

Medieval Britain and Ireland in 1989

By DAVID R. M. GAIMSTER, SUE MARGESON
and MAURICE HURLEY

The compilers are grateful to those secretaries of specialist groups and contributors who provided reports on excavations and survey work. For Scotland the C.B.A. Scotland publication, *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, was also consulted.

With the increasing quantity of reports submitted, it is essential that summaries are provided in correct house style. Style sheets are distributed to field units and other bodies every year, and are available direct from the compilers. In view of the time involved in abstracting from longer reports, it is unacceptable to submit annual unit interims. This annual national survey has a strict publication deadline, and contributors are reminded to submit their entries on excavation, survey and antiquities for 1990 by the end of May 1991 at the latest.

Pre-Conquest sites

Dr S. M. Margeson, Archaeology Department, Castle Museum, Norwich, Norfolk
NR1 3JU

Post-Conquest sites

David R. M. Gaimster, Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British
Museum, London WC1B 3DG

Irish sites

Maurice F. Hurley, Waterford Archaeological Excavations, City Centre Develop-
ment, High St, Waterford

SPECIALIST GROUP REPORTS

CASTLE STUDIES GROUP

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

The group continued to contribute to the H.B.M.C.—Medieval Archaeology Liaison
Committee deliberations and submitted a section of the text of the resulting report. The
annual spring conference was held at Glasgow, and was attended by over 50 people. Lectures
and site visits were devoted to the Castles of Western Scotland. Full details of C.S.G.
activities will be found in its third Newsletter (1989).

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.

Compared to the alarms and excursions of 1988–89 the year was one of consolidation and the coming to fruition of several long-term interests of the Committee. The internal revivification of the Committee proceeds apace. Four of the proposed working parties are now in place, namely those on the period A.D. 1000–1600 (Chairman: Tim Tatton-Brown) and the topics Innovation (John Collis), Residuality (Martin Millett) and Victualling (Terry O'Connor). These should be reporting in the coming year and it is hoped to organize dissemination and discussion of their conclusions. The Committee also has it in mind to arrange day-schools on topics of current interest in the theory and practice of urban archaeology.

The Committee continues to co-operate with a number of outside bodies. The Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group has issued a 2nd edition of its Code of Practice, with a 3rd edition due soon, taking into account certain peculiarities of Scottish law. A Model Agreement for archaeological work on development sites was produced in the autumn of 1989. This has attracted a good deal of comment and will be revised at the end of its current one-year trial period. The Committee has also continued to liaise with H.B.M.C. (E.) on a number of matters. Along with other C.B.A. Committees it commented on the document *The Management of Archaeological Projects*. It shared their reservations on Section 9.

A major event was the issuing of the D.o.E. Draft Planning Policy Guidance Note: *Archaeology and Planning*. The Committee welcomed the appearance of a single document laying out the national position on archaeology and planning (though it says little about the effects of other areas of archaeological legislation and procedures). It also recommends archaeological evaluation *before* the determination of planning applications, a move the Committee has long advocated, and whose absence the Committee feels to have been the root cause of last year's *causes célèbres* such as The Rose. It is, though, vague on the practicalities and finance of the proposed system. The Committee also felt that it was a statement of good practice and good intent which did not fully take into account bad practice and bad intent.

The individual cases which had given cause for concern last year had for the most part been satisfactorily resolved. The Committee had noted a number this year, of which two still outstanding are in the Principality: Carmarthen and Swansea.

FINDS RESEARCH GROUP A.D. 700–1700

Hon. Secretary: Sue Margeson, Castle Museum, Norwich NR1 3JU.

The spring meeting took place in April 1989 at the University of Bristol, organized by Martin Read and Mick Aston, through the Department of Extra-Mural Studies. The theme was 'Finds from Maritime and Riverine Craft'. Amongst the subjects covered were rigging, fixtures and fittings, the Barber Surgeon's cabin from the Mary Rose, and the wreck of Kennemerland of 1664.

The autumn meeting at the British Museum on 16 October 1989, was on 'Coins and Coin Related Objects', organized by John Cherry. Subjects of lectures included making coins, lead strikings from coinage dies, weighing coins, coin brooches, coin weights, jettons and lead tokens.

Datasheets published in 1989:

Paul Courtney, *Small Arms Accessories of the Mid-Seventeenth Century*

Nick Griffiths, *Shield-shaped Mounts*

MEDIEVAL POTTERY RESEARCH GROUP

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

The theme of the annual conference 'Approaches to the Technology of Pottery Production' reflected its venue at the University of Keele, near Stoke-on-Trent. Members of staff from the City Museum and Art Gallery at Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent talked about their work and research and showed us round the Museum's superb collections, both on display and in reserve. Peter Brears gave the Gerald Dunning Memorial lecture entitled 'The Continuing Tradition', which will be published in volume 13 of *Medieval Ceramics*. Other

lectures covered changes in pottery production during the medieval period in England and Holland and documentary evidence for developments in the post-medieval period. The conference again included seminar and workshop sessions which proved very rewarding.

During the year the Group contributed to the H.B.M.C.–Medieval Archaeology Liaison Committee's draft discussion document towards the H.B.M.C five-year plan, 1991–96.

The Regional Groups continue to be active and hold meetings on a wide variety of topics. Anyone who is not a member but would be interested in knowing what events are being arranged in their area should contact the Regional Groups Liaison Officer, Michael Stokes, Rowley's House Museum, Barker Street, Shrewsbury.

MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT RESEARCH GROUP

Hon. Secretary: Christopher Dyer, School of History, University of Birmingham.

The Group has been active in contacts with official bodies, in particular contributing through the H.B.M.C.–Medieval Archaeology Liaison Committee to the document on *Medieval Archaeology in the 1990s*, and advising English Heritage's Monuments Protection Programme on its class descriptions of deserted villages and other medieval settlement sites. Helpful discussions have been held with Dr D. Thackray of the National Trust. These contacts will, the Group hopes, make some contribution to the future preservation of medieval settlement sites.

The Annual Conference, held in Manchester and organized by Dr N. Higham, took as its theme the relationship between lordship and settlement. The papers, which had a distinctly northern flavour, covered such subjects as the planning of villages, and the siting of moated sites and siegnorial residences. The field trip introduced members to a new class of settlement sites, associated with textile working.

The theme of the Annual General Meeting seminar was the presentation of medieval settlement sites to the public, and speakers dealt with the reconstruction of buildings, the medieval village at Cosmeston, and the use of sites as part of the school history syllabus. A seminar was also held in the year to discuss the research on the Roadford reservoir project in Devon.

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ENGLAND

AVON

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

1. At *Cyder House Passage*, Broad Street (ST 589 731) the standing remains of a medieval house were recorded prior to demolition. Although extensively damaged by fire in 1859, large parts had survived incorporated in later structures.

2. At the site of *St James's Priory* in Cannon Street (ST 589 735), an examination in advance of redevelopment and funded by the National Farmers Mutual Insurance Society Ltd, was directed by R. H. Jones, following a trial excavation in 1988 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 167). The earliest feature was a shallow ditch which may have functioned as a drain. Over 30 inhumations were cut either into the Triassic sandstone or the earlier ditch. At least eleven had well-defined head-niches. Most had narrow ledges around the edges of the graves, perhaps to support the lid. Running N.-S. was a row of four post-pits which were later than

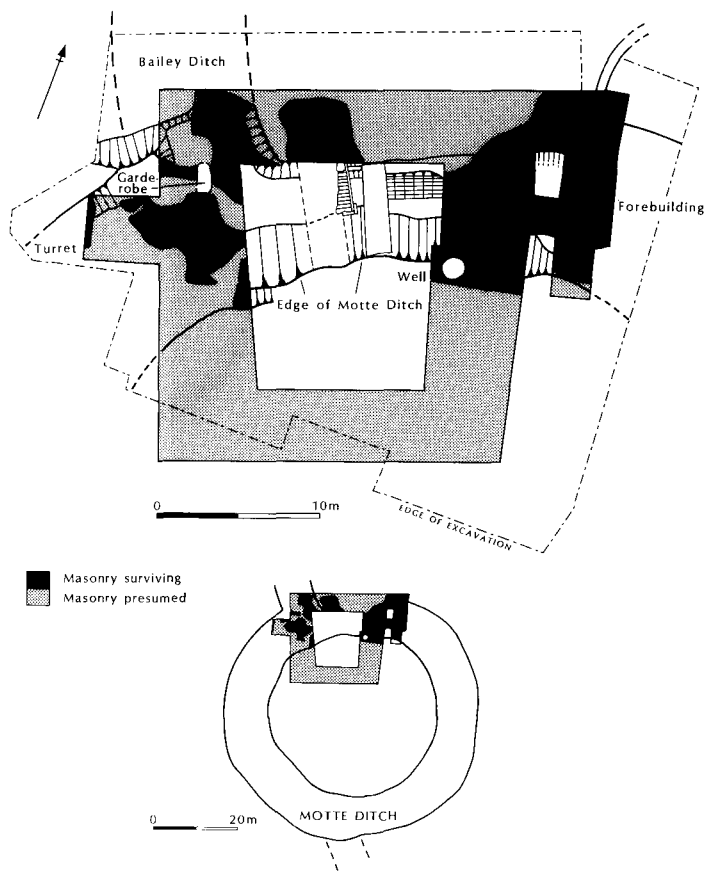


FIG. 1
BRISTOL CASTLE, AVON

(AVON)

some of the burials and may have defined the E. side of the burial ground. With one possible exception, the coffin burials, identified by nails, all lay W. of this row of posts. No direct dating evidence has been found but there is little doubt that the burials were in the priory cemetery. There is a possibility that the head-niche examples predate the 12th-century priory. Site records and finds to City of Bristol Museums and Art Gallery (Accession Number BRSMG: 62/1988).

3. At *Castle Park* (ST 592 732) excavation by B. Williams prior to display and interpretation by Bristol City Council revealed the N. side of Bristol Castle keep (Fig. 1). The NE. corner of the keep, previously uncovered by Marshall in 1948, and the underlying ditches of the motte and bailey castle, were also reassessed. A stone wall, c. 1.4 m wide which crossed the motte ditch can be interpreted as a foundation for a bridge. On the E. side the foundation of a forebuilding may have incorporated a stair and drawbridge pit. The keep walls, of Pennant Sandstone, are up to 5.7 m thick.

A garderobe chute in the NW. corner and a turret projecting from the W. wall were extensively robbed when the keep was demolished in the 1650s. Site records and finds to Bristol City Museums and Art Gallery (Accession Number BRSMG: 22/1989).

4. At *Lower Maudlin Street* (ST 588 734) E. J. Boore recorded the possible boundary wall between the Franciscan friary and St James's priory in a pipe trench c. 6 m E. of Deep Street. A length of wall on the same line as Lower Maudlin Street and built mainly of Brandon Hill Grit was seen at a depth of c. 1.5 m. Site records to City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery (Accession Number BRSMG: 10/1989).

5. At *89-97 Redcliff Street* (ST 591 725) R. H. Jones carried out a watching brief during redevelopment of the site excavated in 1983-85 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 119-20). The voussoirs of the W. side of a blind arch, over 3 m high and probably medieval, were found in the N. wall of 94 Redcliff Street. During demolition a complex sequence of door and window openings was noted, one perhaps for a stair. During machine excavation more of the 13th-century river wall found in 1984 was uncovered. The bottom of the wall was c. 7.5 m below ground level and founded on substantial elm piles. Records to Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery.

6. At *117-123 Redcliff Street* (ST 590 727) J. Bryant recorded standing medieval and later walls prior to and during demolition of warehouses. Blind arcading, fireplaces, windows and doorways were noted. The arcading was similar to examples elsewhere in the street (cf. 89-97 Redcliff Street above). Records to City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery.

7. At *Upper Maudlin Street* (ST 587 734) E. J. Boore conducted an excavation in advance of redevelopment by the Special Trustees for the Bristol United Hospitals who also provided funding.

On a low cliff overlooking the principal claustral buildings of the Franciscan friary (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 189) the W. end of a ground-floor hall measuring c. 5.5 N.-S. by 8.55 m was constructed on a terrace cut into the bedrock and founded on a slightly raised platform. An open fireplace with roll-moulding was built into the W. wall. The fireplace walls were covered in a cream plaster. To the E. of the fireplace was a well built drain which terminated in a circular head and ran towards the SE. corner of the hall. In the W. wall two putlogs may have held supports for benches. A floor foundation of crushed oolitic limestone partly overlay the drain and elsewhere there were fragments of Pennant flooring. A shallow N.-S. gully may have supported a dais at the W. end. Two 13th-/14th-century coins were found in floor levels. The hall is provisionally interpreted as the lodging of the 'custos' or warden and/or guest house.

In the 14th century the fireplace was blocked and replaced with an open hearth 2.5 m to the E. measuring 2 m by 1.5 m. The hearth surface was composed of over 400 edge-seat re-used plain and decorated floor tiles. Low walls were built against the N. and S. walls possibly to support wooden benches. During this period it is thought that the room was a refectory. The hall was now 22 m long. The building was demolished soon after being acquired by the Corporation in 1541. The standing building and excavated foundations will be largely preserved in the new development. Site records and finds to City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery (Accession Number BRSMG: 10/1989).

8. CLEEVE (ST 451 65). The last season of the current project, a training excavation directed by M. Ponsford in conjunction with Bristol and Avon Archaeological Society, completed excavation of an E. extension to the main building (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 167). The corners were composed of posts set in shallow pits and part of the end wall was composed of wattles. Remarkable was the find of an iron stirrup, not normally to be associated with a peasant cot. Site Records and finds to Woodspring Museum (Accession Number 1982/190).

9. IRON ACTON, ACTON COURT (ST 677 843). Although the main excavation has now been completed (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 167–69 and Fig. 1), further small-scale work was carried out by Bath Archaeological Trust for English Heritage inside the standing Tudor E. range, in advance of re-flooring. Beneath the floor of the room at the S. end, a butt-ended 12th-century ditch was recorded. It was cut by the S. arm of the 13th-century moat and was also located outside the moat, where it continued in use, serving as an overflow channel. A 13th-century building above the infilled N. end of the ditch was interpreted as the primary kitchen range. It was reconstructed in the 14th century, and a new fireplace was added. The position of the kitchen clearly influenced the layout of the 1530s E. range, which precisely followed the earlier alignment.

Analysis of the pottery indicates that the S. range of the medieval house was more extensively rebuilt in the early 15th century than previously thought. Fig. 1 needs to be amended, since not only the S. wall of the hall but also the N. wall and the rooms to the W. and E. were replaced. Apart from the chapel, the parts of the medieval house which were incorporated in the Tudor mansion were 15th century in date, not 13th century.

BERKSHIRE

10. READING, PLUMMERY WALL (SU 718 737 to 720 736). Observations by J. Hawkes for the Trust for Wessex Archaeology on the construction line of the Reading Inner Distribution Road continued during 1989/90, financed by Berkshire County Council, work concentrating on the course of the Plummary Wall, formerly the N. and E. boundary of Reading Abbey precincts.

Partial demolition of the upper courses of the only up-standing section of the Plummary Wall produced quantities of re-used abbey-period architectural and ornamental stonework, most notable amongst which was a life-size, sculpted (?abbot's) head with mitre. A catalogue has been prepared of all material recovered.

Service trenching on the new carriageway alignment in Forbury Road adjacent to St James's church disturbed parts of three E.–W., unaccompanied, supine burials. Salvage excavation produced no evidence for date, although the remains are presumed to have been associated with the abbey's lay cemetery, known to have been in this area.

11. WINDSOR CASTLE, ROUND TOWER (SU 970 770). Rescue excavation and survey in advance of underpinning of the shell keep built by Henry II in the 1180s was directed by J. B. Kerr for English Heritage Central Excavation Unit.

Excavation of the chemise or carronade around the base of the tower uncovered the late 12th-century tower foundation of mortared flints, with a battered face of large coursed flints up to 0.5 m in diameter on the E. side of the tower, where this foundation showed clear signs of early subsidence. Two rectangular foundations interpreted as garderobes had been added,

(BERKSHIRE)

faced in ashlar chalk with at least two chamfered offsets, before the encircling chemise foundation was built, probably in the 14th century.

Survey of the interior timber-framed structures by J. R. Pidgeon confirmed that they were the buildings of 1354–61 built for Edward III, this dating confirmed by dendrochronological sample results. The accommodation consisted of four ranges built around a square central courtyard; of these, the W. range was a hall and the other three were two-storeyed. Excavation showed that these walls were built on deep stone foundations, and finds of Penn floor tiles, painted window glass and fragments of pargetting gave some indication of the decorative finish. The exposed timbers were painted with ochre and varnished.

As part of the 14th-century construction within the tower, a thick levelling deposit of clay was laid down which sealed earlier floor deposits and walls; evidence was found for two earlier sets of buildings, on the same general layout as the 14th-century buildings, provisionally identified with the documented building episodes of the 1180s and 1227. The former was entirely of wooden construction, with deep sill-beam trenches but no surviving floor deposits. The 13th-century building, constructed as a result of damage sustained in the siege of 1216, stood on shallow mortared rubble foundations. From this phase partition walls and humic floor deposits survived, particularly in the N. range where the kitchen was situated. There, six successive tile and stone open hearths were found, with ash floors which contained much trampled pottery and animal bone. The 14th-century and later kitchen occupied the same area, but the hearths and ovens were moved to fireplaces in the tower wall.

12th-century tower construction deposits could only be excavated in two small areas, as it would have been dangerous to remove the layer of chalk levelling material more widely. In the SE. corner of the tower a substantial palisade trench was located, which probably formed part of the pre-1180 motte defences.

A watching brief will be maintained throughout the period of the stabilization work.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

12. MILTON KEYNES, *Shenley Brook End* (SP830 357). Further excavations at Westbury D.M.V. were directed by R. J. Ivens for Milton Keynes Archaeological Unit. The settlement will be entirely destroyed by the development of the area (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 171).

The settlement appears to have been a collection of small and perhaps only loosely connected farmsteads, built around the intersection of a N.–S. and an E.–W. road. Evidence has been recovered of occupation from the 11th to 16th century, after which the site seems to have been largely abandoned. Westbury would seem to have undergone several changes of fortune during its life. There is clear evidence demonstrating both the subdivision and amalgamation of platforms, and of ploughing between building phases. Structural remains of the earlier buildings were slight, though the stone footings for a number of late medieval timber buildings were well preserved. A wide variety of artefacts, particularly of iron and pottery, have also been recovered.

13. SHENLEY CHURCH END (SP828 363). Milton Keynes Archaeological Unit carried out a salvage excavation on a tile kiln revealed during the construction of Fulmer Street (V3). The kiln was built of limestone and tile, measured 3.8 × 2.4 m and consisted of three chambers with two flues. The chambers were spanned by a series of seven arches built of clay and tile. A stoke-hole at the W. end was only partly excavated. The kiln appears to have only produced peg-tiles and probably dates to the 15th or 16th century.

CLEVELAND

14. HARTLEPOOL, FRANCISCAN FRIARY (NZ 529 338). Excavations by P. Robinson for Cleveland County Archaeology Section recovered the E. end of the church and confirmed the

plan suggested following excavation of the W. end in 1982 (*Archaeol. J.*, CXLIII (1986), 63, 72). A papal bull of Honorius (1294–1303) was recovered from one of the burials.

15. KILTON (NZ 702 183). Field survey of the township was completed by J. Rudge and F. McLellan for Cleveland County Council and H.B.M.C. (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 174) and the report will be published in a forthcoming volume on *Rural Medieval Settlement in North East England*.

CUMBRIA

16. BARROW-IN-FURNESS, FURNESS ABBEY (SD 218 718). Work continued on the large-scale historic fabric survey of the entire monastery, under the direction of J. Wood of the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit on behalf of H.B.M.C. The project, begun in 1985, was set up to provide full basic recording of the monument prior to consolidation. Photogrammetric survey data was provided by the Photogrammetric Unit at York, University Engineering Surveys Ltd and Survey International.

A gazetteer of loose sculptured decoration and architectural fragments and a detailed study of several pieces of screenwork (probably *pulpitum*) and cloister arcade were undertaken by S. Harrison. A report on the geology and building stones of the abbey was produced by B. Young of the British Geological Survey. J. Stopford of the Centre for Medieval Studies at York University undertook a study of the designs of the *in situ* and loose floor tiles.

Samples from ten oak timbers in the roof of Abbey Park Cottage were taken for tree-ring analysis by C. Groves of the Department of Archaeology and Prehistory at Sheffield University. The ring sequence of one timber, a purlin, was dated to A.D. 1355–1436. This timber was felled after c. 1450 but probably before 1495. The analysis confirms the late medieval date proposed in 1988 following the historic fabric survey of the building.

To compliment the interpretation of Abbey Park Cottage and the evidence from the 1988 watching-brief undertaken during excavations for replacement sewer and water main trenches in the S. half of the abbey precinct, a survey of surviving earthworks and quarry sites in the immediate vicinity was undertaken by M. Bowden of R.C.H.M. (England). The survey identified boundary banks, tracks, building platforms, cultivation remains and miscellaneous small features.

Two geophysical surveys were also undertaken. D. Jordan of English Heritage's Ancient Monument Laboratory (Archaeometry Section) completed the full resistivity survey begun in 1988 of all the available land under guardianship and also sampled a trial area immediately S. of Abbey Park Cottage. In the grounds of Abbey House Hotel in the W. half of the abbey precinct, J. Gater and C. Gaffney of Geophysical Surveys identified two areas of potential archaeological interest within an area of proposed development.

A small-scale excavation was undertaken by N. Hair of the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit on behalf of H.B.M.C., in advance of the construction of a works compound in the area immediately to the E. of the Furness Abbey Museum, within the outer court of the abbey. This extended the area of the 1985 excavation, which had revealed a large medieval drain and at least one wall of contemporary date (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 126). Further medieval walls were identified, including part of a possible octagonal kitchen, perhaps associated with the abbey guesthouse, and a metalled surface. Another drain, with a barrel-vault, and therefore of different construction to that excavated in 1985, was identified in the S. part of the site, apparently following an approximately parallel alignment; unfortunately, no firm dating evidence was associated, but it may be medieval in date. The final report of both the 1985 and 1989 excavations will be published in a forthcoming *Transaction of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*.

A small-scale watching brief was undertaken by J. Wood of the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit on behalf of H.B.M.C., in advance of the reinstatement of a late medieval ?pulpit base to its former position in the SW. corner of the N. transept of the abbey Church. The ?pulpit appears to have been built partially onto the flagged surface and partially on an infill of dark brown sandy clay and sandstone fragments, with no built

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foundation as such. Both the ?pulpit and flags were removed from the transept during restoration by the Office of Works in the late 1920s.

17. **PIEL CASTLE** (SD 234 635). Work has continued on the consolidation, by H.B.M.C., of Piel Castle, built by the abbots of Furness at the mouth of Barrow Harbour *c.* 1327. This work follows small-scale excavations in 1983 and a fabric survey in 1984, undertaken by R. Newman of the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit. Details of the previous archaeological work have been published in the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, new series, vol. 87.

18. **HAWESWATER, MARDALE** (NY 475 112 to 475 115). Small-scale excavations were undertaken on behalf of Cumbria County Council by D. Johnson of the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit. Four separate sites were examined, in and around the flooded village of Mardale. The work will be published in a forthcoming Transaction of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

19. **KENDAL, 68 HIGHGATE** (SD 513 925). Small-scale excavations were undertaken by R. Newman, of the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit on behalf of Cumbria County Council, within and to the rear of the shop at 68 Highgate, in advance of its redevelopment. Traces of a timber building were identified, set at an oblique angle to the present street frontage; this seems to be of medieval date, as was a recut pit, immediately to the E. To the rear of the standing structure was a cluster of medieval rubbish pits, some of which contained very large amounts of animal bone, including horn and antler. Despite the fact that this property juxtaposed one of the few attested medieval side streets in Kendal, it is clear that the burgrave tail had not been developed before the 18th century, in contrast to the property excavated in Stricklandgate, to the N. in 1987. Full report in a forthcoming Transaction of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

20. ———, **NEW BANK YARD** (SD 515 926). Small-scale excavations were undertaken on behalf of Cumbria County Council, by R. Newman of the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, in advance of redevelopment. Elements of the tails of three burgraves were examined, *c.* 45 m from the street frontage, all of which demonstrated a substantial rise in ground level since the medieval period. The area seems to have been used for agriculture until the 16th century, when the property boundaries were constructed and some development took place. Final report in a forthcoming Transaction of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

21. **KESWICK, PACK HORSE YARD** (NY 266 234). A watching brief and small-scale excavations were undertaken by K. Buxton and R. Newman of the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, in advance of redevelopment. The site lay *c.* 30 m behind the street frontage and revealed that the burgrave tail had been utilized simply for gardening activity in the medieval period, with only slight traces of a pit and some stakeholes. The work was financed by Trafford Developments Limited and will be published in a forthcoming Transaction of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

DERBYSHIRE

22. **MELBOURNE, CASTLE MILLS** (SK 389 251). A watching brief was undertaken by A. Dodd and R. Langley for E. C. Rippon Ltd, Derbyshire County Council and South Derbyshire District Council. The area is the S. half of the 14th-century castle site, mostly disturbed by 19th-century mill buildings. Contractors' trenches exposed a stone wall *c.* 3.5 m thick extending for over 50 m E.-W. A short length of a similar massive wall was recorded 12 m to the N. Shallow ditches extending N.-S. and NW.-SE. were sectioned on the S. side of the site.

On the N. side a turret abutting the N.-S. wall, exposed since the 19th century, was also recorded.

DORSET. Work by Trust for Wessex Archaeology.

23. CORFE CASTLE & ARNE, WYTCH FARM OILFIELD, INFIELD FLOWLINES (SY 973 852 to SY 957 870). Three archaeological sites were investigated by P. Cox in advance of construction of the final Wytch Farm infield pipeline connecting the Gathering Station on Wytch Heath to wellsite G on the Arne peninsula.

East of Corfe river (SY 970 853), a complex series of occupation phases were discovered dating from the Bronze Age and covering a total area likely to be in excess of 10 ha. The phases include medieval field systems.

Near Saltern's Copse, Arne (SY 962 867), evidence was found for possible saltworking in the form of substantial tips of burnt clay and fuel ash slag immediately NW. of Slepe moor. Medieval pottery evidence suggests a 12th- or 13th-century date for the activity.

24. GILLINGHAM, RELIEF ROAD (ST0580 6615; ST0590 6630; ST0605 6695; ST1156 6303). The Trust for Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Dorset County Council to undertake an assessment at three points on the proposed route of the Gillingham Relief Road. The proposed route will pass close to the western edge of the presumed extent of the medieval town and the eastern end of the later medieval suburb of Newbury (K. J. Penn, *Historic Towns in Dorset* (1980), 65-69). Four machine trenches were excavated by R. Smith. One, W. of Cemetery Road, located a medieval wall trench.

DURHAM

25. FINCHALE PRIORY (NZ 297 472). In advance of consolidation work on the 'guesthouse', detailed structural recording was undertaken by P. R. Wilson for English Heritage Central Excavation Unit. Both faces of the W. gable wall were drawn, and plans prepared at ground- and first-floor level.

ESSEX. Excavations by the Planning Dept, Archaeology Section, Essex County Council.

26. CHELMSFORD, 1-9 NEW STREET (TL 709 070). Rescue excavations in advance of redevelopment were carried out by R. Isserlin. Despite severe disturbance by Victorian brick buildings, the remains of 13th-century timber buildings were found, with a large pit to the rear, which produced mid 13th-century pottery. A more surprising discovery was that of Roman and early to middle Saxon pottery in the fill of a roadside ditch, which had been encroached on by the medieval timber buildings. No Saxon settlement is known from this area of Chelmsford, although cemeteries have been found at Broomfield and Springfield. Finds: to Chelmsford and Essex Museum.

27. ———, CORRY'S GARAGE, 20-21 NEW STREET (TL 709 071). Excavations in advance of redevelopment by P. Allen found that the site was heavily disturbed, especially the New Street frontage. Machine clearance revealed late medieval and post-medieval rubbish pits and brickhearth quarries. Two are 14th century, but the site was apparently not built up at this time, and the pits merely represent peripheral activity at the northern limit of the medieval town. Finds: Chelmsford and Essex Museum.

28. CHIGNALL ST JAMES (TL 667 101; TL 666 101). Two separate medieval sites were examined by H. Brooks in advance of quarrying. Site A consisted of a series of 13th-century ditches overlying an earlier ridge-and-furrow system. Site B consisted of an 11th-century timber structure lying next to a triple ditch (presumed to be a boundary feature) in an area subdivided into a number of paddocks. No floor levels or hearth survived in the structure. It is possible that the ridge-and-furrow on site A is associated with the structure on site B. Finds: to Chelmsford and Essex Museum; final report: *Essex Archaeol. Hist.*

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29. CRESSING, CRESSING TEMPLE (TL 799 187). Trial trenching was carried out by N. Brown in the 16th-century walled garden, prior to its replanting and restoration. Seven trenches were dug in an attempt to assess the survival of earlier garden layouts and the extent of any underlying early medieval features. In the S. part of the garden a series of beds, cultivated soils and other features survived, some apparently of 16th-century date. A wide brick-paved walkway ran parallel to the S. and W. walls. This paving was left *in situ* in the trenches at the S. end of the garden, with a view to examining a large area in the next season. To the N., the paving had been largely dug out, probably in the 19th century. At the S. end of the garden, beneath the 0.3 to 0.5 m of stratified garden deposits, a variety of features cut into the chalky boulder clay were revealed. These ranged in date from Late Bronze Age to post-medieval and included large pits which produced Hedingham ware and other early medieval pottery together with quantities of slag and/or furnace lining. Further work is planned. Finds: Essex County Council; final report: *Essex Archaeol. Hist.*

30. GREAT TOTHAM, SLOUGH HOUSE FARM (TL 873 091). A second, final, season of rescue excavation took place in advance of mineral extraction, directed by S. Wallis for Essex County Council. Remains of multi-period occupation were examined, including evidence for Saxon activity. The latter included a well, dated by dendrochronology to the 6th century. Dendrochronology has also dated a well to the early 7th century A.D. This was previously thought to be Roman (S. Wallis 'A Multi-period site at Slough House Farm, Great Totham Parish', *Essex J.* 24, No. 2 (1989), 39–43). Finds: to the Colchester and Essex Museum; final report: *East Anglian Archaeol.*

31. HORNDON-ON-THE-HILL, CORNER OF HIGH STREET AND MILL LANE (TQ 670 833). Trial trenches were dug by D. Andrews and J. P. J. Catton of Thurrock Museum. A gravelly layer was overlain by an extensive deposit of brown loam with much peg tile, plaster or mortar, shellfish remains, and other domestic refuse. Pottery was mainly 15th century, though some residual sherds, including Mill Green ware, were present. These layers are not quite what would be expected in a backlands position, and it is probable that they are to be associated with an infilled market place, anyway indicated by the nearby Market Hall and the shape of house plots. Finds: to Thurrock Museum; final report: *Essex Archaeol. Hist.*

32. THAXTED, CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST (TL 610 310). A test pit was excavated by D. Andrews and D. Priddy in the S. aisle of Thaxted Church, preliminary to a proposed heating scheme, since abandoned. The natural was weathered chalk in a matrix of brown silty clay. Above this was a churchyard soil intensively used for burials. From it were recovered five 11th- to 12th-century pottery sherds and one 13th- or 14th-century one. Five graves were identified in the area of the trench, and sporadic bones were evidence of there having been more still. In view of the pottery, these burials are thought to pre-date the existing church. Infant and child burials only 400–500 mm below the floor were, however, interpreted as inhumations made inside the church. Finds: Saffron Walden Museum; final report: *Essex Archaeol. Hist.*

33. WALTHAM HOLY CROSS, ABBEY GARDENS (TQ 381 006). The possibility that an E. chapel had been added to the apse-and-ambulatory church was investigated by P. Huggins for the Waltham Abbey Historical Society. Enough of the foundation trenches remained to define a rectangular chapel with semicircular E. end, some 6.4 m wide and 8.2 m long internally, and set axially on the end of the ambulatory of this Second Collegiate church or Church 4 of the whole sequence. Within the possible date range of c. 1090 to c. 1177 the preferred date of construction is c. 1124 to c. 1130. This is one of a group of three added chapels around the ambulatory. It is reasoned (K. Bascombe pers. comm.) that this chapel was built as a new setting for the Holy Cross of Waltham.

Church 2 is a stone building previously postulated to be a Brixworth-type plan with side porticus. To support this interpretation there ought to have been foundations for the chancel arch and of a squarish chancel as well; these were indeed found with the chancel being just rectangular. Church 2 is the one to which Tovi brought the Holy Cross *c.* 1030. For Church 3, from *c.* 1053 to 1060, Harold made the crossing square and added N. and S. transepts for the first time. All that remains to be found is the precise form of any E. extension. With the information being collected it is hoped to lay out the line of the various churches. Finds: to Epping Forest District Museum; final report: *Essex Archaeol. Hist.*

34. WIDDINGTON, PRIOR'S HALL (TL 537 318). N. Smith, J. B. Kerr and J. R. Pidgeon for H.B.M.C. observed the stripping of render from the N. face of the recently-discovered Anglo-Saxon building (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 178-79). The long-and-short quoins at the NE. and NW. corners of the W. cell survived to the full height of the present building, but the coursed flint walling had been disturbed from top to bottom by two large cuts, now occupied by windows. Examination of the walling failed to show any original openings, but a marked lifting of the courses to the W. may indicate the former presence of a door or window. A change in the appearance of the flintwork in the upper part of the wall was interpreted as the result of a building lift or seasonal break rather than a later phase of construction. The W. gable survives substantially intact behind the 18th-century extension.

The N. wall of the 18th-century extension was partially timber-framed, and incorporated reused late medieval timbers, some reassembled in their original framing configuration.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

35. WINCHCOMBE, THE GEORGE (SP 006 284). The conversion of this former monastic inn into apartments by Clonard Developments Ltd led to considerable ground disturbance at the rear of the premises. The City of Hereford Unit had surveyed the historic buildings on the site and were retained to evaluate a series of machine dug trenches in the development area and maintain a watching brief. Although the Saxon defences were thought to cross the southern limits of the site, it was clear that regular levelling on the steeply sloping site had complicated the archaeological levels considerably. The one feature of interest exposed was a stone-lined medieval drain, presumed to relate to the early inn buildings. The earliest pottery consisted of unstratified sherds of 9th- or 10th-century date.

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CAMDEN

36. SHORTS GARDENS (TQ 301 811). Rescue excavation funded by Kleinwort Benson was supervised by A. Connor prior to the refurbishment of a warehouse E. of the Seven-Dials Monument in the vicinity of Covent Garden.

A number of sites of middle Saxon date had already been excavated in this area, and trial work on this site indicated that stratigraphy dating from a similar period was preserved. Six hearths, at least one of which may have had an industrial purpose, were associated with large deposits of ash. A collapsed wattle and daub wall approximately 8 m long, extensive iron slag deposits and over 150 iron objects found, including a number of blades, tools and furniture fittings. An iron-smithing hearth was also located.

Beam-slots, post-holes and clay and ash floor surfaces interleaved with occupation deposits indicated that there were six structures on the site. Two distinct types of building were evident. The four associated with a hearth had thin clay and ash floors, apparently resurfaced many times, and poor structural remains. The two buildings which had no hearth, on the other hand, had well made floors composed of clay and gravel, and 0.30 m deep beam-slots indicating walls. An unusual feature on one of these buildings was the use of oyster shells in the construction at the base of one wall, and possibly in the construction of a second wall; this may have acted as a damp course.

Other finds included large quantities of Ipswich Ware, including a number of stamped sherds, bone weaving tools, loom weights, quern stones, and large quantities of butchered

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animal bone. Items of personal adornment were also recovered, such as bronze pins and brooches, and bone combs. Three sceattas in good condition and surprisingly large quantities of glass fragments were also recovered.

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

37. At *12 America Square, 15-17 Crosswall, 15 Coopers Row* (TQ 335 809). C. Goode, A. Stephenson and T. Nixon, for Central and City Properties Ltd supervised extensive excavations beneath the viaduct E. of Fenchurch Street station exposed the City Wall running N.-S. across the site. To the W. (inside the wall) were very thick deposits of 'dark earth', cut by pits, wells and lines of stake-holes, probably from fences. Datable finds suggest that occupation was continuous from the 11th century. A large pitched stone culvert was inserted through the wall in medieval times and remained in use until the 19th century. To the E. of the wall, beyond the recorded Roman ditch, was a ditch of medieval or later date; it had been backfilled by the 17th century.

38. At *22-25 Austin Friars* (TQ 329 814) D. Dunlop and A. Shotliff supervised an excavation for a M.E.P.C. Developments Ltd. The site lies at the western edge of the friary precinct. Excavation revealed a N.-S. ditch, which may have marked the boundary, but no trace of monastic building was found.

39. At *55 Basinghall Street* (TQ 325 815) N. Hall supervised an excavation for Prudential Portfolio Managers Ltd. Medieval pits and cellars were recorded, cutting through the E. ditch of the Roman Cripplegate fort.

40. At *4 Billiter Street, 34-35 Leadenhall Street (Albion House)* (TQ 3327 8810) A. B. Thomas supervised an excavation for Commercial Properties Ltd. Chalk foundations, possibly part of a medieval cellar, were cut by a series of large, deep pits running across the site. The pits were irregularly shaped, except for a flat base, and were associated with much smaller pits or hearths and working-surfaces. All the pits were filled with building rubble and large quantities of ceramic bell-mould. Documentary evidence confirms the presence of bell foundries on and around the site in the 14th and 15th centuries. Other notable finds include several complete Rouen-style baluster jugs from a barrel-lined well.

41. At *41-63 Bishopsgate* (TQ 331 813) M. Watts supervised excavation for Kumagai Gumi UK Ltd. Medieval pits were recorded on the W. side of the site but not on the E., along the Bishopsgate frontage, presumably owing to the presence here of buildings. Any other evidence of such buildings had been removed, however, by modern intrusions.

42. At *158-64 Bishopsgate* (TQ 333 815) J. M. Oetgen and S. Poole supervised an excavation for Friends Provident. The NE. part of the site was cut by pits but remained open until the 17th century. The area to the SW. contained cess- and rubbish-pits which probably belonged to houses along Bishopsgate. One pit contained the skeletons of two dogs. A group of 13th-century moulded stones was found re-used as window mullions in a 16th-century wall.

43. At *Docklands Light Railway Shaft, Bucklesbury, near Queen Victoria Street* (TQ 326 811) J. Hill and P. Rowsome supervised an excavation for Olympia & York and the D.L.R. Work within an access shaft for the railway revealed medieval external surfaces and masonry foundations which documentary sources suggest are part of 'The Barge' — the gatehouse to the manor of the Buckerel family, founded in the 12th or 13th century.

44. At *Cannon Street Station south, Upper Thames Street (Cousin Lane)* (TQ 3258 8075) R. V. Bluer, F. Meddens and A. Stephenson supervised an excavation for Speyhawk plc.

Excavation and a watching-brief beneath the railway viaduct revealed a late Roman timber revetment along the Thames, followed by successive Saxon banks of clay, rafts of brushwood and stone rubble. Pits and hearths were found to the N. To the NW. lay a masonry building 10.3 m wide and at least 17 m long, aligned N.-S. The walls were built of ragstone on chalk and gravel foundations, and survived up to 1.4 m above floor level. The floor, mostly of crushed chalk or mortar, had been renewed frequently. The building was a single-aisled hall, the ground floor probably being used for storage. Two square pier-bases *in situ*, and other reused stonework, suggest a late 12th-century date on stylistic grounds, consistent with the building being identified as the Guildhall of the merchants of Cologne, who are documented in London in 1175. Further chalk foundations indicate that it was extended S. by at least 31 m c. 1300. Additional buildings were constructed to the E. — probably the houses, shops and storerooms of the traders of the Hanseatic League who acquired the site in 1475, by which time it had become known as The Steelyard. The precinct extended to a late medieval river wall, which lay almost as far S. as the present river frontage. All later deposits had been truncated by modern cellars.

45. At 69 *Carter Lane/10 Friar Street* (TQ 318811) B. Watson supervised an excavation for M.E.P.C. Developments Ltd. The earliest features were an unlined well of 12th-century date and several gravel pits. The site was occupied thereafter by the Dominican friary ('Blackfriars'), established c. 1276. To the N. lay the E. end of the choir of the friary church. Most of the walls had been destroyed by modern basement walls. Inside the choir were five burials and two brick burial vaults, the latter having been emptied and reused for rubbish disposal after the Dissolution. In the southern part of the site lay a garden and the prior's lodgings, represented by stone foundations and an external garderobe pit; this building had a floor of Tin-Glazed tiles. The party wall along the southern edge of excavation incorporated part of the external wall of an undercroft beneath the Provincial's Hall and the S. dorter; the other face of this wall had been exposed and recorded during redevelopment at 5-7 Ireland Yard in 1900. The wall had buttresses and contained a large window of 14th-century date, subsequently blocked, which will be presented and displayed in the new building. Along the western edge of the site was a further foundation, probably the E. wall of the chapter house.

46. At 29-30 *College Street (Innholders' Hall)* (TQ 352808) S. Gibson supervised an excavation for the Worshipful Company of Innholders. During refurbishment, a medieval chalk wall on beechwood piles was observed, possibly part of the original Innholders' Hall. It is possible that some of the roof timbers — which are charred and have clearly been reused — are medieval, having been salvaged after the Great Fire.

47. At 20-56 *Cophall Avenue/52-63 London Wall* (TQ 328815) D. Lees and A. Woodger supervised an excavation for Scottish Widows. On this site in the Walbrook valley marsh deposits had accumulated above the latest Roman buildings. A ditch was cut in the 11th century in an attempt to restore land drainage. All later strata had been destroyed by modern basements.

48. At 8-11 *Crescent* (TQ 336808) R. Sermon supervised an excavation for Arundell House (City) Ltd. Excavation and photogrammetric recording were undertaken of the outer face of the City Wall. Early in the medieval period a late Roman bastion (2A) was dismantled, and the area outside the wall was first reduced and then levelled up with dumps containing Roman building debris. The wall itself was rebuilt above the existing Roman face and core, and survived to a height just below the presumed level of the crenellations. This section of wall, and the bastion foundations, have been preserved *in situ*.

49. At *Fleet Valley, between Blackfriars and Holborn Viaduct Stations* (TQ 317815 to 317815) M. Adams, P. Askew, S. Bedford, T. Dawson, T. Ellis, C. Goode, R. Greatorex, D. Killock, W. McCann, M. McKenzie, G. Oulton and N. Truckle supervised an excavation for

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Rosehaugh Stanhope Developments plc. A very large area, extending from the Thames almost as far as Newgate Street and comprising many separate excavations or observations, was investigated during realignment of the railway track. At the S. end, just N. of Queen Victoria Street, some late Saxon burials showed evidence of quartering and decapitation; probably they were criminals, buried in unconsecrated ground. Also in an area not known to have been consecrated (to the N. near Holborn Viaduct station) were several 11th-/12th-century shroud burials. At the foot of Ludgate Hill an 11th-/12th-century timber abutment was found for a bridge across the Fleet. To the S. and E. were several 12th-century buildings; one contained, at cellar level, the lowest step of a spiral staircase and the moulded jambs and threshold of doorway in Reigate stone. The 13th-century extension to the City Wall around the Blackfriars friary was recorded before demolition, running E.-W. for 11 m under Pilgrim Street; it contained stones reused from former buildings in the area. A well to the S. of Apothecary Street was lined with stones from a 15th-century traceried window which may have been part of the Blackfriars; the well also yielded fine, decorated 15th-century Venetian stained glass.

50. At 1-4 *Great Tower Street* (TQ 332 808) C. Rosborough supervised an excavation for Harrisons and Crossfield plc. Several chalk-lined cess-pits were excavated, one of which contained four Siegburg jugs and two important glass vessels: a colourless stemmed cup with blue and white trails, and a beaker decorated with gilding and enamel, datable to c. 1500.

51. At 52 *Gresham Street/14 Ironmonger Lane* (TQ 325 813) A. Mackinder supervised an excavation for City Holdings Ltd. An 11th-century ditch, pits and well were succeeded by the chalk and gravel foundations of a building of 11th- to 13th-century date.

52. At *Guildhall Yard* (TQ 325 813) C. Copper and G. Porter supervised an excavation for the Corporation of London. Work took place in the E. half of the Yard, immediately W. of the 1987-88 excavations on the Art Gallery site. The excavation proceeded by tunnelling sideways, so that all archaeological strata were recorded in section only, rather than in plan. Above 12th- and 13th-century dumps were successive kilns constructed of roughly-coursed chalk walls capped with brickearth and tiles. They had been used for bronze smelting, and fragments of buckle moulds — some with buckles still *in situ* — were found in association. The kilns were succeeded by foundations of the 14th-century Guildhall Chapel to the E., and of Blackwell Hall to the S.; in the central area was a series of chalk make-ups and gravel metallings, dated from the late 14th century to the Great Fire, which represent the Yard itself, the main approach to Guildhall.

53. At 58-60 *Houndsditch* (TQ 333 814) C. Mamwell supervised an excavation for Speyhawk plc. The medieval city ditch was recorded. It was at least 18 m wide, and had been recut at least once. The fill contained several complete dog skeletons.

54. At *King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple* (TQ 313 810) B. Watson supervised an excavation for British Telecom. Two successive clay pits in the Thames foreshore were observed in an access shaft. The later had been backfilled with 12th-century material.

55. At *Docklands Light Railway Shaft, Lothbury, opposite Founder's Court* (TQ 327 813) J. Hill, R. Malt and P. Rowsome supervised an excavation for Olympia & York and the D.L.R. A 10th-/11th-century building was recorded. Its post-holes and slots had been cut through dark earth, within the ruins of a Roman building, the walls of which would have been partially standing at the time. Above this were successive medieval and post-medieval street surfaces, culminating in that of modern Lothbury.

56. At 21–38 *Mincing Lane/85 Great Tower Street/12–18 Mark Lane* (TQ 333 808) B. Watson supervised an excavation for Prudential Portfolio Managers Ltd. A 13th- or 14th-century chalk-lined well was recorded. Its backfill contained a whalebone or walrus ivory book cover, of 12th- or 13th-century date, with incised decoration of a griffin or winged lion.

57. At 143–71 *Moorgate (Moorgate Hall)* (TQ 327 817) A. Shotliff supervised an excavation for Land Securities (Management) Ltd. Excavation revealed a series of waterlain clays and silts cut by large drainage ditches, remains of the medieval Moorfields marsh.

58. At 32–35 *Queen Street* (TQ 324 809)/21–26 *Garlick Hill* (TQ 324 809) C. Goode supervised an excavation for Legal & General (Queen Street) and Capital & Counties (Garlick Hill). The following medieval features were recorded: a clay- and timber-lined drain, dating from the mid 11th to the mid 13th centuries; and a cellar with chalk foundations and a floor which comprised reused, decorated and glazed 14th-/15th-century tiles surrounding reused, plain glazed 16th-century tiles.

59. At 62–63 *Queen Victoria Street (Ormond House)* (TQ 323 810) J. Youle supervised an excavation for M.E.P.C. Developments Ltd. A number of cess-, rubbish- and storage-pits were recorded, ranging from the 9th to the 14th centuries. One cess-pit, of 12th-/13th-century date, was wattle-lined and had been surrounded by a privacy screen. The pits were cut by late medieval chalk and ragstone foundations, which may have belonged to a building fronting onto Garlick Hill to the E.

60. At 85 *Queen Victoria Street (Dominant House)* (TQ 322 809) N. Hammond, P. Rowsome, M. Shea and K. Wooldridge supervised an excavation for the Hammerson Group. Excavation on the site of the Roman Huggin Hill Baths revealed a sunken building of 10th-/11th-century date and the chalk foundations of later medieval buildings.

61. At 63–71 *St Mary Axe (Bunge House)* (TQ 333 814) S. Gibson supervised an excavation for Bunge & Co. The medieval city ditch was recorded, with one recutting.

62. At 2 *Seething Lane* (TQ 334 808) S. Gibson supervised an excavation for British Land plc. Two ragstone cellars were recorded, one used finally as a cess-pit.

63. At *Thames Exchange, Upper Thames Street (Bell Wharf Lane)* (TQ 324 807) M. Colquhoun, C. Milne, G. Milne, J. Stevenson and K. Tyler supervised an excavation for Kumagai Gumi UK Ltd. A complex sequence of Thames-side land reclamation was recorded, partly in controlled excavation, partly in a watching-brief. At the extreme N. end of the site was a 3rd-century Roman timber quay, which had been robbed in antiquity and left to silt up. On the foreshore, sealing this quay, a series of Saxon embankments had been built, which raised the ground by up to 2 m. These were of various types: post and plank revetments, vertically-set staves, clay banks consolidated with timbers as hardcore, and wattle fences. Some incorporated remains of boats, including clinker planking, a keel, ribs and a large mast partner. From the very beginning of this Saxon sequence the waterfronts respected the line of an inlet in the centre of the site, which developed into a property division and was later known as Three Cranes Lane. At least two other N.–S. property divisions were located and proved to be of Saxon origin.

In the early medieval period the waterfront was advanced by successive earthen banks, with cobbled ramps leading down onto the foreshore. By the 12th century the transition had been made to front- and back-braced post-and-plank revetments which survived up to 2 m in height. The earlier structures had earthfast posts, whereas the later incorporated baseplates. A framed scissor-braced jetty with assembly-marks, dated to the early 13th century, was particularly notable. Some traces of early Saxon buildings were recorded. A large

(GREATER LONDON)

12th-century warehouse with foundations of split beech logs and massive oak baulks was found to the E., and had been replaced by buildings with chalk and ragstone foundations up to 1.5 m deep. At the southern limit of excavation the base frame of Three Cranes Stairs was located — a major ferry terminal documented in the medieval period, which remained in use until Southwark bridge was built.

With the help of the Society of Thames Mudlarks, a large quantity of metalwork was recovered: from the late Saxon period, a lead ring decorated with Anglo-Saxon runes, a copper equal-arm brooch, other lead brooches and some coiled wire beads. Saxon contexts also yielded a very large collection of lava quernstones, imported partially-worked from the Rhineland, and a set of wooden pan-pipes. Medieval connections overseas are revealed by weights and balances, French and German pottery, many foreign coins, two pewter spoons with Russian parallels and pilgrim badges of continental origin.

64. At 68 *Upper Thames Street (Vintry House, Vintners' Place)* (TQ 324 808) J. Ayre and R. Malt supervised an excavation for Wates (City) Ltd. Excavation in 1989 concentrated on the northern part of a large Thames-side redevelopment; further work will be reported next year. At the northern limit of excavation a late Roman quay was followed by low wattle and clay embankments of Saxon date. As reclamation progressed southwards a further late Saxon revetment was constructed of rough posts and planks; it survived to height of 1.2 m above the contemporary foreshore, where mooring-posts, plaited rope fragments and boat timbers were found well preserved. Dumps to the N. were overlain by wattle surfacing, and may have been used as a quay associated with the revetment. These levels were sealed by later medieval reclamation deposits, and were cut by chalk foundations and pits. Many organic objects of Saxon date were recovered, including decorated leather and a rabbeted boat stem in oak, of Scandinavian type.

65. At 65 *Upper Thames Street (Vintners' Hall)* (TQ 324 808) R. Brown, L. Dyson and R. Malt supervised an excavation for Wates (City) Ltd. At the northern end of the site Vintners' Hall, a Listed Building which is known to have replaced an earlier Hall destroyed in the Great Fire, was examined during refurbishment. Medieval chalk foundations, a faced ragstone wall, tile hearths and floors were recorded. Timber posts immediately to the S. may be from a waterfront revetment. Further S. excavation revealed a sequence of four timber revetments, ranging from the 13th to the 16th centuries, succeeded by a masonry river wall. Much well-preserved carpentry was studied, including a unique form of scarf joint. Ampullae, and pilgrims' and secular badges — including a badge from Amiens — were recovered.

66. At 1 and 6–10 *Wardrobe Place/Wardrobe Terrace/53–57 Carter Lane/1–10 Addle Hill/146a Queen Victoria Street* (TQ 319 810) B. Watson and J. Youle supervised an excavation for Haslemere Estates and Harry Neal. Test-pits revealed foundations which may be from the King's Wardrobe, known to have occupied the site between 1359 and 1660. Redevelopment is continuing and full excavation is planned.

67. At 1–7 *Whittington Avenue* (TQ 331 812) G. Brown and B. Pye supervised an excavation for the Corporation of London. The site lies over the eastern end of the Roman basilica. In early medieval times a well had been cut through its foundations, which were subsequently robbed. Most later deposits had been destroyed by a modern basement, but two chalk-lined cellars were recorded, together with foundations which probably relate to documented buildings in the area: Green Yard Inn and the Leadenhall Chapel. At the NE. corner of the excavation a party wall incorporated 14th-century masonry with alternating chalk blocks and flints arranged 'chequer-board' fashion.

CROYDON

68. CROYDON, 113-21 HIGH STREET (TQ 324 651). Excavations supervised by P. Miller of the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology revealed, close to High Street, the N. ends of a series of late medieval buildings. The first, a flint and mortar structure, has been dated provisionally to the 14th/15th century. In its floor layers a small copper alloy bowl and a copper alloy havette or shearmen's hook were found. The havette suggests the building may have been a fuller's workshop. Following its demolition, a slightly larger structure was built around it, probably in the 15th century. It was constructed of flint, Reigate stone, chalk and mortar. The interior of the walls were plastered.

69. ———, GRANTS, SURREY STREET (TQ 323 654). Excavations supervised by S. Haynes of the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology revealed a chalk wall, apparently of medieval date, and a chalk-lined cess-pit.

EPPING

70. CHINGFORD, ST PAUL'S MOATED MANOR (TQ 363 924). Excavation in advance of development was directed by K. J. McGowan of Passmore Edwards Museum and funded by Tarmac Homes Ltd. Documents record the manor in the 10th century and the house in the 13th. The moat was sectioned at several points and varied in width from 4 to 10 m with an earth causeway to the interior. Excavation failed to trace the house but areas of 14th-century pitched tile hearths and pits were recorded. It is assumed that the manor house lies to the S. outside the development area.

—————, HACKNEY

71. At 183-85 *Shoreditch High St/Holywell Lane, E1* (TQ 334 823) excavations supervised by B. Sloane of the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology took place within the precinct of the Augustinian nunnery of St John the Baptist, Holywell. Much of the priory reconstruction based on documentary evidence was apparently confirmed, including the location of the S. aisle and chapels of the church. Although many of the walls had been robbed, at least two or three phases of rebuilding were identified. At least one 15th-century floor surface was located, as were burials within the church. Burials S. of the church were identified where the cemetery was expected.

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

72. UXBRIDGE, 155-56 HIGH STREET (TQ 055 842). The site, straddling portions of two burgage plots within the centre of the medieval market town, was occupied in the 17th century by the Cock Inn, a timber-framed building (no. 155) and a private house (no. 156).

Excavations supervised by D. Mattocks revealed domestic occupation from the 13th century to the present day. In the 13th to 14th centuries the rear of the site was occupied by gravelled yard surfaces and a well, constructed of flint nodules and dressed blocks of chalk. As with previous excavations at the N. and S. extremities of the town no medieval material earlier than the 12th century was recovered; the location of the recorded early 12th-century settlement remains to be discovered.

73. HARMONSWORTH, MANOR COURT (TQ 055 777). Excavations by J. Mills were carried out on this site in advance of construction of a Support Centre for the Great Barn nearby, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Excavations a short distance to the S. in 1988 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 184), had revealed a length of ditch and a sunken-featured building of apparent early to middle Saxon date, and the beam slots of a rectangular building of the 12th century.

The 1989 excavations revealed a number of pits, post-holes and several N.-S. gullies of early to middle Saxon date. Further pits were of late 11th to 12th century date.

(EPPING)

74. ———, HOLLOWAY LANE (TQ 059 778). Evaluation excavations by H. Fear revealed a gully of 12th- or 13th-century date, and a shallow, sub-rectangular feature containing a small quantity of probably Saxon vegetable-tempered pottery.

———, ISLINGTON. Work by the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology.

75. At *St Bartholomew's Medical College, EC1* (TQ 320 821). M. Barratt recorded a substantial wall of ragstone and green sandstone. A layer cut by the wall produced the earliest dating evidence on site — pottery of 1350–1550. The Carthusian's London Charterhouse stood on the site from 1371–1537 and the wall and pits appear to relate to post-Dissolution occupation of the site by Edward, Lord North.

76. At 47–49 *St John's Square* (TQ 317 821) two major areas were examined by B. Sloane:

1) The N. wall of the 13th-century crypt of the church of St John. The crypt was shown to have a doorway and a later lightwell, both blocked. The latter overlay the fragmentary remains of a medieval building, possibly part of the prior's apartments.

2) The N. wall of the later 14th-century church nave and an associated lay cemetery. Thirteen skeletons were found, the earliest 14th century. Beneath the cemetery were the remains of an earlier church wall, which in turn cut through a ditch left by stone robbing of the 12th-century round nave.

77. At *Cowcross Street* (TQ 316 818) following preliminary trial work, a two-month excavation by M. Atkinson and G. Malcolm was undertaken. The main buildings of the priory of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell, are located around the present church and gatehouse 150 m N. of the site. However, substantial chalk wall footings and clay floor surfaces were discovered relating to between four and ten medieval buildings and several post-Dissolution Tudor structures. There was evidence for milling and baking in the form of Rhineland quernstone fragments associated with a crushed chalk floor and, in the adjoining room, a tiled oven complex. A small number of medieval burials were also excavated W. of the medieval chalk buildings.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

78. KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, CHARTER QUAY (TQ 178 691). R. Nielsen of the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology evaluated three areas. N. of the Hogsmill a series of three successive medieval timber waterfronts was revealed. Each ran parallel to the Thames and some of the wood appears to be re-used portions of clinker-built medieval boats. A second set of waterfronts was found N. of the Hogsmill close to the present junction with the Thames.

S. of the Hogsmill evaluation excavations were carried out on the Odeon site and on the R.B.K. car park. The former site revealed a series of timber waterfronts close to and parallel with the Thames. Infill behind them produced medieval tile and pottery. At the E. end of the site medieval mortar floors were recorded. Quantities of burnt material suggested 'industrial' use of some of the site and two hearths or kilns were located. Some burnt pottery sherds and metal slag have been found but not enough to suggest pottery making.

The R.B.K. car park site excavation revealed the walls of a substantial medieval building. A sunken mortar floor was also found and finds associated with these features suggest use from the 15th century. An earlier wall has been provisionally dated to the 13th century.

79. ———, EDEN STREET (TQ 182 692). Excavations by P. Emery of the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology revealed the uppermost layer of a

channel produced several sherds of early Saxon chaff-tempered pottery and one pot fragment bearing stamp decorations. A V-shaped ditch contained chaff-tempered pottery and a later, heavily truncated pit produced a substantial portion of a flat-bottomed, chaff-tempered vessel. The presence of Roman artefacts in the underlying fills may demonstrate a continuity of activity through the 4th to the 6th centuries.

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

80. At *Coronation Buildings, South Lambeth Road, SW8* (TQ 303 777) excavations by T. McDonald revealed remains of a large stone structure, for which there are no documentary records. It was built of massive ragstone blocks of varying size, including reused moulded pieces and one bearing a mason's mark dated provisionally to the 13th or 14th century.

81. At *Waterloo Bridge/Upper Marsh, SE1* (TQ 309 760) T. Catchpole excavated this site, within the area of the medieval village of Lambeth Marsh, and revealed a high sand island. A late medieval/Tudor chalk building fronted Upper Marsh.

82. At *Vauxhall Bridgefoot, Albert Embankment, SE11* (TQ 303 781) P. Price uncovered stone foundations of a medieval or later structure fronting Albert Embankment. They are not thought to belong to a manor house believed to have been in the immediate area.

83. At *Unigate Dairy, South Lambeth Road, SE1* (TQ 305 779) T. McDonald conducted a second phase of excavation, and revealed plough soil containing some sherds of Saxon date.

84. At *113-25 Lambeth Road, SE1 (Norfolk House)* (TQ 307 790) an evaluation by S. Jackson revealed a drainage ditch and plough soils containing 10th-century pottery. Substantial stone foundations of the medieval residence of the dukes of Norfolk were located. These foundations were reused during the Tudor period to support major brick walls.

MERTON

85. MITCHAM, BENEDICT ROAD PRIMARY SCHOOL (TQ 270 686). T. Hailay of the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology excavated the site, near to a large Saxon cemetery and the 12th-century Mitcham parish church. Sherds of shell-tempered pottery dating from the 10th to the 11th century were recovered from a ditch. No evidence of structures was found.

86. MERTON, MERTON BUS GARAGE, HIGH STREET (TQ 265 704). R. Nielsen of the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology investigated the site. Sherds of Saxon or early medieval pottery were found. Gravel surfaces, possibly laid, have been identified and medieval pottery occurred in general subsoil contexts overlying a N.-S. ditch of medieval or earlier date.

87. ———, MERTON PRIORY, STATION ROAD (TQ 267 702). Recent excavations by P. Bruce and S. Mason of the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology revealed the N. half of the church, the NW. corner of the infirmary, the E. walkway of the cloister and the N. area of the domestic range. The priory walls survived only as flint and mortar foundations but a number of building phases were identified as the church was extended to the E. and widened across the nave. Reigate stone and glazed floor tiles were revealed within the nave and infirmary.

Areas of the lay and canons' cemeteries were also investigated. Approximately 700 burials were excavated; the majority were buried in linen shrouds, although fine examples of lead, stone and wooden coffins have been found.

In the area of the infirmary a large building with a W. passage and large rooms to the E. have been defined. A segment of the monastic drain has been found just S. of the infirmary

(MERTON)

running along the N. side of the N. wall of a two-storey (?) domestic building containing small rooms.

RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES

88. RICHMOND, OLD BRIDGE STREET, HAMPTON WICK (TQ 177 694). Kingston Old Bridge was in existence by 1193 and survived until 1828. In its final form there was a substantial masonry causeway at both ends. The investigation by P. Emery and G. Potter of the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology exposed a number of features, including sections of river wall and parts of the causeway. The inside face of the upstream causeway wall, observed in section, is presumably medieval and probably *c.* 1 m thick. Nearly 2 m of the downstream wall was exposed. There were three construction phases: a probable medieval core and two slightly offset sections of post-medieval refacing. The length of the causeway is now established at over 9.5 m and its width at *c.* 6 m. The alignment of the structure is noticeably skewed to the modern bank and to the opposing Kingston approach. This bears out early 19th-century plans which show the bridge turning to the N. as it approached Hampton Wick.

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

89. At 1-6 *Bargehouse Street, SE 1* (TQ 314 805) T. Catchpole investigated the site immediately S. of a presumed royal bargehouse of Tudor date. A number of timber features, sealed below clays of medieval or later date and associated with Saxo-Norman pottery, have been examined; their date is not yet clear.

90. At 120-24 *Borough High Street, SE 1* (TQ 325 799) M. Alexander investigated a linear feature, possibly a large timber conduit, which cut the E. part of the Roman road; this may be late Roman or post-Roman in date. Most of a late Saxon pot and fragments of medieval stone foundations and medieval and Tudor pits were found.

91. At 179-91 *Borough High Street, SE 1* (TQ 325 798) P. Thompson investigated this site, within the main Roman and medieval town of N. Southwark, and revealed remains of a stone medieval building.

92. At *Skinmarket Place, SE 1* (TQ 322 803) M. Webber investigated early medieval ditches sealed by flood clays of 14th-/15th-century date. A pit cutting these clays contained two bear skeletons, probably derived from a Tudor bear-baiting ring known to have existed on the site (no trace of this was found).

93. At 10-16 *Union Street, SE 1* (TQ 325 800) excavations by K. Heard revealed a large N.-S. channel or ditch containing medieval pottery, thought to be part of the E. boundary of the manor of the bishops of Winchester.

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

94. SUTTON, CLARKS, 101-03 THE HIGH STREET (TQ 259 642). The excavation by J. Nowell on the W. side of the High Street revealed the remains of two late medieval buildings. Evidence for the first was an 11.5 m length of wall standing 2.5 m high. Chalk and flint were used to produce a chequerboard effect. The wall appears to represent the S. external wall of a substantial building, possibly a wealthy merchant's house, which could now lie under No. 105 The High Street.

The second building had two distinct phases of development. In the first, a rectilinear structure forming a single room was constructed. This had a beaten earth floor with a large

central hearth. Subsequently, a wall was built across the middle of the earlier room. The central hearth was replaced by a smaller one located in the angle of the dividing wall and the W. wall. This hearth appears to have been enclosed by a 'smoke hood' (a form of freestanding chimney) surrounding the hearth. The date of this building is similar to the first, early 16th century.

The excavation revealed for the first time evidence for medieval occupation at the S. end of Sutton, away from the presumed centre of occupation to the N., around the area known as 'The Green'.

95. I MITCHAM, I MILL GREEN ROAD (TQ 263 166). Excavation by N. Bugler on the flood-plain of the River Wandle revealed evidence of late medieval/Tudor occupation in the form of chalk foundations and a well.

96. SUTTON PLACE, ST NICHOLAS ROAD (TQ 258 644). Excavations by T. Haillay and P. Miller along the W. side of Sutton High Street revealed evidence of a medieval building and pottery, including some local 12th- or 13th-century Cheam ware and possibly Kingston wares.

97. ———, 3 THROWLEY WAY (TQ 260 642). A trench cut by J. Nowell behind the E. side of the High Street revealed several pits containing 11th-/12th-century domestic refuse. These finds confirmed for the first time the documentary evidence for Domesday Sutton.

TOWER HAMLETS

98. At 38 *Spital Square* (TQ 335 819) C. Phillpotts of the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology investigated this site within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of St Mary's Hospital, Spitalfields. The earliest medieval features were a N.-S. boundary ditch, on the W. side of which lay a row of 10 E.-W. graves. The ditch was replaced in the second phase by a N.-S. wall, 2.9 m high, constructed with a chalk rubble core and Kentish ragstone facing. It was built on arched foundations and had a W. projecting buttress at its S. end. It was either the wall of the S. transept or W. wall of a claustral range to the S. of the church. Subsequent floor layers and a chalk-lined well were also recorded.

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

99. At 26-27 *Southampton Street, WC2* (TQ 304 808) R. Cowie supervised an excavation and watching brief revealing evidence of middle Saxon occupation, including rubbish pits, dump layers and traces of a post-built structure aligned E.-W. The pottery assemblage comprised Ipswich ware, shelly ware, chaff-tempered pottery, and Continental wares.

100. At *Bedford Street, WC2* (TQ 3028 8072) R. Cowie recorded deposits of probable Saxon date in a British Telecom trench during a watching brief. Two middle Saxon potsherds, burnt daub, animal bones and oyster shells were found.

101. At *The Royal Opera House Car Park, Bow Street, WC2* (TQ 304 810) a trial trench by R. Cowie revealed several middle Saxon rubbish pits containing pottery, burnt daub fragments, a loomweight fragment and antler off-cuts.

102. At *Moss Bros Site, 21-26 Bedford Street, WC2* (TQ 302 808) examination of the site by S. Hoad revealed nine pits, at least five middle Saxon.

HAMPSHIRE

SOUTHAMPTON. Excavations and investigations by the Archaeology and Heritage Management Section of Southampton City Council. All finds and site archives are deposited at God's House Tower Museum.

(HAMPSHIRE)

103. At *North Walls* (SU 421 117), the removal of modern and post-medieval deposits S. of the N. town wall and E. of the Bargate continued under the direction of H. Kavanagh (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 192). The first half-round tower E. of the Bargate was cleared of post-medieval fills. It was established that the construction of the tower and curtain wall was contemporary, and that they post-dated an earthen rampart and ditch. The ground level to which the rampart has been reduced by excavation is equivalent to the level current in the later medieval period, when the defences were still being maintained. Two blocked doorways, both probably medieval, were uncovered. One, which leads into the back of Polymond Tower, was previously unknown.

104. At the lower *High Street* (SU 420 111), excavations continued under the direction of A. D. Russel (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 192). All floor and construction layers within the Fleming tenement and its later subdivisions were removed. A considerable amount of mercury was found associated with a tiled floor above Walter Fetplace's vault (c. 1415). Excavation within Peter James's vault (c. 1415) revealed three distinct floor levels separated by rubbish dumping; a very different sequence from that revealed in one of the earlier Fleming vaults where a slow build-up of floors had taken place, many associated with internal timber structures. Below the floor of the James vault, the base of a rectangular lime kiln with cross air channels was found, together with the base of a late Saxon pit. A large ditch originally 12 m wide by 3 m deep and with steeply angled sides was revealed beneath the whole complex of the tenement and vaults. It was aligned E.-W. and had been dug to below the water table. A late Saxon date is suspected.

105. At the '*Woollen Hall*' (SU 419 113), excavations supervised by K. W. White revealed a complex sequence of occupation evidence dating from the 11th or 12th century onwards. The earliest stratified feature was a N.-S. gravel-filled hollow parallel to French Street. It was sealed by a deposit of 'dark soil', which contained much 12th-century pottery and animal bone. The layer was present over the entire area of the excavation. It pre-dated the '*Woollen Hall*', and may represent a period of cultivation. Cut into the dark soil and immediately post-dating it was a large post-built structure, contemporary with a N.-S. gravel surface identified as the earliest phase of French Street. The structure was c. 3.5 m wide. It is not yet clear if it was contemporary with the '*Woollen Hall*'. Refuse pits from this phase were excavated to the W. of the structure.

Property boundaries fronting onto French Street were established, replacing the previous structure. These remained up to the 16th century. There were probably as many as four properties. The buildings were timber-framed resting on stone foundations, and contained a series of beaten clay floors and occupation surfaces. These were cut by the stake-holes of internal partitions. The wealth of the inhabitants is evident in, for example, the quality of the ceramics found. All the properties were destroyed in the French raid of 1338. The destruction layer associated with the raid contained both burnt and unburnt artefacts, and was especially rich in oyster shell, suggesting that the area lay abandoned for some time and was used as a midden for household rubbish. At the end of the 14th century the area was reoccupied, virtually along the same boundaries as before. A stone cellar or strong room was built to the rear of one property. This remained in use until the late 15th century when it was backfilled, mostly with household debris. Finds include several complete or near-complete beer tankards, numerous glass artefacts, and many other examples of late medieval domestic ceramics.

106. At the *Back of the Walls* (SU 421 109), excavations by R. Lindsey revealed the lower 3.2 m of a free-standing circular dovecote with a doorway in the N. and string courses of nest holes from the floor level upwards. The dovecote, probably owned by the adjacent God's House Hospital, was built c. 1300. A rectangular stone-lined pit in the interior, seemingly

intended for the collection of pigeon manure, had been fitted with a removable timber cover. Traces of this cover survived. After a period of disuse, the dovecote was demolished to a stump on which was erected a defensive half-round tower, which may be dated to about the second quarter of the 14th century. It is unclear whether it was originally free-standing or was contemporary with the town walls.

The E. town wall was investigated elsewhere on the site. The rampart butting the wall comprised thick layers of soil separated by thin spreads of mortar, and represents the raising of a working platform. A date in the second quarter of the 14th century is suggested for the construction of the rampart and wall. An E.-W. ditch, probably the boundary marker between God's House Hospital and the friary, was found. At first a N.-S. thoroughfare existed to the immediate N. of this ditch and W. of the town wall. In the next stage, it was extended S. into God's House property. As more surfaces built up, they spread E. until they eventually overlay the rampart and butted the town wall. It is supposed that the later surfaces forming a consistent thoroughfare should be dated to the 15th century and later.

The Friars Gate in the town wall was also investigated. It can be dated to *c.* 1373, when permission was granted to the friary for the erection of a defensible gate linking the friary with its orchards. Built of limestone bonded with clay, it was rectangular in plan and had doorways to the E. and W. Originally it had been split into two storeys and roofed over. A gun port had been placed on either side of its E. doorway. Sealing the construction level for the gate was a cobbled E.-W. pathway. Late medieval and post-medieval rubbish deposits overlay this, representing the disuse of the gateway after the dissolution of the friary in 1538.

107. At *Town Quay Road* (SU 400 109), watching briefs and excavations were carried out during road-widening with the aim of discovering remains of earlier quaysides. K. W. White and T. Robey supervised. Most of the evidence found can be dated to the 17th century or later. However, a N.-S. wall is thought to have been part of the original quay of 1411 built by Thomas Mydlington.

108. At the *Supreme Warehouse* site (SU 422 119), excavation of two trenches supervised by T. Robey revealed, in the lowest layer, the bases of more than 30 post-holes and a beam-slot, belonging to at least three phases of building. The structural evidence was sealed by a soil that contained abundant animal bones and 10th- or 11th-century pottery. Soil above that layer contained 12th- or 13th-century pottery. At least the innermost of the town's two defensive ditches was dug from this surface, and the rampart was raised over it. The rampart was heavily disturbed by modern levelling of the site. As it survived, it was 1.1 m high and made of redeposited natural brickearth. The inner ditch measured 16 m across to a central berm. The berm, which survived to a width of only 1.8 m, had been extensively destroyed when a canal had been cut, late in the 18th century, along the outer ditch. The town wall had been almost completely robbed. It was represented by no more than a single course of limestone masonry, 3.9 m long and 0.8 m across.

109. At *Lankester's Vault* (SU 420 112), C. Scott directed the excavation of a small trench alongside the High Street in advance of the insertion of a staircase from pavement level into the floor of the vault (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 193). A flint-cobbled street surface showing signs of repair was identified below the modern overburden. Below it was a single layer of limestone cobbles lying on top of a layer of burnt daub and other building material, burnt *in situ*. The pottery from this layer dates from between 1250 and 1350 and may be evidence of the French raid of 1338. Beneath this were three layers of dense cobbling, on top of a thick layer of dark silt loam. The pottery found in association with these surfaces can be dated to between *c.* 1100 and *c.* 1300. It was impossible to identify the relationship between the vault and the earliest surfaces. However, there are good reasons for believing that the vault was 'back built'; that is to say built from the inside out.

110. At *Cook Street* (SU 425 117), M. F. Garner and J. McDermott observed the digging of foundation trenches in an area partially investigated before as SOU 254, Trench 5

(HAMPSHIRE)

(cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 191). This excavation had been only partial due to a shortage of resources. Numerous new features were recorded. Most of the pre-modern features were probably middle Saxon. They included several pits, a well, and a grave which contained part of an extended W.-E. inhumation. It is possible that other graves were destroyed without being observed. Cook Street has now produced the remains of ten individuals, seven buried W.-E. in graves.

111. At the *Taplins* site (SU 425 117), C. Scott supervised the excavation of four trenches to evaluate the survival of archaeological deposits just N. of the Cook Street sites. Three pits were uncovered. One was medieval, another was post-medieval, and the third contained no dating evidence. In addition a further section of the middle Saxon boundary ditch found at Cook Street was uncovered.

112. At *Six Dials* (SU 425 123), excavations were completed under the supervision of M. Smith. The site, which measured c. 13 m by 6 m, exposed six mid Saxon rubbish-pits, three shallow post-holes and a mass of stake-holes.

WINCHESTER. Excavations carried out by the Archaeology Section of the Winchester Museums Service in 1989.

113. At *King Alfred Place* (SU 482 301), excavations in advance of redevelopment by Winchester City Council were supervised by S. Clark. The site lay outside the city walls of Winchester in the northern suburb of Hyde and was within the projected precinct of *Hyde Abbey* (founded c. 1110). Densely packed burials occupied much of the site; many were intercut and disturbed inhumations, aligned E.-W. Simple inhumations, 'pillow' burials with flint or chalk fragments placed either side of the head, and four 'cist' burials consisting of graves lined and lidded with squared chalk slabs characterized what was probably a part of the Hyde Abbey cemetery.

No evidence of the northern limit of the abbey precinct was found. Structural remains survived only as demolition material containing a notable amount of medieval decorated, glazed floor tile.

114. At *1-3a Staple Gardens/Walcote Chambers* (SU 4782 — SU 479 295), excavations in advance of redevelopment were supervised by G. Scobie and R. Kipling; the work was funded by Winchester Land plc. The site, within the town defences, was adjacent to areas excavated in 1984/5 which had revealed a post-Roman cemetery apparently sealed by a street forming an element of the late Saxon town. Potentially, the cemetery could predate the reorganization of Winchester in King Alfred's time.

Excavation revealed a further 206 E.-W. aligned graves, including a high proportion of infant burials, which cut post-Roman soils. Burials to the S. of the site appeared to be less dense (than in the N. of the site) and were arranged in rows. One third of the burials were in coffins, six had Roman coins seemingly accompanying them, and five were 'charcoal burials', with a thick layer of charcoal on the floor of the grave. One charcoal burial was also within a lead coffin consisting of six sheets bonded by lead strips.

The graves were sealed by an E.-W. street that could represent, as seen in 1984, a continuation of St George's Street. This street was sealed by phases of successive and substantial masonry building foundations dating to between the 12th and 16th centuries.

115. At *28-29 Staple Gardens* (SU 479 296), excavation was supervised by S. Teague and funded by the Hawkvet Ltd/Durrant Developments Ltd. Fragmentary Roman deposits were sealed by a thick, dark soil on top of which were the vestiges of two contemporary late Saxon buildings separated by a gravel path. The buildings were probably entirely timber framed

and their construction was characterized by deep post-holes between which beam slots were visible. Floor levels, one carrying a hearth, were recorded within the buildings. Both were destroyed by fire and subsequently rebuilt. These buildings appear to front on to Staple Gardens, a N.-S. element of Winchester's late Saxon street plan. Ceramic evidence suggests a 10th-century construction date.

Sealing the late Saxon buildings were phases of metalling on top of which were fragments of so-called Winchester ware. Cut through this metalling were pits, one of which contained a finely carved bone strap end and buckle decorated in the Winchester Style. The medieval stratigraphy was sealed by dark soils containing late medieval and post-medieval material.

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116. DROITWICH (SO 901 635). J. D. Hurst for the Hereford and Worcester County Council Archaeology Section reports that a recent series of radiocarbon dates for the multi-period salt manufacturing site at Upwich (excavated 1983-84) has indicated that the 5th- to 6th-century saltmaking phase (characterized by narrow stone-lined furnaces) was eventually succeeded by a period of middle Saxon activity. This involved the channelling of the River Salwarpe, which had been prone to serious flooding. A wattle and post revetment was constructed along the N. bank, and a brushwood trackway was also placed along this side of the river. A calibrated radiocarbon date of A.D. 686-788 (University of Belfast UB 3195) was produced by the trackway.

117. HANLEY SWAN (SO 826 427). Fieldwork by J. D. Hurst pinpointed the location of two probable kilns which belonged to the Malvernian ceramic industry. The sites were discovered through a combination of fieldwalking, documentary research, and geophysical survey (the latter carried out by the University of Bradford Department of Archaeological Sciences). The results of the magnetometer survey, as well as the nearby scatters of decorated floor tile and flat roof tile wasters, suggest that at least one of these structures is a later medieval tile kiln.

118. HEREFORD, CITY DEFENCES. Various small excavations by the City of Hereford Archaeology Unit took place on the line of the city's defences, mostly related to development work. Two trenches in the Bath Street car park exposed the surviving footings of the medieval stone wall aligned with the E. side of Gaol Street. W. of the site of Widemarsh Gate three evaluation trenches excavated within the scheduled area of the wall and ditch demonstrated that the upper levels comprised modern material. In another scheduled area, in a yard at 14 Mill Street, significant archaeological levels were present *c.* 1 m below present ground level, consisting of the berm and successive fills of the ditch.

119. ———, CATHEDRAL CLOSE (SO 510 398). In 1989 the cathedral's heating system was converted to gas firing and a new gas pipe had to be laid in the cathedral close. The City Unit undertook a watching brief on the trench, which showed that archaeologically sensitive layers were very close to the surface. Several burials were exposed.

120. ———, 50A COMMERCIAL STREET (SO 512 401). The Hereford Unit was responsible for the discovery and survey of a 'lost' medieval open hall (Plate XI, A) in an unlisted complex of buildings. The building is now Grade II listed. Although most of the side frames have been removed the wind-braced roof survives almost intact, even down to its smoke-louvre purlins. In style it is very similar to the surviving roof structure of the original Vicars' Choral in Castle Street, and is probably of late 14th- or 15th-century date. Structurally of two bays but stylistically divided into four by the inclusion of subsidiary trusses, the hall was almost square in plan and would have been associated with a building on the street frontage and a service wing behind. It has three sets of cusped and pierced windbraces, originally with fleurons on the cusps, supporting two sets of chamfered purlins and the ridge. The trefoiled

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motif is carried on in the upper parts of the trusses and there is sufficient evidence to suggest a trefoiled pattern all around the upper parts of the walls. A full report of the hall will be published in the Transactions of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

121. KILPECK, CHURCHYARD EXTENSION (SO 444 305). The City of Hereford Unit excavated the site of a proposed extension to the graveyard of the Norman church of SS David and Mary. A hollow-way with a 13th-century trackway was exposed, along with some other small features including a rectangular pit containing 13th-century pot sherds. This was associated with a narrow, sinuous gully and the possible remains of a stone platform. Their function is uncertain but might be related to the large quantities of smithy waste found all over the site. A watching brief was undertaken on an electricity supply trench in the road nearby, which uncovered a laid surface of stones and cobbles some 0.5 m below the surface, presumably related to the D.M.V. and the hollow-way. The work was funded by English Heritage and a full report will be published in the Transactions of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

122. REDDITCH, BORDESLEY ABBEY (SP 045 699). The 21st season of excavations (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 194-95) was funded by Redditch Borough Council, with support from the Universities of Birmingham, Exeter and Reading. S. Hirst and S. Wright directed excavation on the church. W. Walsh was in charge of archaeological analysis and I. McCraig of masonry and surveying. G. Astill directed work in the precinct.

At the church excavation began on the N. side of the western choir, retrochoir and eastern nave (the second, third and fourth bays of the arcade), together with the N. aisle (including the entire N. aisle wall) from the N. wall of the N. transept to the fourth pier after the crossing (the first, second, third and fourth bays), an area of some 184 sq. m. This is the northern counterpart of the excavation area begun in 1982 and completed in 1989. This had revealed an extensive rubble spread of destruction debris and had indicated that some of the arcade masonry survived as high as 2 m. The debris was mounded up over the E.-W. line of the N. arcade and tailed down to N. and S. and to the W. Excavation in 1989 showed the total destruction debris to be as much as 1 m thick where it was banked up against the N. and S. faces of the arcade. The excavation area was gridded using the main axes of the church and the major categories of building material — stone, ceramic, window glass and lead — were recorded by context and grid collecting unit in order to allow an assessment of the spatial distribution of this material and its relationship to, and significance for, the demolished superstructure of the building.

The configuration of this portion of the church immediately prior to events at the Dissolution can be summarized as a result of the 1989 and 1982 seasons as follows. The choir and eastern parts of the church were physically separated from the area to the W. by the pulpitum; entry to the choir from the retrochoir to the W. was only possible through a narrow central doorway in the pulpitum. The retrochoir itself (occupying the third bay W. of the crossing) was open to the S. aisle but separated from the N. aisle by blocking inserted between the N. arcade piers; the N. aisle was entered through a doorway in this blocking. A screen with a central doorway divided the retrochoir from two chapels to the W., positioned N. and S. of a central alley. The choir, retrochoir, chapels and alley, and N. aisle were all tiled, in contrast to the contemporary dirt floor in the S. aisle. There was no evidence for a chapel in the N. aisle, whereas there was a (tiled) chapel in the S. aisle contemporary, and in line, with the two central chapels. The N. arcade comprised alternate circular and polygonal piers, matching those of the previously excavated S. arcade.

David Walsh's architectural study of Bordesley Abbey during the 1989 season was chiefly focused on the recording of stone excavated during the season. Recognizable items such as architectural carving were retained for incorporation into the stone cataloguing system. Several seasons will be needed to study these data, but a superficial survey of stone types by area, as well as the more readily identifiable carving, suggests that the stone debris

will provide important information about the superstructure, as will the large quantity of decorated window glass recovered. This is especially significant in view of the major reconstruction of the 12th-century fabric in the 15th century. Among the most interesting carved stones were extensive remains of what appears to be a blind-arcaded screen, probably of the 15th century, and a very large quantity of window tracery, which was almost certainly from the clerestory. New types of early 13th-century and early 14th-century mouldings were also found. A head of a man with a beard and two tongues, on which some traces of paint survived, was recovered and may be a corbel head.

Removal of the debris revealed much new masonry, in particular the N. arcade supports and blocking walls, where surviving upper courses begin to give an idea of the configuration of the N. aisle space (which is quite different from that of the S. aisle). Especially interesting is the blocking wall with well-preserved doorway, featuring wave-moulded jambs, between the piers of the third bay of the N. arcade.

123. At the mill site work concentrated on the N. bank of the mill pond with the excavation of the timber drain, part of which had been uncovered in the 1988 season. This remarkable structure consisted of a covered trough that was buried under the pond bank and was used to take water from the mill pond (to the S.) and under the bank, so that the pond water drained to the N. outside the bank into a rectangular depression which was probably a silt trap. The trough was laid directly on the sloping, old ground surface and was packed with clay. The mill pond bank was then thrown up over the drain; the bank however was treated with wattling at the outflow of the drain to avoid blocking. There were traces of wattle fence within the bank and fencing may have been used to retain earth during the construction of the bank. The top of the bank was capped with a pebble hardstanding and the inner side of the bank had been dug into and backfilled as if it had been necessary to repair the drain.

The main part of the drain consisted of a single squared trunk of oak 9.59 m long. It had been hollowed out to form a trough (with vertical sides and flat base) and two oak planks were laid directly on top of the trough to act as a lid. The S. end of the trough which jutted out into the mill-pond was solid and formed the foundation for a base plate with a vertical upright supported by two diagonal braces; all three timbers were morticed and pegged into the base plate. At this point the lid of the trough had a square hole cut into it to receive a vertical timber, the bung, which was tapered to fit tightly into the hole in the lid. This bung would have been lifted in order to drain water from the pond. It was raised by operating a lever from the top of the bank; the lever was attached to both the upright in the base plate for support and the bung. Subsequently the mill-pond bank was raised and broadened, and this marked the abandonment of the drain. The bank was capped by a pebble hardstanding.

The entire drain structure was lifted and is awaiting conservation. Samples were taken from all the main elements of the structure to obtain dendrochronological determinations. The best estimated felling date for one lid timber is A.D. 1168 \pm 9 or later and for the trough A.D. 1173 \pm 9 or later. These show a consistent felling date, suggesting the trough and lid were all of one build; it is likely that the trees used in the construction of the drain were felled after A.D. 1175. The bung, however, gave a best estimated felling date of A.D. 1227 \pm 9 or later, and this may support the evidence from the bank for a repair; this also gives a *terminus post quem* for the raising of the mill-pond bank.

The earthworks E. of the watermills were sampled to establish their character. They have been interpreted as the channels taking the water from the mill tail races to the River Arrow. A trial trench revealed a channel similar in profile and dimensions to the tail race of the first mill and the by-pass channel: it was steep-sided and had a flat bottom 1.4 m wide. This channel was not recut nor apparently cleaned out as the by-pass and tail race had been. The silts were highly organic and contained much animal bone and shell, worked wood, leather and some pottery; in this they were similar to the fill of the by-pass channel.

A second channel, on a slightly different alignment, was cut into the silts of the first channel. This rearrangement is tentatively associated with the realignment of the tail race

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which took place on the construction of the second mill and the abandonment of the by-pass channel. This ditch was less carefully dug and was wider (1.8 m at the base) and shallower.

The second trench cut across the same feature some 235 m E. of the mill excavation and 12 m W. of the present course of the River Arrow. The earliest channel was wider (3 m) and shallower, but there were several signs that it had been recut and the silts piled up on the sides. The S. side of the channel had been reinforced by wooden stakes. The channel had silted up with organic material. The second channel was cut into the silts but was on a slightly different alignment; it was less wide (1.35 m) and shallower, and it contained clean silts.

A preliminary calculation shows that the gradients between the tail races of the mills and where the channels joined the Arrow were very slight; the earliest mill, for example, seems to have been working with a gradient of 1 in 400.

WORCESTER. Work undertaken by the Archaeology Section of Hereford & Worcester County Council.

124. At *Deansway* (SO 849 548) excavations in advance of major city redevelopment were funded by Ford Sellar Morris Properties plc and H.B.M.C. The excavation of four sites by the Archaeology Section of Hereford and Worcester County Council was completed:

At *Bull Entry* extensive deposits of 'dark earth' were intensively sampled and will be analysed. Some evidence was found for late Saxon post-built structures at the western end of the site, adjacent to Deansway (formerly Birdport), and these were associated with ash/lime dumps that are interpreted as waste from lime-burning. The later medieval sequence has been reported previously (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 195–96).

At *Powick Lane South* there were some indications of agricultural activity in the post-Roman period, but no conclusive evidence for occupation before the 11th century. No evidence for buildings was found at the western end of the site, and these may lie under the present pavement. The site was largely occupied by pits until the construction of a bronze foundry, probably in the 15th century (previously reported).

At *Powick Lane North* the complete plan of a medieval stone founded building was recovered. The building measured 6.5 m by 11 m overall, and is tentatively interpreted as a first-floor hall. This building was not positioned on a street frontage, but probably lay at the rear of a property stretching back from Broad Street, 40 m to the N.

During the course of the subsequent watching brief, an E.–W. bank was sectioned and a small length excavated. It was constructed of clay with a drystone wall façade, largely robbed-out in the medieval period. This feature is interpreted as the rampart of the late Saxon burh, built c. 870–90. The current discovery is the first positive identification of the existence of the burh defences in Worcester and requires some reconsideration of previous hypotheses about the line of the burh defences (cf. Carver in *Trans. Worcester Archaeol. Soc.* 3 ser. 7, 5–7).

At *Ambulance Station* the site lay in the rear of tenements facing on to Deansway (Birdport) to the W., and contained a large number of pits, but no evidence of buildings.

HERTFORDSHIRE. Work undertaken by the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust.

125. HERTFORD, 77–79 RAILWAY STREET (TL 328 129). Excavations were carried out by H. Cooper-Reade in advance of redevelopment on the former site of St Mary's Priory. The work was funded by the developer, McLean Homes.

The church and remnants of possible ancillary buildings had been located in evaluation work in 1988. The present excavation revealed the nave of the priory church. Some evidence of features pre-dating the 15th-/early 16th-century rebuilding of the priory church were revealed.

126. ———, 34–36 CASTLE STREET (TL 325 124). A third phase of investigation of the defences of Hertford Castle was undertaken by H. Cooper-Reade in advance of building developments (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 196). The work was funded by H.B.M.C. The excavation was able to show that a large part of the castle's outer bailey had been cobbled over sometime between the 12th and 14th centuries and that at least one major resurfacing of the yard had taken place. The remains of a probable ditch, infilled in the 14th century, and possibly associated with the earlier defensive system of the castle, was also uncovered. Remnants of several flint and mortar wall foundations were found sealing this feature, which relate to out-buildings and associated walls within the outer bailey.

127. WALTHAM CROSS, THE ELEANOR CROSS (TL 360 003). A small excavation was carried out by R. Maynard at the base of this late 13th-century monument as part of the restoration of the Cross by the Hertfordshire County Council. The aim of the excavation was to examine the foundations of the monument and determine whether any further steps survived. This is the only surviving Eleanor Cross to have been subject to a controlled archaeological investigation. A possible construction deposit was located and a wall foundation of sandstone pieces topped by ashlar blocks of the same Caen stone of which the Cross is built. It appears that the base of the original structure extended a further 1.5 m beyond its present limit and that the current steps of the monument are a comparatively recent addition, probably 19th century. It is possible that the base of the Cross was altered before the construction of the Falcon Inn which stood nearby and used the Cross base as part of its foundations.

128. WARE, 49 BALDOCK STREET (TL 345 146). An evaluation was carried out in advance of proposed development on this site. The work was funded by the developer. The site, behind the street frontage on the W. side of an extremely early thoroughfare, revealed no Saxon material as was hoped, but there was good medieval evidence of 12th-century date onwards. A good potential for further work exists on the site.

129. WATFORD, HIGH STREET, ST MARY'S VICARAGE (TQ 111 962). Excavation of three evaluation trenches was undertaken by N. Godwin with the aim of establishing the presence of medieval occupation in the area, and the extent of the churchyard. Reports on the building of the latest vicarage in 1916 stated that parts of human skeletons had been unearthed during the construction indicating that this area had once been a part of the churchyard. The work was funded by the developers, Cala Properties. On the northern side of the site, seven skeletons were recorded *in situ*, indicating that the churchyard once extended beyond the present boundary wall. The graves are thought to predate the 16th century.

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130. BEVERLEY, ST MARY'S MANOR (TA 031 398). Trial excavations were undertaken by D. Evans in the grounds of St Mary's Manor, in advance of proposed redevelopment. The site lay at the N. end of the medieval town, on a gravel spur behind St Mary's church: as one of the few well-drained locations in the vicinity, it seemed likely to have been an obvious choice for early occupation (particularly as Roman features had been found just to the N.). Unfortunately, any evidence for early activity had been removed by medieval gravel quarrying. The earliest material found consisted of a few sherds of 12th-century pottery on the old ground surface. Most of the area was honeycombed with deep quarry pits, which probably date from the 13th and 14th centuries. A chalk road surface was associated with this activity. Of late medieval date was a 5 m deep gravel-cut well.

131. At *Wylies Road* (TA 031 400) trial excavations were undertaken by R. Mackey in an area adjoining the northern defences of the town. Medieval activity appears to have begun at the same time as the digging of the Town Ditch (or Bar Dyke), in the second half of the 12th century. A shallow flat-bottomed ditch was found running parallel to the Town Ditch, and 10 m to its SE.; it appears to have respected the inner bank of the latter, and was probably a

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property boundary. It was replaced in the mid 13th century by a similar boundary ditch, cut slightly to its N. Further encroachment into the area of the Bar Dyke Bank took place during the late 13th or early 14th century, when a fresh boundary ditch was cut 2.7 m to the N. At its SW. end it was joined by another ditch, set at right-angles to it; a rectangular timber building, represented by narrow beam slots, was erected in this corner. In the 14th and early 15th centuries the Town Ditch was recut, possibly on two occasions. In the 15th century the site was levelled with gravel. Cut through this horizon was a series of chalk footings. These consisted of 0.4 m deep oblong pits filled with alternate layers of chalk rubble and clean orange clay. Three of these footings probably mark the corners of a timber-framed building, 7 × 5 m in extent, set parallel to the Bar Dyke. A second building may have lain at right-angles to this. Pottery associated with this phase included Cistercian and Raeren wares. By c. 1500 the Town Ditch had silted to a mere hollow c. 1 m below the contemporary ground surface.

132. EAST HALTON (TA 188 142). E. Dennison reports that a large moated site at Baysgarth Farm, East Halton, was surveyed. The main enclosure measures 150 × 80 m, although there appears to be a secondary smaller area defined in the SE. corner. Within this smaller enclosure are the denuded earthworks of several platforms; on the southern side of the largest platform there is a ramped entrance leading from the moat. Two ponds with well preserved entrances extend from the moat, the larger having two internal levels. A right-angled bank in the SW. corner of the site may mark the position of another enclosure but the earthworks here are disturbed. To the N. of the moat are the earthworks of several house platforms aligned along Scrub Lane. There are also areas of ridge and furrow E. and W. of the moat, the latter having a small building platform atop it.

133. GREAT COATES (TA 234 102). E. Dennison reports that the earthworks of part of the shrunken medieval village of Great Coates near Grimsby were surveyed in advance of residential development. A number of platforms were situated along an abandoned road. One of the most prominent measured 20 × 15 m and was separated from a second platform and ridge and furrow by ditches. To the N. were two other platforms. Further E., another field contained several shallow ditches running southwards from the road; these were probably property boundaries. In the centre of the field there was a large rectangular platform 20 × 15 m with ditches defining a toft or garden area behind. Any evidence for other platforms along the road had been removed by later quarrying.

134. HULL. At *Queen Street* (TA 100 283), trial excavations were undertaken on the E. side of the street by D. Atkinson, in advance of development. The site lay on the southern edge of the precinct of the Blackfriars. The earliest structures were of late 13th- or early 14th-century date and were represented by limestone wall foundations. The SE. corner of a building fronting onto Blackfriargate was located at the N. end of the site, with stone sills, three courses high, for a timber-framed building. Of similar date were two stone property boundaries to the S. Associated with the occupation of this building was a chessman (a knight) carved from Whitby jet.

An archive report on this excavation is held by the Humberside Archaeology Unit.

135. At *176-82 High Street* (TA 102 289) excavations were carried out on the W. side of the street by D. Evans and J. Tibbles in advance of development. The site encompassed parts of three medieval properties. The earliest activity consisted of land reclamation with massive dumps of clay c. 1290, preceding the construction of a padstone building with a cobbled floor (Phase I). This was associated with finds of Saintonge polychrome and green glazed jugs. In the area immediately to the S. and W. were several shallow pits which were probably for marl extraction; their fills included Saintonge sgraffito ware and Low Countries greyware. Further

to the S. a large cess-pit was set on a property boundary; when it passed out of use towards the end of this phase, a stake-and-wattle fence was reinstated over it.

By *c.* 1325 the excavated area had been divided into three properties, delimited by chalk and limestone walls (Phase II). The ground level within these plots was raised by up to 0.5 m by further platforming with clay. A timber-framed building with 0.2 m wide limestone ground sills was built on the frontage of the northern property. Its occupation was associated with Beverley type 2, Coarse Sandy, Brandsby, Humber, Saintonge and Low Countries redwares.

Phase III began *c.* 1350 and was marked by a further campaign of levelling on the central and northern properties. During the second half of the 15th century the northern property was reorganized into two discrete holdings, and the rear ranges were extended back into the former area of the yards: a path ran between the two buildings. This phase of occupation was associated with Siegburg stoneware, Cowich Humber ware, Saintonge pegaux and Low Countries redware and polychrome slipware.

The onset of Phase IV in *c.* 1485 was marked by rebuilding on all of these properties. A new path was laid on the southern tenement, whilst the building on the central tenement had a rear range added, set on brick wall plinths. On the northern property, the more northerly building was extended by an additional bay; a large keyhole-shaped oven was set in its rear room. This was associated with quantities of industrial residues, which extended through a doorway in the rear wall of the building into the yard beyond; there, a row of three emplacements for water butts was ranged outside the W. wall — the southernmost setting still had an oak cask *in situ*. The second building in this property was also rebuilt in the early part of this phase. The occupation of these buildings was associated with Low Countries redware, Cistercian, Humber type 4, Spanish micaceous and late Saintonge wares, Raeren and Cologne stonewares, and South Netherlands maiolica. In the mid or later 16th century new floors were inserted in the buildings on the central and northern properties.

136. At *Blaydes Staithe, High Street* (TA 103 290) trial excavations were undertaken on the E. side of the High Street at the N. end of the medieval town by D. Evans for the Regent Housing Society in advance of redevelopment. The site occupied a prime waterfront location between the River Hull and the High Street. Most public staithes lay to the S. during the Middle Ages; however, sufficient documentary references from the 1340s onwards suggest private waterfronts here.

The earliest structure uncovered was a substantial timber revetment of the later 14th century. A 4.3 m length of this was exposed at *c.* 36 m E. of the present High Street frontage. Large squared oak cross-beams were mortised and tenoned into vertical uprights, set at intervals of 2.6 m. Only the top 1 m of these uprights was exposed, but they would presumably have been fixed into horizontal ground sills and may well have stood up to 3.5 m in height (as at Chapel Lane Staithe). The top of the revetment was secured by 3.8 m long oak tie-beams, set at right angles to the main structure, into which they were mortised and tenoned. The back of these ties was secured by driven posts, joined by a cross-plate. The ground in front of this revetment dipped sharply down into what presumably had once been the bed of the River Hull; any planking which had formerly fronted this revetment had collapsed outwards into the river. The area immediately behind the waterfront had been infilled with dumps of largely sterile clays.

Successive land reclamation had moved the line of the waterfront progressively E. By *c.* 1500 the site of the earlier waterfront was overlain by massive dumps of clays intermixed with organic material. Set into this new surface were two large stave-built casks or vats. Each was *c.* 2 m in diameter and built of oak staves, bound with ash or willow hoops. They were joined at the base by a wooden pipe, which would formerly have had a sluice at one, or possibly both, ends. They appear to have been intended as live tanks for keeping freshly landed lobsters, crabs or shellfish in. The bottom 1 m or so of each cask was recessed into clay-packed pits — thereby keeping their contents cool. Fragments of Raeren stoneware were recovered from this packing.

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137. LOW CAYTHORPE (TA 120 678). E. Dennison reports that the earthworks of Low Caythorpe D.M.V. were surveyed as part of an H.B.M.C. (E.) Farm Presentation Grant. The farm survey also included documentary research, an architectural survey, analysis of aerial photographs and an environmental survey. Two areas of earthworks lie on either side of the present farm. To the W. a straight hollow-way with a number of well preserved crofts and tofts runs in an approximately E.-W. direction. On the E. side of the farm is the manor site and associated farm complex. The manor is surrounded by a double-banked enclosure and the ancillary buildings are arranged on three sides of a courtyard. One building was excavated between 1963-66, had Saxon origins and was abandoned in the early 16th century (G. Coppack 'Low Caythorpe, East Yorkshire — the manor site', *Yorkshire Archaeol. J.* XLVI (1974), 34-41. To the S. of this area is a set of formal ponds and a garden. The village appears to have been deserted between the mid 15th and 16th centuries when the land was given over to sheep farming.

KENT

CANTERBURY. Excavations by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

138. At *Castle Street* (TR 147 576), a complex sequence of intercutting medieval and post-medieval pits were recorded by D. Nebiker in deep foundation trenches at the rear of 18 Castle Street.

139. At *Castle Street* (TR 148 576), excavations by D. Nebiker in advance of building extensions at the rear of 76 Castle Street revealed a number of medieval features, mainly pits. Post-medieval features were found to have cut earlier Roman levels in the area of the Temple Precinct. Overlying the final late Roman courtyard surface a 150 mm thick deposit of dark loam produced a group of 6th-century pottery, and an early Anglo-Saxon copper alloy bow brooch.

140. At *St Margaret's Church* (TR 149 577), cutting of an electricity cable trench outside the E. end of the S. aisle of St Margaret's church exposed a chalk and stone foundation associated with the medieval church which was recorded by A. Ward.

141. At *Mercery Lane* (TR 149 578), a watching brief by D. Nebiker and A. Ward was maintained during the cutting of trenches for new support foundations at 8/8A Mercery Lane (formerly 'The Cheker of Hope' pilgrim inn). Dark earth deposits overlay a major Roman street containing building debris and abraded mortar. Parts of a number of medieval pits containing 12th-/13th-century pottery were recorded. Elements of a building predating the Cheker were also uncovered. Other building deposits and features post-dated the construction of the Cheker (1392-95).

142. At *Mercery Lane* (TR 149 578), a watching brief by D. Nebiker during the lowering of a courtyard at the rear of 10/11 Mercery Lane exposed a late medieval flint wall associated with a half-cellar which contained 17th-century demolition deposits.

143. At *Greyfriars* (TR 147 578, 147 578, 147 578 and 147 578), evaluation trenching by R. Buckmaster exposed compact street metalling with at least two surfacings, at the NW. end of Water Lane and again on the opposite NW. bank of the S. arm of the Great Stour where it was found to be overlain by river silts. A ford crossing the river at this point may have been in existence from the pre-Conquest period forming part of a principal thoroughfare to the London Road until the establishment of Greyfriars in 1244.

144. At *All Saints Lane* (TR 148 580), observations by A. Ward during extensions to 5 All Saints Lane recorded an earlier medieval building overlain by thick demolition deposits.

145. At *Best Lane* (TR 148 579), a watching brief by M. Houlistan during construction work in 10 Best Lane revealed the uppermost courses of the SW. flint and chalk block wall of the medieval building. In the interior a compact surface of clay and pebbles overlain by dump deposits probably relates to the courtyard of an earlier building which pre-dates the construction of the first masonry structure in the mid 12th century.

146. At *Station Road East* (TR 148 573), area excavations by I. Anderson revealed a large V-shaped ditch, 10 m wide and over 4 m deep, containing 11th-century pottery, outside the medieval city walls. This may be part of the castle works related to the motte (now Dane John Mound) inside the city walls although the arrangement and development of the defensive earthworks in this area is imperfectly understood. The ditch continued in use as a hollow-way in the 18th century. Evaluation trenching by J. Rady at RHODAS TOWN (TR 149 573) at Canterbury Motor Company revealed extensive dump deposits containing large quantities of later 11th-century pottery possibly to be associated with the defensive earthworks in the Dane John Mound area.

147. At *4/5 Upper Bridge Street* (TR 152 575), evaluation trenching by M. Houlistan exposed a sequence of intercutting medieval and post-medieval pits, the earliest of which contained finds associated with metalworking dating to the 12th/13th centuries.

148. At *St George's Place* (centred TR 153 575), evaluation trenching by M. Houlistan revealed a series of pits containing 12th- to 14th-century pottery and a small corpus of residual 10th- to 11th-century pottery. A dwarf wall with associated internal clay floors of medieval date set against the Dover Street frontage was also recorded.

149. At *Tourtell Road* (TR 153 581), supervision of roadworks by M. Houlistan for Canterbury Archaeological Trust revealed and allowed for the protection of part of the lead water-pipe system underlying Military Road which carried spring water from the Old Park into the Cathedral Precincts, a system first established by prior Wilbert in the mid 12th century.

150. *St Augustine's Water Supply* (TR 159 580). Further work in connection with the excavation (in 1988) of the Conduit House (the source of the Abbey's water supply at St Martin's Hill) relocated the severed lead supply pipe leading down slope from the Conduit House to Christ Church College.

151. At *North Lane* (TR 146 581), evaluation trenches by A. Ward on open ground against the street frontage of 3 North Lane exposed medieval garden soils containing 13th- to 14th-century pottery overlain by demolition deposits.

152. At *St Gregory's Priory and Cemetery, Northgate* (centred TR 153 583), T. Anderson completed the excavation of a large sample area (15 × 26 m) of the cemetery. Densely packed burials had removed all, if any, pre-Conquest levels. The total number of burials recovered was 1,251 with a further 80 from within the priory itself.

M. and A. Hicks continued area excavation of the site of St Gregory's Priory. Demolition in 1536 appears to have been thorough and large areas have been reduced to foundation level. Parts of the W. range which remained as the Prior's Lodging until 1848 and in particular the chapter house survived, however, to varying and often considerable heights above floor level. Excavation revealed much of the church, cloister and conventual buildings of the 12th-century Augustinian monastery, with later additions and alterations occurring in 4 phases through to the early 15th century. The plan of an earlier church was located beneath the nave and N. and S. aisles of the 12th-century church. It can probably be dated between the mid 11th century and the foundation of St Gregory's Priory by Archbishop Lanfranc in the late 1080s. Although phasing and dating of this early part of the monastic complex is at present

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incomplete the extant foundations indicate a building with a possible cruciform plan with N. and S. transepts and porticii E. of both transepts. A chancel may have been added to this arrangement shortly after construction. An alternative interpretation that the chancel formed part of an earlier church on this site is at present being investigated.

153. DOVER, RUSSELL ST CAR PARK (TR 322 415). Assessment trenches were excavated by D. Wilkinson of the Oxford Archaeological Unit for Dover District Council. A stratified sequence over 4.0 m deep dates from the 12th, and possibly late 11th century to the 1940s. Occupation levels were interrupted by clean deposits of gravel, sand and silt. This medieval suburb of the town was evidently battered during storms, probably by material swept off a shingle bank which lay on the seaward side. Pottery recovered included a range of regional and international imports.

154. FOLKSTONE, CHERITON HILL (TR 199 381). Excavations by J. Rady for Canterbury Archaeological Trust revealed late 8th- or early 9th-century features in a coombe immediately S. of Cheriton Hill, including a group of three pits containing pottery, molluscs and fragments of daub with wattle impressions indicating a nearby structure. This represents the seventh rural pre-Conquest period site recorded in the area of the Eurotunnel terminal.

155. At *Castle Hill* (TR 213 379), excavations by S. Ouditt for Canterbury Archaeological Trust on this Scheduled Ancient Monument, prior to the siting of a main survey station, cut through the slighted remains of the Norman rampart on the SW. side of the motte.

156. NEWINGTON, PEENE (TR 186 378). Area excavations by J. Rady for Canterbury Archaeological Trust immediately E. of Peene revealed a large pond open in the medieval period, and the original course of a stream (the Pent), which rises at Peene Farm to the NW.

157. At *Dollands Moor* (TR 181 372), further excavations by J. Rady for Canterbury Archaeological Trust revealed a group of three unaccompanied inhumations in shallow graves, comprising a child and two young to middle-aged females, both flexed, and of which one was buried face downwards. The burials were sited parallel to a late Roman ditch which bounded a hollow-way; one burial cut a Roman ditch. A date between the late Roman and 6th/7th centuries is indicated. An unstratified 6th-century glass bead may be significant.

158. NEW ROMNEY, HOPE ALL SAINTS CHURCH (TR 049 258). Work supported by the Romney Marsh Research Trust continued on recording the ruined 12th-century church. M. D. Bennell of the Field Archaeology Unit (Institute of Archaeology, University of London) drew the ground plan of the church and surrounding earthworks. Fallen worked stones and several floor tiles were recorded.

159. OSPRINGE, ST MARY'S HOSPITAL (TR 004 609). Excavations by the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit, supervised by K. Parfitt, were carried out ahead of building work on the N. side of Watling Street across part of the site of the 13th-century hospital. This revealed a substantial complex of masonry buildings, including at least two undercrofts and at least two other buildings. The roof of the larger undercroft had originally been supported by a row of four central columns and its SW. wall had later been incorporated into the existing brick houses. From documentary evidence it is likely that the hospital chapel had been above this undercroft flanking the main road. Fragments of decorated floor tiles in the demolition rubble probably relate to this.

160. RECVLVER, THANET WAY (TR 238 676). A watching brief by G. Leggatt for Canterbury Archaeological Trust during roadworks recorded the denuded remains of two salt-mounds

with stratified 13th-century pottery and other features including clay-lined pits associated with salt manufacturing.

161. WYE, UPPER BRIDGE STREET (TR 053 464). Evaluation excavations by A. Ward for Canterbury Archaeological Trust and H.B.M.C. to the rear of the 13th-century undercroft revealed a series of features cutting natural brick earth. Some were of medieval date including a flint wall on the street frontage and a tiled hearth to the S.

LANCASHIRE

162. PRESTON, LANCASHIRE EVENING POST OFFICES, FISHERGATE (SD 539 293). Two small-scale excavations were undertaken by N. Hair and R. Newman of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit on behalf of Sheraton Holdings Ltd in advance of redevelopment. Continuous occupation from the medieval period onwards was identified, although medieval activity was visible only as areas of intercutting rubbish-pits. These contained large amounts of 12th- to 17th-century pottery.

163. WHALLEY, ABBEY CORNMILL (SD 733 360). Several machine-cut trial trenches were excavated by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, funded by New City Design Ltd, in the fields to the N. and W. of the abbey cornmill, in advance of their development. These fields lie immediately outside the area of Whalley Abbey scheduled as an Ancient Monument. A number of features were found, including the relatively well-preserved remains of a large stone building, perhaps medieval. This may be the infilled medieval mill-race.

LEICESTERSHIRE. Work by Leicestershire Archaeological Unit.

164. CASTLE DONINGTON, HEMINGTON FIELDS (SK 461 307). Since the watching brief in 1985 uncovered a Norman mill dam (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxx (1986), 156–57), surveillance of this gravel extraction site by C. R. Salisbury has continued. The quarry face is now close to the confluence of the Trent and Derwent and is exposing a possible earlier course of the latter. Ten post alignments driven into the bed of this palaeochannel were in places associated with wattling and are probably fish weirs. The posts were round in section, averaging 80 mm in diameter. Most were of oak, but alder, ash, birch, hawthorn, hazel, willow, holly and maple were also present.

93.65 tonnes of stone have been recovered from the channel bed. As most are shapeless rubble they may have been a ford or a stone revetment to stabilize the river bank near the confluence — or a spread from the core of a collapsed mill dam, but no large timbers have yet appeared. A piece of oak found in the channel filling gave an approximate felling date of A.D. 1100 by dendrochronology, suggesting that the stones were deposited during the same period as the damaged mill dam 500 m upstream.

Among the stones were two fragments of Saxon crosses made with carboniferous sandstone and with an interlace pattern of the 9th century (Plate XI, B, c). Also found were an unfinished cornice stone, two broken stones of classical profile, and an ashlar block with grooves and holes for metal clamps. Lead is still present in one hole but has been reused as an anchor stone.

More anchor stones lie among the spread of stones and they tend to cluster in the vicinity of the post alignments suggesting they were used to anchor fish baskets (putches) or support flimsy weirs against strong currents. This usage is perhaps confirmed by the twisted withy bands (skeins) bound into the grooves of seven of the anchors which would not have been strong enough to anchor a boat. The proportions of Triassic and Carboniferous rocks (52 per cent and 48 per cent) are so similar to that of the whole stone spread as to suggest that the anchor stones were produced *in situ* from the stones on the river bed. This channel has yielded 50 anchors and the whole quarry so far has produced a remarkable 66 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 260). Only one comparable anchor stone has been recorded at a fresh water site in the whole of the rest of Britain. Finds and records with Leicestershire Museum.

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165. HATHERN, ZOUCH BRIDGE (SK 502 233). A watching brief by P. Clay of river improvements by Severn–Trent Water Authority, near Zouch Bridge, Hathern, revealed two stone bridge piers and several associated timbers dredged up from the bed of the River Soar. The stone piers consisted of Charnwood igneous stones, mortared together, forming in plan a diamond-shaped structure. A third pier was visible close to the W. bank of the river. Several oak timbers had also been dredged from the river and impressions on the stone piers suggested that some of them had been incorporated into the stone structure. Dendrochronological analysis of three samples from these timbers by the University of Nottingham Tree-Ring Dating Laboratory suggested a felling date in the earlier 14th century. The piers are undoubtedly from the stone-built Zouch Bridge, visible on a 1788 map of Hathern (Leicestershire Record Office). The timbers may be from an earlier medieval wooden structure later incorporated into the stone bridge. Records with Leicestershire Museums.

166. LEICESTER, ALL SAINTS CHURCH, HIGHCROSS STREET (SK 582 048). A watching brief by J. Sharman during the digging of foundations for a new floor revealed a number of medieval floor tiles. The work was funded by the Redundant Churches Commission. Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums.

167. ———, GUILDHALL LANE (SK 584 045). J. Hager and R. Buckley directed trial excavations and structural recording of a 12th-century cellar. The building was first noted in 1844 (*Archaeol. J.* 1 (1845), 390), and subsequently photographed in 1861 following the demolition of the timber-framed building above it. Access is now through a small manhole, and despite the addition of a 19th-century brick vault, the cellar survives largely intact. Constructed mainly of Charnwood granite and reused Roman tile, it is rectangular and measures 8.72 × 4.56 m, with walls standing to 2.66 m high. Three of at least four original windows survive in the (long) W. wall; each has a sloping sill and widely splayed jambs, with a round head constructed of Roman tile. At the end of this wall there is also evidence for a doorway, blocked in the 14th or 15th century. Opposite each window, in the E. wall, is a square niche lined with Roman tile. Two further niches are located in the N. wall. The S. wall of the building seems to be a later insertion, but fairly soon after the construction of the main cellar. The building almost certainly represents the ground floor of a 12th-century town house of the ‘hall and cellar’ type; the inserted S. wall may point to the later subdivision of the upper hall (now destroyed) to create a solar. Limited excavation has taken place in the interior of the building. Evidence for the original mortar floor survives in places; pottery from an occupation layer above this is dated to *c.* 1150. No definite medieval levels have been found which predate the building. Work funded by Leicestershire County Council. Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums.

168. LUBENHAM, ALL SAINTS CHURCH (SK 705 871). J. Wells and S. Warren carried out evaluation before floor replacement. The work was funded by Leicestershire County Council and H.B.M.C. Excavation revealed evidence for the W. wall of the church of *c.* 1180 and burials perhaps associated with an earlier timber structure as yet unlocated. Subsequent phases included a series of superimposed mortar and beaten earth floor levels *c.* 1180–*c.* 1812 and the remains of the posts of a 17th-century timber musicians gallery. A number of hearths were also discovered, datable to *c.* 1400–1500 and probably associated with the melting of lead during the phase of building activity when the present S. aisle and bell tower were erected. Full report in *Trans. Leicestershire Archaeol. Hist. Soc.* LXIV. Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums.

169. MELTON MOWBRAY, BURTON STREET (SK 752 188). Trial excavations were carried out by R. Buckley assisted by the Melton Mowbray Fieldworkers Group, in an area S. of St Mary’s Church between Play Close and Burton Street, to assess the impact of a proposed

development. The Burton Street frontage was heavily disturbed with no evidence of earlier stratified deposits. Excavations on the E. side of Play Close produced a complex sequence of archaeological levels, dating from the late medieval period, with indications of earlier structures below. A geophysical survey confirmed that these structures continued W. into Play Close. A disused water course and bridge may point to a change in alignment of the footpath, which leads from the church to Prior's Close. The evaluation was funded by Melton Mowbray Council and Leicestershire County Council. Interim publication in *Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.* Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums.

170. OAKHAM CASTLE, OUTER BAILEY (SK 862 089). Trial excavations were carried out by J. Sharman and D. Sawday to assess the archaeological impact of a sewerage trench and car park in area to the N. of the castle known as Cutts Close. The excavation provided inconclusive evidence as to the origins of the various earthworks which C. A. R. Radford has suggested were late Saxon (*Archaeol. J.*, cxxxii (1955), 181–84). The outer earthwork to the NW. was evidently remodelled during 19th-century road works whilst the lack of medieval or later finds from the inner earthwork may point to a pre-medieval origin. Further evidence of the clay layers, interpreted by P. W. Gathercole in 1958 as part of the levelling of the moat in the latter half of the 18th century (*Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.*, xxxiv, 17–38), was found. The excavations were funded by Anglian Water, Rutland District Council and Leicestershire County Council. Publication in *Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.* Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums.

LINCOLNSHIRE. Work by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit.

171. LINCOLN, LINCOLN CASTLE, WEST GATE (SK 975 719). Work supervised by M. Otter for Lincs. County Council was completed. The early 12th-century gatetower received extensions to both N. and S. flanking walls later in the century. The additions were of similar length but only the S. flanking wall showed evidence of a return, to the S. There were further extensions to the N. flanking wall in the late 12th or 13th century.

172. ———, WATERSIDE NORTH (SK 977 712). Work supervised by L. G. Donel for Pembroke plc., adjacent to Saltergate, to the NE. of the 1988 trench (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 202), revealed more of the 'slipway' or lane. There were also traces of timber structures to its W. from the 10th or 11th century. Observation of a new service trench in Saltergate suggested that this street did not appear until the 13th century.

173. ———, WOOLWORTH'S BASEMENT, HIGH STREET (SK 371 497). Work funded by Chartwell Land on the new shopping development, revealed pits presumed to be associated with 11th-century structures on the street frontage. At least one of the pits was a latrine, and it was ringed by several flat-topped stakes interpreted as the support for a platform. A wattle fence lay immediately to the S. These features had been cut into a series of peaty dumps of 10th-century date containing many well-preserved artefacts including shoes and offcuts from bone- and antler-working as well as a motif practice-piece.

174. BRAYFORD NORTH (SK 973 713). Work supervised by P. J. Cultwood in advance of a new Holiday Inn hotel (funded by Commonwealth Hotels International Co.) revealed the SW. extent of development of the reclaimed suburb of Newland in the late 12th century. Slight traces of timber structures, including a possible waterfront, and associated pits were cut into the sandy dumps. They were overlain by the remains of a substantial rectangular kiln of late medieval date whose function remains uncertain.

MERSEYSIDE. Work by the Field Archaeology Section of Liverpool Museum.

175. KNOWSLEY, PRESCOT, KEMBLE STREET (SJ 467 926). A road-widening scheme in 1987 in advance of redevelopment revealed a short section of sandstone wall, probably the rear wall

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of a late medieval house fronting Kemble Street. Salvage excavations by R. A. Philpott produced a section through the construction trench which revealed that the wall had been rebuilt in the 16th century.

176. LIVERPOOL, WEST DERBY, MEADOW LANE (SJ 397 935). Excavations by R. A. Philpott in advance of development close to the site of the motte and bailey castle at West Derby revealed a substantial shallow negative feature running E.-W. at least 26 m long and 8 m wide which may have been associated with the motte ditch or perhaps with an early mill site. In the later medieval period a house was erected over the filled feature. This survived as a clay floor with a hearth and partition, with a secondary phase when a stone fireplace or ?chimney was added. Pottery in the floor and earlier hearth suggests the house was in use in the 14th or 15th century.

177. WIRRAL, MORETON, HOYLAKE ROAD (SJ 260 899). Excavation in 1987 and 1988 by R. A. Philpott within the enclosure of a chapel recorded in the 16th century produced no evidence of the chapel but revealed a complex sequence of occupation. Partial plans were recovered of three superimposed structures on different alignments which probably relate to a succession of three ditches on similar alignments. The earliest feature, a recut ditch, contained a stratified coin of Eadwig (955-9) in an upper fill. The earliest structure was of beam-slot construction, while that of the middle phase had a combination of post and beam-slot construction. The latest structural phase was associated with an insubstantial, probably wattle and daub, structure with a hearth and a clay floor, over which lay large quantities of burnt processed grain. Artefacts were very sparse but included a mudstone hone and a few sherds of probable 13th- or 14th-century pottery from the latest phase. The oval chapel enclosure ditch, which probably gave its name to the adjacent Digg Lane, had remained in use until the 19th century but an earlier fill contained only a single sherd of medieval pottery.

178. WIRRAL, UPTON, OVERCHURCH (SJ 264 889). An evaluation excavation by R. A. Philpott in advance of a road construction near the site of the isolated medieval and probable pre-Conquest church at Overchurch revealed no trace of a postulated adjacent settlement to the N. of the site. Abraded medieval pottery in buried soils in six trenches suggested the area was cultivated in the medieval period.

NORFOLK

179. BEACHAMWELL, ALL SAINTS' CHURCH RUINS (TF 749 857). The W. wall of this church, which had contained a decorated window and a coat of arms dated 1612, collapsed and the rubble was sorted by E. Rose. Large quantities of hitherto invisible reused stonework in 14th- and 15th-century styles, with traces of burning, was recovered, and also a fragment of a late Saxon wheelheaded cross, of which only three certain and one possible examples were previously known from the county.

NORWICH. Work by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (Norwich Office).

180. At *Old Cattle Market Car Park* ('Castle Mall') (TG 233 084), major excavations by J. Reeve funded by Estates and General Investments plc and H.B.M.C. were undertaken before redevelopment.

Work uncovered evidence for 11th- to 17th-century buildings on Timberhill, part of the graveyard of St John the Baptist Timberhill at Grout's Thoroughfare; a well-preserved bellfounding pit; a ditch interpreted as the edge of the Castle Fee; the outer bailey ditch of Norwich Castle; remains of the castle rampart next to Farmers' Avenue; post-holes and slots of timber buildings sealed by the rampart; an unknown timber church and graveyard

probably destroyed by the Norman castle; deep pre-Conquest pits; ditches possibly associated with a castle bridge; a massive barbican ditch some 8 m deep; and a 3 m square flint-built structure cut at least 6 m into the natural subsoil.

Artefacts included a coin of Athelstan (Norwich mint), one of the earliest references to Norwich; a *Sachsenpfennig* of early 11th-century date from the royal mint at Magdeburg; an early 16th-century Palissy ware dish; and a cooking pot of early medieval fabric with stamped decoration. Work continues.

181. At *Calvert Street* (TG 230 092), excavation by J. Bown and P. Robinson funded by Pointer Estates Ltd was undertaken on a split site either side of Calvert Street and E. of St George's Street on the N. bank of the River Wensum.

The excavation uncovered a deep ditch of probable early 10th-century date, recut twice and partly filled with the remains of a gravel rampart. This ditch, previously observed in less extensive excavations in the 1970s, appears to have formed an elliptical enclosure running some 400 m N. from the river. Within this enclosure at the Calvert Street site no evidence of occupation was uncovered prior to the 11th century although the site is somewhat peripheral to the main anticipated area of activity closer to the river. Vestigial remains of timber structures followed by buildings of more substantial construction were excavated, together with evidence for medieval industrial activity. Report in *East Anglian Archaeology*.

182. At *Lazar House, Sprowston Road* (TG 235 104), a written and drawn survey of the Lazar House, the chapel of an early 12th-century hospital, was undertaken by R. Smith funded by H.B.M.C. and Norwich City Council. Evidence was recorded for the possible relocation in antiquity of each of the two Romanesque doorways although the W. doorway may be *in situ*. Renovation in the early 20th century complicated discernment of the original plan and subsequent developments, elucidation of which must await more detailed work and/or excavation. Short report available in N.A.U. offices.

183. At *Whitefriars'* (from TG 234 092 to 234 095), a watching brief was undertaken by J. Bown and P. Robinson funded by Anglian Water on a deep drainage trench along Whitefriars' and Charlton Road. The trench enabled observation of deposits along 340 m, from the River Wensum N. to the line of the city wall. The depth of archaeological deposits varied between 1.3 m and over 4.5 m and revealed oak piles, timber planking, chalk surfaces and footings and a possible section across the 10th-century defensive ditch known to exist N. of the river (and excavated at Calvert Street, see above). Short report available in N.A.U. offices.

184. SOMERTON, ST MARY'S CHURCH, WEST SOMERTON (TG 475 195). A watching brief was carried out by E. Rose for Norfolk Archaeological Unit when render was stripped from the N. nave wall of this round-towered church. This revealed a round-headed doorway to the E. of the present N. door of c. 1200, and two round-headed windows set at a high level in the wall, one cut by a 13th-century lancet. This implies that a Norman church was extended W. and given a round tower in the 13th century. The Norman doorway has an arch formed of bricks set on edge which are not like the usual reused Roman bricks found in Norfolk; thermoluminescence dating is proposed. One of the round-headed windows had a sill formed of a massive slab of lava.

The chancel of the church is in Perpendicular style but the listed building description draws attention to the similarity of the unusual chancel arch to work at Ely Cathedral of c. 1335. It has now been found that the carved stops on the window hoodmoulds are Ely imps, reinforcing the connection.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

185. BRIKWORTH (SP 751 698). A watching brief during bypass-road construction by M. Shaw for Northamptonshire County Council led to the recording of two timber buildings,

(NORTHAMPTONSHIRE)

a boundary ditch, and other features. The structures were each post-built and aligned E.-W., running parallel with a nearby ditch. Neither plan was recovered completely: one building was c. 5.4 m wide and over 7 m long, the other was 5.9 m by at least 12 m. Early/middle Saxon pottery was found within each structure and in features to the N.

186. NORTHAMPTON, SWAN STREET (SP 757 602). Archaeological evaluation, followed by full excavation of a sample area, was carried out by the Contracts Section of the Northamptonshire Archaeology Unit on c. 0.5 ha of land E. of Swan Street before development. Swan Street lies in the SE. corner of the medieval town and was a minor lane leading to the town wall from the main street of Derngate. Settlement at the excavated site appears to have begun in the 11th century and continued until the 14th century. Small rectangular ?cellars, post-holes and slots denote fairly primitive buildings which were probably associated with plots bounded by a series of ditches running at right-angles to the street. There was no evidence for stone or stone-founded buildings and the area appears to have been the focus for low-status occupation, being given over to gardens when Northampton shrank in size and importance in the late medieval period.

187. RAUNDS. S. Parry, Northamptonshire Archaeology Unit, maintained a programme of watching brief and excavation ahead of development in Raunds village as part of the Raunds Area Project. (i) To the E. of Market Square at SP 999 728 late Saxon boundary ditches were recorded together with part of a contemporary structure, 6 m wide and built using post-in-slot technique. (ii) Excavation in Park Road (TL 000 730) may have located the edge of an early/middle Saxon cremation cemetery denoted by shallow pits containing cremated bone, pottery, and in one instance a vessel of copper alloy and iron.

188. RAUNDS, WEST COTTON (SP 976 725). Five years' excavation at this deserted medieval hamlet by D. Windell for Northamptonshire County Council and H.B.M.C. was completed. The latest work included the discovery of an early Saxon sunken-featured building and the identification of further phases at the mill site, where the earliest watermill could have been of a vertical wheel type. In addition, major investigation was made of a complex of timber buildings (Plate XII, A) which had preceded the 12th-century 'manorial' arrangement. The individual structures were characterized by continuous timber-slots c. 0.8 m wide and 0.25-0.4 m deep, with several phases of rebuilding evident. The plan-form evolved from an initial series of enclosures containing sometimes large and pretentious buildings to a courtyard-arrangement which was eventually remodelled in stone.

189. STANWICK. At *Grange Road* (SP 981 711), limited excavation by S. Parry for Northamptonshire Archaeology Unit along part of the S. frontage of Grange Road revealed three shallow ditches, 5 m apart, cut at right-angles to the street. They contained small quantities of St Neots-type ware and could represent the boundaries and sub-divisions of late Saxon plots. A group of post-holes occurred nearby together with a pit which also contained late Saxon pottery. The paucity of medieval finds and absence of related features suggests that the frontage was unoccupied by the 12th century.

190. STANWICK, *between W. Street and Stanwick Hall* (SP 975 713). Earthwork survey and trial excavation by S. Parry, Northamptonshire Archaeology Unit, within an area of 4 ha confirmed elements of the previous street-pattern. A road had formerly extended across the area, probably to join a separate E.-W. street. Its sides were lined by stone walls, possibly of medieval buildings which in places overlay late Saxon gullies and pits. Behind the frontage the lengths of the individual plots ranged between 50 and 55 m before rearward boundary ditches marked the edge of the medieval open fields. Ridge-and-furrow to the E. may have divided the row of tenements from the rest of the village.

191. UPTON (SP 713 603). Evaluation for the Commission for the New Towns by the Contracts Section of the Northamptonshire Archaeology Unit located an early/middle Saxon settlement towards the end of a spur of land at the N. side of the Nene valley. Trial-trenching on a concentration of Saxon pottery located by fieldwalking revealed (1) a sunken-featured building, 4 m × 3.5 m wide and up to 0.4 m deep; (2) a ditch, 0.8 m wide and 0.35 m deep, lying 3 m to the N.; (3) two adjoining narrow gullies, c. 0.4 m wide, set at right-angles and possibly foundation trenches for a timber building; (4) a series of post-holes and a post-pad from a separate structure; and (5) miscellaneous pits, post-holes, hollows, and ditch-lengths. The site lies some 200 m NW. of the large sunken-featured building reported in *Antiq. J.* XLIX (1969), 202–21.

OXFORDSHIRE

192. ABINGDON VINEYARD REDEVELOPMENT (SU 499 972). Excavation in the N. half of the precinct of Abingdon Abbey, directed by T. Allen, was carried out by the Oxford Archaeological Unit in advance of redevelopment. The church and most of the claustral buildings lie further S., this part of the precinct comprising the orchards, gardens and vineyard of the abbey (Fig. 2).

Two sunken featured buildings, probably 6th-century, were found. The absence of other features or finds suggests that this area was peripheral to early Saxon Abingdon. There were similarly few middle or late Saxon settlement features or finds.

Excavation at the N. end of Stert Street recovered a sequence of pits dating back to the late 12th century. Nothing of the tenements fronting onto the street survived. Behind the pits floors of a 13th-century building were recovered overlying a very large charcoal-filled feature, of unknown use.

The medieval lay cemetery of Abingdon was confined to the S. edge of the development area. Its N. boundary was a large E.–W. ditch, N. of which was open ground. Two areas of graves were excavated, from which some 750 articulated bodies were recovered, plus at least 250 charnel skulls. The bodies all lay approximately E.–W., and were a mixed population of men, women and children. Most were in single graves, but group burials of up to six individuals were also recorded. The more easterly area appears first to have been used for burial in the 11th century; some of the early, but not the earliest graves, lay within stone cists, a characteristic of 12th-century burials in this region.

Early in the life of the cemetery a grid of rough stone foundations was laid, probably sleeper walls for a timber bell-tower. Burials continued to be made immediately adjacent; some of these were cut through when in the 13th century the bell-tower was surrounded by a massive stone wall, apparently of octagonal plan. During the early 14th century however the bell-tower was demolished; the robbing is dated by two unworn silver pennies. Possibly the bell-tower was a casualty of the 1327 riots in Abingdon, when the townspeople stormed the abbey and set fire to the buildings.

Further burials were made over the demolished tower, the cemetery remaining in use until the Dissolution. Twenty-three successive phases of burial have been identified.

The western area of burials contained fewer skeletons, and appears to represent a late extension of the cemetery, overlying the 13th-century robber trenches of another medieval building. This had massive walls buttressed at the corners and along the N. side, and although only its northern end lay within the excavation, it was probably a chapel. Documents refer to a chapel of the Holy Cross, dedicated to St Edmund and St Guthlac, situated near to the entrance to the lay cemetery. Its demolition in the late 13th century coincides with the erection of a new chapel to St Edmund in the town in 1288 by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall.

W. of the lay cemetery was the Convent Ditch, first mentioned in the Acts of the Obedientaries of Abingdon in 1387, and shown on the 15th-century Monk's Map of Abingdon. This watercourse was found to be a moat c. 11 m wide running SW. from the line of the River Stert to the E. end of St Nicholas's church at the abbey gate. The moat was used

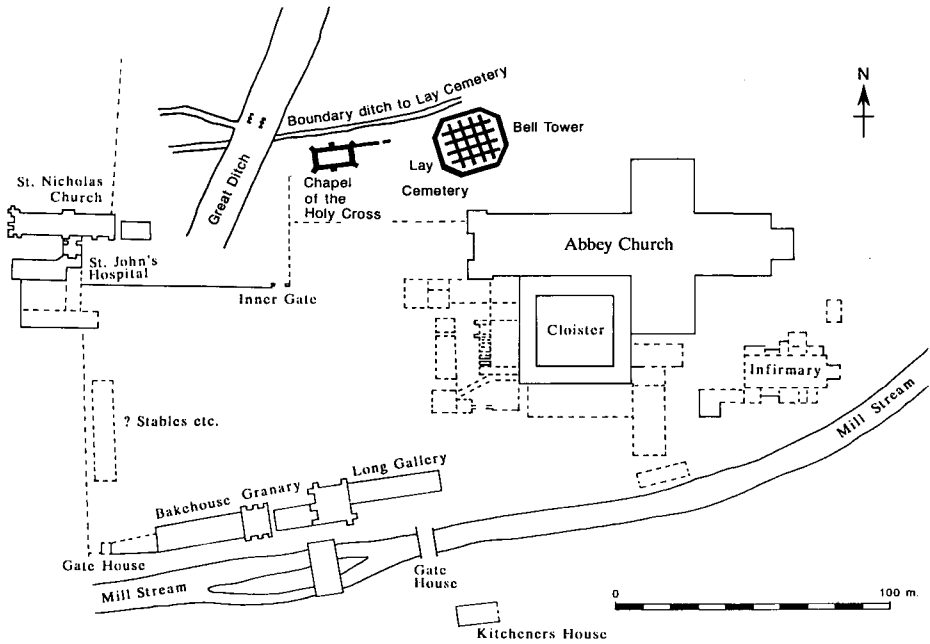
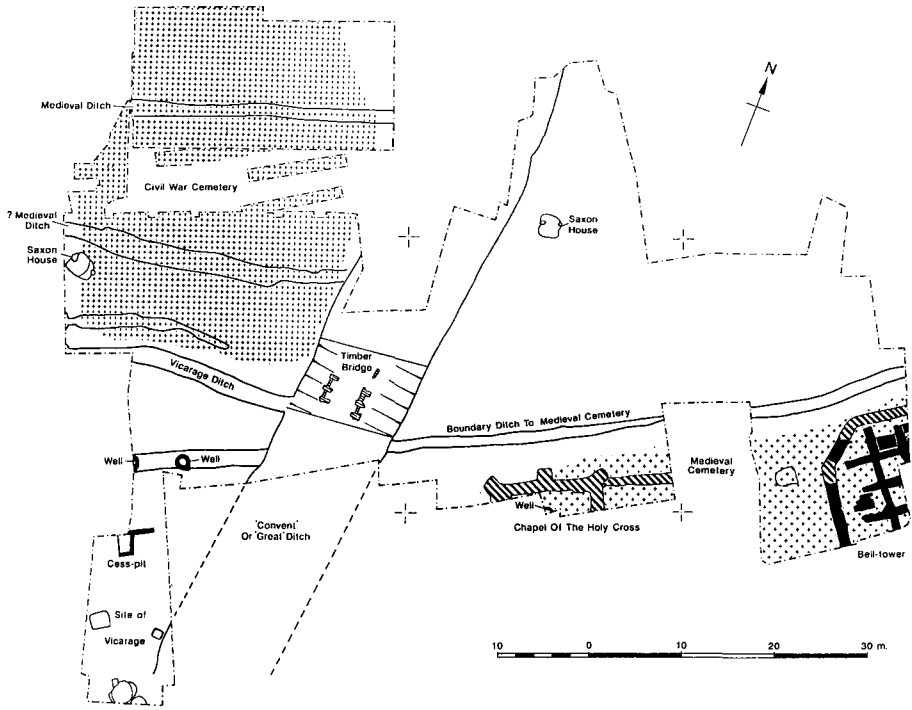


FIG. 2

ABINGDON VINEYARD, OXFORDSHIRE

Top: Saxon and later features excavated in 1988-89
Bottom: Conjectural plan of Abingdon Abbey precinct (based on a plan by Gabrielle Lambrick)

as a fishpond, and also separated the abbey buildings from the gardens, orchards and vineyard. It may have been constructed in the 14th century after the riots of 1327. The rioters entered the abbey through St Nicholas's church, and it is possible that the Convent Ditch was dug during the subsequent repairs as a defence against further trouble.

The ditch separated the lay cemetery from a vicarage attached to St Nicholas's church, set within the angle between the moat and the abbey wall, and bounded on the N. by an orchard. All that survived were two circular stone-lined wells and two rectangular cess-pits. The boundary between the vicarage and the orchard was marked by a ditch, which drained E. into the Convent Ditch.

Just N. of this, two trestles of a timber bridge were found surviving *c.* 1 m high *in situ* in the bottom of the Convent Ditch. Each trestle rested upon three roughly squared lengths of elm tree-trunk. This structure has been dated by tree-ring analysis to *c.* 1510.

193. EYNSHAM: EYNSHAM ABBEY (SP 433 091). Excavation by R. A. Chambers for the Oxford Archaeological Unit began on those parts of the mid Anglo-Saxon minster and succeeding pre- and post-Conquest Benedictine abbeys which lie beneath the Catholic and Church of England graveyards at Eynsham. Only those areas as yet not buried in are being excavated for H.B.M.C. before grave digging eventually destroys the remains. Part of the medieval abbey precinct to the E. is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Apart from a brief sketch of the ruined W. end of the Romanesque abbey church nothing is known about the disposition or construction of the abbey buildings.

Early Saxon occupation is represented by a sunken featured building and some post pits. The coin-dated backfilling of a large well presents the first securely dated mid 8th-century deposit excavated in the Oxford region.

Probably for the first time from middle Saxon England, a fragment of wall face from the superstructure of a major timber framed building has been found. Preserved and protected by the depression from the settlement of the mid 8th-century well filling, this building fragment may date to the later 8th or 9th century.

Late Saxon building remains include a cill beam trench and substantial 2 m deep cess-pit, originally covered over. This may or may not have formed a lean-to against the NNE. face of the late Saxon building complex. This complex principally comprised two pairs of mortared stone walls with a suggestion of a return on the SSW. side. This suggests a courtyard or claustral arrangement with buildings flanking an open square, as at St Augustine's, Canterbury. Built with the aid of two mortar mixers of a similar pattern to those from Northampton, this is the latest pre-Conquest building phase on the site and almost certainly represents Aethelmaer's Benedictine abbey of 1005.

After the Norman Conquest and desertion, the abbey was refounded, possibly beginning with temporary domestic buildings. A mortared wall with a pilaster strip buttress is all that is recognizable of the stone-built Norman range, later all but obliterated by probable late 12th- and early 13th-century medieval rebuilding and extensions.

194. OXFORD, FORMER HALLS BREWERY, PARK END STREET (SP 507 062). An excavation by B. Durham and the Oxford Archaeological Unit on behalf of Grosvenor Square Properties exposed medieval buildings on two frontages in the low lying western suburb of St Thomas. Of particular interest was a permanent stone-lined water channel between two properties which seems to have been constructed at the laying out of this area *c.* 1200. Most of the historical detail comes from the Cartulary of Oseney Abbey, which owned enough property to give a representative picture.

The first phase of excavation exposed three properties on Hollybush Row, all given to Oseney Abbey in 1265 by Roger of Comenore. At that time the street would have linked Hythe Bridge and the manor of North Oseney to the new St Thomas's church and Oseney Abbey. Apart from the frontage walls the entire plan of one house and parts of two others were discovered running parallel to the street. A range of medieval metalwork and coins came from the earlier buildings, and in one case there was a semicircular oven built inside against the back wall.

(OXFORDSHIRE)

A major reconstruction of the middle building occurred in the late 14th or early 15th century, and from the fill of the adjoining channel came a lead seal matrix inscribed *S ROGERUM COMENORE CLICI* (the seal of Roger of Cumnor, clerk), the name of the man who had given these properties to Osenny 150 years earlier.

On the S. frontage of the brewery site the second phase of excavation showed parts of two rooms of a cob building, with a yard area beside. It appears that this frontage was less built-up than Holly Bush Row, and provisional dating suggests it may have been as late as the 15th century. Behind was a rear wing, perhaps a service wing, and another seal matrix was found here. This was disc shaped and had no name, only a letter 'A' with a crown above it, three stars and a leaf. The excavator is indebted to Martin Henig for a reference to the crowned 'A' on a brooch carried by the prioress in the *Canterbury Tales*, where Chaucer interprets it as '*amor vincit omnia*' — 'love conquers all'. The Oxford seal could therefore have been one of many medieval seals relating to love and friendship.

195. WATCHFIELD (SU 249 907). Excavation by C. Scull of Durham University on the site of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery discovered in 1983 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxviii (1984), 238), was intended to assess the extent of the cemetery and the character and preservation of the burials. The cemetery was shown to extend N. and S. of the area investigated in 1983. Fifteen graves were excavated, including two superimposed burials and the double burial of a woman and young infant; grave goods can all be dated to the 6th century. Some burials had been severely damaged by the deep furrows of a ridge-and-furrow system, but most were intact. The S., W. and E. boundaries of the cemetery were located, and its N. margin defined sufficiently precisely to show that it covered *c.* 0.4 ha. The observed density of burials suggests that there were originally 350 graves, of which up to *c.* 130 may have been destroyed without trace during road construction in 1983. An infant burial and two plough-damaged cremations, one with Anglo-Saxon grave goods, were excavated E. of the inhumation cemetery. No other evidence survived to suggest that they belonged to a more extensive focus of burials, but it is possible that shallow inhumations or other cremations may have been destroyed by ploughing.

Controlled excavation of a limited number of graves afforded an opportunity to investigate aspects of human burial taphonomy. Skeletal material, grave goods and soil samples are being analysed at the Universities of Durham and Bradford as part of complementary programmes of research.

SHROPSHIRE. Work undertaken by the City of Hereford Archaeological Unit.

196. LUDLOW, 25 BULL RING (SO 513 747). An evaluation trench was excavated at the rear of this property. The stone footings of the 13th-century town wall were located, made up of large flat stones, reused as footings for the brick wall of a recently demolished building on the site.

197. TELFORD, APLEY CASTLE (SJ 654 131). In 1988 H.B.M.C. became very concerned with the state of the Grade II building known as Apley Castle Stables, late 18th-century buildings utilizing the remains of an early 17th-century stone mansion, which in turn was known to contain elements of a medieval fortified and moated manor house. English Heritage commissioned survey work which showed the medieval house to be substantially intact. It consisted of a hall, with a two-storey service block at the low end and a solar block at the high, next to which was a first-floor chapel whose fixtures were almost intact. It still retained an ogee-headed piscina and a two-light window with ogee-heads looking down into the hall. Its large W. window looked into the solar block, which may have been a secondary medieval addition.

The chapel included remains of 14th-century wall-paintings but these had been damaged as a result of the roof being removed. The entire S. wall of the hall had been

removed in the late 18th century and replaced, removing traces of the probable oriel. The N. doorway of the cross-passage survives, as does the original centrally positioned two-centred doorway into the service block. Its chamfered jambs have unusual bottle or flagon stops. A second two-centred doorway in the same wall was added later. The hall was once lit by at least one large window but the original fenestration was remodelled in the 17th century. Despite later alterations it is clear that this is one of the most significant medieval houses in E. Shropshire.

SOMERSET

198. GLASTONBURY, GLASTONBURY ABBEY (ST 499 388). Recording of contractors' trenches and bore holes was carried out by H. M. Woods and W. Horner for the Oxford Archaeological Unit and the Glastonbury Abbey Trustees in advance of the building of the new visitor complex.

NE. of St Patrick's chapel a robber trench 1.5 m wide and the bottom course of a stone pentise wall 0.4 m wide were encountered. The alley between the robbed wall and the pentise wall was 1.7 m wide. Both features were parallel to what has been referred to as the 'precinct wall' of the abbey. A close study of the upstanding fabric of this wall shows that it is in fact the back wall of a range of buildings of which the robbed wall and the pentise are other elements. The precinct boundary must therefore have been further N.

W. of St Patrick's chapel the excavation of 25 bore holes each 8 m deep and a trench 0.75 m deep for the main services to the new building yielded considerable further information about the water course found in 1987. It was shown to be over 17.5 m wide and 3.5 m deep. Its W. limit was beyond the area investigated, which was defined by the medieval gate fronting upon Magdalene Street.

J. Bradbury for the Planning Department, Somerset County Council, reports that a small cast copper-alloy censer was recovered from the immediate neighbourhood of Glastonbury Abbey. The exact find spot is uncertain but it is thought to have been in Silver Street within the northern precinct of the abbey (*Somerset Archaeol. and Natur. Hist.* cxxxii (1989), 230-1). This casual find is an import from the eastern Mediterranean and is thought to be of 7th-century date.

The censer is an intriguing westerly outlier of E. Mediterranean workshop products which appeared in England mainly concentrated in the wealthy cemeteries of Kent and East Anglia. The Glastonbury censer may well have Christian connections. A detailed report is being prepared by the British Museum.

199. GLASTONBURY, ABBEY PARCHMARK SURVEY (ST 502 388). The extensive drought in the summer of 1989 prompted a survey by the Planning Department, Somerset County Council, of parchmarks within the precincts of Glastonbury Abbey. Many new buildings, walls and drains were surveyed plus previously unrecorded earthworks. Previous earthwork surveys carried out in 1980 and 1982 were incorporated into the project and all excavations carried out within the precinct this century were re-evaluated. It is hoped that the survey will be published in the near future. Glastonbury Abbey Trustees and English Heritage funded the project.

At *Fairfield* (ST 335 291) C. and N. Hollinrake report that radiocarbon assessments of wood samples taken from the assumed water course or canal feature recorded during the development of the Fairfield, Glastonbury has provided the following information: a sharpened timber revetment stake from the 'canal' provides a date range of (HAR 9207) 68 per cent A.D. 830-A.D. 990; 95 per cent A.D. 690 to A.D. 1030. Another stake from the primary fill of a ditch sealed by the bank of the 'canal' provides a date range of (HAR 9208) 68 per cent A.D. 600 to A.D. 780; 95 per cent A.D. 540 to A.D. 890. The conclusion from these samples are somewhat tentative but it is suggested that the 'canal' is of pre-Conquest date (probably 10th century). A detailed report is in preparation. The feature is described in *Somerset Archaeol. and Natur. Hist.* cxxxi (1988), 217-18.

(SOMERSET)

200. HOLCOMBE, OLD ST ANDREW'S CHURCH (ST 668 507). A watching brief by R. A. Croft and C. and N. Hollinrake on behalf of Somerset County Council and the Redundant Churches Fund was undertaken in the churchyard in advance of and during the digging of three soakaway pits and associated trenches during May 1989. One of the pits, 6 m S. of the SW. corner of the S. porch, was excavated by hand when skeletons were uncovered. Two late medieval inhumations were recorded and removed and below them were two abnormal burials. Both had been interred, in iron nailed coffins, in one single grave cut, one above the other and both were extended N.-S. with heads to the N. These interments lay above a layer of silts and stone rubble containing 12th to 13th-century pottery sherds. The silts may have been the fill of a possible ditch. Four possible stretches of earlier foundation walls were noted in the trenches N. and S. of the church; some of these foundations contained fragments of carved and worked stone from an earlier structure. Relatively large quantities of 11th- to 13th-century pottery was found considering the small areas of ground opened. In all 67 sherds of early medieval pottery were recovered, more than 50 per cent from one trench N. of the church, plus sherds of later medieval pottery and tile. Two pieces of worked bone were also recovered. Finds deposited in Somerset County Museum.

201. LANGFORD BUDVILLE (ST 111 229). The digging of the foundation trenches for a new house on the S. side of St Peter's church revealed the distributed remains of a number of inhumations. R. A. Croft undertook a watching brief for Somerset County Council. The exact number of burials could not be ascertained, but at least ten individuals were noted across the site.

The location of this site is typical of a hill top cemetery. Most of the hill is dominated by the present church and churchyard and a road separates the church from the southern side of the hilltop. There are several options open regarding the interpretation of the site. It is suggested that the site is likely to be of Saxon date.

202. MILBORNE PORT, CHURCH STREET (ST 676 189). At the request of R. A. Croft, the Somerset County Archaeologist, and on behalf of Beechcroft Developments Ltd, an archaeological assessment was carried out by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology on an area immediately E. of St John's church, in the centre of Milborne Port.

Activity, represented by subsoil features, can be identified in two discrete areas of the site. Along the frontage of Church Street, post-holes and pits suggest a pattern of domestic habitation dating to the 11th and 12th century. One pit adjacent to the street frontage produced an unusual 11th-century stamped and comb-decorated pottery dish, together with well-preserved deposits of cereal grain.

To the rear of the property trenches produced evidence of activity broadly contemporary with that recorded on the Church Street frontage, but with features of markedly different form. Evidence was recovered of 'terracing' of the natural limestone, and a substantial flat-bottomed ditch was recorded. This feature, the proportions of which make it of defensive capability, is difficult to incorporate within any of the suggested topographical models for Milborne Port.

The assessment has confirmed that the important church at Milborne Port acted as a focus for settlement in the Saxo-Norman and early post-Conquest period. Surprisingly, with the exception of extremely limited late medieval and post-medieval activity, the site appears to have been little utilized since the 13th century.

203. SHAPWICK MANOR DOVECOTE (ST 418 384). A round medieval dovecote stands in the grounds of the Manor House at Shapwick (now Shapwick Manor School). A measured sketch-plan and interior and exterior elevations of this building were prepared by C. J. Bond, Planning Department, Somerset County Council, as part of the building recording programme within the Shapwick Landscape Project.

In plan the dovecote is not quite perfectly circular, with an E.-W. internal diameter of 4.65 m and a N.-S. internal diameter of 4.78 m. The walls are 1.12 m thick and generally 4.6 m to 5 m in height from external ground level to eaves. The internal ground level is difficult to ascertain because of the accumulation of guano, but is at least 0.3 m lower than the exterior. The nature of the original floor could not be discovered. The ground falls away slightly towards the E. and S., and there are three external buttresses each of two stages on this side.

As is usual with such buildings, there was little architectural detail or other evidence to provide close dating. Circular dovecotes in general seem to appear around the beginning of the 13th century, and the medieval form continues well into the 17th century, though square and rectangular forms were already beginning to replace them by the 15th century. The small size of the doorway at Shapwick suggests a comparatively early date. However, final judgement will have to be reserved pending a study of the documentary evidence.

204. WELLS, CATHEDRAL WEST FRONT (ST 552 458). The programme of enhancement works to the W. Front resulted in a small excavation by R. A. Croft and C. and N. Hollinrake of the Planning Department, Somerset County Council outside the SW. entrance to the cloister. The existing ground level had to be lowered by 0.4 m when the existing step was removed. The earliest feature noted was a stepped foundation plinth below the foundations of the W. porch. It was on a different and earlier alignment from the porch and appeared to be at right-angle to, and earlier than, the N. wall of the Mary Mitchell Memorial garden which is apparently a 13th-century structure echoing the alignment of the Saxon cathedral. This wall and the plinth were both earlier than a thick layer of stone dust which covered the whole of the excavation trench and which is probably connected with 14th-century building work on the SW. tower. Above this layer were several superimposed late medieval and post-medieval layers which were cut by modern service trenches. Archive deposited with the County S.M.R.

STAFFORDSHIRE

205. STOKE-ON-TRENT, HULTON (SJ 905 492). Excavations by W. D. Klemperer at Hulton Abbey exposed the foundations of the monastic church and chapter house. The church is an example of austere Cistercian planning, with a square-ended aisleless chancel and square-ended transepts with two chapels in each. Architectural fragments recovered indicate that the building was initially constructed in the Early English style of the early 13th century, and that there were rebuildings in the 14th and 15th centuries.

Ten graves have been excavated in the S. transept: five men, two probable men, one woman and two persons of indeterminate sex. It is anticipated that further graves will be identified.

SUFFOLK

206. IPSWICH. At *Boss Hall, Sproughton Road* (TM 140 454) a watching brief by J. Newman for Suffolk County Council on part of the Boss Hall Industrial Estate, Sproughton Road, Ipswich revealed part of a mixed cremation/inhumation cemetery of early Saxon date. Through the close co-operation of the site owners, the Ipswich Co-operative Society Ltd, and the contractors, Haymills Ltd, it was possible to mount a rapid salvage excavation. The remnants of four cremation urns and nineteen inhumation graves were excavated and the initial impression is that the cemetery is of 6th- and early 7th-century date. One of the inhumations was a large chamber grave and the four cremations appear to respect it as satellite burials. No trace of a mound or ring-ditch was found with this chamber grave, any such evidence being removed by the initial machining of the site. Of the other inhumations, grave goods included spears, shields, knives, brooches and beads. A particularly wealthy female grave was also excavated. The site is on a gravel terrace 350 m N. of the River Gipping on the W. side of Ipswich. It is nearly opposite the site of the well known Hadleigh Road cemetery on the S. side of the river.

(SUFFOLK)

207. At *Neptune Quay, Fore Street* (TM 168 441), prior to residential development, a trench was excavated by J. Newman for Suffolk County Council through the infilled river deposits at Neptune Quay on the N. side of the River Orwell. This work was funded by the developers, Ideal Homes Anglia.

At the N., landward, end of this trench the original edge of the river was revealed, showing that Fore Street runs out of the town along the strand line. From this point the river bank initially slopes gently down before dropping sharply into the river. The earliest indication of settlement adjacent to this part of the river came in the form of two ditches, parallel to the river's edge, and various post and stake-holes of 12th- or early 13th-century date. As the site lies in St Clements parish, which is of post-Conquest origin, this confirms that the port at Ipswich expanded in the early medieval period. Later in the medieval period a hardstanding was created along the river's edge behind a narrow wall. In the waterlogged deposits at the S. end of this trench, a depth of nearly 4 m was reached and numerous medieval leather fragments and shoe remnants were recovered. Wooden posts were also uncovered, although no structures were identifiable; it is more likely that these posts were used individually for tying up boats and possibly for flax netting.

208. At *Greyfriars Road* (TM 162 441), an area was excavated by J. Newman for Suffolk County Council prior to redevelopment, fronting onto the old Greyfriars Road. Work was funded by Landlink Ltd.

The earliest occupation comprised of two pits from a 7th-century, pre-Ipswich ware phase. This was followed by a series of pits and a ditch of middle Saxon date. Later occupation consisted of pits ranging in date from the 9th century to the post-medieval period.

209. *SUDBURY, STOUR HOUSE, GREGORY STREET* (TL 871 413). An area was excavated by J. Newman for Suffolk County Council in the garden of Stour House prior to redevelopment; work was funded by Babergh District Council. The site is within the probable late Saxon defensive circuit shown by the curving street pattern formed by Friars Street, Burkitts Lane and Croft Road.

Two late Saxon pits were found as well as various pits of early, late and post-medieval date; pottery types represented include Thetford-type ware and St Neots ware. A property boundary was also found across the site parallel to Gregory Street. In the early medieval period this was in the form of a small slot which was replaced by a flint and mortar wall in the 14th or 15th century. It is of interest that the property boundary was parallel to a series of Iron Age ditches as this may indicate that the line of the ditches could still be seen in the early medieval period.

210. *SUTTON HOO* (TM 288 478). Excavation continued on Sector 5 (Mounds 6 and 7), and a new Sector (4) was cleared. About 75 per cent of the proposed sample area has now been opened up. Excavations are sponsored by the Sutton Hoo Research Trust and directed by Martin Carver.

There are no accompanied burials of the 6th century or earlier. Three mound-burials have been excavated (Mounds 2, 5, 18) and two more under investigation (Mounds 6 and 7). Flat graves have been defined in two main groups: one consisting of sixteen graves on the eastern periphery of the cemetery, and another group of eleven burials associated with Mound 5. Both groups contain a high proportion of suspected examples of ritual killing, including hanging and decapitation. Three of the Mound 5 'satellite' graves were cut into quarry pits; the earliest when the quarry pit was freshly dug, the others when the quarry pits were partially refilled. In one case, the body was found with a 'collar' of decayed organic material around the neck, and the grave was cut into a quarry pit containing several animal bones.

Mound 18 had contained a cremation in a bronze bowl, but both mound and burial were largely destroyed and dispersed by ploughing and moles. Mound 6 had contained a cremation wrapped in cloth in a bronze bowl. Mound 6 has been damaged by an unrecorded excavation (Plate XII, B) similar to those observed in Mound 2 and Mound 5. These excavations probably took place in the 19th century.

The cemetery as a whole was dedicated to the élite and features two main burial styles: cremations in bowls under mounds (Mounds 3, 4, 5, 6, 18) and ship burials (Mounds 1 and 2). The relation between them, and between the mounds and the flat graves should be resolved by the completion of Mound 7 and Sector 1, the remaining part of the sample.

Analysis of relative feature depths has shown that areas of the site outside the protection of Anglo-Saxon burial mounds have been badly damaged and eroded by mound building (7th-8th century), and ploughing. The ploughing is likely to have occurred during the 19th century, and seems to have involved the whole scheduled area, including the mounds themselves which have been lowered and 'softened' as a result.

A more detailed account of recent results can be found in *Bulletin of the Sutton Hoo Research Committee* VII (1990).

SURREY. Work undertaken by Countryside and Heritage Section, Planning Department, Surrey County Council.

211. ASHTEAD, CITY OF LONDON FREEMEN'S SCHOOL (TQ 193 581). Excavation of trial trenches by R. Poulton followed resistivity survey. Work was funded by the City of London. Redevelopment plans prompted excavation as the area lay near to a Scheduled Ancient Monument (probably part of a 12th-century ditch), and the site of the Manor House of Ashead from the 12th century down to its 18th-century demolition. One of the ditches revealed by the resistivity survey *could* link up with the Scheduled 12th-century ditch and in one of the trenches topsoil sealed a very productive occupation spread of 12th- or early 13th-century date which presumably relates to the beginning of the Manor on the site.

212. ASHTEAD, FORMER GOBLIN WORKS (NOW ESSO HOUSE) (TQ 182 567). Excavation directed by G. Hayman for Countryside and Heritage Section, Planning Department, Surrey County Council and funded by Esso Petroleum plc. Previous excavation in 1985 in advance of redevelopment had revealed a 7th-century cemetery, succeeded by an execution site of probable late Saxon date (see *Surrey Archaeol. Collect.* LXXIX (1989), 67-97). In 1989 a further five pagan burials and nine execution victims were uncovered, providing useful confirmation of the date and likely size of the earlier cemetery.

213. BLETCHINGLEY, LITTLE PICKLE/NORTH PARK FARM (TQ 334 520). A major excavation directed by R. Poulton in advance of mineral extraction, was jointly funded by Hepworth Minerals & Chemicals and H.B.M.C., with a contribution by Surrey County Council (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 210). The earliest building found was a hall-house of early 13th-century date, with a circular tile-on-edge hearth and associated buildings. The site eventually developed into an early Tudor country house, with a winged hall-house, outer and privy courts, a piped water supply and a water tower, a large fish pond and an attached deer pound. It was eventually demolished in the period 1550-59.

214. DORKING, CHURCH SQUARE (TQ 166 496). Excavations, directed by G. Hayman and funded by Bredero Projects and Mole Valley District Council, revealed that thirteen burials, including adults and children, of Christian type had been made in the 13th century and earlier. The burials lay within an enclosing ditch, which had been infilled in the late 13th century and replaced by a new churchyard boundary, on a virtually identical alignment to the present churchyard wall.

215. LALEHAM, MATTHEW ARNOLD SCHOOL (TQ 053 706). Excavation resistivity survey was directed by P. Jones and G. Hayman and funded by Surrey County Council, County

(SURREY)

Valuer's Department. The possible development of the area made investigation necessary since a large double-ditched enclosure, scheduled as an Ancient Monument, lies beneath the playing field. It was first described by Stukeley and claimed as Caesar's Camp in 1723. The resistivity survey showed a large trapezoid enclosure with no apparent entrance way. Excavation proved it to be medieval; its function remains uncertain.

216. REIGATE, 16-18 BELL STREET (TQ 254 502). Excavation directed by D. W. Williams and financed by London and Metropolitan plc and Reigate and Banstead Borough Council.

At 16 *Bell Street* work uncovered more of the plan of a medieval building exposed previously in 1974-76 and 1983 (see e.g. *Surrey Archaeol. Coll.*, LXXIV (1983), 47-89) resulting in reinterpretation of the remains then found but not of the general chronology. A culvert made from reused fine ashlar led from a point within the southerly wall of this building probably to a well which lay partly within the adjacent excavation. The earliest feature found, dating to the late 12th or early 13th century, was the terminal of a substantial wall foundation orientated at right-angles to the street.

At 18 *Bell Street*, a few feet away, no medieval building remains were found. Medieval occupation was characterized by a number of intercutting pits of which the earliest appear to be cess-pits. Other pits, grouped for the most part closer to the street, appear to be for rubbish disposal.

217. ———, 15 BELL STREET (TQ 254 502). Excavations directed by G. Hayman and funded by H.B.M.C. The continuing redevelopment of Reigate town centre provided an opportunity for excavation of the tenement plot behind the town's oldest standing building, the 14th-century St Lawrence's Chapel. Good late 12th- and early 13th-century evidence was revealed, but there was surprisingly little activity in the later medieval period.

218. STAINES, THE MACKAY SECURITIES SITE (TQ 033 715). Excavation and site watching directed by P. Jones prior to redevelopment and funded by Mackay Securities Ltd. Excavation revealed a considerable depth of deposits on the edge of the town 'island' at the confluence of the Colne and the Thames. There was a good sequence of pottery from the 11th to the 16th centuries, with many related features, including two massive timber piles. Waterlogging also preserved an 11th-century wooden cup. A 12th-century gravel road, probably leading to the medieval bridge, was also exposed.

219. ———, 76-88 HIGH STREET (TQ 036 717). Excavation directed by P. Jones prior to redevelopment and funded by the Prudential and the Woolwich Building Society. Evidence was found of occupation along the street frontage in the 13th and 14th centuries, but no coherent plans of medieval buildings could be obtained due to post-medieval cellaring.

220. ———, 73-75 HIGH STREET (TQ 036 716). Excavation directed by P. Jones prior to redevelopment and funded by the Central Union Property Group. Evidence of occupation from Saxon through to the 15th century was recovered. Features included some flint foundations of a 13th or 14th century wall, a 14th-century timber-lined well and a ?15th-century square tile-on-edge hearth. Later activity had destroyed all trace of the buildings to which these belonged.

EAST SUSSEX. Work by Field Archaeology Unit, Institute of Archaeology, University of London.

221. CAMBER, BROOMHILL FARM (TQ 98 18). The fifth and final season of excavation (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 212-13) by M. F. Gardiner supported by the Romney Marsh Research Trust examined the marshland in the environs of the church. Trenches

around the church recorded the underlying sediments. No further evidence was found for activity of a possible domestic nature preceding the construction of the church, which had been found in earlier years' work. The sections showed that the church had been built in an area of shingle and former mud flats. The very localized character of the sedimentary deposits was demonstrated in the varied sequences found in the trenches. Building material from the church allowed the upper sediments to be dated. The W. side of the churchyard was recorded and a trench E. of the church located the tumbled wall encircling the church previously seen on the N. side in 1987.

222. CHAILEY, WAPSBOURNE FARM (TQ 398 232). A Scheduled earthwork, supposedly part of a moated site, was examined by M. Russell for H.B.M.C. An undated bank appears to have been built as part of a field drainage system. No evidence was found to support the interpretation that it was part of a moated enclosure.

223. EASTBOURNE, CORNISH FARM (TV 574 975). As part of a survey of the archaeology of Cornish Farm, P. L. Drewett funded by Eastbourne Borough Council excavated a small flint building. The structure measuring 10 × 6 m was terraced into the hill slope and only the E. and S. wall foundations survived. The W. end of the building had been removed by recent disturbance. Pottery suggests activity from the 12th to 15th century and economic data indicates sheep-corn husbandry, but with extensive use of local natural resources including shellfish, fish and birds.

224. HANGLETON (TQ 272 078). An area to be destroyed in the construction of the Brighton bypass was sampled by M. F. Gardiner for H.B.M.C. The area lay N. of Hangleton D.M.V. excavated 1952-54 by E. W. Holden and J. G. Hurst. No medieval remains were found and the almost total absence of medieval pottery in the ploughsoil suggests that this area, though close to the village, is unlikely to have been manured. It was probably used as pasture rather than arable.

225. LEWES, FRIARS WALK (TQ 417 101). On the site of the former Clothkits building just within the presumed line of the medieval town defences M. Russell excavated an area stretching the length of the tenement. Post-medieval cellars had obliterated the remains on the street frontage. Building debris was found in 14th- to 16th-century pit fills. Two wells and a possible furnace were recorded. The finds including imported pottery suggest occupation from the 11th century onwards.

226. PATCHAM, EASTWICK BARN (TQ 320 095). A 'valley entrenchment' recorded in 1924 by H. S. Toms was examined by M. F. Gardiner for H.B.M.C. in advance of road construction. Resistivity survey indicated that there was no flint-built farmstead in the interior as has been found at comparable sites elsewhere. Systematic trenching by machine confirmed the absence of structural remains. Sample areas of the bank and ditch were excavated by hand. The profile varied markedly in the sections exposed, but was everywhere very insubstantial. The single entrance, in the position correctly identified by Toms, was marked by a gap in the bank and ditch and by flint metalling. No post-holes for a gate were identified. The enclosure is tentatively assigned to the medieval period.

227. RYE, THE MONASTERY (TQ 922 204). During recent alterations to the former Augustinian friary, building material, pottery, human and animal bone was retrieved. This was analysed and recorded on behalf of H.B.M.C. by M. D. Bennell. Amongst the pottery assemblage were imported French wares and local cooking vessels pre-dating the foundation of the friary in 1379.

228. WINCHELSEA. Three resistivity surveys were carried out in the area of the former town of Winchelsea by D. R. Rudling. At *Truncheons* (TQ 906 172) survey for the English

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Courtyard Association revealed a number of anomalies, possibly indicating the footings of medieval buildings.

At *Blackfriars Barn* (TQ 902 173) survey commissioned by the National Trust was intended to record the tenement and that to the N. A third survey, also for the National Trust, covered part of *Castle Field* (TQ 901 176) where significant remains had been reported. Here no major archaeological features were located.

WEST SUSSEX. Work by Field Archaeology Unit, Institute of Archaeology, University of London.

229. ARUNDEL, SURREY WHARF (TQ 015 069). D. R. Rudling undertook trial excavation before redevelopment. The site lies immediately SW. of the medieval site excavated in 1983. Pottery of medieval date was found.

230. CHICHESTER, THE GREYFRIARS (SZ 863 050). Work was carried out within the church of the former Franciscan friary on behalf of Chichester District Museum by M. D. Bennell. During recent renovations medieval painting mimicking ashlar stone was discovered. This was recorded by scale drawings with the positions of three doorways, two of them entrances to the former cloisters.

231. STEYNING, GATEWICK FARM (TQ 180 116). In advance of a housing development M. F. Gardiner excavated in the area where assessment had shown late Anglo-Saxon activity. An area of 0.35 ha was stripped by machine allowing the recovery of a complete plan of a tenement. The earliest features were rubbish-pits with hand-made reduced pottery of late Saxon date. In the 10th or 11th century a ditch with entrance way was dug around the tenement and two buildings constructed in the interior. Clear evidence of plank- and post-ghosts were found. Around one of these buildings rubbish-pits contained carbonized seeds, small bones, Mayen lava quern stones, worked bones, and an inscribed gold ring. The ring has been provisionally dated to the 9th or 10th century and records the name of the owner, Æscwulf. Wall plaster attached to mortar found in one pit may suggest an ecclesiastical connection. Finds to Worthing Museum.

TYNE AND WEAR

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

232. At *Croft Street* (NZ 251 645 to 252 644), J. Nolan excavated trenches across the presumed line of the town wall to assess its extent and survival prior to redevelopment. This section of the wall includes the still surviving Plummer Tower, and the opportunity was taken to expose and record the external foundations of this building. Along most of the presumed line traces of the wall were totally absent; elsewhere it survived only as a short length of robber trench and fragmentary foundations. Documentary sources revealed that this thorough destruction took place c. 1811.

Excavation against the outer face of the Plummer Tower showed that the tower had been built before the adjoining sections of town wall, and that construction had probably taken place in the early 14th century.

The investigation was funded by the developers, Gordon Durham Ltd and City and Northern Ltd. Report in *Archaeologia Aeliana*; finds to Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle University.

233. At *the Castle* (NZ 250 639), J. Nolan began excavations for the City Council. The present site lies under one of the arches of the Victorian railway viaduct N. of the 12th-century keep. Much of the Norman and later stratification has been removed by

extensive post-medieval disturbances, but an area of densely packed burials from the Saxon cemetery was found to have survived. The remains of 44 individuals, both adults and children, have so far been uncovered. None of the burials had been confined, but several had flat slabs of sandstone around the skull apparently to support and protect the head.

WILTSHIRE. Work by Trust for Wessex Archaeology.

234. MALMESBURY, MALMESBURY ABBEY (ST 933 873). Limited excavations assessed the archaeological implications of proposed demolition and rebuilding of a section of retaining wall abutting Abbey House within the medieval monastic precincts. Dismantling of a 3 m length of retaining wall revealed an apparently original continuation of the N. wall of the 13th-century Abbey House to the E. of the present structure, with evidence for arch springing at a level corresponding with the existing undercroft. Basement floor level was not reached. The implied continuation of the range conforms to the reconstruction of the Abbey layout proposed by Brakspear (*Archaeologia*, LXIV (1913), 399–436). The excavated evidence suggests the principal phase of demolition occurring during the middle or later 18th century.

WEST MIDLANDS

235. CASTLE BROMWICH HALL (SP 142 897). A three-year programme of research excavations is currently being undertaken by C. K. Currie and M. Locock for Castle Bromwich Hall Gardens Trust and the Leverhulme Trust on the formal walled gardens with the purpose of examining the application of archaeological methods to the restoration of historic gardens.

Moderately extensive scatters of pre 14th-century ceramics were recovered beneath later horticultural disturbance at the E. end of the middle terrace in an area now known as the Rose Garden. Although no intact features were recovered it is thought that the nature of the scatters indicate former occupation, suggesting that the gardens were laid out over a shrunken portion of the medieval village. It is hoped to test this hypothesis more thoroughly in future work.

236. WEDNESBURY, MARKET PLACE (SO 998 949). Excavations were undertaken by M. A. Hodder of Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council. The earliest features were a trampled yard surface and a small hollow, both of which contained late medieval pottery, suggesting the presence of dwellings on the market-place frontage. The relatively late date of these features suggests that the main centre of the earlier medieval settlement was elsewhere, possibly around the parish church 500 m to the N., and only spread along the High Street and Market Place in the later Middle Ages.

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237. BROUGH, ST GILES HOSPITAL (SE 209 996). Rescue excavations, directed by P. A. Cardwell on behalf of North Yorkshire County Council and funded by H.B.M.C., continue on the site of St Giles Hospital in advance of river erosion (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 220). These now constitute the largest excavations in England of a small rural hospital site in recent years.

The excavations concentrated on areas S. and E. of that examined in 1988. The former revealed some evidence to suggest timber buildings of 12th- and 13th-century date. A later yard area was bounded by a sequence of walls on its W. side which defined the western limit of the main hospital complex, the area beyond being an outer yard containing pits. In the late 14th century a stone building was built within the former yard area. This measured 11 × 6 m, had a possible aisle on the S. side, and probably served some domestic or service function. This building was later to form the W. half of the post-medieval farmhouse.

The E. half of the site contained the hospital chapel. This was a unicellular stone structure which probably dated to the 13th century. A smaller stone structure beneath it has yet to be examined. The chapel measured 15.1 × 5.3 m, with an entrance at the W. end. Internally it had compacted earthen floors, although the walls had been plastered and

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painted. A single burial was recovered to the NE. of the building. Structural problems led to the rebuilding of the W. end, probably in the 14th century, reducing the building to 14 m in length and transferring the entrance to the SW. corner. In the 15th century or later the E. end of the chapel was demolished and another wall built to the W., reducing the building to 10.3 m in length, and probably reflecting the decline of the hospital from this period. An additional entrance was inserted in the NW. corner, and the foundations of an altar were revealed against the E. wall.

238. SCARBOROUGH, 1-3 *Leading Post St* (TA 045 887). Refurbishment of two adjoining cellars exposed a 20 m length of the town's 12th-century ditch some 50 m N. of the section recorded in 1988 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1988), 221). Although the ditch had been badly truncated by the cellars, work by the Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society, supervised by T. Pearson, established that the ditch had been at least 7 m wide and 3.8 m deep. Immediately to the E. survived remains of a 4 m wide clay rampart with traces of a robbed-out stone wall at its centre. The ditch became narrower towards its junction with St Sepulchre Street which may indicate there was an entrance into the town at this point. Pottery recovered from the ditch suggests this section was not backfilled until the 14th century.

239. ———, *Paradise Estate* (TA 047 890). Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit and Scarborough Archaeological Society continued their work on the Paradise Estate under the supervision of T. Pearson, and with financial assistance from G. Bowser. A section of a 2.5 m wide cobbled street dating from the mid to late 14th century was encountered together with the stone foundations of two buildings set either side of it. The street presumably linked Paradise Street with the castle entrance. The one building which could be fully excavated proved to be a single-room structure with stone walls surviving four courses high. The buildings and the street were abandoned in the 16th century and the remains were subsequently preserved under 1 m of garden soil.

240. WHARRAM PERCY. The 40th 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 (1989), 221-22).

In *North Manor, Site 91* (SE 857 645) excavation by P. Herbert of part of a 1st-century A.D. farm revealed a slight medieval bank, perhaps the early medieval village's N. boundary.

North Manor, Sites 82K, 89 and 94 (SE 858 645) were supervised by J. Richards. Site 82K suggested the long-house in Toft 17 went out of use in the 14th century, and revealed several earlier phases of activity. Excavation of a major Iron Age ditch in Site 94 produced evidence of Saxon activity from its upper levels, notably metalworking: slag, crucible fragments, and several pieces of clay mould, some with 8th-century interlace ornament.

In *Toft 10, Sites 85 and 93* (SE 858 643) P. A. Stamper and R. A. Croft continued work on the middle Saxon and medieval levels. More of the post-built middle Saxon building was revealed, and a grain dryer of as yet uncertain date.

On *Glebe West, Site 77* (SE 858 642) work continued under J. Wood on the late medieval vicarage complex. Charred debris from the barn burnt down in 1553 included bread wheat, oats and peas, oak timber and ash poles.

YORK. Work by York Archaeological Trust in 1988 and 1989.

241. At the *Stakis Hotel Site, Wellington Row* (SE 600 518) in 1988 P. J. Ottaway, following trial trenches in 1987 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 291), carried out major excavations within the former *colonia* near the River Ouse. The main Roman road to York from the SW. was sectioned. A Victorian cellar had removed all post-Roman stratification but a 12th-

century pit cut through the latest surviving surface of roughly laid cobbles, as did an undated post-Roman robbing trench for a massive wall of limestone blocks along the SE. side of the penultimate road surface. Two trenches were dug to provide a transect at right-angles to the River Ouse. The latest identifiable Roman structural features were overlain by up to 1 m of dark loam; pottery suggests that much of this was deposited in the middle Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian periods. In one area the dark loam was succeeded by the remains of several phases of 12th- or 13th-century timber buildings, represented by beam slots, stone post bases and clay floors. They may have been associated with the medieval tanners known from documentary sources to have occupied this area of York. Dating to the 14th or 15th century was a well lined with a substantial framework of timber baulks and a barrel at the base.

No stratification could be assigned to the Anglian period although three coins and a copper-alloy strap-end of the 8th or 9th century were found in later contexts. The Roman walls were apparently robbed in the 10th to 11th centuries. A rubble spread in the SE. quarter of the trench may have formed the floor of a timber building of the Anglo-Scandinavian period. It was cut by pits of the 11th century and subsequently much of the trench, especially the N. half, was used for pit digging until the early 14th century. One medieval pit produced a fine Anglo-Scandinavian disc brooch. Good organic preservation ensured the survival of food items, textiles and wooden artefacts.

242. At *Museum Gardens* (SE 600 521) a complex sequence of buildings forming part of St Mary's Abbey was recorded and partially removed in 1988 during the construction of a lift pit to allow access to the upper floor of the Yorkshire Museum. Parts of the early 14th-century abbey school and dormitory were exposed together with a stone-lined drain which ran beneath the building to join the drainage system previously recorded in 1984. The foundations of an earlier E. range were also exposed. Parts of the W. wall of the school together with fragments of painted plaster found *in situ* will be consolidated for display.

During the 1989 digging of drainage sumps in the S. corner of the gardens (SE 5995 5201) a length of substantial medieval limestone wall was exposed in one hole, surviving for a height of over 1 m. Mortar floors to one side of the wall indicated it was part of a building.

243. At the site of the former *Queen's Hotel, 1-9 Micklegate* (SE 601 516), excavations in 1988 within the Roman *colonia* and on the main road to the Anglo-Scandinavian and medieval bridge was directed by M. L. Brann. On Fetter Lane a sequence of unusually well-preserved medieval and post-medieval structures was rapidly investigated in the course of contractor's ground preparation work. An underlying complex of Anglo-Scandinavian post and wattle buildings, pits, property boundaries and associated features, all excellently preserved in waterlogged soils, could be recorded only by machining off arbitrary 0.3 m deep horizontal spits, cleaning, and planning what was visible. None the less, their basic layout was recorded and an important series of unusual organic objects including textiles and leather items salvaged.

In order to sample earlier levels three shafts, each 3 m square, were placed above pile positions at strategic points across the site. In that nearest Micklegate an Anglo-Scandinavian sunken-featured structure, like those seen at 16-22 Coppergate, lay above a Roman wall 1.8 m wide and standing 3.25 m high. Evidently the Roman alignment was abandoned in favour of the present street alignment in the 9th or 10th century. Sub-surface radar and ground probing indicated the extent of surviving Roman and post-Roman deposits.

In 1989 a watching brief and excavation by M. L. Brann revealed 8 m of stratigraphy spanning the Roman to modern periods. Limited excavation near the Micklegate frontage exposed elements of a post-built structure at least 10 m long immediately above a demolished Roman building. Its regularly spaced post-holes were cut into the tops of demolished Roman walls, indicating that the building was oriented on the Roman street plan. There was no

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dating evidence from the post-holes, but pits cut from the same level contained pottery of Anglian date. These levels were immediately overlain by Anglo-Scandinavian structural remains, including a sunken plank-walled building, which were oriented at 90 degrees to Micklegate, confirming the modern street plan's 9th-century origin. Excavation and watching brief work on the deposits above showed the continuity of property boundaries from the 9th through to the 19th century.

In the S. half of the site, near Fetter Lane, the basic layout of a complex of 11th-century post and plank and post and wattle buildings, property divisions, pathways and other associated features was recorded during the course of contractors' ground preparation work. A 5 m length of the 11th-century Fetter Lane street frontage was also exposed. There was an excellent preservation of a wide range of organic raw materials and worked finds from the Anglo-Scandinavian and later medieval waterlogged deposits. Later medieval features observed included two barrel-lined wells, property boundaries and a circular stone-built oven 4 m in diameter.

244. At 14 *Ogleforth* (SE 605 522) foundations of a late medieval stone-built structure were revealed during the conversion and renovation of the buildings during 1988.

Late medieval and 16th-century timber-framed buildings have been recorded during alterations to 87 Low Petergate, 28 Coppergate and at Coffee Yard off Stonegate.

245. At 99 *Low Petergate* (SE 604 520) cellar and service repairs during 1988 revealed the medieval building line of Church Street (Girdlergate) 2 m SE. of the current, 19th-century, buildings.

246. Near *Judge's Lodgings, Lendal* (SE 601 520) the remains of two burials and various disarticulated human skeletal material, presumably from the burial ground of the church of St Wilfrid (now lost), were recorded during 1988 in contractors' foundation trenches.

247. At *The City Walls* a programme of archaeological recording by M. R. Stockwell in advance of conservation during 1988 continued including a stretch in *Lord Mayor's Walk* (SE 604 524), where a series of steps within the current thickness of the wall leading up to the wall walk was found. Also recorded were *Tower 1* (SE 603 513), the terminal tower constructed after the demolition of Skeldergate Postern, the internal face of a stretch in *Station Road* (SE 597 517) and a further length of the wall walk between *Walmgate Bar* and *Fishergate Bar* (SE 609 513). Observations during the removal of backfill from within *Tower 4* (SE 601 512) at this junction of Nunnery Lane and Bishopgate Street, suggested phases of development for the structure.

248. In *Foss Islands Road* (SE 610 519) observation of a machine-cut trench for a flood culvert during 1988 demonstrated riverine deposition and evidence for the margins of the medieval King's Fishpool. This was extensively sampled for both environmental evidence and for sediment dating.

Excavations at *Foss Islands Road/Lawrence Street* (SE 612 514) by N. J. Oakey during 1989 revealed evidence of activity in the eastern suburbs of York in the Anglo-Scandinavian and Anglo-Norman periods. A series of rubbish-pits (including one with a wattle lining) were dug W. of a palisade trench. In the 11th or 12th century two post-built structures were built, separated by a fence line. All associated occupation levels had been destroyed by later ploughing.

249. At the *Barbican Leisure Centre complex* (SE 618 512), immediately outside the 12th-century defences in the Walmgate area, between the recently discovered sites of Anglian

occupation on the riverbank at Fishergate and around Walmgate Bar, trial excavations were undertaken during 1988 by D. A. Brinklow and N. F. Pearson. Unfortunately the Victorian cattle market had truncated large areas of the site and constructional activity, including drain cuts, had intruded upon others. However, compacted pebble/cobble surfaces dated to the 11th and 12th centuries from pottery evidence, showed indications for possible workshop/working areas. No evidence for associated structures was observed so it was not possible to define whether these surfaces were internal or external. The finds associated with the surfaces suggest two different types of activities; animal bones and metallic slag. The area in which the slag was found was in association with a pile of bog ore. Although an Anglian coin was found on one of these surfaces and other Anglian finds came from the trial excavation no Anglian stratification was identified. This negative evidence suggests that Eoforwic may have been a discontinuous settlement with nuclei along the riverbank and along certain roads approaching York.

250. At *12 to 18 Swinegate* (SE 603 520) during 1989 N. F. Pearson supervised the excavation of three areas at the intersection of Swinegate and Grape Lane. An extensive area was stripped down to late 15th-century levels on the Grape Lane frontage spanning three properties and a lane. Two of the properties were aligned with their gable ends on the street frontage. The other appeared to run at 90 degrees to the street.

Elsewhere on the site the backyards of four properties running between Swinegate and Petergate were investigated and showed evidence for cess-pits, dumping and cultivation as well as two alleys at different times running between the two streets. Between these deposits the 11th-century cemetery of St Benet's church was excavated. In all 27 inhumations were uncovered. The church became redundant in the first quarter of the 14th century.

The most significant artefact from the site is a set of eight wax tablets in a decorated leather pouch (Plate XIII). The tablets are in the process of being separated. All the waxed surfaces revealed so far have writing on them in a script of the last quarter of the 14th century. The text appears to be a poem in Middle English.

251. At *York Crown Courts* (SE 605 514) K. Hunter-Mann supervised excavations along the NE. front of the Courts building during 1989. This site is on the SW. side of the former York Castle bailey. Although no structures associated with the castle were found, extensive build-up and dump deposits dating from the 11th century and later were encountered.

252. At *5-13 Clifford Street* (SE 604 516) K. Hunter-Mann supervised a small excavation during 1989 in advance of office development. The site is on the NW. side of Friargate. The excavations showed that there had been considerable build-up and dumping activity on the site from the 9th century onwards. However, there was little evidence of structural activity on the Friargate frontage prior to the 16th century. The wall foundations of a 16th-century cellar contained architectural fragments possibly derived from the nearby Franciscan friary.

253. During 1989 trial excavations by N.J. Oakey at *Rolyat Works, Cromwell Road* (SE 602 513), within the bailey of the Norman castle of Old Baile, showed that successive phases of 19th-century development had removed most earlier deposits. A number of pits and dumps of 11th- or 12th-century date were recorded.

A number of watching briefs and small excavations were undertaken in 1989 by M. Stockwell and R. Marwood.

254. At *Yorkshire Museum lift building* (SE 600 521) observation and limited archaeological excavation took place in 1989 during the construction of a new building providing stair and lift access to the SE. side of the museum. The museum was built on the site of St Mary's Abbey and the first remains encountered beneath a soil mound were the walls of the early 14th-century school building. These survived to a height of 1.6 m and had previously been uncovered in excavations undertaken in the early 19th century by the Rev. C. Wellbeloved.

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Further excavation revealed the mortar floors of the building, the foundations for the central vaulting pillar and a large stone drain running beneath the building.

The entrance-way to the adjoining Prior's chambers was fully exposed and its early tile floor recorded. Beneath this 14th-century building the walls of an earlier school building were found, possibly dating to the late 13th century. The lowest levels of the excavation revealed a large wall running across the site, thought to be part of an earlier 12th-century S. range of the abbey.

255. At 29-31 *Skeldergate* (SE 602 514) test pits were observed during 1989 prior to redevelopment of this site on the SW. bank of the River Ouse. In one test pit at 3.75 m beneath the surface and 5.6 m inland from the present river wall, a large area of mortared limestone blocks was seen. This would seem to be part of a medieval river wall also found on two other sites along *Skeldergate*.

256. At 11-15 *Piccadilly* and 44-46 *Fossgate* (SE 605 517) during 1989 excavations for a new drainage trench and foundations for a new building exposed organic silts containing wooden piles and various planks and other worked wood. Part of the corner of a wooden framed building was also seen at a depth of 1 m beneath the surface. Associated pottery suggests an early 13th-century date for this building.

257. At *Stonebow to Davygate trench* (SE 606 518) during 1989 a long trench to take new telephone cables was dug between these two streets. Most of the trench was only 1.5 m deep but access manholes were dug to 1.9 m deep. In sections along *Parliament Street* wooden piles were encountered at a depth of 1.5 m, presumably used as the foundations for buildings. They were set in very organic silty deposits apparently of late medieval date. These must relate to buildings which were located beneath the street, which was created in 1835.

258. At *St Michael's church, Spurriergate* (SE 603 517) during 1989 foundation and drain trenches dug inside the church exposed part of the earlier pre 15th-century floor of the building. Removal of the plaster on the aisle wall revealed the large ashlar build of this length of wall, with possibly reused pieces of Roman gritstone.

WEST YORKSHIRE. Work by West Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

259. ADDINGHAM, CHURCH HALL (SE 085 497). An evaluation was undertaken by Robin Turner for H.B.M.C. in advance of an extension to the Church Hall, within the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument. Features likely to be medieval included an E.-W. aligned inhumation and a N.-S. ditch which also contained human remains. The burials, over 60 m from the church, may relate to the documented Anglo-Saxon occupation of the site. A full excavation of the threatened area will take place in 1990.

260. HAREWOOD CASTLE (SE 321 457). Initial earthwork survey around this substantially complete tower house-type castle was carried out by S. Moorhouse to determine the nature and date of the features beneath the earthworks, with a view to extending the existing scheduled area of the site. Four trenches were excavated by J. and B. Telford for H.B.M.C. (Fig. 3, A-D). Trench A confirmed that the feature was a pond, with a substantial stone rubble bank on the N., a stone lining and a clay base. Trenches B and C confirmed that the terraces represented buildings, which had well-preserved narrow stone sill walls for timber superstructures, and which had been covered with stone slates. The building in Trench B had a flagged floor and that in Trench C had at least two main phases, with successive structures having different wall lines. Trench D probably lay in the garden areas, for a series of mostly sterile humic deposits were found.

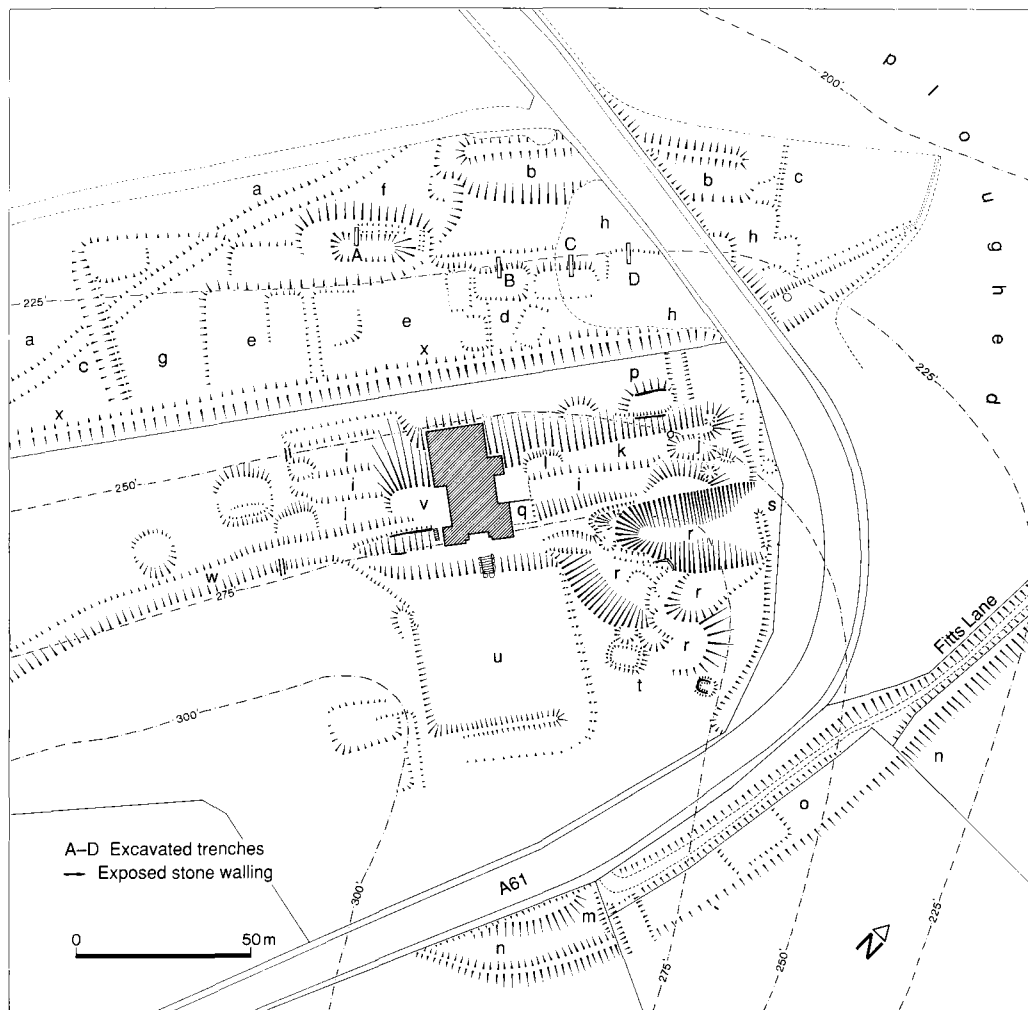


FIG. 3
 HAREWOOD CASTLE, WEST YORKSHIRE
 Earthwork survey and trench locations

The excavations revealed that the structures forming the precinct did not outlive the castle, which was abandoned during the period 1630–56. Pottery from the excavations and from tree disturbances over the precinct indicates that the site was occupied before the licence to crenellate of 1367 (the traditional *terminus post quem* for the construction of the castle and occupation of the site). It suggests that the castle may be the site of a manor complex documented in late 13th-century accounts.

261. TEMPLE THORPE FARM, SKELTON, NEAR LEEDS (SE 309 353). In advance of opencast mining, a preceptory of the Knights Templar is being excavated with funding from British Coal Opencast Executive and with the co-operation of Fairclough-Parkinson Mining Ltd. Earthwork and resistivity surveys had proved inconclusive, but machine-stripping located a

(WEST YORKSHIRE)

complex of structures. Sandstone foundations were considerably depleted by stone-robbing, and later agricultural working had removed occupation deposits and floor levels. On the evidence of destruction debris, roofs were covered with sandstone slabs secured by iron nails, and had green-glazed crested ceramic ridge tiles.

The ground plans of the buildings suggest that they represent the agricultural functions of the preceptory, an interpretation supported by the paucity of contemporary pottery and other material. The domestic buildings may be located beneath a pulverised fuel ash tip to the S., which now overlies the site of a medieval chapel.

The main structure so far discovered is a rectangular barn of eight bays with side and end aisles. It measures externally *c.* 50.5 × *c.* 13 m and is aligned E.–W. The wall foundations, 1.1 m in breadth, are indicated only by isolated fragments; but at least fourteen of an anticipated eighteen original aisle post positions have survived robbing, ploughing and mutilation by farm drains. Opposed doorways in the N. and S. walls occupy the fifth bay from the E. end; they are 4.7 m wide, with projecting porches flanked by stub walls. Immediately E. of the S. porch a possible grain-drying oven, 3.3 m wide and with a narrow flue, had been built of rubble against the outer face of the S. wall. It is unclear whether it was contemporary or a later insertion.

The E. gable wall of the aisled building is linked to the S. wall of a second building, a rectilinear structure lying approximately SE.–NW. and externally *c.* 32.5 × *c.* 11.9 m. Much of the S. wall foundation has survived (up to 1.5 m wide); the interior has still to be investigated. To the E. and possibly linked to this second building, a further structure awaits definition. Other fragmentary remains to the S. have been too heavily robbed for effective interpretation.

The preceptory, founded 1128–54, had fallen into ruin by 1347, and the course of Colton Beck had been altered to flow through the remains of the second building. The stream could have been diverted to power a mill or to feed a moat: a farm with a mill nearby is attested in the area in 1554, and a moated farmhouse and mill in the 17th century.

NORTHERN IRELAND

CO. ANTRIM

262. BALLYMURPHY (J 310 732). A. Given, for Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) directed investigation of this probable rath, obscured until recently by rubble, houses and roads. The monitoring of a water-main trench which cut the edge of the site revealed what appeared to be a ditch filled with organic material. In the course of further excavation, nothing else of significance was revealed.

CO. ARMAGH

263. LEGARHILL (H 863 452). C. J. Lynn and K. Neill, for Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) directed investigation of a possible church site. Bartlett's well known picture map of Armagh made *c.* 1601, appears to show a ruined church on the crest of Legarhill (then Mullaghcreevie) close to the N. side of the old road running W. past Navan 'Fort'. Monitoring of bulldozing on the ridge-top N. of the present lane revealed a small cemetery of medieval or earlier date; a diffuse and disturbed occupation layer with bones and a few sherds of medieval pottery; traces of two sets of foundations, one of which may be post-medieval; and the buried surface of a road of unknown date. This may be the one shown on the early maps and lay 20 m N. of the present lane running over Legarhill. It formed the northern limit of the cemetery area.

264. ARMAGH, ENGLISH STREET (H 875 454). Several trial trenches were excavated by C. J. Lynn, for Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.), in a derelict

garden between the Tourist Information Office and the Church of Ireland Archbishop's garden. The area is to be developed by the District Council as part of an 'Arts and Heritage' complex.

The down-slope edge of a ditch was found at the upper side of the garden. A few sherds of medieval pottery have been recovered and scattered gullies and pits, some perhaps of medieval date, have appeared in subsoil down-slope from the ditch.

CO. DOWN

265. RAHOLP (J 527 338). K. Neill for Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, D.o.E. (N.I.) directed a limited excavation, carried out in the context of consolidation work on the early stone church building. The excavation was primarily intended to identify construction phases and to check on the authenticity of wall-lines reconstructed by F. J. Bigger. It indicated that at least one burial lay under the wall foundations, and showed that Bigger's work was even more extensive than had previously been suspected.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

CO. CORK

CORK CITY

266. BARRACK STREET/FRENCH'S QUAY (25W 167 072). Excavations, directed by M. O'Brien, were in advance of proposed development on the site. The medieval layers mostly comprised domestic refuse: middens of oyster shells, fish and animal bones, charcoal and ash deposits. The finds included pottery and artefacts of antler, bone and metal. There were no waterlogged deposits. The earliest stratigraphy on the Barrack Street site dates to the 12th century.

267. LISLEAGH 11 (22R 179 107). As part of the ongoing research programme into the relationship between, and changing functions of clustered ringforts in N. Co. Cork, excavations began on the second of the two closely located ringforts in the townland of Lisleagh (a univallate earthwork N.-S. 57.5 m × E.-W. 46 m) by M. Monk.

Resistivity prospection and a close interval contour survey identified the possible location of the entrance in the SW. quadrant of the earthwork. In addition, the resistivity survey also identified the souterrain marked on the 6 inch map (from the 2nd edition) in the NE. quadrant of the fort and produced evidence for a possible 'inner' ditch.

Initial excavation of the interior revealed a disturbed area of gravel metalling on the W. side of the cutting, as well as a number of post-holes (many with burnt posts) and a probable hearth area. Close to an area of burning on the S. side of the interior, slag was found. In addition, areas of redeposited clay were identified at various locations within the cutting; these appear to overlie earlier occupation and are themselves cut by later features. Post-dating the occupation, the whole interior had been subjected to several phases of spade and plough cultivation.

The cutting on the S. side of the fort produced evidence of a totally infilled enclosing outer ditch which, after a period of silting, had been almost completely backfilled. A layer with evidence of burning overlying the backslope of the partly demolished bank had been cut by several posts of a structure built against what remained of the bank. The nature of this structure is unclear at present.

268. LISNAGUN (25W 142 042). Excavation of Lisnagun Ringfort directed by J. O'Sullivan was concluded. Fifty-two weeks of (discontinuous) excavation allowed a rare opportunity to excavate extensively. The excavation was organized as a public archaeology project by Clonakilty Macra na Feirme, a young agriculturalists' society.

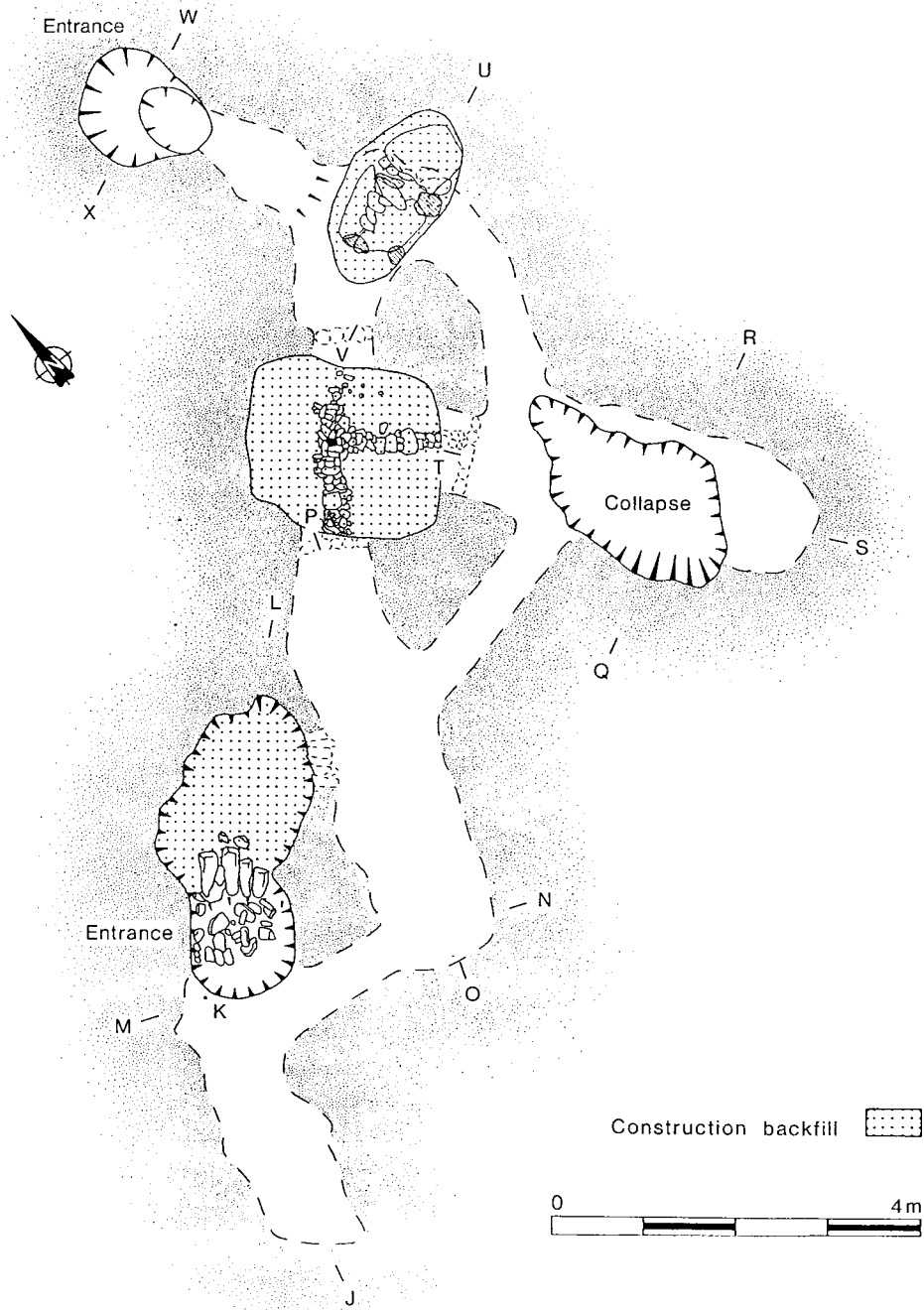


FIG. 4
LISNAGUN, COUNTY CORK
Plan of souterrain II

The ringfort is typical in dimensions, location and aspect. It is a circular bank and ditch earthwork enclosure of 50 m diameter, constructed on the 200 ft. contour of a gentle S.-facing slope. An earth causeway gave access to the interior via a narrow break in the bank. The bank at this point, and for some distance along its inner face, is revetted by a low drystone wall. Shallow post-holes in the entrance suggest the use of a light gate.

Internally, the chief surface features were a) a central round house foundation trench, b) the slot trenches of a series of rectilinear outhouses abutting the bank, and c) a compacted gravel pavement extending inwards from the entrance area. Masses of stake-holes indicate the repeated modification and rebuilding of the outhouses. Cultivation damage to the upper stratigraphy in the area of the round house however, destroyed any potential evidence for the construction of successive domestic structures.

The subterranean features of the ringfort were as complex as those of the surface stratigraphy. The site featured three earth-cut souterrains of a type almost peculiar to SW. Ireland, characterized by narrow creepways and long, low ceilinged chambers (Fig. 4). Two apparently had access from the round house, but had collapsed and been backfilled with earth and with domestic debris. A third, entered from outside the house, survived largely intact, although its entrance was clearly deliberately backfilled.

Finds from the site were few, and included iron knife fragments, rotary quern fragments and a blue glass bead with irregular white striations.

Despite the presence of an archaic house type, radiocarbon dates and the use of souterrains indicate a late 1st millennium occupation date.

CO. DONEGAL

269. RINNARAW, PORTNABLAGH (1C 038 368). T. Fanning, Department of Archaeology, University College, Galway, directed a third season of excavations on a small rock platform marked on the O.S. map as a cashel and as such included in the Archaeological Survey of Co. Donegal. The site is about 25 m in diameter and is located *c.* 60 ft. O.D. on the sand dunes beside Sheephaven Bay. Excavations in the NW. sector revealed the foundations of a dry-built stone house measuring, internally, some 7 × 5.5 m with a narrow paved entrance midway along the longer western wall footings. The southern floor area is completely paved with large well-laid slabs and this 'room' is delimited by a single course of stones set end to end. In the centre of the house a small, stone-lined hearth was uncovered. A series of post-holes, in two parallel rows across the floor surfaces, presumably acted as the sockets for roof supports.

Midden material, consisting of limpets and periwinkles, came to light beside the northern wall of the house and directly outside the entrance. Small finds from the floor area included single-sided iron knife blades, line weights and stone discs. Fragments of lignite rings were also recovered together with portions of rotary (disc-type) quernstones along the wall foundations. Other finds included numerous pieces of iron slag and a number of furnace battens — the latter forming part of the wall fabric. To the S. of the house structure within the platform a saddle quern and portion of a trough quern were recovered during the 1989 season raising interesting possibilities as to the cultural context of this site. These finds and certain features of the house structure and its location are best paralleled on sites in the Northern Isles of Scotland. As yet no trace of a man-made enclosing element to the rock platform has been detected.

CO. DUBLIN

270. BALGRIFFIN, ST DOULAGH'S (16O 321 242). Archaeological excavations were undertaken on an early Christian site with medieval church and baptistry and holy well by D. L. Swan as part of a restoration project. This work was concentrated on three areas:

1. The area surrounding, and in the immediate vicinity of the baptistry and the vault containing the holy well.
2. The area within the present church yard.
3. The line of a long trench was opened mechanically.

(CO. DUBLIN)

Area 1 showed signs of considerable disturbance in all cuttings, and yielded only one significant feature. This consisted of a carefully constructed bath or trough, measuring 1.8×0.75 m with a depth of 0.6 m. It was fed through a channel with the overflow of water from the spring inside the baptistry, and this flow in turn could be controlled to feed through a sluice into the underground vault which also contained the holy well. From this area a number of coins and tokens were recovered, including some from the spring of the baptistry, of which the oldest was a posthumously minted silver penny of Henry VIII. Small quantities of slag and pottery fragments of all dates from the 13th/14th centuries onwards were recovered.

2. Trenching within the modern churchyard showed evidence that part at least of the accumulated deposits of burials here had been almost completely removed, thus lowering the ground level considerably. Only the bases of the grave trenches survived, and in most cases any human remains recovered were disarticulated. It is likely that this activity was associated with the extensive reconstruction works which took place during the latter part of the last century.

3. The line of trenching which had been opened mechanically revealed archaeologically significant deposits in a number of areas, including stratified occupation debris, indications of both inner and outer enclosing ditches, and an area of burial. This latter contained at least six extended adult burials in very shallow grave pits, directly beneath the plough-soil. The only finds from this area were pieces of slag.

DUBLIN CITY

271. At *Bridge Street Lower* (16O 148 341) an area was excavated by M. McMahon in tandem with development by Lymington Ltd who financed the project. An archaeological assessment of the site was prepared, based on ten trial bores. Building plans were altered to enable the sub-structure to span the town wall, the line of which had been located.

An archaeological excavation was only necessary in a limited area. Evidence of 13th-century activity including habitation, land reclamation and the construction of a piped water supply was revealed. Three post and wattle walls were built almost on the estuarine gravels. Two of these formed the side of a building with a rounded corner. They were encased within a compacted clay which appears to have formed part of the wall. The third post and wattle wall delimited what must have been the backyard. Two wicker mats were laid down to provide stable foundations for these structures. Finds from associated deposits included Dublin hand-made pottery, Minety-type ware together with other late 12th- and 13th-century SW. English and North French imported pottery.

These layers were sealed by deposits, c. 0.7 m thick, of naturally accumulated silts which contained a high proportion of preserved vegetation. Following the development of this marshland, reclamation works began, consisting of the dumping of gravels in on top of the marsh, buttressed by redeposited silts and clays.

An oak pipe crossed the site, on top of the reclaimed land. It is most likely part of the town piped water supply initiated in 1244 by Maurice Fitzgerald, Justiciar of Dublin. Due to insufficient rings, it was not possible to obtain a dendrochronological analysis of the oak pipe. However the evidence from associated pottery suggests a date in the late 13th or early 14th century.

272. At *Christchurch Place, Medieval City Wall* (16O 152 349) M. Gowen carried out the following investigation on behalf of Messrs. McInerney Ltd in advance of development. The investigation was initially carried out to assess the results of one of many trial borings on the site. The bore hole in question was located inside the supposed line of the medieval city wall at the SE. of the area to be developed (close to Ross Road and Derby Square). The core revealed over 8 m of archaeological deposits, the deepest of which was dated, by the presence of pottery, to the 13th century.

A preliminary investigation of the site using three small machine-excavated test pits revealed that the deep stratigraphy in the area of the bore hole represented the fill of the town ditch below present ground level, located some 20 m to the N. of the supposed line of the city wall as indicated by previous research.

Later two further machine-excavated trenches were opened in order to locate the position of the wall as it runs W. towards the site of Geneval's Tower as its position had considerable implications for the development.

In the westernmost cutting substantial remains of the wall were encountered and, with very limited clearance, there was a strong suggestion that the remains of the tower occurred in the area opened. In this position, the city wall lies *c.* 13 m N. of the previously supposed line.

A final cutting, between Geneval's Tower and the preliminary test pit beside Derby Square, revealed a possible portion of the wall, but the investigation was hampered by the presence of a confluence of four later walls over the portion revealed. Furthermore, the masonry of the earlier structure did not bear all the characteristics of the city wall exposed in the other two cuttings.

273. At *High Street* (16O 149 339) the excavation of 1-3 High Street took place in advance of development by Oldlawn Investments Ltd and was directed by D. Murtagh. The area is interpreted as waste ground behind the houses fronting onto the original line of High Street. A large pit of early 11th-century date, contained a large quantity of textile fragments, and a number of artefacts relating to the textile industry. These include 'sacking' needles and a wooden case for a shears used in the cutting of fine cloth.

Above this a single post and wattle structure was excavated. A stone surface and wooden pathway were located immediately E. of the building. This structure was rebuilt twice and had four separate phases of internal occupation. The pottery suggests a mid to late 12th-century date. Above this a layer contained debris associated with the manufacture of bone combs. Two door jambs and threshold planks represent the only associated structural remains, perhaps the gateway to a craft workshop. Sealing this period of activity, the next phase witnessed the complete destruction by fire, of all existing structures on the site. It is possible to say at this stage that these were timber framed buildings, with post and wattle walls and thatched roofs. This fire is dated roughly to the start of the 13th century. Georgian basements had destroyed all archaeological strata above this phase.

In a nearby site (*4-5 High Street*) the excavation was financed by the Office of Public Works. The earliest features were a trench and a cess-pit cut into boulder clay. Two large corner posts survived in the latter. The alignment of the trench at boulder clay level was further reflected in the overlying stratigraphy, by a continuity of boundary fences. A small depression delimited by a double row of posts contained a few fragments of human skull. Above this the accumulation of layers was mostly habitation related.

It is not until the late 12th or early 13th century that the site revealed clear evidence of structures. In the early 13th century, the established boundaries went out of use and the entire area was covered by sand and marl which forms the foundation for a post and wattle structure. Cut into this level were pits which yielded pottery dating to the mid 13th century.

Excavation continued at *9-12 High Street*, financed by Moss Technology Ltd. An area 7 × 2 m was excavated. The first phase of activity on the site was evidenced by a roughly cobbled surface which had been trampled into the boulder clay. A number of post-holes were also revealed.

The overlying stratigraphy was basically of an inorganic nature, the soil types displaying somewhat acidic qualities. These layers were habitation related, aceramic and mainly composed of animal bone and mollusc shells. Cut into the uppermost level of the stratigraphy, a small shallow pit contained the fragments of a human skull. These layers have been tentatively identified as 11th-century in date, and were cut by two pits. The largest had an organic fill with early 13th-century pottery. The second pit contained similar organic and habitation refuse.

(DUBLIN CITY)

The finds from the sites include Irish and imported (NW. French and SW. English) pottery. Site 1-3 had 96 per cent imported wares of mid 12th- to 13th-century date, while site 4-5 had substantially more locally manufactured pottery (54 per cent) and SW. English pottery (35 per cent). Other finds include lathe turned wooden bowls; two stave built buckets; part of a 9th-century penannular brooch (from a 12th-century context); bronze pins; bone pins and bodkins; antler combs and a large range of well-preserved iron objects. A find of particular note was a bone trial piece with a mix of Ringerike and Urnes style decoration, dated to *c.* 1050.

274. At 15-26 *Merchant's Quay, Wood Quay Ward* (16O 147 342) work was directed by R. Meenan and financed by a private developer. Test boreholes and a trial trench were excavated prior to development to ascertain if the Anglo-Norman waterfront, exposed at Wood Quay, continued further W. Merchant's Quay was located inside the walled medieval town and close to the medieval bridge which crossed the Liffey at this point. The trial excavations revealed a build-up of approximately 2-3 m of building rubble and disturbed material. Underneath was exposed a layer of silty mud containing animal bone, shells, leather scraps, wood chips and varying quantities of charcoal. A few sherds of locally made green-glazed pottery was found in this material. No wooden or stone structural remains were found.

275. At *Tallaght* (16O 093 279) medieval occupation remains were investigated by M. Gowen, on behalf of the Department of Education, in advance of development. The investigation was initially carried out to assess the archaeological potential of the area to be developed, a portion of which lies within the designated zone around Tallaght village (as outlined by the Urban Archaeological Survey). In the course of exploratory trial excavations it was established that an early Christian enclosure does not occur within the area examined. However, a small area of medieval activity was exposed and subsequently excavated.

Excavation was carried out on an area of linear features surrounding a deep hearth with an apparently associated clay floor. The linear features appear to have an agricultural function and many post-dated the hearth and floor. No evidence for a structure was revealed.

Finds included a decorated bronze stick pin with a 'watch-winder' head, a backed, tanged iron knife, several furnace bottoms (but no slag), and a range of medieval unglazed and glazed Dublin-manufactured pottery.

276. At *Winetavern Street* (16O 152 341) a length of medieval city wall was excavated by M. McMahon in advance of development. Test pits revealed the line of the city wall (M. Gowen).

The wall survives at a depth of *c.* 2.2 m below ground level. The top of the wall as exposed was 1.35 m wide and the base was 2 m wide. It was faced with limestone blocks with a core of limestone rubble in a very loose sandy yellow mortar. The N. face had a roughly straight edge while the S. face was more irregular. A 2 m length of its N. face was revealed to a depth of 0.9 m. The exposed face consisted of four well-laid regular courses of limestone blocks, all *c.* 0.22 m high by 0.26-0.53 m long, bonded with yellow sandy mortar. The wall is preserved beneath the development.

277. Number not allocated.

278. At *St Audoen's Church, High Street* (16O 149 339), as part of the programme for the presentation of the National Monument, M. McMahon undertook the work on behalf of the Office of Public Works.

The excavation involved the removal of the post-medieval deposits which abutted the S. wall of St Audoen's church (St Anne's chapel and the Portlester chapel).

However, *c.* 10 m E. of the church tower where there was no cellar, a portion of masonry wall, 4.3 m long × 1 m wide, extended parallel to the church wall. A blocked-up doorway with 15th-century mouldings, which is visible inside the church, exits into one of the modern cellars. The existence of this doorway in the S. wall of St Audoen's together with the wall running parallel to the church, may indicate that a laneway ran E.-W. beside the wall of St Anne's chapel, giving access to the church in the medieval period. Finds include locally produced medieval pottery and line impressed floor tiles.

CO. DUBLIN

279. DUNDRUM CASTLE (16O 174 279). The excavation directed by E. O'Brien (in advance of restoration) was funded by Rathmichael Historical Society. The third season's excavation concentrated on the 13th-century castle features. It has now been ascertained that the moat was 7 m wide, narrowing to *c.* 3 m in the immediate area of the drawbridge. Quantities of 13th-/14th-century material have been recovered from the fill of the moat and these include glazed Leinster ware, unglazed Leinster cooking ware, Saintonge ware, oyster and cockle shells, butchered animal bone, animal coprolites, a headless but articulated skeleton of a pony, two small iron arrowheads, one heraldic horse pendant, and a rowel spur. Part of the outer wall of the original castle has been located extending from the drawbridge along the side of the moat. This wall, 2 m thick, is extremely well built and contains some very interesting structural features including a shaft 2 m deep with what appears to be an arched watercourse at the base. Excavations in the area of the drawbridge (to a depth of 3 m) have revealed a third counter balance beam slot for the turning bridge. Evidence has also come to light that there was a portcullis associated with the drawbridge entrance.

CO. GALWAY

280. ABBEYTOWN/KILNAMONAGH (14M 312 503). Excavation was conducted at the early Christian and medieval ecclesiastical site by J. Higgins. The aim of the excavation was to facilitate conservation work on the site. The foundations of the S. wall were uncovered. The removal of a modern graveyard wall which overlay the W. wall of the church produced evidence to show that the primary W. gable had been located further to the W.

Excavations outside the graveyard wall revealed three walls forming parts of two buildings attached to the northern side of the church. As a result of this, and the discovery of a large number of architectural fragments, it is now possible to identify four main phases of church building: mid 13th century, late 15th/early 16th century, early 17th century, and late 17th century. Part of the 13th-century N. door was found to have survived *in situ* and a large number of ancillary buildings surrounded the church. Finds included quern fragments, one hone, an anvil/polishing stone, iron slag and two iron nails. Also found were portions of four medieval graveslabs of 13th- or 14th-century date.

281. ATHENRY CASTLE (14M 512 288). Athenry Castle (Fig. 5) is located at the NE. end of Athenry town; excavation of this National Monument was undertaken by C. Papazian on behalf of the Office of Public Works in advance of conservation works. Construction of the castle is dated by documentary evidence to between 1235-41. The rectangular keep stands isolated within the (much restored) curtain walls which form part of the town's mural defences. Previous excavation did not elucidate if the townward side of the castle was surrounded by a ditch. Eight areas within the ward were opened for investigation. No substantial deposits of medieval date were uncovered and excavation did not resolve the problematic question of the exact location and nature of the medieval entrance-way. Excavation of a cess-pit (trench 4) adjacent to the garderobe produced artefactual and environmental remains which can be associated with the occupation of the castle. Finds include a bone comb and weaving pin and fragments of Saintonge green glazed and polychrome pottery.

(CO. GALWAY)

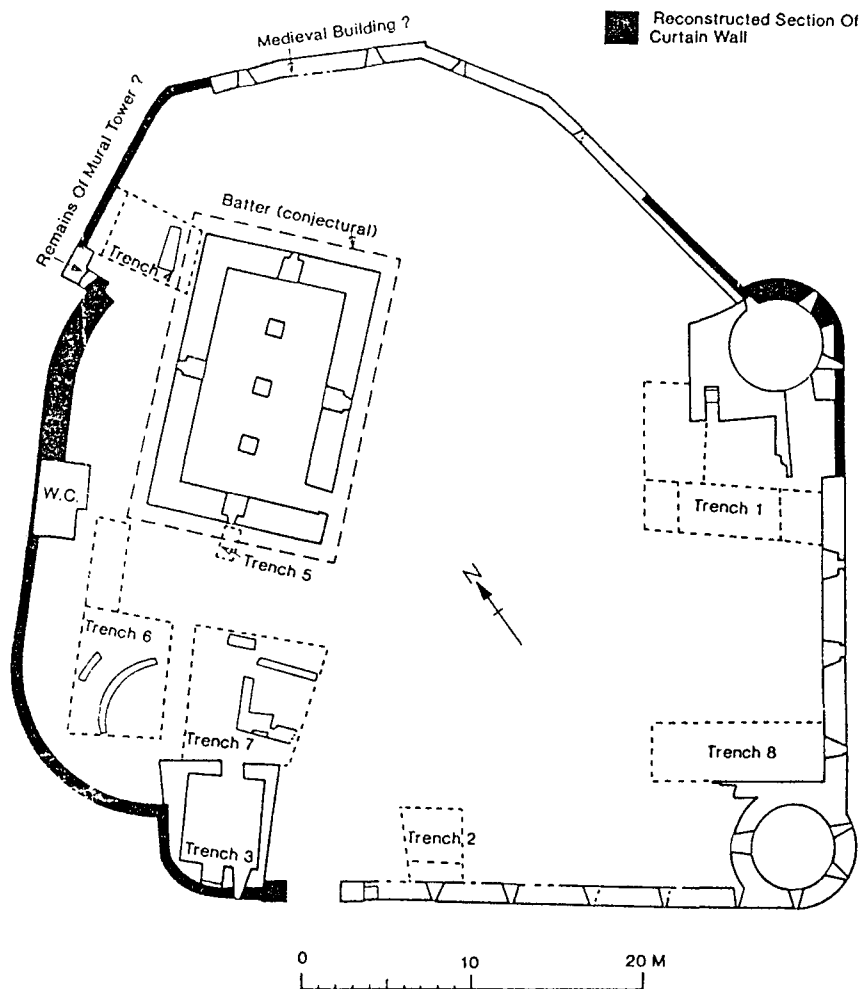


FIG. 5
ATHENRY CASTLE, COUNTY GALWAY

282. CREEVAGHBAUN CHURCH (14M 493 494). An excavation was carried out by D. Lavelle in advance of conservation. The ruin consisted of late medieval church with its gables and S. wall in fair condition; the N. wall was under sod. A cutting along the N. wall revealed the base of a doorway towards its E. end, which led into a structure, probably a sacristy. Unfortunately, evidence of this structure was scant due to burial.

Creevaghbaun, like its sister church Killererin, belonged to the Carmelite order. References for this site go back to the early 14th century when it was founded by the De Burgos.

GALWAY CITY

283. At *Merchant's Road, Galway* (14M 300 252) a site of *c.* 2.5 acres was excavated in 1987 and 1989 by G. Walsh in advance or redevelopment work, funded by O'Malley Construction Co. Ltd, and Hillview Securities Ltd.

Structures revealed included:

1. A 172 m long stretch of the city wall. It was *c.* 2.85 m wide and up to a maximum height of 3.85 m.
A further 8 m of wall built directly on top of the town wall, although repaired many times, probably included the original core of the medieval town wall. The wall was made up of three distinct skins/sections, built directly up against one another.
 2. Two wall towers were exposed:
 - (a) Pipars Tower (pre-1583) survived to a height of 2 m.
 - (b) Newe Tower (pre-1424) located at the SE. corner of the town, survived to a height of 2.3 m.
284. At *Merchant's Road* (14M 300 250) D. Delaney carried out excavations of a 29 m section of the town wall and the base of a semicircular tower, known as Michael's Tower.

The city wall was built of roughly coursed limestone and rhyalite masonry with a solid core of rubble and mortar. The wall sloped from a maximum height of 2 m at the W. end of the site to a height of 1.3 m at the E. end. It had an average width of 1.8 m. A culvert opening was located just E. of the tower but this was completely broken internally and blocked with a modern rubble fill.

The area excavated inside the wall was very confined. However, some stratified medieval layers were located and 39 sherds of Saintonge pottery as well as some Spanish, Portuguese and English wares were recovered. The pottery finds may be contemporary with the earliest phases of activity associated with the construction of the town's fortifications in the late 13th/early 14th century.

The semicircular tower was built of randomly coursed limestone masonry with a solid rubble and mortar core. It rested on a substantial plinth of large limestone boulders which were securely mortared to the base of the tower. The foundations below the plinth consisted of loosely packed limestone boulders with smaller packing stones in between. The tower had an average height of 1.8 m and an average width of 1.5 m. The outer face of the tower base was concealed behind a mortar facing.

The fill within the tower had been disturbed by later wall foundations. This fill produced five sherds of medieval pottery, some of which have been identified as locally made earthenwares. The disturbed fill included a lot of compact dauby clay, probably used to keep the structure watertight.

Michael's Tower is one of the several flanking towers placed at strategic points around the town wall. All were erected between the late 15th and early 17th centuries.

Further lengths of the wall were excavated by D. Delaney at Merchant's Road III and IV where the height of the wall varied between 1.8 m and 5.2 m.

285. At *Spanish Arch, Galway* (14M 297 249) excavations at the site of the proposed museum and theatre development continued under the directorship of M. Casey. The work was funded by the joint developers, O'Malley Construction Co. Ltd, and Hillview Securities Ltd.

The site straddles the S. end of the W. medieval curtain wall in one of the two areas under investigation, and a short stretch of the S. curtain wall in the other. Demolition of 19th- and 20th-century buildings revealed that a 40 m length of wall foundation above a plinth survived up to a height of 2 m. It was built of a mixture of coursed and random coursed drystone masonry with a rubble core. It is mainly of limestone, and up to 3.1 m thick in places. Several periods of building and repair could be distinguished. A 5 m wide gateway is interpreted as the remains of a water-filled inlet through which boats could enter into the town. There was some evidence that a dockside may have existed 20 m within the confines of the town wall. The quayside that is clearly visible on the 1651 'Pictorial Map' of the city, was also evident. The wall had been built on top of a mixture of estuarine gravel and redeposited

(GALWAY CITY)

fill, suggesting that this part of the town had been artificially raised in order to facilitate the construction of the wall in relatively deep waters.

A 20 m length of the outer face of the S. curtain wall was exposed. Except for the disturbed foundations of a small tower, this wall is quite featureless. Evidence of an outer face that was added to the wall is clearly visible, and this may relate to documentary evidence of a repair made to this part of the wall in 1645.

Although the wall is generally thought to be 13th or 14th century, nothing was found that could accurately date its construction. The artefacts consisted mainly of late medieval and post-medieval local and English pottery.

286. KILLERERIN CHURCH (14M 517 474). The site consisted of the remains of a late medieval church situated within a graveyard on the E. slope of a hill in Carrowmanagh. The excavation was carried out by D. Lavelle, in advance of conservation.

The site was badly damaged by burial, and sections of the N., S. and E. walls were missing as a result. Three cuttings were made; cutting 2 revealed a spud stone fashioned from a chamfered fragment of 15th-century dressed stonework.

CO. KERRY

287. ARDFERT CATHEDRAL (20Q 786 212). Excavations in advance of conservation were undertaken by F. Moore of the Office of Public Works. Work was concentrated on the W. end of the Cathedral. Areas investigated included the Romanesque W. doorway and a section of the N. wall which incorporated pre-Romanesque masonry.

Blank arcading on the W. wall extends further than the existing N. wall suggesting that the 12th-century structure was larger. However no trace of this was found in the excavation.

The foundations and the lower courses of the existing N. wall of the cathedral were exposed. Here, blocks of stone in the foundations were interpreted as evidence for the pre-Romanesque structure. Inside the N. and W. doorways a dense concentration of post-medieval interments has completely removed the original floor in that area.

In general, foundations revealed during the excavation were not very substantial. The W. doorway and blank arcading rested on subsoil, while the 13th-century N. wall of the cathedral was built on a layer of loosely packed stones. The early masonry in the N. wall had the most substantial foundations resting on very tightly packed stones.

Only at subsoil level was it possible to recognize early graves. One skeleton lay under a layer of densely packed stones outside the NW. corner of the cathedral and two stone-lined graves were uncovered outside the NW. wall of the cathedral. A stone-lined grave inside the N. door, and a number of other skeletons uncovered within the church do not observe the orientation of the building.

The finds were mostly from disturbed contexts, and included a Romanesque sandstone voussoir (decorated with chevrons, a floral design and beading), a limestone corbel with two crouched figures carved at the head, post-medieval ridge tile fragments and roof slates.

CO. KILKENNY

288. DYSART (S 597 393). Excavation was directed by B. Murtagh and M. E. Hall, under the auspices of the University of California, Berkeley.

The surviving architectural remains above the ground include the ruins of a 13th-century church with a 15th-century tower house at W., and a later building running S. from the latter. During the Middle Ages, the site was a grange for the Augustinian priory of Kells.

The work involved the excavation of three probe trenches. Trench A was located on a rock ledge, 45 m SE. of the site. The stratigraphy indicated that this 'cave' was used as a quarry for local green/grey slate in the 19th century.

Trench B was located at the N. side of the church. It revealed inhumations that pre-dated the church. This evidence, together with two early Christian cross slabs, and a

number of architectural fragments from the site, indicates that there was a pre-Norman church at Dysart. This assumption is backed up by documentary evidence.

Trench C was located to the S. of the Residential Tower. The excavation revealed three levels of housing in the trench. The earliest was represented by post-holes in the glacially deposited gravel. The second level of housing was represented by an extensive stone foundation. The finds indicate a date in the later 17th century for its construction.

CO. LIMERICK

LIMERICK CITY

289. At *Charlotte's Quay* (17R 570 570) excavation, funded by Limerick Corporation and directed by C. Tarbett and K. Wiggins, took place within the limits of medieval Irishtown.

The site was situated along the S. side of the Abbey River, towards the corner of Charlotte's Quay and Broad Street. The site lay due E. of an area excavated by the Office of Public Works in 1981. The director, A. Lynch, uncovered the foundations of Irishtown's West Watergate and parts of the medieval town wall. A new excavation was undertaken because of a proposed development adjacent to those remains. One of the main aims of the project was to locate, if possible, the site of the 'Old Castle' marked by the O.S. maps of 1840 and 1871.

The remains of a substantial tower-like structure measuring 6.73 × 6.3 m were revealed. These have been interpreted as representing the 'Castle' of the O.S. maps. This building stood next to the remains of a second tower, measuring 6 m square, which was contemporary with the West Watergate further W. and constituted an inner gateway leading E. to Broad Street. The lane associated with the gate tower was remarkably well preserved. It consisted of a cobbled surface c. 3 m in width composed of randomly deposited limestones; several of these had deep longitudinal cart ruts.

Other notable remains included two stone built property boundaries aligned E.-W. and two very large stone walls aligned N.-S. seemingly associated with land reclamation schemes in the medieval period. In addition, there were numerous rubbish pits, a corn-drying kiln and clay floors. The excavation produced a large quantity of native and imported pottery types of late 12th- to early 14th-century date, as well as artefacts of wood, leather and metal.

290. At *Curry Lane/Grattan Street* (17R 570 570) archaeological excavation was conducted in a large area situated due E. of the last remaining medieval building in Irishtown, which stands on the E. side of Curry Lane. Excavation was carried out by K. Wiggins, in advance of the construction of a commercial building. The work was funded by Limerick Corporation.

Two pottery sherds of 13th-/14th-century date from N. of Grattan Street were the only stratified finds of medieval date recovered from the excavation.

291. At *Broad Street/Curry Lane* (17R 570 571), a site located within medieval Irishtown, scheduled for housing development, was excavated by K. Wiggins for Limerick Corporation. It was bounded on the W. by Broad Street, and by Grattan Street and Curry Lane on the S. and E. respectively. Although it was known that houses fronted onto Broad Street in the medieval era, 19th-century cellars had destroyed any evidence for these. Medieval material still survived along the Curry Lane end of the site, where an excavation was carried out.

Pits and the subsoil contained several sherds of native and imported pottery of late 12th- to early 14th-century date. Other pits, of later medieval date, were associated with two limestone built walls. One of the walls was aligned N.-S. along the edge of Curry Lane, and survived to a maximum height of nearly 2 m; the other extended E.-W.

Other medieval features included a dense group of large timber stakes, driven into soft ground to support a structure which had not survived. There was also a wall footing consisting of a line of boulders, and some random deposits of ash, wood fragments and animal bones.

CO. LOUTH

292. DROGHEDA, ST MARY D'URSO, PRIORY AND HOSPITAL (13O 085 752). E. Halpin undertook the excavation of the priory and hospital of St Mary d'Urso in advance of the construction of a Garda Station on the site. The excavation was funded through the Office of Public Works.

Archaeological deposits dating from the 12th and 13th century overlay the limestone bedrock. At the NE. of the site a fosse or ditch was exposed which was colinear with Patrickswell Lane. Elsewhere, archaeological deposits over the bedrock consisted of a redeposited clay containing pottery sherds. Two shallow graves were cut into this clay, possibly in the 13th or 14th century. Above this was a humic deposit interpreted as monastic garden soil.

Excavation confirmed the presence of cloistral buildings S. of the priory church. cursory examination of the internal walling suggested the existence of a cloister garth and ambulatory, whose character suggested a late medieval (possibly 15th-century) date.

The earliest occupation was dated to the 12th century. The first foundation consisted of a nave and chancel with an aisle on the N. side.

In the 15th century a bell tower and the range of buildings S. of the church were added.

CO. MEATH

293. MOYNAGH LOUGH, BRITTAS (13N 818 860). J. Bradley reports that excavations continued on this crannog site (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 224). Attention was focused on a section of the northern perimeter which revealed the presence of two palisades, one of posts, the other (which was earlier) of planks. The plank palisade had been inserted into a trench and was contemporary with two round houses (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 225: phase Y). The occupation layer of the larger round house produced over 400 artefacts, including a bronze brooch-pin, bronze ringed pins, bone combs, glass beads and jet bracelet fragments. Also on this level was a small bowl furnace and some crucibles. The palisade planks had been roughly finished off with an adze and clear cutmarks were visible. Three of the planks were removed for dendrochronological dating and after examination by D. Brown of Queen's University Belfast, these produced an estimated felling date of A.D. 748, providing a *terminus post quem* for this level.

The date also provides a *terminus ante quem* for a great spread of metalworking evidence (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 224: phase X). The plank palisade was inserted into the layers associated with this metalworking activity which had produced a variety of objects including crucibles, heating trays and motif pieces found in association with a bowl furnace. In addition over 600 clay moulds for casting objects which included penannular brooches and highly decorated mounts were recovered (see S. Youngs (ed.) *The Work of Angels* (1989), 178–83). In view of the fact that this metalworking evidence dates to the generation of activity which immediately preceded the construction of the plank palisade it may accordingly be dated to c. 720–c. 748.

The excavation of the habitation layers below the phase of metalworking activity was also continued. Part of the foundations of a post-and-wattle house, apparently of circular plan, with an entrance on the E. came to light. Among the finds within it was a bronze penannular brooch with birds'-head terminals. Elsewhere, on the same level, a hearth set within a rectangular setting was exposed and this also appears to lie within the foundations of another house. The excavations were funded by the Office of Public Works on the recommendation of the National Committee for Archaeology of the Royal Irish Academy.

294. RAFFIN FORT (13N 824 823). Excavations were directed by C. Newman. The site originally consisted of a circular area (c. 40 m) surrounded by an earthen bank and wide, U-shaped internal fosse, which was bulldozed during recent land reclamation. Whilst

obliterating the bank and levelling-in the fosse, bulldozing did not disturb internal archaeological features which consist of the foundation trench of a circular structure (*c.* 7 m diameter) and associated counter-slope bank. Little dating evidence has so far come to light. A plough pebble from the fill of a gully cut into the counter-slope bank provides a broad *terminus post quem* for the bank and circular structure of the 8th to the 10th centuries A.D. (see N. D. K. Brady, 'The Plough Pebbles of Ireland', *Tools and Tillage* 1 (1988), 47–60 and editorial comments).

CO. OFFALY

295. CLONMACNOISE (15N 009 306). Excavation by C. Manning of the Office of Public Works in advance of the building of a visitor centre W. of the graveyard revealed a great depth of layers in a hollow between gravel ridges. A frequently resurfaced road or trackway was found to bisect the area excavated and a spread of iron smelting waste was the earliest layer N. of this road. A sterile layer, 0.5 m thick, intervened between this and a habitation floor with stake-holes and an occupation deposit containing animal bones and charcoal. A similar layer was found S. of the roadway and arcs of stake-holes in both areas indicated that at least some of the structures were circular.

These habitation layers were overlain by further sterile layers into which cultivation furrows were cut. Later than these and the uppermost surface of the road was a dark spread with animal bones and stones which produced part of a two-sided bone comb and a bone trial piece with interlace and fret patterns.

Two fragments of early grave slabs and another trial piece were found in post-medieval or disturbed contexts.

CO. ROSCOMMON

In 1988 the National Museum became aware of proposed dredging work to be conducted by the Office of Public Works on the River Suck. As this would have interfered with sites of archaeological interest a decision was taken to investigate these locations underwater in advance of dredging. Two sites, at Correnbeg and Creggan, were involved in the 1989 programme, directed by E. Kelly. The most important of these was Correen Ford, from which site the National Museum already possessed a quantity of tools and weapons found both accidentally and in the course of illegal searches. These items range in date from the early Bronze Age to medieval times.

296. CORREEN FORD (15M 900 256). The ford is formed at a point where the river crosses Esker Ridge. The ridge causes the river to turn and broaden, forming extensive shallows, as well as providing excellent access to and from the river on either side. A number of eel weirs which were constructed across the ford, in former times, have resulted in the build-up of silt and the creation of an island.

It was recognized that the stratigraphical position of objects lying on or in the river bed was unlikely to be of significance though their spatial relationship might be. It was determined to search the area to be dredged using a team of divers and to record the findplaces of anything uncovered.

A large range of objects was recovered and the military character of much of this bore out the strategic nature of the ford. Finds of early medieval date included a plough share, an iron spearhead, and a Viking battle axe. The later medieval period was represented by a woodworker's axe, a halberd, an iron arrowhead and some iron knives. Also found was a large worked oak timber of uncertain function and a quantity of animal bones.

On the Roscommon bank an earthwork known locally as 'the Soldier's Grave' was surveyed. It is possibly the remains of a defensive structure protecting the ford. A possible enclosing earthwork was also surveyed on the Galway bank.

297. CREGGAN (15M 932 253). At this location an area of submerged rocks was situated in the river, posing an obstacle to navigation. The same approach was used to examine this site

(CO. ROSCOMMON)

as at Correen Ford. No ancient artefacts were found. A quantity of animal bones, including those of red deer, was discovered. These are believed to represent animals drowned in the river and whose remains were trapped in the boulders. During the dredging work which ensued an iron spearhead of early medieval date was found in the general vicinity. It is clear, however, that the shallows at Creggan were not used as a fording point in ancient times.

298. ERRIS (G 822 027). In advance of the proposed construction of a new single carriageway from E. of Boyle to W. of Ballinacfad, two sites of the medieval period, located on the initial proposed line of the carriageway were inspected by B. O'Riordain, on behalf of Roscommon County Council.

Test cuttings revealed the presence of skeletal remains close to the surface and of portion of a wall of mortared masonry. In an adjoining low-banked ring-fort like enclosure, 25 m E.-W. and 30 m N.-S., the presence of a collapsed souterrain was identified.

Also in *Erris townland* (G 821 033), a test cutting revealed the presence of a *fulacht fiadh* immediately to the W. of a ringfort. It is located in boggy ground in the vicinity of a well and stream. The low mound of fire-cracked stones and burnt matter is 11 m E.-W. and 12 m N.-S.

CO. TIPPERARY

299. CASHEL, 44-46 MAIN STREET (18S 075 409). A watching brief and excavations were carried out on a site at the rear of 44-46 Main Street by S. Stevens. The site is to be developed by Mitchelstown Co-operative Agricultural Society Ltd, and their present premises adjoin the W. side of a wall which was generally presumed to be the remains of a medieval town wall. The northern portion of this wall, which ran up to the street frontage, was demolished prior to the watching brief. Excavation was sponsored by Mitchelstown Co-op and the Office of Public Works.

Two trenches dug by the wall indicated that its foundations were medieval in date and consequently, more than likely, the town wall as supposed. A variety of medieval features were found. These were all cut into the subsoil, and included a series of linear ditches and other shallow linear features, possibly trenches for sill-beams or wall foundations; two hearths and a variety of pits. Pottery consisted mainly of Irish-made wares, with a few sherds of Ham Green and Saintonge wares, of 13th- to 14th-century date.

300. ———, (18S 075 409). A triangular area outside the *W. end of the Hall of the Vicars Choral* was excavated by C. Manning of the Office of Public Works. The gateway to the precinct of the medieval cathedral was here and evidence of two successive gateways was found: one earlier than the 15th-century hall and one contemporary with it. Also foundations of a structure, predating the hall and on a slightly different alignment, were found.

301. ROSCREA CASTLE (18S 135 890). Minor preliminary excavations by C. Manning of the Office of Public Works within the rectangular gatehouse revealed three drawbridge slots beneath the blocked up outer part of the gateway. A basement or dungeon on one side of the gate passage was partly excavated.

CO. WATERFORD

WATERFORD CITY

302. At *St Peter's Church, Peter Street* (23S 607 123) removal of part of St Peter's church was financed by Sisk Properties Ltd and undertaken by M. F. Hurley and B. Murtagh. In view of the uniqueness of the church, it is proposed to rebuild the chancel and apse within the basement of a new centre city car park and shopping centre.

The greater part of the church was excavated between 1986–88 by A. Gittins for Waterford Corporation (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 300), and all of the stone walls of the multi-phased church were allowed to remain *in situ*. The earliest features of the stone church are early to mid 12th century. The chancel was built first in conjunction with the E. end of the nave, the latter being of ashlar masonry. Shortly afterwards, the remainder of the nave was completed. This was built on top of the inner slope of the city ramparts.

The apse was most likely added in the mid 12th century. All of the stones were individually numbered and removed to storage. No decorated stones of the Romanesque style were recovered. Burials contemporary with the church were also excavated.

303. At *Peter Street* (23S 607 123) in the course of installation of services for the new centre city shopping development a gateway in the pre-Norman city wall became apparent. B. Murtagh and M. F. Hurley of Sisk Properties Ltd were called on to investigate this feature.

Only the W. (outer) face of the wall was exposed. It consisted of two ashlar built jambs surviving to *c.* 3–4 courses high, above projecting plinths. The gateway opening was 1.72 m in width. The roadway, of compact redeposited boulder clay, was *c.* 3 m below the modern street level. When the wall/gateway had been surveyed, the pit was backfilled and the structure remains *in situ*. The gateway is contemporary with the pre-Norman city wall, excavated adjacent to Bakehouse Lane (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxi (1987), 299–300). The wall has been provisionally dated to the early 12th century.

304. At *Peter Street/Bakehouse Lane* (23S 607 123) excavation of medieval urban stratigraphy was undertaken by O. M. Scully financed by Sisk Properties Ltd.

The E. end of the cemetery of St Peter's church was excavated. Burials dated primarily from the 13th to 15th centuries. The graveyard area had been heavily truncated by post-medieval cellars. In the SE. of the cemetery, substantial remains of a medieval stone building were found. This may be the basal courses of a 13th-century undercroft. A stone-lined pit within the structure (and probably contemporary with it), yielded Saintonge ware and locally produced pottery.

SE. of the 'undercroft', a deep stone-lined pit was uncovered. This may have been either a cellar or the remains of a projecting turret that once gave access to the upper floor.

305. At *Peter Street 111* (s23 607 123) excavation of medieval urban stratigraphy was financed by Sisk Properties Ltd and directed by M. J. Reid.

A large undercroft, with massive stone walls, covered the breadth of the trench (5.5 m). Roughly in the centre of this structure, a stone pillar base was found. This pillar served as a roof support. In the SW. corner, a chute was built into the wall leading down to a stone capped sump. Lastly, the base of either a window or a door could be seen in the build of the S. wall.

S. of the undercroft was a series of walls and also the remains of a stairway. These can most likely be identified as structurally related to the undercroft. A small amount of medieval stratigraphy was uncovered beneath a 19th-century cobbled floor. This consisted of a series of occupation layers and hearth sites. Pottery recovered from these and earlier pits was quite plentiful and included substantial amounts of Saintonge polychrome pottery.

SCOTLAND

BORDERS

306. PEBBLES, CUDDYSIDE DEVELOPMENT (NT 252 405). Funding S.D.D. (H.B.M.), S.U.A.T. A watching brief was conducted by R. Cachart for S.U.A.T. of the Tolbooth. The N. wall of the Tolbooth, with an associated interior pit wall, was located. The S. wall was also located and it was established that the interior width of the tolbooth was 5 m.

(BORDERS)

307. HAWICK, TOWER HOTEL SITE (NT 502 144). Trial trenching was carried out by P. Dixon for S.D.A. during demolition at the above site as part of Phase I of the redevelopment of the site. A ditch system was identified, part of which pre-dated the 16th-century Tower. In addition a post-hole was located adjacent to the Tower on one side and the ditch on the other which contained the larger part of a white Gritty Ware jug of later 12th- or 13th-century date.

CENTRAL

308. ALLOA, ALLOA TOWER (NS 889 925). Excavation by A. Bailey for S.U.A.T. was funded by the S.D.D., Urban Aid Fund and Clackmannan District Council.

Very little of the floor plan of the house has been recovered: it was built directly on the bedrock, and the majority of the stone was removed for use in the house which was built as a replacement. However, intermittent traces remain. Several cellars have been found, including one which retains its roof and seems to have been in use after the fire. Another, which had its entrances bricked off and was deliberately infilled, has four brick vaulted chambers, approximately 1 m high, and an odd structure with a brick framework topped with wood. Several smaller brick built chambers are being revealed at the time of writing.

It is intended to consolidate and display the remains of the house as part of a large landscaping and refurbishment project which Clackmannan District Council is carrying out on the Tower and its environs.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

309. DUMFRIES, BRITISH LEGION BUILDING, IRISH STREET (NW 972 759). Two trial trenches were excavated by R. Cachart for S.U.A.T., in advance of development (funded by S.D.D. (H.B.M.), S.U.A.T.).

A large amount of mainly local 14th- and 15th-century pottery was found. It was probably redeposited.

310. MOCHRUM, BARHOBBLE (NX 310 494). Further excavations in the SE. quadrant of the church/chapel supervised by W. F. Cormack (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 229) show that there are deposits extending some 0.7 m below the floor level. Evidence was obtained from the upper levels that the chapel remained in use, or at least open, until the end of the 13th century; below this was a deposit of sandy clay containing two fragments of a disc headed cross with plain plait on the shaft. This level overlay a thin layer of burning. At the base of the deposits were several seeming confined burials oriented 70°M and earlier than the stone-built church which is oriented 90°. At the head of a child's burial was a fragment of *porfido verde antico*. To the E. of the church, inserted in the wall foundations of a recent building, was a fragment of a hammer-headed cross originally c. 0.2 m across and of fine workmanship.

311. STRANRAER, STRANRAER CASTLE (NX 060 608). Three areas were excavated for Wigtown District Council prior to the refurbishment of the castle into a Heritage Centre. Excavation record and photographs held in Stranraer Museum.

312. WHITHORN PRIORY (NX 444 402). Continuing excavation by P. Hill for the Whithorn Trust and Whithorn Board of Management Ltd has concentrated upon Northumbrian remains of c. 700–850 but has encompassed earlier and later features in specific parts of the site. The excavations are sponsored by: Dumfries & Galloway Regional Council, The Friends of the Whithorn Trust, Glasgow Archaeological Society, Historic Buildings and Monuments, The Hunter Archaeological Trust, The Jennie S. Gordon Memorial Foundation, The Mouswald Trust, The Orcome Trust, The Society of Antiquaries of London, The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, The Tristran Trading Company Ltd, The Whithorn

Trust, The Whithorn Board of Management Ltd, Wigtown District Council, Wigtown District Skill Development Centre. The principal new discoveries are:

c. 5th-7th centuries. Low-lying ground has revealed a complex sequence of curvilinear ditches, pits and stake-holes interleaved with waterborne silts which has been severely disturbed by 7th-century mouldboard ploughing. A rich assemblage of finds includes A, B, D and E ware; numerous cone beaker sherds and a scatter of possible Late Roman glass and pottery.

c. 7th century. An extensive cemetery on higher ground contains at least 50 graves mostly laid out in regular rows. Graves include long cists with and without stone cover slabs.

Late 7th-8th century. A series of timber and timber and stone buildings oriented SW.-NE. are linked by an extensive shale surface. Dendrochronology and numismatic evidence indicate the settlement originates in *c.* 680-720 and continues into the 9th century. A small, stone-founded building with glazed windows had been damaged by fire. A shallow internal grave contains a carbonized coffin with iron fittings. After reconstruction adjacent ground was used for the burials of infants and children. 'Special' deposits include a bundle of disarticulated human and animal bone and a spread of cremated human bone.

Mid 9th century. Late Northumbrian ploughing indentified in 1987 was completely excavated. Complex micro-stratigraphy of plough sods confirms the use of mouldboard ploughs. Re-examination of the strata in the low-lying part of the trench indicated that the low ground was flooded *c.* 800-1000.

13th century. An extension on behalf of H.B.M. at the NW. angle of the main trench has revealed the ends of cultivation ridges dug through Northumbrian deposits. Cultivation apparently dates to the 13th century and probably reflects a major reorganization of the ecclesiastical precinct. An adjacent — and broadly contemporary — circular stone structure is enigmatic. The SW. limit of the 13th-/15th-century graveyard has been identified.

FIFE

313. CRANMORE'S TOWER, PITTENCRIEF PARK (NT088 873). Excavations supervised by D. Perry and D. Bowler (for Carnegie Dunfermline Trust and S.U.A.T.) around the ruins showed they probably date from the 14th century. The site had been quarried, apparently before construction. The site was extensively disturbed in the 19th and 20th centuries.

314. EASTER KINNEAR (NO 406 305). 1989 saw the third successive season of excavation (sponsored by H.B.M., Edinburgh Archaeological Services, Russell Trust, British Academy) on elements of the Leuchars cropmark complex directed by T. Watkins (Edinburgh University) and S. T. Driscoll (Glasgow University) for the Scottish Field School for Archaeology. Following two seasons work at North Straiton the Field School moved to the neighbouring farm to the NE. The site showed on aerial photographs as a dark, solid, round-cornered hollow or depression which appeared to be defined by a ditch on the N. side.

Two phases of building were revealed. The first phase consisted of a massive scoop cut into the soft sands and gravel to a depth of 1.1 m and which extended approximately 12 m E.-W. by 10.5 m. Within this scoop a stone revetting wall had been constructed of water-worn boulders and large cobbles. This wall was perfectly straight on its E. side with what seem to be right-angled corners. The N. and S. walls were heavily robbed and disturbed by later building, but they appear to have run approximately parallel before tapering to a round W. end. The overall dimensions of the stone wall were: 7 × 10 × 1 m. The wall was certainly constructed to retain the soft sand and probably stood as a free standing structure. There was no interior surface or sign of wear on the base of the scoop, nor were there any internal post-holes. It is suggested that the wall served as the base of a timber structure; the hollow may have been used for storage or it may simply have been to provide ventilation.

(FIFE)

The demolition of phase 1 was followed by the deliberate infilling and the partial slighting of the stone wall. The second phase of building followed hard on the infilling. The subsequent structure occupies virtually the same space as the scoop. The only structural elements associated with this phase are ditches approximately 0.7–1 m deep, which appear to have held wattle walls. There appear to have been at least four different builds in virtually the same location, all with sub-rectangular plans.

Dating evidence was scarce. The absence of either Iron Age or Bronze Age potsherds and the presence of the rotary quern points to an aceramic period: the mid 1st millennium A.D. There is ample material to provide radiocarbon dates to confirm this.

There are no excavated parallels for these structures in Scotland nor is there a tradition of Anglian settlement, which would allow for a *grubenhäuser* explanation. It may be that at last we have a Pictish house from an unenclosed mainland rural context.

315. ST ANDREWS CASTLE (NO 512 169). Excavation of the S. side of the garden of Castlecliff House, lying to the W. of the castle's modern limits, was financed by S.D.D. (H.B.M.) and directed by J. H. Lewis. The work was divided into several separate periods spread over more than a year.

The foundations of two rectangular (probably two-storeyed) masonry buildings, built end to end and aligned E.–W. and an associated metalled road, probably a precursor of a modern thoroughfare (The Scores), were uncovered at the S. end of the site. Below were numerous post-holes and post-pits many of which were on identical alignments to the overlying stone walls. These demonstrated that occupation was probably continuous during the transition from timber to stone buildings. There were indications of metal-working within one of the timber buildings; otherwise there was little surviving evidence of function.

N. of the buildings and cut c. 1 m into the subsoil were four large rectangular pits whose roles have yet to be confirmed. One was a possible garderobe pit, associated with one of the stone buildings, and two resembled tannery pits. Each pit was infilled with midden material containing large quantities of pottery, both local and imported and dating from the 13th to the 15th century. No stratigraphic relationships between the pits and the buildings survived although the artefactual evidence clearly demonstrates that there were chronological links. All of these features are thought to have been within the castle's outer court and associated with secondary accommodation and/or industrial activities.

GRAMPIAN

316. BANFF, HIGH STREET/WALKER AVENUE (NJ 688 639). Funding from S.D.D. (H.B.M.), S.U.A.T. Three trial trenches were excavated by R. Cachart in advance of development on supposed medieval backlands. Medieval and post-medieval sherds were recovered. An interesting find was an early 13th-century sherd of Scarborough ware, part of a vessel used for watering. This type of vessel is not normally found in Scotland.

317. ELGIN, GREYFRIARS STREET (NJ 218 627). Funding from S.D.D. (H.B.M.), S.U.A.T. Seven trial trenches were excavated by R. Cachart for S.U.A.T. on the site of a 13th-century Franciscan friary. A limited amount of medieval activity was indicated by some shallow features and a relatively small amount of medieval pottery. Nothing that was found could be considered as belonging to the friary.

318. OLD RATTRAY (NK 088 579). A fifth season of excavation by H. K. Murray and J. C. Murray for S.D.D. (H.B.M.) (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 231) completed work on the castle site and investigated two new areas of the burgh.

At the *castle mound*: Excavation over the past few years revealed that the 14th-century stone foundations had been built on a deposit of c. 5 m of sand. In 1989, this was removed over an area c. 12 × 20 m. Below it, cut into the natural dune top was an annular gully, enclosing

an area 4–5 m in diameter. Several post-pits and post-holes were associated. These features can be positively dated to the 13th century and must represent the earliest, short-lived, and possibly defensive use of the mound.

At *the burgh*: An area opposite the 13th-century burgh church revealed 14th- to 15th-century occupation. This area appears to have been a later extension of the built-up part of the burgh and it is unlikely that the church was the initial focus of the settlement.

Three large areas were excavated in the field opposite the modern farm, where evidence of clay walled domestic buildings was found.

Trial trenching alongside the Loch indicated the extent of salt marshes, possibly used for seasonal grazing.

319. SPYNIE PALACE (NJ 231 658). The aims of the third major season of excavation (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 231) directed by J. H. Lewis on behalf of S.D.D. (H.B.M.),

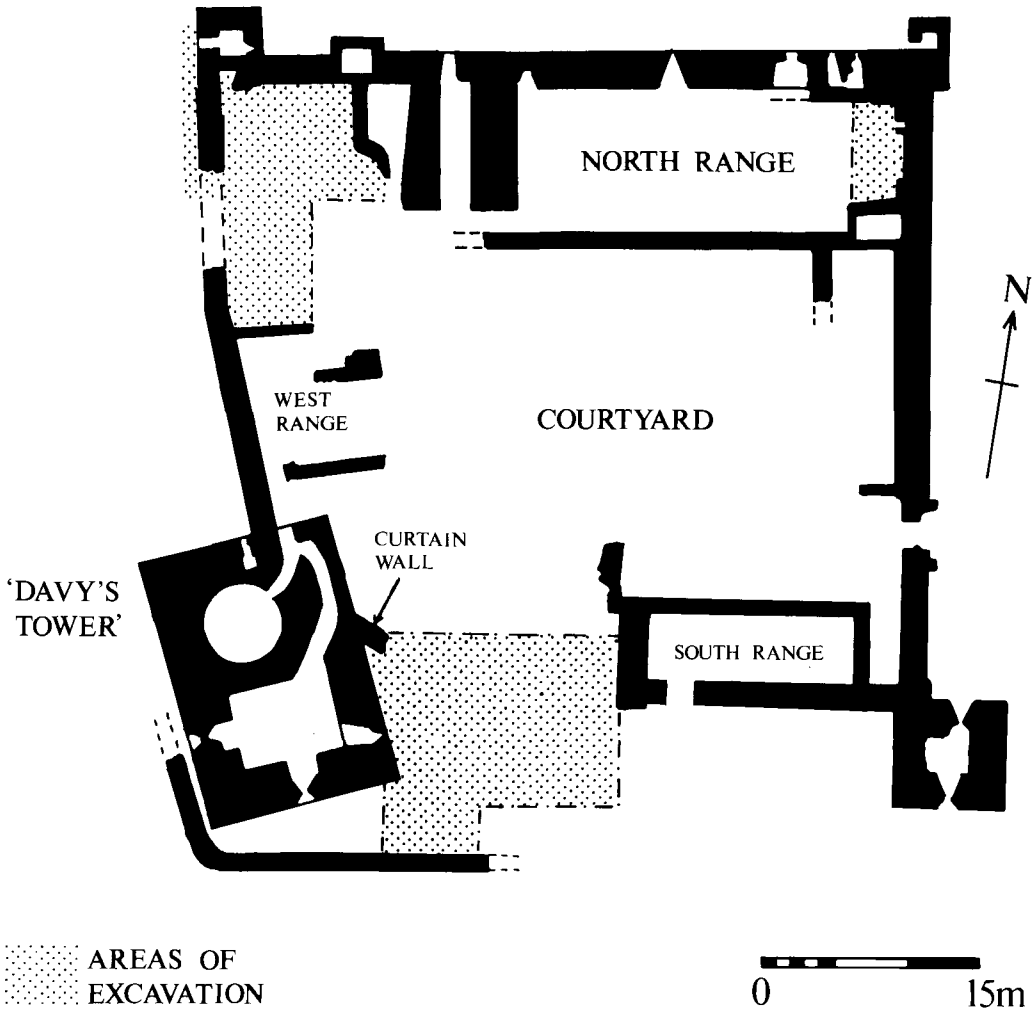


FIG. 6
SPYNIE PALACE, GRAMPIAN

(GRAMPIAN)

at the principal residence of the medieval bishops of Moray (Fig. 6) were: to complete investigations (begun in 1988) outside the S. range; to excavate a rock-cut well within the basement of the N. range; and to open a substantial area in the NW. corner of the palace enclosure.

At *the south area* the curtain wall that once joined the 14th-century S. range with the late 15th-century SW. corner tower survived only as a 5 m length of foundations measuring 1.8 m wide.

At *the well* a rock-cut well at the E. end of the N. range remained unexcavated from the time of its discovery in 1987 until the decaying masonry of the adjacent E. gable had been consolidated in 1989. The circular well, 1.1–1.6 m in diameter and cut through bedrock to a depth of 8 m, was partially lined with tightly-jointed ashlar. Much of the lining had collapsed into the shaft which was filled with voided rubble and dark silts.

At *the NW. area* excavation is incomplete and the structural relationship between the N. and W. ranges remains unclear. Limited investigations, however, suggested that the two buildings were separated by a passage or pend.

The N. section of the W. curtain wall survived only as very fragmentary foundations or, in places, merely spreads of mortar and clay. Adjacent to the N. curtain were remnants of a flagged floor and a stone-lined structure that, although not fully exposed, resembled a kiln. Little evidence of occupation remained within a small barrel-vaulted basement on the S. side of the area within the W. range.

HIGHLAND

320. INVERLOCHY CASTLE (NN 121 755). The ruined, late 13th-century castle (Fig. 7) consists of a rectangular, stone-walled enclosure with simple entrances positioned midway along the S. and N. curtain walls; and round towers projecting from each corner. The area of investigation comprised the interior of the SW. tower and an adjacent trench, measuring 15 m E.–W. by 3 m N.–S. between the tower and the S. entrance.

Excavation, by J. H. Lewis for S.D.D. (H.B.M.), showed the entire area to be covered with recently-deposited humic soils and rubble, up to 1.4 m deep, which directly overlay the tightly-folded bedrock in places. No evidence of a floor survived within the tower and there was nothing to suggest that timber buildings had once abutted the interior of the S. curtain, as was evident on the E. side of the castle.

The clearance, prior to masonry consolidation, of loose rubble and vegetation provided an opportunity to examine the top of the W. curtain wall. Paving slabs had evidently been robbed from the wall-walk. There was no indication of drains for removing rainwater which suggests that the wall-head was formerly roofed.

LOTHIAN

321. DUNBAR, CASTLE PARK (NT 678 793). Excavation continued by P. Holdsworth for the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, funded by S.D.D. (H.B.M.), East Lothian District Council, and the National Museum of Scotland.

An Iron Age homestead defined by ditches across the neck of a promontory was succeeded by a large settlement with round houses arranged around a courtyard and enclosed by defences. Above these deposits two main phases of Anglian occupation were recognized with a large *grubenhäuser* and earthfast timber buildings overlain by free-standing stone footed structures. A number of substantial structural features, including the base of an ashlar faced stone wall, probably relate to the nearby medieval castle.

322. EDINBURGH, EDINBURGH CASTLE (NT 252 734). Excavations in response to the continuing development programme resumed in the Mill's Mount area (see *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxii (1988), 233–34), under the direction of S. T. Driscoll (Archaeology Projects Glasgow).

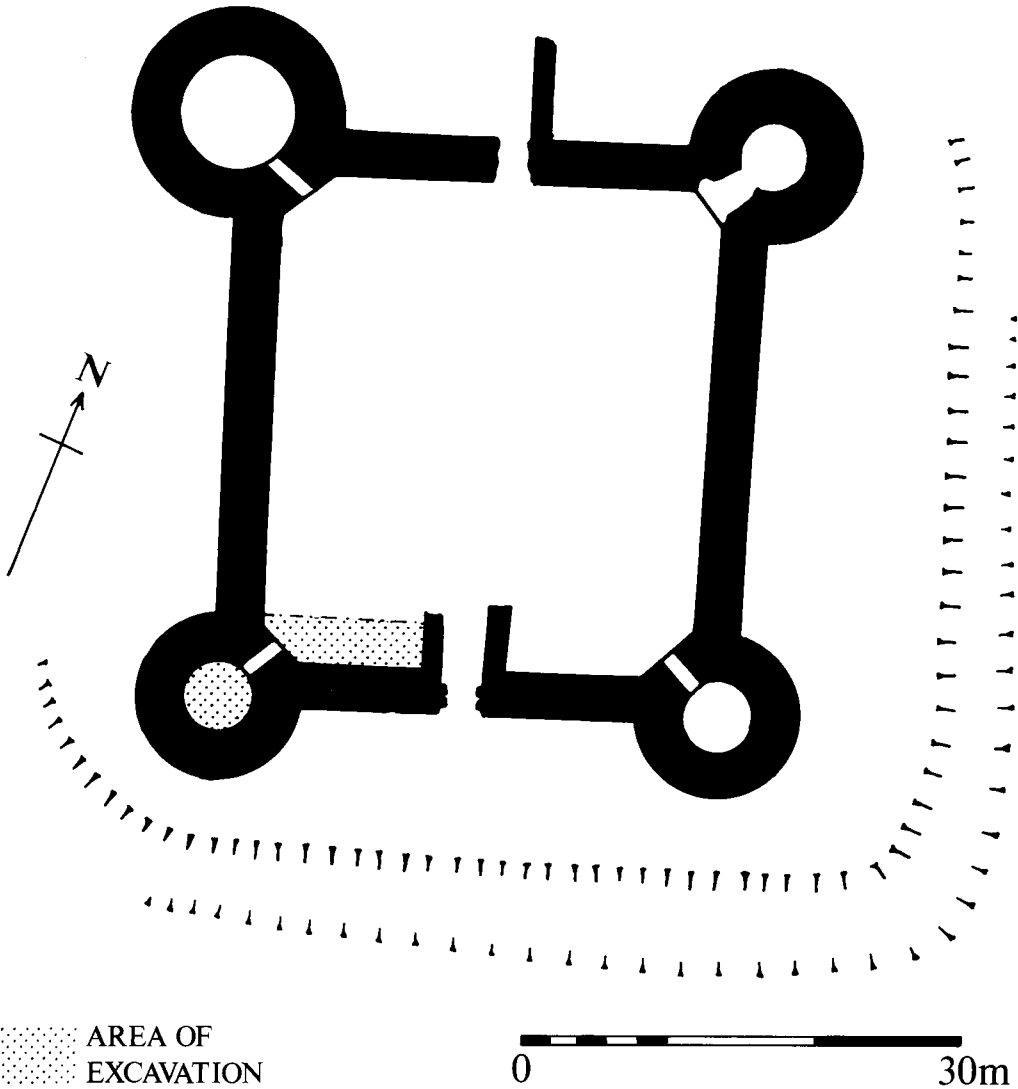


FIG. 7
 INVERLOCHY CASTLE, HIGHLAND

Further deep deposits of 16th-century levelling material were encountered. These sealed remains of a 14th- to 15th-century smithy. Evidence here was confined to simple open hearths and stone drains. No structural remains were encountered. However, it is presumed that these features are approximately contemporary with the more elaborate smithing features encountered to the SE. during 1988.

The medieval industrial features overlay an extensive deposit of midden material thought to span the post-Roman/Early Historic period. No datable artefacts were recovered but large quantities of animal bone were recovered. A calibrated radiocarbon date spans A.D. 410-640.

(LOTHIAN)

323. NIDDRY CASTLE (NT 095 743). Work by C. Kelly this year (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 234) concentrated on W. barmkin wall and interior. Over 30 post-holes of varying shape, size and alignment were found in this part of the site alone. Some underlay or lay outside the W. barmkin wall. The remains of a rectangular stone building 14×6.8 m aligned N.-S. lay just W. of the tower-house. This had another wall making the corner of a yard 7.5 m wide E.-W., abutted to its SW. corner. The NW. part of the barmkin wall overlay that corner of the earlier buildings while two drains and a garderobe-chute were in the W. part of the wall. These served a building 5.5 m wide within its walls which stood against the W. barmkin wall. This only survived at the S. end, due to the slope in the the bedrock. At some time after the demolition of the barmkin wall a heavy flagged floor was laid over the S. end for a timber building.

Among the finds this year were two more iron spurs, possible furniture or woodwork fittings and lead window-glass mountings. The pottery was mostly sherds of reduced green-glazed fabric with some post-medieval imported ware and possible earlier vessels of oxidized fabric.

ORKNEY

324. EARL'S BU, ORPHIR, ORKNEY (HY 334 045). Work was undertaken by C. E. Batey and C. D. Morris with funding from the British Academy, Society of Antiquaries of London, Durham University and University College London. Previous work (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 235) suggested the presence of a souterrain infilled with rich Late Norse middens but work in 1989 confirmed without doubt the presence of a Norse horizontal mill of stone, with the underhouse surviving to c. 1 m. Geophysical work confirmed the extensive nature of the adjacent Norse buildings and at Lavacroon, the presence of two substantial circular structures (*P.S.A.S.* cxvi (1986), 285-300).

STRATHCLYDE

325. AULDHILL PORTENCROSS (NS 178 491). The previous excavations by G. J. Ewart for National Museums of Scotland, S. of Scotland Electricity Board (1987 and 1988) indicated that the medieval presence on this multiphase fortified site consisted primarily of a hall-like, mainly timber building, within a stone-built rectangular rampart. The 1989 season showed, however, that this layout was in fact the last in a possible series of lordly residences dating from the 13th and 14th centuries. It is now apparent that the stone rampart surrounding the hall was originally a form of hall-house with garderobe tower at its NW. corner, generally similar to other West Highland types of the 13th and 14th centuries. There was evidence that the subsequent hall was built on a new, raised platform within the denuded remains of the hall-house, possibly to facilitate post-hole and slot construction.

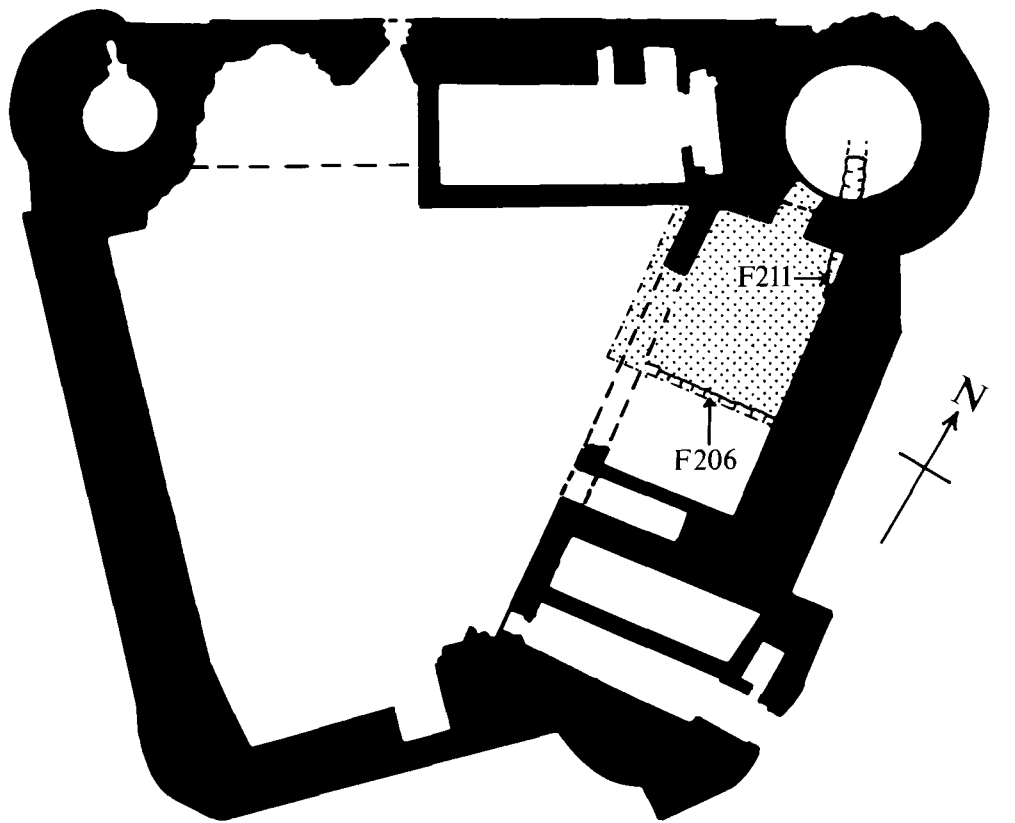
326. CASTLE SWEEN (NR 712 788). Two small-scale excavations by G. Ewart for S.D.D. (H.B.M.) within the E. half of the courtyard of this late 12th- early 13th-century stone castle revealed a sequence of domestic and service ranges, culminating in an elaborate industrial complex, all of which broadly echoed the succession of families associated with the site. The original simple enclosure castle as occupied by the MacSweens until the mid 13th century may have featured some form of tower-like structure in the NE. corner of the enclosure. The site was then extensively remodelled under the Stewart Earls of Menteith, who built two towers outside the W. wall of the primary enclosure, and a stone-built N. range inside (c. 1262 to 1362). When the site was later occupied by the MacNeills of Gigha on behalf of the Lords of the Isles, a substantial E. range with first floor hall, was built within the courtyard, to complement the new NE. or 'Macmillans Tower' during the 15th century. Finally, with the discovery of a series of kiln-like structures and ancillary sheds and compounds, it was evident that up to the end of its active life, under the Earls of Argyll c. 1650, the E. courtyard was

largely cleared of major buildings and the area given over to industrial usage, probably metal working. Sponsor: S.D.D. (H.B.M.).

327. DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE (NM 882 344). As an extension of the 1988 (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 236) programme whereby excavation was completed within the castle's N. (donjon) tower, investigations in 1989 by J.H. Lewis on behalf of S.D.D. (H.B.M.) endeavoured to determine the functional relationship between the tower and the adjacent E. range (Fig. 8).

Partial excavation within the N. half of the 12 × 6 m range revealed substantial deposits of rubble and other debris much of which derived from the occupation, until the early 20th century, of the NW. range.

The first storey of the E. range is interpreted as a hall, probably reached from the lord's private apartments inside the donjon by an intra-mural passage within the E. curtain wall.



AREA OF
EXCAVATION

0 15m

FIG. 8
DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE, STRATHCLYDE

(STRATHCLYDE)

Pre-dating both buildings and underlying the E. curtain, were a few courses of a rubble wall thought to be a continuation of a similar, fragmentary structure mortared onto the bedrock in the N. tower and interpreted as an early, temporary defensive wall.

TAYSIDE

328. DUNDEE, 62/68 MURRAYGATE (NO 403 305). Floors and oven with medieval pottery were uncovered close to Murraygate frontage. Excavated in advance of redevelopment by S.U.A.T. for S.D.D. (H.B.M.) and Dundee District Council.

329. PERTH, SCOTT STREET (NO 117 234). Excavation by J. Burrows for the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust funded by the S.D.D. (H.B.M.).

A large 12th-century ditch ran N.-S. across the site; it possibly formed part of the early medieval W. boundary of Perth, prior to the expansion of Perth and the construction of its city walls. Cutting the fills of the ditch were two wells, one an exceptionally well-preserved 13th- or 14th-century 'barrel well'. The barrel was made of oak staves held together with hazel rings. Medieval pits had been backfilled with household refuse and organic matter.

WALES

CLWYD

330. BUCKLEY, CAPEL SPON (SJ 285 627). A geophysical survey undertaken by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford for the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust and funded by British Coal pin-pointed the foundations of what may be the chapel, said to have been founded late in the 11th century, which was previously located only on the basis of a field name.

331. CAERGWRLE CASTLE (SJ 306 571). Excavations by J. Manley for Clwyd County Council were undertaken in 1988 and 1989. All the castle interior has now been excavated, down to a layer of orange boulder clay laid by the castle builders to level the site. In addition, areas outside the E. and S. curtains have been examined, as well as the N. tower.

Features uncovered inside the castle include a large oven, stone footings for a rectangular building, a well and two areas of possible smithying activity. A considerable quantity of sandstone chippings were found, the remnants of stone dressing by medieval masons. Two areas of mortar-mixing were also discovered. The interior of this short-lived castle has very much the feel of a 'builder's yard'. Finds from the interior include a small selection of medieval pottery, some bronze items, a coin of 1280, a quantity of iron slag, iron nails and some animal bone. Preliminary inspection of the material from the interior suggests it is entirely consistent with the castle's documented history from 1278 (Dafydd ap Gruffudd) to 1282 (renovation by the English) and eventual ruin by the 1330s.

Outside the castle, a small section of wall was revealed on the S. side. Part of a large, fallen piece of the E. curtain was discovered, and the N. tower was found to be devoid of any medieval deposits and heavily robbed in its front face. Excavation of a section through the outer bank running around the entire hill-top showed it to be a dry-stone faced bank with an earth and rubble core.

332. RHUTHUN, BRYNHYFRYD PARK (SJ 103 582). Excavations in advance of development were directed by N. W. Jones for the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust on a predominantly Roman site. A small inhumation cemetery of twelve E.-W. graves may be of Christian origin, but a lack of dating evidence prevents a more precise date being given. Six graves had been cut through the fill of a Roman trackway. The survival of skeletal remains was extremely poor, with only one reasonably preserved inhumation.

333. TRELAWNYD, OFFA'S DYKE (SJ 092 797). Limited investigations in advance of housing development were carried out by W. Owen for the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust and funded by Cadw and the developers (Allen Homes). Two trenches were cut across the supposed bank but neither produced convincing evidence of the Saxon earthwork.

DYFED

334. CAREW CASTLE (SN 045 037). During the 1989 excavation season under S. Gerrard for Pembrokeshire Coast National Park the Outer Gatehouse area was completed (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 238).

A length of the castle's outer moat, the associated gatehouse, occupational levels and a substantial length of pre-Norman rock-cut ditch were investigated.

The northern length of moat proved very different to that examined previously. It was much more substantial and had been more cleanly cut into the rock. The same picture of a single recut followed by rapid silting was obtained.

Work within the gatehouse was confined to removing earlier baulks and completing the anticipated plan. Traces of the medieval road leading to the castle were uncovered both E. and W. of the gatehouse. Partially underlying the medieval surface and extending S. a series of small Norman quarries were found.

Several sherds of Dark Age imported E ware were found in residual contexts, suggesting the presence of a nearby settlement.

Within the inner ward of the castle excavation was confined to the examination of the first-floor chamber within the NW. tower. Here slight traces of mortar spreads associated both with a medieval and Tudor tiled floors were found, but robbing had been extensive and although a large number of tile fragments were found only a small number survived *in situ* mortared into the side walls.

Excavations have been suspended whilst post-excavation work and consolidation are carried out, but work will recommence in 1992, when it is hoped there will be an opportunity to examine the inner wards.

335. LONGBURY BANK (SS 111 999). A second season of excavation was carried out by A. Lane and E. Campbell (*Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 238). Excavations were funded by the University of Wales College of Cardiff, the National Museum of Wales and the Board of Celtic Studies.

215 sq. m were excavated mainly on the flat top of the limestone ridge with smaller areas on the top of the steep scarp slopes. Structural remains were slight with most finds coming from the top of the bedrock or from fills within natural hollows. A series of features forming a possible corner of a rectangular building were excavated on the top of the ridge but inconsistent shape and size casts doubt on their interpretation as part of one building. The remainder of the house platform on site B identified in 1988 was excavated but severe erosion and root damage precluded any certainty in interpreting it as a building 4 m long with possible gable end posts.

Investigation of the fence line identified in 1988 at the W. end of Site C was also inconclusive with possible artificial and natural features in the limestone bedrock being recognized. However, it is clear that no major defensive features occur at this end of the site, cutting across the promontory neck, and the site remains effectively undefended. This was confirmed by a new cutting placed on the only other logical defensive line 150 m to the SW. which was entirely free of artificial features and early medieval finds.

Significant quantities of Phocian Red Slipware and B ware amphora were recovered in addition to over 30 sherds of Merovingian glass including rims and decorated pieces. Other important finds include a bronze strap fitting, and a fired clay heating tray for fine metalworking.

The finds confirm and reinforce the status of Longbury Bank as the second richest early medieval site in Wales (after Dinas Powys) and extend the range of finds from the site.

(DYFED)

However, the failure to locate middens does mean that finds remain small in number in comparison to Dinas Powys.

GWENT

336. 41 MONNOW STREET, MONMOUTH (SO 506 127). Limited excavation was undertaken by C. N. Maylan for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust and financed by Dixons Commercial Properties in advance of the insertion of the foundations for a new shop. The excavations revealed a sequence of activity similar to that encountered elsewhere on Monnow Street. At the rear of the plot post-medieval earth movement had removed all evidence of medieval occupation, except for the bases of three pits. Under the standing building, evidence for a 12th- or 13th-century timber building was recorded. These remains were sealed by a thick clay layer before the construction of a new building in the 14th century.

337. WELL FIELD FARM, GROSMONT (SO 403 245). 5,700 sq. m on the N. outskirts of the medieval borough of Grosmont was examined by means of survey, trial excavations and watching briefs. The test sections excavated by C. N. Maylan for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust and financed by Hitoncrest, revealed little evidence of human occupation, except in the SE. corner of the proposed development where a stone building of probable 13th-/14th-century date was found. This had been constructed in at least three phases. In the first phase a rectangular building (some 12.4 × 7.86 m) was constructed. This was subsequently altered by the addition of a porch to the main entrance. In the third phase, a wing was attached to the E. side of the building. This may have been used as a byre. The whole complex, which was surrounded by yards, probably represents a dwelling with agricultural connections.

POWYS. Work undertaken by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust.

338. BRECON, CASTLE OF BRECON HOTEL (SO 043 287). Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust and R.C.H.M. (Wales) recorded part of the inner face of the surviving wall of the Brecon Castle's great hall and other features during building work.

339. BRONLLYS, BRONLLYS MOAT (SO 314 234). Trial excavations adjacent to the scheduled moat site were directed by N. W. Jones for Cadw. The only medieval features encountered were two large pits containing a few fragments of pottery.

340. CARNO, CARNEDDAU (SJ 992 997). Directed by R. J. Silvester for Cadw, excavations in the vicinity of a post-medieval upland farmstead yielded small quantities of medieval pottery, but no features, from a nearby terrace. Traces of a rectilinear field system could be contemporary.

341. LLANGORSE CRANNOG (SO 129 269). Excavations by M. Redknap for the National Museum of Wales and E. Campbell and A. Lane for the School of History and Archaeology, University of Wales College of Cardiff, took place both above and below water on the crannog in Llangorse Lake (*Llyn Syfaddan*), Powys (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xxxiii (1989), 241).

Underwater survey revealed additional upright oak planks filling in and extending the two main lines already known. A regular setting of vertical roundwood piles, c. 50–60 mm in diameter, lay immediately behind the inner plank palisade S. and E. of the crannog. A new band of vertical piles was discovered in shallow water c. 4 m S. of the outer plank palisade, running parallel to it in an E.–W. arc.

The main land trench (area A) was an L-shaped area on the S. and E. sides of the crannog. A complex sequence of late rubble deposits at the apex of the trench indicated

probable post-medieval activity on the island, perhaps associated with fishing. Beneath these layers, two lines of vertically set hardwood planks running approximately E.-W. divided the trench into two discrete areas. The S. arm of the trench contained red sandstone boulders forming the stoney core of the island. These boulders had been carefully laid in sections and were bounded to the N. by the inner oak plank line. The relationship of the two plank lines to each other and to the lines traceable on the W., S. and E. of the crannog are not yet clear, though the outer line is inclined outwards and shows evidence of extensive burning. Underlying the rubble was a horizontal bed of brushwood laid in a regular fashion and again bounded by the inner plank line. In part of the central area the brushwood did not survive, and a peat deposit was exposed underlying the timber. Regularly spaced horizontal hardwood beams lay above the brushwood, sometimes held in place with small split pegs driven through large square joint holes, presumably acting as a timber bracing for the brushwood raft. These hardwood beams displayed evidence for reuse from some earlier structure. The E. arm of the trench contained silt deposits with abundant evidence of burnt and unburnt timbers, and other organic deposits. An upper deposit containing bone and frequent finds of carbonized grain suggested the presence of middens external to the crannog. Vertical piles lay some 4 m N. of the plank palisade line and irregularly elsewhere.

The main underwater trench (area B) ran into the lake from the southern shore. Behind the inner plank palisade line at the N. end of the trench, red sandstone boulders overlay one horizontal hardwood beam, and a bedding of laid brushwood which continued an orientation recorded in the SW. corner of area A. This brushwood stopped behind a line of vertical stakes associated with wattle which had collapsed outwards onto further brushwood. No timber was found between inner and outer plank palisades, which were found to penetrate the natural shell marl by up to 1.3 m. A number of planks from the palisades were lifted; three showed evidence of reuse from earlier structure(s).

An area of the eastern foreshore (area D) was cleared of weed and modern surface silts prior to planning. The inner plank palisade was found to continue around the E. side of the island. At a point *c.* 3 m from the N. limit of area D, it made a 90° turn W. towards the present centre of the island. Vertical roundwood piles 80–190 mm in diameter lay N. of area D, and at regular intervals in a line 1 m E. of the vertical plank palisade. One area of exposed roundwood inside the palisade line was examined in detail (area D1), and evidence found for a vertical post-and-wattle revetment within and parallel to the plank palisade. The piles supporting the wattle extended *c.* 1.8 m into the shell marl. This revetment had collapsed outwards towards the lake.

Apart from a small quantity of medieval and later pottery, glass and lead net weights, few artefacts were found, none recognizably Dark Age. Carbonized grain from areas A, B, and D, and the animal bone from the silts in area A, the foreshore deposits, and beyond the timber lines underwater suggest a mixed economy. The good preservation of timber exhibiting cut marks and cut joints from earlier usage, will provide rare information on Dark Age woodland management and wood technology in Wales.

The 1989 evidence suggests that the crannog was D-shaped and may not be of single phase construction. The initial phase may have comprised approximately 50 per cent of the island's present area, with subsequent extensions into the lake on the S. and W. The location of the two plank palisade lines bounding the stoney mound with silts outside to the N. in area A confirms that the crannog is enclosed by planking and is not merely the shoreside revetment of a lake promontory. Initial dendrochronological analysis of these new planks confirms their contemporaneity with the other plank revetments of the mound in the later 9th century. The apparent absence of deep midden deposits and of evidence for internal structures may be explained by a combination of erosion and the location of the 1989 excavation areas. Sapwood survives on many of the palisade planks where buried in shell marl, and the planned dendrochronological dating of selected timbers should clarify the present dating of the site, and whether it is to be associated with the 10th-century court of Twdwr ap Elisedd, or is earlier in date. It is hoped to continue with the underwater survey of the site and to complete the excavation of areas A and B in 1990.

(POWYS)

342. LLANGYNOG, PENNANT MELANGELL (SJ 023 265). Excavation and recording work under the direction of W. Britnell and N. W. Jones was carried out on the church in advance of repair work. Excavation outside the N. wall of the nave and chancel showed at least six building phases as well as inhumations underlying the church foundations. Examination of the eastern apse suggested that it was intended as a *cell-y-bedd* with a number of medieval earthen floors intact and a second early grave in addition to the one located in the early 1950s. The latter has been considered to be the original burial place of the 8th-century St Melangell. Within the church most of the medieval floor levels had been removed by later features.