

Medieval Britain in 1968

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

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

I. PRE-CONQUEST

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE: ELSTOW ABBEY (TL 048474). Further investigation of this site by D. B. Baker for the Bedford Archaeological Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 164) strengthened evidence for the continuity of funerary or religious occupation. 5th- to 6th-century Saxon pottery, found in small areas undisturbed by the E. end of the medieval abbey church, included a complete vessel of domestic type containing a cremation as well as several sherds of two or three pots decorated with bosses and deep grooves. The presumed late Saxon inhumation-cemetery has so far produced remains of over 260 individuals. Many of the graves were laid out in rows. No trace of an associated church has been found. See also below, p. 243.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: BISHOPSTONE. The excavations reported here (*Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 155) refer to Bishopstone, Sussex (*ibid.*, 161).

CORNWALL: CRANTOCK, CHURCHTOWN (approx. SW 789607). Two inhumation-burials found 200 yd. from the parish church are probably part of the extensive pre-medieval Christian cemetery of Langarrow or Langorroc, the monastic establishment now represented by Crantock parish and churchyard.

———: MERTHER UNY, WENDRON. The Cornwall Archaeological Society and the University of Leicester excavated an ovoid enclosure with a standing cross, the ruined walls of a reputed medieval chapel dedicated to St. Uny, and human burials. Originally it was apparently a small domestic enclosure in use from the 1st century B.C. to the 2nd(?) century A.D. About 1000, if not before, the site was re-employed as an 'enclosed development cemetery' of the familiar Cornish *Lan* class. An entrance, flanked by granite slabs (on the W. side now blocked and replaced by a modern NW. entrance), may date from this period as does the cross of granite which stands in its original pit just inside the S. wall of the contemporary entrance. Bar-lug pottery of Gunwalloe fabric (cf. *Cornish Archaeology*, II (1963), 60 ff.) seems to imply occupation, but the main Christian feature was an extensive series of dug graves, some in rows, oriented at least 12 to 15 degrees off E.-W. in a SE.-NW. direction. No chapel belonging to this phase was found. A 12th-century continuation is implied by further pottery of 'Sandy Land' styles 2 and 3 (cf. *Cornish Archaeology*, III (1964), 49) of the period c. 1100-1250, by fragments of worked stone with simple chamfer and strong diagonal tooling, and by the

presence of green-grey roof slates of the type recorded at the Fenton Ia chapel, Troon. A full report will appear in *Cornish Archaeology*, VIII (1969).

DERBYSHIRE : BARTON BLOUNT. See below, p. 276.

——— : DERBY. The church of St. Alkmund was entirely rebuilt in 1844 on a new plan unrelated to, but enclosing, the medieval building. A plan and descriptions of the old church indicate that it incorporated features at least as old as the 12th century; carved stones of the 9th, 10th and 11th centuries have also been found.

Excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XII (1968), 155) suggested that the earlier building on the site dated from the 9th or even the 8th century. It had a nave 44 ft. by 19 ft. An E. annexe opened out of the chancel. A most important find was a large stone sarcophagus of the 9th century, with interlace patterns on all four sides, and originally covered with a flat slab (now largely missing). It has been suggested that this was used for the reburial of St. Alkmund. The discovery of part of a cross-shaft of the later 9th century, reused in the plinth of the S. wall of the sanctuary, suggests a rebuilding after this date.

The excavations have produced a number of other pre-conquest carvings, the earliest being the arm of a standing cross with flat ribbon interlace of the 8th century. The fragment reused in the plinth was part of the shaft of a large standing cross with interlace including circles of a type characteristic of the later 9th and early 10th centuries. Apart from these carvings the most interesting find was an anonymous Viking coin of the late 9th century.

DURHAM : HARTLEPOOL, LUMLEY STREET (NZ 527338). Excavations took place on a site due for redevelopment between 80 and 100 yd. N. of St. Hilda's Church. A medieval building complex, 21 ft. by 20 ft., which appears to represent a series of storage rooms or outbuildings of a house which would have had its frontage on Northgate (immediately W. of the excavated area), was revealed. Below this complex were eight pre-conquest timber buildings (one 22 ft. and another 17½ ft. wide) together with associated pits. The foundations of five of the buildings were constructed of continuous slots, between 8 and 22 in. wide and cut into Magnesian limestone, in which upright, squared-off timbers had been sunk. The three remaining buildings, which appear to be later, apparently had walls of wattle-and-daub. Some of the posts supporting the wattle-and-daub panels had been reset. The pits, each c. 5 ft. deep, had a filling of sand and animal bones and in one a Saxon loom-weight of intermediate type was found. The only parallels for buildings such as these in NE. England are those discovered on the site of the Anglo-Saxon monastery at Tynemouth. At Hartlepool, however, the buildings could have been part of a lay settlement outside St. Hilda's Monastery.

ESSEX : MUCKING, THURROCK (TQ 673803). Sixty-eight Saxon huts have now been examined (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XII (1968), 157). Although the huts are normally of a small two-post type, a larger type, c. 20 ft. by 15 ft., is now represented. These are dug deeper (c. 2 ft.) into the gravel, and contain additional subsidiary post-holes. An isolated group of this larger type, nearest to the cemetery, included one with decorated clay loom-weights, one with iron slag, and a third (which also contained coarse pottery) with a 7th-century silver pin inlaid with a garnet. Two adjacent huts, one small, one larger, may have functioned as dwelling and workshop. A preference for the downward slope and a tendency towards siting on Roman ditches or wells remain dominant factors in hut distribution. Saxon features other than huts and domestic pits have still to be found.

Amongst the pottery were two grass-tempered versions of a Roman pie dish, fragments of a bossed pot and of a flared cup. A number of flat clay slabs which may have been used for cooking were found, one of which, c. 1¼ ft. in diameter, came from a pit without datable associations and may be Saxon. Among other finds from the huts were a fragment of a disc brooch; a bronze steelyard; a bronze claw-mounted pendant with

blue paste intaglio; a penannular brooch with zoomorphic terminals; shale bracelets; and clear glass and opaque polychrome beads. Exceptional finds were three triangular bone combs with dot-and-circle decoration and, in one hut, a 5th-century disc belt-attachment with twenty-two late Roman coins. (Cf. *Antiq. J.*, XLVIII (1969), 210-30.)

——— : RAWRETH (TQ 777927). P. J. Drury excavated several ditches producing associated sherds of 12th century and later date. Unstratified, hand-made grass-tempered ware, provisionally ascribed to the 5th to 7th centuries, was also found.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE : BLOCKLEY, UPTON (SP 152344). Excavation by P. A. Rahtz for Birmingham University of the 13th-century long-house in the deserted medieval village was completed (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XII (1968), 201). Beneath it three earlier periods were found: i, Romano-British or Saxon ditches, probably for drainage; ii, 11th- to 12th-century ditches; and iii, 12th- to early 13th-century timber buildings. The W. boundary of the settlement was shown to be of Anglo-Saxon origin, delimiting Anglo-Saxon arable land; the westernmost croft was ploughed in the 13th or 14th century.

——— : FROCESTER, FROCESTER COURT (SO 785029). Occupation of the late Romano-British villa, on the evidence of grass-tempered pottery in the upper levels, probably continued in some form well into the 5th century.

HAMPSHIRE : BISHOPS WALTHAM. See below, p. 249.

——— : FAREHAM, PORTCHESTER CASTLE (SU 625045). Excavations under the direction of Professor B. Cunliffe revealed two areas of early Saxon occupation. In the NW. corner of the excavation shallow post-holes and a scatter of pottery mark the site of a building which extends beyond the excavated area. In the SW. corner a hut floor was uncovered cut to a depth of 18 in. into the natural brickearth. The filling produced 5th- to 6th-century pottery, together with a gilded bronze ornamental disc decorated with repoussé work.

The complex of 10th- to 11th-century timber halls discovered in previous years was delineated on its N. side by the excavation of a small timber building which lay on the N. edge of the group. Beyond it was a fence of squared timbers, outside which lay the rubbish-pits of the hall complex. Fifteen of these pits have now been excavated, providing a valuable series of pottery which on cursory examination can be broadly arranged in a sequence beginning at a time when the earlier Saxon technique of grass-tempering was still prevalent. Several imported vessels will help to give broad dates, thus fixing points within the development.

As a result of the 1967 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XII (1968), 157) and 1968 excavations, the late Saxon area plan now includes four timber buildings and one masonry foundation of tower-like proportions. Three of the buildings—a buttressed structure, an aisled hall and a simple rectangular building—are arranged round three sides of a square towards the centre of which is a well. The masonry tower (?) was sited in the angle between the buttressed building and the aisled hall. The fourth timber building, excavated in 1968, lies a little N. of the aisled hall on the same axis. (Full report in *Antiq. J.*, XLIX (1969).)

——— : SOUTHAMPTON (SU 434133). Excavation by Southampton University at the Saxon port of Hamwih produced a complex sequence of *Grübenhauser*, wells, rubbish-pits, post-holes and wooden structures, apparently flanking a contemporary road. Industrial activity on the site included bone- and antler-working, weaving and iron extraction, and a mould for casting rings was also found. Trade was indicated by diverse continental pottery, lava querns and glassware. A useful associated group included several sherds of painted Badorf ware, local hand-made pottery, pink ware with a burnished red slip and a coin of Coenwulf of Mercia, probably belonging to 805 \pm 5.

——— : WINCHESTER. M. Biddle continued excavating (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XII (1968), 157 f.) for the Winchester Excavations Committee, the University of North Carolina and Duke University on the site of the *Old Minster* on the Cathedral Green.

The main structure excavated this year was a massive chalk foundation, forming a central nave with a lateral apse to the N. Symmetry suggests the existence of a second apse to the S., under the present cathedral. The upper part of the chalk foundation was laced with longitudinal timbers, and on this structure there were walls of flint and mortar up to 6 ft. thick, but now mostly robbed. This building was constructed between 903 and 971 to link together two pre-existing buildings. The E. building, now fully excavated, is a church of early date, possibly of the 7th century. The W. building has not yet been examined, but documentary evidence and parallels, particularly that of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, suggest that it will prove to be the 7th-century cathedral church dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. If this is correct, the apsed chalk foundation was closely parallel in function to the later octagon of Abbot Wulfric at St. Augustine's, Canterbury.

On this interpretation the early cathedral consisted not of a single church but of a complex of at least three buildings lying E.-W. on the same axis. The westernmost building, a tower dedicated to St. Martin, is known only from documentary evidence.

After 971 a row of *porticus* was added along the N. side of the nave of the chalk foundation, continuing across the apse. At about the same time stone coffins were placed in these *porticus* and on the central axis of the church. Also on the axis was a flint-walled sunken chamber, the site of which was marked after the Norman demolition in 1093 by a series of monuments culminating in the later medieval chapel of St. Swithun. This chamber, although not apparently the site of the original grave of the saint, was probably the lower part of the shrine on which his reliquary was placed after the translation of 971. The *porticus* and internal arrangements were probably the work of Bishop Æthelwold dedicated in 980. After the additional works of the E. end in 980-94 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 170 f.) the Old Minster was an immensely long building, perhaps as much as 375 ft. in length.

——— : ———. For *St. Mary's Church* see below, p. 250.

HEREFORDSHIRE : HEREFORD, VICTORIA STREET. Excavations by P. A. Rahtz for Hereford Excavations Committee and M.P.B.W. defined four phases of Saxon defences lying over what are probably Anglo-Saxon corn-drying ovens built of reused Roman material with a clay floor. The first defensive work (8th-century ?) was a small bank and ditch; the second (9th-century ?), a rampart of gravel with a larger ditch; the third (10th-century), of peat and alluvial soil, was timber-laced and revetted with a stone wall on top; the last (11th- to 12th-century), a massive rampart of gravel with a big ditch. The two middle phases were found to turn E. just N. of the excavated area. Finds include Chester ware and new (possibly French) pottery, two bone combs and a finger-ring, all of late 10th-century date. A section is illustrated in *Current Archaeol.*, II (1969), 243. See also below, p. 265.

HERTFORDSHIRE : ST. ALBANS, ABBEY ORCHARD (TL 145677). An Anglo-Saxon hoard found during excavations by the St. Albans and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society consisted of forty-six coins, one of which was a halfpenny, dated between 880-90. It was declared treasure trove. See also below, p. 246.

KENT : BARHAM DOWNS (TR 213508). Four further Anglo-Saxon graves were discovered during roadworks on the A2. Two contained no grave-goods; one contained an iron knife and the fourth two bronze mounts and four iron knives.

——— : ORPINGTON (TQ 46786758). Work on the Anglo-Saxon cemetery was completed. During four seasons' work, nineteen cremations and fifty-two inhumations have been uncovered. All the material has been placed in Orpington Museum, and an interim report on the forty-five burials found in the first two seasons' work appears in *Archaeologia Cantiana*, LXXXIII (1968), 125-50.

——— : STONE-BY-FAVERSHAM (TQ 991613). Lieut.-Col. G. W. Meates and Sir Eric Fletcher excavated this ruined church. The W. part of the chancel was originally

a free-standing building, nearly square, measuring internally 14½ ft. by 13 ft. When the original floor and the foundations were exposed, an undoubted Roman structure was revealed. The evidence, derived from the type of construction, an *opus signinum* floor, the coins, burials and pottery found in association, all indicate that in origin it was either a mausoleum, or possibly a martyrium, probably dating from the 4th century.

The entrance is centrally placed in the W. wall and has a sill consisting of a large block of stone, whose surface is hewn down to form a stop for the door, with a single pivot-hole, a not uncommon method of doorway construction in Roman times.

The excavations revealed the foundations of a pre-conquest wooden nave. A Roman structure subsequently incorporated into a Christian church is unique in this country (cf. *Antiq. J.*, XLIX (1969), 273-94).

LINCOLNSHIRE : DRAGONBY, SCUNTHORPE (SE 905138). A few sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery, including a 'swallow's nest' lug (cf. Sutton Courtenay III (*Archaeologia*, xcii (1947), fig. 10, c-d)), suggest occupation beyond the main early-iron-age and Romano-British periods, but there were no structures. A bronze buckle of S. C. Hawkes Type II A, but with plain tongue attached to a bar between the terminals, was found on the surface, and is now in the collection of Mr. H. R. Mossop of Marshchapel, Lincs.

——— : COXHILL. See below, p. 278.

——— : NORMANBY-LE-WOLD (TF 126941). J. B. Whitwell for the Lincoln Archaeological Research Committee excavated on a site where agricultural bulldozing in 1967 had revealed, among other material, middle to late Saxon finds. Traces of very roughly laid stone alignments and part of a rubble surface were found; amongst the stones of both the alignments and the surface was pottery of middle to late Anglo-Saxon date. In the area previously disturbed by bulldozing were hearths, almost certainly of the same period.

——— : NORTH STOKE. See below, p. 279.

——— : STAMFORD, ST. LEONARD'S STREET (TF 035074). A quarry-pit was partially excavated and large quantities of glazed Stamford ware, including many wasters, were recovered.

——— : ———, ST. MARTIN'S (TF 031069). Traces of timber buildings had been badly disturbed by later features. Some large quarry- and rubbish-pits were excavated and much Stamford ware, glazed and unglazed, was recovered. See also below, p. 265.

——— : ———, WHARF ROAD (TF 033071). A kiln producing Stamford ware was excavated (FIG. 70). The firing chamber had a diameter of 5 ft. and was sunk 3 ft. into the natural limestone. Large potsherds were pressed into the clay lining of the sides, which sloped sharply inwards to a narrow base, along which were two sausage-shaped baffle bars. The stoke-hole had been disturbed. The products of this single-flue up-draught kiln were cooking-pots, costrels, spouted bowls, small jars, and spouted pitchers. Most were in a rather coarse fabric and unglazed.

——— : TORKSEY (SK 838786). M. W. Barley and P. Strange excavated the last of the pottery-kilns indicated by magnetometer survey (nos. 6 and 7) (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 159). They lay about 20 ft. apart and had been much reduced by ploughing. Remains of a central pedestal survived but there was no trace of fire-bars. Pottery recovered was of the same general character as produced by previous kilns, that is mainly plain cooking-pots and bowls (*Antiq. J.*, XLIV (1964), 175-6), but included a few sherds of storage jars and spouted pitchers. If these are added to the handled bowls and the exotic ring-vases recovered in 1967, it is likely that the range of products is complete.

NORFOLK : NORTH ELMHAM PARK (TF 987215). P. Wade-Martins for M.P.B.W. stripped an area c. 200 ft. by 140 ft. in the NE. corner of the area between the cathedral cemetery and the course of the previous village street. The plans of fifteen timber

buildings have so far been discovered, representing nine houses and six outbuildings, either of post-hole or timber-slot construction.

The earliest structures are two roughly parallel ditches which flank a house. The E. ditch contained middle Saxon pottery in its lower filling, but late Saxon pottery in the upper layer. Two periods of 10th- and 11th-century occupation were also found. One is represented by a large L-shaped hall with one wing 20 ft. wide, and the other at least 28 ft. wide with no apparent internal supports. A separate latrine building may belong to this period. The other period is represented by three properties, separated by fences, each containing a rectangular house with one curved end wall and with a door

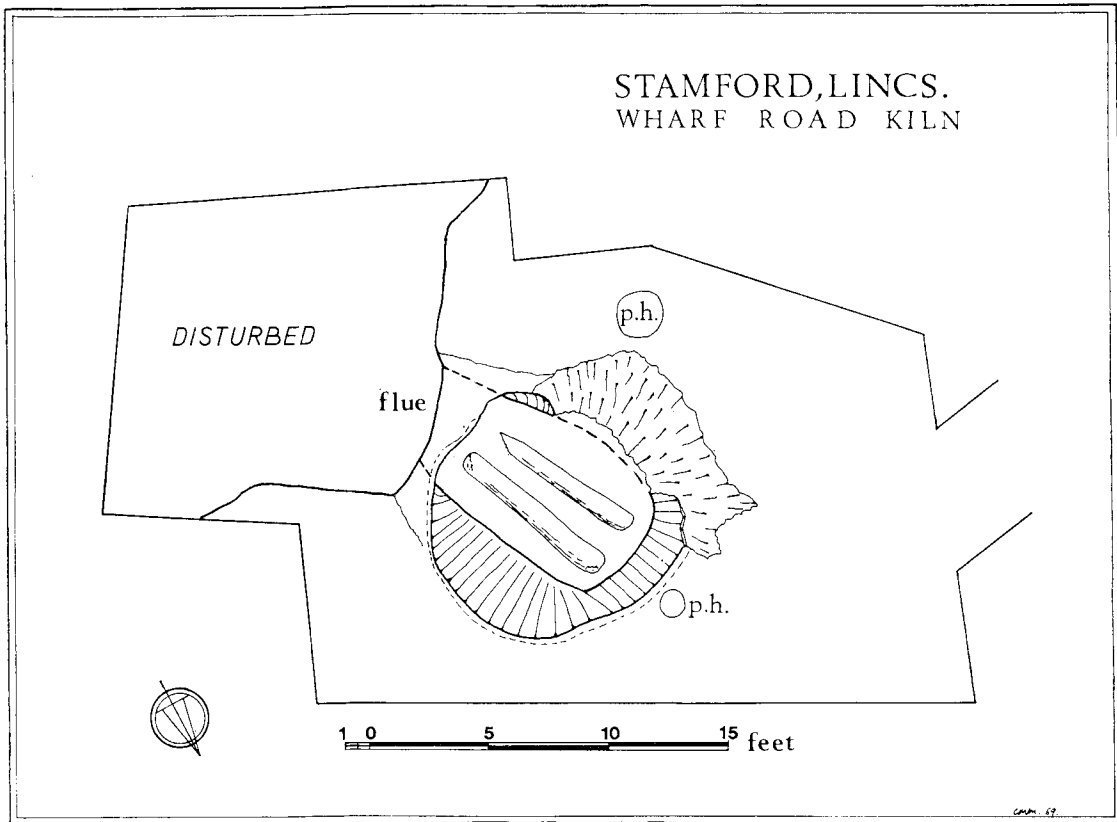


FIG. 70
STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE (p. 234)
Plan of pottery-kiln at Wharf Road

in the opposite end. Each house was replaced once. Outbuildings could be associated with each property.

Subsequently there was no occupation on the site until post-medieval times, although deep pits near the street indicated clay digging during the medieval period. (Preliminary report in *Norfolk Archaeol.*, xxxiv (1969), 352-97.)

— : NORTH ELMHAM, SPONG HILL (approx. TF 982194). Excavations by Barbara Green and P. Wade-Martins to locate the W. limit of this cremation-cemetery

first recorded in the early 18th century recovered forty-seven urns of 5th- and 6th-century date, some complete but many collapsed or shattered. Grave-goods were found in thirty-one urns, and two further objects were recovered, which had obviously come from broken and scattered urns. Perhaps the most interesting object is part of a bronze applied saucer-brooch the nearest parallel to which is a silver disc from Waben, NE. France (*Archaeologia*, LXII (1912), 174 and fig. 12). This was found together with some fused glass beads and an iron clip in a small biconical urn, which is decorated with five neck cordons, six hollow vertical slashed bosses, on either side of which are two vertical grooves and a single line of stamps. Other grave-goods include fragments of four cruciform brooches, three iron brooch-pins, broken and sometimes fragmentary triangular bone combs, bone gaming-pieces, bone rings (one at least cut from the rose of a deer antler), bone beads, fragments of bag rings of elephant ivory, glass beads including a large faceted glass bead (the majority fused and distorted by heat), iron knives, iron shears, bronze and iron tweezers and fragments of sheet bronze.

——— : PASTON (TG 323343). Three Ipswich ware sherds were found with late 15th- to early 16th-century sherds in digging an electricity supply trench.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : ISLIP (SP 986797). An Anglo-Saxon inhumation-burial with two cruciform brooches was found during pipe-laying. The larger brooch is dated c. 600; the smaller brooch was plain and is difficult to date precisely.

——— : LONGTHORPE (TL 158977). Excavation on an Anglo-Saxon cemetery has so far produced twenty-two cremations and two inhumations.

——— : SULGRAVE (SP 556454). Excavation by B. K. Davison for the Royal Archaeological Institute's research project into the origins of the castle in England showed that the pre-conquest hall was more than 80 ft. long, with a clearly defined chamber block at the upper end. Beyond the lower end stood a detached kitchen. On one side of the hall stood a stone structure, 35 ft. by 30 ft., with walls standing to a height of 7 ft. Soon after the conquest this building was converted into a gatehouse set in an earthen rampart. Within these defences and on the site of the pre-conquest hall a new 40-ft.-long first-floor hall was built. (Preliminary notice with plans in *Current Archaeol.*, II (1969), 19-22.)

——— : WAKERLEY (SP 939982). Excavation has started on an Anglo-Saxon cemetery on land being quarried for iron ore. So far thirty-two very shallow graves containing thirty-nine burials have been revealed.

NORTHUMBERLAND : CULLERCOATS. The runic inscription recorded here (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XII (1968), 160) proved to be a fake (*Archaeologia Aeliana*, 4 ser., XLVII (1969), 43-6).

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE : COLLINGHAM. Anglo-Saxon loom-weights found on a building site led to limited excavation which revealed a number of pits containing domestic rubbish of late Anglo-Saxon and medieval date. The amount of pottery recovered indicates a settlement in the immediate vicinity, but it was impossible to locate any buildings. The site produced sherds of Torksey pottery.

——— : RUDDINGTON. For *Flawford Church* see below, p. 251.

——— : WILLOUGHBY-ON-THE-WOLDS (SK 649251). Excavation revealed eighteen Anglo-Saxon skeletons in fourteen graves (one triple, two double), comprising five adult females, six adult males, two female children, two infants (possibly female), and two still births.

OXFORDSHIRE : EYNSHAM, NEW WINTLES FARM (SP 432108). Mrs. Sonia Hawkes and Mrs. Margaret Gray excavated an early Anglo-Saxon settlement-site for the Upper Thames Archaeological Committee.

The buildings and associated features are distributed widely over seven acres (FIG. 71), and there may be more to the S. and W. To the E. the boundary is marked

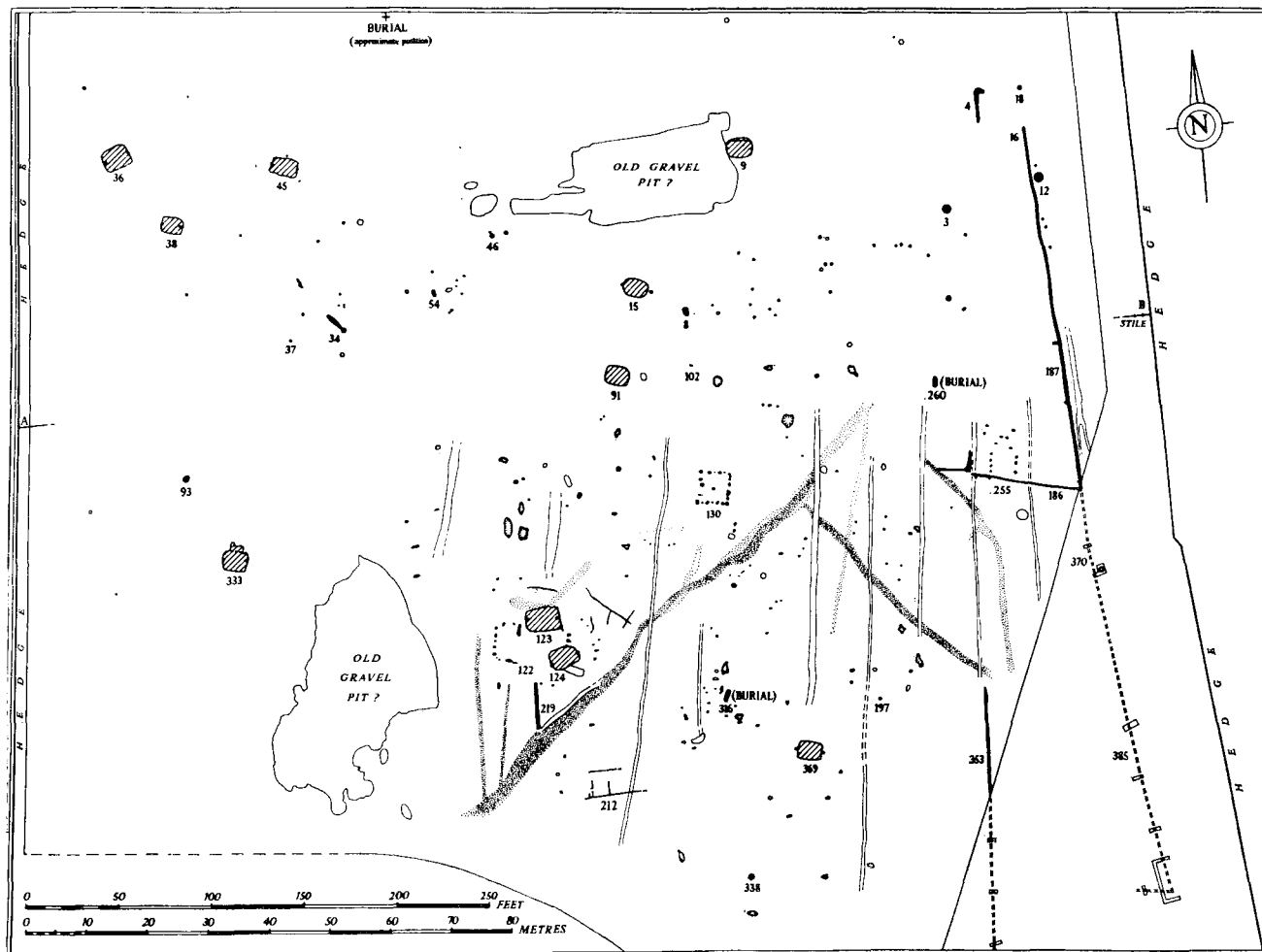


FIG. 71
EYNESHAM, OXFORDSHIRE (pp. 236, 238)
Plan of settlement-site at New Wintles Farm

by a palisade trench parallel to the modern field boundary, which makes an acute-angled turn to join a second N.-S. fence which disappears under the present spoil-dump of the gravel pit. On the highest and best-drained ground are the foundations of two post-built structures; one, 12 m. by 6 m., apparently a small long-house (no. 122) (subsequently built over by two *Grübenhauser*, nos. 123-4); the other, c. 5 m. square, with a central post-hole and perhaps an entrance on the W. (no. 130). This resembles building F at Thetford (*Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1957), fig. 50). These two buildings are alongside what is best interpreted as a SW.-NE. trackway. Similar tracks leading off from it into the SE. corner suggest that a further building may be discovered there. A third post-structure, in the angle between the main palisade and a shorter fence joining it from the W., is roughly rectangular but lacks a S. end, either because the fence has destroyed it, or because the fence made the fourth wall.

Apart from a few small pits, many random post-holes, and some disturbances possibly caused by trees, the chief remaining features are ten *Grübenhauser*, the largest less than 5.5 m. by 4 m., each with a single substantial post-hole at either end of the long axis, and some with traces of stakes which had supported both outer walls and inner revetments. Two (nos. 15 and 123) contained the emplacement for a loom; hut 15 had been burnt down and the debris from it, dumped in a nearby-pit (no. 8), included a full complement of clay weights from the loom. In hut 123, as in huts 9 and 124, fragments of weights were found inside the buildings themselves along with pin-beaters, needles and spindle-whorls. These may have been weaving-sheds, therefore, but all the huts contained evidence of more generalized domestic use; no specialized use could be ascertained from the surviving finds. The huts were widely scattered and signs of overall planning were not immediately obvious, though most, with the notable exceptions of 9, 36, 123, and 124, were on the same alignment as the long-house (no. 122). Not all were contemporary, however, as the relationship between structures 122-4, and the character of the different groups of finds clearly shows. It may be suggested provisionally that habitation on the site lasted from sometime in the 6th to the end of the 7th century, with at least two, possibly three, building phases. To the earliest phase belong huts 38, 91 and, perhaps, 333 and the long-house; the square house (no. 130), along with the majority of huts, is later. At present, therefore, the settlement seems to have been not a village but a farmstead with outlying cottages or workshops, but this remains to be tested by excavation, especially in the S. quarter.

Two inhumation-burials, one of a woman with 6th-century disc-brooches (no. 260), were found within the settlement-area, but clearly there must be a proper cemetery elsewhere. A third skeleton was dug up by the mechanical excavator on the extreme N. edge of the stripped area; this might be an outlier from a cemetery farther N. Finally it may be noted that the Saxon features lay beneath furrows created by medieval strip cultivation. (Cf. *Oxoniensis*, xxxiii (1968), forthcoming.)

SHROPSHIRE : SHREWSBURY. The construction of a new cellar on the site of 2A St. Alkmund's Place, Shrewsbury, revealed a 30-ft. section of medieval and earlier levels down to natural gravel. Two pits, a ditch and a gully were uncovered, all of which cut through two earlier levels. One of the pits contained a nearly complete tripod pitcher presumably of 13th-century date, and similar pottery was found in the ditch filling. At the bottom of the second pit were numerous fragments of pottery of late Saxon date, together with a circular gilt-bronze brooch.

SOMERSET : AXBRIDGE (ST 431545). A tentative line for the Burghal Hidage defences was worked out on the ground. A continuous break of slope in the steep gardens N. of The Square can only be further tested by excavation.

— : CONGRESBURY, CADBURY CAMP (ST 442650). Excavation of that part of the hill-fort's interior which yielded a few sherds of imported Mediterranean pottery in 1959 produced conclusive evidence of post-Roman reoccupation. A rectangular timber structure, 4.5 m. by 3 m., contained many sherds of imported wares associated with

grass-tempered and 'Saxon' pottery and several objects of late Romano-British type. An adjacent and almost certainly contemporary circular timber building was 11 m. in diameter and defined by a 1-m.-wide rock-cut palisade trench, which was broken by a 6-m.-wide entrance on the SE. In the shallow quarry behind the inner rampart was more imported pottery and a post-Roman stone 'platform', an early-iron-age pit and a hoard of sling-stones. The rampart itself had a rear vertical stone face, and where sectioned was covered by a post-Roman midden which included many animal bones, broken sandstone tiles and a small bronze penannular brooch. (Cf. *Current Archaeology*, 1 (1968), 291-5.)

——— : GLASTONBURY, BECKERY (ST 485384). In continued excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 160) for the Chalice Well Trust twenty-six more graves were found, bringing the total to fifty-four. This cemetery is of Saxon date (carbon-14 dating, c. 720), and probably monastic. A stone chapel was built in the 10th century, probably succeeding one of timber, and was enclosed in the 14th century by a substantial stone building with domestic buildings near by.

——— : SHIPHAM, STAR VILLA (ST 435589). Re-examination of all the pottery from the excavation showed that no post-Roman imported Mediterranean pottery was present.

——— : SOUTH CADBURY CASTLE (ST 620250). L. Alcock continued excavations on behalf of the Camelot Research Committee (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 160). At the SW. entrance, the Æthelredan gate was shown to have had a simple passage, 3.50 m. wide by at least 8.0 m. long, faced with well-laid lias slabs and with Ham stone dressings for the responds of the arch at the outer end of the passage. The gate had been savagely slighted, presumably when Cnut removed the mint from Caddanbyrig. After an unknown interval the gate was rebuilt in megalithic dry-stonework; the historical context of this is at present unknown, but it may be connected with a rock-cut foundation-trench containing 12th- to 13th-century pottery on the very summit of the hill.

The 5th- to 6th-century gate was not explored in 1968, but a local concentration of 'Tintagel' pottery in the bank behind the Æthelredan gate hints at an important focus of early post-Roman activity hereabouts. On the summit ridge, a wall-trench with similar pottery gives the first indication of buildings of that date. (Preliminary report in *Antiq. J.*, XLIX (1969), 30-40.)

STAFFORDSHIRE : TAMWORTH, BOLEBRIDGE STREET (SK 210040). Excavation on the car-park established the line and the character of the defences on the SE. side of the town. Three main phases were distinguishable. Phase I, possibly Saxon or earlier, consisted of a small ditch which may have been a boundary. This contained no finds but was completely silted before the phase-II ditch was cut. Phase II, provisionally dated to the Saxon period (pending a C-14 determination of one of the preserved timbers), consisted of a wide, deep ditch, just S. of the phase-I ditch and parallel to it. This ditch had been deliberately filled and one section produced destruction material, consisting of large preserved timbers, wattling, and Roman-type building material, i.e. roof-slates, tiles, and painted wall-plaster. There were no other associated finds, but a final silting contained pottery of the 12th century. There was no standing rampart associated with the ditch, but 20 ft. behind it were a number of horizontal timber features, either at right angles or parallel to it. These could not be definitely associated with any phase, and may be the strapping of a rampart or occupation features. Phase III, 50 ft. S. of the phase-II ditch and almost parallel to it, was represented by a large ditch completely filled by the late 13th century. Turf, gravel, and clay partially filling the ditch were interpreted as collapsed rampart. At the period represented by this phase the defences consisted of a wide ditch, probably with a bank directly behind it. See also below, p. 251.

——— : ———, LICHFIELD STREET (SK 20540405). After demolition of 19th-century houses and shops a narrow strip of land was excavated against the pavement

some 80 ft. N. of the 1967 excavations (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 160), and near a kink in the modern road. The W. entrance of the Anglo-Saxon and medieval borough was expected to have been at this point.

The base of the Saxon turf rampart was found immediately below the floors of the demolished property, its base being higher than the crown of the modern road. The encircling post-holes of the palisade indicated the club-shaped end of the rampart showing this to be the S. side of the W. gate of the Saxon borough. The rampart here reached a maximum width of 28 ft. Two rows of massive post-holes were also enclosed by the sweep of the palisade and suggested the site of an abutment of the rampart-walk bridge over the gateway. Below the Saxon rampart was the earlier ditch, also found in 1967, which did not apparently end at the gate. Its sides and inner lip were pitted with many stake-holes but no trace was found of any associated defensive bank. The 11th- or 12th-century medieval ditch was again found immediately in front of the Saxon defences, where it was cut by a modern cellar. See also below, p. 251.

SUFFOLK : BRANDON (TL 743871). Bronze faceted tweezers of 5th-century date were found on the S. bank of the Little Ouse.

——— : BURY ST. EDMUNDS (TL 845658). An Anglo-Saxon decorated bone strap-end was found.

——— : EYE (TM 15637489). Sherds were found on the site of a Romano-British and early Saxon cemetery excavated in 1818.

——— : IPSWICH, CARR STREET (TM 16654455). A large sherd of Ipswich ware with circular cross-hatched stamps, a small intact cooking-pot and lamp of Thetford ware, fragments of St. Neots ware and late medieval pottery were found during extensions to Woolworth's store.

——— : ———, ——— (TM 166446). A fragment of a storage jar of Thetford ware with strap decoration was found during building operations on the site of the office of the *East Anglian Daily Times*.

——— : RICKINGHALL, BROOM HILLS (TM 04267600). Work W. of the private road revealed several finds and floors like that of the main building on the E. Quantities of calcined bones and pottery of early-iron-age B were found with Anglo-Saxon material, including sherds from cinerary urns.

——— : WEST STOW (TL 79507123). In material dredged from the bed of the R. Lark were sherds of Ipswich ware.

——— : ——— (TL 79257140). A small plain blue glass bead was found among a surface scatter of fragmentary pagan Anglo-Saxon sherds on disturbed sand. Near by further pagan Anglo-Saxon sherds and another blue glass bead were found on a hearth.

——— : ——— (TL 797714). For the report on the excavation of the settlement-site see above, pp. 1 ff.

SUSSEX : BISHOPSTONE (TQ 466006). Excavation by D. Thomson of the early Anglo-Saxon cemetery was completed (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 161), the total number of graves being 117, of which over 90% were inhumations. A trapezoidal structure, marked by post-holes, had once stood adjacent to the cemetery. It was 20 ft. long and 7 ft. wide at the narrow end, in the centre of which was a large post-hole; the other end was 9 ft. wide without intermediate post-holes, but with an additional flanking post-hole externally at either side. Some 80 yds. NE. was a sunken hut, 12 ft. by 9 ft. by 2 ft. deep, with a large post-hole in each gable-end. Finds in this hut included Anglo-Saxon pottery, spindle-whorls and sea-food shells, and there had been a central hearth, probably secondary, as 4 in. of unstratified filling lay below it. Some 200 yds. E. of the cemetery, farther up the hill and on farmland next to the modern building site, a second sunken hut was found, similar to the first. Several complexes of post-holes on the farmland suggest that many more features remain to be located.

——— : CHICHESTER. See below, p. 250.

——— : STEYNING. See below, p. 267.

——— : WESTERGATE (SV 939053). One plain and one plaited gold ring of Viking type were found and are now in Chichester Museum.

——— : WILMINGTON (TQ 545045). A bronze enamelled hanging-bowl escutcheon with bird-headed triskele pattern, found about ten years ago, is recorded.

WARWICKSHIRE : LONGBRIDGE (SP 275632). An area of *c.* 4/5 of an acre was stripped in an unsuccessful attempt to rediscover the Saxon cemetery in advance of development.

——— : STRETTON-UNDER-FOSSE (SP 216383). The cemetery, roughly aligned WSW./ENE., has produced about twenty inhumations, which are later than part of a settlement of surface buildings and sunken huts. Some of these features have been disturbed by graves, one of which occurred in the filling of a hut. Grave-goods include cross-potent, trefoil, square-headed and disc-brooches.

——— : WARWICK. S. Taylor excavating for M.P.B.W. found a possible pre-conquest rampart. Among the finds were a coin of Canute and 11th-century pottery.

WILTSHIRE : LAVERSTOCK and FORD, MILFORD (SW 157293). Excavation by Salisbury Museum Research Group revealed an Anglo-Saxon level identified by sherds of grass-tempered and other wares. The site, on a gravel terrace between the rivers Avon and Bourne, is close to the pagan Anglo-Saxon cemetery of Petersfinger and is associated with the 'lost' place-name of Mumworth.

——— : SHREWTON (SU 066445). Rescue excavation for Salisbury Museum recovered an Anglo-Saxon inhumation-burial of a woman about 45 to 50 years old in a shallow grave cut through clay into chalk. The only associated object was a circular gold bracteate, 2.21 gm. in weight, with a bead border enclosing the stylized figure of a bearded and belted seated male grasping an animal in each hand. An identical bracteate from Risley, Kent, belongs to the early 7th century. Two other Anglo-Saxon burials have previously been found in the area and the existence of a cemetery now seems probable.

YORKSHIRE : BOLTON PERCY (SE 522406). The Yorkshire Museum and the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) rescued a hoard of 1,500 Saxon coins from a ploughed field on a small knoll *c.* 20 ft. above the R. Wharfe, and near Bolton Lodge. The coins were contained in a small pot of Bardof ware and in a small leather-bound wooden box, and include coins of Eanred, Æthelred II, Redwulf and Osberht, and archbishops Eanbald, Vigmund and Wulfhere.

——— : COWLAM, KEMP HOWE (SE 962662). In addition to prehistoric structures twelve Christian Anglian inhumations were found in narrow graves cut into the side of a round-barrow ditch. Five had been buried in coffins, one of which had corner straps of iron. Near by was an oval dwelling with a central hearth associated with a few sherds of Anglian pottery. See also below, p. 285.

——— : OTLEY. See below, p. 274.

——— : SMEARSETT (approx. SD 803682). A 9th-century bronze strap-end with niello inlay and Trewiddle style ornament, found about fifty years ago, is recorded.

——— : WESTON (SE 178467). An Anglo-Danish cross, hitherto unpublished, was recognized by R. Longstaffe in the possession of Captain Dawson of Weston Hall. The fragment (PL. XXXV, A, B) is 17 in. high and measures 7½ in. by 3½ in. across its upper face.

——— : WHARRAM PERCY. See below, p. 252.

——— : YORK (SE 602512). Excavation of Baile Hill, the motte of the Old Baile at York, by P. V. Addyman for the Royal Archaeological Institute produced Saxo-

Norman pottery amongst the normal local wares. Sherds from below the mount may come from occupation-levels of the pre-Norman town.

IRELAND

ARMAGH : KILNASAGGART (J 063150). A second season of work by Ann Hamlin for the Ministry of Finance at the early Christian cemetery site (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 272) concentrated on the area of artificially made-up ground within the stone revetment found in 1966. Eleven slab graves and four probable trench graves were excavated, but there were few traces of bones. The 1857 description of a radial arrangement of graves is certainly wrong: all the graves were oriented E.-W. No traces were found of any church or monastic buildings, and there were few finds.

SCOTLAND

ARGYLL : IONA. See below, p. 248.

DUMFRIESSHIRE : KIRKLAND OF GLENCAIRN (NX 810904). A fragment of an inter-laced cross-shaft of pink sandstone was found in the garden wall.

——— : LUCE CHURCHYARD (NY 187724). A small fragment of sculpture of debased vine-scroll was found built into the interior wall of the small mortuary chapel.

ORKNEY : WESTNESS, ROUSAY. The excavation of this Viking site by the Norsk Arkeologisk Selskap revealed a complete grave of a Viking warrior.

WALES

MONTGOMERYSHIRE : HEN DOMEN (SO 214981). The ninth season of the excavation of this motte-and-bailey castle was spent in examining the earlier layers of the bailey rampart in the area already open (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 182). The tail of the rampart proved to be very complicated, with many post-holes and timber slots which could not be related to specific buildings but which probably represent fragments of structures largely removed by later rebuilding.

On the tail of the rampart at the W. end an area 18 ft. by 12 ft. had been levelled and covered with a thin layer of stone-free clay. The centre of the surface was burnt bright red, with an area of charcoal half surrounding it. Although no post-holes or stake-holes could be related to this surface, it seems to be the clay floor of a rectangular building with a central hearth. Of the thirty-five or so buildings so far uncovered in the bailey only a few have had surviving floors, and these have all been early. It seems likely therefore that the later buildings, which were often built on slopes rather than on levelled platforms, had plank floors.

The rampart, of boulder clay and of dump construction, sealed a buried soil of varying thickness. Embedded in this was an amulet, 1.5 in. high, roughly carved out of a sherd of coarse red Roman pottery into a quadrilateral with a 'head'. An attempt seems to have been made to drill a hole in the top. On the back were three scratches forming a triangle or perhaps an A. The amulet was dropped on the turf before the castle was begun and can hardly be anything but a sherd picked up by someone living in a period when there was no pottery (in this area from 400 to 1100).

A thin turf line under the W. tail of the rampart sealed a fine pebble floor of amorphous outline which lay on the much thicker buried soil beneath. It contained no finds except a small shapeless fragment of iron. A gulley and a row of small post-holes close to its N. edge may prove to be associated with it. All must be earlier than the castle and therefore probably pre-conquest.

In the undisturbed subsoil under the main body of the rampart were distinct traces of ploughing up and down the slope, and the buried soil above these plough-marks strongly suggests ridge-and-furrow running parallel to them. This reinforces the suggestion that ridge-and-furrow, running in the same direction, is cut by the outer ditch. Since

we know from Domesday Book that the castle was built in an area of 22 villis with 52 hides which had reverted to waste and had been used before the conquest by three Saxon thegns as a hunting-ground, it is very probable that here is evidence of Saxon open fields abandoned to the chase under the pressure of Welsh 'terrorist' attacks. Holes, which had been dug through the buried soil into the subsoil and then immediately filled with rampart material, suggest the grubbing-up of bushes to clear the area before building began.

RADNORSHIRE : A 9th-century silver-mounted sword of Petersen's L type has been acquired by the British Museum. Its exact provenience is not known.

II. POST-CONQUEST

A. MONASTIC SITES

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE : ELSTOW (TL 049474). D. B. Baker for the Bedford Archaeological Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 164) reports that a much fuller account of the Benedictine nunnery (c. 1078-1539) can be given after excavation of the parts of the church demolished in the 16th century. The following main sequence can now be proposed:

1 (late 11th century). Apsidal presbytery flanked by square-ended aisles, the N. the same width as the nave aisle, and the S. wider than its equivalent to the S.; Norman nave of abbey church; possible temporary timber structures S. of church.

2-4 (12th century). 2, Norman cloisters and claustral ranges replacing the possible timber structures, probably after 1150; N. door of church at W. end of nave; 3, S. aisle flanking presbytery extended E., probably to make chapel; 4, apsidal end to presbytery rebuilt with squared end on same footings, but not extended; appropriate adaptations to S. flanking chapel plan.

5-6 (13th century). 5, nave extended W. to include two Early English bays; outer parlour N. of W. range extended for same distance (?); 6, cloister walks reconstructed on same footings, possibly first construction period (?) for detached tower NW. of church.

7 (middle 14th century). Destruction and rebuilding of W., S. and probably E. ranges, and cloister walks. Printed tile floor laid in S. chapel flanking presbytery.

8 (15th century). Eastward extension of N. aisle flanking presbytery; reconstruction of detached tower NW. of church (or in early 16th century).

A number of burials of the monastic period were found at the E. and NE. ends of the church, some in rough stone coffins. A kitchen building attached to the SW. corner of the later refectory was excavated, and there was some evidence for a connecting passage between them. There were also traces of an earlier building in the same position, perhaps a connecting passage for the Norman refectory. Examination of the junction between the S. and E. ranges showed that a slype-like unit was altered in function at some stage by the insertion of a hearth. (Cf. *Beds. Archaeol. J.*, iv (1969), 27-41.) See also above, p. 230.

BERKSHIRE : ABINGDON ABBEY (SU 499969). The surviving domestic buildings alongside the mill-stream include a stone range in a position believed to have been occupied by a granary or bakehouse. J. M. Fletcher and the late Mrs. Gabrielle Lambrick identified this as part of a three-bay building, 46 by 33 ft. externally. The timberwork and stonework suggest that it is contemporary with the Chequer (c. 1280). One of the trusses with curved blades terminating in the walls is almost complete below the tie-beam.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE : BRADWELL ABBEY (SP 827396). Excavation by C. N. Gowing for the Buckinghamshire County Museum revealed a wall of a medieval building and a

robbed wall parallel to it. E. of the chapel building a floor, below which were the foundations for an arch springing from the E. wall of the chapel, and a skeleton were found.

DORSET : SHERBORNE (ST 638164). Excavations by J. H. P. Gibb at the W. end of the abbey church produced evidence for W. towers of c. 1130.

ESSEX : WALTHAM ABBEY (TL 381009). P. J. Huggins for the Waltham Abbey Historical Society excavated the remnants of a bridge, probably of the 14th century, N. of the Augustinian abbey (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 165). The single-arch construction had a span of 13 ft. and three supporting chamfered ribs; the 9-ft.-wide carriage-way was set skew at an angle of 58° to the river. The abutments and ribs were of ashlar Kentish ragstone and the springers of Caen stone. The stonework rested on an oak sill built on elm piles, all below the water-line. The bridge was connected to the existing Stony Bridge by a gravelled causeway which probably carried carts between the abbey barns and the abbey corn-mill. Both the bridge and its stream went out of use soon after the dissolution of the abbey in 1540.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE : WESTBURY COLLEGE (ST 573774). Excavations carried out by M. Ponsford for the City Museum, Bristol, and M.P.B.W. on the site of the 15th-century college (whose standing remains were constructed by John Carpenter, bishop of Worcester) concentrated on the W. range, part of the N. range and the NW. corner of the courtyard (FIG. 72).

The following sequence was established:

Period I. In the courtyard area, seven shallow pits, one of which contained a skeleton and parts of another, were found. It is considered that most of the bodies were translated to the present parish church when the first college was founded in 1194. Hence the empty 'graves'.

Period II. In the most southerly pit an E.-W. wall with other fragments which may belong to it (building 1 ?) was found. On the R. Trym to the N. a boundary-wall with an associated stone jetty (?) may have been built at the same time. These walls may be part of the first college.

Period III (13th century and later). A large building, 2, was constructed over the earlier walls, its NW. corner being cut by the 15th-century porch linking the N. and W. ranges. E.-W. division by posts and a wall suggest it was a very large hall, c. 10 m. wide. One other building, 3, part of which was associated with a replacement boundary-wall on a massive stone foundation N. of the original, was also revealed.

Period IV (1250-1450). Abutting the hall to the N. were two buildings, 4 and 5, divided from each other by a flagged passage. Associated with these buildings but not with 3 was an L-shaped moat. Building 4 was revetted into the moat; building 3 was cut by it. Building 5 had several phases and apparently a single N. aisle.

Period V. The 15th-century buildings were built into the moat with foundation-walls 2 m. high. The space was then filled and the whole site levelled. Surviving doorways indicate that the floor level was at about modern ground level. The W. range was divided by at least three partition-walls, and attached to its W. wall was a garderobe turret matching two surviving cylindrical pinnaced turrets at each end of that wall. Two column-bases within the courtyard and a doorway at first-floor level in the S. range suggest a portico with gallery above. The 15th-century levels were disturbed by Prince Rupert's destruction in 1643 when all but the standing part of the S. range and fragments of the W. range (rebuilt in the 17th century and converted in the 18th) were destroyed. A fire in 1967 destroyed the Georgian house but afforded opportunity for excavation before redevelopment.

HAMPSHIRE : CHRISTCHURCH (SZ 161924). Excavation on behalf of the Bournemouth Archaeological Society by M. Ridley at the Augustinian priory, adjacent to the mill-stream SW. of the priory church, has revealed two walls which ran E.-W. down the

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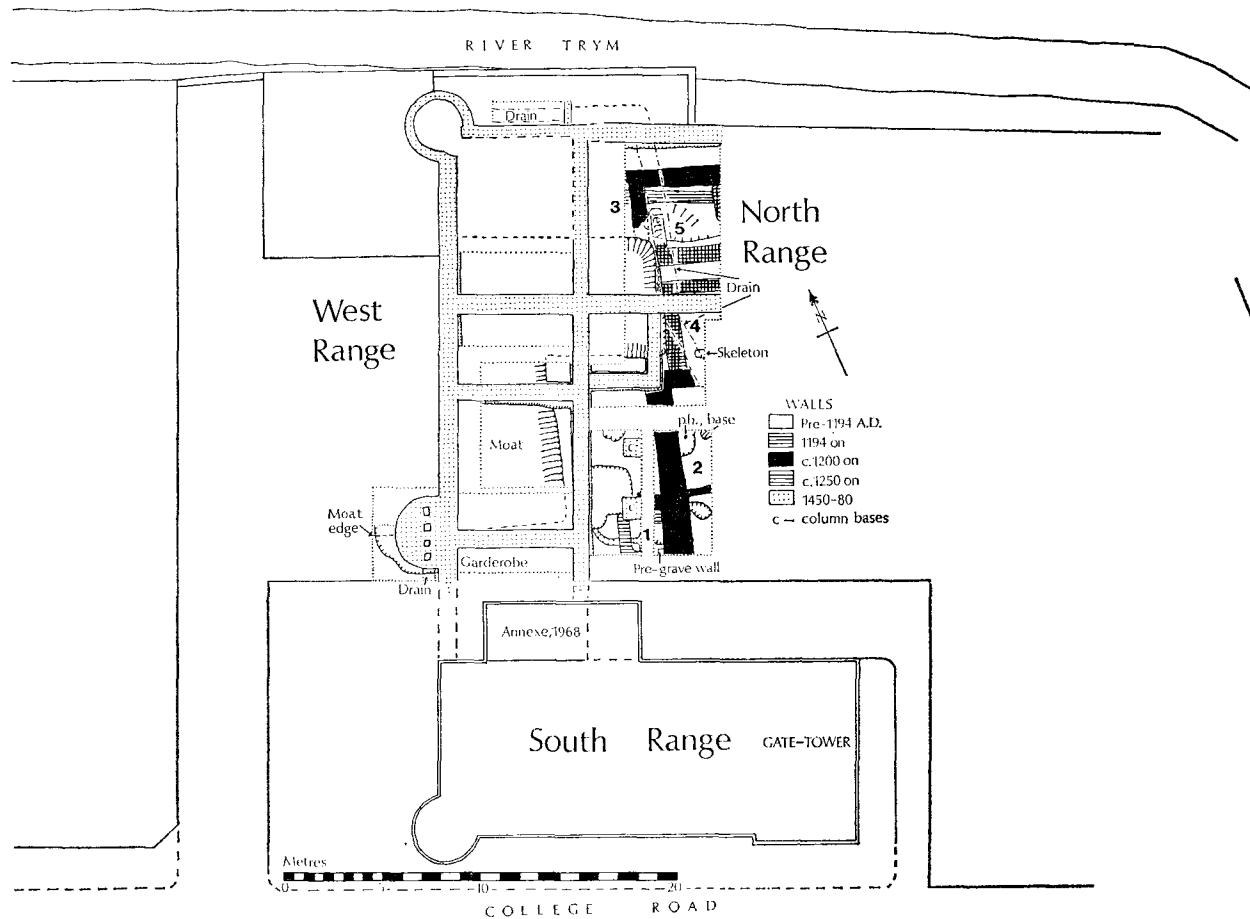


FIG. 72

WESTBURY COLLEGE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE (p. 244)

Plan of W. range and part of courtyard of 15th-century college, and of earlier buildings

banks from Priory House. These joined the precinct wall which ran N.—S. for a distance of over 90 ft. The remains of a garderobe were also found adjoining the precinct wall; both appear to date from the 11th century. From waterlogged levels in this garderobe a number of objects including organic material such as leather and the remains of food have been recovered. Farther N. where the precinct wall changed course there is evidence to suggest the remains of a 14th-century bridge. Pottery of all periods has been found, both glazed including imports from France, Germany and Spain, and coarse ware. A knife-handle and two 14th-century jettons have also been found.

HERTFORDSHIRE : ST. ALBANS, ABBEY ORCHARD (TL 145067). The only medieval architectural features on this site excavated by V. R. Christophers for M.P.B.W. were remains of a sewer of mortared flint with Tottenhoe clunch flooring, and two robbed foundations of the perimeter walls of the Benedictine abbey. See also above, p. 233.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE : RAMSEY, BODSEY HOUSE (TL 296874). A comprehensive examination of this house has recently been undertaken and a plan made by P. G. M. Dickinson. Little is known of the history of the hermitage on this site but it became a 'rest house' for the monks of Ramsey Abbey in the 14th century. At the dissolution it passed into the hands of the Cromwell family who converted it into a house. The principal remains consist of a long late 13th-century building of stone, at the S. end of which a large chapel was added in the 14th century. Two 13th-century rectangular lights together with their ironwork remain in the E. wall and there are traces of two more, blocked up, in the W. wall. At the SE. end is a contemporary arched doorway and at the SW. end a 14th-century doorway, now opening to the 'hall'. Another doorway, partially blocked and much mutilated, stood in the centre of the W. wall. At the N. end is the kitchen with part of a huge fireplace arch and recess. The chapel was formerly 45 ft. long; recent excavations have exposed the E. wall, the double NE. buttress and the foundations of the altar. In the S. wall are parts of two large windows, originally of two lights, and there is a double buttress at the SW. angle. An ogee-headed doorway opens from the 13th-century building to the chapel at the NW.

LEICESTERSHIRE : GARENDON ABBEY (SK 502199). This was a Cistercian abbey founded in 1133 and dissolved in 1536. The ruins were destroyed; Garendon Hall which was built over part of the site in 1682–3 was demolished in 1964. B. C. J. Williams excavating for the Loughborough and District Archaeological Society revealed decorated masonry and examined the main drain. The dorter measured 82 by 30 ft. internally, and the chapter-house 24½ by 55 ft. internally. The latter had a five-sided E. apse built c. 1360. An earlier floor together with three burials, one with a decorated 12th-century slab at its E. end, lay beneath. One pillar-base *in situ* and further stone coffins in the cloister walk outside the W. end of the chapter-house were also found.

——— : GRACE DIEU PRIORY (SK 435184). E. J. Miller excavated for the Loughborough and District Archaeological Society at the priory which was founded between the years 1236 and 1242 for Augustinian canonesses, and surrendered to the king in 1538. It was used as a manor house from 1539 to c. 1700 when it was finally abandoned. A plan drawn of the site shows a possible priory layout. Crude unglazed tiles were found in the church area and one 15th-century decorated tile (printed type) was recovered from the chapter-house floor. To the S. a drain 3½ ft. high by 2 ft. 2 in. wide was revealed. It was surveyed for 130 ft. before being stopped by an earth filling.

LINCOLNSHIRE : SOUTH WITHAM (SK 928206). The final season's work by P. Mayes for M.P.B.W. concentrated on the early industrial workshop which lay between the great hall and partly beneath the chapel, and on the earlier phases of the great hall (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 274 f., fig. 77). The earliest timber hall appears to have been an aisled rectangular structure with vertical external timbers set in a low sill wall. Stamford ware was found in the filling of the aisle post-holes. Ancillary buildings lay W. of the hall.

——— : TATTERSHALL (TF 213576). L. Keen continued excavation for the Lincoln Museum and M.P.B.W. to ascertain the extent of the brick foundations which are thought to be part of the gatehouse to the college which was founded in 1440 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 168, fig. 43). Part of a small internal court with a maximum width of 39 ft. was revealed. Access to it on the N. side was through a gateway 7½ ft. wide, flanked on the N. by two polygonal turrets. The E. side of the court has at least three ground-floor rooms, one with two trench-built foundations which may be chimney-bases. The E. gateway turret, another polygonal turret at the NE. corner and a half-polygonal turret 63 ft. S. from this corner all have remains of garderobes and overflows, which suggests that the principal living-quarters may be on the first-floor of the NE. wing. On the W. there were foundations of the walls of three rooms. It was not possible to investigate the building arrangement on the S. side of the court or to establish if the W. wing was only one room wide. The N. front which is built on the same axis as the church is 100 ft. long. At right angles to the N. front the foundations of a narrow building, 27 by 66 ft. and divided into two rooms, were excavated. In the angle between the N. front and this building there may have been a small turret. A wall crossing its S. side at an angle and extending beyond it on the W. side for 4½ ft. is probably an outside wall.

It now seems likely that the complete plan of the threatened buildings has been established. From an earlier cemetery four skeletons, one with two simple penannular brooches, have been found.

NORFOLK : NORWICH, AUSTIN FRIARY (TG 23550825). In advance of redevelopment T. H. McK. Clough and R. B. Woodings for the Norfolk Research Committee and the University of East Anglia Archaeological Society excavated on the site of the Austin friary in King Street/Synagogue Street. The friary was founded in 1293, built between 1360 and 1368 when enough land had been acquired, and dissolved in 1538. Substantial walls showed the existing plan (R. Taylor, *Index Monasticus* (1821), p. 43, plan f. p. 75) to be wrong. A late building phase with at least two tiled floor levels belongs to the monastic period, while earlier walls, equally substantial, probably represent St. Michael in Conisford Church, which was demolished to make way for the friary. Architectural fragments and much painted glass partly confirmed the splendour of the friary for which there is documentary evidence. Rights of burial within the church were granted to benefactors (F. Blomefield, *History of Norfolk*, iv (1806), 84-91); one brick-lined tomb was located. Two phases of domestic buildings were found N. of the conventual church. Occupation-deposits and demolition rubble yielded late 15th- and early 16th-century pottery of importance in its local context. Other finds included many animal bones and some decorative bronze fittings.

——— : ———, CARROW ABBEY (TG 243074). Workmen excavating a sewer trench uncovered a large 13th-century cooking-pot, 11½ in. high and 16 in. max. diam., complete except for three small holes. It belongs to the type recorded from Northolt Manor and elsewhere (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 267). It is of thin, hard grey fabric, with sagging base, and decorated with four vertical thumbled applied strips. Patches of soot show that it had been used on a fire, and patches of mortar suggest that it may later have been used as an acoustic jar. An inscription scratched on the shoulder after firing reads ADAM, and below WERM (?). 'Werm' is a medieval contraction for Wereham in W. Norfolk.

OXFORDSHIRE : BICESTER (SP 584221). Part of the N. wall of the N. transept of the Augustinian priory church was revealed during excavation by D. Hinton. There was a masons' 'lodge' outside it. (Cf. *Oxoniensia*, xxxiv (1969), forthcoming.)

——— : OXFORD, ST. EBBE'S, CIRCUS YARD (SP 51150598). Excavation by T. Hassall for the Oxford Excavation Committee of a controversial stretch of the city wall showed that the surviving stone wall at this point, although possibly preserving the line of the city wall, is part of the conventual building of the Greyfriars. See also below, p. 266 f.

SUFFOLK : FELIXSTOWE (TM 297358). Excavation for the Ipswich Museum on the site of *Walton Priory* found no trace of a structure at the site marked on the O.S. map, but 200 ft. SE. a rubble E.-W. wall, 5 ft. wide, was located. Two small fragments of Netherlands floor-tile were found.

WARWICKSHIRE : COVENTRY, CHARTERHOUSE (SP 345783). Excavation by B. Hobley for the Coventry City Museum and M.P.B.W. aimed to establish where the monastic buildings lay. The site is divided into two main courtyards and delimited by a stone boundary-wall (monastic precinct wall ?). The N. courtyard produced no substantial evidence for stone buildings except immediately E. of a building known as the abbot's lodging. A building, 80 by 37 ft., and with a square E. end during the first phase, strongly suggests a church. A N. transept, 30 ft. square, had an altar foundation (?) attached to the E. wall. A phase-II burial beneath the altar position (founder's grave ?) and a piscina *in situ* in the S. wall, with glazed decorated floor-tiles beneath, were found. The S. courtyard produced evidence for a cloister walk along its W. edge and the S. boundary-wall was shown to be monastic along its central length. A small stone-lined cell or tank lay just beyond the inner face at this point.

———— : ———, WHITEFRIARS (SP 341787). The intention of a double range on the W. side of the cloister was confirmed by C. Woodfield for M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 278, fig. 79), although the outer range was probably never carried out. The N. transept porch originally had two bays with an E. door, but was later partially incorporated into a structure farther N. and E.

WILTSHIRE : SALISBURY, ST. MARTINS. On the site of the Franciscan friary C. N. Moore for the Salisbury Museum Research Group uncovered massive flint walls with robbed ashlar facing, and a waterlogged wood-lined culvert containing a 13th-century jug and a large part of a 'scratch-marked' cooking-pot. Painted wall-plaster suggests the friary church may be near by.

WORCESTERSHIRE : BORDESLEY (SP 045685). R. T. Rowley excavating for the Redditch U.D.C. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 170) across the E. end of the abbey church revealed structures of 12th- to 15th-century date comprising the internal W. wall of the N. transept, the line of the N. and S. aisles, the external W. wall of the S. transept, and a small library or sacristy. Carved masonry includes the rounded column-bases of the choir and night stairs. There were seven night stairs, each 6 ft. wide, originally leading to a dormer S. of the church. A small room S. of the church contained some bench-like features, possibly seats or library shelves. The masonry is in poor condition, but restoration is projected. Broken floor-tiles were numerous, but none were found in position. See also below, p. 287.

As a result of the two seasons' work at Bordesley the Redditch U.D.C. has decided to sponsor a five-year programme of excavation and preservation on the site of the abbey church; it is hoped to incorporate the church foundations in a landscaping scheme for Redditch New Town.

SCOTLAND

ARGYLL : IONA (NM 287245). R. Reece excavating S. of the Old Guest House for the Russell Trust and M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 171) uncovered the final stretch of the cobbled street from the graveyard to the abbey of c. 1200. Under worn patches of cobbles were remains of a rectangular building earlier than the Viking destruction of c. 800. Beside and beneath the E. wall of this building was an empty cist grave, lying N.-S. and measuring only 1.5 by 0.3 m.

WALES

CAERNARVONSHIRE : MAENAN ABBEY (SH 789656). Excavation by L. A. S. Butler for M.P.B.W. at the Cistercian abbey of Aberconway S. and E. of the Maenan Abbey

Hotel (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, viii (1964), 246) sought to establish the position of the church and to recover details of its N. and E. arms in spite of severe robbing. The church was square-ended with an E. arm 60 by 42 ft. The transepts measured 24 by at least 40 ft. (140 ft. overall width), and the nave 60 by 96 ft. (162 ft. overall length). The plan closely follows that of the mother house at Strata Florida but is larger than the church built in the early 12th century at Aberconway. Within the church there were two main periods of construction, the earlier associated with the initial building and characterized by deep foundations set on waterworn boulders. Two fragments of a late 13th- to early 14th-century jug were found. After the first construction period and the floor contemporary with it, a charcoal layer in parts of the N. transept and crossing indicates some destruction. After the laying of the second floor beneath which was a coin of Edward I or III there were internal modifications such as the walling off of the N. transept and the erection of a screen wall in the S. chancel aisle. There was continual disturbance of floors to insert burials; some were isolated, others in family groups and one lay in a stone-lined vault. There were no grave-goods. Apart from the jug and coin, finds were restricted to worked stone, mainly attached wall-shafts, a few green-glazed roof-tiles, and fragments of glass and window-lead.

GLAMORGAN : BURRYHOLMS ISLAND (SS 400925). D. B. Hague continued work for R.C.A.M. (Wales) on two areas, both on the site of the early living-quarters W. of hall D (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 184, fig. 75). That on the N. traced more of the earliest cashel wall enclosing church C (cf. *ibid.*, xi (1967), 281, and xii (1968), 173). This was examined in detail and found to consist of an earth bank revetted by a line of remarkably small stones, in marked contrast to the massive later wall. After its abandonment, marked by a clean layer c. 1 ft. thick, a wooden hut was built to the S., and soon afterwards a stone wall of two periods established a line of buildings farther W. than had been accepted previously. The second area to the S. revealed more details of this much robbed range of 12th-century buildings; both areas produced pottery sealed beneath walls.

B. CATHEDRALS AND ECCLESIASTICAL PALACES

ENGLAND

HAMPSHIRE : BISHOPS WALTHAM (SU 553175). The site of the bishops' stables lies across the main road from the palace and as shown on early maps comprised a range of buildings bounded on the W. by a mill-pond, on the N. by a group of separate buildings, and on the E. by Malt Lane. The buildings were originally shown as the Malt House. In 1967 this group of buildings was upstanding and derelict and comprised an 18th-century house and garden, and a large E-shaped building. The latter was a two-story barn-like structure with one wall of diaper-patterned early brick, and timber partitions under a 14th-century timber roof. The building was demolished by M.P.B.W., the roof timbers and brickwork being saved. After site clearance by bulldozers the following sequence was discovered by K. Barton and E. Lewis for the Portsmouth Museum and M.P.B.W.:

Period I (mesolithic). Pits and gullies containing fragments of worked flints.

Period II (late Saxon). Two buildings lay at right angles to each other, one superseding the other; the areas occupied by both were previously demarcated by a fence. Building 1 was a large square structure of light construction with a single partition; building 2 was an aisled hall with screens-passage and added solar block. Traces of additional buildings were also found. Of two large pits one contained fragments from a 'Winchester'-ware costrel of late 10th- to early 11th-century date.

Period III (11th to 14th century). The site was unoccupied although some ephemeral traces of a building (?) were seen. Latrine and rubbish-pits were dug (the accumulated soil was cultivated and in places was 12 in. deep) and two large drainage

gullies developed. Glazed pottery was found only in the top level although there was much scratch-marked coarse ware.

Period IV (late 13th century and later). The mill-pond was dug and the 'River of the Lord' created. By the mill-pond and supported by a massive wall a large centre-post barn with a single porched entrance was built. It had flint end and back walls and a timber-framed front, and was roofed with Devon slate and green-glazed cockscomb ridge-tiles. Outside the barn a yard was considerably mutilated by heavy traffic.

— : WINCHESTER. At *Wolvesey Palace*, now recognized as by far the largest and most elaborate surviving Romanesque house in England, excavation was concentrated on the E. and S. ranges by M. Biddle for the Winchester Excavations Committee and M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 173). Most important was new information on the palace water-supply. In the S. range two vaulted stone tanks were excavated, one still fed by two original lead pipes. As the structural sequence of the building shows that these tanks belong to the 1130s, they are the earliest known examples of the use of a piped water-supply in an English medieval building, earlier than the Canterbury water-works plan by about thirty years. Henry de Blois, the builder of Wolvesey, was credited by his biographer with the construction of 'difficult aqueducts' (*ductus aquarum difficiles*) of which the new discoveries are presumably examples.

The western of the two early hall-blocks, still standing over 6 ft. high, is being uncovered. It is built of magnificent squared stonework with pilaster buttresses and chamfered plinths, and has a central range with E. and W. aisles.

SUSSEX : CHICHESTER. During under-pinning of the foundations of the cathedral the following features were observed by Mrs. M. H. Rule: *i*, early Christian graves, one of which was associated with a 10th-century (?) sherd, may be related to the Saxon nunnery alleged to have existed here; *ii*, foundations of a small side chapel, one of three originally radiating from the E. apse of the Norman cathedral.

C. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

ENGLAND

DEVON : DARTINGTON (SX 797627). Ann Hamlin excavating the former site of the parish church, near Dartington Hall, which was demolished in 1878 located the heavily robbed walls of the nave and the NE. angle of the chancel. This building is probably late medieval. No traces of an earlier church mentioned in 19th-century sources was found.

ESSEX : BONHUNT (TL 511335). Excavation around the 12th-century chapel of St. Helen (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 201) by B. Hooper revealed forty-nine burials, one with extensive sword injuries. Bulldozing near by revealed the sites of a number of huts, and sherds of 5th-century grass-tempered to 13th-century wares were recovered from the disturbed surface. Other finds include spindle-whorls and ironwork.

HAMPSHIRE : WINCHESTER. M. Biddle continuing to excavate for the Winchester Excavations Committee on the site in *Lower Brook Street* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 175) located a second church, that of St. Pancras, 100 ft. W. of the main excavation area. In 1969 St. Pancras will be fully excavated so that its structural history and relationship to the early medieval layout of the area may be compared with the church of St. Mary, which has been under investigation for some years. The extraordinary number of churches in medieval Winchester, about forty in a town of barely 140 acres, requires explanation, and such an explanation will be of great importance in studying the conditions under which the early medieval town grew up. St. Mary's Church showed several successive stages of liturgical arrangement, the earliest perhaps dating to the 1st half of the 13th century. It is now known from various architectural features that the church is Saxon in origin and that between c. 1220 and c. 1470 the interior was replanned at least thirteen times, sometimes involving major rebuilding. See also below, p. 265.

LINCOLNSHIRE : LONG SUTTON (TF 432229). J. T. Smith reports that examination of the lead-roofed timber spire of the church showed that much of it is contemporary with the 13th-century tower. It is hoped to record the timberwork in some detail before restoration.

LONDON : CHURCH OF ST. MARY ALDERMANBURY (TQ 325813). The medieval church survived as foundations not closely datable: first a chancel and nave to which NE. and SE. chapels had been added; then an open church with W. tower, the foundations of which were utilized by Wren as foundations for his church (now transferred to America).

NORFOLK : LITTLE DALTON (NY 089747). The church is at present being cleared of debris and partially rebuilt and strengthened. It appears to date from the middle to late 15th century and is built from fragments of an earlier 13th-century (?) building. The church became disused in 1633.

— : OLD BUCKENHAM (TM 073913). Norwich Castle Museum reports that human burials discovered in digging foundations for a new barn at *The Stud* appear to belong to the churchyard of St. Andrew, which was presented to Old Buckenham Priory (founded c. 1146). After 1536 the church belonged to Sir Thomas Knevet and was converted into a barn.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE : RUDDINGTON (SK 593332). Work on the site of *Flawford Church* by H. M. James for the Ruddington and District Local Historical Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 175, 177) was concentrated at the W. end of the church and included the base of the tower. The N. and S. foundation-walls of the tower were found to be intact, but the W. wall had been deliberately undermined in 1773 when the church was demolished. Except for the inner edge of the foundation-trench and a 6-ft.-long section in the centre of the W. wall, probably indicating a W. doorway, the tower was completely destroyed. It measured 18 ft. square internally. Beneath the floor level were foundations of an earlier tower, 12 ft. wide internally, and foundations of the original W. wall of the nave, 18 ft. wide internally. It appears that when it was decided to build the second tower, the smaller tower was dismantled and at the same time the end wall of the nave was shortened by 8 ft., so that the overall length of the building was not increased. The original dimensions of the nave were 47 by 18 ft. (ratio $2\frac{1}{2} : 1$), which along with the smaller tower suggests a Saxon structure. Outside the N. wall of the tower a narrow N. aisle overlapped the tower to form a small chamber measuring 5 by 10 ft.

STAFFORDSHIRE : TAMWORTH, SPITAL CHAPEL (SK 209050). Excavation by J. Gould on three sides of the chapel found no evidence of any earlier building but showed that there has been no change in size or plan since the present two-cell church was first built in the 12th century. The building stands on an 8-in.-high plinth with chamfer resting on pitched stones 6 in. deep. (Cf. *South Staffs. Archaeol. and Hist. Soc.*, x (1968-9), 23-31.)

To the N. lay a grave, only 18 in. deep, in which a woman about 50 years old had been buried without ring, coffin or shroud. On her skeleton rested the skulls of two children. This is not known to have been an authorized burial-place. See also above, p. 239 f.

SUFFOLK : CAPEL ST. ANDREW (TM 375479). Ipswich Museum reports that numerous human skeletons were found lying at a depth of 2 to 3 ft. in an irrigation trench which cut through the graveyard belonging to the former church.

SURREY : CATERHAM, ST. LAWRENCE'S CHURCH (TQ 337554). Excavation by Mrs. M. Saaler for the Bourne Society around the 12th-century church found pottery roughly corresponding with the dates of alterations carried out on the church. There were a few pieces of shell-tempered ware with simple rim forms, and some sherds of Limpsfield ware and Surrey ware. The finds also included a farthing of Edward II of c. 1310, building stone and roof-tiles.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING : WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858646). Mrs. M. E. Ewins for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XII (1968), 177) excavated in the NE. and SE. corners of the nave of St. Martin's Church to check the line of the walls of the Saxon church and to examine the foundations of the Norman church.

The foundations for the Norman church were found on top of the Saxon foundations. The E. wall of the nave comprised a bedding of sandstone chips and mortar with a single course of reused worn Saxon blocks as an offset. On this were placed the first courses of Norman ashlar, with the characteristic fine diagonal tooling and the close-set, precisely-measured, level courses. The base of the return of the chancel arch was found on both sides but both arch-bases had been robbed. The Norman rough foundation continues across the E. end of the nave, placed on the soil filling over the natural soil. The S. and N. walls, however, were built on a solid chalk foundation taken down to the natural chalk and built against the outside of the Saxon foundations on each side. The foundations of the present E. nave wall and chancel arch were built of chalk rubble bonded with a very hard brown clay mortar similar to that used on the peasant houses, and using the Norman foundation as a base.

An area was uncovered between the S. porch and the E. end of the nave to obtain the plan of the S. aisle. A 26-ft. length of good ashlar Norman wall was found, in marked contrast to the N. aisle where all the ashlar was robbed or such stone as survived was very crude work from the 14th-century rebuilding. The Norman wall was built on a very solid foundation comprising several large foundation-blocks reused from the Saxon church. The care with which the Norman wall was built over these uneven foundations is typical of the good quality of Norman building methods as contrasted with the rough later medieval work. This confirms the presence of master masons, as demonstrated by the fine tooling of the stones. Two new masons' marks were identified, an arrow and a three-petalled flower.

At the W. end the walls excavated at a high level made a very complex pattern which could possibly be interpreted as a combination of buttresses and a porch. It was confirmed that in the Norman period there was no wall between the S. aisle and the SE. chapel which formed one continuous structure measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ by 50 ft. Nineteen burials of various periods were found together with very many disturbed bones, and include one grave cut into the natural chalk and lined with chalk blocks, the first grave of this type to be found at Wharram Percy. As it was sealed by the Norman aisle wall, it was earlier than the 12th century.

FIG. 73 summarizes the results of seven seasons of excavation and demonstrates that the church has as complicated a story of development as the peasant houses of the village (see below, p. 283, and FIG. 87). The expansion of the church from the small double-celled Anglo-Saxon church to the large Norman church with its massive E. end and the addition of aisles and chapels mirrors the expansion of the village in the high middle ages. After this, gradual contraction with the demolition of the aisles and chapels and the halving of the size of the chancel followed the desertion of Wharram Percy and three of the other four townships in the parish.

WALES

GLAMORGAN : BARRY ISLAND (ST 119666). At *St. Baruch's Chapel* the medieval pilgrimage chapel and its associated structures have been re-excavated and planned by J. K. Knight for M.P.B.W., confirming and amplifying the structural sequence recorded by J. Storrie in 1894-5.¹ A Norman church with apsidal chancel was totally demolished in the late 13th or 14th century and rebuilt with a square E. end. The N. half of the chancel was later rebuilt after showing signs of structural weakness. A S. porch was

¹ J. Storrie, *Notes on Excavations, etc. made during the Summers of 1894-5 at Barry Island and Ely Race Course* (Cardiff, 1896); see also *Trans. Cardiff Nat. Soc.*, LXIX (1936), 12-38.

WHARRAM PERCY St. MARTIN'S CHURCH

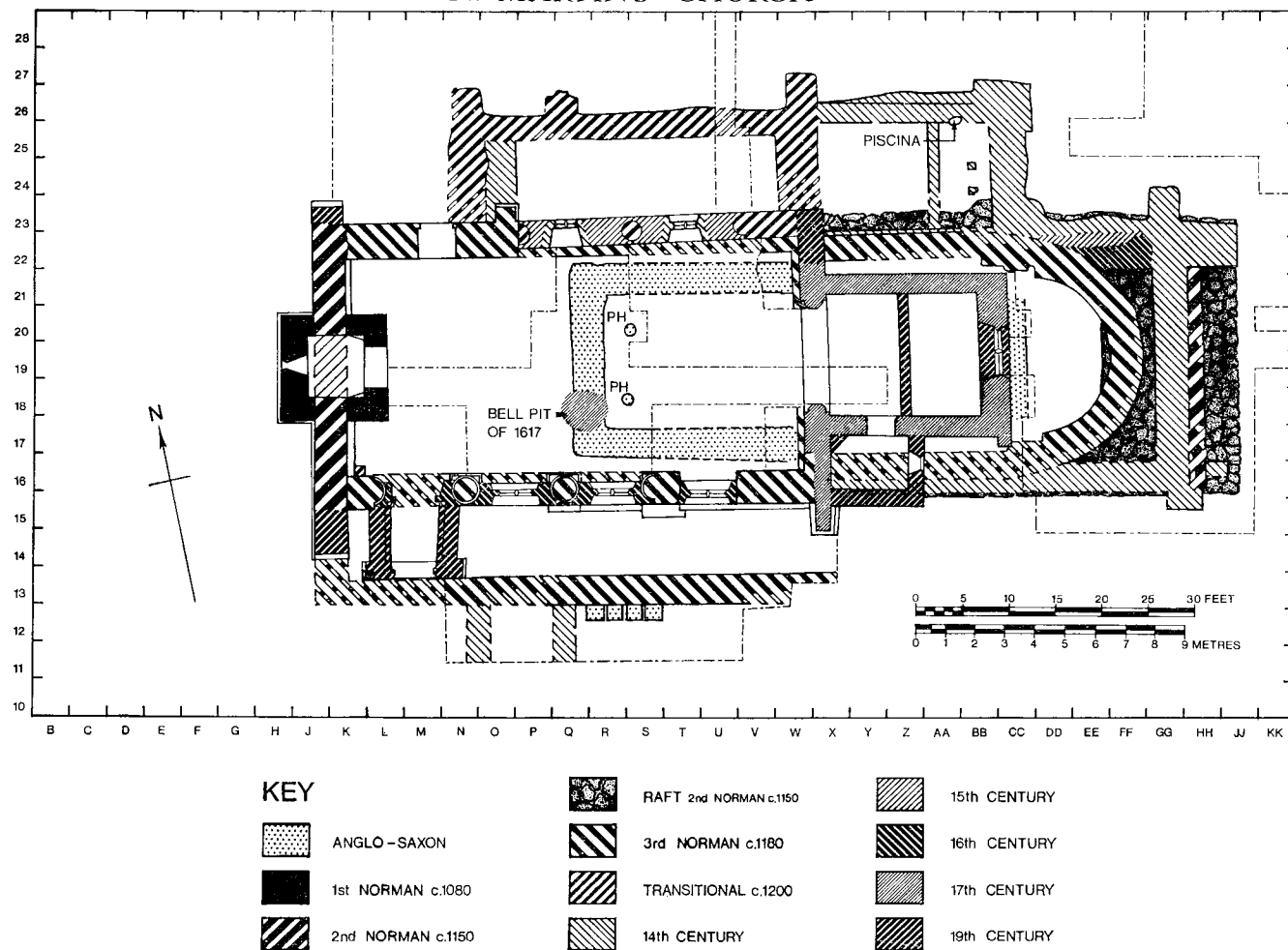


FIG. 73

WHARHAM PERCY, E.R. YORKSHIRE (p. 252)

Plan of St. Martin's Church showing how excavation has revealed its growth from a small early church to a large medieval building and its subsequent decline

added to the nave, which had internal benches down its long walls. At the E. end of the nave a rectangular cist-like structure sunk beneath the floor in front of the chancel arch is best explained as a people's altar with associated kerb and wooden rail. Burials under the walls of the apse and of the nave (which appears to have followed the line of its Norman predecessor) show that any pre-Norman church must have stood elsewhere (FIG. 74).

ST. BARUCH'S CHAPEL

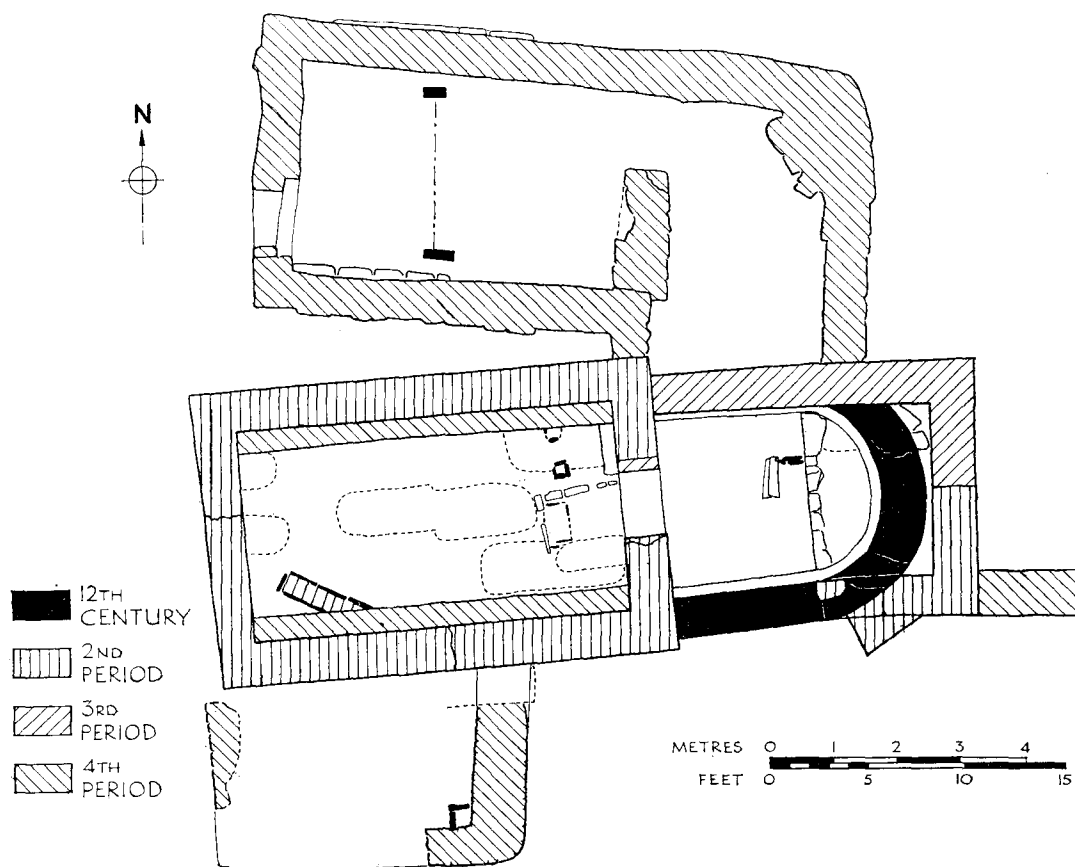


FIG. 74

ST. BARUCH'S CHAPEL, BARRY ISLAND, GLAMORGAN (pp. 252, 254 f.).

Plan showing structural sequence of church and priest's house

The priest's house N. of the church was later than the second rebuilding of the chancel. It comprised a rectangular two-bay hall with roof supports (possibly for a cruck couple) and a small chamber block.

Finds included a dump of roofing-tiles (including imported slate) associated with the rebuilding of the church, part of a stone container of oolitic limestone (for a heart

burial or a relic?) presumably from the Bristol-Bath area, and a rouletted glazed jug which is probably an import from the Gloucester region.

D. CASTLES

ENGLAND

BERKSHIRE : WALLINGFORD (SU 608898). N. P. Brooks for St. Andrew's University and the Reading Museum completed the excavation of the NW. corner of the outer bank of the castle (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 284). On the original N. street of the town the stone footings of buildings of the 11th and 12th centuries were excavated where they had not been cut by the middle and third ditches of the castle. A series of clay ovens of the same period may be interpreted as bacon-curing ovens. Part of a cobbled roadway forming the main entrance to the castle from the 13th century was also excavated.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE : LAVENDON (SP 916538). A small excavation some years ago on the interior of a ring-work in a field called the Bury about 100 yd. N. of the Saxon church produced some shelly sherds from a stony surface.

ESSEX : PLESHEY CASTLE (TL 665144). E. and J. Sellers investigated features, including three substantial flint and mortar structures, disturbed when machinery was used to cut a ramp from the inner bailey down to the moat. One is the NE. corner of a cobbled yard with 12-ft.-high walls; one the NE. corner of a substantial building with 2½-ft.-high walls and no floor levels. Both lie in the bailey and belong to the 14th or 15th century. The third, possibly a 12th- to 13th-century bridge abutment destroyed by fire, lies 10 ft. above water level and is covered by destruction-debris. The moat bank adjacent to this (semicircular?) platform was primarily covered by a thin layer of mortar with a plastered surface. Above this was a 1-ft.-deep layer of roof-tile fragments, mostly Romano-British *tegulae* and flue-tiles, but including some green-glazed medieval roof-tiles. (Cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 252 f.)

——— : RAYLEIGH (TQ 806907). Observation of building trenches by the staff of the Prittlewell Priory Museum at nos. 66-72 *High Street* failed to locate any bank or ditch on an extension of the presumed line of the bank of the outer bailey of Rayleigh Castle.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE : BRISTOL (ST 592731). Excavations by M. Ponsford for the City Museum and M.P.B.W. served to elucidate much of the plan of the 15-acre castle (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 265), important in the middle ages but totally obscured now apart from the standing entrance to the king's hall and chapel (FIG. 75).

Site A. Excavation in *Cock and Bottle Lane* in order to pick up part of the keep which was presumed to lie across the lane (see K. Marshall's plan and comments in *Trans. Bristol and Glos. Archaeol. Soc.*, LXX (1951), 14-15) showed that the keep lay totally W. of the lane. Instead the edge of the motte and the filled motte ditch, at least 6·7 m. deep, were located, the latter already found in the earlier excavations to lie partly beneath the keep. Above were three large post-holes cut into the ditch filling, and foundations of an end or N. wall. Further stone structures were found at the S. end together with a possible fourth post-hole. This lay over an earlier clay floor too fragmentary to trace any wall. The post-holes may have been replaced by stone pillar-bases. The sequence (corroborated by pottery evidence) appears to be as follows:

- 1 (c. 1080). Motte, probably more than 45 m. diam., and ditch constructed.
 - 2 (before 1147). Motte demolished (including probable stone tower) and ditch filled when keep was erected on same site.
 - 3 (13th to 14th century). Timber and stone building erected partially over clay floor laid over filling.
 - 4 (before Civil War). Abandonment of building.
- (For the documentary evidence see H. M. Colvin (ed.), *History of the King's Works*, II (1963), 577-82.)

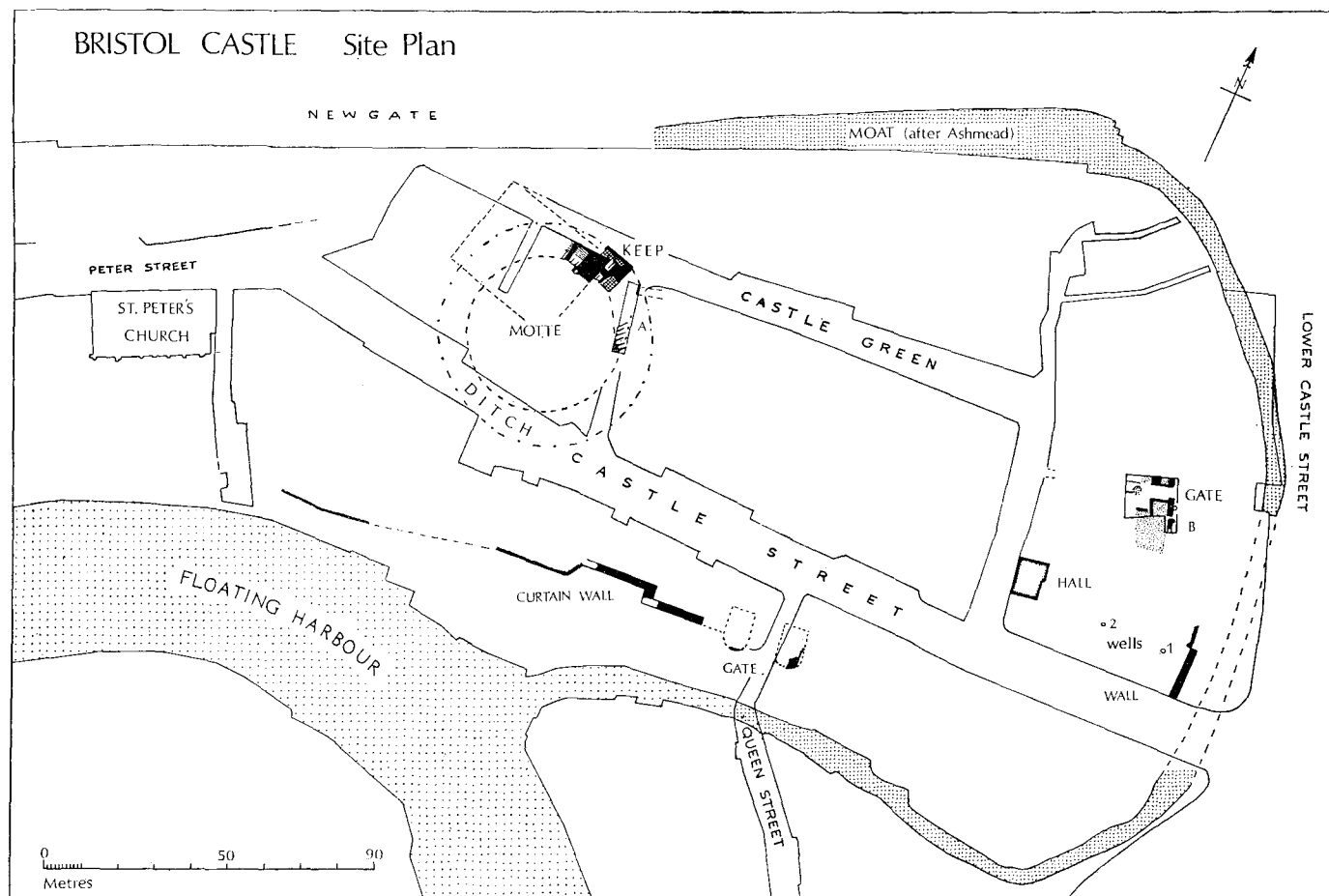


FIG. 75

BRISTOL CASTLE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE (pp. 255, 257 f.).

General plan showing extent of 15-acre castle and areas of excavation at A (Cock and Bottle Lane) and B (east of Tower Street)

BRISTOL CASTLE 1968

EAST GATE OF BAILEY (c.1100 A.D.)



FIG. 76

BRISTOL CASTLE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE (p. 257 f.).
Detailed plan of gate and footway on site B (east of Tower Street)

Site B. On an artificial castle mound in the SE. corner of the castle area traces of a medieval structure were found. There had been a gate with a footway between *Tower Street* and *Lower Castle Street* (FIG. 76). The sequence of building was as follows:

1. Walls 1, 4 and 8 erected as part of curtain-wall with simple gate and postern between 4 and 8, and substantial bank constructed behind. Road surface laid in gateway between 1 and 4.

2. Wing walls 2 and 5 (abutting curtain-wall) added.
 3. Wall 10 (staircase ?) added.
 4. Wall 3 added and cut through bank which had material added at the back. Road surface relaid. Wall 7 probably built, possibly acting as side wall to another stair.
 5. Gate replaced with timber sill and central port-hole. Road inside gate patched.
 6. (12th century onwards). Gateway filled in; building with stone column-base (?) and oven built over it. Stone wall built in front of gateway.
 7. (17th century). Walls robbed; complicated drainage system constructed.
- Three wells, including one cutting through wall 4 and all probably medieval, were also found.

The most important dating evidence came from the filling of the motte ditch where Ham Green ware did not occur. The same pottery (earlier than Ham Green ware), a rather gritty fabric, was found in an occupation-layer on the roadway in front of wall 8, and a more developed type on a pink mortar floor.

Further interpretation of the previous evidence has shown that there are remains of a gate with round-fronted towers in *Queen Street*. Ashmead's survey of Bristol (1827) showed the narrowed castle ditch which has been transferred to the plan (FIG. 75).

HAMPSHIRE : WINCHESTER, CASTLE YARD (SU 478295). Excavation by M. Biddle for the Winchester Excavations Committee (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 177) on the N. end of the castle revealed four main periods:

1. An immense earth platform, over 20 ft. high, was thrown up to form the basis of the castle, probably in 1067. No trace of the timberwork was seen.
2. Probably in 1169-71 a stone curtain-wall was built on rammed chalk foundations cut into the earlier earthwork. Part of this wall, including the base for a stair to the wall-walk, was found. An inner cross-wall cut off a triangular walled area at the N. apex of the castle.
3. In the late 12th century a massive rectangular keep was inserted into this space, 52 ft. square, with walls 14½ ft. thick, founded over 18 ft. deep on relieving arches. This keep, which is only a little smaller than that at Portchester, probably dates from the reign of Henry II or Richard I. Its purpose was to dominate the W. gate of the city.
4. Under Henry III extensive alterations were carried out, the most important in the area excavated being the construction of a round tower at the N. end of the castle. The basement level was still intact, together with two sally-port passages passing under the N. and E. ditches of the castle, and a flight of steps down from the interior. Important pottery groups were recovered.

HEREFORDSHIRE : HEREFORD (SO 512397). P. J. Leach for the Hereford City Museum and M.P.B.W. started to investigate the site of the keep moat and drawbridge of the castle. Along the E. side of the keep moat wall-foundations and the edge of the moat were revealed. The excavated part of the moat is completely filled by 16th-century and later debris, while medieval foundations above the moat are extensively robbed. Existing wall-foundations, partly constructed of worked stone from the medieval castle, are probably remains of recorded Civil War refortification. See also below, p. 265.

LANCASHIRE : ALDINGHAM (SD 278698). Excavation of the seaward part of the motte by B. K. Davison for M.P.B.W. revealed three periods of occupation spanning the 12th century (FIG. 77). The earliest defences consisted of a ring-work 40 m. diam., defined by a rampart 3 m. high. Later the site was converted into a motte and bailey by filling in and heightening the ring-work to form a mound 4 m. high, and by adding an outer enclosure. Late in the 12th or early in the 13th century, the motte was further heightened and provided with a vertical timber revetment set in a bedding-trench 2 m. deep. This work was left unfinished, as also was the work of deepening and widening the bailey ditch. The site was apparently abandoned by the middle of the 13th century.

NORFOLK : MILEHAM (TF 916196). M. C. Taylor excavated for the Norfolk Research

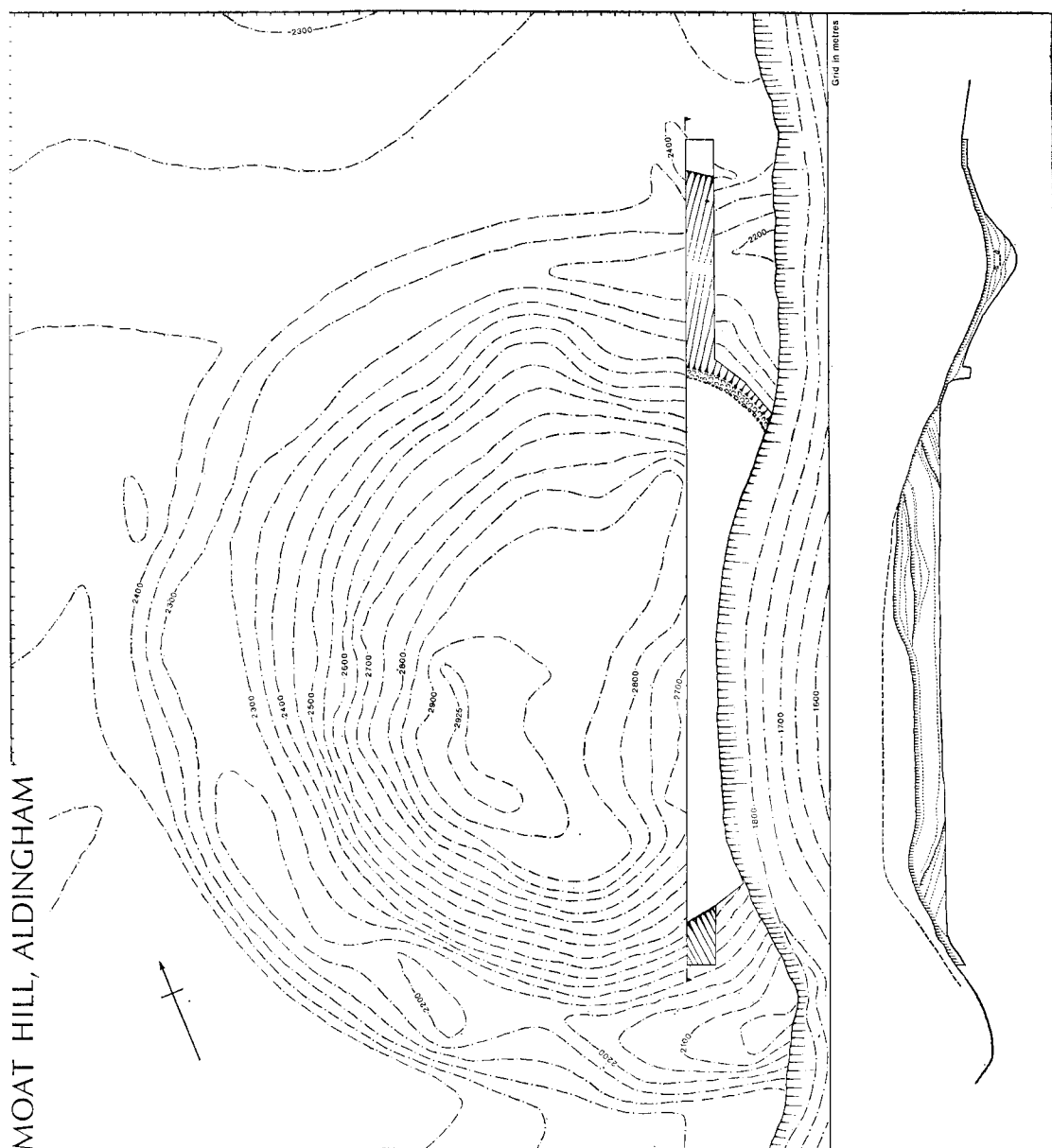


FIG. 77
ALDINGHAM, LANCASHIRE (p. 258)

(Contour plan of ring-work showing subsequent heightening to form motte. Below, section showing post-hole of vertical timber revetment)

Committee across the E. side of a rectangular banked and ditched enclosure attached to the outer bailey of the Norman castle on the NE. It had been suggested that this enclosure was Roman. The only material recovered was two 12th- to 13th-century sherds.

NORTHUMBERLAND : NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (NZ 251638). Further clearance of the S. curtain-wall of the castle by Barbara Harbottle was sponsored by Newcastle Corporation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 285). Although work this season confirmed the general sequence found earlier (*Archaeol. Aeliana*, 4 ser., XLIV (1966), 79-145), it also suggested the need to reinterpret certain points. It now seems clear that the Roman remains were not wall-footings but a flagged floor, and it is possible that the steps leading to the medieval wall-walk were not secondary, as previously thought, but owe their curious angle to the builders' desire to use the remains of an existing wall as a causeway. The pottery associated with the causeway and the curtain suggests that both belong to the 13th century. Hearths found on and against the causeway confirmed that the steps and causeway were not in use very long, the whole complex being covered by extensive tipping of clay and ash from the 16th into the 17th century. See also below, p. 266.

SUSSEX : HASTINGS (TQ 822095). P. A. Barker excavating for the Royal Archaeological Institute on the mound within the present stone castle showed that it was of two periods, the earlier, of soft sand, containing a large sherd of cooking-pot belonging to the conquest period, the later being an enlargement of the 13th or 14th century, probably associated with the addition of the curtain-wall. Perhaps in the 19th century the mound had been sufficiently lowered to remove all traces of early structures. The portion of the mound outside the curtain-wall had been severely mutilated by the digging of a machine-gun trench in the second world war.

In the part of the castle known as *Ladies Parlour* four ditches and two banks were found by K. J. Barton for the Royal Archaeological Institute. The main bank is of two main periods, the first of early-iron-age date. Against this bank was a massive thickening of blue shale, over the tail of which was a considerable deposit of sherds and the remains of a wall, both early medieval. On the seaward side of the bank evidence of occupation comprised a pit containing sherds of one 12th-century (?) vessel, and fragments of a rotary quern near by. The hollow between the counterscarp of the main bank and a second early-iron-age bank was filled during the 14th century with domestic rubbish from near-by occupation.

Two of the ditches belong to the early iron age and another is probably an 18th-century recutting of an earlier feature.

——— : LINDFIELD (TQ 356261). C. F. Tebbutt discovered a devolved motte and bailey between the confluence of two streams at *Pim's Lock*, near Dean's Mill. The mound is only 2 to 3 ft. high and is surrounded by a shallow ditch. Two hollows between the streams may mark the extent of the bailey.

WARWICKSHIRE : RATLEY AND UPTON (SP 381473). Excavations begun across the bailey at the small motte and bailey by F. Radcliffe with the Bishop Bright Grammar School Archaeological Club, Leamington Spa, showed that part of it had been cut away by ironstone quarrying. A stone wall in the bailey bank was almost certainly not original. Partly-shaped stone in the upper filling of the motte ditch may indicate stone structures on or around the motte. The little pottery found was mainly 12th- to 13th-century.

WESTMORLAND : KENDAL CASTLE (SD 522924). Further excavation by Barbara Harbottle for Kendal U.D.C. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XII (1968), 179) on the N. perimeter provided evidence for the bank of the original ring-work, although pottery found in the bank appeared to be no earlier than the 13th century. Of the stone castle which succeeded the ring-work the N. half of the W. gate tower was found to have been

completely removed, there was the hint of a bridge abutment, and the intra-mural passage uncovered in 1967 proved to be the W. end of the hall block. It seems likely that the ground floor of the latter accommodated four vaulted cellars, two on the E. (upstanding) having a N.-S. axis, and probably two on the W. having an E.-W. axis.

WILTSHIRE : LUDGERSHALL (SU 263512). Excavation by P. V. Addyman for M.P.B.W. of the 13th-century stone buildings previously located in the N. ring-work (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 179, fig. 47) has continued. In the S. ring-work excavation began of what appears to be a recessed timber gateway of 12th-century date and massive construction. Elsewhere in this ring-work a range of small timber buildings set *en echelon* behind the rampart, apparently of 12th-century date, was revealed. The rampart (FIG. 78) was found to have had a complex timber backing of fairly slender posts, some 6 in. diam., set irregularly *c.* 1 ft. apart, and in two rows *c.* 3 ft. apart. When the timber

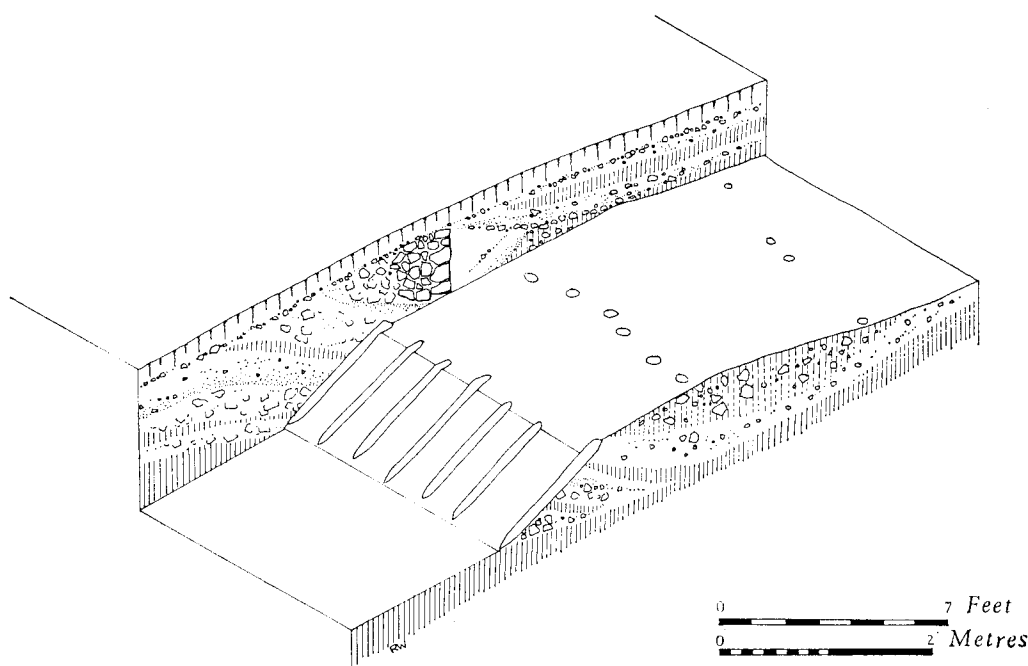


FIG. 78

LUDGERSHALL CASTLE, WILTSHIRE (p. 261)

Isometric drawing of rampart of S. ring-work showing timber revetment of back of 12th-century rampart (foreground), and dry-stone wall which replaced it (background)

backing gave way a dry-stone wall, approximately on the same line, replaced it. The timber phase presumably belongs to the 12th century when the rampart was constructed. Many of the enigmatic features of the former narrow section (*Med. Archaeol.*, xi (1967), 286, 288, fig. 80) are now explained.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING : KILTON (NZ 704177). F. A. Aberg excavating for the Department of Adult Education, Leeds University, completed investigations in the inner courtyard (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 181). In the late 15th century the importance of this area seems to have declined rapidly. The original courtyard was extended after the collapse of the great hall, drains were inserted in part of the hall floor and cobbling laid so that it became an open yard fronting a narrow range of kitchen buildings against

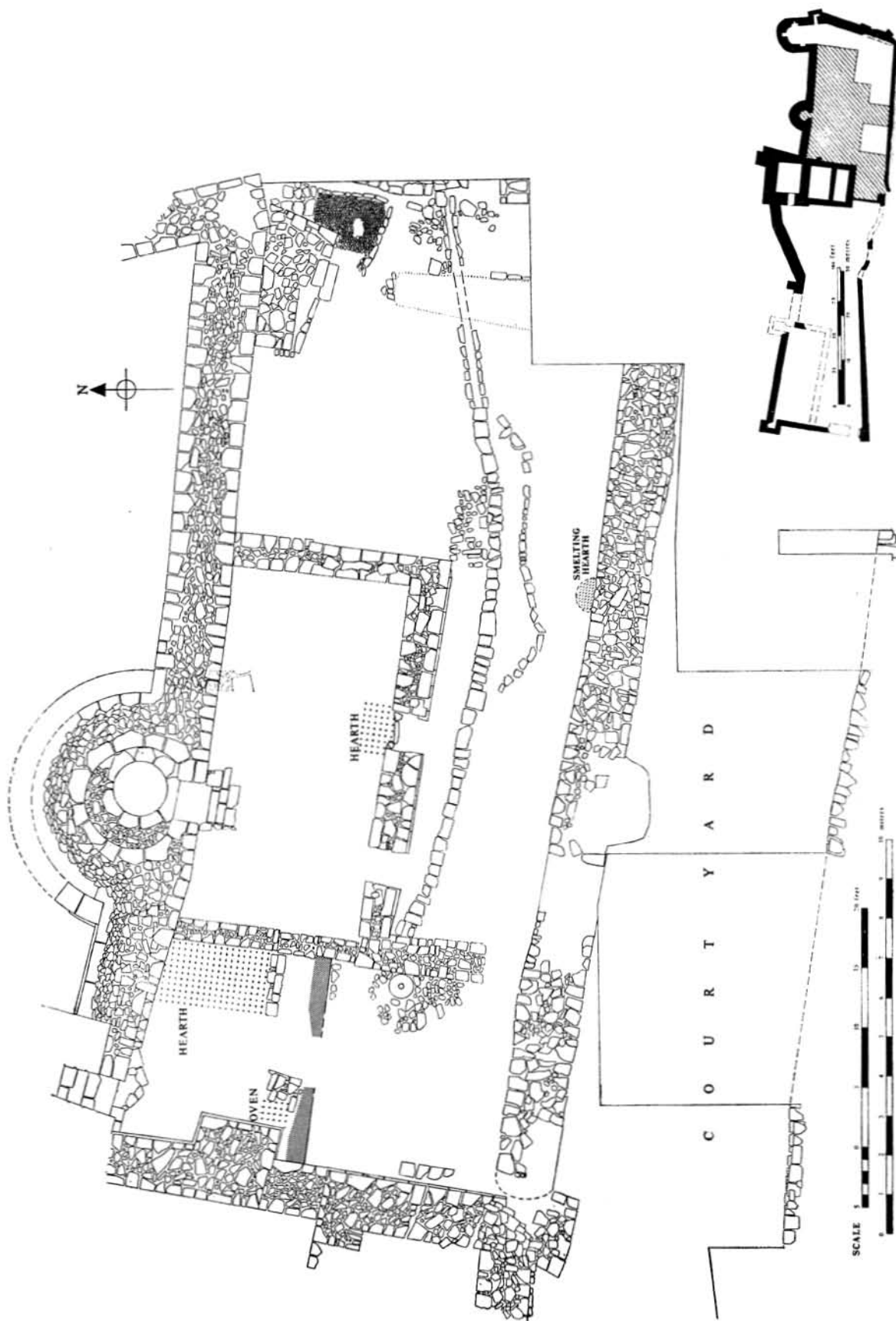


FIG. 79. KILTON CASTLE, N.R. YORKSHIRE (pp. 261, 263)
Plan of kitchen and domestic apartments built inside former great hall in 15th century

the N. curtain (FIG. 79). An iron-smelting hearth against the ruined stub of the wall of the hall suggests that the courtyard also housed craftsmen at this period. The solar in the NE. tower and the range of buildings at the E. end of the castle seem to have continued in use, since the external stair and adjacent floors were repaired and added to, a hand-mill being used in the latest renovation.

SCOTLAND

AYRSHIRE : DUNDONALD CASTLE (NS 363345). Excavations in advance of the clearance of rubble from the front of the gatehouse keep revealed that the rubble was 4 ft. deep in places (and more where the ground rose steeply towards the curtain-wall), and rested on bedrock, which seems to have been deliberately levelled with stones to form a roughly cobbled surface. The curtain-wall of the inner courtyard butted on to the keep, and rested on bedrock without any footings. The keep seems to rest on ashlar footings or under-pinnings, a single course projecting in front of the castle wall. Part of this was pointed with 19th-century mortar, probably contemporary with the consolidation work carried out at that period. There were no significant finds.

DUMFRIESSHIRE : LOCHMABEN CASTLE (NY 089811). Excavations (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XII (1968), 181) near the gateway of the castle in advance of consolidation stripped an area adjoining the counterweight pit for the bridge, to establish whether the 'ledge' shown in the Royal Commission Inventory plan was the original feature. It now seems apparent that there was a sloping ashlar face up to the level of the gatehouse. The abutment for the bridge on the opposite side of the 'mote' was not located, but the foundations of an 1887 temporary bridge were uncovered. Inside the castle it was found that the area adjoining the entry had been levelled, probably in the 19th century, but a complex of foundation-trenches and wall-footings of several periods was partially examined.

WALES

MONTGOMERYSHIRE : HEN DOMEN. See above, p. 242 f.

—— : MONTGOMERY CASTLE (SO 221968). Work by J. K. Knight for M.P.B.W. has concentrated on the inner bailey, its ditch, and the outworks between the middle bailey and the present arm (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XII (1968), 182 f.). Removal of some late stabling in the inner bailey has revealed a large circular kitchen hearth of vertically bedded stone slabs. The castle well has been emptied to 110 ft. without reaching the bottom. The massive rock-cut ditch, 46 ft. wide and 21 ft. deep, fronting the inner bailey was entirely filled with rubble from the destruction in 1649, including much armour and well-sealed 17th-century pottery. On the ditch bottom are the remains of four successive bridges.

The excavation of the S. outworks completes the plan of the 13th-century royal castle. A prominent D-shaped earth mound behind the farm was revetted in stone from the first. It was commanded from the rear by a high boss of rock. Documentary evidence suggests that the latter once carried a timber tower, but the rock surface was so severely broken up by gorse roots that no post-holes survived.

E. TOWNS

ENGLAND

DEVON : PLYMOUTH (SX 481542). J. Barber excavating in *Woolster Street* for the Plymouth City Museum and M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 198) before redevelopment on a site reclaimed during the middle ages from Sutton Pool revealed at the W. end three successive periods of reclamation (FIG. 80), the most recent being late 15th- or early 16th-century. Much 13th- to 15th-century pottery has been found, including many imported sherds (chiefly French), and at least twenty fragments of Romano-British roof-tiles.

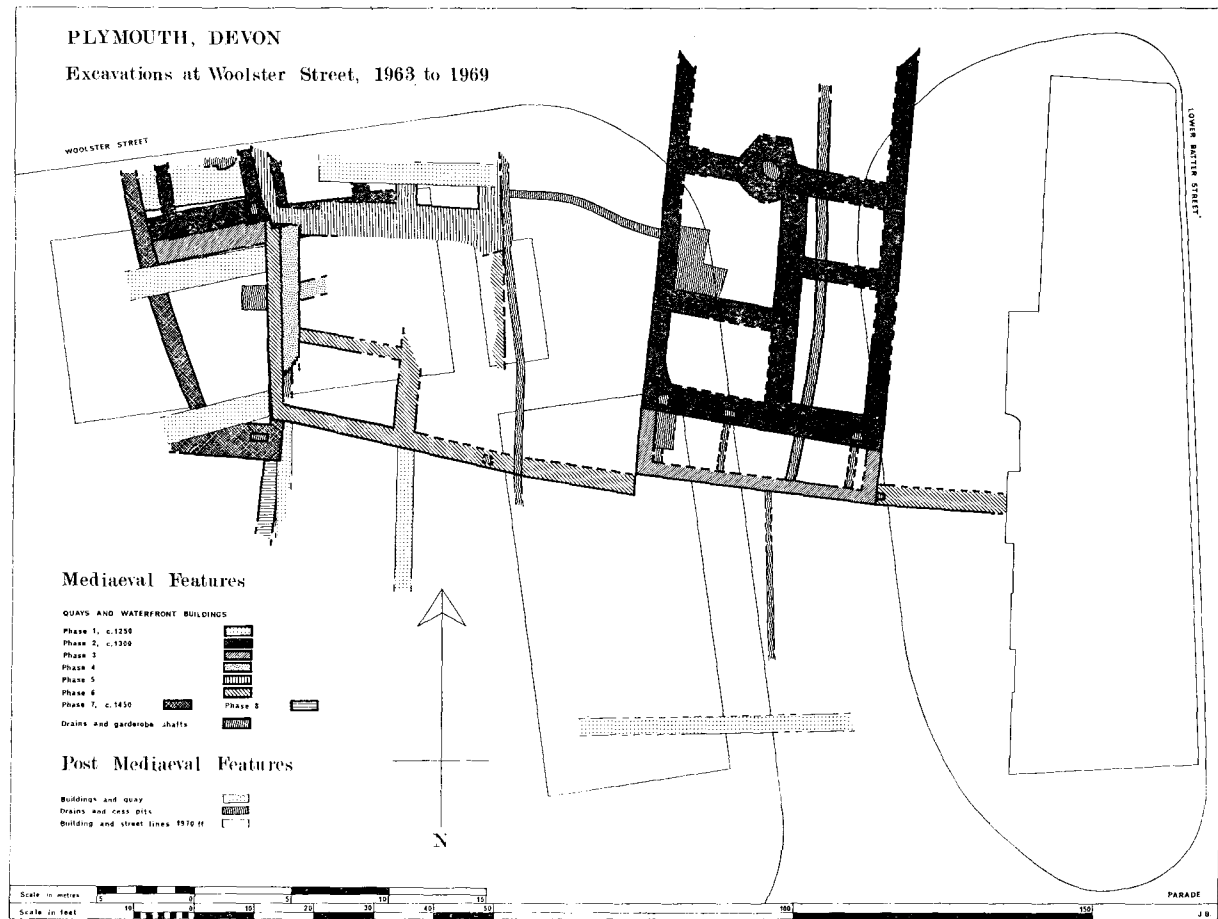


FIG. 80

PLYMOUTH, DEVON (p. 263)

Plan of excavations at Woolster Street showing developments on land reclaimed from Sutton Pool which lies to the south

HAMPSHIRE : SOUTHAMPTON (SU 418112). Excavations by C. Platt and R. Coleman-Smith for the Southampton Excavation Committee and M.P.B.W. continued on three sites within the medieval walled town (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 183 f.). 1. On the *High Street* work was confined to the area immediately behind two early 13th-century stone merchant houses fronting the street on the E. Indications of earlier timber buildings were found throughout the site, extending under *Broad Lane* to the S. Fine pottery, ranging from the 11th to the 17th centuries, was recovered, including glazed Norman wares, a remarkable green-glazed Rouen jug, and several Saintonge vessels. 2. At the junction of *High Street* and *Winkle Street* there were further signs of 11th- to 12th-century timber buildings lying under a well-preserved 13th-century stone house. A good stone-built drain held a fine collection of early 15th-century stonewares and imported painted Spanish pottery. On both these sites the archaeological evidence points to a replanning of the town in the late 12th and early 13th centuries, associated with the expanding Gascon trade. 3. Evidence that it was certainly late in the 12th century that the W. shore line was settled came from *Cuckoo Lane* where another stone house immediately S. of the house excavated in 1966-7 was found. Useful dating evidence for the destruction of these houses in the 14th century was recovered. In addition a late 12th-century lime-kiln, used for the preparation of mortar during the building of the stone house to the N., was found to be well-preserved below the gravel floor of a former open yard.

— : WINCHESTER, LOWER BROOK STREET (SU 484295). Excavations by M. Biddle for the Winchester Excavations Committee and M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 184) reached middle 13th-century levels over the whole site. At the S. end house IX was a major stone house with industrial activity on the ground floor in the front, and living-accommodation behind. The site of house X was used for metal-working. House XI was a cottage row, of one period, consisting of three almost identical one-roomed cottages, with sleeping-compartments in the SE. corner. House XII revealed the complete layout of a dye-house of c. 1300. Before this, the house occupied only the front of the plot, with lesser buildings behind, possibly flanking a long central yard. See also above, p. 250.

HEREFORDSHIRE : HEREFORD, VICTORIA STREET. Excavations by P. A. Rahtz for the Hereford City Excavation Committee and M.P.B.W. revealed a late 12th- or 13th-century stone wall and bastions which comprise the surviving circuit of Hereford's defences. See also above, p. 233, 258.

KENT : CANTERBURY. Excavations in the city ditch by the Canterbury Archaeological Society between the *White Cross Bastion* and '*The Man of Kent*' revealed 1st- to 2nd-century pits beneath the wall. The foundations of the wall and bastion were examined and a half-section of the ditch was obtained. Levels later than early Roman were found to have been removed by recent landscaping.

LINCOLNSHIRE : STAMFORD (TF 031068). At *High Street St. Martin's* on the Water Street frontage excavations by Christine Mahany for the Stamford Excavations Committee and M.P.B.W. exposed a line of four 13th- to 14th-century tenements (cf. *Current Archaeol.*, i (1968), 266-70). Two, probably two-story merchants' houses, were very substantially built in stone, and one contained a cellar. Both had deep garderobe pits to the rear, one of which was a double structure with a cleaning arch under the partition. From these was recovered a large group of early 14th-century jugs and pitchers, including a polychrome jug from SW. France. The other two buildings, probably only of one story, were much longer and more flimsily built. One had been converted into a tannery in the 16th century. See also above, p. 234.

LONDON : FENCHURCH STREET. Excavations by B. J. Philp for the Guildhall Museum and M.P.B.W. on the Roman forum site at no. 168 Fenchurch Street located several unlined cess-pits containing cooking-pots and jugs of the 12th to the 14th centuries. No contemporary structures survived.

NORFOLK : GREAT YARMOUTH (TG 522076). Excavations at 12 *Hall Quay* by C. G. Rye for the Great Yarmouth and District Archaeological Society on the site of The Barge Inn immediately N. of The Duke's Head, which had been demolished to cellar floor levels, revealed a flagstone passage running from the quay to a yard at the back of the premises, along the S. side. There was a large front cellar with entrance steps near the quay entrance, from which opened another wing on the N. side. A third detached cellar 10 ft. farther E. was entered by steps from the yard. The walls were of brick or of flint cobbles and brick, and there were several partition-walls. Repairs, alterations and strengthening had taken place at many stages of the building's history.

In the front cellar, c. 15 ft. E. of the present building line and beneath the brick floor, a fairly compact layer of dark earth with some cobble flints covered a 'tip' of oyster shells. Below this the soil contained pottery not earlier than c. 1150, including three imported sherds, one French, one from the Andenne district of Belgium, and one of a Rhineland type. 2½ ft. below the brick floor natural sand was encountered and water began to seep in. Immediately on top of the sand was a layer of peat about 2 in. thick. Examination of the peat by the Norwich Castle Museum shows that part of Hall Quay must at some time have been waterlogged and covered with vegetation to produce the peat. This may explain the gap between South Quay and North Quay. It may also explain the term 'Foreland' by which Hall Quay was known in later medieval times.

—— : KING'S LYNN. Excavation by A. Carter for the King's Lynn Archaeological Survey and M.P.B.W. between *Baker Lane* (previously Wingate) and the *Purfleet*, which formed the N. boundary of the early 12th-century settlement (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 184 f.), revealed a series of eleven fluvial deposits cut into by a 16th-century pit after the removal of 18th- and 19th-century foundations. These deposits represent successive stages in the silting of the Purfleet. In phase 11 (the latest) a slight structure of driven posts, timber complex A, had formed a jetty, and had probably been abandoned in the 14th century, as silting raised the level of the river-bed. Belonging to phase 9 were timber complex B (the tie-back of a wharf into the river-bank) and a stone quay. The front timbers of the wharf had been removed but the joints were still visible (PL. XXXVI, A, B). The earliest level, at 4 ft. below mean sea level, contained nothing earlier than the 13th century. There is some evidence of marine transgression. Pottery imported from the E. Midlands, Yorkshire, Flanders, Normandy and the Saintonge was found.

NORTHUMBERLAND : NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (NZ 248636). Barbara Harbottle excavated for the City Planning Department and M.P.B.W. across the line of the town wall just above the site of *Close Gate*. Because of the depth of the 19th-century overburden only the inner face of the wall was cleared to the bottom. The wall was found to stand 14 ft. high above 2 ft. of rubble footings, and to be 10 ft. thick. The parapet was missing, but some of the steps which had formed the wall-walk survived. See also above, p. 260.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE : NOTTINGHAM (SK 568398). Excavation by A. Carter for M.P.B.W. in *Park Row* revealed 55 ft. of the town wall (1267–1334). Heavily robbed, possibly in the early 17th century, only 10 ft. of the dressed sandstone face survived, although the core survives to a height of 6 to 8 ft. It cut into a 12th-century bank containing Stamford ware. A further 72 ft. of the wall was also exposed. The face had again been robbed, only the core surviving. (Cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 185.)

OXFORDSHIRE : OXFORD (SP 510060). On the N. side of *Church Street, St. Ebbe's*, T. G. Hassall began work for the Oxford Archaeological Excavation Committee and M.P.B.W. on two tenements whose location and history have been traced by the late H. E. Salter.² Little of the structures was found, but an oven and several small hearths were excavated. The site is generally very typical of those in Oxford in that the garden

² For no. 31 Church Street, Whitehall, see H. E. Salter, *Survey of Oxford* (ed. W. A. Pantin and W. T. Mitchell, *Oxford Hist. Soc.*, n.s. xx (1969)), p. 73 (S.W.82); and for nos. 32–4 Church Street, Domus Minfield, *ibid.*, pp. 72–3 (S.W. 81).

area is a honeycomb of medieval pits and wells. These features have produced large quantities of pottery representing most of the usual types and fabrics to be found in the city from the early 12th century onwards. See also above, p. 247.

SHROPSHIRE : SHREWSBURY. See above, p. 238.

STAFFORDSHIRE : TAMWORTH, LICHFIELD STREET. See above, p. 239 f.

SUFFOLK : BURY ST. EDMUNDS (TL 854649). A single trench cut by S. E. West for M.P.B.W. across the medieval boundary in *Tayfen Road* showed that the earth bank resembled that at Ipswich while the stone wall was 17th-century. No dating evidence was found for the original boundary although the rampart contained many mesolithic flints.

SUSSEX : NEW SHOREHAM (TQ 214051). Jane Evans of the Worthing Museum reports that service trenches under Messrs. F. W. Woolworth in the *High Street* produced a four-holed cresset of Caen stone and an early 14th-century tubular-spouted jug imported from the Saintonge.

——— : STEYNING (TQ 179112). In *St. Cuthman's Field* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 162) Jane Evans for the Worthing Museum revealed that on an E.-facing slope a palisaded ditch lay at right angles to a boundary-ditch heading towards the Norman church, delimiting an area of 10th- to 12th-century domestic food rubbish scattered in what were probably timber farm-buildings. A flint cobbled area leading to this enclosure from the S. was covered by 13th- and 14th-century heavy cobble- and chalk-floored buildings with two ovens. This S. side of the site lies alongside an early twitten linking a ferrying point across the R. Adur to the High Street. The pottery, local and imported, ranges from the 10th to the 15th century.

WARWICKSHIRE : COVENTRY (SP 326790). J. Bateman and D. Watson for the Coventry and District Archaeological Society excavating the site of a recently demolished 14th- to 15th-century house, nos. 58-9 *Spon Street*, found it disturbed by later building and alterations. Stone footings appear to be late. Earlier occupation is indicated by a hearth and numerous stake-holes. Finds include sherds of Nuneaton ware and reduced fired ware of the 11th or 12th century, similar to late 12th-century wares from Warwick.

——— : WARWICK (SP 280648). Excavations in *Market Street* and *Brook Street* by S. J. Taylor for M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 185 f.) to the rear of three medieval house-plots has produced five domestic ovens of different types, and many rubbish- and cess-pits yielding groups of pottery spanning the 11th to the 15th century. Traces have been found of buildings earlier than the 17th century along the street line. A large rock-cut pit, c. 24 ft. deep and shaped like an inverted funnel, produced early medieval pottery, and the remains of numbers of cats and cockerels.

WORCESTERSHIRE : WORCESTER. Observation by P. A. Barker for the Worcester Archaeological Research Group has been kept on many medieval sites in the city and good groups of pottery have been recovered. Plans for the exposure, consolidation and landscaping of a stretch of the city wall are going ahead.

SCOTLAND

PERTHSHIRE : PERTH (NO 120238). During building reconstruction at 13 *George Street* M. E. C. Stewart for the Archaeological and Historical Section of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science found a double basement c. 6 ft. below street level. Close to the N. wall a well-head was discovered under a stone-flagged floor. The well, 3 ft. 2 in. diam. at the top, was sunk in sand and dry-built. Its depth to water level was c. 8½ ft. An alcove, 3 ft. 11 in. high and 2 ft. 8 in. wide at the face and 3 ft. 4 in. at the back, stretched southwards 5 ft. from the well. It was clear that this was a secondary construction, the jointing between the angular stones of the alcove and the well-smoothed stones

of the well being clearly visible. The area surrounding the well-head was excavated and the back wall of the alcove was found to have been built in undisturbed sand.

The two basement apartments were divided partly by a stone and mortar wall and partly by a timber-strapped wall; access from street level had originally been by a flight of steps leading to the S. apartment. In a recess immediately N. of the staircase the construction of an earlier wall suggested older steps leading under the existing stone-flagged floor. In the S. apartment a deposit of rubbish had possibly been thrown into a pit deliberately cut in the underlying sand. Pottery, glass, animal bones and decayed wood were recovered from both apartments. Some of the pottery appears to be 13th-century or earlier.

F. ROYAL PALACES

No sites reported

G. MANORS AND MOATS

ENGLAND

BERKSHIRE : SUTTON COURTENAY (SU 504942). Until the Enclosure Award the manor house and adjacent Norman hall (built *c.* 1180) occupied a strip of land between the R. Thames and its tributary the Ginge on the one side, and the village green on the other. This was the site of such dwellings as were occupied from time to time in the royal vill of Sutton by the late Saxon and early Norman monarchs, and for relatively long stays by Queen Matilda in 1101-2. The stone range, 26 by 20 ft., now incorporated in the manor house and containing a barrel-vaulted undercroft, has been investigated. Both the type of stone (calcareous grit rather than limestone) and the form of the coursed rubble resemble local 11th- and early 12th-century work. As documentary evidence suggests that Sutton was neglected as a royal residence after 1102, the range may well be earlier.

Further examination by J. M. Fletcher has shown the presence of a three-bay hall and contemporary cross-wing attributable to William Brouns, escheator in Oxon, and Berks. (1390), Knight of the Shire for Berks. (1394-5). This formerly royal manor house appears to be that known in the 16th and 17th centuries as Brunces Court (*V.C.H., Berks.*, iv (1924), 373). Cusped trusses of the hall and roof timbers of the hall and cross-wing survive.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE : WHADDON (SP 806342). Building development N. of the church destroyed the site of a manor house. Its complete plan was not recovered but excavation by R. W. Griffiths for M.P.B.W. revealed an L-shaped building S. of a gateway with buildings flanking a boundary-wall, and other buildings were located to the SW. Finds ranged from the 13th to the 15th century.

CORNWALL : JACOBSTOW, BURY COURT (SX 294974). Excavation by G. Beresford for M.P.B.W. revealed an early 13th-century house of considerable sophistication and other buildings surrounding a courtyard, all lying within a ring-work. The stone house, *c.* 120 ft. long, occupied the N. side of the courtyard. The walls still stand to a height of 5 ft. in places. The roof was slated and had decorated ridge-tiles. In the great hall, 40 by 23 ft. internally, the hearth lay 3 ft. in front of the dais, under a fallen wattle-and-daub chimney-hood, and, at the upper end, an ante-chamber gave access to the great chamber. At the lower end were two service-rooms, one of which contained a stair to a first-floor chamber and a doorway to a kitchen. Of two garderobes, one was associated with the first-floor chamber.

ESSEX : CANEWDON (TQ 896932). Observations carried out for M.P.B.W. by the staff of the Prittlewell Priory Museum found evidence of 13th- to 14th-century occupation within the moated area.

HAMPSHIRE : CHALTON (SU 733160). Excavations at *Manor Farm* by B. W. Cunliffe have produced evidence of four major building phases ranging from the 13th to the 16th century (FIGS. 81-2). The building, still in use, is a modification of the 16th-century structure.

1 (13th century). A substantially built aisled hall lay roughly N.-S. Its walls, 18 in. wide, were of flint and mortar, with timber aisle-posts set on bases of greensand. Greensand was also used for windows, the fine mouldings of which were broken up and reused as building stone in subsequent rebuildings. In the SE. corner of the hall an oven-stand of flint and greensand was filled with chalk rubble in which was sealed a well-preserved mason's pointing trowel. It is probable that an intense fire had caused part of the building to collapse.

2 (14th century). An aisled five-bay hall of similar proportions lay at right angles to the earlier hall: it was timber-framed, the verticals being supported on greensand pads with horizontal timber tie-beams laid on narrow sleeper walls. A porch lay at the NE. angle with the fragmentary basis for the oven-stand in the SE. corner.

3 (15th century). The E. gable-end was rebuilt, reducing the length of the building by half a bay and a cross-wing was added to the W. end, built in masonry to first-floor level with a jettied timber second story. There was probably a passage between the new wing and the original 14th-century hall, which remained largely unaltered. Much of the masonry of the wing survives, together with a small but well constructed window of 15th-century type in the S. wall.

4 (16th century). Alterations entailed the replacement of the 14th-century hall in masonry, reducing it by a further bay and a half at the E. end.

KENT : LEIGH, MOAT FARM (TQ 555466). After further excavation by J. H. Parfitt (interim reports in *Archaeol. Cantiana*, LXXXI (1966), 1; LXXXII (1967), xlix; LXXXIII (1968), 250) S. E. Rigold has interpreted the site as follows. A level quadrilateral moated area, c. 200 by 90 ft., showed tile-scatter and occupation-debris almost overall. The pottery indicates a short occupation, c. 1300, only. Robbed but intelligible remains of Tonbridge sandstone ground-walls for timber-framed buildings have been found. A hall-house (FIG. 83) has been found in previous seasons, and recently, along the E. side, a range of similar construction, of which the plan is not yet complete, includes a solid base, perhaps for an external staircase. The interest lies in the construction of the narrowly dated buildings and the planning of the hall, for both of which there are certain analogies at Pivington (*Archaeol. Cantiana*, LXXVII (1962), 27).

There are flat padstones (shaded on FIG. 83) to carry posts, including inset posts, indicating an aisled or 'quasi-aisled' construction, and walling of smaller rubble between them, in some cases rising above the padstones, showing that the plates were tenoned into the sides of the posts. The hall-house consists of a service-bay (s) of c. 15 ft., already with suggestions of two service-doors and, if so, two compartments, inset posts in the partition with the hall, threshold of passage-door (but no porch ?), and hall, consisting of one 16-ft.-wide bay (H) with inner room (X) screened off between the posts, 10 ft. deep, with an annexe (or, less likely, 15 ft. overall); alternatively, but less probably, the hall was of two bays, with free posts. The overall width, c. 22 ft. with quasi-aisles of rather under 5 ft., corresponds with Pivington. On the assumption of a 'short' hall, it was even shorter than that at Pivington and had no need of base-crucks or other intermediate support. There was burning in the hall-bay, but the hearth-stones had evidently been robbed.

MIDDLESEX : ICKENHAM (TQ 072867). J. Monument excavating for the Uxbridge Archaeological Group at a site in a bend of the R. Pinn known as *Pynchester Moat* discovered an L-shaped hearth, 13 by 16 ft., made of roofing-tiles set on edge. In the angle of the L were traces of an oven 1½ ft. diam. Finds of Surrey ware date the construction to the 14th century.

NORFOLK : GREAT CRESSINGHAM (TF 850020). Restoration of the manor house

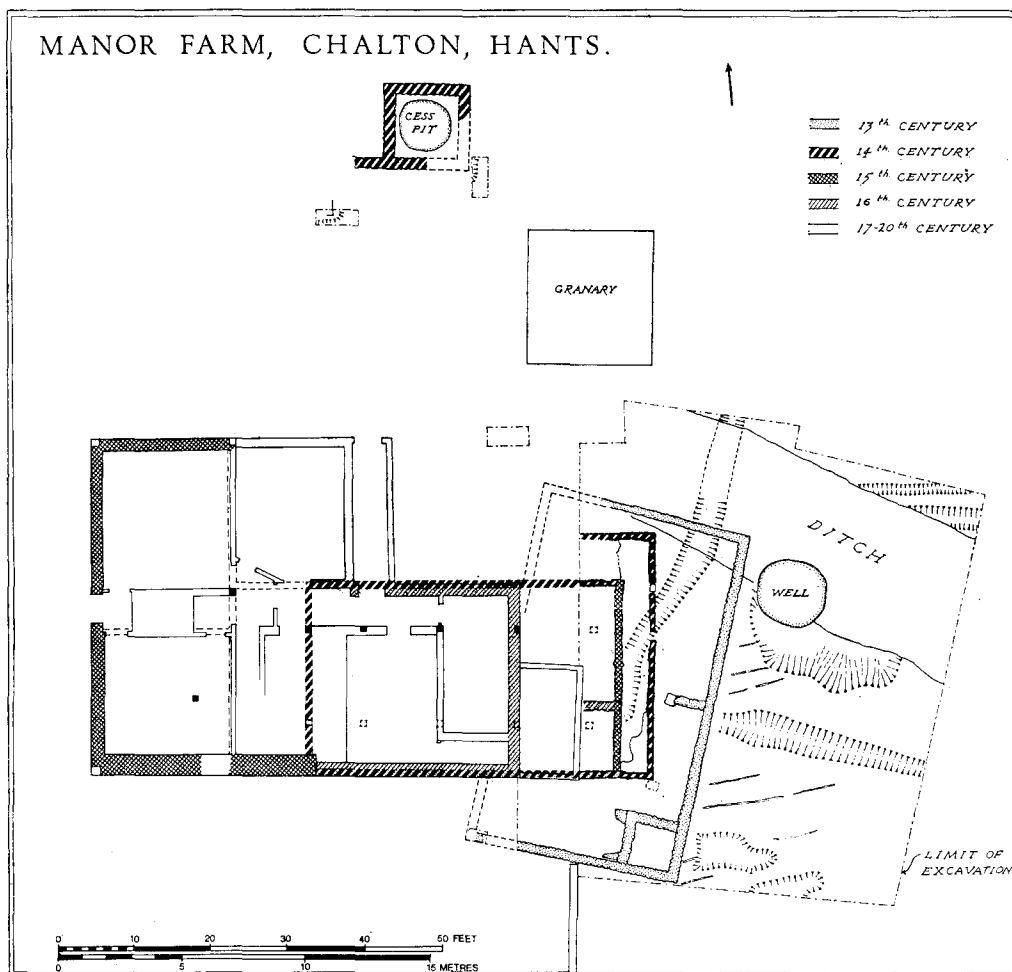


FIG. 81

MANOR FARM, CHALTON, HAMPSHIRE (p. 269)

Plan showing superimposed buildings from 13th to 16th century

(hitherto incorrectly labelled 'Priory Manor') provided an opportunity for R. B. Woodings to excavate the area enclosed by the moat, lying behind the existing SW. wing. The excavation and an intensive study of the available documentary material by Dr. R. Virgoc made it possible to establish the sequence of development. The earliest building was a 15th-century hall built by the Rysley family. This was redesigned in brick c. 1480, and a two-story gatehouse and projecting turrets along the SW. front were added. The second side of this courtyard house was formed by a timber-framed hall-wing, whose date is uncertain since the pottery found with it, largely Grimston ware, was unstratified.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : BADBY (SP 561592). The three periods established in 1967 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XII (1968), 190, 193, fig. 51) were confirmed. The period-I (13th-century) stone-built hall was extended but its E. extremity was not reached owing to the

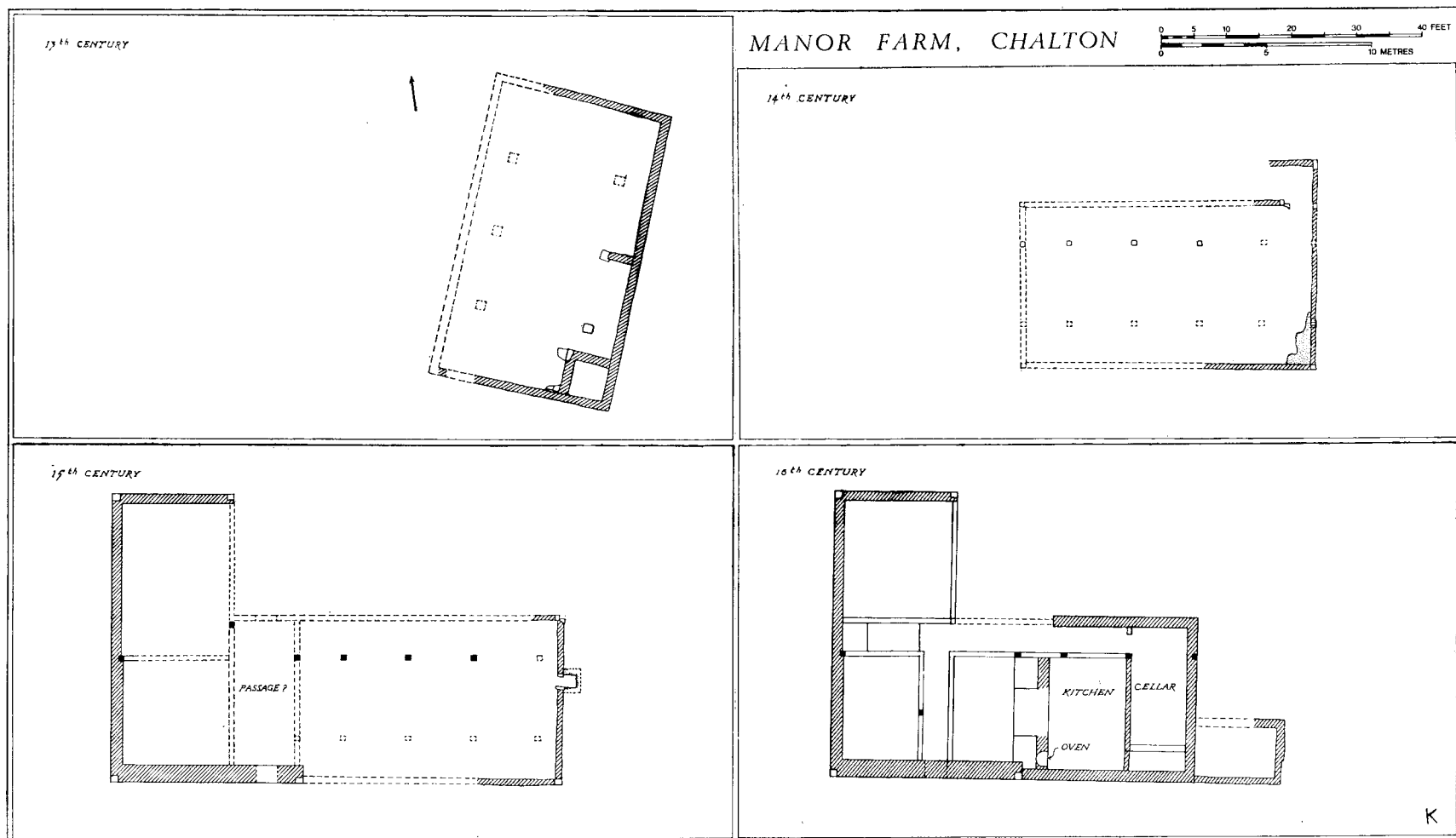


FIG. 82
MANOR FARM, CHALTON, HAMPSHIRE (p. 269)
Plans of successive buildings showing change in alignment



FIG. 83

MOAT FARM, LEIGH, KENT (p. 269)

Plan of excavations showing footings for timber-framed buildings. Shaded stones are padstones to take uprights

complexity of the period-II (14th-century), period-III (15th- and 16th-century) and post-medieval levels lying over it. In period III the hall was converted into a courtyard. The bakehouses were shown to have had two phases. Although the moat may originally have been constructed in period I and have been in use in II, it had been cleaned and a substantial revetting wall inserted in period III.

——— : IRCHESTER (SP 927656). Saxon remains on the site of the manor house were covered by later manorial buildings and an extensive limestone yard. Several other isolated rectangular buildings were found. The kitchen area had a well-preserved oven floor, which had been repaired several times. From a preliminary analysis of the pottery, the manor appears to have been built in the 13th century and to have lasted until the 15th century.

——— : ISHAM (SP 885738). Excavation by J. R. Fox at *Manor House Farm* showed that many jug sherds of 'developed' St. Neots, Oxford, and local green-glazed Lyveden wares were deposited round a well-head, which was reconstructed c. 1600. There was a wide range of stamp and face decoration on the local ware. Unusual clay waste and clay-stones, and a large lead stamp(?) were also recovered. The fine, daub covered, baking-oven produced no dating evidence.

——— : LONGTHORPE TOWER (TL 163984). J. M. Fletcher found that there is much of the original roofing in the central, N.-S., range. On the evidence of its two-light window E. Clive Rouse (*Archaeologia*, xciv (1955), 1) dates this range c. 1265, i.e. a generation earlier than the tower itself. The roof, which has no signs of smoke-blackening, consists of coupled rafters with narrow collars halved to them. Many of the wooden pegs which fixed the roof covering to the rafters survive. The roof appears to have been strengthened at a later date with purlins. Over the lower, E.-W., range there is a smoke-blackened roof of later date.

NORTHUMBERLAND : HIRST CASTLE (NZ 282879). Hirst Castle, more properly known as Low Hirst Tower, was a typical fortified manor or farmhouse, a form of dwelling peculiar to the turbulent Border country. The tower was demolished early in the present century, but several photographs and sketches provide an overall impression of its layout.

Foundation-trenches for a filling station watched by C. D. Moffat showed no evidence of medieval buildings. It is possible that any remaining masonry may be covered by the house built immediately after the tower was demolished.

SUFFOLK : SNAPE (TM 39035881). Excavations by the Ipswich Museum near *Snape Hall* revealed eight sites including four early medieval ovens, two 12th-century hearths and pottery ranging from the 12th to the 15th century.

SURREY : HORLEY (TQ 273431). Further excavation at *Court Lodge Farm* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 193) by G. P. Moss for the Surrey Archaeological Society and the Holmesdale Archaeological Group revealed a building 18 by 19 ft. internally, with a well-built foundation-wall 3 ft. wide. On the burnt floor surface were a hearth(?) and signs of lead-working. The main structure dated from the 14th and 15th centuries and may be the 'new kitchen' built by the abbot of Chertsey in 1338. One or possibly two phases beneath were of the 12th or 13th century. The pottery falls into three main classes, reduced shell-tempered ware, reduced gritty or sandy ware, and oxidized gritty or sandy ware in both buff and pink fabric. The third and main group includes glazed and decorated wares. Further work at the adjacent site uncovered a 17 ft. foundation-trench cut into the ironstone and then repacked with clay against a straight edge. A resistivity survey confirmed that the whole site was probably moated with the R. Mole as the W. side.

SUSSEX : MOUNTFIELD, GLOTTENHAM (TQ 726221). The Robertsbridge and District Archaeological Society continued to excavate on the site of the moated manor house (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 195 f., fig. 53). The line of the ashlar-built curtain-wall,

dating from c. 1300, was revealed. Within the moat light dry-stone foundations of an outbuilding were discovered, together with an isolated wall and a rubbish-pit. Finds include several sherds of polychrome ware imported from S. France, and two jugs.

——— : STREATHAM (TQ 191201). Excavation by A. Barr Hamilton (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 204) has enabled four phases of occupation to be recognized. The position was established of another building, F, in the NW. quarter, and many 13th- to 14th-century sherds were recovered.

WARWICKSHIRE : LEEK WOOTTON (SP 277692). F. Radcliffe reports that shallow dips in the ploughed surface of a field about 500 yd. NE. of Goodrest Farm indicate a rectangular moated area. A few sherds included the rim of a cooking-pot, closely paralleled at Kenilworth Castle, c. 1210.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING : SHERBURN (SE 958771). Excavations by T. C. M. Brewster for M.P.B.W. on the site of a large mound disclosed it was not defensive, but had been formed by the accumulation of wind-blown sand against medieval chalk walls. Two periods of occupation were indicated by traces of timber construction and a massive chalk wall built c. 1350. Much stratified Staxton ware and medieval glazed fabrics occurred, and there was some 12th-century pottery.

———, WEST RIDING : HOLDSWORTH. At the small medieval settlement J. A. Gilks for the Tolson Memorial Museum, Huddersfield, had earlier found post-holes belonging to a typical peasant house. In 1967-8 the post-holes and clay-bonded wall of a much larger house were excavated (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 196). That there were peasant cottages on the site before the manor house was erected is attested by the finding of late 12th- to early 13th-century pottery beneath the floor of the period-I manor house.

———, ——— : OTLEY (SE 201457). Excavation of the N. wing of the archbishop's manor house by H. E. Jean Le Patourel for the Yorkshire Archaeological Society and M.P.B.W. revealed a first-floor hall with attached chamber, c. 130 by 24 ft., mainly of the early 14th century. It had central timber roof supports and a turret stair. Below was a middle 12th-century hall of similar dimensions but with large stone central roof supports. Hearths were found only in the chamber. On the old ground surface were three post-hole systems, one of which was a hut. These are presumably Saxon, but have no associated floors or finds as yet.

H. FARMS AND SMALLER DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

ENGLAND

BERKSHIRE : HARWELL (SU 491892). At *Limetree House* J. M. Fletcher found a timber-framed hall older than the other medieval buildings in the village (*Berks. Archaeol. J.*, LXII (1965-6), 45). The farmstead was formerly part of the bishop of Winchester's manor and the hall is identified with that to which frequent mention is made in the account rolls (examined by I. Fisher). The passing braces and halved joints of the trusses are reconcilable with the large payment disbursed on the hall in 1226-7, while the collar purlin and its supporting crown-posts are clearly attributable to the payments made in 1298-9. The curved blades in the central truss appear to belong to the earlier date.

——— : STEVENTON (SU 468918) and SOUTH MORETON (SU 560880). 14th-century timber-framed halls have been identified by J. M. Fletcher in these villages at *Tudor House* and *Sanderville Manor* respectively. The former is unusual for this area as the open truss has heavy cusping and a ridge-piece above the collar. The latter with a good surviving screens-passage has an almost contemporary (c. 1340) cross-wing at the upper end.

HERTFORDSHIRE : G. Bailey reports the following sites:

: ALDENHAM, PATCHETTS GREEN FARM (TQ 139976). 15th-century three-bay hall-house with half-hipped gable-ends and a crown-post roof.

: ANSTEY, BANDONS (TL 401347). Late 15th-century four-bay house with a crown-post roof.

: FLAUNDEN, OAK COTTAGE (TL 016012). Late 15th- to early 16th-century two-bay hall-house with a cross-wing and a combined queen-post and king-post roof. It probably has the finest moulded beams of any domestic building in Hertfordshire.

: HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, LOWER WESTWICK ROW FARM (TL 094074). Cruck-built three-bay farmhouse with 17th-century additions.

: HITCHIN, WYMONDLEY BURY (TL 218289). Early 14th-century aisled four-bay hall with service and solar bays intact. On the hall side of the service and solar bays the decorative stud-work with diagonal bracing is in a Midlands manner.

: REDBOURN, NO. 31 HIGH STREET. Late 15th-century three-bay house with a crown-post roof.

: STANDON, LATCHFORD (TL 394216). Cottage at Latchford (derelict), single-storied, with two crown-posts of c. 1500.

: ———, THE POST OFFICE (TL 397235). 15th-century house consisting of a cross-wing with a crown-post roof, and a jettied three-bay rear wing, also with a crown-post roof.

: WHEATHAMPSTEAD, TOWN FARM (TL 177142). Late 15th-century half-timbered building with a king-strut, and a 17th-century cross-wing.

: ———, TURNERS HALL (TL 159178). Late 15th-century half-timbered building with a king-strut.

WILTSHIRE : DEVIZES. J. T. Smith reports that nos. 6-8 *Monday Market Street* threatened by road improvement incorporate much of a middle 15th-century timber-framed house. Its plan comprised a hall and one cross-wing at the lower end. The external timbering and all the hall roof timbers are remarkable for the broad chamfers worked on them. The base of a louvre survives.

I. VILLAGES

EXTRACT FROM THE 16TH ANNUAL REPORT (1968) OF
THE DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP

Research in 1968

All available time was spent in the preparation of *Deserted Medieval Villages. Studies* (ed. Maurice Beresford and John G. Hurst) to be published by Lutterworth Press in 1971. The book includes a review of historical and archaeological research to the end of 1968.

A field-work questionnaire has been drawn up for use by local correspondents. It is hoped this will be a valuable guide and will encourage the collection of information in a standard way in all parts of the country.

E. E. Dodd examined all the entries to known deserted medieval villages in the ministers' accounts at the Public Record Office.

The Scottish sub-committee of the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group has produced a memorandum on the preservation of sites in Scotland. This has been submitted to the Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Scotland.

Threats to sites during 1968

Forty-three sites were threatened during the year. As in previous years, levelling for agriculture was the greatest single threat, accounting for eighteen sites. A number of new towns is being planned to cover extensive areas, many of which contain deserted medieval villages. Five areas are already being threatened in this way.

*Excavations**ENGLAND*

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE : CHESHAM (SP 957014). G. Jones for M.P.B.W. found three levels of medieval occupation at *Wright's Mill*. Two stone-packed post-holes were sealed beneath an area of closely packed flints 15 by 10 ft., the sole surviving edge suggesting a NW.-SE. alignment. Of three post-holes in line, two cut through the flints and one lay beyond them. Pottery associated with the flints is provisionally dated 13th to 14th century.

DERBYSHIRE : BARTON BLOUNT (SK 209346). Much of this deserted village is threatened by deep ploughing. Excavation of two crofts at a considerable distance from Barton Hall and the church (the presumed centre of the original settlement) by G. Beresford for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group and M.P.B.W. has revealed a long sequence of superimposed timber buildings and stratified pottery, dating from the late Saxon period to the 15th century. During this time, there was a considerable change in the size and alignment of the crofts (FIG. 84).

The position and alignment of the earlier structures were defined by post-holes, sill-trenches, eaves-ditches and timber-slots (PL. XXXVI, c). The absence of hearths has made it difficult to determine their original purpose. The position of the later houses, situated at the side of the road, was determined by lines of stones, on which the vertical members of the timber-framing were placed. One of these houses was 45 by 15 ft. and divided into two rooms by a paved screens-passage. In one room, a hearth was found. Water-pits, garderobes and an oven were found associated with these buildings.

11th- to 15th-century pottery includes two rims of Chester ware and much Stamford ware. Amongst other finds were quern-stones, lead spindle-whorls and whetstones.

DORSET : TOLLER PORCUM, WOOLCOMBE FARM (SY 555955). G. V. D. Rybot continuing to excavate (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XII (1968), 199, 201) exposed stone and flint foundations of a building, c. 47 by 17 ft. It appears to have been subdivided into three rooms. Later alterations have interfered with the original plan. Pottery is 12th- to 14th-century.

DURHAM : WEST HARTBURN (NZ 358142). L. Still and A. Pallister excavated another long-house at the E. end of the village (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 306 f.). It measured 65 by 18 ft. internally, and was divided into a 20-ft.-long living-room, with a clay floor and a central hearth, and a byre, partly rough-paved and with two drains leading to a road. There is evidence of a timber partition-screen and of a cross-passage. The heavy rubble footings of the walls imply a wooden superstructure. There is evidence for rebuilding on the same alignment. A paved area lay outside the N. wall. 13th- to 15th-century pottery, some ironwork, and one game counter were found.

ESSEX : HADLEIGH (TQ 810870). The staff of the Prittlewell Priory Museum excavating S. of the churchyard discovered a major group of late 13th- to 14th-century sherds of jugs and cooking-pots, sealed within a late medieval U-shaped ditch by the stone and brick footings of later timber buildings. The ditch, 9 ft. wide, represents the first occupation. It runs E.-W. and there is an eroded bank on its N. side. Ditches and banks to the W. indicate an extension of the boundary within the 14th century. Later, this domestic occupation continued beside and over the N. edge of the turnpike road, the road itself

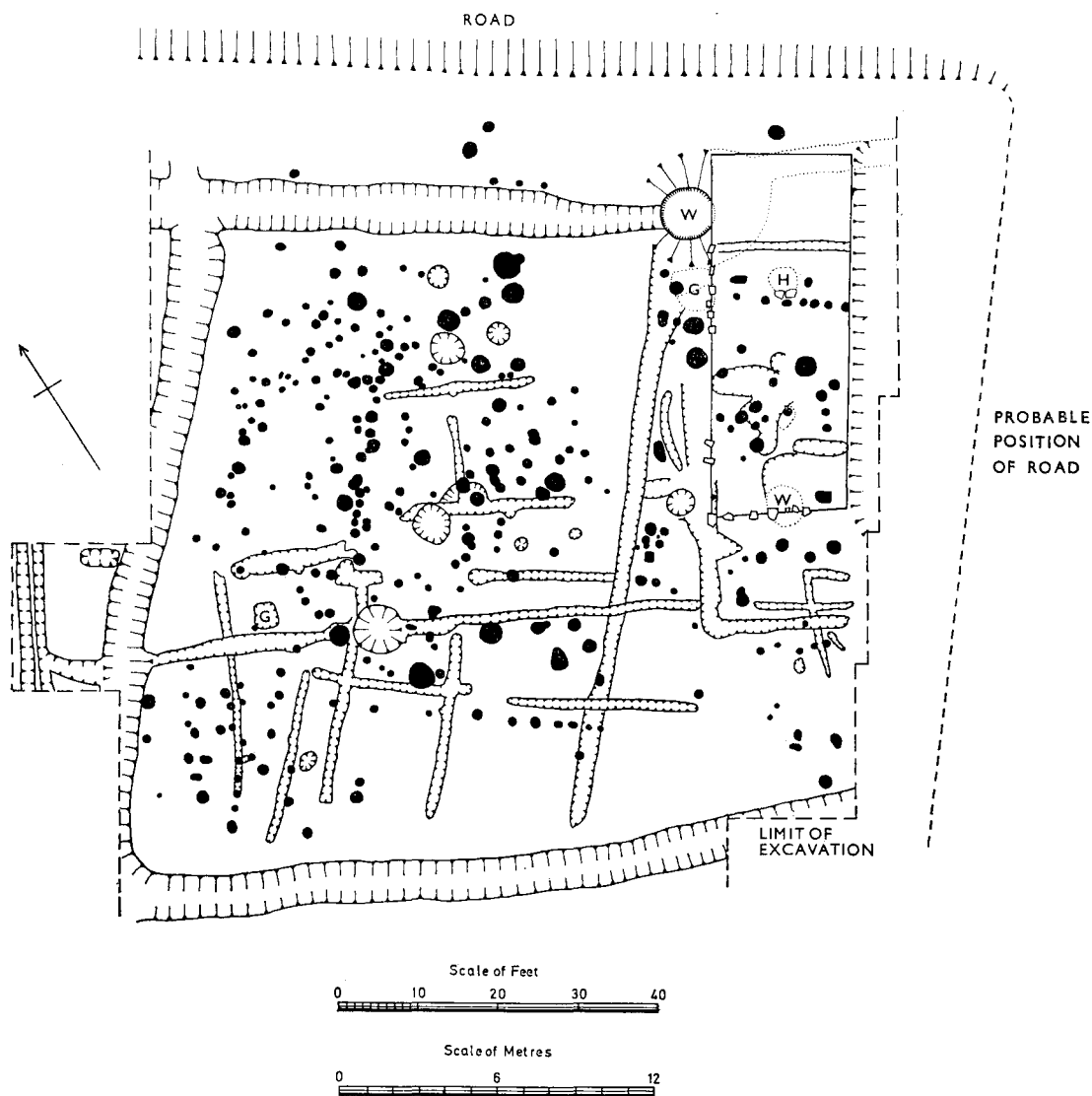


FIG. 84

BARTON BLOUNT, DERBYSHIRE (p. 276)

Plan of crofts showing earlier timber buildings indicated by post-holes and eaves-ditches, and later house with stone bases and hearth on the east. G—garderobe; H—hearth; W—water storage-pit

in places overlapping the first late medieval ditch. The main medieval settlement was S. of the excavated area.

— : RAWRETH (TQ 777927). Emergency excavations by P. J. Drury found several ditches and associated 12th-century and later sherds.

GLoucestershire : UPTON (SP 152344). In excavations by P. A. Rahtz and R. Hilton for Birmingham University (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 201) buildings AD–AF

were removed, and dated middle 13th century. Underneath were slight traces of two phases of earlier timber buildings with hearths, and drainage gullies and a deep sump of earlier date; the two earliest phases were non-ceramic. On the inner side of the W. boundary of the village a negative lynchet, indicating ploughing of the westernmost croft, was found. (Cf. *Trans. Bristol and Glos. Archaeol. Soc.*, LXXXVIII (1969), 74-126.)

HAMPSHIRE : FACCOMBE/NETHERTON. Earthworks immediately NW. of the site of the church of St. Michael (SU 374578) have been surveyed by the City of London Archaeological Society. Many are indeterminate but one, c. 100 by 50 ft., appears to be a long-house. Earthworks SE. of the church (SU 378575) have not been surveyed but the general impression is of domestic occupation with some ponds (?). Documentary evidence suggests a decline in the original settlement (at Netherton) in favour of Facombe from the middle 14th (?) century.

An apparently circular building with flint walls 4 ft. thick was found. Outside the building were large quantities of pottery possibly of the late 13th to early 14th century.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE : SAWTRY JUDITH (TL 175814). The site of this destroyed village has been identified by P. G. M. Dickinson in a large field and an adjoining wood, about 1½ miles S. of Sawtry village. The area covered is c. 30 acres and within it is a moated site and a complex of banks, ditches, mounds and trackways. A depression running across the site probably marks the main street which runs NW. towards Sawtry village and Judith Lane. E. W. Joyce has excavated on the moated site and on a curious moated mound near by. Pottery of the 12th to the 17th century, together with many roofing-tiles, has been unearthed.

KENT : RECVLVER (TR 228693). Excavations by B. J. Philp for the Reculver Excavation Group inside the Roman fort revealed deep pits containing pottery dating from the 12th to the 14th century. Similar pits from this site have contained examples of wares produced at Tyler Hill near by.

LINCOLNSHIRE : CABOURNE. R. and Eleanor Russell report that at TA 145019 chalk foundations of a building, 30 by 75 ft., a road and croft boundaries were exposed. In another occupation-area, only a few sherds of medieval gritty and glazed wares were found. At TA 139020 near the church 13th- to 15th-century pottery and some slag were found.

—— : **GOXHILL.** R. and Eleanor Russell report that at TA 118241 there was evidence of a building. Pottery included late Saxon gritty grey ware, the rim of a Stamford cooking-pot, and medieval gritty and Humber wares. At TA 104211 S. of the church there were considerable areas of cobbles, rubble, brick, tiles and some worked stone. The pottery included late Saxon gritty grey ware, 12th- and 13th-century shelly and gritty wares, a 12th-century rim in Yorkshire pimply ware, Yorkshire decorated pottery, Humber wares and other decorated pottery. Parts of two medieval mortars were also found.

—— : **GREAT LIMBER (TA 136086).** R. and Eleanor Russell report that near the site of *Limber Priory* there was evidence of a road running E. from the church to the priory. From occupation-areas near the priory, near the church and on the road came worked stone and pottery, including shelly and gritty wares and Humber wares.

—— : **NORTH OWERSBY (TF 062949).** R. and Eleanor Russell report that Saxo-Norman grey wares, local wares, and glazed and decorated wares were found on the surface.

—— : **NORTH STOKE.** When it was decided to rebuild *Stoke Rochford Hall* (completed in 1842) on a site adjacent to North Stoke hamlet, it was further planned by the Turnor family to empark the whole area and remove the population of about a hundred into new property to be built at South Stoke (alias Stoke Rochford). The Enclosure Award map of 1796 shows nineteen buildings on the village site at that date, whilst a glebe sale map of 1880 shows only three. Occupation ending c. 1650 was visible on two

platform sites above the now culverted Wyville stream. It also revealed the possible site of St. Andrew's Church, which according to documentary evidence was in ruins before the living was amalgamated with that of South Stoke by a faculty issued by the bishop of Lincoln on June 13 1776. The land immediately W. of the church seems to indicate the churchyard; beyond this a series of grassed hummocks may be the site of the rectory, which Edmund Turnor states was burnt down in 1697.

Excavation by D. Kaye revealed the SW. corner of a large building (SK 917286). There was evidence of a buttress taking the form of an extension of the W. wall. 12th- to 13th-century shelly ware was found within the core of the walls, whilst against the walls were found a few Stamford-ware sherds (including the strap-handle from a pitcher). On a roughly metalled path leading to the W. (?) door of the church were some 14th-century post-bases. A medieval nail, part of a latch and a socket in the wall suggest the whereabouts of this W. door.

At SK 919282 excavation on a regular series of ridges revealed two limestone walls. This may be the site of Coney Hall, known to exist in the reign of Charles II (according to the Hearth Tax returns), but missing from the 1796 map.

—— : WALESBY (TF 134925). G. F. Bryant excavated a house 37 by 16 ft. and built of local sandstone. A dividing wall in the N. part, with a possible doorway at its E. end, made a room 10 by 16 ft. internally. At the S. end of the house there was an annex. The unstratified pottery includes 13th- to 15th-century Humber wares, one sherd of 13th-century gritty ware and one 13th-century sherd of Toynton-type strip decorated ware. (Cf. *Lincs. Hist. and Archaeol.*, IV (1969), 110, fig. 4, no. 5.)

NORFOLK : WELBORNE (TG 068101). During grave-digging on the S. side of the church, an almost complete Saintonge polychrome jug, apparently in a pit, was found. The handle is missing, but it has been possible to reconstruct the rest of the vessel, which is decorated with birds and shields. (Cf. *Norfolk Archaeol.*, XXXIV (1969), 403-4.)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : FAXTON (SP 785752). One croft, 100 ft. square, in the centre of the village, was examined by L. A. S. Butler for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group and M.P.B.W. This showed six main structural phases, which followed the sequence from mud-and-timber building to a mud-walled structure set on a substantial stone foundation-course. This sequence has been established by previous excavations (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XII (1968), 203). In the first two phases the house was placed in the centre of the croft, back from the street; in the later phases the house was closer to the street and the village green. No hearths were found in any of the phases and there was little trace of interior drains. In the later periods three barns were placed around a cobbled yard, with the house forming the fourth side. Apart from a slight Roman scatter, pottery and coin evidence began c. 1150 and continued into the 16th century with several jettons. This house complex was replaced by the rectory at the back of the croft shortly after 1600.

NORTHUMBERLAND : WEST WHELPINGTON (NY 974837). M. G. Jarrett continued excavations for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group and M.P.B.W. on three separate sites (FIG. 85) (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XII (1968), 203). On site 24 a house with no internal divisions, perhaps destroyed in the 14th century, was revealed. Sites 2 and 3, partly damaged by the quarry, revealed a complex sequence. A cow-byre at the W. end was followed by at least three stone houses, completely robbed in the 19th century. These continued the line of the buildings of site 1, and were occupied in the middle ages and in the 17th century. Site 16 was a complex of medieval date, continuing into the post-medieval period as outbuildings for site 16A, c. 20 m. farther N. On the village green N. of this lay site 16B, a small medieval house with a platform for a hay-rick at its E. end. Examination of the pond revealed that it was in part artificial; 19th-century drainage had removed all earlier deposits.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE : ATTENBOROUGH (SK 518345). Excavation by A. G.

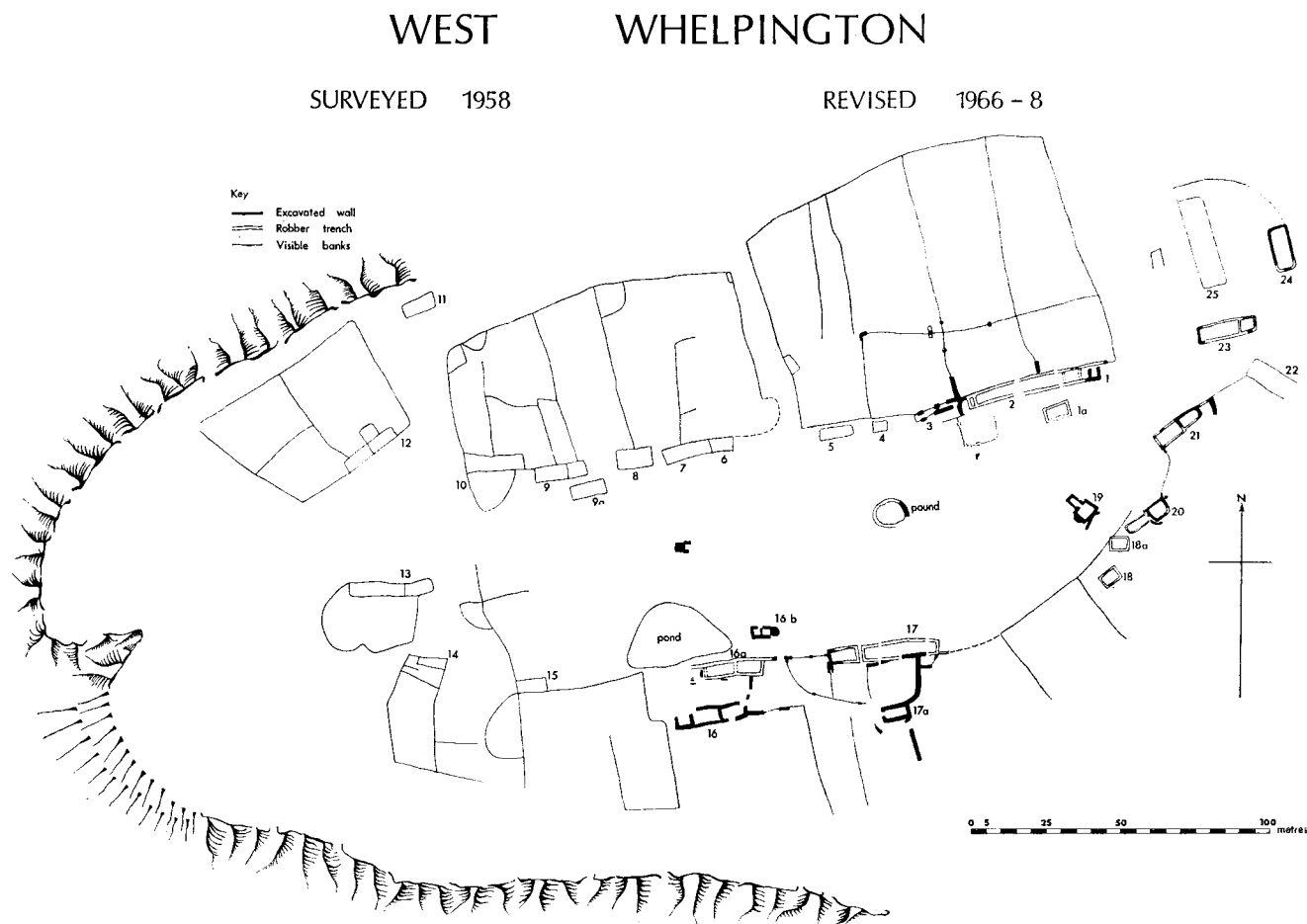


FIG. 85
WEST WHELPINGTON, NORTHUMBERLAND (p. 279)
Plan of village showing excavated houses

MacCormick uncovered fragmentary remains of a small 16th-century house with a hearth against the W. wall (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 203). Underneath the floor at its E. end a shallow pit produced pottery of c. 1300 including yellow internally glazed pancheon sherds of a type found at South Witham but thought to have been made in Nottingham. A charcoal-filled gully containing minute sherds of 13th-century (?) pottery 1½ ft. below this level was covered with clay, showing that the house site had been raised during the 13th century.

SHROPSHIRE : SUTTON (SJ 504105). Excavation by W. E. Jenks revealed the following features:

1. A large 13th- or 14th-century baking-oven, 16 ft. long (including the raking-pit) and having side flues.
2. A timber-fronted long-house (?), 12½ ft. wide internally, divided into two by large posts and having an outer soakage pit. Late medieval pottery came from a gully bounding it.
3. Seven ovens, one for corn-drying, and another associated with a twin-staked shed, 30 by 15 ft. The ovens could range in date from the late 12th to the 17th century.
4. A palisade with main uprights spaced from 4 to 5 ft. apart, and aligned N.-S. along the E. side of a recut prehistoric ditch.
5. Post-holes and pits belonging to undefined structures and a sunken floor in association with 13th- and 14th-century pottery.
6. A complicated system of dams, gulleys and spillways for the control of spring water along the route of the prehistoric ditch.
7. A system of deep V- and U-shaped gulleys were found near the existing farmhouse, which has been ascribed by A. Gaydon to the late 16th century. Orange-glazed 14th-century sherds lay on the bottom of one. An earlier and smaller gully was filled with rubble containing animal bone and ornate 14th-century pottery.

SURREY : MERSTHAM (TQ 295558). Excavations by Miss L. Ketteringham for the Bourne Society at *Windsong, Netherne Lane*, where numerous casual finds of worked flints and medieval pottery had been made, revealed the flint remains of a small medieval dwelling-house. Pottery consisted mostly of W. Kent and Surrey wares, but there was some Limsfield ware. Occupation probably ranged from c. 1200 to c. 1400.

WESTMORLAND : LEVENS (SD 505861). In advance of projected road-building earthworks scheduled as pillow-mounds with near-by settlement-sites were examined by D. Sturdy for Liverpool University and M.P.B.W. One quadrant of an enclosure, 75 m. square, was stripped to reveal massive stonework. Traces of internal divisions can be seen on the surface of two unexcavated quadrants. Clearance around the pillow-mounds exposed light footings of two or three structures up to 20 m. long and unconformable to the visible mounds. Other near-by earthworks and field-systems indicate an early medieval village, possibly Norse.

WILTSHIRE : GOMELDON (SU 182356). J. Musty and D. J. Algar excavating for the Salisbury Museum Research Committee have concluded examination of the deserted medieval village (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 203, 205, fig. 56). In 1968 the yard area surrounding building 6 was investigated. Building 6 (excavated in 1965) was sited centrally across the slope at the back of a platform 55 ft. square and had replaced a building of long-house type, probably 24 by 12 ft. internally, running down the slope and sited in the W. half of the platform (FIG. 86). The latter, 6A, had been extensively robbed, presumably when building 6 (now 6B) was built. Building 6A was probably of two bays with an overall length of 24 ft. internally and a wall thickness of 2 ft. A sunken outshot, 8 by 7 ft. internally and 2 ft. deep, adjoined the W. side at the S. end. It was entered from the building down three crude steps. Also on the W. side of building 6A were numerous holes, perhaps for stakes for tethering animals. An 8-ft.-wide gateway at the corner of building 6A opened on to a trackway running parallel with the S. edge of

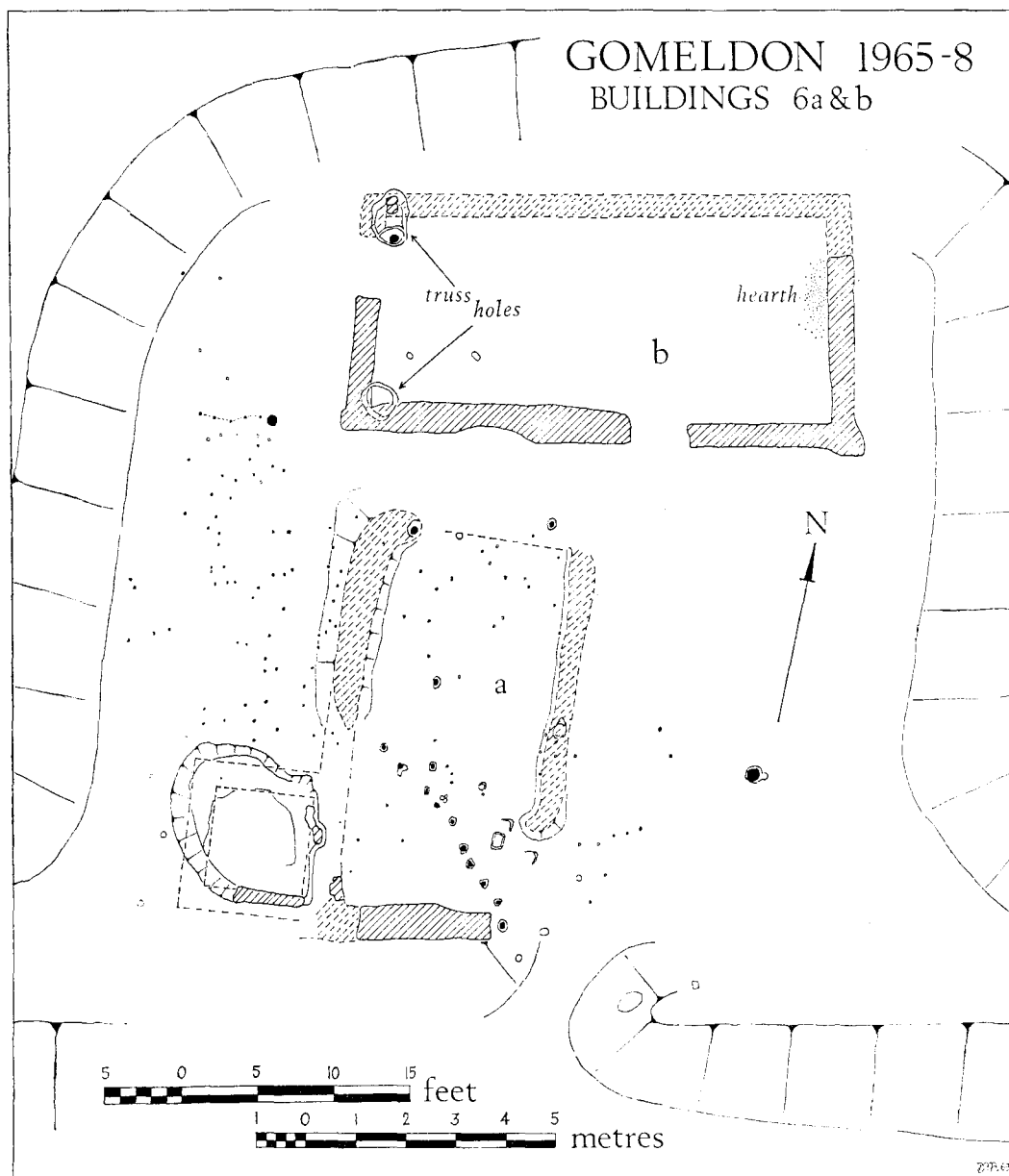


FIG. 86

GOMELDON, WILTSHIRE (pp. 281, 283)

Plan showing lay-out of buildings on platform of complex 6

the platform. A midden, mainly of sheep bones and with no pottery, had been formed against the S. end of 6A; this is presumably associated with building 6B.

The contrast between the intensive occupation of complex 7 and the minimal occupation of the adjoining complex 6, considered both in terms of buildings and occupation-debris, seems to indicate that complex 6 was abandoned during or immediately after the reorganization leading to the erection of building 6B; it might be conjectured that this reorganization was associated with the acquirement of the plot by the occupiers of complex 7, soon itself to be deserted (in the 14th century). The little residual pottery associated with building 6A which, if this were the primary building on the platform, might be expected to have had a longer life, remains unexplained. Most of the earliest pottery (13th-century) was found at the base of the outshot although pottery found in 1965 outside the entrance to 6B may possibly be attributed to 6A.

——— : HUSH (SU 145637). N. P. Thompson excavating the levelled building platform (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XII (1968), 205) found a complex pattern of post-holes and partial foundation-walls of different phases which made it impossible to interpret the plans of the sequence of structures. From pottery evidence it appears that occupation extended from the 12th to the 14th century. The early buildings were of timber-post construction. Later the post-holes were filled with chalk rubble, generally carefully laid as foundation for walls and floors. The latest structures appear to be small outbuildings. One, 8 by 10 ft., contained two hearths in which were found two pony-shoes, a small hammer-head and other iron objects; another was probably a bread oven. A line of four multiple deep post-holes found along the S. edge of the platform may indicate a large building S. of the platform. Pottery from these holes was exclusively 12th-century. Within the structure area an oval pit, 20 by 9 ft., had been cut 2 ft. into the greensand.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING : WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858646). FIG. 87 summarizes the results of the excavations by the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group in area 6 since the plan of the main house area in the 15th century was published (*Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 291, fig. 95). Underneath the four phases (A4-1) was a long-house (A5) with a row of central posts and a drainage sump in the cattle end. To the N. was found an earlier long-house (B2-1) on the same alignment, though much mutilated when the period-A long-house was built and this area converted into a yard. Differential vegetation growths over two winters, while the site was being excavated, suggest a possible division into inner, living and byre parts of the building. To the S. was a rectangular sunken outhouse. Between the two long-houses an earlier house lay on a different alignment, and on the N., walls were found of another building. The addition of house 5 to the SE., partially excavated in 1952, demonstrates the changing toft boundaries in this area. In the 15th century the period-A houses in areas 5 and 6 were divided by boundary-banks hachured on the plan. In the 14th century the period-B houses had been set some 30 ft. farther N. so that, when the period-A house 6 was built, house 5 and the boundary-bank between the two were moved farther S. The early buildings under the N. boundary-bank between tofts 6 and 7 also show substantial changes confirming the pattern of constantly changing boundaries found in area 10. See also above, p. 252.

———, NORTH RIDING : WHITBY (NZ 904115). Excavation by T. C. M. Brewster for M.P.B.W. uncovered a foundation-trench associated with 12th-century sherds, above which was a layer containing many sherds of cooking-pots and 13th- to 14th-century glazed jugs, and pieces of burnt daub.

J. OTHER SITES

ENGLAND

Fish-ponds

WORCESTERSHIRE : WASHFORD (SP 075650). Excavation by M. Gray for the Worcestershire New Towns Archaeological Committee and M.P.B.W. in advance of road-

WHARRAM PERCY

AREA 6

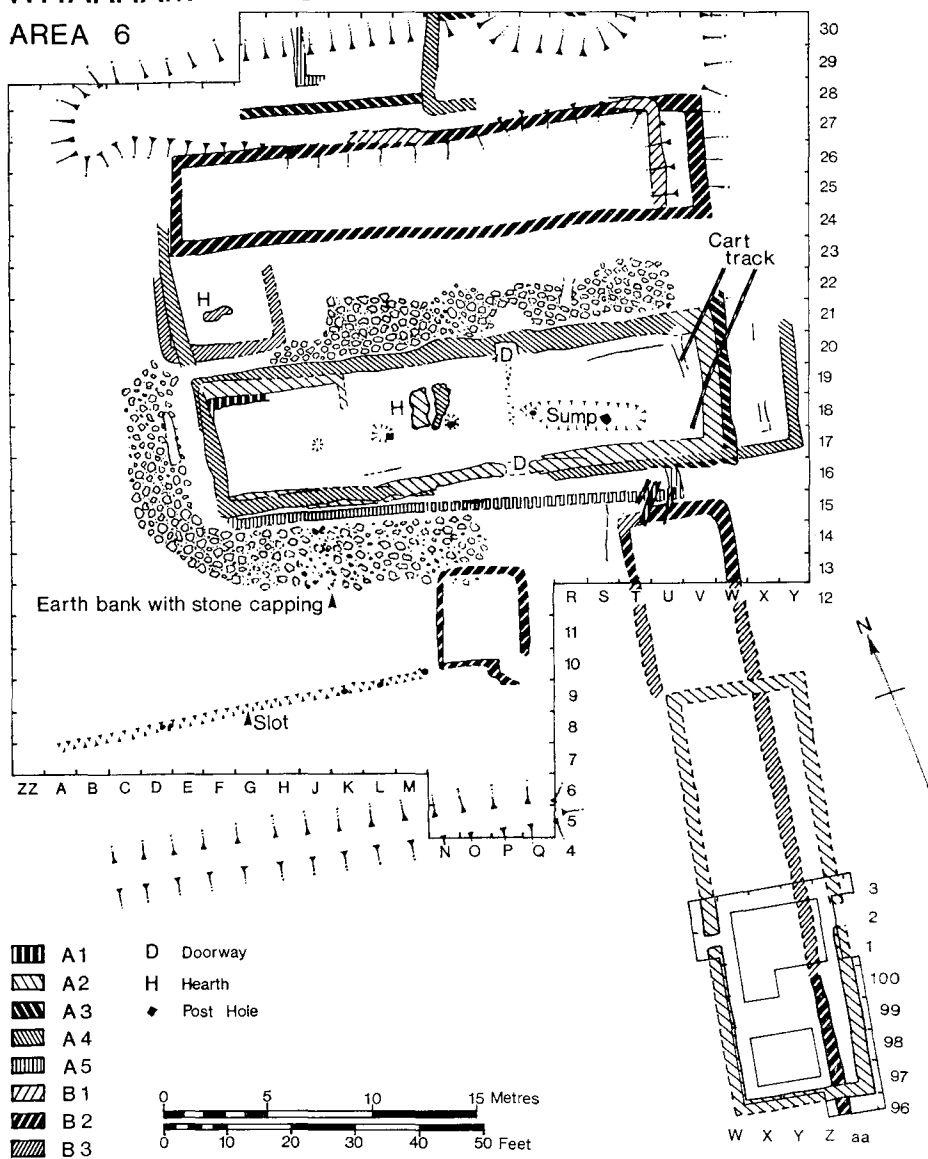


FIG. 87

WHARRAM PERCY, E.R. YORKSHIRE (p. 283)

Plan of buildings in area 6

building for Redditch New Town proved that the extensive earthworks NW. of the mill were fish-ponds, probably constructed when the mill was owned by the Knights' Templars in the 13th century, but continuing in use for industrial purposes until at least the end of the 15th century and possibly later. A building with daub walls and an associated fish-breeding tank, which contained 13th- to 14th-century pottery and much organic material including a wooden skep with a woven rush base, was found. Farther N. the machine trench cut two ditches containing a quantity of 13th- to 14th-century pottery.

Rabbit warrens

SUSSEX : ASHDOWN FOREST (TQ 406322, 435319, 451302, and 452309). A number of similarly constructed earthworks resembling pillow-mounds (rabbit warrens) have been recorded by C. F. Tebbutt in *Sussex N. & Q.*, xvii (Nov. 1968), 52-4, and are probably medieval. A typical example consists of a long straight, or slightly curved, bank 2 ft. high between parallel ditches. The ditches are about 9 ft. across, 2 ft. deep and the width of the bank about 22 ft. between ditch centres. The banks are up to 150 yd. long, on hillsides, slanting across the contours. The ditch is usually continued around the upper but not the lower end.

Miscellaneous

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING : COWLAM, KEMP HOWE (SE 962662). In the forecourt of the long barrow T. C. M. Brewster for M.P.B.W. found a stone-lined pit with Staxton ware and 13th- to 14th-century pottery in the bonding. See also above, p. 241.

K. INDUSTRY

ENGLAND

Ceramics

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : LYVEDEN (SP 984861). Two areas were excavated by G. F. Bryant for M.P.B.W. with J. M. Steane and the Kettering Grammar School Local History and Archaeological Society (cf. *J. Northampton Museums and Art Gallery*, II (1967), 1-37; *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 203).

1. On site D alongside the recut stream a potter's workshop, 24 by 11 ft. internally and lying E.-W., had doors in the longer N. and S. walls and was divided into a drying-shed on the E. and a throwing-room (?) on the W. The foundations were of local limestone. The walls may have been of cob and the roof was probably raised on crucks at the W. end and on a gable-wall at the E. end. Finds included five potter's knives, a sharpened antler, several sharpened teeth (for piercing and stabbing handles), a possible bone stamp, a pivoted stone, and half the base of a potter's wheel. A rectangular feature W. of the S. door could have been a wedging-pan or a base for a water-cistern. NE. of the workshop a stone-built kiln, D1, had two parallel flues which led into an oven with a central rectangular pedestal. The original rectangular oven was later rebuilt with an apsidal end. The stoke-pit lay to the S. Kiln furniture included kiln bars and hand-made props, and associated pottery included cooking-pots, bowls and green-glazed jugs in a shell- and limestone-tempered red body. Two associated yards lay outside the N. and S. doorways of the workshop. Both had been made into hard-stands by treading in broken sherds; the S. yard was open and the N. yard walled on the E. and W. The W. wall lay over an earlier kiln, D2, whose apsidal end was pierced by an exhaust vent. The later kiln, D1, had been built in the stoke-pit of kiln D2.

2. On site E the lower levels of a single-flued tile-kiln, originally built of ashlar and rebuilt in rough limestone, were found in a hollow dug into the natural clay. It had a flagged floor to the S. flanked by a stone façade. The flue was aligned N.-S.; the oven was offset some 5° to the W. and had an exhaust vent at the N. end. It is probable that

only crested ridge-tiles were fired in this kiln. Outside the stoke-pit, from which a small drain ran down the natural slope to the S., was a pit, 2 ft. deep, full of ash, wasted ridge-tiles and broken pottery including glazed jugs and fish dishes.

Interim report in *J. Northampton Museums and Art Gallery*, v (1969), 1-50.

SURREY : KINGSTON UPON THAMES (TQ 182692). Excavation by the Kingston upon Thames Museum near *Eden Street* revealed a 14th- to 15th-century pottery manufactory. On the N. edge of the site part of the baked clay wall of a probable oval kiln oven has been exposed. The fabric of the pottery is sandy and off-white or pinkish buff in colour with patchy mottled green glaze. Forms include cooking-pots and jugs with slashed handles and partially thumbled bases. A few sherds have stamped 'fir-tree' or rosette decoration and one waster sherd comes from a face-jug.

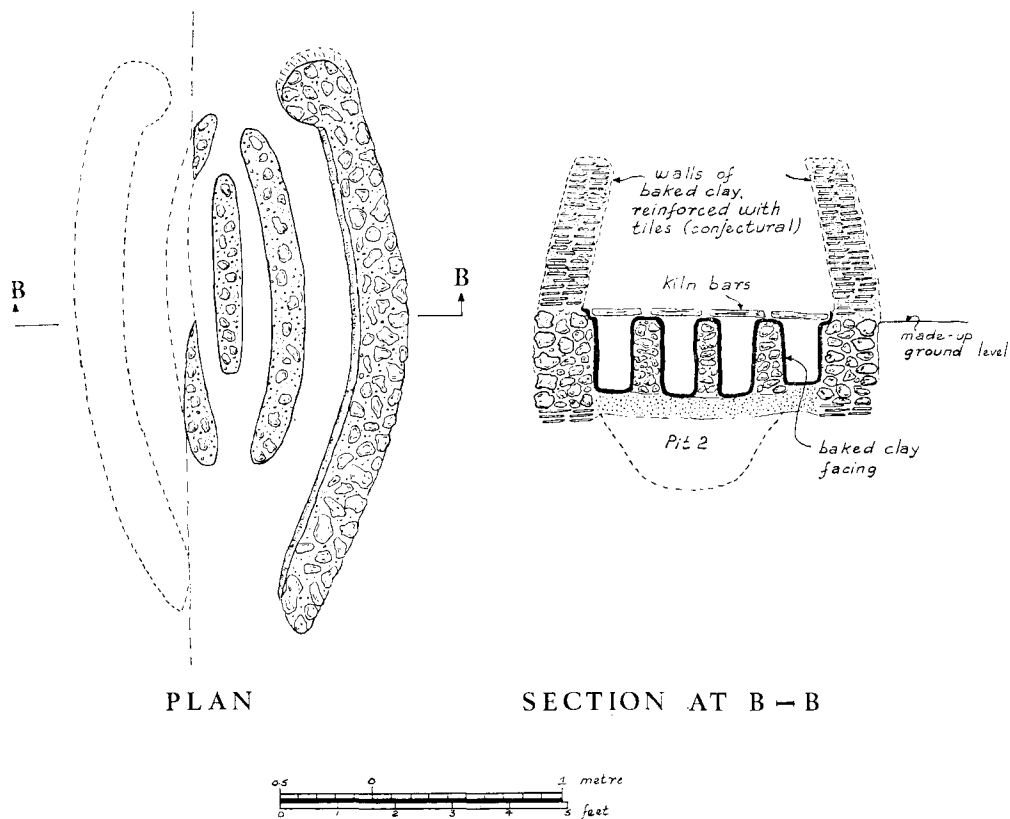


FIG. 88

CHICHESTER, SUSSEX (p. 286)

Plan and section at B-B of early 14th-century kiln. North lies on the right

SUSSEX : CHICHESTER (SU 859052). A. G. Down excavating for the Chichester Excavations Committee in *Orchard Street* exposed an early 14th-century oval kiln (FIG. 88), 3.25 by 2.75 m., built of flints and sandstone coated with baked clay. It was fired from the S. end. The kiln produced roof-tiles, green-glazed jugs with thumbled handles, large shallow bowls, cooking-pots and chimney-pots. It was built over an earlier pit containing wasters from an earlier kiln.

WARWICKSHIRE: NUNEATON (SP 352906 and 34290). Further excavation by R. G. Thomson and K. Scott for the Nuneaton Borough Museum has revealed more of this large pottery industry (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 208 ff., fig. 58, pl. xxv), including a 13th-century twin-flue kiln producing 'white' ware, and a well-preserved four-flue kiln producing undecorated Cistercian ware. Excavation in advance of ploughing at a new site one mile away examined two large early 15th-century circular kilns, both 9½ ft. diam., which produced a wide range of hard fired wares including ovoid jugs with very complex stamped and plastic decoration and green-glazed lobed bowls with free-standing zoomorphic decorative motifs.

Cloth

HAMPSHIRE : WINCHESTER. See above, p. 265.

Metals

HAMPSHIRE : WINCHESTER. See above, p. 265.

SUSSEX : BUXTED (TQ 498225). A bloomery site was found by C. F. Tebbutt on the bank of a small stream. Pottery of the 2nd half of the 13th century was associated.

WORCESTERSHIRE : BORDESLEY (SP 050686). A circular structure of rounded stones based on iron slag, c. 5 ft. diam., may be a bloomery hearth (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968,) 211). Other hearths, cobbled areas and foundations were also located. There were large quantities of slag, charcoal and coal with much 15th- to 16th-century pottery. See also above, p. 248.

Salt

ESSEX : CANVEY ISLAND (TQ 788820). Excavation for the Prittlewell Priory Museum ahead of destruction of part of the mound of *Red Hill XII* located late medieval occupation-material.

WORCESTERSHIRE : DROITWICH (SO 901633). D. P. S. Peacock excavating in *High Street* before redevelopment revealed timber slots containing 15th-century pottery, but no definite evidence of salt-working.

Stone

HAMPSHIRE : SOUTHAMPTON. See above, p. 265.