

# Medieval Britain in 1962 and 1963

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This summary, which embraces two years' work owing to the publication of a double volume of *Medieval Archaeology* for the years 1962 and 1963, has been compiled with the help of excavators and museum curators throughout the country. The compilers wish to thank these contributors and 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 new finds, in any part of the country, in order that the survey may be even more complete in future years.

Part I has been compiled by David Wilson and Part II by Gillian Hurst.<sup>1</sup>

## I. PRE-CONQUEST

### ENGLAND

CHESHIRE: CHESTER, LINENHALL STREET. Examination of the western defences of the legionary fortress in 1962 produced evidence on the line of the Roman ramparts for post-Roman defences, consisting of broken lengths of a vertical-sided, flat-bottomed ditch which had been cut into the rampart. Behind these were palisade trenches and emplacements for massive timber uprights. These defences are tentatively assigned to the reconstruction by Æthelfleda in 907 (*ASC*), but there is no dating evidence (cf. *J. Roman Studies*, XXXVI (1946), 138).

CORNWALL: CAMBORNE (SW/658382). The lost pre-conquest chapel of St. Ia ('St. Ives') was located in March 1962 by A. C. and N. D. Thomas, following the directions in a manuscript of W. Borlase (1750). The foundations, which stand in a small enclosure by a stream, are approx. 12 ft. by 30 ft. internally, with a S. door. As the *Leuiut* stone altar-frontal (now in Camborne Church: Macalister, *CHC*, II, 1044) came from here, a mean date of c. 1000 seems likely. It is hoped to arrange a small excavation.

———: GWITHIAN (SW/591423). Further excavation and field-work by P. J. Fowler and A. C. Thomas took place in 1961/1962 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 306). Two arable fields of the pre-Norman period were located and sectioned. Site xx, connected by a track to the dwelling (site i), was dated (from the manure content of the pottery) 6th to 8th century and shown to be a rectangular field of an acre or more. Traces of turned plough-furrows were observed in the sandy field make-up. Site xxi, a little larger, consisted of irregular narrow ridges and furrows and was dated 9th to 11th century (see full report, *Cornish Archaeology*, I (1962), 61).

DERBYSHIRE: DRAKELOW. During the building of a power station at Burton-on-Trent in 1962, a small, stamped, early Anglo-Saxon pot was found. It is now in Derby Museum.

DEVON: LUNDY, BEACON HILL (SS/133443). Recent work by K. S. Gardner during 1962 produced further evidence of dark-age ecclesiastical activity and of a separate medieval cemetery (see p. 249). Four dark-age inscribed stones are recorded in the present-day graveyard on Beacon Hill:

1. Upright memorial in coarse, trimmed granite with vertical inscription IGERNI ITIGERNI. Sickle-shaped G and two forms of E coupled with recumbent terminal I.

2. Grave-slab with TULCO or TULOD H [ic] J [acit]; inverted T, fused U-L and fused H-J. Coarse granite, trimmed and shaped.

<sup>1</sup> Throughout this article the Ministry of Public Building and Works is referred to by the initials M.P.B.W.

3. Complex of three fine-grained granite boulders, little if any shaping, one inscribed TIMI with late Chi-Rho(?) form above. Inscription possibly TIANA, with fused A-N; underlined. (Discovered by D. Hague.)

4. Long fine-grained granite boulder. Circle and possibly a cross with inscription RECTI (or E) EUTAE, lines above and below. (Discovered by D. Hague.)

———: LYDFORD. As part of a larger campaign to investigate the medieval structure of this town a section across the rampart (probably first erected in the reign of Alfred) produced some late Saxon pottery and indicated two phases of construction, the original turf wall having been strengthened by a wall of granite blocks with a core of rubble and mortar.

DURHAM: HURWURTH. A fragment of Anglo-Saxon sculpture found here in 1962 is in the museum at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

———: JARROW (NZ/339652). Miss R. Cramp excavated in 1963 on the 'guardianship' area to the S. of St. Paul's Church. A trench about 15 ft. S. of the church on the W. side of the medieval cloister showed that the medieval rebuilders had cleared and levelled that area, cutting through what seem to be pre-conquest burials.

To the S. and W. of the existing walls of the medieval W. range was an undisturbed Saxon level. Below the kitchen floors of the post-conquest monastery at a depth of between 3 ft. 8 in. and 3 ft. 10 in. from the present ground surface was a gravel floor overlaid by a destruction-level from a stone building. Part of the foundations of the W. wall of the building remained and what seems to have been its E. wall, 10 ft. 10 in. away, was overlaid by the wall of the post-conquest outer court. Associated with the gravel floor were fragments of bone combs, a mid 9th-century *styca* and part of a small bowl of a hard red fabric with incised decoration and a heavy glassy, brownish glaze. Also on the gravel floor were fragments of glass slag and the stump of a millefiori rod, c. 3 cm. long and 1 cm. square, with transverse pattern of a red saltire with a white centre on a blue ground.

Below this level were traces of a timber building perhaps put up while the Saxon monastery was being built between 681 and 685.

———: MONKWEARMOUTH (NZ/403577). Excavations were continued in 1962 by Durham University on the site of the Saxon and medieval monastery, S. of St. Peter's Church. About 24 ft. S. of the church in the middle of the medieval cloister garth were foundations of two buildings both orientated N-S. About twenty feet of the earlier building was uncovered. This was a narrow passage-like structure, the foundation-walls being 6 ft. to 6 ft. 2 in. apart and between 1 ft. 10 in. and 2 ft. thick. There was an entrance 2 ft. 4 in. wide in the E. wall, and a cellar to the S. It was possible to excavate only part of the cellar, but it seems to have been an irregularly semicircular, stone-lined structure with a clay bench or shelf on the N. side. It had been filled up and levelled after the conquest. The long building had had an *opus signinum* floor and plastered walls painted with red and black stripes. Amongst the debris surrounding this building were broken baluster shafts, lead roofing strips and many fragments of window-glass.

These, together with fragments of glass vessels recovered from this area, have been identified as Anglo-Saxon by D. B. Harden. Some of the window-glass was coloured blue, amber or red. Fragments of furnace lining and glass waste showed that glass was manufactured on the site but there was no trace of a furnace.

Two mid 9th-century *stycas* were found in the building debris of the long structure and there seems little doubt that the building belongs to the 7th- to 9th-century monastery. It had lain in ruins for some time, presumably after the Viking sack in the 9th century, and burials had cut through the building debris. Later it was cleared and levelled and part of its flooring and walls reused in a second-period building, which in its turn had been roughly cleared and abandoned by the late 13th century. Excavation has not yet produced a meaningful plan of this building but it seems to bear no relationship to the plan so far recovered of the post-conquest site. Work will continue in 1964.

HAMPSHIRE: KING'S WORTHY, WORTHY PARK (SU/50003275). Mrs. S. Hawkes concluded her excavation for M.P.B.W. on the site of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery in 1962; but some burials still remain inaccessible underneath the drive and a beech copse. The site has yielded 95 inhumations and 37 cremations and the disturbed fragments of many more cremation urns. It was in use from c. 500 to c. 650. The majority of the grave goods occurred in graves of the first half of the 6th century, at which time there was evidently some connexion between the King's Worthy settlers and the people of the south-coast region in Sussex or Kent. The latest datable find was a Kentish gold pendant

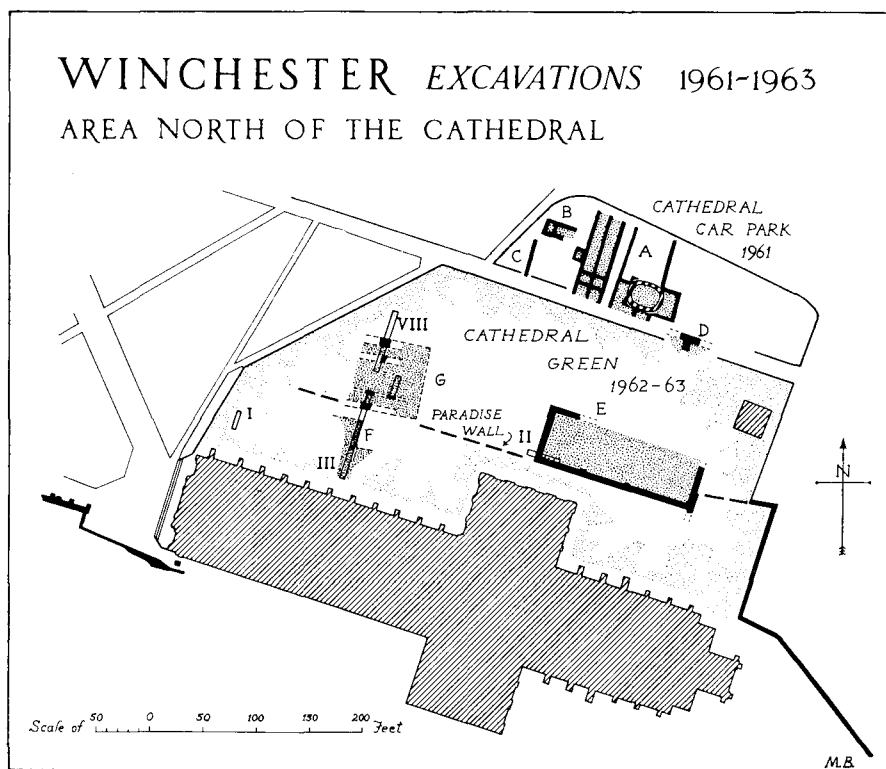


FIG. 79  
WINCHESTER, HANTS  
Plan of excavations on Anglo-Saxon sites, 1961-3 (p. 233 f.)

of the mid 7th century. There were many weapons in the graves, and the number of repairs on the shield-bosses suggests that they were frequently used.

—: WINCHESTER (SU/482293). M. Biddle excavated for the Winchester Excavations Committee immediately N. of the cathedral, as part of the long-term programme of excavation begun in 1961 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 307).

In 1962 a trench N. of the nave revealed, below a medieval cemetery, the remains of a large building of two periods of construction. A solid stone coffin had been set in the upper of two floor levels at the time the floor was laid. At the level of the lower floor was a foundation of massive stone blocks, apparently to support some internal feature. Heavily robbed walls of both periods were found. Documentary and topographical evidence suggests that this building may tentatively be identified with part of the Old Minster which was demolished in 1093-4. Glazed tiles with geometric ornament in

relief were found between the two floor levels. In fabric, glaze and decoration they are quite unlike any other known medieval tiles and it may be tentatively suggested that they formed part of the decoration of the late Saxon Old Minster.<sup>2</sup> Wall-plaster from the same level was of great hardness, with a pounded brick mix, and is a further indication of the quality of late Saxon building methods.

A second trench, N. of the N. transept, re-examined the SW. corner of a large building found by Dean Kitchin in 1886. Evidence for date was not conclusive, having been disturbed in the Victorian excavations but it suggested that the building was earlier than the 12th century and almost certainly pre-conquest. If this can be maintained, documentary evidence would indicate that it might perhaps be part of the New Minster, erected *c.* 900 and abandoned in 1110.

Excavations were continued in 1963 when the trench dug in 1962 N. of the nave was continued by trenching across the Cathedral Green to its N. limit. The NE. corner of the building (F on plan, FIG. 79) was found about 75 ft. N. of the N. aisle wall of the cathedral. Two compartments of this building have now been found. The N. one probably formed a N. aisle, porticus or transept and another to the S. was the central element of the structure; a third compartment forming a S. aisle, porticus or transept, must lie S. of the 1962 trench, the whole building being about 80 ft. in width. Sherds of Winchester ware from the robber trenches suggest demolition in the 11th century, a date which agrees with the date of demolition of the Old Minster. The trenches, which appear to have cut across this building towards its E. extremity, will be followed in 1964 by an area excavation of the E. half of the building. The general limits of building F are now being established by a resistivity survey which appears to show that it is orientated more nearly E.-W. than the present cathedral is.

N. of building F was another building (G on FIG. 79) consisting of a central compartment 9-10 ft. wide. Its walls, *c.* 6 ft. thick, had been robbed away, save for the S. wall, which was overlain by the later medieval Paradise Wall forming the N. boundary of the monks' cemetery. In the rubble on top of the S. wall and in the filling of a grave within the building, disturbed at the time of its demolition, were two pennies of William I. Building G, which like building F was aligned more exactly E.-W. than the present cathedral, was built on a site already occupied by a cemetery. Further burials within the building showed that it was used as a church. There is some reason to identify it as the New Minster church, known to have been built *c.* 903 in a cemetery N. of the Saxon cathedral and abandoned in 1110, but, if this is correct, it is difficult to interpret building E (FIG. 79) found by Dean Kitchin in 1886 (see above). Buildings E and G appear to be related, for they are both within the area now thought to have been included within the grant of land made for the construction of the New Minster by Edward the Elder, *c.* 904. They are both of very similar construction and, although not on the same orientation, they appear to be aligned on each other. The problem cannot be resolved until the resistivity survey of the Green is completed, and further excavation of these structures is undertaken after work on building F is finished.

Among the burials made within building G were a number in which the wooden coffins (at least one strengthened with scrolled iron angle-brackets) had been placed on a thick layer of charcoal. Charcoal had also been packed round the coffin when in position. This remarkable practice is quite unlike the recorded cases of charcoal having been found sprinkled over the grave. Parallels to this use of large quantities of charcoal in 11th-century burials have recently been found on the Thule Insurance Company's site in the centre of Lund, Sweden.

HERTFORDSHIRE: STEVENAGE NEW TOWN. Traces of an Anglo-Saxon settlement were found in *Broadwater Crescent* in August, 1963.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE: LITTLE PAXTON (TL/192624). Part of a late Saxon settlement comprising ditches, trenches, pits, wells and post-holes was surveyed in 1962 by P. V.

<sup>2</sup> For comment on these tiles see *supra*, p. 113.



FIG. 80  
LITTLE PAXTON, HUNTS.  
Plan of excavation in 1962 (pp. 234, 236)

Addyman for M.P.B.W. The features were destroyed by quarrying before excavation could take place. There were several phases of occupation, one represented by a ditched sub-rectangular enclosure with entrance closed by three post-holes presumably for a double gate. The enclosure contained pits and wells, and perhaps also houses in the unexplored part. A system of ditches aligned on the main enclosure seemed to represent a droveway and field boundaries (FIG. 80). Part of another ditched enclosure with a palisade within was found near by. The pottery was almost entirely St. Neots ware of 10th- to 11th-century type.

———: ST. NEOTS (TL/186602). Work on the late Saxon settlement (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 308) in 1962 completed the plan of structure A which was 38 ft. long and apparently slightly boat-shaped. There were post-holes at the corners and at the mid-point of the one preserved side but the walls were of sill-beam construction and there were parallel beam-trenches across the interior which may have been joists for a planked floor. Finds from the rest of the settlement suggest a 10th-century date.

KENT: DITTON (TQ/713588). A spear-head (9½ in. long) with angular blade and split socket was found jammed at the bottom of a cutting through a sandy knoll, perhaps having fallen from a destroyed grave on top of the knoll (cf. *Archaeol. Cantiana*, LXXVII (1962), 204; Maidstone Museum acc. no. 49.1962).

———: DOVER CASTLE. Excavations in 1962 showed that the 'Saxon earthworks' are not Saxon. See p. 254 f.

LEICESTERSHIRE: EASTWELL (SK/766290). An openwork hanging-bowl escutcheon (PL. XIX, C-D) was found during deep ploughing in 1961. It is of early date and uncommon form and its nearest parallel comes from Tummel Bridge (Perthshire). The site has produced other Anglo-Saxon antiquities.

LINCOLNSHIRE: BISHOP NORTON (TF/919929). A middle Saxon loom-weight, 3½ in. diam., was found in 1962 (Lincoln Museum acc. no. 21.62).

———: SEMPRINGHAM (TF/107327). Saxon stamped pottery was found on the site of a deserted medieval village in 1962.

———: STAMFORD. A Saxo-Norman smelting furnace was excavated here by W. G. Simpson in 1963 (see p. 294).

———: WELBECK HILL (TF/217042). A cemetery of sixteen inhumations and one cremation, apparently of the middle of the 6th century, was excavated by Gordon Taylor. Finds include 2 cruciform brooches, 1 small-long brooch with crescentic, triangular foot, 7 annular brooches, a small bronze buckle (with oval hoop and round-based shield on the tongue), amber, blue and green glass beads, a pair of bronze tweezers, iron buckles, spear-heads, knives, etc. Excavation will continue.

LONDON: WHITEHALL (TQ/300799). Further excavations (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 331) took place on the Treasury site. A timber-framed structure, 26 ft. wide with 18 ft. bays, was interpreted as a Saxon building. Middle Saxon pottery and small finds found in the floor of the building, from hearths and from abandoned grain-storage pits, place it in the 9th century. A further series of medieval rubbish-pits and boundary-ditches belonging to tenements lining King Street (the predecessor of Whitehall) ranged in date from the 12th to the 16th century (cf. p. 270).

NORFOLK: ATTLEBOROUGH (TM/048954). Sherds of Ipswich ware were found in 1963 while digging a trench.

———: BURNHAM NORTON (TF/836427). Fragments of a square-headed brooch of Leeds's type A4 were found accidentally in an arable field in 1962 (now in Norwich Castle Museum).

———: FELTWELL (TL/70159076). A bronze cruciform brooch of Åberg's group III was found on the surface of a ploughed field in 1963.

———: FOULDEN (TL/781994). An inhumation-grave found in the side of a gravel pit in 1963 contained an iron knife, fragments of another iron blade and possibly part of a pair of shears. Inhumations recorded from this site now number nine.

———: HEMSBY (TG/49451713). A trial hole was dug in 1963 about 4 ft. E. of the site where about a dozen annular clay loom-weights were found in 1960. Disturbed loam was recorded down to 4½ ft. Early Saxon sherds were found down to 2¾ ft. and fragments of Mayen lava.

———: ROCKLAND ALL SAINTS AND ST. ANDREWS (TL/995947). Fragments of an early Anglo-Saxon bronze brooch and a cremation-urn containing a pair of bronze tweezers were found in 1962. The cemetery has been previously recorded.

———: THETFORD (TL/868822). At least three inhumations found in 1962 about 250 yards W. of *Bury Road*, with heads to the S., are possibly late Saxon. A similar group with heads to the W. lay on the W. side of *Bury Road* near its junction with *Queensway*.

———: ——— (TL/867828). A late Saxon cresset lamp was found with some tools in *St. Mary's Row* in 1962.

———: THUXTON. Part of a cruciform brooch was found after drainage ditches had been cut in 1963. The knobs are cast together with the small head plate; the foot is missing.

———: WITTON (TG/316319). Two early Anglo-Saxon huts were excavated in 1962. Finds included plain and linear-decorated sherds, daub, spindle-whorls, metal objects, iron slag and some Romano-British pottery. Other huts may be indicated by crop-marks.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: SULGRAVE (SP/556454). A timber-framed aisleless hall (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 333) of the 11th century, excavated in 1963, was 75 ft. long and 20 ft. wide with a dais at one end. The hall was replaced after the conquest.

NORTHUMBERLAND: TYNEMOUTH (NZ/373694). A fragment of an Anglo-Saxon sculptured cross-shaft was discovered in a wall at Tynemouth Priory. G. Jobey's excavations at this site also revealed traces of Anglo-Saxon timber buildings (see p. 243).

SOMERSET: CANNINGTON. Excavations by M.P.B.W. in 1962-3 yielded some 300 graves, the residue of a much larger number destroyed by quarrying. They were mostly orientated with their heads to the W. The graves were related in plan to two structures. One was a low cairn with a slab-structure in the surface approached by a path worn in the rock and covered a young person's grave. The other was a circular trench cut in the rock, with a single grave near the middle. Grave goods were few, but appear to be late Roman or post-Roman, possibly extending up to the 8th century. There was a scatter of 2nd- to 4th-century Roman material among and in the graves. It is conjectured that the cemetery may be associated with the late occupation of a settlement by the mouth of the River Parrett. This is approached by a known Roman road from Ilchester and is attested by Roman finds, building materials and graves from a claypit. The settlement may be Ptolemy's ISCHALIS.

Close to the cemetery is a hill-fort. A trial hole behind the S. defences yielded late Roman material, perhaps indicating that the fort was reoccupied in late or post-Roman times, when the river-mouth settlement became untenable owing to a rising sea-level and raiding.

———: CHEDDAR (ST/457532). See *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 53 ff.

———: GLASTONBURY. See p. 243 f.

———: LANGPORT. A search on the N. side of the town has identified the defences of the pre-conquest burh. They consist of a bank running across the neck of the ridge which links the hill, on which Langport stands, with the adjacent high ground. The

bank, probably much spread, measures about 45 ft. across by 6 or 7 ft. high; these measurements need to be controlled by excavation as the land is cultivated as a garden. Where the bank is clearest, a natural gully provides a ditch. The greater part of the circuit of the defences follows natural slopes, perhaps artificially scarped; these can best be appreciated on the S. side of the churchyard.

SUFFOLK: BARNHAM (TL/869793). Fragments of a large Saxo-Norman cooking-pot were found in 1963.

———: ERISWELL (TL/721807). Possible Anglo-Saxon remains at St. Edmund's Chapel were examined in 1962 by Grace, Lady Briscoe.

———: IPSWICH, BUTTER MARKET (TM/16334455). Sherds of Ipswich, Thetford and St. Neots ware, medieval and later sherds were found in 1963 with fragments of human skull bones on the site of the extension of Messrs. Cowells.

———: ———, ——— (TM/16334466). Sherds of Ipswich and Thetford ware, a fragment of an 11th-century handled ladle and later ware were found in 1963 on the premises of Messrs. Corders.

———: ———, CARR STREET (TM/167446). Sherds of Ipswich and Thetford ware and portions of two medieval jugs were found in 1963 during building operations on the land of the Co-operative Society.

———: ———, NORTHGATE STREET (TM/16424475). Sherds of Ipswich ware and medieval pottery and fragments of human skull bones were found in 1963 on the site of the car park of the Ipswich and Suffolk Club.

———: ———, 15 QUEEN STREET (TM/162445). During building operations in 1962, Thetford, Ipswich and Pingsdorf pottery was found, as well as much later material.

———: ———, TOWER RAMPARTS (TM/16134475). Sherds of Ipswich and Thetford ware were found in 1963 on the site of the extension to Messrs. Marks & Spencer Ltd.

———: ———, UPPER BROOK STREET. A sherd of Thetford ware was found in 1962 on the site of the Star shop.

———: LITTLE GLEHAM (TM/359599). A hone of semi-schist was found in 1962 and may be Anglo-Saxon.

———: SOUTH ELMHAM (TM/30728263). A limited excavation in 1963 seemed to confirm the 7th- to 8th-century date of the Old Minster.

———: TRIMLEY ST. MARTIN (TM/2546363). A large sherd of Ipswich ware was found on the sea-shore in 1962.

———: WEST STOW (TL/802715). A decorated Anglo-Saxon knife-handle of antler was found in 1963.

SUSSEX: SELMESTON (TQ/558072). Excavations on the site of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery, first discovered in 1897, were continued in 1963. Finds included jewellery and weapons, including a shield-boss with a hexagonal flange. Excavations will continue in 1964.

YORKSHIRE: NORTH ELMSALL (W.R.), WHITE HART FARM (SE/477127). A male skeleton found while digging a trench for a drain was accompanied by a spear-head and a gilt bronze belt-mount of 7th-century date (PL. XIX, E).

———: YORK, BISHOPHILL (SE/599514). Part of a circular clay-lined pit of Viking date fed by a stone-lined culvert made of reused Roman stones was uncovered in 1962. The pit had been constructed in a filled-in hole some 16 ft. deep of Roman date—possibly part of the cellar of a Roman building. Near the pit was a blue glass bead of the 9th or 10th century. The pit and culvert bore a marked resemblance to a similar



but more elaborate feature found in 1961 about 100 yards away. Cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 312.

# ISLE OF MAN

ANDREAS, KIONDROGHAD (NX/396002). Excavations in 1962 and 1963 on a drained marsh site appear to have revealed a metal-working site of about the 9th century. Among the finds was a small stone with an interlocking T-pattern engraved on it and a very small sherd of Samian ware, the first to be discovered in the Isle of Man.

MAROWN, BRAAID (SC/325766). Some re-excavating took place at the larger of the Norse houses at the Braaid, Marown. Little of the internal features had survived an earlier excavation but there were traces of a turf bench and of turf walls across both the short ends of the building.

MICHAEL. The carved stone crosses were moved from the lych-gate into the church in the summer of 1963.

PEEL. Excavations within Peel Castle were carried out in 1962 by C. A. R. Radford for the Royal Archaeological Institute and the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

The earliest remains were two lintel graves within the S. transept of St. German's Cathedral. The greater part of the interior of this building had been disturbed by medieval levelling and recent burials. The graves were found in the only undisturbed area uncovered and it may be assumed that they formed part of a larger cemetery. Lintel graves of this type may be dated between the 5th and 8th century. This discovery, taken in conjunction with a number of crosses of the 7th and 8th centuries previously found on the island, confirms the tradition that Peel Island was the site of an early ecclesiastical community founded by St. German, the evangelist of Man, whose death is ascribed to the year 476.

Trenches within St. Patrick's Church near the summit of the island disclosed a sequence of buildings going back to the 10th century. The oldest was rectangular, with side walls of roughly-coursed megalithic masonry still standing to about 4 ft. The position of the E. and W. walls was determined, showing that the building had antae of the Irish type. This building lay a short distance E. of the round tower, the door of which faced directly on the centre of its W. wall. Three Irish cathedrals of this type—Glendalough, Clonmacnoise and Clonfert—all date from the 10th century. There can be little doubt that the Manx church was also a cathedral and that it was contemporary with the Irish buildings.

After severe damage, which is perhaps to be connected with the fortification of the island by King Magnus in 1098, the cathedral was rebuilt in herring-bone masonry and extended westwards.

Towards the middle of the 12th century a new cathedral was erected lower down the slope and the older building became the parish church of Patrick. The new building must have consisted of a nave and chancel. The nave is substantially that of the existing cathedral, which has later doors and windows cut through the original walls. By analogy we should expect a small square chancel rather narrower than the nave. No trace of this chancel remained, as the ground level had been lowered for the floor of the later crossing.

The ruined cruciform cathedral which still stands to roof level, consisted of the older nave with an added quire, crossing and transepts, together with a new S. aisle, later demolished. It was erected by Bishop Simon of Argyll in the second quarter of the 13th century and completed about 1250. The excavations have revealed details of the plan and layout of this date. The cathedral was in bad repair at the end of the 14th century, but restored after 1400. The S. aisle was then demolished and the arches of the

13th-century arcade filled with screen walls pierced with two-light traceried windows. A full report will be published in *Archaeol. J.*

### SCOTLAND

ANGUS: ABERLEMNO (NO/556524). A Pictish symbol-stone was found in 1961. There are two symbols: a horseshoe with internal scrolls and an 'elephant' (now in Dundee Museum).

ARGYLLSHIRE: IONA. Excavations (1962) for the Russell Trust revealed the putative land surface and occupation of the Columban period. A broken incised runic cross-slab was found with an inscription which has been read as: KALI B (or O?) ULUIS SUNR LATHI STAN THINSI UBIR FUKL BRUTHUR SIN (Kali, son of Bulius, laid this stone over Fukl, his brother).

INVERNESS: N. UIST, PARISH OF SOLLAS, UDAL (NF/782823). Work began in 1963 on an extensive dark-age and medieval village site, but has not yet produced any dated structure.

ORKNEY: MAINLAND, BROUGH OF BIRSAY (HY/235285). Excavation by M.P.B.W. continued in 1962 on the early Norse site. A second great hall was located and partly explored; it lay parallel to and almost touching that already known, which had been disused in the mid 11th century. The newly-discovered hall was in use at the same time as that already known, but is slightly earlier in construction. It has massive stone-faced walls of turf. Further work was done in the cemetery. An attempt to trace the S. side of the Pictish enclosure failed to establish the line of the wall. It is clear that this enclosure was pear-shaped or elongated in outline, not circular (cf. the early hermitage on Ynys Seiriol in Anglesey). In 1963 work was hindered by bad weather but some investigation was carried out on the cemetery and on the isolated Norse houses.

———: ROUSAY, WESTNESS. The great Norse hall, which had been uncovered for several years, was planned in 1962 and shown to be over 100 ft. long. Two periods were established. The building was originally a long hall with stone-faced walls of turf set on the flat peaty soil behind the storm beach and with the outer end running up the rear slope of this beach. The building closely resembled the two great halls at Birsay, which were destroyed in the mid 11th century, but is better preserved. The second stage had a substantial rectangular building, possibly a tower, at one end, while the rest of the dwelling was rebuilt with thinner walls of dry stone, which might be no more than a sill course. Constructional analogies suggest that this stage belongs to the 12th century.

The adjacent structure known as the Wirk was also examined. This consists of a small stone tower with a stone-built hall on one side. It lies next to the medieval church. The whole series suggests successive stages of the dwelling occupied by a line of Norse chieftains of the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries and perhaps earlier. In the mid 12th century the land was held by Sigurd of Westness, who was probably the builder of the Wirk.

———: ———, ——— (HY/375293). A Viking-age grave was found in 1963 with a pair of oval brooches, a Celtic brooch of extremely fine workmanship, bronze mounts, forty beads, fragments of a bronze bowl and a bone comb. The penannular brooch is of the highest quality: it is of silver, inlaid with gold panels, decorated with zoomorphic designs in filigree, and has studs of glass and amber.

PERTHSHIRE: FAIRYGREEN COLLAGE (NO/23212328). A small sandstone slab bearing Pictish symbols was recovered in 1962. The symbols include the mirror-and-comb, the bear and an ornamental rectangle.

SHETLAND: WHALSEY, ISBISTER, NISTHUIS (HU/580642). Making extensions to his house in 1962 Mr. Hector Simpson found traces of timber-work and occupation of the Viking period, including steatite bowls, two spindle-whorls and a perforated loom-weight.

WIGTOWNSHIRE: LUCE SANDS (NX/140555). Surface finds in 1962 included two sceattas of Eanred (now in Dumfries Museum).

## II. POST-CONQUEST

### A. MONASTIC SITES

#### ENGLAND

CAMBRIDGESHIRE: ANGLESEY PRIORY (TL/529624). The site has been planned by P. G. M. Dickinson. The chapter-house and dormitory stand complete, but converted into a house. Remains of a large cruciform church lie beneath the lawn in front of the house and its main plan has been disclosed by aerial photography. The line of the great drain, the site of the gate-house, and a block of buildings SW. of the priory have been located, the latter possibly belonging to the hospital which preceded the monastery.

———: WATERBEACH ABBEY (TL/499649). Mary Cra'ster excavating for M.P.B.W. on the supposed site of this house of minoresses, known to have been occupied only between 1293 and 1359, found traces of a substantial building with well-mortared walls, 2½ ft. wide, constructed partly of large limestone blocks. A quantity of painted wall-plaster was found and the useful pottery group contained French imports.

DURHAM: JARROW. See p. 232.

———: MONKWEARMOUTH. See p. 232.

ESSEX: TILTY ABBEY (TL/601267). P. G. M. Dickinson reports that, though only one ruined wall stands above ground, most of the foundations show clearly on air-photographs enabling a new plan to be drawn (see forthcoming booklet). A very large chapter-house is clearly indicated. The refectory foundations show completely; it stood E.-W., not N.-S., as is more usual. The projection of the readers' pulpit is clearly defined. The dorter was exceptionally long with a rere-dorter at right angles at the N. end. The church, of usual Cistercian plan, seems to have had a chapel adjoining the S. aisle and W. front. To the E. the foundations of a very large infirmary and abbot's house grouped round a courtyard are clearly visible.

GLoucestershire: WINCHCOMBE (SP/024284). A trial excavation was carried out by B. K. Davison for M.P.B.W. in the area threatened by domestic development to NE. of the site of the abbey church (determined by excavation in 1893). No clear traces of monastic buildings were found, though the area was honeycombed with 12th-century pits. A boundary-ditch flanking *Cow Lane* on the W. side was observed to have migrated westward throughout the 12th century.

HAMPSHIRE: SELBORNE PRIORY (SU/755345). Excavation by the Rev. G. E. C. Knapp (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, vi-vii (1962-3), 315) on the conventual church exposed the foundations E. from the crossing, together with those of the S. transept, where the plinth and buttresses were well preserved, and the E. chapels of the transept. The E. wall of the presbytery had been completely robbed with the exception of the NE. buttresses. The foundation of the high altar was found with, to the SW., a stone coffin containing a female skeleton whose head had been trephined. Foundations of the rere-dorter block were found on the NE. of the site. E. of this the main drain was partially excavated. In places this was in perfect preservation, consisting of a stone-built drain, with sluice, 2½ ft. wide by 2 ft. 4 in. high, with a flagstone floor and an arched roof. On some stones in the side walls are some small carvings and two graffiti, one of the crucifixion, the other of a man with a horse (PL. XX, A-B). This main drain produced finds of considerable interest, chief among which was a mass of fragments of glass vessels. F. Greenaway (Science Museum) reports that there were at least 15 vessels, all used in distillation processes. Pottery included a complete cooking-pot containing animal bones, a 14th-century glazed ewer and other jugs. There were also some lead decorations.

in the form of vine(?) leaves, and iron objects; and some mason's marks on the plinth of the S. transept.

HERTFORDSHIRE: SOPWELL NUNNERY (TL/150064). Excavation was undertaken by E. A. Johnson and O. J. Weaver for the St. Albans and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archaeology Society to determine the plan of Sir Richard Lee's house, which was a Benedictine house before the Dissolution.

The priory buildings proved to be on the same site as the later house and were similarly orientated. Individual buildings have so far not been identified, but the remains of a destroyed tile-mosaic floor with burials near by suggest the proximity of church or chapter-house, while elsewhere floors with occupation-debris and much more medieval pottery suggest a more domestic use.

Over two feet of building debris, with painted glass, lead calmes, etc., covered the medieval levels when the next floors were laid down. These were associated with walls rebuilt on the earlier foundations, with, so far, only one new partition-wall. Many of the floors were tiled, and under a cobbled courtyard of the period was sealed a somewhat worn half groat of Henry VIII, third coinage. It can hardly, therefore, be dated earlier than 1550, and lasted long enough for several floors to show considerable wear, and, in two instances, reconstruction.

This was succeeded by a house which must be that shown on a mid 17th-century estate plan. A further three feet of rubble build-up, with more evidence of destruction, brought the floor levels up to something near present ground level, and the floors have mostly gone. The estate plan shows double-gabled wings on each side of a porticoed or pilastered front, and the remains of this period fit a plan in which double wings flank two cross-ranges. A few of the medieval wall-foundations were retained, but the nunnery plan was swept away. The excavation continues.

KENT: COBHAM COLLEGE (TQ/670684). Excavations have been undertaken by P. J. Tester to recover the original layout of the chantry college founded in the 14th century on the S. side of Cobham Church by Sir John de Cobham (for the history of the college see *Archaeol. Cantiana*, XXVII (1905), 133 and XLIII (1931), 64). Parts of the medieval building are incorporated in the almshouses which have occupied the site since late Elizabethan times.

New evidence discovered about the college's architectural history may modify certain former theories. Within the quadrangle, substantial flint footings were traced parallel to the existing E. and W. ranges of almshouses but well in front of them, and these seem to indicate that the corresponding medieval ranges were approximately 6 ft. wider than their 16th-century successors. Flanking the N. side of the 14th-century hall were remains of a covered walk, or pentice, with some of the glazed floor-tiles still in position.

Between the church and the college the outline of a building attached to the S. side of the chancel was traced, associated with fragments of painted and gilded carved stone-work and patterned floor-tiles. Apparently the E. and W. ranges of the college were originally continued up to the S. side of the church, with a processional way left through the lower story for the convenience of the parishioners.

Adjoining the S. side of the hall, there was once a walled courtyard, equal in width (E. to W.) to the present college. The SE. corner of this court was occupied by the structure marked 'The Ruins' on the plan in *Archaeol. Cantiana*, XLIII (1931), 139.

LINCOLNSHIRE: HAVERHOLME PRIORY (TF/109493). Excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 316) for M.P.B.W. by Mrs. M. U. Jones gave partial plans of three buildings on marshy ground marginal to claustral ranges, yet with walls aligned N.-S. and E.-W. One had good rubble walls with ashlar quoins, another contained reused stone. A third had been partly demolished to accommodate a circular steined well and storage-tank, its two chambers divided by an old millstone. The upper chamber was

fed by twin lead pipes, traced by electric detector to an apparent spring over 100 ft. distant. The lower chamber contained a gravel ?filter-bed.

Early Stamford and shelly sherds came from ditches earlier than the building; a drain built of carved and sculptured stones was probably post-monastic. The site has produced a useful range of pottery, including decorated and imported sherds.

LONDON: BERMONDSEY ABBEY (TQ/334794). Investigation by W. F. Grimes for the Roman and Medieval London Excavation Council of the W. part of the site partly excavated in 1956 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, I (1957), 152) established the position of the transept of the church, from which it would appear that the Norman building was drastically rebuilt in the 14th century. The first monastic church appears to have been generally similar in type to the Cluniac church at Lewes, Sussex. In subsequent re-modelling the triple parallel apse was replaced by a square end, the presbytery widened and the original transepts apparently replaced by new ones slightly further W.

NORTHUMBERLAND: NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, DOMINICAN FRIARY (BLACK FRIARS) (NZ/244643). Excavation by Barbara Harbottle attempted to define the limits of the priory church. The line of the N. walls of nave and quire is now known, and the nave had a N. aisle. The base of a vice, possibly the night stair, survived at the junction of nave and E. range, and part of a black and yellow tiled pavement was found immediately inside the main S. door of the nave.

———: NEWMINSTER ABBEY (NZ/189858). Two more seasons of excavation by Barbara Harbottle and Peter Salway (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 316) revealed the outline plan of the abbey church and the N. part of the E. range. The church, which probably dates from the late 12th century, consisted of an aisleless square-ended presbytery of three bays, transepts each containing three eastern chapels, and a nave of nine bays. Subsequent alterations to the church included the enlargement of the crossing piers, and the addition of a galilee. The plan of the E. range bears a close resemblance to those of Fountains and Roche. The chapter-house in its first phase had a N.-S. long axis and was wholly within the E. range, but was later extended to the E. to give it an E.-W. long axis. The rere-dorter was originally built with an open arcade along its N. side. For the excavations of 1961-3 see further *Archaeol. Aeliana*, 4 ser., XLII (1964), forthcoming.

———: TYNEMOUTH PRIORY (NZ/373694). Excavating for M.P.B.W. in advance of road widening on a very disturbed site to the N. of the priory church, G. Jobey found, as well as earlier occupation, three rectangular timber buildings, c. 20 ft. by 40 ft., not aligned with each other or the church and apparently pre-conquest, and also a large lime-burning pit earlier than the 13th century. There were also the remains of the ?cow-house and priest's house, as shown on the Elizabethan plan of the headland, and additional medieval buildings of various phases lying immediately to the N. of the present transept. In 1964 the function and context of the rectangular timber buildings will be investigated further.

SOMERSET: GLASTONBURY (ST/501388). The Glastonbury Excavation Committee worked in 1962 in two areas within the abbey precincts. A trench S. of the lady chapel brought to light the following sequence on the S. side of the ancient cemetery. Within the area of a series of slab-lined graves dug into the natural subsoil was a hypogeum of which only the plaster floor, 7 ft. by 6 ft., remained. This was destroyed when the level of the cemetery was raised by St. Dunstan. This raising is now seen to consist, on the S. side, of a broad terrace, revetted in front with a stone wall and sloping steeply down at the back; the central area including the space surrounding the *Vetusta Ecclesia* was left at the original level. Subsequently the terrace was used for a series of late burials in coffins. One of these graves had an unused token of c. 1320 in the filling. The area N. of the hypogeum was disturbed down to and below the original surface at a date within the 12th or 13th century, probably about 1200. On the edge of this disturbance

was a robbed foundation, holding some structure that had been removed not earlier than the 15th century. This foundation lay largely outside the trench and has yet to be examined. The possibility that it represents one of the pyramids or crosses recorded by William of Malmesbury and that the disturbance was caused by the exhumation of King Arthur in 1191 cannot be dismissed. Further S. a trench across the 14th-century abbot's hall disclosed a 13th-century building on the same axis, but much smaller. Below this a range of rooms running N.-S. had been destroyed by the fire of 1184. The character of the masonry and the plaster floors suggest a pre-conquest date. These floors were not cut through, as it is intended to clear a larger area and obtain photographs in a later season. For a preliminary report see *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, forthcoming.

SUFFOLK: BRICETT (TM/036507). P. G. M. Dickinson reports that foundations of the NW. transeptal tower of the priory were discovered during levelling operations when laying a lawn. There appeared to have been an apsidal chapel opening eastwards from the E. wall.

———: BURY ST. EDMUNDS ABBEY (TL/858642). The line of a sewer-trench across Bradfield Hall, apparently the infirmary's lodging of the abbey (*Archaeol. J.*, CVIII (1951), 182), was excavated by M. Biddle for M.P.B.W. The plan of the building, partly excavated in 1849, was corrected and, although no dating evidence was found, the structural sequence was established, showing that the hall had begun as a building with two square rooms on the ground floor, and perhaps with a first-floor hall. The W. wall of this building had been rebuilt, and what seems to be an hexagonal turret added at the SW. corner. At some later date a cross-range was added at the S. end and this in turn underwent considerable alteration. The rubble demolition-level contained a boy-bishop token (*Proc. Cambridge Antiq. Soc.*, LVI and LVII (1962-3), 126), but no other finds. Excavation below the floors of the hall showed that it was built on made-up ground, overlying part of the original bed of the River Linnet. No trace was found of any earlier structures, in particular of the earlier manor house thought to be in this area (*Archaeol. J.*, CVIII (1951), 182).

———: CLARE PRIORY (TL/770450). P. G. M. Dickinson reports that the site of the church was cleared and excavated and is now laid in outline on a lawn. The W. range is being restored and the little cloister repaired. Foundations of a chapel N. of the N. aisle were uncovered, materially amending the plan made by St. John Hope in 1902. The church was 156 ft. long with an aisleless chancel which leant noticeably to the N. of the main axis. The foundations of the central tower were found and also the W. wall of the first church built shortly after 1246.

———: IXWORTH PRIORY (TL/931703). Work by P. G. M. Dickinson shows that the long and narrow church had a N. aisle to the nave and a large aisled chancel which represents a rebuilding of the earlier one. Foundations of the central crossing and N. aisle have been uncovered. The prior's house stands to the E. of the dormitory and is largely wooden. The dormitory and slype are complete with exceptionally fine 13th-century vaulted undercrofts. The E. half of the refectory is included in a 19th-century house and the W. half was probed. The late 12th-century windows of the dormitory were uncovered beneath panelling. The roof appears to be original.

———: KERSEY (TL/999444). Excavation by P. G. M. Dickinson disclosed the E. wall of the priory church, showing the building to have been 156 ft. long. The foundations of three of the pillars of the central tower were located. The nave apparently had a S. aisle of six bays, but no N. aisle, as the cloisters were on that side.

———: RUMBURGH PRIORY (TM/346819). The nave of the priory church here is still in use. P. G. M. Dickinson reports that the site has been completely planned, disclosing a curious state of affairs. The choir and transepts were never built and the E. end of the aisleless nave was adapted as a choir. This necessitated the cloisters being

made oblong. The W. tower is now shown clearly as a narthex, which was converted into a belfry in the 15th century. The side walls are immensely thick, the E. and W. walls much thinner. The site is surrounded by moats and a large moated forecourt precedes the church, with indications of a gate-house flanking the road. The present farmhouse on the site of the cloisters incorporates much reused monastic work—it stands partly on the site of the cellarium and partly on that of the refectory, and overlaps the cloister alleys. The pulpitum rood-loft access is complete. The E. cloister processional doorway opened into the vestry or chapel when the reduced plan was adopted, as the later E. range was sited over the E. alley of the cloister and into the cloister garth, i.e. the original W. wall of the E. range became the E. wall of the later range. No trace of a chapter-house was found.

SUSSEX: BATTLE (TQ/739149). Excavating for the Battle and District Historical Society Col. C. H. Lemmon cleared part of a large paved area half a mile W. of Battle Abbey. In one place, where the edge of the pavement was found, there were abundant indications that a tiled and timbered house with leaded windows had been burnt down. There are two disused claypits in the field, and some glazed bricks which were found suggest a tile works. There is also a large long-disused stone quarry 300 yards away. The finds belong to two periods: (1) a time when additions were made to the Battle Abbey buildings; (2) the Dissolution, at which a 'tile house' figures in the list of buildings handed over. It may be conjectured that the site was that of the abbey workshops during the whole monastic period.

WARWICKSHIRE: COVENTRY, WHITEFRIARS (SP/340787). Excavation by Mrs. C. Woodfield for the M.P.B.W. and the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, Coventry, revealed most of the buttressed N. wall of the six-bay choir of the friary church and the SE. angle of the E. end with its diagonal buttress (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 314). It has shown that the resonance passages extend E. for the first three western bays of the choir only. Three bays of the S. wall of the nave have been exposed, and almost two bays of the N. wall with their projecting external buttresses. Most of the W. end is inaccessible at present, but sufficient area was available to fix its position; a W. porch like that of the Greyfriars is still a possibility. The total external length of the church is now known to be at least 303 ft., which puts it in the same class as the smaller cathedrals, e.g. Ripon 270 ft., Hereford 342 ft. The only friary church which appears to be longer is the Greyfriars in London (c. 318 ft.), the London Whitefriars being considerably smaller. This monastic house at Coventry, therefore, appears to have been extremely important. Further work was done in the crossing area. The building is now known to have had some form of projecting transepts, and to have had its tower rebuilt on a square-based plan, although this is not normal in friary churches. Further work is needed to show whether the transepts were primary and to give more information about the second NW. tower pier, which has only been partly examined, and the first SW. tower pier, which has not yet been located. W. of the second SW. tower pier, part of one of the piers of the arcade was located, and it is hoped to excavate at least  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bays of the arcade to establish the spacing with more certainty. The connecting passages between the choir and the cloister are also still uncertain.

Very large quantities of glass and many patterned floor-tiles have again been found, together with a reduced amount of stone mouldings. Further finds from the early years of the grammar school include a pair of Tudor child's spectacles, and some fine silver coins.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: BEVERLEY, DOMINICAN FRIARY (TA/038394). Excavation by K. A. MacMahon for M.P.B.W. has now been completed in advance of further factory extension (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 314). Essentially, the plan shows W. foundations of the friary church with cloistral area to N., a substantial proportion of the whole being covered by the Hull-Bridlington railway line. The last phase of the excavation included further investigation of the drainage system and the area to S. of

the surviving building remains. The site continued to yield a fair quantity of pottery, mainly 15th-century and later.

———, WEST RIDING: KIRKSTALL ABBEY (SE/259360). Miss E. Pirie reports that in 1962 excavations were confined to a small area S. of the lay-brothers' rere-dorter (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, iv (1960), 140). Remains of a small building appeared to be constructed on a line parallel to that of the rere-dorter. The earliest phase of building used fine masonry and flagstones on a foundation of cobbles. The S. wall of the easternmost room was robbed by the digging of a modern pond, which has since been filled in with deposits of clay and rubble. From the W. wall of this room another wall of the same period continued W. to the limit of possible excavation. The structure was served by two slight drains, running E. and N. The latter showed signs of remodelling before being abandoned. On the E. the original wall had been remodelled with heavier masonry of a later date, which blocked an early drain in its SW. course from the kitchen yard, and then continued to the S. limit of the area. The structure was overlaid on the E. by large coarse rubble, and on the W. side traces of a late brick hearth were found. The exact dating sequence has not yet been determined; neither has the identity of the building, although comparison with the site at Jervaulx suggests the presence of a small infirmary for the lay-brothers.

In 1963, work was divided between the cloister, the kitchen yard and the workshops range. In the cloister the path of the original W. wall was investigated to determine the position of entrances and the date of destruction for the enlargement of the court. The scars of the wall remain on the N. and S. walls, but trenching in the area between proved that practically all the masonry had been removed. Immediately on top of the cobble footings, which remained for one short length, was found a coin weight issued in 1464. This was the only indication of the period of demolition. Trenching in the kitchen yard completed the investigation of the drainage system which had been examined in previous years.

———, ———: PONTEFRAC T PRIORITY (SE/463226). C. V. Bellamy continued excavations (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 315) adding further details to the ground-plan. The ultimate E. limits of the church have not yet been reached, though the trenches are now 40 ft. beyond the first apsidal end. A Eucharistic oven was uncovered on the N. side. The S. range of the lesser cloister is now shown to have been used as a metal-working shop, with the remains of a copper-smelting crucible, and a smaller one used for lead or white metal. A well, 3½ ft. square and 15 ft. deep, was cleared here. Many more human interments were found, and full anthropometrical records are now being kept.

———, ———: PONTEFRAC T, ST. RICHARD OR BLACKFRIARS (SE/458221). Excavations by K. Wilson, in advance of new hospital building, on the site of this Dominican friary founded in 1256 showed no trace of the earliest buildings, thought to have been of wood. During the 14th century, however, the buildings were replaced in stone, mainly millstone grit. Eight periods of building or alteration were distinguished, including changes after the Dissolution, when the fishpond continued in use, though the rest of the site was covered by an orchard.

## WALES

CAERNARVONSHIRE: MAENAN (SH/789657). L. A. S. Butler excavated at the Cistercian abbey of St. Mary of Aberconway for M.P.B.W. No medieval structures stood in the orchard west of the Victorian house, but limited trenching in the lawns east of the house recovered the plan of the E. range and indicated the position of the nave (*Trans. Caernarvons. Hist. Soc.*, xxx (1963), 28–37).

———: ST. TUDWAL'S EAST ISLAND (SH/342259). D. B. Hague concluded work on the complex of buildings (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, vi–vii (1962–3), 318). The church, which was pointed in lime mortar, appears to date from the early 13th century. There



was no evidence that the four oblique burials were not associated with the present building, but there were traces of an earlier occupation-area in its NE. corner (FIG. 81).

Land-slip had erased the E. end of building no. 1, which had been abandoned at

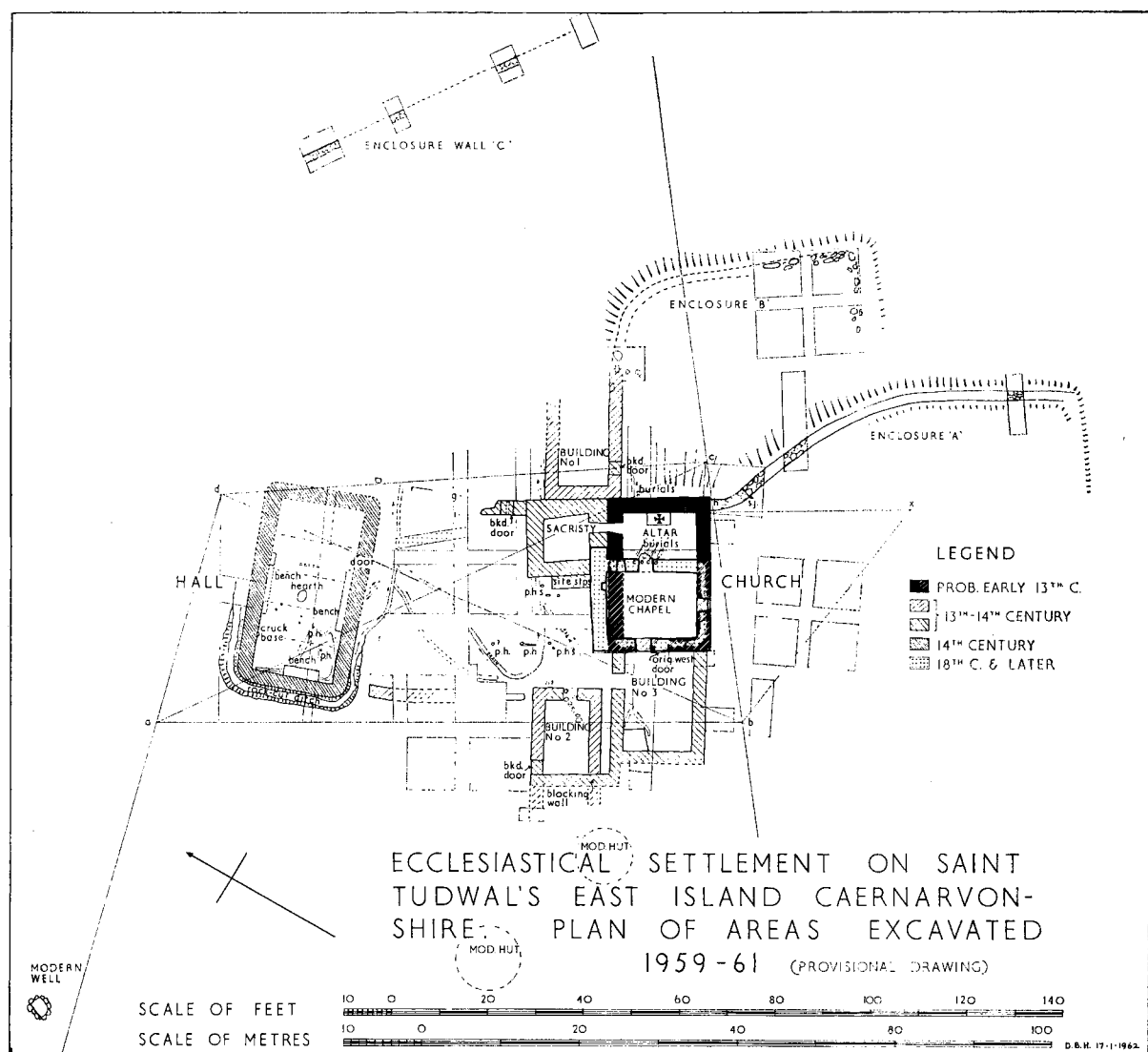


FIG. 81  
ST. TUDWAL'S EAST ISLAND, CAERN.  
Plan of ecclesiastical settlement (pp. 246 ff.)

an early date. Building no. 2 had originally extended further into the hill. The sacristy may have replaced an earlier structure, but no trace was found; the block on the W. may have been the base of a stair. The abutting enclosure-wall had been erased to the N. and could not be correlated with the enclosure-wall on the W. or with the hall.

The fine hall is thought to have had a hipped thatch roof supported on cruck-trusses; the carefully rock-cut platform and mortise for the base of one truss, and the vestigial remains of another indicated that there must have been four principals. Flanking the central hearth were benches, with a wider sleeping bench at the W. This was set off-centre so that the sleeper's benefit of the fire was not interrupted by the drying rack or engine indicated by four post-holes to the N.

At a low level, an area W. of the sacristy produced some paving and a number of post-holes and some Samian ware. A Roman palette and glass found elsewhere on the site, considered with these post-holes for a timber building in an area where there is no tradition of wooden building and an abundance of convenient stone, suggest a Roman establishment.

MONMOUTHSHIRE: CHEPSTOW, ST. KYNEMARKS (ST/526942). Following a trial excavation by O. E. Craster of M.P.B.W. further work was directed by L. A. S. Butler on the site of an Augustinian priory. Two ranges set on a N.-S. axis belonged to the main period of occupation in the 14th century, but underlying them and their drainage system was an earlier series of ditches and drains, and a rock-cut cemetery with at least 17 orientated burials.

## B. CATHEDRALS AND ECCLESIASTICAL PALACES

### ENGLAND

HAMPSHIRE: BISHOP'S WALTHAM (SU/552173). Work under S. E. Rigold for the M.P.B.W. progressed at intervals throughout 1962-3. It is now clear that the long W. and S. ranges were constructed in the late 12th century on the outside of Henry of Blois's W. and S. curtains, which had already been partially thrown down, and that the old W. curtain continued N. of the cross-wall of the enclosure, which marches with the added ranges. An early building has been found N. of the cross-wall, but not yet the old N. curtain. On the E. the undercroft of the apsidal chapel was cleared, revealing a row of massive central columns, but its juncture with the early E. curtain is not yet clear. The early rectangular building (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, vi-vii (1962-3), 319) in the SW. of the enclosure was apparently an internal gate-house with a gap in the curtain W. of it. Lined pits, with early 13th-century rubbish, have been found in the S. and W. ranges.

———: WINCHESTER, WOLVESEY PALACE (SU/484291). The ruins of the 12th-century bishops' palace erected by Henry of Blois *c.* 1138 have been taken into guardianship by M.P.B.W. M. Biddle excavated here for the Winchester Excavations Committee in advance of the necessary consolidation and permanent laying-out of the structure. In 1963 the gate-house in the centre of the N. range proved to consist of two periods, the earlier a single curtain-wall probably of *c.* 1138, to which the gate-house had been added, probably after Henry of Blois's return from exile in 1158 and before his death in 1171. Below the gate-house was the rammed-chalk foundation of a W. apse, possibly part of a pre-Norman bishops' palace. Excavations will continue in 1964.

LONDON: SOUTHWARK (TQ/325803). At Winchester Palace, immediately west of the 'Rose' window, F. Celoria excavated in the alleged kitchen area on behalf of the Southwark Excavation Committee. Below brick footings of post-17th-century repairs was a 2-ft.-thick oyster and sherd layer with small pot fragments covering three centuries (polychrome ware to Siegburg). Below this were Thames-side deposits with largely Roman finds. The surviving 11th- to 13th-century walls were built on these Roman levels. Finds will be deposited in the Cuming Museum, Southwark.

### WALES

GLAMORGANSHIRE: LLANDAFF (ST/155780). T. F. R. Jones excavated for the Cardiff Archaeological Society near the W. wall of the bishop's palace and found three phases of building of which the latest appears to belong to 1275. The earlier phases are marked by a 3-ft. bank of red clayey loam heaped against the wall.

C. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

ENGLAND

DEVON: LUNDY ISLAND (SS/137442). (Cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 319.) Near the 'Giants Graves' site a further burial was located, the granite grave cover being sealed by a 17th-century midden. The grave itself cut through a black layer and yielded 13th-century sherds. An earlier skeleton had been disturbed for the final interment. (In 1933 other burials were noted on this site.) Close by, foundations of a rectangular building were also covered with 17th-century debris, but appeared to be later than the 13th-century black level found here, as in the grave. Historical evidence suggests there was a church here in the mid 13th century which was in ruins by the late 16th century. To the N. a ditched site gave evidence of the collapse into the ditch of a substantial stone structure. A few green-glazed and ochreous sherds were found in this collapse. The medieval wares are similar to those from North Tawton, Devon (*Med. Archaeol.*, II (1958), 125 f.). Full report forthcoming in *Proc. Lundy Field Soc.*

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: BRISTOL, ST. MARY-LE-PORT CHURCH (ST/585725). Excavation by P. A. Rahtz for the City Museum and M.P.B.W. showed that the floor levels of recent date were stripped to lay bare the outlines of the brick burial vaults of the late 18th or early 19th century, whose construction had destroyed the greater part of the levels within the church. Between these, however, were small areas of undisturbed ground including the masonry of successive piers of the N. arcade. The outline plans of several periods of church building were recovered (FIG. 82):

1. Late Saxon or early Norman: probably 60 ft. by 18 ft. internally, divided into nave of 46 ft. and chancel of 10 ft. separated by chancel arch piers; mortared foundations of pennant and limestone.

2. Late Norman (later 12th century): extension of period 1 to 83 ft.: nave 60 ft., chancel 18 ft., separated by sleeper wall of chancel arch, which was E. wall of nave.

3. Mid 13th century: period-2 walls rebuilt as arcades, aisles 8 ft. wide added on N. and probably S. sides (S. side was destroyed by Norwich Union building in 1962); chancel lengthened to 24 ft. to make church 92 ft. long.

4. Later 14th century: chancel rebuilt with doorway on S. side and two sedilia; tower built on to W. end; arcades possibly rebuilt; W. end certainly.

5. Mid 15th century: tower upper stage rebuilt, N. arcade rebuilt on new piers, new respond on tower masonry; S. arcade and S. aisle destroyed, replaced by new S. wall on S. side of old arcade line; nave thus accommodated more people, but S. aisle incorporated into churchyard; rood stair and rood screen built; N. side of chancel remodelled.

6. c. 1500: monument and tomb in E. end of N. aisle.

7. 17th to 18th century: some re-mortaring and re-flooring, but no structural alterations.

8. 1877: masonry facing replaced throughout in Bath stone, floor raised and tiled, heating installed; rood stair blocked; S. chancel door blocked on outside of church. The remaining part was only explored by a single cutting, which showed extensive disturbance by grave-digging.

LONDON: ST. ALBANS CHURCH, WOOD STREET, E.C. W. F. Grimes for the Roman and Medieval London Excavation Council investigated this early (?Norman) church of chancel, nave and W. tower, with chapels and aisles added subsequently. Wren's rebuilt church (after 1666) retained the body of the building, but the tower, formerly on the main axis and rebuilt in the 15th century, was moved to the NW. corner.

NORFOLK: THETFORD/SANTON, ST. HELEN'S CHURCH (TL/839874). Further excavation by the Norfolk Research Committee (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 320) adds little to the conclusions reached in 1961, though considerable additions were made to the plan.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: NORTHAMPTON (SP/747606). J. Alexander, digging for M.P.B.W. in 1962 in advance of road widening on a ridge known as Castle Hills beyond the NW. corner of the great castle ditch (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 322), showed evidence of an early settlement within the nucleus of the town. Post-holes and pits contained Saxo-Norman ware and the settlement was presumably cleared when the castle was built in c. 1100. The domestic occupation was succeeded by a small church or chapel, 70 ft. by 35 ft., with an apsidal chancel and traces of narrow aisles on both sides of the nave. The S. door had a simple but massive round-headed arch, the keystone of which was found. The building, which was constructed of ashlar blocks and had a roof of stone peg-tiles, was probably destroyed c. 1530-60 and all the cut stone removed. The N. wall possibly survived as a property boundary. Shortly after this destruction a low ridge of sand and soil, probably upcast from the clearing of the great castle ditch in the 17th century, was dumped over the site. The site then remained derelict until developed with terraces of small houses in the 19th century, which have now been destroyed to make way for the road.

SUFFOLK: ERISWELL (TL/721807). Grace, Lady Briscoe reports that a small building overlooking Bear's Mouth, usually called 'St. Edmunds Chapel', is now used for storage. After a prolonged dry spell cutting of pasture around the building showed the outline of an old church in brown grass. The standing building is the E. end of the nave, and the chancel appears with an apse internally and buttresses at the NE. and SE. corners. The plan of a tower at the W. end is very clear, N. and S. walls of nave are indicated, and the length of the building is about 90 ft. As two churches are mentioned in Domesday Book in Eriswell this may be the remains of the second, possibly 'Cocclesworda'.

WARWICKSHIRE: ASTLEY (SP/311995). H. Brown excavated on the site of the N. transept of the collegiate church (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 320). The projection of the transept was established, but further work will be necessary to prove its width. A small section of tiling on the original floor level covered two burials probably made within 150 years of the building of the transept.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: WHARRAM PERCY (SE/858646). A trial trench to the N. of the nave of the ruined parish church of St. Martin by Gillian Hurst, for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group, showed that the N. aisle was 9 ft. wide, with a wall  $2\frac{3}{4}$  ft. wide, of two different periods. A trial trench running outwards from the E. end of the existing (Victorian) chancel revealed several earlier versions of the E. end of the church, one of which was apsidal. At its greatest extent the chancel was nearly 20 ft. longer than at present. To accommodate this length the sloping ground surface had been artificially built up with large blocks of chalk, forming a 'raft' on which the chancels were constructed. There was also at least one period of building earlier than this make-up, but as this early wall lies buried almost vertically below the present wall it has not yet been fully investigated. Many burials outside the church belonged to four periods. Parts of wooden coffins of the earliest, which lay on damp clay, were preserved. The burial of a priest was found within the chancel, cutting through the apsidal end. Buried with the body were a chalice and paten of pewter.

## SCOTLAND

FIFE: CRAIL (NO/613079). R. B. K. Stevenson reports that extensive restoration to the parish church has included the removal of galleries and the reopening of a fine arch into the tower. A large partly-glazed jar lay just below the level of the tower floor; the neck and handle were missing and the hole had apparently been covered by the base of another pot. The 13th- or 14th-century vessel and the character of the tower arch indicate that part of the building is 13th-century and that it is not all 16th-century, as supposed by MacGibbon and Ross.

ST. MARY LE PORT BRISTOL  
EXCAVATION PLAN

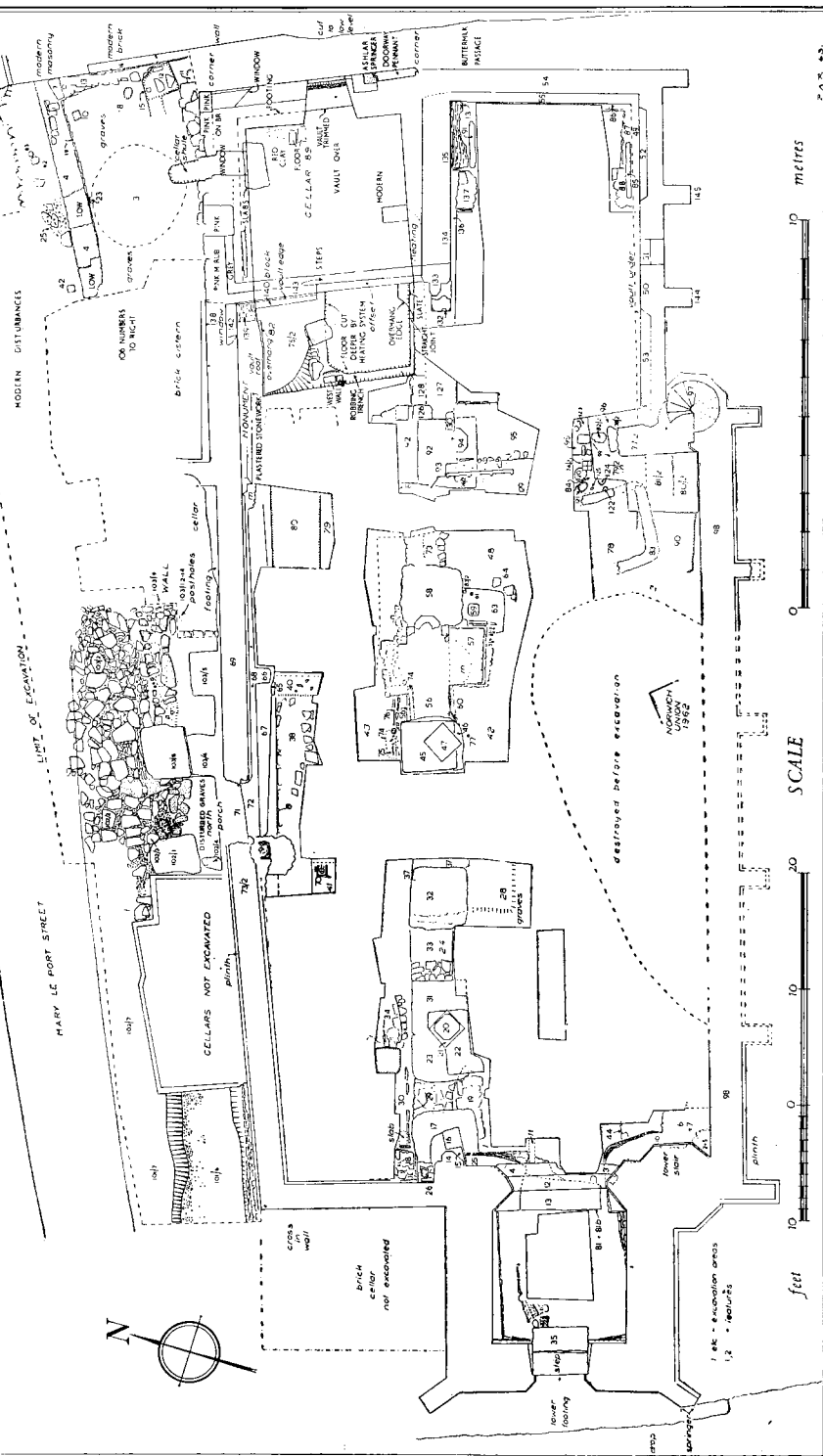


FIG. 82

ST. MARY LE PORT, BRISTOL

Plan showing the church (p. 249), with domestic buildings built into the wall angle (p. 264)

## IRELAND

CO. DOWN: DERRY (J/612524). D. M. Waterman for the Ancient Monuments Branch of the Ministry of Finance excavated at the early ecclesiastical site before conservation of the standing remains of two churches, lying side by side 20 ft. apart and both of rubble masonry bound with clay. The small S. church has antae and is of typically early proportions (16 by 12 ft. internally); the complete plan of the N. church, 40 by 17 ft., with S. door, was recovered, suggesting a 12th-century date for it.

Both churches had been built over an extensive early Christian cemetery, with long-cist graves, associated with which, under the standing S. church, were dry-stone foundations, incorporating a socket for a substantial timber post, probably of an early church. The plan of this building, which was 14 ft. wide, has not yet been fully recovered. The standing S. church was founded on a thick raft of clay, which sealed the underlying building and graves. An early Christian occupation-area with pits and post-holes was exposed beneath the W. end of the N. church; a bronze buckle with enamel and millefiori-glass inlay, found here, suggests a date not later than the 8th century for the initial settlement.

Both standing churches show alterations and additions in lime-mortared masonry, apparently made after the English settlement of the area at the end of the 12th century. The original W. door and E. window of the S. church were rebuilt and a massive foundation to the W. of the N. church implies an extension apparently not completed.

## D. CASTLES

## ENGLAND

CORNWALL: LAUNCESTON CASTLE (SX/331846). The stairway up the side of the motte was examined in 1962 during the course of preservation work by M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 320). Below the 19th-century steps were remains of the foundation for the 13th-century stairway, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  ft. wide and considerably less than the width the stairway later acquired.

Preliminary excavations of the terrace at the base of the motte show that the D-shaped guard-tower at the foot of the steps, and the terrace itself, were constructed after the building of the elaborate, covered stairway. There is a large well in the terrace.

DEVON: LYDFORD CASTLE (SX/509848). A. D. Saunders for M.P.B.W. investigated the 12th-century castle keep and mound. The lip of the ditch surrounding the mound was revealed in several places, suggesting that the ditch was circular. Possible footings of a timber bridge from the mound to the bailey were also located.

DURHAM: BARNARD CASTLE (NZ/049165). Excavation by R. Ritchie for M.P.B.W. was confined to the inner ward and the ditch surrounding it. The earliest defences consisted of a ditch over 20 ft. deep, cut in rock in its lower parts, with the upcast used to form an internal bank up to 9 ft. high. The late 12th-century curtain-wall was afterwards placed on the crest of this bank. The centre of the ditch had been excavated at an unknown date and filled with building rubble. Within the courtyard two occupation-levels were established, the earlier of which belonged to the early 12th century. In later medieval times this level was raised by about 20 in. and remained thus until the 16th century. The inner wall of the W. range was traced and found to be associated with this level. In more recent times the courtyard had been filled with a thick layer of soil and rubble.

ESSEX: PLESHEY CASTLE (TL/666144). Further work by P. A. Rahtz for the Essex Archaeological Society in the area beneath the stone chapel totally excavated in 1960 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 317) revealed two successive chapels of timber and clay, probably both 13th-century. Below them was the fire debris of two round towers with

stone bases, one 17 ft. in diameter, the other 8 ft. These appear to be of the late 12th or early 13th century, and, if associated with the timber chapels, the larger probably represents a bell tower and the smaller a staircase turret for it. No further work is contemplated at present.

HAMPSHIRE: BASINGSTOKE (SU/663527). R. Combley for the Aldermaston Archaeological Society attempted to date the S. outer bank and ditch of the earthwork at Old Basing. Roman pottery of the 1st to the 4th century found on the old turf line beneath the bank indicates that the site was continuously occupied in Roman times, and that the earthwork is later. Civil-War material found near the top of the ditch silt shows that while the ditch was used during the Civil War it was constructed considerably earlier. The ditch was V-shaped, cut 15 ft. into solid chalk with very smooth, steep sides. Two minute fragments of thumb-impressed rim-sherds, perhaps of the 11th or 12th century, found beneath the bank suggest that the earthwork was built about that time. This would accord well with the reference in a mid 12th-century document to the 'old castle at Basing' which is now thought to refer to the motte and bailey at Oliver's Battery.

———: I.O.W., CARISBROOKE CASTLE (SZ/855876). The two principal N.-S. sections of the grid dug in 1961 (*Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 321) were carried S. to the inner bank, and, at less depth, to the S. curtain by S. E. Rigold in 1963. The sequence was confirmed: no Roman occupation-stratum; a Norman domestic phase; a 13th-century industrial phase, with slag, etc.; a late 13th-century Greensand sealing and finally a 14th(?) -century phase, well represented on the slope of the bank. The earliest Norman layer underlay the tail of the chalk bank, which was retained by a series of small stakes, later replaced, in one section, by a retaining wall. The S. and E. walls of the Norman building found in 1961 were traced, with a door in the S. wall, later partly blocked. A later wall bounded the industrial area on the E., but apparent traces of a furnace were left for future investigation. The foot of the inner face of the curtain and remains of one internal tower were found.

———: PORTCHESTER (SU/625045). Further excavation by B. Cunliffe for M.P.B.W. was largely concerned with the defences of the Roman fort, but many medieval features were recovered (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 321). Inside the W. curtain-wall were a few sherds of early 6th-century pottery, one from a pit, the others unstratified. The medieval Watergate and Landgate were shown to be constructed over the robbed remains of the Roman gates, probably, to judge from the pottery, in the late 11th or early 12th century. Several pits of the 12th and 13th centuries were excavated in areas near the gates. Work proceeds in the inner bailey to show the development of the domestic buildings. So far this work has centred on the Norman forebuilding complex, where three phases can now be recognized.

———: WINCHESTER (SU/477296). A round mural tower SE. of the castle hall was excavated by M. Biddle for the Winchester Excavations Committee. The tower, probably the one ordered to be completed in 1259, had replaced and almost entirely destroyed some earlier stone structure, but both had been built on and into a pre-existing earth bank, originally at least 20 ft. in height. This bank, which is almost certainly part of the defences of the original Norman castle, sealed earlier occupation, including a deep cesspit containing late Saxon pottery with sherds of Winchester ware. Since it now seems likely that William of Poitiers in his description of a town called Guenta was really referring to Winchester, and not to Norwich as has sometimes been thought, the castle was apparently erected in 1067. The discovery of sherds of Winchester ware sealed below its bank is thus of great importance in establishing the date of this newly-defined late Saxon pottery. A garderobe in the tower itself contained a large group of late 13th- or early 14th-century jugs and other vessels, and a sherd of

east Mediterranean Raqqa ware, the second to be recorded in England. The examination of Winchester Castle will continue throughout the construction of the new Assize Courts, at least until 1969.

HEREFORDSHIRE: RICHARD'S CASTLE (SO/485703). M. W. Thompson and P. E. Curnow found the basement of an octagonal stone keep on top of the motte, whose height proved to be lower than was supposed. A half-section was dug through the ditch discovered at the foot of the motte within the bailey. The gate-house is of two periods. Four semicircular towers and a large square keep-like tower were found on the line of the curtain-wall.

KENT: DOVER CASTLE (TR/327417). The section through the earthworks surrounding the church of St. Mary in Castro, begun in 1961 (*Med. Archaeol.*, vi-vii (1962-3), 322), was continued throughout 1962 and completed in September, 1963, by M. Biddle for M.P.B.W. The following sequence is now established: on the original hill-slope S. of the church a cemetery of coffined burials, probably pre-conquest, had been cut into the underlying iron-age levels. Subsequently a ditch, 27 ft. wide and 18 ft. deep, had been cut through this cemetery and a bank thrown up on its N. side, entirely filling the space between the S. wall of the S. transept of St. Mary's and the inner lip of the ditch. Neither ditch nor bank contained datable material, but both are subsequent to the cemetery and both were soon slighted, the bank being thrown back into the ditch, to allow the reconstruction of the defences on a larger scale about 70 ft. to the S. The second bank, about 60 ft. wide at the base and 12 ft. high, overlay the early ditch. On the back of the second bank timber buildings were constructed and occupation took place. No sign of the second ditch was found, as it had presumably been removed by the construction of the final earthwork defences. Before this took place the front of the second bank was cut back to take the footing of a flint and mortar wall, 7 ft. thick. Subsequently this wall was almost entirely removed and the whole of the second bank cocooned inside the third and final rampart, about 150 ft. thick at its base and 30 ft. high. At the same time a ditch was dug to the S., so that the total vertical height of the defences from the bottom of the ditch to the crest of the final rampart was 75 ft. At first the top of this rampart was defended by a timber palisade, probably composed of close-set timbers of about 1 ft. scantling, set in a trench 8 ft. deep and 6 ft. wide. In 1256 this *jarollum* was pulled down and replaced by a stone wall, the lower courses of which still survive.

The elucidation of this sequence shows that from an early date the Pharos and St. Mary's Church were included within the defended area of Dover Castle by a linear defence, part of the main defensive perimeter of the castle. The motte-like appearance of these earthworks is deceptive and due in part to 18th- and 19th-century modifications. There is now no question of these earthworks having formed the motte or defensive core of a castle erected by Harold in 1064-66, though the area may have been included within defences of this date (see below). The site of Henry II's keep can thus be seen probably to represent the original, as well as the subsequent and logical centre of the castle.

The pottery from the final rampart, including imported French green-glazed wares, suggests a 13th-century date for its construction, which must on documentary evidence antedate 1256. It probably belongs to the 1230s, during which there is documentary evidence for earthwork construction. The pottery on and in the second bank appears to be of 12th-century date and it is possible that this bank forms the continuation of Henry II's outer curtain, the commencement of which in stone on the NE. side of the inner bailey made Dover the first concentric castle and the most advanced at this date in western Europe (H. M. Colvin, ed., *The History of the King's Works*, II, 632). If this is part of Henry II's work, then the stone wall cut into the outer face of the second bank might date from the reign of John, since it appears that the southern defences of Dover were strong enough to encourage the French besiegers of 1216 to



concentrate their attack on the formidable outer gate on the N. side. The date of the first bank and ditch remains open. They might be part of the defences which William the Conqueror added to Dover immediately after Hastings; they might equally be part of the bailey defences of a castle erected by Harold in 1064–66, whatever form this may have taken; there is also the possibility that they were part of the defences of a Saxon burh, for the existence of which there is perhaps some slight documentary evidence. It seems unlikely that even extensive further excavation can settle this question in the face of the extraordinary depth of the early ditch below ground surface and the size of the civil engineering task involved: the 1961–63 trench was 250 ft. in length, encountered defences 75 ft. in total height, and was up to 41 ft. in depth.

———: TONGE CASTLE (TQ/934636). D. Ford has explored the surface of the elevated area (? a mutilated motte) and has recovered what may be a kitchen. The pottery is largely of the 13th century and of lower Medway, not east Kentish type.

LEICESTERSHIRE: GROBY (SK/524076). B. Davison excavated for M.P.B.W. on the defences of this motte-and-bailey castle threatened with burial under a by-pass embankment. The motte was surrounded by a very large quarry-ditch some 50 ft. wide and invisible on the surface. This ditch was partly filled by the cast-down material of the motte, and the visible defences of the bailey represent a later reorganization to include the remains of the slighted motte.

Excavation on the summit of the motte showed that the mound of piled stone had been thrown up round an earlier standing building, which was preserved to a height of 16 ft.

LONDON: THE TOWER (TQ/335804). B. Davison, excavating for M.P.B.W. on the site of the new Jewel House, traced the first two stages in the development of the Tower. The NW. angle of a defensive ditch dating from the later 11th century enclosed an area 350 ft. by 150 ft. and was evidently laid out with respect to the spacing of the wall-towers along the Roman city wall (FIG. 83). The ditch must have formed part of the defences of the White Tower, begun about 1078. The enclosure may, however, have been dug in the first place as a temporary campaign castle in 1067. The ditch was in part recut to a depth of 21 ft. in the late 12th century, apparently as part of the first major enlargement of the Tower by William Longchamp in 1190.

MIDDLESEX: SOUTH MIMMS (TL/230026). Excavations by J. P. C. Kent concentrated on the tower, whose flint footings were identified within the motte (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI–VII (1962–3), 322). It is c. 35 ft. square and lies on top of the natural loam, except at the SE. corner, where a fall in the ground level necessitated some build-up of rubble. On the footings horizontal timbers 9 in. square were laid, and above these the timber superstructure was battered inwards at a slope of about 80 degrees. The foundations of the E. and W. walls were at a slightly higher level than those of the S. wall and the basal timbers overlapped at the corners. Additional stone-work on the S. wall-footings marked the beginning of a passage-way, 25 ft. long, lined with timber and daub, which led through the side of the motte into the tower at basement level. The outer end was marked by a slot, perhaps for the sill of a timber gateway, and it seemed that this entrance was originally set in the vertical face of a timber revetment and palisade surrounding the motte, which would heighten it and widen the fighting-platform at the top.

Considerable quantities of coarse and glazed pottery of the same kind as in previous years were found, and also more of the decorated gilt bronze strip, a schist hone, an openwork gilt bronze brooch, a large iron spoon-bit, the broken head of a single-pointed pick, two pieces of lead sheet (perhaps from part of the roof), and several pieces of pinkish-white plaster, presumably from the 'better' rooms of the tower superstructure.

NORFOLK: NORWICH, 7 FARMERS AVENUE (TG/231083). The Norfolk Research Committee excavated on the outer defences of Norwich Castle, in an area considerably

disturbed by buildings. At the N. end a rubble flint and mortar wall cut diagonally across the trench. Beneath it were layers of gravel and sand. At *c.* 4 ft. 10 in. was a dark layer of mixed sand and humus which contained Thetford ware and a sherd of St. Neots

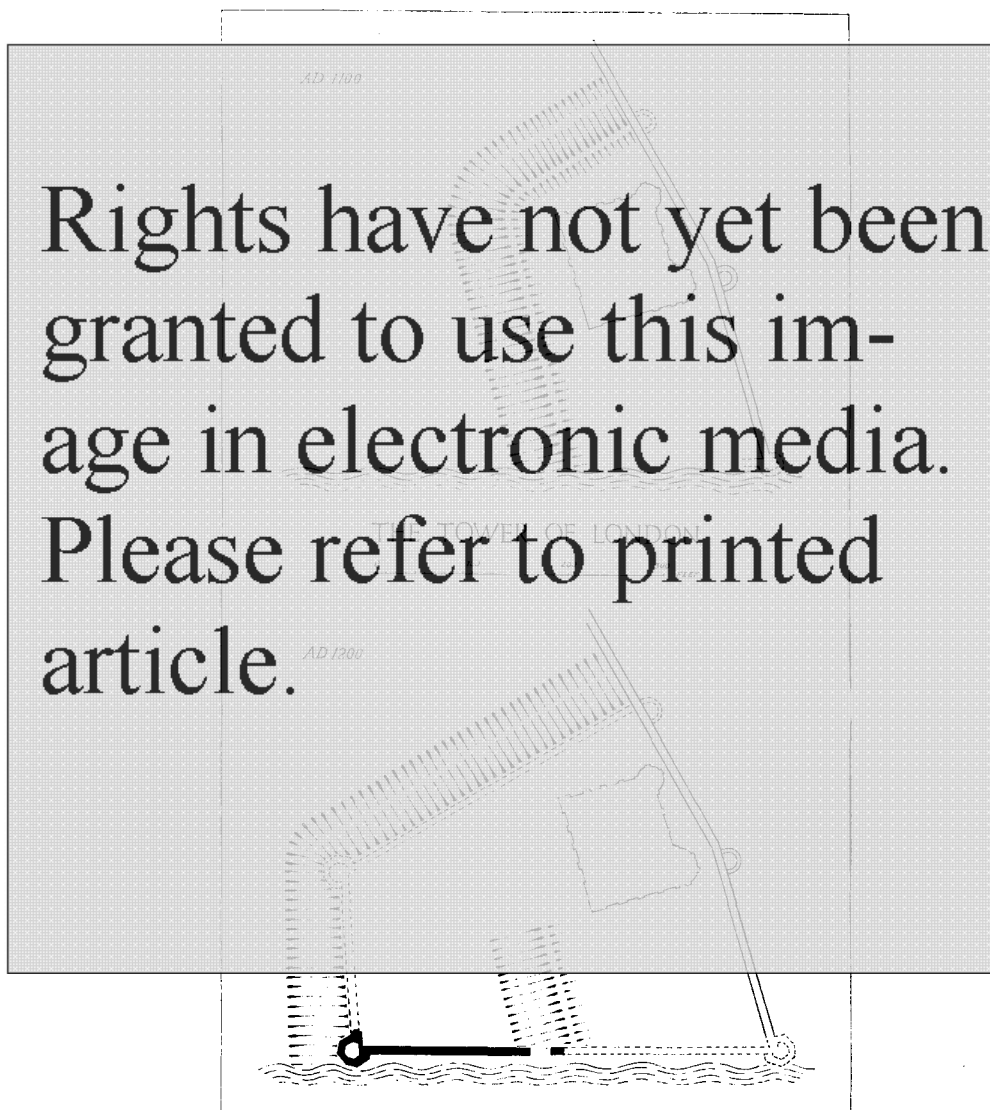


FIG. 83

## THE TOWER OF LONDON

The first two stages of development, A.D. 1100 and 1200 (p. 255)

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ware, daub and charcoal. Leached grey sand and gravel lay beneath this layer and above the old soil layer at  $5\frac{1}{4}$  ft., which dipped to the S. following the natural slope of the ground. It contained considerable quantities of Thetford ware, and all the pottery found here is probably of the mid 11th century. The gravel bank was the counter-

scarp of the bailey ditch which runs under Farmers Avenue, and most likely forms part of the defences of the original motte-and-bailey castle, probably built in 1067.

The section was abruptly interrupted at 14½ ft. from the N. end of the cutting by a 19th-century cellar filled with paint tins. This was not emptied. On the other side of the cellar (at 22 ft. S.) the section was quite different. Excavation had to be abandoned at a depth of 10¼ ft. before the natural subsoil was reached. Down to 9 ft. post-medieval and medieval wares were mixed. From 9 ft. to 10¼ ft. the pottery was late medieval. The interpretation of the results is uncertain. The area was not built over in the late 17th and 18th centuries and this may be a large rubbish-pit of that period. The city of Norwich obtained much of the bailey in 1345 and the area immediately outside the ditches was rapidly built upon. The recorded abutments of properties do not support the existence of a castle ditch in this area. The finds are deposited in Norwich Castle Museum.

———: THETFORD (TL/875828). The late R. R. Clarke and Barbara Green excavating for the Norfolk Research Committee showed that in the late 11th century a motte with its own ditch was constructed in the W. part of an iron-age fort. A cutting on top of the motte showed that it was constructed of chalk rubble. The top is bowl-shaped, chalk rubble forming the sides, which dip steeply towards the centre. 13th-century sherds and fragments of burnt oolite were found amongst the rubble, but in the small area explored there was no indication of either post-holes or oolite walling. Much of the surrounding iron-age banks and ditches has been destroyed, but in the NE. sector the inner ditch had been cleared out and the inner bank heightened. No cutting was made here, but it seems reasonable to relate this work to the construction of the motte. The outer ditch in this sector had clearly continued to silt up since iron-age times, and the profiles of the iron-age banks and ditches surrounding the motte suggest that these too were left uncleared when the motte was erected.

Cuttings in the inner bailey revealed chalk floors and rubbish-pits containing pottery, ranging from the late 11th century to the mid 13th century, small metal objects and further fragments of burnt oolite. An outer bailey was added to the N. side of the earthwork and traces of the boundary-bank can be detected parallel with Castle Street and Castle Lane. Within this outer bailey, near the outer lip of the outer ditch, a number of sub-oval foundations of chalk rubble were discovered. There is no evidence for their date or function, but they are probably connected in some way with the medieval castle. The finds are deposited in Norwich Castle Museum.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: NORTHAMPTON CASTLE (SP/750605). In 1963 J. Alexander continued excavating in the NE. corner of the inner bailey (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 322) and disclosed the following sequence:

Period I (before 1100). The earliest structure was a small ditched motte. The oval ditch was c. 16 ft. wide and 6 ft. deep, the spoil being piled inside and covered with clay to form the motte. Remains of timber buildings, yards, a garderobe and possibly a well were found near by. All were sealed by the bailey bank and wall of a much larger fortification built c. 1100 when Northampton became a royal castle. This motte, therefore, was probably that of Simon de Senlis (c. 1084).

Period II (1100-1250). The bailey bank of the royal castle was revetted internally on both sides of its NE. angle to make room for two large buildings, one on the E. side being more than 80 by 15 ft. and one on the N. more than 40 by 20 ft. Both were well built of mortared ashlar blocks, many reused. Two undercrofts of the E. building were excavated, one containing a fine garderobe and the other a central column base, probably for a vaulted roof. In the N. building parts of four rooms, also undercrofts, were cleared and the size and fineness of the building, which stood just inside the main gate of the castle, may mean that it was the great hall. The S. wall of this building apparently collapsed and was replaced during this period.

Period III (1250-1320). In the middle of the 13th century a big reconstruction

took place. The N. building was levelled, probably after having been burnt, and the E. building was greatly enlarged and beautified. A new range, probably with a wide verandah, was added to it on the N., and close by, above the old hall, were a number of well-built stone ovens and fireplaces. The complex appears to be a kitchen block serving the new suite added further S. The new suite also utilized the existing undercrofts. These were remodelled, a staircase and fireplace added, and the garderobe filled in. A new garderobe was sunk outside in the bailey bank and reached by a covered passage. On the upper floors elaborately-carved windows were inserted and filled with fine painted glass. This may have been the suite built for Queen Eleanor of Provence.

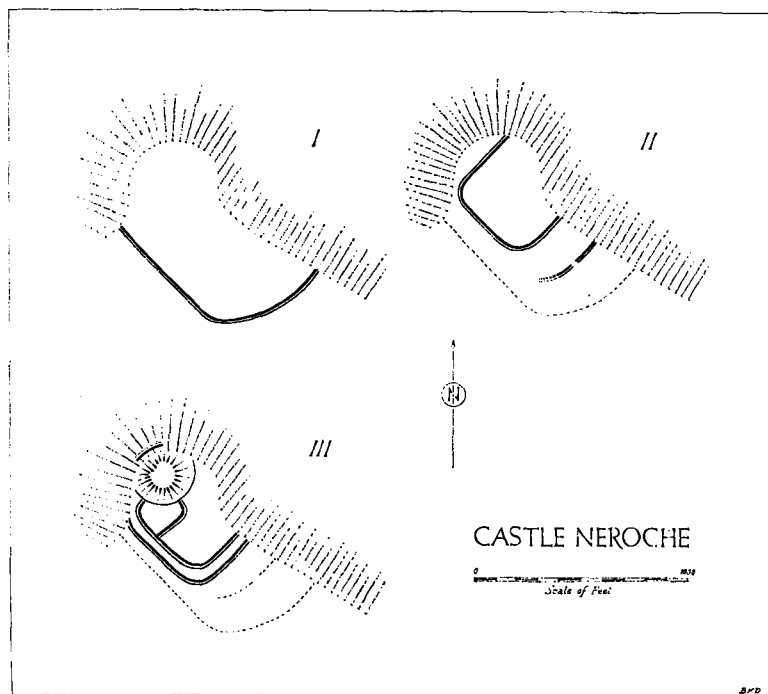


FIG. 84

## CASTLE NEROCHE, SOMERSET

Three stages of development: I, undated; II, late 11th-century; III, early 12th-century (p. 258 f.)

This building was destroyed by fire early in the 14th century. The stone roof, upper walls and windows crashed into the undercroft with much lead and charred beams. The area was then levelled and no further building took place in medieval times.

SOMERSET: CASTLE NEROCHE (ST/271158). A final season's work by B. Davison has demonstrated the sequence of earthworks at this large and impressive site (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 323). The defences of period I (FIG. 84) consist of a ditch and rampart of simple dump construction, enclosing an area 700 ft. by 450 ft. defended on two sides by cliff-scarps; the date of this phase is unknown. In period II an attempt was made to reduce the area of the enclosure of period I, but was abandoned, and a sub-rectangular enclosure 400 ft. square was thrown up within the earlier fortifications, strategically sited to control a route through the Blackdown Hills. This phase is dated later 11th century by locally-made pottery of N. French type. In period III a major castle was created by throwing up a large motte astride the rampart of period II, which

doubled its height, adding an outer ditch and rampart, and isolating part of the earlier enclosure as an inner bailey. The site seems to have been abandoned before the mid 12th century and is undocumented.

SUSSEX: ALDINGBOURNE (SU/923048). T. C. M. and A. Brewster, concluding the excavation for M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 323), showed that the 40-ft.-square keep probably originally had seven corner pilaster-buttresses and four central ones. Where the eighth buttress was expected, on the S. face, near the SW. corner, a solidly-constructed garderobe still stood 4½ ft. from foundation level and cut into the chamfered foundation. This structure was of limestone blocks and flint faced with mortar. The corners, which were 9 ft. from the face of the keep, were well made of limestone blocks resting on large flint nodules of irregular shape. The outer width of the garderobe was 7¼ ft. and the interior c. 3¼ ft. The interior faces were covered with smooth mortar. Near the wall of the keep the faced side swept down smoothly to the bottom which was open and rested on Coombe rock. There was no evidence of excreting deposits on the wall faces or on the gravel bottom. The garderobe was filled to a height of 4 ft. with yellow mortar and faced Chara and Caen blocks. Just above the old ground level and resting against the keep walls was a deposit containing stone dust and fragments, large, faced Caen limestone blocks and boulders of Selsey stone with some mortar. This layer was found all round the foundation and was clearly marked; it must represent debris left behind when the tower was built.

Trenches to seek for the surrounding wall revealed it in one further sector only and this suggests that the outer wall was swamped in places by the movement of the Thames clay of which this part of the motte was constructed. Probings for foundations on the motte top were unproductive and no sign of robbing was visible. The motte was built of layers of Thames clay and Coombe rock. Thames clay was used chiefly on the S. side and Coombe rock on the N. side near where it occurs in the moat bottom. The work seems to be of one date and there are no traces of any stages of construction in the body of the motte, where it has not been disturbed by robbing, except for the mason's layer already mentioned. Without question the keep was constructed to at least the present level of the motte before the motte was constructed, so that the keep stood free on the old land surface, and thus the motte was raised from the material excavated from the moat. Pottery was discovered in the mason's layer on the top of the motte, but not within the floor of the keep or in the well. It is thought from this and other evidence that the site was abandoned immediately or soon after it was constructed.

———: CAMBER CASTLE (TQ/922185). This early artillery castle was surveyed by M.P.B.W. during 1963 and H. Colvin and M. Biddle undertook excavations to elucidate the constructional sequence as a contribution to the *History of the King's Works*. The Camber was formerly a large harbour between Rye and Winchelsea, the entrance to which lay between Rye and the N. tip of a long shingle bar running N. from Winchelsea. Camber Castle stands at the tip of this former bar and was sited to control the harbour mouth. There may have been a tower here, possibly of wood, as early as 1486, but the earliest visible work is the lower half of the central tower which was built for artillery, probably in 1512. The tower was heightened probably in two stages and all the outer defence works undertaken between 1539 and 1543. Apart from the addition of internal earthen mounts c. 1570, the castle remained unaltered until its dismantling in 1643.

The outer defences proved to be of two main phases, both constructed within the period 1539-43. In the earlier phase the castle was octagonal with square-fronted bastions projecting from alternate angles. These bastions presented semicircular faces to the courtyard of the castle (i.e. they were stirrup-shaped in plan) and they were linked to the semi-basement gallery added around the earlier central tower by radiating underground passages. In the second phase the earlier octagonal outer wall was

strengthened and heightened by the addition of a massive outer 'skin' wall. The square-fronted bastions were transformed by the construction of semicircular bastions entirely enveloping the former, which survived to their full height as cavalliers. This drastic remodelling within so short a space of time reflects the very varied ideas about and competence in artillery fortification prevalent before the introduction of Italian ideas in the mid 1540s. The gate-house was modified at least three times during the years 1539-43, each time drastically, but the full working-out of the complexities of this area requires further excavation in 1964. Large quantities of architectural fragments, metal and stratified early 17th-century pottery were recovered.

———: LEWES CASTLE (TQ/413102). A small subsidence in the top of Brack Mount revealed medieval pottery and roofing slate. Excavation to investigate the subsidence will be conducted by the Sussex Archaeological Society.

WARWICKSHIRE: KENILWORTH (SP/279723). M. W. Thompson, investigating for M.P.B.W. the causeway across the ditch in front of the modern entry through the bank on the E. side of the Brays, showed that its N. side consists of solid masonry. This stone causeway, 12 ft. wide, contains two apertures, presumably sluices, and the structure was probably designed to hold back the water in the ditch on the S. side of the Brays.

———: WEOLEY CASTLE (SP/022827). A. H. Oswald concluded the work (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, II (1958), 195, and VI-VII (1962-3), 109 ff.) by examining the SW corner, which contained a bakehouse. Sixteen baking ovens were traced and a sequence established. Here also were substantial remains of a wooden structure with timbers intact at a depth of 7 feet. It had three periods from, apparently, c. 1150 to 1250, and seems to have been a long rectangular building with a door at the E. end. Full investigation was left for other hands. A massive 15th- or 16th-century bridge-abutment on the NW. corner was traced and planned. The remains of a 16th-century wooden bridge were also found. A museum on the site was opened to the public at Easter, 1963.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING: PICKERING (SE/800845). M. W. Thompson for M.P.B.W. reports that a length of ditch between the side tower and the section previously dug (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 324) was excavated to restore the original shape of the ditch.

## SCOTLAND

DUMFRIESSHIRE: CAERLAVEROCK (NY/026657). Excavation by M.P.B.W. on flat mounds projecting E. and W. from the rampart, thought previously to have been dumps of rubbish cleared from the moat, revealed that the E. mound was a caponier with turf-faced parapets. It was so badly slighted that it was impossible to recover its plan or fully evaluate its function.

In the outer ditch N. of the castle baseplates and uprights of a bridge were found, carrying the approach road by an oblique angle to the castle.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE: ARBIGLAND, MCCULLOCH'S CASTLE (NY/996577). Excavation by General Scott-Elliott showed that the rampart had been timber-revetted internally and a complex pattern of post-holes was found in the interior with a palisade along the cliffward edge. The ditch, cutting off the site from the mainland, is 12 ft. deep and 34 ft. wide with a flat bottom 7 ft. wide. Though thought to be early medieval, material evidence from a hearth suggests iron-age connexions.

LANARKSHIRE: CRAIGNETHAN CASTLE (NS/817463). Excavation on the 16th-century artillery fortification (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 325) by M.P.B.W. defined a roofed, loop-holed caponier and a secondary loop-holed traverse in the great W. ditch. A relative chronological sequence for the structures of the castle was established.

PEEBLESSHIRE: SKIRLING CASTLE (NT/073389). J. G. Dunbar and A. C. S. Dixon, excavating in 1962 for the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments

(Scotland), cut a section across the outer perimeter of the earthwork that now marks the site of the castle. The defences appear to have comprised an upcast mound, a wet ditch 30 ft. wide and 5 ft. deep, an outer wall  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. thick, and an inner wall 7 ft. thick. Objects of glass and leather were found, as well as pottery; a 'Crossraguel penny' found at the bottom of the ditch suggests that the castle may have been erected in the second half of the 15th century.

J. G. Dunbar also made a cutting across the top of the mound, seeking internal buildings of the castle, but found no traces of them. It seems likely that, in contrast to the relatively well-preserved outer defences, the residential buildings were thoroughly dismantled and subsequently obliterated by the plough. Finds of pottery, tiles and glass were recorded.

WEST LOTHIAN: ABERCORN CASTLE (NS/083793). Excavation by Moray House Archaeological Society to determine if the mound in the grounds of Hopetoun House was the site of Abercorn Castle dated the mound as early 18th century, erected to conceal ruins of two building-periods. The structures were of an unpretentious manor house (late 15th- or 16th-century) using moulded stones of medieval date which appeared to come from an earlier tower of which only one wall remained.

## WALES

CAERNARVONSHIRE: DEGANWY CASTLE (SH/782795). Further excavation by L. Alcock in 1962 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 313) still showed a blank in the pottery evidence between the 8th and the 12th century. The E. hill (Mansell's Tower) was shown to have a curtain-wall, following the irregular outline of the hill, as the main defence. On the W. hill (the Donjon) evidence of an early, possibly Roman, flimsy dry-stone defensive wall was proved.

In 1963 work was concentrated on the masonry castle. The SE. tower, thought to be the *turris castris* of 1247, raised one story in 1248, was 40 ft. in diameter and had its basement quarried out of solid rock. The angle between the tower and S. curtain contained a polygonal projection for a stair leading to the upper stories. The angle between tower and E. curtain contained a large latrine chute with a vaulted opening at the base. The tower had been ruined by mining, and the burnt stumps of two of the props fired to destroy the undermined wall were found. A terrace below the main S. curtain of the Donjon was shown to be earlier than the S. wall of the bailey begun in 1250, but later than the *turris castris*, and at its SE. angle, below the tower, the terrace forms a half-round bastion 20 ft. in diameter, thus strengthening the defences on their weakest side. Work on the NE. corner of the curtain revealed a complex of defensive walling, culminating in three periods of construction of the main curtain-wall, of which the stepped footings belong to the middle phase. An internal building, 15 ft. by 10 ft., discovered in 1962, was shown to overlies the foundation-trench of the middle period and seemed to have been butted against the curtain, which it used for its N. wall. Preliminary work on the SW. corner suggests that the line of the W. curtain will need revising.

CARDIGANSHIRE: TAN-Y-BWLCH (SN/585790). Excavations by the Aberystwyth Archaeological Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, III (1959), 309), now concluded, revealed two periods of occupation, with distinctive pottery types, and indicated a hiatus during the last half of the 12th century. The reoccupation c. 1200 was not clearly associated with refortification, but it is probable that this site had not yet been abandoned as a stronghold in favour of that of the later Edwardian castle  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the N.

DENBIGHSHIRE: SYCHARTH (SJ/205258). D. B. Hague and C. Warhurst excavated the NE. quadrant and a section through the adjacent sector of the ditch of this motte-and-bailey castle, the site of Owain Glyndwr's palace, which was destroyed by Prince Henry in May 1403. The original ground surface was found to be some  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft. below

the present turf, and the motte, 80 ft. in diameter, appeared to be constructed round a core of boulders. This core was capped by boulder clay and this in turn was ringed by gravelly loam. The ditch was twice recut and in the final phase had a wide, flat bottom.

At least three building-periods were represented on the motte. Stone foundation-walls of a timber-framed hall, 18 ft. wide, belonged to the latest, assumed to be that of Owain Glyndwr. This hall was built on debris of an earlier phase, as charcoal, daub and an undatable double post-hole were sealed by one wall. A second building on a different alignment, represented by the trenches for sleeper beams, ran off the edge of the motte. A sprinkling of stake-holes on the edge of the motte was the only indication of a defensive enclosure. Two trial trenches on the edge of the bailey showed no trace of a palisade or similar small stake-holes, but the one next to the entrance uncovered part of a building of similar construction to the hall. The disturbed nature of the centre of the motte made full interpretation of the stratigraphy impossible, but in addition to quantities of charcoal and burnt daub the area produced 14th-century sherds and a silver penny of 1340-50, which are consonant with 14th-century Glyndwr occupation and the destruction of the site. No dating evidence for the earlier phases was found.

GLAMORGANSHIRE: NEATH (SS/753978). Excavations by M.P.B.W. while repairing the gate-house showed it to have been built over an earlier postern.

MERIONETHSHIRE: HARLECH (SH/581322). The remains of the 14th-century pier and tower found when the modern causeway across the ditch was removed are being consolidated by M.P.B.W.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE: HEN DOMEN (SO/214981). Excavation by P. A. Barker for the Shrewsbury Research Group in the bailey-motte bridge area (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, vi-vii (1962-3), 326) produced evidence of five successive bridges. In the water-logged ditch, in a timber-slot cut to receive it, was found a sleeper-beam of the earliest bridge, 14 ft. long and 10 in. square, with large mortises containing the remains of tenons in each end.

Work on the large pit, 15 ft. square, in the bailey on the edge of the motte ditch, showed it to be timber-lined with vertical planks, and the wet filling has preserved much organic material. Excavation to a depth of 11 ft. has not yet reached the bottom.

The main work was concentrated on the NW. sector of the bailey. Slight foundations of buildings of the last period were found close to the rampart near its junction with the motte ditch. The thin layer of stones which represented the structures of the last period was removed revealing a second layer, 2 or 3 in. below, representing a series of buildings on quite a different alignment, and including a small apsidal building oriented roughly to the E. (a chapel?). Since this second layer is only 9 in. below the surface one light ploughing would have removed the evidence not merely of the last but of the last two periods of occupation. Post-holes of the bailey palisade and the fighting-platform are beginning to appear on the N. sector of the outer rampart.

———: FORDEN, NANTCRIBBA (SJ/237014). Discovery of mortared walling and debris containing shaped sandstone upon Nantcribba Rock appear to confirm Pennant's (1784) report of a masonry castle, which was discounted in R.C.A.M. *Montgomeryshire* Inventory no. 175. This is probably the site of the 'lost' Corbet Castle of Gwddgrug in the Gorddwr which was destroyed by Griffith ap Gweawynwyn in 1263 (*Brut*, s.a. 1263), *Montgomerys. Coll.*, LVII, 125-36.

PEMBROKESHIRE: CILGERRAN (SN/195431). The ditch separating the inner and outer wards has been cleared by M.P.B.W. of fallen masonry and various walls exposed, indicating several alterations in the arrangement of the entrance.

## IRELAND

CO. ANTRIM: CARRICKFERGUS CASTLE (J/415873). Excavations on the SE. corner of the middle ward (S. G. Rees-Jones for the Ministry of Finance, Northern Ireland)



to examine the postern gate also revealed a previously unsuspected latrine tower contemporary with the postern gate, i.e. stage II of the construction of the castle (before c. 1214).

CO. ARMAGH: LOUGH NEAGH, CONEY ISLAND (H/938643). Excavation by P. V. Addyman for the Ministry of Finance, Northern Ireland, showed that the original 5-acre island (now 8 acres following progressive lowering of the level of the lough) had been defended in the later middle ages by a steep escarpment, or by a ditch with bank or palisade. Within the enclosed area were an inner and outer bailey and a motte; the round tower on the island, probably a late medieval structure, was incorporated in the outer defences. A large hearth and part of a probable domestic building of the 16th century were found in the outer bailey. The island is known to have been a native fortress at this period. Pottery of 13th- and 14th-century English type in the motte ditches suggests that the initial fortification took place earlier. Souterrain ware found as rubbish survivals in the later layers indicates dark-age occupation also. Excavation will continue in 1964.

CO. DOWN: DUNEIGHT (J/278610). Excavation by D. M. Waterman for the Ministry of Finance, Northern Ireland, showed that the existing earthworks, with the exception of the motte and the ditch to the E., were substantially those of a strongly-fortified enclosure of at least the 10th to 12th centuries. The original layout, apparently of oval plan with bank and ditch on three sides, had been adapted as a motte-and-bailey castle in the late 12th or early 13th century, the motte being raised over the W. end of the existing enclosure, the remainder of which continued in use as the castle bailey. Evidence of 10th- to 12th-century occupation was found beyond the outer ditch to the E. The site is identified with the fort and town, of which the destruction is recorded *sub anno* 1010 in *The Annals of Ulster*.

CO. TYRONE: HARRY AVERY'S CASTLE (H/392852). The castle consists of 'gatehouse-keep' and polygonal platform behind retained by a stone curtain-wall (*Ulster J. Archaeol.*, XIII (1950), 81-92). Excavations by S. G. Rees-Jones for the Ministry of Finance, Northern Ireland, in 1962 on the supposed entrance to the mound showed that the curtain-wall continued unbroken across the area, and the entrance must have been through the 'gatehouse-keep'. Excavations in front of this revealed a bridge-pit.

## E. TOWNS

### ENGLAND

DEVON: PLYMOUTH, WOOLSTER STREET (SX/482543). Excavation by J. Barber for the Plymouth City Museum and M.P.B.W. on a medieval building line in the W. area of Sutton Pool produced a wealth of occupation-material from the silting-up of this late medieval harbour area. As well as a good series of pottery of the 16th century the water-logged silt had preserved much leather, shoe soles, purses, etc., some woven material, wooden knife-handles and many thousands of animal, bird and fish bones as well as nut shells and other domestic refuse.

DORSET: WIMBORNE, THE LEAZE (SZ/007998). Clearance of the two-bayed house (house I) by N. H. Field, on behalf of Wimborne Historical Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 328) confirmed that it was 16 ft. wide (N.-S.) and 30 ft. long (E.-W.). The front bay or room seemed originally to have opened directly on to the street, but was later provided with an L-shaped corridor that also gave access into the back room. A window embrasure, splayed externally, was in the W. gable-end wall facing the street. In the back room the hearth against the N. wall was robbed of its hearth-slabs. The timber frame of the house was supported on six posts, three along each long wall. There was evidence of repairs; some posts had been renewed or doubled, and an external buttress had been added at the NW. corner. Parts of house II, to the S., and

house III, to the N., were found both closely aligned with house I. House V, the earlier of two buildings identified beneath house I, had relatively well-preserved walls of what may be termed 'pisé' gravel. House VI, intermediate between V and I, had at least one wall with a sleeper-beam base. The few square feet of house V so far cleared have yielded no sherds and the smaller area of house VI only one sherd of black coarse ware (probably of the 11th or 12th century). Dating of the complex remains uncertain, therefore, since the occasional unstratified sherds from house I are not more closely datable than 12th- or 13th-century.

DURHAM: DURHAM CITY (NZ/276424). J. E. Parsons for Durham University and M.P.B.W. excavated on a medieval street line between New Elvet and the River Wear, an area granted borough status by Prior Bertram (1188-1208). The slope to the river, now gentle, proved to have been much steeper in medieval times and the river bank was heightened considerably at a later period, possibly against flooding, of which the archaeological evidence confirmed that of the documents. On the street line shallow medieval occupation-strata and stone structures were found immediately below the surface, while, nearer the river, foundations were found at a depth of 10 ft., with an ashlar wall 6 ft. high. Two of the buildings appear to have associated privies, and one deep pit contained a large complete bronze cauldron. The pottery suggests occupation from the 13th century onwards with a possible break in the 16th century. The 17th-century material is extensive and suggests a growth of small industries on the W. (river) part of the site.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: BRISTOL (ST/588729). P. Rahtz and R. Lampert excavated for the City Museum and M.P.B.W. on several sites in the medieval city (cf. p. 249).

*Area between the church and Mary-le-Port Street.* This was totally excavated; it consists of a wedge-shaped piece of ground tapering into the church wall at the W. end. At the E. end three successive structures could be distinguished:

1. A late Saxon or early Norman wooden building of timber-slots, post- and stake-holes and wattle trenches. One corner was found, a sunken stone hearth and a cesspit; there was much associated pottery and evidence of iron-smelting.

2. A stone-footed wall on the same line, probably of a 12th-century house of, which the doorway to the street could be identified; the N. wall survived to several courses and became the front of the property of the next structure.

3. A 13th-century stone house, built into the NE. angle between the chancel and N. aisle of the period-3 church (p. 249); its walls were secondary to, but integrated with, those of the church. The main surviving feature is a large cellar, 22 ft. by 14 ft. and 10 ft. high, lit by a surviving window with a shouldered lintel on its N. side, and by a window in the E. end. In the 14th century this house was integrated with the church; the W. half was destroyed, the cellar roof removed, and a blocking wall inserted; the forecourt of the house was used as a burial ground (until 1645); the E. part of the house was rebuilt partly, but the cellar was kept in use, and remained so until recent days as the stoking-room of the heating system.

*Mary-le-Port Street.* This is recorded as a street as early as the 13th century, and was probably a 'back lane' to the main E.-W. thoroughfare of Corn Street-Wine Street. Excavation has shown that in late Saxon times it was not paved but was a hollow-way with a narrow ditch and indications of fencing and properties on the N. side where there were deposits of midden material and evidence of iron-smelting and leather-working; late Saxon and early Norman pottery and a silver penny of Harold minted in January 1066 by the Bristol moneyer CEORL were found. Towards the W. the hollow-way was heavily rutted and defined by edging slabs, with some paving on the footpath on the S. side; towards the E. it became less clearly defined and more spread. Sometime in the later 12th or early 13th century the road was filled up with midden material, including a very large amount of 11th- and 12th-century pottery, bones, leather and other finds, and this was sealed by clean sand and rubble (probably from the construction of cellars)

and paved with large stones which show no sign of wheel-ruts. This making-up and paving of the road represents an all-over change in the character of the road and its environs.

Finds include the Harold coin, a 13th-century token, the most useful series of pottery to come from any Bristol excavation, a stone effigy of a priest's head from a tomb of *c.* 1300, medieval inscribed and decorated grave-slabs, medieval window-glass, a Romanesque decorated stone corbel, a sculptured panel of a winged angel, a Purbeck stone mortar, and several dozen flints, the first evidence of prehistoric occupation of the Bristol spur.

*Bridge Street.* Two cuttings were made mechanically in the sloping bank between Bridge Street and Lower Bridge Street, in an unsuccessful attempt to locate the line of the S. town wall. 15 ft. of loose brick and stone rubble were removed, but it was too dangerous to excavate below this. The wall may be under Bridge Street itself, and this bank may be in made-up alluvial ground. It would still be worth-while to go deeper here if much larger cuttings could be made.

*Dolphin Street.* A trench to find the S. town wall was abortive, encountering deep, heavy rubble, but bore-holes were sunk with a diamond drilling-machine, and these proved informative. They showed the level of the natural rock at depths of 11-12 ft. All the holes except one went only through modern cellar debris; the exception encountered 9 ft. of modern rubble, 7 ft. of a massive mortared pennant wall, and 7 ft. of dark organic silt. It seemed likely that this stratification might represent the last defensive ditch of the Saxon town, followed by the medieval wall on a similar line. The hypothesis of the ditch was confirmed by a dip in the levels at the E. end of Mary-le-Port Street. In the few feet available for excavation, the W. lip of the edge of the ditch was clearly demonstrated, with a stratification of silts followed by a thick layer of clean sand and heavy rubble which is interpreted as the levelled-back rampart. The 11th-century road passed over this. Although further excavation is needed to confirm this, the evidence suggests a cross-ridge ditch some 50 ft. wide and at least 20 ft. deep, which is probably the main defence of the late Saxon town, levelled in the 11th century, and possibly replaced by a stone wall.

*The Castle.* Observation of demolition, and the digging of a trench in a deep cellar, added about 100 ft. to the line of the castle wall seen in 1951.

HAMPSHIRE: WINCHESTER (SU/484295). On the W. side of *Lower Brook Street* Miss L. Millard, for the Winchester Excavations Committee, completely excavated a medieval town house of several periods. The earliest was a rectangular hall-type building of massive flint and mortar construction with dressed stone quoins, of the late 11th or early 12th century. This building, the doors, windows and fireplace of which were partly preserved, had been altered and added to on the E., probably in the 13th century, when an additional room was built facing the street, the medieval frontage of which coincides with the modern line. The house was deserted in the 14th century. In an early level was a Byzantine lead seal of *c.* 1060, which Père Laurent of Paris tentatively associates with the recruitment of Varangian guards in England. Floors and traces of timber buildings of an earlier date than the stone house were only partly examined, owing to the high water-level in this part of Winchester.

Excavations were continued in 1963 to N. and S. of this site. To the N., trenches as far N. as *Cossack Lane* revealed over 5 ft. of medieval stratification over the whole area with series of superimposed structures and associated floors. Work in this area will be continued in 1965. To the S., two further stone houses of 13th-century date, set gable-end to the street and apparently in plots about 66 ft. wide, were uncovered. Below these houses and their intervening yards were extensive remains of timber structures, probably including houses, of the 11th and 12th centuries. The timbers were preserved *in situ* by the high water-level in this area and the recovery of complete plans will be the major objective of excavations here in 1964.

Trenches on the E. side of *Lower Brook Street*, on the line of the new *Boundary Street*, established the existence of further stone houses.

S. of the *West Gate*, on the site of the new *Hampshire Assize Courts*, M. Biddle excavated for the Committee on two sites just E. of the castle ditch, on the W. side of *Trafalgar*—the medieval *Gar—Street*. In the garden of *Trafalgar House* only slight medieval structures were found, but the site had been in medieval gardens and was honeycombed by medieval pits. The earliest contained Pingsdorf and other imported wares as well as a local coarse-ware spouted pitcher, but, apart from a penny of Edward the Elder, there were no signs of occupation before the 11th century, and very little after the middle of the 14th.

Further S., in the *County Supplies Compound*, a line of trenches was cut from *Gar Street* almost to the lip of the castle ditch. *Gar Street* was partly sectioned, but had been cut into at its edge by a large 12th- to 13th-century well. The street was in existence c. 1050 and it is hoped to excavate its early levels more fully in 1964. W. of the street were a number of 11th-century rubbish-pits, one of which produced large quantities of late Saxon pottery, including the whole of a Winchester-ware flask, copying a leather prototype. In the 12th century the area was occupied by timber houses, the floors of which formed a thick stratified sequence. Occupation seems to have petered out in the 13th century, when the site was badly cut into by the digging of 13th- and early 14th-century pits. This site yielded a second Byzantine seal issued by Sophronios, patriarch of Jerusalem, who died in 1059, and a later 10th-century trial piece or impression of a royal seal.

The 1962–63 excavations in Winchester have shown that the medieval and modern street-grid is not based on the earlier Roman one, so that the date of origin of the present plan must now be established. Surveys of Winchester made in the 12th century show the present streets and since the earlier of these surveys is an enquiry into the property held by Edward the Confessor in Winchester, they must have already existed by the mid 11th century. Saxon charters of the later 10th century also refer to them and it is thus clear that the present plan, with certain slight modifications, goes back at least to the later and perhaps, if an earlier charter is to be trusted, to the earlier 10th century. Similarities to the regular grid-plans of some of the Burghal-Hidage towns, e.g. Wareham, suggest in the light of the Winchester evidence that regular street-grids may have been laid out as part of the organization of the burghal fortresses of the later 9th and early 10th centuries.

NORFOLK: KING'S LYNN (TF/617203). Helen Parker, excavating for the King's Lynn Archaeological Survey on the site of Messrs. Marks & Spencer's extension in *Surrey Street*, showed that occupation appeared to have been continuous from the 12th to the 17th century and one area produced 28 superimposed layers (black occupation-layers interspersed with layers of clean sand). There was a stone-built wall at least 50 ft. long, probably a partition-wall between properties and dated by pottery to the 13th or 14th century. An underground water cistern with a brick-built arch at one side was constructed against this wall and later used as a rubbish-pit, containing 15th-century pottery. A later feature was a circular brick-built oven, dated by pottery to the 15th century, but also containing a silver halfpenny of Edward I; an earlier oven lies beneath it. The latest structure is a wooden-lined pit at least 16 ft. long, paved with broken millstones and bricks and filled with brick and mortar rubble and large quantities of late medieval pottery; pieces of stoneware, however, found among the millstone paving ascribe this pit to the 17th century. Other features here include two brick-built domestic hearths, probably 15th and 16th century, associated with a brick and stone wall of four periods of construction; and a wattle wall or fence preserved in a water-logged occupation-deposit with large quantities of 13th-century pottery, which seems therefore to be the earliest structure on the site.

The site produced a very large amount of pottery. Only one stratified deposit was

found, covering the 13th to the 15th century. Sherds of imported French ware confirm King's Lynn's importance as a port during the medieval period and examples of Dutch delft in a 17th- to 18th-century rubbish-pit indicate its continued importance until at least this period.

———: NORWICH, CALTHORPE HOUSE, PALACE PLAIN (TG/234091). The Norfolk Research Committee excavated on the site of the great hall of a basically 15th-century house demolished in 1962, revealing seven superimposed floors overlying the natural gravel at 6 ft. below modern ground surface. Floor 7 is late Saxon. Floor 6 was of rammed chalk and about 2 in. thick, and is probably of mid 12th-century date. The S. end had been disturbed in the 13th century, the date apparently of floor 5, which, like floors 4 and 3, was of rammed chalk and clay and about 2 in. thick, and contained a well-defined open hearth, about 6 ft. across from N.-S. Floor 4 is probably of late 13th-century date and bore slight traces of a hearth. Floor 3 is perhaps 15th-century and may be the floor of the great hall itself. On it was an open hearth, about 6 ft. in diameter. These three hearths were directly superimposed and all appear to lie in the centre of the great hall as surveyed before demolition. The mid 13th-century footings, therefore, may have been utilized for the 15th-century building. Floors 1 and 2 were tiled and of 18th- or 19th-century date. Numerous sherds and animal bones were discovered, and one of the more interesting finds is a broken bone flute found between floors 6 and 7 and, therefore, of 11th- or early 12th-century date. The finds are deposited in Norwich Castle Museum.

———: ———, CITY WALL, QUEEN'S ROAD (TG/228080). Demolition of 19th-century housing in preparation for road widening revealed a stretch of the city wall and one tower. The domestic remains of the 18th and 19th centuries have been removed and this stretch of the wall and the tower have been preserved by Norwich Corporation in consultation with M.P.B.W. Detailed photographs and drawings of this section are preserved in Norwich Castle Museum. This semicircular tower survives to a height of about 20 ft. and is one of the few whose doorway still opens on to the wall-walk. Trenching in the vicinity revealed traces of the gravel bank which preceded the wall.

———: ———, ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCHYARD, KING STREET (TG/236080). During levelling operations at least 15 human skeletons were found from the graveyard of the church of St. Clement-at-the-Well, a church probably of pre-conquest origin which continued in use until the mid 16th century. The finds are deposited in Norwich Castle Museum.

———: ———, GLOBE LANE (TG/233083). During the construction of a new road five refuse-pits were found. They were probably dug in the 16th or 17th century but contained some medieval sherds. A few scattered inhumation-burials perhaps lie near the periphery of the graveyard of St. Martin-at-Bale, which went out of use in the early 16th century. The finds are deposited in Norwich Castle Museum.

———: ———, SITE OF THE NEW STAR INN, QUAYSIDE (TG/233090). After the demolition of this late 15th-century merchant's house and warehouse, two small cuttings were made by the Norfolk Research Committee. This building was partly on the lowest terrace of the River Wensum. Documentary sources record that this area was the medieval shell-fish quay. In one cutting, 3 ft. deep, was a layer of oyster shells 18 in. thick. In the cutting near the river riverine mud lay beneath the footings of the late 15th-century building and contained early medieval sherds. The finds are deposited in Norwich Castle Museum.

———: ———, 9/10 HAYMARKET (TG/230083). An early medieval well was emptied by workmen during the preparation of this site for a new store. The material salvaged included a complete black unglazed cooking-pot and sherds of similar vessels, a fragment of a green-glazed jug with the mask of a man with a short beard, glazed and unglazed fragments of roofing tiles and a fragment of a stone column. This material is

all of the 12th or 13th century, and it is possible that the tiles and pillar may come from a synagogue, for this was the main Jewish area (immediately outside the castle ditches) in the 12th and 13th centuries. Medieval and post-medieval sherds were salvaged from other parts of the site. The finds are deposited in Norwich Castle Museum.

OXFORDSHIRE: BANBURY (SP/454405). R. Fearon excavated on the site of the *White Horse Hotel, High Street*. Recent cellars had destroyed all levels on the street frontage but a pit 4½ ft. in diameter in the courtyard of the inn produced much 12th- and 13th-century pottery and animal bones.

SHROPSHIRE: SHREWSBURY (SJ/491126). Work on the site of the *Raven Hotel, Castle Street*, was watched by P. A. Barker to look for early material, since the site is within the boundary of the early, and probably within that of the Saxon, *civitas*, but it seemed that all earlier levels had been destroyed by later activity. The excavations cut across the lowest courses of the presumed 13th-century town wall along the scarp, but revealed little new information. Remains of a sandstone building lying at 45° to the main line of the town wall lay at the NE. corner of the site. Finds included a number of stamped and glazed floor-tiles of 14th-century date in designs known elsewhere in the town, sherds of jugs from the 13th to 15th centuries, and much post-medieval material.

SUSSEX: LEWES (TQ/416104). Building work in the grounds of the disused naval prison revealed a series of pits producing much early Norman material. The Sussex Archaeological Society is excavating the site.

———: PEVENSEY (TQ/649049). Excavations and field survey by A. J. F. Dulley in and around the village (formerly a corporate member of the Cinque Port of Hastings) have revealed:

1. A retaining wall or quay along the E. side of the town, parallel with the Raven. Two sections, c. 400 ft. apart, showed a dry-stone structure of flint, chalk and greensand boulders off the beach, backed by layers of sand, clay and domestic rubbish, the seaward face being at least 4 ft. high above the alluvium on which it was built. Pottery from the rubbish-layers, which includes red-painted Norman ware, suggests a date not much later than the early years of the 13th century. A later seaward (i.e. E.) extension formed of dredged silt, presumably from the Raven, contained sherds of dates down to the end of that century and is perhaps to be associated with drainage works of 1290. In the following half-century shoaling and reclamation rapidly rendered the harbour useless (cf. L. F. Salzmann, 'The inning of Pevensey levels,' in *Sussex Archaeol. Coll.*, LIII (1910), 30-60). Landward of the dry-stone wall are indications of buildings, perhaps warehouses facing the quay, which await excavation.

2. S. of the church, trenching in a derelict orchard uncovered an E.-W. road (shown on a plan of 1595) overlying pits with 13th-century pottery. To the S. were further pits, in one of which was the greater part of a glazed jug of N. French origin. There were also fragments of wall-footings. Occupation on the site continued until the Tudor period at least, although the quantity of pottery suggests that it was most intensive in the late 13th century.

3. A survey of old sea-walls on the surrounding marshland has added further topographical detail to Salzmann's account of its reclamation as well as revealing a number of possible saltworks. It would appear that in the course of the 13th century arable farming and sheep husbandry on the marsh gradually supplanted sea-borne trade as a principal source of the town's prosperity.

———: WINCHELSEA (TQ/903173). H. Lovegrove was able to enter and plan a medieval cellar during building work. The cellar, now permanently blocked, is under the S. end of *Rookery Cottage*. Its width, facing the street, is 13½ ft. and its length 28½ ft. Its orientation therefore would fit with a house built with gable end towards the road.

Rookery Cottage (17th-century) follows more modern practice in having its long side to the street and does not fit with the cellar except that its S. wall ((17½ ft.) is immediately above that of the cellar.

The cellar, 10 ft. high, is vaulted and has nine pointed, arched ribs of Caen stone. Walls and vaulting are faced with stone. The floor is of beaten earth and fairly dry.

The exit consists of steps, ten of which remain, up to a 5 ft. wall which partially blocks the entrance. It is probable that they continued upwards under the now filled-in portion outside the wall until they reached the contemporary level of the street. The steps are divided from the rest of the cellar by a stone wall, 15 in. thick, which extends from roof to floor and projects into the cellar as far as the last step. A carefully-shaped hole, 1 ft. by 1½ ft. has been made through it, the use of which is not apparent. A separate vaulted roof, with its apex 12¾ ft. above floor level, covers the steps. It, like the roof of the cellar, is faced with stone and has three ribs of Caen stone. In each end wall of the cellar is a duct leading up towards ground level. The entrance to the E. duct is rectangular, 2¾ ft. wide by 4 ft. high; that of the W. duct is in the form of a pointed arch 2¼ ft. wide by 5¼ ft. high. The lower end of each is 3 ft. and 4¼ ft. respectively above floor level. Both ducts are in a dilapidated state. Their original purpose is not apparent.

WILTSHIRE: SALISBURY (SU/145300). In the course of the R.C.H.M. survey of Salisbury city the remains of a 14th-century town house were found at 25-29 *Winchester Street*. It was built probably by John Balle between 1377 and 1387. By c. 1460 it had been acquired by the corporation and before the late 18th century owned or leased by nine mayors. The roof of the three-bay hall survived and was of hammer-beam queen-post type with upper crown-post and square-set purlins, all of robust scantlings. All the buildings on the site were demolished in 1962, but the hall roof was carefully dismantled and is now stored.

## WALES

CAERNARVONSHIRE: CAERNARVON (SH/479628). Demolition work near the town gate *Porth Mawr* allowed clearance of the unknown W. part of the hidden medieval bridge across the former estuary of the River Cadnant. The part uncovered consists of a causeway of solid masonry extending at least 40 ft. from E.-W. Embodied in it is an intermediate pier of greater breadth from N.-S. The causeway dates probably from the reconstruction of the bridge in stone c. 1301-2, the oldest pier from the previous bridge, presumably of timber, dating from the first town wall of 1283-5. Against the N. side of the causeway exist the lower courses of the revetment of the counterscarp, that is the outer talus of the town ditch, in masonry as large as the visible revetment of the N. ditch of the castle beneath the town wall opposite the Eagle Tower. There is evidence that the revetment originally reached the same height as the causeway and formed the back of the wharf along the Cadnant which has given its name to the street *Bank Quay* extending from here to the N. M.P.B.W. hopes to purchase the property so that the medieval work may be left exposed.

———: CONWAY (SH/783775). An area within the walled town between the Mill Gate and the Edwardian castle was examined for M.P.B.W. by L. A. S. Butler. Close to the ditch which separated the castle from the town was a rectangular structure 30 ft. wide (E.-W.) by at least 50 ft. long with one annexe on the W., 12 ft. by 8 ft., and evidence of another in timber. A stone footing on the W. and N. supported a wattle-and-daub structure, but on the E. side post-holes were placed in the natural gravel without any footings. A timber screen partitioned off the N. (kitchen) end from the remainder, while near the S. end a hearth stood close to the W. wall which was thickened at that point. There was evidence of burning at several points along the wall-footings, indicating that the building had been destroyed by fire, probably after it

had been dismantled. The only period of occupation was late 13th- to early 14th-century. This building stood at the back of tower 22 on the town wall and another substantial structure stood close to tower 21, while the intervening area was occupied by pits and slight post-holes. The possible interpretation is that the main structure close to the ditch and to the castle was the lodging of the Master of the King's Works and the remaining area was the workshop connected with the erection of the castle and the town walls around Conway (1283-96).

MONMOUTHSHIRE: ABERGAVENNY (SO/298141). F. Radcliffe, for the Abergavenny Archaeological Group, excavated in *Castle Street* on the supposed line of the town wall. The wall found was of 17th- to 18th-century date and not a reconstruction of an earlier wall. Beneath it was an earlier bank, the edge of which overlay a dark clayey layer, probably ditch filling, containing pottery of the 12th and 13th centuries, as well as Roman sherds. An attempt to find the line of the town wall elsewhere in *Castle Street* was unsuccessful, but the trench produced much medieval and post-medieval pottery and a groat of Henry VIII, 1543 issue.

Work on the extension of *Woolworth's, High Street*, on the site of the ditch of the town wall produced a quantity of 16th-, 17th- and 18th-century pottery and an Elizabethan half groat (1560-61), mint mark a crosslet.

## F. ROYAL PALACES

LONDON: WESTMINSTER PALACE (TQ/301794). Excavations for an underground garage in *Abingdon Street* revealed a late medieval dock serving Westminster Palace. The structures lie immediately S. of the Jewel Tower and its associated moat, and consist of a 6-ft.-wide ashlar-faced quay running parallel with the moat and, on the other side of the dock, a massive timber and wattle breakwater. The bed of the dock produced two wooden bowls and a group of late 15th-century shoes. Washed up against the side breakwater was a black-ware tyg and a stoneware jug of the late 16th century. By the 17th century the site had been reclaimed from the river, and a brick-vaulted extension to the great drain of Westminster Abbey was built alongside the abandoned quay. In the drain silt were found three complete bellarmine jugs, a Portuguese costrel, a cannon ball and various other pottery and glass vessels washed up by the tides. The material from the drain belongs to the mid 17th century. Rubbish-deposits elsewhere on the site produced important groups of early 17th-century pottery, and an inventor's or forger's equipment of the mid 19th century.

———: WHITEHALL PALACE (TQ/300799). On the Treasury site (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 331) H. J. M. Green for M.P.B.W. explored large areas of the Tudor palace, including the Small Close Tennis Court and the kitchens of the Cockpit Lodgings. The internal arrangements of the former building indicate that it may have been used as a bowling or nine-pin alley at an early phase of its existence. Large groups of 16th-century and later material were found in rubbish-deposits and cesspits, the 17th-century pottery being especially notable.

## G. MANORS AND MOATS

### ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE: MILTON ERNEST (TL/038561). Excavation of an unrecorded moated site by J. S. Jones revealed the plan of what appears to be a small manor house. Two rooms, one with a large fireplace, have been uncovered and these have standing walls of stone about 3 ft. high and 2-3 ft. wide. Work is proceeding on the outbuildings. Quantities of roofing stone and tiles have been found, together with pottery and iron-work of the 12th to the 16th century. The buildings seem to have been destroyed by fire in the 16th century.



DEVON: DARTINGTON HALL (SX/799627). Excavation by C. P. S. Platt provided the plan of the S. courtyard (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 332), which included a remarkable early ground-floor gallery with a fine fireplace and well-preserved slate floor, a small central courtyard and a kitchen court, the base of a circular staircase and the remains of a small tower. Some interesting glass and virtually undamaged pottery was recovered from a drain in the tower, blocked at the time of the destruction of the courtyard. Architectural and pottery evidence combine to date these buildings not earlier than the turn of the 15th and 16th centuries, though it remains possible that they contain some earlier work. The S. range at Dartington seems to have been pulled down at the end of the 17th century, and the remains covered by the present lawn in the first years of the 19th century (full report in *Archaeol. J.*, cxi (1962), 208-24).

ESSEX: RAINHAM (TQ/542818). Air-photographs by Dr. J. K. S. St. Joseph showed an approximately rectangular ditched enclosure surrounding a circular ditch and other features in a gravel quarry at *Launder's Lane*. The plan appeared to indicate a late iron-age farmstead, but I. F. Smith and D. D. A. Simpson, excavating for M.P.B.W., showed that the circular ditch (neolithic) was the only prehistoric feature, the other datable ones being medieval or later.

The long axis of the enclosure lay parallel with and some 340 ft. to the W. of *Launder's Lane*, and a ditch ran from each of its short sides to the hedgerow bordering the lane. The significance of this arrangement was not recognized before excavation; in future a layout of this character might well afford a useful clue to the date of similar sites. The enclosure was 260 ft. long by 180 ft. broad, with a 6-ft.-wide entrance across the ditch near the NE. corner. Owing perhaps to prolonged ploughing, the only substantial contemporary feature traceable within it was a broad ditch lying parallel to the short sides and somewhat N. of centre. A number of shallow and narrow ditches, making no readily intelligible plan, and some 15 pits were examined. The pottery appears to be homogeneous and probably of the 12th century.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: SAPPERTON (SO/947034). The site of Sapperton Manor is established both by local tradition, and by a print of the early 18th century which shows the Jacobean house standing NW. of the church. This spot is now known as the 'Bowling Green', a level stretch of ground with piles of stone and rubble at the E. end. R. Reece, excavating with the consent of the owner, Earl Bathurst, discovered several walls standing to a height of about 4 ft. with at least four periods of building. The lowest levels produced a sherd of the later 13th century. The site was probably occupied continuously from at least this date until the early 18th century and it is hoped the excavations can continue.

HAMPSHIRE: WARNFORD (SU/623327). 'King John's House', properly St. John's House, a ruined aisled hall of c. 1200, is being consolidated by M.P.B.W., on behalf of the owner. Work began with the partition-wall between hall and solar end, and excavation shows that both doorways in the partition, though side by side, descended steeply to the solar undercroft.

HEREFORDSHIRE: BREINTON (SO/473396). F. G. Heys, excavating on the foundations of the main building (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 332), uncovered more of the enclosure-wall. Amongst the 12th- to 13th-century pottery one or two rims of the unfolded west-midlands type appeared for the first time.

——: LEOMINSTER (SO/499585). Extensive excavation by Mrs. M. U. Jones for M.P.B.W. at the scheduled site known as *The Castle Moat* before its destruction disclosed no trace of habitation on the almost square platform (about 150 ft. across) of what was an apparent homestead moat on a clay site. The name of what must now be presumed to be a stock-enclosure is a corruption of 'Caswell'. Earlier than the moat

were a pond (traced by resistivity survey) and a moat arm. In the filling of each was a coin of Elizabeth and building rubbish.

———: WALLINGSTONES (SO/503222). N. P. Bridgewater has defined four phases of activity on this site, now thought to have been a fortified manor house (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, vi–vii (1962–3), 321):

Period I, before 1250. A land surface, cut by a ditch system, containing a post-hole and occupation-debris. No trace of a building.

Period II, 1250–1350. A mound was erected on the land surface and, on top of it, a house with, soon afterwards, a curtain-wall including a guard-tower, and a basement-room possibly a workshop.

Period III, 1350–1600. The house was abandoned, probably because the mound suffered subsidence, the wooden floor of the guard-room falling into the base of the tower. The remains of the guard-tower and basement-room were used as rubbish-pits by adjacent dwellers in Tudor times.

Period IV, after 1600. Extensive stone-robbing occurred. Some wall-footings, including those of the basement-room, were completely removed.

LANCASHIRE: ORDSALL HALL (SJ/817975). Anstice Parke for the City of Salford Museums (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, vi–vii (1962–3), 332) has cleared as much as is practicable on the N. side, finding traces of buildings projecting into the moat, and a considerable quantity of pottery from 1500–1850. In addition clearance of the S. side of the moat, which is to be restored as a garden feature, has begun, and traces of buildings found. Work inside the building included clearing a well, some pottery from which has been restored.

MIDDLESEX: NORTHOLT (TQ/133841). J. G. Hurst and C. H. Keene excavating for the Northolt Archaeological and Historical Research Group (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, vi–vii (1962–3), 309 and 333) cleared the range of buildings NE. of the hall (dotted on the plan in *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 216, fig. 56). A row of rooms extended as far as, and joined up with, the outbuildings by the bridge. In period III in the middle of the 14th century, therefore, this block divided the courtyard area into two. After 1370, in period IV, the range was levelled and covered by a pebble courtyard, with a new block of flimsy buildings built over the cellar NE. of the hall.

Excavation SW. of the hall revealed a second cellar. In period III it was 6 ft. deep, but after 1370 it was half filled in and a new cellar only about 3 ft. deep built on the same line. Only the S. corner has so far been excavated, so that the dimensions are not known, but it was wider than the 12-ft.-wide cellar NE. of the hall. Further finds of moulded bricks suggest that there was a major room above this, as over the NE. cellar, with brick dressings. Large numbers of Penn floor-tiles show that it was paved with these.

Excavation underneath the 13th- and 14th-century halls disclosed a further complex of late Saxon and early medieval huts just W. of the Saxon hut excavated in 1961 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, vi–vii (1962–3), 309, fig. 97). Important groups of 11th- and 12th-century pottery were obtained, including several new fabrics. There is now little doubt that there was a Saxon and early medieval village on the hill before the manor house was built. It is unfortunate that parts of these buildings were destroyed when the two cellars were dug out.

SHROPSHIRE: ACTON BURNELL (SJ/529021). This site was watched by P. A. Barker on behalf of M.P.B.W. during draining and bulldozing. Occupation-debris in the interior consisted of only two or three sherds of medieval (?13th-century) pottery. There was a covered drain made of slabs of Wenlock limestone, and a fragment of dry-stone walling along the edge of the enclosure, but no other evidence of buildings, except two doubtful post-holes. The most important find was the complete foundation of the timber bridge which had spanned the moat, together with the stumps of its

uprights and braces. The joinery is in very good condition and gives valuable evidence of the methods used. The structure has been removed and is awaiting treatment.

SUFFOLK: RICKINGHALL (TM/044735). Excavating to the N. of the existing (Elizabethan) manor house known as *Falcon's Hall* B. Brown revealed traces of earlier buildings dating from the 11th to the 15th centuries within a moated area. The site, recorded in Domesday Book, was held by Edric of Laxfield, falconer to Edward the Confessor. Hearths of four periods were traced, and much iron-work and pottery was found. The foundations of a hitherto unsuspected 17th-century wing were built over part of the moat filled in with chalk.

SUSSEX: OLD ERRINGHAM (TQ/205077). A low bank S. of the 'chapel' (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, II (1958), 194) was sectioned by E. W. Holden, revealing a V-cut ditch, 6 ft. deep, in the solid chalk in front of the chalk bank. Three post-holes were in the bank, 8 ft. apart. The earthwork appears to be a defence surrounding the 'chapel' and presumably the precursor of the present manor house, which stands NE. of the 'chapel'. Pottery in the bank and ditch was mainly cooking-pot ware typical of the 12th century, perhaps the first half. A coin of Aethelred II, minted by Leofstan of Canterbury between 992 and 998, was in the soil below the bank, but no sherds of the 11th century have yet been found. There was a burial between the bank and the 'chapel' and two large post-holes. Further excavation is intended.

———: STREATHAM (TQ/191201). Excavation by A. Barr-Hamilton was confined, mainly, to the small, rectangular building D. This fronts the S. arm of the ditch near its SW. angle, is constructed of squared, sandstone blocks, and resembles a watergate entrance to the enclosure (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 335). Owing to the difficulties imposed by the overgrowth, access to the building was obtained by means of a wide cutting across the ditch, which permitted a simultaneous study of the silt-bands. At this point the base of the ditch was flat and surfaced and the building was erected upon a bank formed by depositing the clay excavated from the ditch; the S. wall of the building rested on a massive berm of large, sandstone blocks carefully shaped to form a regular slope that would accommodate the rise and fall of the tide and through which, at right angles, ran a recessed slipway to a doorway, probably a postern, in the wall.

Trenching, on a grid basis, across the site, S. to N. from the slipway, has produced more 13th- and 14th-century cooking-pot sherds and bones from an occupation-level immediately north of building C, and a slight wall of water-rounded flints running parallel with the S. arm of the ditch at a distance of 54 ft.

WARWICKSHIRE: LAPWORTH, BUSHWOOD HALL (SP/176693). Following the discovery of the base timbers of a bridge in the moat (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 336, fig. 101), it was decided to test by excavation whether a house had been built on the site according to the terms of the contract set out in the document. Excavation by I. Clegg revealed a previous lip of the moat 16 ft. from the present edge. The filling consisted of 17th-century bricks, tiles and cobbles. A tumble of shaped building stone lay down the side of the edge of the moat. The lower two courses of a wall 3½ ft. wide, sealed by 17th-century filling, were found 23 ft. from the E. end of the trench set in sterile red clay. The internal measurement of 18 ft. given in the document for the width of the house would place the front wall 6 ft. forward of the lip of the moat revealed by excavation. It is thought that the front wall of the house either collapsed or was demolished, taking part of the bank with it. No associated finds were made, but a fragment of Coventry glass (c. 1325) occurred in the 17th-century filling.

———: WALSGRAVE-ON-SOWE (SP/379806). Mr. and Mrs. C. T. P. Woodfield, excavating with the help of the Coventry Archaeological Society at intervals during the summer on this moated site, which is perhaps the deserted medieval village of Clifford, found two 13th-century buildings, one overlying the other. They were of flimsy timber

construction and may have been outbuildings, and it is possible that the hall still remains to be located and dated. The site was landscaped in the 18th century, the mound being heightened with several feet of clay and planted with trees, the roots forming a thick network.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: WINTHORPE (TA/000453). Excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 336) by the Lockington Research Team established the E. limits of the 15th-century manor house. A considerable area of cobbled paving and much pottery of the period were found, but the buildings themselves seem to have been entirely robbed.

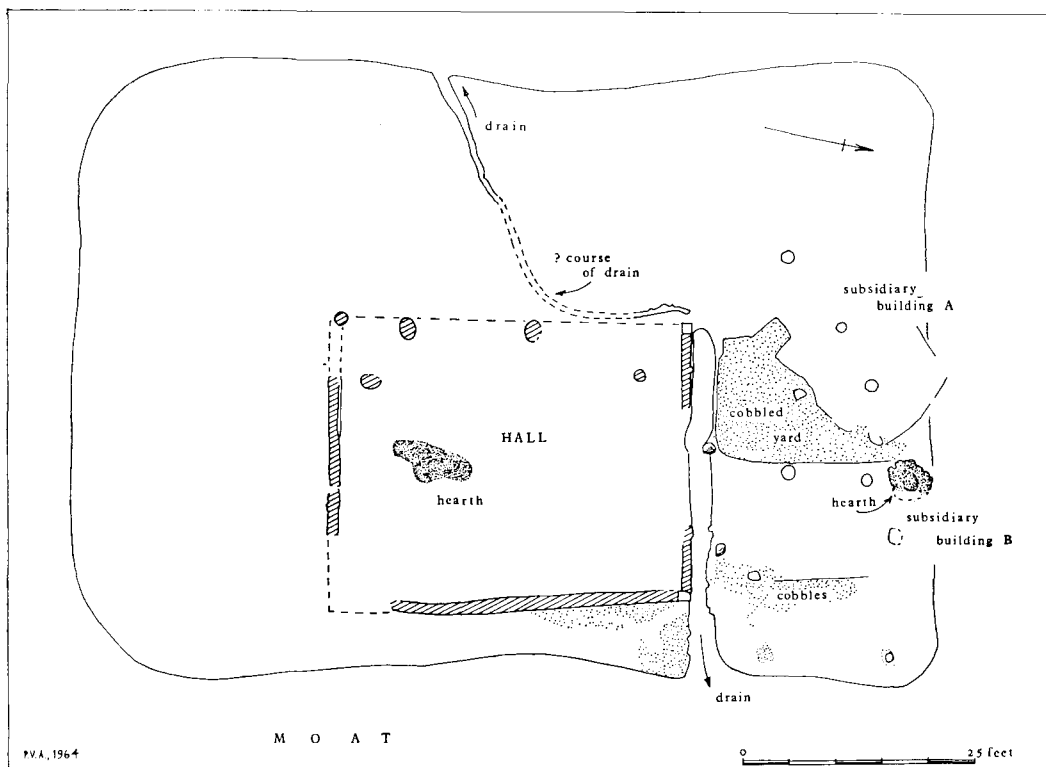


FIG. 85

GOLDSBOROUGH, W.R. YORKS (p. 275)

Late phase; hall with sill beams on low walls

—, NORTH RIDING: KIRBYMOORSIDE (SE/699868). B. K. Davison, excavating for M.P.B.W. on the suspected site of this late medieval hunting lodge of the Nevilles, threatened with development, revealed that, in spite of extensive robbing, walling was preserved to a height of 4 ft. in places. The evidence suggested two, or perhaps three, ranges of buildings, flanking an open court closed on the fourth side by a curtain-wall.

Fuller excavation by Anne Dornier for M.P.B.W. revealed that an earlier house on the same site, probably built about 1300, was of a timber-framed superstructure on low sill walls. Stone fragments found near by suggest that part of the building might have been more substantial and the pottery indicated habitation up to the end of the 15th century.

The later building (see above), of the courtyard type, fits in with the rebuilding

style of the Nevilles at the beginning of the 16th century. A quasi-military plan with towers at the corners is known from other properties of theirs, but there is no evidence for towers here. This house seems to have been unoccupied after 1595 and was later replaced by the present *High Hall* on a site slightly further S.

———, WEST RIDING: GOLDSBOROUGH (SE/379559). Excavation by P. V. Addyman for the Harrogate Group of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, aided by M.P.B.W., in advance of building on the 90 ft. by 60 ft. moated area revealed a hall, 38 ft. by 30 ft., presumably timber-framed, having in parts narrow low limestone walls, perhaps for sill beams, and in parts post-holes. There was a stone-lined cavedrip drain on two

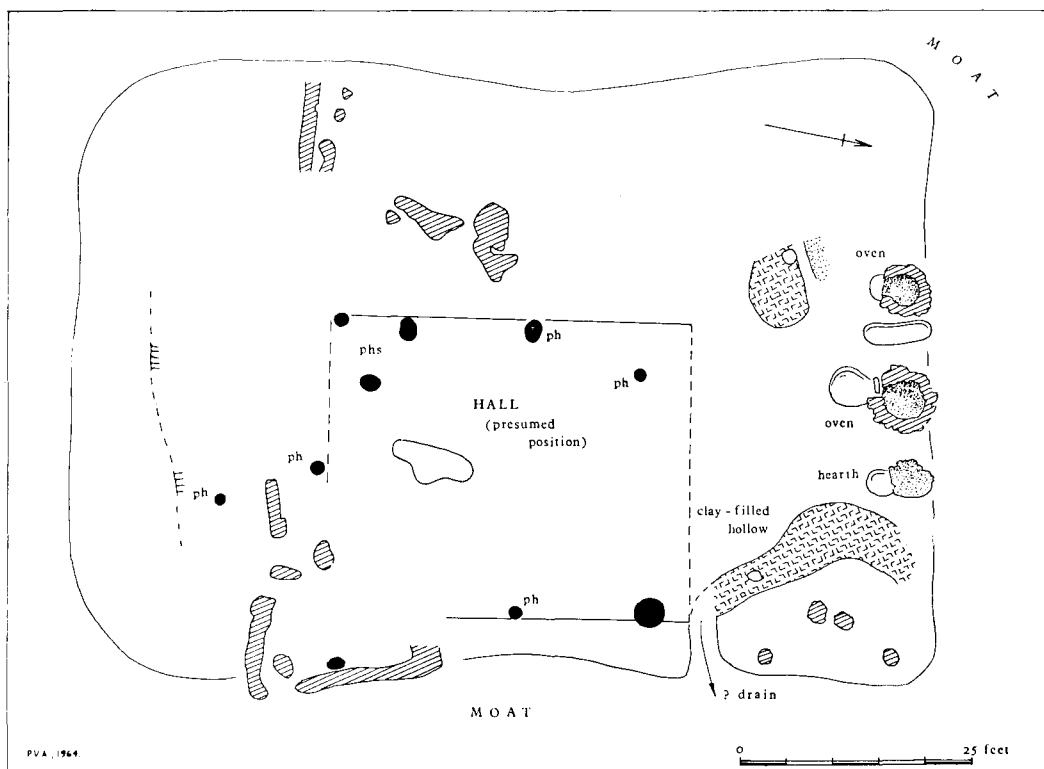


FIG. 86

GOLDSBOROUGH, W.R. YORKS. (p. 275)

Early phase; hall of post-hole construction

sides. Two subsidiary buildings surrounded by rough limestone cobbling (FIG. 85) probably belong to a late phase; the same area was occupied, almost certainly in an earlier phase, by two ovens and a hearth. Post-holes beneath its walls in places suggest that the hall was entirely of post-hole construction in its early phase; traces of other buildings probably of this phase were also found (FIG. 86). The moated area had initially been heightened by material, containing late 13th-century pottery, derived from the moat (width 30 ft., maximum depth 8 ft.). The main finds ranged through the 14th and 15th centuries, the latest being a few sherds of Cistercian ware.

———, ———: OTLEY, OLD HALL (SE/202457). Investigations by the Otley Archaeological and Historical Society within an area surrounded by ditches revealed a wall running N.-S. with cross-walls at intervals. The rubble core remained but the

facing stones had been robbed, though fragments suggested a fine ashlar building with much reworking of the stone. The remains seem to indicate that an earlier building, perhaps of 1300, had been demolished and replaced by another with a stone-flagged floor, a large faggot oven and an open fire burning coal. The associated animal bones and pottery of the 15th century suggest that this was the kitchen rebuilt by Archbishop Bowett (1406–1423).

———, ———: SELBY, STAYNOR HALL (SE/623311). Excavation by D. C. Eyre in the garden of the present hall (built in 1689) within the moated area revealed a foundation of limestone blocks, 1½ ft. wide, running parallel with the moat, and traces of a brick floor. This was possibly the manor house built by Gilfred de Gaddesby in 1360 but no pottery or other dating evidence was found. Work in the area of a large barn in the fold-yard produced early foundations, but no evidence that they belonged to the chapel (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI–VII (1962–3), 338).

———, ———: SHERBURN-IN-ELMET (SE/543336). Excavation by Mrs. J. Le Patourel for M.P.B.W. on the site of the archbishop's manor house of *Rest Park* showed it to have had a life of under 200 years. The earliest buildings, erected about the middle of the 14th century, had stone foundations, were rather dispersed and had no moat. All save one were destroyed for the rebuilding which followed Alexander's licence to crenellate dated 13 November, 1383.

The ensuing residence consisted of a main 'fortelet' or residential block, backed by an enclosed courtyard of half-timbered buildings, one of which, a reused part of the earlier building, was probably a chapel, since window mouldings and stained glass were found in the vicinity. The main block was 150 ft. by 36 ft. with walls 6 ft. thick and a tower at the S. end. There was probably a vaulted undercroft and the principal rooms were at first-floor level (FIG. 87). The buildings were set within a double moat and traces of the bridge-pit were found. Remnants of a stone pier suggest the drawbridge may have been replaced by a fixed bridge. No evidence of outlying fortifications was found, nor was there any sign of defensive work save that provided by the dual moat and the character of the main building itself. The destruction-level was well marked and of uniform date; the pottery compares very closely with that from the Dissolution levels of local monasteries. The house is known to have been occupied in 1528, but after demolition the site was completely deserted and reverted to woodland.

## WALES

GLAMORGANSHIRE: LLANTRITHYD (ST/045727). T. R. F. Jones for the Cardiff Archaeological Society continued work on the embanked hall (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI–VII (1962–3), 338). Four parallel rows of post-holes, five in each row, were discovered, the W. series in the hall being unusually large. These seem to provide evidence for a timber structure preceding the dry-stone footings of the hall, the large holes being recut for a later structure. A D-shaped arrangement of dry-stone footings, butted against the inner face of the rampart, is probably for a small subsidiary building.

Seven silver pennies of Henry I were scattered around the NW. corner of the hall. They are of type XI with a double inscription on the reverse, datable c. 1125–8. They come from the mints at Winchester (2), Wilton, Shaftesbury, Bristol and Cardiff and are now in the National Museum of Wales (*Morgannwg*, VI, 98–105).

## IRELAND

CO. DOWN: LOUGH ISLAND REAVY (J/259340). A crannog revealed when the reservoir was lowered to original lake level for repairs was excavated by C. W. Dickinson. It was constructed on a shoal in the lake made up with boulders near the centre, and oak, alder and pine branches at the N. and W. edges, with a perimeter palisade of posts about 1 ft. apart. Though no clear traces of a dwelling were found within it, an extensive

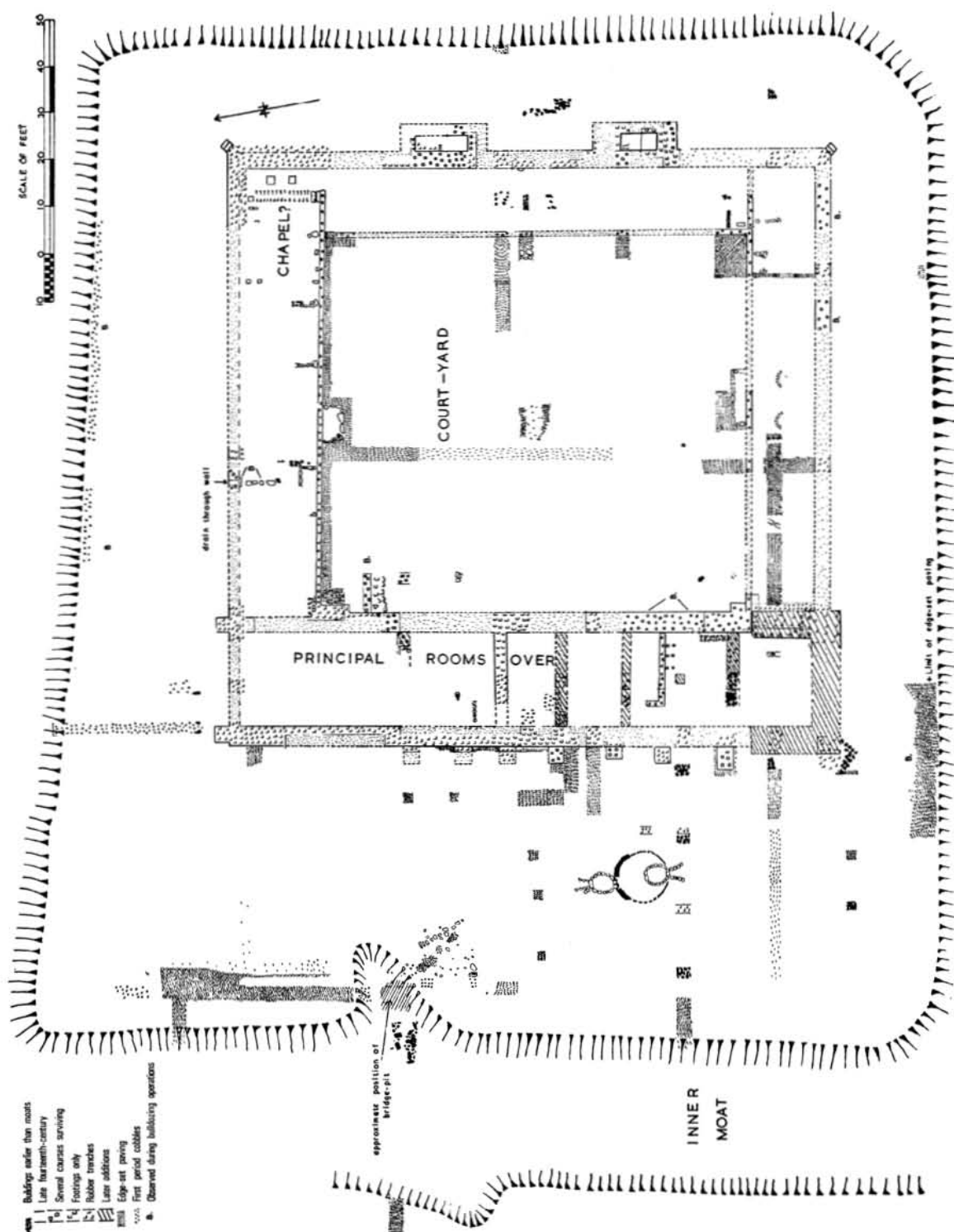


FIG. 87. SHERBURN-IN-ELMET, W.R. YORKS (p. 276)  
Plan of manor house of Archbishops of York

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pile of boulders may represent the tumbled foundation. A promontory on the near-by shore was defended by a bank and a ditch about 6 ft. deep; stone enclosures and a house foundation were found. Pottery from both sites belonged to the late medieval period, though some from the crannog may be as early as the 12th century. Finds on the crannog included 27 quern fragments representing about 12 querns, whetstones, pins, musket balls and a cannon ball, and coins ranging from Henry VII to Elizabeth, suggesting a *floruit* in the Tudor period.

## H. FARMS AND SMALLER DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

### ENGLAND

CUMBERLAND: BEWCASTLE. The following were recorded by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments:

Shieling remains: Irthing Head (NY/62917860); Horse Head (NY/61758061); Stantling Beck (NY/60587988, 60577989); and Stantling Loan (NY/60358012).

Small house remains: Kettle Sike (NY/55458162).

ESSEX: HARWICH (TM/261327). R. H. Farrands reports that foundation-trenches on a building-site revealed a considerable amount of 13th- and 14th-century pottery, including green-glazed French ware of c. 1200, and also cut through a number of 'rainbacks', presumably of the 18th century. Since Harwich water is brackish, rain-water was led from roofs into brick-built, underground tanks.

When panelling was stripped from the wall of no. 3 *King's Head Street* a blocked doorway with a wall-painting of c. 1475-1495 above it was disclosed. Mr. F. G. Emmison (County Archivist) transcribed the inscription as follows:

'Sor I sseyne and mak my (mon) the sschry (n) yss here the bodey (goon thon)'. Presumably an abortive journey to the cellar; the barrel was empty.

HAMPSHIRE: KINGSCLERE (SU/585524). Mrs. M. E. Kaines-Thomas reports that a carved head on the soffit of a tie-beam has been uncovered in a house at 20 *Swan Street*. It is the face of a man wearing a mason's cap tied under his cleft chin and probably of late 14th-century date. The beam was the central one of a two-bay timbered hall, which has a dais at the W. end and a solar over the service at the E. end. Excavation by the owner, A. R. Florance, at the upper end of the hall showed a floor of rammed flint, 12 in. deep, lightly packed with small stones. There were signs of burning, but no hearth. A pit 3½ in. deep below the floor contained 13th-century pottery.

HERTFORDSHIRE: BARNET (TQ/245965). Rebuilding of 77 *High Street* showed that 19th-century panelling concealed the timbers of the N. range of the Tudor *Blewe Bell* inn, the S. range having been destroyed in the late 19th century. A simple timber frame was recorded by D. Renn before being walled up between nos. 75 and 77.

NORTHUMBERLAND: MEMMERKIRK (NT/922123). Barbara Harbottle and R. A. S. Cowper excavated to see whether this was the site of a chapel, as hitherto supposed. The building revealed was 48 ft. long by 15 ft. wide, and had dry-stone walls 3-4 ft. thick. It contained three rooms, two with patches of stone flagging and S. entrances. A central hearth was earlier than the partition-wall between these two rooms. The character of the building, the small finds and the documentary evidence suggested that it was a long-house of an upland shieling, perhaps occupied from the late 14th to the early 16th century, and reused in some way in the late 17th century (report in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 4 ser., xli (1963), 45-61).

WILTSHIRE: FYFIELD DOWN, WROUGHTON COPSE (SU/139707). Excavation of the 12th- to 13th-century farmstead was virtually completed by P. J. Fowler (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, vi-vii (1962-3), 339). A second long-house, probably the earliest stone building on the site, and an adjacent medieval midden in the top of a large Romano-British or later pit were examined. None of the other sites investigated revealed



buildings, though a near-by depression was almost certainly a contemporary pond. A provisional view of the results from four years' excavation and documentary research suggests that the farmstead had a life of some 200 years, was occupied by only one family, consisted of a maximum of four stone buildings (though the two long-houses were probably successive), and was based on a mixed farming economy of sheep-grazing and arable. Pottery was sufficiently available to be broken in large quantities, and iron and bronze were by no means scarce; no coin was found (interim reports in *Wills. Archaeol. Mag.*, LVIII (1962), 98-115, and *id.* (1963), 342-50.

———: TISBURY, WICK FARM (ST/941287). A 1½-acre enclosure and adjacent 'toft-and-croft' earthworks were noted and planned by P. J. Fowler. The site probably represents the hamlet of Wyck, first documented in the early 13th century. A trial cutting through the bank of the enclosure in 1962 produced 12th- and 13th-century pottery, including scratch-marked ware, without conclusively dating the earthwork; no later medieval material was found (see *Antiquity*, XXXVII (1963), 290-3).

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING: NORTH COWTON (NZ/265052). Excavation by C. P. S. Platt recovered the plan of the buildings of the grange of Fountains Abbey at North Cowton (FIG. 88). The living quarters occupied the W. side of a large quadrangle, divided down the middle by a narrow range of farm buildings. To the NW. and SE. of the main block were two workshops with circular oven floors. Traces of further buildings generally to the W. of the latest phase exhibited a somewhat different technique of construction.

Two silver halfpennies of Henry II and quantities of early pottery prove the site was occupied in the 12th century and it does not seem to have been abandoned until late in the 17th century. The quadrangular farm buildings belong, at least in part, to the end of the 14th century, but were, it seems, considerably altered soon after the grange passed into secular ownership during the second half of the 16th century. The cobble floor of the courtyard and the fine decorated plaster-work from the chimney-piece in the parlour belong to this second phase. An earlier building lying under the N. end of the cobbled yard is all that can securely be attributed to the monastic occupation before the grange was leased to tenant farmers in the 14th century.

Apart from the rough stone wall of the early building and two other fragments of similar walling, the buildings seem to have been entirely of timber. The more substantial domestic buildings were constructed on beams laid flat on the ground. The beams were not set in previously prepared trenches, but a line of large stones was used to back them on the inside—perhaps to wedge them at an early stage of construction, or to keep out the draught later. The farm buildings lacked even this simple foundation, and were identified by their humped-up floors and the characteristic dip of the wall lines.

Good surviving earthworks made it possible to chart the outline of the 'curia' of the grange, and a cutting through one of the better-preserved banks and ditches determined the scale of the boundary-works.

## SCOTLAND

RENFREWSHIRE: HOUSTON, KNAPPS HOMESTEAD (NS/369688). The plan of the medieval homestead (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 340) was recovered by F. Newall, overlying prehistoric settlement. The site was divided by a N.-S. stone wall and an E.-W. fence into a lower cobbled yard and an elevated terrace, which was again divided by an E.-W. fence. To the N. lay a stalled byre entered through a gap in the N.-S. wall and with a through passage to the farmhouse. To the S. was a granary, 15 ft. by 8 ft., fronted by a 7-ft.-square threshing-floor of laid flags. A small triangular structure S. of this, which contained a broken rotary quern and a pounder, may have been a store for milled corn. A building 24 ft. by 11 ft., probably a barn, stood at the W. In the yard a heavily-cobbled long building may have housed animals. A full report will be published by the Paisley Museum.

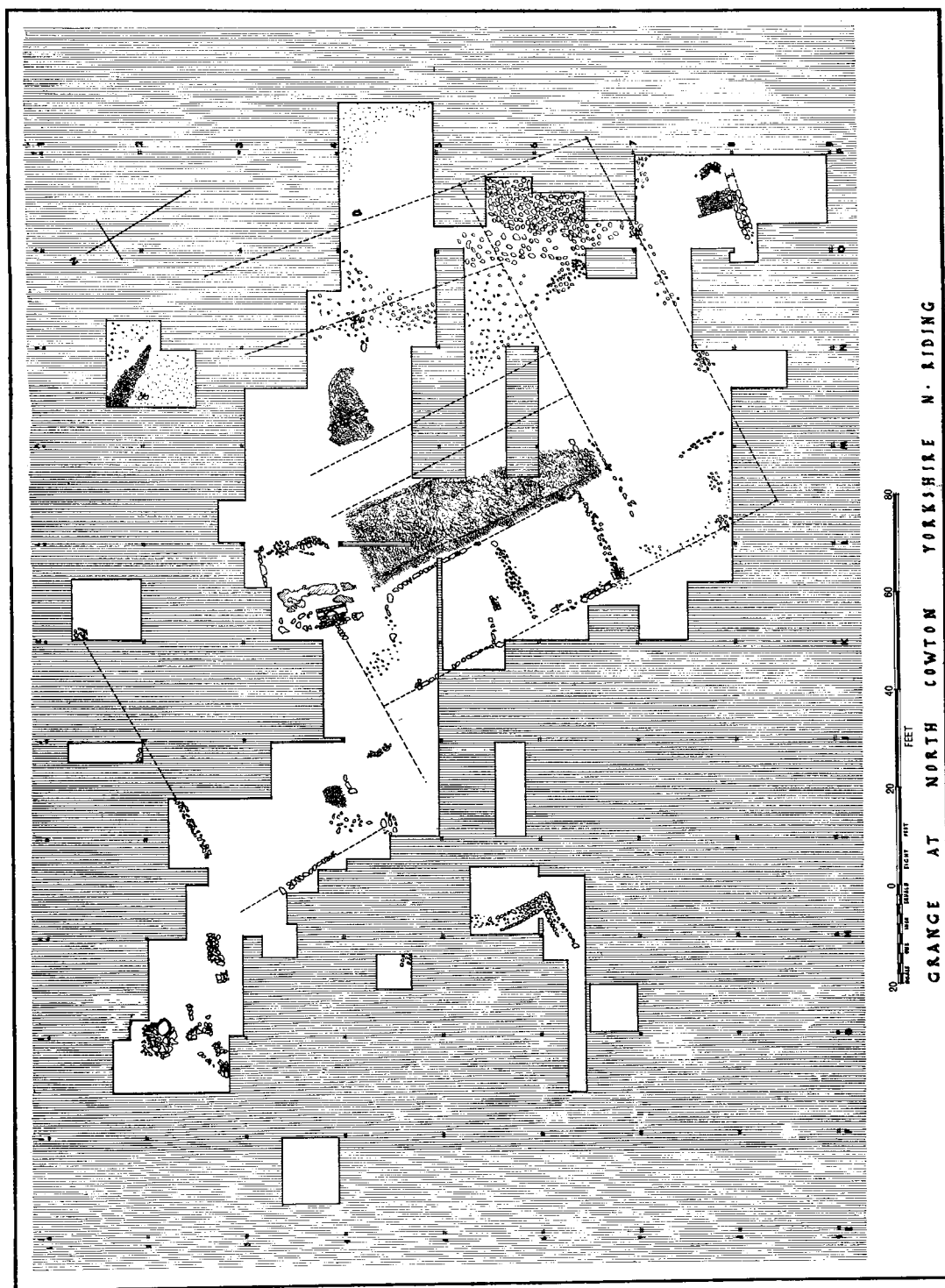


FIG. 88

NORTH COWTON, N.R. YORKS. (p. 279)  
Plan of 14th- to 16th-century buildings

# WALES

CARDIGANSHIRE: BWLCH-Y-HENDRE (SN/743878). An isolated long-hut was examined by L. A. S. Butler, for the R.C.A.M. in Wales and Monmouthshire, before a reservoir was built. The hut was on level ground at 1,080 ft., on a shelf above the stream *Afon Camddwr*, and measured 30 ft. by 11 ft. internally with dry-built stone and earth walls 3-4 ft. thick; a hearth and bakestone were found at the N. end and the entry was in the middle of a long wall. There was no dating evidence but the hut was earlier than the late 18th-century pattern of small farms set among the sheep walks and does not appear to be connected with late 17th-century lead-mining. It seems likely to have been a late medieval *lluest* or dairy house (*Ceredigion*, IV, 400-7).

MONMOUTHSHIRE: ABERGAVENNY (SO/296141). D. M. D. Thacker surveyed a 16th-century inn, *The Old Duke, Castle Street*, since demolished, which was in stone, incorporating the timber-framed gable of an adjacent building. Fragments of mural decoration were copied and photographed. All finds were post-medieval and include two wooden shoe heels (ladies) of the late 17th or early 18th century, a quantity of wood shoe pegs, a child's leather shoe c. 1730-60, a 17th-century Minehead token and a horn-covered writing aid c. 1800.

## I. VILLAGES

EXTRACT FROM THE 10TH AND 11TH ANNUAL REPORTS (1962-3) OF THE DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP:

### *County lists*

During the past few years progress has been very slow owing to lack of funds. This situation has now been transformed by a generous anonymous grant of £100, used on clerical help, typing and the purchase of lantern-slides, books and photographs. All the new sites (over 700) found since the publication of M. W. Beresford, *The Lost Villages of England* (1954), have been listed, so that there are now over 2,000 deserted medieval villages known. A preliminary list of 300 shrunk sites has been prepared as well as a list of 400 sites which have been suggested but rejected for various reasons. E. E. Dodd examined the 14 volumes of *Inquisitiones Post Mortem* and copied out 600 entries referring to deserted medieval villages. Mrs. W. E. Ewins spent one day a week filing and answering correspondence. The clerical work has been organized by J. Sheail and the lists typed by Miss W. Flad and Mrs. J. Summerson. Early D.M.V.R.G. reports which were out of print have been reprinted and these, together with county lists, are available from the Secretary of the Group, 67 Gloucester Crescent, London, N.W.1.

### *Air-photographs*

The 2,000 files have been checked and a list prepared of the sites which still require R.A.F. vertical air-photographs. Oblique air-photographs taken by J. K. S. St. Joseph in 1961-2 have been catalogued and prints ordered.

### *Local correspondents*

Work is in progress in several counties especially Durham (B. Dobson), Gloucestershire (G. Harding), Warwickshire (C. Dyer and S. C. Clarke), Wiltshire (J. W. G. Musty) and Worcestershire (C. Dyer).

### *Visits to sites*

J. G. Hurst visited 200 sites during the two years. Special attention was paid to Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire where many sites had to be revisited to check details for the county monographs.

*County monographs*

K. J. Allison and Mrs. B. Grant have completed the gazetteers for Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire and these should go to press during 1964 if funds can be obtained to subvent publication.

*Threatened sites*

As in previous years many sites have been destroyed, mainly by bulldozing for agricultural purposes.

*Excavations*

## ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE: EATON SOCON (TL/173588). P. V. Addyman, for M.P.B.W., excavated an 11th-century timber house, part of a settlement spreading under the adjacent 12th-century castle. The house (FIG. 89), of post construction, was approximately rectangular, about 36 ft. by 19 ft. It was possibly subdivided into two cells, in the larger of which was a hearth or ash-pit. The wattle-and-daub walls had collapsed *in situ*. The posts standing at the time of destruction could be distinguished by post-cores or by daub in their filling, but many replaced earlier posts, and in addition posts within or E. of the main building may represent an earlier building at right angles, or a shed or enclosure. Pottery and objects from the building and the surrounding rubbish-levels suggest a date in the 11th century, though some older sherds were found. The site was cut by a 12th-century ditch.

Excavations by Queen's University, Belfast, on the horseshoe-shaped outer defence of the adjacent castle showed that it cut through another house of which the hearth, containing early 12th-century pottery, was sampled for archaeomagnetic dating (*Archaeometry*, v (1962), 427). The defence consisted of a plank-lined flat-bottomed ditch and low rampart within, with post and perhaps plank frontal revetting. It was demonstrably 12th-century, and not Danish as previously thought (*Proc. Cambridge Antiq. Soc.*, XLV (1952), 48-60).

CORNWALL: BOSCASTLE, TREWORLD (SX/124903). Miss D. Dudley, for M.P.B.W., excavated a long-house of considerable size (72 ft. by 22 ft.) and a small, much altered one at the W. side. These were early 13th-century and followed the usual plan of the long-house—the upper portion for the family occupation and the lower for the cattle—separated by a cross-passage. Beneath these Mrs. E. M. Minter revealed a sequence of earlier rectangular structures built and rebuilt on the same sites and on the same alignment and overlying a number of shallow oval depressions hollowed out of the natural subsoil. The buildings of the earlier period had turf walls faced on the inside with wattle hurdles which were replaced in the last phase by a stone facing. In the later period, walls of shillet slabs took the place of the turf walls, and slates were used for roofing. Structural alterations and additions indicated at least two periods of occupation of the stone houses. Hearths and post-holes were associated with both building-periods, and large slates with tethering holes, part of the manger, were *in situ* in the byre of one of the stone houses. The site was probably occupied from before the conquest to the 14th century.

DEVON: HOUNDTOR DOWN (SX/745789). Mrs. E. M. Minter (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 341) was able to remove the floor of house 1 (FIG. 90), since it had been exposed to the frosts of the preceding winter, finding remains of earlier structures beneath (FIG. 91).<sup>3</sup> A building to the S. of house 1 proved to be a small house (2), 24 ft. by 11 ft., with a roughly-paved entrance in the N. wall. A burnt area indicated where the fire had been lit in the centre of the floor, and a shallow drain passed through the lower end wall. The removal of the floor revealed an earlier one beneath it with

<sup>3</sup> The Society is much indebted to Mrs. E. M. Minter for bearing the cost of FIGS. 90 and 91.

a small square stone hearth in the SW. corner. The floor limits were indicated by stake-holes within and partly under the stone walls, and the entrance was in the same position as in the stone-built house. Lines of stake-holes inside the entrance were recognized as the upper end of a yet earlier floor on the opposite alignment. The area between houses 1 and 2 revealed further remains and outlines of many earlier super-imposed floors.

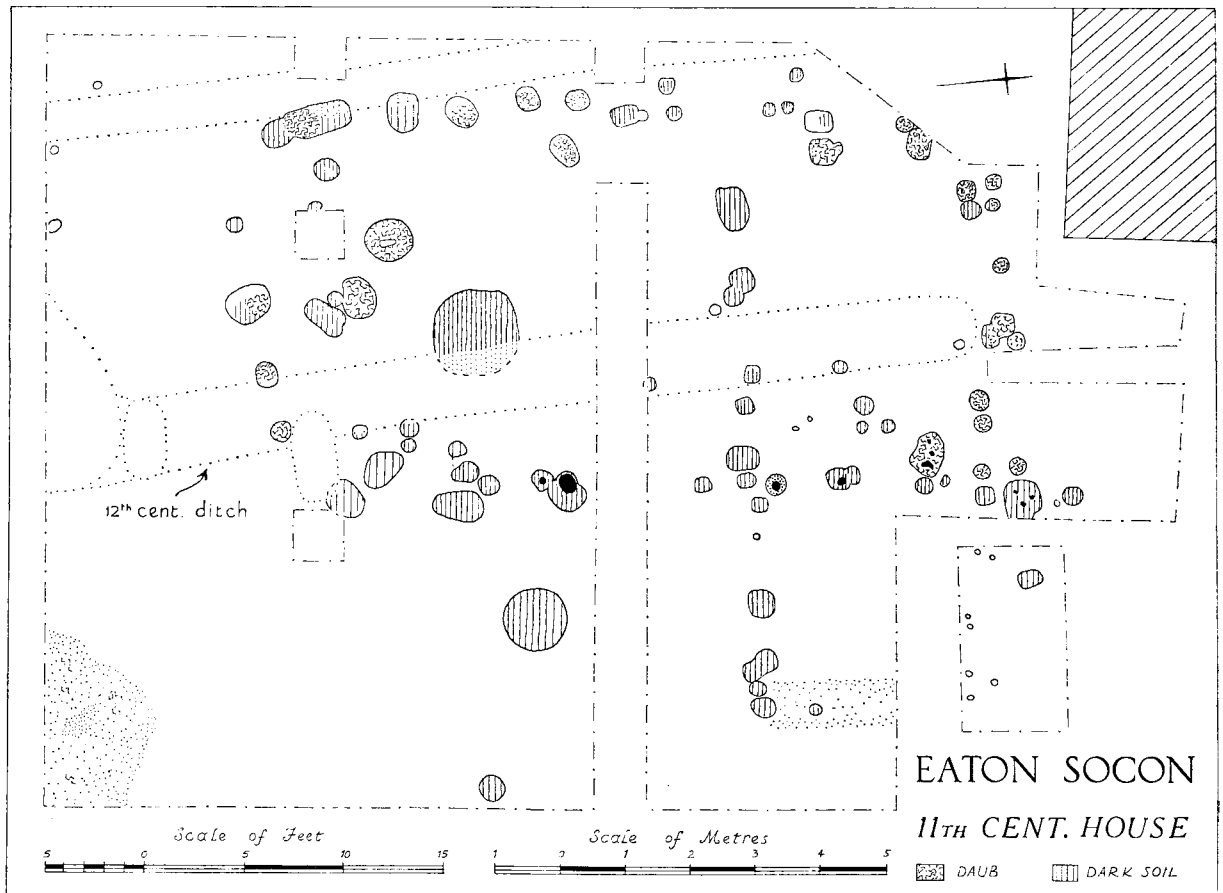


FIG. 89  
EATON SOCON, BEDS.  
Plan of 11th-century house (p. 282)

The earliest structures were small buildings with sunk floors. They were succeeded by turf-walled houses on the same NW.-SE. alignment. These houses were replaced by similar turf-walled houses, but on the opposite alignment. The turf walls of two of these houses were replaced by stone walls, and the stone-walled long-houses showed two periods of occupation.

Three stone-wall buildings (houses 3, 4 and 5) also yielded indications of earlier houses below.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: MANLESS TOWN (SO/928117). Trenches cut by G. T. Harding on the supposed alignment of house sites contained dry-stone foundations which were characteristic of yard or toft walls, rather than the walls of houses. A small area between the line of the trenches and the modern road at the W. end of the supposed village yielded walls enclosing a toft or yard with two other unconnected walls which may once have formed a part of two separate buildings. No house plan was revealed. The evidence of rebuilding and additions to the walls already discovered suggest two, or

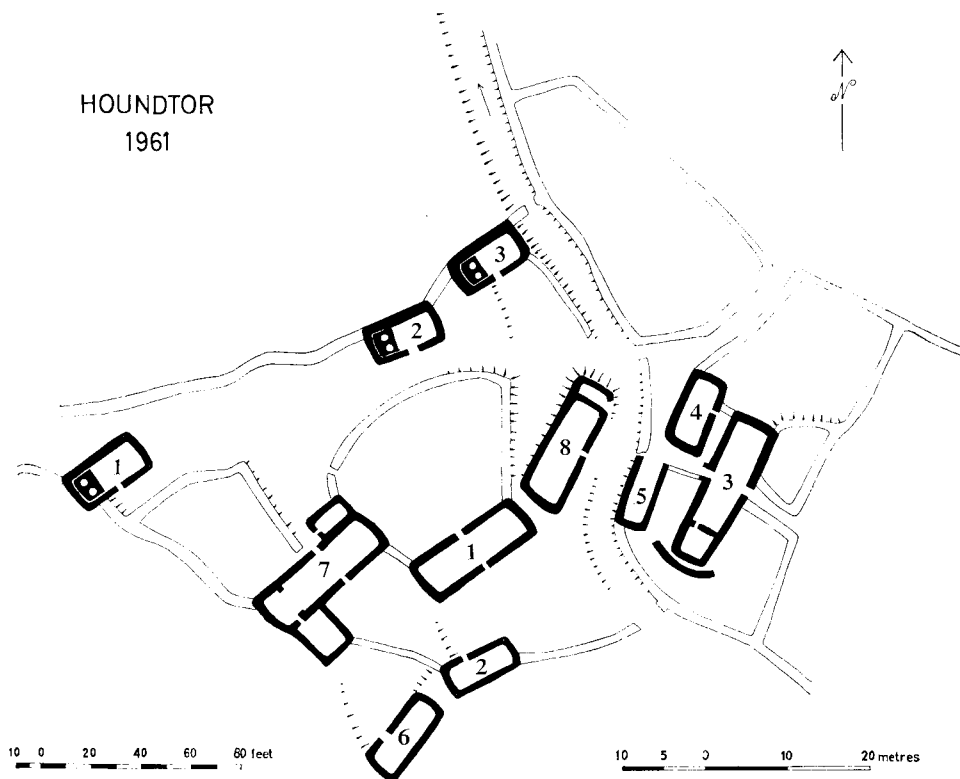


FIG. 90

## HOUNDTOR DOWN, DEVON

Plan of 13th-century village with stone houses. Buildings 1-3 to N. are corn-drying barns (p. 282 f., and cf. also FIG. 91)

perhaps three, different periods of construction. Provisionally the pottery suggests that the site was occupied from the 12th to the 14th century.

—: UPTON (SP/147348). P. A. Rahtz and R. H. Hilton excavating for the Department of History, University of Birmingham, continued work on house A (cf. *Med. Archaeol.* vi-vii (1962-3), 343); work also took place at two other sites in the village.

The sub-units AA-AE of house A, of 13th- to 14th-century date, were preceded by earlier timber structures (FIG. 92). Buildings AD and AE, earlier than the complex AA-AC, are represented by the N. end of AE and by AD (E.) and AE (W.), these walls

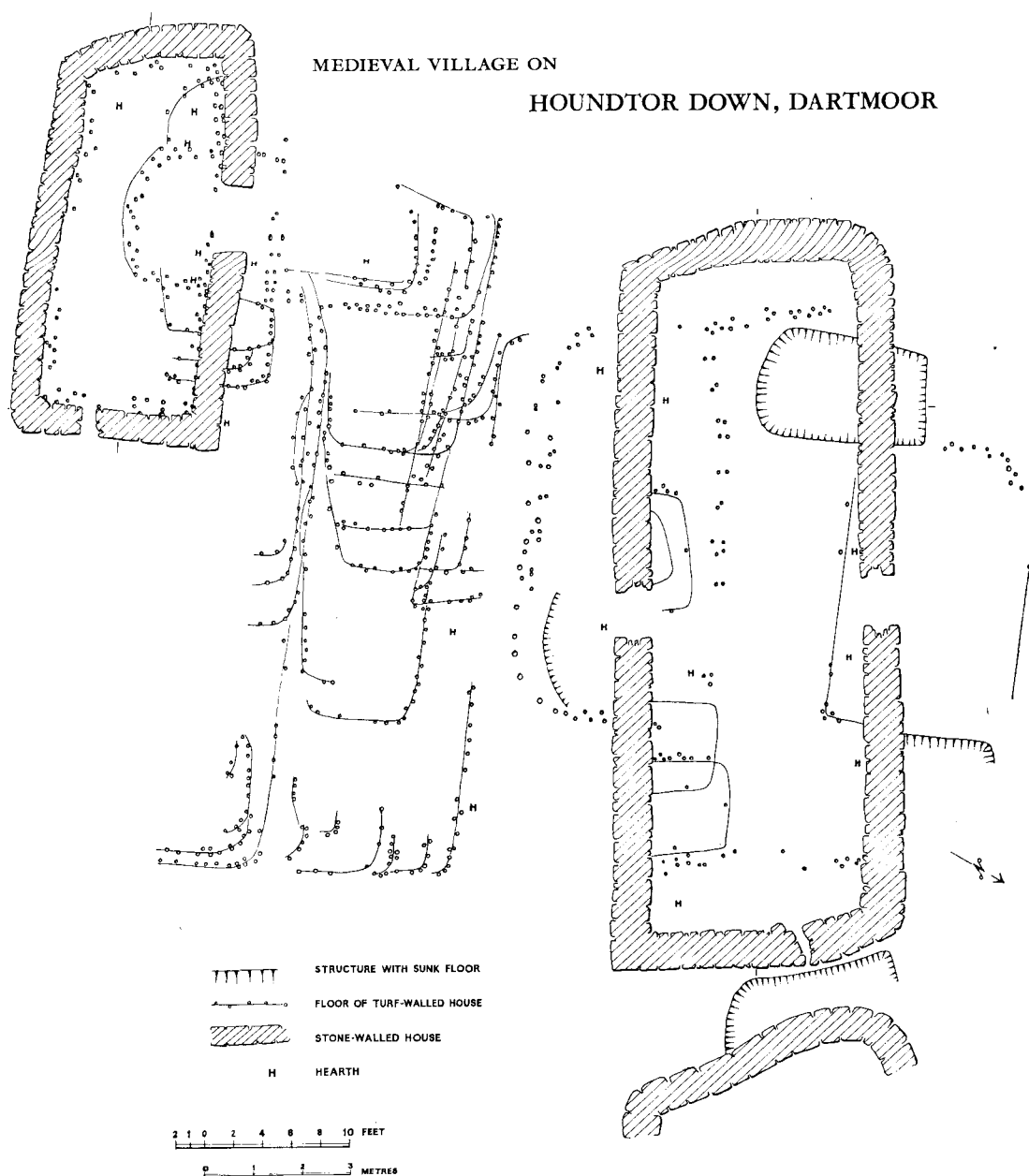


FIG. 91

HOUNDTOR DOWN, DEVON

13th-century stone buildings 1, on r., and 2, on l., with underlying turf-walled and sunk-floor structures (p. 282 f., and cf. also FIG. 90)

being parallel, but the W. one continuing N. and therefore possibly a boundary-wall. Originally AC stood alone, with a partition at the N. end, two entrances and a hearth; AB was added, first as a square building, but later made rectangular by the extension of its N. wall. This became the S. wall of AA, and AB became a three-sided yard with a new W. wall linking AA and AC. AA originally had a wide E. door but this was narrowed in two stages and AA may have become a store with what may be a byre, at present unexcavated, at right angles to it on the NE. A trial trench through the N. boundary-bank between croft and arable, showed that the bank had a stone wall surviving to several courses, with a building on its S. side, invisible on the ground.

NORFOLK: GRIMSTON, SUGAR FEN (TF/692207). J. O. H. Nicholls excavated on a low mound previously recorded. The mound was surrounded by a ditch,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. deep, 52 ft. diam., except on the N. side where no ditch was found. Small huts, 6 ft.-8 ft. diam., were indicated by stake-holes, c. 2 in. diam. and 6 in. apart, sometimes in two concentric circles 6 in.-8 in. apart. In many huts there was a succession of these holes. In the centre of some huts was a hearth, the red layers of which extended 8 in.-9 in. into the sand below the mound. The huts only rarely contained pottery, most of which came from 12 in.-18 in. below the present surface of the mound and was mainly Thetford ware. Two sherds of a bowl, c. 6 in. diam., of fine grey fabric with an incised interlace pattern were also found.

A well-defined trackway runs E.-W. past this mound. Traces of other low mounds not yet investigated are visible on the common, some rectangular. It is suggested that this may represent the lost village of WYUELING (mentioned in *Nomina Villarum*, 1316). The material is in the possession of J. O. H. Nicholls.

———: THUXTON (TG/043080). P. Wade-Martins excavated on two house sites of a deserted medieval village, probably Turstanestuna. The site had been partly disturbed by agricultural activities.

*Site 1.* A house, 47 ft. long by 20 ft. wide and defined by a clay floor, lay at right angles to the village street. Only the SE. corner and southern 16 ft. of the E. wall-foundations survived. The wall was 2 ft. wide and consisted of large flints and sandstone erratic boulders. The S. wall was destroyed by drain digging. The N. part of the house was damaged by bulldozing and ploughing. An internal hearth of burnt clay, 2 ft. diam., was found. Pottery from this floor indicated 13th-century occupation. A series of ditches was also found, some of whose relationships to the house floor were obscure. Two passed beneath the clay floor; one along the N. edge of the house was possibly contemporary, while others may have been later. A succession of five ditches cutting into each other lay along the W. edge of the house. One, at least, was earlier than the house, as part of it passed beneath the floor; the date of the rest was obscure.

*Site 2.* Three phases were defined on this site which was only partially excavated. An area of flint cobbles, 23 ft. wide and over 40 ft. long, lay at right angles to the village street and above a ditch or pit. The S. limit of the cobbles was not found; they were well worn at the N. end. 13th-century green-glazed pottery was found at this level. A ditch along the W. side of the cobbled area probably continued in use in the third phase. This was represented by a clay floor, probably a house floor,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide and 41 ft. long. In the middle of the E. end was a post-hole; the corresponding one at the W. end was not found. The date of this phase was probably late 13th-century. Excavation of further house sites will be carried out by M.P.B.W. in 1964. The material is in Norwich Castle Museum.

SHROPSHIRE: BRAGGINGTON (SJ/336140). P. A. Barker excavating for M.P.B.W. showed that the earthworks here were the remains of a small settlement dating from about the middle of the 13th century and abandoned about the middle of the 16th century. The site, which was roughly circular, was surrounded by a small but deeply-cut ditch with an inner rampart. A 14th-century timber-framed house (FIG. 93) was rectangular, with a partition at the W. end. It had a large sunken hearth with the remains of a rectangular, domed clay oven and the iron nozzle of a pair of large bellows



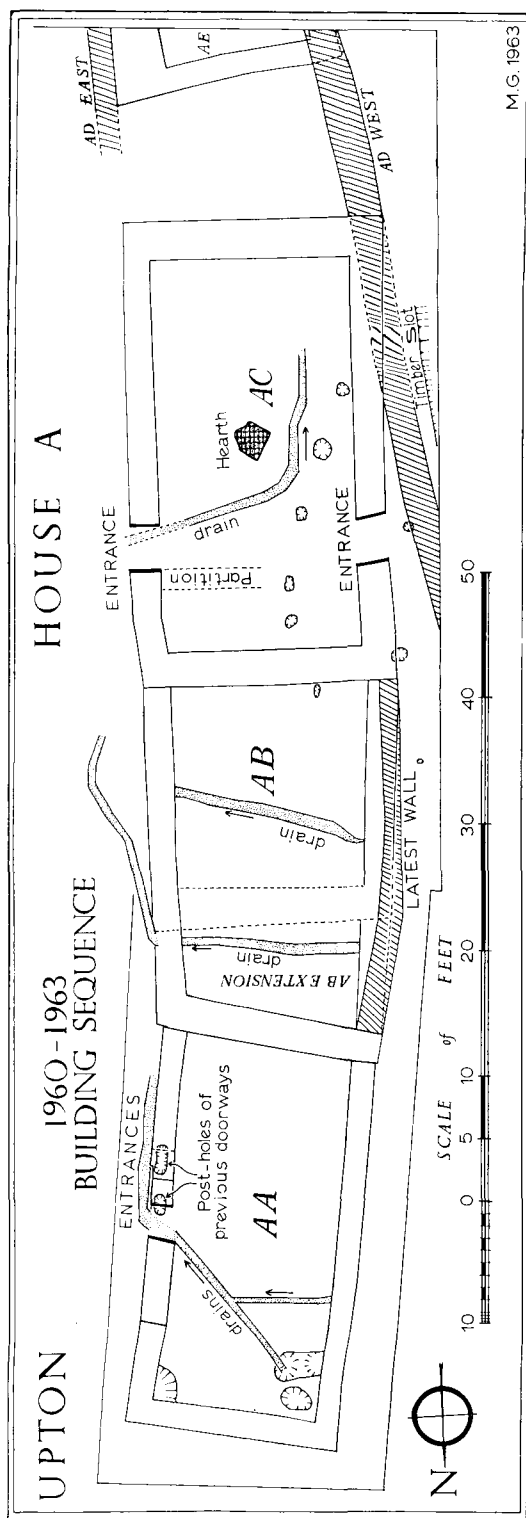


FIG. 92  
 UPTON, GLOS.  
 Plan of house A showing building sequence AA to AC (pp. 284, 286)

still in place. Finds of slag indicated smelting in the settlement, and considerable quantities of post-medieval pottery were recovered. The documentary evidence, which

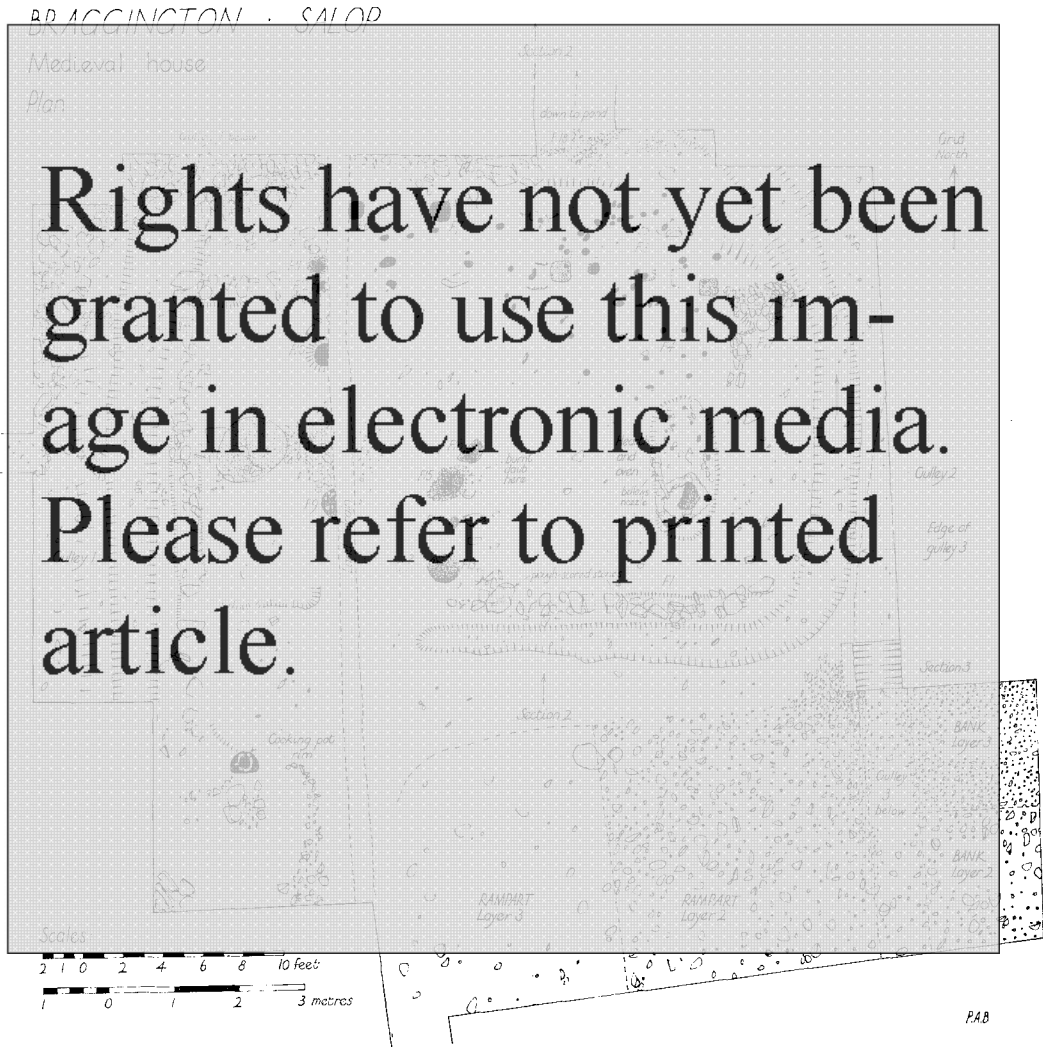


FIG. 93

BRAGGINGTON, SHROPS.

Plan of 14th-century house (pp. 286, 288)

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shows that there were 16 tenants, all Welshmen, in 1301, closely confirms the archaeological dating of settlement and abandonment of the site and suggests that desertion of the hamlet was connected with the building of the near-by Braggington Hall in 1675.

SUSSEX: RACTON (SU/783093). Road widening watched by E. W. Holden revealed traces of two flint walls belonging to a building and a quantity of medieval sherds probably of the 12th or 13th century. Low mounds and crop-marks in the adjoining field probably represent about six more buildings of this village. The River Ems, which here is but a tiny stream, runs through the site. Traces of a rough stone wall and fragments of a millstone of sedimentary rock adjoin the stream not far from the building remains.

———: STEYNING (TQ/178114). K. J. Barton, excavating on a site to be developed for school building, completely stripped one 'house platform' out of a possible seven, revealing portions of a building of the late 12th century and a sequence of buildings dating from c. 1450–75 to c. 1700. Three wells and 27 large rubbish-pits were found in the same area.

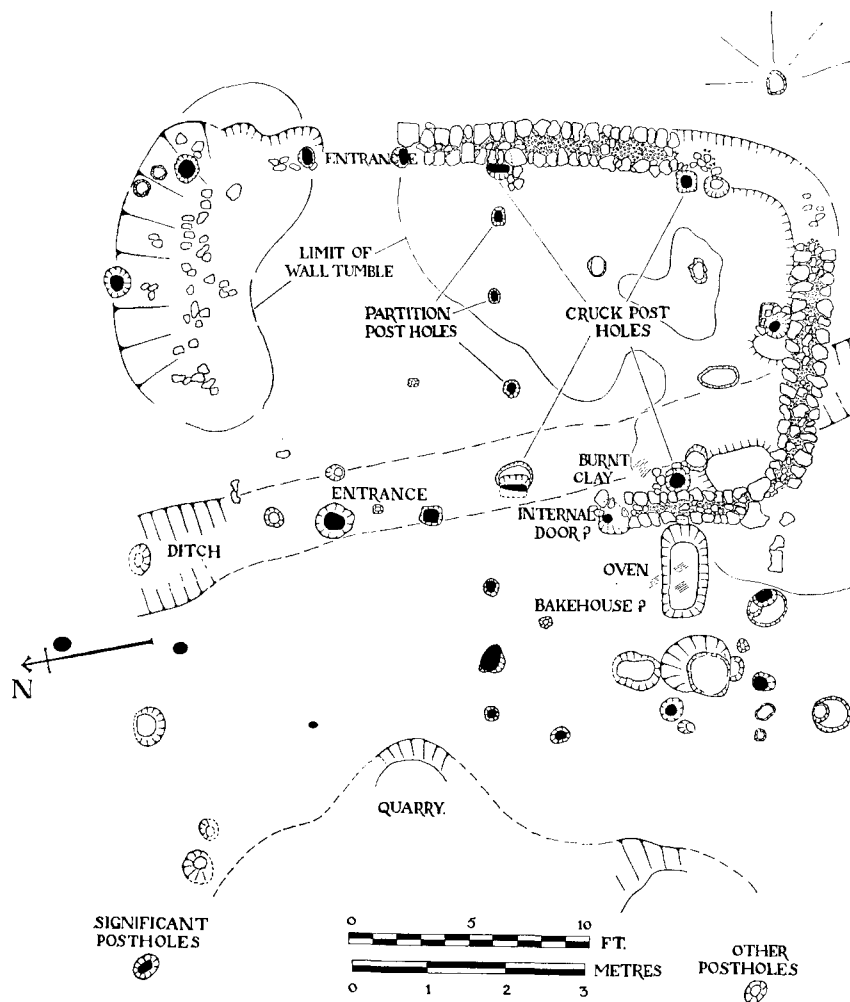
WILTSHIRE: GOMELDON (SU/182356). J. W. G. Musty and D. J. Algar excavating for the Salisbury Museum Research Committee concentrated on two structures on adjacent plots. Building 1, 42 ft. N.-S. by 13 ft. E.-W., had ground-walls of unmortared flint and one entrance in the W. long wall, and a drain across the width at the N. end. A number of 13th-century horseshoes were found near this drain, and this building may have been a large byre. Building 2 (FIG. 94) was of long-house type with opposed entrances and evidence for a hearth. Angled post-holes indicate two cruck-trusses, though the ground-walls were of mortared flint. This combination of wood and stone is important in view of the 12th-century date. The building measured 26 ft. by 14 ft. and a series of post-holes along the line of the main truss had supported a partition dividing the living quarters (N. end) from the byre (S. end). By the SW. corner was a building wholly of timber interpreted as a bakehouse. The whole area appeared to have been converted into a yard in the 13th century, possibly for building 1, and was thickly covered with late 13th-century sherds.

———: TISBURY, WARDOUR (ST/925272). Recognition of extensive earthwork remains immediately W. of the present hamlet as those of a medieval settlement beside a hollowed track occurred almost simultaneously with development of this former parkland for temporary arable. A survey showing house sites, closes and boundary-bank was carried out during ploughing by P. J. Fowler for R.C.H.M. (England). Amongst the small finds which on the whole were confined to small definite areas, presumably the sites of former buildings, were sherds of scratch-marked ware. Probably medieval was a drystone-lined well, 32 ft. deep and 2 ft. 8 in. in diameter, showing at ground level the holes in its stone surround for a wooden well-head.

———: UPTON SCUDAMORE (ST/864476). Before a series of earthworks immediately S. and W. of Upton Scudamore church was ploughed, excavations were undertaken by J. W. G. Musty for M.P.B.W. and the Salisbury Museum Research Committee. The earthworks had been thought to be shrunken-village remains, but the excavations suggested that they were probably closes or gardens associated with a lost manor house which Colt-Hoare (*Mod. Wilts.*, III (1831), 51) suggested lay inside one of the enclosures. Only a few medieval sherds (12th- or 13th-century) were found in the make-up of the earthwork banks, and no evidence supported Colt-Hoare's siting of the manor house. Late 13th-century ridge-tiles and glazed pottery were, however, found in the make-up of a mound near the church wall.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: LOW CAYTHORPE (TA/120678). A trench, 50 ft. long and 4 ft. wide, cut from E. to W. across a house platform by C. H. Ball and R. T. S. Hall showed two well-constructed walls of chalk, bonded with gravel and marl and running N.-S., and a doorway with curved jambs cut through the W. wall. Finds, including fragments of fired clay with perforations approximately 1 in. diam., lay near the foundation

levels of the walls, and in the same deposits were limpet shells. Fragments of yellow-glazed earthenware were associated with fragments of flat tiles in the level immediately above the walls.



GOMELDON 1963

BUILDING 2

D.F.A.  
J.E.D.B. 1963

FIG. 94  
GOMELDON, WILTS.  
Plan of building 2 (p. 289)

—, —: SWAYTHORPE (TA/038691). During excavations by C. H. Ball and R. T. S. Hall for the Bridlington School Archaeological Society, a section 10 ft. wide and 50 ft. long was cut from N.-S. across some of the embankments which appeared to have outlines of dwellings. Badly robbed chalk walls bonded with marl and gravel

were found at the N. end and at the S. end was a complete wall constructed of chalk blocks also bonded with gravel and marl. This wall had been widened on the S. side to reinforce it. All the structures rested on chalky rainwash. Finds included Staxton ware dated 1250-1350, the early forms being predominant and associated with structures, walls and the 'floors'; also fragments of a chisel and other iron objects.

———, ———: WHARRAM PERCY (SE/858646). The second and third seasons on area 6 were directed by J. G. Hurst and R. E. Glasscock and organized by M. W. Beresford for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group. The excavation of the period-A house (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 345-6) was completed and the walls removed. It was confirmed that the latest house 6, gable-end to the street, was, in its first stage, 90 ft. long and 18 ft. wide (FIG. 95). Unlike the last phases of house 10 it was solidly built of large chalk blocks with walls over 2 ft. wide which would have been carried up to their full height in stone. There was a central hearth and two opposing doorways in the middle of the long sides. The lower end of the house was progressively shortened in stages 2 and 3. The N. wall remained largely intact but considerable sections of the S. wall were rebuilt along the same alignment but on a slightly different line, making the house narrower. The NW. corner was narrowed on three occasions and a possible partition-wall may have divided the main living room with its central hearth from an inner room, thus forming a classic three-roomed long-house plan. To the N. of house 6 was a stone bank, while to the S. there was an earth bank with a stone capping. This house with its various rebuildings on the same site belongs to the 15th century. In the 14th century there were two buildings in the same area set sideways to the road at right angles to the later house. These are in areas E/K 20/22 and S/W 13/15 and await further excavation. Traces of timber buildings underneath house 6 will be excavated in 1964.

The results so far from area 6 are of considerable interest. The general interpretation-plan of area 10<sup>4</sup> is published for comparison with house 6 (FIG. 95). The general sequence of timber buildings followed by two stone-built houses is the same in both areas. In each these two houses were then replaced by a single house at right angles to the earlier ones and gable-end to the street. It is then that the sequence differs. In area 10 houses A3 to A1 became more and more flimsy and were built on quite different sites on the same general alignment. House 6 on the other hand was never completely rebuilt but sections of the walls were patched and replaced, solid chalk walls being in use up to the destruction of the village in the early 16th century. House 10 was 50 ft. long while house 6 was 90 ft. long. House 6 is therefore likely to have belonged to a more prosperous peasant than house 10 and this may explain why it continued in stone throughout the 15th century while house 10 became increasingly poverty-stricken with each rebuilding. An important lesson to be learnt from the results is that the excavation of a single house area cannot be used as a sample area to show the development of the medieval peasant house at Wharram Percy, much less in Yorkshire. There was clearly a different sequence in various parts of the village.

## SCOTLAND

SUTHERLAND: STRATH NAVER, ROSAL (NC/688416). H. Fairhurst for Glasgow University and M.P.B.W. undertook a survey of this highland township, cleared in the period 1814-18 as part of the mass evictions to allow for sheep farming on the Sutherland estates. The arable lands of the township extended over 60 acres and were surrounded by a dry-stone dyke. The plough riggs are preserved as a green island in the rough moor. 70 structures have been recognized, of which 15-18 were rectangular long-houses. The remainder were barns with one rectangular and one rounded end, outhouses, stackyards and corn-drying kilns. Excavation showed that the walls consisted of dry-stone work

<sup>4</sup> The excavation of the area-10 complex since the publication of the first plan in *Med. Archaeol.*, I (1957), 166-8, fig. 34, is recorded in annual interim reports, *Med. Archaeol.*, II (1958), 205-7, fig. 51; III (1959), 324; IV (1960), 161 and 164-5; V (1961), 335.

up to a height of 2 or 3 ft., forming presumably the base of a turf wall above. The roof was supported on couples which arose from ground level. Selective excavation was undertaken on a typical complex consisting of a long-house, barn, stackyard, outhouse, and corn kiln. The long-house was built on a slope with, first, a small room at the upper end, then the main living quarters around a central hearth and finally the long byre giving an overall length of 85 ft.

As at Lix (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, vi-vii (1962-3), 346) efforts to locate house sites earlier than the last phase of occupation proved quite fruitless and for the same reason. The buildings were constructed without any foundation-trenches and were almost certainly abandoned and the building stones reused at relatively short intervals.

### WALES

FLINTSHIRE: HEN CAERWYS (SJ/137742). T. T. Pennant Williams for the Flintshire Historical Society excavated on a single house platform in the newly-discovered village. At the N. end, which is cut into the hillside, a corner stood  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high and the stone footings continued on each side. A pole-hole was recovered at each corner of the N. wall and a raised platform existed at the N. end of the hut. Pottery is tentatively dated 14th-century.

GLAMORGANSHIRE: BARRY (ST/102672). H. J. Thomas for the Barry and Vale Archaeological Group excavated a medieval house 50 ft. by  $21\frac{1}{2}$  ft. at the *Old Village*. There were three rooms, a middle one with a hearth and small ones at each end. Two opposing doors opened into the central room. It is thought that the roof was of thatch. Occupation lasted from the 13th to the mid 14th century and there are traces of an earlier, timber 12th-century phase near by.

—: LOWER PORTHKERRY (ST/078669). H. J. Thomas for the Barry and Vale Archaeological Group excavated a medieval site of three phases: (1) an occupation-layer with a 12th-century pot on the natural clay but no recognizable structures; (2) a 13th- to 14th-century building similar to that at Barry (above), the limestone walls being  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. thick and the building 35 ft. by 20 ft.; (3) the internal floors of this building were covered with rubble metalling and a post inserted against the N. wall of the small room. 15th-century pottery and a token were associated with the last phase.

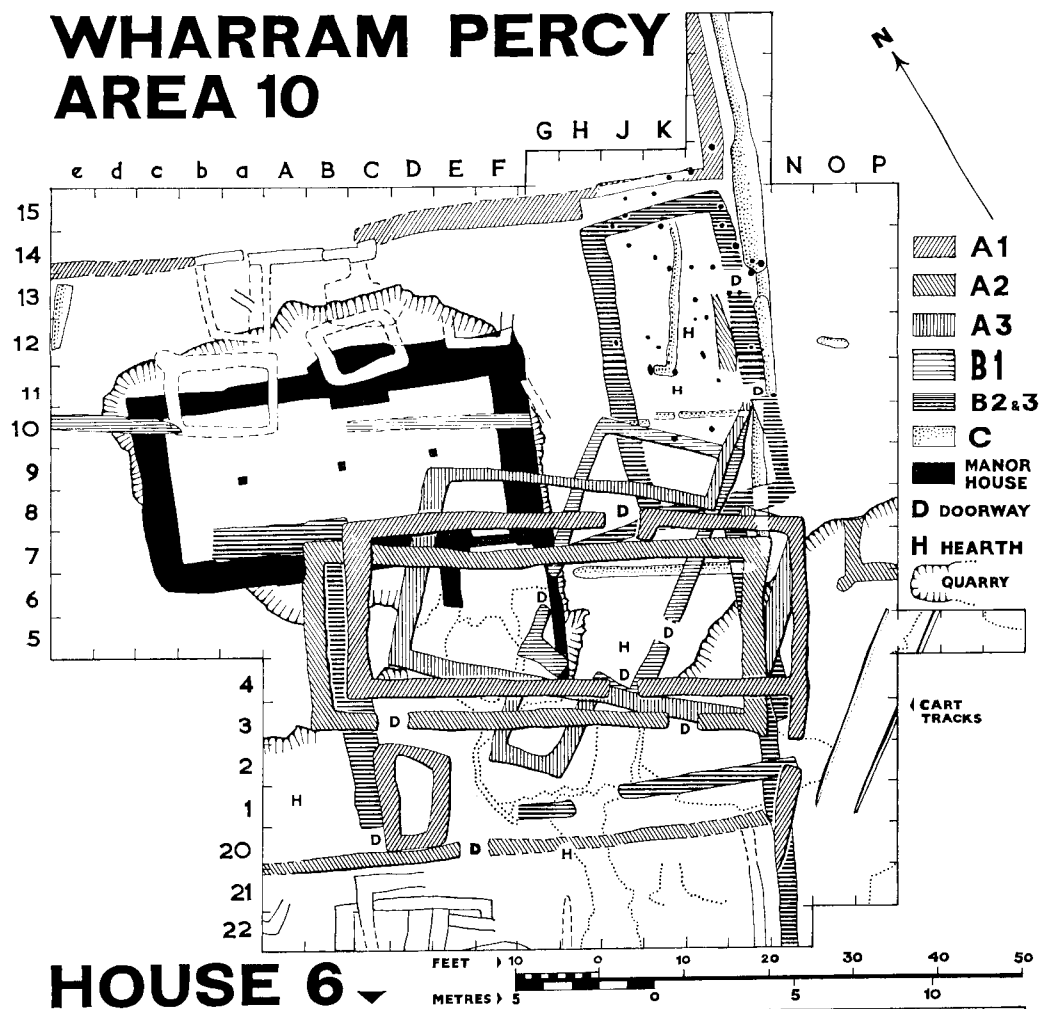
### J. OTHER SITES

#### ENGLAND

CORNWALL: CASTILLY (SX/032627). V. Russell and A. C. Thomas excavated at this henge monument (*Proc. West Cornwall Field Club*, 1, 2 (1954), 35) for the Cornwall Archaeological Society. The earthwork had been drastically remodelled in the medieval period, the ditches being cleared out and the silt piled on the scarped-back banks, and a second entrance added. Sherds associated with the disturbances at three points indicated a 12th- to 13th-century date. It seems that the henge was converted into a *plen-an-guare*, or open-air amphitheatre for the performance of miracle plays in Cornish. Two similar sites are known, but Castilly appears to be the earliest, and the farthest eastward.

GLoucestershire: LECHLADE (SP/218008). Mrs. M. U. Jones watching this site for M.P.B.W. recovered plans of three parcels of ridge and furrow, covering five acres, probably demesne land of Lechlade manor. The furrows comprise scratches made by the plough coulter in the gravel. After mechanical removal of topsoil they appear at best as distinct soil-marks resembling a dug ditch; at worst as a line of stained gravel. The distance between furrows was about 30 ft. in two parcels; in the third an apparent multiplicity probably results from a shift in location of the ridges. At times furrow scratches were seen to over-ride earlier features. Defining the ends of the furrows were ditches, running beneath headland ridges, created by the accumulation of an additional 12 in. of plough-soil.

# WHARRAM PERCY AREA 10



## HOUSE 6

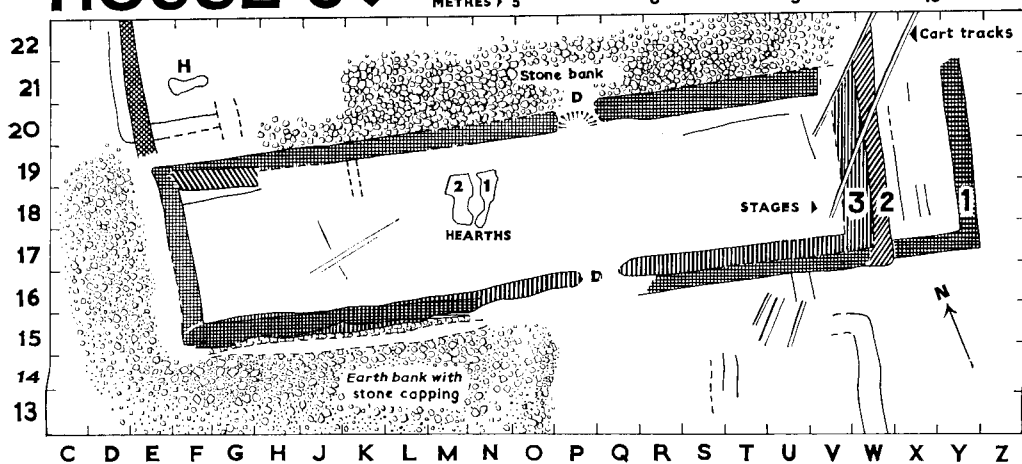


FIG. 95

WHARRAM PERCY, E.R. YORKS.

Above, plan of area 10 showing late 12th-century manor house, early 13th-century chalk quarries, 13th-century timber buildings C and superimposed 14th- and 15th-century peasant houses B and A. Below, 15th-century long-house 6 showing three building stages (p. 291)

SUSSEX: BATTLE (TQ/739149). Cuttings by Col. C. H. Lemmon at *Tower Hill Farm* show that a large area, probably between one and two acres, was covered at some time with flat stones to form a hard surface. At one place on the E. edge a timber and wattled building with a tiled roof had been burnt down. The site appeared to have been utilized at the turn of the 13th and 14th centuries and during the Tudor period. Col. Lemmon suggests that whatever work was going on here may have been connected with Battle Abbey.

———: HAILSHAM (TQ/592078). At *Saltmarsh Farm*, on an eminence of Weald Clay rising from the edge of Pevensey Levels, is an area of low banks and ditches covering 500 ft. by 300 ft. A small cutting by the farmer through one of the ditches yielded a medieval jug-handle. The clay of the outer lip of the ditch had been burnt *in situ*. The site has been surveyed by E. W. Holden, but until it is excavated, its meaning is likely to remain unknown. There appear to be four irregular enclosures and the site of one possible small building has been located. It is unlikely to be a deserted village, but may be a farmstead. Medieval pottery has been found in the ploughed field to the N. on *Knight's Farm*.

## K. INDUSTRY

### ENGLAND

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: CIRENCESTER (SP/025013). During excavations in *Coxwell Street* J. S. Wachter found traces of a 13th- to 14th-century bronze-worker's hearth.

HERTFORDSHIRE: GADDESSEN ROW (TL/041135). R. Bruce found fragments of two 13th-century cooking-pots in a newly-cleared ditch at *Brown's Orchard*. The site adjoins a brickyard of unknown date reported by D. F. Renn.

LINCOLNSHIRE: STAMFORD (TF/031072). An iron-smelting works was excavated by W. G. Simpson and A. M. Burchard for M.P.B.W. on land to be developed by the Peterborough Co-operative Society N. of the *High Street*, near the centre of the medieval and modern town. A slag heap, resting on natural clay and associated with Saxo-Norman pottery, occupied the front of the site. Its maximum height was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. and it was made up of alternating layers of red ash or sand with charcoal patches, and iron slag, and was finally sealed by a layer of sterile clay. The base of a clay-built shaft furnace, 1 ft. 2 in. long by 10 in. wide, lay under the edge of the dump. Its slag basin, which still contained slag, was on the E. side. Near by were two hearths either for roasting the ore, or for the further reduction of impurities in the bloom.

A stratified sequence of pottery, almost all Stamford ware, was obtained from the slag heap and is the first sequence to come from the town. The forms are mostly unglazed bowls and cooking-pots, some with rouletted decoration; there were also spouted bowls, a lamp and many fragments of a glazed storage jar decorated with applied thumb bands. The latter came from the top level of the slag heap and probably belongs to the late 11th or early 12th century.

More recently another slag heap of similar date was observed during roadworks on the site of *St. Paul's Gate*, 300 yds. to the E.

Outcrops of ironstone occur on the outskirts of the town in *St. Martin's*, S. of the River Welland, and *Scotgate*, NW. of the town.

———: ———, ELM STREET (TF/033074). On the site of the new gymnasium at Stamford School, a pottery kiln (FIG. 96) excavated by W. G. Simpson for the Welland Valley Research Committee and M.P.B.W. was an oval structure of up-draught type, 12 ft. by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft. and sunk 5 ft. into natural limestone. The site is at the extreme NE. corner of the medieval town, near the line of the wall and town ditch and very near a similar kiln excavated in 1874.

The walls of the kiln were of clay laid upon the rock surface. A clay pedestal,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  ft. high, was found on the centre of the rock floor and there were indications of two others along the longer axis. These had supported a floor of firebars radiating to the sides of the kiln. The width of the firebars varied from  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ft. to 8 in., and were constructed of clay



shaped around wooden stakes, the carbonized stubs of which could be seen at intervals along the kiln wall. At one point the kiln wall survived to the level of the surface of the rock and here, above the level of the firebars, the surface of the wall had had potsherds pressed into the wet clay before firing. There were indications that the kiln had been relined at least once.

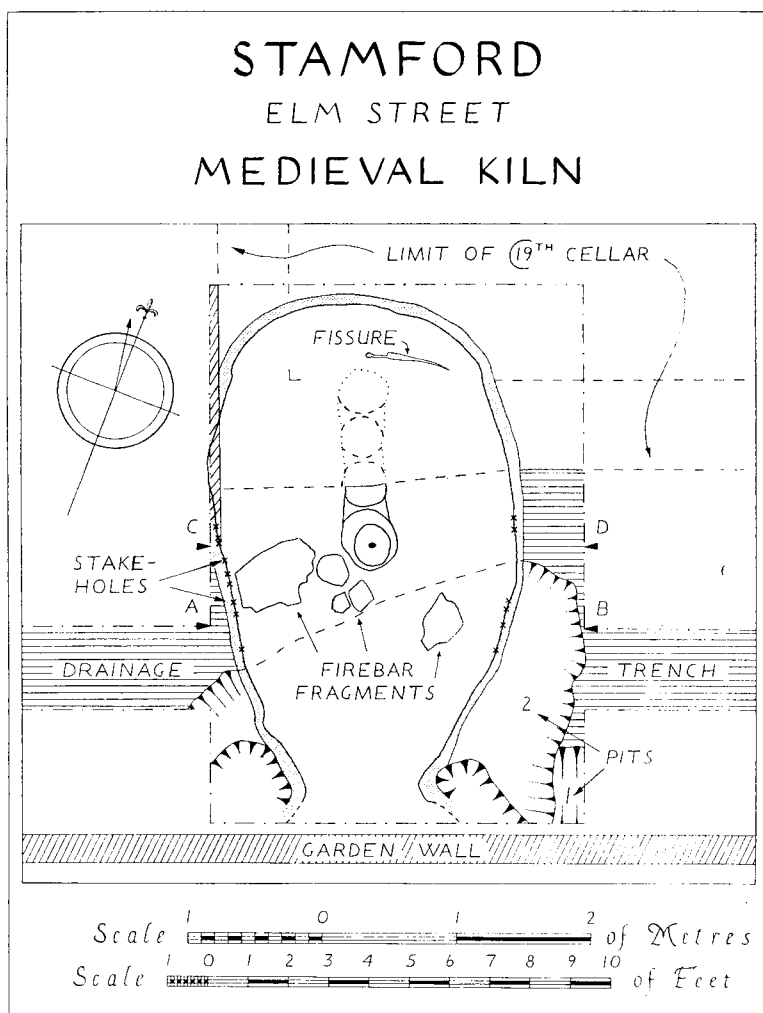


FIG. 96  
ELM ST., STAMFORD, Lincs.  
Plan of pottery kiln (pp. 294 ff.)

The bottom of the kiln was covered with a layer of fragments of fired clay 2 ft. deep, the debris of the fallen firebars and dome, and the largest fragments of pottery, including wasters, were mixed up with this. The level above had been greatly disturbed by later pits but where intact it consisted of earth containing much broken pottery which had evidently been shovelled in to fill up the kiln pit.

The pottery is mostly 'developed' Stamford ware of the late 12th or 13th century.

The fabric is generally of smooth texture, off-white or cream. The outer surfaces of all pots have a mottled glaze which may vary from dark olive to yellow-green or yellow to red-brown.

———: TOYNTON (TF/395634). Mrs. E. H. Rudkin reports that the site of the pottery kiln (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 348), was reopened and G. Weaver, for the Oxford Research Laboratory for Archaeology, took 20 samples from the baked clay of the top floor. These proved highly magnetic, suggesting a date in the early range of pottery dating (1275-1300) for the final firing of the kiln.

A trench cut across the floor of the kiln showed a second floor of baked clay, containing sherds with applied strip patterns, similar to those on and above the top floor. The second floor, 6 in. deep, sealed off yet another floor of 6 in. which was red and sandy throughout, with bones and pottery of an earlier type without pattern. This floor rests on solid blue clay at least 4 ft. deep.

Mrs. E. Eames reports that 'waster' tiles with patterns, used in the last walls at the entrances of the flues to the kiln, contain late 13th-century Wessex-type motifs with debasements, and may prove a link between the Wessex and Nottingham schools.

R. H. M. Dolley reports that a silver penny, found in the filling of the claypit to the west of flue 4, is a coin of Edward, Fox Class x, struck 1302-10. From the good condition of the coin he suggests it is of Edward I, lost in the first half of the 14th century. This should date the tidying of the site by filling in the claypit with the heaps of 'waster' pottery, and the end of potting on this particular site.

NORFOLK: GRIMSTON (TF/713217). Following a magnetometer survey by M. Aitken on a suspected medieval kiln site, one kiln was located and cleared by J. O. H. Nicholls. This was of single-flue up-draught type. The chamber was oval, the internal dimensions at 12 in. below modern ground surface were 5 ft. long by 2½ ft. maximum width. The clay walls at this level were 8-9 in. thick. The kiln wall remained to a height of 21 in. at the S. end. No kiln-furniture was found. The stoke-hole was at the N. end and was excavated for 7 ft. from the kiln flue. Its maximum depth was 5 ft. below present ground surface. The pottery produced was Thetford ware and included storage jars and a spouted pitcher. The kiln was sampled for magnetic dating and Dr. Aitken suggests that it is possibly of 12th-century date.

Another site investigated yielded large quantities of kiln-material. Yet another kiln was located but not excavated. From this area came more Thetford ware, including a spouted pitcher with two handles and a three-handled, round costrel. Considerable quantities of 12th-century Thetford ware and 13th- to 14th-century green-glazed wares were on the surface of the field. G. C. Dunning suspects that kilns here produced the late 13th- to 14th-century green-glazed jugs with human masks and short beards. The material is in Norwich Castle Museum and King's Lynn Museum.

———: NORWICH (TG/228086). At the *Old Fire Station, Pottergate*, the site of the Worsted Seld Hall, it was possible to determine the line of the range of buildings above the Pottergate frontage, approximately 31 ft. wide, from a stump of old wall at the E. end of the range and from the edge of the clay-floored yard. There were a number of large post-holes in the yard, probably for uprights supporting a balcony at first-floor level. Very little pottery was found from the period of occupation of this late 14th- to mid 16th-century building, the majority of the pottery recovered from recent building operations being Thetford ware, including wasters. Rubbish-pits containing 18th-century pottery were also found. Thetford-ware wasters were found at several sites in this vicinity as chance finds in the 19th century.

It was possible to undertake a small excavation on the site in the area where some concentration of wasters had been recovered, but no kiln structures were found. The stratigraphy had been considerably disturbed by rubbish-pits, some dug into the underlying boulder clay which occurred naturally at c. 3 ft. The pottery from all pits contained a large proportion of Thetford ware indicating that the scatter of this type of pottery

over a large area was very heavy. A few later medieval sherds were also recovered. The material is in Norwich Castle Museum.

SUFFOLK: HINDERCLAY (TM/022766). Excavation by the Ipswich Museum continued on the site of a probable 15th-century kiln discovered in 1957 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, iv (1960), 164). A large quantity of pottery, including wasters, was recovered, but the kiln has not yet been found.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING: COWICK (SE/647216). P. Mayes excavated a super-imposed series of four coal-fired pottery kilns on a site which was in continuous use from the late 13th century until the late 15th century. The lowest kiln was very much disturbed and only a small section of the floors could be excavated. The upper three kilns were of the multi-flued type, clay-built, with no internal structures. Each was rebuilt many times, always on a different alignment from the one below it, and the uppermost had four distinct floor levels. Initially each was stoked from ground level, but, as ash, broken pottery and kiln debris accumulated round the kilns, the outer ends of the flue bases were gradually built up with clay until they assumed a very sharp downward slope. When this slope became too great the kilns were rebuilt either within the existing walls or as new structures. The average diameter of the kilns was 10 ft. The walls of the upper two survived to a depth of 2 ft. Each had six flues and an entrance 2 ft. wide.

Mrs. J. Le Patourel reports that the kilns produced Humber-Basin ware, a hard, even, oxidized fabric, with, normally, a brownish-green glaze, though brown glazes were also used during the 15th century. The predominant types were pitchers of various sizes, but at all stages pipkins and cooking-pots were also made, while the later firings produced panchions, bung-holes (and their bungs), small unglazed 'Skipton-on-Swale'-type jugs and occasional experimental forms. No tubular spouts were found and only one bridge-spout. Though handles varied, an oval-grooved type with erratic stabbing was the commonest and persisted throughout the period. Rim-forms changed little until well into the 15th century, and even then the older form was still in occasional use.

Decorative techniques varied. The lowest floor produced one sherd with continuous wedge rouletting and many with stamps applied directly to the body of the pot (blackberries and a complex fleur-de-lis). Two floors higher were jugs with anthropomorphic decoration and scroll and pellet work, but only one stamped sherd. The 15th-century floors produced 'pie-crust' decoration and combing. The former was usually on the rims, though once on an applied shoulder-strip; the latter was normally in bands of wavy lines separated by plain zones. There were also one or two examples of pads of cream clay applied to a brown-glazed pot in the form of a leaf with deeply-slashed veining.

Three pots are of extraneous fabrics. Parts of two cooking-pots, one in shelly ware, the other in East Pennine gritty ware, from the lowest floor, are perhaps of the late 13th or early 14th century. Both differed much in form and fabric from the indigenous material. The third was part of a French lobed cup, which is not likely to be much later than the end of the 14th century.

———, ———: POTTERTON (SE/403387). P. Mayes excavated a multiflued clay-built kiln of the 16th century, which had six flues and was fired with coal. The walls were much damaged by ploughing, and, on the section a-b (FIG. 97), survived only to a height of 9 in. The fuel was burnt in the flues, which had vertical sides and backs and flat bases. The gases from the fire were drawn into the oven, where the wares were protected by large coarse saggars.

Mrs. J. Le Patourel reports that the kiln produced Cistercian ware and a small quantity of coarse pottery (bowls and pitchers). The Cistercian ware consisted mainly of small cups with two opposed handles (type iv), showing many minor variations in

shape and size. Many were plain, in shades of brown varying from a light reddish-brown to almost black, but there were also numerous pieces in various shades of cream, some with a pronounced greenish tinge. Decorated cups had either simple spots, or stamps in a contrasting colour, including a variety of faces, leaves and small 'wheels'. While most of the main shapes of Cistercian ware were made here, several types not previously assigned to the early 16th century were also found, including cups with stems and outplayed bases, multiple-handled cups and others with two adjacent handles on the same side.

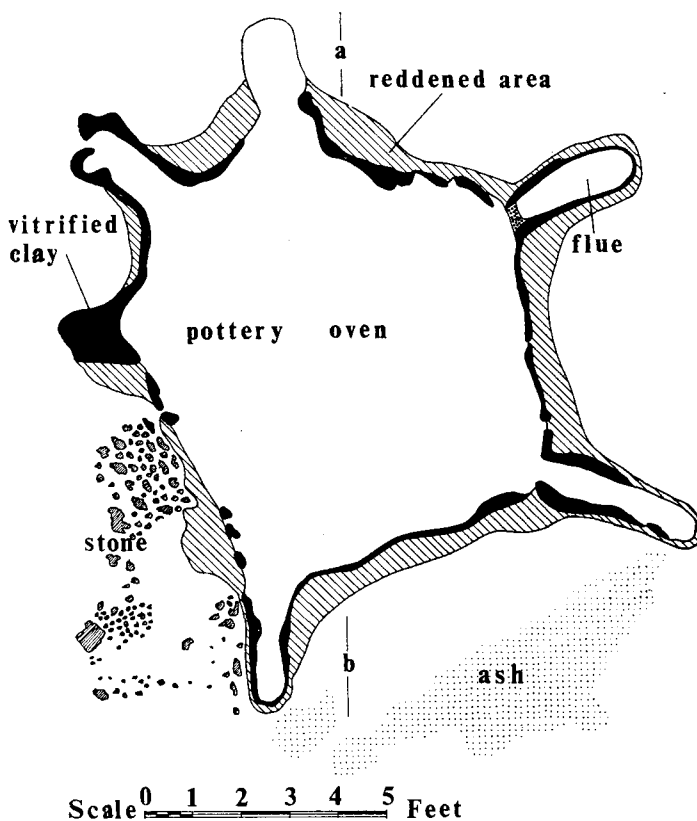


FIG. 97

POTTERTON, W.R. YORKS.

Plan of pottery kiln (p. 297)

———, ———: UPPER HEATON (SE/180195). Work on the pottery-kiln site begun in 1960 by the Tolson Memorial Museum was completed (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, vi-vii (1962-3), 349) and the area around the three kilns explored. The debris heap N. of the kiln was almost completely excavated and evidence of clay digging was found in the area S. of the kilns. A series of samples for remanent magnetism dating was collected by Professor and Mrs. R. M. Cook of Cambridge. During the three seasons of excavation  $\frac{3}{4}$  ton of pottery was recovered, the principal output being cooking-pots, with panchions, jugs and pipkins in lesser quantity.

———, ———: WRENTHORPE, SILCOATES SCHOOL (SE/312222). Further excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, vi-vii (1962-3), 349) disclosed similar concentrations of wasters

and kiln debris to those discovered in 1961. Once again brown-glazed Cistercian ware predominated. A systematic search for the kilns is now in progress.

#### WALES

MONMOUTHSHIRE: DIXTON (SO/519144). Excavation of a site known as *Newton Mill* on the Mally Brook by S. H. Clarke for the Monmouth Archaeological Society revealed at least one large building, as well as a leat, a millrace and a final ditch to return water to the brook. The building is thought to have been occupied from the 14th century to its abandonment in 1640-1680, but there is a large group of pottery of the 13th century, which is earlier than any of the structures. Many millstones were also found. The 13th-century pottery is varied and comprises a good cross-section of material. It is thought that there were five mills on the Mally Brook and a survey is to be made.