

# Medieval Britain in 1965

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

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

## I. PRE-CONQUEST

### ENGLAND

BERKSHIRE : WALLINGFORD (SU/608898). N. P. Brooks, excavating for Reading Museum and the University of St. Andrews within the grounds of the medieval castle, established the relationship of the castle defences to those of the Saxon borough by locating the town rampart and ditch, and the N. gate of the town beneath the outer bank of the castle.

The town ramparts had two phases of construction, the original revetment of turf or timber being replaced by a stone wall on the crest of the bank, with a rubble core of local greensand. A few sherds of early or middle Saxon pottery established the post-Roman date of the rampart. A complex of post-holes within the Saxon bank has not yet produced a meaningful plan, and the work will be continued on a larger scale in 1966.

The gate, built of hard chalk, was constructed over the town ditch, which was channelled into a culvert, 1 ft. 1 in. wide and 2 ft. deep, lined with massive, well-dressed sandstone blocks. The gate and culvert can be ascribed by documentary and pottery evidence to *c.* 1250, and were destroyed before the end of the 13th century by the addition of a third ditch and bank to the castle defences. Traces of an earlier timber gate will be examined in 1966.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE : GRANTCHESTER (TL/436552). A late Anglo-Saxon spearhead was found.

DEVONSHIRE : LYDFORD (SX/508847). P. V. Addyman, excavating for the Royal Archaeological Institute and the Devon Archaeological Exploration Society, located the Saxon town defences (FIG. 71) beneath a Norman fort (below, pp. 195, 197). Though partly levelled, they remained to a height of 6 ft. and consisted of an earthen bank *c.* 40 ft. wide with an abrupt front slope and a gentle back slope. The front was revetted with a granite wall inserted at a later date, and finished off with a mortar slick at ground level. Within the bank were traces of substantial upright squared timbers, which had been inserted into rock-cut post-holes before construction began. Those at present recovered do not make a recognizable pattern, though at least one was tied to a horizontal timber. The bank was constructed of alternate layers of turves and saplings or branches over a foundation of parallel planks or beams laid on the old ground surface at right angles to the axis of the bank. A longitudinal section showed the bank had been constructed in short lengths lapping against one another. A timber

building at the back of the bank could not be excavated because of 15 ft. of Norman overburden.

Within the town a sunken-floored hut, 34 ft. by 14 ft., undated but probably late Saxon, lay between parallel ditches some 85 ft. apart, which were at right angles to the street system of the town, and are interpreted as the boundaries of a burgage tenement. The house and ditches suggest the antiquity of the street system and the systematic internal layout of the town in late Saxon times.

LYDFORD: Cross Sections (1,2) and Transverse Section (3) through the Town Bank beneath the Fort

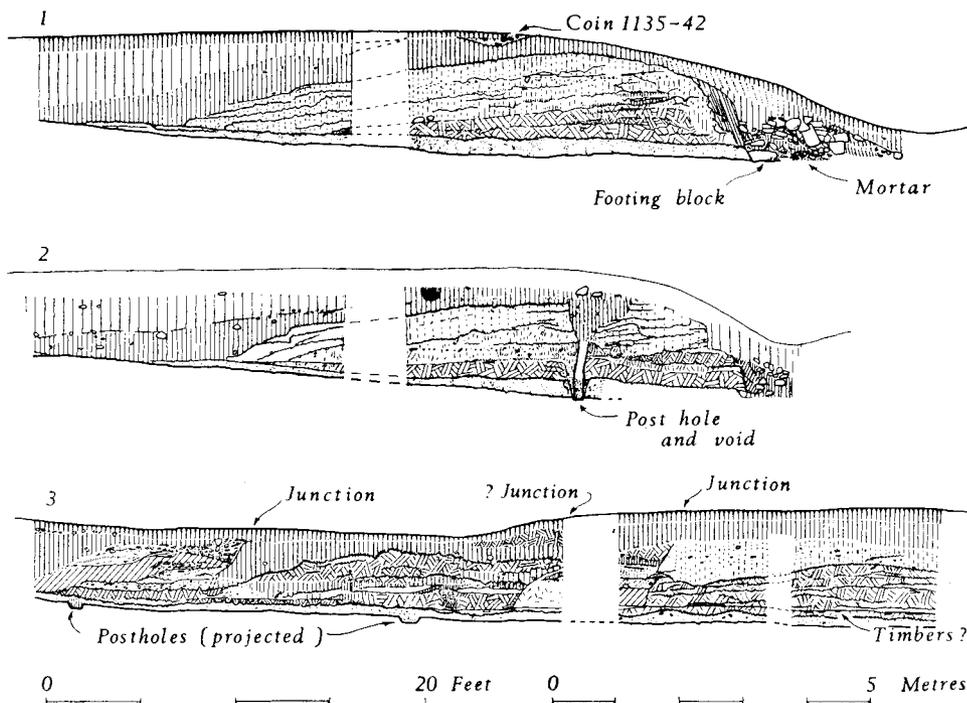


FIG. 71  
LYDFORD, DEVONSHIRE (p. 168 f.)  
Sections through Saxon town defences beneath Norman fort

DURHAM : JARROW (NZ/339652). Excavations undertaken by Miss R. Cramp for M.P.B.W. on the guardianship site S. of St. Paul's Church, Jarrow, aimed at dating standing buildings on the site as a preliminary to a fuller exploration of the remains of the Anglo-Saxon monastic buildings. Work within and alongside the standing buildings of the W. range revealed that the former house of the verger N. of the complex was added after the Dissolution, although part of its N. wall and a W. adjunct were on medieval foundations. The building immediately S. of this was of more than one date, but its S. wall seems to have been originally the N. wall of a late medieval monastic range, constructed perhaps in the early 16th century when the S. range was reshaped.

This building cut across the line of the cloister walk of the 11th-century monastic foundations, and the line of the robbed E. wall of the cloister walk and part of the S. wall was established. The E. wall of this W. range and the N. wall of the S. range with

its reredorter on the E. seemed to be all that remain above ground of the first post-conquest monastic buildings on the site.

These buildings, however, were found to overlie a major range of buildings of the Saxon period, in one of which floors and walls (sometimes two courses high) remain. The wall-trenches of the 11th-century cloister were hardly wider than the walls themselves and so had left a minimum disturbance in the Saxon building. Parts of two Saxon buildings were excavated but the full plan must await next season's work. The floor of the more intact building was traced in a trial trench over an area of 62 by 19 ft. This building was overlain in some places by medieval and later burials and stood about 5 ft. from another on the same axis which had been robbed to foundation level. The two buildings were surrounded by a flagged stone path overlying a small eavesdrip drain and to the N. of this range there is evidence for a similar path and drain with traces of a wall which may have divided them from a cemetery which lay between the building range and the S. wall of the existing church. The regular layout of this block of buildings and the quality of their workmanship indicate that we have here a major public building of the monastery which existed from the late 7th to the late 9th century. The remains further illustrate Bede's statement that the founder of the monastery, Benedict Biscop, wished to build 'in the Roman manner'.

Set on clay and rubble foundations, the walls averaged 2 ft. in width and were covered with a fine plaster on the inside and outside. It would seem also that they had been decorated with friezes of carvings, since fragments of a plaque ornamented with a design of a petalled flower and interlace and also part of a bird carved in the Lindisfarne style of ornament were found in the debris overlying the floor. These carvings would well fit a late 7th-century date and the identical techniques of construction of walls and floors which these buildings share with the first period of work at Monkwearmouth would seem to place them conclusively in the Anglo-Saxon period. The flooring where sectioned was without doubt the primary feature on the site. Little evidence of the fate of the site after the Viking invasions was revealed, but 11th-century occupation is indicated by two coins of Edward the Confessor. Other finds included medieval pottery, a little Anglo-Saxon pottery, and glass.

GLoucestershire : CIRENCESTER. A pre-conquest church with aisled nave and apsidal E. end, having an overall length of 175 ft., founded, on documentary evidence, not later than the early 9th century, was excavated.

The foundations, founded upon the natural gravel at least 5 ft. below floor level, are from 4 ft. to 6 ft. wide and irregularly-built of massive reused Roman stones. No trace of the floor, nor of the walls above floor level, survives; but, allowing for an offset, the alignment permits a wall *c.* 3 ft. wide. This gives an internal width of 21 ft. for the nave and 8½ ft. for the aisles; the apse, internally, is 19 ft. long and 12½ ft. wide. Below the chord of the apse are remains of a crypt, of which an E. recess or *loculus* and a curving access-passage have been excavated. The aisles appear to have been subdivided into *porticus*; foundations for two such subdividing walls are of one build with the nave foundations. Contemporary burials, in stone-lined graves, had a halo round the E. end and on the S. side. (See also below, p. 177.)

HAMPSHIRE : WINCHESTER. M. Biddle continued excavating (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 171 f.) for the Winchester Excavation Committee, the University of North Carolina and Duke University on the site of the Old Minster on the Cathedral Green. It is now clear that, from the church founded by King Cenwalh (648-672), the minster had grown, by the end of the 10th century, to be a magnificent and ornate cathedral of sophisticated plan, unparalleled in England. The work this year made it likely that the interpretation so far put forward may have to be basically reconsidered as the building grows in complexity. The structure tentatively identified last year as Cenwalh's original church may be only a chapel, the original church lying W. of the area so far explored.

The entire plan of the E. half of the 10th-century minster has now been recovered. It is shown to be of apsidal form with additional N. and S. apses and a great crypt—perhaps an *Aussenkrypta*—lying beyond the E. end proper. These and other features, which have a few Rhineland parallels, offer strong evidence of Carolingian influence.

The crypt has produced two exceptional sculptures. One is a block from a vast narrative frieze, showing a soldier in mail with a broad sword, a bound prisoner and a dog. The original frieze must have been composed of at least nine blocks and may have stood 5 ft. high, perhaps adorning the interior of the minster's E. end. Another important sculpture is a grave headstone or footstone in high relief showing a triple arcade and drapery curtains pulled aside to reveal a hanging vessel.

Outside the E. crypt are stone-covered graves. A carved headstone shows the hand of God holding a cross, and the hog-backed covering of this grave bears an important inscription. The style of the lettering suggests a late 10th- or 11th-century date. Opinions vary on the translation. The simplest version would be: 'Here lies Gunn . . . the earl's companion'.

Bell-foundry pits for the Norman cathedral, filled with burnt bell-mould fragments, were found only a few yards away from a similar bell-foundry pit for a Saxon bell, probably associated with the final rebuilding of the old minster in 980. The bell-moulds were made, as was customary, of dung, which incorporates the remains of straw, throwing valuable light on the nature of cereal crops.

The five seasons of excavation on the Cathedral Green have provided a notable series of Saxon and other coins. Among those found this year is a fine silver penny of Edmund (939-946).

KENT : FINGLESHAM (TR/826535). Mrs. S. C. Hawkes continued her excavations on this site (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IX (1965), 172), opening 88 graves, some apparently ploughed-out barrows with a penannular ditch and a post-hole in front of the entrance. In one grave were 8 sceattas of the first decade of the 8th century. Another notable find was a bronze pendant decorated with a horned helmeted head.

——— : KINGSTON. An area c. 10 ft. wide was cleared to chalk level by the Thanet Water Board along the NE. side of the A2 road to Dover, except for the southernmost 500 ft. where the clearance was only about 1½ ft. wide. Two undisturbed graves and one disturbed skeleton were found in the topsoil, without associated objects. There was also a line of post-holes containing iron-age sherds. The narrow trench continued into the adjoining field to the S. This was searched for about 50 yds. and produced nothing except part of a human femur, which may indicate that the Saxon cemetery continued into this field.

——— : ORPINGTON (TQ/46786758). Six inhumations and one cremation have been uncovered in a small area between *Poverest Road* and *Bellefield Road*. With one exception the graves lay W.-E. Skeletal remains are poorly preserved but grave-goods are in fair condition. Three warriors, all with spears and knives and two with shield-bosses, were found. Two other graves produced bronze disc-brooches and fragments of a glass armlet. One grave was unfurnished, and the cremation was contained in the base of a shattered pot. The finds are in the Orpington Museum. Excavation continues.

LANCASHIRE : LANCASTER. A fragment of an Anglo-Saxon stone cross was found (see above, p. 146 ff.).

LINCOLNSHIRE : WELBECK HILL (TF/217042). Thirty-six inhumations with varying orientations and three cremations were excavated. The burials on the summit of the spur were aligned N.-S. facing either way; to the W. coming up the spur were inhumations aligned E.-W., also facing either way; to the E. were cremations. All the burials with spears occurred in the N.-S. alignment as did those with pots and those with bronze or iron pins and sleeve clasps. Burials with cruciform brooches or tweezers lay in the E.-W. align-

ment. Two burials lying outside the main area of excavation were aligned NE.–SW. Each had large necklaces with a large central polychrome bead and also repoussé discs; one had a runic-inscribed silver disc at the left shoulder, a large ivory ring, iron keys and ring, etc.; the other had a bronze buckle of Frankish type, two annular brooches, etc. Excavation continues.

NORFOLK : BARTON BENDISH (TF/734057). An Anglo-Saxon socketed spearhead (22 in. long) was found. It is bent, as though it had been 'killed'.

———— : BRANCASTER (TF/782441). A colour-coated sherd of Romano-Saxon pottery of Myres class I was found inside the walls of the Saxon-shore fort.

———— : BRETENHAM (TL/93908440). Ploughing to a depth of 18 in. on a known Roman site revealed inhumation- and urnless cremation-burials which are possibly part of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery discovered immediately to the N. in 1907. A wrist-clasp and an iron key were found in the vicinity.

———— : DERSINGHAM (TF/694305). Sherds of Thetford ware were found while building a garage at 12 Sherborne Road.

———— : MUNDESLEY (TG/317362). Nine Anglo-Saxon cremation-urns were found. Associated finds included fused glass and a bone bead.

———— : SWAINSTHORPE (TG/224006). A late Anglo-Saxon bronze disc-brooch with animal ornament in relief was found.

———— : THETFORD (TL/865828). The site excavated in 1964 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IX (1965), 173) was extended farther E. An area 300 ft. by 270 ft. has now been stripped, revealing more than 3,000 features (FIG. 72). New structures include a possible 1st-century circular hut, a 5th-century *Grubenhäus*, a detached building 14 ft. by 17 ft., an aisled building 30 ft. by at least 110 ft., and a 13th-century farm overlying the abandoned Saxon town.

Across the S. part of the excavated area ran a road 19 ft. wide, resurfaced on several occasions and eventually remetalled as a farm-track in the 13th century. The road-surfaces were exposed over a length of 250 ft. Exact chronology will depend upon analysis of the pottery stratified between the roads, but the lowest road appears to date from the earliest settlement of this part of the town in the late 9th or early 10th century, while the latest resurfacing associated with the town proper seems to be of 11th-century date.

Although the ground plan appears confused, owing to the absence of clearly defined levels and the resultant occurrence in a single plane of features differing widely in date, there is evidence of deliberate zoning of pits and buildings, together with some overall control of domestic activities in this part of the town.

———— : WEST DEREHAM (TF/675027). A large gold finger-ring found here may be of Anglo-Saxon date, but is more probably Romano-British.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : PASSENHAM. Press reports (*The Times*, 2 Nov. 1965) record the discovery of an Anglo-Saxon 'war cemetery' which is tentatively dated 921.

———— : UPTON. A *Grubenhäus*, 30 ft. by 15 ft., cut 4 ft. into the natural sand and with substantial post-holes round the pit was excavated. Finds included decorated Anglo-Saxon pottery, a bone comb and about three dozen loom-weights.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE : NEWARK (SK/793536). Thirty-five cremation-urns were recovered in excavations on a site in Millgate which has been known since before 1742. They included three interesting groups: (a) three pots in line touching each other; (b) three superimposed pots, the lowest being badly damaged; (c) three superimposed pots overlying an early post-hole.

———— : WILLOUGHBY ON THE WOLDS (SK/649251). Continuation of excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IX (1965), 173) produced seven further graves, four of which had

grave-goods. One burial included a horse with an iron bit. Other finds included a cruciform brooch of Åberg group II, a knife, a spearhead and shield-boss, a girdle-hanger, etc.

SOMERSET : BATH. The fragment of an arm of an Anglo-Saxon cross was found during excavations in no. 4 Abbeygate Street.



FIG. 72 (p. 172)

———— : CHEDDAR (ST/460527). P. A. Rahtz, excavating in the area round St. Andrew's Church, some 300 yds. S. of the palace complex, found evidence of post-Roman buildings in the vicarage garden, overlying Roman levels. Slight footings and a ditch may be part of the complex around the Saxon minster mentioned in documents of the 10th and 11th centuries. Pottery was of the 9th- to 12th-century types defined on the palace site.

———— : GLASTONBURY TOR (ST/512385). P. A. Rahtz, excavating for the Chalice Well Trust, showed that the earliest occupation of Glastonbury Tor could be ascribed to the 5th to 7th centuries on the basis of nine sherds of imported 'B' amphorae in the lowest levels of a cut-away shelf on the S. side of the summit. Associated with the levels in which these sherds were found were post-holes, a timber-slot and an elaborate

bowl-shaped hearth, possibly for metal-working. Other finds included over 1 cwt. of animal bones, two fragments of a bronze-melting crucible, and a small bronze human mask cast on an iron core, which is presumably of Celtic manufacture.

At the E. end of the summit further levels, probably of similar or earlier date, yielded no pottery, but contained many animal bones, some Roman tile, an iron lamp bracket, a boat-shaped structure of sandstone blocks and hundreds of ammonites. (See also below, p. 188.)

SUFFOLK : BLYTHBURGH (TM/451755). Ipswich and Thetford ware were found.

———— : BOTESDALE (TM/047761). Iron slag found is apparently from workings associated with Anglo-Saxon sites.

———— : GISLINGHAM (TM/076718/9). Sherds of stamped Ipswich ware were found.

———— : IPSWICH, CARR STREET. A few Anglo-Saxon objects were found.

———— : PAKENHAM, GRIMSTONE END (TL/935690). A depression, 9 ft. in diam. and 1½ ft. deep, was probably an Anglo-Saxon hut. It produced pottery, spindle-whorls and a bone comb with animal-head terminals.

———— : PUPDIS FARM (TM/201424). A sherd of Ipswich ware was found.

———— : RICKINGHALL (TM/044757). A scramasax was found.

———— : SUTTON HOO (TM/287487). The British Museum started an exploratory excavation of the barrow which contained the burial found in 1939.

———— : WEST STOW (TL/797714). S. E. West continued excavation started by Miss V. I. Evison. Saxon features included two subrectangular huts (one of which produced unfired clay loom-weights), twelve pits and a trench. Pottery of the Lackford potter and a number of other objects were found.

### ISLE OF MAN

ANDREAS : KIONDROGHAD (NX/397002). P. S. Gelling continued excavating on this dark-age habitation site (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 176). Further evidence of metal-working was found in the form of fragments of crucibles, part of a tuyère and an enamelled disc which was apparently part of a latchet.

BRADDAN (SC/364768). In the old parish churchyard E. Bakka found a small triangular fragment of Manx slate bearing runes reminiscent in style of Hrosketil's slab found at the same place. It bears two fragmentary inscriptions:

(a) . . . A (or B) · IB

(b) . . . N (?) NB · SINA · T (or B or A or I).

The fragment is published in *The Journal of the Manx Museum*, vii (1966), 27 f., pl. 7.

MAUGHOLD (approx. SC/493917). On the removal of the floor of the sexton's house in the village a slab of Manx slate was found which was said to have been brought from Port Mooar beach more than sixty years ago. It is inscribed in 12th-century runes:

KUANSUNR x MAILB??Ak?? x KIRThI x

LIk x TINNAFTIR x/x KUINASINA x

The stone is published in *The Journal of the Manx Museum*, vii (1966), 23–26, pl. 7.

### SCOTLAND

ARGYLLSHIRE : DUNADD (NR/837934). A cup-and-ring mark of prehistoric date was found on this important dark-age site.

DUMFRIESSHIRE : TYNRON DOON (NX/819939). Excavation continued on the 6th- to 7th-century rubbish-tip of this dark-age fort. Among the finds was a vitreous gaming-piece and a small knife.

EAST LOTHIAN : DUNBAR, DOON HILL. During the summers of 1964 and 1965 crop-marks (recorded from the air by Dr. J. K. S. St. Joseph) were investigated by B. Hope-Taylor, revealing the remains of a large, rectangular building within a polygonal, palisaded enclosure. Two timber halls stood successively on the same piece of ground, and the enclosing palisade passed through two corresponding structural phases. The history of the site accordingly falls into two sections. In the first, hall A and the enclosure were built; and in the second, after a disastrous fire, hall B was set up and the palisade renewed.

The particular importance of the site lies in the contrasting characters of the two halls. Hall B is in so many respects precisely paralleled by the structures attributed to the period of Oswald at Yeavinger that its date and affinities are reasonably clear. Within Oswald's reign Northumbrian expansion into the Lothians from Bernicia reached its climax in the siege of Edinburgh; and hall B at Dunbar—only 25 miles from Edinburgh—may well mark the extension of Northumbrian power to the Forth *c.* 640.

Hall A, on the other hand, combines familiar with unfamiliar features. About 75 ft. long, it is a little smaller than the great halls at Yeavinger attributed respectively to Aethelfrith (81 ft.) and Edwin (83 ft.), but is laid out on exactly the same proportional basis. However, whereas all the Yeavinger halls are entirely trench-built, the long walls of hall A are founded in large, separate post-holes. The gable-ends alone are built in typical 'Yeavinger-style', as solid walls of squared timber resting in continuous trenches. So far, the comparison reveals more similarities than differences; but there is a more striking variation that hints at wider regional divergence. At Yeavinger, only the first, minor, halls (probably of the period 550 to 600) are provided with centre-posts for support of a ridge-piece, and lack doors in their gable-walls. Hall A at Dunbar has, like them, a single opposed pair of long-wall doors; but each of its equally solid gable-walls is laid out in plan as an extremely obtuse V, with a very large and deeply-founded centre-post at the apex. Thus the gable-ends might be likened to two confronted open books, standing with their spines outermost. This curious device appears to have allowed the centre-posts to have been buttressed laterally with pairs of free, inclined timbers, whose sockets lay just outside the walls. Internally, hall A was subdivided by two lateral rows of three vertical posts, so that it consisted of a large compartment flanked by a smaller one at each end. 'Aethelfrith's' hall at Yeavinger was divided in the same proportions, but there the middle of each partition wall was breached by a doorway, whereas at Dunbar the corresponding positions on the long axis were occupied by the two internal centre-posts.

In seeking to explain the special characteristics of Yeavinger-style building, it was concluded that its most essential feature, at least—the solid, trench-built, timber wall—was derived from the native British tradition of palisade-construction in trenches. In the absence of any known British hall in the north, it was all the more difficult to distinguish the Anglo-Saxon and British contributions to this clearly hybrid style with any precision. The finds at Dunbar have thrown some light on that issue.

Hall A is shown by successive series of repairs to have stood for 50 years at least, and more likely, on the evidence, for 80 or 100 years. During that time the pottery found appears to follow naturally from earlier native tradition. A small, wide-mouthed bowl, associated with the later rebuilding of the palisade, recalls an Anglo-Saxon form; but it stands out so sharply from all the other material that it merely emphasizes the absence of Anglo-Saxon indices from the securely-stratified early deposits. Hall A itself is without known parallel in the early Anglo-Saxon world. In the orthodox historical view a 6th-century hall in Lothian must be a British hall, and the archaeological evidence at Dunbar leads to the same conclusion. Accordingly, the fire that divides the two contrasting structural periods would seem to have occurred when Northumbrian rule here supplanted British autonomy. In this light, Yeavinger-style building can be seen all the more clearly as a regional development—under the special stimulus of royal, Anglo-Saxon patronage—of earlier (presumably aristocratic) North-British

tradition. Trench-construction with squared timbers (wholly characteristic of Yeavinger-style) and the use of freestanding centre-posts appear both in hall A and in the earliest halls at Yeavinger. Later abandonment of the centre-post at Yeavinger, together with other, related structural modifications, is probably to be interpreted as the mark of external influence.

That there is a fundamental relationship between the 6th-century halls at Yeavinger and Dunbar is beyond doubt; but it is scarcely possible yet to determine its precise degree. The bowed gable-walls of hall A suggest that significant regional variations existed even as early as the 6th century, and it is likely that these buildings were, so to speak, cousins rather than brothers. The long-wall buttresses typical of mature Yeavinger-style do not appear at Dunbar; and, if the negative evidence is sound, this would further justify earlier suspicion that they are indicative of Germanic influence at Yeavinger. For two reasons, however, this must be treated with slight reserve at present. First, because the centre-post buttresses of hall A show that a not dissimilar principle was early known and used by Bernicia's British neighbours. Secondly, because the Dunbar site has suffered here and there from severe ploughing, so that, if such features had been present, but had been housed in abnormally shallow sockets, it is conceivable that all trace of them could have disappeared. That is probably an over-cautious view; otherwise the broad picture is clear and reliable.

The last season (1966) will be devoted to the minor structural indications around the halls, from which fuller understanding of the status and function of the site as a whole may be gained.

KINCARDINESHIRE : CAIRN O' MOUNT (NO/654796). A fragment of the base of a cross-slab, carved in high relief, was found.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE : ARDWALL ISLAND (NX/573496). A. C. Thomas continued excavating on this pre-Romanesque church and enclosed cemetery (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IX (1965), 176). Work on the chapel was completed, showing three phases between the 6th and 11th centuries. The stone-walled chapel overlies timber structures, one of which may have been a wooden chapel or oratory. About 30 inhumations were located, together with 15 fragments of crosses, worked stones, etc. Excavation continues. Copies of a preliminary report for 1965 can be obtained from the Department of Archaeology, The University, Edinburgh 8.

ORKNEY : SKALL, DEERNESS (HY/588065). P. S. Gelling, excavating for Birmingham University, found much material of the Viking age. The earliest buildings appear to belong to the 10th century. An 11th-century Viking building is overlain by a massive 12th-century stone building. Excavation continues.

PERTSHIRE : LOCH ARD (NN/468021). Divers discovered what may be a crannog which produced pottery of iron-age or dark-age type.

SHETLAND : UNST, UNDERHULL (HP/574044). The University of Aberdeen, Department of Geography, completed the excavation of the Viking long-house (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IX (1965), 177). It is the simple farmstead of a group of agricultural settlers. A boat *naust*, probably from the same period, was discovered on the near-by beach close to a Viking midden, suggesting the presence of yet another farmstead the possible location of which has been determined by air-photography.

WIGTOWNSHIRE : WHITHORN PRIORY (NX/444404). Excavation continued E. of the church.

## IRELAND

CO. DOWN : MAGHERA (J/372341). Ann Hamlin, excavating for Queen's University, Belfast, found traces of dry-stone and timber structures, a stone-revetted bank and ditches and hollows near the monastic round tower. Finds, including much souterrain ware and iron-smelting debris, show that the site is earlier than the late 12th century, but it is not more closely datable.

## II. POST-CONQUEST

## A. MONASTIC SITES

## ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE : ELSTOW (TL/049474). D. B. Baker and P. Tilson excavated for the Bedford Archaeological Society at the abbey, founded *c.* 1078, which was the eighth richest Benedictine nunnery according to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. The nave of the abbey is now the parish church, the more easterly parts having been demolished in the later 16th century. A mansion built in the earlier 17th century and mostly dismantled in the later 18th stands over parts of the W. and S. claustral ranges. Trenches were cut across the S. and E. claustral ranges, as well as in the S. part of the cloister garth. Roman pottery was found in association with slots cut into the natural gravel. These layers were sealed by a medieval burial-ground (which has so far produced 37 individuals, mostly female) that went out of use when the full cloister plan was extended over it in the middle of the 13th century, a date suggested by cloister arcade blocks reused in the buttress foundations of a later rebuilding. *Lavatorium* details within the garth have also appeared. The site has yielded St. Neots, Stamford and Grimston ware, and continental imports.

ESSEX : SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, PRITTLEWELL (TQ/876873). Excavations at the Cluniac priory of St. Mary by Prittlewell Priory Museum showed at least three phases of building, all medieval, although not yet securely dated within the period 1100 to 1536. Traces were found of a building earlier than the church which, with its apsidal E. end, was excavated in 1953-4 (cf. L. Helliwell, 'Prittlewell Priory and the church site', *J. British Archaeol. Assoc.*, 3 ser., xx-xxi (1957-8), 84-94).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE : CIRENCESTER (SP/023023). A. D. McWhirr for the Cirencester Excavation Committee has reconstructed the entire plan of the 12th- and 14th-century abbey, despite the limitations imposed on the position of trenches. The E. end of the 12th-century abbey ended in an apse, and another small apsidal chapel projected from the S. transept, similar to that found last year in the N. transept (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 179). The plan is, therefore, symmetrical. During the 14th century the E. end was extended some 50 ft. to the E., the total length of the abbey then being about 280 ft. (See also above, p. 170.)

HAMPSHIRE : SELBORNE (SU/755345). During 1964 and 1965 the Rev. G. E. C. Knapp and Miss Ellis-Jones continued excavation at the Augustinian priory (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, viii (1964), 241), establishing that the conventual church consisted of a choir, central crossing, N. and S. transepts with S. chapels and aisleless nave. Owing to the lie of the land, the church was built to the S. of the cloister, with the reredorter and main drain discharging into the stream at the NE. corner of the claustral area.

The foundations of the N. walls of both choir and nave were extensively robbed, but sufficient remains of the foundations in the robber-trenches to indicate the line. Excavation of choir, crossing and nave was much hampered by subsequent buildings on the site. The foundations of the S. walls of choir, S. transept and nave are much more complete, with plinths and buttresses with, in some places, a few courses of ashlar still *in situ*. The W. front has not yet been completely excavated. Approximate dimensions of church: E. wall to crossing—length, 50 ft.; central crossing—length, 35 ft.; nave—length, 120 ft.; nave—width, 25 ft.

In the S. cloister part of the wall of the cloister walk was exposed and is in very fair condition, the N. edge having stone slabs, many of them of marble, still mortared in position, with what appears to be a buttress jutting out into the garth. Many small sections of marble shafts and bases were found in the debris.

HERTFORDSHIRE : SOPWELL NUNNERY (TL/150064). A fourth season of excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 179) by E. A. Johnson and O. J. Weaver was concerned mainly with the E. and S. ranges and with the W. part of the church (FIG. 73, a).

In the E. range little was found; a possible undercroft found in 1963 did not continue far S. A section across the S. range revealed a tile hearth against the N. wall and a lead-melting hearth with much burning around it; the S. of the cloister-walk wall-footings survived, and at the SW. corner of the range the thick S. wall had contained a mural passage, later filled in. A jamb-stone of a doorway into this from the S. survived, the only dressed stone of the priory so far found *in situ*. Within the church a further length of the S. wall of the early apsidal-ended building was found, with indications of a wooden bench along it. The footings were cut short without a return (though their line was continued by a curious row of reused dressing stones), so the length of the building remains unknown. A fragment of glazed black tile embedded in its floor, together with the presence of much tile, including mosaic types, under the lowest surviving floor of the later and larger church, suggests that the apsidal building remained in use throughout the 13th century, although it does not fit the later cloister plan. No other evidence for the date of the later church was obtained. On its uppermost floor, stripped of floor-tiles, was a round setting of roof-tiles edged with bricks, about 8 ft. across, which had been used for casting lead.

Across this had been built the N. wall, with fireplace, of the hall of Sir Richard Lee's first house (FIG. 73, *b*) and here as elsewhere some time had elapsed between demolition and rebuilding. The S. and E. ranges of this house followed the plan of their monastic predecessors. The brick-built drain found in 1964 turned SE. as it entered the E. range, and in the middle of the range a rectangular brick shaft ran down into it. Part of this shaft and a length of the drain to the W. of it had been cut away for a wall of the second Tudor house.

Both ends of the wing, which still stands as a ruin (the main surviving feature of Lee's second house), present an oddly unfinished appearance, and excavation this year showed that the S. ends of both wings of this second house had never been completed. The W. wall of the E. wing had been squared off about 7 ft. S. of a cross-wall (previous work had shown that there was no return W. at that point) and, at a point a little farther S., the foundation trench for the E. wall of the W. wing had been dug, but filled in with rubble. The standing W. wing is double at its N. end, and characteristic foundations found 20 ft. E. of the present E. boundary-wall showed that the E. wing was in this respect similar. The boundary-wall was in origin the central wall of the wing.

Four seasons' work have revealed the building sequence and the main features of the plans of both Tudor houses (FIG. 74). Of the priory, the cloister area is clear enough, except for the church, on the site of which the halls of both successive houses were built. Except for a little work to clarify the plan of the E. wing of the second house, excavation will not continue.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE : HINCHINGBROOKE (TL/228715). Investigation by P. G. M. Dickinson before the conversion of Hinchingsbrooke House, which was built out of ruins of the Benedictine nunnery, recovered the plan of the nunnery church. The W. and N. walls of the nave, standing to full height, are incorporated in the house, the choir lying beneath the present lawns. The plan was an aisleless rectangle, probably of five bays, 94 ft. by 24 ft. internally. A watching window from the nuns' dormitory, extended to form a door, was identified. The night stair from the dorter was included in the thickness of the N. wall and the lower entrance lobby had been converted into a cupboard. The W. wall, probably early 13th-century, had been much mutilated by the insertion of two windows, one above the other, when it was divided into two floors. At a later date both were blocked by a fireplace and chimney-stack rising from the lower room, which became the library. In the walls of the W. range and elsewhere are many stones bearing typical 12th-century chevron carving which must have come from an elaborate doorway. The dormitory with chapter-house below, refectory, kitchen and W. range are still discernible in the plan. The gatehouse appears to have stood SW. of the church and not where the present gatehouse of the middle of the 16th century stands.

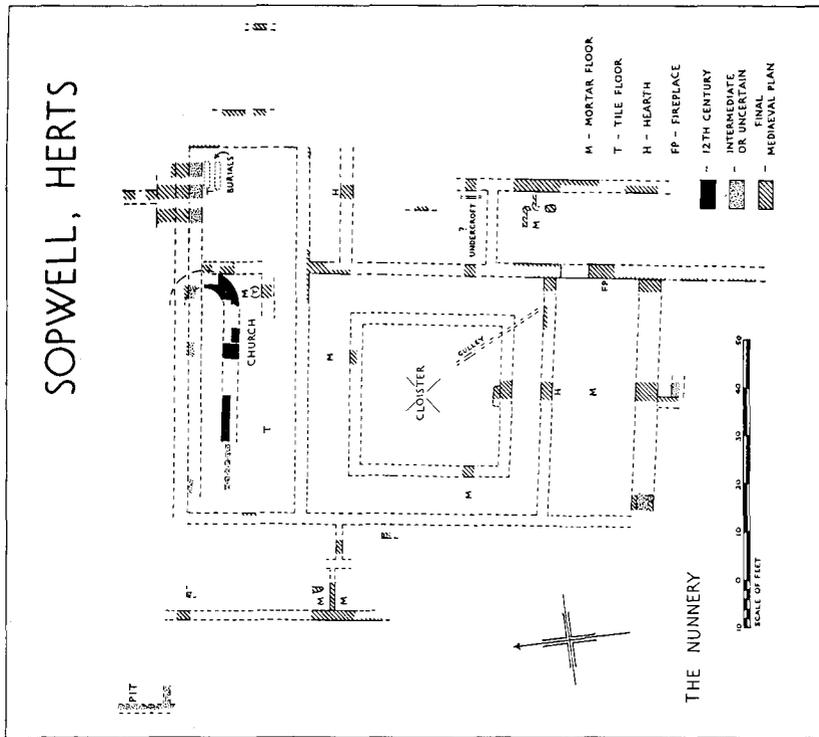


FIG. 73, a

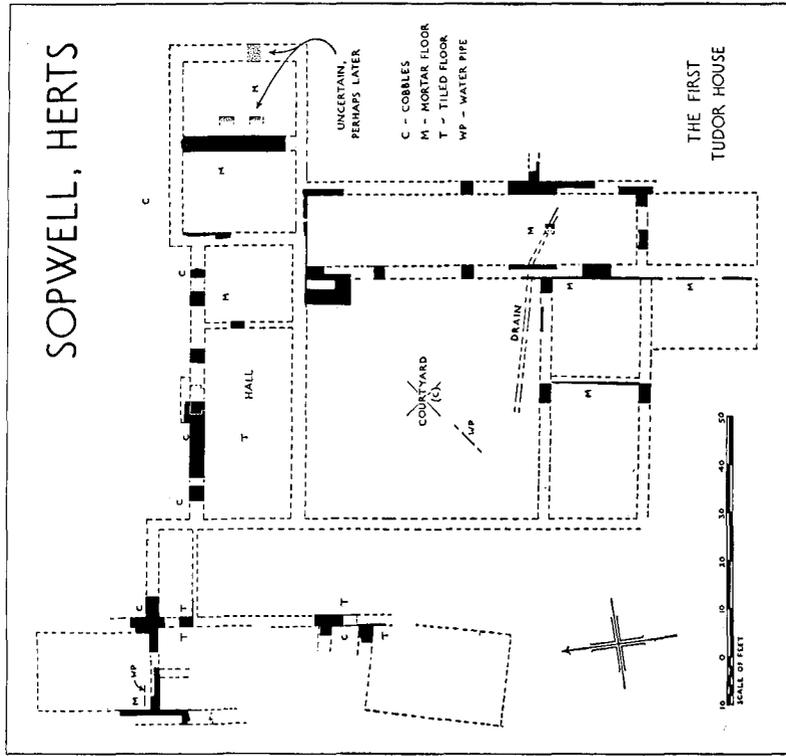


FIG. 73, b

SOPWELL, HERTS. (p. 177 f.)  
 a, plan of nunnery, showing three periods; b, Sir Richard Lee's first house with claustral plan still apparent

KENT : TEMPLE EWELL PRECEPTORY (TR/286455). Excavation on a small scale by the Duke of York's School, under F. L. Page, shows that the buildings, apparently deserted at the suppression of the Templars, include slate roofs, but the plan is still unresolved.

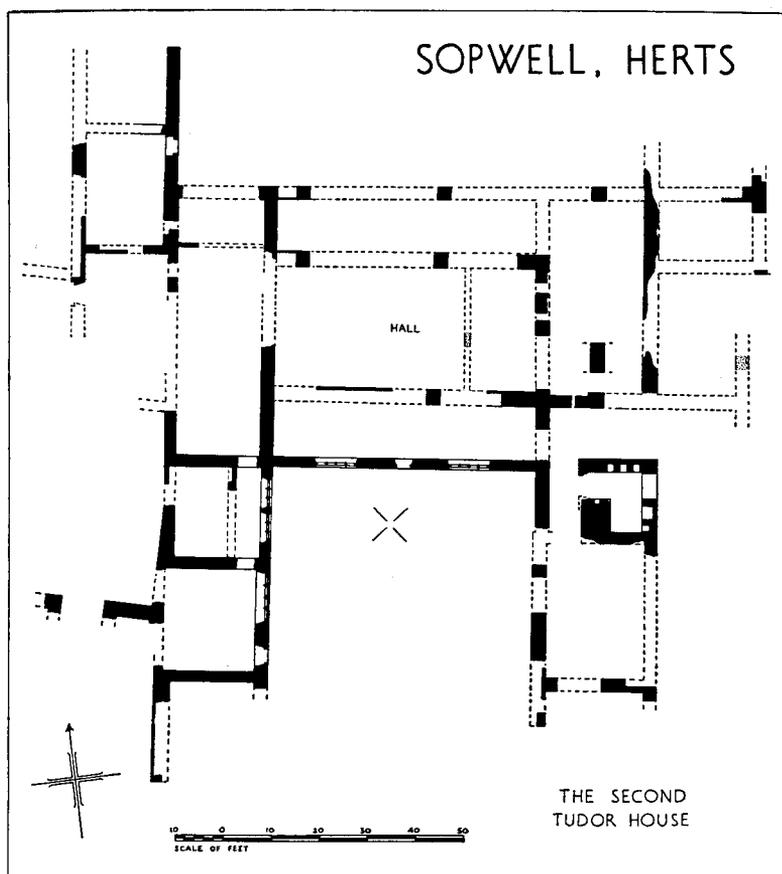


FIG. 74  
SOPWELL, HERTS. (p. 178)  
Second phase of Tudor house

LINCOLNSHIRE : SOUTH WITHAM (SK/920205). This small preceptory of the Knights Templars is documented between 1165-1310. The site exists as earthworks and total excavation by P. Mayes for M.P.B.W. of an area 180 ft. square in the 17-acre site exposed the church and its warming-house tower within a walled enclosure. The adjacent hall has a range of buildings at its E. end. The positions of the barns, mill and entrance complex were tested and the site appears to be complete. The Hospitallers retained their half share in the near-by village church, but present indication is that at least the living accommodation of the preceptory was destroyed c. 1310.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : GRAFTON REGIS (SP/752467). For the priory of the hermitage of St. Mary and St. Michael, see pp. 202 ff.

NORTHUMBERLAND : HEXHAM (NY/936641). E. W. Sockett, excavating for M.P.B.W. to the W. of the *Moot Hall* to prove the existence of a moat between it and the priory before the area was permanently filled in, found only a build-up of post-medieval levels.

———— : NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, WHITE FRIARS (NZ/249638). Barbara Harbottle for M.P.B.W. undertook emergency excavation on a small, temporarily open, space at the junction of *Forth Street* and *Clavering Place* to seek remains of the Carmelite monastery.

While the lowest level on the site contained Roman pottery, the earliest structure found was a wall running from beyond the excavated area E. for some 80 ft. Its length, the quality of its masonry, the fact that its S. side was an outer face, and its association with grisaille window-glass make it likely that this was the S. wall of the church dating from the latter part of the 13th century, and hence probably the work of the Friars of the Sack, the predecessors of the Carmelites on this site. There were a number of additions to this structure, the most important being a wall running N.-S., possibly the E. wall of the E. range of claustral buildings. The monastery was destroyed at the Dissolution, and the site lay vacant until a house was built on the W. end of it in the 17th century.

———— : NEWMINSTER ABBEY (NZ/189858). Barbara Harbottle and P. Salway undertook a fifth season of excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 182) to complete the investigation of that part of the abbey within the ring-fence.

The outline of the infirmary hall was completed, so far as is possible, by the location of its S. wall. It had a nave and two aisles built on a N.-S. axis, and was at least five bays in length. Two later additions were found, a hearth in the SW. corner, and a chute, which emptied directly into the main drain, in the SE. angle.

A building assumed to be the abbot's lodging adjoined the SE. corner of the infirmary hall, and was of two periods. At first L-shaped in plan with two rooms on the ground floor, it was subsequently enlarged by adding a third room to make it rectangular. Both the infirmary hall and the abbot's lodging have been provisionally ascribed to the 13th century.

Two other parts of the site were investigated. The presbytery of the church was shown to have been three bays long from the beginning, and not lengthened from two to three as had been thought; further excavation at the E. end of the reredorter revealed that there had been a room (of unknown function) against the E. end of its S. wall.

STAFFORDSHIRE : STAFFORD (SJ/228951). The County Planning and Development Officer reports that at the Augustinian priory of St. Thomas by Stafford three largely intact adult male skeletons lay alongside one another at a regular depth of about 2½ ft. below present ground level, and corresponded in orientation with a surviving fragment of the conventual church. One was in a stone coffin, whose lid was missing, and another in a stone vault, consisting of side and end walls only. All had suffered from various forms of osteoarthritis. In addition there were intrusive skeletal remains, including bones of a child, possibly four or five years old. The burials presumably belonged to the cemetery E. of the conventual church.

SUSSEX : ARUNDEL (TQ/019071). Jane Evans excavated for Worthing Museum and M.P.B.W. on the site of the *Maison Dieu Hospital*, which was founded in 1397 as a dependency of the collegiate church of Arundel and had a spacious quadrangular layout. There was much 19th-century disturbance, but the floor of the N. (chapel) and W. ranges was found at a depth of 4 ft. with a deeper cellar in the S. part of the W. range, and much of the plan of these ranges was established. The upstanding ruins, with a chalk core, flint outer face, and, where not robbed, massive sandstone dressings, had previously been very hard to interpret.

———— : BAYHAM (TQ/650365). Investigation by S. E. Rigold in the extradors of the E. aisle vault of the NE. transept produced a sealed filling of roofing materials

(tiles, slates and 'stone slates'), fine 14th-century window-glass and apparently medieval vessel-glass in considerable quantity. The deposit awaits full examination.

WARWICKSHIRE : COMBE ABBEY (SP/404798). C. T. P. Woodfield and R. G. Thomson for Coventry and District Archaeological Society excavated on the supposed site of the abbey church in advance of redevelopment. From the present layout of the grounds and the cloister remains it seems certain that the church lay to the S. of the claustral complex; indeed a newspaper report of the 1860s mentions church remains coming to light during landscaping activities in this area.

No monastic masonry was found, but the whole area was covered by a constant layer of decayed green sandstone containing floor- and roof-tiles and painted glass. It seems likely that Lord Harington, during his conversion of the abbey in the late 16th century, levelled the church for gardens and that it was finally destroyed by W. A. Nesfield, the landscape architect, in 1864, when the present moat was dug through the supposed E.-W. axis. A row of oolitic limestone coffins, containing skeletal material, was exposed 6 in. below the turf, lying heads to the S., and since 19th-century pottery was found under them, they were obviously reburied by Nesfield.

The material recovered and a site plan are deposited in the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, Coventry.

———— : COVENTRY, ST. MARY'S PRIORY (SP/336792). B. Hobley excavated five adjacent sites N. of the medieval cathedral for the Herbert Museum and Art Gallery on an area to be redeveloped by Coventry City Council and the Cathedral Chapter (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 312-4).

(1) *Cathedral refectory extension*. Three rooms of a possible *farmery range* with walls standing up to 12 ft. high were found. Five ceiling springers were in position and there was a full-standing equilateral-arched doorway.

(2) *Vergers' garden*. Five undisturbed stone coffins discovered in 1955 are now related to three undisturbed earth graves containing male skeletons, all from the *monastic cemetery*.

(3) *J. F. Kennedy House student hostel*. The S. wall and E. apsidal end of the *chapter-house*, with seating and arcaded column base in position, were found, and also the W. wall facing the cloister garth. There was a centrally-placed 6-ft.-wide recessed doorway with five engaged octagonal column bases. 1,500 fragments of stained and painted glass were found.

(4) *Cathedral office garden*. The 80-ft.-square *cloister garth* was located with 11-ft.-wide robbed tiled walk, showing tile impressions on the mortar bedding.

(5) *New buildings, multi-story car-park*. The E.-W. wall of the *reredorter?* was exposed for 40 ft., standing 6 ft. high and 6 ft. wide; the W. return of the wall to the S. extended for 15 ft. There was evidence within the wall of a large drain and also of an inset octagonal column.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING : HUTTON LOWCROSS (NZ/597141). Preliminary reconnaissance on the supposed site of a leper hospital had shown traces of a wall towards the E. side of the field. C. V. Bellamy excavated the foundations of a rectangular building which had something of the character of a farm building, and small finds suggested 17th-century occupation. Local publicity led to the sight of hitherto unknown estate plans of the locality, which indicated foundations claimed to be those of the leper hospital slightly S. of the excavated site, and gave remains of a later farm in the area dug. No surface indications of the earlier buildings exist, but it is hoped to resume work on the site in 1966.

————, WEST RIDING : PONTEFRACT PRIORY (SE/463226). C. V. Bellamy in a ninth season (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 183) excavated at the E. end of the priory church and at the S. end of the dorter range. Work on the church exposed a wide wall-foundation underneath a great bank of cobbles which carries the third E. end. The underlying

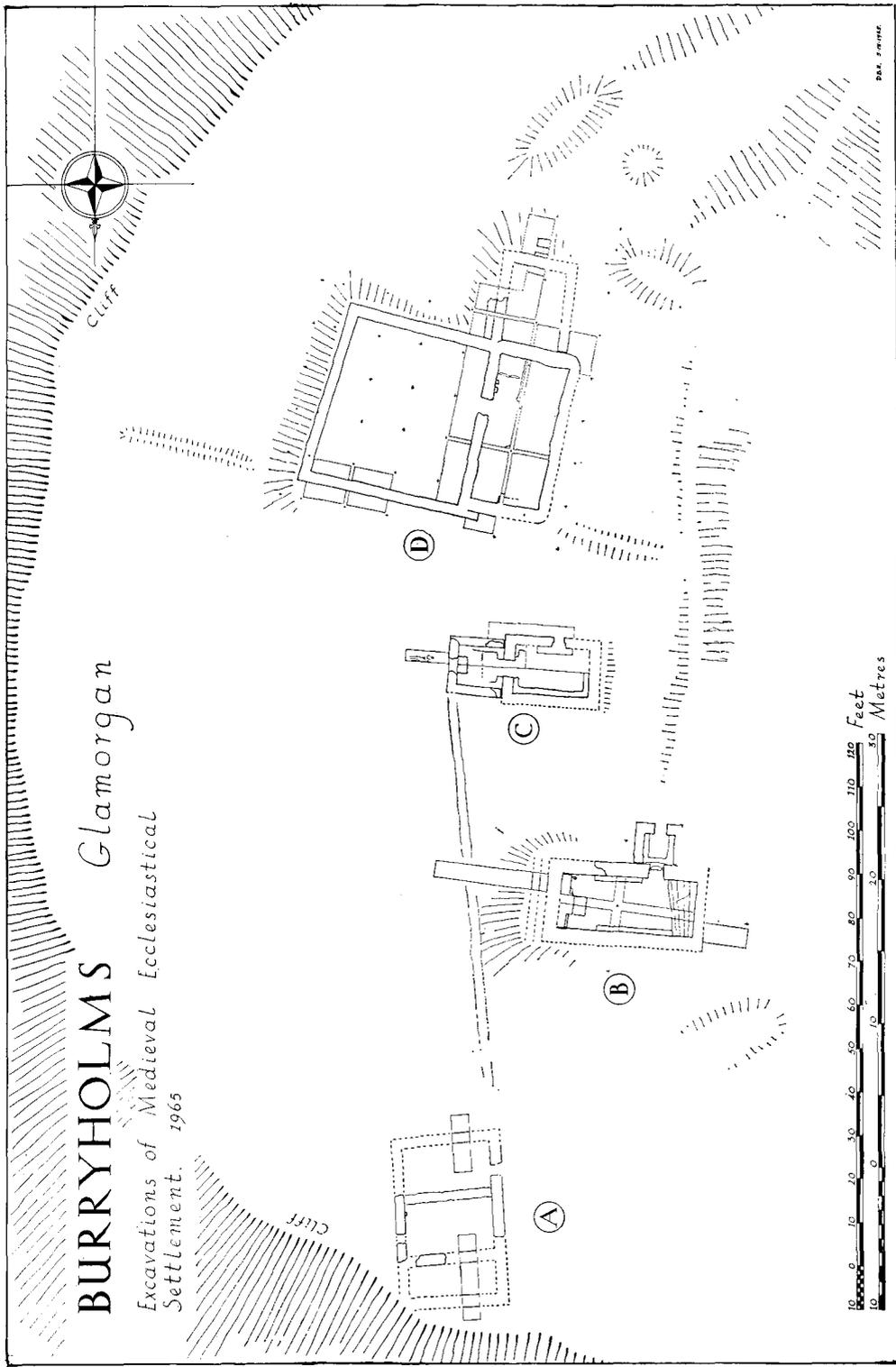


FIG. 75

BURRYHOLMS, GLAM. (p. 184)

Plan of church (C), hall (D) and other buildings

wall is now seen as the outer wall of the second E. end, and the structures previously thought to limit the second E. end are now accepted as sleeper walls of that period (cf. *Pub. Thoresby Soc.*, XLIX (1962-4). It now appears that the second church was 265 ft. long internally, and its E. end about 60 ft. to 65 ft. wide. Work on the dorter range disclosed the location of the reredorter, and led to the planning of the stone-built conduit which diverted water from the stream to flush it.

### WALES

GLAMORGAN : BURRYHOLMS ISLAND (SS/400925). D. B. Hague excavated for the R.C.A.M. (Wales) to determine the date and purpose of four visible buildings on a site ascribed by documents to the Benedictine abbey of St. Taurin in Normandy (FIG. 75):

*Site A*, 35 ft. by 20 ft., contained only 17th- and 18th-century pottery and was not further investigated.

*Site B*, a simple rectangle, 31½ ft. by 12½ ft., the walls lined with stone benches, was thought to be a chapter-house or schoolroom. It produced late medieval pottery and coins of the 14th and 15th centuries.

*Site C*, the church, consisted of a small nave with an added, narrower chancel probably of the 13th century. Stone benches lined the walls inside, and the altar appeared to be intact. There was indication of several reroofings, probably up to a late date.

*Site D*, the hall, measured 34 ft. by 15 ft. internally and had an enclosure to the E. and an annex on the S. side, and a central hearth. It is tentatively ascribed to the 14th century.

Further excavation of earlier structures underlying the hall, and of earthworks discovered to the S. and SW., are planned.

MONMOUTHSHIRE : CHEPSTOW, ST. KYNEMARK'S PRIORY (ST/526942). L. A. S. Butler continued excavating for M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IX (1965), 183) at this small Augustinian priory of St. John the Baptist, which had an irregular plan, with the main period of construction in the late 13th century (FIG. 76). The position of earlier buildings was marked only by drainage-ditches. In the main period three ranges were set around an oblong cemetery-cloister, 40 ft. from E.-W. Any evidence for a probable N. range had been destroyed by a later farm.

After a period of destruction c. 1400 which affected all three ranges, there was a general rebuilding and enlargement of the E. range, followed later in the 15th century by a reduction of the number of rooms in use. A 17th-century farm was built out of the priory stone, and the ruins were later robbed for lime-burning wherever the rock outcropped close to the surface.

There are no signs of a church within the precinct and presumably the priory used the near-by parish church of St. Cynfarch (not certainly located). Interim report in *Monmouth Antiquary*, II, pt. 1 (1965), 33-41.

## B. CATHEDRALS AND ECCLESIASTICAL PALACES

### ENGLAND

HAMPSHIRE : WINCHESTER, WOLVESEY PALACE (SU/484291). M. Biddle continued excavating for M.P.B.W. and the Winchester Excavation Committee (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VII (1964), 248, and IX (1965), 184). Work on the latest levels of the N. range was completed by the clearance of the NE. corner of the palace. Excavation of the earlier levels of this range, and of the structures sealed below it, still continues, but the structural sequence can now be established. The accounts for works and repairs at Wolvesey from 1262 onwards have now been located on the Bishop of Winchester's Pipe Rolls and their study is leading to the identification and dating of many parts of the palace.



Below the N. range a late Saxon boundary-ditch, containing a coin of Harthacnut (c. 1037) and many sherds of Winchester ware, probably marked the S. limit of a late Saxon palace. The Norman palace now seems to have consisted in the first period (1129-35) of two isolated stone blocks, the hall and the bishop's private apartments respectively. Probably c. 1138 these two blocks were joined by a curtain-wall and a keep was added against the E. side of the hall. After de Blois's return from exile (c. 1159) a range was added along the outside of the N. curtain and, with various other modifications, a fully-developed courtyard-house had emerged by de Blois's death in 1171. No further building seems to have taken place until the later 14th century, when a room, sealing a gold quarter noble of Edward III (1361-63), was constructed inside the N. range. A sequence of kitchen buildings was constructed in the NE. corner of the palace during the late 14th and 15th centuries, while the central courtyard was transformed into a cloister in the second quarter of the 15th century. Work will continue on the N. range in 1966, when the excavation of the E. range will begin.

### SCOTLAND

INVERNESS-SHIRE : VATERSAY, RUBH NA CARRAIGEAN (NL/622959). On a site associated with the Bishopric of the Isles, I. A. Crawford located a large mound of black earth and tumbled stone which revealed much pottery, some decorated with an applied wavy fillet.

## C. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

### ENGLAND

HERTFORDSHIRE : BROADFIELD HALL (TL/325312). P. A. Rahtz excavated for M.P.B.W., in advance of agricultural development, mainly on a large enclosure defined by ditches. In the earlier 13th century there were peasant timber buildings of uncertain form, with areas of cobbling and local drainage-ditches. In the later 13th or 14th century a church was built, which was destroyed by fire in the 15th century. It was a rectangular building of flint, with some freestone and clunch, 39 ft. by 14 ft. internally, which was later extended to 45 ft. by 14 ft. and divided into nave and chancel (FIG. 77). There were eight graves inside the church, and a cemetery of 50 to 100 graves outside it, on the south.

LONDON : CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL BASSISHAW, BASINGHALL STREET. Excavations by the City of London Excavation Group revealed something of the plan of this medieval church. Documentary evidence shows that the church existed in 1196, was rebuilt during the 15th century and was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. It was rebuilt by Wren in 1676-9, and finally demolished in 1897, making way for an office building.

The medieval foundations had been considerably disturbed by post-medieval and modern intrusions, but sufficient survived to show that the first church was probably a simple structure comprising a nave and small apsidal chancel (FIG. 78), 13½ ft. wide and less than 63 ft. long. The foundations, which alone survived, were constructed of layers of chalk and gravel. Several later medieval foundations of chalk and ragstone and yellow mortar were probably part of the rebuilding during the 15th century. A number of post-holes, and rubbish-pits containing 12th-century pottery, had been cut across by the early church foundations, confirming that the church was not built earlier than the 12th century.

NORFOLK : SHOTESHAM ST. MARY (TM/239993). K. R. Wade and D. Smith report that the ploughing of *St. Botolph's churchyard* uncovered a rim-sherd of a thin, hard, buff and smooth Saxo-Norman cooking-pot, c. 5 in. diam., of the first half of the 12th century; two sherds of 13th-century and one of 14th-century green-glazed ware (the last with dark purple slip decoration); two rim-sherds of 12th- to 13th-century grey ware; and some post-medieval sherds.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : IRTHLINGBOROUGH, ALL SAINTS' CHURCH (SP/951703). Mrs. G. Brown excavated for M.P.B.W. on the site of the parish church of *All Saints*, after it was levelled by bulldozing. The plan of the church, which was left to ruin in the middle of the 16th century, was uncovered and four phases of building traced (see FIG. 79; PL. XIV).

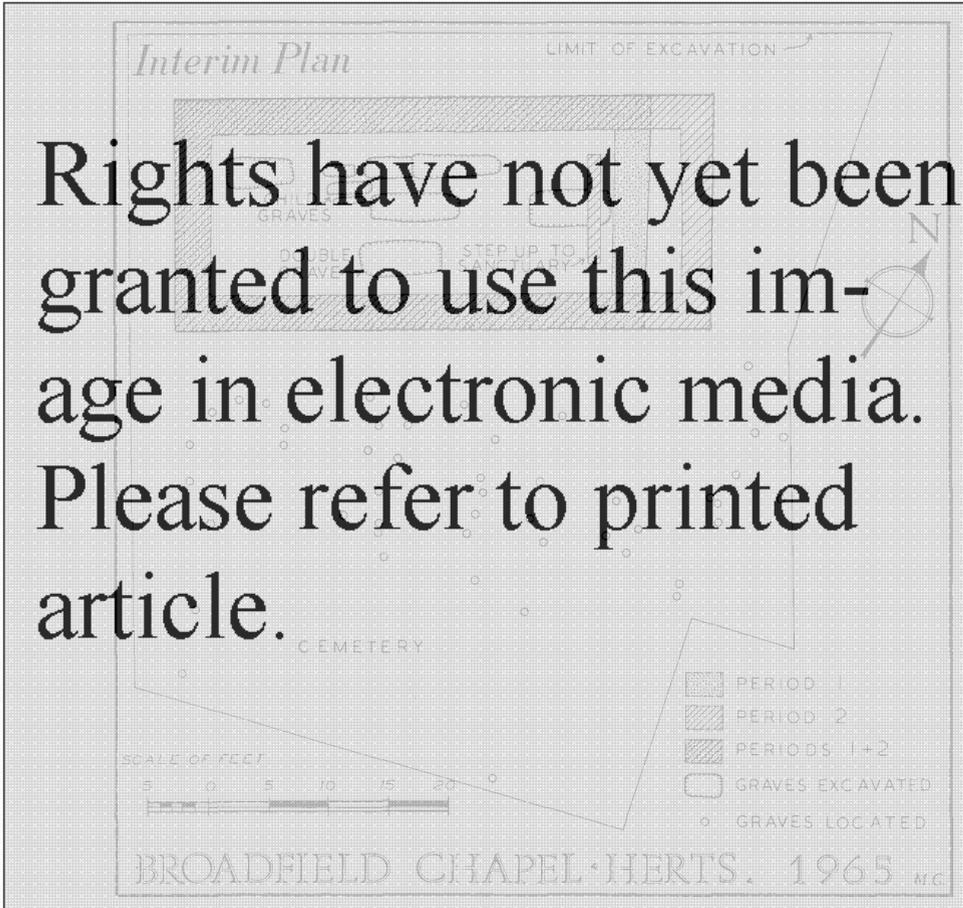


FIG. 77

BROADFIELD, HERTS. (p. 186)

Plan of chapel showing two building periods and associated graves

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The earliest building (phase I) was of the three-unit type, with nave, chancel and apsidal presbytery, suggesting a mid 12th-century date. In phase II (14th-century), when fire had substantially damaged the earlier building, the church was enlarged. A new S. wall was added, built of reused stone, some burnt; the chancel was enlarged and buttresses added at the NE. and SE. corners; arcades were introduced and a substantial tower with spiral staircase alongside was added at the W. end. Fragments of roof- and floor-tile, and 14th-century grisaille glass were associated with this phase. Phase III saw the addition of a large S. porch, diagonal buttresses to the S. wall and a strengthening buttress to the E. wall, where niches had caused weakening. Light buildings added to the NE. indicate the provision of a tomb-chapel or Easter sepulchre

in phase iv. Burials were recovered alongside the outside walls, within the walls, in the floors and even in the masonry. Three had pewter chalices with them and many of the bodies had shroud pins; others were in oak coffins with bronze handles.

Remains of the manor to which the church was attached was found 40 ft. NE. of the church. A cess-pit with culverts draining into it was later altered to burn mortar, etc., for use in church rebuilding, possibly in phase II.

No plan of this church remained in existence and there is little documentary evidence, but it is known that in 1562 Sir William Cecil bought the lead from the church roof, when the church was no longer in use, the parishoners having shrunk to eight.

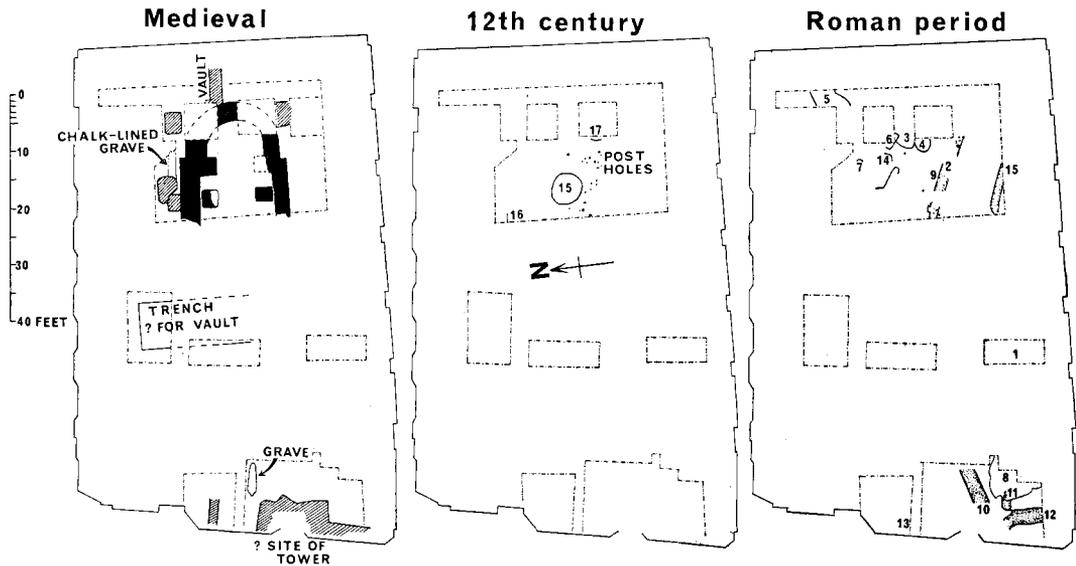


FIG. 78

ST. MICHAEL BASSISHAW CHURCH, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON (p. 186)

Plans showing 12th- and 15th-century church with 12th-century and Roman features below. Foundations of chalk and gravel are in solid black; foundations of stone and mortar are shaded.

SOMERSET : GLASTONBURY TOR (ST/513386). P. A. Rahtz for the Chalice Well Trust finished excavating the church of *St. Michael on the Tor* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 187). Robbing has obscured details of its plan, but it appears to have had an aisled nave and chancel both in its first (Norman) phase, and in its extended form in the later 13th century. The only possibly pre-conquest feature was a square foundation for a cross-base, apart from the 5th- to 7th-century finds described on p. 173 f. Among the finds were a bronze (?) badge of the Virgin and Child and part of a portable altar of Purbeck marble. There was one grave, probably the burial recorded in 1751.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING : WHARRAM PERCY (SE/858646). Gillian Hurst, excavating for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group, concentrated on the area adjacent to the existing N. wall of the nave of *St. Martin's Church* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 187) to find the extent of the earlier N. aisle. It proved to be 28½ ft. long by 8 ft. wide internally and was of two periods. The W. end had been very much robbed and only a few stones from its foundations were in place. Towards the E. end, where the natural ground dipped, more solid foundations were found, revealing a wall varying from 2½ ft. to 3¼ ft. wide, largely made of sandstone blocks. The second period was very much rougher than the first.

In the contiguous N. graveyard a further 189 graves were excavated, making a total of 288 so far. The graves were very closely packed and almost the whole of the natural chalk surface was cut into, so that it was not possible to discern any earlier (Saxon) features. The top of a possible lime-kiln was discovered but this remains to be fully excavated. At the E. end of the area a ditch, 4½ ft. wide, was found at a depth of

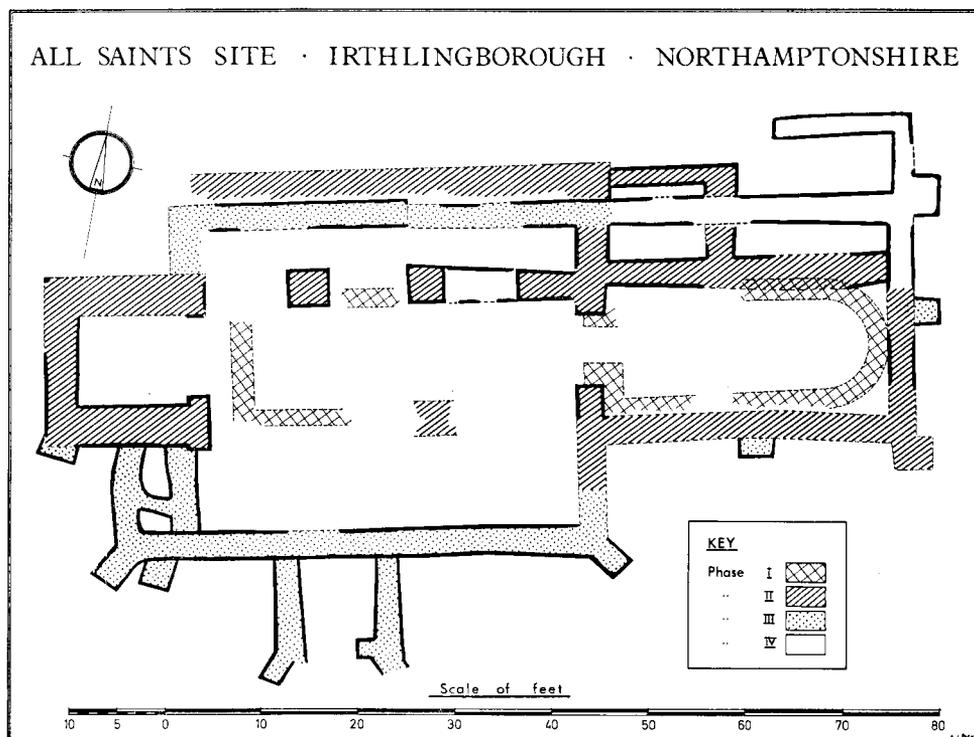


FIG. 79  
 IRTHLINGBOROUGH, NORTHANTS. (p. 187 f.)  
 Plan of All Saints' Church, showing development from 12th to 16th century

6 ft. below the present ground surface, running E.-W. and cut 2 ft. into the natural chalk. It contained no dating evidence but to be at such a depth it must be earlier than the building-up of the ground for the extension of the church in the 12th century.

WALES

GLAMORGAN : BARRY, ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH (ST/105669). A wall of lias limestone, bound with red clay, running E.-W. was brought to light during the laying of electric cables in the N. part of the churchyard. An occupation-layer extended from the S. face of the wall, containing sherds of 13th- to 14th-century pottery, bones of ox, sheep, and fish, and shells of limpet and winkle. Other finds included a small bronze buckle, an iron knife, and nails. The wall probably formed part of the medieval rectory, which presumably fell into decay when the parish of Barry was amalgamated with Porthkerry in the 15th century.

## D. CASTLES

## ENGLAND

CORNWALL : LAUNGESTON CASTLE (SX/331846). A. D. Saunders examined two areas for M.P.B.W.; the terrace at the foot of the motte beside the steps leading up to the keep, and a site in the bailey. The rock-cut ditch on the S. side of the motte was located and the successive raisings of the terrace determined. In the bailey there was a complicated sequence of timber buildings and stone structures, with at least seven periods of occupation.

ESSEX : GREAT EASTON (TL/609254). Mrs. E. Sellers for M.P.B.W. continued work on the motte-and-bailey (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 188-9) and also (cf. *Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.*, 3 ser., 1, pt. 4 (1965), 265) in the area immediately S. and SW. of the moat surrounding the motte. Evidence was found for three main periods of occupation.

Adjacent to, and running alongside, the moat was a ditch, c. 8 ft. wide and cut 4 ft. deep into the natural subsoil, filled mainly with upcast from the moat, in which was a quantity of early medieval pottery. This suggests that the motte is adulterine and likely to date from 1139-44. A smaller ditch, S. of and parallel with the first, must be later, as a branch of it was cut into the 12th-century upcast. Cut into the adjacent subsoil were post-holes and slots, which must be associated with one or other of these ditches.

Subsequently a kitchen, of two phases, was built over and to the S. of the second ditch. Phase I, probably of sill-construction, was about 19ft. square with a central hearth in a hollow; the E. wall crossed the infilling of the second ditch at right angles. Phase II was built after the phase-I kitchen had been wholly or partially destroyed by fire, perhaps at the end of the 13th century. The plan was similar to that of phase I except that the S. wall was 2 ft. farther S.; a clay oven constructed in the SE. corner cut the line of the wall of phase I. The hollow for the central hearth was levelled with stones and earth and on this make-up were the remains of four successive hearths. Although SE. and SW. corners of both buildings were clearly defined, most of the N. and W. sides were unidentifiable and it is likely that at least the W. side of the kitchen was open. This kitchen was dismantled in the late 14th or early 15th century and the resulting hollow was filled with earth mixed with stones, gravel, tile-fragments, some clay and burnt daub, and sherds of all periods, including a few of St. Neots ware. St. Neots ware is not found stratified on this part of the site, which suggests that an earlier occupation must lie elsewhere. For a pottery louver from this site see above, pp. 74 ff.

HAMPSHIRE : BASINGSTOKE (SU/663527). Excavations by G. K. Miller at a point on the bailey ditch near the *New House*, where brickwork was visible, suggested that an earlier ditch than that encircling the bailey existed. The brickwork seemed to have been part of a bridge abutment, possibly part of the alterations carried out by William Paulet in the reign of Edward VI. The bridge seems to have been dismantled after the Civil War seige in 1645.

——— : ISLE OF WIGHT, CARISBROOKE (SZ/855876). S. E. Rigold reports that the removal of recent facing at the foot of the piece of curtain-wall blocking the E. arm of the motte-ditch confirms that this is not part of the Norman curtain but is of one build with the 14th-century wing-wall down the slope of the motte. Originally the motte was more circular and the 14th-century blocking-wall was partly built on the core of the Roman wall that had been preserved under the now-removed end of the E. bank, which must have carried a responding tower of some strength. Attempts to identify Saxon or primary Norman deposits against the inner face of the Roman wall on the S. showed that this wall had always had an inner bank and the steepness of the S. slope prevented further exploration.

KENT : DOVER (TR/326418). S. E. Rigold continued excavating for M.P.B.W. in the barbican S. of the inner bailey (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 190). A second section confirmed that there had never been a ditch round the bailey wall, to the central

bastion of which a gate called Arthur's Gate, leading into the barbican, had been attached on the E. side until it was demolished in the 18th century. The area E. of this bastion was examined, revealing that the plinth of the bastion had originally been deflected on this side to accommodate a massive, obliquely-set, rectangular tower, probably a gate-tower, which antedated the bailey wall (but not necessarily the keep) and was demolished after the wall was complete. Only the lowest courses of the N. half of this tower remained, the rest being totally removed to make way for Arthur's Gate, which seems to have retained the same simple form throughout its existence. It had a deep drawbridge pit and was responded by a long, stone-revetted abutment; a little later, about the middle of the 13th century, the abutment was linked to the gate by continuous walls across the pit, which was then largely filled. The pottery from the rapid filling included N. and W. French wares. Near Canon's Gate, in the SW. part of the castle, a steep-sided cutting—a terrace rather than a ditch—produced a quantity of early 13th-century pottery and ironwork from the filling that had levelled it. Within the inner bailey two soakaway pits produced instructive sections: the medieval walking surface had been destroyed, but beneath it lay a graded surface of chalk blocks and a deposit of Caen stone chips from the building of the keep, but no earlier occupation, such having apparently been destroyed by levelling for the keep and bailey.

———— : NEWENDEN, CASTLE TOLL (TQ/853285). B. K. Davison for M.P.B.W. excavated a single section across the small rectangular earthwork, showing that it was a garrison-post against riverine raiders, occupied during two brief periods in the early and middle 13th century. The date of the larger, underlying earthwork enclosure was not determined.

———— : ROCHESTER (TQ/742686). Consolidation of the keep by M.P.B.W., supervised by S. E. Rigold, has brought to light unrecorded features, such as traces of the fittings for the portcullis of the main upper entrance. A drainage-trench across the bailey showed no trace of occupation at a depth of 2½ ft. and only the upper surface of the clay bank supporting the E. curtain.

SHROPSHIRE : WOOLSTASTON (SO/450985). Before a reservoir was built in the bailey of the castle the area was excavated by R. T. Rowley and the Shropshire Archaeological Society for M.P.B.W. No structures were found but 12th- and 13th-century pottery confirmed that the castle was abandoned in the early 14th century, though the surrounding ditch probably remained open until it was deliberately filled in the early 17th century.

WARWICKSHIRE : KENILWORTH CASTLE (SP/279720). During restoration by M.P.B.W. of the dam (known as the 'tiltyard', cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 156, fig. 30), a section some 60 ft. long and 17 ft. high across the dam was exposed. Although the period during which the section was open was too short to plot the layers completely, a partial plot was achieved by H. L. G. Sunley. The most prominent feature was an 18-in. layer of high gravel content which extended horizontally some 50 ft. across the dam. The layer lies 12 ft. below the present top of the dam, and it has been suggested that it indicates an earlier top level. No datable material was found, but there was charcoal at the base of the section. The dam was constructed in the early or middle 12th century to contain the mere and was breached by Col. Hawkesworth in 1649.

WILTSHIRE : LUDGERSHALL (SU/264513). P. V. Addyman continued to work on the double ring-work castle for M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 192). In the N. ring-work a simple late medieval flint and mortar building, 36 ft. by 15½ ft. internally, with oven and hearth at one end, was completely excavated and consolidated for display. It had late 15th-century pottery on the clay floor, and a coin of 1344–51 in layers beneath. Elsewhere in the ring-work a complex range of flint and mortar buildings with greensand dressings and internal wall-facings of plaster, exhibiting a number of modifications and additions, was excavated to 14th-century levels. The remaining crag of masonry above ground is probably part of this range.

Trenches in the E. half of the S. ring-work revealed no trace of stone buildings, though there were scatters of 12th-century pottery, and possible traces of timber structures. A deep rectangular latrine produced much early 12th-century pottery and a cut halfpenny of the first issue of Stephen. A section was cut across the inner bank and ditch of the ring-work. The bank, of chalk and soil, was constructed over the burnt-out remains of a hut containing late 11th- or early 12th-century pottery; it had dry-stone revetting on the inner side, apparently immediately covered by the tail of the bank. There may have been external revetting in timber. The ditch was V-shaped, with a 35-ft. vertical interval from the bottom to the present top of the bank. Tripod-pitcher sherds from the lower silting suggest, with the material stratified under the bank, an early 12th-century date for the defences.

Finds included a 12th-century composite casket lid (PL. xv) decorated all over with bone strips with ring-and-dot and criss-cross ornament, the three central strips pierced and backed with (?) silver, complete with two iron hinges and two iron hasps. Excavation will continue.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING : KILTON (NZ/702177). F. A. Aberg, excavating for the Dept. of Adult Education, Leeds University, showed that the castle had been abandoned early in the 16th century, when parts of it were already dilapidated. A range of buildings, last used at this period, was uncovered along the inside of the NE. curtain-wall, adjacent to a well within one of the towers. The well was apparently disused at this time and had been filled with timber and stone when the tower was demolished, also in the 16th century.

———, WEST RIDING : SANDAL MAGNA (SE/338182). P. Mayes, for Wakefield Corporation and Leeds University, in a second season of excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IX (1965), 192), completely stripped an area c. 80 ft. square W. of the kitchen of Sandal Castle. An interesting sequence of buildings was revealed:

1. A stables and forge of c. 1600 (with c. 2 cwt. of Cromwellian metal-work).
2. Below (1), an oven block and its adjacent small W. tower, which was a late 15th-century insertion.
3. Lower levels, earlier in date than the curtain-wall, including remains of a partly timbered industrial area containing an oven, metal-smelting hearth and tile-kiln.

About one-fifth of the bailey has now been excavated.

## SCOTLAND

ARGYLLSHIRE : COLL, BREACHA CASTLE (NM/159538). Excavation by D. J. Turner, combined with a survey of the structure by H. B. Millar, produced evidence for the sequence of building. There were probably two buildings on the site before the keep was built. The keep was soon followed by a curtain-wall, which included one of the buildings earlier than the keep within its confines. An outer wall embraced an area into which galleys could be drawn, and incorporated the other building-works that were earlier than the keep. The keep was altered considerably in the 16th century and a hall house built within the courtyard during the 17th century. The curtain-wall was increased in height on two occasions, presumably in the 14th century.

——— : EILEAN DEARG (NS/007772). H. B. Millar, in a second season's excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IX (1965), 192-3), showed that the foundations on the E. side of the island had been so badly disturbed by the 1685 explosion that their exact location was difficult. Finds included a collection of gaming-counters in slate, some with incised patterns, and many sherds.

——— : INCHCONNEL CASTLE (NM/976119). A full survey by the University of Glasgow has revealed the remains of an earlier castle incorporated within the present buildings. The two W. towers of the main block are of different periods. The SE. tower

is a rebuilding and appears to overlie an earlier, solid corner structure similar to the NE. tower. The prison at the W. end of the hall is an addition, as is also the adjoining small vault. Remains of a buttress exist at the NW. corner of the main building, but the W. side of the outer court is not traceable except near the W. gate.

## WALES

BRECONSHIRE : BOLGOED, LLANSYDDID (SO/009271). A hitherto unrecorded ring-work was found in 1964 by E. J. Talbot.

CAERNARVONSHIRE : DEGANNWY (SH/782795). In the 1965 season of excavation by L. Alcock for the University of Wales (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 261) work was confined to the bailey between the two hills. The great potential interest of the bailey was amply demonstrated, but the surprising depth of deposits made it impossible to solve all the problems which arose. Certain provisional conclusions can be indicated, but further work is needed before a general account of the bailey can be attempted.

*Early periods.* Beneath the N. bailey bank lay a series of cobbled floors, strewn with sea-shells. A fragment of Roman pottery suggests a date before 400 for these floors. No other early levels were encountered, and objects of the Roman and post-Roman periods were scanty, compared with the number found in previous seasons.

*The Welsh princes' castle.* Although no structural features attributable to the castle of the Welsh princes were identified in position, we may assign to the work of Llywelyn the Great three stones from a deeply-moulded arch, and a carved stone head of accomplished work, found in a layer of rubble which overlay the top of the S. bailey wall, built in 1250 and destroyed in 1263. From their position it would be natural to assign them to the castle of Henry III, but the arch mouldings are so heavily weathered that it is impossible to believe that they had been in position for less than fifteen years (which a Henrican date would imply); besides, the style of the head suggests a date in the first third rather than the middle third of the 13th century. On these grounds, these pieces may be attributed to a building of some architectural distinction—a hall or chapel—within the castle of Llywelyn Fawr. It seems probable that Llywelyn brought in English craftsmen to embellish this and others of his castles and churches. The stone head is crowned, and it might even be a royal portrait, perhaps of Llywelyn himself.

*The castle of Henry III.* The S. wall of the bailey lay S. of the line shown on the R.C.A.M. plan. It descends from the gate below the donjon in a straight line on an ESE. course until, 20 ft. short of the bailey gate, it turns E. to meet the W. tower where the curve of the tower-front begins. The bailey wall was 11 ft. thick, and though there is no sign of it at the present ground surface, its buried remains are still standing nearly 14 ft. high. The evidence of masonry-joints and stratification is that the gate was built freestanding; the bailey wall was then added with its foundations apparently cut down into a low pre-existing bank or accumulation of layers. Bank material was then thrown against the back of the wall and the side of the gate. This work was begun and paid for between 1250 and 1254. In 1263, Llywelyn ap Gruffydd wrecked the bailey wall by sapping and fire. The evidence for this destruction was as dramatic as that gained on the SE. tower of the donjon in 1963.

The N. side of the bailey was never walled in stone. Under Henry III or the Lord Edward, a bank was thrown up to replace a timber palisade. A dry-stone platform, 6 ft. long, inserted in the rear of the bank, may have supported a small engine.

Traces of timber buildings were found inside the bailey, but they could not be dated as there was evidence for a well-metalled road leading from the S. gate of the bailey to the donjon.

*The castle after 1263.* It has generally been assumed that, after its destruction in 1263, the castle of Gannoc was deserted, and played no part in the campaigns of Edward

I. It is now evident, however, that after the S. bailey wall and gate had been wrecked, a rough dry-stone wall, or stone-revetted bank, was thrown up over the ruins. This is the wall which appears on the R.C.A.M. plan. Perhaps this crude feature was intended to protect an English army encamped at Degannwy for a brief spell in September 1277, when Edward was sealing letters 'in camp by Gannoc'. It may reasonably be correlated with a similarly crude wall found on the E. side of the donjon in 1961 (when it was found to overlie a fire-destroyed curtain) and 1963. If this correlation is sound, it will make it possible to work out a dated sequence for the curtain-walls of the donjon.

GLAMORGAN : BARRY (ST/101672). When the surroundings of the castle were being renovated and converted by the Borough Council, several phases of building were revealed. Apart from Roman, the earliest would seem to be timber buildings of the 12th century, which were replaced by a stone building, 62 ft. by 24 ft., in the 13th century. Sometime in the 14th century a building was added to this at right angles, and the whole enclosed by a 4-ft.-thick curtain-wall and a dry moat. In the 17th century these buildings were replaced by a cottage and the earlier structures converted to a barn.

———— : COED-Y-CWM, ST. NICHOLAS (ST/083737). J. Akerman began the work on this ring-work in 1963 and E. J. Talbot continued it in 1964 and 1965. The entrance carried a metalled roadway flanked by dry-stone piers. The defences formed a more substantial obstacle than would appear today, for the bottom of the ditch is over 10 ft. below the present eroded crest of the bank. The bank appears to have been stone-capped, but there is no trace of breastwork or revetment. In the interior burnt timbers were found, possibly indicating sole-plates. There was a little pottery, probably of 12th-century date. A ring-work of similar character was found in 1965 at *Bonvilston* (ST/071734), one mile to the W., by T. F. R. Jones.

———— : NEATH (SS/7597). C. N. Johns, excavating for M.P.B.W. and Neath Borough Council, showed not only that the great gatehouse of the castle was added to an existing ring-wall but that this ring-wall was capped with circular salient towers which date probably from the middle of the 13th century. The castle lies at the NE. corner of the medieval town, which centred on St. Thomas's Church.

In 1962, during conservation of the gatehouse at the W. of the castle, the interiors of both the gate-towers were cleared. Evidence was found that the N. tower was not of one build like the D-shaped S. tower, but was erected on the circular base of an earlier salient tower, corresponding in plan and profile with that flanking the opposite (E.) part of the ring-wall. A blocked postern-gate was found in the same year beneath the passage between the two gate-towers. It has a small segmentally-arched doorway at the foot of a steep flight of eleven stone steps winding up into the courtyard, and had been blocked and the steps buried when the gatehouse was added.

In 1963 excavation was extended W. of the gatehouse, revealing, in front of the blocked postern, a lower, broader and easier flight of stone steps ascending straight to the postern between parallel walls built square to it. This stairway was cleared as far out as a wall built across it. From the lowest (13th) step uncovered it rises 8 ft. to the postern, inside which the other stairway rises another 10 ft., its top step being about 4 ft. below the present surface of the courtyard. The pit formed by the parallel side walls, the blocked postern and the cross-wall 20 ft. in front of it, could have been utilized as a drawbridge pit for the gatehouse, since, as the sherds in its filling proved, it was not filled up until the 18th century. Until then, apparently, the bridge must have been approached by a ramp that covered up the rest of what had been steps climbing up to the postern from near the river bank, then much closer to the castle than it is today. The gates were at right angles to the town wall, the stump of which remains on the S. or right-hand gate-tower.

From soundings made in the courtyard and in the gate-towers there appear to be remains of occupation at about 2 ft. and 4 ft. below the present surface. Neither level has yet been dated; it seems likely however that the upper relates to the gatehouse,

**HEN DOMEN · MONTGOMERY**

BAILEY · N.W. SECTOR  
PHASE Y

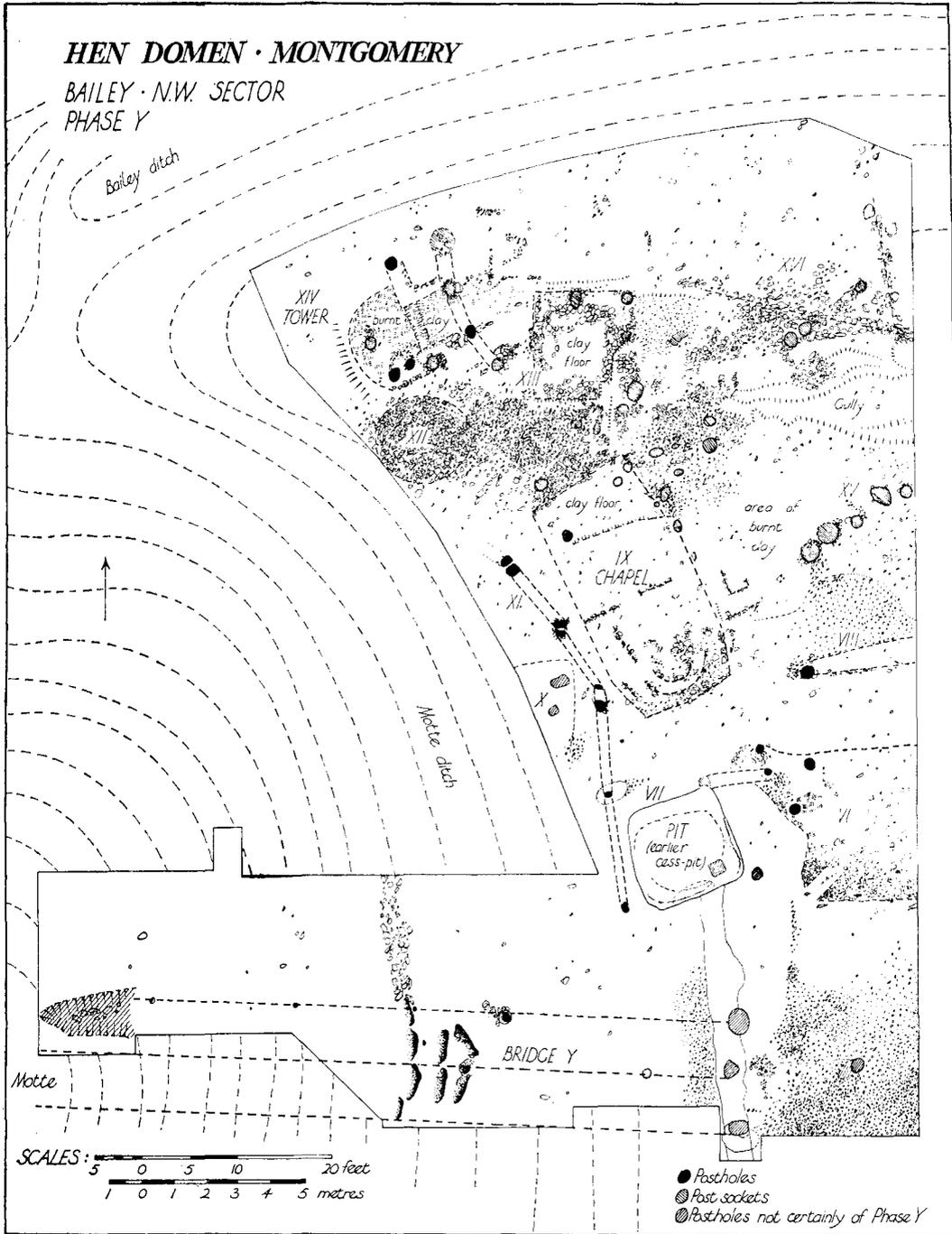


FIG. 80

HEN DOMEN, MONTGOMERYSHIRE (p. 196)

Plan showing relationship of 12th- and 13th-century buildings with bridge Y

the lower to the pre-existing castle to which the postern-gate and the circular salient towers belonged. The pre-existing work might be regarded as remains of the castle taken and razed by Llywelyn the Great in 1231, and the gatehouse as part of the next rebuilding, were it not that the castle was again strong enough to hold out when the town was sacked in 1257, which seems too early a date for the form of the gatehouse. A mid 13th-century date would better suit the circular salients, which were then becoming much more common than in the first three decades of the century. For the gatehouse, with its provision for a lifting drawbridge rather than one of balancing or turning type, a date early in the 14th century seems likely. With its accommodation in three stories, it looks much more than a piece of refortification; it is rather a specially designed residence imposed upon the defences. But that the castle was rebuilt on the site of the 12th-century castle known from documents and the Margam annals is strongly suggested by the height of the courtyard above the river front, by the curvature of its ring-wall, conceivably revetting a former earthwork, and by its smallness in contrast with the great gatehouse.

MONMOUTHSHIRE : PEN-Y-PILL, ST. MELLONS (ST/227805). In 1965 E. J. Talbot began work on this ring-work. A section through the bank revealed no trace of a breast-work or revetment. Pottery found was probably 12th-century in date. The site is undocumented, but the neighbouring ring-work at *Rumney* (ST/210789) is mentioned under the year 1185 (Pipe). Excavation will continue in 1966.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE : HEN DOMEN (SO/214981). P. A. Barker continued excavating for the Shrewsbury Research Group in the NW. sector of the bailey (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 193). The buildings of the penultimate phase, Y (FIG. 80), included an apsidal chapel (ix), close to the motte-ditch, but separated from it by a palisade (xi). Two adjacent buildings (viii and xv) will not be understood until a greater area is stripped. N. of the chapel, on the inner slope of the rampart, was a small square building (xiii), with a pebbled approach and a clay floor, while beyond it, on the bulbous end of the rampart, was a D-shaped tower (xiv), its outline defined by an area of burnt clay. The two post-holes within its S. side are probably for the ladder which led to the upper story. In spite of a very careful search there was no trace of a palisade or fighting-platform. The approach to the motte-bridge was cobbled and appears to have been an open space bounded by a building (vi) on the N. and by the sunken floored building (vii), a filled-in cess-pit with clay floor  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. deep. A magnetometer survey of the whole bailey suggests that its buildings were grouped round a central courtyard. Very few of the post-holes are more than an inch or so deep, and it is clear that some form of transitional timber-framing was used, even for towers like xiv, where the deepest post-holes were for the ladder.

The date of phase Y must lie between *c.* 1150 and 1250, but the character of the pottery hardly changes during the life of the castle. It is hoped, therefore, that other methods, such as remanent magnetic dating of the burnt tower floor, will give more decisive results. Below this phase lie earlier buildings of two or more periods and quite different in method of construction.

## E. TOWNS

### ENGLAND

DEVONSHIRE : LYDFORD (SX/508847). P. V. Addyman, for the Royal Archaeological Institute and the Devon Archaeological Exploration Society, continued work on the interior of a small 11th- to early 12th-century fort of half ring-work form (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 194). The burnt-out remains of five timber and earth buildings were revealed, set close together behind the rampart, their inward-facing ends being flanked by deeply set, rough stone paving (FIG. 81). Charred post-stumps remained where protected by the collapsed rampart, thus allowing an unexpectedly complete plan to be recovered of four of the five buildings. The buildings, more or less rectangular,

were 8 ft. to 12 ft. wide and 24 ft. to 25 ft. long, with earth, clay or shillet walls about 1½ ft. wide, faced externally and internally with wattle woven round posts. The posts, sometimes set only 6 in. apart, were usually 6 in. by 3 in. trunk-sectors. The buildings were subdivided internally. Over and around the burnt-out buildings was a mass of

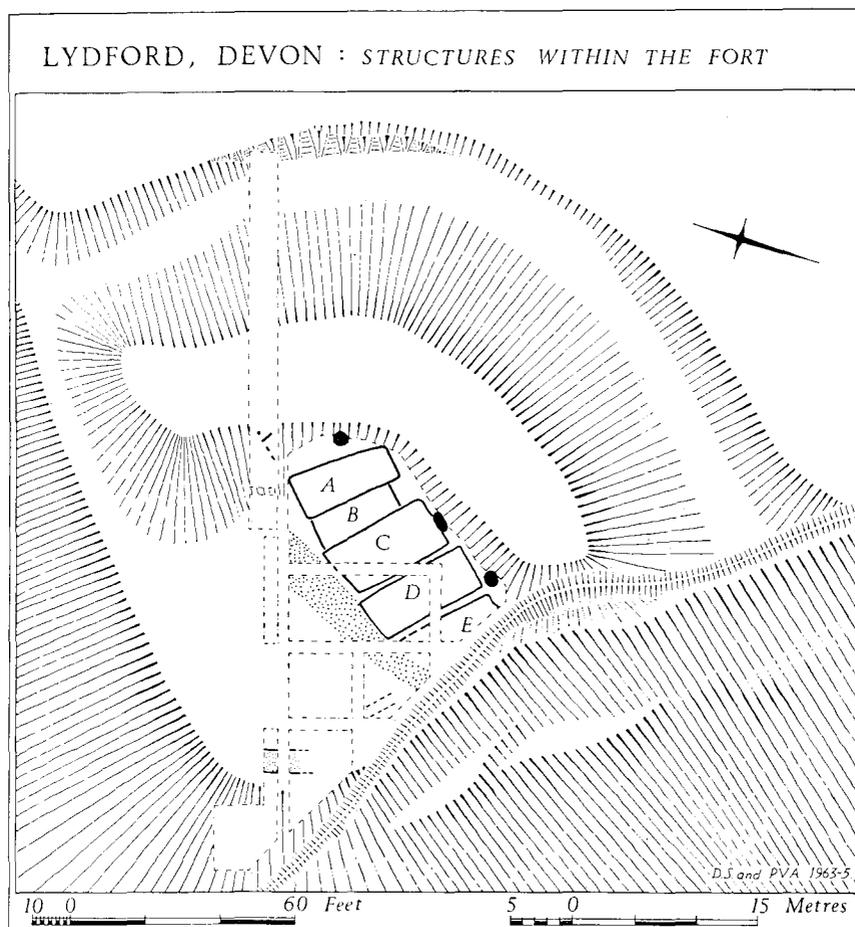


FIG. 81  
 LYDFORD, DEVONSHIRE (pp. 195, 197)  
 Schematic plan of burnt 12th-century structures within the fort.  
 Stippling indicates stone spreads.

charred grain of which some 5 cwt. (damp wt.) was recovered. Small amounts of gritted pottery accord well with local 11th- to early 12th-century wares; one yellow-glazed sherd in soft pink fabric was also found. Small finds included ornamented bone strips from a box lid probably of the 12th century (cf. the example from Ludgershall, p. 192, PL. xv). The rampart was revetted internally with massive posts (post-holes up to 4½ ft. deep), and though no external revetment-posts were located a box-rampart can be presumed. (See also above, p. 168 f.)

— : PLYMOUTH, WOOLSTER STREET (SX/482543). J. Barber for Plymouth City Museum and M.P.B.W. within ground reclaimed from *Sutton Pool* revealed the massive foundations of a rectangular building, and a covered drain (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 263). In the filling of the drain and the harbour silt trapped within the foundations were potsherds (including many French imports), organic artefacts, and much food debris. The suggested date for the pottery is late 13th- or early 14th-century. In the silt just above bedrock were a dozen fragments of Romano-British roof-tiles.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE : BRISTOL, PORTWALL LANE (ST/591724). M. G. Hebditch for Bristol City Museum and M.P.B.W. located a broad V-shaped ditch, 49 ft. (15 metres) wide, with a steep outer slope. The ditch was not completely cleared, but was calculated to have been originally about 14 ft. deep, and is assumed to be the ditch constructed in the 13th century as part of the defences enclosing *Redcliffe* and *Temple Fee* (cf. the map, *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 185, fig. 61). The wall known to have been part of these defences was not located and probably lies to the N. beneath the modern *Portwall Lane*. The ditch would have been flooded each high tide. At some time in the late middle ages a stone-lined drain was constructed leading into the ditch. Later the ditch was recut, though in a considerably narrower form than that of the original work. At a fairly late stage in the filling of this new ditch mid 17th-century pottery begins to appear, according well with documentary evidence that the S. defences of Bristol were not obscured by suburban development until after the Civil War. The ditch must still have been an obvious feature in gardens of houses in *Pile Street* as late as 1840, when the area was redeveloped.

HAMPSHIRE : WINCHESTER (SU/484295). M. Biddle, for the Winchester Excavation Committee, excavated an area of 660 sq. metres on the W. side of *Lower Brook Street*, N. of *Friarsgate*, on an open area system, without intervening baulks and using a metric coordinated grid, revealing the 14th- and 15th-century layout of this area (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IX (1965), 194-5). From N. to S. were a 14th-century house, the E.-W. *St. Pancras Lane*, a row of cottages fronting the S. side of the lane, the church of St. Mary in *Tanner Street*, which is a highly complicated structure of many periods, and two further houses. At this high level there had been remarkably little disturbance by post-medieval activity and the foundations of the final medieval structures were intact. Except for the cottages, all the houses and the church had been abandoned by the beginning of the 15th century, an observation in agreement with the recorded economic collapse of Winchester at this time. With the exception of the church, which was built of flints and mortar, the houses and other structures were of timber set on unmortared flint ground-walls. Previous experience, and examination of the sections revealed in the sides of later disturbances, show that the earlier structures are entirely of timbers, many of which are preserved *in situ* by the damp conditions. Much pottery, including a wide range of imported material, many small finds and several datable medieval jettons were found. Work continued on the parasitological and microbiological investigations. At least two further seasons are planned on this site in order to complete its investigation to the lowest level.

HEREFORDSHIRE : HEREFORD (SO/511402). W. T. Jones, S. M. Crompton and F. Noble excavated on the site of one of the 16 bastions of the city wall which was located beneath 4 ft. of 19th-century rubble and foundations in the *Blueschool Street* car-park.

The ditch was followed to a depth of 13 ft. down the slope in front of the bastion. A few medieval sherds were found in the lower layers of the silting, which were clearly separated from the upper (17th- and 18th-century) deposits by a clay-faced recutting, probably the Civil War refurbishing of the defences.

The front of the bastion, which was semicircular, 12 ft. in internal diameter and with walls 6 ft. thick, protruded over the lip of the ditch and 6 ft. down its face. The line of the city wall seemed to have been turned back to prevent the bastion standing

out too far into the ditch and this seemed to be the only indication that the ditch might belong to an earlier defensive scheme than the stonework, or that the bastion and its junction with the city wall might have been inserted in an earlier wall.

The foundation courses had been laid directly on the natural gravel of the site, from which a layer of grey silt had been removed, but in the E. angle of the junction between the wall and bastion it had been built over a pit with a rubble filling which yielded a small collection of sherds. Apart from the line of the ditch, this was the only feature obviously earlier than the stone walls.

The form of the bastion would suggest an Edwardian date, but there is a very extensive series of murage grants for Hereford from 1224 onwards, and references to fortifications go back firmly to Harold Godwin's campaign of 1055. The sparsity of finds in the trenches within the walls may indicate that this stretch represents a final, probably 13th-century, extension of the defences.

———— : LONGTOWN (SO/322295). Excavations by M. G. Jarrett and G. D. B. Jones for the Board of Celtic Studies suggest that the rectilinear earthwork NW. of the bailey of the castle, sometimes thought to be a Roman fort, is medieval. It consists of a bank of clay (with turf at the bottom) 9 metres wide, with a rough stone structure on its inner side. Despite surface indications there was no ditch within 7 metres of the bank on the NE. side.

NORFOLK : KING'S LYNN (TF/617203). Helen Parker, for the King's Lynn Archaeological Survey (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 196) worked on two sites. Cuttings on the *Hillington Square* site proved to be barren of material earlier than late medieval, and few structural features were found. The *Sedgeford Lane* site, beside the Purfleet stream, produced remains of a brick-built warehouse on a well-preserved foundation-raft. The raft consisted of horizontal timbers and vertical wooden piles and was to consolidate the ground on which the building stood and prevent it from slipping down the bank of the Purfleet. Pottery associated with the building is not earlier than the 14th century, and there appears to have been no earlier occupation on the site.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE : NOTTINGHAM. A. G. MacCormick for the Castle Museum, excavating at *White Cow Yard* (SK/579398) on the supposed line of the Saxon and later eastern town defences, failed to find evidence of occupation earlier than c. 1800.

At *Beastmarket Hill* (SK/571398) building work for Lloyds Bank extension on the former *Whitefriars* site revealed fragments of sandstone foundations in line with, and c. 30 ft. N. of, those found in 1922. Some 13 human burials were destroyed without record. A rock-cut rubbish-pit close to the burials contained pottery of common Nottingham types of the late 13th century, other domestic rubbish and iron clinker. The finds are deposited in Nottingham Castle Museum.

OXFORDSHIRE : OXFORD (SP/515060). Helen Sutermeister, excavating for the Oxford Excavation Committee and M.P.B.W. on the site of the new *Blue Boar Quadrangle*, *Christ Church*, found footings and pits of 12th-century and later houses fronting the S. part of *Alfred Street*, closed by Henry VIII in 1546. The road-metalling, much disturbed by modern drains, was examined and underlying 11th-century rubbish-pits indicate an early 12th-century date.

SOMERSET : BATH. B. Cunliffe and M. B. Owen for the Bath Excavation Committee worked on several sites in the city. Unfortunately in many places all medieval levels have been removed by 19th-century cellar-digging.

*No. 4, Abbeygate Street.* In the early medieval period the foundation for the wall bounding the S. of the abbey precinct had been laid across the top of Roman features. The E. part of the foundations, which were more massive than the rest, may well have supported the abbey gate known to exist in the vicinity (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 196).

The construction of a shop on a vacant plot of ground on the S. side of *Lower Borough Walls* enabled the stratigraphy here to be examined. Quantities of 17th- and

18th-century pottery were found in layers which appear to be rubbish-tips filling the city ditch. The Ordnance Survey plan shows the line of the city wall to run immediately along the N. limit of the site, but minor tunnelling operations carried out by the contractor under the S. pavement of *Lower Borough Walls* showed the Ordnance Survey line to be incorrect. The wall probably lies several feet N. of the supposed line, and may join the section seen by Irvine in 1865 in the middle of the road S. of the end of *Hot Bath Street*.

A trench dug in the garden of the *Fernley Hotel* immediately in front of the city wall showed clearly that the E. walls of the houses on the E. side of *North Parade Gardens* were built immediately on top of the city wall, which here survived for a height of 8 ft. (18 courses). The front of the pitched-stone wall-footings was protected by a shallow revetting wall 3 ft. in front of the main wall—a feature differing from parallels elsewhere.

STAFFORDSHIRE : STAFFORD, MARTIN STREET (SJ/923233). In the basement of the former Chief Constable's office a well, 3¼ ft. in diameter throughout, was excavated completely and was found to be lined with 11 regular courses of sandstone, shaped internally. The bottom coincided with the present water level, and was 11¼ ft. below the surface of the yard to the W. The contents of the well, largely 16th- and 17th-century pottery, included the broken parts of a pewter vessel, but material from outside, including a zoomorphic spout and a fragment of stained glass with floral decoration, suggested that the well itself may have been of the 13th century.

SUSSEX : PEVENSEY (TQ/649049). A. J. F. Dullely, for Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society and M.P.B.W., examined the buildings sectioned in 1964 in the NE. of *Welsh Croft* before development began (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 196–7). Four building periods were distinguishable, the earliest probably late 12th-century, the latest 14th-century. Only the third period yielded a plan, consisting of a rectangular structure, c. 35 ft. by 20 ft., clay-floored and with a central hearth, aligned E.-W., parallel with the modern lane. Rebuilding of the field wall had destroyed its N. side. The E. and S. walls had footings of flint boulders, while the W. end was marked by post-holes. It was abandoned towards the end of the 13th century, when a midden accumulated, containing much imported pottery, including Normandy and SW. French wares. The fourth (latest) building was largely destroyed by erosion of the river bank to the E., later masked by a dump of soil containing 15th-century sherds.

WARWICKSHIRE : COVENTRY, COOK STREET GATE (SP/335794). The line of the city wall NW. of *Cook Street Gate* was investigated by R. G. Thomson and the Coventry and District Archaeology Society for M.P.B.W. in advance of building operations. A section through the ditch was cut by machine and a small area on the inside of the wall examined.

The constructional details of the wall and the material recovered agree closely with those found in earlier years by Mrs. Woodfield (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 325, and vi–vii (1962–3), 330, and *Trans. Birm. Archaeol. Soc.*, forthcoming).

The ditch, however, was practically non-existent, possibly because of the close proximity of the gate, and any remaining traces had been badly damaged by 19th-century sewer-laying.

The area inside the wall was covered by a 'dirty' layer containing pottery, animal bones, metal and coal, and although 2–3 ft. had already been removed by the builders' bulldozer, was still about 1 ft. thick. Presumably this represented the inner bank. Pottery ranged from tripod-pitchers to well-fired purple wares of the 15th century. The construction-trench of the wall cut through this layer, thus confirming the late date of the wall in this area. No trace of any earlier defences was found.

————— : WARWICK, MARKET STREET (SP/279648). An area lying between *Market Street* and *Bowling Green Street*, cleared before redevelopment, was excavated by B. Powell for the Kenilworth Historical Society to locate the 14th-century defences. A trench, 35 ft. by 4 ft., opened at right angles to Market Street, reached bed-rock at

6 ft. This revealed the ditch, cut into the bed-rock, with a 9-ft.-deep vertical inner face, and a width of 22½ ft. The only evidence for the wall was a robber-trench in section, and a level of rubble in the filling of the ditch. Later, the site was cleared to bed-rock by the contractors, and the ditch was seen along the 150-ft. length which was exposed.

## F. ROYAL PALACES

### ENGLAND

MIDDLESEX : ENFIELD, FORTY HALL (TQ/336988). Excavation by Miss I. W. Drayton and the Enfield Archaeological Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 201) immediately E. of the site previously uncovered, showed that there were four main building phases:

i. Rather fragmentary low-lying brick walls running approximately N. to S., associated in one place with a timber raft-foundation. Slight traces of this phase also appear underneath later walls in other parts of the site.

ii. An external brick wall of better construction than that of phase i, in part built up against a wall of the earlier period (itself presumably external) but curving approximately SW. to NE., with a small tiled doorway, a projecting fireplace, partition walls and a cess-pit.

iii. An open brick-lined drain leading into a vaulted drain of typical Tudor construction, also a fine external wall with a moulded brick string-course forming a plinth façade, with projecting towers. The structures of this period were partly built against the external wall of phase ii, but in places veer well outside the old wall.

iv. A brick structure roughly NW. to SE. crossing over and joining the external walls of phases ii and iii and leading to a Y-shaped buttress-like construction which itself overlies an earlier wall of phase i.

The pottery continues to be largely of post-medieval date but a few late 12th- or early 13th-century sherds have been found.

WILTSHIRE : CLARENDON PALACE (SU/181301). In September 1964 the remains of a 13th-century tile-kiln, found in 1937, were partially conserved, lifted and transferred to the British Museum under the direction of Mrs. Elizabeth Eames, after it had been decided by the owner, Major S. V. Christie-Miller, and Mr. A. J. Taylor, Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, that the kiln could not be preserved *in situ*.

In November 1965 J. W. G. Musty and members of the Salisbury Museum Research Group cut two sections, one from E. to W., the other from N. to S., through the area formerly occupied by the kiln to determine its relationship to its contemporary ground levels. These showed that the outer W. lip of an earlier ditch had been cut back, and the ground beyond it cut down, to form a level platform of natural chalk. The ditch, which was already partly silted up, was carefully filled with courses of earth and flints. The floor of the furnace of the kiln was laid on a thin bed of clay over the natural chalk parallel to the ditch. The E. wall of the furnace and all the revetment on that side had been built over the filled ditch. The E.-W. section showed rapid silting coming in mainly from the E., where it may be assumed that there was an internal bank. The layer above the primary silting contained meat bones and sherds of the normal 12th-century coarse pottery of the Salisbury area. There was a large post-hole in the NE. corner of this trench. The filling of the ditch N. of the furnace area did not show the courses of flint present in the filling beneath the furnace wall. No 12th- or 13th-century ground surface remained in this section.

A second N.-S. section, begun about 25 ft. E. of the N.-S. section through the furnace area, revealed the lip of another ditch at right angles to the first, but no natural ground surface. It is hoped that further work in 1966 will elucidate the history of this area. At present it is thought probable that the main N.-S. ditch underlying part of the kiln area is the W. section of the perimeter ditch enclosing the 12th-century palace.

## G. MANORS AND MOATS

## ENGLAND

DURHAM : HART (NZ/471350). J. E. Parsons, excavating the manor site W. of the church for M.P.B.W., disclosed stone buildings and pottery of the 13th and 14th century, dated by coins, with an extensive build-up of hearths overlying timber structures. Six later phases of occupation were found round the surviving late 14th- to 15th-century structure. Excavation will continue in 1966.

ESSEX : HIGH EASTER (TL/639166). Bulldozing of the moat known as *Maiden's Tye* was watched by Mrs. E. Sellers but the house area was not excavated. The demolition of c. 1800 must have been thorough, since destruction-debris was not spread. Pottery suggests occupation from c. 1150 onwards.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE : NOVERTON (SO/977236). Excavation by H. S. Gracie and the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society for M.P.B.W. of a complex of earthworks, possibly a manor house, located extensive traces of structures and 13th-century pottery.

HEREFORDSHIRE : TRETIRE (SO/521239). An earthwork, reputed to have been a castle mound, was examined by N. P. Bridgewater and the Archenfield Archaeological Group for M.P.B.W. References to *Rythir* manor being held by Walter de Muchgros in 1211 exist, but excavation did not reveal any early building of wood or stone or a castle mound.

The earthwork consists of a mound about 145 ft. square with a tump at the N. end about 8 ft. above general mound level. A N.-S. cutting, 90 ft. by 6 ft., through the tump and mound revealed occupation-layers containing only 13th-century pottery. In the S. sector these layers were cut by an 8-ft.-wide W.-E. wall-trench which was over 70 ft. long, and had been completely robbed and filled with building stone, rubble and mortar. In the N. sector, clay oven remains were found covering burnt grain. Covering these layers was a general stony destruction-level. The tump consisted of ditch-spoil heaped over the earlier layers.

A central area, when excavated, showed the robbed wall-trench and also demonstrated that it cut a post-hole contemporary with 13th-century occupation-levels. Hence the wall may have been later than the 13th century. The area also contained a later building with a cobbled stone floor, laid upon the earlier levels. Its destruction-layer contained post-medieval pottery.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE : ELLINGTON THORPE (TL/155704). C. F. Tebbutt and G. T. Rudd, excavating for M.P.B.W. ahead of destruction of the site, which is traditionally that of *Sibthorpe Manor*, found a timber house with plain-tile roof in a moated enclosure. It had a hall with central hearth, dais at its E. end, a pentice along the N. side and W. end, and a kitchen beyond the pentice on the W. (FIG. 82). Finds of pottery, iron, bone and bronze of the 12th and 13th century were numerous.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : BADBY (SP/562593). Mrs. G. Brown, excavating on the site of a ploughed-out manor, found substantial foundations of at least two periods, arranged round a cobbled courtyard. This courtyard was filled in and the masonry levelled in the 17th century, but the moat continued to be filled with water.

———— : GRAFTON REGIS (SP/752467). Further excavations by Christine Mahany for M.P.B.W. on the site of the supposed manor house (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 203) have revealed a plan more in keeping with that of a monastery. The buildings were arranged around a cloister with the church on its S. side (FIG. 83). The kitchen area was in a separate block to the W. near a large detached building containing ovens, a drying-kiln and an emplacement for a vat, which may have been used for baking and brewing. Away from the main complex was a barn or hospital and not far from it the circular foundation of a probable dovecot. There were considerable later alterations

and improvements. A new room with two hearths was built on to the W. side of the claustral area though the cloister itself was removed. A tiled floor was laid in the church, its design incorporating the Woodville shield and the white rose of York, and some rooms were refloored.

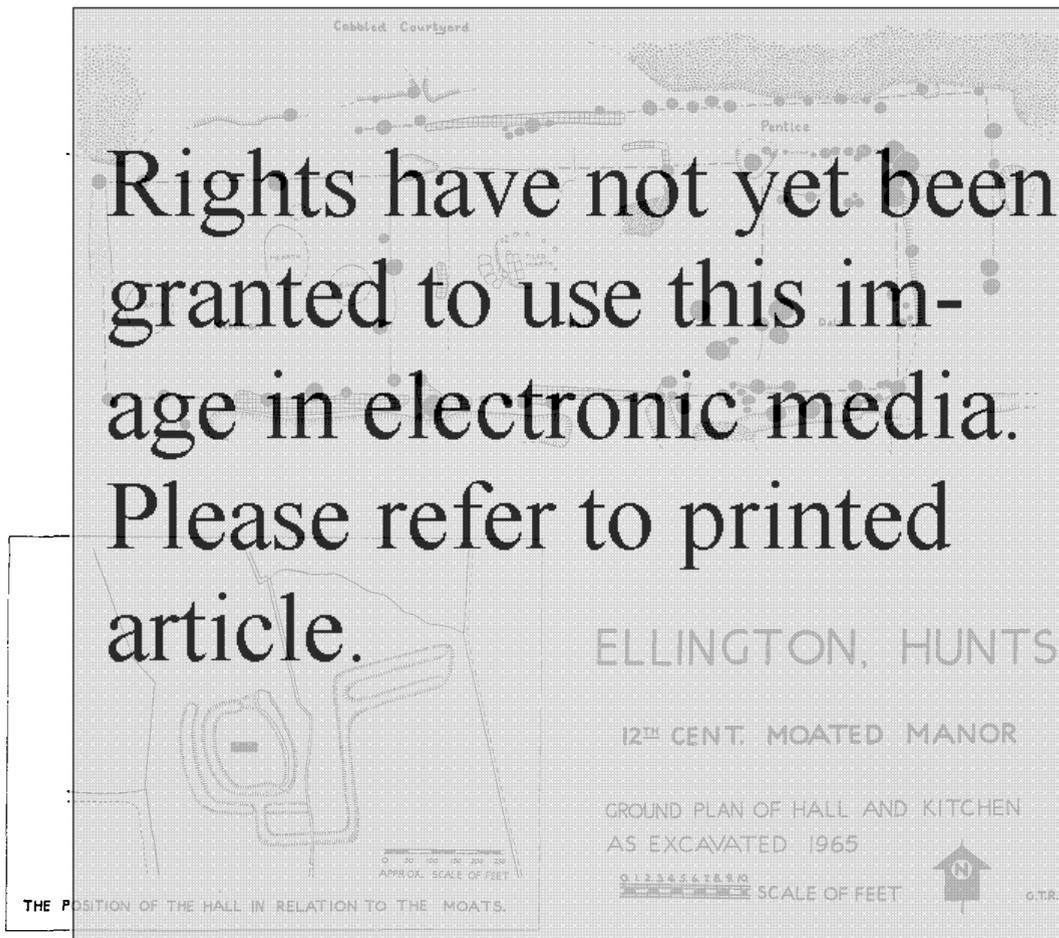


FIG. 82

ELLINGTON THORPE, HUNTS. (p. 202)

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The only documented religious house in the area was the priory of the hermitage of St. Mary and St. Michael, thought to lie at *Shutlanger*, some 2 miles away. This priory was normally, however, described as the 'Hermitagium de Grafton' and perhaps after all, was situated there. It was founded in the late 12th century, and flourished under Woodville patronage in the late 13th and early 14th century. However, by the late 14th century the house was in serious decline and in 1442 the land was transferred back to the abbey of St. James in Northampton. It was never thereafter owned by the Woodvilles, though Lord Ryvers tried to regain the priory in order to re-endow it.

Since excavation has shown that the site clearly was flourishing in the late 15th century, it could be that, if this was the hermitage, the Woodvilles may have obtained



of the Knights Templars in the preceptory of Faxfleet on the N. shore of the Humber. It remained in their hands until the arrest of the leading members of the order at the end of the 13th century, preceding their trial at York. Until the formal dissolution of the Order in 1314, the Etton grange became the Bailiwick of Etton in the preceptory of Beverley in the Order of the Knights of St. John, and remained in their possession until the Dissolution on 18 November, 1541.

Sections excavated by W. J. Varley and the Hull College of Education for M.P.B.W. across the S. half of the E. bank show it to have been a simple clay bank, 16 ft. wide and 6 ft. high at the crest, without ditch, revetment or surviving superstructure. 'Humber ware' found under, in, and on the clay bank indicates that this part of the defences was built c. 1300, i.e. more probably by the Hospitallers than the Templars.

Excavation in the interior revealed the following sequence:

1. A cobbled roadway, 14 ft. wide, leading to a circular oven, both of which were probably Templar erections. A cut long-cross halfpenny of Henry III, type 3, of 1248-50, was found on the roadway.
2. Debris of buildings and roof-tiles, overlying part of the roadway, which contained 'Scarborough' ware and may well mark the end of the Templar occupation.
3. Chalk and flint foundations of an outer long wall of a barn laid down not earlier than the 14th century, i.e. by the Hospitallers.
4. Another building, erected on blocks of South Cave stone at 8 ft. centres, which succeeded the barn on a slightly different axis and remained in use until the Dissolution.

Thereafter all the buildings appear to have fallen down and the whole area is covered with collapsed tiles which have sealed the underlying deposits.

———, ——— : WOODHALL (TA/026411). Excavation on this moated site by W. J. Varley for M.P.B.W. confirmed extensive occupation. Tiles and pottery from the destroyed buildings were found in the moat. Further work will take place in 1966.

———, NORTH RIDING : KIRBY MOORSIDE (SE/699868). Further work by Anne Dornier for M.P.B.W. on the site of the Neville castle (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 274) revealed that the period-I buildings had been extended and rebuilt by the middle of the 15th century and confirmed that the N. and E. field walls, on the whole, preserve the line of the walls of period II.

———, WEST RIDING : HAMPSTHWAITE (SE/253599). Excavations by C. V. Bellamy on the site of *Clint Hall* showed that the floor levels had been destroyed and that walls had been raised on such shallow foundations that even these could only be traced intermittently. A general scatter of potsherds and other small finds extended throughout the period of occupation and down to the 19th century.

———, ——— : NEWSTEAD (SE/460381). This isolated homestead-moat, dug by Mrs. H. E. J. Le Patourel for M.P.B.W., had a complex moat system, fed by diversion of a natural stream, and enclosed rather more than 6 acres, sloping gently S. between 125 and 100 ft. O.D. Though comparatively well-drained areas lay within the complex, the inner island, some 90 ft. square, was on clay, artificially raised above the level of the surrounding area, which tended to flood after rain. This island was stripped, revealing a succession of timber houses. The first two were represented by post-holes; the third, timber-built on limestone stylobates, surrounded a cobbled courtyard (FIG. 84). Documentary evidence suggests a late 13th-century date for the first phase; pottery associated with the third seems to belong to the 15th century. On the SW. corner of the island a 17th-century farmhouse obliterated earlier evidence. A moat, some 7 ft. deep and varying at different periods between 12 ft. and 22 ft. in breadth, together with a perimeter wall on the island belonging to the second building phase, formed a rudimentary defensive system. Extensive sampling of the area between the moats produced nothing earlier than the 18th century save a dovecot in the SE. corner of the S. enclosure.

## NEWSTEAD

## PHASE 1

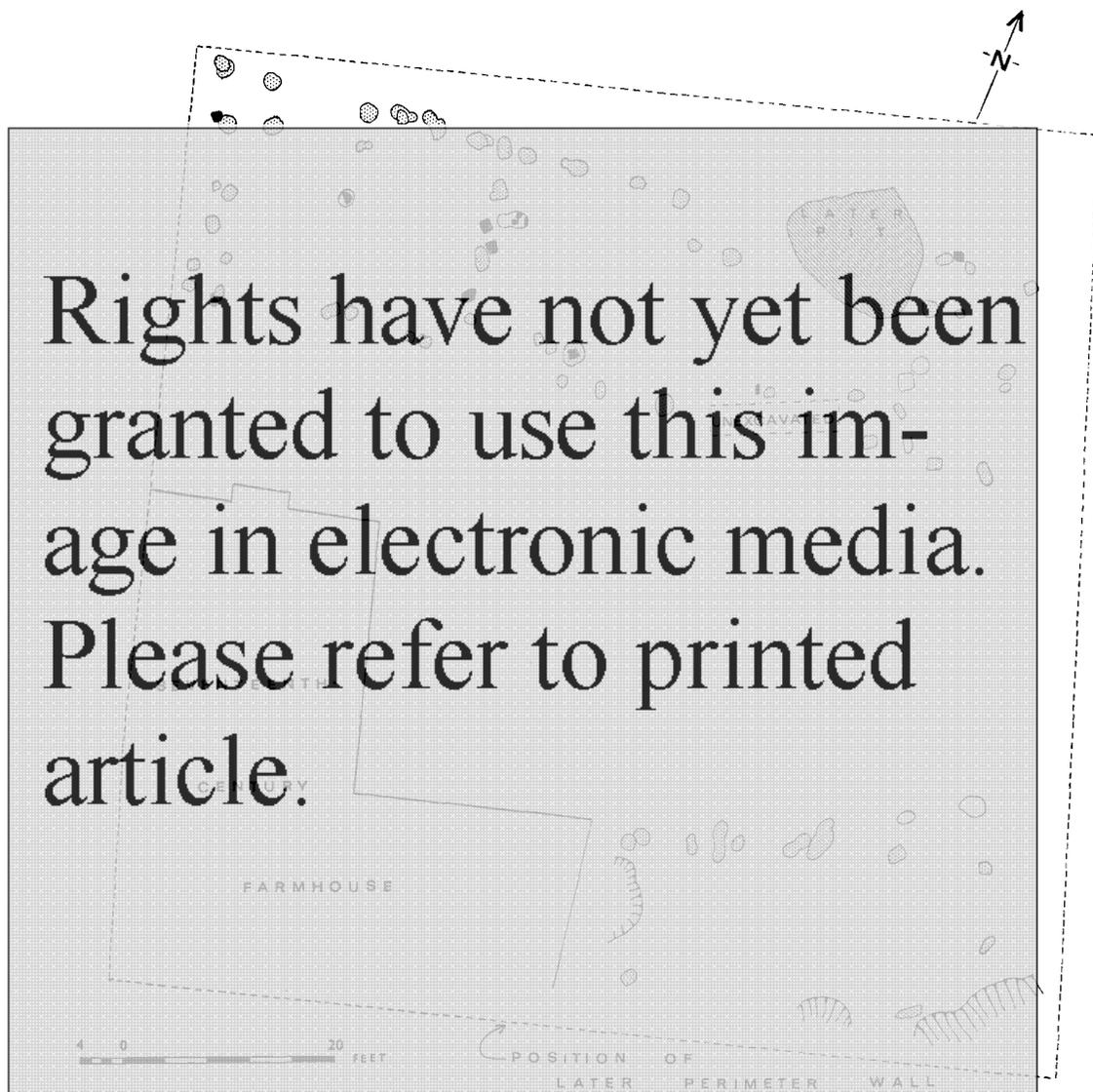


FIG. 84

NEWSTEAD, W.R. YORKS. (p. 205)

Plan of 13th-century timber building on inner island of moated complex

*Crown copyright reserved***SCOTLAND**

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE : DUNROD (NX/699459). Further excavation by Col. Davies (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IX (1965), 206) revealed walls at the edge of the central platform. Medieval pottery has been obtained together with slag, animal bones and iron from the edge of the platform-moat and outer embankment.

## WALES

GLAMORGAN : LLANTRITHYD (ST/045726). T. F. R. Jones continued work on the 12th-century manor site (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 206). A considerable area of the interior has now been examined, producing a great variety of finds, chiefly of the early 12th century, and including a very fine gold finger-ring with an oval box bezel containing a small garnet, two iron keys, a bronze pin, and considerable quantities of coarse, unglazed pottery. It has now been shown that the S. end of the platform originally had a complex of timber structures, and work on these and a ditch section will continue in 1966. [Out of context in this journal is a polished stone wrist-bracer,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. long and  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. wide, of the early bronze age, found in the filling of a rock-cut pit.]

MONMOUTHSHIRE : CAER NODDFA, CARNO (SN/962966). W. G. Putnam, excavating the medieval hall, found that it had been totally destroyed except on the W. side, where the remains of the Roman rampart had sheltered the foundations. The NW. corner contained a drain and a soakaway and 13th- to 14th-century pottery was found in the rubble left by stone robbers. The '1,000 loads of stone . . . removed for fencing and road purposes' (*Mont. Inventory*, 47) probably refers to the removal of the building's ruins. The identification as a hospice remains uncertain, though supported by tradition and the surviving remains.

## H. FARMS AND SMALLER DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

## ENGLAND

HUNTINGDONSHIRE : HUNTINGDON, COWPER HOUSE (TL/240717). P. G. M. Dickinson reports that during repairs to the offices of the *Hunts. Post* removal of panelling from the N. wall of the large central room showed a remarkable wall-painting, c. 1620, on plaster, of birds and large flowers, all coloured and continued over studwork. The house had been presumed to be of the 18th century but is now clearly a double cross-winged structure with a central chimney, timber-framed and plastered, c. 1550. Further extensive paintings on two walls of the former solar upstairs, also revealed by removal of panelling, are dated c. 1600 (next to the chimney) and c. 1550; the design here includes strapwork and formal red-brown flowers, with indications that colouring was never completed.

WARWICKSHIRE : ALCESTER (SP/088571). Christine Mahany reports that during excavations on a Roman site a small keyhole-shaped medieval oven was found together with a good deal of pottery of the 12th and 13th centuries. Under the flue and embedded upside down in solid clay were two cooking-pots, one complete and one nearly complete, of similar date and resembling pottery from Weoley Castle.

WESTMORLAND : MILLHOUSE, MIDDLETON (SD/635852). In 1964 R. A. C. Lowndes found and excavated a previously unrecorded medieval house, surrounded by a group of small rectangular fields, covering an area of 7 acres, within which there was at least one other possible house-platform. The house measured 30 ft. by 12 ft. internally, divided into two rooms and was set on a levelled platform, cut into the hill slope on two sides. Next the house, on the same platform, was a small enclosure, 60 ft. by 30 ft., which contained a midden, also partly excavated. The house contained two centrally-sited square post-holes, indicating support for a wooden partition to separate the two rooms, one of which contained a central hearth. An unusual feature was an internal paved pathway down the long axis of the house. The pottery was of the 13th and 14th centuries; a number of metal objects was also found, including a bronze buckle and an iron spur, probably 14th-century.

The finds will be placed in the Barrow-in-Furness Museum. A full report will appear in a forthcoming volume of the *Trans. Cumberland and Westmorland Antiq. and Archaeol. Soc.* and will include an account of the pottery and metal finds by B. J. N.

Edwards, with an appendix on contemporary and similar pottery (from casual and surface finds) from a newly-discovered kiln site on *Docker Moor, Lancs.* (SD/575755).

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING : RUDLAND CLOSE (SE/699936). Excavation by A. L. Pacitto on a large, irregularly-shaped banked and ditched enclosure straddling Rudland Beck, measuring about 500 yds. by 800 yds., showed that a barn and associated buildings lie on the W. bank of the beck, and within the S. corner of the enclosure. The barn, 110 ft. long and 28 ft. wide (FIG. 85), is of very unusual plan, having its main entrances

## RUDLAND CLOSE

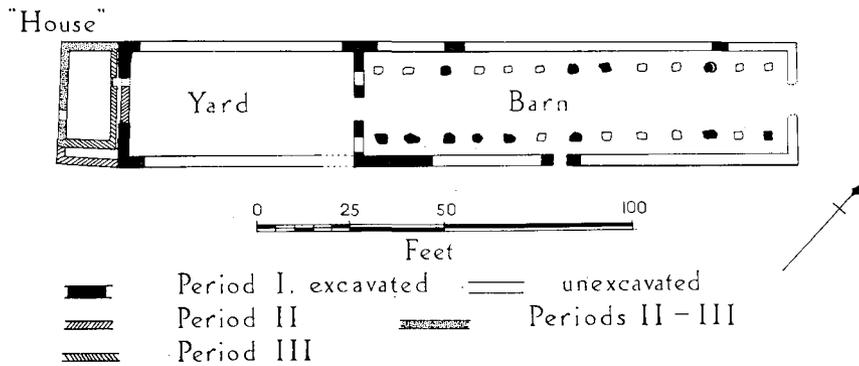


FIG. 85

RUDLAND CLOSE, N.R. YORKS. (p. 208)  
Plan of late medieval barn and associated buildings

at the ends, and only one small door ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide) in the middle of the S. front. There were originally 13 pairs of stylobates, giving 14 bays of about 8 ft. The nave was 17 ft. to 18 ft. wide, giving aisles that seem rather narrow in proportion. The floor was of clay, and the inner faces of the clay-packed stone walls were of orthostatic construction in places. The N. and S. walls of this building continued some 60 ft. to the W., enclosing what appears to have been an open yard, and terminated in a small rectangular structure that may have been a dwelling.

No firm dating evidence is as yet forthcoming, but it seems likely that these buildings were in a state of collapse by the 17th century. A report will be published in *The Ryedale Historian* for 1966 (published by the Helmsley Group of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society).

—, WEST RIDING : HARTWITH CUM WINSLEY (SE/222629). Excavation at *Brimham Hall*, formerly a grange of Fountains Abbey, by D. G. Wild and the Leeds University Archaeological Society, was confined to an early 16th-century stone building shown to have 4-ft.-thick walls and to be over 60 ft. long. 16th-century pottery and much glazed floor-tile was found.

### WALES

MERIONETHSHIRE : PLAS-UCHA, LLANGAR, near CORWEN (SJ/053427). P. Smith, re-examining this now-abandoned house, showed it to be substantially of the late 14th or early 15th century—one of the earliest and most complete of north Welsh houses. It comprised a large service area, cross-passage, hall and room beyond, all in one range. The walls, except for that at the W. end, and the structural framework seem substantially

original and contemporary. The roof-structure proved of especial interest, a main framework of cruck-couples with intermediate spere, collar-beam and louver-trusses, all carrying king-post and ridge. Some small consolation for its present condition was the discovery of three medieval wooden-barred window-frames in the walls and parts of the open hearth under the present floor. Cf. *Trans. Anc. Monuments Soc.*, XII (1964), 97-116, and, for an earlier account, *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, 1933, pp. 81-87.

## I. VILLAGES

EXTRACT FROM THE 13TH ANNUAL REPORT (1965) OF  
THE DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP:

### *Work on the Group's files and records*

A card index of 1,300 sites suggested by the Group's county correspondents has been prepared. M. W. Beresford, J. G. Hurst and J. Sheail checked 250 of these from 15 counties, and a major revision was possible in some counties. A new distribution-map of the 2,000 accepted deserted villages in the country has been completed.

### *Fieldwork*

Work is in progress in several counties, especially Berkshire (J. Brooks), Devonshire (Mrs. C. Linehan, see pp. 113 ff.), Essex (Mrs. E. Sellers), Norfolk (P. Wade-Martins), Shropshire (T. Rowley).

### *Air-photographs*

It has not been possible to buy many air-photographs during the year owing to lack of funds. However, new photographs taken by Dr. J. K. S. St. Joseph have been catalogued.

### *Publications*

The Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire monographs have been published by the Leicester University Press.

### *Threats to sites*

Nearly 30 sites have been threatened during the year and as a result of the very great increase in destruction, a Memorandum on the Preservation of Deserted Medieval Villages has been presented to the Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, M.P.B.W., by the Group.

### *Excavations*

#### ENGLAND

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE : CALDECOTE (SP/839127). Excavation of the deserted village was continued by C. N. Gowing and Miss L. Millard (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IX (1965), 208). The second room of a building was located and further areas of cobbling cleared. Long clay walls, possibly marking boundaries, represented a second period. Remains of an oven were found elsewhere.

CORNWALL : TRESMORN (SX/161977). The medieval foundations exposed by G. Beresford in 1964 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IX (1965), 210) proved to be those of a long-house (internal width 10½ ft.; length not yet determined). The walls, probably of cob, were 3 ft. thick. The position of the hearth was found, but during the second structural phase, when the room was divided into two, the hearth stones were removed. Skirting stones were found on the inner sides of the walls, being probably so placed to protect the foundations, after the floor level had been lowered by the repeated removal of domestic debris. The small trenches exposed last year proved to be gutters of this building and of another, not yet excavated. Many fragments of slate suggested that the roof had been

of that material. Walls of two separate medieval buildings were exposed 10 ft. W. of the platform, but they were extensively damaged and difficult to elucidate. Pottery was mainly 13th-century coarse ware.

DEVONSHIRE : HOUNDTOR I (SX/745789). Mrs. E. M. Minter, continuing work on this site, excavated House 7 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 284, fig. 90, and IX (1965), 210-11). This stone-walled long-house, 51 ft. long by 14 ft. wide internally, was divided into three parts (FIG. 86). The central part was the living-room, with a granite hearth and cooking-pit under the remains of a wattle-and-daub chimney. The doorway in a partition wall led into a small upper room. A cross-passage with opposed entrances separated these rooms from the byre with a central drain which passed through the lower end wall. In a later phase, porches were added at both entrances and a small shed was built abutting the N. wall of the byre. At the upper end of the house a room was added on the S. side, with access through a doorway made in the S. wall of the upper room. Pottery from the floor of the long-house showed a late 12th- to 13th-century occupation.

In recent times, a trench had been dug through the house on the long axis. As a result, the cover-stones of the drain in the byre had been torn up, the stone lining and cover-stone of the cooking-pit destroyed and the occupation-layer scraped away. It was fortunate, however, that, as in House 3 where a similar trench was found, the floor had not been dug into, so that when it was removed, the indications of the earlier turf-walled houses could be traced.

The position and alignment of the earlier houses were indicated by lines of stake-holes, post-holes, hearths, small U-shaped foundation trenches and the hard outlines of floors. No finds were associated with these houses. Successive periods of turf houses followed by a stone house are the same as in the areas already excavated, except in the vicinity of House 1, where small structures with sunken floors preceded the turf-walled houses (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 285, fig. 91).

———— : HUT HOLES (SX/702758). Mrs. E. M. Minter, continuing work on this site, excavated a structure to the E. of House 1. This building was 20 ft. long by 10 ft. wide internally, with roughly-constructed walls, c. 2 ft. thick, and a narrow entrance in the E. side. The lower end wall had been built on the remains of an earlier wall and the side walls rested on large granite wall-blocks which had fallen inwards. The upper end wall was associated only with the later building. The large granite blocks, with the intervening spaces, 9 in. to 12 in. in depth, levelled up with heavy rubble, became the floor. The building was probably a post-medieval cottage. The removal of the N. wall to ground level, and the rounded edges of the stones in the floor, suggest its use as a barn or stable in the final phase. Removal of the rubble exposed the floor of the earlier building, and pottery associated with it was of the late 12th or 13th century. Only the lower end and side walls could be traced, and no means of entry was apparent. It is thought that this is the lower end of a long-house, and excavation may prove that the very disturbed ground with slight remains of walling to the N. was the upper end. Excavation of the late 12th- to 13th-century floor level revealed stake-holes and post-holes of turf-walled houses.

It is suggested that the building sequence in this area is the same as in House 1 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IX (1965), 212) with a further period of post-medieval occupation.

DORSET : YONDOVER (SY/499939). Investigation of an apparent house-platform by J. Bailey for M.P.B.W. revealed natural accumulation of hill-wash of little archaeological significance; but there was evidence of repeated attempts to drain a waterlogged depression with a 'brushwood' drain, and also stone drains.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE : UPTON (SP/152344). In a seventh season at Upton (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IX (1965), 213) P. A. Rahtz and the School of History of the University of Birmingham undertook further exploration of Site A, buildings lying S. of the complex AA-AC (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 284, fig. 92). It is now clear that the main

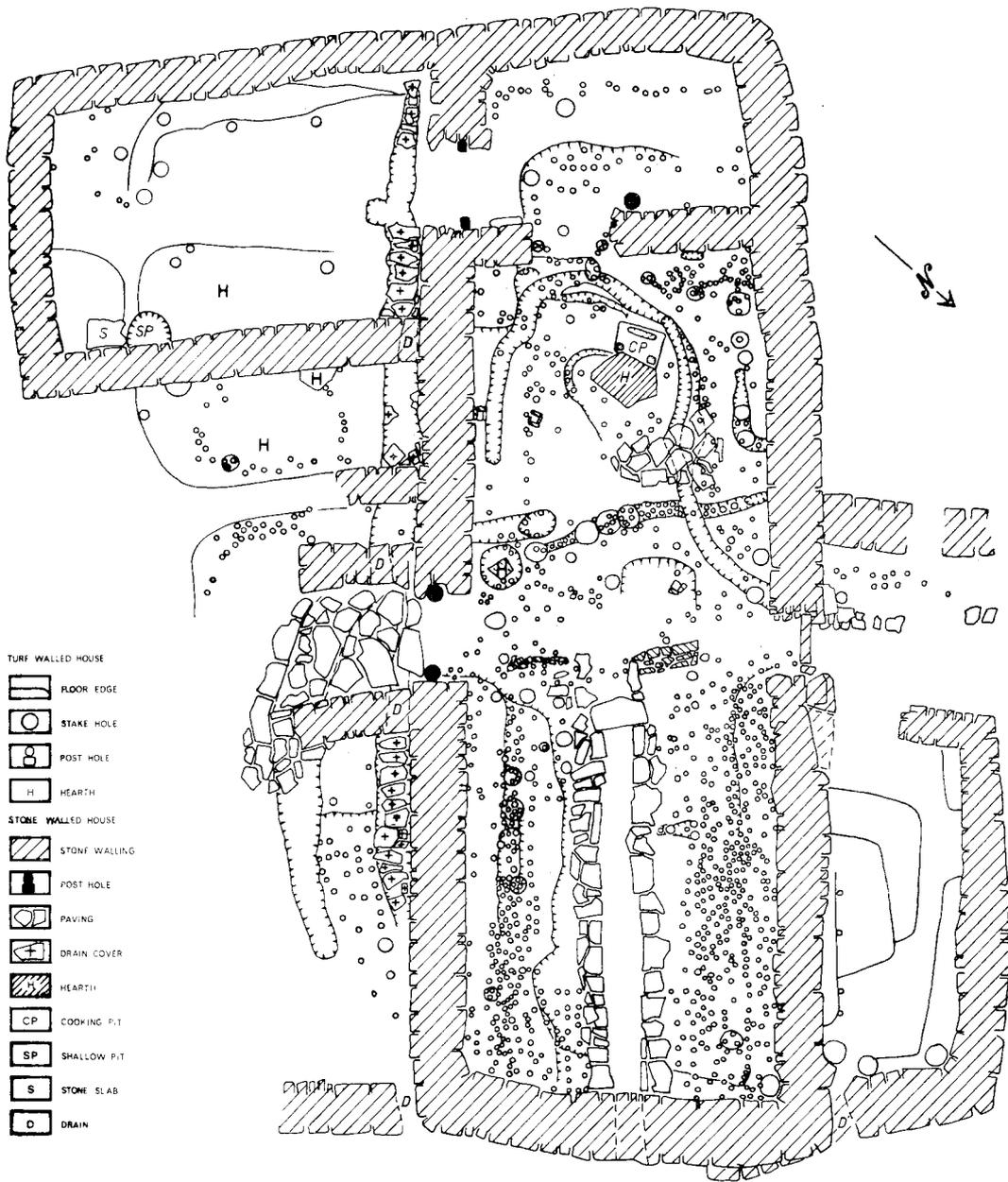


FIG. 86  
 HOUNDTOR I, DEVONSHIRE (p. 210)  
 Plan of stone House 7, overlying earlier turf houses

unit in the new complex is a fine terraced long-house with living-area, hearth, oven, cross-entrances and byre (FIG. 87). Above it is a further room, possibly a sleeping-annex, and below it a small yard or outshut. Floor levels remain to be explored in 1966.

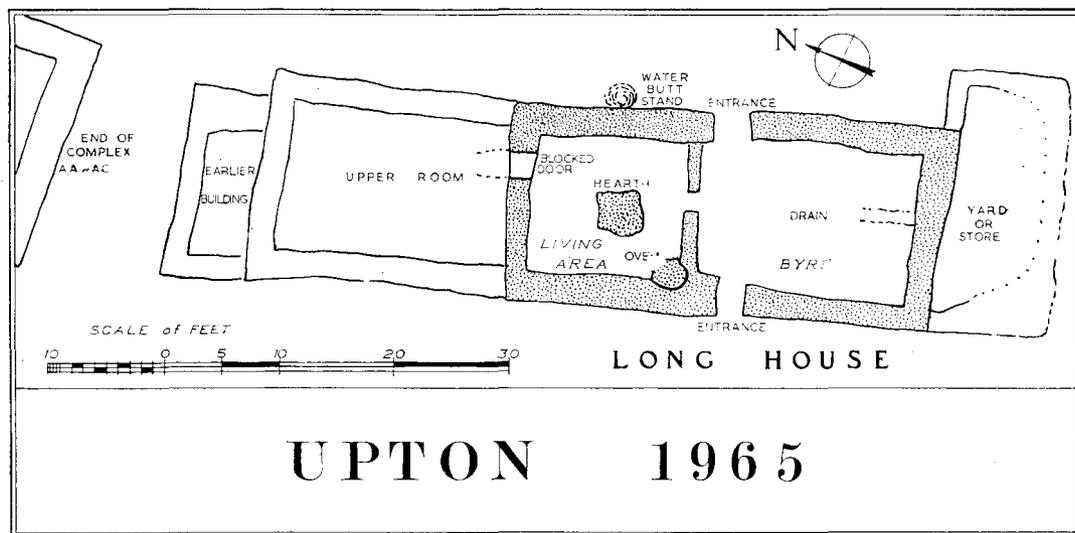


FIG. 87  
UPTON, GLOS. (pp. 210, 212)

HERTFORDSHIRE : BROADFIELD HALL (TL/325312). See p. 186.

NORFOLK : BOWTHORPE (TG/176095). Examination of the fields by K. R. Wade and D. Smith produced evidence for the situation of part of the lost village. There are two pottery areas visible and both are on the large field called *Chapel Breck* N. of the church:

1. Immediately N. of the church is an area yielding 12th- to 13th-century grey ware and post-medieval sherds. 2. 350 yds. NW. of (1) lies a long, wide, shallow depression running E.-W. containing a spread of Roman pottery (since the Roman road from Norwich to Bawburgh crosses the site) and 12th- to 13th-century grey ware.

In the E. a concentration of medieval bricks, large flints, small clay patches, three lava quernstone fragments and 12th- to 15th-century pottery, including green-glazed ware, might indicate a house site.

— : GRENSTEIN (TF/906199). Air-photography and ground surveys of soil-marks have been used to interpret the plan of the village as it was before desertion. A village street rather over half a mile long has about 15 crofts in an almost continuous line down one side separated by boundary-ditches. Along the opposite side of part of the street is an area interpreted as a village green with a pond in one corner. On the other side of the green are at least 3 or 4 more crofts. P. Wade-Martins excavated the upper layer of the largest croft for M.P.B.W., revealing a layout of buildings and yards (FIG. 88).

The croft (140 ft. by 150 ft.) was approached by a bridge over a deep ditch lying between the row of crofts and the street. The entrance led into a flint farmyard (1) surrounded by outbuildings (B, C, E) and giving access to a smaller yard (2) with a further outbuilding (A). Behind this yard was a living-area containing the house (D) and

GRENSTEIN DMV 1965  
LAYER TWO

AN INTERPRETATION

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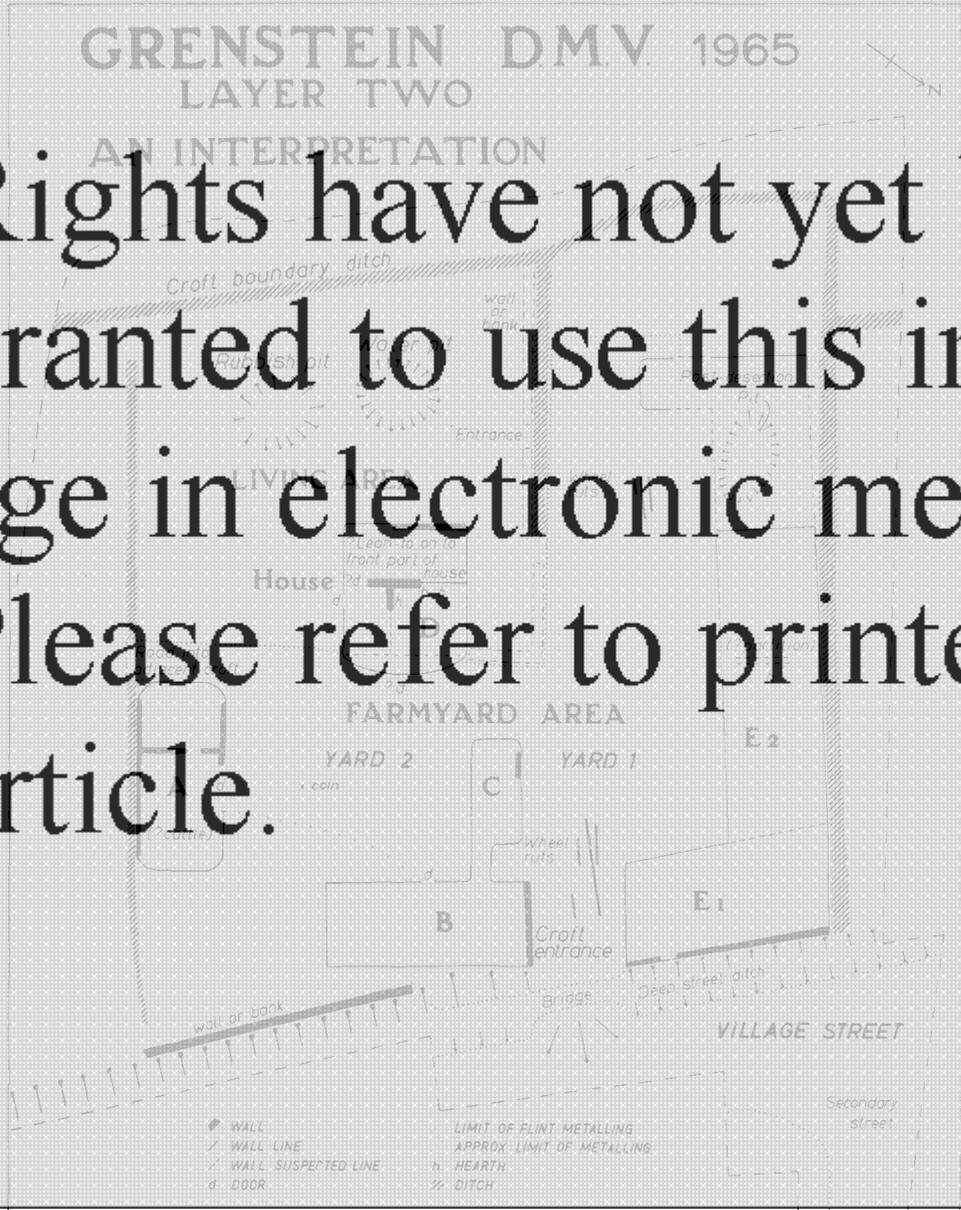


FIG. 88  
GRENSTEIN, NORFOLK (pp. 212, 214)  
Plan of croft, showing buildings and yards

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two pits for water and rubbish. The buildings were, in part at least, probably built either with clay blocks or wattle-and-daub. Ploughing had been so severe that often few traces of the buildings survived and interpretation depended considerably on the extent of the flint yards.

The house (D), 30 ft. by 25 ft., was divided into two parts. The front, probably main, part was itself divided into two and in one room were traces of four hearths. The rear part was possibly a lean-to. On the N. side of yard 1 was a long building (E2), about 20 ft. wide, between the yard and the croft ditch, possibly extending from a front part (E1), which ran parallel to the street, to the rear of the yard. On the other side of the croft entrance was building B (18 ft. by c. 25 ft.) of which only a trace of the N. wall had survived. Building C (10 ft. by 20 ft.), possibly connected to B by a passage, existed only as a gap between the yards. Yard 2 was in part less substantial than the first. On the S. side of the yard was building A (18 ft. by c. 35 ft.) with a wide entrance, possibly for cattle. A single course of flints from the N. wall and a chalky line from the S. wall were found.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : FAXTON (SP/782739). Bulldozing of the village site watched by Mrs. G. Brown disclosed a 13th-century paved area enclosed on two sides by narrow walls and on the third by substantial 3-ft.-wide footings. On the other sides of the walls, which appear to be 13th-century, was ironstone cobbling.

— : LYVEDEN (SP/984861). Excavation by J. M. Steane and Kettering Grammar School Archaeological Society, following a proton magnetometer survey by the Oxford Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art, located three areas of occupation on both sides of the stream. One may have been a house, but the other two show signs of industrial debris, and one is the remains of a double-stokehole kiln. The associated pottery all belonged to the late 13th or the early 14th century.

NORTHUMBERLAND : WEST WHELPINGTON (NY/974837). A further brief excavation (cf. *Archaeol. Aeliana*, 4 ser., XL (1962), 189–225), by M. G. Jarrett for M.P.B.W. added some detail to the plan of Site 23, which had been damaged but not completely destroyed by the quarry. An area 40 ft. by 30 ft. in the croft E. of Site 17 revealed neither structures nor finds.

WILTSHIRE : BRATTON (ST/914519). Excavation by A. L. Foster on a depression on this site has revealed post-holes and much pottery, including both Laverstock and Ham Green types.

— : GOMELDON (SU/182356). J. W. G. Musty and D. J. Algar for the Salisbury Museum Research Committee completed a third season of excavations (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IX (1965), 214–5). About one-third of the main area of the village has been investigated and five houses, one barn and associated structures uncovered.

The most important result so far is the evidence for the evolution of building type and function, showing a change from a small 'long-house' of cruck construction in the 12th century (FIG. 89, 12th-century phase) to larger buildings with well-defined byre and living-ends in the 13th century (FIG. 89, phases A—B). A further development (FIG. 89, phase C) can now be postulated, if the evidence from building 5 (examined in 1965) is compared with that from buildings 1 and 3 (examined earlier). The evidence from buildings 1 and 3 suggested that, in the area excavated, the classic function of the long-house was abandoned towards the end of the 13th century. Building 3 was converted into what was purely a living-house, another long-house (building 1) was converted into a byre, and a barn (building 5) was constructed in such a position as to define a yard area in the angle between it and the living-house. This shows a development from the long-house with animals under the same roof to the farmhouse with detached farm buildings.

Excavation in 1965 mainly concentrated on the barn, which was c. 40 ft. long and 17 ft. wide with walls of unmortared flint. A row of stake-holes ran down the length

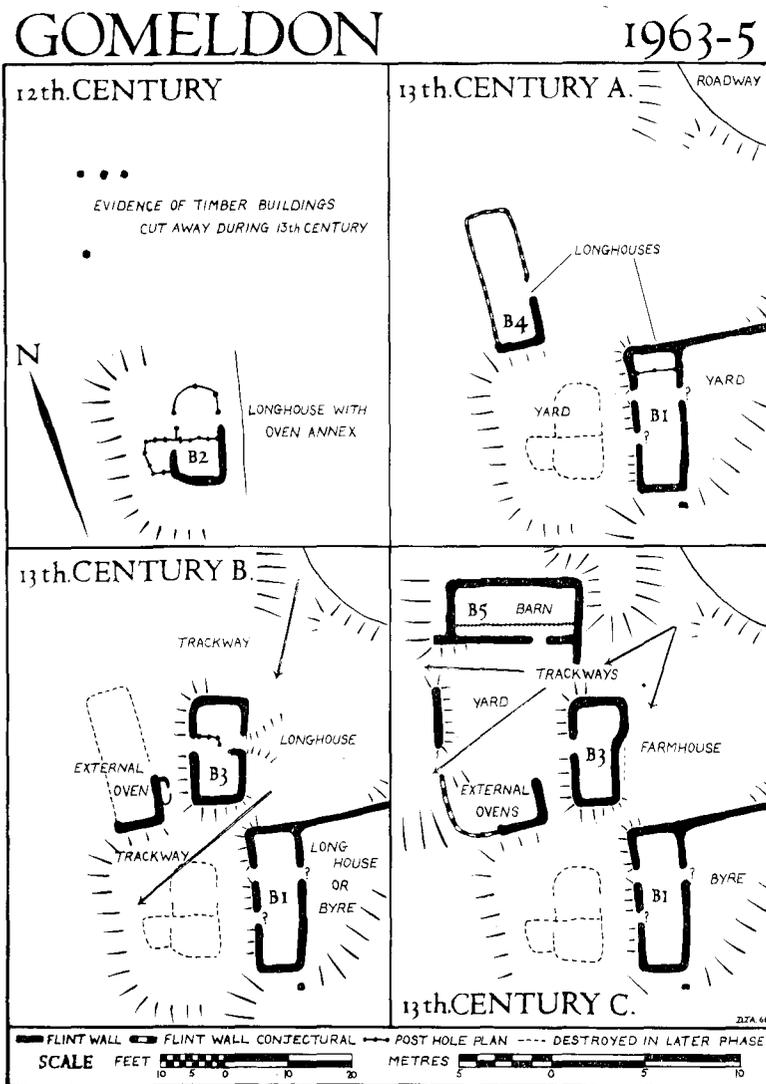


FIG. 89  
 GOMELDON, WILTS. (pp. 214 ff.)  
 Plans showing development from long-house to farm

of the building about one-third of the way across it, their grouping suggesting that a hurdle partition divided one side of the barn into a series of pens.

In excavating the barn and the area near by it became clear that many of the 12th-century features of the village would have been cut away by the reshaping of house-platforms in the 13th century, and that the foundations of building 2, the long-house of cruck-truss construction excavated in 1963, had been preserved by chance only, because its area was converted into a yard for a 13th-century building erected behind it.

In 1965, therefore, a house site (building 6) on the S. slopes of the hill (buildings 1-5 form a compact group on the W. slope) was examined to see whether the destruction of 12th-century features occurred in all the scarp areas. This building, 30 ft. long by 13 ft. wide, had walls of unmortared flint. There was a pair of post-holes for a timber truss at the W. end and a hearth at the E. end, but no post-holes to match the other pair. Pottery indicated a date at the beginning of the 13th century, but until the surrounding area has been excavated the possibility that more than one phase of construction is represented cannot be precluded.

————— : WINTERBOURNE GUNNER (SU/180354). D. J. Algar for the Salisbury Museum Research Committee excavated just N. of the graveyard at Winterbourne Gunner Church, which now stands alone in a field remote from the village, to examine and try to date an earthwork which possibly encloses the area containing the church. The earthwork consisted of a ditch and bank; the ditch had been recut and a flint wall set into the bank. As only a small number of sherds was recovered, ranging from the late bronze age to the 13th century, the date of the earthwork remains in doubt.

The site is of interest in that it is adjacent to the field containing the earthworks of Gomeldon. It is also near the Saxon cemetery excavated in 1960 and is therefore possibly the site of early Saxon settlement. Here, therefore, it may be possible to extend the range of structures found at Gomeldon (12th- and 13th-century) by the addition of both earlier and later examples (two houses were still standing as late as 1840).

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING : GRINDALE (TA/131711). Excavation by T. C. M. Brewster for M.P.B.W. in the field NW. of the mere produced footings of a 17th-century building constructed of chalk and glacial erratics. Medieval Staxton ware was found beneath the walls and in debris. 17th-century glazed sherds were on the floor of the structure.

—————, ————— : WHARRAM PERCY (SE/858646). In the fifth season on *house 6* J. G. Hurst and R. E. Glasscock for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group concentrated in the central area underneath the stone long-house removed in 1964 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 215). The natural chalk was exposed and further post-holes excavated and planned. Work was made more difficult by the erratic bedding of the natural chalk and areas of creamy chalk of greatly varied consistency. At the end of the season the large spoil-heap, accumulated to the S. of the excavation after five years' work, was bulldozed back over the central portion of house 6 to allow the completion of area 6 in future years.

W. of house 6 a further strip, 10 ft. wide, was excavated to try to plan more of the timber structures in the C1 level found in 1964. Unfortunately this area was cut across by two shallow ditches, and few post-holes were found.

At the E. end of the site a chalk-pebble courtyard was removed to expose a large 13th-century quarry and two ditches cut one into the other. The first ditch, 2 ft. deep and 2 ft. wide, had been recut on a slightly different line nearly 3 ft. wide and only 1 ft. deep. The only find was a sherd of Roman pottery. If the feature had been Roman or full-medieval, more pottery from occupation would be expected. It is, therefore, suggested that this ditch, which runs parallel to the edge of the hillside, was a late Saxon or early medieval boundary between the open fields and the edge of the dale before the first timber buildings were built. There is a similar ditch on the other side of the dale dividing the ridge and furrow from the edge of the dale. (See also p. 188 f.)

—————, WEST RIDING : AISMUNDERBY (SE/306686). Excavation by C. V. Bellamy in 1964 at *Chapel Garths* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 188-9) revealed foundations of a building thought to have been a chapel. A neighbouring knoll, examined in 1965, revealed a large square platform of rubble masonry some 10 ft. square and generally three courses (15 in. to 18 in.) high, which seems to be a base platform of some kind. There was nothing in the overburden or on the surface of the platform to indicate its purpose, but it is tentatively suggested that it might have been a base for a market (or other) cross, probably of the 13th century.

SCOTLAND

INVERNESS-SHIRE : N. UIST, UDAL (NF/824784). Further excavation by I. A. Crawford (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IX (1965), 215-6) has produced structures, and pottery of the 14th to the 18th centuries, which is new material for this area.

WALES

FLINTSHIRE : HEN CAERWYS (SJ/141742) A platform-house has been cleared by G. B. Leach and T. Pennant Williams. At the N. end was a central drain discharging into sumps. Doors in the E. and W. walls were indicated by post-holes, and at the S. end the corners are curved. A secondary building added at right angles had two rooms, one perhaps a store, the other, which yielded wrought iron, slag and much pottery, perhaps a smithy.

GLAMORGAN : CWMBARRY (ST/104678). Clearance of topsoil in preparation for a rubbish-tip revealed three medieval habitation-sites, situated on the bank of a stream, close to a spring. Excavation by H. Thomas was confined to two of the sites, but time did not permit the recovery of the ground plans. In the first site a shallow gully was cut in the clay subsoil, extending over 14 ft. in an E.-W. direction, slightly inclining towards the stream. The lower filling of the gully contained 12th-century sherds, large quantities of limpet shells, and bones of horse and sheep; the upper filling was composed of stone rubble, probably derived from a low dry-stone wall or footing. On the second site was a midden of limpet shells, associated with pottery and charcoal, together with post-holes.

J. OTHER SITES

SCOTLAND

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE : KIRKCONNELL, NEW ABBEY (NX/983680). Excavation by J. Williams near the edge of the merse revealed an area which was either the off-loading area for the 18th-century jetty or the site of a brickworks known to be functioning in the 1750s. This excavation throws considerable doubt on the authenticity of 'site of Lotimer's Grave' marked on the 6-in. O.S. map.

K. INDUSTRY

ENGLAND

LINCOLNSHIRE : OLD BOLINGBROKE (TF/356649). Two pits containing wasters from 15th- to 16th-century pottery-kilns were excavated by B. Whitwell for the City of Lincoln Museum. Wares include chafing-dishes, pancheons and two-handled bung-hole storage-jars. These pits were filled with soot above the pottery, and gave very high gradiometer readings. Work will continue.

——— : TOYNTON (TF/395634). Some further work (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IX (1965), 217) was done by Mrs. E. H. Rudkin on the filled-in E. clay-pit, discovered in 1963, on which flue I of the kiln above was built. Pottery from this pit cannot have been baked in that kiln, the waste from which was thrown into the W. clay-pit, as is shown by the pieces of patterned floor-tile found there, similar to those used in the last rebuilding of the kiln walls. The E. clay-pit yielded jugs with applied strip patterns, parts of fish-dishes, firecovers, cooking-pots and pancheons, all similar to types found in the W. clay-pit, though the pancheons are smaller and do not have turned-out rims. So far, however, there are no skillets, no floor-tiles, no slender jugs with splayed base, very flat underneath, and no storage-jars with upright neck, glazed on the shoulder. A layer of sand was laid on the pit filling, and the kiln walls built up on it, with a very gradual slope down to field level on the outside. No post-holes were found, or any evidence showing how the roof of the kiln was kept in place.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : LYVEDEN (SP/984861). See p. 214.

——— : PERRY (TL/134680). P. G. M. Dickinson reports that at *Lymage Farm*, now flooded by the Grafham water reservoir, bulldozers uncovered sites of three tile-kilns with hundreds of tiles of two sizes, apparently of the late 17th century. A 17th-century map shows the tilery here as belonging to Kimbolton Castle; it was probably set up when the house was rebuilt. Close by, above water level, is the site of a destroyed hamlet: the moat of the manor house, ditches and banks, streets and house-plots are clearly distinguishable.

——— : PETERBOROUGH (TL/183984). P. G. M. Dickinson reports that at *Thorpe Wood* estate two kilns have been located. One is probably a medieval lime-kiln, 7 ft. in diameter, of limestone, with short flue and a stoke-hole. The second is probably a kiln for clay pipes. It has two chambers, 6 ft. square, linked by a passage 4 ft. long (wider and circular in the middle), is built of limestone, is much burnt, and repaired with 18th-century bricks. The rubble filling contained many 17th-century clay tobacco-pipes and pottery. A farthing of Thomas Shinn, Peterborough 1667, was found near by.

——— : POTTERSURY (SP/762432). P. Mayes excavated for M.P.B.W. two pottery-kilns, one 7 ft. in diameter with three superimposed floors and two stoke-holes, and the other a 3-ft. single-stoke-hole kiln. Both were wood-fired and produced mid 17th-century coarse and fine wares (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IX (1965), 217).

WILTSHIRE : CLARENDON PALACE (SU/181301). See p. 201.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING: BAILDON (SE/139398). A pottery-kiln found in 1964 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IX (1965), 218) is being excavated by B. Stubbs. The kiln is roughly pear-shaped, c. 4½ ft. wide at one end and 7½ ft. at the other, with two flues at the wide end and one at the narrow end, and may prove to be not one kiln but two. The pottery is coarse with various designs including incised wavy lines, stamps and thumb-prints, and is provisionally placed in the 14th century.

———, ——— : BRUNTHWAITE (SE/053463). C. V. Bellamy excavated on this site, which has produced much medieval pottery during ploughing in recent years. Several cwt. of potsherds of typical East Pennine gritty ware were collected, suggesting a pottery industry of the late 12th to the early 13th century. Considerable daub and kiln debris in the plough scatter indicated a destroyed kiln, but no trace of this was found. A Max-Bleep survey was inconclusive because of an overhead power-line crossing the field at the critical point. None of the pottery collected was glazed, but several pieces had spots or splashes of green, yellowish-green, or brown glaze, suggesting that glazed fabrics were also being produced. Ware was usually dark gray to almost black.

———, ——— : DONCASTER, HALLGATE (SE/578032). A. G. Boulton, excavating for Department of Antiquities, Doncaster Museum, found pits and trenches containing c. 1¾ tons of medieval pottery wasters, as well as remains of one kiln of horizontal draught type and a stoke-hole. The kiln was elongated, its length (incomplete) being 12½ ft., and the sub-rectangular stoke-hole was c. 5 ft. at the base. The walls were 12 in. thick, built of red-burnt clay with occasional pebbles and blocks of Magnesian Limestone with the inner faces reduced to hard grey and showing signs of repair. There were at least five floors averaging 2 in. in thickness. No kiln furniture was found.

Most of the sherds contained in the fabric of the floors and walls are of South Yorkshire gritty ware; the filling of the kiln yielded a mixture of this and Humber ware (see also pp. 160 ff.). No positive evidence was found to associate the kiln exclusively with either of the two fabrics, chiefly owing to considerable disturbance by mechanical excavation. The fabrics are found separately deposited in the other pits and trenches, and other kilns are almost certainly present in the vicinity.

———, ——— : HALIFAX (SE/092273). The Ovenden Secondary Modern School Archaeological Club excavated a five-flued stone-built pottery-kiln, 8 ft. in diameter

with walls still standing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high. The flues were narrow slits, 4 in. to 6 in. wide, running through the walls and opening into stoke-holes which were originally cup-shaped but later extended. The kiln was surrounded by a stone wall, presumably for draught control. Pottery included internally-glazed bowls, dishes and egg-cups; platters decorated with trail and comb slips; and tygs with fine black glaze. A mid 17th-century date is suggested.

———, ——— : ROCKLEY SMITHIES (SE/340023). Features excavated in the second season on this iron-working site (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 219) by P. W. Crossley and D. Ashurst for the Sheffield Museum and M.P.B.W. included two 16th-century bloomery-hearths, and two wheel-pits, containing fragmentary overshot wheels for powering bellows and the foundation for a power-hammer anvil. An earlier wheel-pit and tail-race remain to be excavated.

———, ——— : WINKSLEY (SE/240715). Reports of kiln-wasters and quantities of sherds led to excavation by C. V. Bellamy. Max-Bleep surveys indicated the location of the kiln and its orientation. The kiln had been rebuilt, and reshaped, once. The earlier kiln, represented by two successive floors, and most of the lowest course of walling, was multiflued, *c.* 21 ft. long and 5-6 ft. wide. Two other floors belonged to a smaller kiln adapted from the larger one. This was about 12 ft. offside and probably a simple through-draught type. Pottery included several cwt. of the highly decorated York ware of the 13th to 14th century, together with fragments of a number of anthropomorphic vessels in various forms, and several roof-tiles, many with ornamental crests.