

Medieval Britain and Ireland in 1988

By DAVID R. M. GAIMSTER, SUE MARGESON
and TERRY BARRY

Thanks are due on behalf of the compilers to those secretaries of specialist groups and contributors who provided reports on excavations and survey work. In addition the following annual publications were consulted: Scottish Group C.B.A., *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1988*; and Universities of Durham and Newcastle upon Tyne, *Archaeological Reports for 1988*.

It is essential that summaries are provided in correct house-style for publication direct to the compilers. Style sheets are distributed to field units and other bodies every year, and are available from the compilers. In view of the time involved in abstracting from longer reports, it is unacceptable to submit annual unit interims. This important annual survey has a strict publication deadline, and contributors are reminded to submit their entries on excavation, survey and antiquities for 1989 by the end of May 1990 at the latest.

Finally, the compilers wish to acknowledge the hard work of Susan M. Youngs and John Clark who have run this service for the past seven years, and who created the present efficient index and single topographical sequence system.

Pre-Conquest sites

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Post-Conquest sites

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Irish sites

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SPECIALIST GROUP REPORTS

CASTLE STUDIES GROUP

Acting Secretary: Robert A. Higham, University of Exeter, Department of History and Archaeology, Queen's Building, Queen's Drive, Exeter EX4 4QH.

The group has over 100 members. The second Newsletter (November 1988) contained full details of the activities of those members actively engaged in research as well as of recent and forthcoming publications. In April 1989 a conference was organized in conjunction with the Department of Adult and Continuing Education, University of Glasgow. Its theme was the Castles of Western Scotland, and there were over 50 participants. The Group is

represented on an English Heritage Liaison Committee concerned with future policy in medieval archaeology.

C.B.A. URBAN RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Hon. Secretary: A. S. Esmonde Cleary, Department of Ancient History and Archaeology, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT.

In the course of 1988 Tom Hassall retired from the Chairmanship and was succeeded by Martin Biddle. The combination of a new Chairman and the British Academy review of the C.B.A. led to some soul-searching on the part of the Committee as to whether it was discharging a useful role. It was felt that increasingly it was responding to individual cases rather than taking initiatives within a coherent strategy for urban archaeology. A working party was therefore set up under the chairmanship of Dr C. C. Dyer. This recommended that the Committee should try to formulate policies on various areas of urban archaeology, both period (preferably breaking away from the conventional period divisions) and thematic. These working parties should have a life of one year. Over the years the Committee would thus build up a framework within which it could respond both to changing academic perceptions of the needs of urban archaeology and to specific cases. Working parties on the period 1000–1500 and the themes of innovation, residuality, and victualling are now being set up.

Alongside this the Committee has continued its dialogues on such matters as the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, scheduling in towns, and the Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group, which group has proved a very effective forum.

1989 saw three *causes célèbres* in urban archaeology. The first was the Queen's Hotel site on Micklegate in York, where failures in co-ordination of the archaeological and planning procedures meant that a site which had been derelict for a number of years was threatened with the destruction of deep and complex deposits, almost unrecorded. As a result of extensive media coverage, a stay of execution was granted, though the final fate of the site is still unclear.

The other two sites were both in London. On the N. bank of the Thames at Huggin Hill, the Secretary of State, on the advice of English Heritage, descheduled 20 per cent of a massive Roman structure, of which the remaining 80 per cent is still extant. The area of the complex turned out to be better preserved than was expected and, again after media and Parliamentary intervention, an agreement was negotiated with the developers to preserve the remains in sand under a redesigned building. The third site was S. of the Thames, the site of the Rose Theatre. Here considerable remains of this late 16th-century theatre with Shakespearian connexions were discovered in advance of development. After a massive outcry (in which the theatrical profession was shown to have far more leverage than the archaeological), the Secretary of State bought a month's reprieve for the site. At the time of writing its fate has not been settled and is the subject of much archaeological debate. Leave has been given to the Rose Theatre Trust to seek a judicial review in the High Court of the Secretary of State's decision not to schedule the site as an ancient monument.

Each of these has its particular features but, taken together, they do tell us some things. One is that there is still great pressure from development on the archaeology of towns, and that the current legislative and procedural frameworks are by no means perfect. They have also revealed the dilemma posed for English Heritage and individual units and other archaeological bodies in the move to developer funding: can the desire to keep developers sweet lead to archaeological bodies compromising on what they feel should happen to a site? But they have also shown a considerable measure of public concern that the buried heritage should not be carelessly bulldozed. It is to be hoped that the publicity and questioning attendant on these issues will improve awareness of the need to make provision for archaeology, and not just in our larger cities.

FINDS RESEARCH GROUP A.D. 700-1700

Hon. Secretary: Sue Margeson, Castle Museum, Norwich, NRI 3JU

The spring meeting took place at Gloucester Museum in May 1988, organized by Malcolm Watkins and Justine Bayley. The theme was the technical aspects of finds, and the lectures were given by members of the Ancient Monuments Laboratory. Amongst the topics covered were metallography, the analysis of glass and organic materials, and x-radiography. The autumn meeting at Salisbury Museum in October 1988 organized by Peter Saunders was on 'Heraldry and Marks on Objects'. Lectures covered finds from Salisbury, livery badges, merchants' marks, harness pendants and many other marks.

A weekend conference, on 'The Medieval House', was held at Leeds University 16-18 September 1988, with a number of specialist groups involved.

The Group sent a response to the D.o.E. Consultation Paper 'Portable Antiquities' on possible changes in legislation.

The Group has been invited to join the Medieval Archaeology/English Heritage Liaison Committee to discuss research priorities towards English Heritage's five-year plan.

Datasheets published in 1988 were:

8. *An Introduction to Base Metals and Their Alloys* by Roger Brownsword
9. *Sewing Thimbles* by Edwin F. Holmes
10. *Base-Metal Toys* by Geoff Egan

MEDIEVAL POTTERY RESEARCH GROUP

Hon. Secretary: Sarah Jennings, York Archaeological Trust, 1 Pavement, York YO1 2NA.

The annual conference was held in April, at the University of Southampton, in association with The Society for Medieval Archaeology, on the theme of Methodology. The Gerald Dunning Memorial lecture was given by R. G. Thomson. A weekend conference on 'The Medieval House' was held jointly with the Vernacular Architecture Group and the Finds Research Group at the University of Leeds in September. Also during the year several of the regional groups organized a number of meetings on their local ceramics. A triannual Newsletter has been launched as a means of keeping members in touch with topical news, exhibitions and publications, as well as the activities of the Regional Groups during the year. The first three issues have proved a great success with items of information coming from the continent as well as from Britain.

During the year it became evident that the expanding activities of the Group required changes in its constitution and expansion of its committee structure as well as an increase in the number of officers. The recommendations of a working party set up to advise on the necessary changes were accepted at an E.G.M. held in York in November 1988 and will take effect from April 1989.

MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT RESEARCH GROUP

Hon. Secretary: Christopher Dyer, School of History, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT.

The theme of the Group's conference in Bristol, dispersed settlement, marked an important new trend in research. This partly represents a move to give hamlets and isolated farms their fair share of attention after so much work has been concentrated on villages. It shows an extension of the study of moated sites to other lesser settlements in their vicinity, and the advance of survey work into woodland and upland areas in the west and south-east of the country. Contributions to the conference showed that the study of dispersed settlements can be a step towards understanding regional differences, and explaining the settlement patterns in terms of their natural environment, farming systems, and social structure. The new direction of research enables comparisons to be made with the areas where village

settlements predominated, with the promise of a deeper understanding of the origins and function of different settlement types.

The Group has long been impressed by the rewards of long-term and large-scale research work, which have produced such important results at Wharram Percy and Raunds, and which promise results of more than local significance in the case of the Fenland Survey and the Roadford Rescue Project in Devon. As a reflection of the Group's appreciation of the contribution that survey work makes to settlement studies, this was the subject of a seminar at the A.G.M. in Birmingham in December. Methods used by the Royal Commission, county archaeologists, and the Fenland survey were discussed, and the problem of cost effectiveness raised.

Preservation of sites continues to raise anxiety. The old threat to earthwork sites of the advance of arable farming has to some extent receded, only to be replaced by the 'extensification' of agriculture, and the many moves to fill the gaps in shrunken villages, or to build 'new' villages. The Group has made representations to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and watches with interest the development of English Heritage's Monument Protection Programme.

The presentation of medieval settlements to the general public continues to attract attention. The technique of combining excavation with reconstruction has won much praise at Cosmeston (Glam.)

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ENGLAND

AVON

1. BEDMINSTER, ST JOHN'S STREET/SHEENE ROAD (ST 584 714). Two trial trenches were dug by B. Williams. An E.-W. slot cut into the natural sandstone may have formed part of a timber structure dating from the late 11th or early 12th century. Other features included shallow pits, possibly dug for sand.

BRISTOL. Excavations and observations by the City of Bristol Museums and Art Gallery, Department of Field Archaeology.

2. ———, *Cathedral* (ST 584 727). A trial trench was excavated on behalf of Sir Robert McAlpine Management Contractors Limited along the external face of the eastern Lady Chapel of Bristol Cathedral to examine the foundations. The work was recorded by E.J. Boore and B. Williams.

The trench extended N. from the S. buttress for 2.7 m and was 0.8 m wide. A second trench, 1.2 m wide, was excavated along the N. face of the S. buttress for 2.35 m to the E. The area between the eastern Lady Chapel E. wall and the N. and S. buttresses was enclosed by a modern boundary wall. The ground level was covered with flagstones of Pennant Sandstone. They were bedded in a pale brown mortar which overlay a make-up deposit of black mortar and black ashy soil to a depth of 0.35 m. That deposit overlay the upper natural of dark red sandy clay Keuper Marl which continued to the Brandon Hill Grit bedrock.

The foundations below the Lady Chapel E. wall and the S. buttress were both constructed of roughly dressed blocks of Brandon Hill Grit with some Pennant Sandstone. The upper courses below the Lady Chapel plinth course were particularly massive and offset c. 0.14 m to the E. and further offset 0.1 m at a depth of 1 m below the plinth course. They continued for a depth of 2.37 m. The buttresses' foundations were offset 0.40 m to the N. and were recorded for a depth of 2.5 m. Both foundations were bonded with a reddish-orange sandy mortar and were of a single phase construction. They were contemporary with the early 14th-century eastern Lady Chapel construction as part of the rebuilding work at St Augustine's Abbey undertaken by Abbot Knowle (d. 1332). Site records to City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery (Accession Number BRSMG: 67/1988).

3. At *St James Parade* (ST 590 735) a trial excavation at the Welsh Congregational Chapel was carried out by R. H. Jones. The object was to test for the existence of structures or occupation associated with the 12th-century Benedictine priory of St James, founded before 1137.

The present St James' church, which includes some 12th-century work, is on the site of the nave of a once much larger priory church; N. and S. transepts, the chancel and a reputed Lady Chapel have all disappeared. Medieval features within now-demolished 18th-century buildings close to the site survived until the 1960s and were almost certainly part of the priory church.

Over the natural subsoil was a layer of fine reddish-brown sand perhaps deposited in the 14th or 15th century. Cutting into this layer was a late medieval ditch aligned E.-W., possibly a drainage or boundary ditch.

4. CLEEVE (ST 451 650). A further three weeks' work in 1988 by the City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, Department of Field Archaeology (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1987), 231) saw the definition of timber building 1 which had been slightly terraced into the hill. It is composed of timber uprights with infilling either by earth-fast or sill-beam wattle-and-daub. The corners are quite slight and the posts only 0.12 to 0.14 m deep. The long sides contained more substantial timbers, probably opposed and defining bays, probably three. The building appears to have slightly bowed sides and measures c. 3.8 m wide at each end and 4.4 m at widest by c. 9.8 m in length. Internally the floor was composed of red clay with a probable hearth towards the W. end. There were signs of internal partitions and indications that the walling had been renewed. At the E. end, there were the remains of an oven in the form of a shallow semicircular pit filled with broken burnt daub and with stake-holes to support the superstructure. The oven projected beyond the line of the wall.

Externally a drain ran round the S. and W. sides into the swallet and was cut through a levelling deposit of stone and clay. South of the building a rubbish pit was found while on the E. side there were a cesspit and several other pits. The cesspit contained large fragments of pottery including Ham Green ware and local coarsewares.

5. IRON ACTON, ACTON COURT (ST 677 843). R. Bell directed the third and final season of excavations by Bath Archaeological Trust for English Heritage. The structural development of the medieval house, which preceded the Tudor mansion built between 1534 and c. 1555, has been largely established (Fig. 1), and supersedes the sequence previously described (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 116-17).

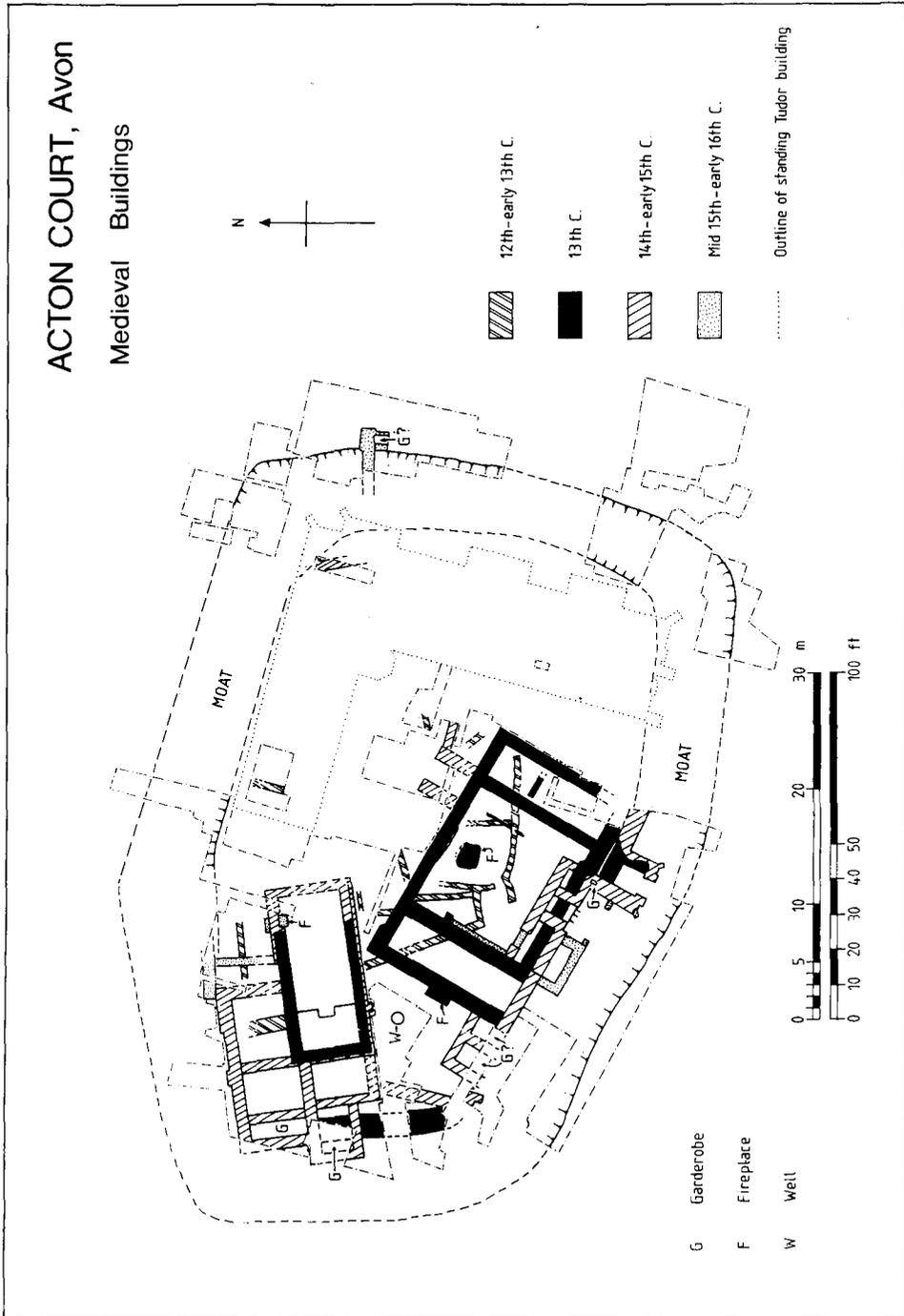


FIG. 1
ACTON COURT, AVON

The earliest located structures had narrow stone footings and cobbled floors, one of which was cut by numerous stake-holes. They were probably animal pens and were associated with a N.-S. bank, predating the W. arm of the moat. A substantial group of 12th- to early 13th-century pottery was deposited when they were demolished. They may have been related to a house further N. The earliest manor house on the present site, built in the 13th century by the Actons, who are recorded at Iron Acton by 1179, was surrounded by a moat. This varied in width from 5.75 m to 7.75 m and was cut *c.* 2 m through the pennant sandstone bedrock on three sides. It enclosed a sub-rectangular area *c.* 54 × 32 m. Two of the main parts of the house have been found. On the S. front was a hall, with a solar to the W. and a porch and screens passage, buttery and pantry to the E. The building, aligned almost W.-E., near the NW. corner of the solar, is interpreted as a chapel. The kitchen is likely to be beneath the standing Tudor E. range, and has not been excavated. A curtain wall ran along the inner edge of the moat, W. of the house.

In the late 13th or 14th century, two new buildings, with large double-arched garderobes projecting into the W. arm of the moat, were added to the W. and NW. of the chapel, which was extended eastwards. Garderobes were also added to the SW. corner of the solar. In the early 15th century, the porch and S. frontage were rebuilt, and an oriel window was added. The hall, which had originally been aisled, was reduced in width, presumably with a single-span roof. This work is likely to have been carried out by Robert Poyntz, whose father got the manor in 1364 by marrying the heiress of the Acton family properties. The SW. buttress of the porch was rebuilt (this is specifically mentioned in a building account dated 1465/6). The oriel window was extended and embellished *c.* 1500 by Sir Robert Poyntz, who also installed decorated tiled floors and two fine sculpted fire-places, remains of which were found in the backfill of the moat.

A new E. range was constructed in 1534-35 by Sir Nicholas Poyntz, linked to the old work with pentices. Ten years later, most of the earlier house was replaced by new ranges, but the chapel and the central part of the medieval S. range, including the porch, were retained. These survived until *c.* 1700, when much of the Tudor mansion, including the remaining medieval portions, was demolished.

BEDFORDSHIRE. Work by Bedfordshire County Council Archaeological Field Department.

6. **DUNSTABLE, DOMINICAN FRIARY, HIGH STREET SOUTH (TL 019 217).** R. Clark with A. Maull excavated 704 sq m along the N. side of the church and the adjacent precinct of this house, founded in 1259. The N. walls of nave and chancel for the 13th-century church were located, together with possible evidence for a central tower, and a precinct wall 4.5 to 5 m to the N. By the early 14th century the chancel had gone out of use and become a graveyard, with a large masonry block inserted between it and the nave, and other works which may not have been completed. In the mid 14th century the N. wall of the 13th-century nave was dismantled and pier bases inserted along its line to form a N. aisle with buttressed N. wall, and a new precinct wall was built further N. Finally, a porch was inserted into the N. wall of the aisle.

7. **NORTHILL, HOME WOOD (TL 144 463).** A. Simco, S. Coleman and P. McKeague surveyed a medieval fishery complex in preparation for a Forestry Commission management plan. A roughly rectangular enclosure is bisected by a N.-S. ditch. The outer moat is very broad on the W. and usually waterfilled. On the E. is an equally broad but much deeper ditch which, because it was cut into an uphill slope, can never have held much water. The fishery comprised three islands, each with a number of breeding stews not connected directly with the outer moat but with a series of smaller interconnected channels. Publication in *S. Midlands Archaeol.* (1989).

8. **STEVINGTON, ST MARY'S CHURCH (SP 991 556).** J. Prentice monitored and recorded the excavation of a French drain around the medieval church and the late Saxon W. tower. Three

(BEDFORDSHIRE)

phases of medieval building were seen going S. from the W. tower, with the S. porch being a later addition rather than an integral structure. The N. porch had two distinct sets of footings visible below ground level.

BERKSHIRE

9. KINTBURY (SU 383 669). An extensive area within the centre of Kintbury was evaluated by Julian Richards for the Trust for Wessex Archaeology on behalf of the developer, Mr Pollard. Kintbury is a late Saxon settlement of some importance, with a minster church and possible Saxon burials. The evaluation was carried out by means of a series of hand-excavated trenches, representing c. 4 per cent of the evaluation area. Considerable variations in the level of the natural subsoil were observed, suggesting that artificial terracing may have taken place.

A soil sequence over 1 m deep was recorded. It sealed a shallow deposit containing Saxo-Norman and early medieval pottery together with animal bone. Post-holes and a shallow pit were recorded within the sample trenches. The evidence suggests that the site, perhaps occupied in the 11th and 12th centuries, was abandoned by the mid 13th century at the latest.

10. NEWBURY, THE WHARF (SU 472 672). Archaeological evaluation to the rear of 10–13 Wharf Street was carried out by Julian Richards for the Trust for Wessex Archaeology on behalf of Sutton, Griffin and Morgan. The area, on the S. bank of the River Kennet, is located immediately adjacent to the suggested, but as yet unlocated, site of Newbury Castle (G. G. Astill, *Historic Towns in Berkshire*, 1978).

In order to assess the archaeological potential of the area a single 14 × 1 m trench was excavated at right angles to the river. It indicated that the site lay within an area reclaimed as part of the canalization of the river c. 1800. The deposits excavated contained large quantities of 12th to 14th-century pottery, possibly derived from a site close to the evaluation area.

READING. A number of observations and small-scale excavations were carried out by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology

11. At *Plummary Wall* (SU 718 737–720 736). Observations on the construction line of the Reading Inner Distribution Road continued, financed by Berkshire County Council. Work concentrated on the course of the Plummary Wall, formerly the N. and E. boundary of the precincts of Reading Abbey. The only above-ground walling, a 100 m length surviving c. 4 m high in the NE. corner of the precinct, was photographically surveyed and selectively drawn prior to its N. face being obscured by the laying of a new carriageway.

Test pits and groundworks enabled observations of the foundations and lower courses of the wall at several locations, most extensively on the site of the Forbury Road roundabout at the E. end of the wall adjacent to the presumed site of the N. Gate, where a 17 m length of wall was revealed. The skeleton of a 40- to 60-year-old woman was also found accompanied by a sheep skull; a pagan Saxon date is suspected.

12. At 17–23 *Kings Street* (SU 717 734) the digging of test-pits and subsequent small-scale excavation to the rear of these properties was financed by the developer, King Street Developments Ltd, in advance of redevelopment. This work revealed alluvial deposits likely to be associated with a former course of the Minster Mill stream, containing late medieval pottery.

13. SLOUGH, UPTON COURT (SU 980 790). Further excavation under the direction of John Hawkes and Martin Trott for the Trust for Wessex Archaeology has taken place in the interior of the 14th-century manor house during the course of restoration to examine the relationship between the screens passage and the main hall. More excavation is anticipated.

14. WINDSOR CASTLE, ROUND TOWER (SU 970 770). On 28 January 1988 movement of the foundations of the Round Tower occurred, causing cracks in external and internal walls on the W. side of the tower. A soil survey of the motte and the tower foundations was carried out to determine the cause and nature of the movement. Core samples from the motte were taken from bore-holes, and test pits were dug around the base of the tower; this work was watched by J. B. Kerr for English Heritage Central Excavation Unit.

Test pits around the base of the tower, a late 12th-century shell keep, revealed its foundation of mortared flints to be 0.75 m deep, butted by the mortared chalk block foundation of the 14th-century chemise or carronade wall which surrounds the base of the tower. At two points to the NW. of the tower deep trenches had been dug into the medieval foundations and filled with mortared chalk blocks, apparently in an attempt to strengthen the foundations; this may be contemporary with 17th-century alterations to the carronade wall.

The core samples showed that the motte on which the tower stands is up to 13 m deep, composed largely of chalk derived from the surrounding ditch; however, soil changes were recorded within the motte, possibly reflecting constructional details although the possibility that the motte is of more than one period of construction cannot be discounted. Buried soil horizons were detected below the motte; fluctuations within those may reflect the presence of earlier archaeological features. The depth of the ditch fill varied, from 5.4 m on the W. where the ditch is still a visible feature to 6.4 m on the E. where it has been levelled.

Geotechnical analysis of the test data shows that the motte is an inadequate base for the tower, and that further movement may occur; it is therefore proposed that the foundation be strengthened, with underpinning of the walls and piling of the motte. This will be preceded by archaeological evaluation of the interior of the shell keep, both of the surviving 14th-century wooden interior structure and of the stratigraphy of the motte summit, followed by full excavation where necessary. The piling of the motte will also be monitored.

15. WOKINGHAM, ROSE STREET (SU 812 687). Excavation was carried out by Julian Richards for the Trust for Wessex Archaeology on behalf of Luff Developments Ltd at 2 Rose Street, Wokingham, a site within the area of medieval settlement defined by Astill (*Historic Towns in Berkshire*, 1978). Limited excavation both adjacent to and to the rear of the street frontage provided evidence of structures, associated with rubbish pits close to the street frontage and dating to the 15th and 16th centuries. To the rear of this essentially domestic area there was evidence for contemporary industrial activity, with metalworking, possibly the casting of bells or hollow vessels, taking place.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

16. MILTON KEYNES, *Shenley Brook End* (SP 830 357). Trial excavations at *Westbury* D.M.V. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxix (1985), 164 and xxx (1986), 121) were carried out by R. J. Ivens for Milton Keynes Archaeology Unit to test the extent and quality of any surviving archaeological remains in the vicinity of the surviving village earthworks. Two outlying and recently occupied platforms were trenched and medieval deposits revealed. An area of ploughed-out platforms was examined and a variety of medieval features were found to survive. The main complex of village earthworks will be excavated in 1989 and 1990, in advance of the westwards expansion of the New Town.

17. ———, *Tattenhoe* (SP 829 339). Trial excavations at *Tattenhoe* D.M.V. were carried out by R. J. Ivens for Milton Keynes Archaeology Unit to test the extent and quality of the surviving archaeological remains within this heavily plough-damaged monument. A moated site, fishpond complex and a small church survive at the N. end of the village. Trial trenching revealed substantial post-medieval remains in the vicinity of the church and it seems likely that this part of the medieval village has been heavily landscaped in post-medieval times. To the S. of the church was somewhat patchy evidence of a once substantial settlement of the

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13th and 14th centuries. Slight evidence of 12th-century occupation was also revealed. The excavations may continue in 1989 or 1990, in advance of the westwards expansion of the New Town.

18. WALTON, WAVENDON GATE (SP 903 369). A watching brief and trial evaluation by R. J. Williams for Milton Keynes Archaeology Unit of a late Iron Age and Roman settlement and cemetery revealed evidence of early Saxon occupation. Apart from a small square pit and several early Saxon ditches the upper fill of a 140 m long Roman enclosure ditch contained substantial quantities of early Saxon pottery and animal bone. At the intersection of two large Roman ditches a concentration of Saxon pottery and an annular clay loomweight are thought to represent the remains of a sunken featured building. Full excavation in 1989 should reveal the nature and full extent of the Saxon settlement.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

19. BARRINGTON (NGR withheld). A report of Saxon remains led to the excavation of two skeletons. One was accompanied by a knife and shield, the other by two gilded saucer brooches, blue glass and amber beads, and an iron and silver buckle. Many other Saxon artefacts had been found in ploughsoil by a metal detector. Attempts to purchase the field to protect the extensive cemetery have so far failed.

CAMBRIDGE

20. *St Benets* (TL 448 583). Tim Malim excavated a small area where a new kitchen is to be built as an extension to the Saxon church. Unfortunately there were no signs of Saxon work, only a 12th- or 13th-century grave-slab. The medieval wall between the churchyard and Free School Lane was located and it was shown that the Victorians had removed about 1.5 m of the churchyard during restoration work in the 1850s, accounting for the present drop from street level. The grave-slab was deposited in the church and human remains were reburied.

21. *Kings Ditch* (TL 451 582). A possible line of the Saxon/medieval town ditch was trenched in advance of development, with negative results.

22. *Castle Ditch* (TL 446 592). The expected site of a ditch around Cambridge Castle was trenched in advance of development, giving a section in two places and showing that it was originally waterfilled. The Norman ditch had, as expected, been scoured and perhaps enlarged by Cromwell, and all finds related to subsequent infilling.

CHESHIRE

CHESTER. Excavations by the Grosvenor Museum Excavations Section for Chester City Council.

23. At *Nicholas Street Mews* (SJ 402 661) excavations in advance of housing development were carried out by S. Ward on a small area of a site within the precinct of the Dominican friary, adjacent to earlier excavations (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvi (1982), 174). The site lay N. of the church, apparently in the outer court area. The first medieval feature on the site was an enormous square pit, c. 4.2 m across internally with chamfered corners, and c. 5.7 m deep. It was lined with well-built masonry walling (Pl. xi, A). A similarly built but much smaller pit (1.7 m wide × 1.65 m deep) lay immediately to the E. The date and function of these features are uncertain, although they are presumably associated with the friary (founded 1236) and may have been connected with its water supply. In the later 15th century those structures were filled in and replaced by a sandstone building. This building had a complex structural history with numerous alterations to partition walls and one major rebuilding around the

time of the Dissolution in 1538 when a fireplace and external garderobe pit were added. It survived until the early 17th century and is possibly to be identified with property to the N. and E. of the church leased from the friars by Ralph Waryne in 1537.

Finds included several floor tile wasters and fragments from an inscribed tomb slab.

24. At *30 Bridge Street* (SJ 405 661) excavations by D. Mason revealed a series of 13th- to 14th-century cesspits and rubbish pits but no trace of any structures. The site represents a plot to the rear of a medieval street-front 'row' property.

25. At *North Site Commonhall Street* (SJ 403 661) excavations by D. Mason inside the former Observer Printing Works located the SE. corner of a stone building of 13th- or 14th-century date. Immediately to the E. was an earlier kiln, c. 2 m in diameter, probably used for malting.

26. At *St John Street* (SJ 407 662) excavations by D. Mason on the site of the recently demolished old Public Library, immediately in front of the City Wall and c. 80 m S. of the Eastgate, revealed that much of the tumbled masonry resulting from the outward collapse of this stretch of the Roman fortress wall had been removed by the excavation of a new defensive ditch at some time during the 10th or 11th centuries. Subsequently, this ditch had been allowed to silt up almost to ground-level. The next phase of activity, in the mid to late 12th century, saw the construction of a lime-burning kiln perhaps connected with the construction of the City Wall. The kiln was later demolished and then cut by the new town ditch. The latter had become totally choked with domestic refuse by c. 1400.

27. At *Saddlers' Tower* (SJ 406 665) excavations by T. Strickland had led to the rediscovery of the medieval Saddlers' Tower c. 35 m N. of the Kaleyad Gate. The tower was demolished 1745 × 1874 without record.

28. At the *City Wall* a long-term programme of excavation and research by T. Strickland begun in 1973 on a number of sites on the N. and E. sides of the circuit is now producing enough evidence to make possible some general statements about certain aspects of the history of the City Wall:

- the N. and E. sides of the Roman circuit remained in use, much patched and repaired, incorporated into the medieval wall.
- the W. and S. sides of the Roman circuit were redundant and cleared away, on the extension of the circuit to the R. Dee, by the later 12th century at the latest.
- where the surviving Roman masonry was found to be collapsing inwards the City Wall was built on top.
- where the Roman masonry was collapsing outwards the City Wall was built on a new line inside the Roman line.

CLEVELAND. Excavations by Cleveland County Archaeological Section

29. HARTLEPOOL, *Morrison Hall Car Park* (NZ 529 338). Excavations were directed by P. Robinson. Two ditches and a number of other features of Saxon date were recovered. They are thought to relate to the Saxon monastic site excavated at Church Close, c. 15 m to the W. (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 123; full report on Church Close in *Archaeol. J.*, cxlv (1988)). In addition a fine bone figurine of medieval date was recovered from a medieval plough soil.

30. ———, *Friar Street* (NZ 530 338). Excavations were directed by P. Robinson within the precincts of the Franciscan friary (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxvii (1983), 170; xxviii (1984), 212; full report in *Archaeol. J.*, cxliii (1986), 63–72). No medieval structures were located, but a substantial post-medieval wall contained a large amount of architectural stonework derived from the friary. Also recovered were traces of two Saxon buildings, thought to relate to the Saxon monastic site on the Headland (see above, 29).

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31. KILTON (NZ 702 183). Field survey by S. Sherlock for Cleveland County Council and English Heritage in the township of Kilton involved the location and survey of surviving earthworks from the medieval township of Kilton. Earthworks included ridge and furrow, banks, droeways and house platforms at the village of Kilton Thorpe (NZ 692 177).

CUMBRIA

CARLISLE. Excavations by the Carlisle Archaeological Unit

32. At the *Cathedral Treasury* (NY 3936 5597) excavations directed by G. D. Keevill for the Dean and Chapter outside the W. end of the Cathedral revealed a Saxon cemetery. Forty-one inhumations were recovered, representing at least three phases of burial. An important group of artefacts was recovered from the cemetery, including buckles, strap-ends and a pendant whetstone. Most were of 10th-century date, though earlier origins for the graveyard are suggested by a 9th-century strap-end and a radiocarbon date of A.D. 750 ± 70 from a skeleton excavated in 1985

The foundations for the N. wall and N. arcade of the Cathedral nave cut the cemetery. The nave was partially destroyed during the Civil War. The most important medieval find was a small jet crucifix (Pl. XI, B), probably dating to the second half of the 13th century.

33. At 66-68 *Scotch Street* (NY 396 560) excavations directed by G. D. Keevill funded by Cordwell Property Ltd revealed the foundations of the medieval chapel of St Alban. The chapel was in existence by 1201 but disappeared at the Dissolution. It had at least three constructional phases, and ultimately was at least 17 m long. Surrounding it was a cemetery; 40 graves were excavated.

DEVON

34. EXETER. Fabric recording by Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit. At the *Cathedral* (SX 921 925) further recording of the *South Tower* was carried out by A. Matthews and S. R. Blaylock, for the Dean and Chapter in advance of conservation and replacement of weathered masonry.

With the completion of work on the W. face of the tower (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 238) the whole of the E. face was scaffolded and work commenced on the turrets, parapet (A) and belfry tier (B) of the E. and E. half of the S. faces. The tier below the belfry (C), corresponding to the ringing chamber of the tower, was also recorded. Detail on the E. face is in places more clearly preserved than on the more exposed S. and W. faces, allowing the repertoire of recorded details of mouldings and capital forms to be enlarged. Removal of stone during repairs revealed masons' marks cut on hidden surfaces on certain blocks, a feature not observed previously. Nineteenth-century restoration work was studied.

35. At *Bowhill House*, Dunsford Road (SX 906 916), further recording of the fabric by K. A. Westcott and S. R. Blaylock for English Heritage took place in 1988 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 239). Detailed elevation drawings have been prepared of the S. and W. ranges, and of the W. elevation of the E. range. A record of the roof is being compiled during dismantling of the timbers for repair and this will continue in 1989. Stripping of the N. wall of the S. range revealed sockets for timber supports for a pentice connecting the kitchen, in the W. range, with the great hall in the E. range. No evidence was recovered for a gallery at first-floor level on this wall, although there may have been one connecting rooms on the first floor of the W. range (now demolished) with the W. rooms of the S. range.

36. LEIGH BARTON, CHURCHSTOW (SX 720 467). Excavation of the farmhouse range on this grange site prior to its consolidation was carried out by J. B. Kerr for English Heritage Central Excavation Unit, following analysis of the fabric by S. W. Brown. The building

seems to have been erected in stone in the late medieval period, and originally contained a hall, possibly with a chamber off to the E., separated from a service room to the W. by a cross passage. It went through a series of modifications mostly connected with the extension of the floor above the service room towards the cross passage, and including the addition of a porch at the S. door and a carved wooden screen on the E. side of the cross passage, both in the 16th century. In the 17th century, the hall end was demolished, and rebuilt with an upper floor, so that the range became two-storeyed throughout. Below the post-medieval floor level evidence for two phases of a substantial timber building was found; a wall line comprised of earth-fast timber uprights had been replaced with posts set in a wall trench. Fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from the wall trench.

Evidence for the medieval structure was limited, the main surviving feature being an internal levelling deposit associated with the construction of the hall. This sealed post- and stake-holes representing fragments of earlier structures, and one large pit which had been wicker-lined. The substantial timber building found in the service room did not extend so far as this area.

The W. end of the gatehouse flanking wall was investigated. It was found not to have continued further W. along the roadside as was previously thought; instead, it had turned to meet the NW. corner of the farmhouse.

37. NEWTON ABBOT, ST MARY'S CHAPEL, *Highweek Street* (SX 856 714). K. A. Westcott of Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit recorded timbers of the belfry and ringing-chamber floors for Teignbridge District Council, during emergency repairs to the building. Fallen timbers in the base of the tower were sorted and recorded before they were lifted. Limited examination of the fabric of the W. bay of the nave of the chapel revealed a slit window in the original construction of c. 1400, and the cut for the insertion of the tower (added with a S. aisle) c. 1450.

38. TIVERTON, TIVERTON CASTLE (SS 955 129). Survey and analysis of the gatehouse in the E. range of the castle was made by S. R. Blaylock of Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit for A. K. Gordon and English Heritage. The E. range, constructed in the early 14th century along with most of the other surviving structures, contained a gate passage roofed with a ribbed vault of two rectangular bays. The gatehouse was extended to the E. in the late 15th century by the addition of a projecting structure of three storeys. The ground floor of the extension accommodated an entrance passage with a quadripartite ribbed vault. Removal of plaster in the first-floor room of the 15th-century tower enabled the masonry to be inspected and remains of several periods to be identified. A window in the E. wall of the first-floor room of the 14th-century building, above the apex of the gateway, was identified. Most of the fabric of the first period was removed on the construction of the 15th-century tower. The first-floor tower room was furnished with a fireplace in the S. wall and a garderobe accommodated in a projecting stack in the SW. angle, against the earlier E. range. In the N. angle a newel stair, also in a projecting structure, gave access to the second-floor room (removed in the ?mid 19th century) and to the roof.

Further modifications took place in the early 16th century, probably during the period when Katherine Courtenay (d. 1527), daughter of Edward IV, was resident in the castle. Large three-light mullioned windows were inserted into the E. and S. walls of the first and second floors of the tower and the rooms of the earlier E. range. Carved label stops, of similar style to additions to St Peter's Church by John Greenway (c. 1517), provide dating evidence for those alterations.

39. TORQUAY, TORRE ABBEY (SX 907 638). After the uncovering of the nave and parts of the aisle and choir of the abbey church in 1987 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 239), excavations continued N. of the crossing tower and chancel. Those were undertaken by the Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit, with support and funding from Torbay Borough Council and the M.S.C. The work was supervised by A. R. Pye and S. Calway.

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The E. portion of the aisle, together with a newel stair which provided access to the crossing tower, and the N. transept were excavated. The N. transept originally possessed two chapels, which in the late medieval period were rebuilt and enlarged eastwards, in the process covering several earlier graves, originally outside the church. The enlarged N. chapel was floored with imported Dutch tiles, removed at the Dissolution. Within it the lines of a screen and of the altar dais were clearly visible. Little remained of the interior fittings of the S. chapel.

The N. transept in this late period possessed benches along its W. and N. walls, and was floored with slates set in diagonal patterns, perhaps reflecting those used in earlier medieval tiled floors. Fragments of several earlier floor levels survived, although much truncated by graves. Other noteworthy features included a small niche in the SW. corner of the transept, and a tomb recess in the N. wall. This originally contained an early 15th-century recumbent armoured figure which was broken up at the Dissolution. The remains of the figure along with fragments of other sculptures, screens and decorative mouldings were strewn across the floor of the transept.

Amongst the many graves identified (but not excavated) there was a particular concentration in the N. transept.

The excavation programme will be completed early in 1989 after which the site will be consolidated and landscaped for public display.

DORSET

40. ISLE OF PURBECK, FITZWORTH PENINSULA (SY 984 854 — SY 992 855). Excavation in advance of the construction of the Wytch Farm onshore oilfield by P. W. Cox for the Trust for Wessex Archaeology revealed medieval deposits, associated with a possible saltworking site and a major land boundary.

ESSEX

COLCHESTER. Excavations by the Colchester Archaeological Trust.

41. At *Osborne Street* (TL 998 248) rescue excavations in advance of the redevelopment of this extra-mural site as a multi-storey car park revealed a series of stake and wattle 'fences' of late 12th- to 14th-century date stratified within a thick layer of post-Roman 'dark earth'. Those were located at the E. end of the site near the St Botolph's Street frontage, and were sealed by the remains of buildings, probably workshops, of 15th- to 18th-century date. Proximity to an underground watercourse apparently accounts for the good preservation of organic remains, especially wood.

42. At *42 Crouch Street* (TL 991 249) a small rescue excavation prior to redevelopment for an office block revealed remains probably associated with the house of Crouched Friars. The stone and mortar foundations of a large, probably late medieval building, over 10 m wide and at least 12 m long, were uncovered, and part of a densely packed cemetery was excavated to the N., including c. 20 burials and a large quantity of loose human bone.

43. DAGENHAM, WANGHEY HOUSE (TQ 476 875). Trial trenches and test-pits were excavated by K. MacGowan for the Passmore Edwards Museum in an attempt to locate the medieval site of Wanghey Manor and the 16th-century Wanghey House. The southern part of the site had been used for gardens and allotments, completely destroying any evidence of occupation. In the centre and N. of the site a ploughsoil was uncovered, with evidence of manuring datable by pottery to the 12th century. Removal of the ploughsoil revealed furrows cut into the underlying natural clay and gravel.

The results of the excavation indicate that Wanghey House lies to the E. of the site, but the location of Wanghey Manor remains a mystery. Finds: Passmore Edwards Museum; final report: Passmore Edwards Museum monograph.

44. GREAT YELDHAM, 1-2 HIGH STREET (TL 762 381). Recording of a single-storey outhouse by C. Crossan for Essex County Council, possibly a detached kitchen dating to *c.* 1350, involved structural survey and excavation of the floors. In the northern bay, a floor of *c.* 16th-century brick was revealed, and in the southern bay a heavily worn floor of mid 18th-century or later brick, one corner of which was raised to form a plinth, possibly for a stove. Both floors overlay a pre- 16th-century clay surface, which had been burnt in places. Finds: Essex County Council, to go to Saffron Walden Museum; final report: *Essex Archaeol. Hist.*

45. HORNDON ON THE HILL, 1 SOUTH HILL ROAD (TQ 670 831). Foundations of a timber-framed house which had preceded the present structure were partly examined and planned by J. P. J. Catton, Thurrock Museum. Trenching below the timber floor revealed up to 2 m of stratigraphy. Further machining revealed what seemed to be a N.-S. ditch alignment parallel to the existing main road.

Large quantities of oyster shell, animal bone, stone (including lava quern fragments) and pottery were found. The latter included green-glazed wares and coarse sandy fabrics, possibly dating to the 14th/15th centuries. Finds: Thurrock Museum.

46. LITTLE HOLLAND CHURCH (TM 209 166). Development in the grounds of Little Holland Hall provided an opportunity for D. Andrews and H. Brooks for Essex County Council to excavate the remains of the adjacent church, previously thought to have been completely destroyed.

The ground-plan was found to survive almost intact, and four building periods were identified. The first, dated tentatively to the 11th/12th century, consisted of a single-celled, apsidal-ended church measuring 13.4 × 6 m. This was later (12th/13th century) lengthened by some 4 m, and divided off into nave and chancel. Subsequently (13th/14 century) both W. and E. walls were rebuilt, and the apsidal E. end squared off. This work was in mortared local septaria stone, whereas the previous periods were in unmortared septaria. The final alteration was the addition of diagonal buttresses to the E. wall (15th/16th century). Documentary references give a demolition date for the church of *c.* 1659. Finds: Colchester and Essex Museum; final report: *Essex Archaeol. Hist.* 20 (1989).

47. PLESHEY, MOAT COTTAGE (TL 665 145). C. P. Clarke for Essex County Council excavated a small site adjacent to the moat of the motte and uncovered three pits containing medieval pottery. Finds: Essex County Council; to go to Chelmsford and Essex Museum; final report: *Essex Archaeol. Hist.*

48. SOUTHEND, 269-71 VICTORIA AVENUE (TQ 876 868). This building consists of a central hall with cross-wings. Sometime during the 18th century it had been divided into two dwellings and a cartway cut through the central hall to provide access to the rear. A survey by R. W. Crump for A.W.R.E. (Foulness) Archaeological Society of the first floor of the S. cross-wing was carried out in advance of conversion to living accommodation. This cross-wing consisted of four bays, with a crown-post roof. Evidence of former windows was recorded and also for a possible former external staircase or stair-turret which gave access to a passage and partitioned room on the S. side of the cross-wing. Documentary research is continuing but it is suggested that the original hall and cross-wings were built as a yeoman's house between 1450-70 A.D. with subsequent alterations. Final report: *Essex Archaeol. Hist.*

STANSTED AIRPORT PROJECT. Fieldwork by H. Brooks and W. Wall for Essex County Council Planning Department Archaeology Section.

49. At STANSTED, DUCKEND FARM (TL 521 221) following discoveries during fieldwalking, topsoil stripping under controlled conditions of an area of *c.* 0.1 ha revealed a complex series of Roman ditches, cutting through an earlier cremation cemetery. Part of a small medieval timber building was found in one corner of the site and the Roman features were found to

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have been cut by medieval and post-medieval ditches. Further features of the building and ditches were recorded under rather hurried conditions on the contiguous Duckend Car Park site (TL 521 222).

50. At TAKELEY, ROUND WOOD (TL 543 221) continued excavation of the medieval settlement found in 1987 uncovered more constructional details of the three timber buildings already located. One was post-hole built, about 7 m wide and 14 m long; a second was 10 × 15 m, with walls of posts set in foundation trenches, and two rows of massive posts forming aisles down the centre; the third also had aisle-posts, but its walls were defined by trenches with stakes driven into the bottom, perhaps a foundation for a clay or cob superstructure. In a small extension to the SW. were post-holes and slots which may belong to a fourth building. Each building appeared to be surrounded by drainage ditches. Pottery from the site is mainly late 12th/early 13th century and includes fine wares suggesting a fairly high social status. The differences in size and building technique may indicate differences in date, although the impression is rather of buildings with different functions.

51. STANSTED, AIRPORT SOCIAL CLUB (TL 523 224). During further excavation of this multi-period site, Saxon pottery was found in a large pit and in the top fills of a Roman ditch. Finds: Essex County Council, to go to Saffron Walden Museum; final report: *East Anglian Archaeol.*

52. WALTHAM HOLY CROSS, WALTHAM ABBEY (TL 382 006). A ditch, thought to be Romano-British in origin, was excavated by P. J. Huggins for the Waltham Abbey Historical Society and checked for a length for c. 18 m. The ditch may represent the W. side of an enclosure, *Eldeworth* (the old enclosure), shown on a map of c. 1600. On the map it is relatively clear on the N., E. and S. sides. With the excavated ditch, they form a subrectangular enclosure of about 1.6 ha (4 acres) around the present market place. Finds: Waltham Abbey Historical Society, to go to Epping Forest District Museum; final report: *Essex Archaeol. Hist.*

53. WEST THURROCK, ST CLEMENT'S CHURCH (TQ 593 773). Open trenching by J. P. J. Catton of the Thurrock Museum around the perimeter of the church, to ensure drying out of the foundations, uncovered the circular 12th-century nave. The nave was revealed on the N., W. and S. sides and consisted of loose flint nodules of c. 1 m depth; topped by 0.25 m of mortared flint; two courses of Roman bonding tile laid flat, the upper being staggered back 30 mm; diagonal bonding tiles 0.25 m deep; and then mortared flint nodules again to a recordable height of 0.30 m. The whole was rendered from the upper tile course. On the W. side, a small area of glazed tiles on the inside of the circular nave was recorded, of yellow and black glazes in a chequered pattern. One fragment of a slab with an indent from a monumental brass was recovered from the trench S. of the tower. The brass had not previously been recorded and is now inside the church. Finds: Thurrock Museum.

54. WIDDINGTON, PRIORS HALL (TL 537 318). B. Kerr and N. Smith, Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission. Recent work on the Hall, formerly known as Stone Hall and reputed to be 13th century in origin (R.C.H.M., *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments of Essex*, Vol. I. (1916), 346–47), has established that it incorporates a substantial stone building of Saxon date. The building appears to have been a two-celled structure. The W. cell survives as the east end of the present Hall, and measured 11.50 m E.–W. by 6.40 m N.–S., with mortared flint walls. Limited stripping of the external render at the NE. corner uncovered long-and-short quoins of limestone, probably Barnack stone. Examination of the E. gable wall revealed a blocked round-headed doorway 1 m wide and 2.30 m high, with long-and-short jambs, square projecting imposts and irregularly shaped voussiors. These details confirmed the Saxon date of the building. Within the present roof space, a small round-

headed window was located in the E. gable; although blocked, it may originally have been double-splayed.

The present extension at the E. end of the Hall incorporates a stub of thick flint walling, and investigation showed this to be firmly bonded with the flint fabric of the building. Small-scale excavation at a distance of 4 m from the E. gable located a robber trench on the same alignment as the projecting wall, showing that the W. cell, of which this formed the N. wall, extended at least this far.

It seems most likely that this building was a church, perhaps associated with the pre-Conquest manor which was granted to the abbey of St Valery in Picardy after 1066. Further details of the building may be recovered when the render facing of the N. wall is repaired in 1989. Although doors and windows have been cut through the Saxon walls, a substantial part of the W. cell should have survived.

GLoucestershire

GLoucester. Work by Gloucester City Museum Excavations Unit.

55. At the *Bank of England site (former Royal Infirmary), Southgate Street* (SO 829 182) trial excavation within the S. suburbs by M. Atkin on behalf of the Bank of England revealed evidence of medieval occupation from the 12th/13th century. A succession of flimsy timber buildings was replaced by a substantial stone building in the 15th century. This was extended with a range to the rear in the 16th/17th century. The property was destroyed by fire at the start of the siege of Gloucester in August 1643.

56. At 76-78 *Eastgate Street* (SO 835 183) a watching brief by A. P. Garrod revealed evidence of medieval buildings encroaching onto the line of the Roman road and associated with a possible sunken way.

57. At *Hare Lane* (SO 833 187) a watching brief by A. P. Garrod revealed a silted up and worn metallised surface, possibly representing the Roman metallised area outside the Colonia defences. The composition was, however, similar to the Saxo-Norman street levels recorded within the city. Medieval and modern street levels were also recorded.

58. At 57 *Westgate Street* (SO 830 186) a watching brief just behind the line of the Roman west defences by M. Atkin revealed evidence for the demolition of a substantial building in the late Roman period. The demolition rubble from this building may have been visible for a considerable time as it included 10th- to 13th-century pottery. Loam deposits were then sealed by the construction levels of a 15th-century building.

GREATER LONDON

Sites are listed under the names of London Boroughs. *Note:* the overall grant made by H.B.M.C. to Museum of London (Department of Greater London Archaeology) and Passmore Edwards Museum for archaeological work in London outside the City of London is not acknowledged separately for each site excavated by these bodies.

59. BARKING, ABBEY ROAD (TQ 439 841). In advance of a road-widening scheme a trench c. 70 × 7 m was opened by K. MacGowan for the Passmore Edwards Museum along the E. side of Abbey Road at its junction with London Road. A stone wall was found, c. 30 m long and c. 0.3 m wide, and apparently of late 13th- or early 14th-century date. Beneath the wall was a ditch. In the S. of the site was a pitched tile hearth. Much of the tile was glazed. Butting the hearth was a dish-shaped hollow filled with melted lead. Close by were pieces of lead, apparently window cames. The hearth had apparently been in use at the demolition of the abbey. Similar hearths have been found on previous sites close to this one. Beneath this hearth was a series of five post-holes, c. 0.2 m wide and 0.3 m deep, aligned roughly N.-S. To the N. of, and aligned with them was a line of fairly closely packed ragstones and Roman tile. This form of building has been seen previously at Barking Abbey Industrial Estate and is

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thought to be Saxon. Indeed, this 'wall' might be on the same alignment as Saxon buildings on the Industrial Estate site. The ditch under the 13th-century wall may also prove to be Saxon. Finds: Passmore Edwards Museum; final report: Passmore Edwards Museum Monograph.

CITY OF LONDON. Work by Department of Urban Archaeology, Museum of London.

60. At *13-14a Austin Friars* (TQ 329 814) L. Dyson recorded a series of sections in pile-probing trenches. The work was funded by City Merchant Holdings Ltd and Friends Provident. The site lies *c.* 15 m E. of an upper Walbrook tributary. Substantial site-wide dumps were deposited or accumulated during the medieval period.

61. At *192-200 Bishopsgate* (TQ 334 816) R. Brown supervised excavation of seven trenches within the basement of the standing building, funded by Chase Property Holdings. Evidence of medieval agriculture was found, together with medieval rubbish and cesspits which penetrated a Roman cemetery.

62. At *274-306 Bishopsgate* (TQ 334 819) S. Gibson directed excavations, funded by County and District Properties Ltd. Two main trenches were opened up, one N. of Stothard Place, the other to the S. In the N. area medieval pits disturbed Roman burials. A medieval chalk cesspit, possibly within the precinct of St Mary Spital, was found; and among many whole, decorated medieval floor tiles, of varying designs found in this site, was one possibly depicting the tiler himself or a medieval 'green man' (Pl. XII, A).

63. At *27-29 Camomile Street* (TQ 333 814) A. T. Mackinder supervised excavations of six trenches within a standing building; the work was funded by Prudential Assurance. Deposits backfilling the medieval city ditch were recorded. Finds from this site include a small amount of late medieval bone bead-making waste.

64. At *108 Cannon Street* (TQ 328 809) N. Shepherd carried out an after-demolition watching brief funded by Speyhawk Mount Row Ltd. Gravel quarries and refuse-pits dating to the 12th and 13th centuries were observed, probably representing an open area to the S. of buildings fronting onto Cannon Street. The only evidence for these buildings was a chalk and ragstone lined cellar or cesspit, demolished some time after 1550.

65. At *54-66 Carter Lane, 1-3 Pilgrim Street and 29-33 Ludgate Hill* (TQ 318 811) M. R. Gavin and B. Watson directed excavations funded by Eagle Star Assurance and London and Paris Properties. The earliest features on site were the truncated pits and portions of the ditches of a Norman period (1050-1200) fortress (perhaps Montfichet's Tower). Two phases of ditch aligned broadly E.-W. were located along the N. side of Carter Lane. Both ditches terminated along the line of Cobb's Court alley at the W. side of the site, approximately on the line of the N.-S. Roman and Norman city wall. The earliest S. ditch did not extend right across the site; it was over 7 m long, some 5 m wide and 1.2 m deep. The terminal at its E. end may mark the position of an entrance into the fortress. The later S. ditch (which presumably destroyed the rest of the earliest ditch), represents a realignment and widening of the defences. It was 16 m wide and over 4 m deep. This ditch has now been traced for 41 m to the E. along Carter Lane. The lowest excavated fills date to 1050 to 1200. The N. ditch was aligned E.-W., parallel to the Ludgate Hill street frontage. The ditch was 6.8 m wide, 2.8 m deep and at least 11.5 m long; the W. extent of the ditch is unknown, but it did not reach the line of the city wall as it was not found during salvage recording at 37 Ludgate Hill (*Trans. L.A.M.A.S.*, xxii (1970)). The dating evidence for these ditches was limited as only the later S. ditch produced Norman material. Within the area between the two sets of ditches (the bailey) were a number of cess and rubbish pits cut into natural gravel and brickearth. Some

of these pits contained Norman material. This fortress was probably a motte and bailey complex on Ludgate Hill inside the city walls. The fortress was defended by ditches on three sides approximately in line with modern streets (N., Ludgate Hill; E., probably Creed Lane; S., Carter Lane) and with the city wall on the fourth side. The fortress is recorded as being in ruins by 1272, and in either 1274 or 1276 the Dominicans acquired it as a stone quarry to provide materials to help build their new friary nearby. The later S. ditch was systematically infilled (date 1150–1350), then used as part of the friary cemetery (*Archaeologia*, LXIII (1912)). Sixty articulated inhumations were excavated on the present site, thirteen in a mass grave, two in a double grave and the rest were single burials. Twenty-five had evidence of wooden coffins; there was also one lead coffin. There were five possible empty or unused graves. The overall plan of the graves showed a regular layout. Finds from the grave fills indicate a 13th- or 14th-century date; two graves may be as late as c. 1500. Several of the medieval burials were accompanied by grave-goods, in the form of belt-fittings, pins, a spindle-whorl and a 'prunted' glass beaker. Quantities of later medieval moulded stones were retrieved from post-medieval contexts.

66. At 9 *Cloak Lane, Skinners' Hall kitchen* (TQ 325 809) J. Ayre and R. Harris directed an excavation sponsored by the Worshipful Company of Skinners and funded by Reinhold plc and Ranelagh Developments Ltd, which investigated two areas. In one of these, Skinners' Hall kitchen in the S. part of the site, over 4 m of stratigraphy survived. During the medieval period the area seems to have been divided into a number of properties. Numerous floors were excavated but few associated walls survived. This appears to be due to the continuity of property boundaries and the insertion of a large chalk gravel foundation in the late medieval period. The building phases were interspersed with phases of pits. Several were wicker-lined and one appeared to have wooden sides and 'lid'. In the E. property the pits were larger and several contained industrial residues.

In the S. trench dark earth dumps were truncated by a medieval building with a mortar floor to the E. and external gravel yard surfaces and well to the W., property boundaries being defined by two large stone drains with yellow brick vaulted roofs, one running N.–S. along the E. side of the site, the other E.–W. through the middle of the site. The larger E. drain was thought to have contained the enclosed course of the Walbrook; the other, running into it, to have contained a previously unrecorded tributary. A building to the S., also with external surfaces and a well to the W., was seen in the watching brief.

67. At *St Bartholomew the Great Churchyard, Cloth Fair* (TQ 320 817) K. Wooldridge carried out an excavation in the churchyard of St Bartholomew the Great Church, jointly funded by English Heritage and the parish, preceding the development by the parish of part of the churchyard. The area of excavation, measuring approximately 75 sq m, was located between the 14th-century Lady Chapel of the church and Cloth Fair. A Roman metal surface, sealing two linear ditches, was sealed by deposits through which a large number of inhumations had been made. Sixty-six articulated and 75 disarticulated inhumations were recorded. In addition to the inhumations, two rectangular chalk and mortar features, adjacent to the N. wall of the Lady Chapel, may have been tombs or burial vaults. All of the inhumations and the possible tombs are presumed to date from after the foundation of the priory in 1123. The earliest wall foundation recorded was a semicircular chalk and rammed gravel structure pre-dating the main foundations of the 14th-century Lady Chapel. The position of the semicircular structure suggests that it may have been an apsidal chapel to the chancel of the 12th-century church. In the exposed foundations of the 14th-century Lady Chapel two phases of construction were identified. The different phases of foundation suggested that at least part of the Lady Chapel had been constructed prior to the demolition of the E. end of the 12th-century church.

68. At 80 *Coleman Street* (TQ 327 815) partial demolition allowed excavation, funded by City Holdings Ltd and directed by A. T. MacInder. A medieval E.–W. ditch, partly wood-lined, and a pit containing slag were revealed.

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69. At *107 Fenchurch Street* (TQ 334 810) following total demolition of the building H. Bishop directed an excavation on an area of 15 × 15 m funded by the Corporation of London. The only surviving medieval features were a chalk well and intrusive pits, some single, some complex, recut five or six times, the earliest producing 11th- or perhaps 10th-century pottery.
70. At *12-15 Finsbury Circus* (TQ 329 817) P. Askew directed excavations funded by M.E.P.C. Developments Ltd. Sealing a marsh was a series of late medieval dumps 1.40 m deep.
71. At *Leith House, 47-57 Gresham Street* (TQ 323 814) D. E. Hart directed excavations of six trenches in advance of demolition; work was funded by Land Securities Properties Ltd. Medieval occupation of the site was represented by a series of rubbish pits (10th to 12th centuries) and a series of cellar floors (11th to 13th centuries).
72. At *Barnard's Inn, Holborn* (TQ 313 815) N.J. Elsdon supervised excavations of five trenches, both inside standing buildings and outside, in advance of demolition work, and funded by the Mercers' Company. Roman features were covered by an accumulation representing disuse of the area before the appearance of medieval gardens, represented by a deep layer of garden soil and cut by pits throughout its life, mostly for domestic rubbish but including a large cesspit or soakaway. A section of chalk wall was preserved to the N., within the basement of the hall of Barnard's Inn (early 15th century), where large and small post-holes indicated internal features, possibly medieval. The modern wall line cut across a chalk-walled cesspit, probably lying originally half underneath and half outside the hall.
73. At *65-68 Leadenhall Street, 98 Fenchurch Street* (TQ 334 811) excavations directed by J. Brown and funded by Gable House Estates took place in the basement of the standing building. This gradient meant that horizontal stratigraphy survived only at the Fenchurch Street end. Medieval rubbish and cesspits were recorded.
74. At *80-84 Leadenhall Street* (TQ 334 811) M. Ryan directed an excavation funded by Prudential Portfolio Managers Ltd. The site lies within the precincts of Holy Trinity Priory and is adjacent to St Katherine Cree church, which escaped the Great Fire of 1666. Following the Roman period much of the site was sealed by a deposit of dark earth. This was truncated in the E. by an early medieval cellar, and by a rectangular timber-lined pit. In the area to the W., a ragstone and chalk foundation was almost certainly associated with the nearby church. Two phases of simple timber coffin burials were also recorded.
75. At *Little Britain* (TQ 321 816) D. Lakin and I. M. Greig supervised the second phase of the excavations following on from excavations in 1986-87 and again funded by Wimpey Property Holdings. Earliest occupation is represented by a complete late Saxon pit sunk into what could be a truncated occupation surface, and pits of apparently similar date. The trenches around the former Westmoreland Buildings showed best survival; a medieval chalk cellar located in 1986/87 was fully excavated, together with adjacent and underlying pits. Both chalk-built and wattle-lined cesspits were found, some with timber bracing. In the N. part of the site, traces of a chalk building survived in an area which may be within the precinct of St Bartholomew's priory. The natural brickearth and gravel rises northwards and only a few truncated pits and barrel-lined well remained. Elsewhere, a series of ditches, apparently property boundaries with several stages of use, pits and soil layers may indicate the arrangement of the tenements. Finds included abundant vessel glass from the backfill of medieval cesspits. Amongst the glass fragments were two alchemist's distilling vessels.

76. At *London Wall (opposite 48 London Wall)* (TQ 328 815) (A. T. Mackinder and A. Woodger). Contractor's work for British Telecom in the middle of the road revealed a stone-built culvert which conducted a tributary of the Walbrook through the Roman wall. This was 1.2 m wide at its base and 0.9 m from roof to floor. It extended S. from the inner face of the wall and was probably of medieval date. It probably connected with an identical culvert recorded in 1983, further to the S. at 15–35 Cophall Avenue, 45–50 London Wall, and is also probably of medieval date.

77. At *85 London Wall (Blomfield House) and 53 New Broad Street* (TQ 330 815) D. Sankey undertook an investigation sponsored by Trafalgar House Developments, which included the excavation of two, broadly linear, areas through the defences outside the city wall, a consecutive watching brief on site groundwork, and photogrammetric recording of the city wall. Fluvial deposition, deriving from the Walbrook tributary to the W., occurred in the medieval period, when drier parts of the site were used for agriculture and perhaps for grazing, evidenced by a fence line. The lengths of the standing city wall exposed along the S. side of the site revealed details of both face and core. The medieval face of the wall utilised reworked Roman core blocks of ragstone and tiles and the medieval core used new materials such as flint and chalk. The wall is preserved as a scheduled ancient monument and a panel exposing the face of the medieval wall is to be left uncovered for public inspection.

78. At *19–25 Old Bailey* (TQ 317 813) A. Bayliss supervised excavations funded by P. & O. Development Ltd, in addition to pre- and post-excavation watching briefs. It was found that 0.8 m of dark earth then accumulated on the site. Several pits cut into this deposit, including a timber-lined well of Saxo-Norman date, attest to occupation of the site before the construction of a number of chalk buildings, probably in the 13th century. These buildings were aligned with the present street frontages.

79. At *2–3 Philpot Lane* (TQ 330 809) a series of 38 underpinning holes was excavated in preparation for conversion of a standing building by Philpot Management Ltd. Apart from three small areas, the holes were excavated by the contractors on site and recorded as sections by D.U.A. staff supervised by A. B. Thomas. Medieval activity comprised a series of large deeply cut pits, occasional chalk foundations aligned both N.–S. and E.–W. and gravel surfaces across the site. Finds included numerous fragments of the outer cope of a ceramic bell-mould.

80. At *Pilgrim Street* (TQ 317 811) J. Heathcote and W. A. McCann supervised the excavation of an 18 × 5 m E.–W. trench along Pilgrim Street between Ludgate Broadway and Waithman Street. Work was funded by Rosehaugh Stanhope as part of the Blackfriars — Holborn Viaduct development. On the N. side substantial remains of the medieval city wall were located. Running the full length of the trench, it survived 2.8 m high. Built between 1283 and 1320, this wall enclosed the Blackfriars precinct. Only its S. face was observed; this showed three phases of construction. The predominant materials used were squared blocks of Kentish ragstone, regularly coursed, with some tile, flint, greensand and chalk blocks. Towards the E. end of the excavated length the entrance to a bastion was located on the N. face of the wall. The entrance was 1.2 m wide and allowed the width of the wall at this point to be determined as 3 m. Finds included a quantity of mica schist waste, of early medieval date, derived from the cutting of imported raw material into honestones.

81. At *Cayzer House, 2–4 St Mary Axe* (TQ 333 812) V. Ridgeway supervised excavations funded by Bricomin Properties Ltd in the basement of the standing building, prior to demolition. The area was heavily truncated during the medieval period by pits. A number of complete and near-complete jugs in Kingston ware came from medieval pits. Fragments of bell-mould were also present.

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82. At *Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street* (TQ 321 808) the D.U.A. conducted a controlled watching-brief supervised by R. Bluer, funded by the L.E.P. Group, during reduction of the ground S. of Upper Thames Street between the 19th-century L.E.P. House and the new City of London Boys' School, an area encompassing four medieval tenements. Each property produced a sequence of timber revetments along with a number of late medieval arched foundations and post-medieval brick foundations. The earliest recorded revetment, provisionally dated by dendrochronology to the late 12th century, was of substantial staves inserted into a baseplate, and displayed excellent survival to a height of 3.6 m. The property to the E. subsequently reused some of the staves as uprights in a post-and-plank revetment. For the remainder of the medieval period, a succession of repairs and reclamations were made on each property, resulting in the kind of piecemeal advancement of the waterfront identified in the Trig Lane excavations of 1974-76 (which fell within the area of these investigations). No two revetments seen at Sunlight Wharf were identical; they included techniques not previously seen in London, such as the use of diagonal members parallel to the face of the revetment, half-lapped to the uprights. Evidence was recovered for lanes leading down to the river from Thames Street. Nineteen metres (two properties) E. of Trig Lane was a lane which, in the second half of the 13th century, ended in a river inlet probably associated with the construction of a building immediately to the E. This was built on substantial arched foundations and was almost certainly the London residence of the Dukes of Norfolk. It was razed to the ground by the Great Fire. Finds included a large quantity of metalwork including decorative dress fittings and some pieces of popular medieval jewellery; fixtures and fittings such as hinges, keys and locks; knives (14th and 15th century), buckles, pilgrim badges and candlesticks; a large number of coins and tokens, cloth seals and mounts; a quantity of leather and a group of decorated medieval floor tiles.

83. HILLINGDON

HARMONDSWORTH, MANOR FARM (TQ 056 778). Excavations, supervised by J. Mills for the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology, uncovered a right-angled ditch, possibly part of a rectilinear enclosure, and a shallow rectilinear scoop, thought to be part of a two-post sunken building, dated to the early-mid Saxon period. At a later date, a series of post-holes and possible beam-slots appear to represent the remains of rectangular buildings of probably 11th- to early 12th-century date. Several of the beam-slots had been cut by a substantial 12th-century ditch, an apparent change of use on the site which may be associated with the acquisition of the site in 1069 by the abbey of St Catherine's Rouen, and its subsequent foundation of a non-conventual priory there during the late 11th or early 12th century.

84. UXBRIDGE, 101-105 OXFORD ROAD/THREE WAYS WHARF (TQ 052 846). Excavations supervised by J. Lewis for the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology, revealed a large medieval ditch and several smaller gullies had been dug across the site. These produced the largest group of 13th-century pottery yet found in Uxbridge and suggest intensive occupation in the immediate area.

85. KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, KINGSTON CHARTER QUAY, HIGH STREET/MARKET PLACE (TQ 178 691). Excavations supervised by R. Neilson for the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology revealed medieval timber waterfront revetments, and medieval/post-medieval infill and reclamation, with property boundaries to the N. and S. of Hogsmill Creek. These overlay at least two phases of medieval building, the earliest dated to the 13th century.

86. LAMBETH, LAMBETH PALACE, LAMBETH PALACE CHAPEL (TQ 306 791). D. Seeley and S. Degnan conducted a watching brief and recording, for the Museum of London Depart-

ment of Greater London Archaeology. The removal of furnishings in the palace chapel revealed large areas of floor which had previously been hidden from view. Areas of the original chapel floor laid in the second quarter of the 13th century were covered with decorated glazed tiles. Other areas of floor were covered with relaid medieval decorated glazed tiles (*London Archaeol.*, VI (1988), 11–18).

87. MERTON, MERTON PRIORY (TQ 265 699). Excavations continued, supervised by P. Bruce and S. Mason, for the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology. The substantial flint and mortar foundations of the northern half of the church were revealed. Four distinct phases of construction have so far been identified. To the N. of the church an extensive lay cemetery of several hundred inhumations was excavated.

Excavations also took place in the S. aisle, the cloister, the canon cemetery, and the NW. corner of the infirmary building, the preservation within this last building being particularly good. Also uncovered were large areas of infirmary and domestic buildings, set around a possible infirmary cloister.

88. NEWHAM, ROMFORD, WARREN FARM (TL 493 892). Trial trenching of a cropmark site supervised by P. Greenwood of the Passmore Edwards Museum uncovered a multi-period occupation, including several windmills, one certainly medieval; a small medieval settlement, possibly a single dwelling; and a medieval to modern track, partly overlying a Roman road.

89. RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES, TWICKENHAM, CHURCH STREET CAR PARK (TQ 165 733). Excavations in advance of redevelopment, supervised by J. Nowell, for the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology, revealed a previously unrecorded medieval ditch which ran N.–S. across the site and drained into the Thames; it pre-dated the late 16th- to early 17th-century Church Lane street frontage.

SOUTHWARK. Work by the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology.

90. Excavations took place on a number of sites within the *London Bridge City, Phase II* development, (TQ 332 802), supervised by H. Jones, J. Hunter and A. Thompson.

At the Bethel Estate a watercourse ran E.–W. across the southern part of the site; it is thought to be the moat of the manor house of Sir John Fastolf, built c. 1443. At least two phases were defined. The earlier was associated with a revetted entrance causeway entering from the S. into the moated enclosure. Through the centre of this causeway ran a wooden drain which appears to have been to allow the flow of water along the moat. Among timbers used in the E. revetted side of the entrance causeway was a panel of carved woodwork, thought to be a fragment of a 'Flanders chest' dated c. late 13th century. In the later phase the watercourse cut through, and overlaid, the entrance causeway. This phase of the watercourse was revetted by reused clinker-built boat timbers, laid above wicker fencing.

Finds from the site included several pewter spoons and several whole pottery vessels of late 14th-century date.

At Gun and Shot Wharf, excavations revealed further remains of the moated enclosure excavated in 1987 and now considered to be part of the house built c. 1325, known as 'The Rosary', owned by Edward II. A large section of the northern moat was exposed (turning at its W. end to the S.), indicating two phases of revetment construction associated with a stone and timber bridge in its middle area giving access to the house from the Thames foreshore. To the N. of the moated enclosure, and directly associated with the river frontage, were the remains of two timbered docks or inlets which, from their alteration and repair, showed long usage.

At Symons Wharf, the E. end of the N. moat of 'The Rosary' was revealed as it turned to the S. and indicated a moated enclosure measuring c. 50 × 40 m. To the E. of the moat, and directly associated with the river frontage, were the remains of two substantial timber docks

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or inlets which, from their alterations and repairs, also showed long usage; the more easterly of the two had an early phase of construction, *c.* 1280–1350.

At Morgan's Lane, at least three pieces of wall from 'The Rosary' were found; they were constructed of squared ragstone blocks bedded in yellow sandy mortar. Immediately E. of Morgan's Lane a medieval mill stream was found. Further evidence was found for the mill stream at Braidwood Street, with a plank and post revetment.

N. of Anchor Butter Factory and E. of Abbot's Lane the foundations of medieval and later buildings were found beside the E. bank of a N.–S. watercourse, probably the moat of the house of Sir John Fastolf built *c.* 1443. The bank was first reinforced by the planting of elms (as a 'green revetment') then by a tied-back post and plank revetment, before being culverted and reclaimed in the 17th century. S. of Anchor Butter factory bounded by Tooley Street, Abbot's Lane and Vine Lane, and Unicorn Passage, were a N.–S. watercourse and pond. Both features are also presumed to be associated with the house of Sir John Fastolf, built *c.* 1443. E. of Vine Lane and S. of the Thames the NE. arm of the presumed moat of Sir John Fastolf's house was revealed, together with its post-medieval revetting and reclamation levels.

91. At 16–18 Union Street, SE1 (TQ 324 800) excavations supervised by Kieron Heard revealed a large channel or ditch which was examined in section. It was over 8 m wide and at least 2 m deep, and ran N.–S. Analysis of the fills indicates that the features silted up over a relatively long period. A few sherds of Roman and medieval pottery were found in it. After having silted up, it was recut on a much smaller scale and partly revetted. Late medieval pottery was recovered from the fills of this final phase. The ditch is thought to be part of the E. boundary of the bishop of Winchester's manor, known after the late 15th century as Clink Manor.

92. At 21–27 St Thomas's Street, SE1 (TQ 328 801) excavations supervised by P. Thompson uncovered a site at the E. edge of the N. Southwark Roman and medieval settlement. At the W. end of the site several lengths of chalk and flint foundations were revealed; the best preserved had a surface of crushed chalk and tile associated with it. The features may be associated with the medieval St Thomas's hospital.

93. At Bermondsey Abbey, Abbey Street/Tower Bridge Road, SE1 (TQ 334 793) work under the supervision of D. Beard and S. Blatherwick was completed. Further finds of chaff-tempered ware and a third 'sceat' indicated widespread activity in the mid Saxon period. Thermoluminescence dates have shown that large quantities of burnt daub recovered from the mid 11th-century backfill of the N. drain came from late Saxon structures, not Roman.

Total excavation of the available area of the Cluniac priory E. of the W. wall of the dorter was completed. Features already visible in the W. half of the site were recorded and backfilled; that part of the site is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The reredorter showed three major phases of construction. Phase I (late 11th/early 12th century) consisted of a large (*c.* 20 × 12 m) latrine with a central line of round piers. The floor to the undercroft of this structure had been tiled with plain ceramic tiles. Phase II (12th century?) involved building a wall which functioned as a cutwater around these piers, the area within the wall and around the piers being infilled with clay. Phase III involved the conversion of the reredorter to a cesspit. Extensive dumps of kitchen refuse suggest the cesspit went out of use in the late 15th century.

From the features visible in the claustral area it was possible to plan the undercroft of the dorter and the S. wall of the frater. Further walls and a small drain S. of the frater may be part of a late medieval kitchen, although it is not possible to be certain without proper excavation.

TOWER HAMLETS. Work by the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology.

94. At 4-12 *Norton Folgate, E1* (TQ 334 820) excavations supervised by C. Thomas took place on the W. side of the precinct of the priory and hospital of St Mary Without Bishopsgate. The priory was founded in 1197 and refounded in 1235 when it acquired the name of 'New Hospital'. The hospital had 180 beds. In the 14th century there were twelve canons at the priory and twelve lay brothers and sisters to attend to the sick. The priory was dissolved in 1538.

The excavation revealed a number of medieval buildings associated with the priory. In the SE. corner of the site lay the earliest medieval structure. Results seem to agree with work carried out by F. Cottrill to the SE. in the 1930s. This building is at present interpreted as the N. transept of the church.

W. of the building lay a later medieval hall which had been built onto the W. wall of the earlier building. Only the N. end of this building was excavated, but the southern part was excavated in 1985 at 1-3 Norton Folgate. The hall measured c. 28 × 13 m. Its roof was supported by four square piers which lay centrally down the hall. Predating this building were a number of human skeletons. This was presumably the original hospital cemetery which went out of use when it was built over. However, it now appears that the cemetery continued in use W. of this structure until a 'precinct' wall was constructed along the W. side of the site. In total 44 skeletons were excavated.

At the N. end of the site lay an open garden bounded by a wall on the E. side of the site and a 'precinct' wall on the W. which ran the whole length of the site to the S. end of 1-3 Norton Folgate. Within the garden lay a well, a drain crossing the entire width of the site, and possibly a timber building at the N. end.

95. At 15 *Spital Square, E1* (TQ 335 820), supervised by C. Thomas, excavations also took place within the former precinct of the priory and hospital of St Mary Without Bishopsgate. Medieval walls and layers were located.

96. At 4 *Spital Square, E1* (TQ 334 819) excavations supervised by B. Sloane took place on a site which was probably within the area of the N. transept of the church of the Hospital of St Mary Without Bishopsgate. Construction layers were cut by five medieval burials. Two pier bases were located, together with a large amount of worked stone, including column drums, reused in post-medieval features. Further excavation will take place.

97. At 38 *Spital Square, E1* (TQ 334 819) excavations supervised by C. Phillpotts revealed a site within the area of the hospital of St Mary Without Bishopsgate. A major N.-S. medieval wall was noted in underpinning works; further excavation will take place.

98. At the *Royal Mint, East Smithfield* (TQ 339 807) excavations were completed by P. Falcini on the site of the Cistercian abbey of St Mary Graces (founded 1350), and the later Royal Navy Victualling Yard (founded 1560). Excavation of the E. end of the church, the chapter house, the N. end of the infirmary and the W. alley of the cloisters was completed. Within the church 133 burials were found. A number of possible chapels were identified S. of the choir and presbytery. Several areas of tiled floor were examined within the church and the chapter house.

WESTMINSTER. Work by the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology.

99. At *Trafalgar Square, WC2* (TQ 300 804) two barrel wells were found during a watching brief, possibly Roman or Saxon. A deep feature containing waterlogged wood, possibly a Saxon gravel pit, was noted in the NW. corner of the square. Saxon rubbish pits were located in the western half of the square. A large medieval gravel pit was found in the SE. corner of

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the square. N.–S. medieval wall foundations were noted in the N. and S. sides of the square, probably footings to the King's Mews.

100. At 17–18 *Floral Street and 35 King Street, WC2* (TQ 3022 8090) 17 test pits were excavated, by K. and C. Williams, to assess archaeological survival on the site. Material was found in five of these, at either end of the site, modern basements having removed the deposits from the central area. Two cuts were Saxon.

101. At *College Garden, Westminster Abbey, SW1* (TQ 301 793) an auger survey was carried out by A. Mackie to augment a resistivity survey. Work indicated a probably natural channel of the Tyburn. Early occupation was indicated, of unknown date but possibly Roman or Saxon. At least thirteen medieval features and numerous post-medieval features were located, showing intensive use of the garden into the 17th century.

102. At 18–20 *York Buildings, WC2* (TQ 304 805) excavations took place supervised by R. Cowie. A narrow trench revealed a small area of mid Saxon (7th- to 8th-century) waterfront, possibly an embankment, and a row of stakes. This was overlain by sand with cobbles, in turn sealed by waterlaid clay from the top of which came medieval pottery. To the N. of this was a row of vertical oak planks, placed side by side and running N.–S., surrounded by brushwood and stakes; they have been dated by dendrochronology to the late 7th century. A medieval boundary wall on the NE. side of the property survives to at least 4.26 m in height; it belongs either to Durham House or York House.

103. At *Somerset House, Strand, WC2* (TQ 307 808) monitoring of underpinning works showed that, although the area was basemented to natural gravel level over a large area, some Saxon pits did survive, albeit badly disturbed.

104. At 44–46 *Drury Lane, WC2* (TQ 304 811) limited excavation took place supervised by R. Whytehead. In the area of proposed groundworks 0.5 m of Saxon deposits were revealed, possibly dumping, overlain by a thin spread of iron waste, cut by a deep pit or well and a post-hole. This was probably an ironworking site, though there was little evidence for structures. The limited dating evidence found was mid Saxon.

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105. ANDOVER, 84a *High Street* (SU 365 457). This timber-framed building was recorded by the Test Valley Archaeological Trust. Work was largely funded by M.S.C. The recording was carried out before and during renovation work. The building originally consisted of two bays, probably with a covered passage on the extreme left of the frontage. This passage contained an entrance into the adjacent building, 84 High Street. Originally the upper floor had consisted of a hall with an open hearth set above the principal floor joist central to the second bay, as evidenced by smoke blackening. The evidence suggests that 84a was perhaps built after the fire that destroyed much of the Upper High Street area of Andover in 1435. The ground floor may have been a trading area with living quarters in the two bay hall upstairs. The building has now been restored to something of its original medieval appearance.

106. ———, 89–91a *High Street, 2 Chantry Way, and The Angel Inn* (SU 365 457). 89–91a High Street and 2 Chantry Way were formerly part of the 'Angel Inn', built for Winchester College in 1444. This area of Andover was destroyed by fire in 1435, and the land was known as 'Niggesland', no doubt because of its black, burnt appearance. The 'Angel' is of particular interest and importance because the carpenters' accounts survive at Winchester College. These describe the scantlings of the timber to be used, the layout, and details of the

construction, such as the scissor brace in the great hall. The latter feature still survives. The Test Valley Archaeological Trust has made a full photographic record of the present day 'Angel Inn', and has undertaken a measured survey of the remainder of the surviving standing structure. The latter work was funded by Hampshire County Council. The below-ground archaeological deposits in 89 High Street will be excavated and recorded in those parts where the existing floor is to be lowered during development. The records of all of this work will be deposited with the R.C.H.M.

107. ———, 2 *Newbury Street* (SU 365 457). Excavations funded by the landowners, Jesus College, Cambridge, were carried out by the Test Valley Archaeological Trust, jointly supervised by N. Campling and F. Green. The site lies on the corner of Newbury Street and High Street and S. of St Mary's Church. Features included 5 rubbish pits and c. 60 post- and stake-holes. The apparent lack of Saxon material may indicate that the Saxon occupation lay to the N. and W. of the church. The rubbish pits were medieval and contained small quantities of well-preserved late 13th- and 14th-century pottery.

Post-holes show that Newbury Street was fronted by timber-framed buildings from early medieval times to the post-medieval period. The buildings were oriented both parallel and at right-angles to the street. In one case, a cruck-framed building had been replaced by a building with a box-frame construction. The post-hole evidence shows that earth-fast posts were used in the buildings until well into the 17th century on this site.

108. FISHER'S POND (SU 492 213). Probing from a boat on a large 12-acre pond by C. K. Currie revealed a former pond dam below the water line of this documented 13th-century fishpond. In woodland on the E. bank of the pond a large bank was recorded that proved to be on the line of the park pale of the bishop of Winchester's deer park at Marwell. Deeper inside the woods an area of some 2–3 acres was recognized containing large spoil heaps and excavations as well as causeways and tracks leading to and from the site (SU 495 213). Examination indicated that large quantities of early brick and plain clay tile wasters were present, suggesting a substantial kiln site. The bricks were of the type known as 'Tudor' on account of their size. However, documentary evidence suggests a substantial brick production site was founded in this area to supply the bishop of Winchester's palaces in the 15th century. No conclusive medieval evidence was found. The site seems to have been operational well into the post-medieval period.

109. NETLEY (SU 457 099). Fieldwork by C. K. Currie on two linear earthworks known as *The Conduits* revealed previously unrecorded extensions and other associated earthworks N. of Woolston-Hound road. Here, the upper or eastern conduit was found to extend 250 m beyond the road (SU 457 099) as far as the railway line (SU 458 101), where it apparently terminated. This large embanked ditch ran parallel with a small stream but on a line some 5–6 m higher up the valley side. Below the embankment, a large cambered, cross-valley dam was located. It was up to 3 m high and c. 80 m long. It showed signs of having been cut through by the road at its W. end (SU 457 098). There was no trace of a link between the reservoir pounded behind this dam and the upper conduit. The reservoir's conjectured water exit seemed to align with the beginnings of the second conduit. It is possible that the conduits supplied two deliberately separated water supplies to Netley Abbey. The dam represented a supply reservoir serving one of these conduits and may have also been associated with an unknown industrial process.

Below the Woolston-Hound road tipping continues to encroach on the earthworks. In advance of possible damage a transect was surveyed across one of the better preserved sections (at SU 457 097). It showed the upper conduit to be a double embanked ditch. The enclosing banks were up to 3 m above the bottom of the ditch, showing them to be a particularly large aqueduct or water carrier. Fieldwork shows the largest of the two features to be over 1000 m long.

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110. NORTH STONEHAM (SU 440 170). C. K. Currie and H. G. Barstow examined landscape changes in an area where a possible early 14th-century deer park is recorded, associated with an isolated church.

111. NURSLING, CHURCH LANE (SU 359 164). As part of the continuing programme of work under F. J. Green for the Test Valley Archaeological Trust in advance of gravel extraction an area on the opposite side of Church Lane from St Boniface's church was examined. Work was largely funded by M.S.C. The topsoil was stripped to expose a number of property boundaries and other features, including a possible building.

112. PENTON MEWSEY, HARROWAY FARM (SU 331 466). A number of graves containing extended inhumation burials were revealed during the excavation of foundations for a garage at Harroway Farm. Members of the Test Valley Archaeological Trust excavated and recorded those burials cut by the footings. A total of five graves were excavated, and one further grave investigated. All of the burials were orientated with the heads to the W. Their date is uncertain. The only find was a knife found with the skeleton in Grave 3. The form is difficult to date; it may be late Saxon or medieval.

113. ROMSEY. At *The Abbey Church of Sts Mary and Aethelflaeda* (SU 351 212), a watching brief and small-scale salvage excavation, funded by English Heritage, was undertaken by the Test Valley Archaeological Trust during the repaving of the N. side of Romsey Abbey. Three major features were investigated.

(1) The packed chalk footing of the N. aisle of the former parish church of St Lawrence was fully exposed and planned. No excavation was carried out. A section through the footing had been cut in excavations in 1975, but the limited nature of the excavations at that date did not allow a plan to be recovered.

(2) The footings of the original 13th-century abbey porch were located and planned. This lies partly under the present porch, constructed in the early 20th century. Built onto one side of the original porch was a small room, subsequently infilled with mortar and limestone rubble and large quantities of human bone and 14th-century pottery. The footings of the outside wall of this room were built over the footings of the Abbey N. wall.

(3) A soakaway trench originally measuring 2 m square was excavated by hand a few metres N. of the N. wall of the Abbey. Beneath a series of gravel floors was sealed evidence for two or three phases of timber building predating the present Norman Abbey.

114. ———. At *New Vicarage* (SU 351 212), excavations and a subsequent watching brief were undertaken in advance of and during the construction of the new Romsey Vicarage, which lies on low ground W. of the old vicarage and of Romsey Abbey, located (1) the medieval abbey fishponds and (2) the W. wall and N.W. corner of the abbey precinct. Excavations on the fishponds were funded by M.S.C. and took place prior to building work. The fishponds lay on the flood plain of the River Test W. of Romsey Island.

The watching brief on the new vicarage driveway, which runs E.-W. on the S. side of the old vicarage, located the line of the W. wall of the abbey precinct. The wall was possibly built in the 12th century at the time of the construction of the present abbey. The wall lay on the western edge of Romsey Island. Originally the ground dropped away sharply to the W. towards the abbey fish ponds. The discovery of the precinct wall drew attention to slight cracking of window sills on the S. elevation of the former vicarage vertically above the newly discovered wall. It is clear that the rear portion of the old vicarage was built on made ground, and that the precinct wall ran under the vicarage, and that these two facts were responsible for the cracking. Investigation of the beaten earth floor of the cellar in the old vicarage revealed the survival of the return of the wall at the NW. corner of the precinct. The line of the N. wall of the precinct if projected would meet the NW. corner of the Abbey.

115. ———. At 11 *The Hundred* (SU 353 211) excavations were carried out by the Test Valley Archaeological Trust supervised by N. Campling in advance of a shop development. Work was funded by the developers, Holbeck Properties Ltd. A Saxon ditch was traced over 22 m. Medieval pits included some containing cess. Post-holes suggested a medieval building fronting onto *The Hundred*.

116. ———. At 35 *The Hundred* (Waitrose extension) (SU 354 211), staff of the Test Valley Archaeological Trust directed by K. White excavated land E. of the existing Waitrose store in Romsey. Work was funded by the John Lewis Partnership in advance of development. Narrow ridge-and-furrow was possibly early medieval. The ploughsoil contained pottery of the 10th century and later.

SOUTHAMPTON. Excavations and observations by Southampton City Council, Archaeology and Heritage Management Section. All finds and site archives are deposited at God's House Tower Museum, Southampton. The Southampton site code is given after each site name.

117. At *Cook St*, SOU 254 (SU 424 116), M. F. Garner directed continued excavations on the SW. edge of the mid Saxon town of Hamwic. Trenches 4 (c. 400 sq m) and 5 (c. 550 sq m) were excavated intermittently throughout 1988. Due to a shortage of resources, neither trench was fully excavated.

Trench 4, immediately E. of Trench 3 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 100), had few mid Saxon features. Several pits were clustered in the NE. corner and the rest of the trench produced three penannular ditches, two of which had central inhumations. Presumably overlying mounds were removed by later activities, including ploughing. The inhumations were in graves and were extended. They were aligned EW. with the feet at the E. end, opposite the causeway across the ditch. Wood stains indicated plank-lined graves rather than the use of coffins. One grave contained two grave goods: an iron object, possibly a knife blade, and silver-and-bronze linked pins. The burials probably date to c. 700. The remains of nine individuals have now been recovered from the site.

Trench 5, c. 40 m NE. of Trench 4, and immediately N. of Trench 2 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 136), contained evidence of mid Saxon structures on the St Mary Street frontage. Behind the structures was an area of pits.

In both trenches there was evidence of post-Conquest agricultural activity. Subsequent occupation was represented by pits and limited structural remains. A large linear feature along the SE. edge of Trench 4 has been interpreted as a hollow way.

118. At *Brinton's Road*, SOU 349 (SU 424 124), an area of 75 sq m was investigated by M. Smith. Two E.-W. gravel surfaces were found. One may have been part of a street, and the other was probably a yard surface. A high density of pits was excavated, suggesting that settlement density here was as great as it was at Six Dials, c. 100 m to the S. The only structural evidence was provided by a single row of post-holes. The features can be dated to the mid Saxon period. The site is provisionally interpreted as a backyard area, with houses probably to the W., alongside the present-day St Mary's Road. Preliminary investigation of the finds suggests that silver alloy was worked here.

119. At the *Old Co-Op* site, St Mary's Road, SOU 379 (SU 422 125), R. Lindsey excavated 730 sq m. Considerable modern disturbance had taken place, which necessitated stripping the majority of the site down to the natural soils. Ten mid Saxon rubbish pits were identified. A linear feature with associated stake-holes was identified along the E. edge of site, parallel to St Mary's Road. This is believed to represent a property boundary. It was not evident in the extreme N. and S. of the site. It was later infilled with gravel, and the area to the immediate W. and N. was sealed with gravel. The gravel seems to have been used as a thoroughfare. Pottery evidence suggests a mid Saxon date. A watching brief took place while the developers machined a trench of c. 540 sq m on the W. of the site. Eight mid Saxon rubbish pits were observed, concentrated in the S. half of the site.

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120. At *York Buildings*, SOU 175 (SU 421 116), works directed by H. Kavanagh continued as part of a programme of consolidation and display of the section of town walls adjoining the main excavation site. One of the half-round towers on the N. curtain wall of the town defences was cleared of late- and post-medieval deposits which had entirely filled it up to the tops of the embrasures. The tower was probably built in the later 13th century, and cut an earlier rampart and ditch. It contained three embrasures, one of which is still complete, and which seems to have been converted from a simple arrow slit to a gunport at some time in the medieval period.

121. At *Lower High Street*, SOU 266 (SU 420 111), excavations continued under the direction of A. D. Russel. This year's work concentrated on the emptying and propping of the well-preserved 15th-century vault beneath the tenement once held by Peter James (mayor of Southampton in 1428, 1435, and 1447), and on the excavation of part of Broad Lane which lies on the N. side of the tenement. Broad Lane, first mentioned in the late 12th century, proved to be a *c.* 0.3 m-thick layer of flint gravel, overlying a series of cobbled surfaces, rubbish deposits, pits, and ditches. One rubbish layer produced parts of two bone combs. Beneath this phase of occupation was a substantial layer of soil, suggesting a period of agricultural use. This in turn sealed the remains of a structure, apparently domestic, which included a sequence of hearths dated by T.R.M. to A.D. 980–1030. The structure is associated with pits and post-holes which have produced a complete bone comb and French pottery, including red-painted wares.

122. At *the Arcades*, SOU 301 (SU 418 133), excavations were conducted by T. Robey in advance of restoration work on the town walls. A trench 85 m long, extending 5 m from the walls, was opened up and excavated in selected areas to a depth of over 2 m.

Sections of a rude stone revetment, running from Simnel Street to at least Blue Anchor Lane, were found cut into the sloping gravel hard at or just above the high-water mark. This wall, now dated to the 10th or early 11th century (not the 14th as previously reported), supported a level gravel platform to the E., but fell into disuse and was partially robbed in the late 11th century. Between *c.* 1150 and *c.* 1250 the surface of the quay was raised and merchant houses built. No evidence for a new quay wall was found, and it must be assumed to lie further to the W.

The solid limestone foundations of a half-round tower were unearthed at Simnel Street, blocking or defending the gateway there. This tower appears to have been levelled when the arcades were inserted in the late 14th century, possibly to make way for a larger gateway across the quay on the road to the castle. Little is known about this gate, which was demolished or incorporated into a tavern building in the 17th/18th century, but surviving illustrations suggest that it can be stylistically linked to the arcading, and the two may have been contemporary.

The town wall between Westgate and Simnel Street was completed *c.* 1380. The house immediately N. of Blue Anchor Lane projected beyond the general line of the wall, and its W. end was demolished and rebuilt almost 1 m to the E. The W. end of a second house, which projected some 0.5 m, was left intact as part of the town defences. The town wall was not aligned here until the late 16th century, by which time the house had been demolished. The defences included three half-round towers, the foundations of which were excavated. Finally the wall itself was strengthened by adding to the W. face a line of machicolated arcading, which supported a battlement in front of the houses. It is likely that this arcading once extended to Westgate and beyond, but the evidence for this is slight.

123. At *Vincent's Walk*, SOU 326 (SU 421 118), four evaluation trenches were directed by H. Kavanagh to determine the likely survival of archaeological deposits on the site of the

proposed Parkside (shopping) centre. The site is N. of the medieval defences. Although one trench was sterile, the others produced evidence of well-preserved stratified deposits. The earliest layers produced only Romano-British pottery, in some quantities. Late Saxon deposits are also indicated, below medieval build-up.

124. At *Lankester's Vault*, SOU 342 (SU 420 113), a N.-S. evaluation trench on the W. side of the High Street was excavated by contractors under the supervision of C. Scott and R. Lindsey. The vault was cut through natural brickearth, over which lay a series of probable street surfaces. Those had been cut by three post-holes. Modern reinforcement to the E. wall of the vault has destroyed its relationship with the street surfaces. Further investigation is intended.

125. At the *Back of the Walls*, SOU 329 (SU 421 111), the digging of a gas trench was observed by J. Grace. Truncated E.-W. and N.-S. walls, with associated demolition material, were observed in section. This masonry lies close to the mapped site of a medieval tower on the town walls.

126. At *Castle Way*, SOU 343 (SU 419 113), a series of gas trenches was observed by R. Lindsey and G. Bareham. The most southerly trench, to the immediate NE. of St Michael's church, exposed two layers of redeposited brickearth, cut by an E.-W. foundation trench for a limestone-rubble wall. No dating evidence was discovered, but it is thought that this wall may be associated with the undercroft on the corner of St Michael's Passage and Castle Way. A second trench to the NE. of Hamtun Street exposed two gravel surfaces. The lower of these sealed a burnt demolition layer, similar to that found on SOUs 256 and 294.

127. At the NW. corner of *Gloucester Square*, SOU 382 (SU 420 110), an E.-W. service trench was observed by G. Bareham. A 1.2 m-thick limestone and mortar wall ran N.-S. across the trench — possibly associated with the medieval friary complex excavated by S. Hardy in 1985-86 (SOU 199). Both sides of this wall were butted by late medieval or early post-medieval demolition layers. Several glazed late medieval floor tiles were found *in situ* at the bottom of the trench.

128. At *St Mary Street*, SOU 383 (SU 425 115), a series of $3 \times 3 \times 5$ m trenches for a sewer-restoration scheme was dug along the length of the street and observed by G. Bareham and A. D. Morton. The southernmost trench revealed ploughsoil, containing medieval and Saxon pottery. Trenches to the N. revealed thick gravel surfaces beneath the modern street surface. There were no finds from these.

129. SOUTHWICK (SU 626 086). Post-excavation research and fieldwork was undertaken by C. K. Currie for P.S.A. and H.M. Royal Navy as part of continuing study of Southwick Priory and its environs (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 147; *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 256). The original building was probably roofed in West Country slate. Documents suggest that it was an aisled building by the mid 14th century at the latest and that the shrine of Our Lady lay on the N. side of the church. In the late 14th century Bishop Wykeham's chantry chapel was built. At some time after *c.* 1350 part of the cemetery was abandoned and flooded as part of an enlarged fishpond.

Documentary and field work identified a number of lost chapels within a few miles of the priory. Two previously unrecorded sites were identified at Belnay (SU 648 099) and Plant (SU 674 090). The Belnay site is referred to as a chantry in the mid 13th century.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER

130. DROITWICH. At *High Street* (SO 900 634), an area to the rear of 35 High Street in the centre of the medieval town was investigated by J. D. Hurst (Archaeology Section, Hereford

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and Worcester County Museum) in advance of proposed development. Medieval deposits were located, and the relative position of the water table suggested good preservation of medieval, and possibly earlier, archaeological remains.

131. ———. At *Dodderhill* (SO 901 637), a hoard of 24 Nuremberg jetons, probably representing a complete set, was found on Dodderhill during development. They have been donated to the Droitwich Heritage Centre.

132. REDDITCH, BORDESLEY ABBEY (SP 045 699). The 20th season of excavations (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 258) was funded by Redditch Borough Council, with support from the British Academy, the Royal Archaeological Institute, the Universities of Birmingham, Reading, University College London and Rochester, New York. S. Hirst and S. Wright directed excavation on the church; D. Walsh was in charge of architectural analysis and I. McCraig of masonry recording and surveying. G. Astill directed work on the industrial site.

Excavation in the *church* of the S. side of the W. choir and retrochoir, the E. end of the nave and the S. aisle was largely completed. Primary builders' levels were excavated, including substantial layers of builders' debris and redeposited material, a large number of post-holes and post-pits (many probably associated with scaffolding) and a NW.–SE. drain across the S. aisle. Footings were exposed. The piers of the S. nave arcade proved to have been built on a continuous foundation raft of cobbles with some sandstone fragments; this raft showed clear changes in constructional technique along its course as did the foundations of the S. aisle wall.

The sequence of blocking of the second bay of the S. nave arcade was established: a narrow blocking wall inserted between the piers, on the S. side flush with the S. faces of the piers, had been subsequently widened by the addition of courses on the N. side to the full width of the piers. Two graves dug from higher levels on the line of the standing E.–W. section were finally excavated. A most interesting find this season was an ornamental six-pointed gilded lead star with a faceted face and flat reverse found in post-Dissolution robbing of the S. aisle wall; a few similar finds are known, for example one from Newnham Priory, Bedford.

Post-excavation work on the chapel of St Stephen continued. It appears to have been built in the first half of the 13th century and modified in at least two phases before 1300, with little change after that until the 17th century. A comparative study of St Stephen's with other gateway chapels has revealed interesting parallels and differences within Cistercian monastic architecture. The site of the chapel has been landscaped as part of an M.S.C. scheme and the plan of the chapel laid out.

The pre-mill levels of square A were excavated thus completing the excavation of the *mill site*. The evidence of water channels and ponds, their abandonment and associated pebble banks that had been found in the other squares was also recovered here. There was a sequence of eleven water channels interspersed with silt and pebble deposits which spanned the time between the last glaciation and the 12th century A.D.

Excavations of the N. bank of the mill pond were completed. The N. mill-pond bank (like the S. bank) was built in two phases. The early bank was built on top of a gravel ridge which overlay the Bunter pebbles: the Cistercians clearly took advantage of the topography and the triangular shape of the pond may reflect the disposition of pebble banks in the valley in the 12th century.

The first mill-pond bank sealed a brushwood raft laid on the surface of the pebbles. This first bank sealed some extensive timber work of a sluice which was designed to drain the first mill pond. A sluice gate founded on a base plate at the foot of the internal face of the bank was attached to a wooden pipe which apparently ran under the bank and issued into a pond to the N. of the mill pond. The sluice went out of use when the mill-pond bank was raised by the

addition of more clay. To the N. of the bank an additional bank and ditch was constructed to aid drainage.

WORCESTER. Excavations by the Archaeology Section of Hereford and Worcester County Council.

133. At *Deansway* (SO 849 548) excavations in advance of major city centre redevelopment were funded by Ford Sellar Morris Properties plc and English Heritage. Four adjacent sites are being excavated in the area between the High Street (to the E.) and Deansway (to the W.). From S. to N.:

At *Bull Entry* (N. side) work took place within parts of three poorly documented medieval properties, two fronting Deansway and one lying between the back of those and the properties fronting the High Street. While post-medieval disturbance had removed medieval walls fronting Deansway, one well-preserved sequence of clay cooking floors (maximum observed extent 2.5×2 m) survived. Pottery suggests the sequence dates back to the 12th century. The Deansway properties extend back into the central part of the site for some 30 m to a well-defined boundary, represented in the later medieval period by a metalled trackway and also the line of the parish boundary between St Andrews (to the W.) and St Swithens (to the E.). In the back of these plots a complex sequence of yard surfaces, rubbish and cesspits together with a clay-lined bread oven have been excavated. The earliest pit to have been excavated in this area has been provisionally dated to the 11th/12th century, although the appearance of relatively large amounts of residual late Saxon pottery (of the St Neots, Stamford and Stafford types) in the earlier medieval pits in this area suggests that further excavation might reveal late Saxon structures surviving towards the Deansway frontage (a street of known Saxon origin). In the property at the E. end of the site was a dump of smithing waste (hammer scale and slag) of possible 12th/13th-century date. Unfortunately, no structures associated with this dump have yet been identified.

At *Powick Lane* (S. side), on the Deansway frontage, work took place within a property of known 13th-century origin. While rubbish pits of this period and later have been excavated here little distinct structural evidence for the medieval building survived. In the central and E. part of the site the remains of a 15th-century bronze foundry have been uncovered extending back from the Powick Lane frontage. Evidence for the foundry comprised a number of wall lines, the most substantial of sandstone, later rebuilt with roof tile, fronting Powick Lane (12 m from E. to W.). Units extending back from this wall line (the most distinct measuring 7 m by 4 m) comprised limestone post-pads and sandstone, limestone and tile sill foundations. Within and outside these units were numerous casting pits, ranging in size from 1.5 m to 3 m in diameter. Each pit appeared to have been used for several castings, and all were back-filled with ceramic mould fragments and slag (one pit contained over 1 ton of ceramic mould fragments). Preliminary analysis of the ceramic moulds suggests that both bells and cauldrons were being cast on site (Justine Bayley, pers. comm.). However, the presence of small stone crucibles and a variety of small stone mould fragments together with numerous pins, studs, twists of copper wire and several rings, brooches, clasps and candlesticks (mould fragments for the latter having been recovered) suggests that the industry was diverse.

At *Powick Lane* (N.), some 25 m N. of the Powick Lane frontage, part of a substantial medieval building was discovered. Three wall lines forming a rectangular or square unit (10.2 m N. to S. and at least 3 m E. to W.) have been located, the remainder of the unit/building lying to the W. outside the present limit of excavation. The walls of the structure comprised mortared sandstone blocks. Pottery indicated a construction date no earlier than the 13th century. The building was probably demolished in the 15th century. Its position in relation to the Powick Lane frontage and the nature of its construction suggests a high status structure.

HERTFORDSHIRE

134. HERTFORD. At *Millbridge* (TL 325 126) an evaluation was carried out by I. J. Stewart for the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust to assess the archaeological implications of proposed development. The work was funded by East Herts. District Council and English Heritage.

Stratigraphy over 2 m deep revealed substantial Saxo-Norman occupation deposits. The pottery sequence from a series of possible floor levels with associated post-holes, a cesspit and a gully, indicates activity on the site from as early as the 10th century to the 13th. Subsequent deposits appear to reflect the foundation and use of the Norman castle situated on the opposite bank of the Lea. The late medieval river bank was also located.

135. ———, *34-36 and 40 Castle Street* (TL 325 124). Excavation on two adjacent sites was undertaken by S. McCudden and H. Cooper-Reade for the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust in advance of building developments. It enabled new information to be gathered concerning the defences of Hertford Castle and activity within the perimeter of the outer bailey. The work was funded by the developers. Additional evidence for the alignment of the castle ditches, and for a masonry foundation between these came to light. The latter possibly relates to the palisade of the outer ditch mentioned in 14th-century documents, or may represent a footing for a structure aligned on the castle postern. Within the outer bailey a cobbled yard surface and a small masonry structure, possibly a cellar, were the most notable features.

136. KNEBWORTH, ST MARY'S CHURCH (TL 231 210). Limited excavation and observation during drainage and refurbishment works were undertaken by North Hertfordshire Museums Field Archaeology Section. The work was funded by North Hertfordshire District Council and M.S.C. as part of a Community Programme project and was directed by G. R. Burleigh and K. Matthews.

Four 1 m square trenches were excavated at strategic locations around the church footings. These revealed *in situ* stratigraphy relating to the known building phases of 12th- to 19th-century date. A hitherto unsuspected 16th-century N. porch was located, and details of the 15th-century tower construction involving a substantial flint raft were discovered. The stripping of rendering from the SE. corner of the mid 12th-century nave revealed a, possibly reused, decorated quoinstone.

Between the church and Knebworth House (TL 231 209) low sunlight revealed the slight earthworks of a possible deserted settlement area, perhaps removed by emparkment in the later medieval period. The substantial earthworks of a possible medieval mill site exist to the N. (TL 229 212).

137. LETCHWORTH, GREEN LANE, NORTON (TL 230 340). Excavation for North Hertfordshire District Council Museums, directed by G. Burleigh and K. Matthews, revealed a previously unknown early medieval settlement. The work was funded by English Heritage, McLean Homes Ltd, Bryant Homes Ltd, Letchworth Garden City Corporation and Hertfordshire County Council.

About 1300 sq m were examined revealing 24 pits, of which perhaps 16 represent cellared or sunken-featured buildings. The features are arranged in rows and the site shows some regularity of planning. In several pits there was clear structural evidence in the form of post- and stake-holes, and demolished clay-bat walling. It is reasonable to assume that similar large pits lacking such clear evidence were also related to structures. It is possible that the superstructures over the sunken areas rested on sill beams. Only two features resembled true *Grubenhäuser*, and even these lacked internal post-holes. Two pits were provided with steps cut into chalk bedrock.

The features clearly belong to several phases, and pottery from them suggests a period of occupation from *c.* 650–*c.* 1200 A.D. The earliest phase may be contemporary with a small, scattered inhumation cemetery discovered 200 m to the S. in Blackhorse Road in the 1960s (*Bedfordshire Archaeol. J.* vi (1971), 27–32). It is possible that the settlement is a 'lost' settlement of one hide adjacent to Norton and called *Rodenhanger* in a charter of Ethelred II.

138. PIRTON, GREAT BURY (TL 147 316). A detailed measured survey of the *Toot Hill* motte and bailey castle, together with surrounding earthworks was completed by North Hertfordshire Museums Field Archaeology section. There is some evidence that the motte may originally have had a W. as well as an E. bailey. The site is more complex than previously thought, and there is considerable disturbance of the surviving E. bailey. The supposed large ditch running E.–W. to the S. of the motte is in fact a holloway with building platforms and property boundaries on either side. Between this holloway and Walnut Tree Road are further earthworks of former building sites and property boundaries. S. of Walnut Tree Road are further extensive earthworks. The village earthworks are aligned on the castle and it is possible that the complex is a result of deliberate planning, presumably in the early 12th century.

139. WARE, CHASESIDE (TL 357 144). An evaluation was carried out by S. McCudden for Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust on a large site in the centre of the medieval town. The work afforded opportunities to examine medieval, and possibly earlier, frontages on Church Street and West Street, the latter also being immediately adjacent to the old market place. The project was funded by East Herts. District Council and English Heritage. The surviving density of probable medieval features, both structural and non-structural, suggested considerable activity during the 12th century and later.

HUMBERSIDE

140. GRIMSBY, 68–74 VICTORIA STREET (TA 270 094). A watching brief was undertaken by M. Foreman for Humberside County Council Archaeology Unit and P. Wise for Grimsby Museum. Sections drawn in contractors' trenches and limited planning recorded the developments of a burgrave plot, possibly laid out on a three-perch module. Early activity was industrial, with five large pits, filled in the 14th century, retaining organic material. Reclamation by massive dumping of soils was followed by at least three phases of street front development, consisting of timber-framed buildings of padstone and interrupted sill construction. Modifications included the absorption of passages into larger rooms, and the sub-division of the plot by the 17th century. The back of the plot continued in use as a workshop and rubbish dumping area into the post-medieval period.

141. HULL, BEVERLEY GATE (TA 097 287). Further excavations by D. H. Evans for the Humberside Archaeology Unit on behalf of Hull City Council exposed a 14 m long stretch of the town wall to the N. of the main gate structure. The wall survived to a height of 2.45 m or 34 courses of brickwork. To the W. of the gate the northern arm of a brick barbican or forework was encountered, extending out into the inner town ditch. Tied back into this structure were the timber sole-plates of a succession of timber bridges; the uprights of one of these survived to a depth of over 4 m in the ditch.

142. ———, HULL CASTLE (TA 105 288). In 1988, the Humberside Archaeological Unit undertook trial excavations on the site of the Henry VIII Castle, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, in order to confirm its exact location and level and thus determine whether a proposed development, which encroached into the scheduled area, posed any threat to the monument. The highest surviving levels of the S. wall of the E. bastion and the SE. corner of the castle were exposed and recorded, establishing the position of the castle and adding to information obtained during excavations by A. Cook in 1969–70 and M. R. Eddy in 1975–76. It was considered that the development would not directly threaten the remains.

(HUMBERSIDE)

143. SIGGLESTHORNE (TA 158 463). Limited excavations on an earthwork site in meadows N. of Old Lane were undertaken by the East Riding Archaeological Society directed by P. Didsbury for the Humberside County Archaeology Unit. Investigation centred on a 1 m high platform to the E. of the site, beneath which a cobbled surface with 12th-century pottery was located. Geophysical survey of part of the site by J. Gater and C. Gaffney revealed several areas of high magnetic anomaly E. of the westernmost platform. Trenching of one of these areas showed it to be a compost and ash deposit containing early medieval pottery, animal bone, and a perforated bun-shaped baked clay loom-weight. The W. half of the site has now been developed for housing. A watching brief during building operations employed local metal-detectorists; finds included a miniature lead jug, probably 13th century.

HUMBERSIDE, SOUTH

144. CASTLETHORPE, BROUGHTON (SE 987 077). Field walking confirmed occupation of 13th- to 15th-century date associated with Castlethorpe D.M.V.

KENT

CANTERBURY. Excavations by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

145. At *St Augustine's Conduit House* (TR 159 580) rescue excavations by D. Nebiker following roof collapse and extensive structural damage to this Scheduled Ancient Monument revealed its complete plan, details of original build, consequent repairs and alterations and explanation of the associated water engineering aspects of operation and use. The earliest feature observed, dating probably to the mid 12th century, was a large, clay-lined artificial catchment pond to the NW. which was superseded by the construction of the Conduit House itself on an irregular, roughly octagonal plan with four tunnelled openings in which the original fabric survived. All tunnels were fed by original subsidiary ducts. No trace of original catchment pit or pipe connection was located. The original point of access into the reservoir was not determined, nor was the form of original roof covering. The Conduit House, which throughout the medieval period supplied the needs of St Augustine's Abbey, was remodelled in the 18th century. In its fully developed form the Conduit House comprised 24 separate springs, feeding into the central reservoir; all of these still function, feeding into a 3 inch diameter lead pipe extending from the Conduit House to the present fishpond of Christchurch College situated in the former outer court gardens of the abbey.

146. At *St George's Gate* (TR 141 576) excavations by M. Houliston on the site of St George's or Newingate exposed sections of the Roman wall and rampart. Those town defences were later breached to form an opening, perhaps in the late 9th or early 10th century. Fossilized within and buried by later medieval work were remnants of an earlier gate represented by opposing quoins indicating an opening 7 ft wide flanked perhaps on either side by narrow turrets. Pits containing large quantities of iron slag indicated that by the late 12th century this part of the city wall was in disrepair. Documentary sources indicate major building works at Newingate c. 1483, largely completed by 1495. The excavation revealed both medieval drum towers to the gateway which, although slighted to contemporary ground level in 1801 and mutilated by cellars and recent services, were otherwise well preserved with large areas of Kentish ragstone facings remaining. Patches of road metalling survived. The towers flanked a narrow carriageway 7 ft 6 in wide, which was carried over the city ditch on a wooden drawbridge.

147. At *Burgate* (TR 152 577) excavations by M. Houliston exposed a sequence of deposits indicating the continuity of the Roman gate into the Saxon period when it was the most important of three gates leading into the inner burgh of the town. The longevity of the gate was attested by a rich sequence of soils and street metallings that formed in the carriageway.

By the 12th century documentary evidence suggests that a church was associated with the gate, perhaps sited over it. Burgate was totally rebuilt in brick and stone in *c.* 1525 and the massive flint footings for this site were recorded.

148. At *Pound Lane* (TR 146 581) excavations by I. Anderson in advance of redevelopment along the frontage of Pound Lane exposed the fabric of the medieval city wall dated *c.* 1370–90. The fabric comprised chalk mortared block-work faced with ashlar Kentish ragstone.

149. At *Westgate* (TR 146 581) recording and minor excavation by I. Anderson and R. Austin during renovation works in the principal chamber over the carriageway exposed the original chalk block vault, the lower levels of which had been infilled with compacted chalk rubble which served as a floor for a considerable period. Observations immediately N. of the Westgate during trenching established the contemporaneity and single build of the medieval city wall and tower built *c.* 1370–90.

150. At *St Gregory's Priory and Cemetery, Northgate* (TR 153 583) major rescue excavations by M. and A. Hicks and T. Anderson commenced on the Priory of St Gregory, founded *c.* 1085. Two sites were initially evaluated both N. and S. of High Street St Gregory's on the former G.P.O. sorting office and car park respectively. The excavations on the former revealed evidence for most of the principal buildings including the SW. corner church tower, portions of the church and chapter house and wall footings representing the positions of the refectory and dormitory. Excavations during 1988 were confined to the cemetery S. of High Street St Gregory's where some 1,500 burials, the inhabitants of nearby St John's Hospital and the medieval city parish of St Mary Northgate, have been excavated.

157. At *Ivy Lane/Love Lane* (TR 154 576) observations and recording by M. Houliston in trenches cut for a new extension to the Two Sawyers produced evidence for medieval metalworking in the eastern suburbs of the city. Pits contained deposits of slag and late 11th-/early 12th-century pottery overlain by a well-defined layer of burnt earth containing ash, cinders, burnt clay and large quantities of iron slag. A nearby layer of fired clay may represent a working floor or the slighted remains of a furnace.

152. At *10 Best Lane* (TR 148 579) excavations by M. Houliston within the body of this building revealed a complex of successive timber-framed masonry and brick structures. The earliest deposits encountered, containing 12th-century pottery, appeared to have been dumped to counteract a rising water table. Remnants of an early timber-framed building were exposed succeeded by a free-standing masonry structure, probably of *c.* 1200 although later modified before demolition in the late 15th century.

153. At *Rosemary Lane/Stour Street* (TR 146 576) recording by D. Nebiker of sections in trenches cut for new drains indicated the presence of two late medieval timber-framed buildings, with mortared flint and chalk 'dwarf' walls and a laminated sequence of internal clay floors, including hearth positions and partition walls. The structures were 15th century.

154. FOLKESTONE, CHERRY GARDEN (TR 208 379). Prospection trenching and an area excavation by J. Rady for Canterbury Archaeological Trust revealed two groups of pits containing 7th- to 12th-century pottery, animal bone and sea-shells but without clearly defined remains of associated structures.

NEWINGTON/FOLKESTONE, EUROTUNNEL TERMINAL SITE (centred TR 20 38). Evaluation by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust in advance of groundworks for the main terminal of the Channel Tunnel involved the cutting of 14 km of linear transects, comprising 700 separate prospection trenches and a number of area excavations totalling over 20,000 sq m of

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inspected subsoils. This revealed numerous pre-Conquest and medieval finds and the discovery of major sites which are reported on below (nos. 155–60):

155. NEWINGTON, *village* (TR 187 374). J. Rady for Canterbury Archaeological Trust revealed scattered evidence for an agricultural field system comprising ditches and gullies dating from late Saxon times with indications of a timber-framed building represented by post-holes of the late Saxon/early Conquest period.

156. ———, *Stone Farm* (TR 182 372). Excavations by R. Cross for Canterbury Archaeological Trust within the body of a standing 16th-century building exposed the earlier foundations of a late medieval structure with associated laminated floor levels. The standing building was recorded prior to reconstruction on a new site.

157. ———, *Mill House/Frogholt* (TR 177 373). Excavations by R. Cross for Canterbury Archaeological Trust produced late Saxon 9th- to 10th-century pottery within extensive water-lain deposits of grey silt and peat on a site later occupied by a mid 17th-century water mill.

158. ———, *Dolland's Moor* (TR 178 374). M. Leyland for Canterbury Archaeological Trust directed major area excavations on a multi-period settlement site. The final phase of occupation, dating to the 6th or 7th century, comprised two sunken-floored buildings and a number of other features associated possibly with an isolated household. Finds included grass-tempered pottery, loom-weights and a 'sceat' recovered as a surface find. There was no evidence for continuity of activity from the Roman period.

159. ———, *Danton Farm* (TR 192 374). Area excavations by G. Campbell for Canterbury Archaeological Trust recovered late 9th- to 10th-century pottery in association with structural evidence for a 'longhouse', which appeared to be the antecedent of the documented medieval hamlet of Dalmington.

160. ———, *Biggins Wood* (TR 196 377). Area excavations by S. Ouditt for Canterbury Archaeological Trust revealed a well-preserved sunken-featured building dating to the 7th or 8th century with associated trackway, pits and post-holes for fences or animal pens on a site located on marginal land at the foot of the North Downs. The floor of the hut was cut deeply into the ground surface with structural posts in all four corners, together with posts supporting the ridge of the roof. Stake-holes lining the internal edge of the building indicated a wattle wall supporting a covering of clay and dung. Finds from the backfill included pottery, animal bone, sea-shell, a late Roman 'dragonisque' brooch and an upper fill of burnt clay. The site was overlain by thick deposits of hill-wash and discovered as a result of prospection trenching.

161. NEW ROMNEY, HOPE ALL SAINTS (TR 049 258). Detailed elevations of the ruined 12th-century church commissioned by the Romney Marsh Research Trust were drawn by M. D. Bennell for the Field Archaeology Unit (Institute of Archaeology, University College London). The condition of the church has deteriorated rapidly in recent years.

LEICESTERSHIRE. Work by Leicestershire Archaeological Unit.

162. BOTTESFORD (SK 821 382). A rescue excavation in advance of the Bottesford by-pass was undertaken by Peter Liddle on a crop-mark enclosure site. Finds from the enclosure ditches included hand-made early Saxon pottery. It seems likely that the ditches were part of an Iron Age enclosure and partially silted in the Roman period, but were not filled until the

early Saxon period. Within the enclosure were stake-holes and an iron working furnace. Stake-holes revealed the stand for the bellows and the furnace, while a run-off pit for the slag was found next to it.

163. COTESBACH/CHURCHOVER (SP 524 819). Trial excavations were carried out in advance of phase 1 of the Rugby Quarry on land adjacent to the A5 in Cotesbach and Churchover parishes. Previous finds of early Saxon burials beneath the metalling of the road suggested the presence of an extensive inhumation cemetery alongside Watling Street. However, the trial excavations revealed no significant archaeological features.

164. DONINGTON-LE-HEATH (SK 421 126). Fifteen samples were taken from structural timbers at Donington-le-Heath manor house by R. Howard of Nottingham University for dendrochronological dating for the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit. The aim of the project was to determine the dates of three postulated building phases as reflected in the timber work. The timbers of the earliest phase, from two doorways in the first-floor hall and the remains of a third in a ground-floor room, had an estimated felling date range of 1273–1308, with the likely felling date estimated to be *c.* 1288. The second and third phases, consisting of roof trusses in the first-floor hall, were found to be contemporary, the presence of bark allowing a close felling date of *c.* 1618 to be determined. Work was funded by Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service.

165. CASTLE DONINGTON, HEMINGTON FIELDS (SK 457 301). A watching brief by C. R. Salisbury continued at Hemington Fields during gravel extraction in 1988, following the original discovery of a Norman mill in 1985 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 156–57). A large channel, *c.* 40 m wide and aligned N.–S., was observed at several locations in the quarry face. W. of that channel two further timber structures were revealed. The southernmost, consisting of timber uprights and some wattling, may be a fish weir — while to the N. a more substantial structure of timber uprights and stones may be a dam. Part of a Saxon cross has also been recovered from the area of the latter. Several anchor stones, similar to those found previously (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 260) were located in the channel. One of these still had 'withy' bands of willow adhering to it, which might suggest that the stones were associated with fishing-net weights rather than boat anchors or killicks. Records and finds with Leicestershire Museums.

166. LEICESTER, ST PETER'S LANE (SK 585 047) AND LITTLE LANE (SK 586 046). In two excavations, directed by R. Buckley and J. Lucas, over 700 sq m of the NE. quarter of the medieval town were examined. The evidence from both sites reinforces the view that that quarter was extensively cultivated, probably in strips, and only sparsely inhabited. A massive build-up of loam nearly 2 m thick was the product of this cultivation. Rubbish-filled sand and gravel quarries, dating from the 12th to the 18th century, were found on both sites, as were wells and cesspits.

On the St Peter's Lane site a wall and 12th-century architectural fragments revealed the location of St Peter's church (demolished 1573). Deposits of stone dressing provided evidence of building work associated with its construction. Evidence of lime burning was also found. Saxon pot was found but no features. Records and finds are with Leicestershire Museums.

LINCOLNSHIRE

LINCOLN. Work by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit. See further *Archaeology in Lincolnshire 1987–8*, Fourth Annual Report of the Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, and *Lincoln Archaeology 1988–9*, First Annual Report of the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit. Final publication in *The Archaeology of Lincoln* (Council for British Archaeology).

167. At *Lincoln Castle, West Gate* (SK 975 719) further investigations by M. Otter in the area E. of the Gate revealed remains of later extensions to the passageway wall and associated

(LINCOLNSHIRE)

structures (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 261). The area is to be landscaped by Lincolnshire County Council, who funded the excavations, together with M.S.C., as part of a repair and display scheme for the Gate.

168. At *Waterside North* (SK 977 721) excavations by P. J. Chitwood, in the former car park between Woolworth's store and the Cannon Cinema (W. of the 1987 trial dig: *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 261) were funded by the developers, Pembroke plc. They revealed a medieval slipway or lane of several periods, and evidence of reclamation in the form of hurdle and bank structures dating to the 10th and 11th centuries. No wharfs were encountered: the 10th-century riverfront here was an insubstantial structure. Preservation of artefacts and environmental material was excellent.

NORFOLK

169. BEESTON WITH BITTERING; BEESTON ST MARY, ST MARY'S CHURCH (TF 896 153). Watching brief and salvage excavation by E. J. Rose for Norfolk Archaeological Unit during restoration of the chancel of c. 1330 revealed a tiled platform set against but askew to the N. wall. Most of the tiles consisted of two half-tiles, some unglazed, some blue-black. The platform surrounded a central space against the wall and may have been a setting for a side altar. The tiles are of English type and date to the 14th or 15th century. Wallpainting in red and green was exposed on the base of the chancel arch.

NORWICH. Work by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit.

170. At *Old Cattle Market Car Park* ('Castle Mall') (TG 233 084) trial excavation by B. S. Ayers and J. E. Bown, funded by Estates and General Investments plc, was completed in advance of work on this major project. Four areas were opened. Area 1 revealed part of the E. ditch and rampart of the S. bailey of Norwich Castle, deposits being exceptionally deep. Area 2 was much eroded due to post-medieval landscaping but still contained a ditch some 2 m deep (probably that around the medieval Shirehall), as well as a late Saxon pit 2.5 m deep below the ditch. Area 3 revealed late Saxon deposits including pits with waster pottery of Thetford-type ware. Area 4, situated opposite the foot of the bridge to the mound, contained a substantial wall of flint with limestone dressings standing in excess of 2 m in height and provisionally interpreted as part of the barbican defence in front of the bridge.

171. At *The Cathedral* (TG 235 089) completion of the excavation started in 1987 by B. S. Ayers and J. E. Bown, supported by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich Cathedral, and P. Millington-Wallace for M.S.C., revealed that the substantial flint feature constructed adjacent to the foundation plinth of the N. transept had a small arch fashioned in brick to the N. This apparent drain increases the likelihood that the feature was used for storing water for either liturgical or domestic purposes, but its exact function remains unknown.

172. At *St Martin-at-Palace Church* (TG 235 091) excavation and survey was undertaken by B. S. Ayers and O. B. Beazley, supported by English Heritage and the Norfolk Care Trust, assisted by P. Millington-Wallace and A. Crowson for M.S.C., prior to conversion of the building to a Probation Day Centre. Evidence was located for two timber structures preceding the construction of a stone church. At least one of the timber buildings was associated with burial. The stone church was probably 11th century, massive footings of chalk, flint and gravel being uncovered in the nave and chancel. Those were almost certainly of the same build as the surviving E. wall which contains long-and-short work. Aisles and a tower were added subsequently. Fragments of a 10th-century decorated grave slab were recovered as well as a fragment of possible cross shaft.

173. At *Royal Arcade* (TG 230 085) excavation was undertaken by B. S. Ayers, funded by Legal and General Property Limited, and P. Millington-Wallace for M.S.C. in the cellars of the N. side of the arcade during refurbishment works. The excavations were minor, spaced at intervals with the principal objective being to record the pre-urban valley of the Great Cockey, a tributary stream of the R. Wensum. Quantities of medieval and early post-medieval material were recovered. The site is on the edge of the French Borough, a pre-1075 Norman foundation, and is the first controlled excavation to be undertaken in this area.

174. At *Maid's Head Hotel* (TG 233 089) minor excavations in the car park of the hotel were undertaken by B. S. Ayers and A. Crowson for M.S.C. The work revealed a previously unknown graveyard of medieval date, most probably one associated with a subordinate chapel of the church of St Simon and St Jude although actually standing in the parish of St George Tombland.

175. At *Westwick Street* (TG 227 088) excavation was undertaken by B. S. Ayers and J. E. Bown, supported by H.B.M.C., and P. Millington-Wallace and A. Crowson for M.S.C. prior to a housing development. The site was notable for the absence of Saxon occupation, indicating that the mid and late Saxon nucleus of *Westwic* was more constricted in area than had been thought previously. Urban development in this western part of the city is now more clearly understood with growth on St Benedict's Street in the 11th century probably preceding that on Westwick Street in the 12th century. Medieval occupation was exclusively industrial, a large number of pits and burnt deposits being recorded. It seems probable that these were all associated with the cloth finishing industry, notably dyeing, which was predominant on this street. Large quantities of artefacts were recovered including carding-combs, spindle whorls and heckle teeth.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Work by Northamptonshire Archaeology Unit.

176. AYNHO (SP 505 318). Observation by D. Jackson during construction of the M40 motorway extension led to the recovery of Saxon pottery from a surface deposit overlying earlier features and in part infilling the top of a Roman ditch. The assemblage represents a minimum of 14 vessels which can be attributed to a short phase during the period from the mid 5th to early 6th century.

177. BARBY (SP 544 707). Evaluation by G. Cadman on earthworks beside Barby Castle indicated that, apart from potential boundaries and possible pits to the E. of the castle mound, the area was largely devoid of buildings and intensive domestic occupation. There is thus no evidence for the existence of a bailey, but rather the earthworks may represent the little-used back ends of village tenements or other small enclosures which were separated from the contemporary open-fields at the N. by a prominent bank and ditch running E.-W.

178. IRTHLINGBOROUGH, CROW HILL (SP 958 715). Trial excavation by S. Parry investigated a concentration of early Saxon pottery which had been located by fieldwalking outside the entrance of this newly identified hillfort (see *Northamptonshire Archaeol.*, xxi (1986-87), 13). Post-holes and a timber-slot containing further pottery suggest the presence of a related substantial structure.

179. KINGS SUTTON (SP 499 345). Recording by D. Jackson along the M40 motorway extension located a feature containing pottery sherds from four Saxon vessels, comprising a cauldron and probably a small bowl and two jars. The material is typical of the 'Anglian' traditions of the 6th to early 7th centuries in the region.

(NORTHAMPTONSHIRE)

NORTHAMPTON. The following observations and other recordings were made by M. Shaw and A. Williams in the course of monitoring building development. Detailed site records and associated finds will be placed in the Northamptonshire Archaeological Archive, Northampton Museum.

180. At *Abington Square* (SP 761 609) minor excavation uncovered evidence for settlement outside the town's East Gate in the suburb of St Edmund's End from the 12th to the 14th centuries. An initial series of timber buildings was replaced in the mid 13th century by a stone structure which underwent modification before being abandoned at the end of the 14th century. The area appears to have lain largely derelict thereafter.

181. At *Castle Station* (SP 748 606) a watching brief during the construction of a car park on the site of Northampton Castle located the inner bailey ditch still surviving to a width of 16 m. A series of late Saxon deposits was also present.

182. At *Frances' Jetty* (SP 754 603) evaluation prior to the redevelopment of a site on the anticipated line of the town's late Saxon defences failed to locate them with certainty. It is possible, however, that a ditch running E.-W. denotes a change of alignment, which might otherwise be reflected by local topography.

183. *St Michael's Car Park* (SP 759 608) a watching brief during ground works revealed a ditch 6 m wide and 1.3 m deep which ran parallel with the town's medieval defences and 55 m to the NE. It contained 13th- to 14th-century pottery and may represent a short-lived outer defence around the East Gate.

184. RAUNDS. Watching briefs and other excavation undertaken by S. Parry for Northamptonshire Archaeology Unit on several development-sites throughout Raunds village strengthen the suggestion that settlement developed around two centres, in N. Raunds and at Thorpe End respectively, before widespread replanning in the late Saxon period (cf. *Northamptonshire Archaeol.*, xxi (1986-87), 18-25). 10th-century ditches at *Gells Garage* (SP 999 731), possibly with others E. of *Market Square* (SP 999 728), could represent the boundaries of plots aligned upon a predecessor of the present High Street, while in the grounds of the *Council Offices* (SP 998 725) two vertical-sided, flat-bottomed trenches may indicate a contemporary structure c. 5.6 m wide. The paucity of later features and finds, however, suggests that settlement contracted subsequently and was again largely confined around the original twin centres.

185. ———, WEST COTTON (SP 976 725). Continuing excavation of this deserted settlement (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 266-67) by D. Windell revealed late Saxon timber buildings, a Saxo-Norman watermill, and a 12th-century manorial range. Several superimposed phases of late Saxon buildings have been partially excavated. Each is characterized by continuous timber-slots, c. 0.8 m wide and 0.6 m deep, the earliest also having large post-pits at the corners. A system of leats originating in the 9th or 10th century has been traced for over 350 m around the settlement, where they fed a watermill beside the palaeochannel of the R. Nene at the N. Three successive leats have been identified, each 3.5 to 4 m wide and 0.8 m deep, but only the latest mill has been excavated. It comprised a sluice-gate some 3 m upstream from the mill house, which was supported directly over the leat and is interpreted as having contained a horizontal wheel fed by a water-chute. The structure is dated tentatively to the 11th and 12th centuries and may overlap with the development of a courtyard range of stone buildings in the 12th century (Fig. 2). The S. range was later rebuilt in an enlarged form; a separate structure to the NE. stood on the opposite side of the courtyard to a 'bakehouse' which lay between a garderobe pit and a possible dovecote, c. 5 m

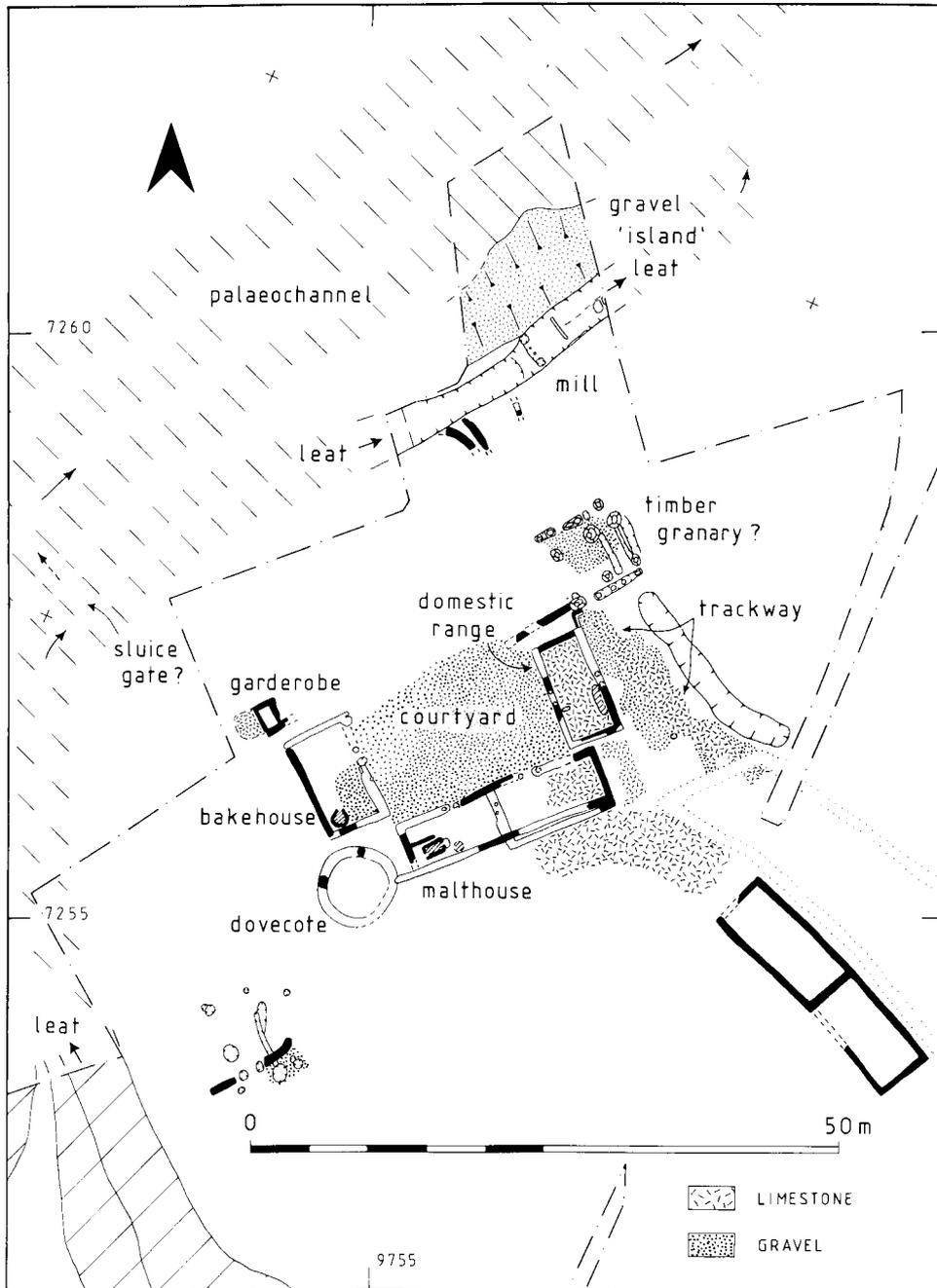


FIG. 2
 WEST COTTON, RAUNDS, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
 The 12th-century 'manorial' ranges

(NORTHAMPTONSHIRE)

in diameter. A poorly preserved timber and stone structure to the SW. of the courtyard ranges may have been contemporary, together with the earliest phases of other stone buildings alongside a trackway at the SE. At the N. end of the trackway a timber building, 6 × 6 m, had been constructed in exceptionally deep, semi-continuous trenches suggesting a considerable height, possibly for a granary or similarly raised structure. The plan-form and finds from these groups of buildings suggest a 'manorial' rather than lesser status. Following demolition in the later 12th or early 13th century, a series of tenements was established and maintained with stone buildings until desertion in the 15th century.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

186. NEWARK-ON-TRENT, SLAUGHTER HOUSE LANE (SK 798 540). G. Kinsley of Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust carried out excavations in advance of redevelopment, funded by English Heritage, Nottinghamshire County Council and Newark and Sherwood District Council. Part of the rampart enclosing the town on the N. side overlay a possible cultivated soil layer; preliminary inspection of the pottery suggests a pre-Conquest date for its construction. In a restricted area behind the rampart, further possible cultivated soil layers were found overlying its tail, above shallow structural features. The minimum width of the rampart was about 12 m, the front lying beyond the excavated area, and some sort of timber strapping was used. Medieval activity on the site was represented by a stone-lined kiln and structural features; post-medieval and modern disturbance from pits and buildings, including two large cellars, was extensive. Previous excavations on the S. and W. sides of the medieval defensive circuit, known from documentary sources, indicated a late-12th/early 13th-century construction date; the medieval defences therefore presumably enclosed a larger area than those of the pre-Conquest *burgh*, while reusing the original rampart on the N. side.

OXFORDSHIRE

OXFORD. Work by Oxford Archaeological Unit.

187. At *St Aldates, Shire Lake Sites* (SP 515 057) B. Durham and M. Roberts excavated three sites at the point where the Oxford to Abingdon road crosses the principal Saxon arm of the Thames. The work was funded by English Heritage and Trafalgar House Developments. In the *Police Station yard* its original N. bank had been obscured by later silting, but survived in its 12th-century form as a curve of wattle uprights, with a suggestion of a sluice at one point. This curve indicates a change in the line of the river towards the Oxfordshire side of the flood plain, but it need have been no more than local deflection intended to protect the Oxfordshire bridgehead, as had previously been seen on the upstream side. On the S. bank the excavation at *56-60 St Aldates* revealed five successive timber water-fronts. Earliest was wattlework dated by 10th-century pottery, again curving back from the line of the stream. There is therefore a strong suggestion that both Saxon bridgeheads were isolated on small promontories, i.e. a timber bridge, just downstream of the ford.

188. At *Magdalen College* (SP 522 061) the third season of investigations on the SW. corner of St John's Hospital included an architectural survey carried out by B. G. Durham, L. Turner and D. Rey under the guidance of J. Munby. The work was funded by Magdalen College, and was concentrated on the college's old kitchen, which was undergoing conversion (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 270-71).

Masonry of the hospital period (1231-1457) was recognizable here by a very distinctive reddish loam bonding. The building had been entered through an ornate 13th-century doorway of at least four orders, now cut back flush with its wall. Rere-arches of windows were 2.6 m high and placed 2.2 m above original floor level, suggesting an open hall. The roof is later, of rafter construction with queen-post main trusses, and its bay width is out of step with

the early windows. D. Miles for A.M. Laboratory found that the lower collar of Truss 3 gave a clear tree-ring date of 1428, with an estimated 5 to 15 sapwood rings missing. A felling date of c. 1440 would be rather early for reroofing at the foundation of the college in 1457.

Previous observations had shown that this building had been added onto the NE. corner of the infirmary, with a small communicating door.

STAFFORDSHIRE

Work by Staffordshire County Council Archaeological Team.

189. ALTON CASTLE (SK 073 425). Work at the castle has now been completed. The structural survey of the walls of the two drum towers and S. curtain wall are completed and will be placed in the archive with Staffordshire County Council.

190. BURTON-ON-TRENT, SINAI PARK (SK 232 223). A watching brief was carried out on the site of the moated manor house, since work was being carried out on the moat. Silts relating to the 16th century were the earliest deposits found. A medieval bridge timber was discovered *in situ* in the W. moat.

191. TUTBURY CASTLE (SK 209 291). Walls relating to a 16th-century stone-built extension to the S. tower were discovered. Structures discovered in the area of the N. tower were the N. wall of a range of buildings, running N. against the curtain wall, 16th century in date; the S. wall of a range of buildings, running S. from the N. tower to John of Gaunt's gateway, against the curtain wall 16th century in date; the 16th-century stone foundations of a timber-framed building just outside the N. tower. In the SW. corner of the excavations was a corner of a substantial 16th-century building. This has stone foundations which had a timber frame with a plaster floor. Just outside this structure was a further, less substantial, 15th-century building.

SUFFOLK

192. BATTISFORD, ST JOHN'S MANOR (TM 05 54; BAT001). Excavation on the site of the preceptory of the Knights Hospitaller was carried out by R. D. Carr for the Suffolk Archaeological Field Group and Suffolk County Council with the intention of investigating wall remains and a cellar previously unearthed on the S. side of the present house. Documentary sources show that there was a preceptory on this site at least as early as the late 12th century. Excavation revealed a flint rubble wall and floor surface of this date, and at least two subsequent phases of brick construction which are thought to predate the dissolution of the house in the mid 16th century. Although the excavated area was small (3 × 8.5 m) some evidence was found which suggests that the moat was laid out and occupied before the foundation of the preceptory. It is hoped to conduct a second season of excavation in 1989 and to combine the archaeological information with a survey of the present building and a field survey of the surrounding countryside.

193. BRANDON, STAUNCH MEADOW (TL 77 86; BRD018). A 300 sq m block was excavated by R. D. Carr for Suffolk County Council N. of the strip worked last year to complete the three unfinished buildings, and to confirm the date of the main enclosure ditch as medieval. Of the partially excavated buildings only the N.-S. one with the flint-based hearth had an intact groundplan; it measured 7.8 × 5.00 m with a partition 1.5 m from the N. wall. An insubstantial E.-W. building (9.4 × 5.6 m) cut it and it seems likely that the gravel path found last year was some kind of floor associated with this second structure. The largest building (E.-W. length 12.1 m) with a solid clay floor was cut by the enclosure ditch which had entirely destroyed the N. wall; the width can only be estimated at 7 m. A fourth structure sealed by the clay floor was cut also by the ditch; it measured 7.6 m long E.-W. with an approximate width (the N. wall was lost) of 4.5 m. It had a partition 2.4 m from the E. wall and appears to be associated with the N.-S. building.

(SUFFOLK)

E. of the main excavation a small extension discovered a small (4.8 m × 5.8 m) post-in-trench building with, uniquely for this site, ridge posts incorporated in the end walls.

With the possibility of a further season uncertain a trench 12 × 1.5 m was dug across the later cemetery and the enclosure ditch which quite clearly showed the medieval ditch cutting the cemetery.

194. BURY ST EDMUNDS, *Abbey West Front* (TL 85 64; BSE010). An archaeological and architectural survey of the medieval fabric of the N. elevation of the N. aisle of the abbey church was done in advance of building conversion by P. Aitkens and R. Carr for Suffolk County Council and English Heritage. Within the structure of a Victorian house built against the ruins the medieval wall stands up to 12 m high above present ground level. However, trial holes confirmed that the medieval church floor level (though not positively identified) is more than 2.7 m (the maximum depth of trial hole) below present floor level.

At the W. end are two large 12th-century round arches piercing the wall between the nave and the chapel of St Denis, each spanning c. 4 m. Both arches have damaged shafts and capitals. In addition there was almost certainly a transverse arch rising from the N. side of the central pier and crossing the chapel. Vaulted ceilings originally covered the chapel area and there is evidence that a floor existed above this vault. Immediately to the E. of the arcade is a circular stairway which rose to the upper floor level.

Major remodelling took place in the 15th century. The arcade was blocked to strengthen the structure (and the 12th-century features thereby preserved); the vaulted ceiling was removed, raising the height of the chapel and the staircase filled and cut back.

Minor trenching in the courtyard N. of the house confirmed the presence of the apsidal E. end of the chapel.

195. ———, *The Cathedral* (TL 85 64; BSE052). Following trial excavation within the abbey precinct in 1983, which uncovered a section of the early road which originally linked Northgate Street and Sparhawk Street, full-scale excavation was carried out by R. D. Carr and J. Caruth for Suffolk County Council. 300 sq m was opened and had to be machined down by 1.3 m to remove topsoil deliberately built up in the 18th century.

Evidence of three, possibly four, buildings was found, all believed to date to the life of the abbey. The latest was a small sunken structure 2.3 m square and 1.1 m deep with a tiled floor, its function is unknown. It was set into the NE. corner of a larger rectangular robbed building (E. wall 6.5 m) which had a small amount of stone wall remaining and a 0.3 m wide band of clay running around the edge of the pit along the wall line. Unfortunately only a small part of the building was in the excavated area. The largest feature was a post-Reformation robbing pit c. 13 m square and c. 5 m deep which had some *in situ* fragments of horizontally coursed flint walling at the bottom. These are believed to be the fragments of a large Norman cellared building. There was also an alignment of three opposing pairs of large post-holes, 5.75 m apart, cutting the early road surface and other early layers, which indicate a further, but incomplete and unquantifiable medieval structure.

Due to these extensive disturbances the amount of Saxon occupation was minimal. The early road was confirmed; it sealed a gully containing Thetford ware giving a likely date for the surface in the 10th to 11th centuries — later than anticipated. There were three late Saxon/early medieval pits and several random post-holes. Significantly no Ipswich ware was found and although the area undisturbed by major medieval and post-reformation features was too small (approx. 60 sq m) to constitute a conclusive sample, this lack of Ipswich ware, together with the late Saxon date for the road, seems to indicate that the mid Saxon town found under the Abbey Gardens nearer the River Lark was much smaller than previously believed and did not spread this far W.

196. CODDENHAM (CDD022). Following the discovery of an important group of Saxon coins on ploughed land the discoverers arranged for the mechanical removal of some of the

ploughsoil. Subsequently an area of 74 sq m was archaeologically cleared by J. Caruth for Suffolk County Council. Three pits were excavated, all filled with a similar charcoally loam; two of pagan Saxon date and one Iron Age. The finds were largely early Saxon waste material with fragments of domestic artefacts: bone comb, window glass, loom-weight and pottery.

197. IPSWICH, BUTTER MARKET AND ST STEPHEN'S LANE (TM 16 54). A total of 4,500 sq m was excavated by K. Wade for Suffolk County Council and Legal and General Property, prior to the Butter Market Shopping Centre Development. The earliest activity consisted of an inhumation cemetery dating from the 7th to 8th centuries which probably extended in all directions outside the excavated area. Of the 70 or so burials surviving, some were in coffins, some in chamber graves and some were surrounded by small ring ditches. The cemetery illustrates the changeover from pagan to Christian burial practices, ranging from a burial of the earlier 7th century with seax, scabbard, spear, shield and palm cups, to burials with no grave goods at all. In the early 9th century two streets, established N.-S. across the disused cemetery, were lined with buildings of individual post-hole construction, with sunken-featured buildings to their rear. Intensive craft activity is associated with the 9th-century occupation including an Ipswich ware potter, a bronze-smith, and a bone/antler-worker. During the 10th century one of the N.-S. streets went out of use and occupation was restricted to the other street, the predecessor of St Stephen's Lane. Three 10th-century buildings were excavated, all cellared and one burnt down. During the 11th century these buildings were replaced by three larger cellared buildings, all of which had burnt down at the end of the century. Following little activity in the 12th and 13th centuries, most of the site was acquired by the Carmelites who started construction of their friary in 1278. Excavation uncovered most of the church and cloister ranges.

198. SNAPE (TM 402 593). William Filmer-Sankey for the Snape Historical Trust and the Suffolk Archaeological Unit completed the excavation (begun in 1986) of an area of 17 × 20 m of the Saxon cemetery. This area can now be seen to have contained 21 inhumation and 17 cremation burials, tentatively dated to the second half of the 6th to early 7th century. The two rites were in contemporary use. Among the inhumations was one boat burial, the fourth definite pagan Saxon boat burial to have been excavated. The body, sadly unsexable, was accompanied by an iron knife, iron buckle and stud, and a pair of drinking horns without metal fittings. The boat, well preserved as a sand-stain, was a logboat c. 3 m in length, with distinctively formed bow and stern. Excavation to fix the limits of the cemetery will continue in 1989.

199. SUTTON HOO (TM 288 478). Excavation, directed by M. Carver, has continued throughout the year on Sectors 2 and 5, the N. and S. sections of the proposed sample area.

Within Sector 2, Mound 2 is completely excavated and analyses this summer lead us to propose that a chamber grave was dug in a central position, which originally contained a rich male burial. The body was located by chemical mapping at the W. end of the chamber, and there was evidence for a sword, shield, silver cup or bowl, silver mounted box, two drinking horns, five knives, a blue glass vessel, and two buckets. The burial chamber was covered originally with a clinker-built boat c. 10-18 m long, and the mound itself was probably c. 3 m high when built. It had been robbed, possibly in the 17th to 19th centuries and excavated in 1938.

The central burial of Mound 5 was also completed. It was a deep grave without structure, possibly containing a cremated female. Grave goods included two knives, a pair of shears, a bone comb, part of an ivory fitting (perhaps from a quill box), several high-quality playing pieces, a bronze bowl (in fragments), a silver rim from a wooden cup and much fine textile in good condition. Mound 5 itself had been removed in antiquity. Nearby, a number of burials, some interpreted as ritual killings, have now been excavated. Two appear to have been deliberately disturbed (i.e. desecrated rather than robbed) in antiquity. This was also the case with the Mound 5 burial, where we may eventually discern two or even three separate visitations.

SURREY

200. BAGSHOT, 56 HIGH STREET (SU 912 634). Excavations in advance of redevelopment were directed by G. H. Cole for Surrey Heath Archaeological and Heritage Trust and funded by Surrey Heath Borough Council. Beneath later cottages, and eccentric to the modern street orientation, sections of a truncated waterlogged timber-post and -frame building of the 14th century were recorded together with an adjacent flint cobbled path or track. Whilst severely damaged by later features the residual occupation levels produced assemblages of pottery and leather objects, fragments of two silver coins, a bronze bowl and spoon and a remarkably well-preserved complete iron fire shovel.

201. BETCHWORTH (TQ 211 497). D. Williams for the Holmesdale Natural History Club reports the discovery of burials by workmen engaged on lowering the floor of a 17th-century house adjacent to the graveyard of St Michael's and All Saints'. Three fragmentary burials were removed without proper record. They remain undated but one was straddled by the original W. wall of the house.

202. BLETCHINGLEY, LITTLE PICKLE (TQ 334 520). A major excavation, involving the stripping of plough soil from almost 1 ha was carried out by Rob Poulton for Surrey County Council in advance of mineral extraction. Work was funded by Hepworth Minerals and Chemicals (the quarry owners), English Heritage and Surrey County Council.

A scatter of mid Saxon pottery (predominantly vegetable tempered) indicated occupation in the immediate vicinity, though, unfortunately, no structural features were discovered. It seems that there was then a hiatus in the settlement of the site until about 1200, when the first of a series of important buildings on the site was constructed. This was a hall-house, with a circular tile-on-edge hearth, and associated buildings with earth-fast posts. The hall was replaced in the early 14th century by a larger stone-built structure, with angled buttresses, presumably a first-floor hall. This building continued to stand until the final abandonment of the site, although its principal functions were usurped, perhaps *c.* 1400, by a yet larger building with a central hall between two-storeyed wings (one cellared), which was linked by a pentice to a detached kitchen, of typical square plan. Those buildings were themselves modified, perhaps in the mid to late 15th century, in various ways, including the construction of rectangular brick-built garderobes and the addition of an external chimney. Not much later, the final stage in the development of the site occurred. To the front of the main hall an outer court was created, fronted by an imposing brick-built gatehouse, while to the rear other walls created what may be regarded as a privy court. It was at this stage, or the preceding one, that the small square bank and ditch earthwork, from which the site takes its name, was created. It now seems certain that this was a deer pound, and large amounts of deer bone and antler found in excavation testify to this use. Similarly, pike bones found may well derive from the use of another large earthwork feature as a fishpond.

The latest datable material from use of the buildings is of *c.* 1540, when it is likely that a thorough demolition of the site occurred.

The archaeological results can now be linked to documentary research by Mary Saaler. In brief, these demonstrate that Little Pickle represents the capital messuage of an important landholding in Bletchingley from at least 1307 until *c.* 1550. The house was known as Venars in the early period, from the family which owned it. In Latin the surname is given as Venator — 'the huntsman'. This strongly suggests a connection with the deer parks (N. and S.) known to exist in Bletchingley from at least 1233.

203. FARNHAM, BEAR LANE (SU 840 470). R. Poulton directed excavations for the Country-side and Heritage Section, Planning Department, Surrey County Council, which were funded by Kent Developments, Waverley Borough Council and others. The work had two

objectives: to establish the nature and intensity of backlands usage of properties fronting onto Castle Street, and to locate the town ditch. Within the area available for investigation levelling down in the 19th century had removed medieval deposits with the exception of the town ditch, which was shown to be c. 8.5 m wide and at least 2.4 m deep. The uppermost levels had been lost, but it had already been infilled to the surviving top by the mid 13th century. This clearly suggests that the ditch, dug soon after 1200, had within 50 years ceased to have any real function. This seems also to have been the case in the only other excavation of the ditch, at Borelli Yard; and documentary sources suggest that bridges to the town repaired in 1223 and 1224 were never subsequently mentioned, presumably because they soon ceased to be required. The most likely explanation of the deliberate abandonment of the ditch is that the town had quickly expanded beyond the limits so defined, rendering it redundant.

Some of the finds in the ditch also point to the early success and prosperity of the town. Numerous fragments of Greensand, including dressed and architectural fragments, point to the existence of stone buildings, relatively rare in towns at this date. Wasters point to the existence of roof-tile kilns nearby, while a stone mould implies the production of lead tokens.

REIGATE. Excavations in the town were funded by London and Metropolitan plc and Reigate and Banstead Borough Council, and carried out for the Countryside and Heritage Section, Planning Department, Surrey County Council.

204. At TQ 252 502 R. Poulton directed excavations on a site c. 35 m back from the High Street frontage, immediately S. of 'The Cage' and 'The Stable'. Features of interest included the corner of a ?14th-century building with substantial Greensand rubble foundations, a surprising distance back from the street frontage; a number of rubbish and other pits of 13th-century and later date; and two parallel ditches or gullies, some 5 m apart, and running N.-S. at approximate right angles to High Street. One of these is a primary feature on the site, the other is probably contemporary, but could be a little later. Their date and orientation tempt one to explain them as plot boundaries, laid out as part of the process of establishing the new town of Reigate in the late 12th century.

205. At 24-36 *Bell Street* (TQ 254 501) D. Williams directed excavations on adjacent motor showroom sites.

On the *South Showroom* site a stream channel was found on the extremity of the excavated area. This had been revetted in the 12th or 13th century with a massive wall of rough, mortared, stone blocks. Peat deposits associated with this stream, and earlier than the revetment, contained leather offcuts and bone. It was not possible to trace this feature further. Adjacent to the street was an area of heat-reddened brickearth associated with conjoining sherds of coarse shell-tempered pottery. There was otherwise little evidence for medieval activity except in the form of a general soil build-up, which probably represents cultivation. The first building on this street frontage site appears to date to the late 16th century.

On the *North Showroom* site, the first evidence of activity, except for a late prehistoric pit, was in the form of plough or ard marks of uncertain, but pre 12th-century date. These were sealed by a brickearth-derived deposit containing 12th-century pottery which included a sherd of Stamford ware (a number of similar sherds were also recognized from the site). This suggests permanent occupation further up the street. A post-built structure was then erected on the site. Its plan suggests a building of two bays with a central support. The remains were badly damaged. One bay contained a simple kiln for grain drying or malting. Archaeomagnetic sampling of the kiln provided a date in the second half of the 12th century. The building may have been open-sided with an agricultural/industrial function. This was succeeded c. 1200 by a chalk-floored building whose remains were too badly damaged to be coherent but which may have been, at least in part, of ground-fast beam construction. To the S., overlying 13th-century pits, were the fragmentary remains of what had been a substantial stone building, possibly c. 12 m long. This had fallen down or had been dismantled by the 15th century. There were very few features of medieval date in the rear plot.

(SURREY)

206. ———, *71A Bell Street* (TQ 255 500). During renovation work on a 17th-century house a rough voussoir of Reigate stone was found incorporated in the foundations. Like other reused fragments from elsewhere in the town this probably derives from Reigate Castle. Report from D. Williams for the Holmesdale Natural History Club.

207. STAINES *Market Square Site* (TQ 033 715). Sampling excavations and monitoring of a 1,300 sq m basemented development by P. Jones for Surrey County Council, funded by Mackay Securities Ltd. The site lies E. of the confluence of the River Colne with the Thames, and N. from where the bridge over the Thames had been up until 1832. Beach deposits of post-Roman date accumulated until the 11th century, and some wooden piles driven through the foreshore may have been of late Saxon date. A ditch and gully were dug to discharge through the riverbank, but both these, and the beach deposits, were sealed by peats and organic clays. Pottery from the earliest layers of this marsh deposit is of late 11th- or early 12th-century types, but the accumulation continued across the whole of the site until the 14th century, and in the SW. corner until the 16th. Over 150 wooden piles were observed during monitoring, including some set in lines at right angles to the riverbank which may have served as groynes. Along the SE. edge of the site, a gravel road aligned NE./SW., was exposed, and its lowest metallings sealed peaty clays with early to mid 12th-century potsherds. When first laid, the NW. edge of the road was revetted with piles and horizontal beams. Metalling built up to over 1.5 m in height from the 12th to the 14th century, so enabling the road surface to remain above the marshland. The road is probably a western extension of the High Street that led to the medieval bridge over the Thames, first mentioned 1222. There seems to have been some domestic activity along the roadside edge in the late 13th and 14th centuries since pits, wells, and backlands yards were found, but no trace of any walling was found. The earliest roadside buildings found were of 15th-century date, but little of them could be recorded.

208. ———, *73-75 High Street* (TQ 036 716). Sampling excavations by P. Jones for Surrey County Council were funded by the Central Union Property group. The site was a c. 200 sq m redevelopment adjacent to the southern frontage of the High Street c. 35 m N. of earlier excavations which had revealed Saxon ditches and a riverbank. A Saxon gully lay parallel, and c. 6 m back from the modern street frontage. Adjacent and parallel with the gully was a beam-slot or eaves-drip gully filled in the 12th or early 13th century, and some flint foundations of a 13th- or 14th-century wall. S. from this apparently long-lived boundary/building line was a backlands area.

209. ———, *78-88 High Street* (TQ 036 717). Excavations by P. Jones for Surrey County Council, funded by the Prudential and the Halifax Building Society, took place on a redevelopment site between the High Street and Sweeps Ditch. This was the first site N. of the High Street to have been reasonably excavated, but it lay between 100 and 200 m E. of the presumed focus of the medieval town. Evidence of street frontage occupation from the 13th century onwards was found. In one small trench adjacent to the High Street, over 200 post-and-stake-holes were found, but with an apparently random distribution. Since no floors or walls were associated with them, they may have been used for the hitching of livestock, since the site lay close to where the town market had been in the medieval and early post-medieval periods. In the backlands to the N., several wells and rubbish pits of 13th- and early 14th-century date were found, but none of the late medieval period.

SUSSEX, EAST. Excavations by the Field Archaeology Unit, Institute of Archaeology, University College London.

210. CAMBER, BROOMHILL CHURCH (TQ 997 184). The fourth season of research excavation at Broomhill church (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 277) was directed by M. F.

Gardiner. The N. aisle, part of the nave, and the junction of the nave and chancel were examined. The structural sequence established in 1987 was generally confirmed, although it now seems possible that the footings of the first phase building may have been used for construction and were not, as formerly suggested, part of an abortive building attempt. A close examination of the nave and chancel junction substantiated the view that the latter is earlier.

A trench across the former sea defence, Churchland Wall, to the S. of the church found no trace of a brushwood core, often mentioned in medieval accounts. The wall was found to be standing on a micro-levee, utilizing the slight topography of the marsh.

211. HASTINGS, THE BOURNE (TQ 823 094). Rescue excavations by D. R. Rudling on the former Phoenix Brewery site were funded by Freshfields Properties Ltd and the Sussex Archaeological Society. Three main areas were sampled: the frontage with Bourne Street, the area adjacent to Post Office Passage, and the rear of the site. The street frontage revealed traces of three late medieval/early post-medieval houses. The area next to the Post Office Passage contained medieval features including ditches, a well (Pl. XII, B) and a stone-lined tanning pit. Finds to Hastings Museum.

212. LEWES, HIGH STREET (TQ 419 102). The second phase of rescue excavations on the site of the Franciscan friary was directed by D. R. Rudling and funded by Farmcote Developments Ltd. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 167–68). Remains of the friary church were found adjacent to the High Street. To the S. of this the cloister and other buildings were located. The church and cloister areas yielded a total of 54 skeletons, some buried in chalk-built tombs, the remainder in simple graves. Finds to Museum of Sussex Archaeology, Lewes.

213. SALEHURST, PARK FARM (TQ 751 232). Fieldwork located a medieval building in an area being stripped to construct a fishpond. Rescue excavations by M. F. Gardiner with the Robertsbridge Archaeological and Historical Society revealed a substantial medieval aisled hall. Four phases of construction were identified beginning in the 13th century with a building with two aisles measuring at least 12.5 by 14.5 m. In the 14th or 15th century it was extended to the S. and the service area rebuilt as a two-storey crosswing. The building is probably part of Park Grange, a farm of Robertsbridge Abbey. Beneath the building was found a small cooking pot of Saxo-Norman date which may be associated with the 'lost' Domesday vill of *Drisnesel*; an adjoining field preserves the name. Finds to Hastings Museum.

214. WINCHELSEA (TQ 904 170). A resistivity survey commissioned by East Sussex County Council was carried out by D. R. Rudling on land adjacent to a site excavated in 1974 (*Sussex Archaeol. Collect.*, cxiii (1975), 124–45). This area was within the medieval town of New Winchelsea.

SUSSEX, WEST. Excavations by the Field Archaeology Unit, Institute of Archaeology, University College London.

215. ARUNDEL, TOWN DEFENCES (TQ 016 077). Storm damage to the town/castle outer defences allowed an examination of their structure. C. Place, funded by English Heritage, cleared an existing break in the earthworks to reveal low walls revetting the sides of the gap. Both walls consisted of irregularly coursed, unfaced flint with finely dressed sandstone quoins. The walls had a maximum thickness of 2 m and, where protected by the earthwork, stood up to 3 m high. The revetting appears to be conemporary with the final phase of the earthwork. Limited dating evidence suggests a *terminus post quem* of the mid 13th century.

216. BOSHAM, HOLY TRINITY CHURCH (SU 804 038). F. G. Aldsworth, for West Sussex County Council, undertook a watching and recording brief whilst the tower of this Anglo-Saxon church, featured on the Bayeux Tapestry, was repaired. The pre-Conquest

(SUSSEX, WEST)

tower was found to survive intact from plinth level to corbel table though it has since been altered and repaired on several occasions. Soon after the Conquest, probably between 1080 and 1110, it was heightened by the addition of a new belfry stage which terminated in a finely carved corbelled eaves course. Later alterations include the rebuilding of the SW. quoin and the insertion of three new windows in the belfry, probably in the 15th century.

217. GORING, HIGHDOWN HILL (TQ 093 043). Excavations on the early Saxon cemetery were directed by M. F. Gardiner for The National Trust (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 280). The storm of October 1987 had blown down the majority of trees planted in the 1890s; the stumps were removed under archaeological supervision and an area was stripped before replanting. Most of the excavated area had been previously examined by C. Hercules Read when the cemetery was located at the end of the 19th century during the original tree planting. Read's method of excavation revealed in the present work was to dig narrow parallel trenches, systematically depositing the spoil in the previous cutting. This suggested that the disturbed soil was unlikely to have been moved far. To optimise the retrieval of evidence all soil below the turf was either trowelled down to the underlying Chalk or was removed by mattock and then sieved in 2 m squares. Some undisturbed areas were also excavated in this manner.

About 40 grave cuts were discovered: most contained disturbed skeletal material but nine had some undisturbed bones. Of these, one had a spear, shield boss and belt-buckle. Five complete or nearly whole cremation vessels were found, mostly on the E. side of the cemetery. A single unurned cremation was excavated. Other fragments of Saxon pottery were discovered in the disturbed soil, some with decoration similar to those found previously and attributed to a Highdown potter or workshop. An unexpected discovery was a penannular ditch of a Saxon barrow, which had served as a focus for inhumations.

A number of pieces of metalwork missed in the earlier excavations were recovered. These included a small square-headed brooch, a belt buckle inlaid with garnet, a Quoit-Brooch Style belt-end and a fragment of a great square-headed brooch. Numerous beads were also found. The new finds agree with the 5th- to 6th-century date range of the previous finds.

It may be possible to match the excavated grave cuts with Read's excavation record and finds, now in Worthing Museum, to reconstruct the original plan of the cemetery. Finds to Worthing Museum.

218. SLINDON, SLINDON PARK (SU 957 080). C. Place recorded storm damage to the medieval park bank for The National Trust. A section across the bank and ditch of the deer park showed that it was of one phase with no evidence for a recut. The ditch was markedly asymmetrical with the steepest face next to the external bank. The bank showed no signs of revetting, nor were traces found of a pale on the top.

219. STEYNING, GATEWICK FARM (TQ 181 114). Assessment of an area N. of Steyning church was carried out by M. D. Bennell prior to housing development. The work was funded by the vendors, R. J. Millman, G. H. Strivens, the Chichester Diocesan Fund and West Sussex County Council. Trenches in the valley examining the possible site of the pre-Conquest Cuthman's Port produced inconclusive evidence. On the higher ground adjacent to the church a multi-phase late Saxon ditch was uncovered and traced for over 60 m. Exploratory trenches revealed several ditches encircling the hill and between these rubbish pits and cesspits, foundations and two possible sunken-featured buildings were discovered.

TYNE AND WEAR

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. Work by the Planning Department, Newcastle-upon-Tyne City Council.

220. At *Black Friars* (NZ 244 642), J. Nolan excavated on the site of the Black Friars cemetery to assess the level and extent of surviving burials, and remove human remains from areas affected by development. Twenty-three burials were located; three lay below the level of intended ground disturbance and were not removed. Individuals of both sexes were represented, with age groups ranging from infants to adults. Nine of the excavated skeletons lay with their wrists crossed at the pelvis and three had their arms extended by their sides. One skeleton was in a flexed position. The graves appeared to have been arranged in rows. A group in the extreme NW. of the site showed a marked difference in orientation to those further S. and E., possibly as a result of interments respecting some unlocated feature within the cemetery.

Two short sections of stone culverts were also found, possibly connecting with the system previously seen in the area of the friary church.

221. Between *The Close and the River Tyne* (NZ 249 636), R. Fraser directed excavations on the town wall, in the SW. corner of the circuit, funded jointly by Tyne and Wear Development Corporation and Closegate Developments Ltd in advance of redevelopment. This section of wall was constructed in two phases. The first phase dates to the mid 14th century and comprised a 37 m length of curtain S. of the Close gate, built partially upon reclamation deposits and partially onto sand forming the river bed itself. No evidence of any attempt to stabilize the ground beneath the footings prior to construction was discovered. The tidal foreshore to the E., i.e. within the town, was covered by a hard layer of packed sandstone chippings in a clay-sand matrix, retained by two small sandstone walls set 8.5 m apart, possibly creating a strand.

Tipping associated with further reclamation on top of the strand, E. of the town wall, built up levels by at least 1.8 m, the foreshore being redefined by a river 'wall' revetted on the riverside by two lines of posts and wattles, retaining dumped river cobbles.

In the 15th century a rectangular tower 6.8 × 5.9 m was constructed on the S. end of the town wall. At ground-floor level evidence survived of a fireplace in the NW. angle and a doorway in the NE. corner of the N. wall. The town wall was continued eastwards from the tower, parallel to the river and 1.6 m in front of the earlier timber structure, the latter being partially dismantled and destroyed in the process. Both tower and riverside wall were of one build. E. of the tower the wall was traced for 47 m, but its absence in a trench 75 m further to the E. indicated that the circuit was never completed. It seems probable that by this date, the reclamation and development of these burgage plots situated towards the medieval bridge across the R. Tyne had progressed to such an extent that there was neither the space nor the desire to complete the circuit.

222. Between *Forth Street and Hanover Street* (NZ 248 637), J. Nolan completed excavations on a length of the medieval town wall on the W. side of the circuit, funded by Tyne and Wear Development Corporation. This section of the wall, known to have been constructed after c. 1311, ran through part of the precinct of the Carmelite friary. Some shallow trenches and post-holes were found in the pre-wall ground surface, but no consistent structures could be identified. On the wall itself several constructional phases were apparent. Finds and archives will be deposited with the Museum of Antiquities, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WARWICKSHIRE

223. BURTON DASSETT SOUTHEND (SP 387 520). Excavation of the deserted settlement by N. Palmer for Warwickshire Museum, English Heritage and M.S.C. in advance of motorway construction was concluded (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 216–19, 282–84). Work was concentrated S. of the modern road in the field known as Dovehouse Close. In 1987 fieldwalking had located buildings on the motorway line in the vicinity of Areas K and L. However, when the topsoil was removed in 1988 the buildings here were found to be much denser than fieldwalking had suggested. Parts of five properties were excavated (Fig. 3, Areas H, I, J, K and L).

(WARWICKSHIRE)

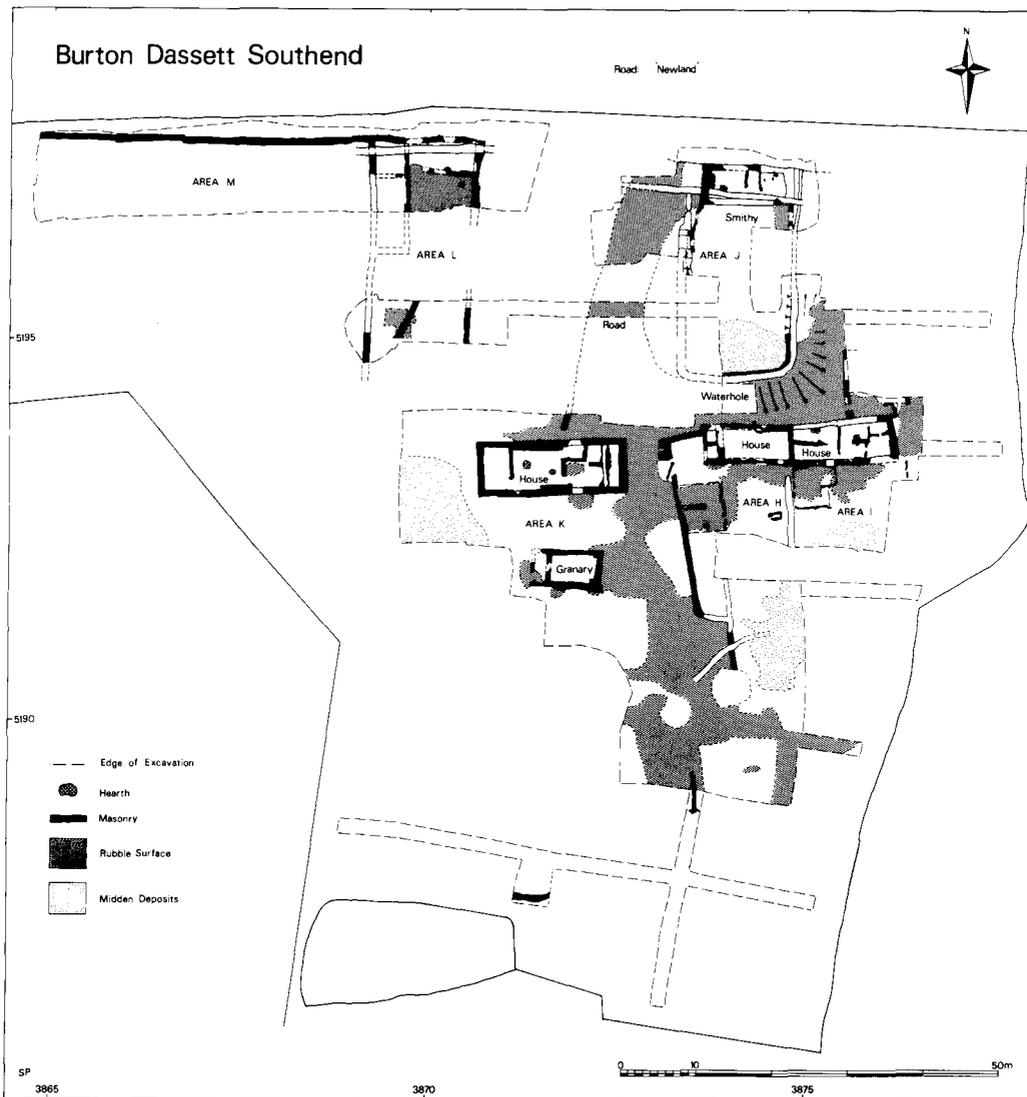


FIG. 3
BURTON DASSETT SOUTHEND, WARWICKSHIRE
Plan of excavations 1988

In general the pattern of settlement here appeared to be less regular and more open than on the N. side of the street. Occupation also began earlier, in the early 13th century, and, on the excavated tenements, it also ended earlier, the properties being abandoned by the mid 15th century. Outside the motorway line material from fieldwalking suggested there were properties which continued in occupation after 1497. This area therefore provides a series of useful contrasts with the N. side of the road.

The house on Area H was one of the smallest to be excavated: in its original form it was 10×5 m but a later extension added two small square rooms 2 m long onto its W. end. One was presumably a staircase leading to an upper room. The western property boundary was marked by a substantial stone wall, which had one or two timber lean-to outbuildings set against it. The eastern boundary with Area I was marked by a ditch. Further back on the property was a midden/muck heap and areas of rubble surfaces.

The house on Area I was semi-detached from that on Area H and measured 14×6 m. It was subdivided into three rooms with a through passage to the W. of a central hall. On its NE. side it had a walled yard with a small building up against the corner of the house. There were further timber outbuildings up against the back of the house with the edge of another midden area behind.

To the N. of the H and I houses was an E.-W. lane paved with rubble. On the N. side of this lane was a large paved hollow leading down to a stone revetted ditch along the S. and E. boundaries of the Area J property. This would have functioned as a waterhole presumably for animals, and, in view of its scale and position, should be seen as a communal feature. The stone revetment of the waterhole appeared to continue all round the boundary ditch surrounding the Area J property. This property (28×14 m), which fronted onto 'Newland', can be identified as a blacksmithy from the quantities of ironworking slag and, more importantly, hammer scale scattered around it. This is one of very few smithies of this date to be excavated and it was intensively sampled. The smithy building (12.2×5.5 m) was at the N. end of the property and appeared to contain the smith's living quarters as well as his forge. Sampling suggests the forge was around the semi-partitions in the middle of the building.

To the W. of Area H was Area K. It was the most substantial of the properties excavated both from the point of view of size and quality of its buildings. Its house measured 20×7.2 m and had the familiar three-room plan with a through passage E. of the hall. The E. room contained a stone-lined drain but it seems unlikely that it housed animals. At a late date the passage was blocked off, possibly so a stair could be inserted leading to a room over the E. room. To the front of the house was a walled area (garden?) flanking the street that ran S. from Area J. The midden area for the Area K property was SW. of the house. To the S. of the house was a small but substantial stone building measuring 9.3×5.4 m. In two of its corners were footings possibly for a raised floor, which with the solidity of its construction, suggests use as a granary. The arrangements at the E. end suggest a stair to a second storey. Extensive rubble surfaces covered large areas of the back of the property, substantially reducing the areas available for vegetable patches or orchards, and a stone-lined drain in the S. edge of the excavation hinted at the presence of more buildings.

The Area L buildings were only cleared in the last stages of the excavation, but sufficient was done to identify them as presumably agricultural buildings along the N. and W. side of a rubble paved walled yard. The N.-S. building (5 m wide \times over 10 m long) had been built against another substantial stone boundary wall and the E.-W. building (10×5 m) had been built against the first. The yard continued to the S. although the building did not. It is unfortunately difficult to say whether or not these buildings belonged to the Area K farm or to another.

224. KENILWORTH, ABBEY OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN (SP 285 722). A salvage excavation by S. Palmer for Warwickshire Museum, funded by the Severn Trent Water Authority, recorded two adjacent 13th-century stone buildings, uncovered by a new water main, 200 m S. of the abbey, by the supposed site of the abbey mill. The W. building had at least two rooms, the NE. of which (over 5.6×5 m) contained a pitched tile hearth. The E. building, with a flagged floor, was later extended to the SW., with a room (over 5×3 m) with stone wall footings and a flagged floor, and then again to the SE., with a timber structure (over 3 m square) built on a flat rubble spread, containing a stone hearth and a shallow drain. Excavation of the pipe trench revealed an earlier phase under the E. building, comprising a cobbled surface and a dressed stone drain of possible 12th-century date.

(WARWICKSHIRE)

225. NUNEATON, ST MARY'S PRIORY (SP 355 920). Further excavation was undertaken by M. Jones of Warwickshire Museum in advance of the construction of a new vicarage. Spreads of linear rubble were recorded which may indicate buildings on a separate alignment to those revealed in 1986 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 165). Salvage recording also took place in the grounds of Manor Court where two substantial walls were uncovered running parallel to Hollystitches Brook. These were associated with a substantial depth of stratigraphy and were of different construction. They form the first firm evidence of monastic buildings W. of the cloister.

226. WARWICK, CASTLE HILL (SP 285 649). Salvage recording of a rock-cut ditch revealed by building work was undertaken by M. Jones of Warwickshire Museum. The ditch was V-shaped, with surviving measurements of 3.5 m wide and 2 m deep. A very small section was excavated and it is hoped that radiocarbon dating of bone material will indicate whether it formed part of the Saxon town defences.

WEST MIDLANDS

227. SANDWELL PRIORY (SP 024 913). Excavation of the nave and S. aisle of the priory church was directed by G. C. Jones of Sandwell Valley Archaeological Project for Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council, financed by M.S.C. Pottery in levelling deposits indicates that the nave and S. aisle were not completed until at least the mid 13th century. A line of sandstone rubble running N.-S. at the E. end of the nave may have formed a foundation for a wall separating the completed E. end of the church from the incomplete W. A grave was cut by the S. aisle wall, suggesting that this area was used as a cemetery before the construction of the S. aisle. Later graves in the nave and S. aisle included one in a stone coffin, on which a board for the game of Nine Men's Morris had been scratched. A lead water pipe running N.-S. across the E. part of the nave and S. aisle probably carried water from the Sand Well spring to the S. to the cloister ranges to the N. of the church.

228. WOOTTON WAWEN (SO 15 63). S. R. Bassett reports on work funded in part by the Society of Antiquaries and undertaken by the School of History, Birmingham University. At *St Peter's Church* the study and stone-by-stone recording of the rubble fabric has been completed, as has the survey of the graveyard. The exterior face of the chancel's N. wall was drawn and published, as were the interior faces of the W. and E. walls of the late Saxon tower in its belfry stage. In the latter area two important observations were made. Firstly, a mid-wall timber window-frame survives within the blocked E. belfry window, though no details of its form can be made out. Secondly, at least one member of the fully visible mid-wall window frame in the W. belfry window appears to be a replacement. There is a well-defined cut into the wall fabric immediately below the window; its extent and size suggest that it was made to replace part, if not all, of the window-frame — and certainly the member forming its S. side, for which a dendrochronological date has been obtained. There is, therefore, a strong likelihood that that date — a *terminus post quem* of 1037 — has no bearing on the date of origin of the church as a whole (as it certainly would have if the member was an original one).

Further fieldwork was undertaken in the area W. and NW. of the site of the former priory and *St Peter's Church*. This and map analysis together showed that a complete furlong of the priory's land had been taken out of cultivation, probably in the 12th or 13th century, and divided up into fifteen plots, each four perches (20.11 m) wide. They fronted onto a triangular market place, situated between them and the priory's precinct, into which the area's main roads had been redirected. From the evidence available this represented an unambitious (and entirely unsuccessful) attempt by the priory to stimulate urban growth in Wootton by founding a small borough at its gate.

The same area was investigated as part of the survey of Wootton's vernacular architecture, directed by A. G. Rosser. The study found evidence of a period of extensive

rebuilding around 1700 of houses along the W. side of the former market place. This had probably been undertaken by King's College, Cambridge, the eventual successor to the priory's lands in Wootton.

WILTSHIRE. Work by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology.

SALISBURY

229. At *Brown Street (Trinity Chequer)* (SU 146 298) further excavations took place within the area formerly occupied by the Gigant Street Car Park, supported by M.S.C., Wiltshire County Council, Salisbury District Council and English Heritage. The excavation concentrated on the frontage of Brown Street, extending across three properties, formerly nos 47, 49 and 51 Brown Street, and their associated backland areas. A constructional sequence from the early 14th century through to modern times was recovered, including a series of well-preserved stone and mortar walls, chalk floors and hearths. Comparable sequences were sampled on the other two properties.

The backland area comprised various deposits of garden soil, too sterile to have been midden material, with episodes of metalling to form yard surfaces. The plans of late medieval and early post-medieval outhouses were also recorded. A trough constructed of chalk blocks provisionally dated to the 15th century may be associated with fulling.

At the backs of the three properties was the town ditch.

230. At *Winchester Street/Rollestone Street* (SU 145 301) the site occupies an area of Swans Chequer including frontages to Winchester Street and Rollestone Street, and was excavated in advance of redevelopment. Work was supported by McDonald's UK Ltd, Stonechester DM Ltd, and Monpesson Developments. Restrictions imposed by developers' requirements and by available resources limited the scope of work, but continuous sections from both street frontages to the centre of the site were observed, and selective excavation of both frontages and areas of the backland was undertaken.

Winchester Street Frontage

The poorly preserved remains of a building on the street frontage were located. A N.-S. wall through the centre of the trench was interpreted as a property boundary forming the dividing wall between two adjoining buildings and extending into the backland area. Floor levels within the buildings were not well preserved. The shallow depth of stratigraphy (less than 1 m) suggests occupation of the site to have been less long-lived than elsewhere in the city (e.g. Trinity Chequer), and a preliminary scan of the finds indicates that the building may not have been in use before the beginning of the 15th century. The land to the rear of the frontage building contained a chalk-lined well and a series of yard surfaces, all likely to be medieval or early post-medieval.

Rollestone Street Frontage

The earliest evidence, pre-dating the first structure, comprised a layer of coarse, crushed and compacted chalk and gravel. Tentatively, this layer is interpreted as an early alignment of Rollestone Street, its composition being quite dissimilar to internal or external surfaces excavated elsewhere. By the early 15th century this road surface had been overlain by buildings fronting the present road line, and it is possible that the original alignment, laid out in the early years of the city's development, was modified before settlement began in that area.

231. At *Belle Vue House* (SU 144 304) excavation on the assumed line of the northern city defences, financed by the developer, Friends' Provident, produced no evidence for earthworks. Preservation is sufficient to discount the possibility of non-survival, and it is concluded that a continuation of the alignment between Endless Street and Castle Street as suggested by Ordnance Survey and R.C.H.M. is not correct. Fourteenth-century rubbish pits occupying the site are assumed to belong to properties fronting Castle Street.

(WILTSHIRE)

232. At the *Postern Tower and Curtain Wall* (SP 138 327) recording and observation were carried out on behalf of English Heritage in advance of reconsolidation work. The removal of areas of flint and mortar employed to consolidate wall cores revealed by Col. Hawley's excavations in the early 1900s offered the opportunity to record detail of the wall cores. It was also possible to explore the hypothesis that Col. Hawley had employed differing arrangements of flint in mortar to represent a variety of core types. Examination of the curtain wall showed no indication of an outer ashlar face and the 'buttresses' were shown to be less structured, and appeared to post-date the main wall construction.

233. TROWBRIDGE, TROWBRIDGE CASTLE (ST 855 579). Continuing excavations by A. H. Graham on the site of Trowbridge Castle in advance of the redevelopment of the town centre financed by the developers, English Heritage, West Wiltshire District Council and Wiltshire County Council. The 1988 excavations were restricted to the area of the inner bailey, enlarging areas examined in 1987 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 289–90). The area excavated included the western wall of the Saxo-Norman church and the W. and SW. parts of its graveyard, where a total of 269 graves was excavated. Evidence now suggests that the church and graveyard continued in use after the construction of the castle c. 1139, and that they only went out of use in the early 13th century when the defensive earthworks of the castle were levelled. Traces of contemporary settlement were found S. of the church, including a ditched enclosure still in use in the 12th century, though its construction date is uncertain as is the area enclosed or demarcated.

Underlying the church, graveyard and settlement, was further evidence for the Saxon settlement found in 1987 (a sunken-featured building), in the form of timber structures, burnt layers and hearths.

234. TROWBRIDGE, HILPERTON, PAXCROFT MEAD (ST 875 585). A multi-stage evaluation, directed by C. A. Farwell and financed by the developer, Gallaghers Ltd, took place on an 85 ha site proposed for development between Trowbridge and the village of Hilperton to the E. The first stage of the evaluation has been completed. Three transects across the topography have been fieldwalked to establish whether more comprehensive surface collection would be useful. The fieldwalking produced only low-density scatters, with a thin scatter of 12th- to 13th-century pottery.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH

235. BROUGH, ST GILES HOSPITAL (SE 209 996). Rescue excavations were directed by P. A. Cardwell on behalf of North Yorkshire County Council and funded by English Heritage. The site, which is being eroded by the River Swale, is marked by a complex of earthworks which represents the best preserved medieval hospital site in N. Yorkshire (earliest reference 1166).

Excavations concentrated on a 40 × 5 m area in the area most threatened by erosion. The earliest medieval occupation was pits, gullies and post-holes of 12th- and 13th-century date. The area was then divided by a stone wall, with a similar wall later being constructed to the W. to create a yard. A half-timbered structure, constructed on a stone foundation wall containing sandstone post-pads, was then built between these walls at the N. edge of the trench. This building, of c. 1300, was 10 m long, had an entrance on the S. side, and underwent alterations on several occasions. It may not represent the earliest stone structure on the site as the foundations contained re-used material. The form and function of this building is unclear as all but 1 m of its width had been lost to river erosion. In its final phase a wooden lean-to or porch was added to the S. side.

Part of a hollow way was revealed at the E. end of the trench. It probably led to the medieval bridge across the Swale, and appears to have been in use until the 16th century.

236. CASTLETON (NZ 688 081). Excavations by S. Sherlock of Cleveland County Council were undertaken for North Yorkshire County Council, on a small developer-funded site at Castlehill ringwork. A wall and a series of post-holes and post-pads and a cobbled yard were exposed, all of uncertain date.

237. CATTERICK TRIANGLE (SE 235 978). Excavations by P. R. Wilson (Central Excavation Unit, English Heritage) in advance of quarrying were undertaken on behalf of North Yorkshire County Council with funding from RMC, Northern Aggregates. Work in the area immediately to the W. by P. Cardwell, for North Yorkshire County Council, had revealed limited Roman and 6th-century Saxon occupation, including a *grubenhaus*.

Dere Street was revealed, albeit in an extremely damaged form, and it was demonstrated that the road continued in use into the medieval period, to be replaced by a hollow way 45 m to the W. A number of small pits were found; one produced pottery similar to that from the *grubenhaus*.

238. SCARBOROUGH, 7 *Leading Post Street* (TA 045 886). Work to underpin the southern exterior wall of a 17th-century structure exposed a partial section of the 12th-century town ditch. Hand excavation of a 5 m long footings trench by the Scarborough Archaeological Society supervised by C. Hall revealed the W. side of the ditch, cut into the natural clay to a depth of at least 4 m. Neither the full width or depth was uncovered but sufficient of the waterlogged fill was excavated to suggest the ditch had been rapidly backfilled with domestic rubbish. That probably occurred in the mid to late 13th century when the town defences were realigned to the W. to accommodate the Newborough suburb.

239. ———, *Paradise Estate* (TA 047 890). Excavations were undertaken on the Paradise Estate by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit and Scarborough Archaeological Society directed by T. Pearson with financial assistance from Scarborough Borough Council, North Yorkshire County Council and G. Bowser. Trial excavations were followed by the more extensive excavation of two areas faced with destruction by development. One site revealed a 12th-century clay quarry, perhaps used during the construction of the castle or by the Scarborough Ware pottery industry. Once the quarry was backfilled a property boundary of rough boulders was established at right-angles to the street; no related structures were found. The second area excavated discovered part of a 12th- or 13th-century building fronting onto Paradise Street. Following the last phase of construction the site was abandoned and the street frontage enclosed behind a massive stone wall which still stands some 8 ft high. The remains of adjacent buildings exposed in the trial trenches likewise testified to the gradual desertion of this part of the town in the later Middle Ages, presumably because settlement shifted to more prosperous locations around the harbour.

WHARRAM PERCY. The 39th season of the Wharram Research Project was under the direction of J. G. Hurst for Medieval Settlement Research Group and H.B.M.C. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 291).

240. On *Toft 10, Site 90* (SE 858 643) L. Abrams and R. A. Croft excavated a second trench across the main 'lynchet' dividing tofts and crofts, confirming its origins as an earthwork in the 12th or 13th century. Saxon levels lay beneath; from a residual context came a crisp 'sceat' of Rigold's Series E and Metcalf's Porcupines, variety K. It dates to c. 700–25.

241. In *Toft 17, Site 82K* (SE 858 645), part of the work on the North Manor area, excavations by J. Richards suggested that the building represented by the toft's most prominent earthworks was abandoned in the 14th or 15th century.

242. In *Croft 4 South, Site 86* (SE 858 641) P. Herbert showed Saxon activity of 9th-century and earlier date. In the post-Conquest period a stone wall was built bounding Croft 4 and the

(YORKSHIRE, NORTH)

village. By the end of the Middle Ages the wall was in disrepair, and it was used as part of the foundations of what was perhaps a sheep shed employing padstone, and perhaps cruck, methods of construction.

243. In *Low House Courtyard, Site 51* (SE 858 642), beneath the farm buildings of the improving farm of the 1770s, A. Josephs found the remains of two medieval buildings. One, with conventional chalk footings, may have been a peasant house. The other was terraced into the Chalk; a coin of Henry I lay on its floor.

244. On *Glebe West, Site 77* (SE 858 642) J. Wood continued to disentangle the late and post-medieval vicarial complex, badly damaged in a fire of 1553 (not 1547 as previously reported).

245. WHARRAM LE STREET (SE 863 663). C. Hayfield for the Wharram Research Project excavated three trenches across croft boundaries in this planned village. All three boundaries proved to be medieval, and one produced securely stratified sherds of late Saxon/early medieval pottery, including Stamford ware.

YORKSHIRE, WEST. Work by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

246. BEESTON, *Stank Hall Barn* (SE 285 291). Structural recording and small-scale excavation were carried out on behalf of English Heritage and the owners, Leeds City Council, during recent extensive repairs to this late medieval aisled barn. Though much of the building had survived in its original form, both ends had been rebuilt in the 17th century. Investigations showed that the buildings had at first consisted of seven full bays, and end aisles. Documentary sources indicate that the barn was erected (probably in the late 15th or early 16th century) by the Beestons, lords of the manor of Beeston, when they established a new hall or lodge in this place, within a park.

247. PONTEFRACT, *Tanners Row* (SE 462 224). A. Crockett and I. Roberts excavated parts of two medieval tenements immediately W. of All Saints church. The earliest feature was a circular oven dating to the 12th or 13th century. That was later integrated into a 'cascade' system of square-cut pits, seemingly designed to filter or cleanse water. The remains of a 15th-century stone building with an associated garderobe and sunken 'workshop' were overlain by a succession of 17th- and 18th-century gardening features. Early medieval tenement boundaries were represented by post-hole and pit alignments and were replaced with stone walls in the 15th century. The land boundaries established in the 12th or 13th century have been demonstrated to continue into the early 20th century.

248. ———, *General Infirmary* (SE 456 217). Recent construction work has uncovered evidence of medieval buildings thought to belong to St Richard's Dominican friary (founded 1256). The extent of the friary precinct is unknown though it is essentially believed to lie below the area of Valley Gardens and the site of the modern infirmary to the E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 24). I. Roberts carried out a watching brief and small-scale excavation on the new site, with the co-operation of Pontefract Health Authority and Harrison & Co. (Leeds) Ltd. The massive stone foundations of a medieval building 11 m wide and over 20 m long were recorded, as well as the poorly preserved walls of other structures. A number of stone drains were found and evidence of a lead-piped water supply.

Ten skeletons were also recovered. The graves date from the late 16th century and had been cut into the demolished remains of the medieval buildings. It appears that after the friary was dissolved the townspeople continued to bury on the site for a time. Post-dissolution graves were also seen cutting medieval walls in 1963.

NORTHERN IRELAND

CO. DOWN

249. DOWNPATRICK, ENGLISH STREET, DENVIR'S HOTEL (J 486 446). N. F. Brannon, for Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.O.E. (N.I.), directed brief excavations inside Denvir's Hotel.

Lifting of the existing floor gave access to under-floor deposits and sampling excavations revealed medieval deposits surviving to a depth of over 1 m. A rubbish pit, a linear void paralleling the English Street frontage line, and the subsoil slope falling S. from the English Street ridge were examined, yielding numerous fragments of medieval pottery and animal bones. No firm structural remains were noted, although plastered clay daub and iron nails were found. This, the first excavation in the English Street zone (long thought to be the nucleus of medieval Downpatrick) confirmed that substantial archaeological remains can survive in the area.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

CO. DUBLIN

250. DUNDRUM CASTLE (16O 174 279). Excavation (in advance of restoration) directed by E. O'Brien, Rathmichael Historical Society, continued for a second season (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 296). Part of the moat/ditch around the drawbridge pier of the 13th-century castle was excavated to a depth of 1.6 m. The undisturbed area of the fill consists of black clay/silt containing layers of charcoal, indicating that the moat/ditch was muddy with perhaps surface water but does not appear to have been filled with water. Recovered from the fill were several hundred sherds of North Leinster cooking ware (13th to 14th-century), a pewter buckle, two rings and shoe fasteners (13th century), green glazed Leinster ware (13th to 14th-century), Saintonge ware, animal waste, cockle and oyster shells, corroded iron nails, and an iron socketed arrowhead (13th century). The base of a wall (2 m wide), part of the 13th-century castle, was exposed for a distance of 5 m at the NE. side of the drawbridge.

A lintelled drain was exposed at the base of the SW. facing wall of the late 16th-century tower. It runs beneath the tower and appears to connect up with the garderobe chute located in the NE. facing wall.

CO. KERRY

251. KILLELTON (20Q 719 101). A second and final short season of excavation by C. Manning, Office of Public Works (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 296–97), revealed habitation features which clearly predated this small church. Unfortunately no finds were recovered from these early features. Some stone-covered drains were found which were contemporary with the use of the church.

CO. LOUTH

DROGHEDA, DULEEK ST. (13O 750 746). Two trenches were opened by D. L. Swan, one along the length of the site and the other intersecting it across most of the width. The first cutting revealed considerable disturbance to a depth of about 1.75 m, the main distinguishable features being a rough layering or spread of stones with inclusions of brick and mortar overlying a deposit of dark fill, much disturbed. The cutting intersected a deep cesspit or soak-hole, which had been cut through all levels to a depth of 2 m, containing layerings of moist, dark fill with some burnt material, but no artefacts. The second trench revealed a much-disturbed layer of rubble, concrete and mortar. Near its W. end and close to the supposed line of the town wall, this cutting intersected a 2 m wide trench or ditch.

CO. MAYO

253. MOYNE GRAVEYARD (11M 255 500). Excavations by J. Higgins were restricted mainly to the vicinity of the church and were carried out in advance of conservation work (cuttings B-D). The cutting by a farmer of a drain outside the enclosing cashel wall revealed several features visible in the section face and the opportunity was taken to examine them before the drain was refilled.

Cutting C was made at the W. end of the church to facilitate conservation work on the wall and to see whether any trace of an Early Christian period W. door had survived. A two-period plinth, a continuation of that on the S. side (and that already visible on the N. and E. sides) was uncovered, but no trace of a doorway was found. Cutting D was made to find the line of the wall, recover stone and facilitate conservation work to the N. wall of the church. Towards the NE. end of the wall the plinth was built up in the form of three large steps. Two burials partly underlay and predated the lower step of this plinth. One of the early burials (pre the c. 1200 church) was accompanied by two quartzite pebbles and one limestone sphere.

CO. MEATH

254. KELLS, TOWNPARKS (13N 739 760). This site is located immediately to the N. and W. of the stone-roofed oratory known as 'St Columba's House' within the monastic enclosure at Kells, and excavation was undertaken over two seasons by G. Byrne in advance of construction. The main feature uncovered was a 20 m length of ditch, averaging 2.2 m wide and 1.5 m deep, forming an arc in plan, which if projected, would have formed a circular enclosure, about 22 m in diameter, just NW. of 'St Columba's House'. One end of the ditch was located at the N. end with several stakeholes at the 'entrance'. The fill consisted of layers of silting, slippage and refuse including a large amount of animal bones although artefacts were not plentiful. These were of a general 'Early Christian' character and included a blue glass bead; bone flat-headed pin, 'crook-stemmed' pin shank and cylinder; stone spindle whorl, bead, thin perforated disc, hone and water-rolled stones 2.15 cm–6.3 cm in diameter; iron ring, escutcheon, socketed punch or awl and knife; furnace bottom and slag; bronze needle, ring and a plain brooch with a circular amber stud.

To the W. of the 'enclosure' two pits were found containing ash and charcoal; one had a polished bone pin stem and the second contained a pale green glass bead with applied trail in opaque yellow glass.

To the NE. of 'St Columba's House' two separate 4 m long sections, 6 m apart, of a slightly curving U-shaped ditch which averaged 1.2 m wide and 0.4 m deep were excavated. These were filled with a uniform silty clay and contained five sherds of 13th- or 14th-century pottery, one of imported French type and the remainder probably local, several pieces of sawn antler and two small furnace fragments. The function of this ditch could not be ascertained and it was located on a fairly steep slope from W. to E.

255. MOYNAGH LOUGH, BRITTAS (13N 818 860). J. Bradley reports that the excavation of this crannóg site continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 298). Work concentrated on refining and clarifying the stratification and chronology of the crannóg. As a result it is now clear that at least four major phases of occupation are present. The recognition of these phases was helped significantly by the fact that each lay on top of a foundation layer of redeposited peat.

The earliest phase (W) is represented by a thick layer of charcoal-flecked soil and ash and a patch of brushwood. It has only been partly exposed.

The succeeding phase (X) is represented by an entrance pathway, two metalworking areas and a double-walled round house with a diameter of about 7.5 m. Excavation this season led to the discovery of a cesspit associated with this level. The pit was sub-rectangular

and flat-bottomed with maximum dimensions at the mouth of 1.7 m by 1.3 m. The fill was composed of fine lenses of dung alternating with narrow fibrous lenses composed of straw and leaves. Finds recovered from this phase in 1988 included seven bone pins, two bronze pins, one bone comb, a barrel-padlock key, a bone motif piece, two glass fragments, a heating tray and a number of fragments of clay crucibles and moulds. Palisade 2 appears to link in with this phase and an important piece of evidence came to light in the form of wattles interwoven between the tops of some of its surviving posts. This is a feature which has long been suspected on crannóg sites, as the reconstructions at Craggaunowen and Ferrycarrig show, but this is the first clear evidence from the site.

The following phase (Y) is represented by the round house described in earlier reports, a second smaller round house with a central hearth, a bowl furnace, and palisade 1. Only traces of the second house survived and it consisted of an incomplete row of posts delimiting an area with a diameter of approximately 5.2 m.

The basal remains of a fourth phase (Z) were recovered and these consisted of a layer of peat which was deposited over the burnt remains of the round house of the preceding phase. On top of this layer of peat was an oval-shaped charcoal spread. Above this level the layers had been removed by the bulldozing activity which led to the discovery of the site in 1977.

The artefactual and dendrochronological evidence indicates that these phases of occupation occurred during the 7th and 8th centuries and after A.D. 625. It is to be hoped that further dendrochronological work will refine the sequence.

CO. WATERFORD

256. WATERFORD CITY (23S 60 10). Excavations on the property owned by Waterford Corporation which are subject to redevelopment under the terms of the E.E.C. Urban Renewal policy continued. Excavations of the archaeologically important areas have now been completed, supervised by M. F. Hurley.

Finds from the excavations number *c.* 100,000 objects. There is a substantial assemblage of 12 types of coarse pottery from the 11th- to early 12th-century levels. Wares imported from NW. France, Ham Green (Bristol) and N. Wiltshire occur extensively in 12th-century levels. Cross reference with dendrochronological dates would indicate that Ham Green ware was imported as early as A.D. 1140. Other finds from the late Viking Age (11th to early 12th century) include several gaming pieces for a peg-board, lead weights, bronze stick pins, a complete decorated leather sword scabbard and a highly ornate silver and gold foil kite-shaped brooch. Excellent preservation conditions in the Viking defensive ditch ensured the preservation of large amounts of textiles, leather and animal bone. There were also vast quantities of sawn antler waste from comb making. The range of pottery from 13th- to 14th-century levels is very diverse. Wares from Bristol, N. Wiltshire, the Saintonge area and NW. France are well represented, while there is also pottery in smaller quantities from the Rhineland region. The organic finds include a range of well-preserved wooden and bone objects, as well as textiles and leather. Amongst the metal finds is an intricate gilt bronze bracelet, and a highly decorated 13th-century gold annular brooch.

At *Peter Street/Olaf Street* excavations by C. Walsh have concentrated on the excavation of seven properties fronting Peter Street. No less than eighteen individual houses were excavated. These were generally represented by trampled clay floors, central hearths, and the remnants of wattle or stave built walls. This area also contained a well-preserved semi-underground house or 'sunken-featured structure'. This structure was dug into the subsoil to a depth of *c.* 1.5 m, and the upcast spread to form a low bank. The walls were of well-preserved ash staves, set vertically. It was entered from a corridor on the long axis. Externally, the entrance was flanked by massive drystone boulder revetting. A sample of timber from the door jamb has been dated to A.D. 1083 \pm 5 years (Queens University, Belfast).

Olaf Street was widened in the 18th century, consequently the Viking and Norman street frontage remains lie beneath the modern street. Parts of the backs of houses were

(CO. WATERFORD)

excavated as was an extensive area of 'backlands' containing large numbers of rubbish pits and stone-built storage pits. This area also contained sunken featured structures, two of these extended under Olaf Street. Elaborate entrances are a characteristic feature of these structures in Waterford. One had a flight of stone steps and a short corridor leading into the structure, while a second had a sloping boulder revetted corridor. Two of the structures had evidence for hearths.

At *Bakehouse Lane* a further 12 m length of the Viking town defences were fully excavated by A. Hayden. A ditch, up to 3 m deep and 8 m wide, had a bank up to 6 m wide on its inner side. The bank was revetted by a substantial and well built stone wall, 1.8 m wide and surviving up to 1.5 m high. Dendrochronological determinations from timbers in the base of the ditch yielded dates centring on A.D. 1070–1080. The ditch was backfilled in the 12th century and a *c.* 2 m deep deposit of organic debris had accumulated. It was exceptionally rich in finds of all types. On top of this the very well-preserved remains of three wattle buildings were uncovered. Above this a much disturbed series of ovens and ash dumps dating from the 13th to 17th century was located.

In the area inside the town defences, a Viking house and associated settlement were uncovered. In the 11th or 12th century the N. part of this area was incorporated into the graveyard, associated with St Peter's Church. The graveyard was delineated by a wooden fence and contained a dense concentration of burials, many in stone lintel graves.

In the later 13th or 14th century the graveyard was further extended to incorporate the now obsolete defensive bank. The graveyard remained in use until the 17th century. In all 600 skeletons were uncovered. Remains of wooden and stone buildings relating to St Peter's church and dating from the 13th to the 17th century occurred in the part of the graveyard closest to the church.

At *St Peter's Church/Bakehouse Lane* excavation on the site of the church and the area to the W. continued under the direction of A. Gittins. Work on the undercroft and church was brought to a conclusion and a narrow cutting was made to expose a section of the Viking defences (see *Bakehouse Lane* above).

The Stone Undercroft had 3 phases:

- (i) A small semi-underground stone structure 6 × 3.6 m internally, with a roughly metalled floor, 1.1 m below contemporary ground level; walls 0.7 m thick and rendered internally.
- (ii) The N. wall of building (i) was removed and an extension 9.5 m in length and 6 m wide was added. The floor area was divided into three parts by wooden partitions represented by stout sill-beams into which posts had been morticed.

The new building was entered from Peter Street via a covered stairway in the N. wall. A rebate in the adjacent E. wall allowed the door to be opened inwards flush with the jamb. Two blind arched recesses in the W. wall probably served as fitted cupboards and the interior was lit by a single splayed window in the opposite wall. Close to the entrance two large barrels set deeply into the ground probably served as cisterns for water pumped from a stone-lined well, a little to the S. Seepage of ground-water was dealt with by a shallow timber-lined drain running along the inner faces of the W. and N. walls.

- (iii) In the final phase the S. wall of building (i) was partially demolished and rebuilt to twice its original thickness. A garderobe shaft within the thickness of this wall emptied into an internal cesspit *c.* 1.2 m deep which was later back-filled and covered with mainly re-used timbers. This new wall and the W. wall of the original building both tilted severely owing to subsidence of the fills of the underlying Viking Age ditch.

Dendrochronological dates for the later phases of the undercroft centre around 1250. Very little pottery was present in the floor-levels and since later activity has substantially destroyed the contemporary external ground-surfaces the original undercroft can only be dated within a period 1160–1250.

The *church*. Excavation of the earliest levels of the nave and a close examination of the foundations yielded evidence which suggests that the original church was of two cells, rather

than the one which was postulated previously (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 300). This would seem more likely in an urban context. Analysis of mortar samples and hopefully further structural evidence when the church is dismantled, should provide the material needed for a definitive assessment.

CO. WESTMEATH

257. DONAGHFEIGHIN, HOLY POOL (13N 511 708). The village of Fore is being developed as part of a 'tourist trail'. An excavation directed by F. Dillon to clarify the nature of the site was funded by Westmeath County Council. An area, 4 × 4 m was opened up, with the stone structure enclosing the pool in the centre of the square. The stratigraphy of the site showed two phases of building. The earlier phase consisted of a pair of parallel, dry stone walls. The second, later, phase incorporated 1.8 m of the walls from phase 1, using them to support two large rectangular stones, resting at either end on the walls below. They spanned 1.58 m between the walls, thereby defining the pool. The pool was associated with St Feighin as the place he knelt in prayer for penance. Finds included two sherds of medieval pottery. It seemed likely that this waterway, formed by the parallel walls, was associated with the nearby Benedictine priory, possibly as a water-mill tailrace. There was no indication of a date for the later phase, other than it was constructed after the waterway was covered over.

CO. WEXFORD

258. WEXFORD, BRIDE STREET/NORTH MAIN STREET (23T 046 014). The excavation at Bride Street was carried out by E. Bourke in advance of building work, and was funded by Wexford Corporation and the Office of Public Works. The site is located on the W. side of South Main Street at the corner of Bride Street in the parish of St Mary's, Wexford Town. The site is now 75 m inland but excavations by P. F. Wallace at Oyster Lane and foundation digging at other sites on the E. side of South Main Street indicate that the site originally faced onto the medieval waterfront of Wexford. Excavation uncovered the foundations of 15 post and wattle houses dating from the early 11th century to the late 13th or early 14th century. The site was waterlogged and organic preservation was excellent.

The houses, with one exception, appear to be a local variant of the most common Dublin house type. Other structures including pits, footpaths and animal pens were also uncovered. The site was divided into two properties in the early 12th century and this division remained until the present day. During the 11th century the houses were laid out with no regard to the alignment of any previous houses and the earliest house predated the laying out of South Main Street. The site produced evidence for ironworking, leatherworking, comb making, bone working, spinning and weaving, and the making of querns. Pottery included 13th-century sherds from South Leinster, Bristol, Bordeaux; 12th-century sherds from SW. England; and unidentified stamped lead glazed pottery from 11th-century contexts.

BORD GAIS EIREANN

NORTHEASTERN PIPELINE, PHASE 2 (DUBLIN-DUNDALK)

Seven extensive archaeological sites were revealed during the construction phase. Four appear to date from the Early Christian period; one is of 13th- to 14th-century date and two are of uncertain date.

259. At *Dromiskin, Co. Louth* (13O 060 979) the remains consisted of two almost completely destroyed souterrains with a small portion of a possibly medieval building lying almost on top of one. Small finds located by E. Halpin included sherds of Leinster Cooking Ware, some locally manufactured glazed pottery, Souterrain Ware, animal bone and shell.

260. At *Colp West, Co. Meath* (13O 122 746) the site excavated by M. Gowen consisted of at least two enclosure ditches, one of which post-dates the cemetery, a 20 m portion of which

(BORD GAIS EIREANN)

(over 100 individuals) was exposed within the pipeline corridor. The remains of all features extended beyond the limits of the stripped portion of the pipeline corridor. The cemetery lies in E./NE. quadrant of the arcs cut by the ditches. There are several stone-lined graves along with many more unlined burials, all aligned E.-W. Further features include an annular gully *c.* 1.2 m in diameter and several pit-like features. Small finds recovered from the fill of one of the ditches include E-ware and B-ware pottery sherds and a quantity of butchered animal bone. Sherds of E-ware and B-ware were also found in features cut by the burials. A decorated blue glass bead fragment and a very small fragment of a double-sided, circle-and-dot ornamented bone comb were also recovered from the fill of the burials.

The site appears to have Patrician associations. 'Inber Colpa' or 'Inber Colpdi' is mentioned in some of the earliest Irish ecclesiastical texts.

261. At *Smithstown, Co. Meath* (13O 130 704) the site excavated by M. Gowen consists of the remains of four souterrains crossed by the pipeline corridor over a distance of some 60 m and several rather enigmatic ditch features, one of which may be an annular house gully. There was no evidence for a ringfort-type enclosing element. One sherd of E-ware was retrieved from the fill of the annular gully and a decorated bone cylinder was recovered from the construction fill of one of the souterrains.

262. At *Gracedieu, Co. Dublin* (13O 318 252) the ditches of a large enclosure, and a cemetery with some 'lintel'-type graves in its SE. corner, were exposed by M. Gowen within the pipeline corridor in the field N. of the standing remains of the 13th-century nunnery. Sixty-five poorly preserved individuals were excavated along with several uninterpretable ditches, gullies and hollows. Small finds included E-ware and B-ware, Leinster Cooking ware and a few metal objects (all recovered from redeposited material).

263. At *Saucerstown, Co. Dublin* (13O 314 248) the site was first noted when sherds of Leinster Cooking ware and glazed 13th- to 14th-century pottery were recovered from the stripped subsoil surface. A detailed investigation by E. Halpin commenced at this site revealing a cobbled surface 29 m long and the poorly preserved foundations of one corner of an almost totally destroyed structure.

264. At *Westereave, Co. Dublin* (13O 313 247) the pipeline cuts through a portion of a well-ordered cemetery of Christian (E.-W. aligned) burials, some of which were stone lined 'lintel'-type graves. An annular gully *c.* 9.5 m in diameter, apparently surrounding some of the unlined burials, was cut by several of the stone-lined graves. Fifty-seven individuals were excavated by M. Gowen. No datable small finds were recovered.

265. At *Kilshane, Co. Dublin* (13O 310 242) the *c.* 21 m portion of this unenclosed Christian cemetery exposed by M. Gowen in the pipeline corridor yielded the remains of 123 individuals. There were no other archaeological features and no datable finds.

SCOTLAND

BORDERS

266. **KELSO ABBEY** (NT 728 338). Three sites were examined in and around the Scheduled Area of Kelso Abbey by C. E. Lowe and F. McCormick for S.D.D. (H.B.M.). Site 1, located 85 m E. of the abbey's W. transept, possibly in area of presbytery or monastic precinct, revealed a stone-built and clay-bonded wall, aligned E.-W. with a S. return at E. end. The wall, 0.70 m wide and 1 m+ upstanding, incorporates architectural fragments of medieval

type in matrix, as well as small fragments of handmade brick, possibly patching. The wall was abutted by deep garden soil which was cut for insertion of a cellar, containing rubble and mortar debris, including architectural fragments of medieval type and brick masonry.

Sites 2 and 3: located 50 to 75 m SE. of the area excavated in 1975 (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* CXIV (1984), 365–404) produced evidence of extra-claustral structures and activity. Sponsor: S.D.D. H.B.M.-C.E.U.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

267. BARHOBBLE (NX 310 494). Further excavations by W. F. Cormack (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 301) have now exposed the whole of the walls of the church and disclosed outside the N. side, near the W. end, two long cists oriented E.–W. and seemingly earlier than and damaged by the erection of the church. They lack capstones and skeletal remains but one contained a tanged angled-back iron knife (110 mm long) inserted into the side. Sunk into the floor of the church near the NW. corner was a small stone cist-like box containing iron mail, decorated with copper alloy rings, and showing textile impressions. Among other finds were a second angled-back iron knife (155 mm long) associated with 'pre-paving' occupation and a further fragment of sculptured stone showing simple pecked decoration.

Radiocarbon dates received during the year were 1080 ± 60 bp (GU 2359) from a 'pre-paving' firespot, 1030 ± 80 bp (GU 2360) from a post-hole associated with the paving to the W. of the church and 820 ± 70 bp (GU 2358) from a midden associated with the 'chapel use' of the site. These together when calibrated seem to confirm use of the site from perhaps A.D. 1000, with the erection of the stone church about A.D. 1100 and its conversion to a chapel and ultimate closure at the end of the 12th century or early in the 13th.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

WIGTOWN DISTRICT

268. WHITHORN (Whithorn parish) (NX 440 403). The third season of excavation directed by P. Hill for the Whithorn Trust continued the examination of the Glebe Field. This report is a supplement to the extended account in *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland 1987*. Excavations were sponsored by M.S.C., Wigtown District Council, Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council, S.D.D. (H.B.M.), Scottish Development Agency, Mouswald Trust, Hunter Archaeological Trust, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Society of Antiquaries of London, Royal Museum of Scotland, Hepworth Building Products, Friends of the Whithorn Trust.

Excavation concentrated on three areas of the site:

1. Excavation in the lower part of the site revealed a long sequence of activity commencing with the deposition of Bi amphora sherds. This was followed by the digging of a hollow bounded by shallow gulleys. The floor of the hollow revealed numerous stake-holes, pits and a hearth and produced a rich assemblage of E-ware pottery and glass cone-beaker sherds. These features were subsequently covered by a spread of ashy soil which was cut by a sequence of drains. The next phase saw the construction of three rectangular timber buildings associated with paved and gravelled paths, drains and a wooden fence. A relatively sparse assemblage of finds includes a silver pin, an iron bit and two sherds of window glass. A broken stone basin decorated with a cross may have been a stoup or cresset. Two of these buildings were replaced by buildings of similar size defined by angled drains. In one, stone footings for timber sills indicate timber frame construction. A large timber building further up the slope probably dates to the same phase. This building is c. 6 m wide with wall timbers bedded in deep trenches and supported by steeply angled buttress posts. The buildings probably date to the early phases of Northumbrian occupation in the 7th or 8th century.

(DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY)

2. Continuing excavation of the 13th- to 15th-century cemetery in the upper part of the site exposed a further 350 burials and allowed the examination of the underlying Hiberno-Norse and Northumbrian deposits. The principal discoveries are:

PERIOD 2: NORTHUMBRIAN (c. 700–850). The lower courses of a rectangular stone building have been exposed in the upper part of the site. The building is aligned with the terrace reported in 1987 (*Discovery & Excav. Scot.*) and was probably part of the Northumbrian monastery. A shale surface extending down the slope from this building overlies the remains of timber buildings which will be excavated in 1989.

PERIOD 3: (c. 850–1000). A deep deposit of soil overlying the Northumbrian features attests a phase of disuse in the 9th to 10th century.

PERIOD 4: HIBERNO-NORSE (c. 1000–1250). Hiberno-Norse remains here have been severely disturbed by later graves. The principal features are two shallow ditches flanking a roadway running N.–S. across the site. The ditches are oversailed by paving and cut by pits. Islands of undisturbed material over the paving have produced abundant evidence of antler-working including debris from comb manufacture.

PERIOD 5: HIGH-LATE MEDIEVAL (c. 1250–1450). The 350 graves excavated in 1988 have produced valuable evidence of the organization of the 13th- to 15th-century cemetery. Superimposed rows of burials on different alignments show successive phases in the development of the graveyard.
3. Work in the NE. part of the site completed the excavation of the 17th- to 18th-century manse (Period 7) and exposed an earlier building possibly dating to the 15th century. This latter building was abutted by a cobbled yard which produced window glass and lead comes suggesting the repair or manufacture of leaded windows.

FIFE

269. DUNFERMLINE, 'Abbot's House', *Maygate* (NT 090 874). An excavation by D. R. Perry for the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust Ltd, funded by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, took place in the garden of 'Abbot's House'. Various features were noted, including a possible robber trench of, and foundation for, an earlier boundary wall between the garden and the abbey cemetery. Medieval pottery, animal bones, shells, a metal pin and some iron slag were recovered. A human skull and other bones suggest that before construction of 'Abbot's House' (late 16th century) the garden was part of the abbey cemetery.

270. ———, *Malcolm Canmore's Tower* (NT 088 873). Excavation by D. R. Perry for the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust Ltd, funded by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, revealed that the site had been quarried, destroying all traces of construction or occupation of the Tower. The surviving ruins showed evidence of reconstruction. An excavation by the landowner in the early 19th century produced a coin-stamp of David II (1329–71) (now in the Royal Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh). Repairs to the N. face of Tower Hill c. 1905 produced medieval pottery and animal bones said to be from the occupation of the Tower (now in Dunfermline Museum).

271. ST ANDREW'S CASTLE (NO 513 169). Excavation, by J. H. Lewis for S.D.D. (H.B.M.), W. of the castle's extant ranges revealed two rectangular buildings, their walls surviving as 1.3 m wide rubble foundations in the S. of the area and as robber trenches further to the N. Thus far these structures have been only partially excavated and their full dimensions are impossible to estimate although the easternmost building (Building A) was at least 6 m wide and 8.7 m long. The substantial walls indicate two-storey buildings which, together with paved and metalled floors, stone-lined hearths and an internal stone drain, suggest associations with the castle rather than the nearby medieval burgh. Although lying beyond the castle's ditch, the excavated buildings may have been within an outer, now demolished, line

of defence. Artefacts, recovered mainly from disturbed levels, suggest that occupation had ceased by, or during, the 15th century.

GRAMPIAN

272. ABERDEEN, QUEEN STREET, JOHN SMITH'S WAREHOUSE (NJ 943 064). Development was observed by A. Cameron and B. R. White for Aberdeen Art Gallery and Museums over the whole demolished warehouse site. A large amount (up to 1.2 m deep) of garden soil, mainly undisturbed, with a small quantity of medieval pottery was recovered. There was also an undisturbed layer over natural containing heavily compacted organic remains. This seems consistent with an area which in the later 15th and 16th centuries may have been within the confines of the Franciscan friary and in the earlier medieval period was probably used for dumping, lying as it did at least 100 m back from the Broad Street frontage.

273. OLD RATTRAY (NK 088 579). A fourth season of excavation by H. K. Murray and J. C. Murray for S.D.D. (H.B.M.) (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 303) concentrated on two main areas:

At *The Castle Mound* excavation of the 14th-century stone structures is now complete revealing a main rectangular building *c.* 20 m by 6.5 m internally and two smaller subsidiary buildings. The main building was of some sophistication and more domestic than military in character. In one area there is some indication of earlier structures on the mound top, sealed by the mound levelling, on which the 14th-century buildings were built.

At *The Castle Field* a series of large areas was excavated in the field near the base of the castle mound in order to discover if there was an early burgh nucleation near the castle. The results showed some evidence of medieval occupation but not enough to suggest any intensive burgh development in this area.

This medieval occupation was built on a sand bank which sealed well-defined plough marks related to a burnt wattle fence.

274. SPYNIE PALACE (NJ 231 658). According to documentary sources, the bishops of Moray resided at Spynie during the 13th, and perhaps the 12th century, although the earliest extant building appears to be the S. range, dated on architectural grounds to the (?early) 14th century. The second major season of excavation, by J. H. Lewis for S.D.D. (H.B.M.), concentrated mainly on this range and its immediate environs whilst the investigation, begun in 1987, of the watergate area on the N. side of the enclosure was also completed.

There were only fragmentary remains of the W. and N. walls of the S. range although its S. wall and E. gable stood to *c.* 6.6 m, the level of the wall-walk. The building's width apparently remained a constant 5 m but its length (in its final form 18.5 m) had changed several times, the extant E. gable being the third, or ?fourth, identified. No trace of a floor survived and the only entrance to be identified was a 3.15 m wide, ground floor doorway in the S. wall. Subsequently this opening had been sealed up, perhaps when the three large arch-pointed windows in the same wall were partially blocked. A piscina, inserted into a secondary rybat of the easternmost window, suggests that the putative hall on the upper storey had been converted into a chapel, probably when the N. range banqueting hall was built in the late 15th or early 16th century.

Projecting from the massive SW. corner tower — the bishops' principal accommodation from the late 15th century — were the fragmentary remains of a 1.8 m wide curtain wall, believed to be contemporary with the S. range and hence part of the 14th-century enclosure.

W. of the watergate passage were three phases of cobbled floors and several associated features, below which was a circular oven, itself overlying an earlier stone-built hearth or kiln. These two early structures are believed to pre-date the N. range whilst the floor surfaces probably belonged to a kitchen or other service apartment, associated with the range's first floor banqueting hall.

(GRAMPIAN)

275. CASTLE OF WARDHOUSE (NJ 593 289). P. Yeoman for S.D.D. (H.B.M.) directed rescue excavations of four areas within this moated site in advance of serious plough erosion. The scarped natural platform is sub-rectangular in plan and no more than 3 m in height. The defences were found to consist of three concentric rings of ditches with two ploughed-out counterscarp banks or ramparts.

Area I ran up the slope from the inner ditch to the N. summit lip. The ditch was steeply V-cut through granite, 7 m wide by 2.4 m deep. It was backed to S. by the inner rampart base, originally 4.5 m wide. A sub-rectangular stone lined pit was found against the rampart back. This measured 1.7 m wide by 1.4 m deep; it had been a storage pit, backfilled with midden material containing *c.* 120 sherds of medieval pottery including fragments of a knight jug. S. of the pit was a 3 m square area of large worn cobbles including a recessed drain. This was seen as the surviving part of a late medieval courtyard which may have covered most of the interior. This small area alone survived as it had not been ploughed.

Area II was in the middle of the platform, where later stone buildings were anticipated. All that had survived the plough were the bases of deeply cut post-holes, part of at least two large timber buildings. Approximately 0.3 m has been lost off the crown of the moated platform.

Area III was located on the SW. side of the mound, and provided a 30 m long transect through the multiple defensive lines and into the castle interior. The 5 m wide outer ditch here appeared to be secondary as it was cut through the collapsed turf facing of the mid-rampart. This bank base was 7.6 m wide, and late on in the sequence had been cut by the narrow mid-ditch (possible palisade trench). The inner ditch was 8.9 m wide by 2.1 m deep with a V-shaped profile. A two-phase rampart base, 8.6 m wide, was found inside the inner ditch. Both ramparts sealed old ground surfaces with a maximum thickness of 0.20 m. Features inside the inner rampart were well preserved, and a rampart terminal was revealed containing stone and timber structural features which may have formed part of an entrance tower. No trace of a later medieval curtain wall was found, and it seems likely that the earthwork defences were maintained into the 17th century when the castle was finally abandoned.

Area IV was located at the base of the naturally well-defended E. side of the mound. Waterlogging was anticipated here and the sole aim was the recovery of environmental samples. A 2 m thick layer of peat was exposed 1 m below ground level, sealing a very deep layer of waterlogged sandy soil.

No evidence of the documented chapel was found, although a discovery in a nearby dyke raised the likelihood of its existence.

HIGHLAND

SKYE

276. ST COLUMBA'S CHAPEL (NG 485 422). Excavation by R. Miket of a small medieval chapel on St Columba's Island demonstrated a wall of earth and stone construction (1 m in thickness) enclosing an area 6 m E.-W. by 3.5 m N.-S. An entrance 1.2 m in width lay near the western end of the N. wall, and a platform base for the altar at the E. end. Finds deposited with Skye & Lochalsh Museums Service.

LOTHIAN

277. DUNBAR, CASTLE PARK (NT 678 793). Excavations were carried out by The Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust Ltd in advance of development by East Lothian District Council. A large broken stone courtyard bounded by a ditch was located and produced a sizeable quantity of 16th-century Scottish reduced grey ware pottery. Both courtyard and ditch may belong to an artillery fortification built by the French in the 1550s which was known to have existed on the site. The 16th-century courtyard overlay another yard area

which produced Scottish white gritty wares and French Saintonge wares of 12th- to 13th-century date. This earlier courtyard overlay a sizeable sandstone wall which may be a curtain/boundary wall for Dunbar Castle which adjoins the development area. This wall overlay a series of six large post-pits relating to a sizeable timber structure, as yet undated.

Three stone buildings predating the post-pits were located with no associated datable material. Below the three stone buildings a c. 0.3 m deep deposit of homogeneous silty clay overlay an open cobbled yard area with no associated buildings. This soil produced an 8th-century Frisian 'sceat' and two 9th-century Northumbrian 'stycas'. Below this yard the W. ends of two large timber-in-trench buildings were located, apparently halls. One of the wall slots produced two sherds of ?E-ware and an associated fence line produced a gilded bronze buckle or clasp. Below the two halls was another homogeneous soil overlying another open yard area. This yard sealed two sizeable parallel linear ditches and a curvilinear ditch. The yard and ditches are as yet undated. The timber halls may be connected with historical evidence for an important Northumbrian royal centre in Dunbar, whose precise location is unknown. The earlier ditches may indicate a defended site possibly of prehistoric date.

278. EDINBURGH, *St. Bernard's Bridge* (NT 245 743). A piece of carved masonry was found by N. M. McQ. Holmes (for Edinburgh City Museums and Galleries and the Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society) half-embedded in the bottom of an earthen bank beside the bridge. It has been removed to Huntly House Museum and provisionally identified as a late medieval (possibly 15th century) niche canopy from a church. Its original provenance is unknown, and the style does not appear to suggest a connection with Trinity College church, stones from which became widely distributed after its demolition in 1848.

279. ———, *Advocate's Close* (NT 257 737). An exploratory pit towards the foot of the close was dug by contractors to a depth of c. 5 m. Midden material was encountered throughout the excavation and continued to a greater depth. Pottery recovered ranged from late medieval to industrial.

280. ———, EDINBURGH CASTLE (NT 252 734). A major redevelopment programme has prompted the first extensive series of archaeological investigations supervised by P. Yeoman for S.D.D. (H.B.M.) within the castle.

Areas A and B. David's Tower. Re-excavation of the proposed Barbican area revealed evidence of a primary, mid 14th-century vaulted forework, and exposed an extremely worn, stepped path within the Barbican leading to the inner door. The E. end of the S. Barbican wall was sealed by a wall built in the mid 15th century forming part of the modified structure which transformed the Barbican into accommodation, filling the re-entrant angle of the L-plan tower house.

Area C outwith the N. wall of David's Tower, below and just W. of the 1544 gun casemate. A short stretch of a broad wall footing was revealed, aligned NNE.–SSE., sealed and destroyed by the construction of David's Tower. This could be a 13th- or 14th-century fragment of curtain wall.

Areas D, E and F. The Main Guardhouse. The site of this structure, marked on the earliest O.S. maps, was well known; it had been demolished soon after 1854.

Before the guardhouse was built the rock face had been cut back, in places as much as 3.5 m. The stone wall footings were fairly well preserved, and the complete outline of the 28 m long structure is now consolidated and displayed. Details revealed include 2 stove bases and scarcement ledges for plank floors.

Area H. Mill's Mount. This area produced the earliest finds and occupation features (cobbled surfaces and hearths) dated to the early centuries A.D., providing tentative evidence for the existence of native Iron Age and Dark Age forts. The principal finds included a comb dated to the 7th to 10th centuries A.D. This part of the rock, overlooked by the Citadel, was possibly enclosed by defences built on the edge of what had been a steep scarp.

(LOTHIAN)

The next major event on this lower terrace was the construction of a stone causeway in the 12th to 13th centuries. This road became choked with deposits of garden soil, indicating horticultural activity within the Castle. During the 14th and 15th centuries large quantities of domestic rubbish were dumped, and this midden accumulated alongside a blacksmith's workshop, complete with furnace, quenching trough and recessed toolbox. The clay floor was strewn with smithing slag and ash. A system of stone-lined drains was cut into the midden to carry water away from the workshop. After this building was demolished, it too was engulfed by midden. The construction of the smithy was dated by a very worn penny of Edward II.

An unexpected discovery during trial excavations here was a deeply buried broad, coursed-rubble wall, aligned NNE.–SSW. which had been cut by the construction of the S. wall, which divided this area from the approach road.

Current enlarged excavations have exposed this wall which may have formed part of an angled artillery spur, known to have been built here *c.* 1550.

Area N. Dury's Battery. This exhibited similarities to the excavation on Mill's Mount — both being outlying areas of the original castle, associated with industrial activities, and surviving as well-sealed, deeply stratified areas. This was excavated to over 2 m in depth, down to earliest levels associated with the construction of the Vaults *c.* 1500. Here a timber revetted cellar had been built against the W.-facing wall of the Vaults.

281. NIDDRY CASTLE (NT 095 743). Excavation by J. K. Reid funded by COWL Ltd of the scheduled site (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 305) in advance of the reconstruction and restoration of a 15th- to 16th-century Tower House. This was the Tower, Fortalice and Manor of the Barony of Winchburgh and Wester Niddry in the Sheriffdom of Linlithgow.

Uncovered were the complete upstanding remains of the Barmkin walls, towers, cobbled courtyard, entrance and outbuildings running E. and S. of the main L-plan tower. Within the S. Barmkin three buildings were uncovered though it would have originally been one and had been sub-divided sometime during the 17th century. The buildings reflected three periods of construction, 17th-century flags overlying ash and midden deposits of the 16th century, this in turn overlying 15th-century well-laid flags. The 15th-century flags were again overlying timber post-holes, trenches and pits and may relate to the original timber Manor building phase (pre-castle).

The building's interior finds, features and samples indicated this was the castle smithy through all phases pre-17th century.

Of the wide range of objects recovered most reflect the occupation of the site during the 15th to 17th centuries. From the smithy artefacts include a spur, a saw, a mass of nails and iron objects, much bone, shell and green glaze pottery from midden areas and pits.

282. SETON COLLEGIATE CHURCH (NT 418 751). Before a new drainage system was installed around the choir and transepts of the church, five exploratory trenches were opened, by J. H. Lewis for S.D.D. (H.B.M.), to assess the area's archaeological potential. Several undated human burials were discovered but most had been disturbed by modern field drains. No structural remains were found in any of the trenches.

283. SOUTRA HOSPITAL (NT 452 584). The 1988 excavations by the Soutra Archaeothropharmacological Research Project, sponsored by the National Museums of Scotland, British Pharmacological Society, Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Robert Kiln Charitable Trust, Garden History Society (S.D.D. H.B.M.), Scottish Society of the History of Medicine, The Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Scottish Department), Cambridge Selfcare Diagnostics, Norwich Eaton Ltd. continued under the direction of G. Ewart and B. Moffat (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 305). They revealed part of a substantial domestic range of buildings, associated with the later occupation of the monastic hospital, to the N. of the 17th-century sepulchral aisle that

marks the site. A large trench (23 by 9 m) revealed a series of three chambers W. of a cobbled roadway or *pend*. Two of the chambers were cellars (*c.* 7 m square outside; 5.5 m by 4.5 m inside; 1.2 m deep) and, along with the third (at W. end of the trench), they were formed by the subdivision of the area between two early monastic walls (mid 12th to early 13th century). One wall has been identified as the S. wall of a large precinct or enclosure, lying to the N. of the site, while the other is associated with the original monastic church and its possible enclosure precinct.

One of the cellars was fully excavated, and showed that it had been converted from its original use as simple storage to that of 'kitchen'. There was a large domed bread oven built into the NE. corner of the room, and a rearrangement of vents. Prior to a systematic back-fill with masonry blocks, there were signs of post-abandonment casual occupation — hearths, brushwood and cooking debris.

A sampling and testing programme was conducted in parallel with the excavation. Deposits in the cellar, in lines of capped drains, and in a chute soakaway have been tested for blood and allied residues, for the lead content and plant remains. Exotic plant material (cloves, opium poppy) — both adhering to potsherds and loose — can hardly be explained as other than medicinal in purpose. A sizeable pottery assemblage (including a glazed 'ointment pot', part of the documented apothecaries' kit), numerous pieces of metalwork, nails, and masses of 'tap slag'. Also what appears to be a cannula (a 1 ft long surgical instrument for unblocking vessels), an animal bone assemblage, worked architectural stone (and two mortared-in 'cup and ring stones') will receive further post-excavation and scientific investigation.

The remains of medical practice being recovered from Soutra are beginning to be understood. The identification of limestone bands in soakaways (presumably as a disinfectant) and anthrax spores (non-viable) and a range of foul-water indicators emphasize the problems of the Soutra community.

ORKNEY ISLANDS

284. ORPHIR, EARLS' BU (HY 334 045). Work at the site was undertaken in 1988 by C. E. Batey and C. D. Morris with funding from the British Academy, the Royal Archaeological Institute, the Society of Antiquaries of London, Durham University and University College, London. Previous work (*cf. Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 193) had revealed a stone-lined passage with slab lintel roof overlain by dense, rich Norse middens. This season's excavations confirmed a definite souterrain feature similar to those identified in other parts of Scotland and within Orkney itself.

285. WESTRAY, TUQUOY (HY 454 431). A third season of site assessment was undertaken by O. Owen for S.D.D. (H.B.M.) (*cf. Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 261). A gridded coring programme revealed that the site survives up to 50 m inland and extends 150 m along the eroding cliff section, W. of the associated 12th-century church of Cross Kirk. A dried up stream bed which originally sprang from the now drained Loch of Tuquoy physically dislocates the church from the settlement site. In general, within the immediate vicinity of the 1982–83 excavated area, structures abound; further away, rich midden-site deposits and occasional structures were identified.

A complex sequence of late Norse/medieval structures was partially excavated immediately W. of the late Norse hall discovered in 1982–83. The interiors of these structures survive behind the present section face. On the beach, a flagged passageway bordered by single-faced walls leads into an unexcavated structure behind the cliff face. It is of unknown function, morphology or date, though earlier than the late Norse period.

40 m to the E., a large pit (*c.* 7 × 3.5 m across and 1.65 m maximum depth) was excavated. It contained 0.6 m of extremely compacted, waterlogged, organic material, essentially manure, comprised of successive levels of animal dung and straw, probably the residue from byre floors, and grey ash. It contained many fragments of unburnt wood, both

(ORKNEY ISLANDS)

worked and unworked, twigs, grasses and straw, shells and microscopic remains, notably insects. This material produced a radiocarbon determination of A.D. 885 ± 65.

SHETLAND ISLANDS

286. CATPUND (HU 423 271). An area, 10 × 8 m, was excavated by B. Smith, S. Carter and V. Turner through a spoil heap derived from an exposed and buried rock face. The floor of the quarry was found beneath the spoil comprising over 100 tightly packed hollows left by the removal of soapstone blocks. The size and shape of the hollows indicate the types of vessels produced — square blocks 0.2 sq m and large oval blocks c. 0.7 m long as well as baking plates. Vessels formed from similar blocks were found in the late Norse levels (12th to 13th centuries) at Jarlshof.

STRATHCLYDE

287. DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE (NM 882 344). Excavation, by J. H. Lewis for S.D.D. (H.B.M.), inside the castle's 13th-century circular N. tower, was completed during 1988 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 307). Removal of 3.5–4 m of modern and medieval rubble and midden material exposed the tower's footings and, directly upon bedrock, the single, surviving course of an E.–W. wall, perhaps the remnant of the primary (?temporary) curtain. The floor surface of the basement had been completely removed. Three apertures piercing the tower's internal face had all been blocked at some stage(s). On the N. side was a window sealed with coursed rubble, on the E. an opening that may have led to an intra-mural passage with the thickness of the curtain wall and, to the S., a doorway that connected the tower to the basement of the adjacent E. range. The doorway had been choked with rubble and other debris before a fireplace was inserted in the N. gable of the range during the 17th or 18th century.

288. DUNDONALD CASTLE (NS 363 345). Work during the third main season of excavation by G. J. Ewart for S.D.D. (H.B.M.) was concentrated within the area defined by the 15th-century barmkin wall. Towards the N. side of the enclosure a large rock-cut pit was found which was later lined with masonry to form a fissure-fed freshwater cistern. The pit was probably the result of quarrying for the construction of the great tower house during the late 14th century whereas the cistern appears to be no earlier than the mid 15th century.

Also, limited excavation on the probable 13th-century N. drum tower of the E. entrance to the castle showed it to be a complex, chambered structure with a massive outer wall. The tower appears to have been demolished by the end of the 14th century and was succeeded briefly by an earth bank, a precursor to the 15th-century barmkin defensive line.

GLASGOW

289. *Cathedral Square, Bishop's Castle* (NS 601 655). Further excavations (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 313) in advance of redevelopment were carried out on the site of the bishop's castle by R. Davies of the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust. Excavations were funded by M.S.C. and Glasgow District Council. Excavation revealed the truncated remains of a roughly circular ditch (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xvi (1972), 177) 4 m wide by 2 m deep which had surrounded a low motte or ring-work c. 30 m in diameter. In the NE. sector the remains of a revetment and indications of an entrance structure were uncovered on the inner edge of the ditch with a possible wooden bridge abutment opposite. To the W., a portion of the ditch fill had been cleared and sandstone foundations approximately 15 m long were laid along the ditch bottom for a building. The N. and S. return walls were present within the ditch showing that the building extended into the interior. The foundation wall was under a fill containing demolition rubble in which 15th-century pottery was found, indicating when the ditch and building went out of use.

290. ———, *West Front of St Mungo's Cathedral* (NS 602 655). Excavations at the site of an asymmetrical pair of towers which had flanked the W. doors of the cathedral were carried out by H. McBrien of the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust on behalf of S.D.D. (H.B.M.) with additional assistance from Strathclyde Regional Council. It was established that the foundations and culverted drain associated with the NW. tower were laid during the second half of the 13th century, while the tower's superstructure appeared to have been added in the early part of the 14th century after completion of the W. front. The SW. tower was built in the later 15th century but appeared to have been heavily modified during the 17th.

291. LANARK, HIGH STREET (NS 882 436). During demolition of the Co-op 13th-century pits were found by E. Archer and M. Gair. These were located about 20 m back from the street frontage and the contents reflected typical midden deposit. In another part of the site iron slag was found, thought to have been worked in the Middle Ages.

292. PORTENCROSS, AULD HILL (NS 178 491). A second season of excavation by G. J. Ewart for the National Museums of Scotland, South of Scotland Electricity Board and S.D.D. (H.B.M.) (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 307–08) concentrated on the motte element of this bipartite fortification and showed that the 13th- and early 14th-century presence on this part of the site is reflected primarily by a rectangular enclosure c. 14 × 9 m of lime mortared masonry. This proved to be the rampart associated with a large hall-like building which appeared to be of stone and timber construction and measured c. 10 m by 6 m. There were prominent eavesdrip drainage channels to the S. and W. of the hall structure, while E. of the building there was evidence of complex timber work, possibly supporting a wall walk. Finds included a large assemblage of early medieval pottery from the construction and occupation of the hall.

TAYSIDE

293. BALVAIRD CASTLE (NO 170 115). Excavation, by J. H. Lewis for S.D.D. (H.B.M.), of the castle's 13.6 × 5 m W. range revealed a two-roomed basement, its dividing wall being part of the N. wall of an earlier (?16th-century) S. range. Inserted into its S. face was a fireplace, constructed of re-used moulded sandstone, but few other architectural features survived.

294. EDZELL KIRKYARD (NO 582 687). This grave slab, originally found when the Kirkyard wall was being rebuilt in 1870 and which has been deteriorating in the Lindsay vault, was removed to Montrose Museum and has been cleaned and conserved. It is the last of the sculptured stones in Angus to bear interlace and was ignored by Allen when publishing *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*. Nevertheless on artistic grounds it must predate A.D. 1100.

295. FORTINGALL KIRKYARD (NN 742 470). Niall Robertson reports the finding of an early Christian grave slab in use as the threshold of the kirkyard gates with one of the iron gateposts riveted to one end. A large, flat, roughly rectangular slab, incised towards one end, with a broad shallow cross, clear but worn. Length 1.16 m. The stone tapers towards the top end. Width at cross arm 0.39 m. Maximum width near lower end c. 0.46 m. Original dimensions of the cross are difficult to measure because of the erosion of the stone by feet.

296. TRINITY GASK KIRKYARD (NN 962 182). A rectangular grave slab, dimensions 1.61 × 0.53 m, formerly largely grassed over, lies S. of the church. It has a black letter inscription running along the edges, and the sacred monogram IHS towards one end. The slab is somewhat damaged, but most of the lettering is intact. After a cross pattée, the beginning and end of the inscription can be transcribed: *Hic iacet . . . qui obiit anno d[omi]ni MCCCCLXXX.*

WALES

DYFED

297. CAREW CASTLE (SN 045 037). The third season of excavation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 310) at Carew Castle continued under S. Gerrard for Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, funded by M.S.C., and was largely conducted within the Outer Gatehouse area.

An area of 40 × 30 m including the original Outer Gatehouse and its immediate area was investigated. Parts of the gatehouse were robbed down to foundation level. A large number of the wall lengths and cobbled surfaces uncovered so far seem to be associated with the documented Tudor expansion of the castle. Of particular interest was the discovery of the complete early Tudor cobbled roadway leading to and through the Outer Gatehouse. Excavation of this gatehouse has indicated that it was considerably extended in the early 16th century. Within the castle's Outer Ward the absence of any stratigraphy suggests that any surviving levels are likely to be incomplete and disjointed. Preliminary work suggests that only the SW. sector of the opened area may yield undisturbed occupation levels.

Enough of the original curtain wall and gatehouse survived to indicate the character of the ground plan. The curtain wall was surprisingly wide at 3.4 m, and was faced with very small limestone blocks and had a rubble fill. The character of the medieval roadway is unclear but an earlier road must lie below the Tudor one. During the medieval period the rock-cut moat extended the entire length of the eastern side of the Outer Ward. Excavation of the moat revealed a ditch with a depth of 3 m. Preliminary ceramic analysis indicates that the majority of the silts accumulated before the mid 14th century. There was evidence for a single recut, though the pottery from these two stratigraphically distinct phases seems identical.

298. PENALLY, LONGBURY BANK (SS 111 999). Excavations by the Department of Archaeology, University College, Cardiff (now the School of History and Archaeology, University of Wales, College of Cardiff) under the direction of A. Lane and E. Campbell was funded by U.C.C., the National Museum of Wales, and the Board of Celtic Studies. 200 sq m were excavated, mainly on the flat top of the limestone ridge (which covers c. 0.9 ha), with smaller areas on the steep scarp slopes. Significant amounts of 6th- and 7th-century imported Mediterranean and continental pottery (Bi, Bii, D and E wares) and white-trailed glass cone-beakers of continental origin were recovered. These imports indicate a high-status settlement and, taken with previous finds of Phocian Red Slipware and Biv amphora from the underlying Little Hoyle cave, have been otherwise recorded in Britain and Ireland only at the classic site of Dinas Powys. This parallel is reinforced by evidence for fine metalworking in the form of crucibles and scrap fragments of silver and copper alloy. Structural evidence consisted solely of rock-cut features due to severe medieval plough erosion. The corner of one sub-rectangular building (at least 2 × 1.5 m) was represented by a rock-cut platform and two post-holes. Other isolated post-holes and a gully presumably belong to buildings, but no plans could be distinguished. The most significant feature was the apparent lack of any defensive banks, ditches or palisades. As no other high-status undefended sites are known at this period in Wales the function of the settlement is enigmatic.

GLAMORGAN, SOUTH

299. BARRY, ATLANTIC TRADING ESTATE (ST 134 672). Excavations were directed by P. A. Wardle on the foreshore, c. 200 m S. of the previously reported cemetery site (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 190; xxxii (1988), 311), for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust and funded by Penarth Commercial Properties Ltd. Several structures post-dated prehistoric activity and have been tentatively dated to the early medieval period. Associated with these features is a marked stone; these markings could be runes.

300. COSMESTON (ST 176 690). Excavations directed by R. Newman and N. R. Coles for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust at Cosmeston medieval village (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 190; xxxii (1988), 311) continued. A 13th- to 14th-century walled yard with probable animal shelters was revealed. During 1988 the reconstruction of a 'semi-detached' cottage was completed.

GLAMORGAN, WEST

301. NEATH CASTLE (SS 753 978). A salvage excavation during development was directed by K. Lightfoot and P. F. Wilkinson for Neath Museum and the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust and funded by the developers (Pearce Construction Ltd). 23 m SW. of the castle gate was a shallow trench filled with mortar fragments and large stones cutting through natural silt. It appeared to be the robbed-out footing of a wall, possibly of a medieval building. Abutting the edge of this was a pit filled with large stones. Fragments of what appeared to be another wall at the same level were observed some 8 m to the N. of the robbed-out wall described above. A substantial ditch, perhaps the castle ditch, was also discovered. It was over 6.4 m wide and 2.5 m deep.

302. SWANSEA CASTLE (SS 657 931). Salvage excavation in the Worcester Place car park during the construction of a footbridge was directed by E. M. Evans for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust and funded by the developers (Citygrove Plc). A section of wall 1.26 m wide and bonded with good quality lime mortar and with a batter on its S. face was revealed. Its massive construction and alignment with respect to Worcester Place suggest that it originally formed part of the castle, probably being part of one of the buildings in the inner bailey. Medieval deposits, including a possible drain, were revealed.

GWENT

303. CRICK (ST 500 903). Trial excavation in the NW. corner of St Nyven's chapel was directed by C. N. Maylan for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust and funded by Cadw. Beneath the present floor was a rammed chalk floor, under which was a layer of cultivated soil probably indicating that the chapel was built on part of the field system of the village.

304. GROSMONT, WELL FARM (SO 403 245). A 13th-century pottery kiln was exposed during exploratory trenching and was excavated by the Monmouth Archaeological Society before building work began. The kiln was boat-shaped and measured at least 0.7 × 1.5 m. Kiln waste, cooking pottery and jugs were recovered. Nearby field-names include the words 'potter' and 'Cae'r Odyn' ('the field of the kiln').

305. MONMOUTH (SO 504 125). A watching brief on the Monmouth Flood Alleviation Scheme was carried out by C. N. Maylan for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust and funded by the Welsh Water Authority. Two piers of an earlier wooden bridge were revealed under the fortified stone bridge across the Monnow. The wooden bridge appears to have been of trestle type, each trestle consisting of a sole or base plate 8 m long with three uprights joined to the base by mortice and tenon joints. The uprights were connected by trellis work. All the wood is oak and a number of samples were taken for dendrochronology. The wooden structure must have been constructed before 1272.

306. ———, *St James' Street, The Grange* (SO 510 129). Medieval and earlier deposits were examined by Monmouth Archaeological Society to a depth of 4 m during building work.

307. ———, *Glendower Street School* (SO 509 128). Excavations by B. Walters for the Dean Archaeological Group in advance of redevelopment on a predominantly Roman site uncovered a number of medieval pits, the largest 3 m square by c. 1 m deep. Their fill

(GWENT)

included 11th- to 13th-century pottery. It is possible that the pits were cut to extract sand or gravel in the 13th century.

——, *Monnow Street* (SO 504 125–SO 507–128). The following excavations and watching briefs were carried out by the Monmouth Archaeological Society in advance of, or during, redevelopment. Previously unsuspected deep medieval stratigraphy has been revealed and it is now clear that medieval levels survive relatively undisturbed under all uncellared buildings in Monnow Street.

308. At 18 *Monnow Street* (*Lloyds Bank*) a mid 12th-century cesspit was exposed during building work beneath well-stratified medieval earth floors at a depth of 2.75 m and extended to 3.5 m. Finds comprise well-preserved plant and organic remains, leatherwork, many bones, snails, insects and a pottery group.

309. At 48–52 *Monnow Street* builder's trenches cut through undisturbed burgage house floors and hearths with *c.* 1.5 m of stratified deposits. Limited archaeological work suggests that the earlier floors date to the late 11th/early 12th century. A complete section was exposed through the middle of three modern properties representing at least two burgages and an alleyway between the plots. All the frontages were destroyed by the building work but some recording was possible. Further deep medieval deposits were exposed to the rear of the modern buildings but little salvage work was possible.

310. At 49/51 *Monnow Street* undisturbed floor levels of two burgages were recorded during building operations. Limited archaeological work showed that the medieval occupation probably began in the late 11th or early 12th century. Some 1.5 m of medieval floors were recorded with stratified ceramic and zoological remains from most levels. There was evidence of temporary abandonment of the site in the 14th century, probably following the Black Death.

311. At 61/63 *Monnow Street* a groundwork contract was undertaken by Monmouth Archaeological Society in order to gain access to the site with the co-operation of the developers, Property Enhancement of Bristol. The sections of all machine cut foundation trenches were recorded including one trench 40 m long by 2 m in depth from the front to the rear of the burgage plot which showed the extent of medieval occupation. An area of 112 sq m was excavated fronting Monnow Street revealing a sequence of timber buildings and floor levels dating from the late 11th to the 13th century. To the rear of these timber buildings was a ditch, presumably for drainage, running roughly parallel to Monnow Street. In the late 13th century a stone-built merchant's house was erected across the whole width of the site, apart from a narrow alleyway adjoining 65 Monnow Street. A number of cut and decorated stones had been reused in the fabric of this building. At the back of this house was a contemporary stone-lined cesspit *c.* 2 m deep containing pottery, bone combs, a decorated Italian glass beaker and much environmental material including wool, seeds, nuts, insects, animal, fish and bird remains. The stone house was subsequently extended over the cesspit and was occupied until at least the 18th century.

312. At 69/71 *Monnow Street* an area of 68 sq m, and covering two burgage plots, was excavated inside the standing shop buildings with the co-operation of Shop and Store Developments Ltd of Ilkley, Yorkshire. Medieval levels were over 1.5 m deep and comprised a series of house floors separated by layers of flood silt and other deposits. An archaeomagnetic date of A.D. 1070–1130 was obtained for an early timber building on the site. A series of timber and, later, stone buildings was uncovered. One of the buildings contained a pitched stone hearth and had been used as a smithy in the 13th century. Remarkably

well-stratified pottery sequences were recovered, supported by coin-dating beginning in the 11th century. Over 10,000 identifiable animal bones came from the medieval levels. Two 13th-century cooking pots contained large quantities of lime; one of these, with a smaller pot inside, is believed to be the first recognition of 'cooking without fire' as described in an Anglo-Norman document in the British Library.

313. At 75/77 *Monnow Street* a 0.5 m-wide section in the side of a builder's trench was archaeologically excavated under salvage conditions, revealing a series of relatively undisturbed floor levels dating from the late 11th or early 12th century and later. Wooden structures of three burgages had been replaced, probably in the 13th century, by stone buildings. There were up to 2 m of stratified deposits, some particularly rich in ceramic and zoological remains.

314. At 79/81 *Monnow Street* the frontages of two medieval burgages were destroyed in rebuilding work. Some medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered.

315. At 95 *Monnow Street* observation of builder's trenches suggests *c.* 3 m of medieval deposits at the rear of the modern buildings fronting Monnow Street. Very limited archaeological work indicated the destruction by fire of a wooden structure immediately before temporary abandonment of the site in the 14th century (?Black Death). Stratified pottery associated with this event was recovered. Excepting Roman remains the earliest pottery recovered is probably mid 12th century.

316. At 96/98 *Monnow Street* builder's trenches and pits exposed at least 2.5 m of medieval occupation below the standing buildings. No recording work was possible but material recovered from the spoil heaps indicates that the deposits were comparable to other sites in Monnow Street.

317. TRELLECH (SO 503 051). Trial excavations by R. Howell for the Monmouth Archaeological Society indicate concentrated iron working along a small stream outside the village. The medieval pottery recovered appears to be centred on the 13th century.

POWYS

318. LLANGORSE CRANNOG (SO 129 269). Survey work by the School of History and Archaeology, University of Wales College of Cardiff, under the direction of A. Lane and E. Campbell. The site was first trenched in the 1860s but was not dated and remained a unique enigmatic oddity in Wales. Fresh survey of the visible timbers confirms the original claim that this is a crannog similar to Irish and Scottish examples. An outer and inner line of upright oak planks partially surround a stony mound. The planks are of radially split oak (*c.* 50 mm thick and up to 400 mm wide) with metal adze or axe marks. Traces of wattle, planking and soft wood uprights are recognizable along the eroding S. and W. edges of the island. Two dendrochronological dates were obtained, from the outer and inner lines of timber. These gave felling dates of after A.D. 860 and after A.D. 869. The original 19th-century finds cannot be located and as described provide no clear evidence of the date of occupation.

Historical evidence for the area shows the presence of the kings of Brycheiniog at Llangorse in the early 10th century and possibly earlier; the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for the year 916 records the destruction of Breccenanmere, which is the English name for the lake, and the capture of the king's wife. In view of the archaeological and historical data it seems likely that the Llangorse Crannog is a 10th-century royal residence of the local minor kings of Brycheiniog. Trial excavations are planned for 1989 in conjunction with the National Museum of Wales.