

Medieval Britain in 1960

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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 country, in order that the surveys may be even more complete in future years.

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

I. PRE-CONQUEST

ENGLAND

BERKSHIRE: WOOTTON. An Anglo-Saxon spearhead of pagan type was found in association with a skeleton.

DORSET: CRICHEL DOWN. Secondary Anglo-Saxon burials were found in excavating a barrow.

HAMPSHIRE: ALTON (SU/715387). Fourteen inhumations and twenty-nine cremation-graves were found in further excavations on this site (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 134).

KENT: ROCHESTER. Under the SW. corner of Gundulph's tower at Rochester cathedral workmen installing a heating-system discovered a number of Anglo-Saxon graves which may be related to the original church founded by Justus in 603. Finds include a spearhead, some pottery and a number of clench-nails from coffins.

LINCOLNSHIRE: OSGODBY (TF/071918). Part of a bronze buckle and the clapper of a bell were found.

LONDON: ALL HALLOWS BY THE TOWER. Part of an Anglo-Saxon carved stone found here is of exceptional interest. It is of Viking date, probably of the beginning of the eleventh century, and is closely related to the stone found in St. Paul's churchyard (now in the Guildhall Museum), decorated with a large beast which is executed in the same style and technique.

NORFOLK: BAWSEY (TF/663208). An Anglo-Saxon grave-slab with an interlaced pattern, found on the site of the church, has been removed to the King's Lynn Museum.

———: CALDECOTE (TF/743033). A scatter of sherds of late Saxon pottery, including some St. Neots ware, was found on the site of a deserted medieval village.

———: GREAT ELLINGHAM (TM/013958). Some sherds of pagan Anglo-Saxon pottery were found.

———: NORWICH (TG/235089). Excavation on the E. side of the bishop's palace revealed at least seven inhumations, of which some were earlier than the Norman footings of the building.

———: THORNHAM (TF/726425). Further excavation on the Anglo-Saxon cemetery brought the number of graves known up to 24 in all.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: MAXEY (TF/124081). Excavations produced a number of timber buildings. Structure A, rectangular, about 47 ft. by 20 ft., was partly destroyed by a medieval ditch. The entrance, flanked by heavy triple post-holes, was 10 ft. wide, set in the middle of the long side. Slots at the corners may indicate buttressing. Structure

B, rectangular, 50 ft. by 23 ft., had a heavy central beam-slot and post walls, sometimes rather slight and sometimes with contiguous, paired posts. The ends were disturbed by later features and the doorway was not found. Structure C was, again, rectangular, 18 ft. broad and over 24 ft. long, and one end had been completely destroyed by gravel working. The post-holes which survived were often very impressive in size. The doorway was not found and was presumably quarried away. Structure D was rather irregular, 33 ft. by 16 ft. Traces of post-holes, beam-slots, etc., were found here, and a possible cooking-pit. Two superimposed structures to the N. of the site are difficult to differentiate. Structure G consisted of the side and corner of a rectangular building, the walls of which were constructed on a system of paired large and small post-holes. Other subsidiary pits and structures were also found. The small finds are difficult to interpret, but their dark-age character is unquestionable. Excavation will continue.

STAFFORDSHIRE: TAMWORTH. The line of the defensive bank and ditch surrounding the Anglo-Saxon town was located and two sections were cut across it. A coin minted at Torksey (973-979) was found in the tail of the bank.

SUFFOLK: IPSWICH, DOG'S HEAD STREET (TM 16444444). Early medieval sherds of thin black ware were found in a pit.

————: KERSEY (TL/99304334). A 9th-century Anglo-Saxon sword was found, with a hilt-mount of silver decorated in the characteristic style of the period. The sword is very closely related to the example from the river Witham in Sheffield Museum.

————: PAKENHAM (TL/936693). Four burials were found with some sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery during quarrying.

————: TRIMLEY ST. MARTIN (TM/256373). Fragments of Anglo-Saxon pottery were found, as well as a large quantity of later pottery, during the investigation of Candlet mound.

————: WEST STOW (TL/797714). One of the shallow ditches found last year (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 137) was traced for about 50 ft. beyond a right-angled bend, and a pagan Anglo-Saxon hut, superimposed on an earlier hut, was found within it. Excavations showed that these shallow ditches represent some sort of boundary.

WARWICKSHIRE: ALCESTER. During excavations on the Romano-British town a 7th-century Anglo-Saxon bracelet was found.

WILTSHIRE: CRICKLADE. Excavations were carried out on the Anglo-Saxon defences of this town.

————: WINTERBOURNE GUNNER (SU/182352). A cemetery of 10 graves was excavated. Finds included knives, a spearhead and shield, a francisca, a square-headed brooch, toilet implements, saucer-brooches, chatelaine, etc.

SCOTLAND

ARGYLLSHIRE: LOCH GLASHAN (NR/916925). The level of the waters of the loch were lowered 12 ft. during work on a hydro-electric scheme and traces of a crannog were found, 50 yards S. of the only island in the loch and separated from it and from the shore by stretches of mud, some 6 in. deep, which may be the remains of decayed vegetation. This mud overlies the normal yellow mud of the floor of the loch. The crannog is at the edge of this mud flat, where it gives way to deeper water, and its surface lies some 9 ft. below the present level of the water. Before excavation the site appeared as a low mound, largely covered with stones, 55 ft. from N. to S. by 35 ft. from E. to W.

On the landward side the crannog appeared to have been built up mainly from brushwood laid directly on top of the mud. On the other side, however, layers of logs (mostly oak), occasionally revetted with stones, were placed on top of the brushwood. A number of piles were sunk into the bed of the lake where deeper water occurred on the perimeter of the crannog. The stones were thinly scattered over the surface, save

in the NW. sector, where they were some 3 ft. deep. This perhaps marked the site of a circular hut, *c.* 12 ft. in diameter, which was apparently later than a rectangular structure, about 25 ft. by 15 ft., which was defined by a series of massive parallel oak timbers. The tops of some of these timbers had been flattened, suggesting that this was perhaps the floor of a house. The NE. end of the structure appeared to have been paved with slabs of stone and there may well have been a hearth here. Fragments of Rhenish pottery were found in this area. Below the reduced water level were traces of an even older structure.

The finds (mainly from the brushwood on the landward side) included a large number of wooden objects—a trough, four trough-like bowls, a paddle, a scoop, several worked timbers of a structural nature and numerous pegs and pins. Among much scrap leather were fragments of sheaths, shoes and a jerkin. There were a small 'bearded' iron axehead and a bronze penannular brooch. The brooch was perhaps originally silvered and set with amber or brown glass. One quernstone lay in the brushwood and 15 others (complete or fragmentary) were on the surface of the crannog.

The period of occupation of the crannog would seem to lie between *c.* 500 and the middle of the 9th century, to which period the brooch would seem to belong. The initial date rests tentatively on the identification of the pottery.

————: ISLAY. A number of sites located on the island during 1960 by the Islay Society and the Islay Group may be early medieval, but have not been further investigated.

————: ———, GARTMAIN (NR/330605). The site of an early chapel and burial ground, known as Cill a Bholg, was located. A circular bank, *c.* 50 ft. in diameter, encloses a rectangular building, *c.* 24 ft. in length (see also p. 318).

————: ———, HIGH NERIBUS (NR/227552). The site of an early chapel and burial ground, known as Cladh Cill Iain, was located. An irregular oval enclosure 90 ft. in length enclosed the remains of a chapel, 15 ft. by 10 ft. internally. There is a doorway in the W. gable wall (see also p. 318).

————: ———, KILCHONCHAN (NR/223636). Sherds of Viking age pottery were found in a rabbit scrape and identified by Mr. R. B. K. Stevenson.

BUTE: LITTLE DUNAGOIL (NS/086534). Investigation of this site continued (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 138) and although most of the material found was 13th-century, certain early remains may be dark-age. A full report will appear in the *Transactions of the Bute Natural History Society*. See also p. 330 *infra*.

LANARKSHIRE: POLLOK ESTATE, GLASGOW (NS/557627). A roughly circular house, some 16 ft. in internal diameter, provisionally ascribed to the dark ages, was investigated.

ORKNEY: BROUGH OF BIRSA. Work on the Pictish and Norse site (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 138) was continued. Further exploration of the N. side of the Pictish *cashel* showed that later levelling had destroyed earlier remains. This area and the older Norse hall have now been thoroughly investigated and are being levelled and turfed. Reinvestigation of the cemetery continued, as did the examination of the palace of earl Thorfinn. An ogam stone was found built into this building. Small finds included fragments of a comb and a lead disc, with a scratched design of divergent spirals.

————: SKAILL, DEERNESS. Foundations of substantial Norse buildings were located.

IRELAND

CO. ANTRIM: LANGFORD LODGE. A platform rath was excavated before this site was destroyed. Above a neolithic level were two phases of a dark-age settlement. The older was enclosed by a ditch 75 ft. in diameter and 4½ ft. wide. In the centre was a house, defined by a gully 25 ft. in diameter, enclosing a rectilinear arrangement of post-holes around a central hearth. The entrance was marked by a pair of massive post-holes. The area outside the house was cobbled. Associated finds included pottery and a glass bracelet. A wider and deeper ditch outside the earlier ditch could not be

excavated because of standing water. There seems to have been a circular house associated with this second phase and the pottery confirms its dark-age date.

CO. DOWN: DOWNPATRICK. While excavating a 13th-century kiln traces of dark-age activity were found in a field NE. of the cathedral church.

II. POST-CONQUEST

A. MONASTIC SITES

ENGLAND

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: BRISTOL, ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY (ST/58317263). C. Godman excavated on the site of Bristol Cathedral School's headmaster's house, destroyed by enemy action in 1940, before a new science building was erected. Occupation from the

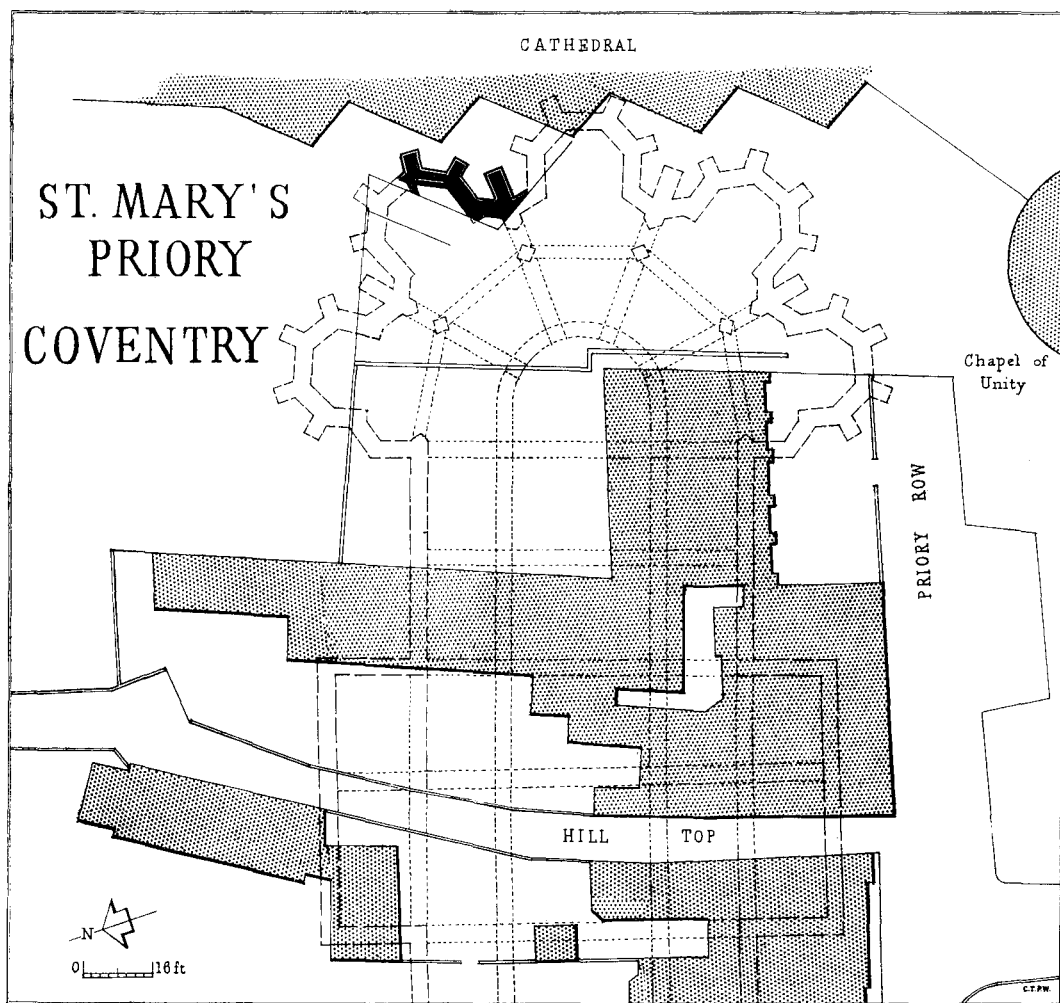


FIG. 80

SKETCH-PLAN OF BENEDICTINE PRIORY CHURCH, COVENTRY (p. 313 f.)

The recently-exposed masonry at the E. end is shown in solid black

13th century onwards was represented by a few walls and extensive kitchen-refuse, including pottery. A small structure, probably late 15th-century, had been destroyed to make way for a building of 1500-1550, measuring 76 ft. from W. to E. and 36 ft. from N. to S. at its widest part, apparently connected with the monastic refectory and kitchens. After the Reformation and founding of the bishopric in 1542, the building became a prebendal house; later the headmaster's house.

HAMPSHIRE: SELBORNE PRIORY (SU/755345). Excavations by the Rev. G. E. C. Knapp have been confirmed that this Augustinian priory was much larger than had been thought. A S. transept W. of the S. nave-wall junction has been found, with a well-preserved plinth of the E. wall of S. transept (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 140) and a S. processional doorway from the cloister. There were much-robbled foundations of a N. transept, and, on the E. of the site, the remains of a rubble-cored wall, with ashlar facing on its W. face, is probably the main E. wall of the choir. The conventual church was of the usual pattern with choir 40 ft. long and 30 ft. in width, and N. and S. transepts 20 ft. by 20 ft. The length of the nave is not yet known.

———: SOUTHAMPTON. At *Gloucester Square*, F. A. Aberg found the position of the church, dormitory and a third building, on the site of a Greyfriars house, but serious disturbance prevented the complete recovery of their plans.

OXFORDSHIRE: GODSTOW NUNNERY (SP/483092). The Oxford University Archaeological Society under R. E. Linington excavated N. of the existing nunnery remains in advance of a diversion of the existing Godstow-Wytham road. A trench dug across the projected line of the road showed that the area had always been used for outbuildings, being probably the furthest extension of the nunnery to the N.

Several building periods were found: (1) Walls of two timber buildings, built at the time of, or soon after, the foundation of the nunnery in 1133, were traced, although the buildings had been largely destroyed and all floor levels were absent. A wide and very shallow ditch appeared to bound the buildings on the N. (2) These wooden buildings were superseded by a small stone structure, whose gravel floor had been relaid on three occasions. Little dating material was found. There was evidence of an exceptionally large flood towards the end of the use of this building, presumably in the mid-13th century; it is hoped that this can be identified with a recorded event. (3) The final building period seems to imply an extensive rearrangement of the area. A long building, on a slightly different alignment, covering the site of the previous stone building had a thick gravel floor overlain by rough paving containing several reused roofing-slabs. At the same time, or soon after, a massive enclosure wall over 4 ft. thick was built round this part of the nunnery. Inside this wall there appears to have been a row of narrow buildings. It is possible that this building activity can be identified with that recorded towards the end of the 13th century, the large extent of which left the nunnery in debt for most of the 14th century. Evidence of occupation in the 15th and 16th centuries is missing. After the dissolution of the nunnery in 1539, sporadic stone robbing occurred culminating in the levelling of the area in the late 17th century. Finds included a small amount of pottery, one bronze mounting and two iron keys.

SUFFOLK: BURY ST. EDMUNDS ABBEY (TL/857642). Clearance of fallen masonry and debris by the Ministry of Works exposed the plan of the lady chapel built E. of the N. transept under abbot Simon de Luton in 1275. It is three bays long and two bays wide, and a grave near its N. wall is identified from documentary sources as that of prior John Gosford (1380).

WARWICKSHIRE: COVENTRY, ST. MARY'S PRIORY. The construction of the new cathedral in 1955 exposed three related buttresses in a position known to be near the E. end of the Benedictine priory church. This was measured in 1960 and a tentative plan drawn up by P. Woodfield, FIG. 80. The width, the orientation of the nave and aisles and the existence of a central tower in this priory church were already known. The

newly-exposed masonry suggests that the E. end was an ambulatory with five chevet chapels, but this can only be proved by further excavation, and it provides certain problems. First, the buttresses do not fall exactly with this scheme, but require a one degree inclination of the axis towards the S. Secondly, an internal face, exposed for a short length, does not correspond to an internal angle of a chevet chapel. There may, however, have been intervening spaces, probably inter-connected, between the ambulatory and the chapels. Thirdly, it is hard to explain the 2-ft. foundation-course which, coeval with the buttresses, extends westward across the chapel. It could possibly be a foundation for a raised floor. An inclination of the axis is a common feature and provides no real difficulty. No parallel is immediately available for the space before the chapels, but it is constructionally possible and not altogether inconsistent with buildings of this type. No dating material accompanied the discovery, but the masonry looks to be late 13th to 15th century in character. The chevet plan is known in England chiefly in Cistercian buildings, but examples of Benedictine five-chevet plans occur at Westminster, 1245-1260, and Tewkesbury, late 13th century.

———: COVENTRY, WHITEFRIARS (SP/340787). A trench cut by Mrs. C. Woodfield for the Coventry Museum, in advance of road works, across the presumed site of the Whitefriars church, founded in the mid-14th century, exposed structures which seemed to be the W. part of the tower foundations and the NE. corners of two successive N. aisles, suggesting that the church was widened, apparently in the late 14th or early 15th century, the first church being 62 ft. wide externally, and the latter 82 ft. The S. external wall of the church continued in a second trench to the W., showing that the nave is at least 140 ft. long. Part of an external buttress of this wall was also revealed. A wall burial of a youth, and traces of what may have been his shrine (carved stone fragments richly decorated with gold leaf and scarlet paint) were in the crossing area. A very large quantity of stone mouldings was recovered, especially from the central area, where the tower is known to have collapsed in the late 16th century. Beneath this collapse a rich rubbish level, dating presumably from the latter part of the 16th century when the church was in use as a school, produced black-glazed pottery of a type normally thought to be 18th century. There were also quantities of decorated floor-tiles and window-glass. The destruction level of the church produced a copper coin of Jacopo I, king of Sicily, 1285-1295.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: BEVERLEY, DOMINICAN FRIARY (TA/038394). Excavation by K. A. MacMahon for the Ministry of Works determined part of the boundary walls of the friary and the lines of cloistral buildings. The E. range links up on the N. with what is possibly the S. transept of the church: there is little doubt that the site of the church is covered by a modern factory building. The existing remains, mainly brick but partially ashlar, possibly represent part of the S. cloistral range reconstructed for domestic purposes after the Dissolution. The site has produced useful samples of pottery, mainly of the 14th and 15th centuries and, as expected, typical evidence of a high standard of water-supply and drainage.

———, NORTH RIDING: MOUNT GRACE PRIORY (SE/450985). Removal of recent overburden from the latest medieval floor level of the choir and presbytery of the church by the Ministry of Works has revealed the ashlar bases of the choir stalls, with three gangways on each side and provision for return stalls against the E. tower arch. Towards the E. end of the centre of the choir lay the foundation for a large table-tomb. These features were not revealed in the excavations by Sir W. H. St. J. Hope.

———, ———: RIEVAULX ABBEY (SE/577850). The Ministry of Works has finished examining and consolidating the abbot's house. The standing parts, excavated between the wars, consisted of the 12th-century infirmary hall on a N.-S. axis, converted into a first-floor hall for the abbot, and extended northwards to meet the presbytery of the church by a series of fine chambers on two floors. The recent work shows this range to have formed the W. side of a courtyard bounded on the N. and E. by ranges

of offices and on the S. by the abbot's kitchen, a building of vast size standing within its own subsidiary enclosure. The final phase of the conversion belongs to the abbacy of John Burton (1489-1510).

———, WEST RIDING: PONTEFRAC T PRIORITY (SE/463226). C. V. Bellamy, assisted by J. A. Simpson, excavating on the site of the Cluniac priory (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 141) concentrated mainly on the church and the infirmary area. It is now established that the early 12th-century church had a choir of two bays, with an apse, choir aisles with apses internally but square ended without, and a single 'D'-shaped chapel in each transept. The N. aisle of the church has been traced, with up to 6 ft. of standing walling at the E. end of the aisle, and no evidence of any door from the N. Sufficient of the base-mouldings of the easternmost pillars survive *in situ* to permit, with the help of column fragments found in the overburden, a diagrammatic reconstruction of the main arcades. Fragments of arch mouldings (chevron patterns) will help the reconstruction. The foundations of all the main early buildings reach bed rock, some 6 ft. below the floor of the church, and the nave pillars stand on sleeper walls which also rest on bed rock.

Four kinds of stone have so far been identified. One, a low-grade oolitic limestone, is native to the site and seems to be confined to the earliest buildings. A second is an iron-stained sandstone of poor quality, probably drawn from quarries about a mile-and-a-half away, known to have been in the possession of the priory from its foundation. A better-quality sandstone from the Ackworth Rock seam is used for undercut foliage designs on springs and corbels, while for the finest arch-moulding and other work Stapleton stone is used.

Demolition of the 'New Hall' about half-a-mile from the priory site, of 16th-century date and held to be constructed from the stones of the priory, revealed a considerable quantity of Norman stonework. Carved mouldings carry the same features as material from the priory, with, in one case, the same mason's mark. Some of the timber beams of the New Hall have been thought to be reused members, probably derived from some ecclesiastical site. A cross-section of one of these has been preserved for examination and tree-ring dating. A skeleton plot covering two hundred years has been prepared, but is not yet dated.

SCOTLAND

WIGTOWNSHIRE: WHITHORN PRIORITY (NX/445404). Graves discovered near the medieval high altar, while consolidating an underlying vault, yielded a notable assemblage of medieval grave-goods (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, II (1957), 194).

WALES

CAERNARVONSHIRE: ST. TUDWAL'S ISLAND (EAST) (SH/342259). D. B. Hague continued work in and around the medieval church (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 141). The suspected N. range proved to be a single building on the same axis as the church. Its original door on the N. side, which had jambs formed of tall upright stones, was blocked in a second period of occupation when the building was shortened and provided with a door in its E. end.

To the NE. was a remarkably well-built hall 18 ft. wide by about 40 ft. and entered on the S. The rock floor was carefully levelled, and its W. end, which had rounded corners, was formed of solid freestanding rock, as this end of the building was bordered by a wide rock-cut ditch 3 ft. deep. The E. end had been robbed, but the remaining sides had wall benches flanking a central hearth. This building was of an unusually high and unexpected quality. Among its pottery was the neck of an early 14th-century French jar of a type only recorded previously on five sites in NE. Britain.

The site also yielded microliths, Samian ware (beneath the sacristy), a Roman

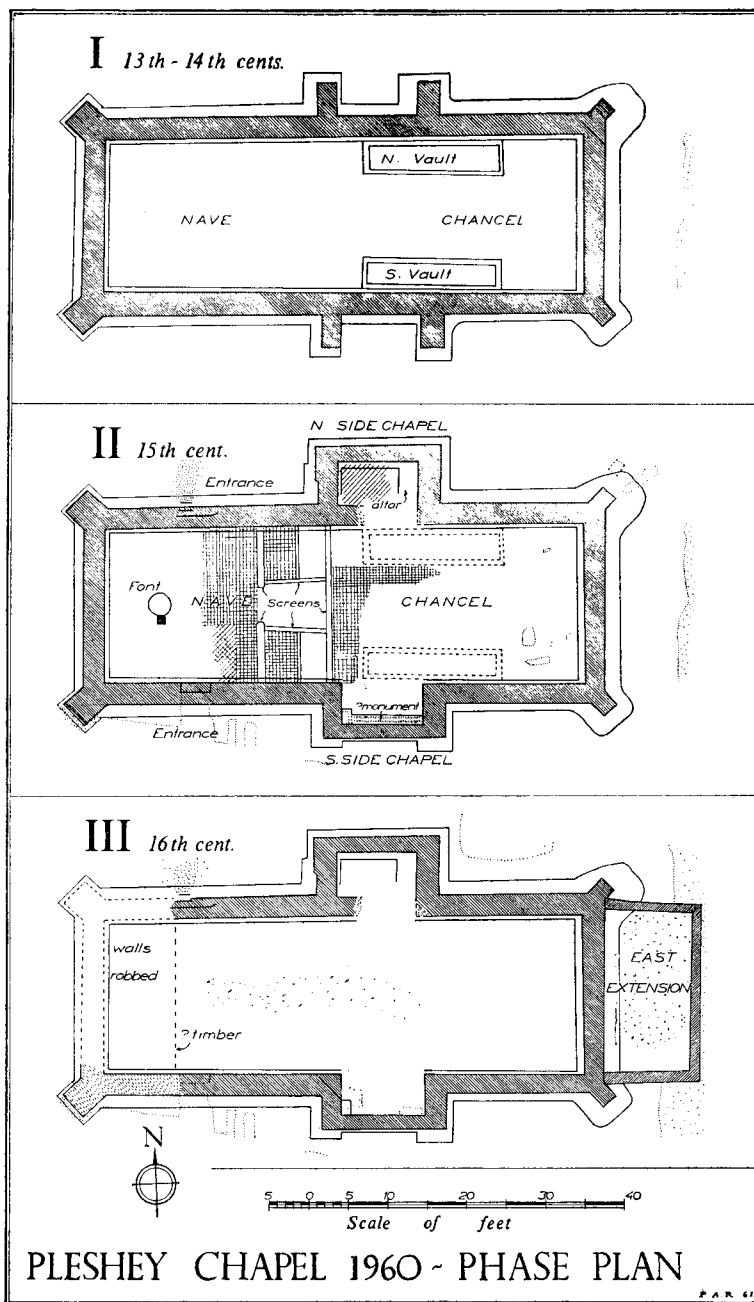


FIG. 81

CHAPEL IN UPPER BAILEY OF PLESHEY CASTLE, ESSEX (p. 317) showing its three phases

mixing palette and a variety of medieval sherds. Until more work is done it is impossible to correlate accurately the three principal buildings, which differ markedly in style and technique.

B. CATHEDRALS AND ECCLESIASTICAL PALACES

ENGLAND

HAMPSHIRE: BISHOPS WALTHAM (SU/552173). Excavation by the Ministry of Works (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, II (1958), 194) has been principally in the SW. corner of the palace, where an angle-tower (so-called keep) joins the S. and W. ranges, which are not at right angles; the detail of the whole being late Norman, with considerable 13th-century and late 15th-century remodelling. Excavation in the ranges and the angle between them has shown that Henry of Blois's original S. curtain and angle-tower came within their successors, and that a substantial (?first-floor hall) structure projected internally at right angles to the S. curtain, most of which was demolished about the 1260s, and its area levelled to form a courtyard. Varieties of scratch-marked pottery were associated with all the earlier levels, besides an extremely rich cache of pots and a long-cross penny, associated with the 'levelling'. All the earlier roofs were slated, except one, demolished at the 'levelling', which had thick nibbed tiles. Fine window-glass with Cardinal Beaufort's motto shows that he made improvements SE. of the chapel.

LINCOLNSHIRE: LINCOLN, THE BISHOP'S PALACE. Consolidation by the Ministry of Works shows that the steep slope along the W. side of the undercroft E. of the great hall was negotiated in late medieval times by a monumental stairway, descending through a series of landings which block the W. windows of the undercroft. The stairway had a lavatory in a wall-recess on its E. side.

C. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

ENGLAND

ESSEX: PLESHEY (TL/666144). The chapel (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 145) in the upper bailey was totally excavated by the Essex Archaeological Society under P. A. Rahtz (FIG. 81). The first building was constructed during the 13th or 14th century, and probably continued in use during the occupation of the duke of Gloucester in the later 14th century. The original plan had side buttresses, perhaps indicating a central tower. In the 15th century (probably by Queen Margaret about 1450) the chapel was modified by the construction of N. and S. side chapels, built between or on to the existing buttresses. The subdivisions of the nave belong to this period. The chapel was partly dismantled towards the end of the 15th century, when the royal occupation ceased, though the bell-tower was repaired in 1481. Most of the structure was recorded as still standing in 1558, but was probably destroyed soon after. Finds include window-glass, carved stone, early Netherlands maiolica, Hispano-Moresque ware, and decorated and plain floor-tiles.

HEREFORDSHIRE: HEREFORD, CASTLE GREEN (SO/514396). Mid 12th-century foundations of the nave and chancel of a church were uncovered by F. G. Heys and J. F. L. Norwood. The church, believed to be St. Guthlac's, is surrounded by an extensive graveyard. Twenty-five burials were examined in whole or part. Ten were earlier than the church foundations, some lying partly below the walls, while eleven infant burials were associated with the life of the 12th-century building. Some of the later inter-

ments were in stone-slab coffins but evidence showed that the earlier burials were in wooden coffins.

SCOTLAND

ABERDEENSHIRE: SANDS OF FORVIE (NK/022265). W. Kirk continued excavation beneath the medieval church (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, III (1959), 307). No structures or occupation-layers were found, though more work needs to be done at the E. end. Trenches dug to the E. of the Church revealed a cobbled pavement and walls with associated coarse medieval pottery some 40 yds. due E.

ARGYLL: ISLAY, GARTMAIN (NR/330605). N. Logan found the footings of a rectangular building 24 ft. long encircled by a stone and earth bank about 50 ft. in diameter which appears as an elevated embanked enclosure in a level field. It is thought to be the site of a chapel and burial ground, but it cannot yet be dated (see also p. 311).

—————: —————, HIGH NERIBUS (NR/227552). The site of an early chapel and burial ground called *Gill Iain* was reported to B. R. S. Megaw. It consists of an oval enclosure 80 ft. by 90 ft. contained within an earth and stone bank 4 ft. high. A N.-S. wall divides the enclosure, suggesting an early burial ground and a later extension. Within the E. enclosure are the ruined stone walls of a rectangular building 15 ft. by 10 ft. internally aligned E.-W. with a doorway in the W. gable end. The walls are 2½ ft. thick and stand 3 ft. to 4 ft. high (see also p. 311).

D. CASTLES

ENGLAND

CORNWALL: LAUNCESTON (SX/331846). Recent excavation by the Ministry of Works at Launceston castle has produced firm evidence for the chemise outside the shell keep postulated by S. Toy in 'The round castles of Cornwall', *Archaeologia*, LXXXIII (1933), 215. It was constructed on the edge of the motte to give more direct defence of the slopes. The greater part of it has collapsed but a long stretch survives on the N. with a fragment on the W. and the junction with the W. flanking wall to the approach stairway.

HAMPSHIRE: SOUTHAMPTON. At *Castle Lane*, excavations by F. A. Aberg have so far found the remains of the two half-round towers that flanked the gate of Southampton castle.

MIDDLESEX: SOUTH MIMMS (TL/230026). J. P. C. Kent excavated on the motte-and-bailey castle for the North Middlesex Archaeological Research Committee. Work was confined to the NE. quadrant of the top of the motte, and the adjacent sector of the motte ditch. Though the top of the motte had suffered much damage, and no trace was found of an enclosing palisade, occupation was discovered at a depth of 8 ft. from the centre where, apparently, was situated a room enclosed by the motte upcast. The ditch was chalk-cut and V-shaped, 33 ft. wide and 15 ft. deep with a 5-ft. berm between the inner lip and the base of the motte, which seems to have been sited on a low hillock of clay overlying the natural chalk.

The castle, situated on the W. extremity of the de Mandeville manor of Edmonton, was presumably one of those he was authorized (both by Stephen and Matilda) to erect and maintain in 1140/1141. There is no reason to suppose that its occupation outlasted the fall of Geoffrey de Mandeville in 1143.

NORTHUMBERLAND: NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (NZ/251639). Miss B. Harbottle and A. C. S. Dixon, of the Medieval Group of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, examined the S. curtain wall of the castle. It was 6 ft. thick, had foundations

8 ft. deep, and today stands nowhere less than 5 ft. high. They exposed the remains of a staircase bonded into the inner face of the wall and leading up to the parapet, which is unusual since its last few steps descend into the bailey at right-angles to the wall.

SHROPSHIRE: DOTHILL (SJ/648130). Members of the Geography Department, Sheffield University, excavated one of a number of sites discovered from air-photographs by F. W. Carter. A trench across site 'A', a raised plateau some 300 ft. in diameter, due to be destroyed by building work, produced 12th- and 13th-century sherds, a lead seal, a ditch and a possible post-hole filled with packing stones. It is hoped to excavate sites 'B' and 'C' in 1961.

———: QUATFORD (SO/738907). P. A. Barker excavated for the Ministry of Works on the outer edge of the bailey in an area to be destroyed by road widening. The Quatford region is the reputed site of a camp of the Danish host in the winter of 895/896; the recorded site of a 'new house' built by Roger de Montgomery before 1086, and of a borough then rendering nothing; and, visibly, the site of a motte-and-bailey castle, presumably deserted by 1102, when Robert de Belesme moved castle, borough and collegiate church to Bridgnorth. On this promising site the results were baffling. A segment 90 ft. long and 30 ft. wide was thoroughly examined, the central area of about 900 sq. ft. being stripped to the bedrock. A complex of more than 70 post-holes, ranging in both diameter and depth from 2 in. to 3 ft., all undatable, and at present unintelligible, occupied this central area. There were no floors, or hearths, nor any other evidence of continuous occupation, nor was there firm evidence of more than one period of construction. Finds included a 12th- or 13th-century bronze annular brooch, and a 15th- or 16th-century bronze buckle, together with a thin scatter of sherds of pottery dating from the 12th to the 19th centuries. The apparent rampart along the edge of the bailey had 17th- to 18th-century pottery at its base; there was no evidence of a stockade, and there was no bailey ditch. It seems likely that the post-holes represent outbuildings which were hardly used before being abandoned.

STAFFORDSHIRE: TAMWORTH (SK/206038). Excavations by the late F. T. Wainwright and C. Green in the castle grounds (the former castle-bailey) failed to reveal any evidence of Saxon occupation near the traditional site of Offa's palace, nor of any medieval occupation before early Tudor times. An almost complete section was also cut through the fosse dividing the motte from its bailey, but this had been cleared in post-medieval times and early datable material was not found.

SUFFOLK: BURGH CASTLE (TG/474044). C. Green excavated for the Ministry of Works, on the site of the Norman motte, which had covered church and cemetery and was thrown down in 1839. It was of long oval shape incorporating a fragment of the Roman fort wall, and was surrounded by a broad V-shaped ditch some 15 ft. deep. No pottery contemporary with the motte was found. The ditch penetrated the Roman wall, leaving the 'break' still visible in the S. wall. It was also shown that the vertical slots for timber in the detached fragment were post-Roman and, supported by the presence of clay bases for timber which had disturbed Saxon graves, led to the inference that the motte contained a timber skeleton to support its superstructures on the slippery boulder clay.

WARWICKSHIRE: KENILWORTH (SP/279723). A trench was dug by P. A. Rahtz for the Ministry of Works through the outer court to try to locate the line of the Norman defences on the S. side and find the original ground level. Two ditches were found, both 14 ft. deep (FIG. 82); A was shallow-U-shaped and belongs to the later 12th century, being probably the main Norman defensive ditch on this side; it was filled with the upcast from the digging of B, which was V-shaped, and belongs to the earlier 13th century, probably dug in the reign of John. The S. curtain wall at this point, usually ascribed to the time of John, may be later, to judge by sherds in its construction-trench,

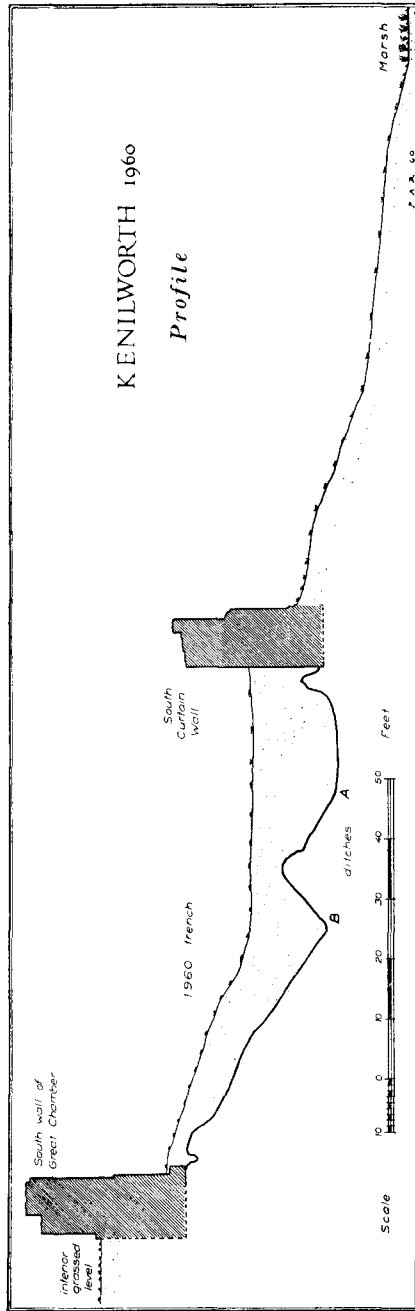


FIG. 82
SUMMARY SECTION THROUGH THE OUTER COURT OF KENILWORTH CASTLE,
WARWICKSHIRE (p. 319)

perhaps attributable to Simon de Montfort the younger. Two stone catapult balls were found and are ascribed to Henry III's siege of the castle. The outer court was finally levelled by destruction-material of the Civil War period.

SCOTLAND

ABERDEENSHIRE: KILDRUMMY (NJ/455164). The defences in front of the gatehouse (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 146) were found to extend 145 ft. S. of the drawbridge-pit. The principal element was an upcast bank, some 50 ft. wide at the base, corresponding to the outer scarp of the flanking ditches on either side of the castle. An inner line of defence, 30 ft. S. of the pit, consisted initially of a ditch, some 30 ft. wide, and subsequently of a clay-bound wall, 7 ft. thick. The relationship between these defences and the upcast bank is unknown, but the ditch was filled in before the wall was built, and the wall, which may have replaced a timber palisade, was in ruin when the drawbridge-pit was added to the gatehouse. The area between wall and pit contained the remains of an unidentified, subterranean structure.

ANGUS: INVERKEILOR RED CASTLE (NO/688511). Three sherds recently recovered from the area of the 15th- to 16th-century midden by Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 147) have been identified by G. C. Dunning as imported wares. The two thin yellow sherds are French, probably from Normandy, and are possibly parts of a costrel such as those from Glenluce abbey and Coldingham priory, and would fit the date of the midden. The third sherd of drab yellow-whitish ware with red painted blobs is similar to wares imported into S. England in the late 11th and early 12th centuries.

DUMFRIESSHIRE: CAERLAVEROCK (NY/026657). The excavation of the ancient bridges (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 147) was followed up by excavating the floor of the vaulted passage of the 13th-century gatehouse and the later forework to investigate the innermost spans of the bridges and the defences of the entry. The gatehouse, as first constructed in the second half of the 13th century, had a wide entry, defended by a portcullis and, probably, a two-leaved door, though only the portcullis is certain. The innermost span of the bridge was fixed: probably no part of it was movable.

The forework to the gatehouse previously dated 15th century, appears, on a variety of evidence, to have been constructed in the second quarter of the 14th century. It had a pit to receive the counterpoise of a drawbridge extending over the moat. This system continued in use for almost 250 years, during which repairs were necessary to the woodwork. At the end of the 16th century, the drawbridge-pit was filled with grouted rubble as part of a plan to improve the defences of the castle against artillery. An outward-opening door, or iron yett, was added at the same time. The entry continued in this state until the castle was abandoned after the siege of 1640.

WALES

GLAMORGANSHIRE: PENMAEN (SS/534880). Excavation on the ring-work known as *Castle Tower* was carried out by L. Alcock as part of a programme of research into early medieval earthworks. Two periods of building were exposed on the promontory, which had been levelled by quarrying away the top of the ridge and piling up material on either side. A complicated defence system on the landward side included, in the first period, an elaborate timber gate-tower which was destroyed by fire. The defensive ditches were widened and deepened in the second period and the gatehouse was replaced only by a small tower on top of the bank. The hall of the first period was a two-bayed rectangular structure 17 ft. by 12 ft. This was replaced by a larger hall 41 ft. by 15 ft. on the made-up ground to the S. of the site. The site is dated, by pottery, c. 1100-1215. A fuller report is published in *Morganwg*, IV (1960), 67-70.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE: HEN DOMEN (SO/214981). Two cuttings through the ditch between the motte and bailey of this pre-Domesday castle were made by P. A. Barker for the Shrewsbury Research Group. A good series of 11th- and 12th-century pottery was obtained from one cutting, though the stratification is suspect and more work will be needed to clarify the sequence of types. The second cutting revealed the remains of a timber bridge of at least two periods, spanning the ditch. The area is being stripped to try to recover the plans of this early bridge and its successor, which were probably wider and more complicated than those shown on the Bayeux tapestry.

E. TOWNS

ENGLAND

CAMBRIDGESHIRE: CAMBRIDGE, CASTLE HILL. Annual excavations of areas threatened by building have taken place since 1955 on the site of the successive Roman, Saxon and medieval town. Although late Roman and Saxon levels have been found stratigraphically intact on the SW. side, within a few hundred yards of the St. John's College cricket-ground cemetery, there has been no evidence of an early or middle Saxon settlement, nor has early or middle Saxon pottery been recognized among the mass of sherds from later disturbances. There has been comparatively little late Saxon ware from the hill; much less than from excavations on the other side of the Cam. It does not seem likely that late Saxon settlement on the hill was ever extensive. From the 12th to the 15th century there was considerable gravel-digging all round the W. side of the hill and little sign of settlement. Within the castle, a large number of pits could be connected with the refortification undertaken by the Parliament forces in 1643.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: BRISTOL, KING STREET. K. J. Barton, for the City Museum, excavated on the line of the Marsh wall behind St. Nicholas's Almshouses and uncovered the ground floor of a semicircular bastion with three standins constructed *c.* 1300. The bastion was demolished *c.* 1652-3, and buried in domestic rubbish when the ground level was raised during the construction of the almshouses, opened in 1656. This domestic rubbish provided a rich haul of domestic pottery all deposited between 1652-1656 (see *Med. Archaeol.*, VII (1963), forthcoming).

HAMPSHIRE: SOUTHAMPTON (SU/420111). F. A. Aberg, for Southampton Museums, investigating at 79, *High Street*, in the floor of a stone-built vault revealed four different floor levels, the earliest dating from the 16th century.

At *West Street* excavation showed an interesting sequence of early Norman structures in a narrow strip of ground between two later cellars. A small undated ditch, 6 ft. wide and 3 ft. deep, ran diagonally across the site, being deliberately filled before a timber house was built over it in the early 12th century. This was succeeded by a second house, burnt down in the French raid on Southampton in 1338.

———: WINCHESTER, STAPLE GARDENS. B. Cunliffe, for the Winchester Archaeological Society, excavated on a site on the NW. corner of the walled area of the city. The complete ground plans of two 12th-century masonry buildings were recovered—an upper halled house, and a structure which is possibly a chapel. The upper halled house was 17 ft. by 38 ft. internally, with walls of chalk rubble 3 ft. thick and stone-built corners. In spite of extensive robbing it was clear that the cellar was roofed with a groined vault, presumably in two bays. In the late 13th or early 14th century an addition was made to the W. wall of the building. One wall of the addition sealed a large pit into which had been thrown a considerable quantity of building material including complete slates, rectangular roof-tiles and ridge-tiles with both hand-moulded and knife-cut crests. The pit also produced several complete pots, a chimney finial and an iron padlock. Further additions were made, probably in the middle of the 14th century, to the S. and E. sides of the building, but by the middle of the 15th

century, according to documentary evidence, the site was bare of houses. To the N. of the upper halled house was another building, possibly a chapel, represented only by its chalk footings. It consisted of two rooms, the larger being 14 ft. by 20 ft. internally, and the smaller, attached to the E. end, being a little over 6 ft. square with a clasping buttress at its NE. corner. In addition to the buildings, the site produced several groups of pottery from pits mainly of the 11th or 12th centuries. Two groups contained cooking-pots of types which have been found elsewhere in the city associated with imported red-painted ware.

A trial-hole at the back of *no. 15, Upper Brook Street*, exposed a rectangular pit lined with chalk rubble, containing a restorable 13th- or 14th-century pitcher decorated with a grotesque mask, part of a cooking-pot, a bronze pin and part of a sandstone receptacle.

LINCOLNSHIRE: BOSTON. In the ground of Fydell House and to the E. of the Odeon Cinema, P. Mayes investigated the possible town wall and the line of the Bar Ditch (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, II (1958), 200). In all the cuttings the wall and ditch were found on the expected line but there was no proof that this ditch was ever defensive. A large range of pottery of the 11th century and onwards was found, including imported wares. Some came from the Toynton kilns (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 163).

LONDON: FINSBURY (TQ/32868195). Excavations for an underground car-park revealed slimy pit material from which F. S. C. Celoria obtained a quantity of early Tudor shoes and other leatherwork, fragments of woollen cloth, a handbrush of fine twigs, the base of a wickerwork basket, a bone tool and the base of a Siegburg jug of about 1540. The leatherwork consists of pieces of worn shoes of several styles and sizes, two of which may belong to the 1490s. They were probably the stock-in-trade of a cobbler, who worked in old leather (in contrast to the cordwainer, who used new leather). The best pieces are on exhibition in the London Museum.

NORFOLK: KING'S LYNN (TF/617198). Miss A. S. Mottram reports that, during alterations to Clifton House, Queen Street (a medieval merchant's house), early 14th-century glazed tiles were found 14 in. below ground level. Partial excavation showed them to be part of a floor which may extend undisturbed beneath the whole of the present room (about 20 ft. sq.). Seven inlaid patterns alternate with light and dark plain tiles, set diagonally in panels of chevrons and chequers, and separated by lines of plain light and dark, set square. A square chequer border on the south is plainly later than the foundations of the wall. Pending results of tests, and of detailed study of the building and its relationship to the floor, the tiles have been covered up again.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: NEWARK (SK/797541). The clearing of buildings from the land between *Bargate* and *Slaughterhouse Lane* permitted excavation by M. W. Barley for the Ministry of Works. It was already assumed that Slaughterhouse Lane occupied the line of a filled medieval ditch. A section cut at right angles to the line of the wall revealed the inner lip of the town ditch 19 ft. from the wall. There was space to excavate only half a cross-section of the ditch, the remainder being below the roadway and south pavement of Slaughterhouse Lane; it must have been approximately 30 ft. wide, and 11 ft. deep from the present surface. The ditch was cut into red clay (Keuper Marl) and filled with the same material, apart from silt in the lowest 4 ft. The most likely source of the filling is the rampart of the fortifications, of pre-conquest date, which gave the town its name. No trace of rampart survives in any part of the supposed perimeter of the walled area; the two surviving fragments of medieval wall, in Slaughterhouse Lane, and Lombard Street, stand on approximately the modern ground level, not on top or in front of any earthen bank. It seems likely, then, that the rampart was levelled before the stone wall was built, presumably in the 13th century (though there is no documentary evidence). No pottery was found in the primary silt, and that in the body of the filling was of the 13th century or later. At the N. end of the section was a

well-laid cobble pavement, 3½ ft. wide with a kerb on each side, at a depth of 2 ft. Underlying the pavement was pottery of the early 16th century. It appears that Slaughterhouse Lane was improved at some time in the Tudor period, possibly after the incorporation of the borough by Royal Charter in 1549.

COVENTRY TOWN WALL UPPER WELL ST SECTION ① (WALL)

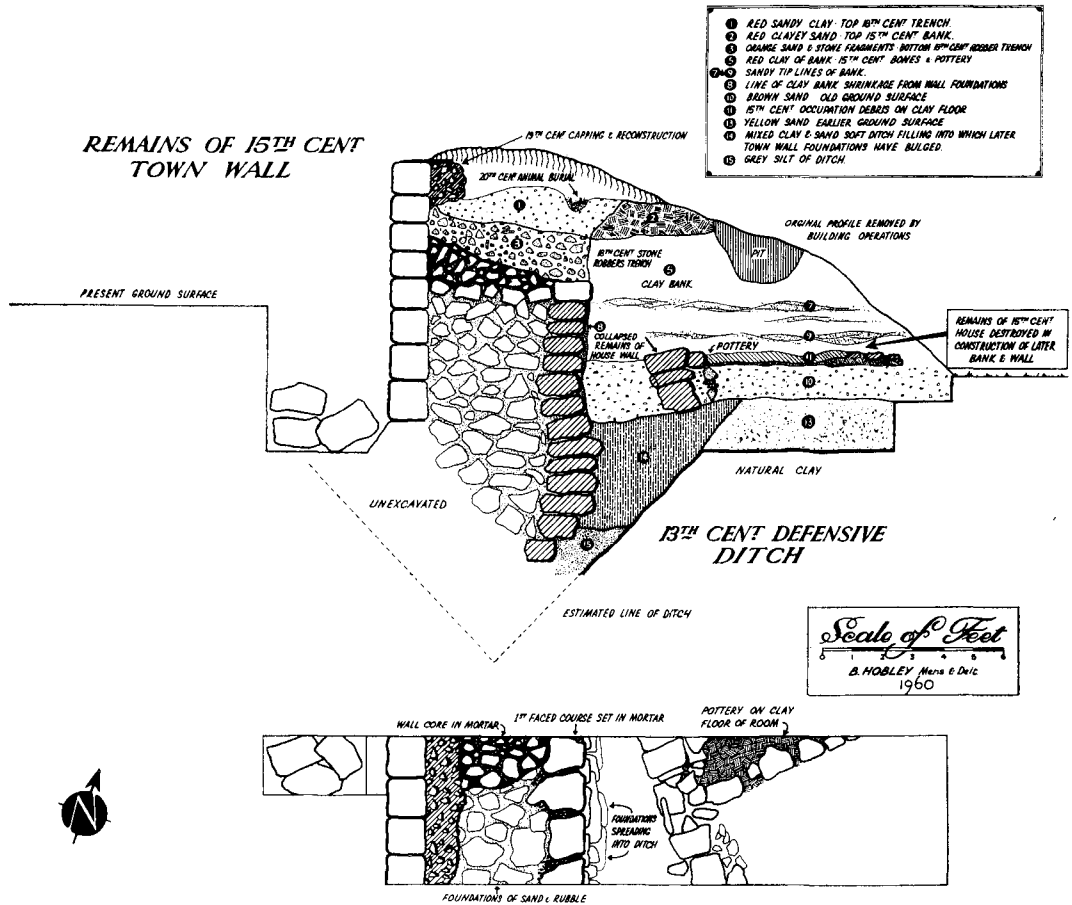


FIG. 83

SECTION OF COVENTRY TOWN DEFENCES, UPPER WELL STREET (p. 325)
Showing early ditch overlain by later house and town wall

OXFORDSHIRE: OXFORD, ST. EBBE'S CORNER. Early in 1960 a number of houses on the corner of Queen Street and St. Ebbe's Street were demolished to make way for new council offices, and the opportunity was taken to examine a large area near the centre of the medieval city. Excavations, carried out by B. Davison, were initiated by

a committee set up as the result of liaison between Civic Planning in Oxford, the Ministry of Works, and local interested bodies. Attention was concentrated on levels of the 11th to the 13th century beneath the floors of four 18th-century basements. The remainder of the site could be examined only summarily, during commercial digging, and at a level below that of the original ground surface. For this reason, the topographical plan obtained represents only the 11th- to 13th-century features. It shows that the medieval building front was in advance of the present front. A timber-framed cellar pit and a sleeper-beam trench near the NW. corner of the site presumably represent a house-unit, a terminal date for which was given by the mid 11th-century well-shaft sunk through the wall-trench. None of the remaining post-holes could be securely dated or associated, and no coherent plan emerges from them. The timber sockets on this site represent the sum of our knowledge of town houses of this period in Oxford. Much of the site was covered by intersecting rubbish-pits, wells and cylindrical storage-pits. These produced a valuable sequence of local and imported pottery types.

WARWICKSHIRE: COVENTRY, KING STREET (SP/332795). Mrs. C. Woodfield, for the Coventry Museum, showed that the footings of the city wall had been cut through a ground level containing sparse 13th-century sherds, which was overlain by a turfy layer, containing late 12th-century and 13th-century pottery. This turf may represent the original bank. The internal face of the wall and the core had been robbed, except for the lowest internal faced course, giving a width of some $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. for the wall, and about 7 ft. for the foundation. The footings were packed in sandy clay, but the core was mortar and stone rubble. The depth of the footings was $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. on this internal face, and the bottom course was especially massive. This section gave information on the structure but did not date the wall, which, however, is unlikely to be earlier than 1360.

A second section, some 50 yards NE., showed a wall of dressed masonry with a foundation, 1 in. deep, of very thin split sandstone, below a similar depth of mortar, on which the large dressed blocks were laid. This foundation was laid on the natural sandy clay. A gully, 1 ft. deep by 2 ft. wide, lay parallel to and some $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. inside this wall. It had been filled in almost immediately, and may represent a marking out of the line of the wall. The core of the wall in this section was massive stone rubble and clay, and produced a 14th-century decorated floor-tile. The width of the wall here is not known, since its outer face lay under a road.

A third section at *Well Street*, FIG. 83, revealed an unsuspected ditch cut after 1250 (probably in the 1260s when Simon de Montfort the younger was ravaging from Kenilworth). There had been sporadic earlier 13th-century occupation on the site. The N. defence of the city was not, therefore, at this period the river Sherbourne, as had been thought. This ditch was filled in the 14th century, apparently by dismantling the bank, and a house was built over it in the late 14th or early 15th century, but destroyed after 1450 (cf. four almost complete 15th-century vessels found crushed in the corner of a room), just before the wall and bank were built.

The fourth section, cut inside the near-by projecting semicircular bastion, showed it was built with the wall, with a very rough foundation of stones loosely laid in sand, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, material from the bank being packed into the projection against the upper part of this foundation. This section revealed more of the profile of the ditch, which was V-shaped, 10 ft. deep and probably 17 ft. wide, and had been deliberately filled after $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. of silt had accumulated in the bottom.

WILTSHIRE: OLD SARUM. Ploughing threw up human skeletal material in the field in the E. suburb where a lime-burning industry had been previously identified (*Wilts. Archaeol. Mag.*, LVII (1959), 179). J. W. G. Musty excavating for the Salisbury Museum Excavation Sub-Committee revealed mass graves not earlier than the 12th century, since stray cooking-pot sherds of that date were found beneath the skeletons. Eighteen skeletons were uncovered, most of them in one grave. These must have been

the victims of some epidemic, buried with some haste, as the graves were only 6 in. deep and 6 in. below the turf.

—: SALISBURY. Demolition of *Old Gate Place, Castle Street* beside the site of one of the principal gateways through the city rampart (missing in that area), provided a possible opportunity of obtaining information about the rampart, and about one of

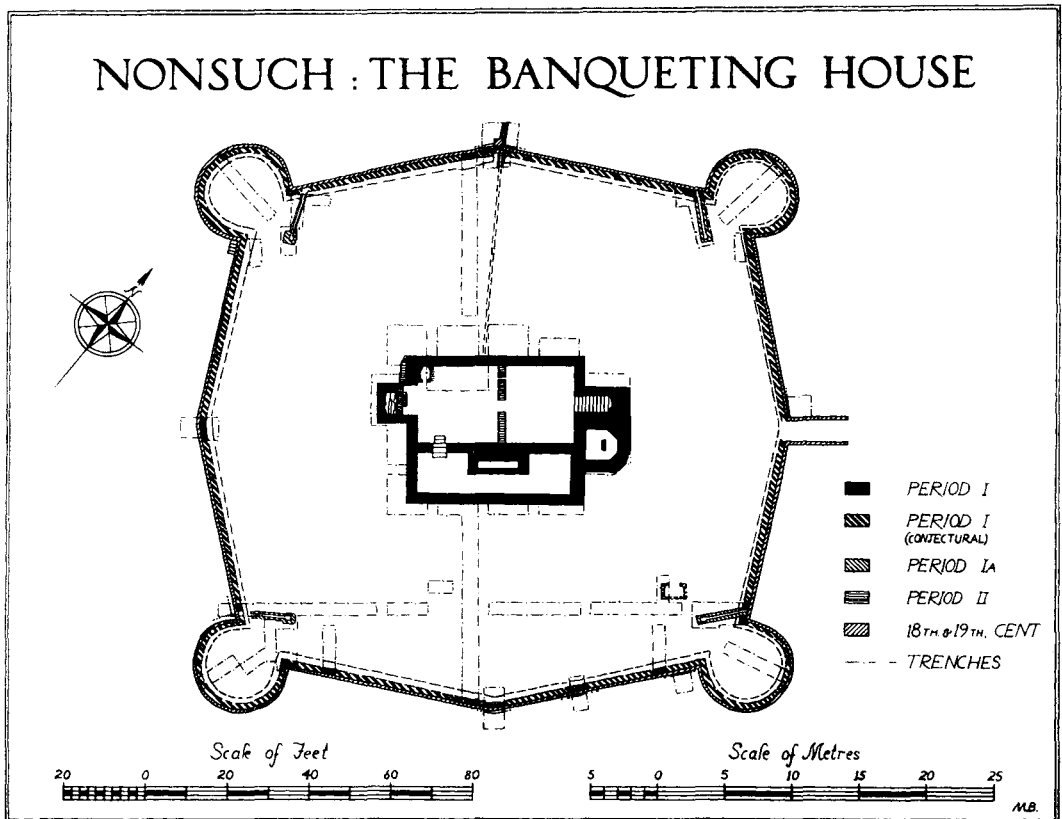


FIG. 84

PLAN OF THE BANQUETING HOUSE, NONSUCH PALACE, EWELL, SURREY (p. 327)

the city's medieval drainage canals, shown here on early maps. The work was watched by J. W. G. Musty for the Salisbury Museum. No traces of the city rampart or its ditch were found, but the drainage canal was seen in section. Along each edge was a series of wooden stakes. Pottery of the 15th and 16th centuries and the base of a glass beaker (c. 1600) were obtained from the silt.

Before the demolition of the *Place*, a coxcomb ridge-tile was rescued from one of the roofs. This was of early date (14th or 15th century) and similar to ridge-tiles from the Laverstock kilns (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, III (1959), 326), an archaic survival in a ridge of otherwise comparatively recent tiles. Similar survivals can be seen on several rooftops in Salisbury.

F. ROYAL PALACES

ENGLAND

SURREY: EWELL, NONSUCH BANQUETING HOUSE (TQ/224628). The banqueting house of Nonsuch, which lies 350 yds. W. of the palace excavated in 1959 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 151), was excavated by M. Biddle. The house was built between 1538 and 1546 and demolished in 1667. It lies on the highest available ground and commands a fine view in all directions. The structure consists of a roughly rectangular raised platform with clasping bastions at each corner, FIG. 84. This is retained by a 4-ft.-high brick and clunch wall, the platform being about 150 ft. by 140 ft. The raised area was drained by brick channels and sumps at each corner. In the centre, 44 ft. long by 38 ft. wide, was the house itself, a two-storied timber structure, with a raised ground floor containing the main apartment. Nothing remained but the cellars, built of brick and clunch, which were well preserved and showed the plan of the structure. There had originally been one deep cellar and a sub-cellar with a latrine refuse-pit between. Sometime before 1592 the deep cellar had been divided into two and one of the entrances turned into a fire-place with an oven; this may indicate a change in the use of the building.

The only parallels to this banqueting house are in Cornwall (Carew, *Survey of Cornwall* (ed. F. E. Halliday, 1953), pp. 175-6, 319), and these are clearly derived from Nonsuch. The origin of the Nonsuch example is probably composite: the retaining wall derives from medieval military architecture and is used here as mock fortification, a popular Tudor idea; the central building, consisting essentially of one large room with a few service and retiring rooms, appears to be a development of the detached medieval hall.

G. MANORS AND MOATS

ENGLAND

HEREFORDSHIRE: WALLINGSTONES (SO/503222). Excavation by N. P. Bridgewater (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, III (1959), 315), showed that the lower building, antedating the mound, consisted of four walls of mortared masonry with deep foundations, two of them being reinforced internally with butted walling, leaving a free space of 6 ft. by 8 ft. This is incorporated into a larger structure, yet to be examined. The mound, built to one side of the lower building, contained pottery of the 13th century. The building on the mound was a substantial manor house, and finds include a variety of glazed ridge-tiles, portions of a decorative ventilating finial and good-quality bronze and iron objects. A rare find is an iron boss of the buckler type of shield, and a riding spur was also discovered. Pottery from the site covers the period 1200-1350.

LANCASHIRE: HALEWOOD. Two moated sites, *Wrights Moat* (SJ/450838), a small square enclosure, and the *Old Hutt* (SJ/446841), a large rectangular enclosure with standing walls and buildings, were examined by E. Greenfield for the Ministry of Works. A trench across *Wrights Moat* showed a scatter of stones, coal and pottery of the 12th to the 13th century. Documentary evidence indicated two main phases of occupation of the *Old Hutt*; a primary phase of the 14th century continuing until a rebuilding of the early 17th century. A kitchen of the primary phase was found at the NE. end of the site, but there was little evidence of other buildings of this phase. The second phase was well represented; evidence of walls of stone blocks and slab, linking with standing walls, produced a fairly complete plan. The kitchen of the primary phase had been rebuilt in the second period. Pottery, ridge-tiles and part of a stone mortar of the primary phase were found within and on the exterior of the kitchen. Two coins (Mary II and a jetton of the 17th century) with a wide selection of pottery were associated with the second period.

LINCOLNSHIRE: WYBERTON (TF/335410). Excavation by P. Mayes on the 10-acre earthwork known as *Wyberts Castle*, which consists of a well-preserved bank and ditch

on three sides and part of the fourth, disclosed a discontinuous limestone wall and an occupation-layer of the 12th to the early 13th century. Later ridge-tiles suggest that occupation continued into the 15th century.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: SULGRAVE (SP/556454). A short excavation carried out by B. Davison in the interior of the manorial earthwork revealed three phases of occupation, spanning the 12th century. The first consisted of a timber hall, 18 ft. by 30 ft. (indicated by sleeper-beam trenches 2 ft. wide by 1 ft. deep) with opposed doorways in the long sides and a central hearth. This was rebuilt with wall-footings of dry stone, approximately on the line of the earlier building. Eventually this layout was abandoned, and a strong, unmortared wall built at right angles from the rampart, across the area of the earlier hall.

SOMERSET: BLACKFORD (ST/410418). Excavation by Miss I. M. Rendell on a moated site some 300 ft. sq. and known locally as 'the bishop's palace' showed traces of a building in the NW. corner which appeared, from associated pottery, to be 14th century. A section across the moat showed that there had been two periods of construction.

SUSSEX: STREATHAM (TQ/199137). Excavation by A. Barr-Hamilton of the medieval oven (building A: cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, iv (1960), 155) has been almost completed and grains of carbonized barley found on the hearth suggest that it was used for drying grain. Systematic probing of the site produced evidence of a large chalk floor (building C) running E. and W. on the S. side and a cutting across its width revealed the surface, on which rested numerous pieces of Petworth marble, mostly unworked, and sherds of 13th- and 14th-century pottery, in association with shells and animal bones. On the S. side the floor abutted on the foundation of a substantial sandstone wall bounding the moat. A vast number of potsherds including many rims were recovered from the occupation-level outside the perimeter wall of building A. They included a considerable range of types and sizes of 13th- and 14th-century cooking-pots, jugs, bowls and dishes, many glazed and some having figured work.

WARWICKSHIRE: WEOLEY CASTLE (SP/022827). Investigation by A. H. Oswald of the earlier building periods (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, II (1958), 195-6) established the existence, and a considerable amount of the plan, of a stone and wooden building of before 1276, the date when the present structure was erected. These earlier structures were buried by the debris from excavations of the present moat, and were quite clearly dated 1200 to 1260 by numismatic evidence. There were also traces of a palisaded bank and ditch of perhaps a slightly earlier date, but no hint as yet of anything earlier than c. 1180. The timber structure proved most important, since, owing to the wet conditions, the wood was preserved and it turned out to be a weather-boarded building the sides of which originally had their boards laid horizontally and, in the second period, had them laid vertically. Full structural details were obtained, the width and length being about 30 ft. by 20 ft. A very complete sequence of pottery, some metal objects and leather were recovered (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, vi (1962), forthcoming).

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: WEAVERTHORPE (SE/767711). Excavation by T. C. M. Brewster for the Ministry of Works on part of the site affected by the St. Andrew's churchyard extension uncovered two large buildings, a pit of Roman date, remains of garth walls, an oval enclosure later than the 14th century, an oval pit containing Stamford ware and the ruins of several small buildings and shadow walls.

On the S. end of the site was a large hall, 64 ft. by 26 ft., with associated rooms to the S., W. and N. All the walls, approximately 2 ft. thick, were constructed of chalk blocks, bonded with chalky rainwash. The foundations remained intact except on the extreme NE. and NW. and in the middle of the S. wall, where the entrances probably were. At intervals of roughly 10 ft. on the S. and N. walls limestone and flint blocks were built within the walls to seat the vertical timbers supporting the roof. There was

evidence of cubicle walls and a hearth at the E. end of the building. In the centre, on the earthen floor, was the remains of a hearth. The level of the ground had been built up by rubble and domestic debris on the S. side to compensate for the slope before the foundations were laid. A room NE. of the hall contained a cesspit and domestic rubbish on the floor. Pustular ware of the 12th century occurred under the foundations, early Staxton ware at the lower levels and 14th-century Staxton pottery in the wall-debris and upper levels. Ceramic and documentary evidence show that the hall was constructed early in the 13th century and abandoned by about 1356.

A smaller structure, 57 ft. by 28 ft., with walls $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick, was uncovered on the N. of the site between the oval hollow and the outer ditch. The walls were of chalk slabs laid in herring-bone style with only the first course intact, PL. XXXVII, A. Only the NE. corner, where the entrance was, had suffered damage. Overlying the earthen 'floor' and the N. wall was another foundation straddled by a badly-damaged wall associated with 14th-century Staxton ware. Both walls were crossed by the boundary wall of the oval enclosure. No hearth was located and there was little pottery and refuse on the 'floor'. In the wall bonding, of chalky rainwash, were pustular-ware sherds, worn Romano-British potsherds and an eroded Roman coin. The building was constructed in the 12th century and was occupied little, if at all.

—————, —————: WINTHORPE (TA/000453). Further excavation by the Lockington Research Team has shown that this manor is more extensive than was thought (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, II (1958), 206 and 208). The dry summer of 1959 showed up the lines of a number of croft walls, and this led to the discovery in 1960 of 15th-century occupation in another part of the field. The site is complicated by the medieval occupation being superimposed on a 4th-century one.

SCOTLAND

ARGYLL: MULL, DUNARA (NM/436554). A walled area 120 ft. by 50 ft. is reported by H. Fairhurst to contain buildings of dry-stone masonry which may be a medieval chieftain's hall and offices. The hall to the N. of the area is 42 ft. by 21 ft. with opposing doorways in the long sides and a separate chamber at the W. end. The corners are rounded inside and out as in a smaller building to the W., 21 ft. by 10 ft. Other small buildings within the wall are probably later, as are the building remains at the foot of the mound associated with remains of 'lazy bed' cultivation.

NORTHERN IRELAND

CO. DOWN: CARRYDUFF (—/366651). A short investigation by B. Davison of a rath threatened by building operations showed that the site had assumed its present form (that of a dished platform, 100 ft. across by 8 ft. high) as a result of a complex sequence of occupation-phases. The primary monument seems to have been a variant of the standard rath type, and to have been converted into a platform rath by prolonged occupation, resulting in the gradual accumulation of 5-7 ft. of domestic debris and sterile layers.

H. FARMS AND SMALLER DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

ENGLAND

DORSET. An account of medieval earthworks in SE. Dorset is now being prepared by the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments for their second Dorset volume. The area lies S. of the line from Winterborne Abbas through Woodsford to Sturminster Marshall, all inclusive. Field-work was also undertaken for the subsequent Dorset volumes.

HEREFORDSHIRE: HENTLAND (SO/543267). Excavation by N. P. Bridgewater near the church, traditionally the site of an early church of St. Dubricius, has revealed a

medieval building. In the same area are several ancient trackways and signs of former settlement.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE: EYNESBURY (TL/186592). C. F. Tebbutt excavated a small building, 11 ft. by 6 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. below the floor of a factory demolished for rebuilding. It was found that the external area of the building had been cleared down to gravel level. The internal area (as above) had been sunk a further 9 in., leaving a gravel shelf on all sides on which to build the clay walls, still existing up to 6 in. in height. Marks of fallen gable timbering suggested the correct angle for thatch. Succeeding clay floors yielded 12th-century developed St. Neots ware, including three unrecorded types of large bowl, and a round twist-top box lid of carved bone.

LEICESTERSHIRE: KIRBY BELLAIRS (SK/718183). A. E. Grimbley excavating in the NE. corner of the churchyard found Roman, Saxon and early and late medieval pottery with considerable traces of the waste from a furnace. There was also a coin of Brogrid.

SOMERSET: WRAXALL (ST/487714). Trial trenches by R. F. Sykes on the site of an L-shaped building 60 ft. by 10 ft. with an arm 10 ft. by 12 ft. revealed by parching of the grass showed that the walls were 21 in. thick of limestone blocks with a floor of limestone chippings. The main building was surrounded by several smaller buildings on rubble platforms held in place by stone revetments. Few debris of occupation existed.

WILTSHIRE: FYFIELD DOWN, WROUGHTON COPSE (SU/139707). Work on the 12th- to 13th-century farmstead continued during the early summer, and the longhouse discovered in 1959 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 157) was completely excavated by P. J. Fowler. A cutting across the ditch of an adjacent enclosure produced pottery identical with that from the house, and this apparently contemporary earthwork with its internal features will be excavated in 1961.

The longhouse (FIG. 85) was 58 ft. by 14 ft. Remains of walls were nowhere more than 18 in. high, and, contrary to the impression in 1959, were only 2 ft. thick on the N. and SW. sides, where they consisted of carefully-chosen sarsen stones (PL. XXXVII, B). On the NW., E. and S. sides the walls were lines of rubble against an internal kerb. Three recesses lay within the rubble wall, and three entrances, probably not all contemporary, were found. Across the centre of the building were several stones set in the clay-with-flints floor, and there can be little doubt that they marked the division between the cattle and human ends of the house. At the S., and slightly lower, end, was a pit, 4 ft. deep, which continued under the E. wall and contained large stones and much pottery; in the other half of the house was a fire-pit dug into the floor. On the middle line of the long axis was a row of four footings, presumably for upright posts supporting the ridge-pole. Among the finds, very few of which came from the floor itself, horse- and ox-shoes suggest arable farming in addition to the sheep-grazing already implied by other finds; and the potsherds indicate an occupation of c. 1150-1300.

SCOTLAND

BUTE: LITTLE DUNAGOIL (NS/086534). 13th-century pottery was found in the excavation of two long stone buildings with massive foundations. The plan of the post-holes in one of these suggests a long-house type of construction (see also p. 311).

I. VILLAGES

ENGLAND

EXTRACT FROM THE 8TH ANNUAL REPORT (1960) OF THE DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP:

General Notes

M. W. Beresford and J. G. Hurst have prepared revised lists for Sussex, incorporating suggestions made by E. W. Holden, and Wiltshire, incorporating sites suggested

WROUGHTON COPSE, FYFIELD DOWN. HOUSE I

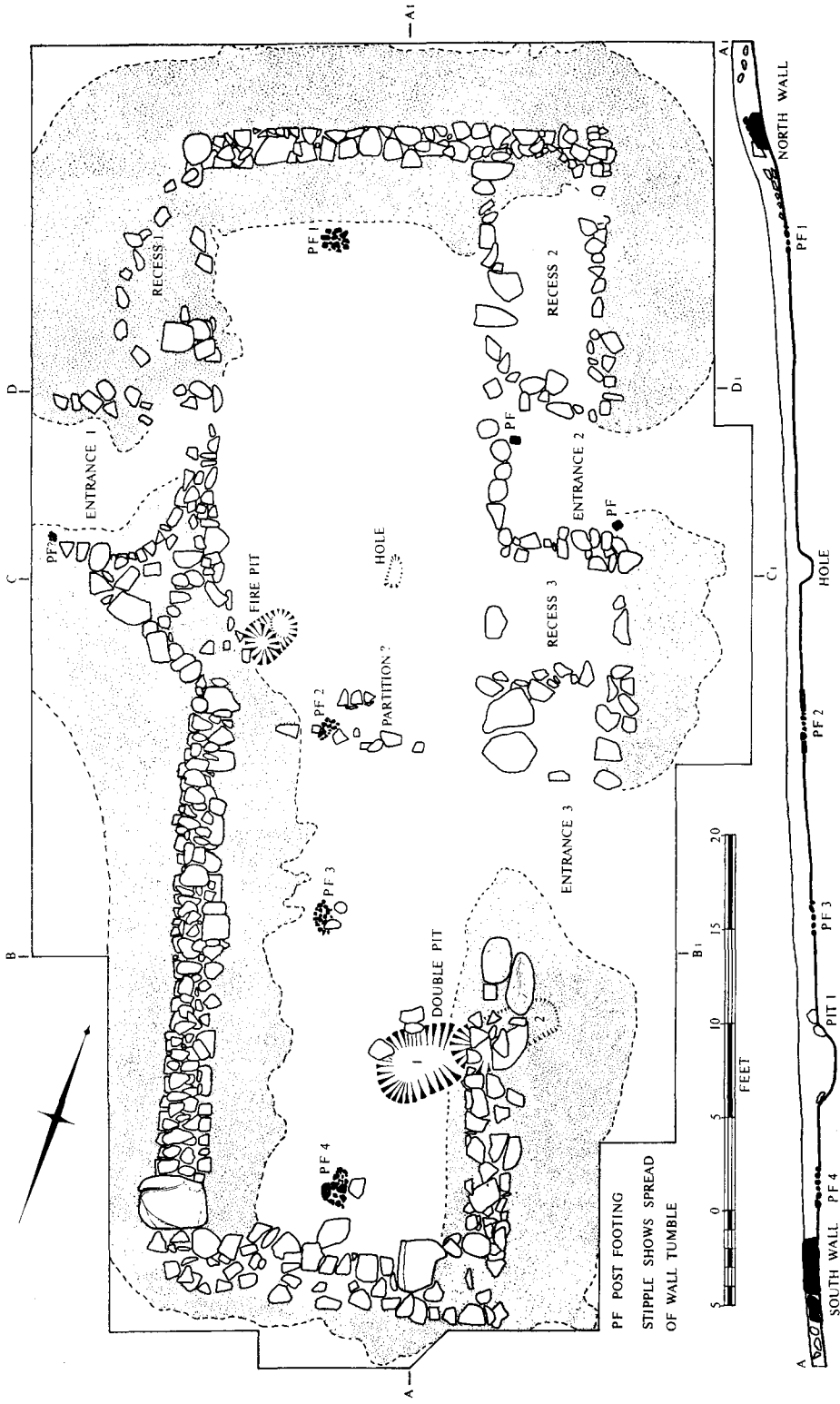


FIG. 85

PLAN OF 12th- TO 13th-CENTURY LONGHOUSE, FYFIELD DOWN, WILTS. (p. 330)

by J. W. G. Musty and H. Ross. J. G. Hurst, M. W. Beresford and D. Ward continued the examination of the 'empty parishes' of Northumberland (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, 1 (1956), 165) and 30 new deserted villages have been added to the list, making 150 in all for the county.

A major achievement was the compilation and typing by Mrs. J. Summerson of a master list of deserted villages alphabetically, and not divided into counties as all previous lists have been. The list contains 1,671 sites, an increase of 323 from the 1,348 listed by M. W. Beresford in the *Lost Villages of England* in 1954. Work by Mrs. Grant (see below) has already increased this by a further 175 and a total of about 2,000 may be expected in due course.

The grant by Professor H. C. Darby (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, iv (1960), 158) has enabled Mrs. Betty Grant to work on the historical documentation of 12 midland counties for a year. The results have been overwhelming and the information brought to light will transform the future of the group. The tabulated information collected will be published county by county, starting with Leicestershire, Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire.

Air-photographs

The 400 prints ordered in 1959 have all arrived and been catalogued by Mrs. B. Ewins. During 1960 a further 255 prints were ordered and the delay between ordering and delivery has been reduced from one year to six months. When these arrive the collection of one print for each site, which has gradually been built up during the past 8 years, will be complete. Many new sites have, however, recently been discovered and prints for these will be ordered during 1961. The Pilgrim Trust has given a further £100 to make this possible as each print now costs 3s. 6d. instead of 1s. Dr. J. K. S. St. Joseph has now supplied the remaining 80 prints from the 1957 flights and the 89 prints from the spring flights of 1958. J. G. Hurst has catalogued the summer 1958 and the 1959 flights and 137 prints of these have been ordered.

Visits to sites

131 deserted village sites were visited during the year by J. G. Hurst. Attention was again mainly paid to completing the large counties (Yorkshire, Warwickshire and Northumberland).

Threatened sites

Only 15 threats to deserted-village sites were reported during 1960 compared with 25 for 1959. Bulldozing for agriculture is still the most serious threat, accounting for the destruction of 9 sites.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE: COLNE (TL/367762). One of the rectangular moats was bulldozed in May. A prior excavation had been planned by the Ministry of Works, but the work was suddenly done at 24-hours' notice and it was not possible even to have the levelling watched. No medieval pottery or stonework was turned up by the bulldozing, so it appears that the structures, if any, must have been of timber and to find them in the large area (about 200 ft. square) would have been a very difficult task.

NORFOLK: CALDECOTE (TF/745033). The farmer wished to cultivate this fine site. The Ministry of Works had to agree reluctantly to light ploughing, as this cannot be prevented under the Acts and is not regarded by the Ancient Monuments Board as constituting a threat to a site. Unfortunately the farmer not only did this without warning, but considerable bulldozing also took place.

R. R. Clarke sketched the position of spread stone from at least six peasant houses and pottery ranging from Roman to Saxon and medieval times was recovered. The Ministry tried to get the Ministry of Agriculture to stop the grant for the ploughing, but it had already been paid. Despite representations from the Norfolk Archaeological

Society the Ministry of Works were not prepared to prosecute on the grounds that it would be difficult to obtain a conviction in view of the flimsy remains a deserted village yields. An excavation will, however, take place in the autumn of 1961 after the crops are lifted. This could be a most important site, not only because no peasant house has been dug before in East Anglia, but because of the possible Roman to medieval continuity.

NORFOLK: NORTH LYNN (TF/615215). R. R. Clarke reported that this site was to be built over by a new chemical factory. This will not happen for two years and the firm have agreed to excavation in 1962 before development. J. G. Hurst visited the site with R. R. Clarke and found that the site had been levelled and ploughed since trial trenches in 1953 revealed extensive foundations. It is not, therefore, very clear how much may still be *in situ*.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: WHIMPTON (SK/795740). The plan published by Pryce in 1907 in the *Trans. Thornton Soc.* showed extensive earthworks to the N. and S. of the road. Those to the N. were ploughed flat during the war and no trace now remains. The area to the S. has been scheduled, but it was not possible to prevent a widening of the main Liverpool-Skegness trunk road, as there is a very sharp right-angled bend through the village. As the road programme was urgent the Ministry of Works were only given three days' notice of the works, so it was not possible to excavate. The levelling was watched by H. L. Barker, but only the top soil was scraped off as most of the work consisted in levelling up and filling in a pond which is thought to be later than medieval. A long deep trench for a new drain only showed one ditch. The earthworks to the S. of the road are by no means so clear as they were in 1907, and they must have been lightly ploughed during the last fifty years, so that this ditch, which was planned in 1907, is now hardly visible on the ground.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: SPEETON (TA/154747). The farmer reported his intention of levelling this site in January and this was done before J. G. Rutter and F. Rimmington of Scarborough could visit it. When they did, they could not make out any structures owing to the bad weather but T. C. M. Brewster saw foundations during the summer and reports that before the levelling there had been at least 3 dwellings immediately N. of 'the Green' and SE. of Peggy Myne's well. The greater part of 'the Green' and the entire area surrounding it to the NW., N., NE. and part of the S. has been levelled and destroyed. Peggy Myne's well site is filled with building-debris from the destroyed buildings and is now only marked by a rough cairn and a boggy area. From the buildings destroyed near the village green there only remain a dense scatter of stone, hard coarse 17th-century earthenware with brown and green glaze, fragments of bone and some Staxton-ware sherds.

The structures had been made of chalk blocks, glacial erratics mainly *c.* 9-12 in. thick, but some 12-14 in., with soil or boulder clay. SE. of Peggy Myne's well, 36 yards from the field boundary, was a scatter of building-debris, one pustular rim of 12th-century type, glazed-jug fragments and a small, dense concentration of Staxton-ware sherds and winkle- and limpet-shells associated with charcoal. The building must have been in use during the 13th century and possibly part of the 14th. Some pustular sherds, mixed with Staxton ware, suggest a 12th-century occupation as well. This building must have been fairly small and evidently had, originally, associated light structures to the E. Levelling has destroyed most of the building-deposits in the area, but one small zone of concentrated building-debris of chalk stone and large glacial erratics remained.

Excavations

ENGLAND

CAMBRIDGESHIRE: CLOPTON (SX/146780). This well-documented deserted village (*Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.*, xxxiii (1932), 3-60) was tested by J. Alexander for the Cambridge University Board of Extra-Mural Studies and the need for further work on it established.

A number of the main features of the village were located and the following structures excavated: a cobbled road of late medieval date under which were found earlier clay pits, four other pits, and shallow ditches which may be the sleeper-beam trenches of huts. From the pits and road surface a good pottery series was collected, extending from a few Romano-British sherds to wares of the 16th century. The most important sherds were 4 of early Saxon type including one with rosette stamps. Other finds included a large key and fragments of window-glass and leading.

DURHAM: SWAINSTON (NZ/418284). Excavation, directed by J. C. Booth for the Stockton-Billingham Technical College, investigated the lower levels of the second house-site. Previous work had shown the existence of a 15th-century house with an outshut on the W. end of the N. wall (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 160). About 6 in. below the upper house was a distinctive floor level on the upper surface of a layer of boulder clay. Complete exploration revealed that there were two houses which overlapped along their length. Fireplaces were located in each house—compact areas of burnt material on the floor, pottery, bones, animal teeth and other evidence of medieval life. J. G. Hurst identified the pottery as typical of the 14th century.

The evidence suggests that there were three distinct houses on the site covering a period of just over a hundred years from the early 14th century to the middle of the 15th century. The houses were each about 14 ft. wide and varied between 60 ft. and 70 ft. long. The buildings had a lower course of stonework, timber and clay walls and a thatched roof. The last house in the series (i.e. the 15th-century house) provided evidence that it was more complex and pretentious, with its dividing wall, the paved gravel yard at the E. end of the N. side (and with traces of a pebble floor inside the house) and with an outshut at the W. end of the N. side.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: UPTON (SP/147348). Excavations were directed by J. S. Wachter and R. Hilton for the Birmingham University Department of History. The building examined was thought likely to give reasonable results in the short time available, because of the excellent surface indications which existed. Excavation proved that what was thought to be an individual building was part of a larger one, probably a longhouse.

There were five distinct periods of construction:

- (1) The original building, partly on a terrace jutting out from the slope of the hill.
- (2) A rebuilding of the W. wall, at least in part.
- (3) A major extension to the N. end, continuing the line of the house. This was constructed with dry-stone walls c. 2 ft. thick and still standing nearly 2 ft. high in places, and with a good floor in which was a divided drain running out through a wide door in the E. wall. The features suggest that this extension was used as a byre.
- (4) and (5) Progressive narrowing of the wide door in the E. wall. The drain in the floor was also filled in, and new floors of pitched limestone were laid. These alterations would suggest that the original purpose of the building was changed. It seems likely that animals were no longer kept in this part, but it is not clear whether it was turned into a human habitation, or merely used as a store.

NORTHUMBERLAND: WEST WHELPINGTON (NX/975838). The third and final season's work (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 161) by M. G. Jarrett and B. Dobson for the Durham University Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies and the Ministry of Works, was concentrated on obtaining the maximum information about the buildings immediately threatened by quarrying operations. One house (21) was thoroughly excavated and its relation with croft walls was established. The croft wall to the E. of the house contained, in its clay bonding, fragments of 12th- or 13th-century pottery, but this need not date the wall to the period. The house itself was stone-built, of whin and freestone; little mortar appeared to have been used. It was a typical long house, with its axis running E.-W.; the E. wall, which appeared to be better built than the others and might be a later repair, was curved. No internal features survived. The only stratification was provided

by a clay packing used to level up the natural rock for the house floor. It contained 13th-century pottery; in the topsoil sherds of 16th- and 17th-century vessels were found.

Less detailed examination was made of two other houses (23 and 24). Both were stone-built, and the evidence suggests a 16th-century or later date for them. Nothing found during the three seasons' work at West Whelpington contradicts the date of desertion deduced by Hodgson.

RUTLAND: MARTINSTHORPE (SK/866046). J. S. Wachter excavated 3 sample areas for the Ministry of Works. The place chosen was in a field which had already been extensively ploughed, but examination of the ground before digging began showed that some house platforms were still visible. One of these was selected.

The first area revealed part of a lined drain and much rubble spread from the destruction of the walls of a house, but only a short length of wall survived. The second showed the same state of affairs, but in addition a cobble floor of a later house was exposed, which was in excellent condition and had been made of flat limestone slabs placed on edge, intermingled with large cobbles. Near one end the floor sloped downwards to form a shallow gutter running across the whole width of the building, suggesting that this part of the house was used for beasts. The full extent of the floor was not uncovered as it ran under the fence into the neighbouring field. It was perhaps remarkable for the very little that the surface exhibited, although one or two stones showed signs of frost action. Even more disconcerting was the complete lack of anything to show what the walls had been composed of. This building appeared to be fairly late, pottery of the 15th or possibly 16th centuries being obtained from beneath it. The third area uncovered also had considerable rubble spread from destroyed walls, but more of the walls survived. There was also a lined and covered drain running outside one of these.

SHROPSHIRE: DETTON (SO/667796). S. C. Stanford excavated for the Ministry of Works before bulldozing took place. Disturbed medieval occupation was found over a limited area, but no building structures could be recognized. The absence of stones or post-holes suggests timber buildings, raised on sleeper-beams laid directly on the clay subsoil.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: WHARRAM PERCY (SE/858646). Excavations by J. G. Hurst and M. W. Beresford were completed on house 10 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 161) and work on a new house (6) near to the church was started.

House 10. On the last day of the 1959 excavation it was found that the timber buildings, which were thought to consist of beam-slots and post-holes cut into the natural chalk, were really not cut into the natural chalk at all but into a packed chalk layer 6-9 in. thick put down over the unevenly bedded natural chalk. This layer was removed during 1960, taking very much longer than was expected: It was very difficult to distinguish between natural chalk, weathered chalk and the packed foundation for the floor of these timber buildings. A network of timber slots and post-holes was discovered and the sequence and number of periods still have to be worked out. There was hardly any pottery in these features, but finds of 12th-century pottery in at least two of them, as well as two sherds of Stamford ware (11th or 12th century) makes it possible that there were peasant houses in this area before the late 12th-century manor-house was built. They are all on different alignments from the undercroft and do not, therefore, seem to be the subsidiary buildings of this, though these must be somewhere (perhaps destroyed by the 13th-century quarries). There are several lines of post-holes and slots, but only one group seems to make a recognizable building about 25 ft. by 18 ft. As no W. end was found there is a distinct possibility that this was cut away by the later manor-house undercroft.

House 6. A contour survey was made by G. R. L. Jones and R. I. Kirby. A 5-ft.-wide trench was cut along the centre of the toft to see if, like house 10, this apparently

flat area concealed earlier buildings. Only one slight stone wall, possibly a toft was found: but running almost straight along the trench was an impressive foundation of a timber building cut into the natural chalk and comprising post-holes and beam slots. No pottery was found in it, but the sandstone packing round some of the posts suggests that it cannot be earlier than the 12th century, if the sandstone came from the church, or 13th century if from the early manor-house.

At the S. end of the trench, completely invisible on the ground, was a quarry, so it looks as though these will be found on each site. It is hoped, however, that these will be individual quarries for building rather than large industrial areas as in house 10 (p. 335). Owing to lack of time only a very small start was made inside house 6 but a cross wall, edged with stone slabs, was found. This is either a partition wall of the latest house or some earlier building than that visible on the ground.

SCOTLAND

ARGYLL: ISLAY, ANGUS (NR/325728). Capt. Donald has located a series of dry coves at Treigh Baile Aonghais, naturally enclosed on three sides, and defended by a massive built wall on the fourth. These extend in line for some distance, and in at least one there is the suggestion of foundations. These are probably medieval, and very possibly the village of Angus.

PEEBLESHIRE: LOUR (NT/179357). The excavation of the house-site was concluded by J. G. Dunbar and G. D. Hay (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 161). The building was found to comprise two compartments each with its own entrance doorway, but without internal communication; one room contained a hearth. Certain details of the plan suggest that the structure may have been an outbuilding of the tower, the site of which was proved by trial-trenching to lie close by, rather than an independent dwelling house. Mr. A. M'Laren cut a section through the earthwork that surrounds the settlement, and this revealed traces of two stone-revetted banks with a shallow ditch between them.

PERTHSHIRE: KILLIN, LIX (NN/555302). Survey and investigations were continued (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 161) by Glasgow University Geography Dept. A plan of 1755 shows a very different layout of the settlement from the ruins of today, which comprise a longhouse built about 1800. Efforts were made to locate the earlier buildings, so far with little success, apparently because of the complete destruction of the older houses. Two iron-smelting sites were discovered in the excavation of two small enclosures, which has suggested domestic occupation. One ruined cottage was found to have one rounded end instead of the normal gable, and the nature of the site might have explained this peculiarity at West Lix, but a visit to Tirai in Glen Lochay has revealed other examples which may represent an earlier tradition in house types.

STIRLINGSHIRE: CUMBERNAULD, CASTLECARY GLEN (NS/783772). Excavations by Glasgow University Archaeological Field Research Group were concluded. The site was a late medieval rectangular cottage with rubble-built walls and a flagged floor. A notable feature was the incorporation into the walls of a number of very large, naturally placed erratic boulders, which form a prominent feature of the site. Outside the cottage were traces of a (?turf-built) farmyard wall, and immediately outside the westward facing door there was a considerable accumulation of coal ash and iron slag. Within the building there were no traces of industry. Pottery dates the construction to the 14th or 15th century and the occupation seems to have lasted into the 16th century.

K. INDUSTRY

ENGLAND

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: STROAT (ST/575977). A large collection of 16th- to 17th-century sherds including wasters, found in road-making operations, are from the waste heap

of a kiln, whose site may be indicated by a circular knoll in the orchard of Stroat farm. A selection of the sherds is now in Gloucester Museum.

HEREFORDSHIRE: ST. WEONARDS, GLASSHOUSE FARM (SO/474230). This glass-making site, considered to have been used by Huguenots or Lorrainers in the late 16th century, has been re-examined by N. P. Bridgewater. Although the furnace has not yet been located, a large number of broken refractory crucibles, together with glass fragments, have been obtained. Analysis of the pots suggests that fireclay from the Stourbridge area was used in their manufacture.

NORFOLK: WOODBASTWICK (TG/325131). A 12th- to 13th-century pottery-making site was found in trial excavations on behalf of Norwich Museum.

SOMERSET: EASTON-IN-GORDANO (ST/534758: until recently in the county of Bristol). C. Kilsby and J. E. Hancock have since 1959 been excavating a 13th- to 14th-century pottery-kiln in a field adjoining Ham Green hospital, just south of the Bristol Avon. The kiln was stone-built and oval in structure, with an axial stone-built wall, and a flue at each end, one flue having a side-passage probably for draught control. There was some evidence for stone-built flue arches. The vessels were raised from the ground on stones, lumps of clay and, in one case, galena.

The predominant types of vessel are cooking pots and jugs, although fragments of platters, meat dishes, oil lamps, bowls and other forms are present. The ware, although hard and sandy in texture and usually well fired, is of very poor workmanship. The designs executed boldly are crude and slipshod. The glaze varies considerably in quality but is predominantly green-brown, thin, and lacks lustre in finish. The handles of the jugs are pierced and slashed. On the body the principal decoration is horizontal wet-state grooves or combed lines set closely, and, sometimes, broken with horizontal slashing. Diamond rouletting, and in some cases ring-and-dot motifs are seen. Jugs also bear exotic decoration in the form of sculptured heads, and exotic appliqué animals and 'pin men', also with spirals in the tradition seen in the Coventry and Leicester areas. The cooking-pots are decorated with grooving, combing and applied strips.

The ware has a local distribution, being very common in Bristol, Locking, Weston-super-Mare, Wells and in fourteen sites in the Cardiff region of south Wales. It is not known at Taunton, Yeovil or Cirencester, but is found in limited amounts in Stroud and one vessel and a few fragments are in Gloucester. Most of the material from this kiln is in the Bristol City Museum.

WILTSHIRE: LAVERSTOCK (SU/160298). A new pottery kiln revealed by a pipe trench was excavated by J. W. G. Musty. This brings the total of kilns excavated at Laverstock to seven (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, III (1959), 326). The kiln, like the others of late 13th-century date, is of the normal Laverstock double stoke-pit type. An unusual feature was a second floor which had been laid in the oven and separated from the old floor by a layer of broken wasters 3 in. thick. Pottery included jugs with curvilinear decoration, such as had been found in building 2 and some of the cesspits.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: WHARRAM PERCY (SE/858646). Excavations were continued by J. G. Hurst and M. W. Beresford (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 164). In 1959 it was realized that it was impossible to trace the limits of the house-10 quarry complex without very extensive excavation, especially as it is possible that they cover a very large area indeed under the supposed village green. Two years have been spent on digging 10 of the quarries and further time cannot be given to investigating this industrial activity. The 1960 excavation was, therefore, confined to clearing one of the quarries which was found in 1959 to have traces of burning, cross-sectioning a second quarry showing burning, and sectioning one more quarry on the S. to complete the main section across the site.

The quarry cleared was found to be roughly circular, 12 ft. across and 10 ft. deep. Like the other quarries the bottom was very irregular with some large blocks removed and others left, so that its surface level varied by as much as 2 ft. This uneven bottom

had been levelled up with small chalk rubble and a hard flat floor of compacted chalk put down. On this floor very intensive burning took place, reddening the chalk rubble underneath to a depth of at least a foot in places, as well as the sides of the natural chalk. The samples still have to be analysed, but it is thought that the quarry was used as a lime kiln, despite the large lumps of iron slag found in the filling. How this functioned without a flue has not yet been worked out, but it seems to be possible.

The cross-section of the second quarry was only very hurriedly completed. It proved to be a kiln which was later than the first one and had 2 separate burnt floors, though the burning had not been so intense on either of these. There was not time to clear this kiln completely. The amount of lime produced from these quarries and kilns must have been considerable and they had all been dug within a short time, perhaps even all in the same year. The pottery in all of them is very similar, belonging to the 13th century.

It is now thought that the second manor-house at the N. end of the village may have been built when the Chamberlain family acquired the village (*c.* 1200-50). It is a crucial point that will have to be checked, but if the walls of this building, which is quite large, were mortared, it would provide the reason for this sudden lime-burning activity, especially on the old manor site. In view of the little sign of wear at the late 12th-century manor-house, it may be that the bastard Percy did not live very long and that the manor-house then remained derelict and unused. When the Chamberlains came they would find one or two peasant houses straggling north of the old manor-house. If they decided to build their new manor well away from the ruin and to lay out the regular series of tofts and crofts in the area between, they would not want to have large holes in their new enclosure. The old manor area could then have been used both for quarrying chalk for the new building and providing lime for the mortar. It is also likely that the chalk from the walls of the ruined manor-house was the first source of lime, before the quarries were started. The manor-house was certainly being finally dismantled when the quarries were dug, as is shown by the fragments of sandstone chips, presumably material too small to use, found in the rubbish filling. No other building, such as the N. aisle of the church or the chancel which might be of the same date as the quarries, would have required so much lime. If the purpose of the lime was simply for marling chalky soils turned acid by cultivation, or for preparing skins, etc., one would not have expected such a burst of activity at one time.

It is hoped that more will be learnt of the iron-smelting industry by further examination of slag samples, but unless the actual furnaces are found it is very difficult to say exactly how much work was going on and over what period. The large lumps of slag in the quarry filling show that it was going on at the same time as the lime-burning and the conjectured building of the new manor-house. It is, therefore, likely that the iron smelting was also producing materials for the new manor buildings. The problem of why, or how, iron ore was transported from the supposed nearest source in the Cleveland hills has been solved by the discovery that there are iron-ore-bearing deposits within 3 or 4 miles of Wharram. All the slag found in later levels could have been scattered from this mid-13th-century operation, or there could have been a steady industry producing enough iron tools, etc., to supply the village and make it self-sufficient. This would be a very important economic fact to establish, but only the finding of furnaces of different dates could prove this. Certainly none of the series of buildings of house 10 was a smithy.

———, WEST RIDING: UPPER HEATON (SE/180195). The Tolson Memorial Museum, Huddersfield, excavated a 13th-century pottery-kiln, which had an oval stone-lined chamber dug into the clay with opposing flues. Filling and surrounding the kiln were large quantities of pottery, burnt stone and daub. The pottery was mostly cooking-pots and jugs in the gritty buff to reddish fabric found on many medieval sites in N. England.

SCOTLAND

STIRLINGSHIRE: STENHOUSE (NS/878834). Excavation in advance of quarrying revealed a circular structure of boulders sparsely mortared with clay sunk $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. into the sand. It was $7\frac{3}{4}$ ft. in diameter at the top with a slightly curved and funnel-shaped entrance passage $7\frac{1}{4}$ ft. long. The passage had at the bottom a thick deposit of carbonized material ending in a bowl-shaped hearth outside the entrance. The structure appears to have been an oven, probably a corn-drying kiln of post-medieval date. Sherds resembling late medieval ware from the Stenhouse kilns were found.