

Medieval Britain in 1961

By DAVID M. WILSON

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

and

D. GILLIAN HURST

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

Part I has been compiled by D. M. Wilson and Part II by D. Gillian Hurst.¹

I. PRE-CONQUEST

ENGLAND

BERKSHIRE: ABINGDON (SU/489963). Several extended inhumation-burials, found while extending a housing estate, were outliers of the adjacent cemetery excavated in 1934-5 (E. T. Leeds and D. B. Harden, *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Abingdon, Berkshire*, Oxford, 1936). The only grave-goods reported were two red and yellow striped glass beads.

———: WOOTTON (SP/477005). A solitary, extended, inhumation-burial with an Anglo-Saxon spear-head was found in building a housing estate.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE: HARSTON, ROWLEY'S HILL, MANOR FARM (TL/427497). A gilt-bronze disc of Anglo-Saxon date was found.

———: HASLINGFIELD, CANTELUPE FARM (TL/429535). Sherds of St. Neots ware were recorded.

———: SOHAM, DOWN FIELD (TL/605716). An Anglo-Saxon spear-head was found.

CHESHIRE: CHESTER. Sewer-trench excavation in Linenhall Street (just outside the Roman western defences) produced a bronze ring-headed pin.

———: ———. Excavation by Grosvenor Museum in Linenhall Street car-park continues. Roman defences were sectioned and post-Roman defences were located on the same line. A ditch with vertical sides and flat bottom cut into the rampart and behind it sandstone masonry was set in clay with possible indications of a tower. Late Saxon pottery was in association and perhaps the refortification is referred to in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, *sub anno* 907. For similar features 500 ft. north of this site, cf. *J. Rom. Stud.*, xxxvi, 139, fig. 12.

CORNWALL: GWITHIAN (SW/591423). A. C. Thomas and P. J. Fowler planned and excavated two small, isolated, rectangular fields. One (site xx) proved to belong to the main dark-age complex (site i) and can be dated 5th-7th century: the other (site xxi) appears to be 9th-11th century. Both show good evidence for ploughing, the second in a very narrow 'rig-and-furrow' form. Full report in *Cornish Archaeol.*, 1 (1962).

HAMPSHIRE: ALTON (SU/715387). More graves were found by Miss V. I. Evison on the site of this Anglo-Saxon cemetery, bringing the total up to 47.

¹ Throughout this article the Ministry of Public Building and Works is referred to as the Ministry of Works, which it was at the time to which these notes refer.

———: KING'S WORTHY, WORTHY PARK. Further excavations yielded 26 cremations in urns, some with miniature grave-goods, and 53 inhumations (four were found here in 1944). Eight male burials were accompanied by weapons and one also had a small, bronze-bound wooden bucket. Several women's graves were well-furnished, one with material of 'Jutish' type. There was some Romano-British material in the graves. On present evidence the inhumations seem to have begun about 500 and the cremations even earlier.

———: SOUTHAMPTON (SU/427116). Three areas have been excavated at Hamwih and work is proceeding on three others. Disturbance by clay-digging in the 19th century has destroyed all traces of structures and the Saxon remains have been confined to latrine- or storage-pits filled with domestic rubbish. There were large quantities of animal bones, local Anglo-Saxon pottery and imported continental wares, together with a number of small finds, including a particularly fine comb. Disturbed human remains have also been discovered, possibly from a Saxon cemetery thought to be in this area, but no date can be assigned to these at present.

———: WINCHESTER. The site of the cathedral car-park, north of the cathedral and south of St. Maurice's church (*Med. Archaeol.*, iv (1960), 143), was excavated by M. Biddle for the Winchester Corporation and the Ministry of Works.

After the end of the Roman occupation, the eastern part of the site became covered with waterlogged silt. This area was drained by cutting a series of channels, perhaps associated with the reclamation works of Bishop Æthelwold in the later 10th century. In the western part of the site, a N.-S. Roman street was resurfaced with very rough cobbling sometime after the end of the Roman occupation but before the 10th century. Some wicker-lined pits and wells date from this period, in one of which was a Badorf amphora, an iron pan with a long handle and a leather shoe.

The whole of the area of the car-park appears to have been included in a grant of land for the site of the New Minster *c.* 904 (R. N. Quirk in *J. Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.*, 3 ser., xxiv (1961), 49-54). A number of burials, increasing in density towards the western end of the site, and overlying both the post-Roman street and a Roman building (in the rubble of which was a 9th-century strap-end) mark a clear change in the topography of this area; they may perhaps be connected with the foundation of the New Minster *c.* 900.

At some time in the 10th century a roughly oval building, with apsidal or polygonal terminations at both the E. and W. ends, was erected E. of the burials. The foundation was of rammed chalk rubble, 3 ft. wide; no traces of the superstructure remained. At the E. end, internally, were four irregular chalk footings. The building appears to have been a centrally-planned chapel of Carolingian type.

In the later 11th century the chapel was converted to secular use, perhaps as a kitchen, and later both it and the cemetery to the W. were overlain by an extensive group of timber buildings on chalk foundations, planned round a large cobbled courtyard: hearths, garderobe-pits and wells clearly indicate the domestic nature of this complex. A coin of Aethelred II of 991-997 came from one of the footings and a penny of William II of 1089-92 from the overlying destruction-level. It is suggested that these are the later domestic buildings of the New Minster, constructed after a fire had destroyed the original quarters early in 1066. A small gold plate, decorated with filigree scrolls, was found in a rubbish-pit associated with this building.

The only indication of occupation after the early 12th century was a hoard of 20 silver pennies of Henry III, Alexander III of Scotland and Bernhard III of Lippe, probably deposited during the riots of July 1265. From the 16th century until *c.* 1860 the site was used as a burial-ground, causing much damage to the underlying remains.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE: BUCKDEN (TL/201680). Recent excavation by P. V. Addyman for the Ministry of Works revealed Anglo-Saxon pits and ditches and a small sunken hut (6½ ft. by 4½ ft.) and scattered post-holes. The excavation was evidently on the edge of

the settlement, and a watch is being kept to locate the centre. Finds included several small pottery vessels, with an internal, yellow, glaze-like coating (perhaps mixing vessels or scorifiers), bodkins, etc.

———: BUCKDEN BY-PASS (TL/191628). C. F. Tebbutt excavated a timber-framed house, probably Anglo-Saxon. It was boat-shaped in plan, 4 ft. by 15-17 ft., the side walls being demarcated by beam-slots, the end walls by post-holes.

———: LITTLE PAXTON (TL/195628). In dumped top-soil from Inns & Co.'s gravel-pit were a number of pagan Saxon sherds and two, almost whole, cinerary urns, one of which contained two applied brooches.

———: ———, INNS & CO.'S GRAVEL PIT (TL/193616). Bull-dozing in preparation for new gravel-working revealed the outlines of pits, post-holes, beam-slots, ditches, etc., of a late Saxon settlement. It is hoped that planning may be completed before its destruction.

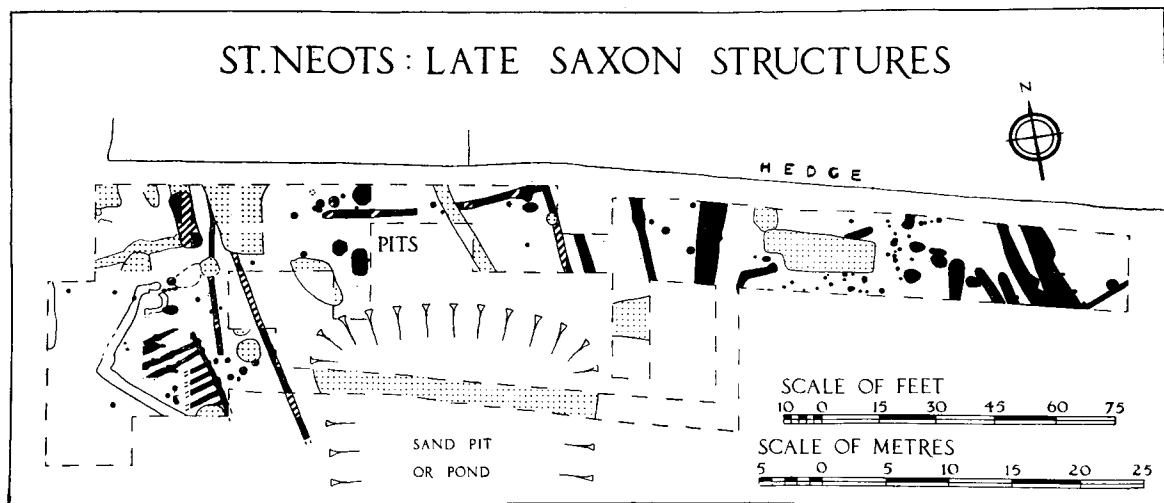


FIG. 96

ST. NEOTS, HUNTS.

Plan of late Saxon structures (p. 308)

———: ST. NEOTS (TL/186602). Further investigation of the late Saxon settlement discovered and partly excavated in 1929-32 by C. F. Tebbutt (*Proc. Cambridge Antiq. Soc.*, xxxiii (1933), 137-151) was undertaken by P. V. Addyman for the Ministry of Works. The village was shown to have substantial timber buildings in addition to the ditches, pits and sunken-floor huts found in the earlier excavation (FIG. 96). Most were of beam-slot construction, though some post-hole structures were found. At least one building, over 60 ft. long, was probably boat-shaped. Another had, within its beam-slot walls, a series of parallel beam-slots, at an average spacing of 3 ft.; these were provisionally interpreted as joists for the planking of a raised wooden floor. The finds were relatively meagre, though some St. Neots ware was found, perhaps somewhat later in date than the original finds, and including a sherd apparently with a bar-lip. Domestic objects included a comb, thread-picker and needle of bone, iron knives and other implements, and lava querns. An ornamented bronze tag-end of late Saxon type confirms the suggested 10th- to 11th-century dating of the site.

LANCASHIRE: LANCASTER. A late Saxon spear-head was found during excavation for the foundations of the new works of Messrs. Storey Bros.

LINCOLNSHIRE: SNARFORD (TF/050815). An Anglo-Saxon spear-head was found.

LONDON: WHITEHALL, TREASURY SITE (TQ/300799). Excavations revealed traces of a middle Saxon settlement. The wheel-thrown pottery (mainly cooking-pots) is typically East Anglian. Apart from a small occupation-floor E. of William Kent's Treasury building, most of the material was residual in early medieval levels (see also p. 331).

MIDDLESEX: NORTHOLT (TQ/133841). In the SE. part of this moated site (*Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 211 ff.) a scatter of Saxon pottery was found between 1950 and 1958 but no Anglo-Saxon structures. In 1961 a rectangular building which had only hand-made Saxon pottery associated with it was found in the SW. angle of the medieval ditch system and the cellar. The SE. side was destroyed by the later medieval ditch. The three others showed a series of beam-slots and post-holes for a timber building, 15 ft. wide and at least 17 ft. (but not more than 19 ft.) long. There were substantial post-holes at the N. and W. corners. The roof was supported by a central post and the entrance was on the NE. side near the N. corner. The N. quadrant had a thick gravel floor with a hearth opposite the entrance. Since no Saxo-Norman pottery was found the building should belong to the 8th or 9th century (FIG. 97).

NORFOLK: CASTLE ACRE (TF/797157). Ploughing in 1961 revealed many sherds of early Anglo-Saxon cremation-urns, fragments of grave-goods and cremated bone from the Castle Acre cemetery thought to have been completely excavated in 1891 (*Norfolk Archaeol.*, xxvii (1939-40), 193-6, 218-20). Subsequent excavation by the Norfolk Research Committee revealed over 20 urn-cremations, some with grave-goods. At least two urns were in cists. A few of the cremation-pots were of sub-Roman type. Remains of two iron brooches of NW. German type have been recently recognized amongst the material obtained from this cemetery in the 19th century (Norwich Castle Museum).

———: ROCKLAND ALL SAINTS & ST. ANDREW (TL/995947). Three early Anglo-Saxon cremation-urns, two containing cremated bones, were discovered on the edge of a gravel-pit where similar urns were found in 1949 (Norwich Castle Museum).

———: SNETTISHAM (TF/683344). Part of a decorated early Anglo-Saxon cremation-urn, with cremated bones and fragments of fused bronze, was found in digging a sewer-trench (Norwich Castle Museum).

———: WALSINGHAM (TF/935367). Sherds of early Anglo-Saxon pottery were found during excavations by C. Green for Walsingham Excavation Committee on the site of the Shrine of Our Lady at the Augustinian priory.

———: WITTON (near North Walsham, TG/336320). Of four early Anglo-Saxon huts of Sutton Courtenay type revealed by ploughing, two were excavated completely by E. J. Owles and J. E. Turner. Hut II was of irregular outline, c. 18 ft by 12 ft. There was a central hearth of quartzitic sandstone pebbles mixed with ash and charcoal. In the NE. corner was a line, approximately 2 ft. long, of naturally-perforated beach flints presumably used as loom-weights. Many fragments of plain hand-made Anglo-Saxon pottery were found and some sherds of Roman wares as well as two spindle-whorls and many fragments of iron slag. Several post-holes were recorded. Hut IV was sub-rectangular, c. 12 ft. by 10 ft., with an external hearth similar to that in hut II. The filling contained many potsherds mainly undecorated, animal bones, iron slag, fired daub and a small iron knife (Norwich Castle Museum).

———: ——— (TG/337322). An early Saxon sub-rectangular hut, 14 ft. by 12 ft., (termed Site II, Hut I) examined by E. J. Owles and J. E. Turner yielded an internal hearth and the filling contained sherds of Saxon and Roman pottery, considerable quantities of iron slag, quartzitic sandstone and fired daub (Norwich Castle Museum).

———: ——— (TG/33353157). A fragment of Ipswich ware was found on the site of a D-shaped crop-mark E. of the parish church.

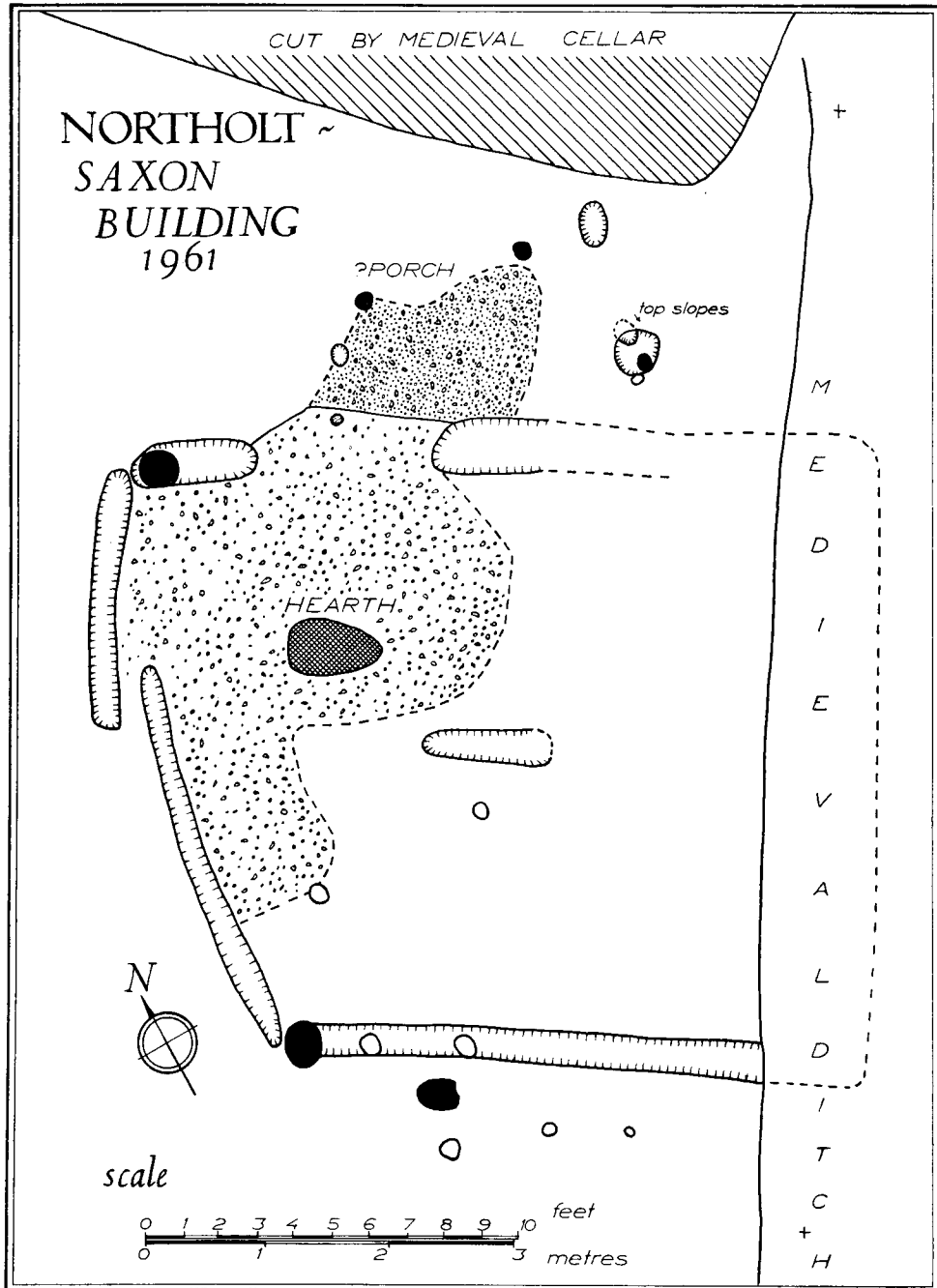


FIG. 97
NORTHOLT, MIDDLESEX
Plan of Saxon timber building (p. 309)

———: YAXHAM (TG/006108). A new variety of a silver penny of Coenwulf of Mercia (Brooke, class II: Canterbury mint, moneyer TIDBEARTH) was found in a ploughed field.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: NORTHAMPTON CASTLE (SP/750606). Trenches through the inner bailey showed several phases of late-Saxon/Danish occupation under the ramparts.

OXFORDSHIRE: OXFORD, CHRIST CHURCH (SP/515060). In a cutting north of the cathedral David Sturdy excavated a road laid out in the 12th century over pits and post-holes of late Saxon date.

———: ———, 13-17 CORNMARKET (SP/51310629). The discovery that the late Saxon building line was set back about 8 ft. on the W. side of the street in the 12th century was supplemented by the clear evidence from pits here that, on the E. side, the building line was brought forward 24 ft.

SOMERSET: CHEDDAR (ST/457532). See above, pp. 53-66.

SUFFOLK: BURGH CASTLE (TG/474045). Excavations in the N. part of the fort enclosure revealed traces of circular wattle-and-daub huts above the Romano-British floors. Substantial quantities of Ipswich ware occurred down to this surface; the floors may therefore represent the cells of the mid-Saxon monastery. No late Saxon pottery was found but there were two axes of early 'francisca' type.

It was also shown that the W. wall of the fort had collapsed before Norman times, for the break at the W. end of the N. wall had been filled, and the external bank raised, when the fort wall was adapted to form the bailey defence for the motte erected at the S. end. Traces of a Norman earthen bank were found along the W. end of the scarp.

———: IPSWICH, COX LANE. While erecting an extension to the Co-operative Society's building a number of rubbish-pits and five kilns were found. Two kilns (numbered I and IV) were partially excavated. No. II, which lay under the foundations of the existing building, collapsed immediately it had been photographed; no. III existed only as the remains of a floor (probably the stoke-hole immediately outside the furnace arch); no. V, of which only a small area of floor remained, had probably been making Ipswich ware. Kilns I and IV contained sherds of Thetford ware, a large proportion with rouletted decoration.

Kiln I was oval, 4 ft. diam. at the widest point, decreasing to 1 ft. at the furnace arch, and it seems probable that the kiln had two furnaces, one at either end. The walls of the kiln were vertical and the floor smooth; there was no pedestal or raised firing-floor. The kiln was lined with clay, 2 in. thick. Archaeomagnetic tests date this kiln at least a century earlier than 1100.

Kiln IV was circular, 5 ft. diam. at the top of the wall, tapering to a circular base, c. 4 ft. diam. The furnace arch, 1½ ft. wide, had been supported by two pilasters. The floor was smooth. There was no pedestal or raised firing-floor. A large proportion of the pottery found in this kiln was rouletted.

Two pits, one containing Thetford ware, a skeleton and a coin of Aethelred II (Stamford mint, moneyer LIFINC or LEOFING, c. 995) were found.

———: PAKENHAM (TL/936693). The Anglo-Saxon area produced one sherd and parts of eight inhumations.

———: WORTHAM (TM/083790). Four skeletons, found 4 ft. deep in extending a gravel-pit in 1960, have been identified as late Saxon or early medieval by C. P. B. Wells.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING: ABERFORD, THE ABERFORD DYKE (SE/43603783). The new Aberford by-pass on the A1 cuts through what has been described as an original entrance in the dyke (*Antiquity*, xxviii (1955), 148), but on re-examination this entrance proved to be non-existent. The dyke is related by its layout to the Roman road and is probably dark-age. A section was cut through it. The dyke here runs on the lip of a natural scarp which, in place of a ditch, has been artificially steepened below the dyke. The dyke

itself is flat-topped, with sloping outer and inner face without any revetments (a stone revetment is visible further west), but with a large palisade-slot at the front (S. side) of the dyke's flat top.

———: YORK, ST. MARY BISHOPHILL JUNIOR (SE/599514). Trenches dug in the vicarage garden adjoining the N. aisle of this church revealed walls of an apsidal Roman 4th-century building which had been reused in late-Anglian/Viking times for the processing of fish. Large quantities of scales and bones, identified as belonging either to small herrings or sprats, were compacted on the damaged Roman floor. Associated with this floor were over 40 post-holes and a 'gully' or 'slot' which probably contained a wooden fence or wall. Near by, in what was probably part of a 10th-century cemetery, were four skeletons, orientated E.-W., one accompanied by a penannular bracelet of base silver, while another had a knife, whetstone, bronze strap-end and coin. This coin was an anonymous St. Peter's penny (c. 920-5). A spindle-whorl and bone comb of Viking date were also found.

———: ———, CORNER OF TANNER ROW AND TANNER STREET. Two strap-ends of 9th-century type were found during demolition work.

SCOTLAND

ARGYLLSHIRE: DANNA (NR/704794). An oval setting of stones was found at the E. side of Ceann an t'Sailein Bay and near the long promontory Rudha na Bhteatunich. The setting, 28 ft. by 10 ft., lies NE.-SW. with stones at intervals along the edges and a setting of larger stones near, and SW. of, the centre. The shape strongly suggests a Viking burial.

———: KILBRIDE, RHUDIL (NR/854966). A small cross-slab was found at this farm, which is close to a ruined chapel (in use until the Reformation). The slab is now preserved at the farm. It measures 1 ft. 10 in. max. by 1 ft. 1½ in., narrowing to 8½ in. by 3½ in., and is broken across the wider end. The cross is 4 in. wide across the shaft, with a raised outline and pits at the intersection of arms and shaft, which are decorated with plaitwork, the spaces between them and the edges of the stone being filled with running scrolls. The unbroken end of the stone has been dressed on a slant. The design is unusual for this area, though the plaitwork could be paralleled at Kilmartin and Eilean Mor, on large standing cross-slabs. Only one face of the stone is carved.

———: KILELLAN FARM (NR/286722). A bronze pin with rolled-over, grooved head was found in a disturbed level on this prehistoric site. This is undoubtedly part of some larger ornament, almost certainly the pin from a loose-ring pin of the early Christian or Norse period.

———: LAGGAN AREA (NR/279570). A long sunken building is enclosed by walls, 5-7 ft. thick and 38 ft. by 27 ft. overall. It has adjoined raised platforms on its S. and N. broad ends, 12 ft. and 8 ft. across respectively. On the W. a 6-7 ft. wide annex is provided by an outer curving wall open on the S. and swinging towards the NW. corner of the main building, of which the entrance is near the S. end of the W. wall. This entrance and the platforms suggest a Viking date.

———: POLTALLOCH (NR/821972). A glass bead, possibly dark-age, was found among many unidentifiable objects on this habitation-site.

———: RIDH A' CHAIBEIL (NR/654517). A small trial excavation was undertaken on the large cairn in the middle of this field. The cairn is adorned with a Keills-type Celtic cross, possibly 10th century, inserted to a depth of 18 inches.

———: AN SITHEAN, by GRULINMORE (NR/252667). With round houses is a close-field system forming an extensive settlement over ½ mile SE. from Grulinmore. The field dykes are so arranged that the SE. and E. entrances to the houses open on to one field, but are excluded from the next. Within the dykes, towards the W., are stack-like,

vertical-sided clearance cairns. The association is with the close-dyke system and similar cairns at Smaull, where, however, round houses are replaced by linear foundations. A Celto-Viking origin tentatively is suggested, possibly persisting into the medieval period.

ORKNEY: BIRSAY (HY/235285). Excavation of the Pictish and Norse site on the Brough of Birsay has been continued by the Ministry of Works under the direction of C. A. Raleigh Radford and S. H. Cruden. Further cuttings in the large stratified dwelling below the cathedral have completed the plan of the 11th-century palace of Earl Thorfinn. Trial trenches S. of the cathedral failed to locate the S. side of the Pictish enclosure, which extended farther in this direction and must have been elongated in shape. Work will continue in 1962.

WALES

CAERNARVONSHIRE: DEGANWY CASTLE (SH/782795). A brief reconnaissance by L. Alcock showed that the earliest occupation of the W. hill went back to the Roman period, but did not reveal whether this was associated with a native or a Roman military site. Pottery suggested that occupation continued in the 5th-6th, and possibly the 8th-11th centuries; a narrow dry-stone wall may represent the defences of this period. No finds or structures of the late 11th or 12th centuries were discovered, but the successive curtain-walls of Llywelyn Fawr and Henry III were examined: the former was based on wide stepped footings, the latter was very flimsy.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE: CARNO (SN/957974). An unrecorded cross-inscribed stone has been discovered beside the Newtown-Machynlleth road (A489), and therefore near the presumed Roman road from Caersws to Pennal. The stone (of Nash-Williams's group II) bears a pecked ring-cross elaborated with trifid-ended arms and a small ring round the intersection, the whole being enclosed by a larger ring. A date in the 7th or early 8th century is suggested by C. A. R. Radford.

NORWAY

SETNES, GRYTEN, ROMSDAL. An important hoard of objects discovered here includes an Hiberno-Saxon portable house-shaped shrine and a number of other insular and Viking objects (now in Trondheim Museum).

II. POST-CONQUEST

A. MONASTIC SITES

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE: OLD WARDEN ABBEY (TL/121439). Members of the Bedford Archaeological Society directed by G. T. Rudd have excavated for two seasons on the site of the Cistercian abbey. The abbey was razed to the ground by the builders of a mansion on part of the site in the 16th century. A trial excavation in 1960 located foundations and a large quantity of decorated tiles, painted glass and wall-plaster, pottery, roofing-lead and nails. The second season, in 1961, proved that the foundations were part of the S. wall of the chancel of the abbey church. This was traced to a corner, and the E. wall of the chancel was uncovered. The most important discovery was an area of tile-mosaic floor of very intricate design in the crossing of the church, near the assumed position of the S. transept (FIG. 98).

DURHAM: DURHAM ABBEY (NZ/273429). During major repairs to the former frater which included the removal of a floor inserted in the time of Dean Sudbury (1662/84) when the room was made into a library, medieval features were noted by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments. The frater, erected as early as 1071/80, was

entered from the cloister by a doorway E. of the present one, and the original steps, rising to E. and S., were discovered, as was evidence for steps across the frater giving access to the dais. A smooth white plaster floor was placed on rubble above the concrete mass of the undercroft vault, and timber flooring, raised slightly above the plaster one,

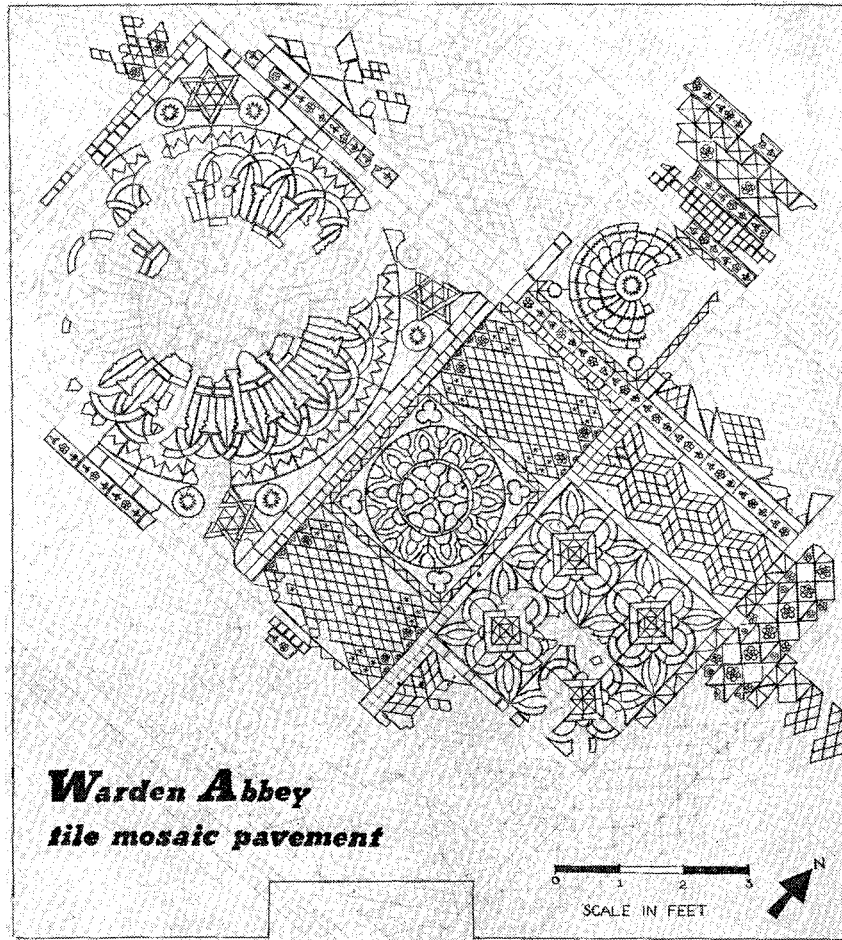


FIG. 98

OLD WARDEN ABBEY, BEDS.

Drawing of tile-mosaic floor in the crossing (p. 313)

ran along the N. and S. walls. The walls themselves were plastered and there were remnants of wall-paintings.

In the late 15th century, or perhaps early in the 16th, a pavement of large tiles ($9\frac{1}{2}$ in. square) was laid lozenge-wise, on the N. and S. sides of which there was wooden flooring abutting on stone benches. A large open fire ($12\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 9 ft.) was in the centre and had a basis of the same floor-tiles set on edge, and a stone kerb. There is evidence for a cowl over it with iron supports and also for an oriel window lighting the high table on the S. side. There was also an oven associated with post-dissolution melting down of

lead from the roof and in the late 16th century a room was formed in the E. part of the frater. The late 17th-century library floor, at a much higher level, was carried on rubble walls on the N. side in the centre, and debris derived from alterations to the walls was placed in the cavity between the medieval and later floor.

———: MONKWEARMOUTH (NZ/403577). Excavations supported by Durham University Excavation Committee and the Sunderland Town Council and directed by Miss R. Cramp continued in the areas to the S. and E. of St. Peter's church (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 139).

A trench in the churchyard to the E. of the present chancel produced a considerable amount of late medieval pottery and the footings and two courses of a well-built medieval wall running at an obtuse angle from the existing E.-W. alignment of the church. This wall had collapsed slowly but seems to have existed in a ruinous condition into the early 18th century. Permission was not granted to examine this area fully.

SW. of the church further evidence for medieval rebuilding on the site was revealed, which clearly included digging over and levelling, disturbing the later Saxon burials. Two hearths, one of which had been used for melting lead, were discovered among the disturbed burials. Three 9th-century stycas found among the burials establish them conclusively in the pre-conquest period, but further S. earlier undisturbed burials, some of which were in wooden coffins, seem to date from the occupation-period of the Anglo-Saxon monastery.

The W. range of the later medieval monastery was further investigated and although the walling had been cleared to foundation-level at the dissolution, it is possible to see at least two building-periods. A return wall, provisionally dated 14th-century by pottery, was directly grounded on a slighter wall of the same construction as the outer N.-S. wall discovered in 1959. It would appear that the outer wall was left standing when the W. range of buildings was remodelled, apparently on a smaller scale. That this earlier wall represents the work of Aldwin's late 11th- or early 12th-century refounding seems confirmed by a piece of 12th-century pottery (dated by J. G. Hurst) lying on the Saxon building rubble which in part underlies this wall. This Saxon rubble, which is markedly similar to that of the 7th-century porch at Monkwearmouth, contained broken pieces of lathe-turned baluster shafts typical of the early Monkwearmouth/Jarrow foundation.

As well as the baluster shafts, a portion of a small memorial plaque or 'name-stone' with a cross and inscriptions in runic and later characters was found. In what should be the central area of the medieval cloister a small rectangular structure, sunk 6 ft. into the ground, was partially excavated. It had been in use in the earlier post-conquest occupation but had fallen into disrepair and was used as a refuse-tip before rebuilding. No means of entry was discovered on the three sides investigated but it is hoped to complete the excavation of this structure in 1962. Below the collapsed walls of this building fragments of late Saxon glass, identified by D. B. Harden as 8th-11th century, were found. Most were window-glass, but there were two fragments of glass vessels, one piece of a dark blue bracelet, a layered bead, and a fern-patterned glass mount.

A trench SE. of the church established the foundation line of the E. range of the medieval monastery.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: HAILES ABBEY (SP/050300). The Ministry of Works completed the clearance of the main rere-dorter drain. It can now be brought back into use for draining the site preparatory to the re-examination and display of the claustral area.

HAMPSHIRE: SELBORNE PRIORY (SU/755345). Excavation by the Rev. G. E. C. Knapp (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, V (1961), 313) revealed part of the drainage and sewerage system. The well-constructed main sewer was found in two places, with various side drains entering it. The sewer is 2½ ft. wide and 3 ft. high from the flagstoned floor to the domed cover; the sides are of ashlar, and in the sections so far excavated the domed stone cover has mostly been robbed and the sewer filled in. The sewer runs just E. of the foundations of a building on the E. of the site, and to the stream on the N. boundary

of the precincts. At the NE. end of the 72-ft. wall-foundation the sewer passes close to the E. of a building running N.-S., 27 ft. by 14 ft. If, as seems possible, this building is the rere-dorter, it would indicate that the conventual buildings are situated to the N. of the church, and the foundations of a building already discovered on the S. (with a tiled floor and containing a burial) would be those of the N. transept of the church. The lie of the land suggests that the conventual church is likely to be found on the S. of the cloister rather than on the more usual N. side.

Small finds include a silver cut halfpenny of Henry III (Ilchester mint, Hugo le Russ. 50); several jettons; a coin weight for the rose noble (1464); a pewter spoon; a bronze thimble; a hawk-bell; spurs; and pottery, including two nearly complete vessels. (NOTE: In *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 140, under Selborne priory, the silver groat of Edward I should have been listed as of Edward III.)

—: WINCHESTER, NEW MINSTER. See p. 307.

KENT: WEST MALLING (TQ/685575). The N. transept and E. arm of the Norman (c. 1100) abbey church of St. Mary, a house of Benedictine nuns founded c. 1090, were excavated by M. Biddle for the Ministry of Works. The E. arm of the church had a square termination, with a contemporary square-ended chapel projecting further E. on the main axis of the church. This corrects the plan in *Antiq. J.*, xxxiv (1954), pl. x. The plan of the N. transept was recovered and the cloister had dwarf-walls of herring-bone masonry which connect its layout with the earlier (c. 1100) period of the church.

LINCOLNSHIRE: HAVERHOLME PRIORY (TF/109493). Trial excavations by P. V. Addyman for the Ministry of Works to locate the Gilbertine priory revealed parts of several buildings and occupation-levels from the 13th to 16th centuries. Deep ploughing was extensively disturbing the floors and wall-tops. A surface survey of soil-colours, stone spreads and pottery density, etc., defined the priory area. Further excavation is anticipated.

NORFOLK: WALSINGHAM, AUGUSTINIAN PRIORY (TF/935368). Excavations by C. Green for the Walsingham Excavation Committee showed that the building adjoining the N. side of the priory church was the 'Novum Opus' described by William of Worcester in 1479 as housing the original wooden shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham. The stone mouldings give evidence that it was built c. 1450. A sacristy was later added at the E. end and a W. porch in the 16th century, which presumably explains why Erasmus described it as 'unfinished'. Below and around the chapel were earlier graves, many disturbed by the building, and early post-holes, not apparently connected with the shrine. Sherds of pagan Saxon pottery were found at this lower level. The N. wall of the church was shown to have been built in the latter part of the 14th century and evidence of an earlier Norman church was found.

NORTHUMBERLAND: NEWMINSTER ABBEY (NZ/189858). Excavation by the medieval groups of Durham and Northumberland under Barbara Harbottle, B. Dobson and P. Salway revealed the plan of the presbytery and S. transept of the abbey church, and of the sacristy and library. With the exception of some small later additions such as buttresses, all these buildings seem to be of the same period and were probably erected at the end of the 12th century.

OXFORDSHIRE: OXFORD, BLACKFRIARS (SP/512058). A trial trench in Albert Street by J. W. Banks for the Oxford Excavation Committee on the site of Blackfriars (*Oxoniensia*, III (1938), 67, fig. 14, 77-80) revealed the massive rubble footings of the S. wall of the church, 6 ft. thick and standing to a height of 5 ft., to which level the site had been raised with dumps of clay at the time of building.

SHROPSHIRE: LILLESALL ABBEY (SJ/737143). Part of the foundations E. of the church, found by C. C. Walker c. 1890, were examined by J. K. Knight for the Ministry of Works. They had never been finished above foundation-level and were cut into by a medieval burial. A second burial partly overlay one wall. They probably represent the

remains of an aisled presbytery, begun to replace the existing E. end, but never completed. There is no evidence of date. The mortar bedding of a floor of decorated tiles was found at the W. end of the nave, with some tiles *in situ*. A number of burials was also examined, including a stone-lined grave in the chapter-house and a wooden coffin in the E. cloister walk.

STAFFORDSHIRE: HULTON ABBEY (SU/905493). Excavation by the Stoke-on-Trent Museum Archaeological Society on this Cistercian abbey, built at the beginning of the 13th century by Henry de Audley, located foundation-walls and the bases of three transeptal altars at the E. end of the abbey church. The high altar was also uncovered. Finds included glazed 14th-century tiles and medieval pottery. Excavation continues on the domestic buildings where a series of stone-lined drains has been found.

SUFFOLK: BURY ST. EDMUNDS ABBEY (TL/857642). The Ministry of Works has started clearing the accumulation of collapsed masonry and debris from the crypt of the abbey church working from W. to E. and two bays on the N. side have so far been cleared (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 313). The crypt walls here stand to a height of some 12 ft. and retain traces of plaster with false masonry in red and black in the westernmost bay. The collapsed masonry was robbed of its ashlar before it fell into the crypt. Its core contained reused architectural fragments, some of considerable distinction.

WARWICKSHIRE: COVENTRY, ST. MARY'S PRIORY. P. Woodfield reports that during drainage work under a building in *Hilltop* a wall 5½ ft. long, apparently the external wall of the transept, was disclosed 20 ft. N. of the conjectural position on the plan (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), fig. 80).

———: ———, WHITEFRIARS CHURCH (SP/340787). Work by Mrs. C. Woodfield for the Coventry Museum and the Ministry of Works showed that what was thought (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 314) to have been the widening of a first narrower church was in fact the blocking of a doorway into the NE. of the crossing and the contemporary strengthening of the NE. crossing pier and external angle between crossing and choir. The initial width of the church was therefore some 80 ft. internally. What were assumed to be deep foundations for walls are now shown as two L-shaped resonance passages built for acoustic purposes under the choir stalls, some 4 ft. deep. The S. wall of the church in the crossing has been traced; the 'lane' between the S. wall and the N. wall of the cloister is only 4½ ft. wide. The two westernmost buttresses of the tower and the position of 14 graves have been located. The tower does not lie opposite the E. wall of the cloister as is usual, but to the W. of it. Many floor-tiles, very large quantities of moulded, limewashed (some gilded and painted) stone and much painted glass, all of c. 1400, were found. There is also a large domestic deposit from the N. resonance passage, swept in when the building was used as a school between 1545 and 1558.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: BEVERLEY (JA/038394). K. MacMahon excavated in the area NE. and E. of the surviving fragment of building, and the site of the friary church (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 314) in relation to the whole has now been satisfactorily determined. He worked along the line of the foundation-walling of a range of buildings lying N.-S. in relation to the friary remains. This range, giving considerable evidence of cross-drainage, is aligned on the W. by an early ditch which continues under the E. end of the existing building. This confirms that the latter formed part of the dormitory/rere-dorter and, no doubt (in accordance with Dominican practice), the library building. Much 14th- and 15th-century pottery was found, and, in the church and cloister area, there was much evidence of burials.

———, NORTH RIDING: MOUNT GRACE PRIORY (SE/450986). The Ministry of Works uncovered a second small spring-house, built of ashlar and associated with fallen masonry indicating a gabled ashlar roof outside the E. precinct wall of the priory, S. of the one previously reported (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, III (1959), 306).

———, WEST RIDING: KIRKSTALL ABBEY (SE/259360). Excavation in 1960 and 1961 explored the kitchen yard, and although the work is not yet complete, the evidence indicates that St. John Hope's dating of the main-drain structure must be reconsidered. The large drain which was first found in 1959 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, iv (1960), 141) had originally communicated with the main drain of the abbey, meeting it in the middle of the kitchen yard, and had preceded the section of the main drain which passes underneath the large refectory. An even earlier channel was subsequently found turning back to the SW. immediately after leaving the cellarium range. The three different stages in the present alignment of the main drain, therefore, represent successive developments. The first stage takes the main channel away to the SW. immediately it emerges from under the cellarium. The second stage is associated with the building of a small room, possibly a scullery, on the S. side of the kitchen; the drain is diverted to pass underneath this building before it turns sharply to the S. These two channels would appear to be associated with the known earlier course of the river. The third stage of development, which is probably connected with the alteration of the river course, takes the main drain along the line which is now visible. The scullery was demolished sometime before the large vat was built in the 15th century. Two small drains, which follow a N.-S. course side by side in between the vat and the cellarium, must be investigated further before their significance can be established.

———, ———: PONTEFRAC T P R I O R Y (SE/463226). C. V. Bellamy and J. A. Simpson continued the excavation of the Cluniac priory (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 313). The plan of the E. end of the early 12th-century church was completed and it was shown that it was completely demolished and rebuilt sometime in the 13th century. The plan of the later E. end is not yet established. Important burials, expected in the vicinity of the 12th-century altar, were not found, but disturbance suggests that they may have been transferred elsewhere, probably when the choir was enlarged. The planning of the S. range of the infirmary cloister was almost completed, and the excavation of the infirmary area was extended southwards, giving the foundations of more early buildings, and revealing more of the drain-complex.

SCOTLAND

AYRSHIRE: KILWINNING ABBEY (NS/304433). Extensive clearance and excavation by the Ministry of Works of the W. end and cloister area has produced unexpected remains yielding information about monastic building-procedure. Evidently construction was well advanced by the end of the 12th century, but was suspended apparently before the W. end of the church and the W. range were begun. In the early 13th century the work was resumed more ambitiously, but this also was uncompleted.

WIGTOWNSHIRE: WHITHORN P R I O R Y (NX/445404). Excavation by the Ministry of Works has continued beneath the medieval choir (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 315). More ecclesiastical graves have been discovered, some with grave-goods. The sequence of burials indicates that the barrel-vault at the E. end of the church is earlier than has been supposed. Early masonry in the area, also beneath the choir, is being investigated.

WALES

CAERNARVONSHIRE: CONWAY (SH/782776). Excavation by L. A. S. Butler for the Ministry of Works S. of the parish church did not encounter any structures associated with the Cistercian abbey of Aberconwy (c. 1186-1283). See also p. 330.

———: ST. TUDWAL'S ISLAND (east) (SH/342259). D. B. Hague continued the excavation of the ecclesiastical establishment (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 315). It now seems that the church cannot be earlier than 1200. It is orientated 30° N. of E.; four oblique burials inside, which were laid due E., may suggest an earlier cemetery, but no evidence of an earlier church was found. Post-holes to the N., forming an incomplete

but differently-aligned plan, were associated with Roman pottery, which was also found elsewhere on the site.

Later buildings were revealed to the E. and two to the W. The southern of these, set immediately W. of the church, was added when the adjacent building was shortened and fitted with a new door. The last addition to the church was the sacristy and a block of masonry possibly for a stair to an upper chamber; it produced 14th-century pottery. The most interesting building was a partly rock-cut hall, 37 ft. by 17 ft. Its upper W. end had a deep rock-cut drainage-ditch and consequently the levelling of the floor resulted in the walls being of free-standing rock. Internally there were benches and a central hearth near which were found the post-holes of a rack or loom. One neat rock-cut mortise and low platform designed to house the base of a cruck truss was found on the N. wall; another vestigial one further E. showed that there were four principals. The pottery found showed that the building was of the 14th century.

B. CATHEDRALS AND ECCLESIASTICAL PALACES

ENGLAND

HAMPSHIRE: BISHOP'S WALTHAM (SU/552173). Work under S. E. Rigold for the Ministry of Works has continued (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 317). In the SW. part of the site an earlier corner tower, doubtless of Henry of Blois, was shown to have preceded the so-called keep, which is of the late 12th century. The late 15th-century paved courtyard was penetrated where the surface had been destroyed, revealing a massive early 12th-century rectangular building at right angles to the S. curtain. This building was largely demolished c. 1270, when a grand staircase was inserted into its centre. One structure thrown down at this date had clay nibbed roof-tiles, the only exception to the rule of slate roofs before c. 1490. Trenches in the rapid make-up of the W. range revealed little except the relative date of the various cross-walls. At the E. end of the S. range, now much destroyed, some work by Cardinal Beaufort was evinced by glass bearing his motto. Good early medieval pottery was found, ranging from the very clumsy local scratch-marked wares to a very rich deposit of c. 1270.

NORFOLK: NORWICH (TG/235091). The late R. R. Clarke reported that work on the W. side of the Norman footings of the bishop's palace had exposed brick vaults of late medieval date.

C. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

ENGLAND

DEVON: LUNDY ISLAND (SS/137442). K. S. Gardner excavating for the Lundy Field Society, in an area where dark-age and medieval burials have been found on two previous occasions, revealed foundations, rectangular and circular, together with 13th-century pottery. It is possible that this is the site of an early chapel on the island, though it is a quarter of a mile from the ruined chapel used more recently, which is surrounded by the present graveyard. Further excavation is planned.

LONDON: CITY, CANNON STREET, E.C. The Roman and Medieval London Excavation Council examined the site of the church of St. Swithun, London Stone. Remains of two churches earlier than the 17th century were found. The later, known to be a rebuilding and enlargement of 1420, consisted of a four-bay nave with side aisles and probably a tower at the NW. angle. The outer walls of this church had been largely used by Wren for the foundations of his new church after the Great Fire. The earlier, represented by much broken chalk foundations, had a nave with single aisle to the S. This early church was later in date than the dedication suggested, since it post-dated a pit which produced 12th-century pottery. The outstanding find from the site, made by the Guildhall Museum during later demolition of the superstructure, was a late 13th-century slab from the heart-burial of Johanna, second wife of Sir Fulke de St. Edmund who was a benefactor

of the church by his will of 1306-7. The slab, now in the Guildhall Museum, carries a well-cut inscription round its chamfered edge with a finely engraved figure of the deceased on its upper surface.

NORFOLK: THETFORD/SANTON (TL/839874). Excavations by the late R. R. Clarke for the Norfolk Research Committee on the site of St. Helen's church revealed part of the plan of an apsidal-ended church, about 90 ft. long, probably of the early 12th century. The chancel walls stand about 3 ft. high but the nave walls have been robbed to foundations and the S. wall destroyed by a railway cutting. The footings of the W. wall, apparently solid mortar, were 4½ ft. wide and 6 ft. deep. The footings of the N. wall and the chancel were of flints, some set in mortar and some in soil, about 2 ft. deep. Part of the footings of the floor incorporated reused masonry of Roman tiles set in mortar, possibly derived from the late Saxon church recorded in Domesday. The later church had almost certainly fallen into disuse by the 14th century. The parish boundary bank between Santon and Thetford runs obliquely across the site.

SUSSEX: PEVENSEY, MANXEY (TQ/651068). In a field known as 'Church Acre' in Pevensey marsh is the probable site of a chapel dedicated to St. Mary. The chapel was annexed to St. Nicholas's church, Pevensey. There is a roughly-rectangular raised platform about 74 ft. by 36 ft. by 1 ft. high and oriented nearly E.-W. A faint scatter of building debris occurs in mole-hills, and probing reveals traces of foundations. In 1405 it was apparently a chapel-of-ease of Pevensey. The site is 600 ft. SSW. of a moated site (see p. 335). Both sites were discovered by the Archaeology Division of the Ordnance Survey. There is no village of Manxeay.

WARWICKSHIRE: ASTLEY (SP/311895). Excavations around the church of St. Mary the Virgin to determine the extent and date of the N. transept, destroyed about 1600, were undertaken by H. Brown. When the central tower collapsed, materials were reused to build the present tower and chancel.

The site has been extensively robbed. Below some 6 in. to 9 in. of humus there was a layer *c.* 1 ft. deep of late 17th-century to 18th-century debris, datable by pottery fragments. The foundation-trench of the E. wall (some 4 ft. wide) is clearly visible, being cut down to a sandstone bed at a depth of 4 ft. The return wall (E. to W.) is in the same way visible in the W. side of the excavation, thus making a transept of 30 ft. projection. Among the finds were a unique small ivory figure 2¼ in. high, English work of the early 14th century, and two iron hunting arrow-heads.

WALES

RADNORSHIRE: BLEDDFA (SO/207684). Excavation by L. A. S. Butler for the Radnorshire Society on the mound immediately W. of Bleddfa church uncovered a collapsed tower. The mound, 80 ft. diameter and 12 ft. high, was composed of mortary rubble in which stood the foundations of the tower, 25 ft. square internally and still 10 ft. high. There was a narrow window-opening in the S. wall and in the thickness of the W. wall a staircase of late 12th-century character. The fall of the tower was probably due to its poor construction. (*Trans. Radnorshire Soc.*, xxxii (1962), 25-41.)

D. CASTLES

ENGLAND

CORNWALL: LAUNCESTON (SX/331846). A concrete ring-beam round the top of the motte to check further subsidence and movement in the masonry has been completed by the Ministry of Works. This work revealed three stretches of a low outer wall on the edge of the motte, suspected but not previously visible, which provided a third ring of defence and a breastwork for a fighting-platform on the edge of the motte. Excavation within the keep showed that the top of the motte had been disturbed, mainly during the

'restoration' of the last century, but it was possible to establish stratigraphically that the central round tower was built after the curtain-wall of the shell keep.

HAMPSHIRE: I.O.W., CARISBROOKE CASTLE (SZ/855876). Excavation by the Ministry of Works supervised by S. E. Rigold and J. K. Knight beyond the S. boundary wall of the central lawn within a grid 50 ft. by 17 ft. penetrated in places down to natural chalk. A drainage-trench provided a section to the lip of the motte ditch. The latest considerable feature was a bed of crumbled Greensand, covering the entire grid but not extending far into the lawn, supporting a light building of the end of the 13th century. The Greensand covered two light walls at the W. end and a clay floor, with an even flimsier footing at the E., also of the late 13th century. At the next level was a more substantial 12th-century wall, with a fireplace, and there were also two early 12th-century levels, separated by chalk, perhaps released when the curtain was built. All these walls, doubtless of service-buildings, lay approximately N.-S. and all had Cornish slate roofs and crested ridge-tiles. Derived pagan Saxon sherds occurred in an early make-up, but the expected Roman habitation-level was entirely absent. There was no Roman pottery, but reused Roman tile was plentiful. Beneath the earliest medieval layers decomposed chalk led conformably to natural chalk, which was about 10 ft. down in the grid, but was seen in the drainage-trench to rise rapidly towards the motte. The series of 12th- to 13th-century pottery was good, including several N. French jugs, local shell-filled wares (of which the earlier phases were remarkably fine), and a very little mainland scratch-marked ware.

———: PORCHESTER (SU/625045). Excavations by B. Cunliffe for the Ministry of Works took place within the Roman fort walls immediately to the S. of the Landgate. Scattered on the post-Roman ground-surface were a few sherds of early 6th-century pottery, the only feature belonging to this period being a single pit.

Two early medieval rubbish-pits produced a large sample of 12th-century coarse ware and one glazed pitcher, an iron knife and a whetstone. Later medieval structures were absent, but a series of 18th-century pits and robbed brick buildings put up to house French prisoners in the period from 1760 were recovered.

———: SOUTHAMPTON (SU/419118). Excavations on the main castle gate leading into *High Street* were carried out by F. A. Aberg for Southampton Museums and in conjunction with the Southampton Archaeological Society. The foundations of two half-round towers were revealed, one each side of the entrance. Sufficient of the battered plinth of the S. tower remained for the Borough Architect's Department to undertake the preservation and restoration of the gate, and a door-jamb and portcullis-groove have also been uncovered. The towers are not bonded into the arcaded bailey wall of the castle and are probably part of the strengthening of the defences following the French raid on Southampton in the 14th century. In front of the N. tower the inner edge of the castle ditch consisted of round filling of 12th-century date, possibly connected with the construction of the stone bailey defences and consequent realignment of the ditch where it comes close to the wall in front of the gate.

A section was also cut through the remnant of the bank that joined the original bailey defences. No dating evidence was found under the bank, nor any trace of earlier settlement.

HEREFORDSHIRE: WALLINGSTONES (SO/503222). N. P. Bridgewater excavating a small private castle for the Archenfield Archaeological Group laid bare 70 ft. of curtain-wall, containing a guard tower, and an internal room revealed by the filling of robbed walls (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 327). Crop-marks in the surrounding marshy land indicate the presence of a ditch, which may be the same feature as that discovered below the centre of the mound.

The mound is later than the castle and supported a manor house during the late 13th and 14th centuries (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, III (1959), 315), the occupants of which utilized the castle buildings as rubbish-pits from which many objects have been recovered,

including table-knives with bone handles, a carpenter's gouge, bronze buckles, a finger-ring, whetstones, pottery, and shells of sea fish (oyster, mussel, cockle). There was also a 14th-century rowel spur, a medieval jetton, and a coin of Alexander III of Scotland. Two military-type arrow-heads, one found in this rubbish-layer, and the other in the mound, confirm the historical sequence. Highly-glazed table-ware of the 15th and 16th centuries, found in the back filling, suggests that the mound was occupied when the major robbing of castle walls was undertaken.

The earliest known documentary record refers to 'Waldyngeston' in the reign of Henry VII. The adjacent field, called 'Snaps Castle', contains a ring work.

KENT: DOVER CASTLE (TR/328422). The so-called 'Saxon earthworks' which partly encircle the church of St. Mary in Castro were investigated on the S. side of the church by M. Biddle for the Ministry of Works. The main body of the rampart proved to be of 13th-century date. It overlies a 7-ft.-thick flint-and-mortar wall cut into an earlier rampart of uncertain, but medieval, date. No evidence of any Saxon work has yet been recovered, but the excavations continue.

————: EYNSFORD CASTLE (TR/542658). Excavations by the Ministry of Works are now almost complete (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, I (1956), 156). The structure under the 12th-century hall, first thought to be an earlier hall, is now seen to be a small rectangular chamber, partly embanked on the outside and abutting on to the well-block, and thus fitting into the growing number of substructures to timber towers: the original hall was perhaps in the outer bailey. The drawbridge abutment, containing two phases of rubble, but incorporating casts of timber poles, had wooden structures preserved in water-logged condition outside it.

MIDDLESEX: SOUTH MIMMS (TL/230026). Excavations by J. P. C. Kent (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 318) revealed a floor resting on the natural soil in the centre of the motte, and bounded on one side at least by flint footings 3 ft. wide. Above this structure were clear traces of timber, suggesting that it formed one side of the base of a timber tower which had been earthed up, leaving a central chamber. Finds include a large group of pottery sealed on the floor and within the make-up layers of the motte (among them some sherds akin to Stamford ware), decorated gilt-bronze strip, and iron objects including arrow-heads, a knife and a large buckle.

NORFOLK: NORWICH (TG/231085). In *Davey Place* part of the section of a substantial ditch more than 30 ft. wide and more than 14 ft. below modern road-level was investigated by the staff of Norwich Castle Museum. A refuse-pit, probably 16th-century, had been cut into the upper layers of the filling. The size and position of this ditch suggest it may be an outer defence of Norwich castle. 12th- and 13th-century pottery occurred elsewhere on the site.

————: THETFORD (TL/862831). The late R. R. Clarke reported that on the N. side of *Brandon Road* near *Red Castle* a sewer-trench cut through footings of a possible medieval curtain-wall and further E. revealed part of the section of a ditch about 30 ft. wide and more than 8 ft. deep.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: NORTHAMPTON CASTLE (SP/750604). J. Alexander for the Ministry of Works investigated the defences of the inner bailey and the small remaining part of its interior. Beneath the 12th-century rampart undisturbed strata from late Saxon or Danish times were found, including seven large pits with much pottery and food debris, a well, part of a hut and a cobbled yard or road. The 12th-century castle defences were much larger than had been suspected, the ditch being 90 ft. wide and about 30 ft. deep and the bank c. 80 ft. wide and 20 ft. high. Evidence of recutting and cleaning out the ditch was found, the most recent being in the 17th century. Inside the bailey several phases of buildings of the 12th to the 15th centuries were identified. The earliest was of wood and the latest, destroyed by fire, was a stone building with finely carved window and door

jamb. Later strata included the debris from the deliberate slighting of the walls after the Restoration in 1660.

NORTHUMBERLAND: NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (NZ/251638). The excavation on the S. curtain-wall of the castle by the medieval group of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne under A. C. S. Dixon and Barbara Harbottle was completed (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 318). This stretch of the curtain-wall shows two periods of building, the later probably contemporary with the keep, c. 1170. The excavation also revealed one course of the foundations of a Roman structure of unknown purpose.

SHROPSHIRE: PONTESBURY (SJ/402058). Excavation for the Ministry of Works on the castle mound carried out by the Shrewsbury Group, and subsequently by P. V. Addyman, revealed a circular enclosure surrounded by a ditch, 6 ft. deep, and a clay rampart; no datable material was associated with this phase. Later a secondary rampart of stones and clay, associated with which was a heavy wall of unmortared stones, was piled against the rear of the earlier rampart. Finally, over this stone wall was a clay floor with four small post-holes. These latest phases produced pottery of 1150-1225.

———: **WINSBURY (SO/247984).** A partly-destroyed motte was examined by P. V. Addyman for the Ministry of Works before its final removal. The mound was 12 ft., perhaps originally 15 ft., high, and the V-bottomed ditch about 13 ft. deep. The ground had been levelled before the motte was built, and the mound had been built up by tipping from one side. No pottery earlier than the 13th century was found. Any bailey which may have existed was obscured by farm buildings. The motte is similar to many in the Vale of Montgomery, and it is tempting to relate its construction to the royal order requiring the refortification of such sites during the building of Montgomery castle in 1224 (*Trans. Shrops. Archaeol. Soc.*, LIII (1949-50), 83-90).

SOMERSET: CASTLE NEROCHE (ST/271158). B. Davison investigated the medieval earthworks for the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society and Queen's University, Belfast. Four phases of earthwork-construction can be traced. The main inner rampart appears to have been heightened at some time after the late 11th or early 12th century, possibly when the motte-and-bailey castle was inserted into one corner of the earlier enclosure. No evidence was obtained for dating the earlier phases. A trial area within the main enclosure showed recent disturbance, but produced unglazed pottery resembling north French late 11th- or early 12th-century types, although here apparently of local manufacture.

SUSSEX: ALDINGBOURNE (SU/923048). T. C. M. and A. Brewster excavating this mound for the Ministry of Works disclosed part of the foundations of a keep with walls 10 ft. thick in a deep, roughly circular hollow in the the centre. Only the SW. wall remained intact. The tower appeared to be 40 ft. square and contained a stone-lined well 28 ft. deep. The walls had a core of waterworn Selsey limestone slabs bonded with mortar. The inner surface was faced with this limestone but the outer face was of split flints resting on a stepped ashlar plinth of Selsey limestone slabs. Rising from this was a pilaster buttress of Caen and Chara limestone. This fine exterior work shows that the outside could not have originally been covered by the motte and it is thought that certainly the first four feet were constructed before any of the motte was raised. The entrance was on the SE.; on the berm between the edge of the moat and the mound were the foundations of a wall completely surrounding the mound. 12th-century coarse pottery was found on the upper surface of the mound and 13th-century glazed sherds in the robber-trenches of the keep.

———: **PEVENSEY CASTLE (TQ/645048).** Previous excavations (see *Sussex Archaeol. Coll.*, vi (1853), 265; LI (1908), 99; LII (1909), 83; *J. Rom. Stud.*, xxvii (1937), 245) concentrated on the Roman aspects, but G. C. Dunning has shown (*Antiq. J.*, xxxviii (1958), 205) the importance of their medieval by-products. In the official plan (see *Sussex Archaeol. Coll.*, lxxiv (1933), 4) two walls, 4 ft. wide, flanking the approach to

the S. postern are dated *c.* 1300 and a small recess or lodge A in the E. wall is marked as original. This structure was found to be flimsy and quite recent; originally the wall carried through to the postern. Sections were cut by S. E. Rigold for the Ministry of Works behind it from the Roman curtain and from the flanking wall and showed a clay capping extending from each wall, just below the surface. This capping, if more or less level, nearly covers the plinth of the late 12th-century forebuilding of the keep; it must be later than this and is probably to be associated with the levelling-up after the construction of the mid 13th-century inner curtain; the flanking walls, being necessary as retainers, would then be of the same general date. The capping covered a varying depth of soil containing two successive hearths, both near the surface and probably temporary ones, perhaps for the 13th-century builders. There was no lower medieval level and no trace of an inner bank. The soil lay on a disturbed clay layer, covering in turn a purely Roman occupation-soil, on top of the natural subsoil. At the termination of the W. flanking wall even this single medieval level was missing. The pottery from the medieval layer was abundant and consistent: apart from derived Roman sherds, there was one glazed sherd of the mid 13th century and the remainder were from large, thin, brick-red cooking-pots and bowls, all of the same gritty fabric, of strongly west-country appearance, and quite distinct from the shell-filled wares of Kent and the Isle of Wight and the heavy scratch-marked or derivative wares found as far E. as Bishop's Waltham. There is no reason to doubt that such conservative material is also of the mid 13th century. Rims are variable, but a deep bevel beneath the flange, giving a triangular profile, is common.

WARWICKSHIRE: KENILWORTH (SP/279723). A section was cut by J. K. Knight for the Ministry of Works across the line of the N. curtain-wall NW. of Leicester's gatehouse. It had been badly robbed, only the battered foundations, 7 ft. wide at the top, surviving *in situ*. Lying on top of this foundation was a quadruple chamfered plinth of keyed ashlar, collapsed from the inner face of the wall.

WILTSHIRE: OLD SARUM CASTLE (SU/138327). A previously unrecorded well has been found by the Ministry of Works in the SE. corner of the larger of the two chambers within the postern tower, 6 ft. from the S. wall of the chamber and 8 ft. from the E. wall. The well-head was cut into the chalk filling the lower part of the tower, and was $10\frac{3}{4}$ ft. in diameter. It is now sealed by concrete beams to prevent any further danger from subsidence and to preserve it for future examination.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING: PICKERING (SE/800845). A section was cut by M. W. Thompson for the Ministry of Works across the outer ditch of the castle, 25 ft. W. of the barbican, before this part of the ditch was cleared. The ditch is known to have been scoured out in Edward II's reign. It proved to be 38 ft. wide and 12-13 ft. deep with fairly gently sloping sides and flat bottom. Unexpectedly the natural subsoil was clay below about 4 ft. of rock. Late medieval pottery was found in the bottom, and 18th-century remains (including a halfpenny of George II) in the upper filling. The ditch had evidently been deliberately filled up when the cottage against the curtain-wall was built.

———, WEST RIDING: KNARESBOROUGH (SE/348569). Excavating for the Ministry of Works in an area known to cover the passage of an underground postern or sally-port (*Yorks. Archaeol. J.*, xxx (1931), 217) Mrs. J. Le Patourel found that the roofing-arch was only $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the surface in places and was unlikely to bear extra weight satisfactorily. Where the passage was not cut through rock, this roof was a low arch of mortared stones, the mortar containing a large amount of clay which quickly disintegrated. N. of the passage was the top of the shaft for the portcullis, with which the postern was defended, and the disturbed remains of a small building, which was probably an ashlar-lined pit to contain the mechanism for working the portcullis. There was also the robbed foundation-trench of an earlier wall, going down to the rock, into which a medieval rubbish-pit containing datable material was dug obliquely.

———, ———: TICKHILL (SK/593928). An excavation on the motte and the foundation of the 12th-century keep by R. Young for the Duchy of Lancaster showed that the tower was eleven-sided and irregularly placed on a circular plinth. There is evidence (contrary to the view sometimes expressed) that it was not a shell keep.

SCOTLAND

LANARKSHIRE: CRAIGNETHAN CASTLE (NS/817463). Excavation by the Ministry of Works during consolidation is yielding most interesting and unexpected evidence of artillery works of the mid 16th century. A caponier, apparently complete, is emerging from the deep filling of the ditch which has covered it for some four hundred years. The skeleton of a contemporary dog, and other fauna, add to the interest of this discovery.

WALES

CAERNARVONSHIRE: CONWAY (SH/784775). Newel stairs have been reconstructed in the prison tower by the Ministry of Works (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 147). The tower in the N. wall of the town, badly fractured when the railway was driven under it, has been made secure.

———: DEGANWY CASTLE (SH/782795). See p. 313.

CARDIGANSHIRE: OLD ABERYSTWYTH (SN/584790). Excavations by C. H. Houlder for the Aberystwyth Archaeological Society continued (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, III (1959), 309) in the Norman motte-and-bailey castle at Tanybwlech, built in 1110 by Gilbert fitz-Richard, earl of Clare, in a position commanding what was then the estuary of the Ystwyth. It was the precursor of the Edwardian masonry castle of 1277 around which the medieval town of Aberystwyth grew up.

The previous work produced material and structures which, although clearly belonging to two separate periods of occupation, could not be accurately related to the history of the site recorded in the Welsh chronicles. This year examination of part of the interior of what was probably the main building in the motte has shown that the first period must cover both the original Norman occupation (1110-36) and the ensuing Welsh take-over of the castle (1136-43). There followed a hiatus in the filling of the large pit, which must have been a strong-room beneath the main building, after which the second period of occupation began with a levelling of the ruins, to be equated with a strengthening of the gateway. Comparison of the pottery of period II with material from sites in the Welsh border counties suggests that this reoccupation occurred around 1200.

The chronicles provide a reasonable historical framework for these events. There is no specific reference to Aberystwyth in the *Brut y Tywysogion* between 1143 and 1197, but in the ensuing decade two successive castles of that name were involved in the quarrels of the Welsh princes. The 'new' castle built by Falkes, sheriff of Cardiff, was probably on a different site, though still not that of the eventual Edwardian castle. Though a close identification of historical events is satisfactory, the main archaeological contribution of Old Aberystwyth is pottery and other material belonging with some certainty to the first half of the 12th century.

CARMARTHENSHIRE: LLANSTEPHAN (SN/351101). Work on the exterior of the great gatehouse by the Ministry of Works (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 147) is almost complete and attention has now shifted to the NE. tower.

———: ROCHE (SN/294103). This small fortification was surveyed by the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments and visited regularly during work on housing development. Details of medieval walling were recorded and among objects recovered were a bronze sacring-bell and a small amount of 14th-century pottery.

GLAMORGANSHIRE: CAERPHILLY (ST/155872). Work has been done on the W. gate before the construction of a timber bridge across the inner moat by the Ministry of

Works (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, iv (1960), 147). The completion of the outer bank on the E. side of the castle started by Lord Bute has begun. It is planned to form an outer moat on this side of the castle.

———: PENARD (SS/545886). The defensive arrangements which had preceded the late 13th-century masonry curtain were examined by L. Alcock for the Board of Celtic Studies. Along the cliff edge they had consisted merely of a timber fence, but on the landward side was an earthen bank, probably with associated timberwork; the plan was perhaps a ring work. Within the earth-and-timber defences was a free-standing hall of mortared masonry, 57½ ft. by 21 ft. This had a narrow service-room; screens-passage; hall proper with a stone bench along one side and along the upper end wall; and a small chamber at the upper end. The hall and earthen defences are probably of the late 12th or early 13th century.

———: PENMAEN (SS/534880). At the ring work *Castle Tower* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 321) a small excavation by L. Alcock for the Board of Celtic Studies determined the width of the entrance in its first phase. This had been a timber gatehouse, 20 ft. square, which was destroyed by fire and in phase 2 the entrance was narrowed with dry stonework.

MONTGOMERY: HEN DOMEN (SO/214981). The Shrewsbury Research Group directed by P. A. Barker stripped the remains of the bailey-motte bridges revealed in 1960 on this motte and bailey, built about 1075 by Roger de Montgomery (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 322). The section across the ditch was expanded to a width of 25 ft. and taken up the side of the motte to a point a little below the top (FIG. 99 and inset; the plan of the site is diagrammatic only). Almost complete plans of the last two bridges have been obtained. Bridge Z, the latest, consists of post-holes *a* and *b*, on the bailey side, and the quadruple groups *c* and *d* on the motte side of the ditch. The arrangement of the upper end of the bridge is not yet clear, though it seems to have been laid in a gully cut in the motte side. At *e* is a slighter structure, perhaps a palisade designed to prevent access to the under side of the bridge. This bridge, as the pottery suggests, probably dates from c. 1216, when Llewelyn the Great took the castle from Gwenwynwyn, prince of Powis.

Bridge Y, which was stratified below and to one side of Z, is quite different in construction, though the line of its axis is not yet certain. It consists of a single post-hole, *f*, on the bailey side, and an elaborate complex of timber slots, *g*, on the motte side. These belong to the later 12th century. The gully *h*, with stone packing, perhaps for a beam, does not belong to this bridge, and the pottery shows that it belongs to the 2nd quarter of the 13th century or later, which is after the supposed abandonment of the site, in 1223, in favour of the stone castle built by Hubert de Burgh for Henry III about a mile away at the present Montgomery. The upper end of Bridge Y is therefore still uncertain, and more work is needed on the side of the motte, though trees restrict the area available.

The ditch, across which three sections were taken, had been recut four, or perhaps five, times and therefore little trace of the earlier bridges can be expected to remain. However, the first bridge, which must have been cut into the natural subsoil and into the original mound, is being sought.

A sector cut into the motte showed that the ditch area had been turfed, probably completely, before the digging of the ditch began. The turf and humus had been piled on to the central, motte area, and the clay from the ditch heaped on to this double thickness to form the mound.

A large structure of period Z in the bailey close to the end of bridge Y consists of massive post-holes set in a wide gully or beam-slot, *k*, which has been cut through a pebble surface perhaps giving access to bridge Y. Near by is a pit, some 15 ft. diam., cut vertically into the boulder clay, a segment of which has been emptied to a depth of 4 ft. without the bottom being reached. This segment, which was filled with grey silt, yielded a sickle and some 12th- or 13th-century pottery.

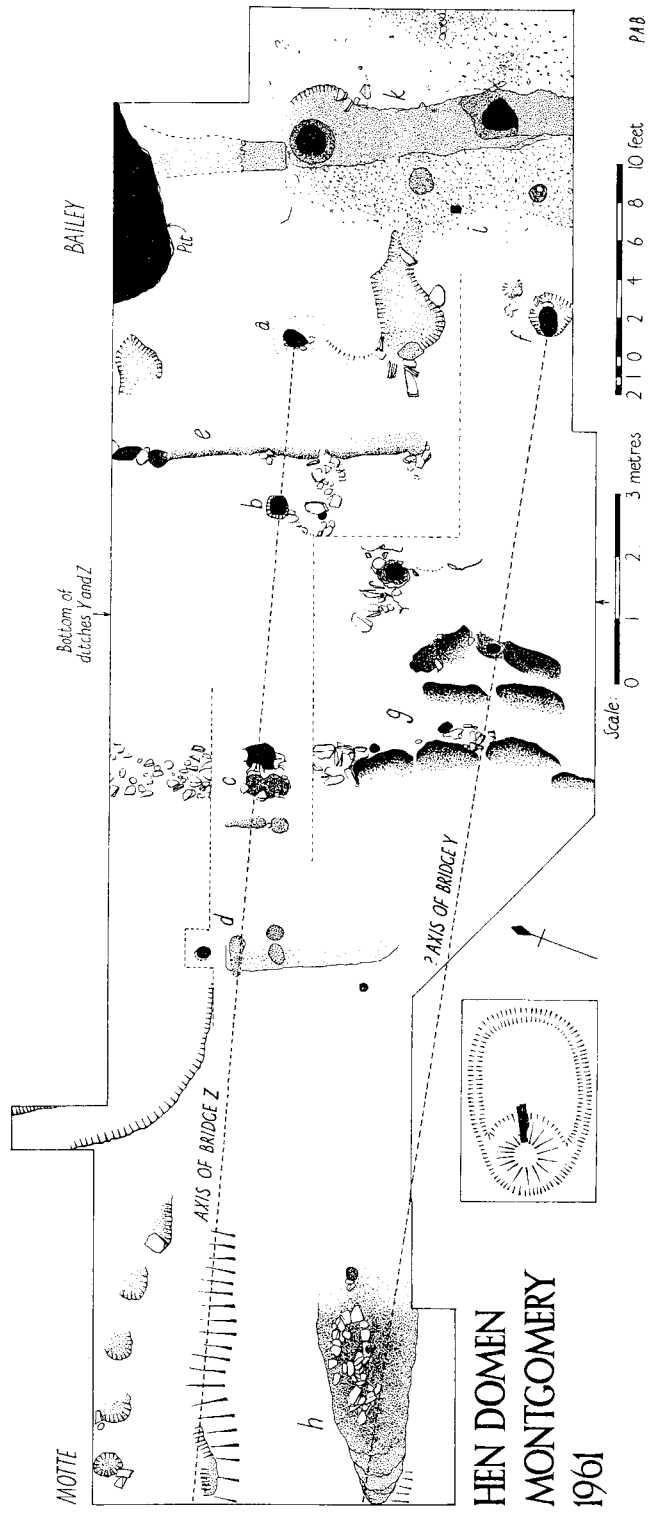


FIG. 99
HEN DOMEN, MONTGOMERYSHIRE
Plan showing evidence for two medieval bridges spanning motte ditch (p. 326).
Inset, diagrammatic plan of motte and bailey showing position of excavation.

Finds included a cut halfpenny of John or Henry III, 1214-1218, a number of small metal objects, and a quantity of pottery, though probably none earlier than the mid 12th century. This absence of early pottery must be attributed to the deep and frequent recutting of the ditch at this point.

E. TOWNS

ENGLAND

DEVON: PLYMOUTH, COOKSLEY COURT (SX/483542). Examination of an area to the S. of the site excavated in 1959 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, iv (1960), 145) by Mrs. E. M. Minter for the Ministry of Works produced a very valuable group of 16th- and 17th-century English and continental pottery, fragments of glass, and coins. At the W. end of the site emergency work was carried out by J. Barber and voluntary helpers. The remains of some demolished buildings were examined and a large quantity of pottery was recovered together with fragments of glass, beads, metal and coins.

DORSET: WIMBORNE (SZ/018997). N. H. Field excavated for Wimborne Historical Society one of the houses alongside the main hollow-way or street of the newly-recognized settlement. Only half the house has so far been cleared but it was some 16 ft. wide and c. 30 ft. long. It lay lengthwise to the road and the entrance notched into the scarp bank fits in with what has already been discovered. The house had two bays, was timber-framed and appeared to have had walls of earth and gravel probably lined internally by wattles. The bays were indicated by rectangular post-holes in the lateral walls, associated with a cross-wall and a sliding screen that divided the house into two rooms, coincident with the bays. Pottery from the debris and the occupation suggests that the house was abandoned in the 12th or 13th century; further work may provide a more specific date.

HAMPSHIRE: SOUTHAMPTON. F. A. Aberg for Southampton Museums and in conjunction with Southampton Archaeological Society directed excavations on the following sites:

5 *Cookoo Lane* (SU/418113). With the help of Southampton University Archaeological Society a site just inside Westgate near the former West Quay was investigated. The original sloping ground-surface seems to have been levelled in the 12th century before the town wall was constructed and a well or pit dug into natural gravel. Subsequently in the late 13th or early 14th century a building with stone footings was erected on the site, and was succeeded c. 1500 by another building of timber.

184 *French Street* (SU/418110). Excavations supervised by R. Greenhulgh and W. White showed that the ruined stone walls on the site were part of a building constructed early in the 13th century, the rear wall being built across the top of a 12th-century rubbish-pit. The stone walls replaced earlier wooden buildings, post-holes of which were found when part of the lower interior was investigated. Three different floor-levels were distinguished in the stone building. Documents show that the site was a warehouse during most of the medieval period, and large fragments of quern found during the excavations were probably connected with this use. Mr. B. Jones, Borough Archivist, has traced a reference (MS. Queen's College 4C4 Cartulary of God's House pq 51) to this site being used for the storage of mill-stones in the early 13th century.

Wool House, French Street (SU/418110). W. Holloway investigated the foundations on the E. side of the 14th-century wool house and the pottery found confirms the supposed date of construction. Alongside but connected with buildings fronting on French Street was an oval stone-lined pit, 10 ft. by 8 ft. The sides slope inward to a depth of 10 ft., where its dimensions are only 3 ft. by 2 ft. It seems to have been a latrine-pit, since there is a blocked-up drain opening into it from the S. side. The pottery suggests use from the early 12th century to the 13th century when it was deliberately filled up—

possibly during alterations to adjacent houses, since the upper filling contained a considerable amount of roofing-slate.

Quilter's Vault, High Street (SU/41809). C. Mockett and M. Coles supervised excavation at the rear of this Norman vault, built *c.* 1170/80, which uncovered a fine series of rubbish-pits dating from the early 12th century to the late 18th century, the quantity of imported pottery from France and elsewhere being a notable feature of their contents. Under the rear wall of the vault was a medieval lime-kiln (see p. 347 f.).

HERTFORDSHIRE: BARNET (TQ/246964). The lower part of a late medieval jug was found in digging shop foundations at 74 *High Street*. Early 17th-century material, including Rhenish glass and stoneware, was found in a shallow well while extending the *Midland Bank* (TQ/245966). An almost complete jug from the site (now in private possession) may be earlier. The bottom of the well was framed with slotted and pegged timbers, now in Barnet Museum.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE: ST. NEOTS. During the rebuilding of *no. 33 Market Square* (N. side) remains of a 16th-century house were demolished. Under this was found a stone-lined well and shallow pits from which came many sherds of large 15th-century jars. Some of these pits overlay, or disturbed, graves containing skeletons of all ages and sexes, presumably townfolk buried in the priory cemetery before the building of the parish church (*c.* 1180). All pottery found in undisturbed grave fillings was late St. Neots ware.

LINCOLNSHIRE: BOSTON. A brick-built cistern, 5½ ft. diam., discovered beneath the floor of the *Axe and Cleaver Inn, West St.*, was planned and partially excavated by the Boston Archaeology Group under the direction of P. Mayes. The cistern, built of bricks 9½ by 4½ by 2 in. laid with a 'header bond' with a very small quantity of mortar, reached a depth of 8 ft. below the cellar floor. A smooth outward curve gave a maximum base-width of 7 ft. Sherds from the 12th to the 16th century were recovered from below the floor of the existing cellar. In the upper 3 ft. of the cistern were sherds, tile fragments, wood and one piece of worked stone. A frilled base of imported salt-glazed stoneware suggested a date of the late 15th to early 16th century. In the next 2 ft. of filling the sherds were of a relatively coarse earthenware, with traces of a partial lead glaze. The presence of a square lug-tile suggested the same date as for the filling immediately above it.

———: TORKSEY (SK/836785). In 1960 and 1961 M. W. Barley directed a training school in medieval archaeology organized by the Extra-Mural Department of Nottingham University. It had hitherto been concluded, on topographical grounds which seemed to be confirmed by Leland's observations, that the nucleus of the early medieval borough lay in the NE. angle of the river Trent and the Roman canal, the Foss Dyke. Excavations showed that the scarp towards the Trent, which Leland had taken to be the remains of defences, is entirely natural, formed by the river cutting eastwards into the Keuper Marl. The pre-conquest borough may well have been an open settlement, consisting primarily of a string of wharves and warehouses extending some miles up the Foss Dyke towards Lincoln.

Excavations some 50 yds. N. of the site of the 12th-century pottery-kiln excavated in 1949 revealed traces of a timber-framed house contemporary with the kiln and perhaps closely associated with it. The finds considerably enlarge the known range of products of the kiln. Some 80 ft. further N. a section was cut through a lime-kiln more or less contemporary with the pottery-kiln. After the lime-kiln was filled in, the area was used as a cemetery. The church (possibly All Saints'), to which the burial-ground presumably belonged, was not found. Surveys with proton magnetometer by the Oxford Laboratory located the 1949 kiln (see G. C. Dunning, *Med. Archaeol.*, III (1959), 44, fig. 19), which was re-excavated, and a second kiln.

NORFOLK: NORWICH (TG/229084). Site clearance at the *White Swan Inn, St. Peter's St.* revealed that within the structure of this 18th-century coaching inn were a number of

features dating from the early 15th century, including a brick-vaulted cellar and parts of the decorated timber-framed street frontage, notably a bracket carved with the figure of a man in the dress of about 1400. Remains of wall-painting were found in two places, the largest fragment being a diagonal repeat of birds painted in outline and stencilled rosettes with an included panel of an armoured figure on a prancing horse. Documentary evidence shows that the building was already called the 'Swan' in 1547.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: NOTTINGHAM (SU/572399). At *Swann's Yard, Long Row E.* a ditch of semicircular section, 7 ft. wide and 5½ ft. deep, was observed. The N. end opened into a cave used as a soak-pit. The associated pottery included a fragment of coarse splashed ware with a horse and rider. On the SW. corner of *Castle Gate* a 17-ft. length of walling, constructed of finely-tooled rectangular blocks 13 in. by 10 in. and seven courses high, was discovered. On the SW. corner of *Carlton Street* excavation for stanchion holes revealed the S. edge of the early medieval town ditch.

OXFORDSHIRE: OXFORD (SP/514060). At *124 High Street* on the site of the 'Bear Inn' pits contained pottery of the 11th, 12th and 14th centuries. Two large rubbish-pits provided much pottery and glass of the early 17th and late 18th century, now in the Ashmolean Museum.

WARWICKSHIRE: COVENTRY (SP/332795). Mrs. C. Woodfield, for the City Museum at *St. Mark's Vicarage, King St.* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 325), excavated a section across the ditch, which showed it to be small for a medieval city defence; for, although 35 ft. across from the wall to the top of the counter-scarp bank, it was only some 7 ft. deep and flat-bottomed for 3½ ft., the sides rising at about 45°. The ditch was dry in this area and contained very little domestic material, but the counter-scarp bank overlay a 15th-century cesspit, which confirms that the wall, its bank, and its ditch are after 1450. There was no trace of the earlier 'red ditch' in this sector. This completes the programme of preliminary examination of the city defences.

WILTSHIRE: OLD SARUM (SU/141326). A pipe-trench revealed a large pit in the modern road just N. of the area in the *East Suburb* excavated by P. A. Rahtz (*Med. Archaeol.*, III (1959), 314). The pit, examined by J. W. G. Musty, yielded 13th-century pottery and part of a Purbeck stone mortar. As most of the pottery appears to belong to the 1st half of the 13th century, the mortar may be the earliest of its type so far found.

WALES

CAERNARVONSHIRE: CONWAY (SH/781774). Excavation by L. A. S. Butler for the Ministry of Works in the vicarage garden S. of the parish church indicated that the Cistercian abbey did not extend so far. Three substantial wall footings and a small quantity of imported late 13th-century pottery suggested that this area was part of the Justiciar's lodgings or similar government buildings of the Edwardian borough known to lie near the Mill Gate. An area of burnt wattle-and-daub and a widespread charcoal layer may represent the destruction of this quarter caused by followers of Owain Glyndwr in 1401. There was no evidence for two houses fronting Rosehill Street, but post-medieval rubbish-pits had considerably disturbed the garden.

F. ROYAL PALACES

ENGLAND

HERTFORDSHIRE: KING'S LANGLEY (TL/065026). B. F. Rawlins excavated on the site of New School tennis court. Stratified kitchen-rubbish in a ditch included 13th- and 14th-century pottery of types known at Cheam, The More and Northolt, together with fragments of stone mortars. Plain roofing-tiles of both flat and hip varieties were also found. Similar pottery was found elsewhere on the site associated with a mass of dumped

building-debris, including white wall-plaster decorated with purplish lines, and glazed floor-tiles.

LONDON: WHITEHALL PALACE (TQ/300799). Excavations on the Treasury site for the Ministry of Works by H. J. M. Green and P. E. Curnow revealed numerous rubbish-pits and ditches containing pottery and dating from the 11th century onwards, indicating that the Treasury area was covered with the back yards and gardens of properties fronting the Whitehall thoroughfare during the medieval period (cf. p. 309). Foundations of some of these buildings were sealed beneath the Tudor Old Tennis Court. Associated with the 11th- and 12th-century pottery were early medieval glazed 'tegula' roofing-tiles and much domestic rubbish including leather shoes.

Traces of a number of the buildings of the Tudor palace included the so-called Old Tennis Court, the E. side of which only disappeared in 1846, the Cockpit Lodgings, the Small Close Tennis Court, and the two-story passage link between these buildings and the palace boundary wall on the N., W. and S. sides of the site. Upstanding remains comprised parts of the N. and S. ends and the W. side of the Old Tennis Court, including the substantially-intact NW. turret standing almost to its original height. Comparison of these remains with early 19th-century prints of the E. side suggest that the building may possibly have been a banqueting hall of considerable grandeur. The clearance of later buildings from the two-story Tudor passage—always recognized as such—revealed a number of new features and showed that some features hitherto accepted as Tudor were of relatively modern date. Amongst those newly exposed is the N. gable wall of the Small Close Tennis Court. The lower part formed part of one wall of the Tudor passage but the upper part with its large gable window rose a further story above. The plan of the remainder of this building was ascertained by excavation. Some of the more important Tudor features are being retained as part of the rebuilt Treasury.

Sealed by the building-levels and foundations of the Tudor palace were rubbish-pits which are thought to have belonged to the kitchens serving this hall. The pottery from these pits, deposited *c.* 1531-2, consists of over a thousand vessels including Spanish and south Netherlands maiolica, Siegburg stoneware, and a wide range of English coarse pottery showing Dutch influence. With this pottery were found many clothing accessories, kitchen equipment, architectural fittings, leather and cloth.

Many post-Tudor structures were excavated including three cesspits of middle and late 17th- and middle 18th-century date containing large groups of pottery and glass in good condition. NW. of the site, in Horse Guards Parade, a section was cut through the E. end of the ornamental canal made in 1660-2 in St. James's Park, in the bed of which a large group of 18th-century pottery, glass and leatherwork was found.

SOMERSET: CHEDDAR (ST/457532). The site of the Saxon and medieval palaces was excavated by P. A. Rahtz for the Ministry of Works (see pp. 53-66 above).

WILTSHIRE: CLARENDON PALACE (SU/182302). J. W. G. Musty, assisted by D. J. Algar and J. E. D. Stratton, excavated at Clarendon palace on behalf of Salisbury Museum to obtain a stratified pottery-series for comparison with that from the Laverstock kilns. Sections were cut through the main ash-pit area, and through a newly discovered ash-deposit adjacent to it. The pottery obtained was all of one date (late 13th to early 14th century) and contained Laverstock material.

Certain other features on the palace perimeter were also examined, including the hitherto undescribed 'terrace' below the great hall to the NE. (possibly one of the gardens referred to in the Liberate Rolls, Henry III) which was shown to be retained by a flint wall, and a complex of features in the SW. corner of the courtyard perimeter. It was thought that the latter might be the remains of a gatehouse, but the excavation produced no evidence to support this, although it showed that the perimeter wall had been taken down to its lowest courses over a length of 12 ft.

Possibly the most important feature of this excavation has been the discovery of an hitherto undescribed earthwork of some 40 acres in the corner of which the palace lies.

It consists of a bank and ditch. The ditch was shown to run inside the palace perimeter-wall and to be *c.* 8 ft. deep and 20 ft. wide at the lip. The only stratified finds were late 13th-century pottery and a 13th- or 14th-century arrow-head. As these finds were at the top of the ditch-silt, the ditch must be a very early medieval or pre-medieval feature. A complete survey of this earthwork will be undertaken.

G. MANORS AND MOATS

ENGLAND

DEVON: DARTINGTON HALL (SX/799627). Trial excavations, directed by C. P. S. Platt for the owners and trustees on the site of the courtyard of the manor thought to have been constructed between 1388 and 1400, have confirmed that foundations of earlier walls link the present ruin with the hall itself. Much pottery and building-debris were unearched, and a full-scale excavation will be undertaken.

DURHAM: BEWLEY GRANGE (NZ/468253). Excavations continued, directed by L. Still for the Medieval Research Group of the University of Durham, around the standing hall-like building, probably of 13th-century date, belonging to the prior of Durham's manor at Beaulieu. Foundations of an earlier building to the S. and W. were exposed and it seems that this continued in use when the later one was built, the two being joined at one corner only. This earlier building cannot at present be dated, though it has certain affinities with the prior's 'camera' at Muggleswick, co. Durham, which is of the 13th century.

HEREFORDSHIRE: BREINTON (SO/473396). Excavation of this moated site was resumed under the direction of F. G. Heys. The cellared portion of the building, partly excavated in 1959 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 152), was found to be 8 ft. square with walls 3 ft. thick and an entrance at the SW. corner. On the N. side of this entrance another substantial wall, faced on both sides and standing to a height of 3 ft., was traced westwards to the limit of excavation. It is on this side and, perhaps, to the N. that the remainder of the building must lie. Rough pebble surfaces and occupation-material showed that there were outbuildings or a stockyard in the SW. area of the enclosure. At the entrance to the earthwork remains of the gateway foundations were found just below the surface. The junction with the perimeter walls has yet to be established but the gateway extends as a narrow passage 6 ft. wide for at least 10 ft. beyond the walls. A characteristic group of 12th- and early 13th-century coarse pottery suggested that this was occupied for a comparatively short period, after which the building was stripped and burnt.

———: WALLINGSTONES (SO/503222). See p. 321 f.

HERTFORDSHIRE: STEVENAGE (TL/245231). 13th- and 14th-century pottery was found during a trial excavation at a rectangular moated site in Monk's Wood.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE: ST. NEOTS (TL/186602). Two large late medieval fish-ponds or moats were found during excavation of the late Saxon settlement by P. V. Addyman for the Ministry of Works. A resistivity survey showed that the N. example was at least 75 ft. long, and excavation proved it was 65 ft. wide at the top with a flat bottom, 25 ft. wide at a depth of 13 ft. The timber and brushwood installations and revetment had partly silted up when the pond was filled in the early 16th century. The filling produced a good series of pottery, shoes and metalwork. The other pond, not fully excavated, seemed to be about 70 ft. wide and 9 ft. deep. Medieval and Tudor pits and wells were also found.

LANCASHIRE: ORDSALL HALL (SJ/817975). During excavations by Miss A. G. Parke for the City of Salford Museums on this 15th-century manor house, which occupies an earlier medieval site, the moat at the front and rear of the building was located and much

pottery from the 16th century onwards was discovered. The hall is being restored by the Salford Corporation as a local history museum.

MIDDLESEX: NORTHOLT (TQ/133841). Further excavation by J. G. Hurst and C. Keene (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 211 ff.) yielded three important developments. First, a Saxon hut of the 8th or 9th century was found (see p. 309; FIG. 97). Secondly, part of the cellar, the existence of which had been known for some years, was excavated and thirdly, a large number of moulded bricks from the solar were recovered.

The cellar is situated at the lower end of the great hall and is at right angles to it, projecting towards the kitchens (*Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), fig. 56). The walls, 3 ft. thick and still standing from 3 to 6 ft. high, were constructed very solidly of flint and clunch, the mortar still being so strong that it was easier to break up the flint and clunch than to cut through the mortar. Only the SE. third of the cellar was excavated, trial trenches having shown that the rest had been badly robbed. Its total length is thought to be 40 ft. and it is only 12 ft. wide internally. There was an offset inside to hold the earliest floor, which was 5 ft. below the medieval ground-surface. A second floor was found about 1 ft. above the earlier one. Both yielded large quantities of wood which may represent either the original floor boards or collapsed ceiling. It did not appear to be *in situ*. A flight of wooden steps led down into the cellar. The bottom step remained in place and comprised a thick oak beam supported on two upright supports. To make the cellar a hole of the required size was dug, which was lined with a row of upright roofing-tiles placed side by side. The bottom courses of the wall were then built and another row of tiles put on top of this. PL. XXXII, A, shows a view of the cellar wall from behind with the natural clay removed to expose the tiles.

There are various difficulties about the dating of the cellar and of the solar, which seems to have been above it, and it is hoped to resolve these by further excavation. In the destruction-level were found a large number of plain and moulded bricks, some plastered and others painted red or white. They all seem to be internal and comprise the arch-rings and mouldings of a window and fireplace and a simple rolled moulding from a dado. H. J. M. Green is hoping to reconstruct the appearance of the solar from these fragments.

NORFOLK: LODDON (TM/369960). Trial excavations were conducted on the moated site of Hales Hall by A. P. Baggs for the Norfolk Research Committee, revealing a number of late medieval walls, but the excavation was not extensive enough to provide the plan or relative chronology. At the same time the large existing outer court, built by the Hobarts *c.* 1510, was surveyed and recorded.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: SULGRAVE (SP/556454). Excavation of the ring work beside the parish church was continued by B. Davison for Queen's University, Belfast (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 328). Work was concentrated on clearing the early timber hall (FIG. 100), which seems to have been more than 50 ft. long by 18 ft. wide and of an elaborate ground-floor type with opposed doorways and cross-screen, the solar end being carried on heavy stone footings. The associated occupation-levels produced large quantities of local and imported E. Anglian wares of the early 11th century. After a partial rebuilding on stone foundations, the hall seems to have been abandoned by the mid 11th century in favour of successive timber buildings on stone footings, backed against the rampart. No trace of occupation later than the first half of the 12th century has so far been found. The form and significance of a stone structure contemporary with the late Saxon hall, standing 6 ft. high and now buried in the body of the rampart, remain to be investigated.

SOMERSET: ENGLISH COMBE (BAREWE) (ST/729620). J. Bolwell, continuing excavation opposite the dovecote (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, III (1959), 317), has discovered the cobbled floors of three structures. Two appear to be barns; the stone wall foundations remain up to 1 ft. high, but no sherds or tile fragments were found. The third is different; there is no cobbled flooring but a destruction-layer of charcoal and black ash contained sherds

of 13th-century cooking-pots similar to those found previously. There were also quantities of tiles, some burnt. Work will continue, as there is a strong possibility of an earlier period below.

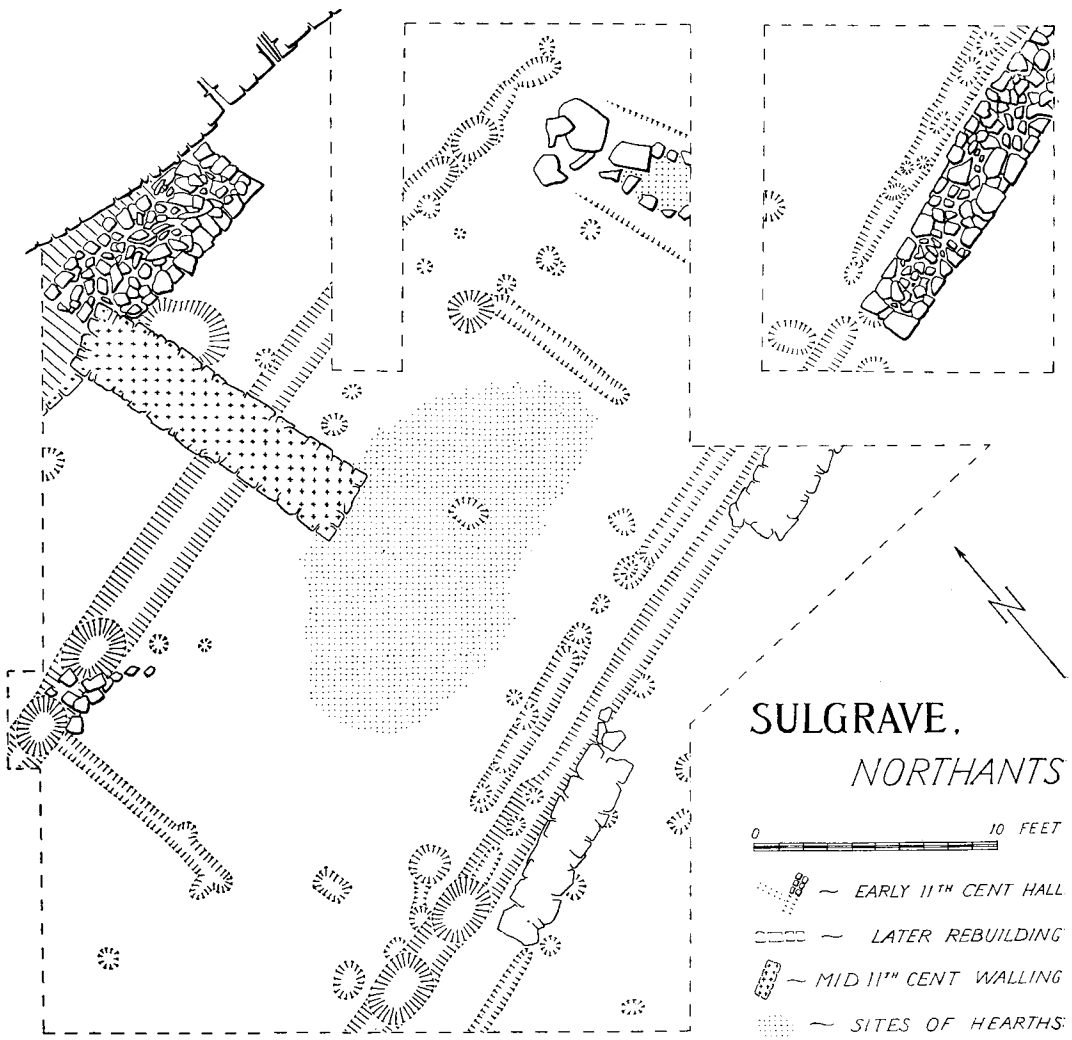


FIG. 100
SULGRAVE, NORTHANTS
Plan of early timber hall (p. 333)

SUSSEX: BODIAM (TQ/784259). Excavation at the 'Gun Garden' 300 yds. N. of Bodiam castle by the Battle and District Historical Society proves the site to be medieval and not a Civil War gun platform, as stated in the guidebook to the castle. Traces of unmortared stone foundations of a building or buildings were found inside an earthwork with a shallow ditch on three sides. Finds included a small amount of late 13th- and early 14th-century pottery, a hearth containing fragments of yellow bricks, thought to be

Dutch of the early 14th century, pieces of clay roofing-tiles (one with a nib, others with peg-holes), and part of the rim of a bronze bowl.

———: ——— (TQ/784264). The same Society has partially excavated a moated area in a valley N. of the 'Gun Garden', laying bare some stone foundations, pieces of yellow bricks, late 13th-century pottery, roofing-tiles and slates. A cache of pieces of bronze and copper with much charcoal and ash suggests that there may have been some form of foundry on the site. The site is called by the excavators 'Old Manor House'.

———: PEVENSEY, MANXEY (TQ/651070). Slightly raised above the general level of the marshes is a well-preserved moat (partly wet), with some enclosures and a pond to the north. The moat is approximately rectangular in plan, enclosing an area *c.* 150 ft. by 120 ft., and lies about 600 ft. NNE. of the site of ManxeY chapel (see p. 320). There appears to be an entrance in the middle of the N. side leading to a hollow track which acts as a boundary to two of the enclosures. The central area generally is flat, with faint signs of disturbance at the W. end.

———: STREATHAM (TQ/191201). With the uncovering of a small, circular footing at the W. end, A. Barr-Hamilton completed the excavation of the N. range of foundations (building A). The perimeter wall continued W. of the range but the intrusion of a dense thicket made its further examination impracticable. A trial cutting across a slight ridge in the W. central area produced an oval hearth of slabs of Petworth marble and a wealth of 13th- and 14th-century potsherds.

In the S. half of the site extensive trenching above the estimated limits of the chalk floor (building C; cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 328), which probably belonged to a barn, proved its area to be nearly 2,000 square ft. with, apparently, a recessed entrance on the N. side and with an expanse of well-trammelled clay between it and the moat on the W. side. The sandstone wall bounding building C by the moat on the S. side was found to be part of a substantial building (D) of which the W. wall only has so far been uncovered. The building, like the chalk floor overlying it, cannot have been abandoned later than *c.* 1300. The moat at this point was found to have been some 20 ft. wide and 4½ ft. deep in the centre, at the time of the destruction of building D.

———: TARRING (TQ/132040). K. J. Barton tested five sites, two of which produced results. In the first, a Tudor well contained a quantity of shoe-leather, a group of pottery and an unknown jetton. In the second, a house of two rooms and a longitudinal corridor has two main phases ranging from *c.* 1250 to *c.* 1500; during the second the building was used for smelting and casting lead. Excavation will continue.

WARWICKSHIRE: CANNOW GREEN (SO/985789). Excavation by the junior field-work group of the Birmingham Archaeological Society under the direction of B. K. Roberts showed that the site was occupied from the 2nd half of the 13th century to the 15th century. A massive stone curtain-wall was found on the S., built in the first half of the 14th century, and a fine tiled hearth of perhaps *c.* 1400 was also uncovered as well as traces of tiled interior buildings. Pollen analysis has thrown revealing light on the environment at the time of settlement.

———: KINGSHURST HALL (SP/167881). This William and Mary house due to be demolished, which in medieval times belonged to the de Montfort family, is surrounded by a moat and enclosing brick wall on stone footings. To the NE. is a large mound surrounded by a moat which intersects the moat of the house. F. C. Johnson cut a section through this mound and across the moat of mound and house. The mound revealed two periods. In the first there was a low mound with slight revetted ditch with a sand floor and no signs of structure. In the second the mound was greatly heightened with a wide ditch and an apparent inner palisade. Traces of large post-holes in the interior perhaps denoted a tower. Pottery in the make-up of the second mound suggests a date in the 2nd half of the 13th century. The cutting was continued across the moat of the house and disclosed an enclosing stone wall, probably of the 14th century.

———: LAPWORTH, BUSHWOOD HALL (SP/176693). A. Oswald reports a moated site with an early 18th-century farmhouse within the earthwork. The moat was bridged by a tongue of land on the E., which was removed when the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Meakin, recently cleaned the moat mechanically, and during the removal the timbers of a massive bridge were found (FIG. 101).

The bridge, all of oak, had a central stone pier packed between two horizontal beams. On the inner (W.) side were two more beams counterbalanced by one on the E. Mortises and the remains of uprights were left, sufficient to restore the structure and height. The footway consisted of planks pegged to longitudinal poles which were cross-braced. The need for two horizontal beams on the inner side suggests, perhaps, strengthening for the counterbalance of a drawbridge.

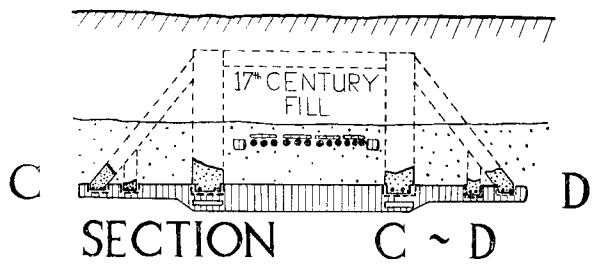
In this connexion a deed of 1313 (see L. F. Salzman, *Building in England down to 1540*, Appendix B, p. 421) refers to a contract between Sir John Bishopden and Will Heose to build the former a house of freestone in his manor of Lapworth, which makes specific reference to a doorway to be so constructed that a drawbridge might be fitted. If this document refers to this site, and it may well do so, this bridge may be contemporary. From the ground all that could be said was that the filling above the footway was deposited about the end of the 17th century.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: WHARRAM PERCY (SE/858646). To determine the date of the construction of the later manor house at the N. end of the village a section was dug across the S. wall of building J (for the earlier manor house cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, II (1958), 205). The middle of the 13th century and the early 15th century have been suggested as possible dates for it, but the section produced a rather puzzling result as the earthwork covering the supposed remains of a substantial wall was in fact a mid 13th-century bank, 2 ft. high and 10 ft. wide, with a small wall, 1 ft. wide, perched on top. It is difficult to see how this could have provided a wall for a building with a floor-level several feet lower. There was also no pottery later than the 13th century, so clearly there will be no simple answer to this question without a large-scale excavation such as is planned after work on house 6 is finished—that is, in the mid 1960s.

———, ———: WINTHORPE (TA/000453). Continuing (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 329) their exploration of this manor site, the Lockington Research Team and other members of the East Riding Archaeological Society cut a section across the main ditch. A silver penny of Henry III and much pottery of the same and slightly later date gave evidence that the ditch had been dug at the beginning of the 14th century for better drainage of the site; there is documentary evidence of a change of ownership about this time. Worn Romano-British sherds, also, were found in the bank, but these do not prove that there was an earlier ditch here. Pottery found elsewhere along the line of this ditch indicated that a 13th-century house may lie to the E. where there is nothing observable above ground. The work, which has previously concentrated on the banks and ditches of the W. half of the field, has yielded no house site earlier than the 15th century.

———, NORTH RIDING: AYTON CASTLE (SE/995852). F. C. Rimington has completed two years' work at the site of Ayton Castle near Scarborough—a peel tower with close parallels further north. Four and possibly five phases have been identified: 1. A thick layer of farmyard refuse (including the remains of a wheat stack) on which had been built, 2. A manor house of the late 12th century, with which was associated a hoard of iron tools. 3. A complex manor of several separate buildings (including kitchen and dovecote), c. 1250. Stairs prove there was more than one story and there is evidence of a water-supply. These buildings, although undoubtedly occupied until the erection of the present tower, show evidence of Scottish attack after Bannockburn. 4. The present 'castle', c. 1400, built by Ralph Eure probably with John Lewyn as architect, partly over one of the buildings of phase 3. There is a great amount of

BRIDGE AT BUSHWOOD HALL



LAPWORTH

WARWICKS

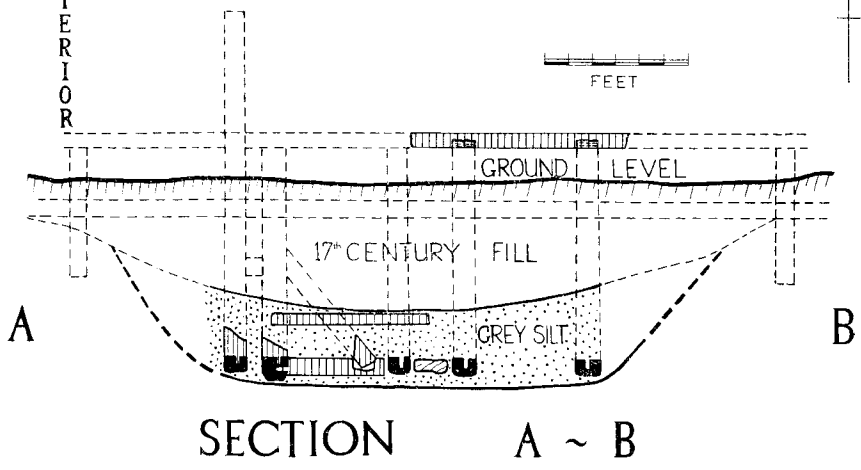
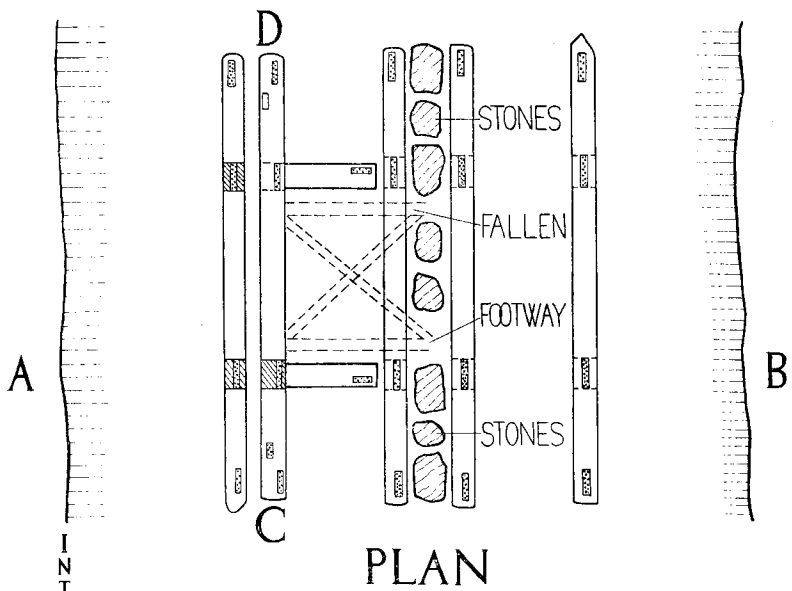


FIG. 101
 BUSHWOOD HALL, LAPWORTH, WARWS.
 Plan and sections of ?14th-century oak bridge (p. 336)

15th- to 17th-century domestic rubbish all round the tower, placed there apparently to level the ground. 5. Some inferior masonry dating from late 17th century, when the castle had become uninhabited and turned into a cattle-byre.

———, ———: KILDALE (NZ/604096). Excavations by R. Close on the site of this reputed 12th-century manor house now occupied by a modern farm revealed a building, 45 ft. by 29 ft., on the NW. edge of the hill. The walls, standing up to 2 ft., were 4 ft. 1 in. thick, of ashlar freestone dressed inside and out, with a rubble filling. The mound on which the building stood was of glacial origin. On the NW. slope of the hill what may have been a rubbish-tip contained a great quantity of medieval potsherds, stone roofing-slabs and much moulded stonework from window-heads, mullions and columns, belonging, on architectural criteria, to the late 13th century. There were also large quantities of identifiable animal bones, including whale.

———, ———: SPAUNTON (SE/725901). At least three successive buildings have been uncovered by R. H. Hayes immediately to the N. of *Manor House Farm* (erected about 1700). The latest and main building, 58 ft. by 30 ft., of two rooms, seems to date from the late 13th to the 16th century. The hall contained two domestic ovens with circular hearths paved with sandstone slabs. A well-preserved partition-wall still standing 4½ ft. high divided the hall from an industrial compartment, 30 ft. by 16 ft., containing a forge or blacksmith's type of hearth, and outside the W. wall there was an oven with a circular paved hearth and a flue leading into the room through the W. wall. There was much copper slag and some iron slag. The partition-wall had two post-slots for the cruck, 1 ft. square and 4 ft. high; at the base of each slot is a large stone footing for the post. The building was roofed with limestone slabs, of which large numbers were recovered, but there were also green-glazed clay ridge-tiles.

A cutting across the surviving NW. angle of the earthwork which surrounded the hall suggested that earlier, maybe Roman, constructions had been reused, and also revealed the bottom half of a kiln, 11 ft. by 9½ ft. by 4½ ft. high, thought to have been for corn-drying, or possibly for malting.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING: SELBY, STAYNER HALL (SE/623311). A complete plan was obtained by Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Eyre of a building-complex, 90 ft. by 45 ft., with limestone dry-walling on clay foundations. The foundation of a baking-oven and a stone-bordered hearth were identified, and the main room was paved with stone flags and brick. Great numbers of sherds, predominantly of the 14th century with some Cistercian ware, and many small household and agricultural objects of iron and bronze were found, and also small portions of window-glass. The house is believed to have been the servants' house of the Selby abbey grange. Excavations were also undertaken to try to locate the grange chapel. Some carved stone fragments were unearthed, but no chapel foundations have yet been traced. A possible kiln was marked, but has still to be excavated. Research into the Court Rolls of the five manors belonging to Selby abbey, recently deposited at the Beverley Deeds Registry and dating from the 14th to the 18th century, is being undertaken.

WALES

GLAMORGANSHIRE: LLANTRITHYD (ST/045727). Excavation on an embanked enclosure (183 ft. by 131 ft. internally) by T. R. F. Jones for the Cardiff Archaeological Society has revealed the foundations of a dry-stone-built hall with rounded corners and, apparently, timber arcades. A coin, stratified on the floor of the building, has been dated 1122. The area behind the rampart S. of the hall produced much unglazed pottery of the early 12th century and small finds, mainly of iron, in quantity. Documentary evidence suggests that this was a seat of the de Cardiff family.

H. FARMS AND SMALLER DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

ENGLAND

CUMBERLAND: KERSHOPE FOREST (NY/540809 to 542810). The staff of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments completed the survey of the complicated series of earthworks near the Clints, at the foot of an escarpment overlooking the river Blacklyne, S. of Blacklyne house. There are three separate successive groups of earthworks overlapping one another. (1) A group of scooped enclosures overlaid at the N. end by (2) wall foundations belonging to the yards and sheepfolds of a large rectangular building, 64 ft. by 32 ft., over double walls, 2 ft. 8 in. and 2 ft. 3 in. wide with a 2 ft. gap between. Associated with this building is a large medieval quern. Its yards and sheepfolds have a distinctive type of entrance and are overlaid to the N. by (3) the remains of a small hill sheep-farm of a type that was disappearing in this area at the end of the 18th century.

DEVON: HOUNDTOR DOWN (SX/745791). K. Isham began the excavation of two small rectangular houses with a yard between. The large house, *c.* 35 ft. long and 13 ft. wide, has a cross-passage with opposite doorways in the long sides of the house, and paved entrances. The smaller house, *c.* 28 ft. long and 13 ft. wide, is entered from the yard through a doorway in the long side of the house.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: BRIMPSFIELD (SO/921124). Excavation by G. T. Harding on a site previously classified as a round barrow showed it to contain the foundations of a house measuring internally $14\frac{1}{4}$ by $19\frac{1}{4}$ ft. and orientated lengthwise almost due N.-S. with a gable at each end. An entrance lies almost midway along the W. wall. A fireplace is built into the thickness of the N. wall and there is a spiral stone staircase at the NW. corner, giving access to a conjectured upper chamber. The walls are typical Cotswold dry-stone walls of local oolitic limestone set without mortar, the E. and W. walls being revetted with a rubble bank to withstand the thrust of the roof trusses. Absence of Cotswold roofing-tiles would suggest that the house was thatched.

Representative pottery is a reddish-brown coarse ware with, usually, a transparent glaze on the interior of the vessel, which is dated by J. G. Hurst as of the mid 16th to mid 17th century; in view of this dating and other evidence, the excavator believes that this cottage was built in the late 15th or early 16th century.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE: BUCKDEN (TL/191675). On the course of the Buckden by-pass on the A1 motor-way a boat-shaped house plan was found by C. F. Tebbutt, 46 ft. long by 15 ft. wide at the ends and 17 ft. in the middle. The two long sides were represented by beam-slots and the ends by post-holes. Corner-posts had supporting spurs. The latest pottery was of the 2nd half of the 11th century.

SUSSEX: BRAMBER (TQ/190106). *St. Mary's* is a late 15th-century house W. of the bridge over the R. Adur. In a modern drainage-trench W. of the house E. W. Holden found the lower courses of two flint-and-mortar walls, plastered internally, representing the N. and S. walls of a building which had no physical connexion with *St. Mary's* and are probably traces of a 13th-century cottage. Finds included 13th- and 14th-century sherds, roofing-slate, roof-tile, oysters and animal bones. From the clay floor-level came a small piece of coal. More drainage-trenches 75 ft. E. of *St. Mary's* showed mortared walls of flint, waterworn flint boulders and rough lumps of Sussex Marble, along with slate, Horsham roofing-stone fragments and 13th- and 14th-century sherds. This site E. of *St. Mary's* is being excavated by Mr. Gardiner and boys from Steyning Grammar School.

WILTSHIRE: FYFIELD DOWN, WROUGHTON COPSE (SU/139707). Field-work and excavations were continued by P. J. Fowler (*cf. Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 330), the former partly on blocks of downland 'broad rig' and probably contemporary settlements, the latter on the 12th- to 13th-century farmstead at Wroughton Copse. Four buildings, each

different from the other three, have now been examined. Two are long-houses. The site, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles across rolling downland from Fyfield village, is called Raddun in the 13th century, when the land was held by the priory of St. Swithun, Winchester.

SCOTLAND

ARGYLLSHIRE: DUN DUBH (NM/866039). Old cultivation rigs, ruined houses and at least one stock enclosure may have constituted a farming settlement of medieval date.

———: ISLAY (NR/208565). J. G. Scott reports a 4-ft.-wide circular wall of 30 ft. internal diameter and projecting across the NE. entrance on its N. side, containing a sub-rectangular foundation, 18 ft. by $9\frac{3}{4}$ ft. internally, which may be a medieval homestead. Neighbouring turf dykes are probably associated with it.

RENFREWSHIRE: HOUSTON (NS/369688). Excavations for the Paisley Museum have shown that all the visible remains of the buildings of Knapps homestead are referable to the medieval period.

WALES

CAERNARVONSHIRE: ABER (SH/668706). L. A. S. Butler for the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments excavated a long-hut group in the upland valley *Nant Rhaiadr Fawr*. The group of nine buildings was set on a steeply-sloping hillside, four across the slope and five along it. In two instances the buildings along the slope were secondary to those across it. The latter were deeply cut into the hillside, slightly built up at the lower end and paved to give a roughly level floor. There were no hearths and little trace of internal features. The pottery scatter identified this group as an 18th-century *hafod* with attendant store and milking sheds, but there was some slight indication that this had replaced the *hafotry* of *Nanteracadrat* recorded in the 14th century.

MONMOUTHSHIRE: ABERGAVENNY (SO/296141). Investigation of late 16th- and early 17th-century houses before demolition resulted in one building being surveyed by D. M. D. Thacker and several features being measured or removed for preservation, including an oak window-lattice of c. 1600.

RADNORSHIRE: ST. HARMON (SN/995735). At *Beilw Bedw farm* a very extensive and well-preserved system of fields and platform-houses came to the notice of the Ministry of Works when the owner planned to reclaim the land for ploughing. A survey of all the earthworks was made, the owner was persuaded to leave the nucleus of the village unploughed, and L. Alcock excavated two of the outlying houses. One had been largely destroyed; the second retained traces of a stone sleeper-wall and was 37 ft. by 12 ft. internally with rounded corners at the upper end. The superstructure was probably of wattle-and-daub on a timber frame. There may have been two opposed entrances in the long sides. There was no trace of a hearth and much of the interior was taken up with a soak-away, suggesting that the building was a beast-house. All the pottery was post-medieval.

ISLE OF MAN

BLOCK EARY (SC/400896) and INJEBRECK (SC/363856). For P. S. Gelling's excavation of two shieling mounds at a shieling see pp. 156-72 above.

I. VILLAGES

EXTRACT FROM THE 9TH ANNUAL REPORT (1961) OF THE DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP:

County lists

Thanks to the generosity of Professor H. C. Darby and G. Versey a start has been made on listing the Domesday Book figures for deserted villages county by county.

So far 7 counties have been completed. E. Dodd has been going through Ancient Deeds at the Public Record Office noting sites mentioned against the alphabetical list. Mrs. B. Ewins has spent a day each week filing air-photographs and the vast amount of information which has accumulated about deserted villages. Closer liaison is being maintained with the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments and the Victoria County Histories.

Air-photographs

200 R.A.F. vertical air-photographs have been added to the collection and 137 oblique air-photographs from Dr. J. K. S. St. Joseph's 1958 flights. During 1961 Dr. St. Joseph photographed 40 deserted villages.

Local correspondents

After the first wave of enthusiasm ten years ago, the last three or four years have seen a steady decline in local work on sites in different parts of the country. In 1961, however, interest re-awakened and work is now actively in progress in Berkshire, Devon (Mrs. E. M. Minter and K. Isham), Hampshire, Nottinghamshire (D. Holland), Sussex (E. W. Holden), Warwickshire (S. C. Clarke and Dr. H. Thorpe) and Wiltshire (J. W. G. Musty).

Visits to sites

J. G. Hurst visited 50 sites during the year, especial attention being paid to Northumberland and Yorkshire.

County monographs

Steady progress has been made by Mrs. B. Grant and Dr. K. J. Allison in working up material for the proposed county monographs on the deserted villages of Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire.

Threatened sites

21 sites were threatened during 1961. Again bull-dozing for agriculture was mainly responsible for the large number of sites destroyed.

Excavations

ENGLAND

CAMBRIDGESHIRE: CHILDERLEY (TL/357615). Test trenches dug by J. Alexander at the site of this deserted village showed that recent ploughing had destroyed a number of the house-platforms but that several, apparently of the 12th and 13th centuries, were still intact.

———: CLOPTON (TL/302488). Excavations continued by J. Alexander located the site of the church and a number of burials were found beneath its cobbled floor (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 333). No more middle Saxon pottery was found, but there was a large quantity of Romano-British sherds of the 2nd to the 4th century, which seemed too many for a field scatter and suggest some settlement.

DEVON: HOUNDTOR (SX/745789). The village consists of five long-houses, two small houses and three barns with corn-drying kilns. The site was surveyed by S. R. Jones, F. G. Bush and J. H. Martin, and house I and part of barn III were excavated by Mrs. E. M. Minter. The house (PL. xxxii, B; FIG. 102), 48 ft. long and 14 ft. wide internally with walls of undressed granite standing from 3 to 3½ ft. high except at the entrances, showed two phases of use. A centrally-placed cross-passage with opposite doorways in the long sides of the house separated the living-room on the upper side from the byre on the lower. The holes for the door-posts of phase 1 were found at the

HOUNDTOR DOWN
1961

HOUSE 1
(Phase 2)

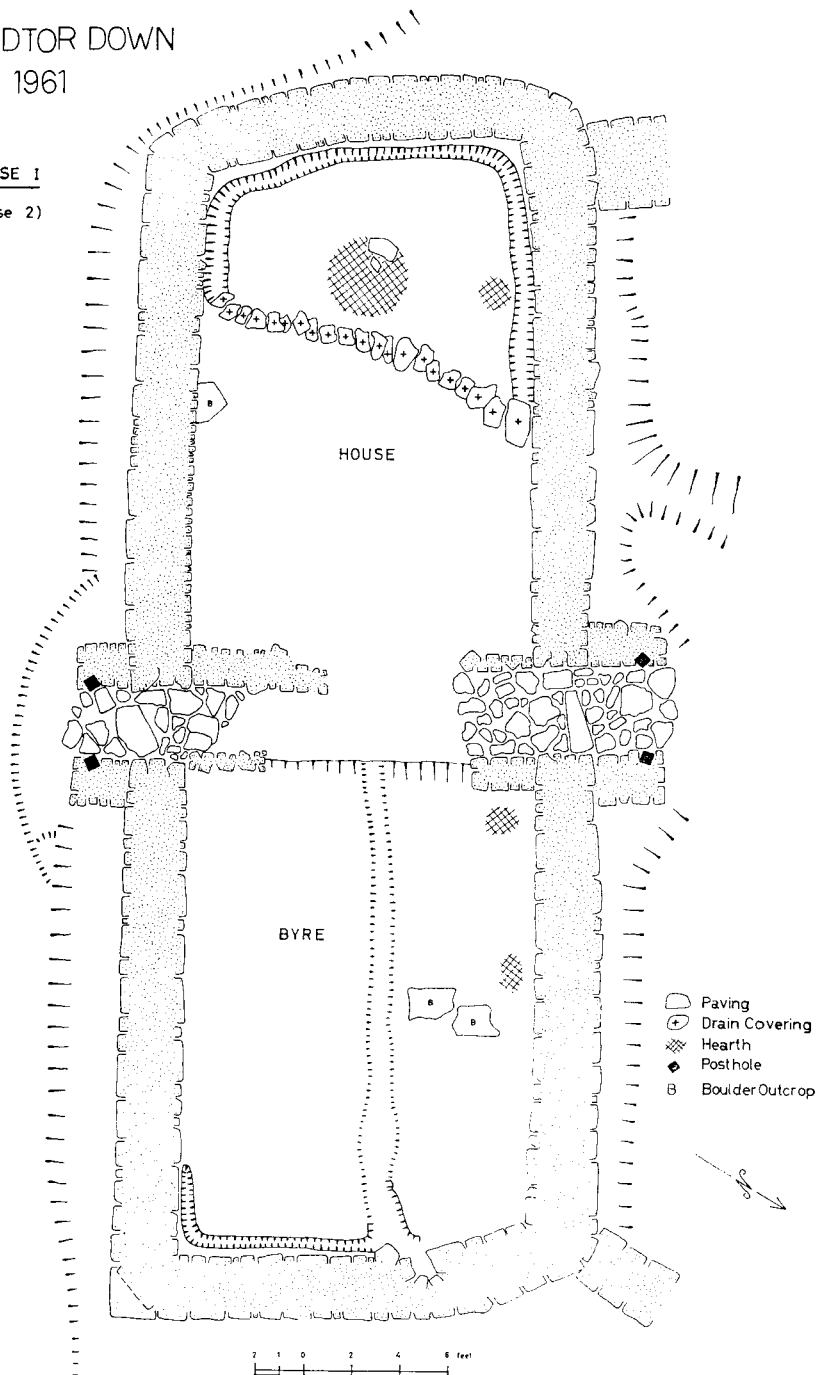


FIG. 102

HOUNDTOR DOWN, DEVON
Plan of 13th-century long-house (pp. 341, 343)

end of the walls under the paved entrances of phase 2, in which small porches had been added and the door-posts placed near the ends of the porch walls. The barn was $25\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long and 12 ft. wide internally with a stone-built platform at the upper end, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide and standing $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high in places, in which two straight-sided circular kilns, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. diam., had been constructed. The flues, made of granite slabs, were at floor-level and led horizontally into the bottoms of the kilns where a considerable depth of charcoal was found. The flues were filled with ash and charcoal. 13th-century pottery was found on the floors in both structures.

A considerable area around the village was explored to obtain information about the field-systems which can be seen on the sloping hillside above, and a small farm or homestead was found to the NW. of the village.

———: NORTH THORNE (SS/647413). In 1959, the North Devon Archaeological Society began excavating at North Thorne farm, near Blackmoor Gate, on a triangular area of a little over $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in old pasture, showing traces of the foundations of buildings, roadways and an accommodation way leading southward. There were also traces of surrounding small enclosures and adjacent ridge-and-furrow. The site is at 875 ft. above sea level on ground sloping to the SW. and protected by rising ground on the NE. on the W. slopes of Exmoor. No documentary evidence of the origins has been discovered.

Since 1959 the foundations have been revealed of a supposed building, *c.* 27 ft. by 27 ft. (internally) with walls $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick, constructed of cob upon poor stone footings. The building was bisected by a cob wall, 2 ft. wide, which appeared to have rested upon bedrock with kerbing stones at the base. Remains of a doorway, *c.* 3 ft. wide, with a descending step into the building, were found in the W. section of the S. wall. A roughly-rectangular stone pavement, 7 ft. deep by 9 ft. long, was contiguous with the W. wall, with apparent traces of side walls projecting along its sides into the W. room. This was thought to have been a hearth though there was no evidence of burning. No evidence of roof-supports was found, and the stone footings of the walls were scanty, except on the N. side, where the stones were larger and more abundant. The E. wall appeared to have had especially scanty footings, but the sloping bedrock had been levelled along its base.

There were numerous pottery fragments, both glazed and unglazed, many belonging to cooking-pots. These are provisionally ascribed to the 13th and 14th centuries. A few indeterminate fragments of iron were recovered and part of a crucible.

In 1961 a second site was begun which might be expected to reveal a major building. Three walls of a building, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide internally, were uncovered but the fourth is not yet revealed. These were 15 in. wide, with cob on the stone footings. There was much evidence of burning over the floor, thought to be the remains of a thatched roof. Pottery sherds are provisionally ascribed to the 13th and 14th centuries, but may be a little earlier than those found on site 1.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: UPTON (SP/147348). Excavation was continued on house A (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 334) by students of the Department of History of the University of Birmingham directed by P. A. Rahtz and R. H. Hilton. This house is a complex of structures of the 12th to the 14th century. Early timber features were succeeded by a single-room house with hearth (A.C.); to this was added a byre (A.B.); finally a new byre was built (A.A.) and A.B. was converted into a yard. The walls still stand 3 ft. high.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: WAWNE (TA/093365). The village appears to have decreased in size since medieval times by approximately 20 acres to its SE. and 5 acres to the W. The field SE. of the present village, known as Croft Garths on the tithe map, covers *c.* 12 acres. An undated map of the village (Beverley Records Office) shows the field with one house remaining. A similar map 1773 shows no houses in this field. By 1842 the tithe for the field is grass and no houses appear on the map.

Excavations were begun by H. C. Jones but the site was then destroyed by bulldozing, which enabled the whole field to be planned (FIG. 103). The field was intersected

by four cobbled roads at an average depth of 3 ft. below the surrounding land and by a boundary ditch. There appear to have been four periods of building.

Period 1 (c. 12th-14th century). This comprised two certain sites, T.3 and T.7, and three possible ones. T.3 and T.7 were revealed as black rectangles, 12 ft. by 15 ft. There

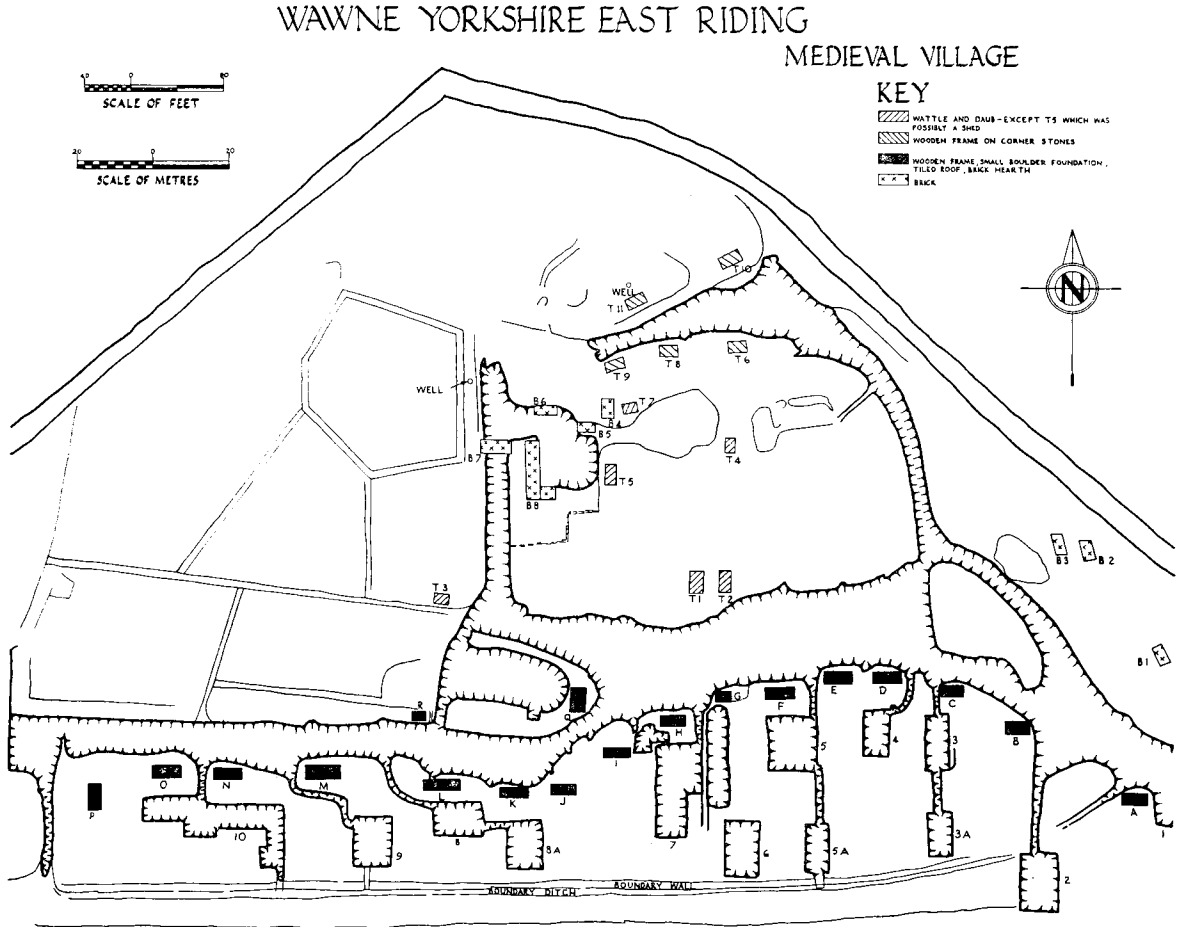


FIG. 103

WAWNE, E.R. YORKS.

Plan of part of village showing haphazard siting of medieval houses (T) replaced by row of late medieval houses (A-P). (pp. 343 ff.)

was no evidence of the building material used. Various sherds and animal bones were found in and around the areas; in T.3 the pottery was of 1250-1350, including some Staxton ware; in T.7 there was pottery of the 12th to the 14th centuries, including a rim of St. Neots type, some Staxton ware, and a sherd of a combed jug.

Two of the possible sites lying immediately to the N. of the main road were black rectangles, 30 ft. by 15 ft., yielding mid 14th-century sherds. The land here had been farmed at a later period, the strips running across the buildings.

Period 2 (c. 13th-15th century). The houses of this period, five in all, 30 ft. by 15 ft., were situated on either side of the N. road. The only building materials remaining were the squared corner-stones *in situ*. T.6 yielded 14th- and 15th-century sherds; T.8, 13th- to 15th-century sherds, a 13th-century thumbled rim and part of a Mayen lava quern; T.9 and T.10, 13th- to 15th-century sherds; T.11, situated by one of the two wells found in this field, 13th- to 16th-century sherds and an iron chisel.

Period 3 (c. 14th-17th century). This period was confined almost entirely to the S. of the site and the main cobbled road. The houses, 16 of them, ran the entire length of the field from E. to W. and are lettered A to P. The dimensions of houses A, B, J, K, O, P could not be ascertained, owing to bull-dozing, although the remains showed them as replicas of the others with the exception of G. The size of the remaining houses, C, D, E, F, H, I, L, M, and N, was easily traced, since the wall foundations, consisting of small boulders, were *in situ*. The buildings were of uniform width, 17 ft., and were all two-roomed with a hearth of brick or cobble in between the rooms. An interesting feature was that although the buildings varied in length from 46 ft. to 34 ft. the W. room remained virtually the same, between 19 and 17 ft. long. All length measurements were taken to the centre of the hearths for none provided a trace, even of the foundations, of the expected dividing wall. Five of the houses still had one of the two rooms cobbled, again, noticeably, the W. one.

Some of these houses had what one might call miniature fold-yards; e.g., immediately to the S. of house F was a yard 49 ft. by 44 ft. fully cobbled on clay, curving down towards its centre and c. 3 ft. below the adjoining land. It was drained by a cobbled path running N. to the main road. The yard was also linked by a path to a further yard or building to its S. and just inside the boundary ditch. This was 41 ft. by 27 ft., level cobbles on clay, and lying 1 ft. below the adjoining land.

House G, the only single-roomed house, was 21 ft. by 13 ft. with a brick hearth against its W. wall. Immediately outside its S. and E. walls had been a trench 2 ft. deep and 1½ ft. wide. W. of it, leading directly to the centre of the hearth, was a cobbled strip, edged with foundation-boulders. This area was 10 ft. long and its width, including wall foundations, was 5 ft.

Pottery from these houses was mainly of the 14th to the 17th century, with some of the 13th century, and there were some Meaux tiles. The roofs were tiled.

Period 4 (c. 1650-1850?). There were 8, or perhaps 9, sites belonging to this period. The buildings varied from 50 to 120 sq. yds. and were of brick.

———, ———: WHARRAM PERCY (SE/858646). The ninth season, and the first main year on house 6, was directed by J. G. Hurst and M. W. Beresford (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 335). In 1960 an area 50 ft. by 40 ft. was stripped of turf, and during 1961 a further 50 ft. by 45 ft. was stripped and the first three stages of excavation were completed. First, the humus was removed to expose the general rubble covering the whole site (level A1); secondly, all small stones less than about 6 in. diam. were removed to expose the lines of the walls and their associated tumble (level A2); thirdly, all obvious tumble was removed to leave only walls, or possible walls, *in situ* (level A3). It was not possible to expose the whole site thus in one season, so an area 50 ft. by 30 ft. was left at the W. end for excavation in 1962.

The first discovery made was that the apparent earthwork defining the E. end of the house did not cover the wall but provided the foundation for a road coming up the terraced hillside from near the surviving cottages to the top of the hill. It ran over the E. part of house 6, which was 20 ft. longer than previously thought. Ruts 4 ft. apart were plainly visible in it, and for some of its length there was a wide central rut where the horses walked. It is hard to determine its date but the depth of the ruts suggests that the track was used during the 16th or 17th century before any great depth of humus had accumulated over the ruins.

The walls of house 6 promise to present as complicated a pattern as those of houses

9 and 10 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, I (1957), 167, fig. 34). At the excavated levels all are roughly on the same alignment, and the house has every appearance of having been built and rebuilt on the same site on many different occasions. No wall is continuous; each consists of 6-10 ft. stretches all on slightly different alignments and often thickened by the addition of fresh walls in front of the original ones. A substantial stone-built central hearth, rebuilt at least once, was found burnt black but not red.

The pottery mainly belongs to the late 15th and 16th centuries; two jettons of c. 1500 were found in the destruction-level of the house and confirm the historical dating for the abandonment of the village. Other small finds include a bronze strap-end with fragments of leather still attached, a thimble and a curry comb. The walls were mainly built of chalk but there was also a large quantity of reused sandstone. All this was badly discoloured by fire and it clearly came from the remains of a burnt-down building of considerable importance. Although there is at present no evidence to prove this, the only building in the 15th century which is likely to have been built of sandstone is part of the church, possibly one of the aisles or the chancel which could have been burnt down and demolished at this time. See also p. 349.

SCOTLAND

ARGYLLSHIRE: GARNES (NN/095174). Field-work reveals that a small pine plantation covers extensive ruins of about 20 houses surrounded by a very massive and spread dry-stone wall. Some houses are rectangular but overlie round-ended foundations, while others are sub-rectangular or oval. A kiln measuring 20 ft. by 17 ft. externally and 5 ft. high has its flue facing N. There are small patches of old cultivation surrounding the site.

PERTSHIRE: KILLIN, LIX (NN/555302). G. Petrie concluded investigations (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, V (1961), 336) for the Glasgow University Geography Department. A separate group of buildings consisting of a farmhouse, a barn and a cluster of cottages was excavated but gave no trace of occupation earlier than the late 18th century. The conclusion is that the whole settlement-plan was radically altered since the map of 1755, and that the site was abandoned between 1830 and 1850 when sheep-farms were established.

———: KINLOCH RANNOCH (NN/664574). With a grant from the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Mrs. M. E. C. Stewart and Mrs. R. W. Feachem made a plane-table survey of the village of *Bunrannoch* and cut a section across a long-house, showing that the low wall of dry-stone boulders had been backed internally by a fence of wattle and stakes. There are three of these long-houses here, 60 ft. by 20 ft., with an open narrow end facing E. Some irregularly shaped cairns of waterworn boulders with a large admixture of soil might be remains of small turf-roofed houses.

J. OTHER SITES

ENGLAND

CORNWALL: GWITHIAN (SW/585428). An important, and in parts quite untouched, field-system has now been confirmed by A. C. Thomas, covering nearly 100 acres between Crane Godrevy (*Med. Archaeol.*, III (1959), 315, fig. 105) and the present Godrevy farm. Defined primarily by massive N.-S. strips, nearly a quarter-mile long and perhaps 100-120 ft. wide, with cross-baulks, banks, and lynchets, this is regarded as the demesne of the manor of Crane Godrevy between the 12th and 17th centuries. Intersecting 'broad' and 'narrow' rig have been observed in some places, now marginal. In two places, this system overlaps Celtic fields of the native Roman era. It is hoped to make a full survey, and to excavate selected areas in 1963.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: CIRENCESTER, ASHCROFT (SP/022018). During an excavation for the Cirencester Excavation Committee on the site of a Roman building evidence has

come to light of a medieval ditch system. One ditch, originally thought to be for drainage purposes, was found by H. W. Catling while excavating on the same site in 1951. A second, larger ditch was found by R. Reece directing the recent excavations. This ran across the site from the NNW, curving to the SE. It was confirmed over a length of 40 ft., being about 16 ft. wide and 8 ft. deep. This scale in itself suggests a defensive work. Both ditches had several deposits of particularly clean Roman building-debris in the upper layers, which it is tentatively suggested are the result of demolition of banks lying to the SW. (away from the medieval town), which were originally constructed of the Roman layers dug out when the ditches were first made. The main ditch lay dry and empty from the 13th to the 16th century, when the site appears to have been levelled. There is no evidence for the date of its construction, but it seems to have been in use in the 12th century when the castle was both occupied and finally demolished, and may in some way have served as an outer defence. The centre of the arc exposed could lie not far from the supposed site of the castle some 300 yards to the N.

NORTHUMBERLAND: BERWICK-UPON-TWEED (NT/997533). In the Cumberland and Brass bastions the foundations of small low flankers built to Sir Richard Lee's designs between 1558-64 have been found by the Ministry of Works within the present flankers. They demonstrate in detail contemporary criticisms by the Italian engineer, Giovanni Portinari. It is clear that the flankers were soon modified, following in principle but not in detail Portinari's recommendations.

WILTSHIRE: BROADCHALKE (SU/038256). A complex of ditches and pits examined by J. W. G. Musty for the Salisbury Museum Research Committee was found to be of Roman date and one ditch contained an extended burial. The pits contained medieval and post-medieval pottery ranging from the 12th to the 18th century.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING: EAST AYTON (SE/991853). At the mouth of a small cave (which has yet to be examined) in the oolitic limestone under as much as 10 ft. of debris, two furnaces have been found which apparently had been fitted with boiling-pans for large quantities of hot water. Judging by pottery evidence these boiling-pans became disused about the time of the Civil War, but the evidence is confused because the immediate area has been used for centuries as a tip for rubbish from the top of the scarp. There is documentary evidence of a fulling mill at East Ayton and it may well be that these boiling-pans were part of the old cloth industry of the village. Alternatively, as they are situated well away from the centre of the village, they may have been part of a tannery of the Elizabethan or Stuart period. The furnaces are on the banks of the R. Derwent where water-power, copious supplies of water and limited transport by river would all be available.

SCOTLAND

DUMFRIESSHIRE: RHONESTON (NX/912857). A late 15th-century hoard comprising 7 English and 76 Scottish coins was uncovered during road-widening. There was no trace of container or structure. The coins include 66 James III pennies and groats of Edward IV, James II and James III. The hoard supplements in important respects that found at Glenluce in 1956 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, III (1959), 259 ff.).

K. INDUSTRY

ENGLAND

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: BRILL (SP/657143). Two 14th-century pottery-kilns, one previously excavated by E. M. Jope (*Records of Bucks.*, xvi, pt. 1 (1953-4), 39-42) were excavated and sampled for magnetic dating by G. Weaver and M. Tite for the Oxford Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art.

HAMPSHIRE: SOUTHAMPTON (SU/418109). At the rear of the *Quilters Vault*, High Street, and sealed under the centre of its wall one corner of a square lime-kiln was found

during excavations by F. A. Aberg for Southampton Museums in conjunction with Southampton Archaeological Society. The lime-kiln had been dug through earlier medieval occupation, and soil dug from the kiln covered two rubbish-pits near by. The pit was almost 7 ft. deep, being cut into the natural clay and gravel with the sides heavily burnt, in places to a thickness of 15 in. The position of the kiln under the vault, which was built *c.* 1170-80, suggests that it may have been used to supply the lime required to construct the vault itself.

HEREFORDSHIRE: ST. WEONARDS, GLASSHOUSE FARM (SO/474230). A proton-magnetometer survey by M. J. Aitken, followed by excavation by N. Bridgewater, has revealed the furnace bed of this glass-making site (*cf. Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 337). There has been extensive robbing, and only fragmentary remains of furnace walls, burnt clay and building-bricks were found. Other features include a possible annealing chamber, a charcoal dump, a drainage-gully and a considerable amount of burnt soil underneath and around the furnace bed. A large quantity of broken glass was recovered including portions of drinking-glasses and some window-glass, all of the barilla type. Many refractory crucibles were found; a chemical analysis suggests that the fire-clay came from the Stourbridge area. The furnace appears to have been rectangular in plan, like the Staffordshire examples, as distinct from the circular beehive type found in the Weald. G. H. Kenyon considers it to have been used by Lorrainers *c.* 1600. The glass is similar to that found at Woodchester.

LINCOLNSHIRE: TOYNTON (TF/395634). Mrs. E. H. Rudkin has continued to excavate the extensive pottery-kiln complex (*cf. Med. Archaeol.*, iv (1960), 163). A great deal of pottery was recovered, including several new types.

NORFOLK: GRIMSTON (TF/713217 to 713220). An extensive spread of potsherds including Thetford-ware storage-jars, cooking-pots, spouted pitchers and glazed face-jugs was found after ploughing. Presence of wasters and fired clay suggests existence of kilns. The material is now in the King's Lynn Museum.

SUSSEX: BOTOLPHS (TQ/194092). A short distance N. of St. Botolph's church and extending northwards for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile towards Beeding (Bramber) bridge, on the W. side of the R. Adur, there are at least 25 low mounds of indefinite shape, described on the 6 in. O.S. map as 'medieval' because of pottery found on or near them. E. W. Holden has discovered similar mounds, though less in number, to the S., E. of Coombes, N. of Beeding bridge, and also a few alongside the E. bank of the river opposite St. Botolph's church. Before the embanking of the river in the 16th century, the land in which the mounds lie would have been a tidal estuary. M. W. Thompson, who excavated similar, though much higher, mounds at Seasalter, Kent, has visited the area and confirms that the mounds are the remains of medieval saltworks, with some resemblance to those in Lincolnshire. There are historical references to saltpans in the Botolphs and Bramber area. Recent ploughing on the higher ground in the field W. of St. Botolph's church revealed traces of two or three medieval buildings with some croft marks.

———: GRAFFHAM (SU/922182). The upper part of this site in the stream seems to be cleared of pottery and Miss Keefe has concentrated on the next section as far as the waterfall, and also below the waterfall (*cf. Med. Archaeol.*, iv (1960), 164). It can now be seen that the pottery has been thrown over the W. bank (the stream flows roughly S. to N.) and must originally have choked the bed, the water having cut a way through in course of time.

The same type of pots continue to be found; platters, deep jars, large storage-jars, jugs and small cups. In addition there are three imitations of Bellarmines, in brown, green, and a poor pale green-grey; an upright mug in orange glaze; large platters of orange glaze with a single wavy comb pattern, and small plates of exactly similar glaze and decoration; a tubular upright mug and a large jug of the same shape, both reminiscent of the blue and grey stein pots from the lower Rhine; one saucer of the modern

flowerpot-saucer shape; one tiny pot, 1 in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in., slightly glazed, that appears to be an egg-cup; fiddle-shaped flat dishes, and many other varieties.

SUSSEX. Fragments of crested ridge-tiles, sometimes partially glazed, are often found in medieval excavations. E. W. Holden has noted 20 towns, villages or isolated houses where one or more crested ridge-tiles (unglazed) are still to be seen on roofs. Most of these tiles are found on houses which may not be older than the 15th to the 17th century, but are sometimes on earlier foundations. The practice of ornamenting ridge-tiles would appear therefore to have extended over a long period. Sound ridge-tiles would be used again when a house was rebuilt, so some of the examples may be older than the buildings on which they now repose. There are probably many more to be found in the county, as no serious attempt has been made to list them.

SUSSEX. E. W. Holden reports that roofing-slate has now been found on 29 medieval sites throughout the southern part of the county. Field-work in S. Devon now being done by J. Murray has located old quarries in the Kingsbridge area where the 'blue' (which is of varying shades of grey) slate is indistinguishable in appearance from that found in 6 of the Sussex sites between Bosham (SU/824042) and Seaford (TQ/491980). The search for other quarries in S. Devon and Cornwall will continue.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: WHARRAM PERCY (SE/858646). A quarry located in 1960 between houses 6 and 5 was excavated in 1961. It was 10 ft. by 8 ft. and 6 ft. deep. To the S. and E. narrow bridges of natural chalk separated this from two other quarries, so that there are, as at house 10 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 337), a series of interrelated quarries rather than individual ones. It is not clear at present how extensive this group is, for if it extends much further it will go under house 5. There is little pottery in the lowest filling but it seems mainly to belong to the 13th century, contemporary with the house-10 quarries.

———, WEST RIDING: UPPER HEATON (SE/180195). The excavation of a pottery-kiln site was continued by the Tolson Memorial Museum, Huddersfield, during 1961 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 338). Two further kilns were excavated and a large quantity of wasters, mostly cooking-pots, jugs and pipkins, recovered. Kiln 2 was badly damaged by ploughing and only the floor remains; it overlay the flue of kiln 3, which was well preserved and the walls of the firing-chamber were lined with stone. This kiln had been reconstructed several times and had six floor-levels. Both kilns were of the horizontal-draught type with two flues and oval firing-chambers. Several items of kiln-furniture were found including a complete flue arch, and a large piece of a second was found *in situ* resting on a clay-and-stone seating in the E. flue of kiln 3.

———, ———: WRENTHORPE, SILCOATES SCHOOL (SE/312222). During the summers of 1960-61 a group of boys directed by K. J. Woodrow have excavated in the grounds of Silcoates School. Concentrations of wasters and kiln-debris suggest the existence of at least three kiln sites. The pottery was mainly dark-brown glazed vessels between 3 in. and 5 in. high, usually with two or three handles, and sometimes decorated with cream strip and pellet work or with other characteristic Cistercian-ware patterns. This pottery is of the type found in late 15th- or early 16th-century contexts in Yorkshire. Coarse straight- and round-sided vessels were also found, but the comparatively small quantity of such unglazed ware has no known parallels. The pottery was made, for the most part, of local clays and was fired in saggars in coal-fired kilns. These saggars, together with kiln-props, slag and burnt clay, were numerous, though the kiln-structures themselves have not been located. It is known that a pottery industry existed in the neighbourhood as late as the 18th century, but the centre of that industry in the Potovens area is about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NE. of Silcoates.