

Medieval Britain in 1969

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The compilers of this summary wish to thank all those who have so kindly helped them by giving information about excavations and small finds. They appeal to all who deal with excavations or antiquities of the period with which this journal is concerned to bring to their attention, year by year, any new finds in any part of the British Isles, in order that the survey may be as complete as possible.

Part I has been compiled by David M. Wilson and Part II by D. Gillian Hurst.

I. PRE-CONQUEST

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE: ELSTOW ABBEY. See below, p. 166.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE: BARRINGTON (TL 393493). Much Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery was dredged from the R. Cam.

———: DRY DRAYTON, BAR HILL NEW VILLAGE (TL 3763). Further skeletons found by a contractor are presumably Anglo-Saxon, on analogy with the grave found shortly after the second world war at TL 375634.

———: HADDENHAM, HINTON HALL. See below, p. 189.

ESSEX: MUCKING, THURROCK (TQ 673803). More sunken huts were excavated by Mrs. M. U. Jones, bringing the total to eighty-one (*Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 231 f.). The hut distribution is now seen to be coterminous with two burial areas. The first, discovered in 1967 (*ibid.*, XII (1968), 157), consists entirely of inhumations, the second mostly of cremations. The hut/burial boundary coincides approximately with what seems to be the E. limit of a Romano-British field layout.

Another significant discovery was that two of a group of about twenty suggestive crop-marks, lying some 500 m. farther E. along the gravel terrace, were also sunken-floored huts. If one includes those discovered in the adjoining excavations at Linford in 1955, this establishes a Saxon occupation of more than 100 sunken-floored huts, which extends for half a mile along the slope facing the R. Thames and is apparently divided by one or more cemeteries. Finds from the huts include lead loom-weights and rudimentary applied bosses on a sherd from a biconical pot. In one corner of a larger sunken hut were many green clay loom-weights.

In the first burial area a further thirty-two inhumations were found, all oriented W.-E. At least ten were male, with spear and/or shield-boss. One (damaged) grave contained a few segmented glass beads and over 100 amber beads. Another amber necklace incorporated a Roman melon bead. Square-headed, disc, applied, annular and penannular brooches were found. A wooden bucket, bound with decorated bronze hoops, accompanied a silver annular brooch, a pair of bronze tweezers, and an iron buckle. Three graves had traces of 'pillows'.

In the newly found burial area 110 cremations and thirteen inhumations were found, the latter oriented mostly W.-E. except for several in and near a Romano-British ditch

which followed its S.-N. alignment. Many cremations in shallow pits were contained in pots which had lost their rims and shoulders, but many of those that survived were decorated with stamped and linear motifs. Bossed urns and pedestal bases were also represented. An unusual urn seemed to have six spout-like shoulder excrescences. A useful association of grave-goods was provided by one inhumation and a near-by cremation. Both contained similar bronze plates chip-carved in Style I and inlaid with a rectangular garnet. In the inhumation were also a silver buckle with belt-plate and a bronze button-brooch with human mask. The cremation urn is decorated with stamps and pushed-out bosses.

———: ORSETT (TQ 653813). A shallow ditch containing early Anglo-Saxon grass-tempered pottery appears to be part of an enclosure which lies over a 1st-century double-ditched enclosure.

———: WALTHAM ABBEY. See below, p. 166.

———: WICKFORD, BEAUCHAMPS (TQ 762937). Sherds of several Romano-Saxon vessels and a few fragments of early Anglo-Saxon grass-tempered ware were recovered from the uppermost levels of a late Roman domestic refuse spread. A cooking-hearth with associated Saxo-Norman pottery had been dug into the side of a nearly filled Roman ditch.

———: WITHAM (TL 819153). A trench cut by B. K. Davison at right angles to *White Horse Lane* provided a section through the outer line of defence seen by Spurrell in 1885 and thought to be of iron-age date. The ditch proved to have been 10 m. wide and 3.6 m. deep, with a sharp V-shaped profile. By the early 13th century the ditch was one-third silted and was recut to a depth of 2.5 m. The outer defences are thus unlikely to be of the iron age, and may rather relate to the *burh* built at Witham in 912 by Edward the Elder. The rampart had been extensively altered in the course of 19th-century garden works, but preserved traces of the insertion and robbing of large structures possibly associated with an entrance close by.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: BISHOPS CLEEVE, LOWER FARM (SO 94852708). An Anglo-Saxon inhumation-cemetery was discovered during sand quarrying and excavated by Cheltenham Museum. Twenty-six burials have so far been recorded, all oriented N.-S.; fourteen were accompanied by grave-goods which included amber beads in seven (one with a necklace of seventy such beads), a pair of gilded bronze saucer-brooches with Style-I decoration (closely paralleled at Fairford, Glos.), two other saucer-brooches, two spear-heads, a snaffle-bit, several buckles and two small knives. Textile fragments were recovered from three graves. A few sherds occurred near by but no definite settlement remains were noted.

———: BRISTOL (ST 594731). Excavations for the City Museum and M.P.B.W. by M. Ponsford N. of the E. gate (*Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 255 ff.) revealed the land surface earlier than the castle and cut by the castle ditch. A single post-hole and an annular glass bead were the only finds.

In the NE. corner of the castle area (ST 593732) the surface was again located and two phases distinguished. Immediately behind the castle wall and below the castle rampart, a filled ditch (4 ft. wide and 5 ft. deep with retaining bank cut by wall) produced bone and slag but no pottery below the filling. The top level (a dark organic material spreading over the ditch) produced sherds comparable with finds to the S. The second phase (1000-1080 ?) was represented by a series of Anglo-Saxon buildings and an oven towards the rear of the area covered by the castle rampart. Associated with them was pottery like that from the top level of the ditch and typologically earlier than the earliest medieval pottery on the first castle rampart. Large quantities of iron slag suggest that this was a Saxon suburb about 400 m. from the supposed edge of the occupation earlier than the castle. See also below, p. 176.

HAMPSHIRE: PORTCHESTER CASTLE (SU 625029). Excavations by B. Cunliffe revealed a second *Grubenhaus* (the first was discovered in 1968: *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 232), fronting on to the Roman N.-S. road. It was sub-rectangular, c. 14 ft. by 16 ft., with an entrance towards the road. The posts supporting the ridged roof had been replaced once. The contemporary levels contained sherds of grass-tempered pottery. A near-by recobbling of the Roman road also produced Saxon grass-tempered pottery, a fact which, together with the siting of the two buildings, suggests that the road continued in use.

Immediately to the W. lay a well of substantial proportions. Excavation continues, but the well-pit can now be seen to be about 14 ft. diam. set within an oval funnel-shaped depression, the narrow width of which is 27 ft. A spread of clay contemporary with the well produced most of an elaborately decorated 6th-century urn. By the 8th or 9th century the well had gone out of use and was filled with a thick tip of occupation-rubbish containing enormous quantities of animal bones and oyster shells, together with a valuable collection of pottery. The deposit was sealed by an occupation-layer in which local and imported pottery of the 10th or 11th century was found.

In spite of the fact that the excavation lay immediately S. of the late Saxon hall complex, no structures and very little occupation-material of this date were recovered. The marked localization of artefacts, particularly in the Saxon period, is a salutary reminder that only by large-scale excavation will the full sequence of occupation be discovered.

———: SOUTHAMPTON (SU 427121). Southampton University, clearing part of the threatened area near Clifford Street for M.P.B.W. on the site of Saxon Hamwih, revealed a gravelled road and over 600 pits, post-holes, trenches, stake-holes, wells and hearths, set parallel to the road (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 232). Grouping of features suggest former property boundaries, and traces of substantial timber buildings were found. One such, within a small 8th-century inhumation-cemetery, may have been a church or chapel. The oriented burials, mostly in wooden coffins, are amongst the earliest Christian burials known from Wessex.

Prolific finds gave evidence of international trade, e.g. glassware and lava for querns from the Rhineland, and pottery from all parts of Carolingian Europe as well as from Ireland and Greece. Stones from all parts of England were found, and were used for querns, polishers and whetstones. Cottage industries were producing cloth, judging from loom-weights and spindle-whorls; bone objects, including combs, pins and knife-handles, were found in every state of manufacture and there was much waste material. Bronze casting, iron-working, and other industries were carried on. Objects of everyday use included such structures as wells, latrine-pits, rubbish-pits, etc. Finds also include locally-made pottery, tools, fittings, personal ornaments of iron, bronze and bone, and lamps of pottery and stone.

The discoveries help interpretation of accounts of adjacent 19th-century discoveries.

———: WINCHESTER. At *Castle Yard* further excavation by M. Biddle for the Winchester Excavations Committee and Hampshire County Council (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 258) showed that the construction of the earthen platform of the Norman castle of 1067 had involved the destruction and burial of that part of the Saxon town which lay within the SW. salient of the Roman defences. A hitherto unknown late Saxon street was found running S. from High Street below the castle earthworks. This street, which is comparable to Gold Street (Southgate Street) or Calpe Street (St. Thomas's Street) as an element in the Saxon town plan, had eight successive surfaces to a total thickness of over 5 ft. The street had buildings on either side, and finds from successive street levels—leather shoes, a 10th-century stirrup, wattle hurdles possibly from animal pens, and great quantities of iron slag—provide a good picture of the industrial and commercial activity in this part of the Saxon city. Although the eighth street went out of use in 1067, the earliest street cannot be closely dated. For various reasons,

including the evidence from the sections of Trafalgar Street cut in 1963-5 on the Assize Courts site, it is reasonably certain that the first street was part of the replanning of the town carried out in the late 9th century as part of Alfred's establishment of fortified *burhs* against the Danish attacks. It is particularly important in estimating the density of population and degree of urbanization in the late Saxon town to note that the Castle Yard evidence shows intense occupation on the fringe of the walled area, in an area where Roman activity was very limited.

The buildings lying on each side of the street were, with one exception, wooden, and had been mostly destroyed by Norman and later foundations. The exception was a masonry building at the extreme S. end of the site, lying partly under the NE. corner of Castle Hall. This building was still standing in part to a height of 10 ft., being totally buried within the platform of the castle. The walls were of mortared flint, rendered in white plaster externally, and the NW. corner, the only one exposed, was formed of massive blocks of Quarr stone set in characteristic 'long-and-short' fashion. This building lay E. and W., with its gable end to the E. side of the street. Evidence of its function was not recovered in the very limited area available, but all parallels suggest that it may have been a church. See also below, p. 176.

——— : ———. The excavation of the *Old Minster* by M. Biddle for the Winchester Excavations Committee (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiii (1969), 232 f.) took place in two areas of the Cathedral Green, one at the W. front of the late Saxon complex, the other on the site of the E. end of the earliest Saxon church. This was the final season on the Old Minster, the excavations begun in 1962 being now complete. For interim report see *Antiq. J.*, L (1970), 311-21.

1. As previous seasons have shown, late Roman levels had been destroyed over much of the site by the digging of Saxon graves. Within the area of the 7th-century church, however, where there were only three burials of the 9th century or later, late and sub-Roman levels were well preserved below the floor of the nave and E. end. Work in past years has shown the presence here of a timber building or buildings, constructed on top of the Roman street. In the eastern area of the 1969 excavations a long sequence of cobbled surfaces associated with these constructions was examined. The uppermost surface and the soil on it produced much late Roman pottery, six sherds of grass-tempered ware, probably of 5th- or 6th-century date, and part of a broken military buckle of confronted-dolphin type. A pit near by, cut into the ruins of the adjacent Roman building, contained a magnificent triangular bone comb, of a type well known in the Rhineland and in Frisian contexts of the 5th century. These discoveries, which point to the presence of alien, and possibly Germanic, elements in the centre of Roman Winchester, at a time when the public buildings were at least partly out of use and when the Roman street grid was becoming obscured, constitute the most important evidence yet obtained in Winchester for the vital period in which Romano-British town life was gradually being superseded by non-urban English communities.

2. The whole E. end of the earliest Anglo-Saxon church was uncovered and excavated. The plan of the first church has now been fully established (FIG. 58): it had an aisleless nave, a narrower rectangular eastern arm, and rectangular *porticus* chapels N. and S. of the E. end of the nave. The church was very massively built with deep foundations of reused Roman rubble. There is considerable evidence for the procedure followed in construction, and the entire plan of the original scaffolding of the E. end was recovered. The internal planning of the church is now clear, with a principal altar in the nave, just in front of the chancel arch, three other altar- or cross-foundations down the axis of the nave, and a well, possibly a baptistery, in the N. *porticus*. This church was the earliest Christian building on the site, earlier than the use of the area as a cemetery. It may be confidently accepted as the 'very beautiful church' built by King Kenwalh of Wessex in the middle of the 7th century, and probably in 648.

3. The western area of the 1969 excavations revealed the W. front of the late

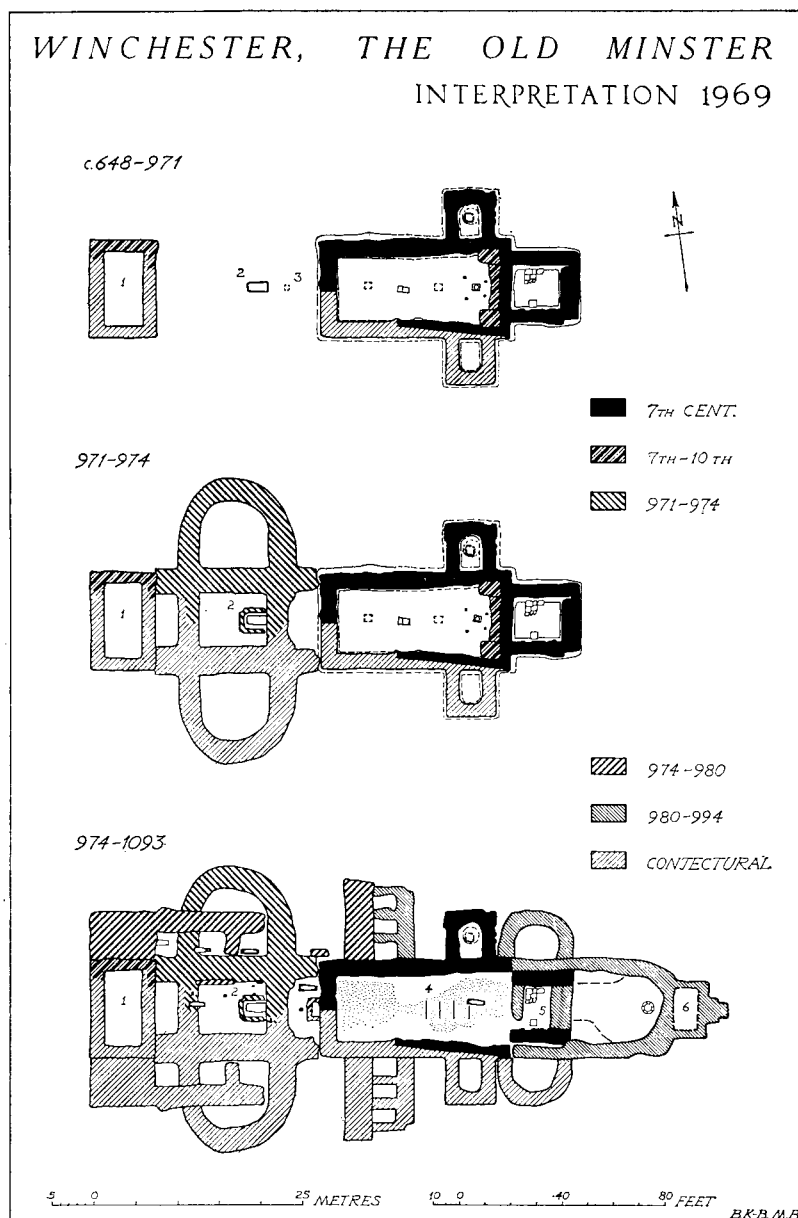


FIG. 58

WINCHESTER, HAMPSHIRE (pp. 158, 160)

The Old Minster: sequence of construction as interpreted from documentary and archaeological evidence, 1962-9

Saxon cathedral. The whole of the Anglo-Saxon cathedral has now therefore been excavated, with the exception of some areas inaccessible below the Norman cathedral, which overlay part of its predecessor. The western complex can now be seen as a huge square west-work of obviously 'Carolingian' inspiration. It was not, however, the product of one, but of at least three building campaigns, the sequence of which can be disentangled in outline, although the walls and foundations had been extensively robbed in the demolition of 1093-4, presumably to provide building stone for the Norman cathedral.

Sometime before 971 a detached W. tower, dedicated to St. Martin, was built 19 m. W. of the W. front of the 7th-century church. The foundations of part of the N. half of this tower were uncovered. In 971 St. Swithun's grave lay between this tower and the W. front of the church. In that year he was translated into the church, and the rebuilding under Bishop Ethelwold, which is described in outline in the contemporary accounts of Lantfred and the cantor Wulfstan, probably began almost at once. In its first form this involved the construction of an immense laterally-apsed building, linking St. Martin's tower to the W. front of the early church (FIG. 58), and occupying an area formerly a cemetery, in the centre of which St. Swithun had been buried. Swithun's body was again moved, perhaps in 974, and apparently placed in a shrine which lay in the centre of the new building and may have marked the site of the original grave. The apsed building seems therefore to have been intended as a shrine-church erected over the saint's grave. The documentary sources show that it must date from after the saint's first translation in 971.

The completion of the rebuilding of the W. end of the church was marked by a dedication in 980, and by this date the final stage in the formation of the west-work must have taken place. In this stage the double-apsed building and St. Martin's tower were incorporated into a great square structure which flanked St. Martin's tower to the N., and presumably to the S., and returned eastwards across the apses of the link-building to terminate against its E. side. This work produced a building whose plan recalls the well-known German west-works of an earlier date—Corvey on the Weser and Essen-Werden (FIG. 58).

The late Saxon cathedral now revealed by excavation is by far the largest and most complex Anglo-Saxon church yet known. This should cause no surprise since it is the first major late Saxon cathedral to be excavated, and its function as a royal burial and coronation church, as well as an important centre of pilgrimage, would demand a special architectural setting.

4. The N. side of the W. towers of the Norman cathedral was uncovered and much was learnt of the way in which the Norman church was built, and the site of the demolished Saxon cathedral tidied up. A court was laid out over the site of the earlier church, and St. Swithun's shrine was marked by a monument around which some of the more important tombs, originally inside the Old Minster, were preserved in position. This area was later incorporated in the cathedral graveyard, and crossed by paths, still in use, which give access to the W. front of the present cathedral.

In 1970 a final season on the Cathedral Green will be devoted to the excavation of building E which lies E. of the Old Minster and which cannot at present be satisfactorily identified.

KENT: BROADSTAIRS (TR 875692). At St. Peter's refuse-tip a hitherto undiscovered Anglo-Saxon cemetery was threatened with total destruction. Excavation has so far revealed 172 graves, all inhumations, mostly aligned W.-E. The graves vary considerably in detail, some having barrow ditches, and others sockets apparently for superstructures. Among the finds is a series of imported Frankish pottery, and a wide range of weapons, buckles and personal ornaments. The cemetery seems to date from the mid 6th to the mid 8th century. Excavation continues.

———: RECULVER (TR 227695). Excavations were carried out inside the church by B. J. Philp for the Reculver Excavation Group and M.P.B.W. *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* records the foundation of a monastery on the site in 669, and the church was fully explored in 1927.

The heavy mortared *opus signinum* floors of the supposed 7th-century nave and chancel and the 8th-century N. aisle were found to be virtually identical and must surely relate to a single period. In two places these floors butted against pre-existing internal wall-plaster. E. of the chancel arch, which had supported a fine triple arcade, a curving (perhaps apsidal) wall of white mortar and sandstone blocks was located. This is earlier than the supposed 7th-century church and may represent an E. apse. A similarly constructed wall was also found at the W. end of the nave roughly aligned NE.-SW. Excavation continues.

LINCOLNSHIRE : LINCOLN (SK 976715). On the W. side of *Flaxengate* excavation by J. B. Whitwell for the Lincoln Museum and M.P.B.W. revealed c. 1 ft. of Saxo-Norman occupation-soil, with one large pit cut into the natural clay.

———: NORMANBY-LE-WOLD (TF 126941). An area 30 m. by 18 m. was excavated by J. B. Whitwell on the site which produced middle Saxon material in 1968 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 234). The site lies under undisturbed grassland, immediately W. of a spring, and a rubble surface extending obliquely SE.-NW. was tentatively interpreted as a path or lane directed towards the head of the spring. Much animal bone and some middle Saxon pottery and other finds formed an undisturbed layer on top of the rubble surface. Habitation-sites must lie close at hand, and it is hoped that excavation will continue.

LONDON: LOWER THAMES STREET. A saucer-brooch found here is now in the Guildhall Museum.

NORFOLK: CAISTOR ST. EDMUNDS (TG 232035). A bone sword-guard was found in the area of the baths at *Venta Icenorum*. It can be closely paralleled at Nydam and elsewhere.

———: HETHERSETT (TG 151049). A 10th- or 11th-century bronze disc-brooch with relief decoration was found in the garden of no. 11 *Park Close*.

———: HUNSTANTON, HUNSTANTON PARK (TF 696411). Excavation by A. K. Gilding E. of the Anglo-Saxon inhumation-cemetery excavated in 1900 by T. McKenny Hughes revealed an inhumation-burial with two iron spear-heads and an iron knife.

———: NORTH ELMHAM PARK (TF 987251). The excavation by P. Wade-Martins for M.P.B.W. was extended southwards (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 235 f.). In this area, c. 200 ft. by 180 ft., twenty-one buildings have now been discovered and range in date from c. 8th century to the end of the 11th century. A foundation-trench of a c. 8th-century hall (internal dimensions 22 ft. by 48 ft.) was found in the late Saxon cathedral cemetery. On the edge of the cemetery was a similar, but slightly wider, hall perhaps of early 10th-century date. Three more buildings, which include a boat-shaped hall of late 11th-century date, were found W. of the cemetery. A late Saxon date was established for the graves in the part of the cathedral cemetery being excavated. See also below, p. 200.

———: SWAFFHAM (TF 818086). Two Anglo-Saxon burials were found while digging a trench in *Haspall Road*; one included a bronze annular brooch, the other was accompanied by an iron spear-head and part of an iron shield-boss.

——— : THETFORD, BURY ROAD (TL 870823). Excavation by B. K. Davison for M.P.B.W. on the supposed line of the town ditch revealed evidence of late Saxon industrial activity. The town itself must lie farther S.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : WAKERLEY (SP 939982). Work continued on this Anglo-Saxon cemetery (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 236). Of the forty-three shallow graves revealed, two have contained three burials and eight have contained two, all but two being aligned E.-W. Over 250 associated grave-goods indicate a 6th-century date. These include spears, shield-bosses, bronze-bound wooden buckets, most types of brooch (annular and cruciform predominating), numerous strings of beads, sherds of pottery, and a few silver objects, including a necklet.

NORTHUMBERLAND : WEST WHELPINGTON (NY 974837). Anglo-Saxon pottery was found by M. G. Jarrett. See also below, p. 200.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE : NEWARK (SK 79215340). Excavation by M. Dean of part of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery produced eleven urns beneath the foundations of *Southfield House*. The S. limits of the cemetery have now been found and further excavation will be possible when more demolition of existing property takes place. 277 vessels have been recovered altogether.

——— : NOTTINGHAM. See below, p. 183.

OXFORDSHIRE : SHAKENOAK (SP 374138). Further excavation by A. R. Hands has produced evidence of occupation of the site from the 5th to the 8th century. Finds from the filling of an early 5th-century enclosure ditch include a small-long brooch of the late 5th century, two more bronze belt-fittings of the type associated with Germanic mercenaries of the late 4th century, and another penny of the middle 8th century. Large quantities of ash and tap-slag in the Anglo-Saxon deposits indicate that iron-smelting took place on the site. On site C three more skeletons of the group already described in A. R. Hands, *Excavations at Shakenoak*, I, and *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 268, were found.

RUTLAND : EMPINGHAM (SK 977043). Of two burials excavated by M. Dean (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XII (1968), 160), one was of a male with ten arrows, a spear and a pair of bronze tweezers, and the second of a female with thirty blue glass beads and a collection of trinkets in a bag. These latter include a cowrie shell and may indicate a 7th-century date.

SOMERSET : CONGRESBURY, CADBURY CAMP (ST 441650). A penannular brooch was found on the surface.

——— : PORTISHEAD (ST 460760). An Anglo-Saxon sceatta (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*, type 16) was found in the garden of no. 57 *Wetlands Lane*.

——— : WRAXALL. See below, p. 196.

SUFFOLK : BAWDSEY (TM 33533772). A 10th-century jet chessman decorated with interlace and dot-and-circle ornament was found on the beach (cf. *Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol.*, forthcoming).

——— : ICKLINGHAM (TL 748737). A scatter of Anglo-Saxon pottery was found.

——— : RICKINGHALL INFERIOR (TM 04307600). Two pieces of an Anglo-Saxon urn and a small knife were found near a hearth.

——— : SUTTON HOO (TM 288487). At the beginning of the 1969 season the baulks of soil remaining from the spoil heaps of the 1939 excavation were finally removed. The two remaining parts of the barrow stood bare and it was possible to appreciate, to

some extent, its original appearance—a nearly circular flat-topped mound with a boundary-bank running across its W. side.

Excavation by P. Ashbee of the remaining parts showed that it had been built of top-soil stabilized with turf. This top-soil contained considerable quantities of Beaker pottery and flint artefacts. Beneath the two remaining parts of the barrow, which flanked the boat-trench, were two roughly rectangular remnants of sandy spoil taken from it. Quantities of such sand still remained strewn on the ancient surface. Several small sherds of Saxon pottery were found on the ancient surface beneath the ancient spoil heaps. These heaps had been used as a rough guide for the construction of the barrow.

Removal of ancient soil (sealed by the remaining parts of the barrow) revealed a ditch, some pits and a hearth. These appear to be prehistoric and not in any way part of the barrow. On the other hand, tangential ditches, as yet investigated only in part, appear to delimit the barrow and set it apart from its fellows. So far as can be seen no ditch surrounded the barrow.

——— : TATTINGSTONE, TATTINGSTONE HALL (TM 146377). Sherds of Ipswich and Thetford ware were found in a restricted area around the site of a chapel recorded in the 15th century.

——— : WEST STOW (TL 797714). The excavated areas (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 1 ff.) were extended by S. West for M.P.B.W. In the W. area, near the known sites of two Romano-British pottery-kilns, a quantity of pottery wasters was found, evidently rubbish from the kilns. In this area five *Grubenhäuser* were found, including one with fragments of three faceted-angled pots of the early 5th century. The W. extension of the possible early boundary-ditch found in earlier seasons continued westwards and was recut five times on the same alignment. To the S. a group of three 6th-century *Grubenhäuser* were found, all producing fragments of Illington-Lackford pottery. A complex of post-holes closely associated with these huts had hearths and more sherds of the Illington-Lackford type. The whole group represents a 6th-century development of the site away from the earlier halls. An inhumation was found on the W. limit of the excavation but was unaccompanied by grave-goods. Small finds include thirty-four 4th-century Roman coins, a fragment of a glass claw-beaker and a comb-plate of Frisian type, bringing the total of bone combs from the site to 108.

SURREY : COULSDON. An Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Coulsdon was mentioned in the press during the year. The compiler would be grateful for information.

WARWICKSHIRE : STRETTON-ON-FOSSE (SP 216383). An area of three acres was excavated by W. Ford to reveal the complete extent of this early Anglo-Saxon site. Fifty-three inhumations were discovered in a linear cemetery. Among the grave-goods were saucer, disc and cruciform brooches. Three ceremonial fires were placed at intervals among the first four ranks of graves. Preliminary reports of the skeletal material suggest family relationships. The cemetery was secondary to a rectangular structure with associated pits, while immediately E. of the first row of graves lay a trapezoidal ditched enclosure. Late Romano-British pottery and coins together with Anglo-Saxon pottery and artefacts were associated with these features. Further trenching, 300 m. to the E., produced evidence of a Romano-British building.

WESTMORLAND : LEVENS PARK (SD 505861). Excavations by D. Sturdy revealed a settlement possibly of dark-age date. One farmstead site had a massive boulder wall round an enclosure about 60 m. diam. The agrarian systems of the settlement survived from the earlier phases: long low mounds appeared to be raised hay-stack bottoms, replaced during the later phases by primitive strip-fields. Furrows were recognized over an extensive area.

WILTSHIRE : AVEBURY. See below, p. 201.

——— : PEWSEY (SU 15555806). Excavations were carried out in a field known as Black Patch. Fifteen inhumation-graves of Anglo-Saxon date have been found. These include eleven adult burials, one adult double burial, and three child burials. The finds include a sword, bronze strips from a wooden bucket, fragments of an ivory bangle, a francisca, a pair of bronze small-long brooches, a pair of iron penannular brooches, three shield-bosses, three spear-heads, six knives, three pots and a number of glass and amber beads. The finds suggest a 6th-century date. Excavation continues.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING : OTLEY. See below, p. 173.

———, ——— : TADCASTER. A late 13th-century sword, said to have been dredged from the R. Wharfe at Tadcaster (*Sotheby & Co's. Catalogue* (22 March 1969), lot 89) and formerly in the collection of B. W. J. Kent, has been purchased by the Yorkshire Museum with the help of a grant from the Victoria and Albert Museum. In the Yorkshire Philosophical Society's *Report* for 1969 an unauthorized report that an Anglo-Saxon sword has been purchased is without foundation.

——— : YORK. Excavation by the late J. Radley for York Corporation and the R.C.H.M. was undertaken to find the date and purpose of the tower buried in the city rampart behind the Central Library. It was shown that the tower survives to its roof line and has arched doors and a vaulted roof; it must be pre-Viking, and post-Roman. The tower externally is rectangular, measuring 12 ft. by 9 ft. over 18-in.-thick walls. The SW. doorway is 2 ft. 2 in. wide and 5 ft. 7 in. high, and the NE. doorway is 2 ft. 4 in. wide and 6 ft. 4 in. high. The tower survives to a height of 14½ ft., and the interior measures 8 ft. by 6 ft. and is 13 ft. high. The absence of any evidence of doors, windows, and means of holding a lamp suggests that the interior of the tower is a by-product of the creation of the elevated tower top which has unfortunately been destroyed.

The first earth rampart to cover the Roman wall has been identified and is tentatively ascribed to the Viking period. The bank stood to a height of 2½ ft. above the Roman wall, and was about 35 ft. wide at its base; on its crest was a timber breast-work which was backed by two courses of reused Roman gritstone blocks. This relatively slight earthwork probably extended round much of central York enclosing all the Roman fortress area and much of the area within the angle of the rivers Ouse and Foss.

——— : ———. A late Saxon burial-ground, with grave cutting into the demolition rubble of the Roman headquarters building in the S. transept of the minster, follows the Roman fortress axis (NE.-SW.) and has produced a number of grave-slabs decorated with interlace. The grave-slabs include one stone bearing a reused Roman inscription. Three burials in charcoal were recorded.

——— : ———, OUSEGATE. Commercial operation under Barclay's Bank enabled 2,000 sq. ft. to be examined by the late J. Radley. Portions of two buildings were uncovered. The buildings belong to the Danish period and lie on the present property alignment. One building, which was traced for 17 ft., was set on a sill-beam resting on a trench filled with cobbles and pottery. A doorway 4 ft. wide was indicated by a gap in the beam. Behind the building a line of its long side was continued by a stake and wattle fence. On its W. side was a shallow ditch; on its E. side part of the back-yard was excavated revealing layers of birch twigs and domestic rubbish which included pottery, part of a wooden bowl, oyster shells, hazel nuts and bones. A portion of a second building was found which was also set on a sill-beam and had four floor levels of clay and mortar.

IRELAND

ARMAGH : ARMAGH CITY (H 874453). Rescue excavations by Miss C. Warhurst and A. E. T. Harper revealed a substantial ditch, originally with an outer bank, encircling Cathedral Hill. The C-14 date for twigs from the primary silt of this ditch is

155 \pm 80 A.D. (UB. 283). The Irish annals supply slightly varying dates in the middle 5th century for the foundation of Armagh by St. Patrick. Circumstantial linguistic and archaeological evidence suggesting that he took over an earlier pagan Celtic sanctuary is given further support by this dating. After the bank had been pushed back into the ditch it was used in part for debris from an early Christian metal workshop. This debris included many crucibles, iron and bronze slag, clay moulds for high quality decorated bronzes unique in Ireland, and sherds of E ware and Mediterranean pottery. The ditch was almost filled by various deposits by 520 \pm 85 A.D. (UB. 285). Amongst finds from other parts of the site were a disc-headed pin engraved with confronted birds (8th-century ?), part of a 7th-century Germanic cone beaker, sticks of enamel, and slate trial pieces. Fragmentary remains of buildings of many periods were found inside the enclosure.

DUBLIN : CITY OF DUBLIN. See below, p. 186.

SCOTLAND

ARGYLL : IONA (NM 285238). Following the disturbance of two burials by the laying of a water-main R. Reece for the Russell Trust excavated part of the mound at the head of Martyr's Bay. About forty burials were found, the earliest in stone cist-graves, all oriented W.-E. The arrangement and sequence suggest that the spot had been used for burial over a period sometime between the 6th and 10th centuries.

DUMFRIESSHIRE : HODDOM, LUCE CHURCHYARD (NY 188724). Built into the S. interior wall of the Irving burial enclosure is a fragment of stone decorated with a debased vine-scroll.

FIFE : STRATHNIGLO (NO 209101). Two Pictish symbols, a 'tuning fork' and 'hind's head', have been noted on a 7-ft.-high pillar stone.

WALES

FLINTSHIRE : RHUDDLAN. See below, p. 186.

GLAMORGAN : BURRYHOLMS. See below, p. 172.

——— : LLANFEITHIN (ST 051712). During renovations at Llanvithyn House human remains of at least five individuals were found beneath the paving slabs of the entrance passage, immediately under the floor make-up. The bodies were all aligned approximately W.-E.; three were successive burials in the same grave. All had been disturbed by the building of the house in the 16th to 17th century. Their shallowness is to be explained by the removal of top-soil for the levelling of the house-site.

At the end of the 12th century the site became a grange of Margam Abbey, its grant containing mention of 'the old cemetery'. As burial was expressly forbidden at Cistercian granges, the burials must belong to this cemetery, which was presumably associated with an early Christian monastic establishment.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE : HEN DOMEN (SO 214981). Ridge-and-furrow were surveyed by P. A. Barker in the field N. of the castle and beneath the bailey rampart. Since it is almost certain that the castle was built very shortly after the Norman conquest, the field-system is presumably pre-conquest. Domesday Book says that the Montgomery area had fifty-two hides, belonging to twenty-two vills, waste in the time of Edward the Confessor, and used by three Saxon thegns as a hunting-ground. A building earlier than the field-system was also found. It measured 15 ft. by over 22 ft. and was of timber with paired post-holes. Although a prehistoric date cannot be ruled out the building seems more likely to be post-Roman; a date between the 5th and 7th or 8th centuries is tentatively suggested. See also below, p. 180.

II. POST-CONQUEST

A. MONASTIC SITES

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE : ELSTOW ABBEY (TL 049474). D. B. Baker, continuing to excavate the Benedictine nunnery for the Bedford Archaeological Society and Portsmouth Polytechnic (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 243; *Beds. Archaeol. J.*, IV (1969), 27-42), found little further evidence for the earliest periods on the site. More late Saxon burials were recovered from the SE. corner of the graveyard.

Further excavations outside and inside the modern churchyard permit a fuller account of the abbey church (FIG. 59). The S. choir aisle extended W. continuously until it became a shallow transept. The Norman chapter-house was found S. of the end of the church, attached to the Norman E. range; it was unusually large and compared in plan closely with the late 12th-century presbytery.

In the E. range the Norman dormitory, with at least two cross-walls and no detectable central sleeper-wall, extended far S. of the adjacent refectory range. The Norman reredorter with a drain set in its S. wall was attached at right angles to the S. end of the range, and demolished by the 13th century. With the 14th-century rebuilding of the cloisters the new dormitory was contracted on the W., unlike the other ranges which were both extended. The E. cloister walk was contained within the ground floor of the range.

At least ten of a complex series of buildings S. of the claustral area, with narrow stone footings, have been located. Of particular note are the kitchens (m3) for the refectory later than the 14th century, and another building (m4), 10 ft. (3.0 m.) by over 80 ft. (24.4 m.), attached to the S. of the 14th-century dormitory range. The earliest of the series (m2), probably of the 13th century, had two aisles divided by rows of roof supports bedded on large stone blocks. The whole series clearly represents piecemeal redevelopment and will require further investigation on a large scale.

ESSEX : CHELMSFORD (TL 709065). E. Sellers excavating for the Chelmsford Excavation Committee and M.P.B.W. in advance of a new road defined the E. end of the Dominican friary church (c. 1234-1537), built of flint rubble with limestone dressings and measuring 30 ft. by over 84 ft. Surviving wall-courses are 3 ft. wide and stand on flint and mortar foundations 5 ft. wide and 5 ft. deep.

——— : WALTHAM ABBEY (TL 381007). P. J. Huggins excavated for the Waltham Abbey Historical Society W. of the cloisters of the Augustinian abbey (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XII (1968), 165) because of proposed ecclesiastical building. FIG. 60 shows the results. Rooms A and B, lobby C and continuation D represent a late 13th- to early 14th-century addition to the end of the 12th-century N. claustral range. Wall-plaster and 14th-century tiles, some *in situ*, remained. A, B, C and D were all built over a pond; walls were of flint and chalk and rested on gravel foundations at the bottom of the pond which must have been filled before the 12th-century building. To the S., a single room E, also of late 13th- to early 14th-century date, may butt against the W. claustral range and an attached circular structure may be a latrine tower. Late in the 14th century a kitchen F with two fireplaces, one earlier than the other, was added to the A-B range of rooms. A drain passed through the kitchen into a 12th-century sewer which was altered or repaired in the 17th century. Late 14th-century jettons were associated with the first fireplace and the clay floor of the kitchen.

Pre-Norman features include a ditch with a sherd of Ipswich ware in its upper filling. Shallow foundation-trenches may form part of a single large Saxon building built over the ditch and close to and parallel to the side of the pond. Saxon and a little Roman pottery were associated with these features.

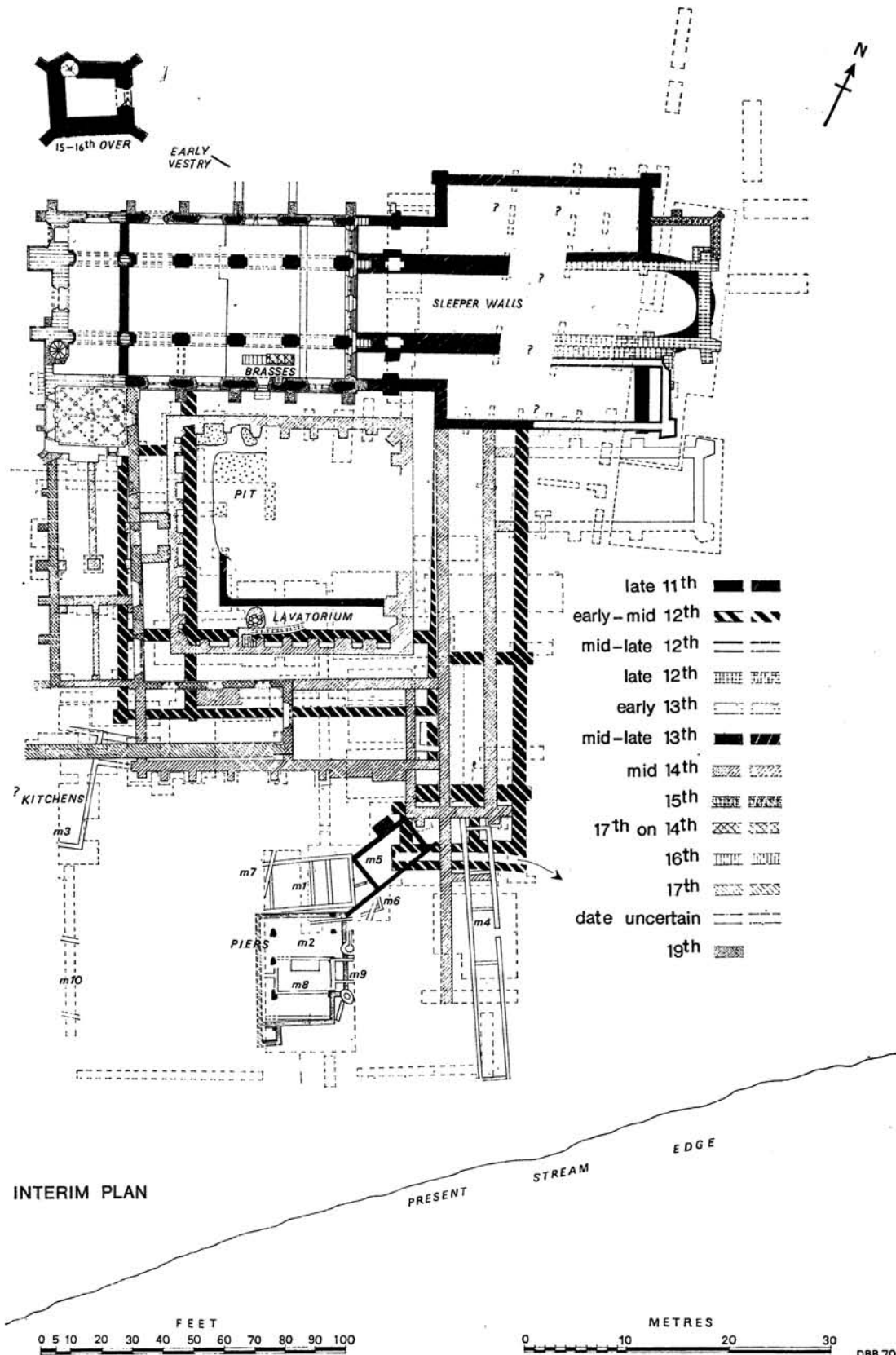


FIG. 59. ELSTOW ABBEY, BEDFORDSHIRE (p. 166)
Plan of church, and claustral and other buildings on S.

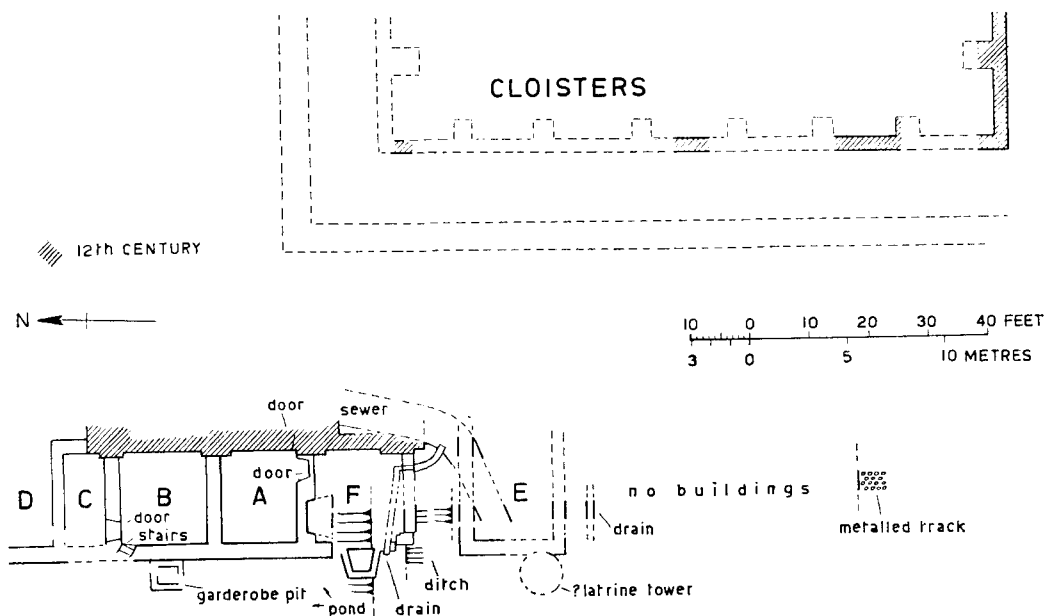


FIG. 60

WALTHAM ABBEY, ESSEX (p. 166 f.)

Plan of late 13th- to early 14th-century range added to end of 12th-century N. claustral range

Finds include a lead bulla of Pope Alexander III (1151-89) associated with the 12th-century foundations, jettons, and groups of pottery from the 8th or 9th century to the 17th century.

See also above, pp. 126 ff.

HAMPSHIRE : BASINGSTOKE (SU 636523). The upper part of a non-local jug from the site of the hospital of St. Mary and St. John the Baptist in *Church Street* is highly decorated and has a green glaze over a white slip. The decoration differs on each side, with a raised chevron and dots opposed to an applied scroll and rosette. It is of the late 13th to early 14th century.

— : CHRISTCHURCH, THE PRIORY (SZ 161924). M. Ridley excavating for the Bournemouth Archaeological Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 244-5) completed examination of one garderobe, and another probable one, later reused as a fish hatchery, was found beside the N. end of the precinct wall nearest the Augustinian priory. Much pottery includes Saintonge, Rouen, polychrome and other imported wares; and among the numerous other finds are tokens, metalwork, and a soapstone mould for bronze-casting engraved with a view of the priory before the central tower was destroyed.

— : SELBORNE (SU 755345). Excavation E. of the N. transept of the Augustinian priory church by the Rev. G. E. C. Knapp (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XII (1968), 166) revealed a series of three adjoining chapels similar to those on the S. side of the choir (cf. plan, *ibid.*, XI (1967), 273). The chapel nearest the choir extended two bays eastward while the two to the N. were half that length. Heavy robbing of foundations has left only the mortared base of the foundation-trench in many places. Close outside the E. walls of the chapels a stone flagged floor of a drain was uncovered 4 ft. below floor level. Here

again much of the masonry has been robbed, and the large quantities of broken roof-tile which formed the filling suggest that this occurred at an early date.

Excavation N. of the chapter-house to determine the layout of the N. range revealed a 30-ft. length of wall running N.-S. with a short length of ashlar plinth still in position on its E. face. Return walls ran westward, and on the S. remains of three steps down from the level of the cloister walk were found. The position of this building and the deposits of charcoal at floor level suggest that it may be the warming-house.

KENT : CANTERBURY, BLACKFRIARS (TR 148582). Excavation by the Canterbury Archaeological Society recovered part of the N. and E. cloister walls. The line of the external N. and W. walls agreed with A. R. Martin's plan (*Archaeol. J.*, LXXXVI (1929), 152), but the internal N. wall did not. Traces of a medieval domestic building and a sizable Roman building were also found.

——— : ROCHESTER. For the precinct-wall of the Benedictine priory see below, p. 182.

NORFOLK : THETFORD (TL 865831). Excavations at the priory of the Canons of the Holy Sepulchre by J. Hare for M.P.B.W. showed that little evidence survived E. of the existing nave, most of the robber-trenches (together with the surrounding stratification) having been almost completely removed in the 19th century. Nevertheless two periods of construction above pits of the Saxon town could be distinguished. The first period, of which the chalk footings survive, apparently consisted of an aisleless church without transepts, together with a graveyard lying to the S., and probably dates from the foundation of the priory in c. 1139. During the second period, to which the surviving nave belongs, the church was rebuilt, the plan now including transepts and a longer E. arm. Many carved blocks found on the site, though not *in situ*, suggest a late 12th-century date. During the second period, at least, the cloisters stood N. of the nave, but although evidence of the S. range was found, no full plan of the cloisters could be recovered.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : CANONS ASHBY (SP 578505). S. J. Taylor excavating for M.P.B.W. to ascertain the depth below modern ground level of the SW. angle of the Augustinian claustral buildings located the W. wall of these buildings, 5 ft. thick and incorporating a door and a window, and the N. wall of the S. wing, over 7 ft. thick. A good rammed ironstone floor on a rubble foundation was associated with these walls. *In situ* upon the earliest floor was a white limestone column base, 11 ft. from both walls. The medieval floor lay c. 3 ft. 8 in. below modern ground level N. of the excavated areas, and under 2 ft. below the modern farmyard S. of the site. Some 6 ft. above the medieval floor was a rough mortar floor, which sealed a late 16th-century Venetian glass vessel, and c. 9 in. above the mortar floor was a well-laid stone floor with settings for wooden fixtures. Associated with both later floors were flimsy walls dividing the main chamber into smaller rooms, and a stone structure which may well have been a stand for a beer vat. (A comparable stand exists in a surviving 17th-century brew-house 3 miles from Canons Ashby.) The building went out of use c. 1700 when the house of the Cope family, which had been erected on the monastic site after the dissolution (and which presumably utilized the excavated building as an outbuilding), was demolished. The site was then covered with up to 3 ft. of rubble and broken masonry including some very worn medieval floor-tiles, and fragments of late 17th-century pottery.

OXFORDSHIRE : OXFORD. T. Hassall excavating for the Oxford Excavation Committee at the *Blackfriars* (SP 512058) located the W. end of the church, thus completing the plan of the building. Nearly all the stone had been robbed to below water level, but the end of the nave, part of the N. aisle and S.(?) aisle were uncovered.

Over 140 ft. of the *Greyfriars church* (SP 511059) has been investigated (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 247) including most of the nave, N. aisle and N.(?) porch. The

building obviously had a complicated history, and extensive robbing has made it difficult to trace and date in detail. At some stage the nave and aisle were increased in length westwards by one bay, while before the dissolution major alterations led to the apparent blocking and thus shortening of the aisle. A conventual building N. of the church of uncertain use was found to have been dismantled by the Greyfriars who included its site within the cemetery.

See also below, pp. 174 and 183.

SOMERSET : KEYNSHAM (ST 656688). In excavation of the Augustinian abbey by B. Lowe and A. Vince for the Folk House (Bristol) Archaeological Club the floor of the S. transept is gradually being cleared, attempts to follow the W. wall being hampered by a 6-ft. deposit of stone and mortar rubble. Part of the presumed cloister appears undisturbed since the abbey became ruinous. Finds include painted glass, carved stones, a Roman bronze coin, and fragments of a salt-glazed stoneware pot. Outside the SE. corner of the abbey a series of inhumations probably date from the 13th century onwards.

——— : WITHAM FRIARY (ST 758418). Excavation of the Carthusian priory by P. Barlow for the Wells Archaeological Society showed that the church measured 107 ft. by 40 ft. Part of a 16th-century plaster ceiling was recovered from the robbed S. wall.

SUFFOLK : SNAPE (TM 389578). Building material, mostly 13th- to 14th-century, collected by J. Hurren from the site of the Benedictine priory includes bricks with straw-marked bases, yellow and black floor-tiles from the Netherlands, decorated brown, green and blue tiles similar to those found at Butley Priory, crested and stepped ridge-tiles, Purbeck marble pillars (4 in. diam., possibly from a font), limestone pillars and window-glass.

——— : SUDBURY (TL 871405). Excavations by T. Howlett in *Friars Street* on the site of the Dominican friary founded in 1272 revealed two walls running E.-W.; one was of flint 2 ft. wide and plastered on its S. side, and the other, built against the N. face of the first, was of flint with some red tile, 1 ft. 2 in. wide. 13th- to 14th-century pottery including green-glazed sherds was found in the rubble, and a piece of a 12th-century decorated handle was found in dark soil above the building layer of the first wall. A timber-lined well 34½ in. by 33 in. and 9 ft. deep produced 16th- to 17th-century pottery, a 15th-century floor-tile, a gold pin, the remains of shoes and of a wooden bucket.

WARWICKSHIRE : COVENTRY, WHITEFRIARS (SP 341787). P. and C. Woodfield continued excavating for M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 248) to ascertain the position of the night stair. A doorway was revealed E. of the S. choir stalls. It gave access to a narrow freestanding walkway leading to a rectangular chamber E. of the double E. cloister range, from where it appears a stair rose to dormer level.

WORCESTERSHIRE : BORDLESLEY (SP 045685). R. T. Rowley and P. A. Rahtz continued excavating the S. transept of the Cistercian abbey church for Redditch U.D.C. and Birmingham University. Apart from the night stairs, which were located in 1968 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 248), the outer face of the W. wall of the S. transept was uncovered and found to be in very good condition. The S. wall of the transept contained a blocked Norman doorway. The entrances to the two transept chapels were cleared and a large lump of fallen masonry which may have belonged to the roof vaulting was found. The line of the S. aisle of the church was traced farther eastwards and included the bases of two fine fluted Early English columns. The masonry stood up to 6 ft. above the last surviving monastic floor level and probably 8 or 9 ft. above the original ground surface.

It is now clear that there are at least three major structural phases in the area of the church already cleared:

1. The original Norman walls of the transept
2. Extensive alterations in the 13th century including insertion of night stairs and strengthening of pillar bases in the S. aisle, possibly to take a stone tower
3. Extensive alterations in the late 15th century, including raising the S. transept floor level by c. 2 ft. and erection of secondary interior walls.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING : HUTTON LOW CROSS (NZ 596141). D. B. Hogg continued excavation on the site of a leper hospital below the post-medieval farmhouse but no structural remains were found.

———, ——— : OSMOTHERLEY, MOUNT GRACE PRIORY (SE 450986). Excavation by L. Keen for M.P.B.W. of cells 9 and 10 of the Carthusian priory revealed details of internal arrangements. Cell 9 had a mortared floor in the entrance passage; cell 10 was divided by narrow partitions into three rooms with wooden floors. Both pectices were stone-paved and a stone-cut drain ran alongside the garderobe pectice. Finds include a bronze pen-holder, tweezers, lead weights, graphite and part of a limestone plaque incised with a demi-figure of Christ above a four-line inscription in English. In the S. range floor levels lay under debris in two rooms, one containing a furnace.

———, WEST RIDING : PONTEFRAC (SE 463226). Work by C. V. Bellamy on the Cluniac priory continued with exploration of the remaining part of the building outside the N. transept (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XII (1968), 171). This was confirmed as an almost square building, the full width of the transept. Inside the nave of the church some evidence of the character of the piers of the main arcade and of the triforium arcade above was found.

SCOTLAND

LANARKSHIRE : GLASGOW, GREYFRIARS (NS 597653). Two phases of what appears to have been the enclosure of the Observant Friars were located by E. Talbot in *Albion Street*. The enclosure constructed in the 1470s was extended in 1511. The foundations of a now demolished church (constructed in 1820) had somewhat disturbed the medieval levels of the site (1470s to the Reformation), but much pottery was found together with fragmentary animal and human bone.

PERTSHIRE : RHYND, GRANGE OF ELCHO (NO 142218). Further excavation on the site of the Cistercian nunnery by M. Stewart for the Archaeological and Historical Section of the Perthshire Society has exposed 7.2 m. of what appears to be the outer N. wall of the chapel. The outer face had a buttress, and very large stones at floor level suggest that the inner face was also buttressed. The floor was stone-paved. At a distance of 0.5 m. outside the wall and under the buttress is an earlier wall, again with inner and outer faces of dressed masonry blocks and rubble core. A cup-marked stone had been incorporated in the buttress. Several well-cut stone slates with associated nails have been found. Other finds include sherds of the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, metalwork and small fragments of stained glass. Several skulls and other human bones have been recovered. Examination of skeletal material is not yet complete, but a preliminary report suggests that some of the bones are those of young children.

WALES

GLAMORGAN : BURRYHOLMS (SS 400925). The main purpose of the excavation by D. B. Hague (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XII (1968), 173) was to recover the plan and history of the ecclesiastical settlement, which fell into four separate sites, A to D. A proved to be late. B was a building 31½ ft. by 12½ ft., built into the hill, with its gable standing

on a platform of made ground, the settlement of which caused later modifications. This 14th- to 15th-century building with its S. porch and tiered stone seating at the W. must have been a school or meeting-room.

In the last phase of the church and its enclosure, C, the early 12th-century nave, 17½ ft. by 11¼ ft., was later added to by a chancel, 10½ ft. by 9½ ft., which was built over a tiny apse *c.* 4½ ft. radius with a very narrow chancel arch which was retained in the later period. Beneath the nave were four corner post-holes of a timber church on a slightly different alignment; this had clearly been standing when the stone church was built. It cannot be certain when this wooden church or oratory was built, but it is most likely to have been the work of Caradog (*ob.* 1124) who was at Llangennith before 1089. As its SE. post-hole cut into an earlier disturbed grave, an earlier period of Christian occupation was indicated, giving strength to the tradition that the site was plundered by the Vikings and then abandoned. This sequence of events was confirmed by examination of the cashel or enclosure wall. The earliest wall was of turf, revetted on the outside by very small stones. After a short abandonment there was fragmentary evidence that a palisade had been erected on top of the eroded bank. The massive cashel, which consisted of a double line of large orthostats following a sort of egg-shaped plan, was apparently of the same date as the 12th-century church.

The last stage of D, the domestic quarters, consisted of a hall 33½ ft. by 15½ ft. with rounded external corners. A carefully levelled area of earlier occupation on the E., *c.* 34 ft. by 36 ft., was enclosed by a well-built wall; this clearly contained lean-to buildings. There was a small annex S. of the hall, and beyond this a table and bench, likely to be a scriptorium as at Tintagel. Beyond was a lime-kiln, used originally for building, then reduced in size for lime-washing. The 12th-century and earlier living-quarters lay to the W., but they were extensively robbed. There was an earlier hall or building, *c.* 44 ft. by 14 ft., built along the slope, with some traces of a cross-wall near its S. end; a badly robbed wall running parallel to the E. probably bounded a yard or terrace. These features overlay two wooden huts; the smaller one produced a collection of sling-stones, and the larger one was probably associated with the palisade.

MONMOUTHSHIRE : MONMOUTH, PITMAN'S CORNER (SO 510130). An excavation before development near the supposed site of the Benedictine priory has revealed a medieval wall at a depth of 5 ft., robbed in the 17th century. Primary destruction was associated with 13th- and 14th-century pottery only. A corresponding foundation-trench was also found to the W. There was evidence that the trench had been dug into, and part of a natural clay bank removed.

——— : TINTERN ABBEY (SO 533001). Work by J. K. Knight for M.P.B.W. is beginning to reveal the medieval layout W. of the church and cloisters, which lies below the visible remains mostly of a post-medieval industrial phase. Buildings in this area are likely to include the guest-house.

B. CATHEDRALS AND ECCLESIASTICAL PALACES

ENGLAND

HAMPSHIRE : WINCHESTER. For W. towers of the Norman cathedral see above, p. 160.

——— : ———, WOLVESEY PALACE. An early hall-block of *c.* 1100 was found standing up to 9 ft. high. Only the N. part could be examined by M. Biddle for the Winchester Excavations Committee and M.P.B.W. (*cf. Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 250), but enough was done to show that the ground floor of the central area was a substructure, filled solid with chalk rubble, presumably to provide the base for an aisled hall at first-floor level. The incorporation of the hall-block into the developed palace-fortress of *c.* 1138 was traced, as was its subsequent use down to the later 17th century. In the S.

range of the palace the arrangements for the piped water-supply of c. 1129-35 were worked out in detail and pottery groups were recovered, firmly datable by their context before 1138, but looking much more like 13th-century pottery according to traditional views.

YORKSHIRE : YORK (SE 603522). Work by D. Phillips for the York Minster Advisory Committee under the minster would appear to give the internal dimensions of the Norman S. transept under the centre of the present transept. A new survey of the crypt and choir-pier excavations promises to give information about the plan of the E. end of Archbishop Thomas's church.

———, WEST RIDING : OTLEY (SE 201457). A wing of the archbishop of York's residence was stripped by Mrs. H. E. J. le Patourel for M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 274). At its E. end was the undercroft of an early Norman apsidal chapel with a SW. turret stair and central pillars. This overlay a flimsy Saxon building represented by stake-holes. The chapel was enlarged by the addition of a square end considerably farther E., and its N. wall was rebuilt and extended westwards to make a wing nearly 150 ft. long, whose S. wall had been altered many times. The W. end of the wing was occupied by a hall undercroft or hall and solar, which probably communicated directly with the upper floor of the new chapel, whose chancel may have been of one story. A fireplace was set against the E. party wall, and an external staircase to the N. led to the first floor. The turret stair was rebuilt. Other unexcavated buildings extended N. and S. from the hall end of the wing.

C. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE : RAVENSDEN (TL 078544). D. N. Hall, J. B. Hutchings and G. J. Dring excavated the medieval floor levels in the nave and aisle of the church. The earliest feature was the flue trench for a bronze smithy of the middle 12th century. The first church immediately followed the smithy and was a simple rectangular structure 15 ft. by 30 ft. Earthen floors were in use until 1739.

ESSEX : RAYLEIGH (TQ 808909). Two stone panels bearing heraldic shields, probably of the 13th century, were found reused on the side of a 15th-century window in the S. aisle of the church. The shields have been provisionally attributed to the Dyer and the Lowtham, Lovayne or Levins families. The stones have been replaced; details of the cut of the stone are obtainable from Prittlewell Priory Museum, Southend-on-Sea.

HAMPSHIRE : WINCHESTER (SU 484295). In further excavations in *Lower Brook Street* by M. Biddle for the Winchester Excavations Committee and M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 250) phases J, K, L and M of St. Mary's Church were examined, the earliest (J) showing an apsidal-ended church, which was extended to a rectangular E. end in phase K, possibly c. 1100. In order to obtain a comparison and contrast for the wealth of evidence for internal planning provided by the seventeen phases so far uncovered in St. Mary's, excavations began on the site of St. Pancras Church, 100 ft. away. See also below, p. 181.

NORFOLK : THETFORD (TL 870823). Excavation of the site of *St. Michael's Church* by B. K. Davison for M.P.B.W. in the SE. part of the Saxon town showed that the church had been razed to the level of the latest floor, but preserved traces of earlier, lower floors. The nave had measured 13 m. by 5.5 m. with a W. tower and (probably) a S. porch; a N. annex had been added at a late stage. The form of the E. end remains to be discovered. Associated burials were excavated. To the S. burials and later buildings on a different alignment suggest an earlier church axis differing by some 20 degrees. Excavation continues.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : NEWTON WILLOWS (SP 884833). D. N. Hall and J. B. Hutchings excavated part of the nave of the church. The earliest building was a rectangular structure, 17 ft. by 37 ft., of the late 13th to early 14th century. Earthen floors were in use until the 18th century. Much painted plaster and early 15th-century painted glass was recovered, along with 14th-century altar tiles and the missing fragment of the St. Faith brass.

OXFORDSHIRE : OXFORD (SP 510060). Observation of a site in *Castle Street* by T. G. Hassall has revealed the position of the church of St. Budoc. See also above, p. 170, and below, p. 183.

SUFFOLK : GEDGRAVE (TM 405486). About six skeletons without grave-goods were found during the laying of foundations for a new barn near the presumed site of Gedgrave Chapel (*Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol.*, x (1898), 94).

SUSSEX : SOMPTING (TQ 162057). E. W. Holden reports that during restoration of the flintwork on the exterior of the E. wall of the chancel a jug was found, built into the wall, 18 ft. above ground. It was lying on its side, mouth outwards; it has the broken stub of a strap-handle, a simple everted rim, and a convex base, and is 8 in. diam. and 8 in. high. The fabric resembles local 12th-century wares. Had the pot been *inside* the chancel it might be considered as an 'acoustic' jar, but being fixed outside its function is not clear, except perhaps as a nesting box for birds.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING : WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858642). Excavations were continued by J. G. Hurst for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiii (1969), 252, fig. 73). The W. part of the nave of the church was excavated and a sequence of floor levels from the 12th to the 18th century found. The heating furnace for the 1617 bell-pit, a lead-heating pit and twenty late burials were excavated. A complex sequence of rebuilding was found in the S. aisle. See also below, p. 201.

SCOTLAND

DUMFRIESSHIRE : ANNAN, BRYDEKIRK MAINS (NY 186712). The site of St. Bridgit's Chapel is listed (no. 6) but not described in the inventory for Dumfriesshire by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments. The foundations of the chapel stand 9 in. to 12 in. above ground level. The walls are built of local sandstone and average 3 ft. in thickness, except the E. wall which is 5 ft. thick. The internal measurements are 20 ft. by 11 ft. The building is enclosed by an oval earth/stone bank measuring 57 ft. by 45 ft.

— : GLENCAIRN, ST. CUTHBERT'S PARISH CHURCH (NX 809905). Only the E. and W. walls of the medieval church remain in a tolerably complete state. The original church (late 12th- to early 13th-century ?) measured externally $36\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $106\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The E. wall was lit by three windows and the W. by two, all of a simple round-headed form. The door was placed exactly beneath the northernmost window in the W. wall, i.e. unsymmetrically in respect of the gable. The W. end was flanked by two buttresses and the whole building was encircled by a string course at c. 12 ft. from the original ground surface. At some time in the 16th century the church was made narrower, to measure 28 ft. by $106\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Finds include one fragment of medieval pottery, a Richmond copper farthing (1625-34), a possible mortuary cross and a selection of 17th- to 18th-century clay-pipe fragments.

— : KIRKMAHOE (NX 989818). *St. Blane's Church/Chapel* site is a small artificial raised platform, c. 3 ft. high, forming an 'island' in the marsh area at the E. end of a promontory that leads from the now deserted farmhouse of Kilblane. There are indications of a possible ditch separating it from the promontory, and foundations of a structure, oriented NE.-SW. and measuring c. 40 ft. by 25 ft.

——— : LOCHMABEN (NY 081825). During excavations in *St. Magdalene's church-yard* two portions of medieval walling have been found. One wall contained fragments of a 13th- to 14th-century(?) grave-slab. Two fragments fit together to form the bottom end, and a tiny piece of the foliaceous cross-head remains. The cross-shaft has a semi-circular base enclosing cusped decoration. This type is common in Cumberland and Westmorland but the present example is probably the first for Dumfriesshire and Galloway. A pair of scissors or shears is shown on the left-hand side of the shaft. The remaining length is $25\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the width (including a simple chamfer) tapers from $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the head to $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the base. Two fragments of medieval pottery have also been recovered.

——— : TYNRON, KIRKCONNEL (NX 754951). This chapel is listed as a site for Tynron Parish in the R.C.A.H.M.'s inventory for Dumfriesshire (no. 616) but is not described. A gully forms the side of two enclosures separated by a track. The N. enclosure is of an irregular shape but measures 80 ft. by 90 ft. The enclosing bank is 12 in. to 18 in. in height and is broken at the SE. angle where there appears to have been considerable erosion. There is an entrance on the N. side. The S. enclosure is more or less circular in form—measuring 115 ft. by 105 ft. The E. side has been robbed. In the centre between two outcrops of rock are the foundations of a small chapel 29 ft. by 17 to 18 ft. The walls are between 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide and appear to be of dry-stone construction; they stand 9 to 12 in. high.

WALES

MONMOUTHSHIRE : LLANFAIR GREEN (SO 391192). The W. end of the church is being cleared during preliminary examination of this Cistercian grange. Ruins were still standing exposed on this site until c. 1910, and the lower wall-courses are well-preserved. Finds include decorated stonework, window-glass, door hinges, and lead.

PEMBROKESHIRE : ST. DAVIDS, PORTH MAWR (SM 734273). The site of *St. Patrick's Chapel* has received attention this summer owing to visitor-erosion. This increasing hazard has exposed what appears to be a crowded and simple burial-ground seaward of the chapel site.

D. CASTLES

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE : BEDFORD (TL 052497). D. B. Baker excavated for the Bedford Archaeological Society on the N. side of the presumed outer bailey. Occupation-material contemporary with the known life of the Norman castle, the demolition of which was ordered by Henry III in 1224, was found. A modern stone wall lay over a footing of medieval date; it had been thought to be on the site of the N. curtain-wall for the outer bailey.

CORNWALL : LAUNCESTON (SX 328845). Continued excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 284) by A. D. Saunders for M.P.B.W. showed that the bailey rampart in its primary phase was over 40 ft. wide at its base with an outer timber revetment. The 14th-century kitchen lay on an earlier building of uncertain purpose; below the cobbled yard outside the kitchen were earlier buildings, hearths and rubbish-pits. Bar-lug ware was associated with one hearth, suggesting a late 11th-century date. A good pottery sequence was obtained.

DERBYSHIRE : BAKEWELL (SK 221688). Preliminary investigation by M. Swanton of the *Castle Hill* earthwork popularly identified with Edward the Elder's *burh* of 923 indicated a construction of two periods. Some time during the 12th century a 'motte' had been erected to strengthen a rubble rampart (probably square in plan) of earlier but undetermined date.

DEVON : BAMPTON (SS 958225). Ann Hamlin excavated for M.P.B.W. in superficially featureless ground N. of the motte, in the supposed bailey area. A substantial E.-W. ditch, cut in shale, was probably the motte ditch. It had been deliberately filled, and the ground levelled.

ESSEX : GREAT WAKERING (TQ 948895). Southend Museum reports that evidence was found for raising of the mound followed by late 13th- to early 14th-century occupation, but no trace of a building was noted on its summit.

——— : RAYLEIGH (TQ 806909). L. Helliwell and D. G. Macleod excavated for M.P.B.W. on the outer edge of the perimeter ditch of the inner bailey of the castle. The site of a proposed public hall proved to be outside the limits of the medieval defences, and the origin of the bank and ditch, which still mark part of the limits of the outer bailey, seems to be post-medieval. In the NW. corner of the previously presumed outer bailey there was clear evidence of medieval defences along the edge of an artificial clay platform into which massive timber uprights had been bedded. Traces of timber buildings occupied in the late 13th century and built over the line of the defences were found; these indicate that the earthwork soon ceased to operate in its primary function which is thought to be that of a barbican-defence.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE : BRISTOL (ST 592732). Excavation by M. Ponsford for the City Museum and M.P.B.W. revealed the 11th-century castle wall and a 13th-century bastion with a rampart 35 m. wide built over the Saxon structures (see above, p. 156; cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 255 ff., figs. 75-6). The wall had been partially rebuilt in the 12th century. At the tail of the rampart were two 13th-century buildings, the later with a stone floor, later robbed, and with 14th-century pits cut into the rubble S. of a 15th- to 16th-century cottage wall. Later 16th-century pits were cut into the medieval topsoil. The rampart was of three periods, the second dated by a coin of Henry I (1135).

HAMPSHIRE : WINCHESTER (SU 483295). Excavation by M. Biddle for the Winchester Excavations Committee and Hampshire County Council was continued in advance of rebuilding at *Castle Yard* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 258). Above the Saxon street plan (see above, p. 157 f.) and below the earthen platform of the Norman castle of 1067 were timber buildings and pits on each side of the street, and a masonry building, with a 'long-and-short' quoin, was preserved to a height of 10 ft. The Norman earthwork was examined in detail, as were many subsequent periods of the castle. A round tower, built at the N. apex of the castle in c. 1222, was uncovered and its underground sally-port passages investigated.

HEREFORDSHIRE : HEREFORD (SO 512396). Excavations were carried out by P. J. Leach for M.P.B.W. on a site in the castle threatened by municipal landscaping (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 258) and three phases were recognized. In the first, massive foundations built into natural gravel and dated by pottery approximately to the middle 13th century may represent a bridge abutment linking the now destroyed motte to the bailey. It was probably associated with Henry III's activity at Hereford. Phases 2 and 3 probably reflect the Civil War and subsequent destruction.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : WOLLASTON (SP 908629). A motte-like mound called *Beacon Hill* was investigated in 1961-2 by D. N. Hall and N. Nickerson. In the latest (12th-century) stage a stone building, destroyed soon after construction, stood on top. The evidence is consistent with the mound being part of an 'anarchy castle'. An earlier compacted earthwork was found. In the 13th century a post-mill was erected on top. A section of the ditch and a fuller account will be given in *J. Wolverson and Dist. Archaeol. Soc.*, IV (1971).

WILTSHIRE : LUDGERSHALL (SU 263512). Excavation by P. V. Addyman for M.P.B.W. began on the remaining available areas of the N. ring-work, where a further

range of stone-built domestic buildings was found over the site of the filled inner ditch (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 261). A building projecting across the ditch almost on to the outer bank contained a pair of latrines but may also have provided access to the bank. A substantial building in the middle of the ring-work, tentatively identified in 1968 as a hall (*Med. Archaeol.*, XII (1968), 179), contained reused 12th-century material and from the fallen architectural details seems to date from the early 13th century. Its floors had been almost destroyed in later medieval alterations and its true function is still uncertain.

In the S. ring-work excavation of 12th-century timber buildings and ramparts continued. Beneath possible traces of a timber tower in the NE. angle were foundations of an oval stone structure with associated finds perhaps of the 11th century. It may be a defensive structure on an earlier defensive circuit. Further excavation of the timber gateway showed it had a massive subterranean chamber.

Latrine and other deposits produced valuable series of 12th-, 13th- and 14th-century finds including a glass goblet (PL. XIII, A) and a bone figurine (PL. XIII, B-C) of a cleric, both of the 14th century.

YORKSHIRE : YORK, BAILE HILL (SE 603513). Further excavation of the motte top (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 241) by P. V. Addyman for the Royal Archaeological Institute's castles project revealed a 12th-century rectangular timber structure whose lower part was enclosed by the mound at one corner. Around the structure was a mortar floor and there was a perimeter palisade. Timber structures were found on the outer lip of the motte ditch, but most of the bailey had been destroyed by late medieval and modern scarping.

———, WEST RIDING : SANDAL MAGNA (SE 338182). Further excavation by L. A. S. Butler for the Sandal Castle Excavation Committee supported by Wakefield Corporation, Wakefield Historical Society and Leeds University School of History (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 288) was concerned with the archaeological problems in three areas: the stone keep on top of the Norman motte, the barbican tower which provided an intermediate line of defence between the motte and the bailey, and the inner ditch dug around the barbican.

On the keep (FIG. 61) there was one building period in timber and four main building periods in stone. The most important evidence was that the inner keep of c. 1190 was only half-completed and that during the third stone period (middle 13th-century) a deep square tower-base was constructed on the NW. side between the inner and outer keep walls. The courtyard surface preserved beneath the barbican tower was examined and traces of early buildings, pits and ditches were recorded. The inner ditch was sectioned close to the bridge linking the barbican with the kitchen within the bailey and near the point where the later barbican ditch met the earlier keep ditch.

Conservation work on the barbican tower is completed and that on the gatehouse of the keep should be finished before next season.

SCOTLAND

ARGYLL : KILFINAN, MCEWEN'S CASTLE (NR 916796). Excavation of the promontory fort by the Cowal Archaeological Society and the British Girls' Exploring Society continued under the direction of Miss D. N. Marshall. A defence of palisades preceded the building of the timber-laced rampart. The rampart, with traces of irregularly placed horizontal timbers, showed extensive vitrification. Two series of post-holes were associated with the occupation-layers under the medieval buildings excavated in 1968. One series was mostly cut in the live rock and natural soil. The other series, much more solidly constructed (one hole was 22 in. deep), indicates a hut c. 30 ft. diam., and is probably of the same period as the rampart. Post-holes and traces of occupation were found under the cobbled floors of the later medieval buildings. It appears that in the

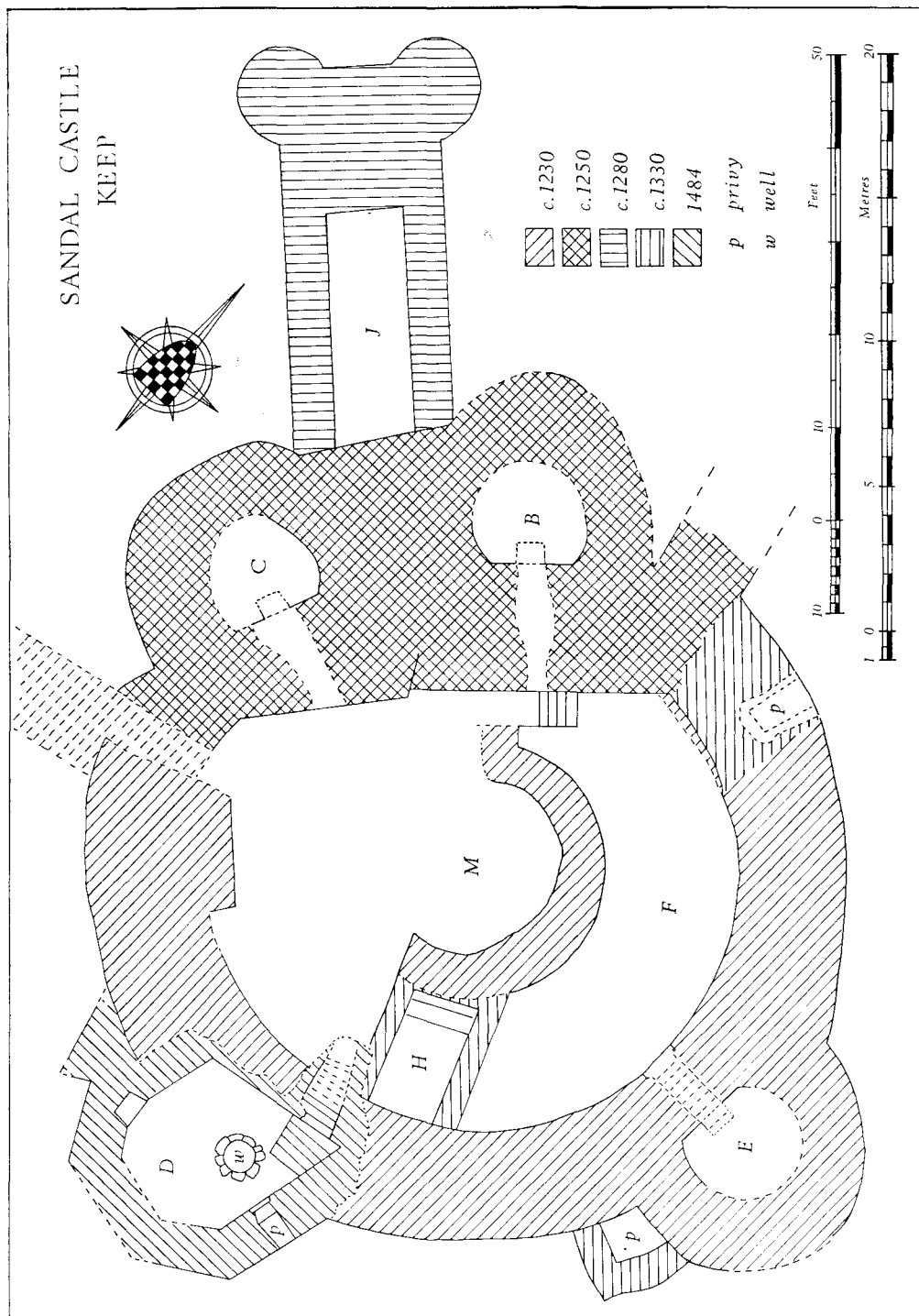


FIG. 61
SANDAL CASTLE, W.R. YORKSHIRE (p. 177)
Plan of keep showing one building period in timber and four in stone

medieval period the remains of earlier walls were adapted for defences by edging them with massive rectangular stones. A carbon-14 test on charcoal from a post-hole found outside the rampart in 1968 gives a date in the 1st half of the 15th century.

Work was continued at the gateway of the rampart, and on a possible guard-room. A round house built against the rampart at the gateway had a cobbled floor; possibly it was a store house. A roughly boat-shaped building outside the main rampart was also uncovered. No artefacts were found to date these later structures.

——— : LORN. K. A. Steer of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland reports that the Kintyre volume of the Argyll inventory has gone to press, and fieldwork has continued in Lorn and Lanarkshire. The two most important medieval buildings surveyed in Lorn were the castles of Kilchurn (NN 133276) and Innis Chonnell (NM 976119), both on Loch Awe; in the latter clearance of ivy and other vegetation from the walls of the castle revealed considerable remains of 13th-century work.

DUMFRIESSHIRE : LOCHMABEN CASTLE (NY 089811). Further excavation was carried out by L. R. Laing and A. D. S. Macdonald (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiii (1969), 263) in two areas. A cutting NW. of the entrance in the outer curtain-wall was reopened and extended to the inner curtain-wall. It appears that there was a large platform of rubble faced with ashlar extending in front of the inner curtain at this point. Apparently bonded with the outer curtain-wall were cross-walls which appear to have formed a small guard chamber. Present evidence suggests that what is now the inner curtain-wall was originally conceived as the outer wall of the castle, and the stone platform was intended for a tower or some other substantial mass of masonry flanking the main entrance, but may not have been built. The existing outer curtain-wall, with its associated wing-walls, appears to have been a later modification. Both phases may belong to the 14th century.

The inner ditch of the earthwork defences appears to have been cleaned out at a later date. The existing plateau in front of the castle seems to have been built up with artificially deposited pink clay on top of the natural gravel, and when the ditch was cut the scarp was faced with clay and possibly revetted. On the crest evidence was found for several phases of timberwork, presumably connected with a palisade. There is reason to suppose that the ditch and palisade were those of the Edwardian peel, and that they were later incorporated into the defences of the stone-built castle.

WALES

CAERNARVONSHIRE : CAERNARVON CASTLE (SH 478627). A section cut into the highest levels of the 'motte' by D. Morgan Evans for M.P.B.W. showed that as it exists today the mound is natural, and that any traces of medieval occupation on the top have been removed.

CARDIGANSHIRE : CASTELL GWITHIAN, BLAENPORTH (SN 266489). Among plans of many Welsh earthworks forwarded to the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments by R. E. Kay of Hereford is one of this motte and bailey, with a large outer bailey. Most of the bank around the outer bailey has recently been removed and it should be recorded that the plan was made before this destruction.

CARMARTHENSHIRE : LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE (SN 351101). Excavations by Mrs. L. Murray Threipland for M.P.B.W. were continued (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 181) in the inner bailey and were concentrated mainly in clearing the NW. corner where a garderobe attached to the gate tower and the foundations of a later hall were uncovered. Traces of an earlier timber phase with substantial post-holes were also found. More work was carried out on the E. curtain-wall and the rectangular building behind it on the SE. The remains of two wooden buckets were recovered from the lowest level of the well, found in 1968.

GLAMORGAN : LOUGHOR (SS 564979). Excavation by J. M. Lewis for M.P.B.W. at the castle located the site of the Roman fort of *Leucarum*. The castle, which stands on an elevated site on the E. side of the Loughor estuary at a natural crossing place, was found to occupy the SE. corner of the fort. The fort's presence beneath the castle had been suspected by G. T. Clark and others (cf. *Medieval Military Architecture*, I (1884), 122). The defences were located at three points, establishing the lines of the S. and E. sides and the SE. corner. The castle in its earliest phase consisted of an earthen ring-work built on top of the ruined corner of the fort. A section across the interior showed two distinct phases of medieval occupation, the earlier marked by burning which may possibly be correlated with the burning of the castle in 1151 related in the *Brut y Tywysogion*. A layer of heavy cobbling was laid over the burnt buildings as part of a major rebuilding.

MONMOUTHSHIRE : DINGESTOW CASTLE (SO 456104). Excavation in the inner bailey by Mrs. J. V. Leslie for the Raglan Local History Group hoped to find evidence of the Welsh destruction c. 1350-1450. Much unidentified pottery was unearthed. The only walls were of poor quality.

——— : NEWPORT CASTLE (ST 312884). Observation by J. K. Knight for M.P.B.W. of a cable trench dug across the castle green showed all earlier levels within the castle had been destroyed by 19th- to 20th-century disturbance.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE : HEN DOMEN (SO 214981). A section of the bailey rampart was stripped by P. A. Barker (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 242 f.) in order to examine a small earlier bank and traces of early plough-marks beneath the defences, and in fields to the north (see above, p. 165).

The earlier bank appears to be a stage in the construction of the defences and its purpose seems to have been to level the sloping surface of the natural ridge to take the framework of the first palisade and fighting platform, which were perhaps prefabricated. Post-sockets were found in this primary bank. A curving line of stake-holes, 20 ft. back from the line of the palisade, probably represents a flimsy revetment of the back of the rampart. There were very few finds from the rampart material. This suggests that pottery imported from farther east was used in very small quantities, but that by and large the earliest castle phases were aceramic.

——— : MONTGOMERY (SO 221968). Clearance work on the slopes outside the inner ward of the castle is in progress. Among the scatter of finds are sherds of a vessel of medieval Mediterranean maiolica and an enamelled and gilt bronze mounting from a mazer, bearing the eagle of St. John.

E. TOWNS

ENGLAND

CAMBRIDGESHIRE : CAMBRIDGE. Excavations by J. Alexander for London University and M.P.B.W. in the *Red Lion car-park* revealed 13th- to 14th-century pits, one lined with barrel staves. Within and near, but at an angle to, the medieval town (King's) ditch another large flat-bottomed ditch (12 ft. wide and 6 ft. deep) was found. This was traced for 60 ft. and a well-made butt-end and part of a presumed causeway excavated. The pottery from the lower ditch silting was of shell-tempered Saxo-Norman type.

DERBYSHIRE : REPTON (SK 303272). Miss H. Wheeler reports that excavation by the Derbyshire Archaeological Society near the churchyard found little in the way of structures, but a group of pottery ranging from the 12th to the 14th centuries including Saxo-Norman types was recovered. Some of the later material may have been produced locally.

ESSEX : COLCHESTER. A coin-hoard of 14,000 long-cross pennies of Henry III was found on 13 February 1969 at TL 996253 and declared Treasure Trove. It was apparently buried in a gravel yard and covered with a thin layer of silt. At the new *Methodist church* (TL 998254) the W. part of the Norman rampart was found to be much denuded, but contained a little 12th-century pottery. The ditch was 60 ft. wide and c. 20 ft. deep. The town ditch (TM 002254) near the NE. corner of the town previously thought to be a medieval refortification was found to be late Roman.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE : BRISTOL. Excavations in *Rupert Street* (ST 587732) in advance of building by M. Ponsford for the City Museum and M.P.B.W. located the partial plan of a large aisled 14th-century timber building with a clay floor and partitions. On the N. side of the *Wheatsheaf* public house (ST 587731) a medieval wall with two relieving arches and a pair of two-light windows was found standing 4 m. high.

——— : TEWKESBURY. After the buildings, nos. 45–8 *Church Street*, had been stripped down to their timber frames before renovation, excavation by E. M. Linnell for the Tewkesbury Museum beneath the recent floor discovered pottery ranging from the Romano-British period to the 12th century.

HAMPSHIRE : PORTSMOUTH (SU 632994). The positions of small stone-built houses occupied through the 15th and 16th centuries and of a 13th-century timber aisled hall or warehouse in *Oyster Street* were found by E. R. Lewis for the Portsmouth City Museums and M.P.B.W. to be at marked variance with the post-medieval street plan. An area along the Inner Camber was excavated to examine their relationship with the town quay and evidence points to the gradual encroachment into the Camber before the 16th century resulting in the addition of roads and the realignment of properties.

——— : SOUTHAMPTON (SU 418112). Final excavations by C. Platt for the Southampton Excavation Committee and M.P.B.W. extended earlier work on three sites (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 265). At the junction of *High Street* and *Castle Way* the foundations of 14th-century burgess houses, timber on a stone base, were identified (FIG. 62). They ran N. from Broad Lane parallel with the High Street, and overlay pits packed with burnt building debris, conceivably the product of a French and Genoese assault on the town in 1338. Three large stone-lined cess-pits yielded rich groups of pottery of the 14th and 16th centuries; a fourth, smaller stone-lined pit produced a collection, almost as large, of early 17th-century wares. E. of the High Street, on the N. corner of *Winkle Street*, a second site enabled the completion of the plan of a 13th-century stone building, which sealed pits of the 11th and 12th centuries. In the 16th century it had been refashioned on a smaller scale, and a new chamber, floored with painted Flemish tiles, was attached on the N., resting on a thick 16th-century destruction-deposit. A century later the cobbling of an open yard was laid over the mortar bedding of the tiles. On the third site, cutting *Cuckoo Lane*, the S. wall of a stone building was identified, and another substantial lime-kiln of the single-entry kind was revealed. Both the building and the kiln were of the early 13th century. Quantities of fine-quality local wares and closely-datable medieval and post-medieval glass were recovered. Other finds include the left arm of a ceramic crucifix, originally a wall-plaque, and a diminutive bone flute, the first of early 14th-century date, the second perhaps half a century earlier.

——— : WINCHESTER (SU 484295). Excavation in *Lower Brook Street* was continued by M. Biddle for the Winchester Excavations Committee and M.P.B.W. on houses IX, X, XI and XII, each being taken back to the later 12th century (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 265). Extensive evidence was recovered for their detailed plan, for the use of the front parts of the houses as workshops, and for the supply of water, probably for industrial (cloth-finishing?) purposes, through wood-lined channels at the front of each house. See also above, p. 173.

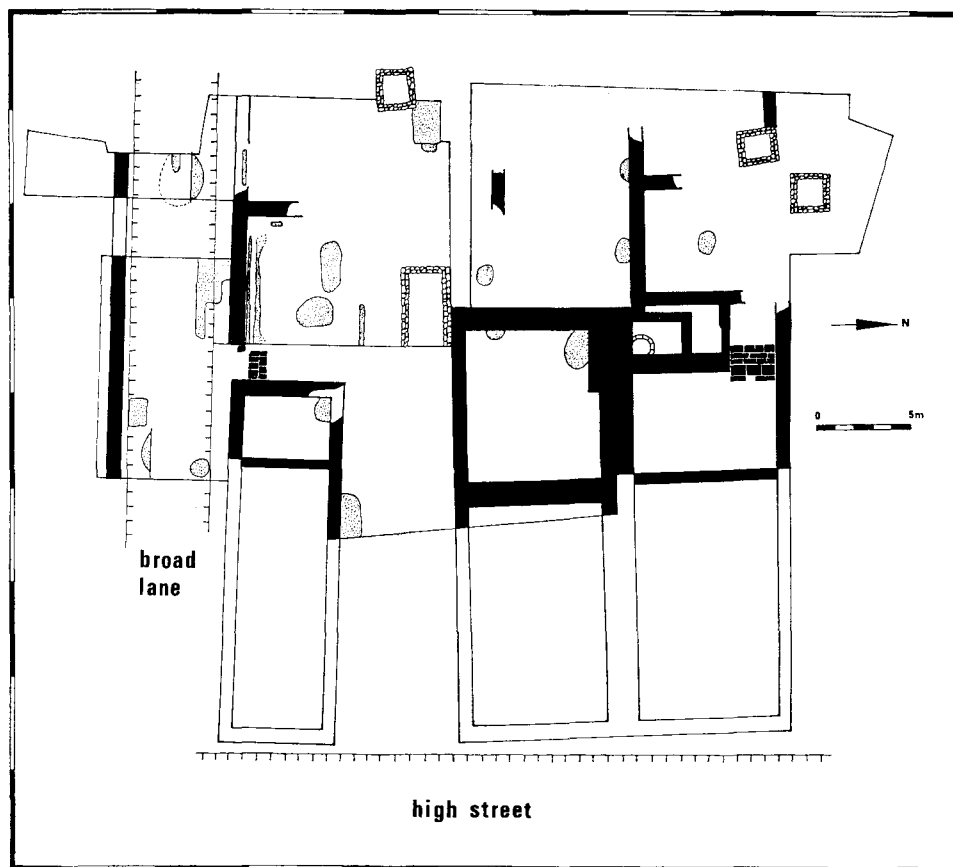


FIG. 62

SOUTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE (p. 181)

Plan of 14th-century burgess houses W. of High Street and S. of Castle Way; on W., four stone-lined cess-pits

KENT : CANTERBURY (TR 152582). On the site of the Saracen's Head the foundations of the polygonal tower on the S. side of the 15th-century *Burgate* were exposed. They abutted on the foundations of the city wall and were built in part over a pit producing earlier medieval pottery.

——— : ROCHESTER (TQ 744684). The most important discovery in excavations by A. P. Harrison in the *High Street* was the S. side of the medieval E. gate. It was originally rectangular and projected from the line of the city wall and is now represented by a foundation of rammed chalk 2 ft. thick and $5\frac{1}{4}$ ft. wide. It was later embellished with a massive circular masonry foundation over 7 ft. wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, with an extreme radius of 12 ft. It is probably 14th-century and in size and layout must have been very similar to the W. gate at Canterbury, completed in 1381. The foundation of the precinct wall of the priory, authorized by the charter of 1345, was located at its junction with the city wall and again c. 100 ft. farther W. It ran roughly parallel with the High Street and c. 55 ft. from it. Inside this wall were the remains of two kilns for the produc-

tion of loom-weights, in one of which there was a batch of about forty weights unsuccessfully fired. Pottery incorporated in the structure of one of the kilns suggests that they were in operation *c.* 1100.

——— : STONAR (TR 335587). Excavations by N. Macpherson-Grant for M.P.B.W. partially confirm the documentary dating of the 11th to the 14th centuries. Stratified local and imported pottery indicates continuous occupation from, at least, the late 12th until the 14th century. Structural evidence was generally represented by nothing more substantial than floors and hearths.

NORFOLK: KING'S LYNN (TF 692200). A. Carter for the King's Lynn Archaeological Survey and M.P.B.W. completed the excavation of a tenement stretching from *Baker Lane* to the Purfleet. Little material later than the 14th century was found.

The 13th- and 14th-century levels produced three ranges of buildings, all built of chalk rubble (FIG. 63). i. A two-storied cross-range through which a side entrance passage ran, and above the passage and ground-floor room (service-chambers?) a chamber of the full 28-ft. width of the tenement. ii. At right angles to the street an undivided hall range 45 ft. by 18 ft. internally. These two ranges represent the domestic part of the building complex. iii. Behind the domestic block and running down to the river, yards and warehouses.

Beneath the stone buildings a sequence of wattle-walled buildings, *c.* 20 to 25 ft. sq., fronted directly on to the street. Back doors gave access to rear yards. These buildings seem to belong to a lower social level than the stone buildings which replaced them. A date of 1150–1250 is suggested by developed Stamford ware and Dutch blue-grey handled ladles.

Pottery from Grimston, Stamford, Lyveden, and SW. and N. France, a scythe, needles, spindle-whorls, buckles, knives and various leather and wooden objects were found. Much animal bone includes fish (especially cod). Other food debris includes seeds of rye, walnuts, hazel nuts and cherry stones whilst from the occupation-levels on the hall floor came reed and weeds associated with reed.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE : NOTTINGHAM (SK 574396). Excavation for the City Museum and M.P.B.W. by C. S. B. Young E. of *Drury Hill* across the N.–S. line of the pre-conquest defences, some yards N. of the SW. corner of the *burh*, was notable mainly for the post-conquest timber structures cut into the filling of the defensive ditch. In chronological sequence these were:

- A (before 1086). Enclosure fence with replacements, or consolidation of deliberate ditch-filling
- B. Complex of stake-holes
- C (early 12th-century). Timber-framed building with replacements; silver halfpenny of Henry I
- D (13th- to 14th-century, and later?). Timber-framed building, possibly associated with stone-lined drain and on same alignment as C

A, B, and C were all associated with early Stamford ware, mainly unglazed, and a few rims in a coarse black sandy fabric. Nottingham splashed ware appeared only after the destruction of C, and was associated with D.

The pre-conquest ditch was 23 ft. wide with a steep outer edge and shelving inner edge, and there was no surviving rampart.

OXFORDSHIRE : OXFORD (SP 510060). T. G. Hassall continued work for the Oxford Archaeological Excavation Committee and M.P.B.W. on the N. side of *Church Street*, *St. Ebbe's* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 266–7). On the S. side of Church Street excavations have helped to settle the line taken by the city wall W. of Littlegate. See also above, pp. 170 and 174.

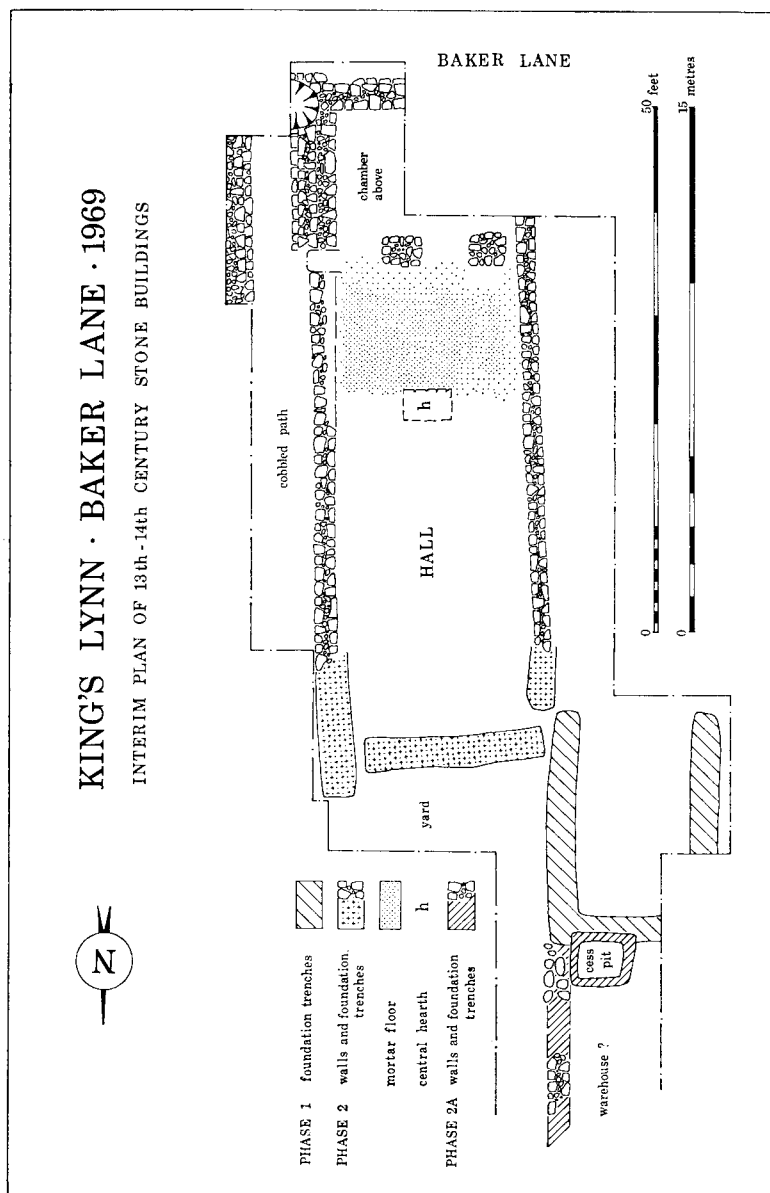


FIG. 63

KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK (p. 183)
Plan of 13th- to 14th-century stone buildings in Baker Lane

SHROPSHIRE : SHREWSBURY (SJ 493125). Excavation by G. Toms on the site of *no. 2a St. Alkmund's Square* revealed medieval pits containing pottery including a nearly complete tripod pitcher of 12th- or 13th-century date, sherds of another green-glazed tripod pitcher and a complete black-glazed tyg of 16th-century type.

——— : ———, ROUSHILL (SJ 491126). 86 ft. of the 13th-century town wall was revealed during building operations at *Charles Clark's Garage*; original walling survived up to a height of 15 ft. from the foundations with up to twenty courses *in situ*. The site is near the 1958-9 excavation (*Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 181-210) and confirmed the width of the wall as 4½ ft. but revealed differences in the construction of the plinth, so that it appears that separate sections were individually constructed. The wall had undergone considerable repair and modification during its life; brick had been inserted to strengthen the fabric and original building stone was replaced in the upper courses. Some of this reconstruction could probably be dated both to the 15th century and the time of the Civil War, while later buildings had been constructed against the wall's outer face.

STAFFORDSHIRE : STAFFORD, TENTERBANKS (SK 918232). Excavation by P. H. Robinson for the Stafford Museum was carried out near the *Doxey Bridge* entrance to the town. Since at least 1600 this has been the traditional site of either the *burh* erected by Aethelflæd in 913 or of the castle built by William I in the town; a manuscript map of Stafford of c. 1600 mentions 'reel walls' as having existed within memory. No structures were located although a small number of roof-tiles and late 15th-century decorated floor-tiles were found. The pottery immediately above the natural gravel was not earlier than c. 1200. All the finds which include part of a late medieval balance are in the Stafford Museum.

——— : TAMWORTH (SK 207041). The intention to demolish a row of shops in *Church Street* prompted an architectural survey of the buildings; after demolition the site was excavated by R. Meeson for the South Staffordshire Archaeological Society. In addition to the later brick buildings some post-and-truss buildings included a two-bay hall and a two-bay hall and solar. Two bays of a long building had housed small street-facing shops or workshops. At the rear was another possible hall and other post-and-truss buildings.

Excavation on the site of the two-bay hall and solar demonstrated at least three distinct phases of earlier construction:

1. Small rectangular building represented by small post-holes
2. Some post-pits of different phase on the same site as phase 1
3. Post-pits and post-holes of phases 1 and 2 both cut into filling of row of six large (up to 3 ft. diam. and c. 2 ft. deep) post-pits representing part of substantial building. Early medieval coarse pottery in secondary filling of these pits presumably indicated when the building was demolished.

SUFFOLK : DUNWICH (TM 480705). 13th-century pottery, including the upper portion of a green-glazed jug decorated with ten detached hands and arms, half a fish dish, cooking-pots, and a grey-ware jug, were found in a pit in 1960. The base of the green-glazed jug and the other half of the fish dish were presented to the Ipswich Museum in 1967.

——— : LAVENHAM (TL 916491). A floor consisting of red tiles, 4½ in. sq., with traces of green glaze, was found running under the wall of *no. 51 Water Street*; the floor was 1 ft. 7 in. below the present floor of the 16th-century house.

WARWICKSHIRE : WARWICK (SP 280650). Excavation of the car-park area W. of *Brook Street* was completed by M. Farr and S. Taylor for M.P.B.W. and the School of

History, Birmingham University (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 267). The area under the 17th-century Puchering's alms-houses was cleared, and traces were found of earlier timber buildings. As elsewhere in Warwick, post-medieval buildings and road widening had so interfered with the medieval building plans as to render them fragmentary and largely unintelligible. At some time in the early middle ages the site was occupied by a very large oven. Much early medieval shelly ware was found in association with early types of Stamford ware.

WORCESTERSHIRE : WORCESTER (SO 853546). Considerable portions of the medieval city wall including the magnificent sandstone plinth were revealed by P. Reynolds for the Worcester Archaeological Research Group. It is hoped that the new City Walls Road will be so designed to show the wall to the best advantage.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING : KINGSTON-UPON-HULL (TA 011289). The medieval town wall was located for the first time in excavations carried out by J. E. Bartlett for the Hull Museums and the East Riding Archaeological Society. The curtain-wall, built of brick on chalk rubble foundations, was found to have been sited in front of an already existing clay rampart. The complete plan of an interval tower, similarly constructed, was also recovered; it proved to be oblong, measuring externally 23 ft. 7 in. by 15 ft. From documentary sources it is known that the town wall and moat were constructed between 1321 and 1400. It is estimated that in all some 4,700,000 bricks were used in these defences—surely the first large-scale use of bricks in England?

IRELAND

DUBLIN : CITY OF DUBLIN. B. Ó Ríordáin continued excavation for the National Museum of Ireland on the 11th- and 12th-century strata in *High Street* and excavated on a new site in *Winetavern Street*, in advance of proposed office block building by Dublin Corporation.

In *High Street* much of large quantities of 12th- and 13th-century leatherwork, mainly shoes and knife-sheaths, has been identified as cobblers' scrap; many examples of repaired (second-hand) shoes for adults and for children were found. 12th- and 13th-century pottery includes wares from Dublin, Bristol and France. Structures discovered include frame-built wooden buildings, post-and-wattle buildings and wicker-lined pits.

In *Winetavern Street* 11th- to 13th-century levels and a small area of 10th-century deposits were excavated. Pottery includes Irish and English wares and a significant quantity of Bordeaux vessels. Post-and-wattle structures, a planked pathway (late 11th- and 12th-century), two 13th-century timber-lined pits and some unlined pits were found. In late 11th-century levels sketches of two ships incised on a timber plank were found. Part of the 12th-century wall of Dublin between the town and the R. Liffey was also uncovered.

Both sites produced quantities of wooden vessels, textiles, bronze dress pins, iron objects, bone combs, bone trial-pieces and a number of coins of Hiberno-Viking and Anglo-Irish type.

WALES

FLINTSHIRE : RHUDDLAN (SJ 027778). Excavation by Mrs. Henrietta Miles for M.P.B.W. inside the Norman borough revealed a previously unsuspected sequence of defensive ditches running parallel to and c. 300 yd. E. of the R. Clwyd. The ditches were traced for 450 ft. The sequence consisted of one ditch, twice recut, each time after it had silted up to a high level. The last phase had silted up completely by c. 1200. A carved bone trial-piece which may belong to the late 10th century came from a high level in the earliest ditch. Perhaps this earliest phase should be identified with the *burh* said to have been built at Cledemutha in 921 by Edward the Elder. E. of the ditch a complex series of timber-slots may have held strapping for a bank.

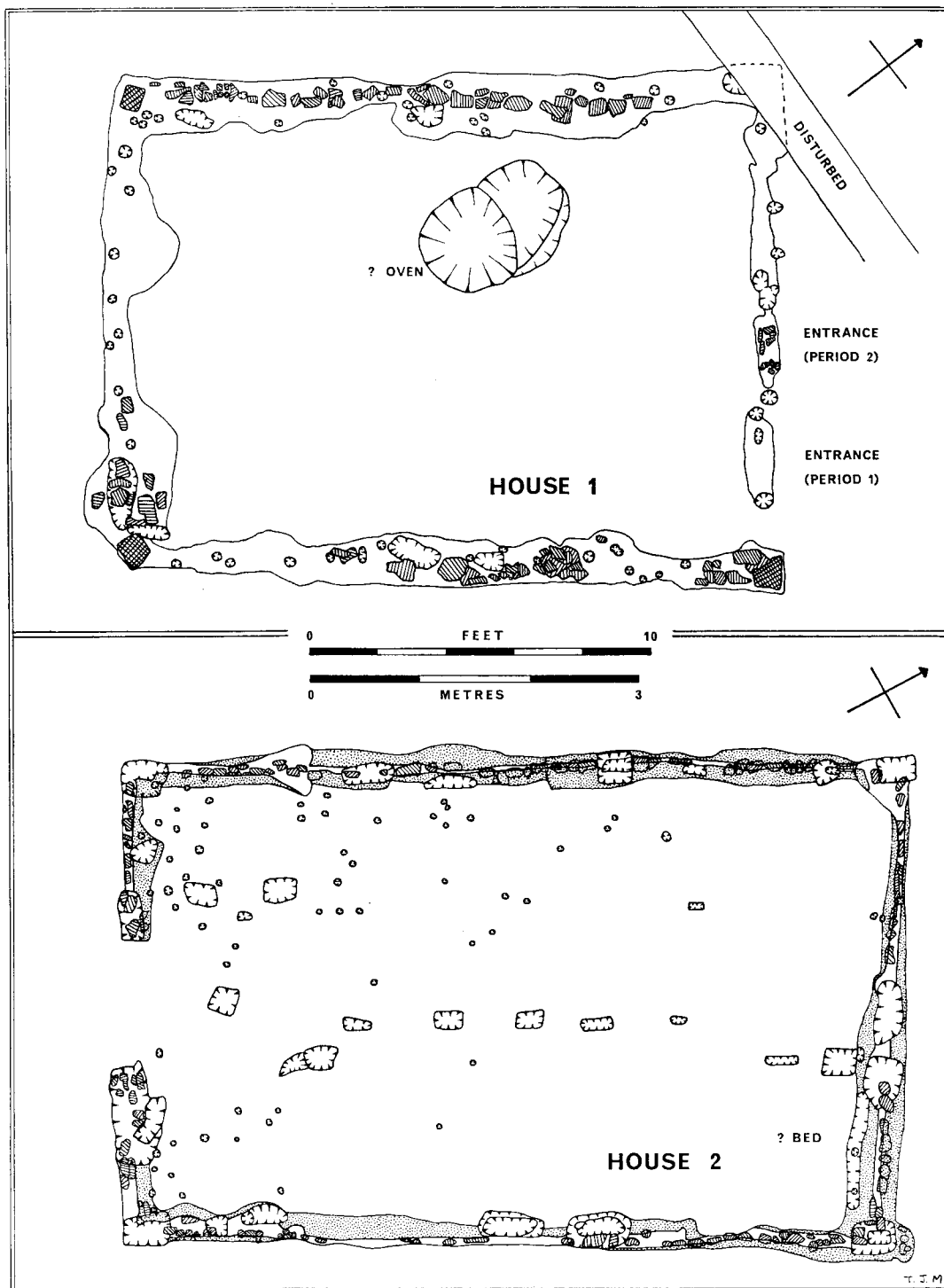


FIG. 64
RHUDDLAN, FLINTSHIRE (p. 186)
Plans of two 13th-century timber houses

Two 13th-century timber houses were found (FIG. 64). House 1, 17 ft. by 13 ft., was of two phases, the second of which is illustrated. In phase 1 it consisted of timber sill-beams set in to the ground and corner posts in deep stone-lined post-holes. The entrance in the NE. short end was not central. In phase 2 the walls were composed of small posts and stakes set irregularly into ragged trenches. The corner posts were set on flat, large stones on top of the filled phase-1 post-holes. The entrance was moved to the centre of the short end. There was probably a central clay hearth. House 2, 22½ ft. by 13 ft., was of one period only, with posts at the corners and irregularly spaced along the sides. Between the posts planking had been set in a slot. The entrance was central in the S. side. House 1 may have been deliberately demolished, but the timbers of house 2 appear to have decayed *in situ*. Both houses were probably deserted when Edward I moved the borough of Rhuddlan slightly farther down-stream in 1278. Apart from the houses a number of pits and a large oven were found. The site appears to have been aceramic before c. 1200.

MONMOUTHSHIRE : MONMOUTH, CASTLE HILL (SO 507129). Excavations by P. Wilson and M. Griffin for the Monmouth Archaeological Society next to the *Women's Club* exposed 13th- to 15th-century layers upon red clay, which was thought to be natural soil until found to lie over earlier layers which may be earlier than the castle.

——— : ———, GLENDOWER STREET (SO 509128). Excavations by M. Ricketts for the Monmouth Archaeological Society before the laying of a car-park exposed a late medieval drain, 4 ft. below the existing ground level. Earlier than it were a sherd of a 13th-century cooking-pot and a samian sherd.

——— : USK (SO 378006). A pair of houses was found in the SE. part of the excavated area of the Roman fort by W. H. Manning excavating for M.P.B.W. and University College, Cardiff. They are of a simple rectangular plan, one running at right angles to the line of the Roman and medieval road, the other parallel to the line. The former lacked stone internal walls but had a long entrance porch on the W. side; the latter had three internal walls and an associated well. The stonework of both was heavily robbed. Farther E. fragments of walling indicated that there had been other such houses, but here the stone robbing had been almost complete. The finds suggest that the houses were built in the 14th century and demolished in the 17th, dates which would accord with the known documentary evidence.

F. ROYAL PALACES

No sites reported

G. MANORS AND MOATS

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE : HYDE, SOMERIES CASTLE (TL 119201). T. P. Smith excavating across the ditch, bank and on to the lip of the central mound revealed gravel make-up, fragments of tile, brick and pottery. The latter confirms documentary evidence for occupation in the 13th century but the later pottery may indicate a confined occupation of the moat in the 17th century or may simply be associated with the 15th-century manor house.

——— : STAGSDEN (SP 983476). When a moated site was levelled and ploughed, walls could be seen in the plough-soil, and stone slates, roof-tiles and sherds of 12th- to 16th-century date were collected.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE : HARDMEAD (SP 934477). D. C. Mynard reports that building stone, roof-tiles, stone slates, St. Neots ware and other sherds of the 13th and 14th century were collected from the site of the manor house W. of the church.

——— : ——— (SP 932471). D. C. Mynard reports that a small rectangular moat S. of the site of the deserted medieval village (Hardmead II) was levelled and destroyed at the same time as the village. 13th-century sherds were collected several years ago and a rectangular building could be seen as a crop-mark. See also below, p. 198.

——— : STOKE GOLDINGTON, GOREFIELDS (SP 816490). Excavation by D. C. Mynard for the Wolverton and District Archaeological Society and M.P.B.W. within a moated enclosure revealed a range of buildings, house, kitchens and barn around three sides of a yard, which was found to be the grange belonging to Delapré Abbey from the late 13th to the early 16th century. Four periods were recognized the first possibly earlier than the grange. Finds were mainly pottery and ironwork.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE : HADDENHAM, HINTON HALL (TL 469755). The principal part of this manor house lay under a modern building and the remainder had suffered much from 17th- and 18th-century alteration and modification. All stonework was robbed. An intact rectangular undercroft of three bays was stripped by Mrs. H. E. J. Le Patourel for M.P.B.W. Below it were remains of two timber outbuildings of which the earlier was of wattle construction. The pottery showed these to be Saxo-Norman. Remains of a Romano-British hut and two pieces of Ipswich ware suggest continuous occupation, but the high water-table prevented excavation below levels of *c.* 10th century.

CHESHIRE : BARNTON, SWALLOWCROFT (SJ 635750). The site was known to have been occupied from the 14th century when the Starkies obtained the manor from the Duttons. It is shown in ruins on the 1845 tithe map when it was the largest building in the village.

Excavation by J. Curzon showed that the earliest structures were represented by timber-slots and post-hole lines running at 45° to the later structures. In the destruction-filling of the slots 14th-century pottery was found. One isolated building was possibly an early oval hut, 6 ft. wide. The 14th-century building was of simple form: a hall (probably of cruck construction) with an angle-nook fireplace, and a pantry/buttery at the N. end, possibly with a sleeping-loft above. There was a separate kitchen to the SE. Two 15th-century cess-pits produced a quantity of carbonized seeds. In the Tudor period the hall was modified by the addition of a cross-hall, and a cellar lined with 9 by 4 by 2 in. bricks was dug through the floor of the earlier kitchen and carried a drain in its outside wall; this was connected with a hollow log giving access to a circular stone-lined latrine-pit in the late 17th or early 18th century. This had been filled with wattle-and-daub, timber, leather scraps, pottery, etc. The cellar foundations revealed a large piece of pottery matching in fabric and style a 16th-century watering-pot in Manchester Art Gallery. Complete destruction took place in the early 19th century. The work, with plan and suggested restoration, was reported in *Cheshire Life* (July 1969).

CORNWALL : JACOBSTOW, BURY COURT (SX 294974). Further excavation by G. Beresford for M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 268) revealed an important and sophisticated 13th-century house (FIG. 65). No documentary evidence refers to the origin of the building, but it seems probable that it is one of the early sites of Penhallam Manor. The house consisted of a single-story hall, set between two cross-wings, each of two stories. In the wing at the upper end of the hall were an ante-chamber, a chamber and other rooms. The wing at the lower end of the hall contained three service-rooms. In the central room were a well, a stair to the first floor and a door to the kitchen. Two stone ovens, one of which was 4 ft. diam., and a fireplace were found in the kitchen. A pantry and garderobe were excavated. Two jettons, imitating the gold chaise of Edward III, *c.* 1330–1350, were found on the chamber floor under a fall of slates. This would suggest a mid 14th-century desertion.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE : GUITING POWER, GUITING MANOR (SP 096247). A low mound associated with earthworks, sectioned by P. E. Gascoigne, covered a large 12th-century domestic oven, probably at the end of a rectangular building.

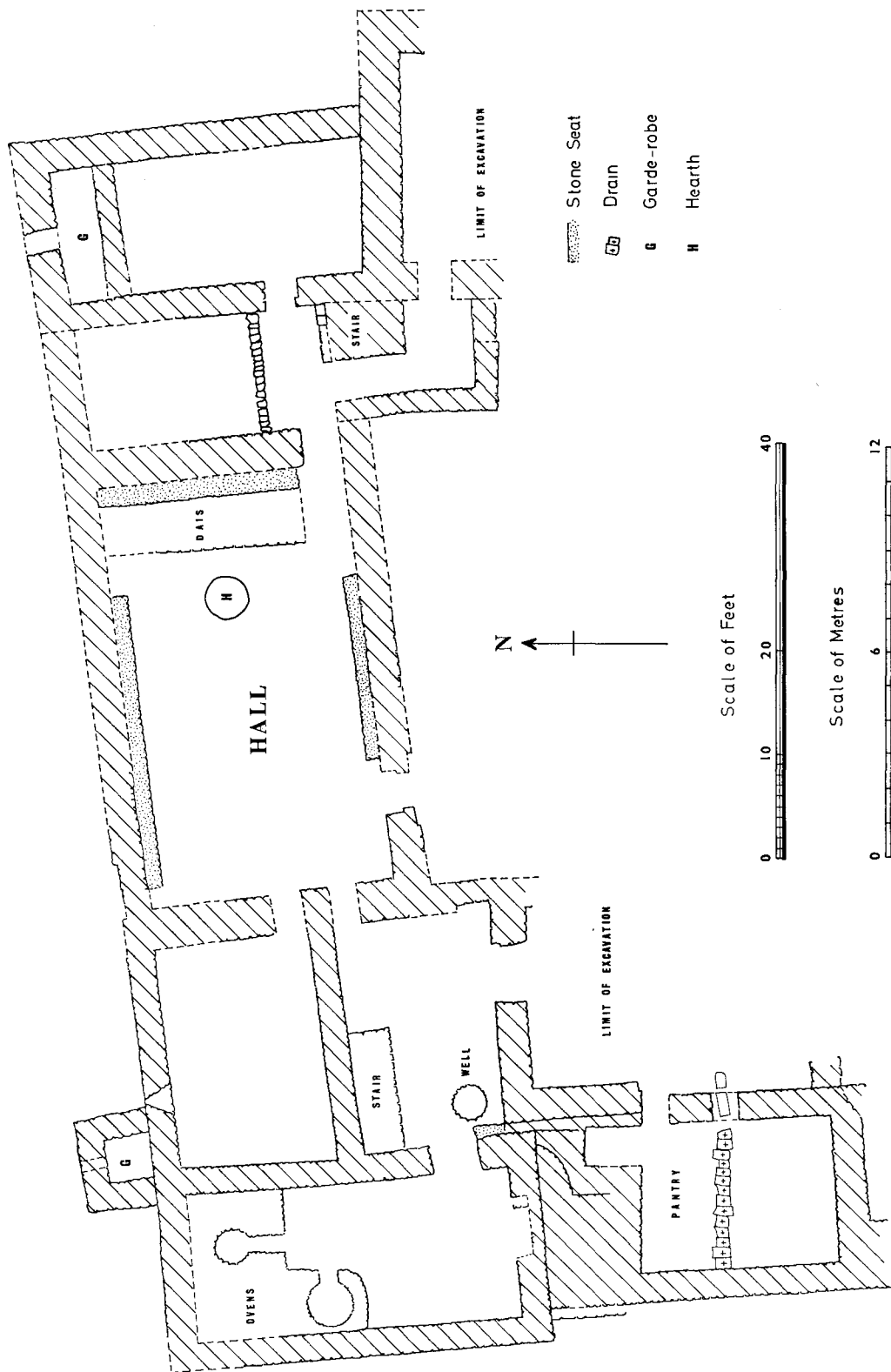


FIG. 65
 BURY COURT, JACOBSTOW, CORNWALL (p. 189)
 Plan of 13th-century hall between cross-wings

——— : KINGS STANLEY (SO 809041). Continued excavation of the moated site by L. F. J. Walrond for the Stroud Museum has shown two periods of Romano-British occupation and at least three (*c.* 1120, *c.* 1135 and *c.* 1200) associated with successive enlargements of the earliest shallow-moated site. The first period had a timber structure with oven and three metal-working hearths; periods II and III were of stone, a sewer in the latter being made of reused dressed Roman stone. The site was abandoned by 1331.

HAMPSHIRE : FACCOMBE, NETHERTON (SU 374575). Part of the undercroft of the 14th-century manor house was excavated by C. G. Henderson (*cf. Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 278). It was 3 ft. deep and 15 ft. wide internally, and built of knapped flints and cob with a tiled roof and glazed knife-cut dog-tooth ridge-tiles. A garderobe abutted the end wall. Five other buildings were also found. Small finds include six coins, horse-shoes, knives, bells, buckles, and two gilt-bronze and enamel heraldic shield pendants.

HEREFORDSHIRE : BREDWARDINE (SO 336440). Recent examination by R. Shoemsmith suggested a substantial, probably medieval, site in addition to the two scheduled areas ('Bredwardine Castle', SO 335444 and 'Old Court Mound', SO 336448). Three main periods of occupation were found, the earliest consisting of the completely robbed foundation-trench of an early mortared stone building. The main period of occupation, when it was presumably a 14th-century farm, provided some sandy red wares with varieties of green glazing, strap-handles and thumbled bases, and many fragments of ridge-tiles with both moulded and cut crests. After a period of disuse a large shallow pit was cut through the debris. Its usage was uncertain, but within the part excavated were the remains of two fires and a pile of crushed limestone or tufa.

LINCOLNSHIRE : WOODHALL SPA (TF 209639). At the *Tower on the Moor* excavation by L. Keen and N. Hawtrey around the brick stair turret showed that this was part of a tower house, *c.* 9 m. sq. A secondary brick structure on the N. side was built against the tower. Pottery from the robbing of the SE. wall suggests demolition in the last quarter of the 15th century. Documentary evidence records that bricks were taken from the tower to repair Tattershall Castle in 1472.

MIDDLESEX : ICKENHAM (TL 091877). At *Pyncheater Moat* M. J. Davies continued work (*cf. Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 269) on the courtyard now believed to cover about one-third of the centre of the site, with an extensive central midden ditch containing Surrey and Reading wares. On the S. edge of the island a small mortared flint and brick wall was uncovered and an Edward III silver penny found. Investigation of the S. causeway revealed medieval, Tudor and 18th-century levels.

——— : NORTHOLT (TQ 133841). Excavation by J. G. Hurst and C. H. Keene for the Northolt Archaeological Research Group was concentrated on the room at ground level extending W. from the cellar S. of the hall (*cf. Med. Archaeol.*, XII (1968), 190–1, fig. 50). This was found to extend to the edge of the moat, linking with the W. range of the courtyard, and filling the area marked 'site of' on *Med. Archaeol.*, V (1961), 216, fig. 56. This was a high-quality room paved with Penn tiles and belonging to period III in the 2nd half of the 14th century. No trace of later buildings was found. The 'Tudor buildings' marked on the plan were in fact this room, and the late finds were found in post-destruction levels.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : BADBY (SP 561592). Further excavation of the moated monastic grange of Evesham Abbey by Mrs. M. Grey for M.P.B.W. (*cf. Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 270 f.) corroborated the documentary evidence of three major periods of construction:

Period I (13th-century). In the early 13th century a moat enclosing *c.* 1 acre was constructed, the upcast being used for levelling the site before erection of stone buildings

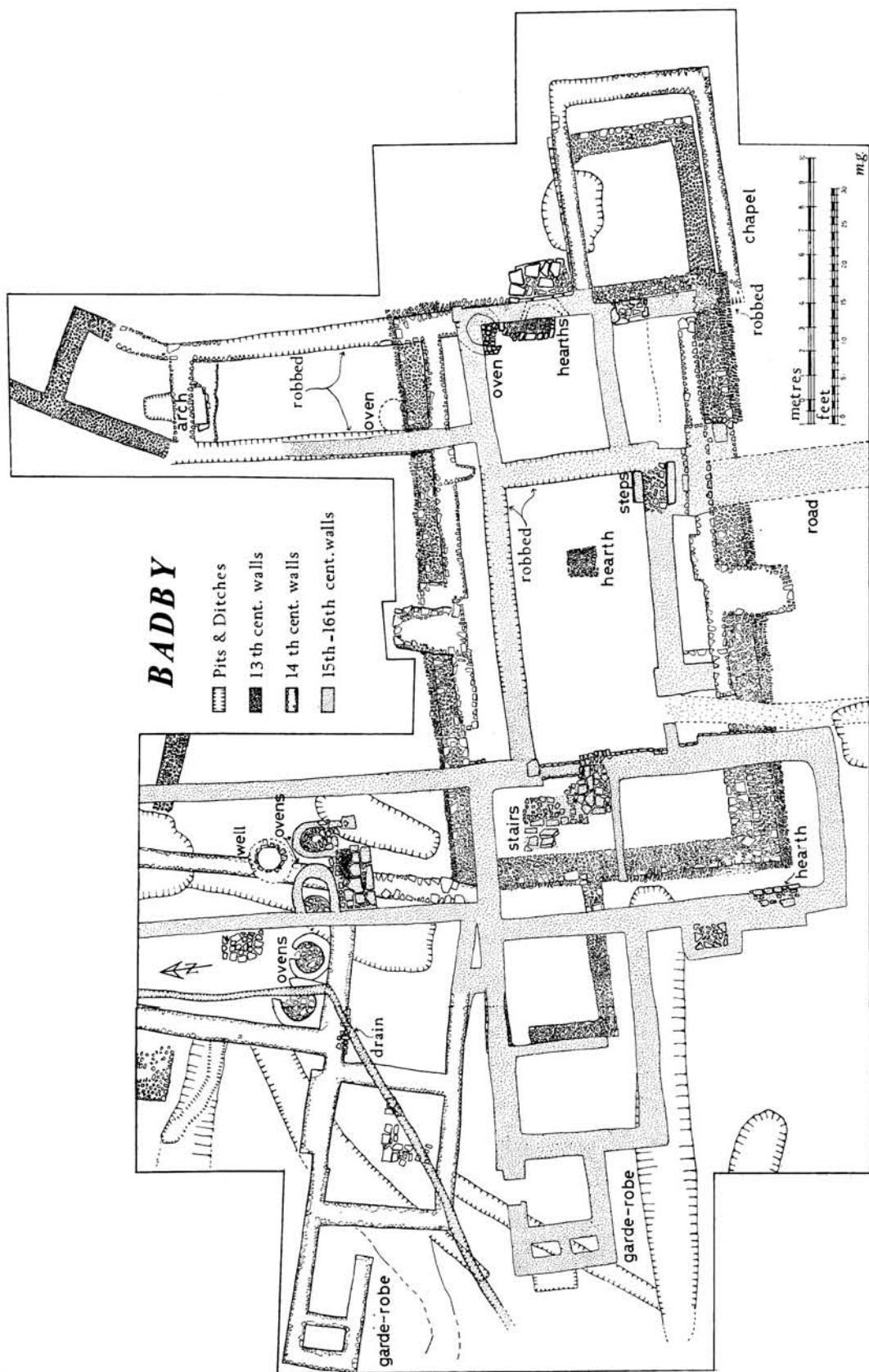


FIG. 66
 BADBY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (pp. 191, 193)
 Plan of monastic grange

by Abbot Roger Norreys. These comprised a stone hall with massive pitched stone footings (PL. XIV, A) and a Cotswold stone roof, measuring externally 24.50 m. E.-W. by 14 m. N.-S., and separate domestic buildings. Shortly after completion, probably in the mid 13th century, a chapel was added E. and a chamber W. of the hall (FIG. 66).

Period II (14th-century). In the mid 14th century Abbot William Boys built freestanding bakehouses on a different alignment. These were later extended by the addition of two rooms (brewhouse?) and a garderobe, and the hall was modified to 20 m. by 11 m. and reroofed in ceramic tile. The chapel was extended from its original 7 m. E.-W. by 6 m. N.-S. to 10 m. by 7 m. The hall now had opposing doors for a screens passage, and a large hearth and oven in the E. wall replaced the original stone fireplace. At this time a wing was built out from the hall. This was probably a stable block, as a large cess-pit, which was covered by a corbelled arch incorporated in the masonry above it, contained, on analysis, much decayed straw and insects which live in wood and straw.

Period III (15th- and 16th-centuries). Most of the earlier buildings were demolished in favour of smaller rooms grouped round a courtyard with a double garderobe at the W. The chapel was retained. An elaborate flight of steps led into the court from a cobbled roadway at the SE. end, and the kitchens were rebuilt E. of the previous ones with a well (PL. XIV, B) and a cobbled courtyard. That these rooms had an upper story is testified by the remains of a staircase. The moat was once again cleaned out and a revetting wall built against the hill-slope to the S.; either in this period or in period II a new moat had been dug on the N. side enlarging the enclosed area considerably; the upcast from this new work was dumped in the old moat. Finally part of these buildings was used as an inn called 'The Court-House'.

The site has now been totally excavated with the exception of that part of the kitchens which lies under crop, and a possible gatehouse on the S. side of the moat. The early pottery, including some from Lyveden and from the Oxford, Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire regions, was sealed in pits and ditches beneath the 14th-century buildings.

——— : QUINTON (SP 776541). Excavation by R. Taylor, R. Richardson and K. Field has revealed part of the plan of a moated house and outbuildings. The house appears to be of first-floor-hall type. Finds range from the 13th to the 18th century.

SUFFOLK : EYE (TM 152726). A. G. Saunders reports the discovery of 15th-century pottery, a fragment of an iron buckle, a small iron arrow-head and bones of pig, sheep, and cow in a moat on the S. side of *Cranley Hall*. The objects came from a layer of black silt extending from 4 to 8 ft. from the present surface and sealed by a layer of clay containing a fragment of 19th-century pottery.

SURREY : COULSDON, NETHERNE (TQ 293559). Extensive remains of an early medieval manor house were recovered by Miss L. Ketteringham for the Bourne Society. The site is on land which has not apparently been cultivated or built over since the buildings were abandoned about the mid 15th century or earlier. A fairly complete layout should therefore be obtainable.

The hall and solar measure 66 ft. by 32 ft. externally, the solar being 18 ft. wide with two narrow doorways opposite each other in the long walls at the N. end. The walls of the solar are 33 in. wide and are constructed of Merstham stone blocks with clay, chalk lumps and flint filling. The local heavy clay mixed with crumbled chalk served as binding material. These walls may have continued in solid flint after a few courses of stonework. The roof was tiled. The walls of the hall were apparently built of timber-framed wattle-and-daub on flint foundations, and the roof seems to have been of thatch. Inside the hall a diamond-shaped central stone hearth, 4½ ft. sq., lies slightly over a smaller square hearth. The remains of a flagged passage run along the inside

of the wall at one end. A separate flint kitchen, 21 ft. by 22 ft., contains an open hearth and a fireplace. Between the kitchen and the hall is a chalk floor, probably covered by an extension of the tiled kitchen roof.

Much pottery dating from the early 13th to the late 14th centuries or a little later consists mostly of Limpsfield, a locally made(?) red ware and a few pieces of Cheam buff ware. Much is glazed and decorated. There are also some decorated imported sherds. Iron and bronze objects have also been found.

SUSSEX : GLOTTENHAM (TQ 726221). D. Martin for the Robertsbridge and District Archaeological Society continued excavation on the site of the de Etchingham's fortified manor house (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 273). A large hearth with associated ovens later than the fortification together with a small timber outbuilding was discovered. It was confirmed that although the site was occupied from at least the early 12th century, it was not fortified until after 1300. Two early 12th-century structures and a midden were sealed by a layer of clay thrown up from the moat. Associated with the midden was part of an ornament of red-glazed ware crowned with finials terminating in a flower-shaped device.

G. C. Dunning has identified a mortar of Wealden sandstone discovered in 1968; it was found with polychrome ware from the Saintonge.

——— : STRETHAM (TQ 201137). Continued excavation by A. Barr-Hamilton for the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 274) found the suspected metallated trackway, leading from the SE. towards the corn-drying oven on the N.; it belongs to a phase later than the second occupation. On its W. side an oval depression, c. 17 ft. by 10 ft. by 33 in. deep at the centre, had probably originally been dug as a scoop-well to a point below the water-table. It was used later as a cooking-place and contained numerous sherds and cooked bone. From its W. slope below the filling came a half-groat of Edward III. The wide ditch, running parallel with the S. wall of the oven building, was again found, and the point of its turn to the NE. was determined. It contained many sherds and was earlier than the stockyard and the second occupation. In the first occupation-level building G with a sandstone floor was found. Pottery from all levels appears to be 14th century, that from the surface of building G consisting of particularly fine wares. Other finds include a piece of miniature bronze arcading, possibly from a medieval shrine, part of the lip of a bronze vessel, a horseshoe, probably 15th century, and a fragment of encaustic tile.

WARWICKSHIRE : NUNEATON, HORESTON GRANGE (SP 376917). This moated enclosure was originally part of the lordship of Nuneaton. The earliest record of it appears in 1291, when it was a possession of St. Mary's Priory, and contained six carucates of land. Six deeds of c. 1625-65 at Merevale Hall relating to Horeston Grange have no accompanying maps or plans. Beighton's map of 1725 shows a large house on the site which would appear to correspond with the ten hearths in the Hearth Tax returns for 1662. It is also shown on Yate's map of 1789, but it must have disappeared early in the 19th century, since the railway plan of 1858 shows only cowsheds (?).

Preliminary work by D. G. Thomas for the Nuneaton Technical College revealed an area of rubble, cobbles and occupational debris, including many animal bones, and the foundations of what appears to be part of one of the 'cowsheds'. This part of the enclosure therefore probably contained the farm buildings. So far the evidence suggests that the house itself is buried beneath the railway line.

WORCESTERSHIRE : MOON'S MOAT (SP 069682). Excavation by M. D. W. Wise for the Redditch New Town Archaeological Committee on the moated site within the area designated for Redditch New Town development revealed first a cobbled surface upon which were found quantities of 18th- and 19th-century pottery. Subsequently a clay floor on which lay sherds of 14th-century cooking-pot was uncovered. Associated with this were dressed sandstone blocks, indicating the presence of substantial buildings.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING : BEVERLEY, WOODHALL MANOR (TA 502141). Excavation by W. J. Varley for M.P.B.W. showed that the manor comprised a central moated platform, 100 ft. sq., with foundations of three successive buildings, an aisled barn, 100 ft. by 37 ft., a large cobbled yard and three fish-ponds. Occupation began in the 14th and ended in the 16th century.

———, ——— : SHERBURN (SE 958771). Further excavation by T. C. M. Brewster for the East Riding Archaeological Research Committee and M.P.B.W. beneath the 7-ft.-high mound of wind-blown sand (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiii (1969), 274) revealed two rectangular domestic buildings constructed of chalk. One had been faced on the interior by mortar; the other, partly under the highway, had a cobbled floor. Both were on the N. boundary and were linked to the massive garth wall first located in 1958. Pottery suggests an occupation from the mid 13th to the mid 14th century and was associated with bronze and iron objects.

———, NORTH RIDING : BOULBY (NZ 762195). Excavation by F. A. Aberg for M.P.B.W. on the site of the deserted village of Old Boulby exposed three buildings of the medieval and post-medieval hall, and two medieval peasant houses. On the hall site a stone building, 52 ft. by 23 ft., a stone kitchen and a timber building were succeeded in the late 16th century by a much larger stone house and barns, which were occupied into the 19th century. See also below, p. 201.

———, ——— : KILDALE (NZ 635096). R. Close excavated a building measuring 30 ft. by 40 ft., with its E. wall standing 6 ft. below present ground level (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, vi-vii (1962-3), 338). The fine quality of the dressed and ornamented stones is a feature. It is probably 15th-century, with battlements and pointed windows. It is not yet possible to say whether a timber structure projecting 15 ft. from the E. wall is contemporary.

———, WEST RIDING : SHEFFIELD MANOR (SK 375875). Excavation by A. Butterworth for the Sheffield City Museum revealed beneath Tudor buildings a series of features filled with coal waste. At the main entrance an approach path, the only remaining step of an entrance flight of stairs, complete foundations of a second octagonal flanking tower and three plastered walls of a basement room behind the first tower were uncovered.

WALES

GLAMORGAN : HIGHLIGHT (UCHELLOLAU) (ST 099698). The site of an early manor house was excavated by H. J. Thomas for the Barry and Vale Archaeological Group; it forms part of the important deserted medieval village. The site of the manor house consists of a raised quadrangular platform, somewhat flattened, surrounded on the E. and S. by traces of a ditch averaging 15 ft. wide. Its W. side is delimited by a small ravine, and the entrance probably lay on this side. The platform proved to have been intensively occupied from the 12th until the late 15th century; there appear to have been five main phases, of which the first four belong to the 12th or early 13th century. Finds of pottery belonging to these phases were very profuse. Highlight was a sub-manor of Dinas Powis, and was held for half knight's fee.

H. FARMS AND SMALLER DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

ENGLAND

CORNWALL : GWITHIAN, CRANE GODREVY (SW 589426). A. C. Thomas resumed work on the settlement (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, iii (1959), 315 f., fig. 105) and showed that the ditch of the 'round', partly filled with wind-blown sand, was covered in turn by deliberate filling, consisting in large part of the bank and primary rubbish. This probably took place in the 12th century when the site was reoccupied. Work on the medieval area

revealed a second early 12th-century house with walls totally robbed but, like house X, set in a shallow rock-cut hollow and c. 8 ft. by 17 ft. This house type is close in size and style—small, stone-walled, long-side entrance, rectangular plan and rounded corners—to the ruined house on site 1, layer A, at Gwithian, which was deserted c. 1100 because of sand blows. The pottery from houses X and Y and from the filled entrance to the 'round' is the local sandy 12th-century ware.

DEVON : SEATON, HONEYDITCHES (SY 237910). Excavation by Mrs. H. Miles of a Roman bath-house for the Devon Archaeological Society and M.P.B.W. revealed a small cottage site making use of some of the Roman walls which were still upstanding. There was a hearth made of Roman tile fragments set on edge, and some 12th-century pottery. The site had been very badly disturbed by post-medieval stone-robbing of the bath-house.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE : STOKE ORCHARD (SO 915282). A 12th- to 13th-century farmstead at *Manor Farm* was partially uncovered revealing what are probably the fields and enclosures immediately around the farm. Remains of outbuildings, one of which is apparently half-timbered, were also noted by N. Spry.

SOMERSET : WRAXALL, MOAT HOUSE FARM (ST 481732). The site excavated by M. Forrest and J. Priddy was ascribed to the end of the 13th century. A two-roomed dry-stone house, 6 m. by 9 m., with stone benches, a drain and traces of a hearth lay in the middle of a 60-m.-sq. enclosure. A single-roomed outbuilding, 5.5 m. by 4.5 m., of similar construction was found close by at a slightly lower level, and next to a roughly cobbled yard. The enclosure wall and two dividing walls within the compound were made of limestone rubble which is natural to the site. Finds include Ham Green and Selsley Common wares, a stone mortar, a decorated bronze buckle, a dagger chape, a jetton of Edward II (?), and a small pennanular brooch apparently of dark-age type.

SUSSEX : BURWASH (TQ 676247). D. Martin for the Robertsbridge and District Archaeological Society reports the discovery of a late 14th- to early 15th-century semi-quasi-aisled hall-house at *Chateaubriand, High Street*. The quasi-aisle, which runs only the length of the hall, is not constructed with a base-cruck; instead the aisle post is cut off at first-floor level and supported by a hammer beam (FIG. 67). As far as is known this is the first example of its kind to be recorded from either Sussex or the Weald.

——— : ——— (TQ 675247). A large middle 15th-century hall-house known as *Portland Cottages* (formerly Burwash Rectory) was inspected by D. Martin for the Robertsbridge and District Archaeological Society during its careful demolition. The two-bay hall, which incorporated a one-bay overshot cross-passage at its lower end, seems to have accommodated an open hearth for a very short period before the introduction of a central chimney stack. Architectural features throughout the building were generally of a higher standard than those normally found in the locality.

I. VILLAGES

EXTRACT FROM THE 17TH ANNUAL REPORT (1969) OF THE DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP

Research in 1969

E. E. Dodd has continued his examination of references to known deserted medieval villages at the Public Record Office and has been working through rentals and surveys and *Feet of Fines*.

Local correspondents have suggested 100 new sites in many parts of the country. M. W. Beresford and J. G. Hurst have begun a revision of county Durham where 177 possible sites need investigation. Active fieldwork is in progress in eighteen counties, full details of which are recorded in the *Annual Report*.

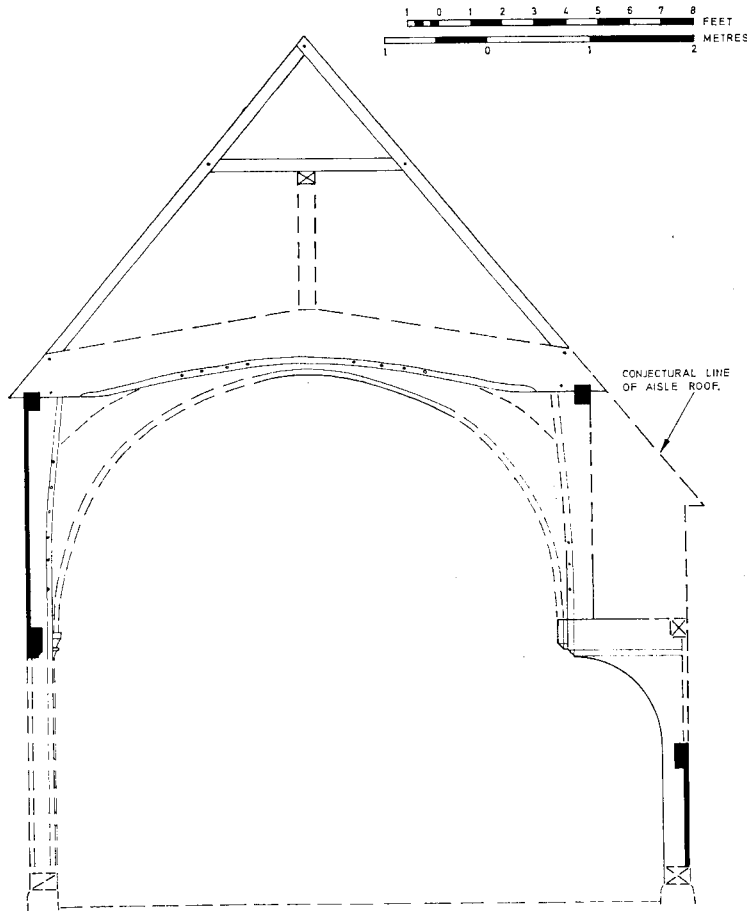


FIG. 67

BURWASH, SUSSEX (p. 196)

Section showing main hall truss of late 14th- to early 15th-century hall-house, Chateaubriand, High Street

J. G. Hurst has continued the examination of Dr. St. Joseph's oblique air-photographs. The large numbers of photographs now taken in the winter, as well as in the spring, mean that listing takes much more time. It has been possible to look through the catalogue up to the end of 1967. A generous grant from the Council for British Archaeology has enabled the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group to order 750 prints of photographs taken since 1963. Owing to lack of funds it has not been possible to buy the new sorties for the past five years.

Preservation

The Ministry of Public Building and Works has decided to start negotiations with the owners of the seven best deserted medieval villages listed in the 1965 memorandum, with a view to taking them into guardianship. It has further been agreed that there should be a full-scale display at one of these sites, Wharram Percy, which will be treated as a site of special importance. The remains of the church will be consolidated and the

two excavated house sites will be laid out to show the different building periods. All sixty-six deserted medieval villages listed in the memorandum for preservation have now been scheduled, or are in process of being scheduled. In some parts of the country it is still impossible to recommend sites for preservation because the areas have not been sufficiently studied. Local correspondents are being asked for suggestions so that at least some sites may be recommended.

Plans are going ahead for the preservation of Old Wolverton (SP 802412) in the new town of Milton Keynes in N. Buckinghamshire.

Threatened sites

There has been a steady increase in threatened sites, fifty-eight deserted medieval villages being threatened in 1969 (fifteen of which were threatened in 1968). As in previous years agriculture, which accounted for twenty-nine sites, was the greatest single threat; building development accounted for twelve, and roadworks, including motorways, for nine. Full details are recorded in the *Annual Report*.

Excavations

ENGLAND

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE : HARDMEAD II (SP 936471). D. C. Mynard reports that most of this deserted medieval village was completely destroyed in April 1969 by levelling and ploughing. Examination of the field surface after ploughing produced hardly any pottery and very little stone. Only a few platforms around Manor Farm on the S. side of the site still survive and these may be levelled soon. See also above, p. 189.

——— : NEWTON LONGVILLE (SP 848314). Excavation by R. Griffiths of part of a house platform in the garden of *Baytree Cottage* has located part of a building and sherds and finds of medieval date.

DERBYSHIRE : BARTON BLOUNT (SK 209346). Further excavation by G. Beresford for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group and M.P.B.W. has revealed an important sequence of superimposed buildings, dating from the late Saxon period to the 15th century (FIG. 68). The structures built before the 14th century were defined by post-holes, sill-trenches, timber-slots and eaves-ditches. Later buildings, some of considerable sophistication, were prefabricated. The principal posts and studs were placed on stone pads, and there were no sill-beams. The excavation of two crofts was completed (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 276). In one of these, a house, built during the last period of occupation, measured 44 ft. by 17 ft. It was divided by a sunken screen passage. In the living-room, against the screen, a hearth with the remains of a fallen wattle-and-daub chimney-hood was found. Another croft was excavated at the end of the village. The 15th-century layout was more sophisticated than is usually found in a deserted medieval village. Two superimposed houses were built on the W. side of a cobbled farmyard, c. 50 ft. sq. On the opposite side there was a four-bay barn, 47 ft. by 18 ft., whose principal posts rested on ashlar pads. A saw-pit was associated with this period of occupation. Three structures earlier than the 14th century, one of which contained a hearth, were also revealed.

All the crofts which were threatened with destruction have now been ploughed. Large ashlar blocks and stones of paths have been brought to the surface. The remains of the structures must now be excessively damaged, making further excavation impracticable. There are still ten crofts, in different ownership, near the Hall. It is hoped that some of these will be preserved.

DURHAM : WEST HARTBURN (NZ 358142). Two further buildings (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 276) were identified by L. Still and A. Pallister. The sunken roadway was examined in two places; there were no paving or drainage ditches but much evidence of repaired ruts and pot-holes and general use as the village rubbish-dump (bones, pottery,

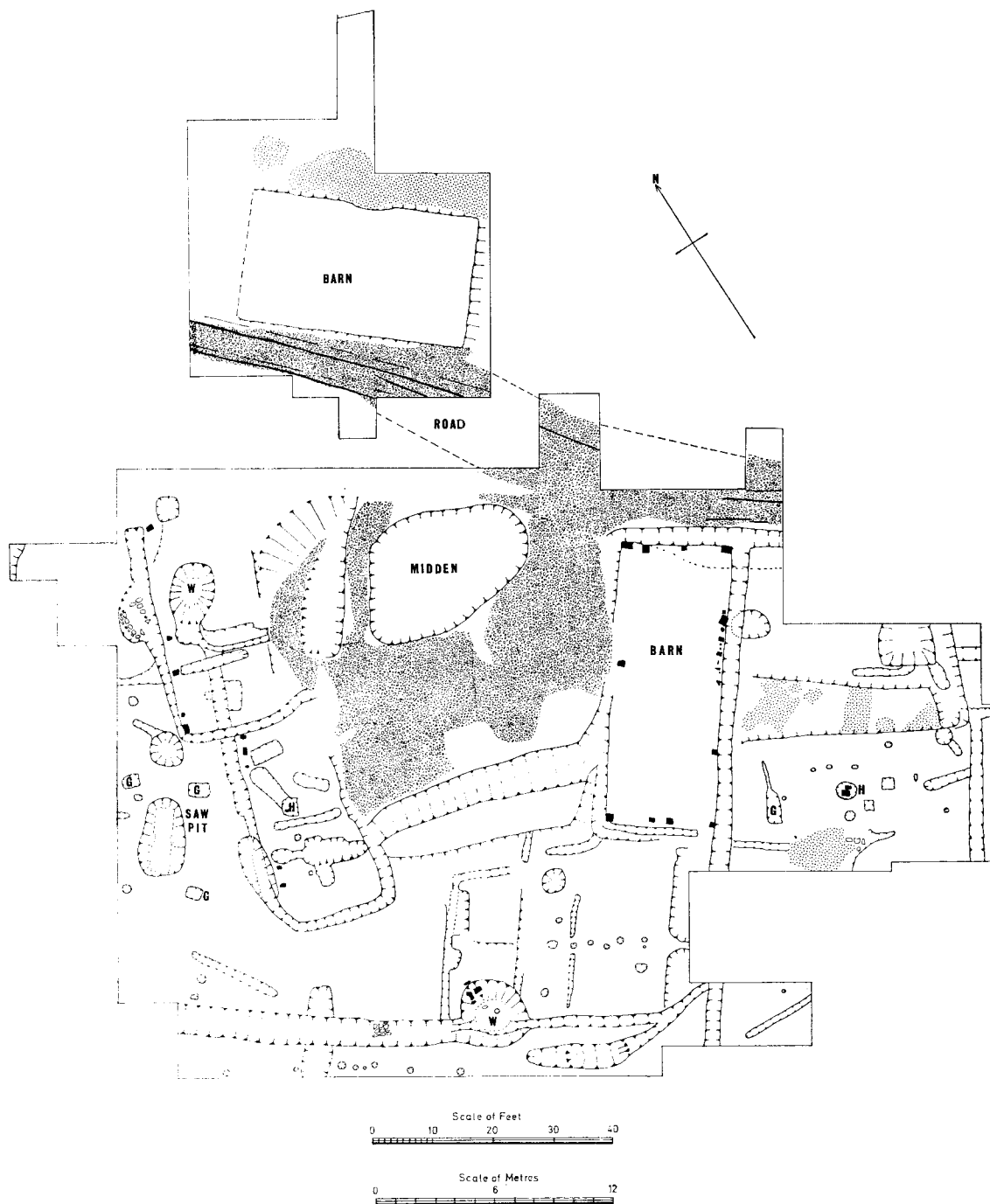


FIG. 68

BARTON BLOUNT, DERBYSHIRE (p. 198)

Plan of farm with dwelling-house on E. and four-bay barn on W. of cobbled yard. G = garderobe;
H = hearth; W = water-pit

ironwork, and an unusual prick spur). Among the ironwork were the handle and part of the blade of a double-edged quillon dagger, probably belonging to the 14th century.

HERTFORDSHIRE : THORLEY, HOUSES (TL 465201). A. V. B. Gibson for the East Hertfordshire Archaeological Society began excavation of a domestic area. A large ditch or pit was surrounded by cobbles and traces of buildings. Finds include late 14th- and early 15th-century pottery, a rowel spur, an iron arrow-head, bones and part of a stone mortar.

NORFOLK : NORTH ELMHAM (TF 987215). The most northern property, S. of the park drive, was excavated by P. Wade-Martins for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group and M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 201). A late 16th-century occupation-level was discovered. One building, surrounded by a cobbled yard and measuring 60 ft. by 20 ft., was found. In one place an outer skin of bricks, one course high, had been inserted. This part of the site was an open green in the middle ages; documents referring to a market on the site from the 14th century have been traced. Along the side of the sunken street there was an almost continuous line of medieval clay pits. Perhaps clay digging on greens and commons in the boulder clay regions of East Anglia was more common than surface indications suggest. A few post-holes and pits containing Saxon pottery were found only towards the rear of the property. A plan of the site has been published in *Norfolk Archaeol.*, xxxiv (1969), 368. See also above, p. 161.

NORTHUMBERLAND : WEST WHELPINGTON (NY 974837). Three further areas were examined by M. G. Jarrett for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group and M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiii (1969), 279):

1. On the S. side of the village green the area W. of site 16 revealed occupation from the 12th to the 17th century. Below the earliest of several cobbled yards was a rock-cut drain, probably associated with a middle Saxon vessel found near by. N. of this a large pit with a post-hole at one side may be a *Grubenhaus*. The most northerly part of this area revealed a succession of houses of medieval and post-medieval date.

2. Near the centre of the green (site 7A) on a stone platform, c. 10 ft. sq., walls running eastwards from the NE. and SE. corners probably belonged to a small medieval house with a platform for a hay-rick at its W. end.

3. Examination of sites 6 and 7 on the N. side of the village revealed occupation from the 12th to the 18th century. The latest phase, covering both sites, was a two-roomed house (6) with a cow-byre to the W. (7). Badly robbed houses were found immediately N. of 6 and S. of 7; neither produced adequate dating evidence.

SHROPSHIRE : ABDON (SP 575864). A prominent platform was excavated by T. Rowley c. 450 ft. S. of and 30 ft. below the long-house excavated in 1966 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 310, fig. 88) to help determine the extent of the deserted village and confirm documentary evidence suggesting that the lower part of the site was reoccupied in the 17th century. The base of a *dhu* stone structure, 5.75 m. by 9 m., was uncovered and found to consist of a small N. room (2.25 m. by 4.6 m. internally), which was partially paved with sandstone and contained a small square of packed *dhu* stone, a central cross-passage with a clay floor (5.7 m. by 3.2 m. internally) and E. and W. entrances each with a broad stone step, and a S. room (3 m. by 5.7 m.), which was paved with *dhu* stone and had a wide drain in the SW. corner.

The abundance of 17th- and 18th-century slip-ware confirmed that Abdon had been reoccupied, but apart from a few sherds of medieval cooking-pot there was no evidence of earlier occupation. The complete absence of any rubble and the clean, smooth nature of the structure suggested that it had been an open yard during the last phase of its life. The original building had probably been a cowshed or milking area.

WILTSHIRE : AVEBURY (SU 100698). F. de M. and H. L. Vatcher excavating on the site of the school for M.P.B.W. made a cutting into the adjacent SW. bank of the circle.

There were no small finds except bone fragments. A complex of timber structures, with fenced and stockade enclosures, was traced over the main excavated area. The largest of several pits contained grain, and another a complete 12th- to 13th-century pot. Saxon and medieval pottery was abundant.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING : WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858646). Excavations by J. G. Hurst for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group continued in area 6 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 283). The early medieval W. boundary-ditch of the village was excavated underneath the later medieval extension of the site. To the W. was found a series of 12th- and early 13th-century post-holes of timber buildings with a two-roomed stone house superimposed. A clay-lined pit contained a York-type glazed jug and several 14th-century Staxton-ware cooking-pots.

FIG. 69 shows all the 12th- and 13th-century features, mainly comprising a maze of post-holes found during the ten years of the excavation of area 6. To the E. may be seen the N.-S. boundary-ditch of the late Saxon village before settlement extended farther W. in the 12th century. The summary plan of the 14th- and 15th-century stone-built structures, superimposed over the timber features, was published in *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), fig. 87. See also above, p. 174.

———, NORTH RIDING : OLD BOULBY (NZ 762195). The village and hall (see above, p. 195) of Old Boulby lie along a main road which runs NW.-SE. F. A. Aberg excavating for M.P.B.W. next to the hall revealed sleeper-beams and post-holes of timber houses cut into the clay subsoil. The following sequence was obtained:

1. A line of post-holes, each 12 in. diam. and 15 ft. apart, ran across the site for 60 ft. No other features could be associated.
2. House I, 47 ft. by at least 14 ft., was constructed by using sleeper-beams for wall-footings. One door was found in the surviving long wall and there was a central fireplace. The house had been rebuilt on the same plan.
3. House II overlapped house I but was set at right angles to the village street instead of parallel. Some 22 ft. of its length survive and it is 16 ft. wide.

Two open-air ovens were also excavated. During preparations for a potash mine the rest of the area occupied by the village was stripped and further house sites were identified. Finds indicate that all the houses were occupied during the 13th and 14th centuries and perhaps earlier; relatively little 16th-century pottery suggests that the peasant house sites were by then abandoned.

———, WEST RIDING : HOLDSWORTH (SE 082289). Excavation by J. A. Gilks on three buildings showed the earliest to have been a timber building over 40 ft. long which pottery dated before 1300. The second building, 36 ft. by 37 ft., was of stone and of at least two periods of construction. There appeared to be a garderobe in the NW. corner and a fireplace in the SW. corner. The third building was of stone and of one period only, c. 1400.

Observation of the earth moved by machinery suggests that the earlier (timber) period of the village lay S. and E. of the excavated area and was destroyed by fire at the end of the 13th century. The rebuilding in stone at the junction of *Holdsword Road* and *Coney Lane* followed immediately.

ENGLAND

J. OTHER SITES

Fish-ponds

WORCESTERSHIRE : CHADDESLEY CORBETT (SO 889735). A fine medieval pond system opposite *Lodge Farm* is threatened by dumping, and a full survey has been made by James Bond for the Worcestershire County Museum. The main pond is over 100 yd.

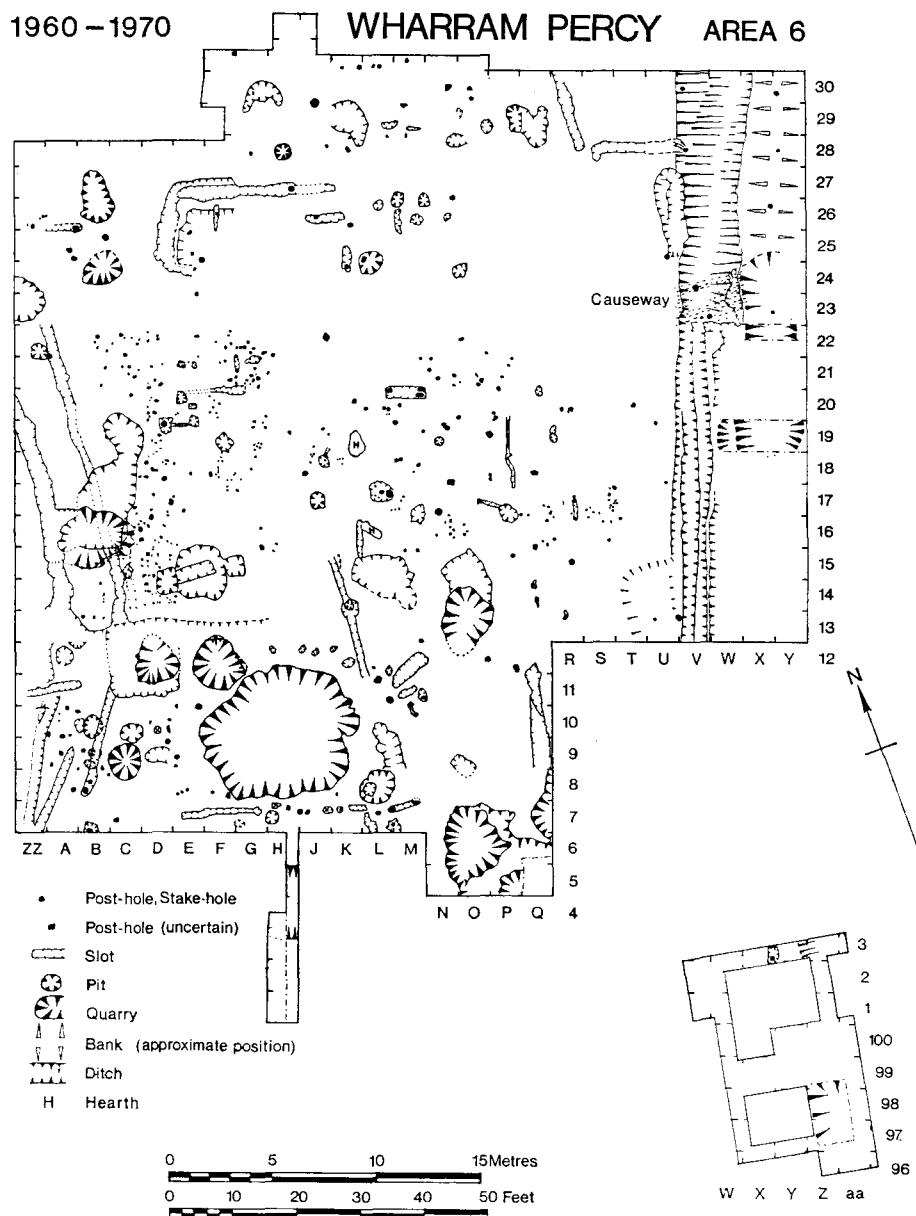


FIG. 69

WHARRAM PERCY, E.R. YORKSHIRE (p. 201)

Plan of 12th- and 13th-century timber buildings in area 6. On E., late Saxon boundary-bank and ditch

long and over 30 yd. across at its widest point, and shows slight signs of having been considerably enlarged at some period. There is a subsidiary pond on the E. side, and a very well-preserved set of leats and overflow channels. Further channels and ditches in the same field appear to be unrelated to the pond system, and are not yet fully understood.

——— : ROMSLEY (SO 985784). The extensive site of *Gannow Green* moat and fish-ponds, investigated some years ago by the Birmingham Archaeological Society Field Group and shown to be of more than usual interest, is threatened by Birmingham's overspill scheme for NE. Worcestershire. James Bond for the Worcestershire County Museum reports that an objection was lodged at the inquiry by the Rubery Historical Society and the Worcestershire County Museum, and an undertaking received that the moat itself would not be damaged by any development which may take place. The future of the fish-ponds cannot be guaranteed, but as they have been severely damaged by agricultural use and their value is now very limited, the case for their preservation could not be pressed.

Park boundaries

KENT : DARENTH WOOD (TQ 580726). J. E. L. Caiger reports that roadworks cut through the earthwork bank and ditch, and photographs were taken for records. A hitherto unknown denehole was also recorded. (Cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 216, and *Archaeologia Cantiana*, LXXIX (1964), 77-94.)

Stock-enclosure

WILTSHIRE : HIGHWORTH CIRCLES, PICKETTS COPSE (SU 199907). This quatrefoil pattern of circles was examined by I. R. B. Young, and a construction sequence obtained through the earthwork bank and ditch, and photographs were taken for records. A small ditch containing hand-made pottery, probably of the early iron age, lay under the circles.

K. INDUSTRY

Ceramics

ENGLAND

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE : OLNEY HYDE (SP 886545). A single-flue updraught kiln was excavated by D. C. Mynard for M.P.B.W. on the same platform as the similar kiln excavated in 1967 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 206, fig. 57). It was roughly oval, 7½ ft. by 8½ ft., with a stoke-hole on the SE., not on the NW., as in the other kiln. Products were unglazed jugs, cooking-pots, bowls and crested ridge-tiles with thumbled and knife-cut decoration dated c. 1400 provisionally. Trial trenches near other kiln sites produced good stone walls.

KENT : ROCHESTER. See above, p. 182 f.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : LYVEDEN (SP 984861). Continued excavation on site D (FIG. 70) by G. F. Bryant and J. M. Steane for the Kettering Grammar School Archaeological Society and M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiii (1969), 285 f., and *J. Northampton Museums and Art Gallery*, no. 5 (1969), 1-50) revealed that the kiln (D1) found in 1968 originally had two parallel flues leading into an oven 8 ft. sq., with a central rectangular pedestal 3 ft. by 1½ ft. This kiln was preceded by an earlier one (D2, period 2) which lay alongside to the W. and had in its final phase two parallel flues at either end leading into a circular oven with a central rectangular pedestal. Both kilns made similar shell- and limestone-tempered wares, the rims of which in some cases had most probably been formed with the aid of bone templates. A number of bones found in and around the workshop had forms suggesting some of the more characteristic rims found on the wares

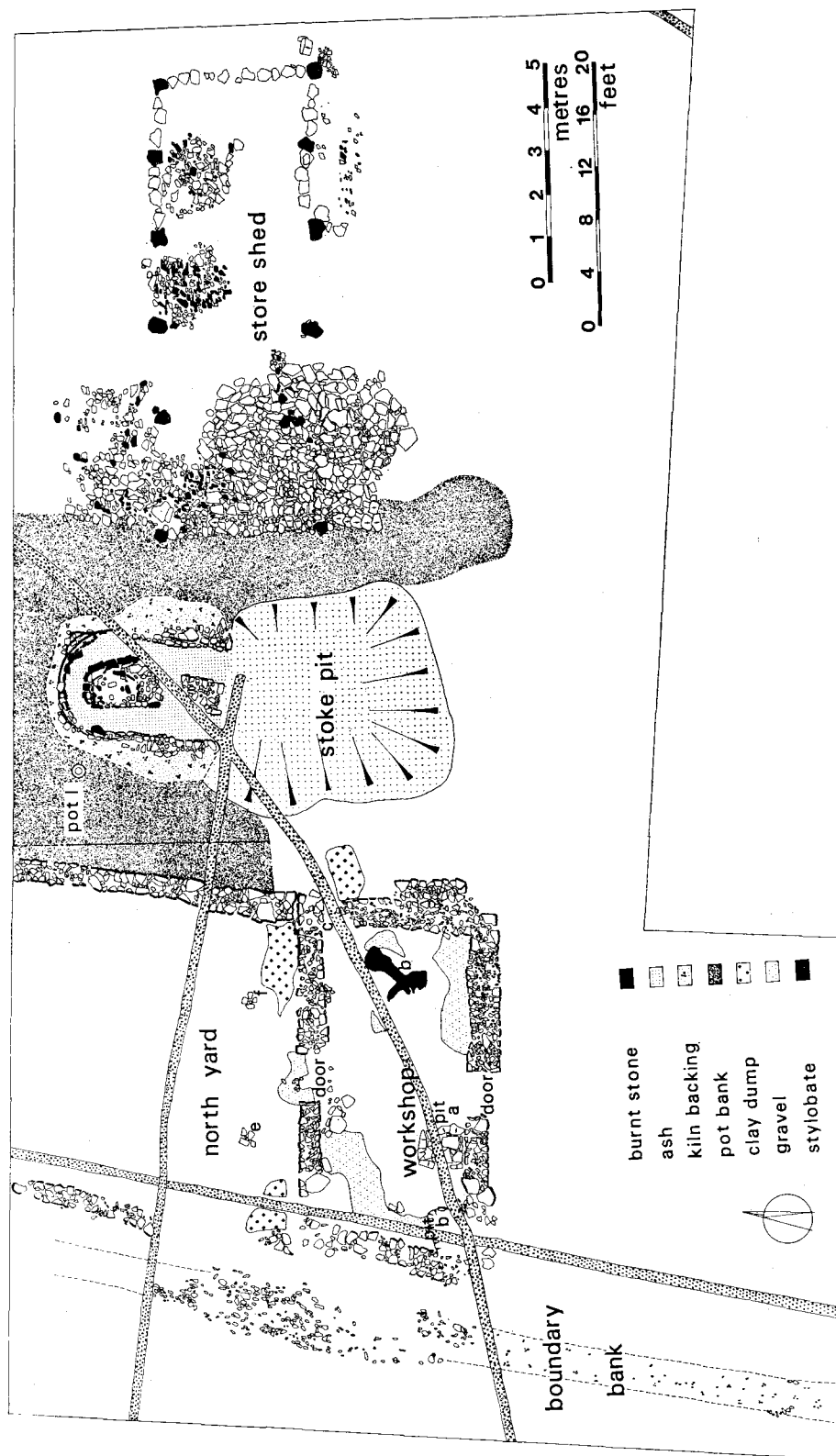


FIG. 70
LYVEDEN, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (pp. 203, 205)
Plan of 14th-century industrial period 3 on site D showing workshop, kiln and store shed

and when tested these bones fitted the rim forms accurately. Cooking-pots, bowls and storage jars formed a substantial proportion of the waste material, though fish dishes, curfews, cressets, lids and unglazed jugs were present. Kiln bars and props were found in both kilns.

The workshop (FIG. 70; PL. XV, A), with throwing area to the W. and drying area to the E., was associated with both kilns and during period 2 only had a lean-to extension to the E., which served as a store for clay and tempering material before being demolished and overlain by the stoke-pit of kiln D1. Numerous pits were found in the workshop and surrounding yards and in three instances double stone-lined pits (one shallow and one deep) lay close together and are to be connected with the production or storage of clay. A three-bayed stylobate building, 24 ft. by 13 ft., which lay E. of the kilns and workshop was extended by the addition of two further bays, 11 ft. by 12 ft. The clean floors in this building suggest its use for industrial (drying-shed or store for fired wares) rather than for domestic or agrarian purposes. The W. boundary of the toft was found to run approximately N.-S. immediately outside and parallel with the W. wall of the workshop. It had a substantial stone rubble core and Stamford ware, under, in, and in levels below the period-2 N. yard and associated with sealed post-holes, indicates early medieval occupation before the industrial use of the site.

Continued work on site E revealed a sump for draining the stoke-pit and oven of the ridge-tile kiln found in 1968. Two silver coins (a Henry IV penny heavy coinage, York mint, 1399-1411, and a silver halfpenny of Robert III of Scotland, 1390-1406) were found on the surface of a burned area surrounded by limestone rubble and a cobbled path E. of the kiln.

SUFFOLK : WALBERSWICK (TM 499743). Large portions of three soot-blackened cooking-pots were found by G. Burroughes lying together on the beach near the site which yielded pottery in 1967:

1. Light grey sandy ware with fine thumb-impressed strap decoration
2. Similar fabric, three grooves on neck, upright loop-handle with finger impression outside and deep thumb impression inside
3. Buff fabric, strap-handle.

WARWICKSHIRE : NUNEATON, HAREFIELD LANE (SP 342892). This is an extension of the Chilvers Coton pottery industry (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XII (1968), 208 ff., fig. 58, and XIII (1969), 287). Five kilns, all circular with five flues, have now been excavated by K. Scott. In one several jugs were still in their firing position. Near-by foundations, 14 ft. by 42 ft., suggest a potter's house or workshop. Alongside ran well-rutted cart tracks roughly metalled with broken pottery. A fine assortment of fabrics, glazes and finishes illustrates the craftsmanship and importance of this site. The decoration including stamps and rosettes places it provisionally in the late 14th to early 15th century.

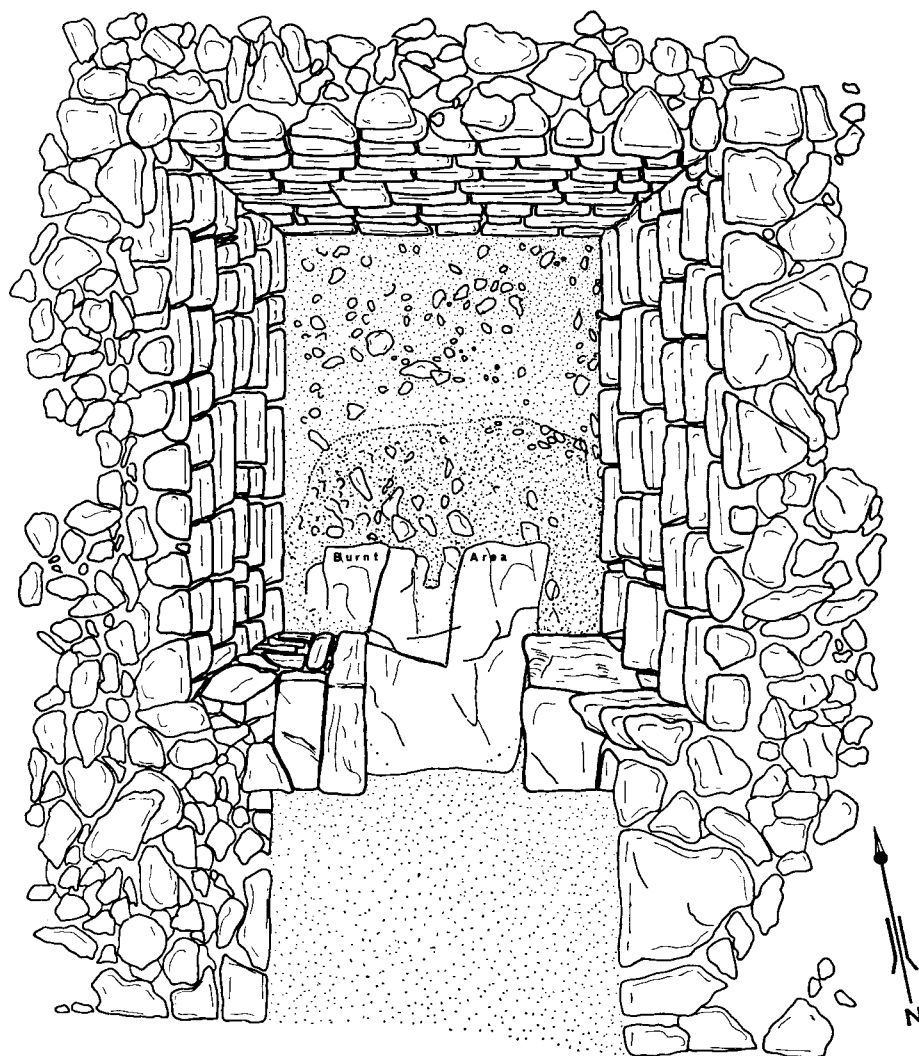
SCOTLAND

EAST LoTHIAN : HADDINGTON, COLSTOUN (NT 519709). The site of a second pottery-kiln (the first having been discovered about twenty years ago) and waster heaps were excavated by B. J. N. Edwards for the National Museum of Antiquities. A large quantity of sherds was recovered.

Malting

ENGLAND

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : BRIKWORTH (SP 747711). Excavation by P. J. Woods for the Northampton Museum immediately S. of *All Saints' Church* has revealed part of an early timber building, evidence of quarrying in the 12th and 13th centuries, and a



PLAN OF MALT DRYING KILN.

FEET



METRES



FIG. 71

BRIXWORTH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (p. 207)

Plan of malt-drying kiln

hitherto unsuspected extension of the old churchyard. A well-preserved malt-drying kiln (FIG. 71; PL. XV, B) of a type already known from Rutland¹ was also uncovered.

The timber building was represented by shallow slot-trenches and post-holes, and much of it has been completely destroyed by later features. It is certainly earlier than the 13th century. The earliest burials probably date from about the time of the Norman conquest, but many had been disturbed by later interments. Further extension of the churchyard in this direction seems to have been precluded by 12th- to 13th-century quarrying. The quarries were of some depth and were almost certainly excavated for building stone. Much Saxo-Norman and early medieval pottery was recovered from the quarries and near by.

The malt-drying kiln was very carefully constructed with blocks of ferruginous sandstone. It was aligned N.-S., with the flue to the S. The drying-chamber walls, which survived to a depth of 2½ ft. or ten courses, were battered outwards at an angle of 25-35°. This inclination reduced the uppermost surviving dimensions from about 6½ ft. sq. to 4 ft. 2 in. (N.-S.) by 3 ft. 4 in. (E.-W.) at floor level. A narrow flue led from the drying-chamber into the stoke-hole. Part of the floor was carefully laid with slabs of limestone, which were discoloured through prolonged burning. This burning did not extend more than half-way across the floor of the drying-chamber. A slightly curving channel, 9½ to 11 in. wide and of uncertain purpose, had been cut into the limestone floor. There was no conclusive evidence for the date of this structure. Part of a glazed ridge-tile and a few small sherds from the filling of the drying-chamber probably belong to the later 13th century. A document records the fact that grain was stored in the churchyard in the 13th century.²

Metals

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE : RAVENS DEN. See above, p. 173.

SUSSEX. Dating evidence for bloomery sites in the Weald is rare and therefore it seems important that two such sites, found recently by members of the Wealden Iron Research Committee, should be recorded. On both sites medieval pottery was associated with bloomery waste, and neither site is mentioned by E. Straker, *Wealden Iron* (London, 1931).

1. HARTFIELD, CHANDLER'S FARM (TQ 471386). A small stream has cut through a bank of bloomery waste, washing some of it down-stream. In the bank, at the side of the stream, were found some sherds which appear to belong to a single pot. It is brown and pitted with holes from which grit appears to have dropped. J. G. Hurst believes it to be 12th-century, or at the latest, early 13th-century. This is on the analogy of similar pottery from Kent, there being no comparative material from the immediate neighbourhood. This iron-smelting site therefore appears to be the earliest dated site in the Weald after the well-known East Grinstead site mentioned in Domesday (see Straker, *op. cit.*, pp. 31-2).

2. BUXTED (TQ 498225). A filled pit exposed on the right bank of a stream was found to contain bloomery waste including tap slag and clay furnace lining. Among this was found a small amount of pottery, black and containing flinty grit. J. G. Hurst ascribes it to the middle or late 13th century. This again is one of the earliest medieval sites so far identified in the Weald.

¹ Cf. E. G. Bolton, *Med. Archaeol.*, iv (1960), 128-31, pl. xxv; P. Corder (ed.), *The Roman Town and Villa at Great Casterton, Rutland*, iii (University of Nottingham, 1961), 53-5.

² *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, v (H.M.S.O., 1910), 600.

*Salt**ENGLAND*

LINCOLNSHIRE : QUADRING, BICKER HAVEN (TF 253334). Two pairs of kilns (boiling-hearths) were excavated by R. H. Healey for the Lincoln Museum and M.P.B.W. on a saltern mound in the area formerly known as Bicker Haven. The most complete kiln measured $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep. They were all clay-built and peat-fired. From associated levels and pits came lead fragments, domestic rubbish and pottery (all Toynton and Bourne wares) of the late 13th to early 14th century.

*Stone**ENGLAND*

HAMPSHIRE : SOUTHAMPTON. See above, p. 181.

WALES

GLAMORGAN : BURRYHOLMS. See above, p. 172.