

Medieval Britain in 1967

By DAVID M. WILSON

Reader in the Archaeology of the Anglo-Saxon Period, University of London

and

D. GILLIAN HURST

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

Part I has been compiled by David M. Wilson¹ and Part II by D. Gillian Hurst.

I. PRE-CONQUEST

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE : BEDFORD (TL 052493). Trial excavation by D. B. Baker within the area of the late Saxon and medieval town produced several pits with St. Neots and early medieval wares. No early structures were positively identified.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE : BISHOPSTONE (TQ 467007). Ninety burials belonging to the 5th century, mostly with grave-goods, were uncovered. The cemetery spreads N. from a bronze-age round barrow, the burials being laid down in a regular chronological pattern. Three were cremations; the rest were inhumations, including many child burials, mostly aligned N.-S. Traces of a wooden structure of Anglo-Saxon date were found in the centre of the cemetery.

——— : MILTON KEYNES (SP 890392). D. C. Mynard excavating in a field E. of the rectory revealed seven burials oriented E.-W. One was cut by a 12th-century ditch. There were no traces of coffins.

DERBYSHIRE : DERBY. Excavation undertaken before the demolition of the 19th-century church of St. Alkmund revealed on the E. 11th-century walls incorporating earlier masonry. On the N. the early walls are overlain by the square pier-foundations of an arcade, apparently of 12th-century date. On the S. side the various building periods cannot be dated. A fine sculptured sarcophagus, perhaps 9th-century, was found; it had been reused and set beneath the floor of the 11th-century church, the decoration being thus hidden. Excavation continues.

DEVON : LYDFORD (SX 508847). Excavation by P. V. Addyman (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 263) near the centre of the Saxon town revealed successive property boundaries which have survived on the same lines from Saxon times to the present day. Within the plots so defined were structures of various dates, including stake-hole and post-hole groups of Anglo-Saxon date and part of a 13th-century stone building. Excavation along the main street revealed parts of numerous structures (apparently domestic) of 13th-century and earlier date, separated by boundary-ditches and paths running at right angles to the old street line. There were few finds. Excavation continues.

DURHAM : JARROW (NZ 339652). Miss. R. Cramp continued excavating for M.P.B.W. S. of St. Paul's Church on the site of the Anglo-Saxon monastery. Three

¹ The help of Miss P. Henman in the compilation of Part I is acknowledged with gratitude.

areas were opened in an attempt to complete the plan of the building partially excavated in 1965 and 1966 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 169 f., and xi (1967), 263 f.).

Immediately W. of the cutting made in 1966 the W. and N. walls of the W. sector of the building were found to have been robbed to the lowest level of their foundations. Although it was not, therefore, possible to determine their exact length, a measurement from the foundation-trench at the W. end to a standing wall at the E. end gave a length of 91 ft. 7 in. externally (86 ft. internally). The width of this building, A, was 26 ft. externally (21 ft. internally). There were apparently no buildings to the W. of A. The only feature outside its W. wall was an eavesdrip drain, part of which was formed of Roman *imbrices*. There were traces of a flagged path N. and S. of A. Although the floor at the W. end had been severely damaged by post-medieval burials, enough remained to show that it was of concrete, faced with brick chippings.

S. of building A and 24 ft. from its W. end was a stone-paved annex 17½ ft. wide. This building was traced 20 ft. to the S., but it had largely been destroyed by the cellars of the Victorian rectory. Small pebble-lined settings in this building may have held tubs. Building A was probably a refectory and this, its annex, a servery or store. Traces of hearths, discovered in 1963 E. of the annex, probably indicate the cooking-place. There were other small hearths W. of building A, together with a little Anglo-Saxon pottery. There was also evidence of late Anglo-Saxon occupation.

The third area of excavation established the SE. corner of A. As in the NE. corner, the 2-ft.-square quoin was still in position.

3½ ft. from the E. end of A and separated from it by a heavily flagged path was a second building, B, the N. wall of which, robbed to foundation level, was found in 1965. This building was investigated further. It lies on nearly the same axis as A, but with just sufficient lack of alignment to suppose that it was built when A was already standing. It is 21 ft. wide internally. The S. wall was remarkably intact with wall-plaster still standing to a height of 2 ft. Finds included Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery, a little Anglo-Saxon window-glass, and a square-headed bronze pin decorated with punched roundels. Excavation will continue in 1969.

——— : MONKWEARMOUTH (NZ 403577). Miss R. Cramp continued excavating for the University of Durham, with financial support from Sunderland Corporation. 8 ft. from the S. wall of the nave and transept of the modern church and immediately N. of the area excavated in 1962 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, viii (1964), 232) it was possible, despite much disturbance, to trace a further 5 ft. of the Anglo-Saxon 'long gallery', giving it a total length of 45 ft. This building had an *opus signinum* floor; outside, to E. and W., traces of cobbling perhaps indicated an open yard.

No traces were found of an aisle or row of porticus S. of the church, unless they were less than 8 ft. wide. However, c. 77 ft. from the W. wall of the Anglo-Saxon church, there were signs of a S. annex which had been cut through and almost totally destroyed by the E. range of the post-conquest monastic buildings and by Jacobean secular additions. Some Anglo-Saxon window-glass, pottery, two multi-coloured glass mounts and several pieces of ornamental bronze were discovered.

Late Saxon burials had cut into the ruined monastic buildings, and, cutting through the burials, were traces of small timber huts, which perhaps date from the 11th-century reconstruction of the monastery. The foundations of the E. range of the medieval monastic buildings were solidly constructed but no floor levels of the later medieval period survived. Much 13th- to 16th-century pottery was discovered W. of the E. range in what would have been the small monastic court.

ESSEX : CANEWDON (TQ 902933). A Byzantine 40-nummia of Heraclius, minted at Cyzicus in 619, was found in a ploughed field. Near by another Byzantine coin was found c. 1960. This was a 40-nummia of Justin II with Sophia (565–578), minted at Constantinople in the tenth year.

——— : MUCKING, THURROCK (TQ 673803). A cemetery was found about a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the hut area (*Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 264 f.). The graves were shallower than those found in the Romano-British cemetery. Of thirty graves so far examined all were inhumations and most faced E.; ten were damaged and not all contained grave-goods. Among the finds were an equal-armed brooch, a claw-beaker, and a five-piece set of bronze belt-equipment inlaid with silver. Men's graves contained carinated shield-bosses, spear-heads and knives, those of women pairs of brooches (cruciform, square-headed and saucer) with glass and amber beads. One woman had been buried with a pair of square-headed and a pair of saucer brooches, a string of ninety-one beads, a silver finger-ring and, at her feet, a glass bowl and iron shears. Only one grave contained a pot, which had stamped and linear decoration. Some textile fragments survived and body silhouettes were clearer than in the Romano-British graves. This may relate to the absence of substantial nailed coffins, although occasional carbonaceous stains suggested a wooden bier, dug-out coffin, or 'pillow'.

More sunken huts were excavated. Three had been dug in the filling of the ditch of the Romano-British military enclosure, and a group of four lay in the enclosure ditch on the down-slope. These lay beside Romano-British timber structures, though without apparent relationship to them. Some of the pottery compares closely with that from Feddersen Wierde (Germany), both in surface treatment of coarse fabrics (e.g. rustication and roughening) and especially in decoration (e.g. sliced facets) on the finer black-polished, carinated cups. So far no occupation-features other than pits have been identified. (Preliminary report in *Antiq. J.*, XLVIII (1968), 210 ff.)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE : KING'S WESTON HILL (ST 54937783). Eight unaccompanied shallow inhumations were discovered while laying a gas main. They are later than the iron age and probably post-Roman. (Report in *Proc. Univ. Bristol Spelaeological Soc.*, forthcoming.)

HAMPSHIRE : KIMPTON. A silver penny of Edward the Confessor (Brooke type IX), from the Wilton mint by the moneyer Winus, was found.

——— : PORTCHESTER CASTLE. B. Cunliffe excavated an occupation-layer of the early Anglo-Saxon period with much pottery and a few post-holes. A well, 14 ft. deep, is probably contemporary with this occupation, since it contained only early Anglo-Saxon and Roman pottery. The wet bottom of the well preserved the timber lining on which the mark of a carpenter's adze could be seen.

The complete plan of an aisled hall, 30 ft. by 40 ft., of approximately 11th-century date has been recovered. This may well be the 'hall' mentioned in Domesday Book. It was constructed of timber, the framework having been erected in massive post-pits.

——— : PORTSDOWN HILL (SU 667064). Evidence of one, and possibly two, pagan Anglo-Saxon burials was recovered by Miss E. R. Lewis excavating for M.P.B.W.

——— : WINCHESTER. M. Biddle continued excavating (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 265 f.) for the Winchester Excavations Committee and the Universities of Duke and of North Carolina. See also below, pp. 173, 184.

On the *Cathedral Green*, N. of the W. end of the present cathedral, the nave and W. end of the 7th-century church were defined. The aisleless nave was extended to the W., perhaps in the early 9th century, and a N. apse, possibly balanced by another on the S., flanked the extension. St. Swithun was apparently buried in 862 in the centre of the extended nave, at the point where the lateral apse formed a kind of 'crossing'—perhaps the site of an altar. When the Old Minster was rebuilt in 971–80, the earlier W. extension was demolished and the W. front of the 7th-century church re-established. Massive lateral additions N. and S. of the nave produced a W. facade 103 ft. wide. The site of the demolished W. extension then became an atrium or forecourt, flanked by ranges of building. At the centre of this atrium was St. Swithun's tomb, which was

surrounded by other important burials, probably royal and episcopal. The atrium was planned around the saint's tomb and may have served as a memorial court.

Excavations at *Oram's Arbour* showed that after the Roman desertion of the site the whole area was under cultivation in strip fields for a long period.

HEREFORDSHIRE : HEREFORD (SO 507398). Excavations by R. Shoesmith for M.P.B.W. on the W. defences revealed traces of a timber palisade, partially obliterated by a metal surface, and a rampart containing a gravel core and covered by clean soil. Two separate mortar layers possibly indicate walling; these were sealed by a layer containing Saxo-Norman Chester ware perhaps of 10th-century date. The rampart was further strengthened by a layer of clean gravel and pebbles before pits were cut into it in the 13th century. The outer portion of the rampart was removed to insert the medieval city wall. Excavation continues.

HERTFORDSHIRE : ST. ALBANS (TL 131067). I. M. Stead excavating for M.P.B.W. at King Harry Lane, some 200 m. outside the W. gate of Verulamium, revealed an Anglo-Saxon cemetery from which thirty-two inhumations were uncovered. Grave-goods included twenty knives, four spear-heads, two pots, a silver disc-pendant and twelve glass beads. Two burials each had a chatelaine, a bronze work-box and Roman bronze trinkets. The cemetery probably belongs to the 7th century.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE : BABINGLEY (TF 670263). At Hall Farm a thumb-printed sherd of Thetford ware was found on the surface.

——— : BUNWELL (TM 12919328). Thetford ware and other early medieval pottery was recovered from a ditch.

——— : HUNTINGDON (TL 235719 and 236717). Deep excavations for new buildings in the High Street produced, at a depth of 4 m., 8th- to 9th-century Anglo-Saxon pottery.

KENT : EASTRY (TR 303544). Four burials were found about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of the main cemetery site. One, oriented NE.-SW. and accompanied by a small iron knife, was discovered in the face of a chalk-pit in the garden of a house in *The Mill*. Three further unaccompanied burials, similarly oriented, were found 100 yds. to the S.

——— : FINGLESHAM (TR 826535). The excavation by Mrs. S. C. Hawkes of this cemetery is now complete (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 171). Of the 216 graves found since 1959 the majority date from the 7th and early 8th centuries. Some earlier graves may have been destroyed in the chalk-pit (cf. *ibid.*, II (1958), 3, fig. 1), but the 6th-century cemetery seems to have been small and aristocratic in character. The wealth of the leading family interred was attested by the finds of 1929, and is confirmed by recent discoveries. Only six more burials of this period have been added, but of these three can be presumed rich, because they were robbed in antiquity, while two excavated in 1967 were intact and exceptionally well-furnished. In one a man had been interred in the early 6th century in an iron-bound coffin, with a bronze bowl, a claw-beaker, a spear, a knife, a sword with silver-gilt ring-hilt, and a Frankish silver buckle set with garnets. In the other grave, belonging to the middle of the century, was a woman with a bronze bowl, a beaker, an iron weaving-sword, a knife, keys, bronze-gilt belt-fittings (which include a buckle with studs set with garnets), four silver brooches, two silver pins, and a necklace consisting of a triple choker of glass and amber beads with jewelled gold and silver beads and gold pendants forming the main ornament.

——— : SEVENOAKS, POLHILL (TQ 55041590). B. Philp excavating a Saxon cemetery on the N. side of Pilgrim's Way for the Kent Archaeological Research Group revealed sixty-five new graves and six barrows. All were aligned E.-W., and most contained modest grave-goods tentatively dated between 550 and 650. Fifteen of the graves contained two skeletons, and another one contained three. 107 graves are recorded from this site, although the original total must have been between 150 and 200, making this the largest cemetery of its type in W. Kent.

——— : THURNHAM (TQ 814576). A gold cross (6.7 cm. long), set with a central garnet and with garnets at each end of the arms (one stone missing), was found during harrowing (PL. XXIV, A). The cross belongs to a series of Kentish and East Anglian garnet-and-gold crosses. It is made of pale gold and is probably, therefore, of late 7th-century date. It is now in a private collection in London.

——— : WEST WICKHAM (c. TQ 393658). A tinned bronze escutcheon from a hanging-bowl was received in the Maidstone Museum. It is of openwork design and its suspension-hook has a bird's head terminal.

LINCOLNSHIRE : NORMANBY (TF 126943). Middle Saxon pottery, two loom-weights and a bone thread-picker were found during agricultural bulldozing on one of the western spurs of the Lincolnshire Wolds.

——— : TORKSEY. M. W. Barley, continuing the excavation of this site, investigated the spoil heap of kiln 3, which appears to have produced all or most of the rouletted ware made at Torksey. A hearth and traces of a house contemporary with kiln 5 were also found. The pottery from kilns 3 and 5 shows similar variations of type (storage-jars, lamps and ring-vases) to that from Thetford. No traces have yet been found of the pre-conquest defences of the borough.

——— : WELBECK HILL (TF 217042). G. Taylor continued excavations on the site of this Anglo-Saxon cemetery (*Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 267). Sixty-two cremations and four inhumations, mostly with grave-goods, have now been recorded. Among the more unusual finds were a group-V cruciform brooch, a coin of Constantine associated with a bracteate, and bronze girdle-hangers decorated with masks.

MIDDLESEX : SHEPPERTON (TQ 070676). Building operations and emergency excavation by R. A. Canham for the London Museum at Briar Road revealed part of a circular hut, 18 ft. diam. Early Anglo-Saxon pottery, some decorated, was found in the topsoil and in the filling of later features cutting across the hut site. The post-holes, which outlined the plan of the hut, contained no datable pottery.

Approximately twenty inhumations, oriented E.-W., were earlier than the 12th century and later than the early Anglo-Saxon levels.

NORFOLK : MUNDFORD (TL 78779398). Anglo-Saxon material from a drainage-trench included a cruciform brooch (Åberg group III) with calcium carbonate inlay in lappets and foot, six simple wrist-clasp fragments, one with repoussé decoration, an annular brooch and a fragmentary skeleton of a young adult male.

——— : NORTH ELMHAM PARK (TF 987215). Excavations in the park opposite the ruins of the Saxon cathedral and the present parish church produced evidence of occupation on the site from the middle Saxon period to post-medieval times.

On the N. side of the park and directly opposite the cathedral, rectangular timber buildings and boundary-ditches of the middle and late Saxon periods were found under medieval and later levels. The buildings were indicated either by simple rows of posts or by shallow slots, which, in one instance, contained clear rectangular black stains of posts. Associated finds included sherds of Ipswich, Thetford, St. Neots, Stamford and Tating wares, as well as Roman tiles, burnt daub, bone, and objects of iron and bronze. The W. edge of the cathedral cemetery was also found, and in a second area opposite the parish church its S. edge was uncovered. In both places the cemetery was bounded by a ditch.

Outside these two areas and near the park drive, an Anglo-Saxon well-pit, of unknown depth and nearly 20 ft. across, was discovered. The 6-ft.-square timber well-shaft was preserved below a depth of 13 ft. In the filling of the pit, above the preserved shaft, were hundreds of fragments of burnt daub and Roman tiles in a thick layer of charcoal associated with an Ipswich-ware spout. The top of the filling contained Thetford ware.

NORTHUMBERLAND : CULLERCOATS. A runic inscription of Viking date was found on a sandstone boulder lying almost on the high watermark of ordinary tides.

RUTLAND : EMPINGHAM (SK 94470776). Ten Anglo-Saxon inhumation graves, an Anglo-Saxon hut, a trackway, and a Romano-British boundary-ditch were excavated by M. J. Dean.

SOMERSET : GLASTONBURY, BECKERY (ST 485384). This, the third Glastonbury site to be investigated by the Chalice Well Trust (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 268), is a chapel with 13th-century traditions of Arthur. Excavation in 1887-8 located two chapels and finds included at least one burial earlier than the first chapel, which was itself pre-conquest. See also below, p. 177.

The chapel was relocated in 1967. It lies about 40 ft. above O.D. on a low ridge between the R. Brue and Glastonbury itself. Excavation indicated a dark-age sequence, of which the first phase is a cemetery, perhaps associated with a wattle-and-daub structure, likely to be earlier than the 10th century. One of the graves, perhaps a shrine, was somewhat isolated from the rest. Two ditches probably belong to this phase, although one of them cuts through two burials. The second phase is represented by the first stone chapel. This consists of a 'nave', 4.75 m. by 3.25 m., and a 'chancel', unless as their asymmetry hints, these are two separate buildings joined end to end. A wall 0.5 m. S. of, and parallel to, the S. wall of the 'nave' may be connected with the 13th-century tradition of a 'penitents' crawl' into the chapel. A horseshoe-shaped ditch surrounded these structures, which were certainly in use in the 12th and 13th centuries, but may have originated earlier. The third phase is represented by a plain rectangular building, 13.25 m. by 5 m. internally, with diagonal buttresses, erected not earlier than c. 1300. Finds were few, but included some pottery comparable with pre-conquest types at Cheddar. Excavation continues.

— : SOUTH CADBURY CASTLE (ST 6225). L. Alcock undertook excavations on behalf of the Camelot Research Committee. The late Saxon refortification of the innermost bank, discovered in 1966, proved to run right round the hill, a circuit of about 1,200 yds. Beneath it was a post-Roman defence in the form of a dry-stone wall and bank reinforced with timber. In the context of the site a central date c. 500 seems likely. In the interior, amid a complex of post-holes and pits, ranging in date from early neolithic to late Saxon, a foundation-trench in the form of an equal-armed cross appeared to mark the intended site of an early church. The absence of mortar and masonry chips from the foundation-trench showed that the church had never been erected. The most likely historical context for an unfinished church is provided by the late Saxon burh which, on coin evidence, was occupied for no more than c. 1010 to 1020. Finds include E. Mediterranean imported wares of Tintagel classes A and B, late Saxon pottery and a gilt-bronze button-brooch.

— : WEST WANSDYKE. Field-work produced information at three points which add to our knowledge of the structure of this earthwork: i. *Stanton Prior* (ST 68036368). A gas-pipeline trench cut the line of the dyke at right angles, in an area where it has been flattened by later cultivation. Beneath a modern hedge, on the N., were the spread remains of a bank, c. 14 ft. wide. ii. *Bath, Odd Down* (ST 73796174). Partial removal of the turf on the bank revealed laid oolitic slabs forming the core. iii. *Bath, Odd Down* (ST 74406181). Preparation of a site for a house exposed the top of the ditch. It was 18 ft. wide and immediately at the foot of the extant bank.

STAFFORDSHIRE : TAMWORTH (SK 205060). J. Gould, excavating the W. defences of the medieval town, found that the inner lip of the medieval ditch scarped a palisaded, timber-strapped, Anglo-Saxon turf rampart, 16 ft. wide. A 20-ft.-wide berm separated the rampart from the Anglo-Saxon ditch, which was 6 ft. deep and 12 ft. wide. In the rampart were three grass-tempered sherds. Post-holes at intervals of 10 ft. lay in three rows, 8 ft. apart. The outer row showed traces of vertical timbering and had a marl facing at its foot. See also below, p. 185.

SUFFOLK : BARHAM (TM 133515). Numerous skeletons were found in a gravel-pit in Chapel Fields about 800 m. from the church. This is a traditional site of a battle between the English and Danes (*Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol.*, xxii (1946), 131). Dr. Calvin Wells reported that men, women and children are represented in almost equal proportions, and that none of the bones shows any sign of violence. The physical type does, however, suggest that they are of Anglo-Saxon date, as does the presence of large squatting facets on the leg bones. These are less common after the Norman conquest, when it became customary to sit on stools instead of squatting on the floor.

———— : FROSTENDEN (TM 467813). Early medieval pottery was found during the erection of a post near a moated site at Blower Farm.

———— : HINDERCLAY (TM 02257662). An early medieval prick-spur was found in Homestead field.

———— : IPSWICH, CARR STREET (TM 165446). Much Thetford ware and a pointed tool made of antler were found in rubbish-pits associated with the late Anglo-Saxon kilns.

———— : ———, OLD FOUNDRY ROAD/GREAT COLMAN STREET. See below p. 185.

———— : SUTTON HOO (TM 287487). Excavation continued on the site of the 1939 ship-burial (*Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 269). Investigation of the 1939 spoil-heaps revealed fragments of the helmet, hanging-bowl, shield and 'standard', as well as part of a bucket-handle. A plaster cast was made of the ship and all the rivets were removed and examined. Below the ship the only finds were traces of two split logs, one at the stern and one at the bow which may have been used to manoeuvre the ship into position. For an account of the year's work, cf. *The Illustrated London News*, 4 November, 1967.

———— : WEST STOW (TL 797714). A further 2,500 sq. yds. of the settlement-area were examined by S. E. West for M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 269, fig. 75). Thirteen huts of the *Grubenhäuser* type were excavated. The most significant results were the excavation of two larger structures, defined by post-holes and 26 and 30 ft. long respectively, and the identification of pottery of the faceted-angle type belonging to the early 5th century. A more definite pattern of village development is beginning to emerge, the huts apparently being grouped together. Some 800 small finds have now been recovered.

SUSSEX : BISHOPSTONE. A cemetery and settlement-site were investigated by D. Thomson on a ridge which would in Anglo-Saxon times have had water on three sides—the R. Ouse, the sea, and a tidal inlet leading to Bishopstone village. 118 burials were recorded between September, 1967, and June, 1968, six being cremations. The earliest burials (in a bronze-age barrow) appear to date from c. 400. The rest, mostly aligned N.-S., spread in a chronological sequence towards the N., the latest belonging to the early 6th century. Grave-goods include two silver-inlaid iron buckles, a bronze buckle in the quoit-brooch style, some Roman material, some spears and three shield-bosses. No trace of coffins was found, but many graves had flint linings which suggest supports for planks covering the body. Crouched burial is common, and there are signs of covering the face. About 30 per cent. of the graves are those of children; these have post-holes beside the head, presumably for marking small grave-mounds in a crowded cemetery.

A substantial rectangular timber building was found within the cemetery, and, as it was clear of graves, some lych-gate type of structure is suggested. Near the crest of the ridge and to the E. were the sites of four huts, one containing 6th-century pottery and domestic rubbish; post-holes from possible farm-buildings were found near by. Excavation continues.

———— : LEWES (TQ 417105). A section was cut through part of the town defences, which were found to consist of a turf bank, perhaps surmounted by a turf wall. The

lowest layer of the bank contained middle Saxon pottery and the uppermost layer belonged to the 10th or 11th century. There is no later occupation of this part of the town.

——— : STEYNING (TQ 179112). In St. Cuthman's field a complex of ditches, gullies, pits and post-holes, together with extensive areas of cobbling, indicated the edge of an occupation-area of the 10th to the 12th centuries. Pingsdorf ware and a coin of Edgar provided evidence for the earlier date. On the S. side of the field this level was overlain by rough cobbles of late 13th- to 16th-century date.

WILTSHIRE : ENFORD (SU 136519 and 132520). Evidence of Romano-British occupation was found during pipe-laying N. of the village. Four sherds of grass-tempered pottery were among the finds.

——— : TEFFONT MAGNA (ST 98853185). Sherds of late Saxon to early Norman pottery were found on the surface.

——— : WESTBURY, BEGGAR'S KNOLL (ST 88745078). On the ploughed surface of an unrecorded bowl-barrow were the scattered bones of an intrusive inhumation, possibly of pagan Anglo-Saxon date.

WORCESTERSHIRE : FLADBURY (SO 996464). Among prehistoric and Roman features, an Anglo-Saxon building of post-hole construction, 5.5 m. by 2 m., and a unique sunken bread oven were found. The oven had a circular chamber, 2 m. diam., and was approached on the S. by a flight of steps and through an area with a wattle-revetted W. wall. A radiocarbon date of 851 ± 51 was obtained from one of the timbers.

YORKSHIRE : YORK MINSTER. The timber-strengthened foundations in the crypt and the herring-bone wall they support, once thought to be Anglo-Saxon, were shown by excavation of their continuation under the central tower to be of the late 11th century. In general the Normans, in building foundations, laid them on earlier walls. These earlier walls belong to a church, c. 65 ft. wide, with aisles, plastered walls and a red-surfaced mortar floor. In the crossing and in the choir the foundations of the Norman church are wider (21 ft.) than in the nave and transepts. It is reasonable to assume that these wider foundations preserve the outline of the Saxon church eastwards (as at the W. end of the crossing), and that they cover the aisles and sleeper-wall of the Saxon arcade. This would explain the abnormal length of the Norman E. arm and the Anglo-Saxon character of its plan. It has not been possible to date the Anglo-Saxon church archaeologically, but its plan suggests that it is Northumbrian. The reused Roman column-base in the crypt E. of this church can now be assumed to belong to it, perhaps as part of an annular crypt. Fragments of Saxon carving include Northumbrian work from four crosses (one inscribed PRO ANI[MA . . .]), a fragment of architectural moulding with runes, and late post-Danish carving. See also below, p. 174.

The church lies over the headquarters building of the Roman fortress, which must have been reconstructed in the post-Roman period. Crude walling, herring-bone walling, imitation *opus signinum*, patching with clay, and plain wall-plaster with coarse brush markings, show a considerable decline from Roman standards. The pottery associated with these repairs is normally a variant of the coarse calcite-gritted wares of the late 4th century, but also includes a hard, fine, sparsely-gritted red ware, which is apparently much later.

———, EAST RIDING : WHARRAM PERCY. A search was made for the Anglo-Saxon church. A large foundation-trench, 3 ft. wide and 3 ft. deep, cut into the natural chalk, was discovered. This had been filled first with large random chalk blocks, then levelled with packed chalk rubble on which was built a 3-ft.-wide wall, with a chalk-rubble core faced with sandstone ashlar. Only a single sandstone block was found; as this was part of the underground foundation, it was only roughly dressed, but its tooling may be compared with 10th-century ashlar in York. The W. end and E. returns of this founda-

tion were uncovered. In the foundation-trench were three sherds of the York variant of middle Saxon York ware; fragments of Torksey ware were found W. of the wall.

An early foundation, found in 1962 *c.* 40 ft. to the E., may be the E. end of the church, which would then have a nave measuring internally 15 ft. by 30 ft. and a 9-ft.-square chancel. Archaeological evidence suggests it was pre-Danish, but the ashlar tooling indicates a post-Danish date, in which case the early pottery could have been incorporated in the foundation-trench from near-by occupation. If the E. wall did belong to this building it was not the first occupation of the site, as it cut earlier burials. 8th-century occupation is further attested by two Northumbrian *sceattas* found in the churchyard in 1965.

———, WEST RIDING : BOLTON PERCY (SE 52164065). A hoard of 1500 stycas, comprising coins of Eanred, Aethelred II, Redwulf and Osberht, and Archbishops Eanbald, Vigmund and Wulfhere, were found with a Badorf-ware pot.

IRELAND

CO. ANTRIM : RATHBEG. See below, p. 196.

——— : SHANES CASTLE. See below, p. 196.

CO. DUBLIN : DUBLIN, HIGH STREET. B. Ó Ríordáin excavating on behalf of the National Museum found indications of considerable industrial activity in the late Viking period, 13th-century pottery and other finds. Excavation continues.

ISLE OF MAN

BRADDAN : SPEKE FARM (SC 335747). A single lintel grave containing a fairly well-preserved skeleton was excavated by L. S. Garrad. Similar graves have been found in the area, and seem likely to come from the cemetery of the near-by keeill.

DOUGLAS : The Manx Museum purchased seven Anglo-Saxon silver pennies, probably from the hoard found in Douglas in 1894.

SCOTLAND

ANGUS : GLAMIS (NO 387469). A fragment of a Pictish cross-slab was discovered and is now in the church. At the foot of the shaft is interlace ornament. To the right is the hind-quarters of a wolf and the other face bears the lower limbs of two human figures.

ARGYLL : ARGYLL (NS 163791). Excavation on the site of a chapel revealed cruck slots in each corner, an altar base, and evidence of an early door in the W. gable. Two stones bearing crosses and the shafts of a small cross have been found near by, and 8th-century and early medieval sherds have come from the enclosure.

BERWICKSHIRE : ADDINSTON (NT 519524). Two long cists, oriented E.-W., were excavated on the site of the known cemetery at Carfraemill.

DUMFRIESSHIRE : KIRKCONNEL (NS 724150). A small headstone with possible traces of interlace work was discovered in the old churchyard wall.

——— : TYNRON DOON (NX 820939). Traces of an early medieval habitation-site have been excavated.

FIFE : CRAIL (NO 632086). An extensive long-cist cemetery was investigated at Craighead Farm.

——— : LUNDIN LINKS (NO 412023). A skeleton was excavated in the long-cist cemetery.

STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT : ARGRENNAN (NX 712588). A fragment of stone decorated with a vine scroll was found built into the wall of the N. lodge of Argrennan

House. It has been ascribed to 8th-century Northumbria and may come either from Tongland or Dundrennan Abbey.

——— : SWEETHEART ABBEY (NX 965664). A small bun-shaped iron bloom, recovered during grave-digging, adds further evidence for a pre-medieval occupation of the site. Two glass beads, one S. English of the 1st or 2nd century and the other Irish of the 6th or 7th century, have been found previously.

ORKNEY : WESTNESS, ROUSAY. An excavation of Viking remains by the university museums of Bergen and Oslo sponsored by the Norsk Arkeologisk Selskap will start in 1968. A preparatory survey with a soil conductivity gradient meter was carried out at the site of a rich grave found about ten years ago. Anomalies in the soil were mainly of two kinds: i, a number of weak linear features, about 2 m. long and parallel with the shore, a cutting across one of them revealing a packing of stones and slabs; ii, strong metal responses, mainly of modern iron scrap just below the surface, and one of a fragment of a 10th-century spear-head, in a secondary position.

WIGTOWNSHIRE : LUCE SANDS (NX 1355). A 4th-century bronze penannular brooch was found (cf. *Trans. Dumfriesshire and Galloway Nat. Hist. and Antiq. Soc.*, forthcoming).

WALES

CAERNARVONSHIRE : LLANDEGAI (SH 593711). A possible early chapel site was recorded.

II. POST-CONQUEST

A. MONASTIC SITES

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE : ELSTOW (TL 049474). D. B. Baker continued excavating the Benedictine nunnery for the Bedford Archaeological Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 272). The graveyard earlier than the foundation of the abbey in c. 1080 has produced 120 individuals in the general area S. of the abbey church. A limit has been seen clearly only on the S. There is as yet no evidence for an associated parish church, though the discovery by restorers of an 8th-century cross-shaft reused in a 16th-century wall may be relevant. The burials were fully extended, properly oriented, and, with only a few exceptions, without grave-goods. There is some evidence for occupation later than the burials but earlier than the cloisters. This may represent temporary accommodation while the monastery was first being built.

Examination of the cloisters and of the S. and W. ranges has reinforced the evidence for a major rebuilding of the claustral buildings in the 14th century on a slightly larger ground plan. The W. parts of the refectories have been examined, and some details of superstructural arrangements in the later W. range have appeared. The 14th-century rebuilding on the W. seems to have brought the W. front of the claustral ranges out to the line of a 13th-century westward extension of the nave.

ESSEX : PRITTLEWELL (TQ 876873). During further excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 177) on the site of the Cluniac priory clear evidence was found for a defended settlement before the arrival of the monks soon after 1100. It is now possible to group the development of the priory into five stages, although the dating of them is uncertain. The earlier chapter-house had an apsidal E. end which was later enlarged to a polygonal shape. At least three variations in plan took place inside the S. transept. No evidence was found for a cloister walk S. of the church nor for a wall along the other sides. The kitchens and other domestic buildings were outside the area available for excavation.

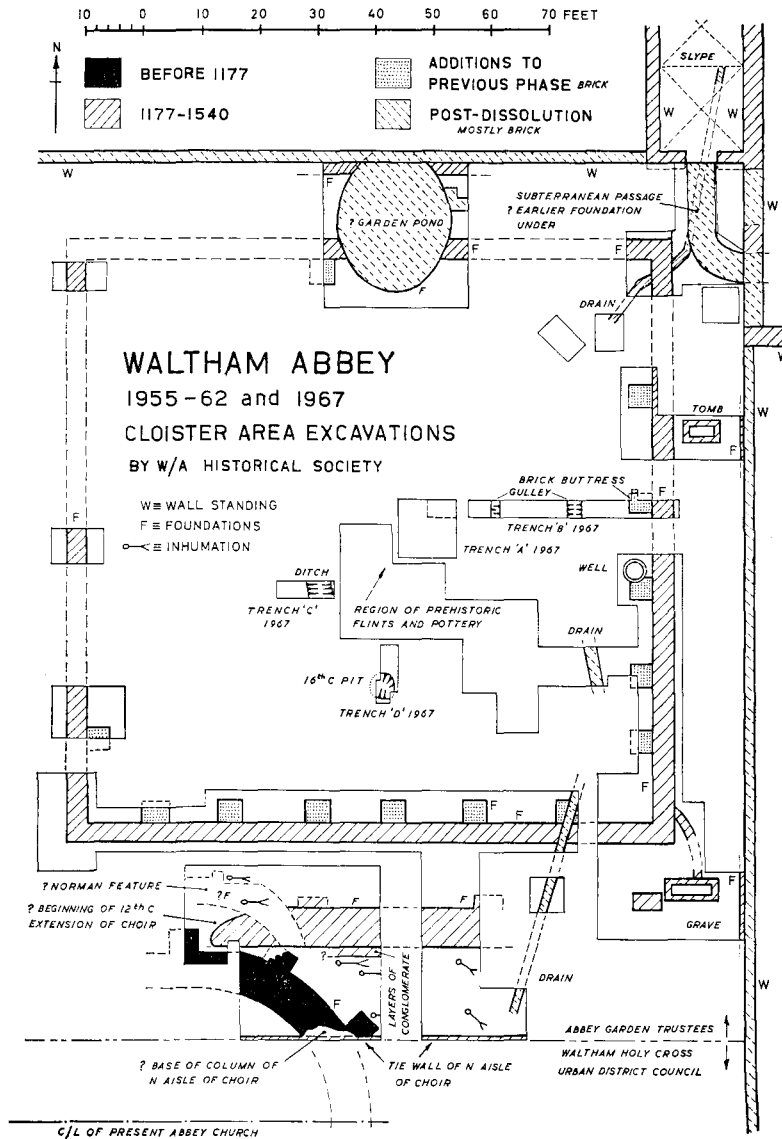


FIG. 41
WALTHAM ABBEY, ESSEX (p. 165)

— : WALTHAM ABBEY (TD 382007). P. J. Huggins excavated for the Waltham Abbey Historical Society in the claustral area of the Augustinian abbey. FIG. 41 shows the plan of the cloisters, which lay on the N. side of the monastic choir of Henry II's foundation of 1177. The excavation showed that the irregularly-spaced buttresses were late brick-built additions to the inner cloister wall.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE : GLOUCESTER, GREYFRIARS (SO 831183). D. C. Mynard excavating for M.P.B.W. to recover the plan of the E. end of the friary church in advance of new building development showed that the church was of typical friary type with a 'walking-place' tower, measuring internally 13 ft. by 20 ft. Its footings were 6 ft. wide and were observed 12 ft. below floor level. The choir measured 75 ft. by 22 ft. The tower was taken down *c.* 1500 and the 'walking-place' was included in the choir, which was perhaps shortened from the E. end. There may have been chapels on the S. side of the choir. Several burials, three sections of decorated tile-pavement *in situ*, and painted glass and wall-plaster were found in the choir. Groups of pottery, one sealed by the earliest floor of *c.* 1230, were found.

——— : ———, ST. OSWALD'S AUGUSTINIAN PRIORY (SO 830190). D. C. Mynard excavating for Gloucester Museum and M.P.B.W. located the S. wall of the church. A building, 60 ft. by 19 ft., ran S. from the SW. corner of the church. Burials, three pits containing disturbed bones, and pottery of Oxford and Ham Green types were found.

HAMPSHIRE : SELBORNE (SU 755345). The Rev. G. E. C. Knapp and Miss T. Ellis-Jones continuing to excavate at the Augustinian priory (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 274, fig. 76) recovered four more graves, all within the choir area. In grave iv, close to the S. wall, there were no signs of a coffin, but nails suggested that there had been one of wood. Grave v, on the N. side of the choir, between the wall and the corner of the high altar, was a very shallow burial; there were no signs of a coffin but there seemed to be a protective semicircle of stones around the limits of the skull. The lower part of each femur and upper part of each tibia may have been destroyed when a post-hole was dug. Grave vi contained a very handsome stone coffin with the remains of a man *c.* 5 ft. 8 in. tall; the coffin had been cut from a solid piece of stone and was pierced by a small hole for drainage into the clay beneath. In grave vii traces of the wooden coffin were found. Nails lay at the four corners and at intervals down either side, and the outline of the coffin, of a simple oblong box-shape, could be traced by the thin brown stain of the vanished wood. The grain of the bottom boards was quite apparent upon close study. W. of grave vii another grave was found, but the coffin and contents had been removed, leaving only an outline of mortar and distinctive filling.

——— : SOUTHAMPTON. For the Franciscan friary see below, p. 183.

——— : SOUTHWICK (SU 628084). D. B. Baker excavated to locate the Augustinian priory cloisters in relation to the only upstanding wall on the site, reputedly the N. wall of the refectory range. No evidence in disturbed layers 2 ft. deep above the natural gravel was found.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE : HINCHINBROOKE (TL 228716). Hinchinbrooke was the site of a Benedictine nunnery founded in the time of William the Conqueror at Eltisley in Cambridgeshire and transferred to Huntingdon late in the 12th century. At the Dissolution the buildings were granted to Sir Richard Cromwell who, *c.* 1540, started to convert them into a house which has since undergone many changes. During further alterations into a grammar school many unexpected discoveries have been made by P. G. M. Dickinson. Until recently no part of the nunnery was visible except the rubble W. wall of the church. Sir Richard Cromwell encased many of the old buildings in fine red brick and he divided the church into two floors the upper of which became a long gallery. In removing the plaster a late 12th-century clerestory window with octagonal jamb-shafts, and a larger early 13th-century lancet window were found in the N. wall of the church. Further E. on the same side a magnificent open fireplace was discovered, bricked up and plastered over. It bears the initials R.C. (for Richard Cromwell) and is richly carved with Tudor roses, leopards, etc., the whole framed by painted fleurs-de-lis. The E. part of the church was destroyed *c.* 1600 when the long gallery was shortened, but the foundations of the chancel and of a N. chapel and, in the lower part of the N. wall, the responds and part of the arches of an arcade opening to a N. aisle have been

discovered. The entrance to the chapter-house has been found almost intact but completely enveloped in red brick. Its semicircular arch of c. 1200, enclosed within a much larger recessed rectangular frame, is of a single chamfered order and springs from unusual bell capitals. The single jamb-shafts are missing. In one of the rooms there are

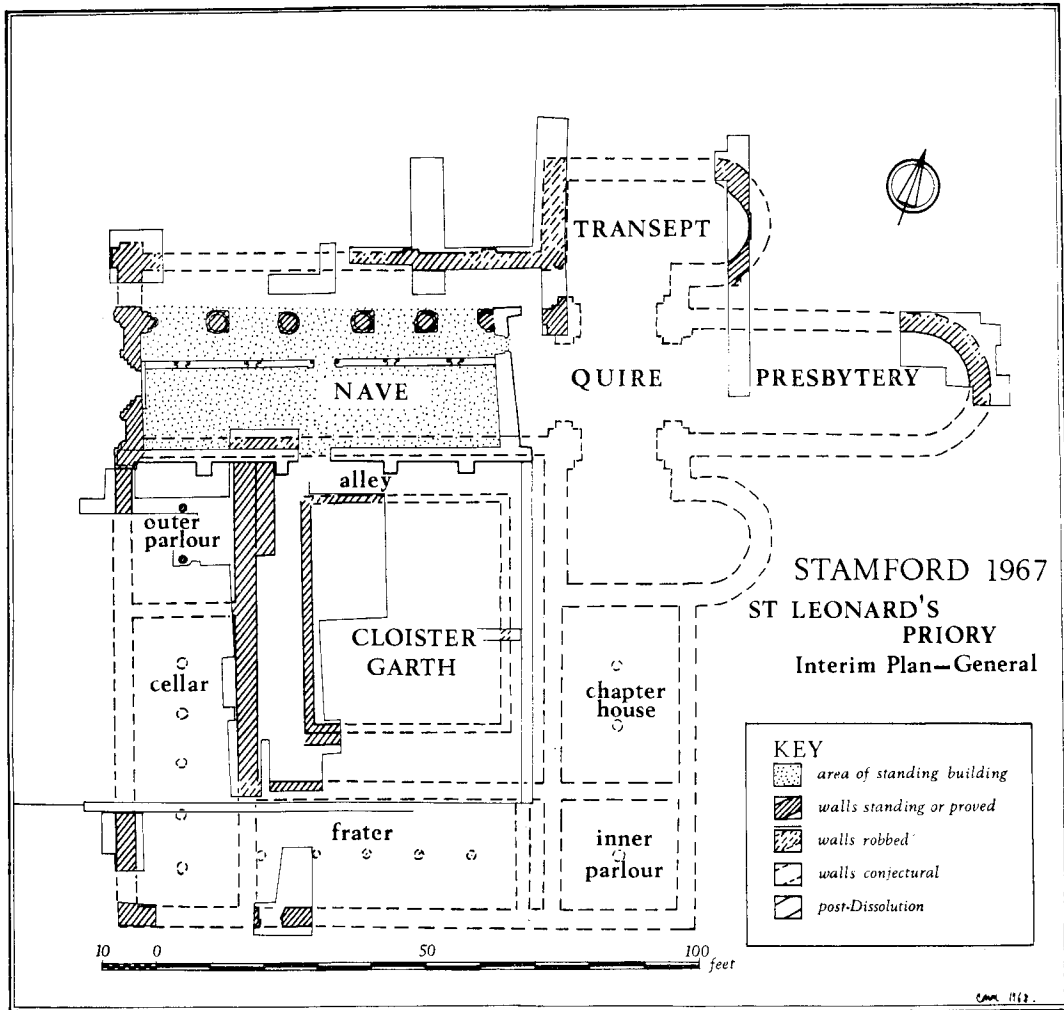


FIG. 42

ST. LEONARD'S PRIORY, STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE (p. 168)

extensive but badly damaged traces of late 16th-century wall-paintings. It is hoped that a complete plan of the nunnery may be recovered.

KENT : TEMPLE EWELL (TR 286455). F. L. Page and Capt. Hogarth continuing to excavate have revealed much of the plan of the preceptory (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 180). Architectural detail suggests an extensive reconstruction a generation or so before the suppression of the Templars in 1312, and most of the finds were also later

13th-century. The final plan evidently comprised a single-celled chapel, c. 60 ft. by 20 ft.; a larger hall at right angles to it on the NW.; and N. of this a massive square building, a chamber block rather than a kitchen, which, with its adjuncts, was evidently fitted awkwardly into the angle between hall and chapel.

LINCOLNSHIRE : STAMFORD, ST. LEONARD'S PRIORY (TF 039074). Miss C. Mahany, excavating for Stamford Excavation Committee to obtain as much as possible of the layout of the Benedictine priory buildings and to establish the relationship of the standing building to the original plan, proved that the standing building incorporates part of the original church (FIG. 42). The row of columns along the N. wall is part of the N. arcade of the nave. One wall of the clerestory above survives. From a string course below this the roof of the N. aisle would have sprung; the foundations of the N. wall and its buttresses were excavated. The present W. front would thus have originally extended farther N. to include the aisle. The present S. wall with its buttresses is probably 18th-century, and the E. wall probably Tudor. The internal N. wall is relatively modern. It was found that there had never been a S. aisle, and that the S. wall, which lies a few feet farther N. than its successor, must therefore have been a blank wall, probably with clerestory windows above the level of the cloister roof. An apsidal chapel lay on the E. side of the N. transept. The apse at the E. end of the presbytery was later replaced by a square chancel. The cloister was on the S. side of the church, and the arrangement of the buildings found and conjectured is shown (FIG. 42). The kitchens are probably S. of the frater range.

There was no sign of the monastery alleged to have been founded by Bishop Wilfrid in 658. The present excavations have revealed the buildings started by Carleph, bishop of Durham in 1082, the surviving W. end being about 100 years later. The domestic buildings were evidently being constantly rebuilt and modified; some continued in use after the Dissolution as agricultural and industrial buildings.

———— : TATTERSHALL (TF 213576). L. Keen excavating for Lincoln Museum and M.P.B.W. uncovered the extensive foundations of the gatehouse of Lord Cromwell's college founded in 1440 (FIG. 43). The brick gatehouse, 40 ft. by 34 ft., consisted of two polygonal towers, 12 ft. across, each with adjoining rooms either side of an 8-ft.-wide passage. The W. tower evidently contained a stairway; in the E. tower a small chute, an overflow drain, and a pit outside the tower itself suggest it was used for garderobes. Good groups of pottery were obtained from the 16th-century destruction-levels, and much early medieval ware was found in the levels earlier than the building.

NORFOLK : KINGS LYNN. At no. 50 *Norfolk Street* traces of what appears to be the hospital of St. John the Baptist have been located.

Excavations have started in the gardens of *Priory Lane* to recover information on the conventual buildings of the Benedictine priory S. of St. Margaret's Church.

NORTHUMBERLAND : NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, WHITE FRIARS (NZ 249638). Barbara Harbottle continued to excavate for M.P.B.W. in advance of building (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 181). The position and size of the cloister were determined by the discovery of its E. and S. walls, and of the robber-trench at its NW. corner. It was c. 73 ft. square, and its walks had been floored with black and yellow tiles of 14th-century date. None of the cloister walks appears to have been undershot.

It was confirmed that the W. wall of the buildings fronting Clavering Place was originally the W. wall of the E. claustral range, and demolition by the builders after the excavation revealed the entrance of the chapter-house and another door to the N. in this same W. wall. The robber-trenches of both walls of the S. range and of the E. wall of the W. range were also located. (Cf. *Archaeol. Aeliana*, 4 ser., XLVI (1968), 163 ff.)

SOMERSET : WITHAM (ST 758417). P. Barlow and R. D. Reid continuing to excavate for the Wells Archaeological Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 275 f.) finally determined the position of the greater cloister of the Carthusian priory, and

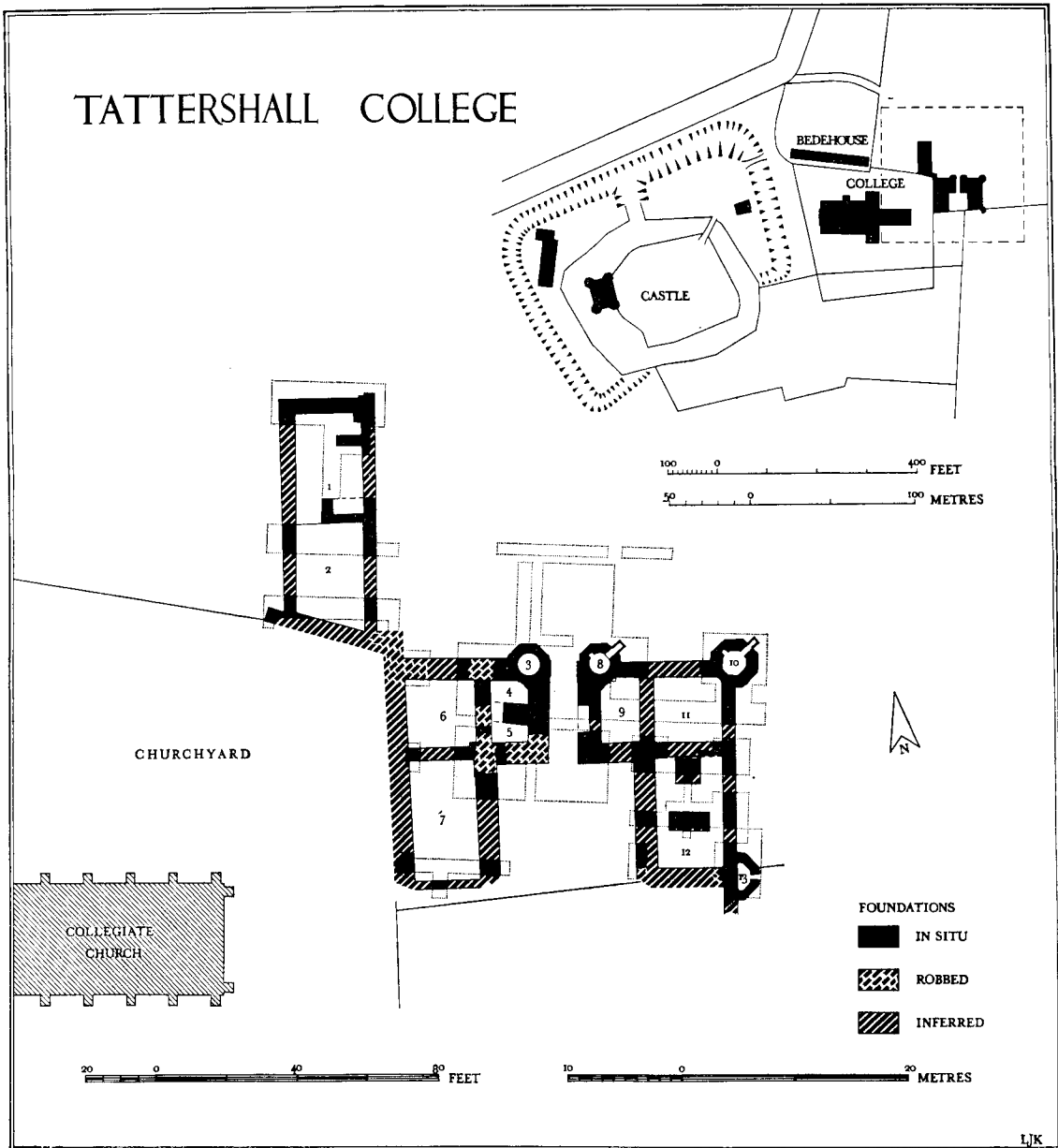


FIG. 43
 TATTERSHALL, LINCOLNSHIRE (p. 168)
 Plan of gatehouse of Lord Cromwell's college

exposed *c.* 40 ft. of the inner W. pentice wall with buttress foundations. Portions of an adjoining building were discovered in a position where the first of the thirteen cells might be expected. A further attempt was made to locate the church at the E. end of the N. cloister-walk and some wholly robbed foundation-trenches cut in the clay were found. Finds have included 13th-century tiles and some scraps of coloured glass and leadwork. Broken wine flagons with arms and initials of the Hopton and Wyndham families, known to have occupied the priory after the Dissolution, have helped to confirm the medieval evidence.

WORCESTERSHIRE : BORDESLEY (SP 035697). R. T. Rowley located the W. wall of the Cistercian abbey church and *c.* 8,000 square ft. of the nave were uncovered. The heavily robbed W. wall stood $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high in places, with some finely faced stones on the exterior. There was no W. doorway. The S. wall of the church had been completely robbed. The sandstone pillar-bases of the S. aisle were uncovered and in the N. aisle stone platforms, presumably for the same purpose, were found. There were traces of three distinct medieval floor levels but, except for a small area of tiling in the N. aisle, the floors had all been disturbed. Many graves had been dug into the nave floor. A well-preserved male skeleton, with feet facing the altar and right arm folded over left, was uncovered. A stone slab with crosses which may have been an altar stone was found out of position in the N. aisle. Many tiles, much worked masonry and stained glass were found, but only a few 15th-century sherds. The disturbed nature of the area made dating of levels impossible.

Evidence for post-monastic lead smelting was found in the centre of the nave, where hearths and gulleys reusing medieval tiles had been dug into the natural subsoil.

A boundary-bank of heavy clay and pebbles in the field N. of the abbey meadows appeared to mark the edge of the abbey precinct. An eroded foundation-slot in the top of the bank may have held a timber palisade which would have encompassed the abbey area. There were no small finds.

During a comprehensive survey of the entire region round the abbey, earthworks and sunken roads almost certainly of medieval origin were located along a considerable length of the valley of the R. Arrow. See also below, p. 211.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING : ETTON, TEMPLE GARTH (SE 975435). Initially a manor of the Templars within their preceptory of Faxfleet on the Humber, the manor passed to the Crown, on the arrest of the members of the Order in 1307, until 1312 when it was assigned to the earl of Atholl, who then forfeited it by joining Robert Bruce. By 1324, the site was in the custody of the Knights Hospitallers, who kept it until the Dissolution of 1536. Thereafter the site passed to the chapter of St. John at Beverley, then to a vicar of Etton and finally into private hands.

Excavations over the past three years by W. J. Varley have supplemented the documentary history of the site and revealed that this is a well-stratified site in which successive occupations, each with distinctive building techniques, are clearly defined and effectively sealed. The following sequence has been established:

i. An initial occupation included cobbled-chalk roadways serving long granaries with flint foundations, internal pillars resting on square pillar-bases of oolite at 8-ft. intervals, and external gullies; an L-shaped central hall badly ruined; and a brew-house or 'furnagie', on the central axis and at the W. end of the hall. A cut long-cross penny of Henry III (type 3a or 3b, moneyer Henri, mint unknown), dated 1248-50 and found in a sealed deposit on a roadway leading past one of the main granaries, confirms the 13th-century dating of this first occupation.

ii. In all areas examined, these buildings were buried under earth or building-debris, including roof-tiles, above which there is nothing earlier than the early 14th-century. This debris presumably represents the abandonment of the site from 1307 to 1317.

iii. Above this tile layer are further granaries and roadways built often on very different alignments and with materials from destroyed buildings, such as a broken

holy-water stoup, disused broken millstones, and oolite from the brewhouse. This last was given a lean-to porch and its floor raised; a lean-to kitchen with a tiled roof was added to the central hall. This rebuilding is associated with Humber ware of the early 14th century, when the site was reoccupied by the Knights Hospitallers. At the same time the reduced site was enclosed within a clay bank which marked it off from the adjacent lands of Laurence de Etton, according to a document of 1315 in the Downe collection at Northallerton.

iv. Much of the site was finally covered to a depth of at least 3 ft. with clay which has yielded the only Cistercian ware. Perhaps this represents an attempt to recover the site for agricultural use after the Dissolution.

The 'furnagie' or brewhouse was initially an annular building of corbelled construction. The outer walls were of successive layers of flint blocks which will not withstand heat, but the inner lining was of oolite, probably from another Templar manor at South Cave. This lining was uniformly reddened to a depth of 3 in. all round the inner ring; experiments have shown that this takes place at 400°C. The floor was of clay, burnt to terracotta. The external fireplace in the SE. corner led to a sealed ash-pit which yielded a late 13th-century jug. Under the spout the body of the jug bears a device which resembles the cross *pommé* which appears in a version of the arms of Jerusalem in the time of Edward I. Such a device must imply a connexion with a religious order.

———, WEST RIDING : PONTEFRACT (SE 463226). C. V. Bellamy continued excavating the Cluniac priory (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 281). The ground plan of the church was completed (FIG. 44). There were three different forms of the E. arm of the church, the original parallel apses of the early 12th-century being replaced by a large rectangular structure, aisled on both sides, and with five chapels against its E. wall, the central chapel projecting c. 8 ft. farther E. than the rest. In this form the church would have had a total length of c. 275 ft., the E. arm being 140 ft. by c. 62 ft. Excavation on the N. side of the N. transept gable showed further building in prolongation of the transept itself. A door opened to the E. and was protected by a porch; a window-sill survived a few feet farther N. Beyond that there appeared to have been a large hearth or oven. At the S. end of the dormer range more structural material, usually on shallow foundations and often eroded, was found.

SCOTLAND

ARGYLL : IONA (NM 287245). The only stone building so far unrestored W. of the medieval cloister was excavated by R. Reece for the Russell Trust and M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, viii (1964), 240). The building was a domestic part of the Benedictine complex (c. 1200). Below a destruction-layer, presumably Viking, many post-holes up to 4 ft. deep were revealed, but they make no significant plan. Grass-marked and grass-tempered pottery in the destruction-layers seems to date the post-holes securely between the 6th and 8th century.

BERWICKSHIRE : COLDINGHAM (NT 904659). Mrs. Helen Clarke for the Department of Extra-Mural Studies, Edinburgh University, excavated part of the supposed domestic buildings of the priory. The area designed for excavation was in the region of 'Edgar's wall', on the SE. side of the priory grounds, where substantial remains of a medieval building, possibly the refectory, are visible. During 1966 investigations carried out by the Berwickshire Naturalists' Field Club at the W. end of this structure, after the purchase of the land by the Berwickshire County Council for use as a graveyard, had revealed traces of the original S. wall, the bases of several columns and a number of secondary walls which seem to have been added to the building in a late phase when a single aisled(?) hall was subdivided into a number of small rooms.

In 1967 several periods of occupation were revealed on the undisturbed E. half of the building. A cobbled area is later than the Dissolution, when part of the priory was

THE PRIORY CHURCH

PONTEFRAC

CLUNIAN PRIORY OF ST. JOHN

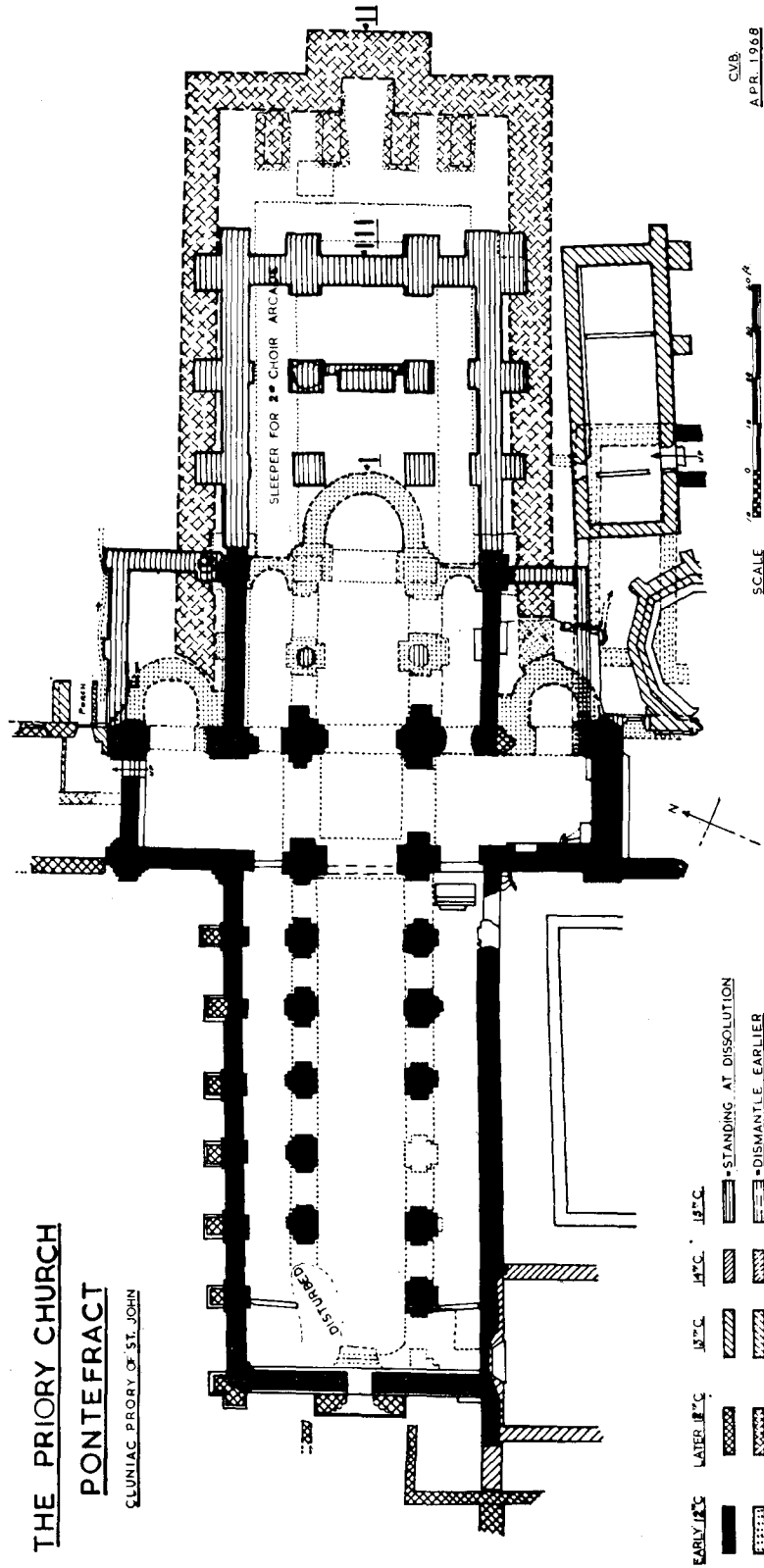


FIG. 44
PONTEFRAC, W.R. YORKSHIRE (p. 171)
Plan of priory church showing three different forms of the E. arm

used as a farmstead. Beneath this lay the foundations of the S. wall of the original building constructed of an inner and outer facing of sandstone blocks with a rubble packing. A stone foundation, probably the base of a buttress, lay against the external face of this wall. The later layers produced a small amount of metalwork, mostly iron nails and fragments; the earliest layer was almost sterile. The paucity of finds in this E. end of the building, in striking contrast to the amount found at the W. end, suggests a difference in function between the respective parts of the structure in medieval and later times. The limited size of the excavation and the lack of finds make it difficult to put forward theories about the function of the building in the priory plan. It was certainly an integral feature in the medieval period and was subsequently turned over to domestic or agricultural use. The excavations produced no evidence of an Anglo-Saxon date for the foundation; traces of this must lie, if anywhere, closer to or beneath the site of the present church.

WALES

GLAMORGAN : BURRYHOLMS (SS 400925). D. B. Hague continuing to excavate for R.C.A.M. (Wales) (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 281) revealed that beneath the apsidal romanesque church lay a wooden one, 11 ft. by 10 ft. This was represented by four stone-filled post-holes, one of which cut through an earlier burial. The stone fillings imply that the posts were robust enough to be dug out by the Norman builders, and the burial, which was not articulated, indicates an earlier Christian use of the site. The shape of the enclosure was confirmed, but an examination of the entrance produced an unexpected earlier period which may be associated with the occupation found at a low level in the shelter of a 12-ft.-thick revetted bank SW. of the living-quarters, site D. The suspected site of the last medieval 'offices', E. of the living-quarters, produced instead a very large pit filled with clean stone, which was apparently not a soak-away.

B. CATHEDRALS AND ECCLESIASTICAL PALACES

ENGLAND

HAMPSHIRE : WINCHESTER. Further excavation by M. Biddle for the Winchester Excavations Committee on the *Cathedral Green* showed that, after the demolition of the Old Minster in 1093, the area of St. Swithun's original tomb (see above, p. 157) was retained as a court N. of the Norman nave and its site marked by a stone monument. This was rebuilt in the 12th century. A rectangular chapel built over the site in the 13th century was replaced on a much smaller scale in the later 14th century; it was demolished perhaps at the Reformation. In 1968 excavation will continue to examine the 9th-century W. extension, the 7th-century church, the earliest structures of St. Swithun's tomb, and the extensive and well-preserved remains of the Roman forum underlying the whole site.

At *Wolvesey Palace* M. Biddle continuing to excavate for M.P.B.W. and the Winchester Excavations Committee in advance of consolidation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 282) revealed, in the S. range, the S. face of the period-I hall (c. 1129-c. 1135) and the site of the main entrance of period V (c. 1138). This was elaborately decorated and the E. jambs of a three-order arch were still well preserved. At the NE. corner, work on the superimposed bakehouses revealed an earlier curtain-wall below the earliest domestic buildings.

WARWICKSHIRE : COVENTRY, ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL (SP 336792). B. W. Hobley, through the generosity of a private benefactor, excavated in the disused churchyard of Holy Trinity Church to locate, beneath the W. end of the medieval cathedral known to be on the site (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 276 f., fig. 78), the earlier Saxon church of 1043 founded by Leofric and Godiva and the 8th-century nunnery of St. Osburg. At a depth of 10 ft. to 12 ft. the nave floor of the cathedral was found. It had been extensively robbed of its tiles but the tile patterns were discernible in the mortar bedding. The floor

was laid on an artificially-created bedrock sandstone terrace cut into the hillside. The quarrying of this feature after the conquest had removed any archaeological evidence to prove or disprove this to be the site of the earlier churches. Undulations in the floor hinted at possible structures beneath; these proved to be monastic burials from the period of the medieval cathedral (i.e. before 1539). Analysis by the Research Laboratory of Courtaulds Ltd. and Leeds University of a cloth fragment (merino type) from one grave has shown this fragment to be a remarkable example of the high quality of woollen fabrics possible in the 15th century or earlier.

YORKSHIRE : YORK MINSTER (SE 604522). Excavations under the central tower have exposed the W. continuation of the timber-revetted masonry foundations exposed earlier in the crypt (*Antiq. J.*, XI (1931), 113 ff.) and demonstrated that they belong to the early Norman church of Archbishop Thomas (1070-1100). This church had walls of reused and much weathered Roman and Saxon stone, sometimes arranged in herring-bone fashion, and plastered inside and outside with a hard cream-coloured plaster lined in red to imitate masonry jointing. This church had a central tower of the same size in plan as the present tower, and aisleless nave and transepts of the same width as the present nave and transepts without their aisles. The transepts were as long as the present transepts and each had one apsidal E. chapel adjacent to the choir. This was aisled, as wide as the present choir without its aisles and as long as the present choir without the lady chapel. The length of the nave is not known, but 19th-century evidence suggests it extended at least as far as the second bay from the W. of the present nave. The large size of this Norman church of Thomas set the scale for the succeeding church. Its abnormally long E. arm is best explained as preserving the plan of the previous Saxon church. See also above, p. 162.

After the fire of 1137, only the nave remained in use. It was separated by a wall from the crossing, and a new raised floor laid, in which was set the coffin of St. William on his death in 1154. This has now been partly re-exposed. Its upper part had formerly been plastered and was presumably painted or veneered. In the 13th century the transepts and the central tower were rebuilt. Parts of the bell-foundry have been found at the S. end of the N. transept. Reconstruction of the tomb of Archbishop de Grey (died 1255) exposed the coffin. On the stone lid an effigy of the archbishop had been painted, the colours kept fresh by the superincumbent masonry.

E. of the Minster remains have been found of the church of St. Mary ad Valvas demolished in 1362 to make way for the new lady chapel. These are of Norman masonry.

C. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

ENGLAND

ESSEX : WICKEN BONHUNT. For St. Helen's Chapel see below, p. 201.

HAMPSHIRE : CHRISTCHURCH (SZ 144952). Excavations by the Bournemouth Archaeological Society directed by M. Ridley on *St. Catherine's Hill* have uncovered the remains of a series of medieval chapels. They lie within a rectangular earthwork of unusual shape, with a NE. projection. The banks are probably Roman, altered during the medieval period. It seems from the quantity and diversity of building material that there was a succession of buildings, each one being demolished to make room for another. Eight types of roofing have been recovered including stone, tiles, slates, glazed and unglazed pottery-tiles, and very fine cocks-comb glazed ridge-tiles. Some building-stone was imported from Portland, some from the Isle of Wight, and some possibly from the continent. Glazed and unglazed pottery, bones of wild boar, sheep and ox, window-glass and nails, have been found, but no personal ornaments or coins. The paucity of glazed floor-tiles probably indicates that the floor was removed for use elsewhere. A fragment of a marble floor-tile was probably earlier than the glazed tiles. From the

evidence available it seems that there was a chapel on the site from the 11th until the 16th century.

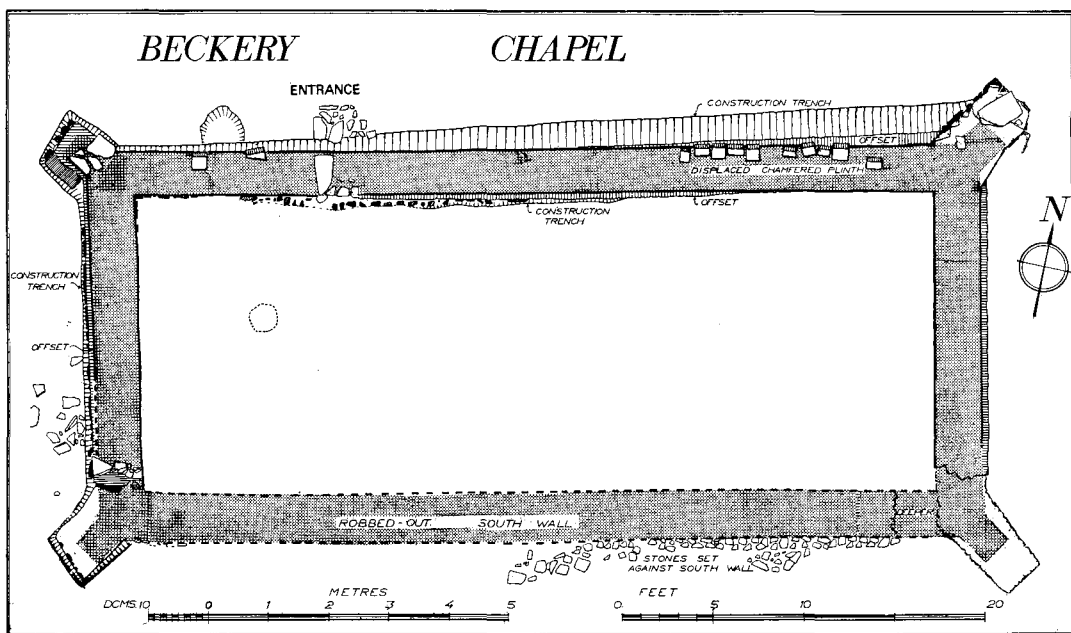
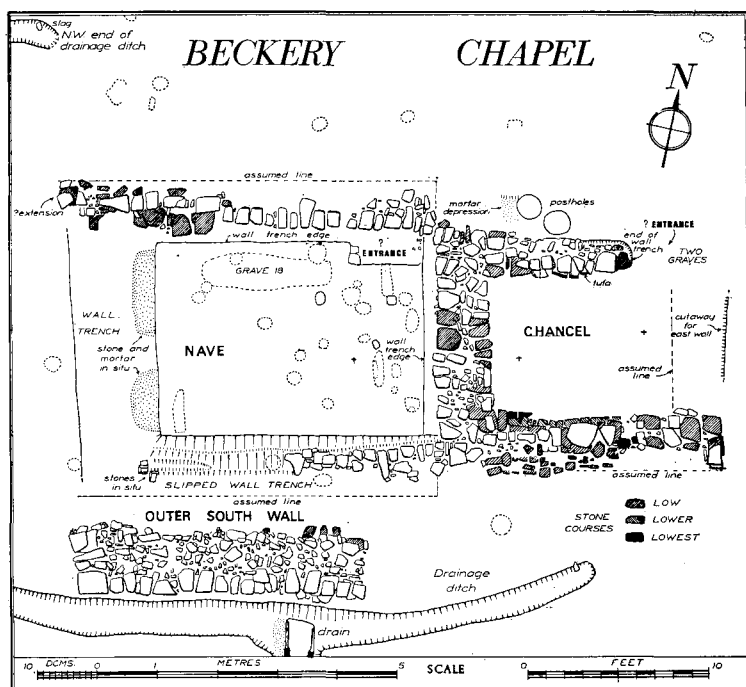
— : WINCHESTER. M. Biddle continuing to excavate for the Winchester Excavations Committee on the site in *Lower Brook Street* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 291) found the church of St. Mary to be exceptionally complex, even at the single-celled stage. Several further phases of internal layout were uncovered; opposed doors, together with other structural evidence, now suggest that the earliest structure will be pre-conquest.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE : HUNTINGDON (TL 236714). B. K. Davison excavating for M.P.B.W. showed that a low natural mound overlooking the Alconbury brook had been chosen as the site for a small Roman villa. A Christian cemetery was later established on the mound, and some time before the conquest a small church or chapel was built to serve the growing cemetery. In the later 12th century the mound was put into a state of defence, possibly as part of the preparation for the siege of Huntingdon Castle in 1172. To this end the sides of the mound were given a vertical timber revetment. Later a post-mill was built on the site. By the 17th century this had in turn been replaced by a gallows, and when this became disused in the early 19th century a cap-mill was erected. The mound has now been half-destroyed by the erection of a bungalow.

KENT : HARTLEY (TQ 602663). J. E. L. Caiger made an instrumental survey of the extensive and unrecorded earthworks in *Chapel Wood*. The visible remains consist of a low bank and ditch enclosing a rectangular site of c. 8 acres. This is divided internally by two transverse banks. The central area contains further earthworks and mounds together with the probable site of a chantry chapel. The site was visited in 1728 by Dr. John Thorpe, who believed it to represent the deserted village of *Scotsgrove*. A plan of the site with some historical references to it has been published in *Archaeol. Cantiana*, lxxxii (1967), 285 ff.

— : STONE (TQ 991613). At the instigation and with the assistance of Sir Eric Fletcher and the late E. Dudley C. Jackson, excavations by Lt.-Col. G. W. Meates revealed that in medieval times the church consisted of a nave and square-ended chancel, but fell into disuse and disrepair early in the 16th century. The W. part of the chancel was originally a free-standing building, nearly square, measuring internally 14½ ft. by 13 ft. This has now been cleared to the original floor, and the foundations exposed, revealing an undoubted Roman (or sub-Roman) structure. The walls are c. 3 ft. thick and are founded c. 4 ft. below present ground level. They consist of regular courses of large Roman tiles alternating with courses of Kentish rag and tufa. An area of *opus signinum* flooring edged with a quarter-round moulding, painted red, has been found. The entrance is centrally placed in the W. wall. Its sill consists of a large block of stone, whose surface is hewn down to form a stop for the door with a single pivot-hole. Burials found inside and outside the building, some oriented N.-S., indicate a pagan or pre-Christian origin.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE : RUDDINGTON (SK 563332). *St. Peter's Church, Flawford*, was completely demolished during the 1770s and all useful stone was quickly removed. It was then that the famous alabasters were discovered and narrowly escaped destruction. A series of excavations by the Ruddington and District Local History Society showed that the church consisted of a W. tower, a nave, a S. aisle and a large chancel. The area of a possible N. aisle has not yet been explored. From documentary evidence the S. aisle can be dated 1280 and was built by Robert de Rotynton, bishop of Dunblane from 1258 to 1284. The walls had been robbed down to, and often below, ground level, and the 18th-century demolition team completely removed the foundations at the corners of the tower and S. aisle in order to cause their collapse. In the soil thrown out from the original foundation-trenches are fragments of Romano-British pottery and tesserae. Tiny fragments of dark painted glass indicate the positions of the windows in the S. aisle,



FIGS. 45 and 46

ST. BRIDGET'S CHAPEL, BECKERY, GLASTONBURY, SOMERSET (p. 177)

45. 12th-century nave and chancel with earlier features below; 46. 14th-century rectangular undivided building

which were removed before its demolition. Early and late medieval sherds have been found. Larger finds include the life-size head and hand of a stone effigy of a woman wearing a wimple, twelve fragments of a holy-water stoup and a 13th-century child's stone coffin lid with an incised cross.

SOMERSET : GLASTONBURY, BECKERY (ST 484383). A chapel dedicated to St. Bridget, first found in 1886, was re-excavated by P. A. Rahtz for the Chalice Well Trust. A 12th-century nave and chancel (FIG. 45) lay within a larger 14th-century rectangular chapel (FIG. 46). Earlier than either chapel was a cemetery (of which 28 graves have been dug), ditches, post-holes, daub and bone, but no dating evidence. See also above, p. 160.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING : WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858646). Outside the nave of the church on the S., J. G. Hurst and Mrs. M. E. Ewins excavated for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 283) to determine the width of the demolished S. aisle. At the W. end was a complex of rough superimposed walls while farther E. a substantial wall built of fine reused 12th-century ashlar from the Percy church was revealed. This wall continued E. with no N. return or sign of a wall separating the aisle from the SE. chapel. This suggests that in later medieval times there was no division between the two. See also below, p. 205.

SCOTLAND

DUMFRIESSHIRE : HOLYWOOD ABBEY (NX 956796). During ploughing E. of the present churchyard much human bone, medieval sherds and undecorated floor-tiles were turned up. The pottery from the 1922 excavation is now described in *Trans. Dumfriesshire and Galloway Nat. Hist. and Antiq. Soc.*, XLIV (1967), 134 ff. A foliated cross of the 15th century(?) was found about two years ago beneath the pulpit of the present church. This is now in private possession; the pottery and bones are in the Dumfries Museum.

D. CASTLES

ENGLAND

HAMPSHIRE : ISLE OF WIGHT, CARISBROOKE (SZ 855876). Reconstruction of a drainage-pit in the S. side of the motte ditch proved the ditch to be less than a half section, because, as previously suspected (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 190) and now confirmed, the shape of the motte had been much altered in the early 14th century. Originally it had been much more circular and the ditch had extended well into the area now occupied by the works compound. A low wall, tangential to the original slope at high level, evidently marked the 14th-century flattening of the S. face of the motte.

— : WINCHESTER (SU 477296). In *Castle Yard* M. Biddle, excavating for the Winchester Excavations Committee and for the Hampshire County Council in advance of the relaying of the yard in the final stages of the New Assize Courts project, located the NE. angle of a 12th-century keep first noted in 1849 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 190). The keep had been built into an earlier earthen bank, probably that erected in 1067. A large excavation will be undertaken in 1968, before part of this tower and the castle curtain are destroyed in the new works.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE : HUNTINGDON. See above, p. 175.

LINCOLNSHIRE : STAMFORD (TF 029070). Miss C. Mahany excavating for the Stamford Excavation Committee in the area of the castle revealed some walls, probably of late date, and little else of interest.

NORFOLK : WALPOLE ST. PETER (TF 501165). Norwich Museum reports that the mound indicated on the O.S. map has been levelled for the construction of a bungalow. An adjoining field is called 'Castle Meadow' and suggests that the mound was a motte.

SUSSEX : BRAMBER (TQ 195108). K. J. Barton and E. W. Holden for the Sussex Archaeological Society Research Committee investigated: *a*, the approach road N. of the tower; *b*, a mound E. of the tower; *c*, the area E. of the motte; *d*, the motte ditch; and *e*, the area immediately W. of the tower. Information was also retrieved on the curtain-wall, and on *f*, a lime-kiln.

a. N. of the tower opposite the gateway a wide series of occupation-levels 9½ ft. deep were revealed. The natural soil is Clay-with-Flints over which lies a 6-in. layer of dirty clay containing abraded and unabraded pottery probably of *c.* 1000. Above this was a cobbled road, 7 ft. wide, suggesting an angled road entering the gatehouse phase of the tower at a NE. angle. On the muddy surface of this road was constructed a widespread and deeply-layered flint cobble yard. This in turn became heavily muddled and the final road was laid along the line of the first. After the blocking of the gatehouse (phase I) and the construction of the tower (phase II) a heavy chalk-and-clay filling in which was a coin of Henry II, dropped possibly *c.* 1180, was inserted. On this filling a building with a chalk floor had a short life and was superseded by another building of similar dimensions with at least two mortar floors. This, too, had a relatively short life and was subsequently used as a dump for 14th-century domestic rubbish through which a timber building was built. This in turn was demolished and the whole area levelled with a deep tip of building materials containing some of 15th-century date. It appears that the succession of buildings butted directly on the N. side of the tower and that after the blocking of the gateway and the erection of the tower there was no longer egress until after 1720. (Cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 285 f.)

b. The mound E. of the tower was found last year to contain the remains of a post-medieval building at its W. edge. The centre of the mound was shown to be a dump of flints, probably as a result of clearing the ruined tower for domestic purposes. The curtain-wall was examined at this point and shown to have two phases, neither of which can be dated. The wall of the first phase probably swung round in front of the tower, but all the outer face had gone leaving only a sharply-pointed fragment of the inner face. This had been repaired with a thin wall of faced flint built at an angle to close the gap between the tower and the older wall.

c. Examination of the area E. of the motte revealed the filling of the motte ditch (see *d* below), and remains of the curtain-wall, which had been constructed of sea boulders and flints in lime mortar. The wall was 8 ft. thick and had been robbed or had collapsed to its last layer of footings. It was superseded by another 8-ft. wall built outside the first; this had tilted and collapsed into the outer ditch. Both walls were built into ditch filling, not into the natural subsoil. Under the footings of wall I was a 12th-century sherd; wall II was standing when the 14th-century material was deposited.

d. The motte ditch was shown to exist from the most easterly side of the motte and around it clockwise to a point roughly NNW. of it. The ditch was generally 75 ft. wide, and 12 ft. to 15 ft. deep; it originally extended on the E. side beyond the inner lip of the present outer ditch, by which it was cut. The motte had partially and quickly eroded into its ditch. At other places there was evidence of some back-filling, and the depression that remained had been filled, by the 14th century, with chalk, building rubble and domestic rubbish. After the 14th century a roadway was made over the ditch on the E. side to convey traffic into the inner bailey.

e. In the area immediately W. of the tower and beneath five periods of road and yardage associated with the buildings erected after the gatehouse was blocked was a palisaded ditch with evidence of a bank thrown up from the natural soil to heighten the inner bank. This ditch appears to belong to the initial stage in the defence of the gatehouse; it was filled with domestic rubbish and the bank was thrown down into it when the gatehouse was blocked.

f. A lime-kiln of rectangular plan and ovoid section was found S. of the motte and near the one found in 1966. It was 11 ft. deep and still filled with chalk rubble which had been unsuccessfully fired and then abandoned.

WESTMORLAND : KENDAL CASTLE (SD 522924). Barbara Harbottle excavating for Kendal Council in two areas found in the first the inner half of the W. gatchouse tower at its junction with the N. curtain, a fine stretch of the cobbled road through the gate, and evidence that the first curtain had collapsed and been replaced by a narrower one. In the second area there were two narrow walls, parallel and *c.* 2 ft. apart, except at the angle where the outer wall curved outwards to form a semicircular projection, the whole presumably an intramural passage and a later addition to the main building. Interim report with plans in *Quarto* (January, 1968), the quarterly bulletin of the Abbot Hall Art Gallery, Kendal.

WILTSHIRE : LUDGERSHALL (SU 263512). P. V. Addyman continuing to excavate for M.P.B.W. uncovered the areas remaining for clearance in the N. ring-work (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 286, 288). In some parts of the ring-work excavation was completed to the top of the natural chalk. It is now possible to suggest a provisional sequence. An old plough-soil containing abraded Roman sherds was found in places at the bottom of the archaeological deposits. Narrow trenches, perhaps for flimsy huts, were cut into this in places, and there followed four phases of timber building. The last of these, representing buildings standing in the early 12th century, included a massive structure apparently with aisles, a porch and a mortar floor. Sometime in the 12th century the timber buildings were replaced by a large stone structure (keep?) with fine ashlar greensand dressings; part of it, presumably the forebuilding, contained a doorway and a wide flight of stairs. Material from the mortar floors within this building suggests an occupation in the middle of the 12th century. The earthwork and timber defences of the ring-work (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 287, fig. 80) may have been constructed at this period, though there is no direct evidence. The large stone structure was apparently soon demolished, and the tower, which now constitutes the main standing monument, was built. Architectural details indicate that it, too, must have been constructed before the end of the 12th century. It has a deep ground-floor room, suggesting that it may have been a mural tower partly embedded in the earth and timber defences, and large post-holes behind it may have been connected with a wall-walk or stair access. The layout of buildings within the ring-work at this phase is not yet fully understood, but should be revealed by further excavation.

The supposed mural tower was incorporated in a 13th-century scheme which radically altered the character of the castle (FIG. 47). A building, *c.* 40 ft. by 18 ft., with a large latrine at the NW. corner, doorways at the SW. corner and in the E. end, and apparently central wooden columns on stone bases, was added E. of the tower. E. of this again were one or more smaller buildings, the arrangements of which are at present obscured by later walls. The mural tower seems to have been refurbished in the 13th century or later; the windows, doors, a fireplace and latrine suggest it may have been a solar, perhaps leading to a first-floor hall above the undercroft on the E. Perhaps at the same period a large building in the middle of the ring-work, incompletely excavated but thought from its size and the quality of its architectural decoration to be the new hall of 1244-5, was built. In the later 13th and the 14th century further domestic accommodation was added to the basic range, the 'undercroft' was subdivided, and the buildings E. of it replanned, to give, in the final phases, at least four rooms and two latrines. Some of the new accommodation was built over the completely filled inner ditch, emphasizing how considerations of comfort had, by this time, overcome the needs of defence.

In the S. ring-work a three-bayed building, *c.* 40 ft. by *c.* 20 ft. externally, with low walls of unmortared flint, a tile-built oven, and earth floors, was located. It was occupied in the 14th century, and presumably represents domestic accommodation or a service-building outside the hall area.

Resistivity survey and trial excavation failed to reveal traces of a gateway in expected positions on the S. side of the S. ring-work, near the medieval town, but work will continue here, and on the other sites, in 1968.

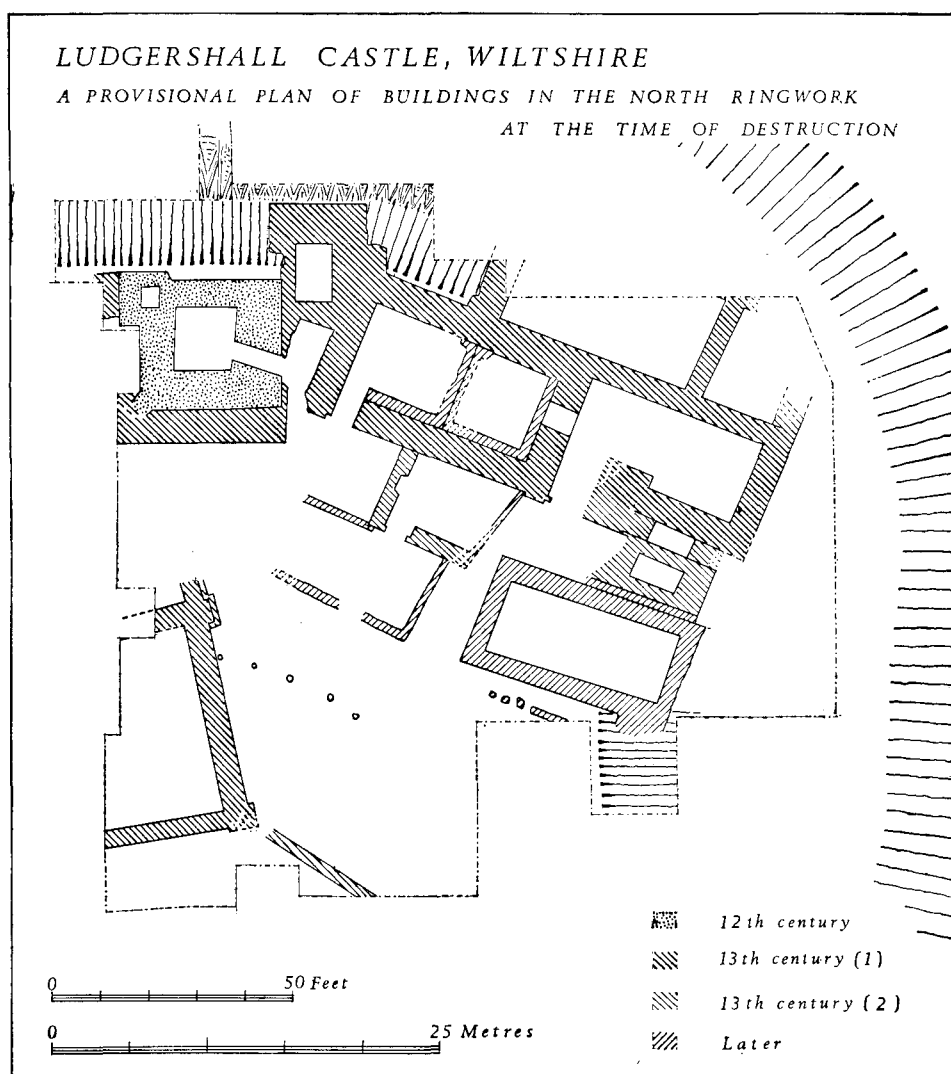


FIG. 47
 LUDGERSHALL CASTLE, WILTSHIRE (p. 179)

— : OLD SARUM (SU 138327). T. J. Miles for M.P.B.W., helped by D. J. Algar and the Salisbury Museum Archaeological Research Group, excavated a pipe trench, 2 ft. wide, near the E. entrance. Medieval ditches and buildings were encountered in the outer bailey of the castle. Flint and mortar walls, 14 ft. apart, flanked a roadway of many periods running from the main E. causeway. Stone structures were found within this causeway. A ditch containing a few Romano-British sherds, traces of medieval buildings including a chalk-lined cellar, many pits and a sunken trackway were noted where the trench followed the line of the modern footpath to the main road.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING : KILTON (NZ 704177). F. A. Aberg excavating for the Department of Adult Education, Leeds University, completed work on the half-round well tower (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 288). The well was 34 ft. deep, and the tower was inserted into the curtain-wall. The area of the inner courtyard next the well tower had originally been the site of a large hall until it was replaced in the 14th century by a small kitchen and apartment alongside. These were rebuilt and enlarged on the same plan in the 15th century.

IRELAND

CO. DOWN : GREENCASTLE (J 247118). The NE. tower and most of the E. ward area were cleared by Miss C. Warhurst for the Ministry of Finance (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 291), revealing considerable alterations to the tower and a rebuilding of the E. curtain-wall. Further quantities of 13th- to 14th-century pottery were recovered.

SCOTLAND

ARGYLL : COLL, BREACHACHA CASTLE (NM 159538). D. J. Turner concentrated on the total excavation of a representative area within the tower (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 288). The lower layers, sealed by mortary soil derived from reconstruction work of the late 16th century, produced an interesting group of finds. Several hand-made sherds were recovered. Two were of slightly finer ware than the rest and were decorated with small irregularly-disposed circles produced by stabbing with the end of a straw or truncated quill. Associated with this pottery were two decorated bronze hinges, a bronze needle and a bone needle. No fragment of wheel-turned or glazed pottery was found in the deposits earlier than the 16th century.

Few tangible remains of a floor earlier than the 16th century have been unearthed except for a mortar fillet at the S. corner of the tower and a rudimentary scarcement along part of the SE. wall. The walls of the tower rest directly on the irregular surface of the natural rock except where a deep crevice had been filled with sand and loose stones before the walls were built. The tower was planned so that the SE., or entrance, wall was built along a sharp ridge of rock that slopes away steeply outside the tower. This slope has been completely hidden by the later filling of the courtyard.

DUMFRIESSHIRE : LANGHOLM, WAUCHOPE CASTLE (NY 355841). Excavations revealed part of the wall-foundations, 4 ft. thick. One late 13th-century sherd was recovered. It appears that most of the castle walls had been demolished during 17th- to 18th-century building on the site.

—— : LOCHMABEN MOTTE (NY 003823). During tee-building on Lochmaben golf course the central platform of the 'Bruce motte' was disturbed. Finds of pottery, tiles, lead, and animal-bone waste were made. The tiles are very thick, unglazed, and undecorated, and in many respects resemble those from Morton Castle in mid Nithsdale. The finds are in the Dumfries Museum.

WALES

BRECONSHIRE : CASTELL MADOC (SO 025370). E. J. Talbot and B. V. Field excavating for the Board of Celtic Studies and the Cambrian Archaeological Association have shown that the site is a small ring-work and not a Roman convoy post as suggested by Dr. J. K. S. Joseph (*J. Roman Studies*, XLVIII (1958), 95). The bank and ditch and the entrance were examined and a small area cleared in the interior. Little structural evidence emerged; the finds consisted of pottery and a prick-spur of early medieval date. It was not possible to determine the relationship of the ring-work with the motte, which lies 400 ft. away downhill.

CARMARTHENSHIRE : LLANSTEPHAN (SN 352102). Mrs. L. Murray-Threipland excavating for M.P.B.W. showed that the earliest defence appears to have been a ditch,

with an earth and stone bank revetted by a mortared wall surrounding the upper ward, and a similar bank (the later curtain-wall has destroyed any evidence of a revetment wall) continuing round the lower ward. No post-holes for a palisade have been found, but timber buildings lay inside the upper ward behind the tail of the bank. A round tower, 24 ft. diam., had later been built across and into the ditch on the E., and later still buildings were erected against and adjacent to it on the S.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE : HEN DOMEN (SO 214981). P. A. Barker continuing to excavate (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 290), in order to test the hypothesis that the motte may have succeeded a ring-work on the same site, showed conclusively that the mound was primary, and that it had been built by cutting a circular ditch and piling first the turf and then the natural boulder clay from the outside towards the centre, so that the lower layers of the mound were concave in section. There were no finds in the body of the mound below the surface layers, and it sealed a sterile buried soil. There was no evidence of a palisade continuing the line of the bailey palisade up the side of the motte to the tower which presumably crowned it. Large post-holes of a palisade of many periods encircled the base of the motte. It seems clear that the castle built by Roger de Montgomery between 1070 and 1074 was, from the first, of motte-and-bailey type.

On the bailey rampart more buildings of post-hole construction, including a square tower on the bulb of the rampart where it joins the motte ditch, and an open-ended shed with scrap-iron scattered on its floor were located. It was not possible to make coherent patterns from a group of post-holes of many periods underneath and on the same alignment as the chapel of period Y, but they may represent earlier chapels, particularly as a limestone stoup came from the filling of one of them.

——— : MONTGOMERY CASTLE (SO 221969). The entire plan of the royal castle of 1223-7, demolished in 1649, has been recovered by J. K. Knight for M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 290²). It was set on a promontory of rock, defended on three sides by precipitous slopes and on the fourth by a square-sectioned rock-cut ditch up to 45 ft. across and 25 ft. to 30 ft. deep. This ditch had been entirely filled with rubble and broken masonry at the time of the destruction, sealing much 17th-century pottery. In its filling there was also much armour. The wing walls, which were a continuation of the curtain-walls of the middle bailey across the ditch separating it from the inner bailey, each contained a sally port.

On the inner side of the ditch a gatehouse with a pair of three-quarter-round towers flanking the entrance filled the entire width of the promontory. It survived, except for the towers, to first-floor level, having been buried in its own rubble. It had a first-floor plan linked by a wooden gallery (known from documentary sources) to the first-floor chamber of a large D-shaped tower on the W. curtain whose ground-floor chamber contained a deep rock-cut well. The hall of the castle was probably at first-floor level in the gatehouse, which belongs to the original castle, alterations of the later 13th century being clearly distinguishable. The sculptured head of a capped youth was found in the rubble filling the passage. The gate passage has a set of four recessed cupboard-like features with arrangements for a wooden door or grille on the outside of each, presumably for lanterns.

In the inner bailey behind the gatehouse several periods of post-medieval lodgings and service-buildings (including a brewhouse) have been excavated. Little remained of any medieval structures, but at the N. end several feet of midden material rich in pottery filled a gap left between the inner face of the curtain-wall and the top of the rock plateau which formed the bailey. At the base of this more pottery of identical type was sealed under a thick construction-level of mortar, stone dust and discarded ashlar blocks associated with the curtain-wall. It seems improbable that the gap which the midden material filled would have been left open after the completion of the royal castle and this was confirmed by the presence in the midden material of a coin lost in

² For 'J. M. Lewis' in this reference read 'J. K. Knight'.

the decade 1215-25 (dating by R. H. M. Dolley). This corresponds exactly with the date of construction of the castle, and the large associated group of pottery can thus be closely dated on two converging lines of evidence. The pottery consists of cooking-pots with infolded rims of normal local early 13th-century types and a range of glazed jugs with simple lips, many decorated with various forms of rouletted decoration, including fine complex rouletting. A layer sealing this deposit contained a further range of pottery associated with green-glazed French imported ware, and the two groups should provide a useful series of local types and fabrics for the period 1225-1300.

RADNORSHIRE : GLASBURY (SO 175392). E. J. Talbot reports that the slight remains of a motte-and-bailey(?) castle have been located near the R. Wye. This would appear to support the contention that the neighbouring Aberllynfi motte (SO 171380) is not the historical Glasbury (cf. *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, cxii (1963), 111, and D. J. C. King in *Brycheiniog*, vii (1961), 84).

——— : TWYN-Y-GARTH, LLANDELLO-GRABAN (SO 107437). E. J. Talbot reports that this is an earthen ring-work, 127 ft. diam., with bailey c. 90 ft. by 140 ft., occupying a summit, 1,065 ft. O.D., overlooking the Wye valley. It was previously thought to have been a hill-fort but, although it possesses rather slender defences, it seems more likely to be a medieval castle. This brings the number of ring-works known in the county to three.

E. TOWNS

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE : BEDFORD (TL 051493). D. B. Baker excavated for M.P.B.W. and the Bedford Archaeological Society in *Cauldwell* and *St. John's Streets* within the area of the late Saxon and medieval town, with the main aim of finding stratified pottery-groups. Previous material from Bedford has come from builders' trenches. No medieval structures were positively identified because of extensive recent disturbances and road widening. Several medieval pits containing St. Neots and early medieval wares were excavated.

HAMPSHIRE : SOUTHAMPTON (SU 418112). C. Platt and J. Pallister continued excavating on the Norman merchant's house and a neighbouring 14th-century warehouse on *Cuckoo Lane* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 291). The merchant's house had an arcaded façade fronting the quay. Its walls had been extensively robbed, but the pillar-bases of the arcade remained. The warehouse to the S. was built after the destruction of the Norman building. It seems to have been a large timber structure, each bay separated by a timber and wattle partition. The whole area between the cliff on the E. and the 14th-century defensive wall on the W. was filled to a depth of between 4 and 5 ft. in the 16th century.

Two merchant's houses of stone were separated by a small open yard in the *High Street*. Both were supplied with basements, or cellars, and in both the cellars had remained in use long after the remodelling of the superstructure. Pottery and coin evidence suggests that the N. basement was built c. 1200. Timber buildings had occupied the site in the late 11th century, and a series of rubbish-pits ranged from the 11th to the 17th centuries.

Pits and extensively robbed walls characterized the site in *Gloucester Square*, originally a Franciscan friary. Some fragmentary remains of the friary were identified, and a deep cut on the E. edge of the site, filled in the late 13th century, may either relate to the friary buildings or to an early defensive ditch of the town.

In *Bugle Street* excavations were confined to a garden behind the present no. 49. Interlocking rubbish-pits were a feature of the entire excavated area, but there were no more than faint traces of buildings, none earlier than the 16th century. Two first-floor windows of a large stone quayside merchant's house were found to survive in the cliff retaining-wall on the W. edge of the site.

Important individual finds included a 12th-century gold ring, set with three

amethysts. It was associated with burnt daub and 12th-century pottery in a pit lying under the S. wall of the Norman merchant's house in *Cuckoo Lane*. Twenty-one Normandy deniers wrapped in a roll of material were recovered from an 11th-century pit on the *High Street* site. On the same site an exotic amber-glazed pot painted with red slip crosses, probably of N. French origin and certainly earlier than 1200, was found. The pottery on all the sites included important pit-groups of medieval and of early modern date.

——— : WINCHESTER, LOWER BROOK STREET/ST. PANCRAS LANE (SU 484295). M. Biddle continuing to excavate for the Winchester Excavations Committee and M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 291 f.) uncovered four houses and the church of St. Mary (see above, p. 175) through several stages back to the early 14th or late 13th century. In most houses there were traces of industrial activity probably connected with cloth-finishing, including water-channels, hearths and vat-bases, with working areas. House XI (for plan see *Antiq. J.*, XLVIII (1968), 261, fig. 3) immediately N. of the church has been followed through a sequence of major changes back to a row of identical cob-and-timber cottages of the early 14th century. So similar are these cottages that they can be interpreted as a planned development. St. Pancras Lane has been stripped of several further levels and house XII on its N. side has shown the layout of a late 13th-century dye-shop in part of the building in the angle between St. Pancras Lane and Tanner Street (Lower Brook Street). S. of the church the site of house X has now been cleared to a stage in the early 14th or late 13th century when it was an open space, probably attached to house IX on the S. and used for industrial purposes, including metal-working. In house IX the layout of a cloth-finishing workshop in the front part of the building recalls the layout of house XII. The important results this year are the increasing amount of information on the relationship of shop/workshop and house, the detailed and complete plans of each structure at successive stages, and the evidence in the church and elsewhere that the structural history of the site reaches back to at least the 11th century.

——— : ———, ORAM'S ARBOUR. Further excavations (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 292) by M. Biddle showed that in the 12th century the early ditch was recut by a new ditch and bank, which ignored the early entrance and formed the boundary of the city liberty. Excavations are now complete. See also above, p. 158.

LONDON : ALDGATE HIGH STREET. Excavations exposed part of successive N. towers of Aldgate, and beyond the city wall two successive defensive ditches were revealed. The later ditch, known as Houndsditch, contained much 14th-century rubbish and the remains of more than six dogs.

——— : LONDON BRIDGE. Dredging in the R. Thames on the site of the medieval bridge brought up many oak piles and much chalk rubble from one of the starlings. Many carved stone blocks, presumably from one of the piers, were also found.

NORFOLK : KINGS LYNN. E. J. Talbot, for the Kings Lynn Archaeological Survey, has been systematically recording all periods and all aspects of the town's past. Construction-work has brought to light finds (mostly pottery) from Saxo-Norman to post-medieval times, mainly in Hillington Square, New Conduit Street and the rear of St. James's Street. In New Conduit Street timber piling, in a seemingly early medieval context, was found at right angles to the Purfleet stream. See also below, p. 211.

Mrs. Helen Clarke continued to excavate for the Kings Lynn Archaeological Survey (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 294) on an extension of the area investigated in 1966 in *All Saints' Street* (TF 616197), the aim being to establish the date of the earliest settlement in this part of the town (South Lynn) and to trace remains of house-foundations. The earliest levels revealed scattered occupation during the 11th century beside a hitherto unknown stream or 'fleet', the E. bank of which was exposed. Subsequent intensive settlement appears to have been made possible by drainage (a ditch running E.-W. across the site suggests a large drainage channel), and probably by the beginning of the 12th century the area was divided into four tenement plots averaging 18 ft. by

more than 35 ft. These strips run N.-S. through the excavated area and it seems probable that their associated buildings lie beneath the line of the modern street. The properties were defined by wooden fences, some fairly well preserved. Traces of hearths seem to indicate that some minor industrial activities took place within the enclosed areas. The latest medieval occupation on the site was represented by a stone-built structure of at least two rooms, the walls resting on a gravel-filled foundation-trench. Part of this building was exposed in 1966. Gravel-filled trenches used as foundations for stone walls appear to have been a feature of late medieval construction in Kings Lynn. The earliest pottery from the site was early medieval ware and Thetford ware; from later levels came Stamford ware and imported SW. French pottery in small proportion compared with the locally-made Grimston ware.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE : NOTTINGHAM. Excavations on the W. defences of the medieval town by M. W. Ponsford for M.P.B.W. located the 13th- to 14th-century defences. The sand bank was well preserved in *Cumberland Place* (SK 56873982) sealing a brown loamy sand containing only 12th-century pottery, the ditch producing evidence of quarrying for building-stone. The ditch and wall were revealed in *Granby Street* (SK 56873989).

STAFFORDSHIRE : TAMWORTH (SK 205060). A section cut across the W. town defences by J. Gould for the South Staffordshire Archaeological Society and M.P.B.W., before development, revealed the medieval ditch, 8 ft. deep, 20 ft. wide at the top and with a flat bottom 6 ft. wide. Any probable medieval addition to the rampart had been removed when comparatively modern buildings were erected on the site. There was no trace of any wall. In the ditch were scraps of Stamford ware and sherds ranging from the 12th to the 14th century. See also above, p. 160.

SUFFOLK : DUNWICH (TM 479704). Ipswich Museum reports that 13th-century pottery collected by a donor some years ago from a pit or well in the cliffs is now found to include the lower part of a green-glazed Scarborough-type face-jug with four applied hands, part of a frieze, thumb-impressed base and ribbed handle; the upper part of an orange-glazed jug; a shallow bowl with small lip; and part of a fish-dish. These add to the corpus of E. Anglian pottery.

——— : IPSWICH. Two small coins were found by the Ipswich Museum excavating on the corner of *Old Foundry Road* and *Great Colman Street*. One is a Saxon sceatta of c. 700. The other is a 13th-century forgery of a silver penny of Edward I. The two coins were found in a large medieval pit 14 ft. below the present pavement. It contained nothing else of note, and there was no trace of Saxon kilns or rubbish-pits such as those excavated on the S. side of Carr Street in 1958 and 1961.

——— : ———, WESTGATE STREET (TM 160447). Part of the W. gate of the town was uncovered when the *Feathers* public house was demolished. It was traced for a length of 18 ft. and to a depth of 14½ ft., and was constructed of rubble faced with ashlar blocks identified by Dr. F. W. Anderson as Caen stone; 8 ft. below the present street level was a plinth. The surrounding silty filling contained bones mainly of sheep, numerous oyster shells, Thetford ware, and later medieval pottery. Part of a 16th-century frilly-based tyg was found at the level of the plinth. The top 12 ft. of the gate were removed by the builders. Foundation-pits cut through the ramparts in three places but were not deep enough to detect the town ditch.

WARWICKSHIRE : WARWICK. S. J. Taylor excavating for M.P.B.W. in *Brook Street* at no. 23 revealed an unfinished well and a series of pits dating from about the 11th to the 13th century. There were traces of timber buildings along the street frontage, though these were much disturbed by later buildings and formed no coherent plan. A vacant plot next to the N. side of the entrance to the Congregational chapel in Brook Street was also excavated, but proved to have been greatly disturbed by later rubbish-pits. Various

small medieval pits produced sherds of the 12th or 13th centuries. Extensive cellars on the road frontage can be presumed to have destroyed any early structural remains.

In *Bowling Green Street* no trace of the town ditch was found, any evidence having been destroyed by extensive 18th-century quarry-pits. Whether or no the ditch ran here, or whether the W. garden wall of the Lord Leycester Hospital represents the remains of the 15th-century town wall remain open questions.

See also below, p. 210.

WILTSHIRE : SALISBURY, TOONE'S COURT (SU 144302). In advance of demolition in the White Horse Chequer, D. J. Algar and R. P. de B. Nicholson for the Salisbury Museum Archaeological Research Group examined two timber-framed buildings hidden behind the frontage of nos. 12-18 *Scots Lane* and also sampled the archaeological levels beneath them.

One was a four-bay building parallel to the road, 22½ ft. deep and with a 1-ft.-wide jetty on the front only. Three adjacent bays were all c. 10 ft. long with a short bay 7¼ ft. long at one end. The five roof-trusses were of collar-beam clamped-purlin type with supporting crown-posts flanked by curved raking braces set on tie-beams. The purlin joints were unusual in being double scarfs with retaining notches. The roof-trusses enclosing the short bay had been filled with wattle-and-daub, the inner faces of which were heavily stained and the woodwork encrusted with soot. At some time this bay must have contained a hearth and been open to the roof. From here to the other gable-end there was open framing with wattle work in the end truss.

The other building lay at right angles to the road across the gable-end of the four-bay building and with a ridge-line lower by 4 ft. The two bays were 12 ft. 10 in. and 11 ft. 2 in. long and both were 17½ ft. wide. No roof-truss remained intact, but a fore-shortened cambered tie-beam still *in situ* indicated the use of a similar type of truss to that in the other building. At some time the roof had been removed and reconstructed to align with the ridge of the four-bay building. The rafters had been sawn off leaving their lower ends in position. The outer side-wall of this building was demolished in the 18th or 19th century and replaced by a brick wall set 4 ft. in from the original line. A trench revealed the footings of this wall exactly on the line suggested by the remaining roof-timbers. On the ground floor there remained a doorway with a depressed ogee arch. Although much altered and decayed both timber-framed buildings could be attributed to c. 1500.

In the late 16th century stone fireplaces and chimneys had been inserted using many fragments of carved stone of late 12th-century date which probably came from Old Sarum. An examination of the principal fireplace in the four-bay building yielded details of its development and modification with associated finds of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Excavation beneath part of the two-bay building revealed a series of floor levels going back to c. 1300. The earliest was of chalk rubble associated with the mortared flint wall of a building on a different line from the standing structure. This building appeared to have been used during the 14th and early 15th centuries. Above this there was a destruction-level which was followed by the erection of the two-bay building. A silver penny of Henry VIII was found in the earth floor of this building. Subsequent heightening of the floor levels with builders' rubble could be related to the 16th-century insertion of stone chimneys. The body of a three-month-old infant had been buried against one of the walls certainly as late as the 17th century and possibly later.

WORCESTERSHIRE : STOURPORT (SO 814717). C. I. Walker reports that during levelling of the new St. Michael's garden a stone thought to cover a plague-pit was encountered. Excavation found a mass of pebbles and other rubbish bound together by elm roots. Below this a thick humus lay over a shallow ditch. High in the filling were a few sherds of a 13th-century black cooking-pot.

———— : WORCESTER, BROAD STREET. Within the last year there has been considerable development in the *Broad Street/Dolday* area of the city. Continuous observation and occasional excavation by P. A. Barker have revealed that the Roman street, paved with slag from metal-working, had gone out of use by medieval times, since large rectangular pits, yielding good groups of medieval pottery, had been cut through it.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING : MALTON (SE 785716). T. Manby excavating in the back garden of *no. 12 Market Place* revealed a pitched stone floor at a depth of 3 ft. resting on rotten natural rock. The floor was covered by a charcoal layer with fragments of green-glazed roof-tiles with flanges. Coarse and glazed pottery suggest a 15th-century date; stray sherds of earlier date include Staxton ware and northern pimply ware.

————, ——— : SCARBOROUGH (TA 043890). P. Farmer excavating for the Scarborough and District Archaeological Society at the rear of St. Mary's parish house in *Castle Road* uncovered a wall of Auborough House (demolished in 1954) and a large ditch. A complete section of the ditch could not be obtained, but it was at least 15 ft. wide at the top and cut into the clay to a depth of 6 ft. Pottery wasters of the 13th to 16th centuries were found.

F. ROYAL PALACES

No sites reported

G. MANORS AND MOATS

ENGLAND

BERKSHIRE : COOKHAM (SU 887827). C. F. Slade for the Berkshire Field Research Group excavated on the site of the medieval manor house at *Knights' Elington*, later *Spencer's Farm*. It consists of a rectangular platform 100 ft. square, raised *c.* 4 ft. above natural gravel and built with material from the moats around the mound. Surviving on two sides and probably originally on a third are triple moats, the outermost *c.* 100 ft. from the edge of the mound. The fourth side has one deep moat. The probable entrance, partly excavated, is by a causeway on the fourth side. On the mound flint-in-mortar footings enclose a rectangular area, 75 ft. by 35 ft., within which is a rectangular hearth of tiles on edge and the tenuous footings of a partition-wall. Below this, partly within and partly without the flint-in-mortar footings, some circular patches of chalk lumps appear to indicate the bases of timber uprights of an earlier building. Also excavated are chalk-in-mortar footings of a small rectangular building, a well, and, behind the main footings, a dirty area with a scatter of post-holes where the kitchen presumably stood. Sherds, metal objects and bones have been found. Pottery suggests occupation from the 12th century, and with documentary evidence indicates that occupation ended before 1500.

DEVON : LUNDY, BULLS PARADISE (SS 136442). K. S. Gardner continued to excavate (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 301) on the substantial defended structure, Site III, now thought to be a manor house. The sequence of three phases originally suggested appears to be confirmed as follows:

- i. A 12th-century stone building.
- ii. In the early 13th-century a granite wall 7 ft. thick, with external rock-cut ditch, appears to have enclosed an open yard with buildings, including a hearth, and a clay-lined water-hole.
- iii. In the middle of the 13th century the site was demolished, and the walls flattened into the ditches and the water-hole. After subsidence(?), secondary levelling gave a cobbled surface on which an extensive midden accumulated. This contained bones;

metal and stone tools and weapons; a silver Venetian coin of c. 1420; and 13th- to 15th-century pottery, including French and Spanish imports.

The archaeological evidence appears to parallel known historical data of Marisco tenancy of which the main points are:

- i. In occupation early to middle 12th century
- ii. Defences strengthened in 1222
- iii. Evicted by Henry III in 1242. King's Constable constructs his own keep, still standing. This may be connected with phase no. iii above, when the site was demolished.

CO. DURHAM : HART (NZ 471351). Excavation of the site W. of the church was completed by J. E. Parsons for M.P.B.W. Although modern disturbance and intrusion had damaged the E. continuation of the features observed in 1966 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1967), 297) completion of the building plan was possible (FIG. 48). The medieval buildings, the E. wall of which had been incorporated into the churchyard wall, had retained its ashlar NE. quoin. Pottery recovered from the floor included a sherd of SW. French polychrome ware. Externally, N. of the building, kitchen debris covered the area available for excavation. Medieval occupation below the building extended into the churchyard as did the underlying continuation of the shallow channel system previously recorded. Beneath the NE. corner of the building the fragmentary W. end of a small building extended into the churchyard. A ditch, c. 35 ft. wide, formed the W. line of an irregular square moat. Within a depth of 13 ft. from the surface, three phases of use and recutting were observed. A few finds including pottery were recovered from all three levels.

— : HAUGHTON LE SKERNE (NZ 314156). During 1966 and 1967 L. Still and A. Pallister for Durham University Medieval Research Group excavated, in advance of building, part of the central mound at the moated manor house at *East Red Hall Farm*, formerly a possession of the bishops of Durham. The site is contained within a moated area 275 ft. square, the surrounding dry ditch being 30 ft. wide. Foundations of two buildings were uncovered (FIG. 49). One, 26 ft. by 13 ft., had rubble wall-footings and four pairs of flat post-support stones set in the walls, flagstone roof-tiles and green-glazed pottery ridge-tiles. The second building is thought to have been an aisled hall, 50 ft. by 30 ft., with a clay floor completely outlined by a drainage ditch, remains of rubble wall-footings, internal post-support stones and a central paved hearth. Pottery of the 12th and 13th centuries was associated with both buildings.

ESSEX : LITTLE CHESTERFORD (TL 530415). In 1259 Richard, duke of Gloucester, had leave to build a castle at *Manhall* manor. This Domesday site, which is not shown on the O.S. maps, has now been located as a deserted moat on a map of c. 1800 in the Essex Record Office (D/Du120). When the site was cleared and levelled about 25 years ago a tiled floor was disturbed by ploughing. F. Weightman and F. Gomm found a damp hollow surrounding a slight mound, c. 36 ft. by 32 ft., and a spread of debris, Roman brick, flints and dressed stone, with evidence of destruction by fire. Roman, medieval and later sherds were collected. An adjacent field is called Wardcroft.

HAMPSHIRE : BISHOPS WALTHAM (SU 554174). K. J. Barton, excavating for Portsmouth City Museum and M.P.B.W. on the line of a new road adjacent to the E. side of the wall of the bishops' park where it adjoins the A333 road, revealed a wide ditch, originally cut in the 14th century, and recut, embanked with clay, and given a gravel bed c. 1500. This is the 'River of the Lord' described by Leland as a 'praty brooke'. This embanked artificial stream was changed into a culvert c. 1760. Leather shoes were among the finds.

LEICESTERSHIRE : BUCKMINSTER (SK 882220). D. J. Rudkin excavating for Lincoln Museum and M.P.B.W. on the site of a suspected monastic grange found pottery dating it between the 12th and 15th centuries. Parts of five buildings, one having two distinct building phases, and a well have been uncovered.

LINCOLNSHIRE : GOXHILL (TA 119248). Rex Russell reports that *Hogcote Close*, a moated enclosure in Goxhill Marsh (shown as 'old enclosure' on the Enclosure Award map of 1775), was levelled and ploughed; the farmer reported worked stone and brick on the site.

Examination of the whole area of c. 3 acres within the moat revealed that the main occupation was on the S. part of the site. This had been divided from the rest of the

HART 1965-7

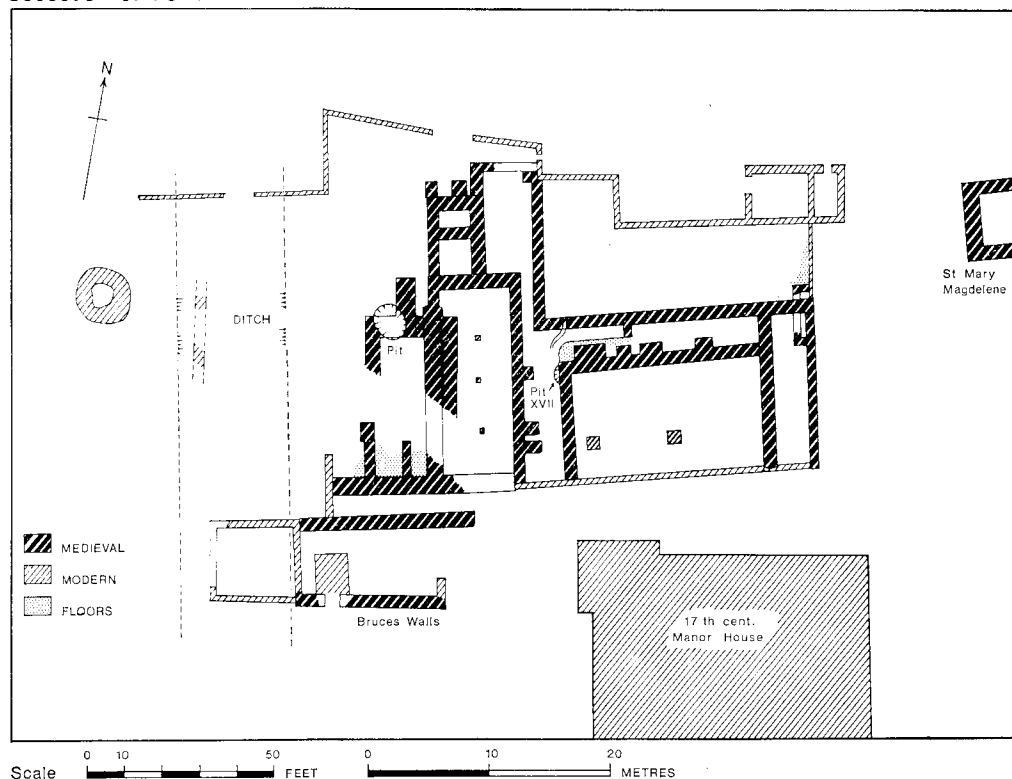


FIG. 48

HART, CO. DURHAM (p. 188)
Plan of medieval manor house

site by a ditch. Worked stone, window-tracery, corner stones, part of a pillar and much brick and tile were found. A bank had been used to fill in the moat on the N. side of the site. 13th- to 16th-century pottery including gritty ware, Humber ware, decorated wares and ten jug handles, and much bone were found. Near the N. end of the site were the footings of two roughly parallel walls in chalk stone, together with a little pottery, bricks, tiles and large corner stones. The pottery included one sherd of late shelly ware, gritty ware and late medieval wares.

— : SAXILBY (SK 876772). The plan of a manor house, previously unrecorded, has been excavated by J. B. Whitwell and the Lincoln Archaeological Research Committee for M.P.B.W. It stands at the NW. corner of a rectangular moated area. Foundations support a timber-framed hall, 50 ft. by 25 ft., with a two-story solar block and

garderobe adjoining at the E. Farther to the E. foundations of a separate building, c. 28 ft. square, may be those of a kitchen. The house appears to have had a short life; all the pottery belongs between 1275 and 1325.

MIDDLESEX : NORTHOLT (TQ 133841). Since the publication of the kitchen area (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), figs. 62-3) the area of the hall has been completely excavated by J. G. Hurst and C. H. Keene for the Northolt Archaeological Research Group. The

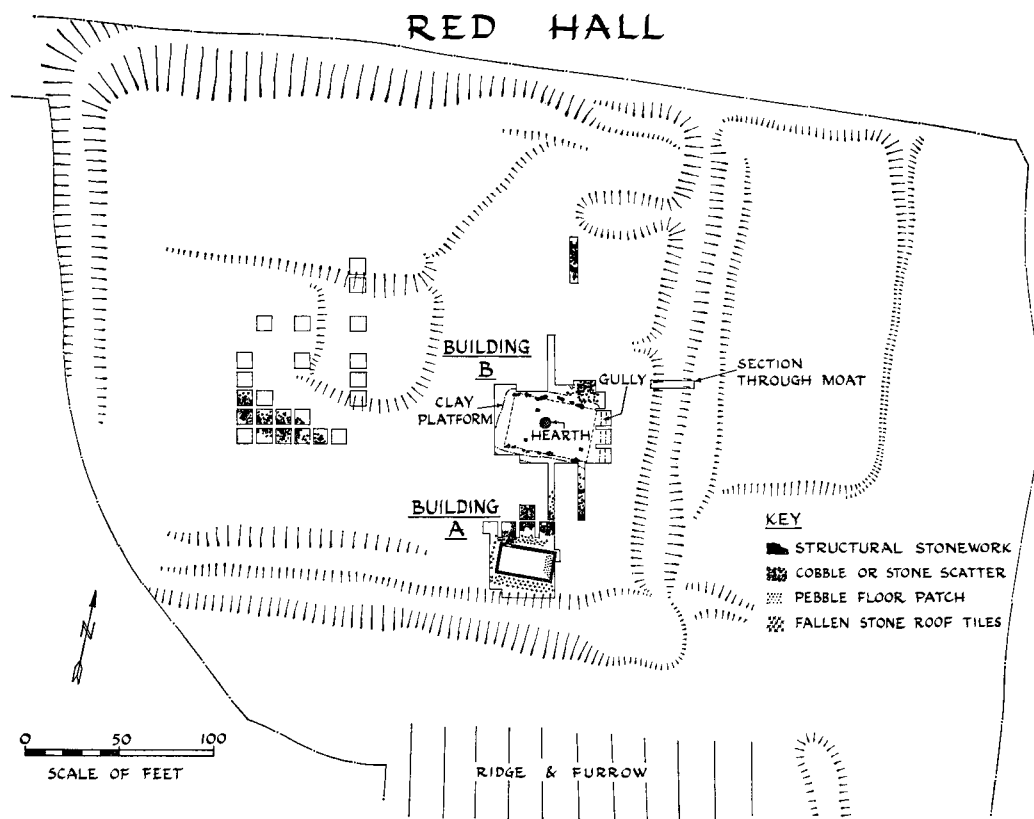


FIG. 49

HAUGHTON LE SKERNE, CO. DURHAM (p. 188)

Plan of excavations showing two buildings of the moated manor house at East Red Hall Farm

preliminary results are shown in FIG. 50 for the two main periods (III and IV) during the 2nd half of the 14th century. The hall, with modifications, is the central feature with a large period-III block on the N. and S. with cellars. In period III the hall range was joined to the N. range by a block of buildings, but in period IV the S. cellar was halved, the N. cellar filled, and the range made much smaller. See also below, p. 201.

NORFOLK : TERRINGTON ST. CLEMENT (TF 554210). The ploughed-out traces of a moated site have been noted just behind the Wash bank. Early medieval pottery has been picked up on the site by E. J. Talbot.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : BADBY (SP 561592). Mrs. Margaret Gray continuing to excavate for the School of History, Birmingham University, and M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med.*

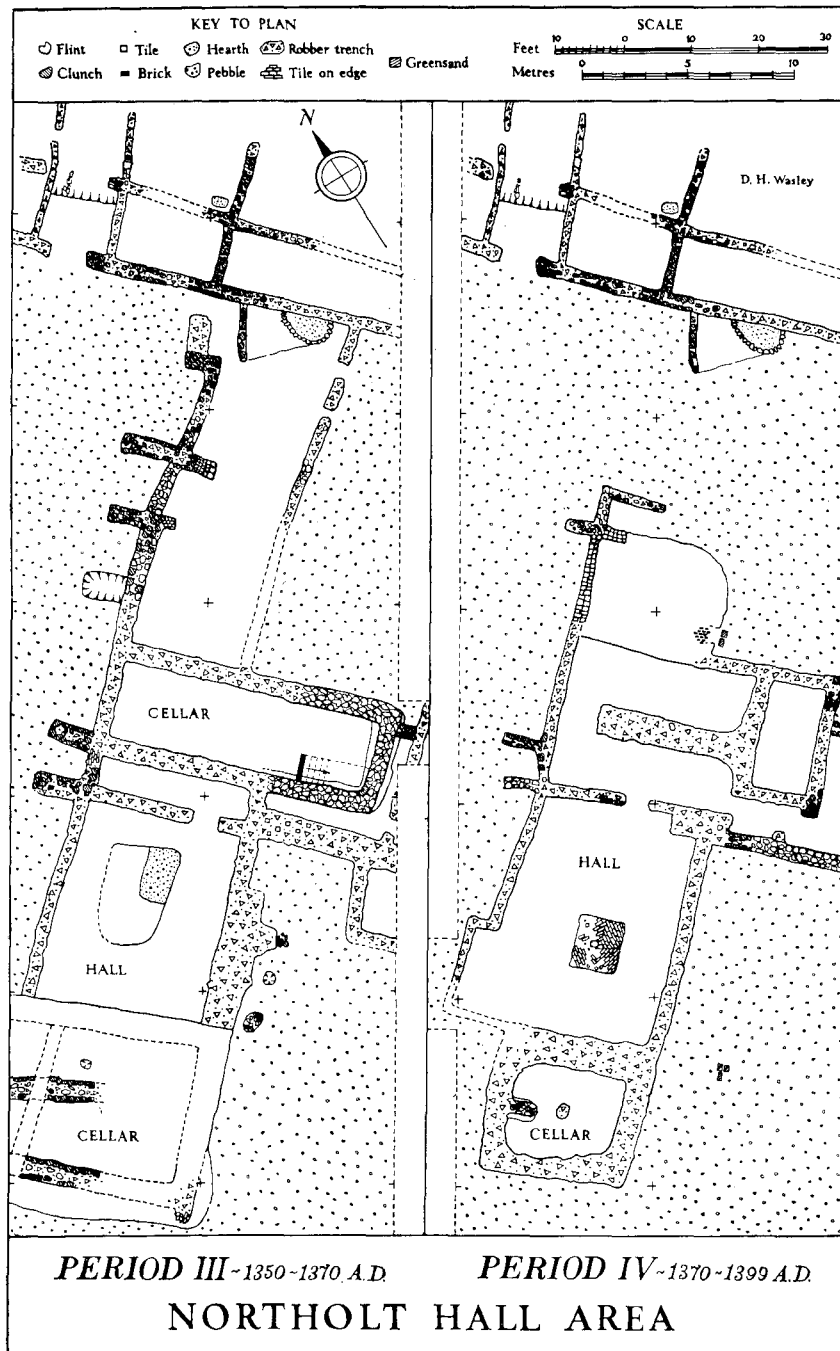


FIG. 50
 NORTHOLT, MIDDLESEX (p. 190)

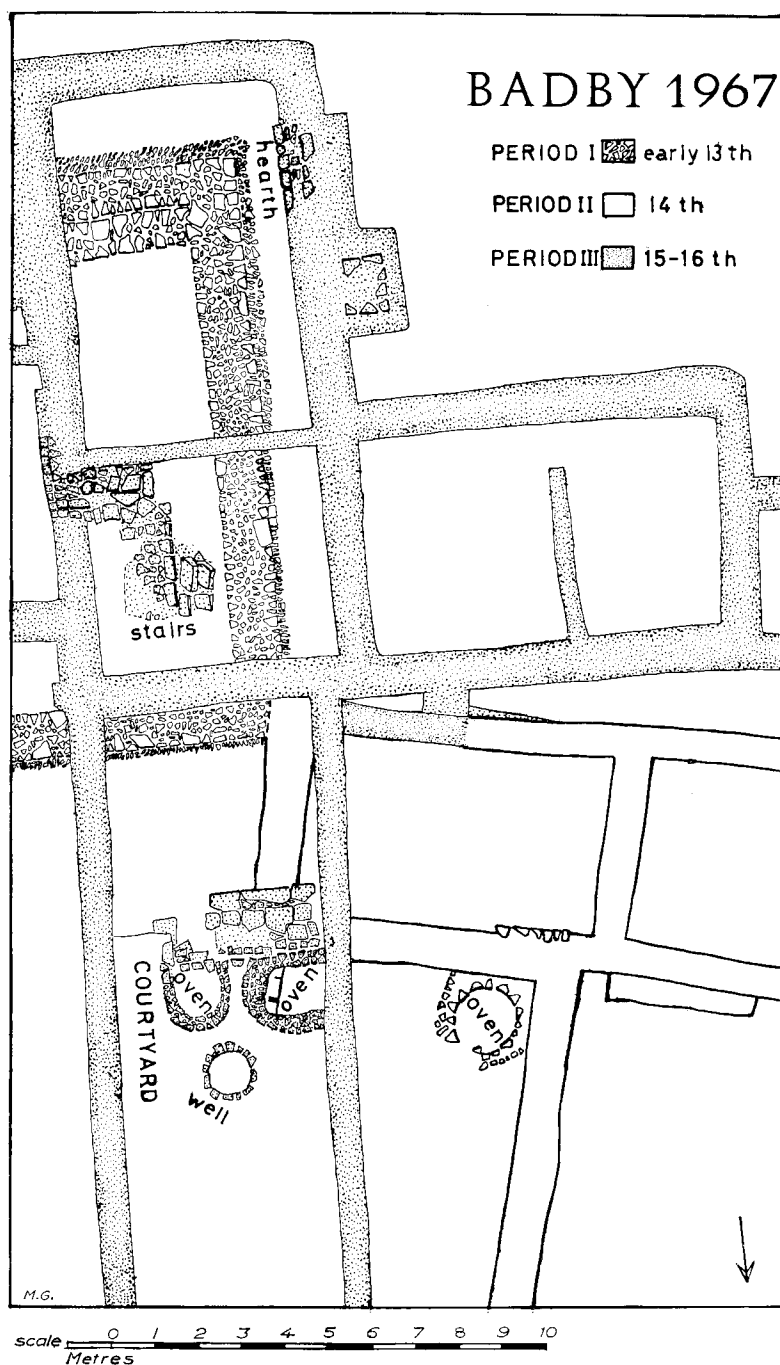


FIG. 51

BADBY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (pp. 190, 193)

Plan of stone buildings of three periods, with ovens for 14th-century bakehouses

Archaeol., XI (1967), 301 f.), found three periods of stone buildings (FIG. 51) with no trace of timber building beneath. The first belongs to the early 13th century; the second consisted of 14th-century bakehouses on a different alignment. Finally the period-I buildings were enlarged at the beginning of the 15th century and continued in use after the Dissolution until possibly the end of the 18th century.

——— : PASSENHAM (SP 782394). D. C. Mynard, excavating for the Wolverton and District Archaeological Society to try to locate Edward the Elder's camp, showed that, although the supposed earthwork at N.G.R. SP 777397 was part of a medieval field-system, another earthwork (N.G.R. as above) was a homestead moat of 13th-century date, with a stone house within the enclosure.

SUFFOLK : BROME (TM 146765). S. E. West excavated for M.P.B.W. immediately E. of the church, where two associated moats were found, one of irregular shape and one sharply rectangular, each sharing, at one corner, a fish-pond. Excavation of the irregular moat disclosed the following sequence of building. At first there appears to have been some form of building represented by two foundation-slots. This was mostly destroyed by a large aisled hall with five pairs of very large post-sockets (FIG. 52). There were no signs of external walls; it seems that the size and depth of the sockets indicate that they supported the main structure and that the external walls could well have been without foundations. Later, the site was occupied by a large barn built of clay-lump. This, together with the proximity of the second moat, suggests that the hall was rebuilt on a new site and that the older area was used for farm-buildings. The earliest pottery is of 11th- to 12th-century date; Saintonge ware was found in the destruction-level of the aisled hall.

——— : DEBENHAM, BLOODWOOD (TM 168636). A circular moated farmstead site, c. 180 ft. diam., was levelled by bulldozer. Investigation by Ipswich Museum located nine rubbish-pits, four hearths of reddened clay, and three roughly circular cobble spreads. The building or buildings were presumably of wattle-and-daub, and of too slight a nature to be detected without careful excavation. A few food-bones, many oyster shells and much 13th- to 14th-century pottery were recovered.

——— : FELIXSTOWE (TM 304356). The remains of *Walton Manor House*, built in 1292 by Roger Bigod, have been cleared by T. Felgate. The hall was c. 54 ft. by 27 ft., and seems to have been roofed with tiles. The walls, standing in places to a height of 6 ft., are 4 ft. thick, and of Caen stone (identified by Dr. F. W. Anderson). Some gypsum suggests that the walls were plastered.

——— : HELMINGHAM, BOCKING HALL (TM 179588). A moated site was levelled by bulldozer; the remains of two hearths were visible in the plough soil. Some pottery, mostly 15th-century, an iron key (London Museum, *Medieval Catalogue*, type VIIA), two horseshoes, and portions of two limestone mortars were recovered by J. A. Styles.

——— : OLD NEWTON (TM 060626). A square enclosure slightly raised and surrounded by a moat has been levelled by bulldozer. Sherds of early medieval pottery together with bones and oyster shells were found by M. Knight.

SURREY : HORLEY (TQ 273431). Concluding the excavations at *Court Lodge Farm* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 299) G. P. Moss for the Holmesdale Archaeological Group reports that the earliest manor house was probably built soon after the Norman conquest. Probably at a later stage a moat was constructed around the site. There may well have been several buildings in the area, although only one was uncovered, with possible signs of another on the E. Probably in the 16th century a new farmhouse faced by a barn 120 ft. long was built on the E. side of the moated area.

SUSSEX : GLOTTENHAM (TQ 726221). D. Martin for the Robertsbridge and District Archaeological Society completed excavation on a gatehouse at the de Etchingham's fortified manor house (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 204). Lying under room 1 (FIG. 53) and cut by its foundations were the remains of a rough enclosure consisting of irregularly-

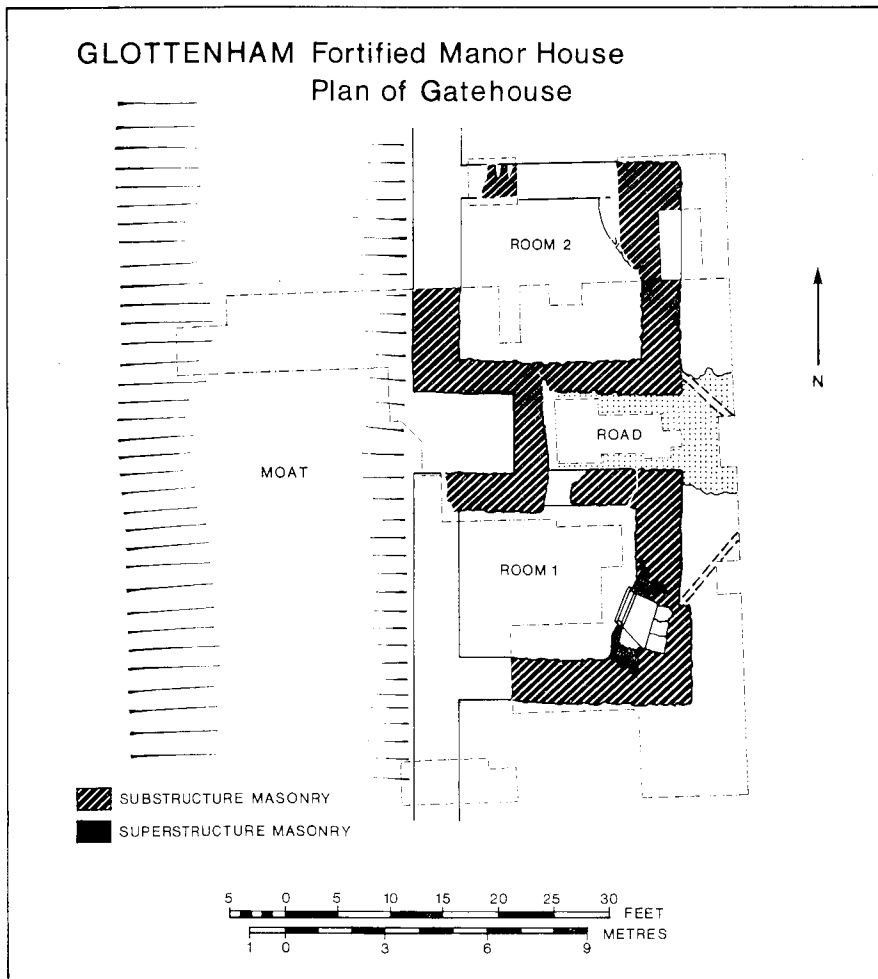


FIG. 53
GLOTTENHAM, SUSSEX (p. 195 f.)
Plan of gatehouse of c. 1300

placed limestone slabs surrounding an area of slag and cinder. It is not certain whether this is earlier or contemporary with the moat; it may be connected with building operations before the erection of the gatehouse.

After the enclosure fell into disuse, the area was used as a temporary camp or mess area for the builders. A thin layer of dark soil containing much food-bone, pottery and carbonized grains of oat and wheat formed over the cinder and limestone. Soon after this, the gatehouse was built, the massive masonry foundations being all that have

survived. The footings of the curtain-wall, which also formed the W. walls of the gatehouse, were carried down below the moat bottom. The building seems to have been erected *c.* 1300 and, as the pottery from both the construction-debris round room 1 and the earlier occupation-layer are similar, there seems to be very little difference in their date. It is not certain whether the curtain-wall is contemporary with, or earlier than, the gatehouse; the foundations of the former are completely different from those of the latter, which skirt the moat. There are also signs of a joint in the face of the masonry. Sherds from the destruction-debris suggest that the gatehouse was abandoned in the late 16th or 17th century.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING : HOLDSWORTH (SE 082290). J. A. Gilks continued to excavate for the Tolson Memorial Museum, Huddersfield, on the settlement-site, now thought to be manorial (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 302). E. of the period-I house a timber-built wall of post-hole construction and belonging to the period-II house was revealed. The post-holes vary in size from $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft. by 6 in. by 6 in. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ ft. by 2 ft. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Datable pottery was recovered from the filling of the larger post-holes. W. of the period-I house a short length of unrobbed stone walling standing two courses high was uncovered. The wall was bonded with brown clay and the core filled with sandstone rubble, clay, and gravel. E. of the wall, in the NE. corner of the site, was a raised platform, 4 in. high, of brown clay resting on sandstone rubble retained by stones set on edge, and below the medieval occupation three rock-cut pits, with no finds in the filling, were found. Finds elsewhere on the site included neolithic flints; medieval and post-medieval pottery; nails; and stone discs.

IRELAND

CO. ANTRIM : RATHBEG (J 184882). This much denuded rath, probably to be identified with the site recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters as the scene of King Diarmid's murder in 558, was excavated by Miss C. Warhurst in advance of motorway construction. Two main buildings were found, one circular and one rectangular; there had been also a lean-to shed against the bank, and a corn-drying kiln. Small finds were limited to plain 'souterrain ware', a whetstone, a corroded iron goad and knife.

— : SHANES CASTLE (J 103878). This well-preserved simple rath was excavated by Miss C. Warhurst in advance of agricultural improvement. It proved to be of at least three periods. The inner edge of the bank was protected by a wooden palisade. The entrance and part of the interior was cobbled. One wooden building and two rectangular cob-walled structures were found and, outside the buildings, an area containing four hearths. A souterrain had been built into the bank as a secondary feature. Plain and cordoned 'souterrain ware' was recovered.

CO. CORK : KILMAGOURA (R 467213). R. E. Glasscock for the Office of Public Works excavated a moated site before agricultural improvement. The site occupied the NE. corner of a much larger enclosure of which the bank and ditch had been levelled by a farmer thirty years ago, little trace remaining. The moated site consisted of a rectangular enclosure 195 ft. by 144 ft., surrounded by a water-filled moat 12 ft. wide at water-level and fed by the diversion of a stream. The upcast of the moat had been thrown inwards to form a bank, the crest of which was 8 ft. above the level of the moat and 5 ft. above the level of the enclosed platform, which before excavation was about 2 ft. above the level of the surrounding fields. The bank was raised at the four corners. The moated platform showed three main phases of occupation whose relationship could not be determined owing to lack of dating evidence. Phase I saw the construction of the moated enclosure. There were signs of burning on the old turf line in the centre of the platform, but no associated structures were found. This burning could represent earlier temporary occupation but is more likely to be the remnants of fires made during the clearing and digging of the moat. There was nothing to suggest that the moated enclosure succeeded an earlier dwelling site.

In phase II *c.* 1 ft. of soil was spread on this surface. Traces of a trodden stone path indicate a period of occupation, although no structures were identified.

In phase III the centre of the platform was raised farther by a probable foundation-raft for a stone building. No traces of wall-foundations or interior floors were found, but a flagged pathway, on the line of the earlier trodden path, led towards this area and the stone spread was surrounded by a number of very well-made covered stone drains and cobbled surfaces. Fragmentary stone foundations, probably of outbuildings, include those of a small rectangular building in the NE. corner with walls faced on the inside by large flat stones standing on edge.

There were no signs of a palisade along the top of the bank, but a ditch on the inside slope of the bank, 10 ft. from the crest, suggests that there was a fence all the way round the platform on the inside. The raised corners had no turrets; they were probably raised (as they are on most moated sites in Ireland) because of the extra amount of upcast thrown inside as the moat was dug around a corner.

Excavation beneath a modern cattle track across the moat on the W. side revealed *in situ* the foundation-timbers of an entrance with 1-ft.-square uprights tenoned with tightening wedges into mortised sleeper-beams (PL. XXIV, B, C).

Finds included the base of a rotary quern, much oyster-shell, nails and, near the surface, a rowel of an English type (dated late 16th century by W. A. Seaby). Except for four post-medieval sherds on the surface there was no pottery, but one fragment of a wooden dish was found in the moat filling. The lack of other small finds suggests that the site was not occupied for a long period. In the absence of positive evidence a late 13th- to 14th-century date is suggested.

SCOTLAND

STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT : LOCH ARTHUR (NX 903690). On this crannog site (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 301) wall-footings and areas of cobbling have been found. It is thought that these may indicate a medieval hall-house. There is some slight literary evidence for a 13th-century occupation of this or some immediately adjacent site.

H. FARMS AND SMALLER DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

ENGLAND

GLOUCESTERSHIRE : TEWKESBURY (SO 891326). The principal discovery made by S. R. Jones during his survey of Tewkesbury for *V.C.H., Gloucestershire*, in 1966-7 was a continuous terrace of twenty-four timber-framed dwellings built *c.* 1450 represented by nos. 34-50 *Church Street* and now known as *Abbey Cottages*. With the exception of nos. 40-41, forming originally three triple-storied units, all the dwellings were of two stories. Each unit occupied one bay and was identical in plan and construction, containing an open-fronted shop facing the street with a room of similar size at the rear that apparently served as a hall or workroom. This back room was open to the roof, having a large chimney-hood formed of substantial wattle-and-daub partitions all of which were heavily smoke-blackened. Access to the first-floor room was by means of a framed stair in the corner of the hall, a feature that had survived intact in no. 37. Of additional interest was the existence of a continuous range of lean-tos against the back wall of the main structure, each lean-to unit, where surviving, being considerably smoke-blackened internally. This implies that they functioned either as kitchens or workshops and were heated by an open hearth. Principal access was by a transverse passage entered from the street door, partitioned from the shop, and leading to opposite doors in the back walls of the hall and lean-to respectively. The survival of a medieval terrace on this scale (285 ft. E.-W.) is most unusual if not unique, and probably represents a speculative enterprise by the abbey at the N. bounds of its precinct.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE : PASTON (TF 183022). Investigation of the *Old Rectory* during a survey of the Peterborough New Town area by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) revealed a fragment of a medieval roof, suggesting that this house may have had an early aisled hall.

LINCOLNSHIRE : CONINGSBY (TE 222582). A. Rogers inspected the house known as *Church Close* and formerly the rectory and identified it as a 14th-century cruck aisled hall, of a type almost unknown in the county. It had later additions and was refaced. The quality of the mouldings and carvings is very high.

NORTHUMBERLAND : LINBRIG (NT 893069). Barbara Harbottle and J. Philipson revealed part of a house in this deserted medieval hamlet in the upper valley of the R. Coquet. There appeared to have been three periods of occupation. To the first belonged a roughly cobbled surface; from the soil above came a buckle and spur, both of iron. In the second period there was a long stone house with stone paving inside and out, the outer paving overlain by a row of large well-dressed stones, some identifiable as pieces of window-lintel and door-jamb. From pottery evidence it appears that this house went out of use in the 16th century and was replaced by a smaller, poorly-constructed building, which had collapsed before 1600.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING : EAST AYTON (SE 991850). F. Rimington, excavating near the church of St. John Baptist for the Scarborough and District Archaeological Society, found fragmentary remains of a building, probably a late medieval barn. A 14-ft.-wide trackway, roughly cobbled and running N.-S., was traced for 175 yards.

WALES

MONTGOMERYSHIRE : PENNANT (SJ 997252). S. R. Jones revealed that the late medieval farmhouse known as *Cileos Isaf* was originally timber-framed with close-studded walls; it is now derelict and has been uninhabited for at least 40 years. It is unusual in that it combined alternate cruck and framed trusses in its four-bay plan with crucks at the gable-ends and one central to the open hall; the framed trusses formed partitions at either end of the hall. The character of the intact partition-truss at the lower end of the hall suggests that the bay beyond clearly served some non-domestic purpose, probably that of a byre. The cruck truss in the hall has an arch-braced collar-beam with a decorative central boss and the same compartment retains the framed bench-ends of a dais seat, a recessed feature set within the upper bay. The hall floor is pitched and rudimentarily divided. The gable cruck truss to the upper bay has chevron framing, roughly indicative of a date early in the 16th century and possibly intrusive from the Cheshire-Lancashire region.

I. VILLAGES

EXTRACT FROM THE 15TH ANNUAL REPORT (1967) OF THE DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP

Work on the Group's files and records

E. Dodd continued his examination of references to deserted medieval villages in the *Calendar of Charters and Rolls* at the British Museum.

The county list for Lincolnshire was revised and 45 new sites were accepted, making a total for the county of 220. Active work is now in progress in preparing lists for many of the western counties of England, from Cumberland to Somerset. Preliminary work has already shown that there are many hundreds of deserted medieval villages in this area. This is likely to transform the picture of medieval desertion, which has previously been based on work in the midlands and eastern parts of the country (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), fig. 85).

Air-photographs

Dr. J. K. S. St. Joseph photographed some 160 sites of deserted medieval villages for the first time. Northumberland, co. Durham, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the mid-land counties were particularly well represented.

Threats to sites

Twenty-one sites were threatened during the year. Once again levelling for agriculture was the greatest problem.

Excavations

ENGLAND

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE : CALDECOTE (SP 839127). C. N. Gowing for the Buckinghamshire County Museum and M.P.B.W. continued work on the same house platform (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 209) and on the foundations of a further building, c. 30 ft. square, adjacent to or replacing one of the buildings found previously. The foundations were slight, consisting mainly of chalk but in some cases of limestone. The floor of a barn, 36 ft. by 17½ ft., was constructed of fossiliferous limestone now much decayed. The barn was connected with the building by an area of cobbling, suggesting that it was contemporary. A ditch containing 13th-century pottery and sealed by the cobbling represented earlier occupation. Further traces of the later clay walls found in 1965 suggested that they formed a cattle enclosure.

The first period of occupation, therefore, consisted of a ditch, the purpose of which is unknown. The second period was represented by entrances of cobbling to the platform from the main street on the W. side, from the track to Weston Turville on the S. side, and from the division between the two platforms on the N. side, and by three buildings with a barn. The foundations were insufficient to show the internal structure of the buildings, and the absence of any stratification made it impossible to determine their relationship. After some time of decay, clay walls forming a cattle enclosure were constructed in the third period.

Many sherds dating from the late 12th to the early 14th century and also from the 17th to the 20th century were found. Many iron nails including some strake nails, two iron keys, an iron knife blade, a bronze pin, a clay spindle-whorl and a whetsone were recovered. Many animal bones were scattered uniformly over the site.

CORNWALL : TRESMORN (SX 161977). G. Beresford excavated croft 4, S. of the sunken road (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 305 f.). There were three periods of occupation (FIG. 54). The position and alignment of the turf-walled houses (period 1) were indicated by lines of stake-holes and hearths, but no associated pottery. Successive phases of these turf-walled houses were followed by two superimposed ones built of cob (period 2), measuring internally 27 ft. by 11 ft., divided into two rooms. The upper part was the living-room, with a corner hearth found under the remains of a fallen wattle-and-daub chimney. The entrance to the house was in the side wall of the small lower room. The house of period 3 was of stone. Extensive damage by modern drainage allowed only one room, 21 ft. by 11 ft. internally, to be measured. 13th-century pottery was associated with the last two periods of occupation.

DORSET : TOLLER PORCUM (SY 555955). Woolcombe farm is believed to be the *Wilcome* farm mentioned in Exeter Domesday. In the coombe SW. of the present farm are some platforms (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 306). On one of these G. V. D. Rybot revealed traces of a possible barn or byre. Many sherds ranging from the 12th to the 14th centuries were recovered. These included a little scratch ware, a sherd of Aardenburg ware, and pot and sherds of fine white ware at present unidentified, but very similar to Nuneaton ware. A few fiddle-key horseshoe nails were recovered. At

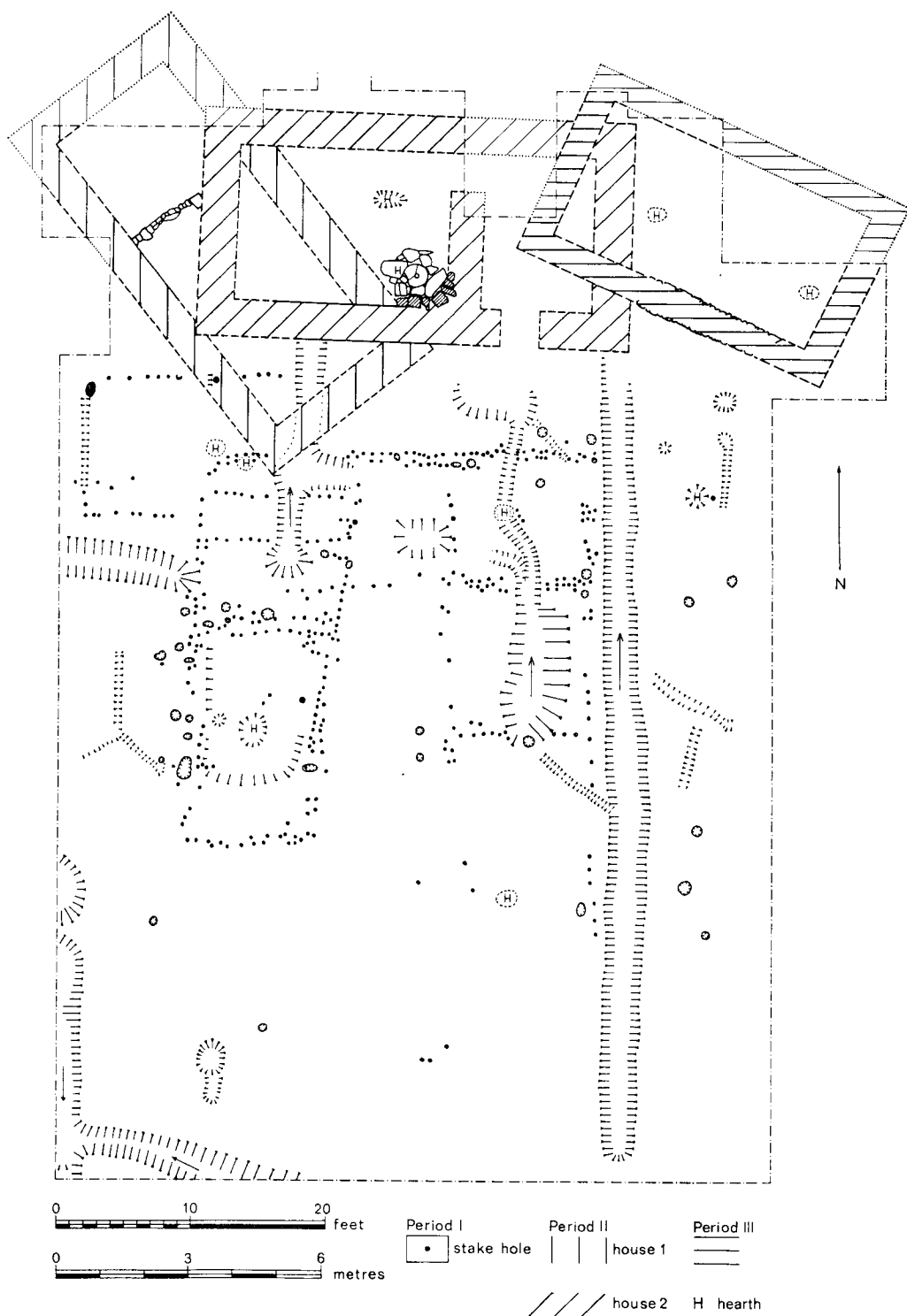


FIG. 54
TRESMORN, CORNWALL (p. 199)
Plan of croft 4 in the deserted medieval village, showing three periods of occupation

the SW. end of the coombe c. 40 ft. of stone wall-foundations, perhaps part of a farmhouse, were revealed.

ESSEX : WICKEN BONHUNT (TL 511335). In the SW. corner of a ploughed field near the modern *Bonhunt Farm* and small chapel of St. Helen (R.C.H.M., *Essex*, 1 (1916), 342) built in the 2nd half of the 12th century, but now used as a barn, sherds, broken lava querns, oyster shells, bones and fragments of daub with wattle impressions were found on the surface after ploughing. The sherds were mainly of the 13th century and earlier. B. Hooper revealed a layer of gravel and animal bone at a depth of 13 in. above a light coloured soil. The only feature was a small hole filled with bone fragments and pieces of chalk. The animal bones were mainly of immature pig, but there were some of ox and sheep. Two nails and a rusty nodule were found in the gravel layer with ten sherds of St. Neots and gritty grey wares.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE : UPTON (SP 152344). R. H. Hilton and P. A. Rahtz for the School of History, Birmingham University, completed the excavation of the 13th-century long-house (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 307). The lower end does not seem to have been a byre; the features formerly interpreted as drains are now thought to be troughs for some domestic industry. Three cess-pits outside the E. door were 6 ft. deep. A 3- to 6-month-old baby's skeleton was buried in the house corner. Under the long-house are indications of two earlier periods of timber buildings, one possibly pre-conquest. Further work on the W. boundary showed that the 12th- to 13th-century stone wall was preceded by a timber fence based on pairs of uprights 7 ft. apart. The survey of the field-systems of *Blockley* parish, in which Upton is situated, is now complete.

MIDDLESEX : NORTHOLT (TQ 133841). Since the publication of the first report (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), fig. 57) a further area of the structures sealed under the upcast from the building of the 14th-century moated site has been excavated by J. G. Hurst and C. H. Keene for the Northolt Archaeological Research Group. The new area is 180 ft. by 60 ft. and doubles the area so far uncovered. FIG. 55 is an interim plan of this area, and together with that already published, shows the maze of post-holes, slots, pits and ditches which cover it. They range in date from the 7th to the 13th century but most seem to belong to the 11th and 12th centuries. There can now be little doubt that they do not represent an earlier manor house, but belong to various peasant houses of the Saxon and early medieval village which were cleared away when the moat was made and the manor house built c. 1300. The pottery still has to be fully examined before a complete interpretation can be attempted, but the palimpsest of various periods is clearly visible. It is unfortunate that two of the most promising areas were destroyed by the 14th-century cellars (hatched on the plan) but the area at present under excavation immediately to the NW. contains many more features which may help the interpretation. See also above, p. 190.

NORFOLK : NORTH ELMHAM PARK (TG 987214). P. Wade-Martins for the Norfolk Research Committee on behalf of M.P.B.W. excavated a building which was visible as an upstanding earthwork. The mortared walls were constructed with flints and lumps of ferruginous conglomerate with a flint cobbled floor. The presence of a drain down one side of this floor suggested that it was a cow-shed. The date is uncertain.

— : NORTH LYNN (TF 613211). E. J. Talbot, excavating for the Kings Lynn Archaeological Survey on the remaining portion of this deserted village in an area 90 ft. by 120 ft., revealed the plan of what appears to be a farm with associated industrial structures, the occupation of which ceases c. 1500. Deeper digging has revealed deposits going back at least to the 13th century. There are no traces of St. Edmund's Church destroyed by floods in the 18th century (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 333).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : DOWNTOWN (SP 603801). The site of this village was levelled and ploughed, revealing only a few sherds in the heavy blue clay, with no daub apparent.

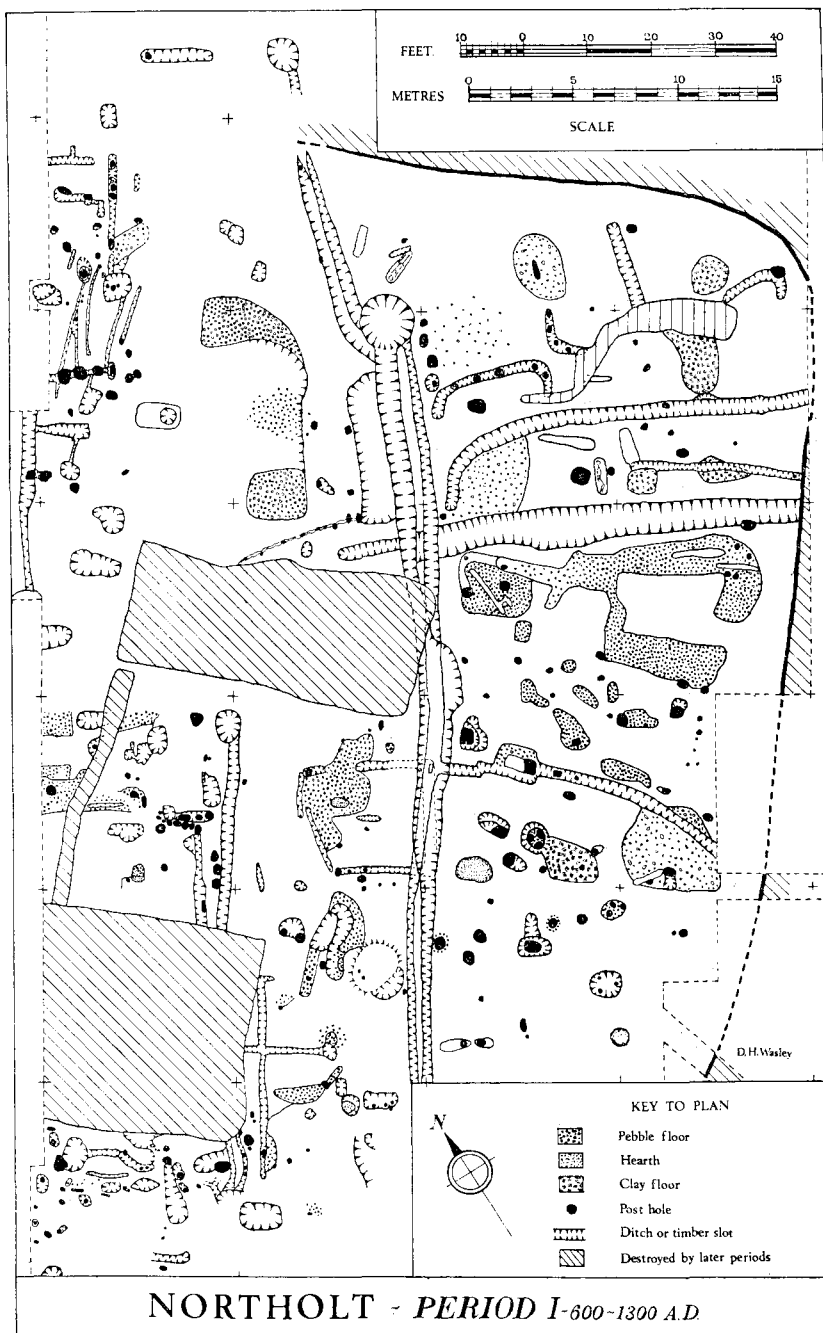


FIG. 55
 NORTHOLT, MIDDLESEX (p. 201)
 Plan of excavated area showing post-holes, etc., representing peasant houses of Saxon and early medieval village

——— : FAXTON (SP 785752). L. A. S. Butler for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group and M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 307 f., fig. 87) examined four house areas at the NW. end of the village and in each case produced the following sequence: i, timber uprights set in post-holes supporting mud-walled structures; ii, timber-framed structures on sill beams, mud-walled infilling; iii, timber-frame or mud wall standing on a foundation-course of boulders and local ironstone; iv, similar construction with a better-built stone foundation of four to six courses. The houses were rectangular and usually of three bays with a central hearth; they varied in their relationship to the village street. Sections in the boundary-ditch showed variations in the position of thecroft boundaries. The date range of late 12th to early 14th century depends on pottery, with an absence of decorated green-glazed jugs from the Lyveden kilns. Poverty of finds as compared with last year's work indicates a lower standard of living in this area.

——— : LYVEDEN (SP 984861). J. M. Steane and Kettering Grammar School Archaeological Society uncovered two crofts with limestone-rubble footings and clay floors with associated industrial debris including floor- and roof-tiles and over eighty types of pottery (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 308). The kiln activity extended from the late 13th to the early 15th century. For a report of excavations see *J. Northampton Museums and Art Gallery*, II (1967), I ff.

——— : NEWBOULD (SP 517606). Mrs. G. Brown reports that this site was levelled and ploughed. Areas of daub showing as grey patches were very obvious in the dusty soil. They occur in a pattern showing where crofts stood. Much 12th-century pottery, a gilded buckle in good condition and the bowl of a pewter spoon were found. W. of the village there were foundations of faced limestone of a large building also associated with 12th-century sherds. The village was sheltered by a shoulder of a limestone outcrop, now showing as stone debris.

——— : THORPE, WATERVILLE (TL 026817). 12th-century houses were destroyed by road widening. A clay floor 4 in. thick lay over the natural bedrock. On the floor wattle-and-daub, 4 in. thick, and an ash layer, 2 in. thick, containing pieces of burnt straw and charcoal indicated that the thatched roof had burnt and fallen, the walls collapsing afterwards. The masonry which remained showed the room to have been 9 ft. by 18 ft.

NORTHUMBERLAND : WEST WHELPINGTON (NY 974837). M. G. Jarrett for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group and M.P.B.W. continued excavation on four sites, but all proved to be post-medieval (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 309). A small elliptical structure near the centre of the green had been very much robbed, and contained no dating evidence. It seems likely to have been a pound for straying animals.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE : ATTENBOROUGH (SK 518345). Excavation on a restricted site c. 20 ft. square by A. C. MacCormick for Nottingham Castle Museum to determine the relationship between a silver coin-hoard of c. 1420 (found in 1966) and a burnt layer containing stones and pottery failed to achieve its main object. Reused masonry, a ditch containing pottery of the 1st half of the 14th century, and a Dublin penny of Edward I to II, indicate early settlement, but there was no occupation or pottery clearly belonging to the early 15th century. An incompletely excavated house, mud-walled with rubble foundations and clay floor, was built on the site in the late 15th to early 16th century. Three phases of hearth construction and Cistercian ware at all levels indicate occupation throughout the 16th century but little beyond 1600.

WILTSHIRE : GOMELDON (SU 182356). J. W. G. Musty and D. J. Algar for the Salisbury Museum Research Committee continued to excavate complex 7 (FIG. 56) and in particular to examine building 7C and the yard (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 312).

Building 7C was shown to have at least two phases of construction. In the first phase it had a single entrance opening to the yard. In the second (late 13th century as indicated

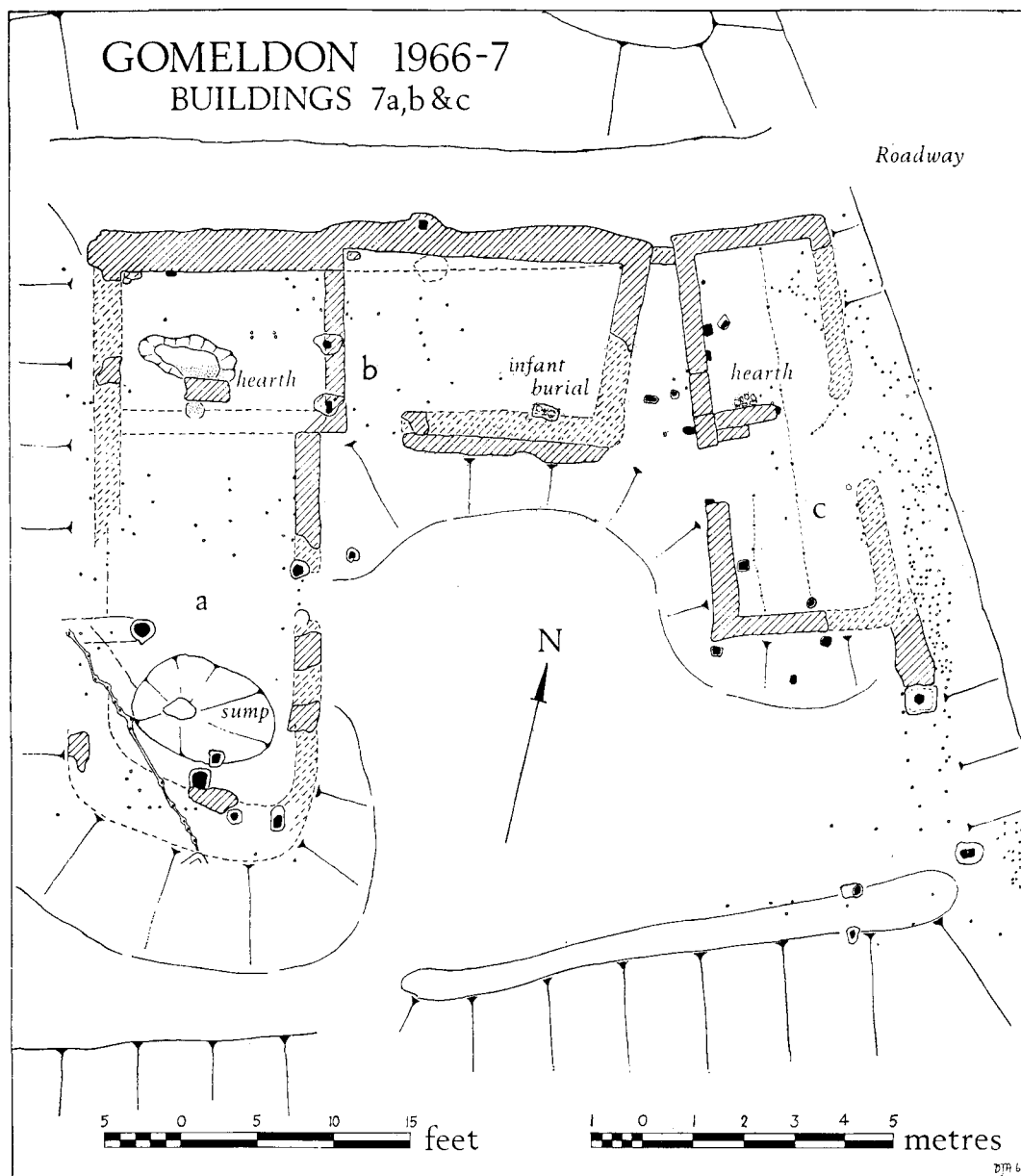


FIG. 56
GOMELDON, WILTSHIRE (pp. 203, 205)
Plan of complex 7 in the deserted medieval village

by a sherd of developed scratch-marked ware found beneath the blocking) this entrance was blocked, a cross-wall added and new opposed entrances, one opening to the yard, the other to the street, inserted. Building 7c was probably used as a house in phase 2, because a hearth had been constructed against the cross-wall. The sparseness of pottery suggests that this was only for a short period. In phase 1 it may have been merely a farm-building. This evidence suggests that two families (possibly father and son) were separately housed in 7a and 7c of this single holding; alternatively building 7c may have replaced 7a as the living-quarters of the farm shortly before the village became deserted.

An examination of the area of the yard indicated that it was kept surprisingly clean; there was little surface wear and the pottery scatter tended to be inside and just outside the buildings rather than strewn across the yard. The entrance to the yard was marked by two flint-packed massive post-holes set 10 ft. apart. There are buildings on three sides of this yard. The fourth side was clear of buildings, and it must have been closed by a hedge, since examination showed no evidence for a wall or for the post-holes of a fence.

During the excavation of building 7c the edge of the village street was uncovered. A series of 150 stake-holes ran along its edge. It is believed that these are post-medieval and probably associated with hurdles for penning sheep; the ruined walls of building 7c may also have provided pens.

——— : HUIISH (SU 145637). N. P. Thompson excavated a building 28 ft. by 16 ft. with chalk footings 2 ft. wide. At least four earlier phases were indicated by other walls and by post-holes. Occupation extended from the 11th to the 15th century. Finds included keys, a steelyard weight and a silver Venetian soldino (1400–1413).

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING : WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858646). J. G. Hurst and Miss J. Escript for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group examined in the NW. part of area 6 the W. part of the 14th-century stone building which preceded the latest building in the centre of the area. Between tofts 6 and 7, the bank, 2 ft. high with a stone capping, was also removed. Below, a further series of possibly three superimposed stone buildings was uncovered. The presence of hearths shows that they were living-houses. This new evidence confirms the slightly more tenuous evidence from area 10 that there was not only a constant flux in the house sites and the toft boundaries, but that there was a much greater density of houses in the late 13th and early 14th centuries than in the 15th century. It is not possible to be certain without a complete excavation of area 7, but there can be little doubt that in the greatest period of the expansion of the village there were at least four separate houses in what later became tofts 5, 6 and 7. If the pattern is repeated between tofts 4 and 5 and 7 and 8 there may well have been more.

S. of area 6 P. Wade-Martins, excavating in the open yard, found a sunken out-house, 12 ft. by 9 ft., with narrow stone foundations for a timber superstructure. There was an added porch and one of the door sockets remained *in situ*, the first found in position. Adjoining the building a 50-ft. length of foundation-slot may be interpreted as the trench for a timber fence and may belong to one of the early stone periods. This is the first evidence for a timber fence, rather than a stone wall or bank, to define a toft boundary, and is another indication that the visible earthworks do not reflect the early layout of the site. See also above, p. 177.

SCOTLAND

INVERNESS-SHIRE : NORTH UIST, UDAL (NF 824784). I. A. Crawford, continuing to excavate on this deserted village site, revealed further details of structures and finds from levels covering most of the period between c. 1000 and 1800 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 217). A fourth interim report is available.

——— : SOUTH UIST. A survey by I. A. Crawford has produced evidence for two possible medieval settlement-sites. *Coileag clett* (NF 767149) is probably earlier than the 17th century and consists of a mound, 15 ft. high, composed of walling with midden

remains containing much pottery all of which could be medieval. The site is near the 18th-century site of the house of the MacDonalds of Boisdale and there is a possibility that this is an earlier site belonging to the same family.

On the lands of the township of *Kildonan* (NF 746287) there is a mound 15 ft. high surmounted by probable transhumance structures. Rabbit-burrowing in the mound is producing pottery possibly of late medieval date.

J. OTHER SITES

ENGLAND

Fish-ponds

BEDFORDSHIRE : MEPPERSHALL (TL 138364). J. F. Dyer watched the destruction of the NW. side of the fish-pond and reported that the bank was composed entirely of clay, and there was no sign of wood or stone revetting or lining. No pottery earlier than the 19th century was found. Any domestic structures connected with the fish-ponds would have stood S. of the site near the present rectory.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE : SIBTHORPE (SK 764453). The site of the medieval fish-ponds, consisting of two rectangular banked enclosures, was levelled for agricultural purposes and the destruction was watched for M.P.B.W. by J. May. In the centre of the enclosure in the NE. half of the field much white material was exposed. A sample was analysed by Dr. I. D. Sutton, and found to be a probable artificial mixture of sand and clay with a high proportion of lime; the sample also contained a piece of flint. This is likely to have been a lining of the fish-pond. The second enclosure to the SW. showed some soil-stratification, and possibly the beginnings of pond-lining on the inner sides. No pottery or other finds were made, except for a few scraps of animal bone.

Miscellaneous

SUFFOLK : RENDHAM (TM 345646). F. C. Allen reports that, during building near the R. Alde, at a depth of 6 ft., a line of pointed stakes each 6 in. square, and a circle, 18 in. diam., composed of round stakes 3 in. thick with planks between, were found. Sherds of early medieval pottery were associated.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING : MOORGARTH (SE 708903). B. Frank and R. H. Hayes investigated an earthwork, 190 ft. long, consisting of a ditch, 10 ft. to 12 ft. wide, with a bank to the N., 4 ft. to 6 ft. high, and a second bank to the S., 3 ft. to 4 ft. high. The overall width amounted to 30 ft. The ditch was flat-bottomed, 2½ ft. deep at the centre, with much grey silt and tumbled stones which were numerous under the N. bank. The latter contained a revetted wall of four and five courses of dry-stone work, 2 ft. high. The S. bank held little stone and was chiefly upcast. A few sherds of the 14th or 15th century were found. The earthwork may have been a boundary or a water-course, as springs are plentiful at that level.

K. INDUSTRY³

Ceramics

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE : OLNEY HYDE (SP 886545). Extensive ploughing showed clear evidence of crofts, tofts and concentrations of pottery. Excavation by P. Mayes and D. C. Mynard for the Buckinghamshire County Museum and M.P.B.W. produced evidence of a potter's workshop, a single-flue updraught pottery-kiln (FIG. 57) producing unglazed jugs and cooking-pots, and ancillary features. Ploughing had reduced the structures below the old ground surface.

³ For easier reference industrial sites have been divided on the principles proposed in *Post-Med. Archaeol.*, 1 (1967), 107 f.

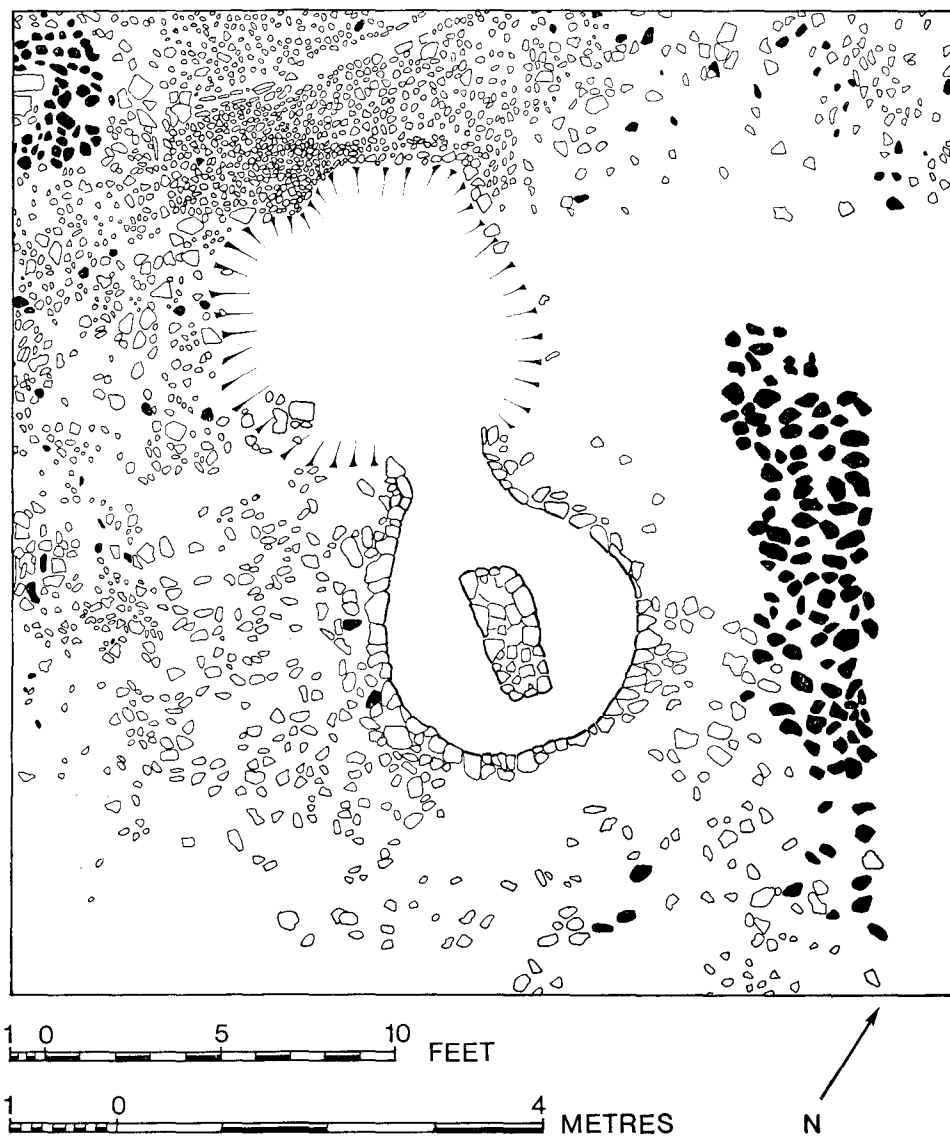


FIG. 57
OLNEY HYDE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (p. 206)
Plan of medieval pottery-kiln

ESSEX : INGATESTONE, MILL GREEN (TL 643022). After a geophysical survey E. and J. Sellers excavated for the Ingatestone and Fryerning Historical and Archaeological Society. The site is in a ploughed field N. of Potter Row Farm, near the edge of the parish. There is no field-name evidence, although potters held land here in 1275. An account of earlier work is published in *Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.*, n.s. xii (1918), 49-64. As predicted, there were no kilns within the area surveyed, but the finds suggest a near-

by kiln incorporating large, curved, flanged tiles, roof-tiles, and clay walls. A cobbled floor and two clay-pit areas were excavated; the six cwt. of sherds recovered suggest four periods of manufacture. One group of jugs from a small pit includes the upper 14 in. of a baluster jug paralleled at King John's palace, Writtle, before 1306. It is clear that, in Essex, wares with painted slip-decoration were being made in the 2nd half of the 13th century. The fabric is fine, sandy and micaceous with, for cooking-pots and some jug-handles, the addition of small white grits. The colour is generally light pinkish red; some jugs have grey, brownish or blackish surfaces and some cooking-pot sherds are grey throughout. Glaze, often covering three-quarters of the body, is clear yellow-brown, occasionally with green flecks, on slip-painted jugs, and green over white slip on baluster jugs. Large baggy jugs and cooking-pots predominate; baluster jugs, some with simple sgraffito decoration, large bowls and pipkins are less frequent. There are a few skillets, jugs with spigot holes, dishes, lidded jars, 'plates' and cups. Also in the same fabric are eighteen different large pottery-stamps for impressing patterns on plaster or other soft surfaces. The kilns were also making roof- and floor-tiles, both plain and glazed, and thin bricks. Other finds include sherds of green-glazed Surrey ware and post-medieval wares, hones and many large pieces of Mayen lava millstone. The finds are deposited in Colchester Museum.

LINCOLNSHIRE : OLD BOLINGBROKE (TF 356648). Enough of a pottery-kiln excavated by B. Whitewell for the Lincoln Archaeological Research Committee remained to say that it was a five-flue kiln, c. 9 ft. diam., very similar in dimensions to, but less well-built than, the kiln excavated at Toynton All Saints near by. Wares from both sites are similar, dating c. 1475-1525. For illustration of some Old Bolingbroke types (jugs, two-handled storage-jars, chafing-dishes, etc.) see *Lincs. Hist. and Archaeol.*, 1 (1966), fig. 6. The kiln at Old Bolingbroke lay just S. of associated waster-pits excavated in 1966 and noted in *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 316.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : LYVEDEN. See above, p. 203.

WARWICKSHIRE : NUNEATON, CHILVERS COTON. P. Mayes and R. G. Thomson, excavating for the Nuneaton Borough Museum and M.P.B.W., examined a large medieval pottery-kiln complex at SP 352906; and subsequently a further two kilns were excavated by K. Scott at SP 343898. Twenty-seven kilns were examined and between seven and eight tons of pottery recovered. These kilns range in date from the 1st half of the 13th century to the early 16th century, and not only provide a fine pottery series, but also show the development of the pottery-kiln in the midlands during this period (FIG. 58). Several 17th-century wasters and a much-warped slip-ware plate found near by suggest there may have been no break in production between the 13th century and modern times. Several of the kilns had been greatly disturbed by building activities and their plan was not recoverable; these have not been included in the following brief summary.

FIG. 58, *a*. Small double-flue kiln. Two recorded. Products: In fabric 1 (fine white, green-glazed) jugs with stamped, incised and applied motifs, cooking-pots, bowls, fish-dishes, baskets, cisterns, louvers, zoomorphic finials and crested ridge-tiles; in fabric 2 (coarse red gritty) jugs, bowls and cooking-pots.

FIG. 58, *b*. Large double-flue kiln. One recorded. Products: As *a*, and aquamanile. The jugs mainly have applied strip decoration (cf. G. C. Dunning 'Medieval pottery' in K. M. Kenyon, *Excavations at the Jewry Wall Site, Leicester* (Soc. Antiq. Res. Com. Rep., xv, 1948), p. 239, figs. 71 and 73, which are almost certainly products of this kiln).

FIG. 58, *c*. Small three-flue kiln. Two recorded. Products: As *b*, and inlaid floor-tiles, some with green glaze.

FIG. 58, *d*. Square four-flue kiln. Eight recorded. Products: Light orange-red fabrics with yellow-orange to brown glazes; plain jugs, bowls, cisterns, urinals, fish-dishes and ceramic mortars. One kiln produced lobed cups and anthropomorphic finials.

FIG. 58, *e*. Round four-flue kiln. One recorded. Products: As *d*.

FIG. 58, *f*. Large five-flue kiln with flues set below the floor level giving a 'muffle' effect. Two recorded. Products: Well-fired orange-red fabrics including jugs with complex stamps and applied decoration, cisterns and bowls and green-glazed lobed cups with free-standing zoomorphic motifs in fine white fabric.

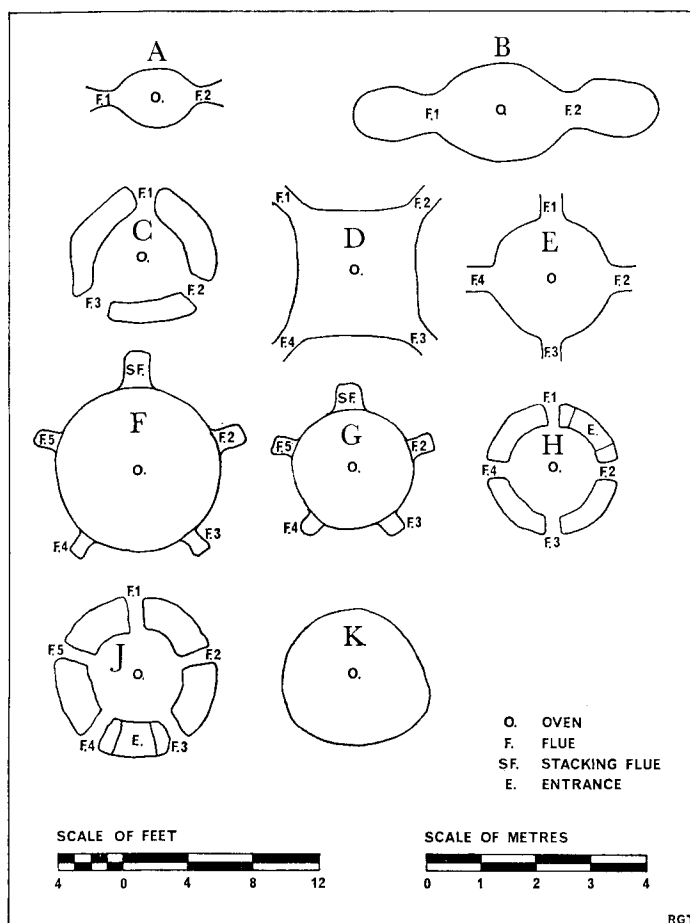


FIG. 58

CHILVERS COTON, NUNEATON, WARWICKSHIRE (pp. 208 ff.)

Schematic plans, *a-k*, showing development of pottery-kilns

FIG. 58, *g*. Five-flue kiln with flues as *f*. Two recorded. Products: Hard-fired red and purple wares; jugs, cisterns, two-handled vessels with complex rouletting, jars, bowls and dishes.

FIG. 58, *h*. Four-flue kiln with entrance. One recorded. Products: Coarse red and purple jugs, cisterns, bowls, plain cups in type-4 Cistercian ware fired in cooking-pots adapted as saggars.

FIG. 58, *j*. Five-flue kiln with entrance. One recorded. Products: As *h*, and other Cistercian ware including types 1 and 4, decorated cups and chafing-dishes fired in well-made saggars, and ceramic mortars.

FIG. 58, k. Clamp kiln. One recorded. Products: Coarse fabrics as *j*.

All these kilns made plain cooking-pots, pipkins without feet and ridge-tiles.

A well-preserved tile-kiln of the mid 14th century was also excavated (PL. XXV). It had two stoke-holes and was approached by two shallow stepped ramps leading down between tile-built walls to twin firing-tunnels which ran under the tile floor of the firing-chamber. This kiln produced oven-tiles, plain and crested ridge-tiles, ceramic mortars and over forty varieties of inlaid floor-tiles.

——— : WARWICK (SP 280649). S. J. Taylor excavating the small part of the area between *nos. 36-40 Market Street* which had not been completely destroyed by cellars revealed large pits of 12th- to 13th-century date, with a succession of pottery-kilns occupying the site in the 14th and 15th centuries. These kilns had been largely destroyed by 17th-century pits. Demolition of adjacent garages, scheduled for 1968 or 1969, should reveal further kilns. Their main products appear to have been plain cooking-pots, handled green-glazed jugs decorated with horizontal lines on the shoulder, fish-dishes, pipkins, and decorated roof-tiles. These are the first kilns to be discovered in Warwick, although pottery seems to have been made commercially in the town from the early 11th century. See also above, p. 185 f.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING : SCARBOROUGH, CASTLE ROAD. See above, p. 187.

Metals

SUSSEX : WITHYHAM (TQ 523338). J. H. Money completed excavations in *Minepit Wood* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 318). In a new area where stonework is visible above the present land surface, there were the remains of a small stone and timber shelter, presumably a workman's hut, which contained medieval pottery, a few (so far unidentified) iron implements, iron nails, and dumps of charcoal and of shelly limestone. This last acted as a flux in the smelting furnace; some of the shelly limestone, being ferruginous, also produced a small amount of iron. Work on the smelting and roasting furnaces and the heaps of slag and other refuse from them was continued. Details of the make-up of the furnaces were revealed. The British Museum has agreed to test (for C-14 dating) a number of charcoal samples taken from key points, and it is hoped that these will at least enable Roman work to be distinguished from medieval. Owing to the inherent margins of error, however, these tests are not expected to provide anything in the way of narrow dating for the furnaces and other structures.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING : FARNDALE EAST (SE 679963). A bloomery site found by chance disclosed a mass of iron slag at a depth of 3 ft. on the edge of a bowl-shaped pit, c. 4 ft. diam. A few feet SW. was a platform of rounded stones about 1 ft. below the surface. No slag heap was visible on the surface, but R. H. Hayes found burnt stones and slag in a stream-bank a few yards to the SW. No sherds were discovered. The cruck-framed house of Oak Crag lies about 60 yd. NW.

———, ——— : LEVISHAM, LEVISHAM BECK (SE 839918). R. H. Hayes for the Scarborough and District Archaeological Society investigated the site of a previously unrecorded iron-smelting works. The lower part of a small jug or beaker of the 13th or 14th century (cf. *Scarborough and Dist. Archaeol. Soc. Res. Rep.*, no. 3 (1961), fig. 4, type 28) was found. The site is probably that of the forge mentioned between 1207 and 1661.

———, WEST RIDING : WAKEFIELD (SE 331213). G. Waterhouse excavating beneath the flagged floor inside the N. wing of *Haselden Hall* exposed a layer of iron slag which sealed a burnt level running underneath the walls of 1584. Outside the walls a bloomery earlier than the second hall and a cistern, 4 ft. diam. by 2 ft. deep, at the bottom of a pit were revealed.

Mills

HUNTINGDONSHIRE : HUNTINGDON. See above, p. 175.

Salt

NORFOLK : KINGS LYNN (TF 625217). The northern by-pass has cut the E. bank of the old course of the R. Ouse. E. J. Talbot recorded the section and timber features but no dating evidence was recovered. Salt mounds occur behind the bank and a small sherd of early medieval pottery was found beneath one of them. The seabank appears to be later than the mounds. See also above, p. 184 f.

Stone

CO. DURHAM : HARTLEPOOL (NZ 529339). M. Griffiths excavating for M.P.B.W. in *Olive Street* revealed four stone-built, keyhole-shaped kilns, probably used for lime-burning. The site had fallen into disuse by the middle of the 15th century.

SUSSEX : BRAMBER. See above, p. 178.

Miscellaneous and unidentified

HAMPSHIRE : WINCHESTER. See above, p. 184.

WORCESTERSHIRE : BORDESLEY (SP 686050). R. T. Rowley investigated a small earthwork, site B, half a mile E. of the main abbey earthworks (see above, p. 170). Medieval timber structures obviously related to some form of industry were uncovered. Associated with these was a burnt area with coal, charcoal, tiles, nails and daub. Much pottery dating from 1200 to 1500 indicates extensive occupation. An important find was a round sword-pommel, 2 in. in circumference, with the arms of the de Clare family stamped on one side and a heraldic lion on the other.