

Medieval Britain in 1971

By LESLIE E. WEBSTER

and

JOHN CHERRY

Assistant Keepers, Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum

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

Part I has been compiled by Leslie E. Webster and Part II by John Cherry.

I. PRE-CONQUEST

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE: BEDFORD (TL 052494). T. P. Smith has found further traces of Saxo-Norman work in St. Mary's Church. In the W. face of the central tower, within the nave and above the later Norman crossing-arch, are remains of quoins of an earlier tower slightly less wide than the present one. These are at the N. and S. ends of the wall about 20 ft. above floor level, and are of large stones laid in side-alternate manner. Midway between these quoins is a small, single-splayed, unrebrated window, with a semicircular arch-head cut from the under side of a single semicircular stone. It is suggested that these features are of the same date as the S. transept which was ascribed to the Saxo-Norman period by H. M. Taylor and Joan Taylor (*Anglo-Saxon Architecture* (Cambridge, 1965), 58). See T. P. Smith, *Anglo-Saxon Architecture in Bedfordshire Churches*, forthcoming.

———: **BLETSOE (TL 018586).** Miss C. Collyer for D.O.E.¹ continued excavation on the sub-Roman cemetery located by N. Bedfordshire Archaeological Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 124). Forty extended inhumations, oriented NW.-SE. and including infants and children, were excavated. They were buried in stone cists with only head- and foot-stones, or in wooden coffins indicated by iron nails. Two skeletons had finger-rings of bronze but otherwise grave-goods were absent. Pits and gullies of Roman date include one with 4th-century pottery and coins on the same alignment as the graves, but cut through by them.

———: **CLAPHAM (TL 035525).** M. Hare considers that the whole of the tower of St. Thomas's Church was built at one time and belongs to the period of Saxo-Norman overlap (cf. *Beds. Archaeol. J.*, VIII (1973), forthcoming).

———: **DUNSTABLE (TL 00322355).** During pipe-laying operations in 1970 on the chalk ridge one mile N. of Dunstable, two sunken-floor Saxon huts were discovered. Ten huts are now known along 1½ miles of the crest of the ridge overlooking the Ouzel valley, suggesting a concentration of 6th- to 7th-century occupation.

¹ Throughout this survey the Department of the Environment is referred to by the initials D.O.E.

———: TOTTERNHOE (SP 983218). A silver sceatta, British Museum type 41b, has been found in a garden. It is now in the possession of the Manshead Archaeological Society of Dunstable.

———: YILDEN. Field-work by Higham Ferrers Hundred Archaeological Society on the W. edge of the parish, near the boundary with Newton Bromshold, has produced a quantity of middle Saxon pottery.

BERKSHIRE: ABINGDON (SU 486975). A sunken hut has been located and partially excavated during grave-digging in the modern cemetery NW. of the town. See W. Skellington, *Oxoniensia*, forthcoming.

———: UFTON NERVET (SU 617690). A late Saxon bronze strap-end was found during excavation of a Roman site.

———: WALLINGFORD (SU 606897). A section through the late Saxon defences was recorded by T. G. Hassall and R. T. Rowley during P.O. works in the *Kine Croft*. A primary bank clearly constructed of horizontal turves and lying directly on the old ground surface must correspond with Brooks's primary bank (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 262) and therefore presumably dates from the reign of Alfred. A second bank, by analogy with Brooks, probably represents a late Saxon heightening of the rampart.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE: GRANTCHESTER. Excavation by J. Alexander on the site of a supposed Roman fort in *Fiddler's Close* showed three stratigraphically related Anglo-Saxon features. The earliest was a settlement round the cross-roads, of which a *Grubenhau* with pins and brooches of the 5th century was excavated. A hollow way through the site to the ford across the Granta may be contemporary. The area of settlement was then reduced by two large and successive banks and ditches, parallel to the hollow way and traced for 20 m. and 70 m. respectively. The later of these was out of use before the 11th century.

CORNWALL: ISLES OF SCILLY, TRESCO, SAMSON (SV 878128). Continued excavation by Sarnia A. Butcher and D. S. Neal for D.o.E. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 124) revealed three rectangular buildings, two of timber and one of stone, and several slab-lined graves, all belonging to the early Christian period.

CUMBERLAND: EGREMONT, RIVER EHEN (NY 014106). A late Saxon spear-head was found in the river silt.

———: NAN BIELD PASS (NY 454096). A Viking spear-head was found in June 1969 amongst scree debris.

DEVON: EXETER, ST. MARY MAJOR CHURCH (SX 92009255). Excavation in advance of a sunken car-park revealed a two-phase cemetery of the Saxon period, the latest graves of 'charcoal-burial' type.

DORSET: DORCHESTER, POUNDBURY CAMP (SY 685911). Excavation by Dorchester Excavation Committee on a 4th-century Roman cemetery revealed four burials in wooden coffins oriented differently from the rest of the cemetery. In the post-Roman period these had been enclosed in a massive timber structure of semi-octagonal or apsidal plan.

DURHAM: JARROW (NZ 339652). In 1969-71 excavation by Rosemary Cramp for D.o.E. continued in the guardianship area and in the churchyard of St. Paul's Church

(cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 21-66). Excavation of the interior of the medieval court was completed (FIG. 44).

The line of what appears to have been the S. *porticus* of the Saxon basilica as shown on the 18th-century plan was established by sections cut across robbed wall-trenches to a point 86 ft. from the base of the present tower. It has not been possible to determine the position of the SE. corner of the basilica, although the line of the presumed Saxon church by the SE. buttress of the tower was reused as the N. alley of the Norman cloister. N. of the modern W. porch some clay and cobble foundations could represent part of the N. wall of the church, and, 5 ft. to the S., a pier-base, or part of an internal wall. They coincide quite neatly with the 18th-century plan.

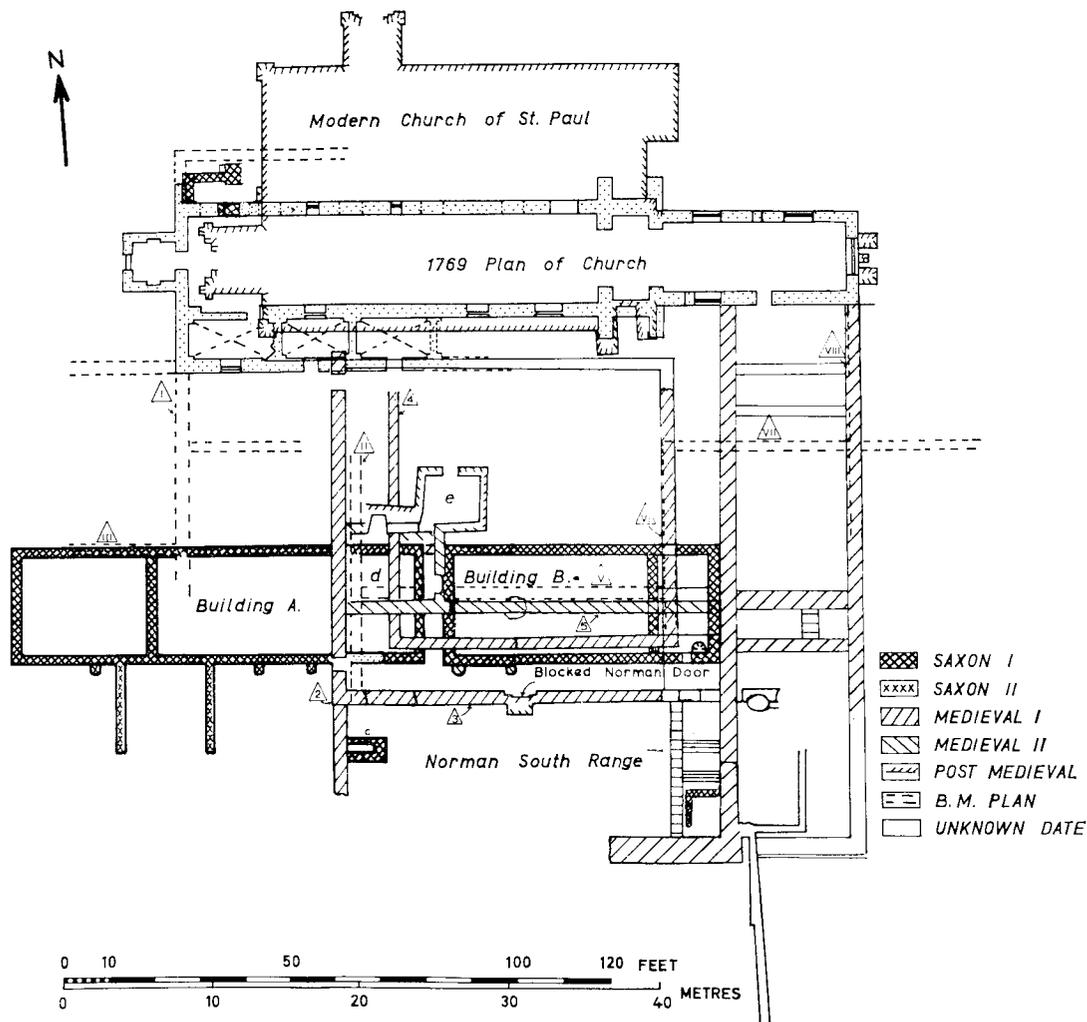


FIG. 44
 JARROW, CO. DURHAM (pp. 148 ff.)
 General plan of excavated area in relation to standing buildings and 1769 plan of church

Of the period-I monastic buildings building B, 60 by 26 ft. externally, was on the same alignment as building A, and had been subdivided into three rooms. The largest measured 43 by 21 ft. internally; there had been a seat in the middle of its E. wall and a small water-hole, 4½ ft. deep, at its E. end. The E. section of the building consisted of two rooms measuring 11 by 7 ft. and 14 by 11 ft. internally. They were divided by a grooved stone which probably held a screen. The northernmost room had an *opus signinum* floor; inset into this was a centrally placed stone, perhaps for an altar. The S. room, which was entered from a door in the S. wall, had a partially paved floor, and a sink or wash-place in the corner. The windows of the whole building had been glazed with plain and coloured glass. It was clear that it had been burnt down. Finds in the largest room include a stylus, a pin with ring-and-dot head, and a small whetstone. It would appear that this is what in a later Benedictine monastery would be the E. range, with the largest room serving as a place for assembly and writing, and the two smaller rooms being a private suite perhaps used by the abbot or a senior monk. The whole is a type of 'cell' composed of oratory and living-room, combined with a room for communal use. E. of building B was an early cemetery in which some burials were in charred coffins, and two contained beads. Disturbed coffin-lids and crosses indicate use up to the 9th century. There were also burials between the line of buildings A/B and the church. S. of B there was a scatter of Saxon pottery and building debris and one wall which could be Saxon, together with more burials, timber-marks and pits, some of which could be late Saxon.

In period 2 the Norman plan, obviously a regular Benedictine layout, was introduced but not completed. The sequence of building seems to be: the E. wall of the W. range, the N. wall of the S. range, the E. range, and the S. wall of the S. range to a length of 33 ft. eastwards. These were completed but abandoned, perhaps because of a building collapse. The W. range was never completed, but a flimsy kitchen was constructed in the SE. corner. This seems to have gone out of use in the 14th century.

Period 3. Perhaps in the 14th century, the cloister wall was removed save in front of the E. range, where it was realigned. The S. rooms of the E. range became kitchen and brewhouse, the old chapter-house perhaps a hall. Two small rooms, outhouses or cellars, were constructed in the Norman undercroft of the S. range. The S. wall of a new range, which was divided into two rooms, was the N. wall of the original frater. In the 15th century changes were made in the brewhouse in the E. range and in the internal fittings of the S. range. Since Jarrow was a small domestic establishment from the 13th to the 16th century with only a master and one or two monks, the E. and reconstructed S. ranges were sufficient. The *aula* and domestic buildings may have been in the E. range and the *camera de magistris* in the S. range. After the dissolution the S. range was converted into a private house.

—: MONKWEARMOUTH (NZ 403577). Excavation by Rosemary Cramp for Durham University Excavation Committee continued over an area 120 by 40 ft. on the S. side of St. Peter's Church in 1969 and 1971 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 21-66). Much of the early stratification had been destroyed by 19th-century cellars. The sequence of buildings set out below largely depends on their relationship in plan, and could be modified by excavation farther south (FIG. 45).

Period 1, *a*. The earliest feature on the site is a cemetery W. of building B. A clear terminus to the burial line could be seen in the lowest level of graves. All the bodies were aligned E.-W. and without grave-goods, although several had traces of wooden coffins. The filling of two of the graves contained Roman pottery.

Period 1, *b*. Contemporary with, or at least coexisting with, this cemetery was building B, which in its first phase has been traced for 105 ft. S. of the church and is still without a terminus. Traces of the mortar floor were cut by late Saxon burials. Two ft. E. of B a depression, *c.* 10 ft. sq. and covered by large stones, contained a group of burials. The ground above had sunk and been levelled with smaller stones and

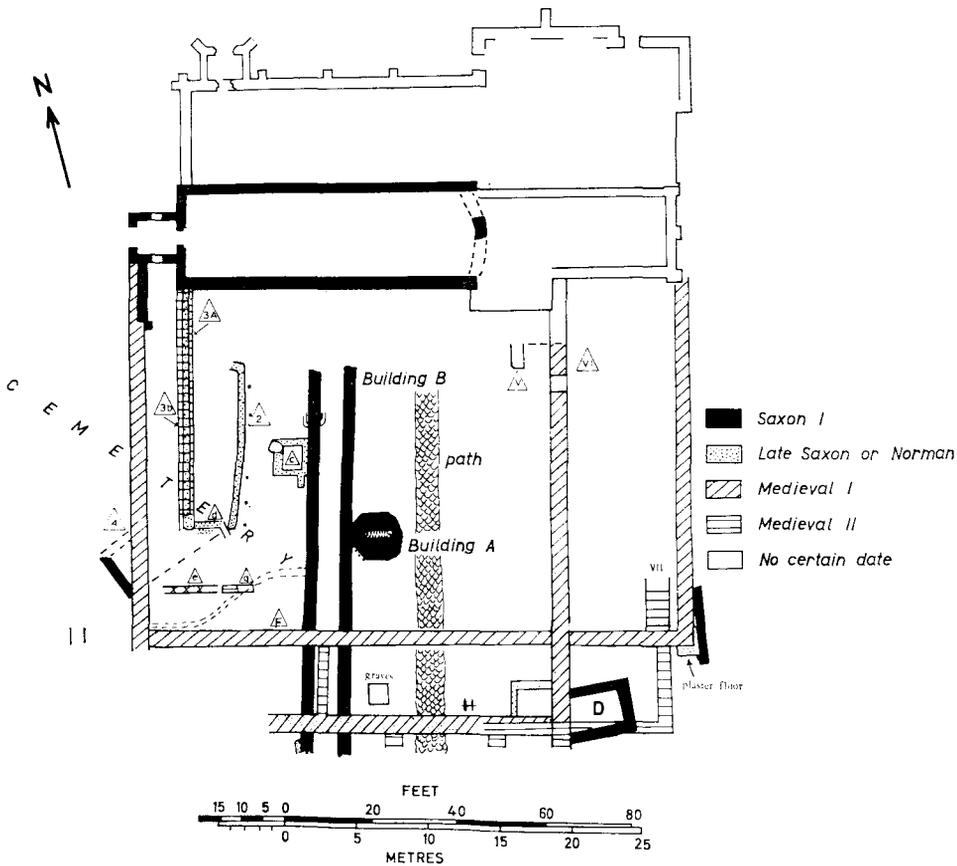


FIG. 45
 MONKWEARMOUTH, CO. DURHAM (pp. 150 ff.)
 Plan of Saxon and medieval buildings

cobbles; mixed with and overlying these was the destruction material, including Saxon glass, of building B. This area of specially marked graves parallels the position of building A (shrine?). The cobble path which, if the Saxon church lines enclosed the present chancel and nave, is in the centre of the enclosure, also ran into the S. section. This seems to indicate that the whole of the excavated area was used as a cemetery, with shrines and martyria. Only selective C-14 dating of the bones could establish whether some burials are earlier than the foundation of the monastery.

Building D, which may be of this phase, is markedly off alignment with the other buildings, but is on the same alignment as a wall to the NE. and as shadows of foundation-trenches, which seem to indicate a building on the W. cut by the Norman enclosure wall. As building D had been cut by wall F its length could not be determined, but it was 13 ft. wide externally. Its 2-ft.-wide walls survived as two foundation-courses of rough flattish stones bonded with clay. It had gone out of use by the 13th century and possibly earlier, since one sherd which may be Saxon lay above its S. wall. Its destruction before the conquest depends on the date of wall VI.

Period 2. A major building, represented by walls VI and H, was built across part

of the Saxon path and open space and building D. These walls were bonded and built of limestone blocks set at varying angles, with a distinctive bright creamy yellow mortar which penetrated into the foundations. Wall H had disturbed Saxon facing-mortar low in its foundations and had obviously been reshaped and strengthened immediately E. of its junction with building B. In the angle between the walls was a sunken feature, 7 by 5½ ft. internally, 8 by 10 ft. externally. Its N. and W. walls were constructed of well-finished ashlar blocks of a type not found anywhere else on the site; the faces of the S. and E. walls had been lined with clay. The interior was clean and had no outlet, and had been filled with debris of clean rubble and sand, in which a group of small charred stake-holes associated with 11th-century shell-gritted pottery was discovered. If this feature, tentatively interpreted as an external strong room, was destroyed in the Norman replanning, wall H may then have been rebuilt, thus accounting for the Saxon facing-mortar in its foundations. If H is part of a pre-conquest building, it is uncertain whether it is a N. or a S. wall. It clearly cuts across the period-1 path, but its foundations are bonded with those of building B. The same thing had been noted in the first period of building of part of wall F, although that wall had obviously been rebuilt in two subsequent phases. The E. wall of B had also been thickened at its junction with H; perhaps the W. wall of B continued as a dividing wall in a building 92 ft. long, which is of comparable length with building A at Jarrow. Had there not been clear evidence of wall VI and other buildings continuing S. one might have interpreted walls F and H as the N. and S. walls of the Norman S. range (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1969), 41), but a two-bay structure seems very unlikely for the medieval period. The S. adjuncts to H are butt-jointed against it and between the walls S. of H was a mortar floor which was later than the 14th but earlier than the 17th century. At some stage, B no longer functioned as part of F/H and a new wall was inserted which was covered by an 18th-century cellar.

No explanation at present covers satisfactorily the pre-dissolution sequence of buildings between VI and the W. section of the trench. The best working hypothesis which can be created is as follows:

Period 2. One or possibly two buildings were inserted into the gallery building B. These were built in the same technique as B but with wider walls, and possibly supported a two-storey structure.

Period 3. In the Norman period these buildings were reshaped into a S. range with walls F and H as its N. and S. walls; an E. range whose SE. corner was a timber adjunct was built. E. of these buildings one lead- and one iron-working pit were found. Burials which could have been medieval rather than Saxon were found at the lowest level.

At the E. end of the church, only 5 ft. from the E. end of the present chancel, which may be the end of the Saxon church line, the ground fell away sharply. Above period-1 burials a deposit of Saxon building-debris and burnt material indicates clearance of near-by Saxon buildings. A period-2 clay level containing 13th-century pottery sealed this deposit. In period 3 the area was for a time an open space; this burnt level was associated with early 16th- to 17th-century pottery.

ESSEX: CANVEY ISLAND (TQ 795820). Investigation by W. J. Rodwell of an iron-age and Roman site, now destroyed by the sea, has yielded a small quantity of early Saxon pottery. There was previously no evidence of occupation on the island between the 4th century and c. 1200.

———: COLCHESTER. See p. 187.

———: GREAT DUNMOW (TL 626219). P. J. Drury excavated part of a Saxon building for Essex Archaeological Society and D.o.E. in 1970. It appears to have been based upon a central rectangular structure of two bays, apparently of ground-sill

construction. This central core supported a semicircular lean-to at the W. end, and a similar, though slightly elongated, structure at the E. end, giving an overall length of *c.* 19 m. Underlying most of the building was a hollow with sides sloping down to a fairly level floor 2 m. wide. There was some evidence to indicate a timber floor at ground level giving a depth of *c.* 1.50 m. in the space below. Much associated plain grass-tempered pottery belongs to the early Saxon period. Excavation also began on a sunken structure of subrectangular plan, approximately 6 by 9 m., though the S. end was badly damaged by ploughing. Traces of rough flooring of gravel, cobbles and fired clay were associated with plain grass-tempered sherds.

———: INWORTH (TL 883182). Excavation of a late Roman kiln by W. J. Rodwell for Essex Archaeological Society yielded Romano-Saxon pottery and a gilt-bronze disc-brooch.

———: RIVENHALL (TL 828178). Miss K. A. Gomer and W. J. Rodwell excavating for D.o.E. found early Anglo-Saxon pottery inside the W. wing of a Roman villa during pipe-laying. Near by, a shallow well contained 5th-century pottery and glass, and the corner of a flat-bottomed feature, possibly a *Grubenhau*, was noted. See also p. 200 f.

———: THURROCK, MUCKING (TQ 673803). Work continued on the cemetery and the settlement-sites (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 124 f.). A further twenty-seven inhumations and eighty-six cremations bring the total burials in cemetery 2 to over 600. There is still a high proportion of furnished graves, and a localized distribution, at the S. end, of male graves with weapons. These include spears, one with its blade bent at right angles to the socket, and three more swords. In addition to more button-, disc- and saucer-brooches, some gilt, in women's graves, were a silver finger-ring, and a box with iron clamps, lock and handle. Among the strings of beads, which include glass (some segmented) and amber, was one which incorporates bronze tubing in 12-mm. lengths. Most of the cremations were in pots. Some plain pots were grass-tempered; decoration includes stamps and bosses. Cremation-goods include tweezers, toilet-sets, knives and beads. Some bronzes were unburnt.

Sporadic Saxon sunken huts and apparently contemporary straggling ditches still occur towards the landward limit of the gravel terrace, bringing the total to 103. No evident boundary can be seen. Two huts are unusual in being exceptionally deep (*c.* 1 m. into the gravel), and in lacking the usual post-holes for a gabled roof. The huts contained little evidence of occupation except annular loom-weights, more often of raw than of fired clay. An amber bead (common in both cemeteries) was an exceptional hut find. Decoration of diagonal comb-stabbing on grass-tempered sherds, found in three of the huts, compares with similar decoration on complete (presumably grave-) pots from the adjacent parishes of Stanford-le-Hope and Rainham, both on the N. bank of the Thames.

———: WALTHAM ABBEY (TL 381007). Features of a hall of the 2nd half of the 9th century were further investigated by P. J. Huggins for Waltham Abbey Historical Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 125). The site is 700 ft. E. of the R. Lea on a gravel terrace. The hall had been built along a filled ditch and by the side of a pond. The only doorway was at its W. end, where post-holes at the corners suggest a substantial timber gable. The hall did not extend as far as the NW. corner of the cloister-walk of the later abbey, and measured 24 by between 50 and 103 ft., with one pair of dividing walls. Finds include, besides local grass-tempered, shelly and gritty wares, Ipswich ware and *Reliefband*-amphorae, pottery loom-weights and a spindle-whorl, a bone comb, a bone point, a two-pronged bone tool and a gilt-bronze pin with a grotesque animal head. The E. end of the hall is on private land where excavation is not at present possible.

———: WEST MERSEA (TM 00911250). H. M. Carter noticed a small fragment of Anglo-Saxon sculpture decorated with an interlace pattern embedded in the 14th-century return wall of the S. aisle of the church.

———: WICKFORD (TQ 762937). W. J. Rodwell excavating in the Roman *vicus* for Wickford Archaeological Society and D.o.E. found further sherds of Anglo-Saxon grass-tempered pottery in the uppermost levels of late Roman features.

———: WITHAM (TL 819153). Excavation by B. K. Davison for D.o.E. on the line of the inner of the two concentric earthworks recorded in the 19th century showed that the rampart had been completely destroyed at this point by roadworks. The ditch was 10 m. wide and 3.3 m. deep, and was apparently already silted by the late Saxon period. It seems likely that the inner defences are related to the iron-age settlement found by F. Cottrill in 1934. The outer defences previously examined (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 156) are probably those of the *burh* established by King Edward in 913.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: GIRENCESTER. A 6th-century gilt-bronze scabbard-mount was found in insula xiv, in the centre of the Roman town. See also p. 187.

———: DEERHURST (SO 871300). P. A. Rahtz excavated the ruined E. end of the priory church for Birmingham University. There was no corridor crypt outside the semicircular stilted apse, but there may have been an internal crypt above ground level. The apse is later than the first stone church, which itself had cut an earlier burial. Graves outside the N. side of the apse were at two levels. Burnt architectural fragments include a triple ring-moulded base or capital which may be from the original chancel arch. Roman building material was used, and other Roman finds confirm occupation before the Saxon period (cf. *Current Archaeol.*, v (1971), 135-9).

———: EWEN. See p. 198.

———: FROCESTER, FROCESTER COURT (SO 785029). Excavation on the Roman villa revealed 5th-century activity including the erection of a timber structure outside the NE. wall of the courtyard.

———: GLOUCESTER (SO 830186). Continued excavation by H. R. Hurst (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 125) on the site of the P.O. Telephone Exchange established the probable line of a late Saxon *intervallum* road within the Roman W. wall.

HAMPSHIRE: CHALTON, CHURCH DOWN (SU 734144). Excavation on the site of the 15-acre hill-top chalkland village of the 6th to 7th century undertaken by S. Hampshire Archaeological Rescue Group revealed parts of at least eight large timber buildings (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 125). The earliest were of posts set in post-holes; these were later replaced by similar buildings with posts set in continuous trenches. The main houses, 11.50 by 6.25 m. and 11.00 by 6.25 m. respectively, were set end-on with doorways in the middle of the sides and of the opposing ends. Finds include grass-tempered and sandy hand-made pottery, iron, bronze and bone objects and food bones, mainly of sheep and deer. See also pp. 13ff.

———: FAREHAM, PORTCHESTER CASTLE (SU 624046). Further excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 125 f.) produced traces of ploughing between the 5th and 8th

centuries, concealed by two timber halls of 8th- or early 9th-century date. Associated storage-, rubbish- and cess-pits produced local pottery together with imported wares. Throughout the medieval period the area was largely open and cultivated.

———: GOSPORT (SU 587002). Excavation for S. Hampshire Archaeological Rescue Group and Portsmouth Museum during naval building development in *Grange Road* revealed pits, hearths and gullies, together with slight evidence of timber structures over c. 100 sq. m., suggesting a small 9th- to 10th-century settlement. Finds include coarse, flint-tempered pottery, two bone implements, bones of horse, ox and sheep, and great quantities of edible marine mollusca.

———: MICHELMERSH. See pp. 127 ff., 205.

———: SOUTHAMPTON (SU 418111). Excavation by R. G. Thomson for Southampton Research Committee revealed a ditch, perhaps defensive, with late Saxon pottery in its upper filling, and a later 10th-century coin, on the S. edge of the medieval town. It may represent an original defence for the resettled Saxon town, assumed on other grounds to have been laid out in the 10th century.

———: ——— (SU 423123, SU 423119). Two excavations on the W. edge of the Saxon town showed its limits in that direction. In the latter area, a gold imitative solidus of the MUNVS DIVINUM type of Louis the Pious was found.

———: ———. Excavation by Southampton Research Committee at the Saxon port of Hamwiĥ revealed a large area near the water-front in *Melbourne Street*. On the first site (SU 428117) a gravelled street was flanked by long timber buildings with many periods of rebuilding and replanning. Few features were found beneath the street, suggesting that it was present from the first. There were rubbish-pits, latrines and wells, and a large elongated pit, presumably for industrial use. At the other site (SU 428119) 19th-century quarrying had destroyed Saxon houses, but pits remained. Both sites produced numerous finds, including sceattas, combs, glassware, pottery and a bronze spoon. Amongst the pottery were a few sherds of grass-tempered ware, the first from Hamwiĥ.

———: WINCHESTER. Excavation by M. Biddle for Winchester Excavations Committee continued. In *Lower Brook Street* a 7th-century necklace composed of silver rings and gold pendants, some of them set with cabochon garnets, was found in a probable Christian cemetery. In the later Saxon period evidence of cultivation before c. 980 was discovered at *Wolvesey Palace*, while at *Brook Street* a sequence of early private estate to early urban development was revealed. A stone domestic building c. 800 was transformed into a church by c. 950.

HEREFORDSHIRE: HEREFORD, LIBERAL CLUB GROUNDS (SO 509402). At a point between Eign Gate and Widemarsh Gate R. Shoemith and J. Hood for Hereford Excavations Committee cut through the Saxon defences on the tail of the rampart, the main part of which is under Wall Street (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 233). Nearest Wall Street, the gravel rampart (Rahtz period 6: *Current Archaeol.*, II (1969), 243) was revealed, with an earlier phase of rampart building (Rahtz period 5[?]), which produced a piece of Chester ware, beneath the gravel. Sealed by the rampart was an occupation-layer with a post-hole and sleeper-beam trench cut into the natural soil. Much bone, cooking-pot sherds and iron nails suggest that before the rampart was built there was considerable occupation outside the earlier Saxon defences. This confirms the results of the excavation at the Brewery site near Eign Gate in 1968. See also p. 188.

HERTFORDSHIRE: HERTFORD. A 10th-century sword, with an inlaid inscription on the blade LEV . . . FECIT, found in the R. Lea near McMullen's brewery before 1924, is now in Hertford Museum.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE: GREAT PAXTON (TL 210642). After a recent survey of the parish church which established the existence of surviving fabric from the Saxon minster (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 126), the site of the N. transept was excavated by P. G. M. Dickinson for the research group of Huntingdonshire Local History Society. The bases of the truncated ends of the E. and W. walls of the transept were revealed: the 15th-century N. buttresses of the aisle were resting on them. The 4-ft.-wide foundations of the 3-ft.-wide N. wall, consisting of platforms of mortared layers of large flints at the bottom of a deep trench, were then located at a depth of some 3 to 4 ft. The NE. and SE. quoins of the transept had been removed, probably by the 15th-century builders. Finds include 15th-century coloured glass, tiles, pottery, and a piece of bone carved in the shape of a hand. See *Records of Huntingdon*, forthcoming.

KENT: BROADSTAIRS, BRADSTOW SCHOOL (TR 394671). Excavation on the site of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery investigated by H. Hurd in 1910-11 have so far produced twenty-two new graves and established more securely the position of the graves and barrow ditches excavated by Hurd. Grave-goods, mostly of 7th-century date, included wheel-turned pottery. Many of the graves exhibited internal structural features, and one was enclosed by the penannular ditch of a low ploughed-out barrow, of a type known from other sites in E. Kent. (Cf. H. Hurd, *Some Notes on Recent Archaeological Discoveries at Broadstairs*, Broadstairs, 1913.)

———: ———, ST. PETER'S (TR 375692).² A. C. Hogarth and Chatham House School Archaeological Society for D.o.E. completed excavation of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 126). A total of 388 inhumations has been recorded, but several probably lie under the refuse tip. In all twenty-eight Frankish pots with a wide range of decoration, form and size, have been found. The grave-goods are of a quantity and variety to suggest that more reliable dating for less spectacular 7th-century grave-goods may emerge from study of the finds. Various structural elements associated with the cutting of graves were found. They may be limited to E. Kent since the only other parallels are from the cemetery at Bradstow School (see above), and, less exactly, from Finglesham.

———: CANTERBURY, RIDING GATE (TR 149575). The foundations of the S. guard-house of the Roman gate were excavated by Canterbury Archaeological Society. Four large post-holes arranged in a quadrilateral had been dug into the Roman foundations. Traces of floor levels connected with them were separated from the original guardhouse floor by a deposit nearly 2 ft. deep. It seems probable that the post-holes belong to a late or post-Roman timber structure. The N. wall of the guardhouse was cut into by a burial oriented E.-W. This was probably connected with the lost church of St. Edmund Riding Gate.

———: EASTRY, EASTRY HOUSE (TR 309549). In 1970 Mrs. S. Hawkes recorded a 7th-century female inhumation with beads, a silver pendant and a Gotlandic square-headed brooch in a pipe-trench. Of bronze gilt, decorated with cloisons set with garnets, blue glass and shell, the brooch has a bow-disc ornamented by gold foil embellished with filigree, garnets and shell. This grave is on the opposite side of the road and some

² Incorrectly printed as TR 875693 in *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 160, and xv (1971), 126.

way N. of previously recorded Anglo-Saxon burials from Eastry, and probably marks the site of yet another cemetery; previous finds were at Eastry Cross (TR 311545) and Eastry Mill (TR 303544).

———: FOLKESTONE, MARTELLO DAIRY FARM. A Kentish jewelled disc-brooch (Leeds class 1a) and a string of beads found together were sold at Sothebys, 12 July 1971, lots 10–11. They have been recorded in the Leeds Archive at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

———: MONKTON (TR 290655). Excavation by A. C. Hogarth and N. McPherson Grant of twenty-two graves disturbed during pipe-laying has confirmed the existence of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, previously suspected from a single burial discovered in 1880 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, II (1958), 65). The grave-goods date from the 6th and 7th centuries, and include a late composite brooch and a glass bell-beaker. These have been acquired by the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. As the site is threatened by future road widening, full-scale excavation is planned.

———: NEWENDEN, CASTLE TOLL (TQ 853285). The defences of the sixteen-acre enclosure set on the end of a peninsula jutting into Romney Marsh, examined for D.o.E. by B. K. Davison, were found to have been abandoned and unfinished; no dating evidence was found. The site is probably that of the half-finished 'work' mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in 892, and possibly that of the Burghal-Hidage site of Eorpeburnan (see p. 123 ff.). A smaller fortification at one end of the larger work was examined in 1965 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 191).

LINCOLNSHIRE: WELTON-BY-LINCOLN (TF 0077980). Eleven Anglo-Saxon graves were located and excavated by Lincoln City and County Museum in advance of building at *The Paddock, Cliff Lane*. Grave-goods include annular brooches, sleeve-fasteners, amber, glass and crystal beads, shield-bosses and pottery. The graves, which were very shallow, were probably covered by low mounds. After the cemetery went out of use, the site may have been occupied in late Saxon times, since a rim sherd of Torksey ware and a Saxon loom-weight were also found.

NORFOLK: CONGHAM (TF 718233). K. Wade for Norfolk Research Committee and D.o.E. excavated what is, apparently, a new type of middle Saxon hut, measuring 5.5 by 4 m. The area of the hut was indicated by dark soil and occupation-debris, surrounding a burnt clay hearth, both lying under about 1 cwt. of wattle-marked daub. A line of five post-holes ran down the centre of the occupation-debris, presumably for ridge-posts for the roof. Stratified middle Saxon Ipswich ware and iron knives indicate the date.

———: GISSING (TM 151850). An annular and a cruciform brooch found in 1849 have been acquired by Norwich Castle Museum.

———: GRIMSTON (TF 721225). Excavation by K. Wade for Norfolk Research Committee and D.o.E. on the site of the early Saxon cemetery around *The Bell public house* revealed three inhumations, two adult males with grave-goods and one child. There were also a late Saxon beam-slot and medieval pits (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 176).

———: NORTH ELMHAM PARK (TF 987215). The fifth season of excavation by P. Wade-Martins for Norfolk Research Committee and D.o.E. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 129) found two large 12th-century houses, one with a central aisled truss, a middle Saxon bakehouse, and an 8th-century timber-lined water cistern, 21 ft. deep,

with perfectly preserved timber in the lower 8 ft. In all forty-six structures, dating between the 7th and 12th centuries, have been excavated. The sequence of periods published in the 1969 interim report in *Norfolk Archaeol.* is still the same except that phases 1 and 2 of period III have been reversed. See *Norfolk Archaeol.*, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972.

———: NORWICH. Residual sherds of pre-conquest pottery were found in a Saxo-Norman context in *Bishopsgate North* (TG 23600927) and in medieval pits in *St. Benedict's Street* (TG 22470881).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: ALDWINKLE (TL 001805). A timber structure which subsequent excavation showed to be an Anglo-Saxon well or water-hole was revealed. It was roughly oval in shape, had an average diameter of 3 ft., and penetrated 3 ft. into gravel. It was made of wattles interlaced round crude vertical planks, and set in a larger pit, one side of which was filled with stones alternating with horizontal planks. It seems likely that this arrangement supported steps which gave access to the water.

———: BRIKWORTH (SP 747713). A builders' trench cutting through All Saints' churchyard entered the tower on the N. side and revealed the wall-footings of the narthex of the early Saxon basilican church. Excavation N. of the tower established that the wall was $3\frac{3}{4}$ ft. thick and rested on a lime-and-hardcore base 4 ft. deep. A similar base for a cross-wall extension of the nave N. wall met the first wall at right angles, making a small compartment between the existing nave and tower. The tower N. wall was similarly based, so the walls discovered are contemporary with the primary phase in either the 7th or 8th century. If symmetrical, the W. end originally had five compartments, two each side of the central porch, which was later built up into a tower.

No Saxon stratified levels survived the 19th-century 'laying-open' of the walls, although a few stratified Romano-British sherds were recovered at a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. In the disturbed levels there was pottery representing most of the medieval period, and three 15th-century coins.

———: CASTOR (TL 125985). Excavating in 1957-8 in the S. extension of the churchyard, C. Green discovered a Roman building into the remains of which numerous post-Roman features had been inserted. Among these were a hut and pits of middle Saxon date, and medieval pits and ditches. Further excavation in 1970-1 by G. B. Dannell and J. P. Wild for Nene Valley Research Committee and Middle Nene Archaeological Group revealed a possible middle Saxon hut and two pits, and much middle Saxon pottery, including Ipswich ware and hand-made vessels in various fabrics, mostly cooking-pots with everted rims and sagging bases. A dearth of sherds dating between c. 850 and 1050 may be due to Danish raids. The early medieval period is represented by developed forms of Stamford and St. Neots wares, and there is much Lyveden ware of the 13th and 14th centuries. Shelly hand-made wares exist at all periods.

On the basis of the middle Saxon pottery, the huts and pits may be contemporary with the nunnery of St. Kyneburgha, which is attested in Castor during this period. Perhaps the huts were part of it, or of a lay settlement attached to it.

———: COGENHOE (SP 828609). Anglo-Saxon sherds, one with stamped decoration, were found.

———: HUNSBURY HILL (SP 738583). While pottery from the iron-age hill-fort, chiefly from excavations in the 1880s, was being sorted in Northampton Museum it became clear that about 100 Anglo-Saxon sherds were mixed with the iron-age pottery. The former are distinguishable by being harder than most iron-age

sherds and by the presence of shining quartz grits. They are mostly black and over half may have come from one or two plain vessels. Two of the sherds (CP5 and FT5) illustrated by Fell are Saxon (C. I. Fell, 'The Hunsbury hill-fort, Northants.', *Archaeol. J.*, xciii (1936), 57-100). The only decorated sherds apart from FT5 are one with a rusticated surface and another with a line of fingertip marks. A spindle-whorl in a similar fabric (D. 477/1956-7) and an annular loom-weight, labelled 'From Hunsbury Hill', could also be Saxon. The latter was given to the museum in or about 1877 by J. Billingham (Northampton Museum donations book I). In February 1956 A. T. Chubb found a silver sceatta in the N. part of the hill-fort (in private possession). The evidence suggests that there was some kind of Anglo-Saxon settlement within or close to the hill-fort.

———: NORTHAMPTON (SP 751604). At the corner of *St. Mary's Street* and *Horse-market* part of a kiln or associated structure containing a group of smooth sandy Saxo-Norman ware was found.

———: ——— (SP 752607). See p. 189.

———: ———. In 1961 J. Alexander excavating between Bath Street and Scarletwell Street concluded that a defensive ditch which was at least 50 ft. wide and 10 ft. deep had been deliberately filled in, perhaps during the 13th century. In 1971 excavation on the presumed line of the Saxon defences between *Bearward Street* and *Silver Street* in advance of redevelopment showed that a large pit or ditch, c. 13 m. wide (44 ft.), had been cut through a sandy layer and into the natural sandstone to a depth of 4.8 m. below the present ground surface. The main filling contained one sherd of a 12th- to 13th-century shelly jug. The similar results of this excavation and that of 1961 suggest that the Saxon town was probably surrounded by a wide shallow ditch which was deliberately filled when the town was enlarged after the conquest. See also p. 210.

———: SOUTHWICK (SP 981930). Evidence of iron-working and a decorated Saxon strap-end were found.

NORTHUMBERLAND: WOOLER, COLLEGE VALLEY (NT 889246). A T-shaped iron axe-head was found during ploughing.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: FLAWFORD (SK 593332). Continued excavation of St. Peter's Church, which was demolished in 1773, by Ruddington Local History Society has established the general plan. A Roman villa occupied the site and beyond during the 2nd and 3rd centuries. Charnwood slates used on part of its roof were reused on the Saxon church. The Saxon church was probably an early foundation, possibly a lesser minster, set in a central position to serve five equidistant villages. Three phases can be recognized. The nave measured 18 by at least 48 ft. A narrow W. tower, 12 ft. sq. internally, was added, probably in the early 11th century. Pieces of rough white plaster found in the 3-in. gap between the foundations of the tower and those of the W. wall of the nave may indicate that the latter had been plastered and whitewashed. See also p. 178.

———: NOTTINGHAM (SK 579397). Excavation by C. S. B. Young for the City Museum across a possible alignment of the E. defences of the *burh* demonstrated that these must lie farther E., possibly on the line of Lower Parliament Street (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 132). A broad and shallow ditch running E.-W., with Saxon and abraded Roman sherds in the filling, suggests a defended settlement earlier than

the *burh*. A possible late Saxon sunken-floored hut was inserted into the filling of the ditch. See also p. 189 f.

OXFORDSHIRE: ASTON ROWANT (TQ 743983). 175 English and continental sceattas, deposited early in the 8th century, were found near the intersection of the Icknield Way and the A40 trunk road. The coins have been acquired by the British Museum. A more extensive account will appear in *Oxoniensia*, xxxvii (1972).

———: BRIGHTHAMPTON (SP 383033). Anglo-Saxon grave-groups from the 5th- to 6th-century cemetery excavated by Stephen Stone in 1859 and 1863 (cf. *Proc. Soc. Antiq., London*, 1 ser., iv (1859), 329, and 2 ser., ii (1864), 443) have recently been acquired by the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

———: CUDDESDON (SP 600031). Excavation in 1970 by Miss T. M. Briscoe at the bishop's house to discover whether anything remained of the Anglo-Saxon burials exposed in 1847 (cf. *Archaeol. J.*, iv (1847), 157-9) revealed the disarticulated remains of four or five human skeletons (one child, one young adult female, one adult female, and one or two adult males), which had been deposited in the upper filling of a large sewage trench, probably dug about 1847. There seems little doubt that these are some of the skeletons originally found. A small bronze lace-tag, also found in the sewage trench, is not certainly Anglo-Saxon. One of the glass vessels found in 1847 has been located in a private collection; it is hoped to include it in a republication of the site.

———: DUCKLINGTON (SP 359075). The objects from the 7th-century woman's grave found in 1860 and recorded by Stephen Stone (cf. *Proc. Soc. Antiq., London*, 2 ser., i (1861), 100) have recently been acquired by the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

———: EYNSHAM (SP 434091). M. Gray and N. Clayton excavating for Oxford City and County Museum E. of the Benedictine abbey (founded 1005) located a cemetery, which may belong to a minster church beneath the present parish church, two separate ranges of abbey buildings and a S. perimeter ditch. The burials were cut by early medieval pits and lay beneath the N. perimeter wall.

———: OXFORD (SP 514058). T. G. Hassall continuing to excavate at *nos. 79-80 St. Aldates* for Oxford Archaeological Excavation Committee and D.o.E. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 155) revealed a continuous series of occupation-levels extending back into the late Saxon period. The lowest produced 10th-century coarse shelly wares preceding the local form of St. Neots ware, and leather, including two complete shoes. The site was resting on a clay bank lying over the alluvium of the first gravel terrace. The bank had been utilized by man and was possibly man-made. Gullies with well-preserved associated wattle fences were cut into it. Large quantities of cultivated flax seeds indicate that the site had certainly been used for flax retting at this period, which provisional C-14 dating places in the 8th century. The same sequence of occupation-levels and the clay bank were observed in Linacre College garden and identified in new sewer works in the vicinity.

———: ———, SUMMERTOWN (SP 508091). A previously unrecorded Anglo-Saxon grave-group, comprising a shield-boss, a shield-grip, a spear and a knife found in 1898 when the gymnasium at Summerfields School was built, has been placed on loan in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, by the governors of the school.

———: STANDLAKE (SP 385045). Anglo-Saxon grave-groups excavated by Stephen Stone between 1857 and 1863 (cf. *Proc. Soc. Antiq., London*, 1 ser., iv (1859), 93) have recently been acquired by the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

———: YELFORD (Exact site unknown). Various fragmentary objects found by Stephen Stone in 1857 when excavating the cemetery (cf. *Proc. Soc. Antiq., London*, 1 ser., IV (1859), 98, 214) have recently been added to the other objects from this cemetery in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

SOMERSET: GLASTONBURY, THE MOUND (SU 490386). J. Hassall excavating for Glastonbury Antiquarian Society and D.o.E. in advance of destruction found that this natural clay mound, rising some 3 to 4 m. above the level of the surrounding peatlands and with the old course of the R. Brue running close by its W. edge, is a defended site, oval in shape (30 by 40 m.) and encircled by a ditch approximately 1 m. below its summit. A flat area extending S. has recently been truncated by factory building. In 1924 and 1969 pottery dating from the iron age to the 6th century was found. In 1971 a similar range of pottery and artefacts was recovered. Small 'cairns' or groups of stones, not post-bases nor connected with burials, large amounts of slag and ore and evidence of a furnace were also found.

———: KEYNSHAM ABBEY (ST 656688). A piece of Saxon sculpture built into the foundations of the W. wall of the S. transept was found during continued excavation by the Folk House (Bristol) Archaeological Society. The face is decorated with interlace in two panels, the side with a foliage design; the back is plain.

STAFFORDSHIRE: TAMWORTH (SK 209043). K. W. Sheridan excavating for Tamworth Castle Museum across the line of the N. town defences in *Albert Road* located the Saxon and medieval defences. The Saxon defences consisted of a small V-shaped ditch, 2.5 m. wide and 1.1 m. deep, and a rampart of turf and stone, 5.2 m. wide, the ditch and rampart being separated by a 6.4-m.-wide berm. Beneath the rampart post-holes of varying sizes presumably relate to the building of the *burh* in 913 by Aethelflaed (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 133). The medieval defences consisted of a broad deep ditch, the S. edge of which was located, and immediately behind this a rampart of sand and clay. S. of the medieval rampart were indications of a horizontal timber feature, perhaps an *intervallum* road.

———: ——— (SK 210040). P. A. Rahtz and K. W. Sheridan excavating for Tamworth Borough Council and D.o.E. in *Bolebridge Street* found the lower parts of a middle Saxon water-mill in waterlogged levels. The mill was of two phases; the second incorporated features to overcome difficulties which caused the first mill to become inoperable. Water-supply was from a leat taken off the R. Anker; it was impounded in a mill-pond, a structure of heavy baulks of oak. From this a chute and overflow channel were directed down a slope into the undercroft of the mill, which consisted of a massive plank floor and wooden walls and uprights. It seems certain that the mill was of horizontal type; fragments of wood may be parts of wheel-paddles, and an iron bearing set in a plank may be one of the main spindle-bearings. The working-floor of the mill, at a higher level, had been removed, but objects from it fell on to the lower floor when the structure was destroyed by fire. These included pieces of some twenty millstones, some of Rhineland lava; parts of an annular clay bedding for the lower stone (with grain impressions); lead window cames; and Roman brick. A lathe-turned wooden bowl was in the mill-pond. No pottery was found, but Stamford ware occurred in the layer deposited when the mill was abandoned. Four radio-carbon determinations from wood of both phases all indicate an 8th-century date. Perhaps the mill was part of the complex of Offa's palace. The only other Saxon mill from England is that from Old Windsor, though examples of the Tamworth type are numerous in Ireland (of the 8th century onwards) and in N. Europe (cf. *Current Archaeol.*, III (1971), no. 6, 166). See also p. 190.

SUFFOLK: BADWELL ASH (TL 99476930). An Anglo-Saxon grey hand-made pot, 11.4 cm. high and decorated with six bosses divided by pendant triangles of double incised lines, was found by gravel-workers in 1924. Also discovered were six shield-bosses, six spear-heads, three knives, and skeletal remains. All the finds have recently been deposited on loan in Ipswich Museum.

———: BARNHAM (TL 925805). An Anglo-Saxon green and yellow glass bead is now in Moyses's Hall Museum, Bury St. Edmunds.

———: CLOPTON (TM 22405276). Over 100 sherds of Thetford ware including a waster, together with ox-bones, a boar's tusk and fragments of Roman roofing-tile, were found in a pit, 16 ft. diam. and 27 in. deep, behind the church. They are now in Ipswich Museum.

———: HADLEIGH (TM 013448). Saxon pottery discovered during excavation of the outer ditch of a barrow by M. J. Corbishley and Colchester Royal Grammar School is now in Ipswich Museum.

———: IPSWICH (TM 16504452). A small pot of Thetford ware with the rim missing, found during building at nos. 23-5 *Upper Brook Street*, is now in Ipswich Museum.

———: LAKENHEATH (TL 735835). The top of a large cruciform brooch, now in Moyses's Hall Museum, Bury St. Edmunds, was found.

———: WEST STOW (TL 797714). Excavation continued under S. E. West for D.o.E. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 134). The N. slope of the site was found to be barren of structures but criss-crossed with ditch systems. Two new Roman pottery-kilns of circular up-draught type were excavated, bringing the total to four. Ten Anglo-Saxon huts, eight of which were excavated, bring the total to sixty. One of the huts produced an iron brooch of late 4th-century continental type. Five halls are now recognized, repeating the pattern of hut-groups connected with halls found all over the site.

SURREY: GATTON BOTTOM (TQ 274536). Excavation of a suspected iron-age site revealed, among a scatter of unstratified and unassociated pottery, a bronze finger-ring of ordinary spiral-band type with linear grooves. This compares with a similar example from grave 78, Guildown cemetery, near Guildford (cf. *Surrey Archaeol. Coll.*, xxxix (1931), 22), and may be dated 6th century.

SUSSEX: BISHOPSTONE (TQ 46840073). Excavation by M. G. Bell near the site where D. Thomson excavated an Anglo-Saxon cemetery and settlement in 1967-8 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiii (1969), 240) revealed an Anglo-Saxon hall sited on a negative lynchet produced by iron-age ploughing (FIG. 46). About forty-three post-holes, several in pairs with the outer sometimes sloping inwards, form a rectangular structure 30 by 16 ft., oriented E.-W. The posts are an average of 3 ft. apart; there are two obvious breaks, one in the middle of the E. gable end, where two large post-holes lie 3 ft. apart, and the other on the N. side, where the probable entrance is c. 5 ft. wide. The pebble and soil floor, which extends 6 ft. beyond the longer walls as if to form a small yard, is bounded on the S. side by a shallow gully c. 1 in. deep and 1 ft. wide, and on the N. side by the negative lynchet. The pottery is consistent with a 6th-century date. Halls of similar type have been found at West Stow (hall 2) and Maxey (structure A). A *Grubenhäus* 150 ft. NW. of the hall excavated by Thomson in 1968 is so far the only contemporary structure found near the hall.

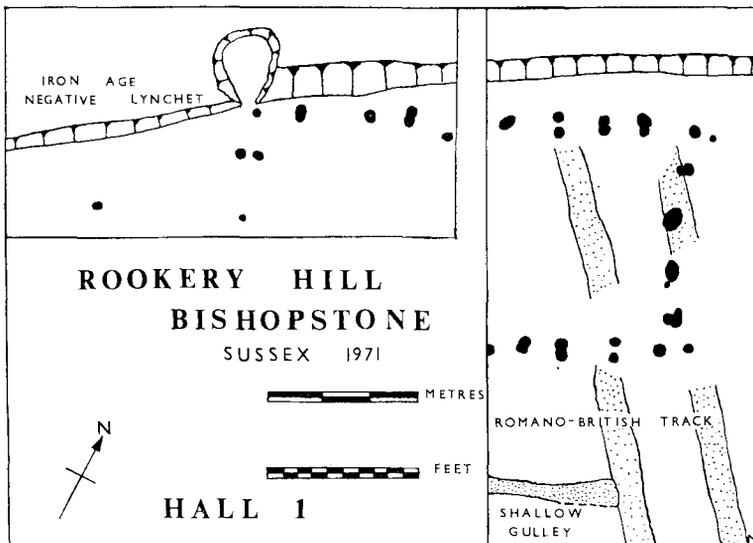


FIG. 46

BISHOPSTONE, SUSSEX (p. 162)
Plan of Saxon hall sited on iron-age lynchet

———: BOSHAM (SU 804039). Examination of the tower of Holy Trinity Church by M. Hare has shown that there is evidence of Anglo-Saxon work of at least two and almost certainly three periods. The top stage is certainly later than the three lower stages, while the third stage is probably later than the two lowest ones. It appears that the earliest work in the tower belongs to a two-storied W. annex without any external doorway. The date of this annex is uncertain, but it could belong to the 1st half of the 9th century.

———: CHICHESTER, CHAPEL STREET, CENTRAL GIRLS' SCHOOL. A truncated pit cut through late Roman layers contained Saxo-Norman pottery (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 156). See also p. 190.

———: SINGLETON (SU 874126). As an experiment, a sunken hut has been built at the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum. It has been furnished with a reconstructed warp-weighted loom, which is regularly operated. No post-holes were required for this loom, which has the tops of its side posts secured to the slope of the hut roof, their bases just resting on the chalk floor.

———: ——— (SU 878130). M. Hare has examined the tower of St. John's Church and reports that: *i*, the tower is Anglo-Saxon throughout. The window in the N. face of the top stage proves to be double-splayed and identical with the windows in the ground stage; *ii*, there are traces of a much taller tower-arch than the present one. The apex of this arch would have been only a little below the first floor of the tower; and *iii*, the curious disposition of the windows in the ground stage is probably to be explained by a gallery within the tower.

WARWICKSHIRE: BIDFORD-ON-AVON (SP 09985197). Excavation by W. J. Ford for Warwick County Museum and D.o.E. in advance of roadworks near the early Anglo-

Saxon cemetery excavated in 1922–25 revealed two cremations and three inhumations, some 50 m. N. of the limit of the 1925 excavations, indicating a cemetery of much greater extent than hitherto suspected. Two of the inhumations were disturbed, although one, that of a young female, was still accompanied by a situla and a pair of small saucer-brooches with a spiral motif. The third grave was very rich in grave-goods. It contained a small-long brooch of a square-headed type, a type-G penannular brooch, a long iron pin, a pierced bronze disc with a number of double-headed rivet-like pieces of bronze, a knife with a bone handle, a purse mount with much of the leather attached, and a necklace of thirty-six glass and amber beads. Many occupation-features were also present. A number of parallel slots each terminating in a post-hole were suggestive of a series of pens. They had been cut by a curved ditch in which a destruction-layer contained much burnt material, wattle-marked clay daub, several fragments of rotary querns and a decorated bone knife-handle. Farther W., other ditches and post-holes yielding Saxon pottery may indicate timber structures.

———: BLACKLOW HILL (SP 29056755). Excavation by W. J. Ford for Warwick County Museum and D.o.E. in advance of the Kenilworth by-pass have revealed a series of enigmatic circular pits, 1·20 m. diam., cut into the sandstone bedrock at the E. end of the hill. They extend over the whole of the crest of the spur and appear to be contained within two parallel arcs of square post-holes, except for one larger pit, 1·80 diam., which lies outside on the E. side. Also within the two arcs and lying in a central situation immediately W. of the inner arc were two inhumations, oriented E.–W. The more northerly grave, that of a male, contained a seax with a blade 30 cm. in length. The site has been disturbed by a quarry, 18 m. broad and 6 m. deep, which has been cut into the side of the hill. The dating and interpretation of the site present a number of difficult problems which depend on how cross-ploughing affected the various features.

———: STRATFORD-ON-AVON, ALVESTON MANOR (SP 20945485). Investigation by W. J. Ford for Warwick County Museum and D.o.E. continued on the site near the Anglo-Saxon cemetery (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 134). The palisade-trenches located in 1970 extended S. and E. and appear to be part of a series of conjoined enclosures dating from the end of the early Saxon period. Replacement palisades indicate a considerable life span for the enclosures. The S. side of a subrectangular ditched enclosure of late Roman to early Saxon date, partly excavated in 1970, was also located S. of the northernmost palisaded enclosure, where the post-holes of a small rectangular structure with adjacent pits were revealed. Features of medieval date, including ditches and pits, were superimposed upon the earlier occupation.

———: STRETTON-ON-FOSSE (SP 21823831). Fourteen more inhumations discovered during continued sand-quarrying 200 yd. E. of the site of the early Anglo-Saxon cemetery (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 134) were excavated by W. J. Ford for Warwick County Museum and D.o.E. Ten of these graves were aligned N.–S., and in six evidence of studded boots was found. In two graves the boots had been placed separately in the graves. The other four graves, which were aligned E.–W., were later, having been superimposed upon the earlier N.–S. inhumations. An earlier inhumation cut by one of these E.–W. graves seems to have been almost entirely decomposed at the time of the disturbance. Six of the fourteen inhumations were in coffins. Carrying handles were found, and nails at the head and feet of one coffin were hook-shaped. Two stages in the use of the cemetery are recognizable; in the second stage Christian burial practices were introduced. The graves excavated so far indicate an orderly method of burial and the beginnings of rows of graves.

WESTMORLAND: KIRKBY STEPHEN. R. Bailey has identified one of the pieces of sculptural fragments in the church as an example of 9th-century Anglian scroll-work of a type which links it to work at Hexham. This site must be added to those for which there is evidence of a pre-Viking church.

———: LOWTHER. R. Bailey reports that one of the fragments of 9th-century Anglian sculpture formerly kept at Lowther Castle with two other examples, which are now in the Burrell collection, Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum, and the British Museum, has been restored to the church. Apart from the sculptures which are preserved in the porch, there are two other fragments of crosses at Lowther which have remained unnoticed in any publication. One, discovered by J. Lang, is set in the W. retaining wall of the churchyard towards the SW. corner, while the other, identified by R. Bailey, is set in the same wall near the Lowther mausoleum.

WILTSHIRE: PEWSEY (SU 15555806). Further excavation of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Black Patch (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 135) by F. K. Annable and A. M. Burchard for Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society and D.o.E. showed that there is an apparent nucleus of richer and deeper graves. The limit of the cemetery may have been reached on the NW., but not on the SW. Of twelve graves six were of adults, two being accompanied by a spear-head and a shield-boss, one by amber beads and three being without grave-goods. One of six child burials was accompanied by a gilt-bronze button-brooch, a bronze belt-buckle, an iron knife and glass and amber beads, and another by a bronze pin and an ear-scoop. A total of forty graves, containing forty-two burials, has now been found.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858646). Excavation by J. G. Hurst and Mrs. M. E. Ewins for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. to locate the Saxon chancel (FIG. 47) continued (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 135). The early Saxon church was smaller than expected. It originally comprised a single cell, 22 by 15 ft., with its E. wall exactly under the late Saxon and medieval chancel-arches. To this was added a chancel, 10 by 8 ft., built on a chalk raft with walls varying between 4 and 5 ft. thick. There was no further stratified dating evidence, but the finds include a *styca* of Archbishop Wigmund of York (837–854). A number of post-holes could belong to an earlier timber building. The foundations of the late Saxon chancel-arch were built over the E. wall of the early Saxon nave. See also pp. 178, 203.

———: YORK (SE 599523). Over 30 m. of the Viking and earlier city defences running S. from the 'Anglian Tower' discovered by the late J. Radley in 1969 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 164; *id.*, xv (1971), 136) were examined for D.o.E. by B. K. Davison. The 4th-century Roman fortress-wall survived at one point almost to the level of the wall-walk; elsewhere it had fallen away to the level of the top of the rampart behind it (FIG. 48, foreground). Where it had fallen away most, the wall had been crudely rebuilt with undressed limestone and reused gritstone blocks, giving two unmortared faces and an earth-and-rubble core. No trace of a breastwork was found. At the same time a low earth bank was piled over the Roman rampart to form a raised sentry-path behind the wall. The top of the bank was roughly cobbled, and the upper part of the rear face was revetted by a dry-built kerb. In the soil used to form this new bank were found (in addition to derived Roman material) three sherds of hand-made pottery apparently of 6th- or 7th-century type. The stone wall-tower discovered by J. Radley may have been built at this time.

Later, parts of the rebuilt Roman wall-head fell into disrepair, and a second earth bank was raised to the level of the wall-head, covering the earlier sentry-path. Three more sherds of hand-made pottery, and two sherds of hard wheel-made ware, apparently of late Saxon type, were recovered from this bank. In the top of the bank

WHARRAM PERCY SAXON CHURCHES

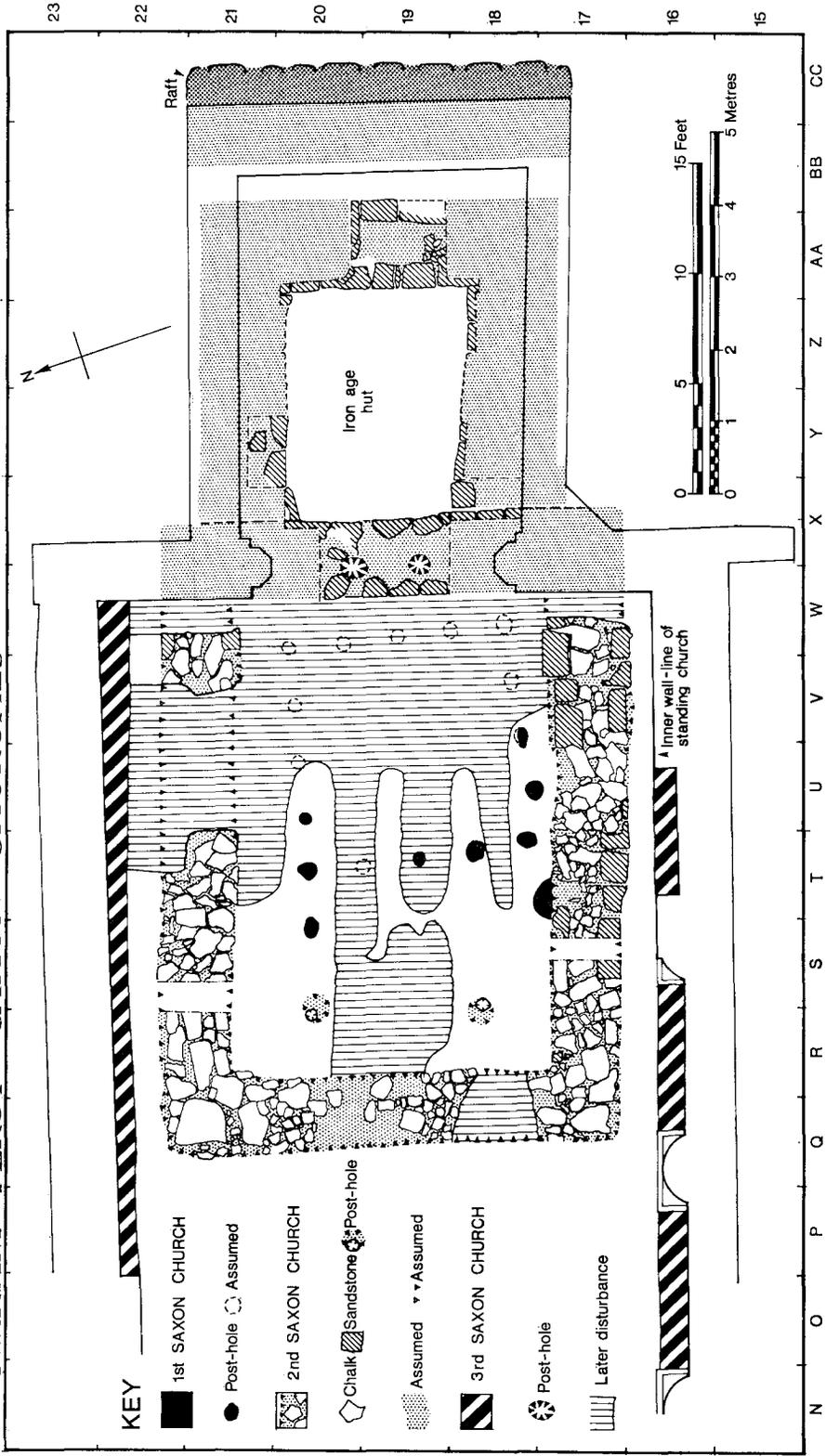


FIG. 47
 WHARRAM PERCY, E.R. YORKSHIRE (p. 165)
 Plan of excavations showing succession of Saxon churches

slots were cut at right angles to its axis at approximately 1-m. intervals; eight such slots survived. These were dug to take squared timber sole-plates, possibly carrying raking rear-braces to support a frontal breastwork. The stone wall-tower, if not built earlier, was certainly in use during this phase.

Later again, when the corners of the wall-tower were beginning to collapse, clean grey clay was piled against its outer face and over the defences for a short distance on either side (FIG. 48, background). This seems to represent a purely local structural remedy. The defences were subsequently radically altered by piling soil against the outer face of the Roman wall, covering both it and the successive banks behind it to form a rampart topped by a timber breastwork set in a foundation-slot. This rampart produced much Roman material and one sherd of late Saxon York ware, and has been thought to relate to the Viking refortification of York. See also p. 191 f.

EBORACUM — EOFORWIC — JÓRVIK

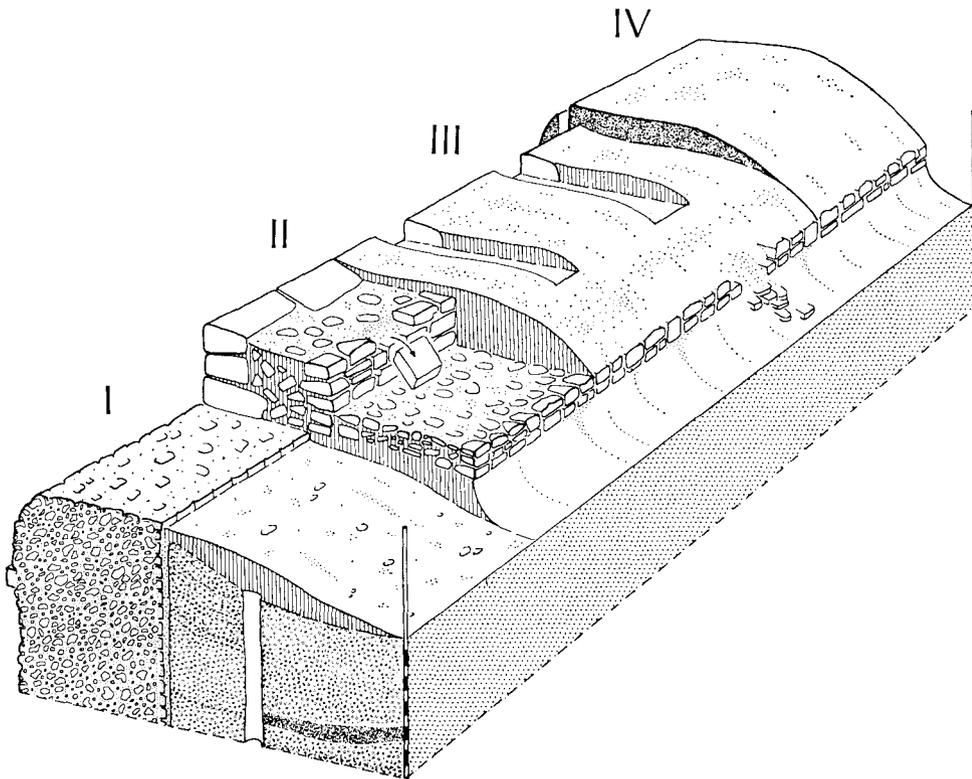


FIG. 48

YORK: PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF EARLY DEFENCES OF ANGLIAN TOWER (pp. 165, 167)

I. Collapsed Roman defences; II-III. Two phases of 'Anglian' rebuilding; IV. 'Viking' rampart. Scales in metres and decimetres. Only upper part of Roman defences is shown, since Roman ground surface was not reached in 1971. At point illustrated, top of extant Roman masonry is 3.5 m. above offset course.

IRELAND

DUBLIN: CITY OF DUBLIN. B. Ó Ríordáin continued excavation for the National Museum of Ireland on the early medieval sites at *High Street* and *Winetavern Street* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 73–85).

At Winetavern Street a house or workshop, oriented N.–S., with walls formed of vertical closely-set timber planks came to light in the earliest habitation-level on the site. The main floor area, 4.40 by 1.60 m., was deeply sunken (max. 1 m.) below the upper surface of the boulder clay. Some of the timber planks forming the side walls remained to a height of 30 to 50 cm. above floor level. In the N. end wall a well-defined doorway, 70 cm. wide, had two timber thresholds. Only the W. jamb survived. Immediately outside the entrance a porch-like feature, 1 m. sq., sloped upwards from the threshold. Finds from the immediate area and from the subsequent filling of the structure include a decorated bronze strap-tag of Anglo-Saxon type, a decorated needle case of Viking type, a large, decorated double-sided comb, fragments of amber, wooden barrel staves, a complete baked-clay crucible and fragments of others. Other finds include bone combs, bronze pins, iron nails, fish-hooks and needles and, in 9th to 10th-century levels in particular, evidence of metal-working, including strands of gold and bronze wire, crucibles and vitreous matter.

The excavation of a timber-lined pit, from which fragments of glass and glazed potsherds had been recovered in 1969, was completed. The timber structure consisted of a frame of four corner-posts which had horizontal cross-members rabbeted on the outside of the posts. Vertical timbers had been placed outside the uprights and horizontals to form the timber lining of the container. In the layer over the pit a coin, identified by M. Dolley as an Edward I obole of Bordeaux (c. 1286–1292), and many sherds of glazed pottery, including French polychrome ware, were found. The filling of the pit suggests that initially it was used as a cess-pit and later as a rubbish-pit. It contained over 200 sherds of pottery—Ham Green ware (including a face-jug sherd), Saintonge sherds and local wares—and a hoard of 2,061 well-preserved pewter tokens (cf. M. Dolley and W. A. Seaby in *Spinks Numismatic Circular*, Dec. 1971).

In 11th-century levels in High Street a number of small post-and-wattle structures, probably workshops, were revealed. Some had wooden door-jambes and parts of thresholds. At this period the doorways faced either E. or W., whereas in earlier structures the entrances faced N. Post-and-wattle boundary-fences, oriented N.–S., were present in 11th-century and earlier levels. Finds include bronze pins, bone combs, fragments of textiles including tablet-woven examples and many staves of wooden vessels. Amber chippings in the earliest habitation-levels suggest that the raw material was imported and worked on the site. Complete examples of game-pieces and rough-outs for the manufacture of others were found on the floor of a Viking-period (late 10th-century) workshop—closely dated by two Anglo-Saxon silver pennies of *crux* type (Aethelred II) in stratified deposits adjoining the workshop.

ISLE OF MAN

ONGHAN, BALLACHURRY PARK (approximately SC 394784). A. M. Cubbon for the Manx Museum investigated a small early Christian cemetery of six lintel-graves which had been uncovered during building work. There were no finds apart from fragmentary human bones.

PEEL (SC 244842). A small oval slate plaque with an incised cruciform design (FIG. 49) was found on a building site which probably lies within the oldest settlement area. The design is closely paralleled on one of the 8th-century grave-stones from Hartlepool,

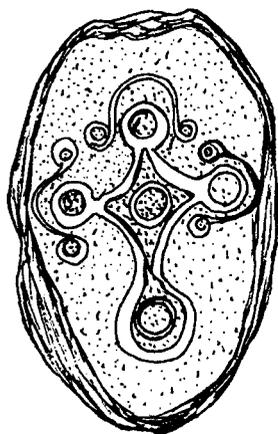


FIG. 49
PEEL, I.o.M.
Slate plaque (p. 168 f.) Sc. †

co. Durham (B.M. reg. no. 59, 7-7, 1; cf. E. Okasha, *A Handlist of Anglo-Saxon Non-Runic Inscriptions* (Cambridge, 1971), fig. 50).

SCOTLAND

INVERNESS-SHIRE: CRAIG PHADRAIG (NH 640453). A. Small excavated inside the vitrified fort and on both ramparts. Radio-carbon dating suggests both ramparts were thrown up in the 4th century B.C. Later occupation had occurred in the 2nd century B.C. and during the Pictish period. A Pictish date was confirmed by radio-carbon dating, by the presence of E-ware and by the discovery of a mould for the escutcheon of a hanging-bowl. A preliminary report is available from Department of Geography, University of Dundee, price 30p.

———: NORTH UIST, COILEGAN AN UDAIL (THE UDAL). See p. 203.

ORKNEY: BIRSAY, POINT OF BUCKQUOY (HY 243282). Anna Ritchie completed excavation for D.o.E. concentrating on the structures underlying the Norse long-houses (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 137). The latest of these, which had been abandoned for some time before the first long-house was built, was a subrectangular hall, 4.80 by 4.50 m. internally, with a central long hearth. A circular chamber, 3.35 m. internal diam., opened off one end of the hall, and at the other end a subrectangular ante-chamber, 3.35 by 2.10 m., and a vestibule, 1.70 by 1.20 m., lay between the main hall and the entrance into the building. Partially overlain and cut into by this building was an earlier house having at least three structural phases and characterized by sub-rectangular hearths and by the use of upright slabs, both as wall-facings and as internal subdivisions. Small finds belonging to these phases include a bone spoon, a double-sided composite bone comb, fragments of bone mounting with bone pegs, spindle-whorls and plain coarse pottery.

———: DEERNESS, SKAILL (HY 588064). P. S. Gelling has completed excavation of a Norse bath-house, which measured 38 by 13 ft. At one of the short ends there was

a hollow stone-built bench, inside which there were considerable quantities of hearth material, as well as traces of reddening on the stones. It is conjectured that steam was raised by sprinkling water on the bench when it was heated. At the opposite end a hearth showed signs of intense burning; beside it a flue had been constructed through the wall of the building.

SHETLAND: UNST, CLUGAN (HP 643064). Continued excavation on the site of a Viking cremation excavated during 1970 exposed part of a Viking long-house superimposed on an earlier collapsed building. There is pottery evidence for occupation in the period before the brochs, as well as in the broch, wheel-house, and Viking periods. Other finds consist of stone tools of local origin, discs, spindle-whorls, quartz scrapers, iron slag, pumice, and bone and shell deposits.

WALES

ANGLESEY: BODEDERN (SH 800341). Excavation by R. B. White and J. D. Hedges revealed an early Christian long-cist cemetery, originally confined within an existing ditched enclosure, although it later extended beyond it. Extended inhumations ranged from simple dug graves to full lintel-graves, all contemporary. A central feature may, in one of its phases, have been a small wooden chapel. A stone inscribed with the name ERCAGNI was found in a secondary position.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE: BREIDDIN (SJ 292144). Excavation in advance of quarrying between 1969 and 1972 by C. R. Musson for the Rescue Archaeology Group and D.o.E. produced pottery confirming the 4th-century reoccupation of the hill-fort noted by B. O'Neil (cf. *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, XCII (1937), 86-128). Contrary to expectation, the site appears to have been refortified as well as reoccupied on a major scale. Post-holes cut into the occupation-layers behind the iron-age ramparts suggest a series of timber watch-towers linked by a two-story fighting-platform or sentry-walk. In the interior of the fort there are traces of both timber and stone-founded buildings. An intrusion cutting away post-holes of the late Roman refortification suggests activity after the decay or destruction of this refortification; coarse pottery indistinguishable from earlier iron-age wares is associated with this intrusion. See *Archaeol. Cambrensis* (1973), forthcoming.

—: HEN DOMEN. See p. 186.

UNPROVENIENCED FINDS

1. A cremation pot, similar to one from North Luffenham, Rutland (cf. *Antiquity*, XI (1937), 391), was sold at Christie's, 14 July 1971, lot 142.
2. Four cruciform brooches and a small-long brooch, formerly in the Borenius collection, were sold with Frankish and other antiquities at Sotheby's, 12 July 1971, lots 5-9, and 27 July 1971, lot 140. Lot 5 was acquired by the British Museum; the remainder have been recorded in the Leeds Archive at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

II. POST-CONQUEST

A. MONASTIC SITES

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE: BEDFORD, NEWNHAM (TL 069495). W. Annan and D. B. Baker excavating for Bedford Corporation on an earthwork near the N. edge of the precinct of the Augustinian priory (founded c. 1166) established that it was probably originally circular, but had been lengthened on a N.-S. axis by recent dumping. Little dating or constructional evidence was recovered. N. of the R. Ouse New Cut, the mound was probably the last visible part of the monastic complex of ditches, banks, mounds and fish-ponds which appear on early maps of the area (cf. *Beds. Archaeol. J.*, vi (1971), 77).

———: ELSTOW (TL 049474). D. B. Baker continuing to excavate for Bedford Archaeological Society on the site of the Benedictine nunnery (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 137; *Beds. Archaeol. J.*, vi (1971), 55-64) concentrated on the outbuildings between the claustral area and the stream at the S. limit of the site. Their W. extremity may be partly indicated by a boundary-wall running NW. from the westernmost building. Pottery indicates that the ground on which they stood was largely reclaimed from marsh after 1200. At about the same time the stream was straightened, and its banks were stone-lined where they bordered the abbey site. No traces have been found of earlier outbuildings. The outbuildings were all represented by stone footings, which ranged from substantial foundations for walls built entirely or to first-floor level in stone, to thin and shallow footings for timber wall-plates (FIG. 50). No sleeper-beam slots were seen, and relatively few constructional post-holes. Some buildings were entirely replaced and alterations and extensions were made. The number of domestic hearths and latrines suggests that these buildings were not primarily for services at the end of the abbey's life, but may in part have accommodated some of the irregular 'households' which were censured by visitation officials.

Only a few buildings can be identified with any confidence. At the E. limit of the excavation, in the customary place, was a double-aisled farmery which ended its life much reduced in size and possibly altered in function. The double-aisled plan of the smaller building in the middle of the group, the earliest structure in the entire sequence, suggests an earlier farmery, but there is no direct evidence that one replaced the other. A stable block of notable length was attached to the S. end of the 14th-century dorter, possibly replacing a reredorter block of that date built on the same site. The partly-excavated building, SW. of the 14th-century frater, was presumably the kitchen.

BERKSHIRE: READING (SU 720736). A salvage operation by R. A. Rutland for Reading Museum during reconstruction of the defences of Reading prison revealed part of the E. end of the church of the Benedictine abbey. This differed from published plans (cf. *V.C.H., Berks.*, III (1923), opp. p. 240) in the presence of a small chapel on the N. side of the curved end of the church. The remains of what was almost certainly a central chapel were also discovered and for symmetry a third chapel can be expected on the S., within the prison. The plan would thus match that of Leominster, a dependency of Reading (cf. *R.C.H.M., Herefords.*, III (1934), opp. p. 111). No obvious trace of the lady chapel survives; it may have been destroyed when the prison was built in 1843.

CHESHIRE: NORTON (SJ 548831). P. Greene excavating for Runcorn Development Corporation on the site of the 12th-century Augustinian priory (FIG. 51) found that the cruciform church, built of rubble-cored ashlar masonry, lay on the N. side of the cloister. At least six periods of construction were recognized, including two extensions

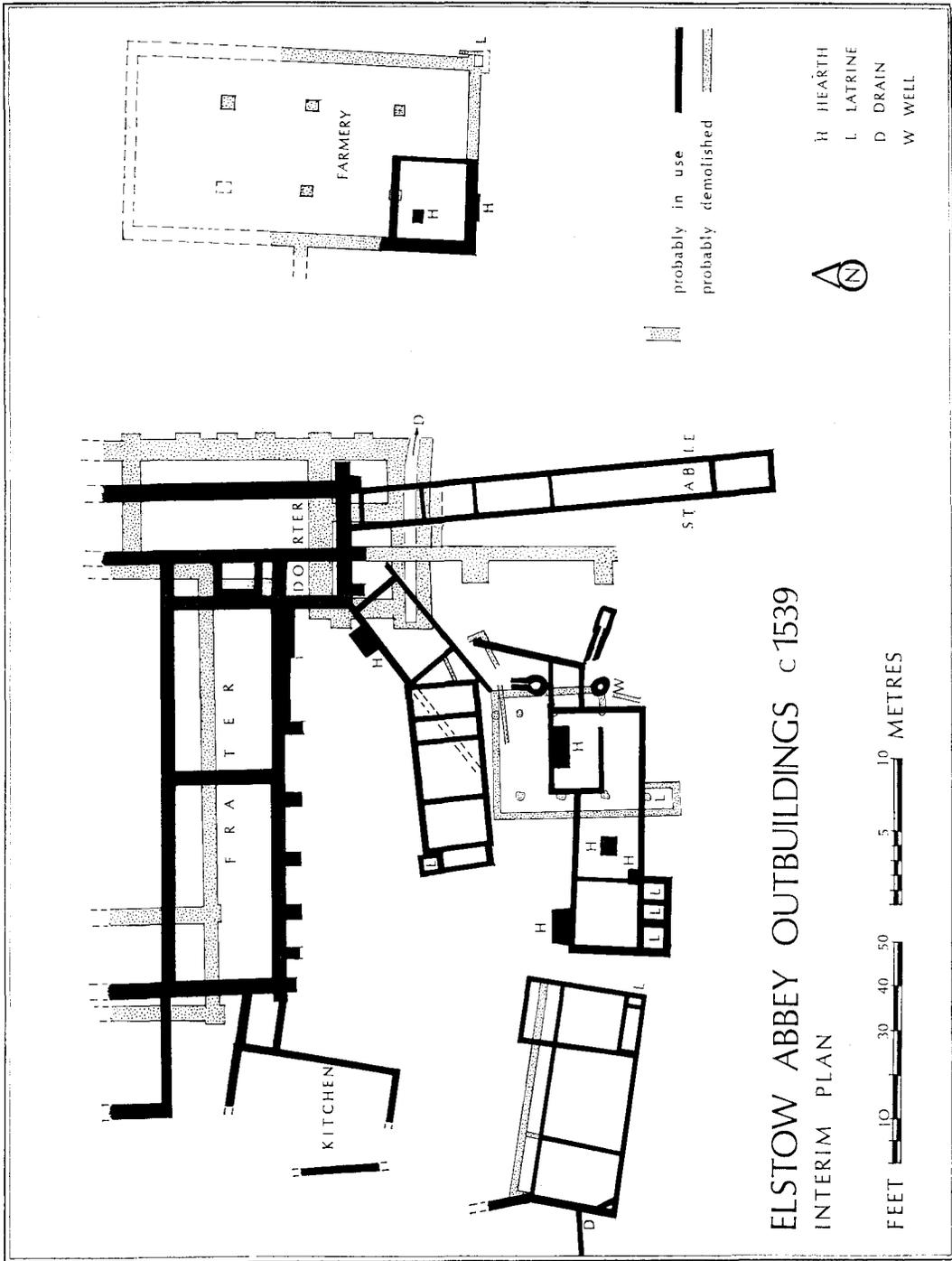


FIG. 50
ELSTOW ABBEY, BEDFORDSHIRE (p. 171)

at its E. end, which together increased its length from 61 m. to 86 m. The E. range of the cloister contained sacristy, chapter-house, warming-room and foundations of the undercroft of the dormer. The chapter-house had been extended eastwards in the early 14th century. In the S. range the walls had suffered considerably from later occupation, but foundations of the refectory undercroft and kitchens were traced. The undercroft of the W. range is extant; excavation proved that it is a rebuilding and that the original range was demolished to extend the cloister westwards by 7 m. Within the church an early 14th-century mosaic-type glazed tile floor was uncovered, of which 70 sq. m. survived *in situ*, and part of a later relief-decorated glazed tile floor was also found. A group of sixteen sandstone coffin lids, of 12th- to early 14th-century date, had incised and relief decoration (cf. *Current Archaeol.*, vi (1972), 216).

DEVON: EXETER, ST. OLAVE'S (SX 91749246). Excavation by M. G. Griffiths on the site of the church of St. Nicholas Priory revealed two parallel E.-W. robber-trenches which produced 16th-century material. They probably represent the line of the 11th-century nave and the addition of aisles in the 13th century (cf. *Archaeol. Rev.*, vi (1971), 37).

DORSET: ABBOTSBURY (SY 57738518). Excavation by C. P. Green on the site of the Benedictine abbey of St. Peter revealed the lower courses of the N. wall of the N. nave aisle of the church, including the NW. angle of the aisle. The bases and plinths of several slender piers attached to this wall were seen. The piers have triple shafts; the bases are of triple roll form, and the plinths are concentric and octagonal. The fabric appears to be of late 13th- or early 14th-century date (cf. *Archaeol. Rev.*, vi (1971), 38).

ESSEX: BARKING ABBEY (TQ 440840). The Passmore Edwards Museum and West Essex Archaeological Group investigated an area immediately N. of the frater of the Benedictine nunnery. A few Anglo-Saxon sherds, medieval pits of three periods, and chalk wall-foundations of at least two periods, the second of which belonged to the post-dissolution dismantling of the buildings in 1540-41, were found.

————: CHELMSFORD (TL 709065). Mrs. E. Sellers for Chelmsford Excavation Committee watched the completion of the contractors' excavations on the site of the Dominican priory (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 138). Inside the nave the S. side of the earlier W. doorway was seen and further human burials were recovered. To the N. the junction of the later W. wall with the W. cloister range was noted; other evidence here suggested a possible enlargement of the cloister and rebuilding of the W. range in a more westerly position.

————: WALTHAM ABBEY (TL 381009). During excavation in the NW. corner of the cloister-walk of the Augustinian abbey (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 166) ashlar remains of Reigate stone were found. A doorway in the W. wall led into the cloister-garth. A brick drain through the doorway and evidence of clay, in which a lead pipe had probably been set, suggest that the lavatorium lay in this corner.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: HAILES ABBEY (SP 050300). Clearance and conservation of the ruins of the Cistercian abbey by T. J. Miles for D.o.E. has elucidated the plan of the E. end of the church including a 13th-century tiled floor, and the E. range of the cloister-buildings. The inner arcade of the cloister was cleared and revealed two main phases (cf. *Archaeol. Rev.*, vi (1971), 40).

————: QUENINGTON (SP 147039). At Quenington Court R. Reece extended Mrs.

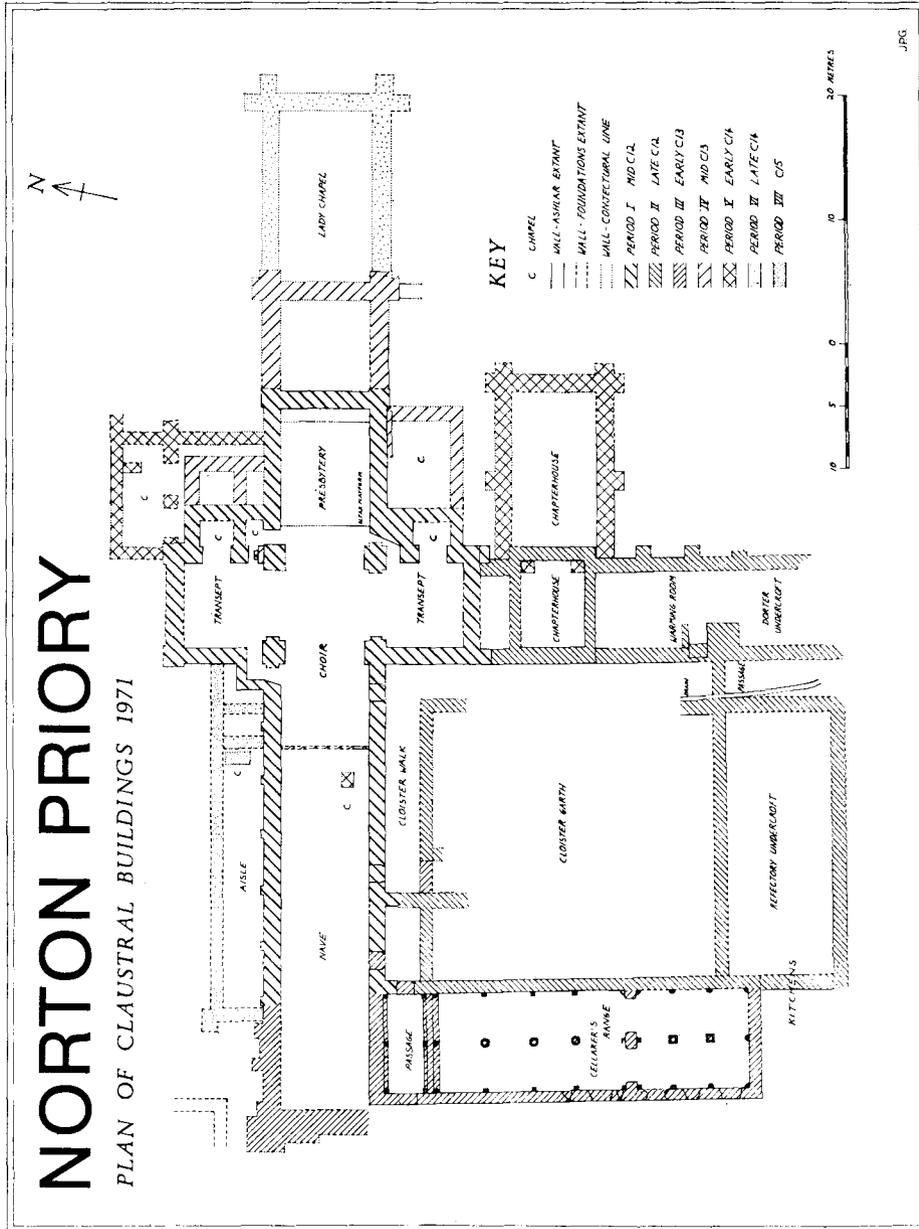


FIG. 51
 NORTON PRIORY, CHESHIRE (pp. 171, 173)

E. M. Clifford's work in 1958 on the site of the preceptory of the Knights Hospitaller founded just before 1200. Very substantial foundations, probably of the hall, were found. Beneath the hall were the remains of an earlier building with stone walls bonded in clay. Pottery suggests that its use extends well back into the 11th century.

HAMPSHIRE: SELBORNE (SU 755345). Excavation of the Augustinian priory was concluded by D. B. Baker for Selborne Priory Excavation Committee (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 139). The plan of the main claustral ranges has been established. Work proceeds on the publication of the results since 1953.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: PETERBOROUGH (TL 193984). During demolition A. Challands observed a corner-tower, possibly part of the 11th-century walls of the Benedictine abbey. It stood 4.5 m. high and was built of rough-dressed limestone with freestone corner-work.

NORTHUMBERLAND: NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, AUSTIN FRIARY (NZ 252642). Barbara Harbottle excavating for D.o.E. N. of the 17th-century Holy Jesus Hospital, now the John George Joicey Museum (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 140), confirmed that the hospital had been built just within the friary church, and that the cloister lay N. of the nave.

Some 50 ft. of the 2-ft.-wide S. cloister-wall and the S. end of the 29-ft.-wide E. range were uncovered. The latter was divided longitudinally by an almost centrally-placed wall to provide, on the W., a 9-ft.-wide area floored with very fine stone paving, and, on the E., a room 8 by 27 ft. The W. half was almost certainly the E. cloister-walk, here brought within the range in a style common to the friars in general, though not found in other friaries in Newcastle; the function of the E. half is not known. At the N. end of the excavated area there was some evidence for a room, perhaps the chapter-house, projecting E. beyond the range. Apart from some minor modifications the evidence suggests that these buildings belong to the 14th century.

OXFORDSHIRE: OXFORD, GREYFRIARS. See p. 190.

SOMERSET: BATH, ABBEY GREEN (ST 751646). J. Greene excavating on the site of no. 7 *Abbey Green* for Bath Excavation Committee and D.o.E. found that cellars of the 18th-century building had removed practically all the medieval levels. The only post-Roman feature to survive was the bottom of the foundations of what was probably the precinct wall of the Benedictine abbey.

SUFFOLK: WALTON (TM 297358). Excavation by S. E. West for East Suffolk County Council revealed that the Benedictine priory lay 150 ft. SE. of the point marked on the O.S. map. A substantial structure with footings of mortared septaria and flints was revealed. The plan is unusual with the cloister on the N. side of the chapel. Some stained glass was recovered.

SUSSEX: UPPER DICKER, MICHELHAM PRIORY (TQ 558093). L. Stevens examined a wall and an oven found while constructing a pond at the S. end of the lawn near the moat of the Augustinian priory (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965) 182). The building, with thick stone walls and corner buttresses, measured c. 115 by 36 ft., and is now almost entirely under water. It may have been a medieval barn, grange or industrial building; there are semicircular additions at the E. end, possibly of the late 14th century. Pottery is not earlier than the 13th century and is more likely to belong to the 14th century.

WARWICKSHIRE: WARWICK (SP 28306530). Excavation by W. J. Ford for Warwick County Museum and D.o.E. located the site of the Augustinian priory of St. Sepulchre

founded in the early 12th century. Part of the nave, the S. aisle, and the chancel of the church were revealed. Substantial walls found W. of the church were part of a range of buildings which included a square chapter-house with a central pillar. Immediately after the dissolution the monastic buildings were deliberately dismantled and the masonry reused in the construction of a mansion house. A large circular lime-kiln, earlier than the priory, was found beneath the chapter-house and a second square kiln lay 5 m. to the N. Both kilns had been deliberately filled, the second having been cut by a medieval well. Their great size and position rule out their use for the construction of the priory, and suggest other earlier stone building, perhaps either the construction of the castle or the town wall.

WORCESTERSHIRE: REDDITCH, BORDLESLEY ABBEY (SP 045688). Excavation of the S. transept of the Cistercian abbey by P. A. Rahtz is now completed (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 141). The Norman cobbled floors sealed plant impressions of flora earlier than the abbey. Twelve graves, two in wooden coffins and one with a 'pillow' of floor-tiles, were excavated. A second entrance to the abbey precinct, with ruts and gate-fittings of c. 1200, was located. The boundary-bank at this point had a deep inner ditch, as well as the outer ditch found in 1970.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING: PONTEFRAC T (SE 463226). Excavation by C. V. Bellamy on the Cluniac priory (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 141) revealed evidence of various hearths, probably used to melt scrap metals at the dissolution. At greater depth more substantial hearths or furnaces demonstrated that this area was used for metal-working during the later monastic occupation. Fragments of a large mould suggest bell-founding. Part of a large lime-kiln was also recovered.

SCOTLAND

ROXBURGHSHIRE: KELSO (NT 728338). C. Tabraham investigating the abbey site near Kelso Abbey Row School for D.o.E. located the probable position of the eastern transepts and the alignment of the E. claustral range to the S. The foundation-trenches of the nave arcading, together with the robbed pillar-base of what seems to be the NW. corner of the SE. transept, were discovered. A thick layer of debris, including wall-plaster, stained glass, etc., was sealed by a band of charcoal 0.06 m. thick. Above this a layer of destruction-material contained a coin of James VI (Turner, 2nd issue, 1623). The nave perhaps consisted of six bays, giving an overall length from the W. front to the beginning of the E. crossing of over 51 m. The E. claustral range was represented by the only structural remains recovered from the site—the massive whinstone foundations of an E.-W. wall linked to a second wall on a N.-S. axis and in alignment with the W. end of the E. transepts. There was no evidence for the nature or function of this structure, except that it lay close to the chapter-house. Farther E. post-monastic burials were found.

WALES

DENBIGHSHIRE: VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY (SJ 203443). Further work (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, iv (1960), 141) by L. A. S. Butler for D.o.E. has revealed the layout of domestic buildings forming the S. continuation of the E. range of the Cistercian abbey. This was occupied by the 13th-century undercroft of the dormitory before the range was shortened in the 14th century and the existing reredorter was built.

MONMOUTHSHIRE: TINTERN ABBEY (SO 533001). Further excavation (cf. *Med.*

Archaeol., xiv (1970), 172) by J. K. Knight W. of the abbey church revealed more of the plan of the medieval guest-house under post-medieval buildings.

B. CATHEDRALS AND ECCLESIASTICAL PALACES

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW: BISHOP'S CASTLE (NS 602655). Excavation was carried out by E. J. Talbot on the lawn of the Royal Infirmary. After demolition in 1789 and subsequent landscaping little of the castle survived. It was first recorded in 1268, but its remains in the 18th century were principally of the 15th and 16th centuries and were of stone. Small finds, mainly pottery, and foundations were of this period. A ditch, which was first discovered in 1853 and which may belong to an earlier motte or ring-work, was located. The rest of the castle lies beneath Cathedral Square, but the whole site will be uncovered and investigated during the city's development programme.

C. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

BEDFORDSHIRE: THURLEIGH (TL 052585). D. N. Hall excavating during restoration of the nave and aisles of the church found that the medieval earth and tile floors were exceptionally well preserved at the W. end. The earliest phase was a large early 12th-century building of about the same size as the present nave (50 by 22 ft.) and with walls $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. thick. At the W. end was a bell-founder's pit. Later in the 12th century the N. aisle with an arcade of circular piers decorated with stiff-leaf capitals made of Totternhoe clunch was added. At the end of the 13th century the nave and N. aisle were pulled down and the church rebuilt with N. and S. aisles; the top of the tower was also rebuilt. Later in the 15th century after a second demolition the existing arcades and aisles, and a clerestory were built on a similar plan. During the present restoration this clerestory was removed.

DEVON: EXETER (SX 920926). During recent restoration-work fourteen pieces of carved stonework of late medieval date were found to have been reused in the late 16th-century façade of the Guildhall. The carvings include a female figure and a cross. They probably came from some ecclesiastical building. They are now deposited in Exeter Museum (Rougemont House).

HAMPSHIRE: OTTERBOURNE (SU 465227). The old church, of which only the 13th-century chancel remained, was demolished in November 1971. It was noted for the arches on either side of the chancel-arch (cf. *V.C.H., Hants*, III (1908), 443 and pl.), which are stated to have formed the backings of nave altars. The Hampshire County Museum Service has rescued the inner orders of both arches, including the moulded capitals and bases, for eventual re-erection elsewhere. A mass dial was recovered at the same time.

HEREFORDSHIRE: LEOMINSTER, FORBURY CHAPEL (SO 497593). The chapel, founded in 1282, is a plain stone building 57 by 26 ft. internally. J. W. Tonkin investigated the roof which had been hidden. It consists of five heavy scissors-trusses on hammer-beams. The scissors-trusses are unusual, although similar types are found at Bredwardine and Cusop (Herefords.), at Great Porth Aml (Brecon) and at Glasbury (Radnors.). The combination with hammer-beams is possibly unique. Each hammer-post has a moulded pendant and the wall-pieces finish in almost identical carved, bearded heads. Each truss is marked on its W. face with long, scratched carpenters' assembly-marks, which

are differenced on the N. side. A late 15th-century date seems probable for the roof, although it could be early 16th-century. Publication forthcoming in *Trans. Woolhope Nat. Field Club*, XL, pt. 2 (1972).

HUNTINGDONSHIRE: GREAT PAXTON. See p. 156.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: BRIKWORTH. See p. 158.

———: NEWTON WILLOWS (SP 886835). Further excavation by D. N. Hall (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 144) has revealed the S. wall and SW. corner of St. Leonard's Church. It is a 12th-century structure with a clasping corner-buttress which was strengthened in the early 14th century. The earliest graves are in cists, lined and covered with stones. Seventy-six skeletons, many of them children, have been uncovered.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: FLAWFORD (SK 593332). Excavation of St. Peter's Church, demolished in 1773, was undertaken by H. M. James for Ruddington Local History Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiii (1969), 251). A long narrow Saxon church with a slender W. tower was standing in 1066. The Norman contribution was an enlarged chancel almost as long as the nave. The Saxon tower was replaced by a larger tower with a broach spire. In 1280 a S. aisle was built by Robert de Rutington, bishop of Dunblane. A N. aisle was also added in the 13th century and several chantries were founded in the 14th century. Finds include green-glazed pottery and a lead chalice, 4 in. high, found with a burial. It has a shallow cup with a plain lid, and is mounted on a square fluted base.

The church was paved with slabs of magnesian limestone which were only 5 to 6 in. above a tessellated pavement belonging to a 2nd- to 3rd-century Roman house. The alabaster carvings, now in Nottingham Castle Museum, were discovered during the removal of these slabs. See also p. 159.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: WHARRAM PERCY (SE 856646). Excavations in the medieval church by J. G. Hurst and Mrs. M. E. Ewins for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. continued (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 135). Consolidation work by D.o.E. has now been completed on the tower, on the E. wall of the nave, and on the present chancel-arch. On the NE. wall of the present nave the chamfered return visible on the SE. side is repeated. As these are both on the line of the inner face of the large medieval chancel it would appear that the Norman chancel was entirely removed in the 13th century and the nave opened into the chancel without a break. Since this arrangement proved unsatisfactory it was quickly replaced in the 14th century by the present chancel-arch with its chalk-built top. The Norman, medieval and post-medieval (1723) floor levels, including a step up into the chancel, were preserved in the chancel, being cut by only a few graves. The head of a 14th-century burial in the centre of the chancel was marked by a large chamfered sandstone block with a narrow slot in the top which presumably held a cross. See also pp. 165, 203.

———, NORTH RIDING: UPLEATHAM (NZ 632195). Further excavation by Mrs. S. J. Knight on the site of St. Andrew's Church (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971) 145) was concentrated on the S. side of the existing building. Medieval pottery and a child's grave-slab, gable-ended with D-shaped head- and foot-stones, possibly of the mid 11th century, were found.

WALES

FLINTSHIRE: RHUDDLAN (SJ 026778). Excavation by Mrs. Henrietta Miles for D.o.E. located the Norman borough church of which only the foundation-trenches

filled with iron slag survived. Two coins of William II found with a burial provided evidence to relate this church with that mentioned in Domesday Book.

MONMOUTHSHIRE: GROSMONT (SO 405243). The disused early English nave of St. Nicholas's Church retains a contemporary roof. C. R. J. Currie found a number of features which suggest that this is one of the earliest British roofs to have longitudinal stabilization. There are twenty-eight trussed-rafter couples, having collars and ashlar halved to the rafters with open notched-lap joints (not dovetails), and four trusses having uncambered tie-beams supporting king-posts (rising to the apex) into which collar-purlins are tenoned. Longitudinal braces are tenoned into these king-posts and halved into the collar-purlins with notched-lap joints, but transverse bracing is absent. All members except the tie-beams are approximately square in section and of uniform scantling. The rest of the church was restored by J. P. Seddon from 1869 onwards.

D. CASTLES

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE: BEDFORD (TL 053497). The inner bailey ditch of the medieval castle (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 145) had been cut to about 6 m. below present ground level and into bedrock. At a late stage it was recut and broadened to a width of c. 12.5 m. between berms. The S. side was stone-lined and the N. side turf-revetted. The stonework may be connected with *fossata pavimentata* constructed by Falkes de Bréauté between 1215 and 1224. A bridge abutment on the S. side lined up with cobbled areas seen in the 1970 excavations. The ditch had been partly filled with material probably resulting from the royal order to slight after the 1224 siege. Part of a stone building of the period of the castle lay close to the probable site of the N. curtain-wall.

CORNWALL: LAUNCESTON (SX 328845). Excavation by A. D. Saunders for D.o.E. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 145) continued in four areas of the castle. *i.* The 13th-century N. gate incorporated an earlier free-standing tower which had been built on the bailey rampart. *ii.* A late building constructed against the back of the S. gatehouse was partially examined and a cobbled roadway into the bailey was uncovered. *iii.* More of the secondary ditch beyond the foot of the motte was traced. The ditch filling was crossed by a 16th-century wall and there was evidence for a building on the ditch counterscarp. *iv.* In the SW. corner of the bailey a long sequence of buildings had been built on or against various phases of the bailey rampart. These buildings were insubstantial and probably had humble functions. E. of the kitchen (examined in previous seasons) was a range of buildings probably belonging to a substantial and fairly well-preserved residential block. This awaits further excavation. Particularly from area *iv* pottery ranged from 11th-century bar-lug wares (on top of the back of the first-phase rampart) to post-medieval wares.

ESSEX: HADLEIGH (TQ 810861). P. L. Drewett investigated three areas for D.o.E. in the castle first built by Hubert de Burgh but largely remodelled by Edward III. In area I a small hall and solar were totally excavated (FIG. 52; PL. XIII, A). The hall was systematically demolished soon after 1552 and a tiled hearth for melting down lead window-cames was built in the demolition-material (PL. XIII, B). Beneath the W. wall of the hall the buttressed wall of an earlier hall was located. To the S. of this hall the remains of a solar ran under the later solar. The early hall and solar are likely to be of Hubert de Burgh's period. In area II (courtyard) a large pit, *a*, beneath a floor level and cut by pit *c* belonging to the demolition period was found, and a robber-trench

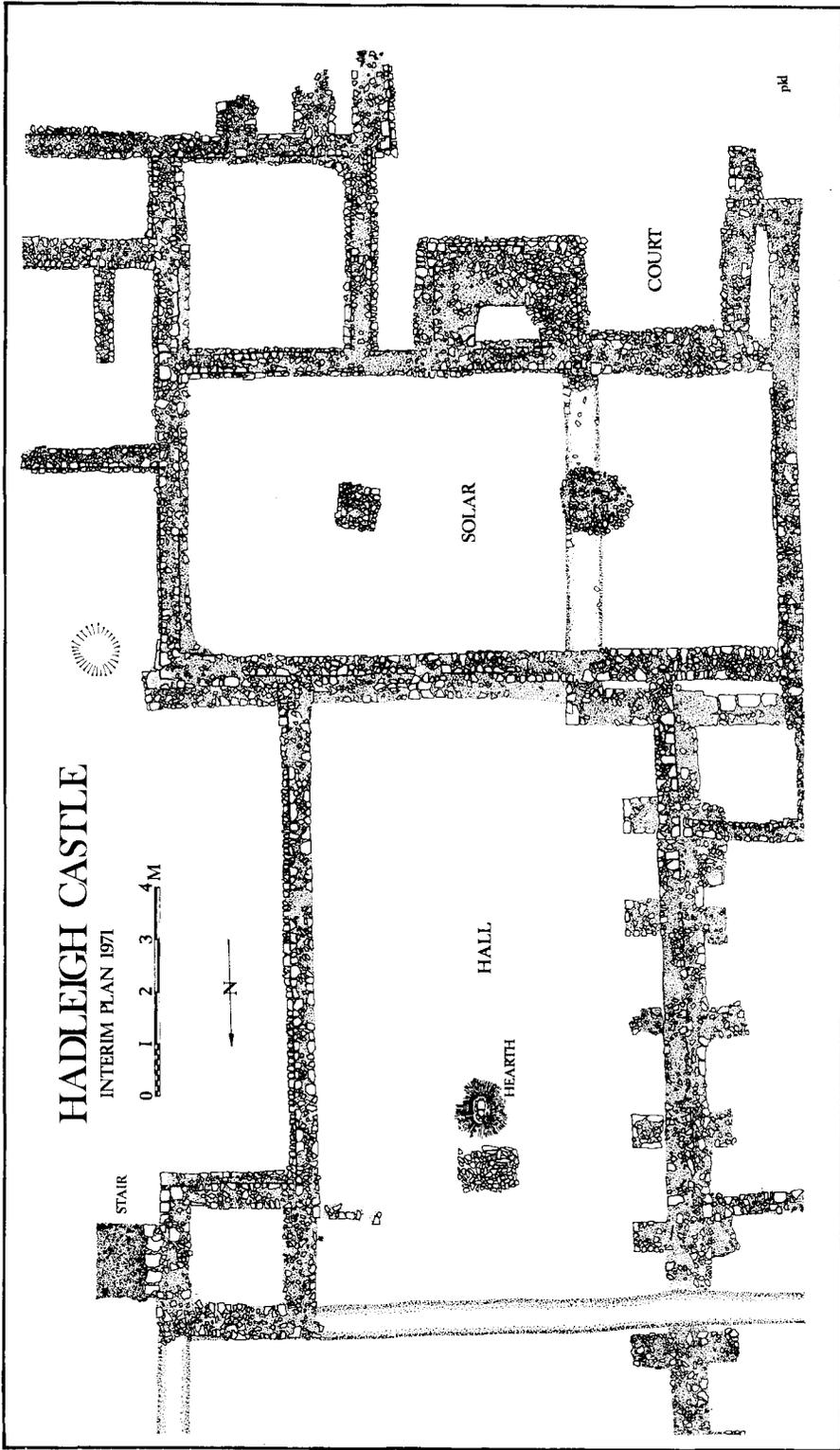


FIG. 52
HADLEIGH CASTLE, ESSEX (pp. 179, 181)

indicated the position of a stable range against the curtain-wall. Tower H (area III) was excavated by H. W. Montague King in 1863 and was re-excavated for consolidation. Evidence was found of Edward III's cut through the curtain-wall. A portcullis socket was found on the W. side of the inner gate of the barbican.

GLoucestershire: BRISTOL (ST 592731). Remains of the 12th-century cobbled road through Newgate were excavated by G. L. Good and M. W. Ponsford (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 146). The wall was shown to run along the edge of the ditch at this point.

HERTFORDSHIRE: HERTFORD (TL 325125). M. G. Gribble continued excavating for Hertford Museum before the proposed redevelopment of the town centre. Work on the inner ditch of the castle confirmed the results of previous work. Traces of post-holes with Saxo-Norman pottery suggest that a timber palisade had been removed when the flint walls of the castle were built in the late 12th or early 13th century. The inner ditch was recut and, after the domestic buildings had been demolished early in the 17th century and the castle had become a private residence, it was filled, so that by the early 19th century all traces had disappeared. Finds from the post-holes include hand-made Saxon pottery and Roman tiles.

KENT: CANTERBURY (TR 145574). Foundations of the original forebuilding on the W. side of the keep of the castle were excavated by Canterbury Archaeological Society. A rectangular gatehouse had been placed in alignment with the keep and a staircase support on the N. side of the gatehouse ran parallel to the keep, returning to meet the N. edge of its plinth. The walls of the forebuilding were similar in construction to the plinth, but were not bonded to it. The foundations of forebuilding and keep rested on a ballast raft. Layers associated with the construction of the forebuilding produced sherds of shell-gritted and sandy pottery. Sherds from a vessel like a tripod pitcher were found in later medieval filling. An additional wall running along the S. side of the gatehouse may have been a support for decorative arcading.

NORFOLK: CASTLE RISING (TF 665246). B. M. Morley excavated for D.o.E. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 147) in and around the early Norman church within the castle ring-work, before conservation. Its bell-pit was found and, despite the thorough 19th-century clearance, evidence for the continuing use of the building for secular purposes through the medieval period. Two principal construction phases of the main bank were later than the church. In excavated areas all pits and gullies etc. were earlier than the church and yielded Saxo-Norman pottery.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: NORTHAMPTON (SP 750605). During building operations on the site of the castle D. C. Mynard for Northampton Development Corporation recorded eleven walls, one well, two patches of burning and a mortar layer. Some of the walls relate to those found during the excavations by J. Alexander (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 191). A little medieval pottery was found.

OXFORDSHIRE: MIDDLETON STONEY (SP 534233). R. T. Rowley surveyed the remaining earthwork of this motte-and-bailey castle (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 147). The motte (FIG. 53) stands between a castle enclosure on the W. and a regular enclosure with a bank and ditch on the E. A third large enclosure probably of medieval date runs in a wide loop E. of these earthworks. On the W. a ditch, 5 m wide and 1.5 m. deep and probably used for quarrying stone, contained considerable quantities of 12th- and 13th-century pottery. The absence of later medieval pottery appears to confirm the documentary evidence, which records that King John ordered the castle to be dismantled in 1216. In this area the footings of a medieval stone wall, originally 1.4 m.

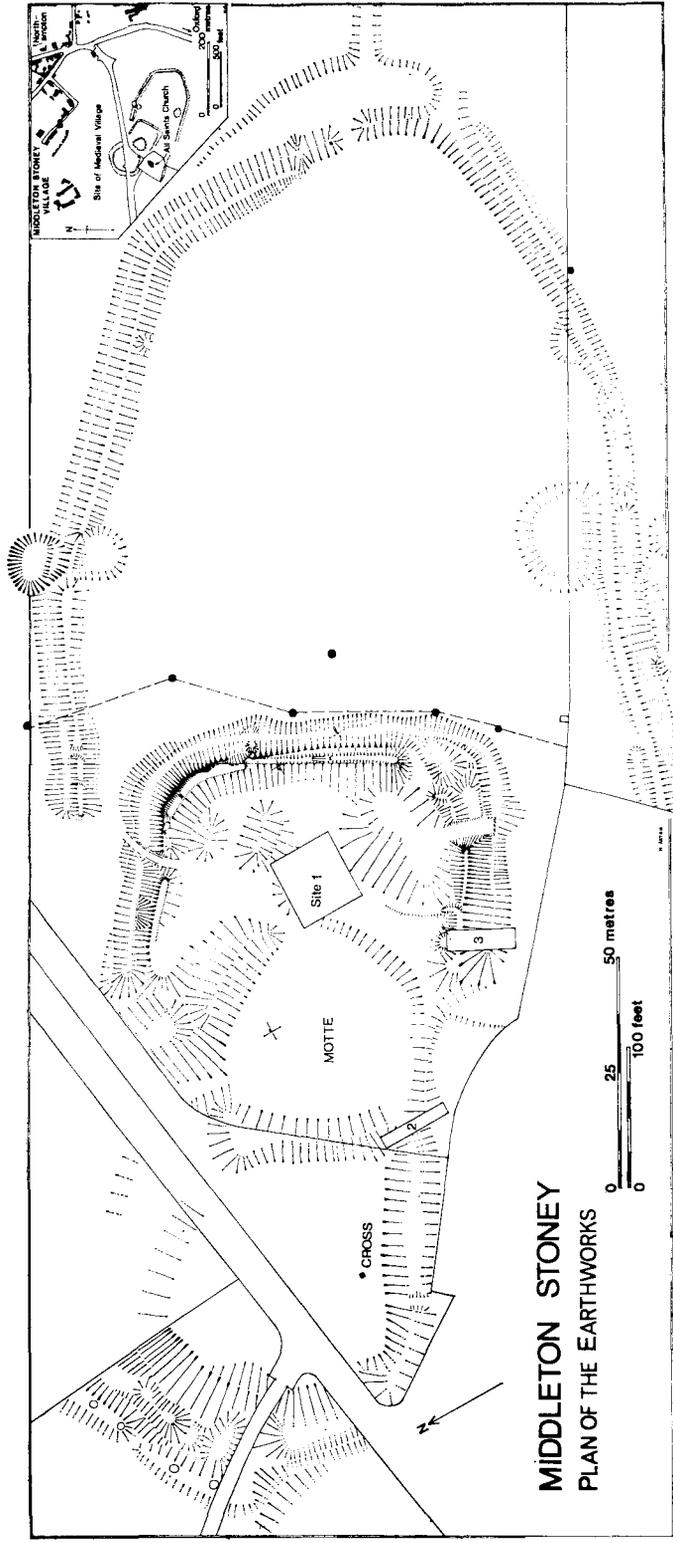


FIG. 53
MIDDLETON STONEY, OXFORDSHIRE (pp. 181, 183)

wide, later replaced by a more flimsy structure, possibly date from a rebuilding of the manor house after the demolition of the castle. Finds include medieval tiles and a quantity of metal objects including an arrow-head. See *Oxoniensia*, xxxvii (1972), forthcoming.

WARWICKSHIRE: COVENTRY (SP 337789). During building redevelopment W. of *Much Park Street* and S. of *Bayley Lane* B. Hobley observed a small section of the S. defensive ditch (known as the Red Ditch) of the early 12th-century castle. The ditch is estimated to be 3·5 to 4 m. deep and 7·62 m. wide. Pottery from the lower filling suggests that the ditch had been open in the 13th century. It probably extended farther E.

————: RATLEY AND UPTON (SP 381473). Excavation by F. Radcliffe and Bishop Bright School Archaeology Club have continued on this small motte-and-bailey castle. No dating evidence was recovered from the rock-cut bailey ditch, which seems to have been deliberately filled shortly after being dug. In the NW. part of the bailey stone footings of a square structure lie inside the entrance (entrance tower?), and post-holes and a beam-slot had been cut into the ironstone surface, which is only a few inches below the turf; their pattern is not yet clear. The pottery is almost all unglazed cooking-pot. Other finds include a 12th- to 13th-century prick-spur, and gilt-bronze ornamental strips which are paralleled at Ascot Doilly (Oxon.) in a 12th-century context. Bridge structures are possibly indicated by a small revetment on the motte side of the motte ditch, with a post-pit at one end of it sunk into the bottom of the ditch. In the lower part of the ditch filling, above the primary silt, a rubble layer contained two large shaped stones, one from a moulded arch. Heavy stone above this rubble suggests a stone revetment round the motte base.

WESTMORLAND: KENDAL (SD 522924). Further excavation by Barbara Harbottle (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiii (1969), 260) for Newcastle upon Tyne University was continued S. of the hall-block in the castle. A passage, c. 9 ft. wide, leading S. from the hall-block and dating from the late 14th or early 15th century, replaced a structure, perhaps of similar function, of the late 13th or early 14th century. It also became clear that that part of the S. wall of the hall-block built in unmortared coursed rubble was a post-medieval reconstruction, since it lay over a rubble-filled pit which produced pottery of the early 18th century.

WILTSHIRE: LUDGERSHALL (SU 263512). Excavations by P. V. Addyman for the D.O.E. have now been completed (cf. *Med Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 176). The following sequence of occupation was established in the northern of the two double-banked and ditched ring-works. When occupation began in the 11th century the site was apparently open grassland, though abraded Roman sherds were found in the ancient soil, suggesting it had once been ploughed. Phases I–III, represented by vestigial remains of successive timber buildings, probably belong to the 11th century. In phase III crude bricks were in use. It is not clear whether the earthworks had been constructed at this time, but they were certainly present in phase IV (end of 11th century?), when the area enclosed was subrectangular, and contained a series of buildings. They included a 21-ft.-sq. stone building with oven and internal rubbish-pit; a timber tower; a timber building with three and a half bays; and possibly a stone hall. In phase V some of these buildings survived while others were replaced by massive footings for a small keep, apparently never completed, and later incorporated in a large stone keep with forecourt and first-floor entry approached by stone steps. The area around was partly occupied by domestic buildings, with an extensive midden which produced fragments of several hundred pots. The keep is likely to have been built in the 1st half of the 12th century, though a slightly later date during the reign of Henry II is possible. Occupation-

material belongs to the mid 12th century, and the keep was demolished by the late 12th century. The existing tower was erected in phase VI (before end of 12th century) on the site of the stone approach steps. It was apparently set into the rampart, and associated with a timber rampart-walk. The domestic buildings were remodelled. On the E. another stone tower may also have been built. The whole arrangement may be an early example of the shift of defensive emphasis from keep to curtain-wall with towers. In phase VII the internal layout was wholly reorganized and subdivided.

In the 13th century the N. ring-work assumed much more the character of a residence than of a castle. In a complex development in four main phases it was successively provided with a great hall (Henry III, 1244-5), several large chambers, a number of latrines and various ancillary buildings. The layout was achieved by or shortly before 1300, when rubbish started to accumulate on the newly mortared surface of the now half-filled inner ditch. In this rubbish were some rare base-metal tokens recently attributed to this period by Dolley.³ Final phases involve additions of timber buildings in the courtyard, and progressive late medieval and post-medieval disrepair and demolition. The buildings of the 13th-century castle are now undergoing conservation.

In the S. ring-work a complex sequence has been established for the defences, suggesting a small motte-like tower presumably on the line of a destroyed timber stockade as the first arrangement, superseded by a timber-faced bank constructed in three phases (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 261). On the S. side of the ring-work the defences had originally been continuous, and no gateway existed. Outstanding among timber buildings of three 12th-century phases behind the former bank was a structure with an underground room, c. 25 ft. sq., cut 18 ft. into the chalk rock. It was lined with timber, and set at the end of a huge timber building which was constructed of posts c. 18 in. sq. in pits c. 6 ft. across, held in position by timber bracing before filling. Access to the underground room was by ladder-pit and short subterranean passage. After destruction by fire and rebuilding part of the area was occupied by a square dewpond which had been often relined and contained numerous 12th-century finds.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING: KILTON (NZ 703176). F. A. Aberg continued to excavate the E. end of the castle (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 149) including the NE. tower and SE. corner of the inner courtyard. In the NE. tower the ground floor was shown to be of timber beams supporting wooden planks and it covered a previously unsuspected basement. The timbers had rested on an internal ledge in the tower walls and on a cross-wall that divided the basement into two cellars. The door and stairs must lie in the unexcavated W. half of the tower unless access was by a trap-door and ladders.

The bakehouse, built between the NE. and SE. towers, where there had been an open yard with a drain running out through the curtain-wall at the E. end, was extensively rebuilt in the 15th century to include the SE. tower. At first there were two ovens close to the stone water-trough, but these were later filled and two ovens were built at the opposite end, one inside and one in front of the SE. tower. The SE. tower was square with walls 1.37 m. thick, and a door opening into the open yard. The tower was built in the 13th century and in the 15th century it was converted to hold a large bread oven which formed part of the bakehouse. The oval oven, 3.65 by 3.55 m., was inserted in the ground floor, the original floor blocked up and an opening made on the N. for the oven door. The oven was vaulted and presumably the original tower was roofless.

———, WEST RIDING: SANDAL MAGNA (SE 338182). Further work by K. Stubbs and L. A. S. Butler for Sandal Castle Excavation Committee (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 149) was concentrated on four areas. On the stone keep further clearance was made

³ M. Dolley and W. A. Seaby, 'A find of 13th-century pewter tokens from the National Museum excavations at Winetavern Street, Dublin', *Spinks Numismatic Circular* (December 1971), 446-8.

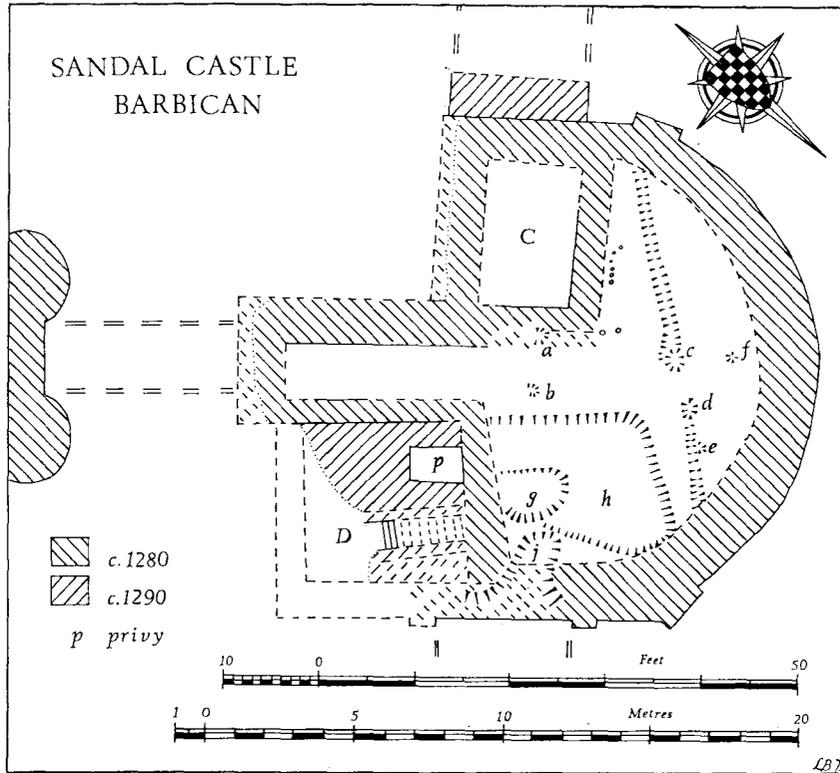


FIG. 54
SANDAL CASTLE, W.R. YORKSHIRE (p. 184 f.)

within a cellar, probably of early 14th-century date, and the Civil War debris covering the fine ashlar faces of the late 15th-century well tower was removed. On the W. curtain-wall the exact line between the keep and the bailey was traced and the construction phases examined. The main drawbridge between the bailey and the barbican was partly excavated (FIG. 54). The ditch around the barbican tower was found to contain at a high level of its filling a complicated series of post-holes representing a structure of late 15th- or early 16th-century date. Finds include a gargoyle in the form of a wyvern (probably a king's beast of Richard III's building-work) and a Scottish 20 pence piece of 1638 from the Civil War occupation-level.

SCOTLAND

ARGYLL: LISMORE, ACHANDUIN CASTLE (NM 803392). Further excavation by D. J. Turner (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 149) for the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland concentrated on a building within the N. corner of the courtyard and on the SE. range. The courtyard near the entrance was also examined. In the SE. range a second entrance to the lower story was revealed. The rough cobble floor of the interior was patched and disturbed and covered by a dense layer of occupation-material. Further masons' marks were exposed on dressings in the courtyard wall of this SE. range and were also found on detached stones. One mark is closely similar to a mark noted by I. Fisher at Inverlochry

Castle (built c. 1270-90); others duplicate marks noted at Achanduin in 1970. In the N. corner of the courtyard a secondary building consisted of a small, two-chambered structure with a dry-stone plinth which had presumably supported turf walls and a thatched roof. The internal partition, which may have been inserted, had a clay-bonded plinth. No direct dating evidence was found.

Finds from the occupation-layer in the SE. range include three English Edwardian pennies; two bone pegs, possibly tension pegs from a musical instrument; a whetstone; two iron gouge-bits; a jew's-harp; and a little glazed pottery. Local hand-made pottery, including decorated sherds, was found in secondary occupation-deposits within the SE. range. An elaborate bronze annular brooch, decorated with saltires on a cross-hatched ground on the front and chevrons on the back, was found in the courtyard.

WALES

CARMARTHENSHIRE: LLANSTEPHAN (SN 351101). G. Guilbert excavating for D.o.E. across the trivallate earthworks which cut across the promontory on which the castle stands (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 179) showed that the inner bank supporting the curtain-wall and the ditch outside had been kept clean throughout much of the castle's active life. The two outer banks both incorporated timber bedding-trenches and post-holes, and both had entrances belonging to their first phases; these were later blocked. All the stratified pottery was unglazed and came from the upper levels.

FLINTSHIRE: FLINT (SJ 247733). Excavation in the outer bailey of the castle by T. J. Miles for D.o.E. showed it to have been a large raised and levelled area mainly without buildings, although traces of one large timber structure were found. A metalled road ran directly between the inner and outer gates. Some late medieval timber objects were found in the inner ditch.

GLAMORGAN: LOUGHOR (SS 564979). Further excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 180) by J. M. Lewis for D.o.E. concentrated on the W. half of the interior of the castle, the main aim being to locate and examine the entrance, which was thought to adjoin the tower on the N. No evidence was found to support this. The curtain-wall had been completely robbed within 20 ft. of the tower, but the ring-bank continued unbroken, and there was no indication of any worn surface such as might be expected near a gateway. One side of an entrance gap in the ring-work located farther S. showed that the gate probably adjoined the tower on the S. The ditch of the castle was located immediately outside the foundations of the tower under post-medieval rubbish. In the interest of stability the ditch had been filled when the tower, which had a substantial stepped masonry foundation, was added late in the 13th century. An opening on the N. side of the curtain-wall probably represents a sally-port.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE: HEN DOMEN (SO 214981). Further work by P. A. Barker excavating for the castles research project of the Royal Archaeological Institute on this motte-and-bailey castle (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 151) showed that in the NE. quadrant of the bailey there were much-damaged timber buildings of the penultimate period, probably earlier than 1223. One of these was a continuation of those found in previous excavations lying behind the fighting-platform. Most of a Stamford-ware jug was found.

E. TOWNS

BEDFORDSHIRE: BEDFORD (TL 052497). Excavation by D. B. Baker for Bedford Archaeological Society and D.o.E. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 183; *Beds. Archaeol.* 7.,

forthcoming) indicated that the bank inside the King's Ditch in the SE. part of the town was Norman and did not belong to the early 10th-century *burh* of Edward the Elder. It may have been a flood-prevention earthwork, and was heightened several times in the medieval period. Three sites in *Mill Street* were explored. One, N. of no. 21, confirmed Speed's 17th-century map which shows the area as fields. At no. 43, on the S. side, a 15th-century house was the earliest identifiable structure, and no medieval occupation was found on a site two houses farther E. South of the river, on the W. side of *St. Mary's Street*, next to the Angler's Inn, a series of medieval hearths and ovens was found.

ESSEX: BRAINTREE (TL 756231). Excavation in advance of the redevelopment of nos. 13-17 *Bank Street* by P. J. Drury for Essex Archaeological Society and D.o.E. showed that the site was extensively disturbed, the earliest feature being a 14th-century pit; residual pottery indicated 13th-century occupation near by.

—: COLCHESTER (TL 997251). Excavation by P. Crummy for Colchester Excavation Committee at the junction of *Lion Walk* and *Culver Street* revealed a medieval rubble wall incorporated into a Tudor house. It was much repaired and originally had three two-centred arches. The building to which it belonged measured c. 16 by 11 m. Extensive erosion of post-Roman and late Roman levels was accelerated, if not caused, by persistent cultivation which had dwindled by the 17th century. Many medieval cess-pits, robber-trenches and rubbish-pits produced a wide range of pottery. A few residual abraded, grass-tempered, Saxon sherds were also found.

The NE. corner of the former grounds of *St. John's Abbey* (TL 999248), excavated in advance of the new inner relief road, had been used as a cemetery. No structures were found.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: BRISTOL (ST 59327277). N. of Temple Church C. L. Good and M. W. Ponsford for Bristol City Museum and D.o.E. excavated a series of buildings from the 13th century to the present day. The earliest consisted of a stone-based hall-like building, c. 30 m. long, which had been burnt down and rebuilt during the 13th century. It may have been associated with the Knights Templar (c. 1150-1308), and was replaced by a larger buttressed building, 40 m. long, with another room, 16 m. sq., attached. This was probably the early 14th-century hall of the succeeding Knights Hospitaller. W. of this was a building with stone foundations, erected c. 1400, with associated bronze workshops and pits. From the late 14th century until recently most of the rest of the area consisted of gardens. A pit of c. 1400 contained several almost complete pitchers, including some of Bristol ware and a SW. French import.

—: CIRENCESTER (SP 021023). A. D. McWhirr excavated for Cirencester Excavations Committee inside the hall of *St. John's Hospital, Spittlegate*, founded by Henry I in 1133. The hall has four bays and a stone roof (all the roof timbers are post-medieval) and the surviving arcading belongs to the 12th century. A S. aisle wall, but no floors, was found. A useful collection of medieval pottery was recovered. See also p. 154.

HAMPSHIRE: BASINGSTOKE. The following sites were examined or watched by S. Moorhouse:

1. Nos. 30 and 32 *Winchester Street* (SU 63635186). Demolition of these timber buildings revealed storage- and rubbish-pits ranging from the 13th to the 18th century. The earliest, of the mid 13th century, was originally a storage-pit with sides cut vertically to a depth of 2 m. below natural soil. The lower filling contained a number of closely-trodden floor levels, the uppermost of which produced evidence for a rush or straw mat. This pit and a similar 13th-century pit found on the adjoining tenement

site in 1958, although they are some distance from the medieval town centre, suggest 13th-century occupation, but possibly only as 'ribbon development'.

2. *No. 22 Wote Street* (SU 63855199). Excavation after demolition produced no recognizable feature except two undated brick-lined cellars and an undated, but possibly medieval, unlined well.

———: SOUTHAMPTON (SU 421112). Excavation by K. Stubbs for Southampton Research Committee at *no. 614 High Street* revealed a deeply-stratified site. The earliest feature was an undated but presumably late Saxon or Norman ditch, superseded in the 13th century by structures, probably timber, on the street front with latrines behind. Wasters of glazed jugs found at the rear suggest pottery production. The area behind was later occupied by timber and subsequently by stone buildings. In the 14th and early 15th centuries timber buildings on stone footings, probably kitchens, and two brick-built bread ovens were erected there, and continued in use in the later 15th and 16th centuries. In the 16th century the site was subdivided into the plots which survive to the present day, and at this time there was evidence for bronze-working. The later levels at the front of the plots had largely been disturbed by 17th-century cellars. Rubbish-pits of all periods produced closely-grouped assemblages of pottery and small finds including much imported French, Netherlands, Spanish and Italian material.

HEREFORDSHIRE: HEREFORD (SO 508398). Excavation for Hereford Excavations Committee and D.o.E. by J. S. R. Hood and R. Shoesmith on the city defences (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 154) confirmed previous results. Close to *Friar's Gate* a section through the rampart earlier than the wall, during building works, compared well with that obtained by P. A. Rahtz in 1968 (*Current Archaeol.*, 1 (1968), 243). Occupation-layers behind the tail of the rampart corresponded with two rebuilding periods, but except for part of a quern there were few signs of occupation under the original defences. The wall was built against a face cut vertically through all periods of the rampart; it was very poorly mortared and bonded on the inside. See also p. 155.

KENT: SANDWICH, STONAR (TR 335587). Excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 154) by N. Macpherson-Grant in advance of quarrying was concentrated towards the centre of the Stonar gravel bank. Seven houses and a well, situated on either side of a second street running NE.—SE., were found. This street had two phases of gravel metalling: the first is contemporary with the houses (*c.* 1275—*c.* 1340); the second lies on top of their foundations after they had been razed to the ground. Polychrome and other French, Dutch, German and Spanish wares of the late 13th to early 14th century suggest that the above date is fairly accurate, although uncertainty about the date of both local and imported wares makes it possible that the date was nearer to the traditional destruction of Stonar by the French in 1385. Some general observations can now be made: *i*, structures of dwarf-walled, timber-framed form are confined entirely to the final phase of occupation; *ii*, clay house platforms are common from the early to mid 13th century onwards; and *iii*, there is little evidence for any industrial activity.

Later in the year quarrying moved towards the W. side of the gravel bank, and apparently away from the main areas of occupation. The presumed site of the church was found to be correct; it had, however, been completely levelled. Of the present threatened area only the cemetery remains to be excavated.

LINCOLNSHIRE: STAMFORD. Two sites were examined by Christine Mahany for Stamford Excavation Committee and D.o.E. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiii (1969), 265):

1. *Elm Street* (TF 033074). A search for the medieval defences between Elm Street and East Street failed to reveal any unequivocal evidence. Below 6 ft. of 18th- to 19th-century accumulation a medieval drying-kiln was set into the upper filling of a Saxo-

Norman quarry, which had a flat base and was too shallow to be the town ditch. The kiln, which was associated with a few sherds of 13th-century pottery, had a double-arched flue at the W. end from which two horizontal channels on either side of a central ridge led into a rectangular drying-chamber. After relining, the interior was reduced and rounded in shape.

2. *Wharf Road* (TF 032071). Excavation in the back garden of no. 18 St. George's Square revealed no structures earlier than the 18th century. The tannery shown on Knipe's map of 1833 occupied the whole of this part of the garden, and had removed all sign of the town bank.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: CASTOR. See p. 158.

———: NORTHAMPTON (SP 752607). Two sites were examined by D. C. Mynard for Northampton Development Corporation:

1. At the *Green Dragon* public house, just outside the Saxon town, occupation from the late 12th century was represented by part of a rectangular building of which the last floor level was only 40 m. below the present ground surface. Wells and pits ranged in date from the late 12th to the 16th century.

2. During excavations for the foundations of a new hotel within the Saxon town no undisturbed Saxon levels were noticed. The area had been largely quarried for building stone during the 12th and 13th centuries. Saxo-Norman and much 12th- and 13th-century pottery was found. Amongst the Saxo-Norman ware was a rather more sandy type of Stamford ware; local production of this was confirmed by the discovery of a destroyed kiln producing this ware, less than 100 m. from the site.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: NOTTINGHAM (SK 574396). Excavation for the new Broad Marsh Centre at *Drury Hill* revealed a number of medieval rock-cut cess-pits. The contents of seven were recorded by Nottingham Historical Society:

1. In the 'Pillar Cave' fronting Broad Marsh two connected pits contained animal bones and pottery of c. 1300. This filling gives the earliest dating available for the lower Drury Hill caves.

2. On Broad Marsh the peaty filling of a waterlogged pit contained part of a sack top and a fragment of a wooden bowl, dated by pottery c. 1300.

3. Forty-five ft. S. of the Post Office a pit 14 ft. deep contained rich pottery, glassware and metalwork of c. 1300-1350. The finds include a large bronze seal matrix, a bronze key, two ivory knife-handles, two cabochon-cut rock crystals, a small sapphire, and parts of several fine vessels in clear and yellow glass with blue trails. The pottery includes decorated Nottingham jugs, a large three-handled pitcher with a bridge-spout (made in Bourne, Lincs.?), and the spout of a polychrome jug from the Saintonge. This may have been the property of William de Amyas, a merchant of the Staple.

Of the three other pits one SE. of no. 3 contained pottery of c. 1300—Nottingham jugs (some with relief-moulded decoration) and cooking-pots—an iron key and some decayed vessel glass; a second contained pottery of c. 1300 and among fragments of glassware, the rim of a wrythen flask (?) and a plain one in red glass; and a third, square and westernmost of a line of three, containing splashed ware of c. 1200, had been dug into the E. side of the pre-conquest town ditch. This pit was completely excavated.

At the bottom of Drury Hill a round cave with fire-pit and stoke-hole was damaged, but some pottery of c. 1300 was found in the stoke-hole filling. At least four caves of this type are now known in Nottingham and may be a local adaptation of the more familiar stone-built malt-kiln (cf. the Brixworth kiln: *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 205 ff.).

———: ——— (SK 579397). Excavation by C. S. B. Young for the City Museum of an area formerly in the SE. corner of the pre-conquest *burh* indicated sparse Saxo-Norman occupation in the form of several pits, some large post-holes, and two keyhole-

shaped corn-drying ovens, one of which contained corn-husks. Two stone-built ovens, parts of several timber buildings, some pits, and a pebbled road which led towards the SE. corner of the town all belong to the 13th century. The road went out of use early in the 14th century when a substantial wall was built over it. This wall was derelict when a large ditch on a N.-S. alignment was cut during the 15th century. See also p. 159 f.

OXFORDSHIRE: OXFORD (SP 512059). Excavation by T. G. Hassall for Oxford Archaeological Excavation Committee and D.o.E. to the E. of Greyfriars Church (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 140) uncovered the W. wall of *Little Gate*. A wall running S. from the gate can be associated with the first grant of permission to the friars in 1244 to remove the city wall and enclose their precinct (cf. A. G. Little, *The Greyfriars in Oxford*, Oxford Hist. Soc., xx (1891), 14). The main city wall built after 1248 linking the gate with the E. end of the church was also excavated (*ibid.*, 23). This second wall was built over a domestic occupation-site indicating that before the 13th century the town defences were not on this line, in spite of the contrary implications of Henry III's grants to the friars.

STAFFORDSHIRE: TAMWORTH (SK 209043). See p. 161.

———: ——— (SK 210040). Above the Saxon water-mill in *Bolebridge Street* (see p. 161) layers of metalling of 11th- to 12th-century date belonged to timber and stone roads which crossed a large ditch on the edge of the excavation; this is probably associated with the Norman castle and town. During the 13th century the roads and ditch were abandoned, the area being given over to iron-working and other industrial activity. In the 16th century houses were built; a barrel of this date was used as a latrine.

SUSSEX: CHICHESTER. Excavations by Chichester Civic Society in *Tower Street* in advance of the extension of the technical block of the County Hall revealed, beneath the deep foundations of Prior's wool store, a number of pits containing 13th- to 16th-century pottery, together with a line of stone-packed post-holes running N.-S. A garderobe containing 14th-century tiles and pottery was also found. In another excavation on the playground of the Central Girls School in *Chapel Street* a line of rectangular post-holes belonged to a structure that is provisionally dated early 15th century. Several pits containing pottery no later than the 14th century were also found. See also p. 163.

WARWICKSHIRE: COVENTRY (SP 336787). The medieval timber buildings examined by A. Hannan for Coventry Museum and D.o.E. at nos. 7-10 *Much Park Street* were multi-storied, with front and rear bays, the front bays sealing large vaulted cellars. At no. 7 a succession of medieval floors, earthen and plastered, were associated with stone wall-footings, bonded with red clay. At nos. 8-9 the natural ground surface had been cut by ditches, which, together with a pit, produced late 12th-century pottery including Stamford ware. Sealing of the ditches was followed by the first buildings, possibly of post-hole type. This phase was succeeded by buildings with some stone footings, and in the mid 15th century the timber buildings recently dismantled were erected.

———: ——— (SP 336787). G. Astill excavated for Coventry Museum and D.o.E. on the site of *The Stone House*, *Much Park Street*. The earliest of three phases of occupation consisted of post-holes and pits dug into the natural soil and containing early 13th-century pottery and residual Stamford ware. In the next phase a series of boundary-walls and a large quantity of glazed ware provided evidence for a structure

standing on approximately the same site as The Stone House. These walls continued in use after The Stone House was erected in the 14th century. No occupation-levels associated with the house were found. All the interior medieval levels had been destroyed by later occupation.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: KINGSTON UPON HULL (TA 102287). J. Bartlett directed further excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 186) for Hull Museums and East Riding Archaeological Society on two sites. At no. 178 *High Street* six successive building phases between 1300 and 1790 were identified by coins and pottery associated with clay floors and hearths in these burgage tenements. In the mid 14th century two of the three timber-framed houses were replaced by a larger stone building, which remained until the end of the medieval period. At nos. 131-4 *High Street* the plans of three successive buildings were discovered, all of which belonged to the period between 1250 and 1350:

i. A timber-framed building of 1250-1300 with hall or kitchen, 7 by 6 m., pebble floors and open hearth, 2.2 by 1.8 m., made of tiles set on edge.

ii. Rebuilding (dated by coins and pottery 1250-1300) of timber house with hall of slightly reduced size, new pebble floors and smaller open brick hearth, 1.1 m. sq. There was probably a wooden tower at the SE. corner.

iii. House with aisled hall and small chamber, 8.8 by 6.7 m., the front and back walls of which were of well-coursed masonry, the end walls timber-framed on stone foundations. The floor level provided much pottery that may be dated 1300-1350.

An interim report on both these sites is published in *Hull Mus. Bull.*, no. 7 (December 1971).

———, WEST RIDING: HALIFAX (SE 095254). Further excavation by J. A. Gilks for West Riding Archaeological Research Committee in *Goal Lane* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 157) uncovered three more buildings:

Building VI, aligned E.-W. and parallel to the medieval street, had foundations of sandstone rubble and exceeded 5 by 2.5 m. internally. It was divided into two rooms, one with a floor of crushed sandstone and gravel and an oven, the other with a gravel floor, below which were post-holes of a timber-built house. Fragments of late 13th- to early 14th-century quartz-tempered pottery were found on the floors.

Building VII, aligned E.-W., measured 2.6 by more than 3 m. The walls were of sandstone rubble and the floor of thin pieces of sandstone set on edge in dark brown soil. Later a small oven of sandstone rubble was inserted into the SE. corner.

Building VIII, aligned N.-S., measured 3 by more than 7 m. The foundations were of sandstone rubble and the floor of crushed sandstone and gravel. A small rectangular room of phase I at the S. end was divided in phase II into two rooms by inserting a narrow wall. In phase III the cross-wall and the dividing wall between the rooms were demolished and a stone stair base inserted to the N. In phase IV a small room was added on the W. The N. and part of the W. walls appear to have been destroyed in the early 15th century (over 50 years after the building was abandoned) by a pit, at the bottom of which were numerous horn cases, horse teeth, animal bones and early 15th-century pottery.

———: YORK (SE 599523). A length of the city defences SW. of the 'Anglian Tower' discovered by the late J. Radley in 1969 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 164; *id.*, xv (1971), 136) was examined for D.o.E. by B. K. Davison. The pre-conquest defences at this point had been recently removed, and survived to their full height for a length of only 2 m. These defences utilized the earlier ramparts, which were now heightened and provided with a new palisade; the uprights of this palisade were set 2 m. into the ground. The rampart was further heightened and the palisade renewed on three subsequent occasions before the existing city wall was built slightly in front of the crest of the rampart in the mid 13th century. The partly robbed walls of two 14th-century stone

buildings, probably part of St. Leonard's Hospital, were built in to the rear face of the rampart. See also pp. 165, 167.

———: ——— (SE 604518). Excavation by J. Hinchcliffe for D.o.E. on the site of the new Midland Bank in *Parliament Street*, an area within the medieval city just E. of the SE. corner-tower of the Roman fortress, revealed several timber structures and an associated cobbled road. The structures were associated with 12th-century pottery, and were separated from the Roman levels by a thick layer of sterile black silt representing floods of the post-Roman period. During emergency work on this site York Museum recovered three medieval wooden bowls and a 15th-century leather scabbard and spur from rubbish-pits.

———: ——— (SE 604519). A bronze tripod ewer, a stone loom-weight and a weight were found with 14th- and 15th-century pottery at the *Golden Lion, Church Street*.

IRELAND

DUBLIN: CITY OF DUBLIN. See p. 168.

SCOTLAND

DUNBARTONSHIRE: DUMBARTON (NS 395754). Excavation by E. J. Talbot for Glasgow Fieldwork Group at the corner of *Risk Street* and *College Street* revealed 14th- to 16th-century levels. The stratification seemed to give evidence for two destructions of the town in the 15th century. Amongst prolific pottery finds a sherd of a 16th-century SW. French chafing-dish occurred, corroborating 16th-century Port Book evidence for a direct wine trade.

WALES

FLINTSHIRE: FLINT (SJ 245729). T. J. Miles excavating the defences (begun in 1277) on the SE. of the town for D.o.E. found that the ditch, 45 ft. wide and 9 ft. deep, was flat-bottomed. Continuous with its inner side was a bank 2 ft. high and 25 ft. wide. No traces of timbers were found.

———: RHUDDLAN (SJ 022782). Mrs. Henrietta Miles excavating across the Edwardian borough defences (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 158) near the NE. corner of the town found that the defences consisted of a broad, flat-bottomed ditch, 8 ft. deep, between two banks. The outer bank had been timber-revetted on its outer side, the inner probably on both faces. There had been an internal timber corner-tower. The defences seem never to have been completed.

MONMOUTHSHIRE: CHEPSTOW (ST 534927). Excavation by T. J. Miles at the *Port Wall* revealed occupation of c. 1200 including a large timber structure within the line of the wall. The wall itself (c. 1270) was built without a trenched foundation and had a slight clay or stone bank behind it. A shallow ditch, 20 ft. wide and 3 ft. deep, had been dug immediately in front of the wall.

F. ROYAL PALACES

No work reported.

G. MANORS AND MOATS

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: STOKE GOLDINGTON, GOREFIELDS (SP 816490). Excavation by D. C. Mynard for Wolverton and District Archaeological Society and D.o.E. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971) 161) indicated that there were three main phases of medieval occupation: *i.* The chapel, containing reused Roman building material, of the late 12th century or earlier; *ii.* An added domestic range running S. from the SE. corner of the chapel, and on the W. a small freestanding kitchen; *iii.* A S. range, which was built over the demolished early kitchen (thus creating buildings around three sides of a yard), and a wall on the W. side enclosing the complex. At the W. end of the chapel a room with an upper story was added and at the SE. corner of the yard a first-floor hall with external staircase was built. The moat was certainly in use, since drains containing 13th-century pottery emptied into it. The entrance to the enclosure was by a stone-revetted causeway. The road surface on this causeway ran into the yard associated with buildings of phases 2 and 3 and was sealed by a surface laid down at a date later than the dissolution.

CHESHIRE: MARTON (SJ 622675). Further excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 161) by J. B. Curzon and Northwich Archaeological Group revealed that the medieval ditches of the grange were covered by the remnants of the cobbled forecourt of the Tudor manor house. The robber-trenches of the manor house were also located. The medieval moat produced pottery, shoes, a stamped pewter plate, a jetton and two wooden balls. The pottery, mostly local, consisted mainly of unglazed cooking-pots.

CORNWALL: JACOBSTOW, BURY COURT (SX 294974). Continued excavation on this moated site (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 161) by G. T. M. Beresford for the Royal Institution of Cornwall and D.o.E. uncovered the chapel and gatehouse on the S. side of the courtyard. An early 13th-century lancet window-head found in the chapel suggests that the S. range was completed at a similar date to the ground-floor hall in the N. range. The chapel is 34 by 14 ft. A greenstone step, 8 ft. from the E. wall, marks the position of the sanctuary. Stone seats were built against the W. wall and against the N. and S. walls, W. of the sanctuary step. A space between the seats, 7 ft. W. of the step, indicates that the chapel was divided by a screen. The gatehouse, containing a drawbridge well, was probably 13th-century; it was certainly built after the chapel. During the last period of occupation, the drawbridge was replaced by a permanent bridge.

DORSET: OWERMOIGNE (SY 772857). Excavation by D. J. Viner for Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society and D.o.E. within the earthworks associated with the moated manor site of *Moigne Court* showed that the ditch of the enclosure-bank surrounding most of the earthworks had been twice recut. One central platform revealed a single phase of construction in limestone with chalk capping. A stone wall, 0.8 m. wide, was almost totally robbed. Slight timber buildings, possibly open-sided and lean-to structures, were aligned along the N. face of this wall. On the S. post-hole patterns suggest similar, if more substantial, structures. Dating evidence was almost totally lacking for any of the earthworks.

ESSEX: BASILDON, CRANES FARM (TQ 728903). Observation by Prittlewell Priory Museum for D.o.E. found no evidence for medieval occupation within the moat. Outside the moat, at the NE. corner, a late medieval occupation-layer was sealed by a much eroded bank, presumed to have consisted of soil dug out when the moat was formed.

———: GREAT CHESTERFORD (TL 537429). Further excavation of this moated site

(cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 161) by Chesterford Park Archaeological Society revealed 13th- to 14th-century pottery, mostly unglazed soot-blackened cooking-pots, twelve square-cut iron nails, animal bones, and shells.

———: HAVERING, PIRGO PARK (TL 521939). Mrs. E. Sellers for D.o.E. observed foundations uncovered when the N. moat was filled. The inner side of the moat had a retaining wall; 5 m. S. of this was a building c. 5 by 60 m., possibly an orangery. Other buildings lie N. and E. of the S. platform and continue into the copse to the E. All these foundations were of bricks measuring 22 by 11 by 5.5 cm.; other building materials were collected from the surface. There was no evidence of more than one period of construction or of a date earlier than c. 1490.

———: WALTHAM ABBEY (TL 383009). Excavation by P. J. Huggins for Waltham Abbey Historical Society in the grange and in an outer monastic close called *Veresmead* was concluded (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 163, fig. 49). Ten medieval and two post-medieval buildings have now been investigated. They include two small timber-framed lodges, one of which was a 14th-century predecessor of the 15th-century brick lodge previously recorded (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), fig. 51, building XIII); the other was an early 17th-century successor. A timber-framed building, 103 by 25 ft., with a central row of five posts is interpreted as a hay barn built in the 14th or 15th century. Timber members of a dock and a later wharf were found at the W. end of the aisled barn (building X).

HAMPSHIRE: FACCOMBE, NETHERTON (SU 374575). Excavation on the 14th-century manor was continued by J. Fairbrother for the City of London Archaeological Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 191). A collapsed tiled roof, complete with ridge-tiles, of a structure attached to the manor was found, and two glazed finial ridge-tiles came from the manor roof. Among imported pottery from the manor levels was a small tin-glazed cup, probably from the Mediterranean. Several pieces of polished Purbeck marble were found in the manor foundations. An area undisturbed by the manor buildings revealed four earlier periods of building with dwarf walls, post-slots, post-holes and ditches, but no complete plans. There is a good stratified sequence of pottery, and a 13th-century pit contained a complete iron sheath for a spade, a bill-hook, and other ironwork. For plans of the village and manor see *Annual Report of Deserted Medieval Village Research Group*, no. 19 (1971), figs. 6-7.

HEREFORDSHIRE: BREDWARDINE (SO 336440). The third season of excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 163) by R. Shoemith was concentrated on joining together previously excavated areas. Five different stone buildings covering some three periods of occupation were identified.

———: HENTLAND (SO 543263). Excavation by N. P. Bridgewater for Archenfield Archaeological Group revealed stone buildings of three periods from the 13th to the 17th century (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 169). They covered a timber structure and a set of parallel ditches c. 3½ ft. deep.

———: PEMBRIDGE, THE YELD (SO 351563). Investigations by R. Shoemith for the archaeological research group of the Woolhope Club, after this unscheduled moated site had been levelled and bulldozed, gave some evidence of a 13th- to 14th-century date. A cess-pit containing fragments of ash and elderberry seeds and a stone-lined pit of uncertain use were found.

MIDDLESEX: NORTHOLT (TQ 132841). R. G. Lancaster continued excavation of

the NW. perimeter of the moated site (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 163). The earliest features were two 11th- or 12th-century ditches which had been cut by an early 13th-century drainage-ditch and several pits. Post-holes and timber slots indicate a timber building or buildings. Short lengths of three perimeter walls dating from c. 1300-1350 were also excavated.

———: STANWELL (TQ 04357464). Excavation by Miss A. J. Laws for London Museum and West London Archaeological Field Group revealed a large pit containing 14th-century pottery, animal bone and tile fragments. The site, c. 600 yd. from the medieval manor house at Stanwell Place, has been destroyed by gravel-digging.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: QUINTON (SP 776541). Further excavation by R. M. Taylor (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 164 f., fig. 50) for Upper Nene Archaeological Society revealed several post- and stake-holes indicating a wooden building earlier than the mid 12th-century stone buildings. Several walls and a hearth were found. An oval kiln and an oven, both of mid 13th-century date, lay inside the stone buildings. The kiln had a central stone pedestal; the only evidence for its function was the discovery of 5 lb. of lead within. The oven was rectangular and may have been for corn-drying. A ditch running NE. to SW. contained an antler pick and mid 12th-century pottery. Other finds include stratified groups of pottery from the mid 12th to the 14th century, two large fragments of a mid 13th-century stone mortar, a hone, a fragment of a bone toggle, and a rolled bronze strip.

NORTHUMBERLAND: WHITTONSTALL (NZ 074569). The final season of excavation by Christine Mahany for D.o.E. revealed that the manorial buildings (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 165) were set within the N. part of the site, enclosed at some distance by a stone boundary-wall. This enclosed area had had annexed to it an additional portion of land to the S., the three sides of which were delimited by a bank and ditch. Within this was an aisled barn of seven bays, 116 ft. long. Much of the E. part of the upper terrace had been destroyed by post-medieval structures, including a horse mill. In the W. half, a substantial stone building was probably the 13th- to 15th-century manor house. The hall, 40 ft. long, with its central hearth and freestone door-jambs, had subsequently been divided into two small rooms, one of which had a fireplace. Both rooms opened towards the W. into minor domestic rooms.

SUFFOLK: WEYBREAD (TM 243880). A small area was excavated by G. I. Moss within this levelled moat. A midden contained domestic refuse, late 15th- to early 16th-century pottery, two iron rowel-spurs and a bronze belt-buckle.

SURREY: COULSDON, NETHERNE. See p. 211.

SUSSEX: GLOTTENHAM (TQ 726221). Excavation by D. Martin for Robertsbridge and District Archaeological Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 194) has revealed several phases of occupation. The first phase, earlier than the 12th century, was represented by a large boundary-ditch, possibly associated with early cultivation in the adjoining field. In the late 11th or early 12th century a timber building, 66 by 26 ft., constructed on dry-stone walls, was erected in the NW. corner of the early field. This was replaced in the early 13th century by a hall block with cross-wing and detached kitchen. The latter, 31 by 28 ft., was of timber framing laid directly on the earth. After a short period of abandonment towards the end of the 13th century the structures were reoccupied. Finds of this date suggest a rise in the status of the occupants, which appears to coincide with the change of tenancy from the de Glottenhams to Robert de Etching-

ham. On completion of the fortifications soon afterwards and the construction of a new dwelling the old buildings were demolished. The new structure consisted of two ranges of timber buildings set against the stone curtain-wall: N. range—domestic, S. range—agricultural. A stone gatehouse on the W. side of the site (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 195) was approached by a two-trestle bridge, possibly incorporating a drawbridge. The buildings appear to have been abandoned c. 1349, when the manor was let on lease.

———: STRETHAM (TQ 201137). Further work on this moated site by A. Barr-Hamilton for Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 166, 168, fig. 62) was concentrated upon three areas:

i. Foundations of the timber building E, in the S. half of site, are of two periods, probably 13th and 14th century. It measured c. 6·1 by more than 26 m.; there are traces of an E. wing. The footings, at their E. ends, contained pieces of stone mullions and tooled stones from arched openings which, with a fragment of massive stone footing embodied in the S. wall base, suggest an earlier stone building.

ii. An area of intensive occupation next to the ditch complex at the N. end of the site yielded considerable quantities of fragmentary 14th-century pottery and a large schist whetstone.

iii. The NW. angle of the chalk floor of building C, adjacent to the S. arm of the moat, lay over foundations of water-rounded flints, from which were recovered a bronze pricket and fragments of window-glass.

WARWICKSHIRE: BINLEY, ERNESFORD GRANGE (SP 370776). Excavation by B. Hobley for Coventry Museum and D.o.E. on this moated site, which was an outlying farm of the Cistercian monastery of Combe Abbey until 1279 and in monastic use until 1544, has revealed an L-shaped stone building on the W. side. This building had four main elements, kitchen, hall, chamber and garderobe, and had been erected on a levelled bed of clay, 0·30 m. deep, which sealed an earlier land surface (cf. Milton, Hants, and Ashwell, Herts.). The walls of local sandstone lay directly on the levelled clay, producing an indented plan; the floor was of non-local chalk slabs. Within the building were two circular ovens (kitchen), a large hearth of pitched reused roofing-tiles and a garderobe pit, 3 m. deep. Three large pots were found on the floor, but elsewhere pottery was sparse. Other finds include tiles together with louver fragments, window-glass with lead cames and a fragment of stone window-moulding. A plan is published in *W. Midlands Archaeol. News Sheet*, xiv (1971), facing p. 29.

WORCESTERSHIRE: BEOLEY (SP 069682). Excavation at *Moons Moat* by M. Wise and C. Medley for Redditch New Town Archaeological Committee has revealed traces of buildings on this small moated site (27 by 20 m.). On the W. a rectangular clay area may have been a floor; S. of this a circular depression with seven post-holes inclined towards the centre may have been connected with drainage. Evidence for further buildings was found in the centre of the site and in the SE. corner. The moat was surrounded by a bank, excavation of which revealed a sandstone perimeter wall $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 m. high. Finds include 13th- to 14th-century pottery and a silver penny of Edward II.

———: CHILDSWICKHAM (SP 074384). The earthworks immediately SW. of the church recorded on O.S. maps as a moat were surveyed by J. Bond for Worcestershire County Museum (cf. *W. Midlands Archaeol. News Sheet*, xiv (1971), 33). It may represent the boundary-bank of an earlier settlement by the church.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING: DALTON ON TEES. See p. 204.

H. FARMS AND SMALLER DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

BERKSHIRE: ABINGDON (SU 497967). At *no. 60 East St Helen's Street* C. R. J. Currie found that the stone-built SW. range opposite St. Helen's Church has a crown-post roof of three or more bays and of late type. The crown-posts are braced to the collar-purlin only, as in the roof of *c. 1402* over the Long Room, New College, Oxford (cf. R.C.H.M., *City of Oxford*, 91). A mullioned window of two lights with ogee-trefoiled heads and moulded jambs survives in the W. wall. The roof was probably built about 1400.

———: HARWELL (SU 491887). At *Abbey Timbers, Broadway*, P. J. M. Eyres and C. R. J. Currie found a three-bay range, parallel with the street and 19 ft. wide, with four cruck trusses, formerly an open hall with a second room at the N. end, and a two-bay storied and jettied wing at right angles, NE. of the range. The arch-braced open truss of the hall has traces of medieval ochre paintwork. The wing has a crown-post roof with one open and two closed trusses, and tension-braced wall-framing. Details suggest a date about 1400.

———: MILTON (SU 486924). *No. 42-42a High Street* lies immediately SE. of the church. It resembles Manor Cottage, Sutton Courtenay, in having a low range parallel with the street and a two-bay storied and jettied cross-wing at the E. end. C. R. J. Currie found that the range contains a two-bay hall with a base-cruck open truss (17 ft. wide) and a crown-post roof. The wing also has a crown-post roof. Wall-framing and other details are similar to those at Manor Cottage.

———: SUTTON COURTENAY (SU 502941). *Manor Cottage* lies not far from Brunces Court (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 268). Its three-bay two-storied range, the gable of which faces the highway, has the straight braces found in local priests' and small manor houses built around 1300 (cf. Wellshead Farm and Middle Farm, Harwell, and the Priory and the Old Vicarage, Steventon). There has been some doubt whether these ranges formed the wings of a hall. C. R. J. Currie and J. M. Fletcher found that a two-bay hall with a central cruck, or base-cruck, truss exists at Manor Cottage. The wing has a crown-post roof. Both hall and wing were probably built about 1300.

ESSEX: GREAT TEY (TL 886257). Bulldozing of an unploughed field was watched by H. J. D. Bennett and W. J. Rodwell. Much building rubble was found in a restricted area, apparently the site of a farmhouse. Middens yielded much 13th- to 15th-century pottery and a lead *ampulla*.

———: HORNCHURCH (TQ 544870). The demolition of the *Chaplaincy, High Street*, revealed part of the house built in 1399-1400 by New College, Oxford, for the chaplain of Hornchurch. M. R. Airs investigating for the Historic Buildings Division of the Department of Architecture and Design of G.L.C. found that it consisted of a two-storied timber-framed wing of two bays and was originally jettied at both ends. The central crown-post was braced longitudinally to the collar-purlin, and laterally to the tie-beam. It was only part of what was originally a much larger building, for an aisled hall formerly extended at right angles.

———: LITTLE WALTHAM (TL 705126). Sites excavated for Chelmsford Excavation Committee and D.o.E. before the construction of the by-pass included a single croft of 11th- to 12th-century date, located in the E. angle of the road junction at *Ash Tree Corner*; it was seriously damaged by ploughing and earlier road improvements. Its original size was *c. 40* by *25* m.; it was defined by a palisade strengthened at the one surviving corner. Within the enclosure was a post-hole structure, *c. 3.5* by *8.5* m.,

abutting a structure of slightly wider span. The croft lay over two slightly earlier ditch groups of substantially different alignment and connected with agricultural rather than domestic activity. Chalky boulder clay was quarried near by in medieval times; the use of it as a foundation for the sills of timber-framed buildings has been noted in the vicinity.

———: LITTLE WENDEN (TL 509364). Trial trenching for the M11 Archaeological Committee and D.O.E. *c.* 100 m. W. of the probable site of the church revealed crofts defined by palisade fences fronting the existing B1039 road; past highway improvements have destroyed much of them. The few sherds recovered are mostly of 11th- to 12th-century date, though the earliest features were without pottery.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: EWEN (SU 005975). Excavation by R. Reece in the grounds of Ewen Farm House showed a simple building occupied *c.* 1200 to 1400. This lay partly over a quarry which contained, in its upper filling, occupation-debris and pottery of *c.* 1000 to 1200. Grass-tempered pottery suggests continuous occupation from an early date.

KENT: CHISLEHURST (TQ 445697). M. R. Airs investigating for the Historic Buildings Division of the Department of Architecture and Design of G.L.C. discovered the smoke-blackened truss of a 15th-century roof in the *Manor House, Manor Park Road*. It comprises a cambered tie-beam with an arch-braced collar and through purlins trapped in the angles between the collar and the principal rafters to the purlins. The remainder of the building is now largely of 17th-century date.

———: ORPINGTON (TQ 451668). Examination by M. R. Airs for the Historic Buildings Division of the Department of Architecture and Design of G.L.C. of *no. 161 Crofton Lane* (unlisted) showed that, despite the brick exterior, it is a remarkably complete timber-framed hall-house, probably of 15th-century date. It originally comprised a storied service-wing with two rooms on the ground floor, a screens-passage, an open hall with a crown-post roof, and a jettied solar wing at right angles to the rest. The inserted fireplace has a carved bressummer dated 1671, and the bridging-joint of the inserted floor in the hall is elaborately decorated with a profusion of roll mouldings.

MIDDLESEX: HEADSTONE (TQ 141897). M. R. Airs for the Historic Buildings Division of the Department of Architecture and Design of G.L.C. has examined the large barn at *Headstone Manor* during its restoration by the Borough of Harrow. It is ten bays long with two prominent gabled entrances on its E. side. It is clad in weather-boarding and its half-hipped roof is tiled. The principal trusses have braced tie-beams with queen-struts rising to collars, and double purlins which butt into the principal rafters. It was built shortly before 1535, when the manor belonged to the archbishopric of Canterbury; such an early date is very important in the evolution of the characteristic post-medieval Middlesex barn of queen-strut construction. The manor house, which stands within a rectangular moat, contains fragments of an early crown-post roof.

———: PINNER (TQ 126899). At *East End Farm Cottage, Moss Lane*, M. R. Airs for the Historic Buildings Division of the Department of Architecture and Design of G.L.C. found that the curious asymmetrical external appearance of this medieval timber-framed building resulted from the demolition of the solar end. The present remains of the original house are the former open hall, the screens-passage, and the storied service-end with two rooms on the ground floor. The solar end appears to have been dismantled by the late 16th or early 17th century, for by then one of the service-rooms had been converted into a parlour with a highly decorated brick chimney-stack on the gable-end wall and a wall-painting of a stag hunt on the internal partition-wall.

Initially only one bay of the hall was floored, and the open hearth was retained in the other bay. When the latter was subsequently floored, the upper part was sealed and it has survived intact as a heavily smoke-blackened void. The building retains its original crown-post roof, and there is a 16th-century porch protecting the original entrance doorway.

OXFORDSHIRE: GLYMPTON (SP 425196). Excavation by P. J. Fasham for Oxford City and County Museum and D.o.E. on the site of an assart farmstead at *Slope Copse* revealed dry-stone foundations for timber superstructures. Some 13th- to 14th-century pottery was recovered. Two other buildings were located by survey.

SUFFOLK: STOWMARKET (TM 046576). After the removal of the aisled hall at *Edgars Farm* to Abbots Hall Museum, the site was examined by S. E. West for D.o.E. The hall-posts originally stood on clay pads. Of the original four pairs of posts only two pairs survive. No trace of a central hearth was found. The floor was composed of a thick yellow clay apparently sealing a series of shallow rubbish-pits of 13th- and 14th-century date, indicating an occupation of the site before the erection of the hall c. 1340.

SURREY: WEYBRIDGE (TQ 068632). Excavation at *Brooklands* by Rosamund Hanworth revealed a timber hall 18.3 by 6.45 m. Surrounded externally by cobbling it was probably of a three-bay plan with outbuildings on the N., W. and E. sides. The walls were probably close-boarded and the roof thatched. Posts were usually set in pairs or groups, but the S. wall was made up of a continuous row of seven. The door was centrally placed on the W., and the kitchen area lay some 17 m. away. Pottery indicates that the house was built between 1100 and 1150 and was burnt down about 100 years later.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING: SKELTON IN CLEVELAND (NZ 652187). Continued excavation by B. C. Martin for Skelton and Brotton W.E.A. has revealed the remains of a dry-stone wall on a N.-S. line. A cobbled pavement with an average width of 1 m. lay along the W. side of the wall. A covered drain ran parallel to, and 6.35 m. W. of, the wall. Late medieval pottery was found.

———, WEST RIDING: HALIFAX (SE 047243). J. A. Gilks surveyed *Throstle Nest*, a timber-framed L-shaped house of the mid 15th-century for West Riding Archaeological Research Committee and the Tolson Memorial Museum. The house comprises the remains of an open hall of two bays with a service-bay(?) at the N. end and a chamber over. The S. wing, of two bays, is panelled between a pair of posts on the first floor, whilst the walls of the hall and S. wing show evidence of vertical studding with clay and straw filling. An isometric reconstruction is published in *C.B.A. Group 4 Annual Newsletter* (1971), 6.

———, ———: TRIANGLE (SE 049229). J. A. Gilks, for the Tolson Memorial Museum, investigated part of an early 15th-century timber-framed aisled hall at *no. 8 Lower Brockwell Hall Lane*. The surviving framing consisted of two pairs of posts with enlarged heads carrying rectangular-sectioned tie-beams. The gable was hipped and the roof of coupled-rafter type; the purlins were supported on queen-posts which were mortised into the tie-beam. Sufficient remained to indicate that the surviving bay (4.4 by 4.75 m.) had been of two stories, presumably with a service-bay on the ground floor and a residential chamber over.

I. VILLAGES

EXTRACT FROM THE 19TH ANNUAL REPORT (1971) OF THE
DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP

Research in 1971

E. E. Dodd has finished examining in the British Museum and Public Record Office six classes of documents concerned with deserted medieval villages. County lists are in preparation showing to which sites these documents refer.

M. W. Beresford and J. G. Hurst examined the 6-in. O.S. maps and identified ninety-seven townships in Cumberland and sixty-one in Westmorland that lacked nucleated settlements, often with ruined and isolated churches. Seventy-nine of the Cumberland sites and nineteen in Westmorland were visited, and classified into accepted, shrunk and deleted sites.

A new alphabetical list of the 2,263 deserted medieval villages known in 1968 has been typed. This will form the basis of new lists of air-photographs, historical data and the present state of each site. A list of all sites which have been considered over the years and have been rejected for one reason or another has been compiled and typed. J. Sheail and J. G. Hurst have checked the county gazetteer published in *Deserted Medieval Villages* (Lutterworth, 1971). These corrected lists are gradually becoming available in duplicated form for the use of local workers.

J. G. Hurst and Mrs. M. E. Ewins have examined Dr. J. K. S. St. Joseph's oblique air-photographs for 1969 and 1970. Over 500 photographs taken in 1966 and 1967 have been added to the collection with the aid of a grant from the Council for British Archaeology.

Preservation

D.o.E. has now nearly completed negotiations with the owners of Wharram Percy (East Riding of Yorks.), Hound Tor (Devon) and Gainsthorpe (Lincs.) for these sites to be taken into guardianship. The owners of the other four best sites have not agreed to guardianship but have promised to preserve them.

Threatened sites

Forty deserted medieval villages were threatened during the year; as in previous years agriculture was the greatest single threat. Full details are recorded in the *Annual Report*.

Excavations

The following are the more important excavations that have taken place in 1971:

ENGLAND

DEVON: COLYFORD (SY 252926). Excavation by Mrs. Henrietta Miles on the fronts of five tenement plots revealed extensive occupation associated with 13th-century pottery.

ESSEX: KELVEDON (TL 865190). Excavation by Miss K. A. Gomer for Essex Archaeological Society and D.o.E. on the Roman settlement S. of *High Street* revealed late medieval and early post-medieval rear boundaries of properties fronting the main street.

———: RIVENHALL (TL 828178). Excavation by Miss K. A. Gomer and W. J. Rodwell for D.o.E. located a possible deserted village lying between the church and

the hall. Previously unrecorded earthworks still exist in the field, which was known in 1716 as 'Little Nunnery'. No evidence for a monastic house has been traced. One platform, 0.5 m. thick, composed of flints set in clay, yielded no datable material. Pits, ditches, middens and a well contained 12th- to 14th-century pottery. The last vestiges of a rubble foundation could possibly have been a small 13th-century chapel. Subsequent investigations in the churchyard revealed an early medieval church with 14th-century additions and a 15th-century tower (which fell before 1717). The later foundations contain much reused masonry. Surviving earthworks show two superimposed churchyards on this site; the later incorporated an area of 13th-century middens. See also p. 153.

HAMPSHIRE: DEANE, OAKLEY PARK (SU 558501). S. Moorhouse excavated one terraced platform for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. (FIG. 55). Three phases of superimposed wooden barn-like structures belong to the mid 13th to mid 14th century; the adjoining sunken way had in its upper silt a series of late 17th- to early 19th-century timber-framed barns. The earliest structure on the platform, trapezoidal in plan, 18 by 6 to 9 m., with an entrance towards the N. gable, was a raised building with a square foundation of post-hole and beam-slot construction. It may have been a barn of 'staddle' type. Another barn, 9.5 by 4.5 m., was built later in the E. half with an upper story, which was entered from an external staircase. Finally, two large shallow and roughly triangular pits with post-holes at the corners were dug. Large quantities of stratified pottery and small finds were recovered. The complete plan of a 12th-century timber building was found beneath the terraced platform; features included within the earlier barn of the later platform suggest continuity between the two phases. The site is tentatively identified with the manor of Hall Place. Before 1346 the manor passed into the manor of Deane and the archaeological evidence suggests that it was deserted by that date.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE: WINTRINGHAM (TL 220594). Excavation by G. T. M. Beresford for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group showed that the manor house was occupied from the late Saxon period until the middle of the 14th century. There was a sequence of timber buildings, constructed on clay sills. In the last period of occupation the house was built around three sides of a courtyard. The hall, 42 by 26 ft. and aligned N.-S., was on the W. side. A cross-wing, comprising two service-rooms, was separated from the hall by a screened passage, set between two opposing doors. That on the W. led to an outside kitchen and a small bakehouse. A door, leading from the raised dais, gave access to the S. range of buildings, consisting of the solar and guest rooms, built 11 ft. E. of the hall. A 12th-century consecrated *mensa*, 4 by 2 ft., used as a hearth stone, was found in the kitchen. Three tofts in the S. of the village were occupied for only a short period in the 13th century.

LINCOLNSHIRE: GOLTHO (TF 116774). Continued excavation by G. T. M. Beresford for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 171) on the manorial site close to the SW. corner of the church revealed three periods of occupation from the late Saxon period to the late 12th or early 13th century. The late Saxon site was an egg-shaped enclosure, 350 by 250 ft., surrounded by a bank. Later in the 11th century a substantial ring-work surrounded by a moat, diam. of whole 230 ft., was constructed within the earlier earthwork. In the late 12th century the centre of the ring-work was filled to form a large raised platform, in the centre of which a timber aisled hall, 64 by 39 ft., was built. Its upper and lower ends were partitioned to form two small chambers, 8 ft. wide. At the upper end of the hall spacing of the wall-posts indicates that the windows were by the dais. At the lower end two opposing doors gave access. A covered pentice led to the chamber and the bower, 38 by 15 ft., at the SE. corner of the hall. On the NE. corner of the site, there was an undercroft,

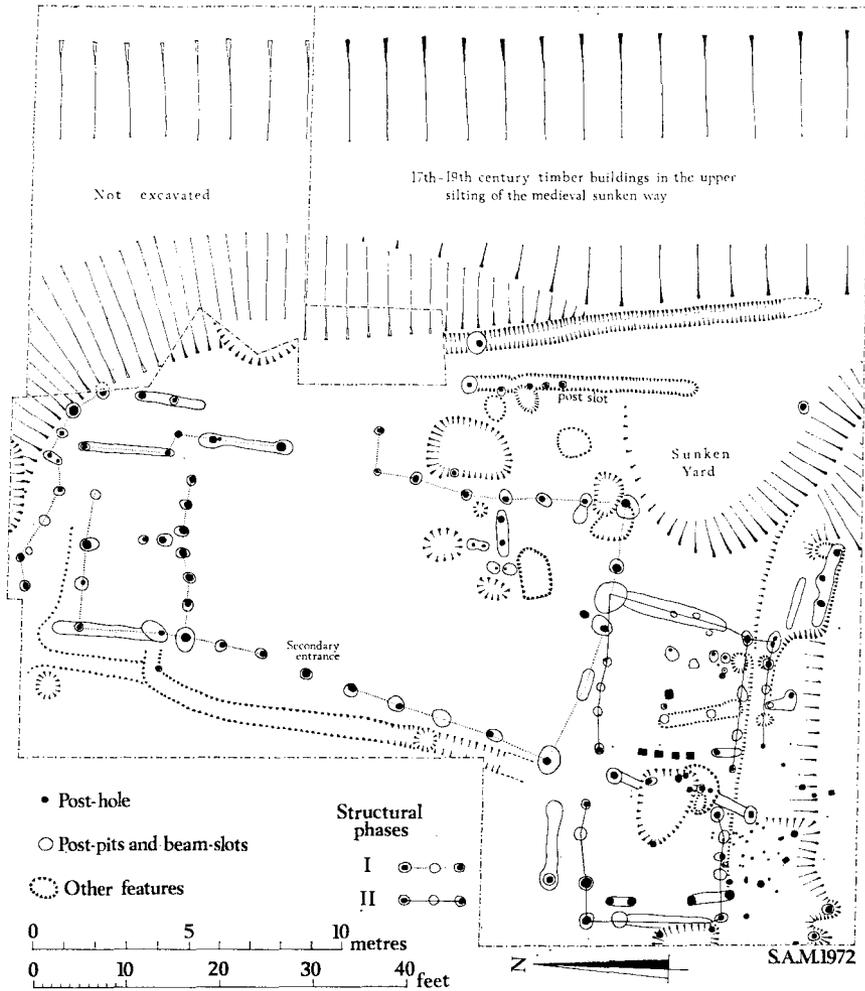


FIG. 55
OAKLEY PARK, DEANE, HAMPSHIRE (p. 201)
Plan of excavations on terraced platform

22 by 8 ft., with walls of stone and tiles. Many roof-tiles were associated with all the buildings of the last period of occupation. The large quantity of clay found in the moat suggests that the site was deliberately levelled, when the manor was moved to its present position, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of the church. Dearth of pottery and domestic debris associated with the hall suggests that the last period of occupation was extremely short.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. A gazetteer of sites of all periods including some of medieval date has been compiled by R. Hollowell, 'Aerial photography and field-work in the Upper Nene valley', *Bull. Northants. Fed. Archaeol. Soc.*, no. 6 (September 1971).

———: LITTLE BILLING (SP 803619). Excavation of the church by D. C. Mynard for Northampton Development Corporation showed that part of the medieval village covered an area of at least 2 acres. Remains of walls several courses high were dated 12th to 14th century.

NORTHUMBERLAND: WEST WHELPINGTON (NY 974837). Excavation by M. G. Jarrett for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. continued (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 173). In the croft S. of site 15 the principal find was a small but incomplete stone building with an apsidal W. end, earlier than the 13th century. Below the W. terrace and in the crofts to the N. were buildings in stone and timber earlier than the 17th century.

SUSSEX: BUXTED (TQ 486221). C. F. Tebbutt reports that much early 13th-century pottery found in the churchyard led to the discovery and recording of the street and other earthworks belonging to the medieval village.

———: ISFIELD, BUCKHAM HILL (TQ 452206). Earthworks which may mark the site of a lost village were recorded, and early medieval pottery was discovered.

———: SINGLETON (SU 874126). E. W. Holden reports that a flint cottage has been built at the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum based on the excavation at Hangleton. It has two rooms, a hearth and an oven, and a thatched roof on round roof timbers.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: WHARRAM PERCY (SE 856646). Continued excavation by J. G. Hurst for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 173) between area 6 on top of the hill and the glebe terrace by the church below revealed two terraced tracks and a 14th-century chalk quarry. It is hard to identify extensive stone buildings of the 14th and 15th centuries found by the church, as there are already two sites for the manor house and one for the rectory. Work was also carried out on roads and field-boundaries in the NW. and SW. parts of the village. See also pp. 165, 178.

SCOTLAND

INVERNESS-SHIRE: NORTH UIST, COILEGAN AN UDAIL (THE UDAL) (NF 824783). Further work by I. Crawford (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 174 f.) has provided a complete illustration of the evolution of the Highland and Island baile (township) from a middle Norse settlement until a period close to the Clearances—a situation without parallel in archaeology. The medieval centre of the site (with iron-age and bronze-age centres adjacent) has been established as the partly eroded remains of what in England would be described as a deserted medieval village. This is succeeded by post-medieval transhumance and preceded by the Norse settlement. These remains cover an area 100 m. sq. and comprise two main structural nuclei and some subsidiaries, remnants of ploughed arable of many periods, a huge quantity of well-associated artefacts, of faunal remains and floral material (extracted by soil flotation). Eight major phases representing some fifteen levels cover continuous occupation from the 10th to the 17th century. Finds of the Norse period include a silver coin of Harald Hardrada, a blue glass bead, and a crutch-headed bronze pin which suggests a primary Norse deposit as yet unexcavated. A level a little earlier than the Norse period provides unexpected evidence of complex timber structures, and may bridge the gap which appeared to exist between the levels after the wheel-house and those of the medieval period.

J. OTHER SITES

Bridges

DEVON: EXETER (SX 920930). J. Brierley and S. M. Pearce report that demolition and excavation under and near *Edmund Street* have made the arches of the Exe bridge, erected 1250–1260, more accessible. The arches are of local stone; some are rounded, others pointed. Brick arches to carry Edmund Street were later built alongside the original bridge (cf. *Archaeol. Rev.*, vi (1971), 38).

LONDON: SOUTHWARK (TQ 329791). Roadworks in *Kent Street* in 1970 exposed part of the medieval Lock Bridge (cf. *Southwark and Lambeth Archaeol. Soc. Newsletter*, no. 25, Sept.–Oct. 1970).

SURREY: CHIDDINGFOLD (SU 983357). Two chamfered arches and a cutwater of Hazelbridge, mentioned in 1340, are still visible. See G. H. Kenyon, *The Glass Industry of the Weald* (1967), 29, 167, and *Place-Names of Surrey* (1934), 189.

————: LEATHERHEAD (TQ 163563). D. F. Renn reports that the base of each pier of the present bridge retains some courses of sandstone ashlar. Most of the fourteen arches have traces of up to four chamfered ribs, which were cut back to be flush with the brickwork of the rebuilding of 1782–3.

Cross

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING: ECCLESFIELD (SK 34609399). Sheffield City Museum reports that the base socket for a medieval cross has been found *in situ* at the road junction in *Wheel Lane*.

Fish-ponds

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: BARTON SEAGRAVE (SP 886771). J. M. Steane examined banks which enclose a rectangular depressed area with a central island roughly square in plan. Two rectangular slots were revetted on their inner faces with limestone and ironstone rubble. A 13th-century date is suggested by sherds of developed Stamford wares, and a sherd of a Lyveden jug. The site is probably a fish-pond connected with the manor moat and the slots in the central island are possibly fish-breeding tanks.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING: DALTON ON TEES (NZ 296077). L. Still and A. F. Pallister examined what appeared to be a small defensive moat and a rectangular fish-pond lying a little SW. of the shrunken village. It is now thought to have been a complex of fish-breeding ponds. Fragments of late medieval and post-medieval pottery and glass were found in the topsoil and a few sherds of pottery of c. 1300 were also found.

Miscellaneous

DORSET: WEST STAFFORD (SY 727896). The excavation of a cess-pit behind the village hall by R. J. Bradley revealed four medieval pits, one with a clay lining, and all containing late 12th- or early 13th-century pottery. Finds include a glazed jug with a combed handle, and a whetstone.

DURHAM: BINCHESTER (NZ 210313). Excavation by J. S. Rainbird for D.o.E. revealed a cemetery of late medieval and probably 16th-century date. Thirty-six skeletons were excavated. There do not appear to be any records of a church or of a cemetery.

SURREY: ADDINGTON (TQ 372638). Excavation by L. Thornhill for Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in *Church Meadow* revealed marks of cross-ploughing associated with 12th-century sherds and an original boundary-ditch and bank.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING: ADDINGHAM (SE 806497). Excavation by Mrs. Jean Le Patourel E. of the rectory suggest that a defensive ditch might exist.

K. INDUSTRY

Ceramics

ENGLAND

ESSEX: SIBLE HEDINGHAM (TL 783322). At *Hole Farm* two double stoke-hole kilns were found; the ovens and W. stoke-holes were excavated by E. and J. Sellers for D.o.E. Kiln 1, built of chalky boulder clay, had a long oval oven, 2.2 by 1.5 m. and 0.3 m. deep, divided longitudinally by two clay walls 1.5 by 0.35 m. The W. flue, 0.4 by 0.5 m., sloped down into a W. stoke-hole 1.3 by 2.2 m. The clay floor of this flue had been cut away suggesting that it was originally a down-draught kiln. Other alterations were the lengthening of the dividing walls and of the flue walls. Kiln 2, built of yellow sandy pot clay, had a subrectangular oven, 1.6 by 1.6 m. and 0.95 m. deep, with a longitudinal support 1.1 by 0.3 m. high. The floor of the W. flue ran up through an arch, 0.45 m. wide and 0.25 m. high, into a stoke-hole 1.1 by 1.65 m. A similar arch lay on the opposite side of the kiln. The oven walls had been considerably patched and both arches had been rebuilt several times. Kiln 1, constructed over the oven of an earlier kiln, 3, is later than kiln 2. Kiln 2 contained an unbroken pot probably left *in situ* after the last firing.

More than 15 cwt. of pottery was recovered. Most of it was unglazed; some of the fine glazed ware resembles sherds from early 13th-century contexts at Writtle (cf. P. A. Rahtz, *Excavations at King John's Hunting Lodge, Writtle, Essex* (Soc. Med. Archaeol., monograph series, no. 3, London, 1969), fig. 52, nos. 14-15). The unglazed ware includes a few sherds which may date from c. 1150: among these are sherds of jugs decorated with 'wavy combing' and part of a handled pot, similar in form to those found at Writtle (*op. cit.*, fig. 52, nos. 5-6). The range of vessels produced comprises, in order of frequency: many plain cooking-pots in various sizes; some small storage-jars(?) decorated with a single row of finger-impressions on the shoulder, jugs, large shallow bowls (some with a single 1 to 1.5 cm. hole just below the rim), and large storage-jars decorated with thumb-pressed applied strips; a few small jars, fire-covers and skillets.

The modern lane to Hole Farm dates from c. 1800; before then access was from Starling's Hill, 350 m. to the S., where kilns making similar wares were found in 1954 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, III (1959), 325).

HAMPSHIRE: MICHELMERSH (SU 346264). Excavation of the Saxo-Norman kiln by B. G. Hopkins was completed (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 176). Further geophysical survey suggests the presence of at least one more kiln. See also pp. 127 ff.

LINCOLNSHIRE: BARTON-ON-HUMBER (TA 038234). Experimental firings of two kilns, simulating the firing of medieval kilns, were directed by G. F. Bryant for Barton-on-Humber W.E.A. The kilns, *c.* 1 m. and 1.2 m. diam. and with vertical walls 0.7 m. high, were fired through two opposed flues. Initially the kilns were fired with open tops and the inverted wares successfully retained the heat within the load. Gradually a cover of broken pottery and tiles was built over the hardened pottery, and on completion of the firing a layer of turves was used to complete the dome.

A temperature of over 800° C. was achieved in both kilns, the smaller kiln using 228 kg. (4½ cwt.) and the larger 330 kg. (6½ cwt.) of wood fuel. Good quality glazed and unglazed oxidized wares were produced, and information about differential firing within the load was obtained.

———: HAVERHOLME PRIORY (TF 109493). Excavation by W. T. Jones and Mrs. Elizabeth Eames for D.o.E. revealed foundations of three rectangular tile-kilns producing unglazed roof- and ridge-tiles. Kiln 3 lay above kiln 2 and the rear of both lay over the cleared and filled stoke-pit of kiln 1, which was E. of 2 and 3. Another pit containing ash and charcoal lay immediately W. of the foundations of kilns 2 and 3 and was probably the stoke-pit of both. The relative position of the stoke-pits and the furnace-floors suggests that all three kilns had been fired through rising flues, but all the flues had been destroyed. Structural tiles sealed between the foundations of kilns 2 and 3 near their back wall demonstrate that both were built with the same specially-made tiles, voussairs and firebars. The platform composed of the foundations of kilns 2 and 3 measured *c.* 4.9 by 4 m. It was flanked on the S. by a dump of clay surrounded by large stones too scattered to have formed a continuous wall. A solid mass of broken tile including some kiln furniture was banked against the E. side of the clay dump, and E. of the tiles was a narrow cobbled path with sand and broken tiles on its E. side. On the foundations of kiln 1 lay the scanty remains of a small round oven and S. of that lay the remains of another subcircular kiln with a single fire tunnel. This kiln lay over a burnt area probably associated with kiln 1 and was cut by the N. edge of the clay dump. It looked like a pottery-kiln, but no pottery was found.

NORFOLK: GRIMSTON, POTT ROW (TF 706217). Excavation by K. Wade for Norfolk Research Committee and D.o.E. on the remaining part of the site produced three phases of activity (*cf. Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 176). In phase I there were thirteen ditches running N.-S. across the site, and two semicircular features. Thetford ware of Grimston type and early glazed wares confirm that pottery production was continuous from Saxo-Norman to medieval times. Fifteen post-holes formed a structure of 6 by more than 7 m. In phase II a flint and clunch-lined well was built and a timber building, consisting of six large post-holes forming a rectangle measuring 7 by 4 m., was erected S. of it. The associated pottery is the decorated green-glazed ware which has readily been assigned to the Grimston kilns in the past. In phase III a large building, *c.* 20 by 5 m., had a clay floor with an average thickness of 30 cm. resting on a hardcore of broken pottery. At the end of this period (and of pottery production) the well silted up and the jugs found in it must represent the last medieval jugs produced on the site.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: LYVEDEN (SP 984861). Excavation by G. F. Bryant and J. M. Steane for Kettering Grammar School Local History and Archaeological Society and D.o.E. (*cf. Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 177; *J. Northampton Mus. Art Gallery*, no. 5 (1969), 1-50) continued on site D and in the toft immediately to the W. (area G). The boundary-banks indicated the size of the toft to be *c.* 120 by 110 ft. A kiln (G1) in the SW corner of the toft was of Lyveden type, *i.e.* it had two parallel flues leading into an oven with an apsidal rear wall and central pedestal. Destruction by ploughing had left only the bottom few inches of the kiln. Over most of the rest of the toft ploughing had penetrated the natural cornbrash, but a well, a circular base, 11 ft. diam. and

surrounded by a limestone retaining wall, and numerous pits, which provided good sequences of pottery, were recovered. The finds suggest that the potter first occupied this toft *c.* 1250 (slightly later than in toft D) and that both tofts were abandoned at the same time. There was no early iron-working on site G.

———: NORTHAMPTON. See p. 189.

SOMERSET: NETHER STOWEY, OVER STOWEY (ST 186396). M. W. Ponsford and B. White excavated a 14th-century pottery-kiln in *Porter Meadow*. It is a stone-built oval structure with a single flue. Pottery from the kiln is well known in the Bridgwater area (cf. *Archaeol. Rev.*, VI (1971), 42).

SUFFOLK: HOLLESLEY (TM 347453). S.E. West for D.o.E. examined the site of a pottery at *Poplar Farm* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 177). The site was an oval of 50 by 40 yd. containing a number of hollows 20 to 30 ft. across, filled with ash and wasters. There were no kilns or structures. A wide variety of jugs, cooking-pots, storage-jars, milk-pans, curfews and dishes were found. The pottery was sometimes green- or orange-glazed and the jugs were decorated with white slip. Inlaid floor-tiles were also found. Documentary evidence exists for pottery manufacture in 1272-4.

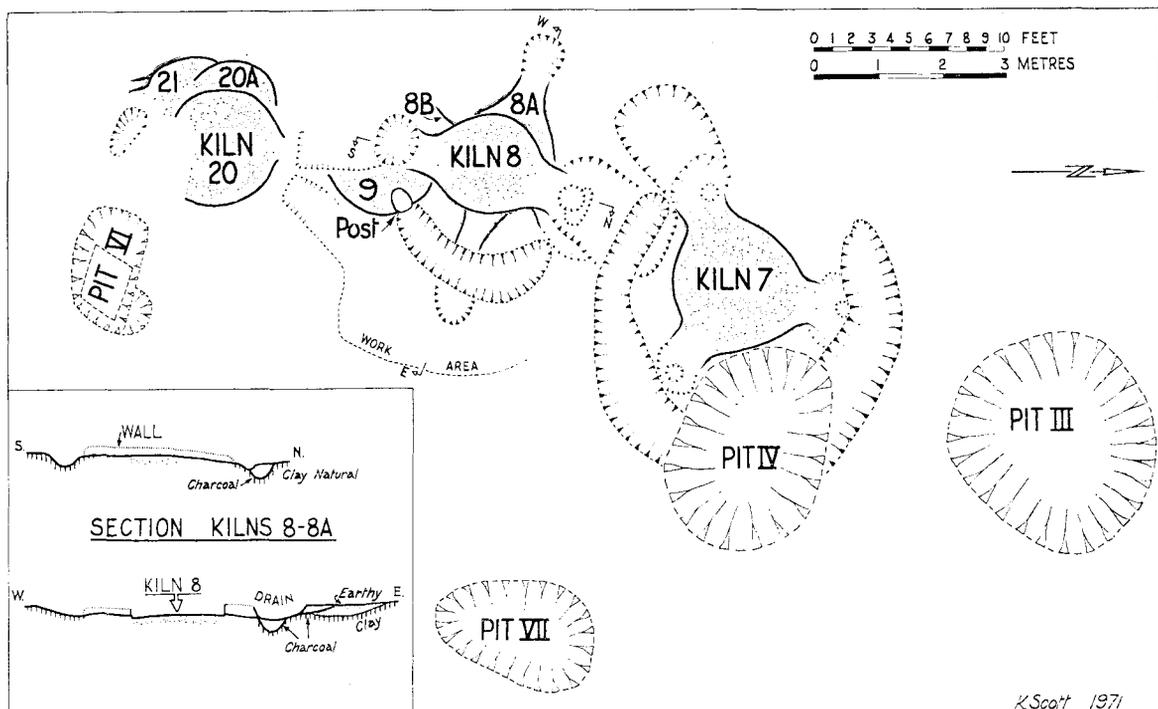


FIG. 56
 CHILVERS COTON, NUNEATON, WARWICKSHIRE (p. 208)
 Plan of pottery-kilns

WARWICKSHIRE: NUNEATON, GHILVERS COTON (SP 351908). Twenty-nine pottery-kilns were located by K. Scott (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 205). One had 1 m. of wall and four flue-arches still intact. The excavation proves beyond doubt the development of the kilns from twin-flue in the 1st half of the 13th century, to three-flue or four-flue by the 14th century (FIG. 56).

Much of the pottery is plain, but in the middle of a high-production plain period appears a decorated phase with face-jugs. The best decoration in the early 13th century was from area 2 where sherds had stamped, incised and applied zoomorphic motifs in coloured clay. Products not hitherto found on the site include a decorated three-legged vessel, lamps, a face-jug with several handles, a complete tile in relief—probably a die-stamp—handles with a plaited strip down the centre, and a louver in the form of a face.

WILTSHIRE: MINETY (SU 011911). Excavation by J. Musty and D. J. Algar of an area of intense black soil known to contain wasters produced much pottery (pans, jugs, bung-hole pots, pipkins, lids, cooking-pots, skillets and other shallow dishes) and coxcomb ridge-tiles, but the kiln was not located. A subsequent protonradiometer survey defined the site of a possible kiln. This is the first medieval kiln to be located in N. Wiltshire and only the third in the county. Sherds of a Saintonge jug were associated with the wasters. All the pottery is provisionally dated 14th century.

———: NAISH HILL (ST 931691). M. R. McCarthy for D.o.E. excavated two rectangular tile-kilns (FIG. 57), which appeared to be earlier than two pottery-kilns, at least one of which was double-flued. Traces of a possible workshop were also found. Products include plain and glazed floor-tiles and roof-tiles. The pottery includes a wide range of forms amongst which highly decorated jugs (with face-masks and a dragon), 'west-country' dishes, and cooking-pots are notable. Interim report in *Wilts. Archaeol. Mag.*, LXVI (1971), 179.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING: BRANDSBY (SE 592722). The edge of the pottery-kiln was located (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 178) by Mrs. Jean Le Patourel; the whole will be excavated next season. The depth of overlying material may account for the lack of precise indications in the magnetic survey undertaken earlier in the year. Finds from the waste heaps extend the range of pottery shapes and types of decoration used by the potters.

SCOTLAND

EAST LOTHIAN: HADDINGTON, COLSTON (NT 519709). Re-excavation of the area which produced the remains of a pottery-kiln twenty years ago (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 205) was undertaken by D. V. Clarke of the National Museum of Antiquities. The kiln was oval, although one side was less curved than the other, and built of locally-derived, undressed stone blocks acting as a lining to a pit excavated in the clay subsoil. It measured 2.75 by 1.4 m., and on one side the wall survived to a height of 0.7 m. A short expanded flue led to the stoke-pit at one end, but the other end had been destroyed by a 19th-century field drain. Construction of this kiln had removed part of what was apparently a funnel-shaped kiln, 2.6 by 1.2 m., which had collapsed during preliminary firings. The walls, surviving to a height of 0.45 m., were of courses of small stone blocks interspersed with courses of clay bricks alongside a section of large stone blocks. In the make-up of the wall was a large part of a clay mortar with two identical stamps on the rim. Much pottery, including fragments of face jugs, was found.

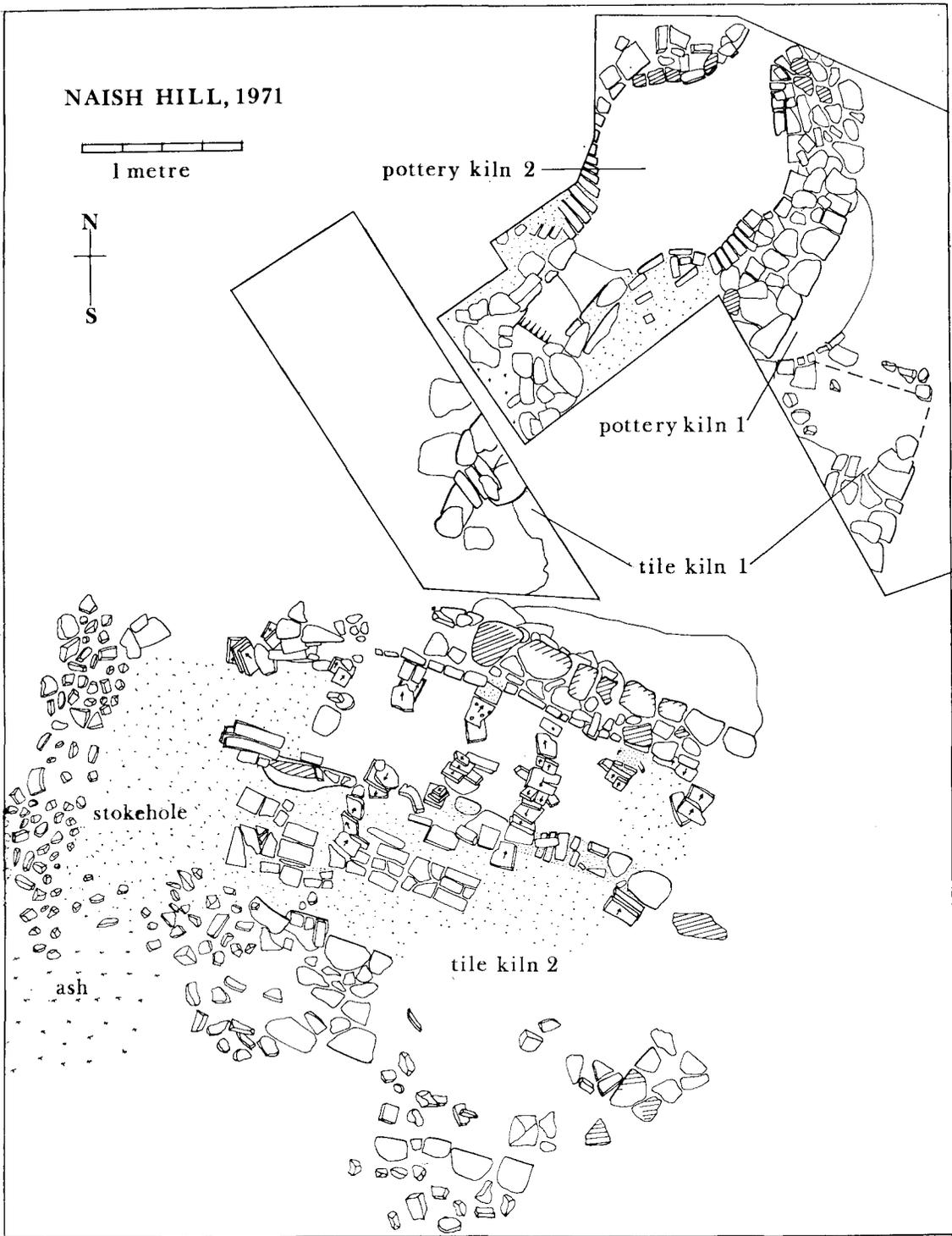


FIG. 57
 NAISH HILL, WILTSHIRE (p. 208)
 Plan of tile- and pottery-kilns

RENFREWSHIRE: POLLOCKSHIELDS (NS 563628). Miss D. Sloan reports the discovery of much medieval pottery at *Hagg's Castle*, in the locality of 'Potterfield', marked on Richardson's map of Glasgow of 1795. The incidence of wasters among the material and the place-name suggest a kiln, the exact location of which is unknown. All sherds were unstratified, but fabric and glaze suggest a late medieval date.

Cloth

ESSEX: CHELMSFORD (TL 710063). During excavation by P. J. Drury for Chelmsford Excavations Committee and D.o.E. on the site of a Romano-British temple a number of pits, some rectangular and originally timber-lined, were found. A provisional interpretation associates them with cloth processing, perhaps dyeing. Pottery suggests a 13th-century date; any associated levels had been destroyed by subsequent fluvial erosion.

Leather

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: NORTHAMPTON (SP 75286068). Between *Bearward Street* and *Silver Street* a quantity of medieval leather was found by J. Small and R. Moore in the side of a drainage trench. It consisted of about seventy items of footwear, together with part of a dagger case and wallet. Some wooden points, up to 17.5 cm. long, possibly cobblers' tools, were also found (cf. *Bull. Northants. Fed. Archaeol. Soc.*, VII (1972), 45). See also p. 159.

Malting

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: NOTTINGHAM. See p. 189.

Metals: Copper and bronze

SUSSEX: LEWES (TQ 416105). Excavation by A. B. Page on a site in *Edward Street* revealed a series of pits containing late 13th-century pottery. In the largest were a small copper or bronze furnace and quantities of slag. There seems to have been little or no domestic occupation between the end of the 13th and the late 19th centuries.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING: PONTEFRACT. See p. 176.

Metals: Iron

KENT: CHINGLEY (TQ 684327). Excavation by D. W. Crossley for the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology and D.o.E. (cf. *Post-Med. Archaeol.*, v (1971), 217) showed that the forge was first used in the 14th century. This was indicated by Rye stamped pottery and scratch-marked black wares in the earliest silts of a timber wheel-pit. The pit was part of the well-preserved timber framework of what appeared to be the foundation for a tilt-hammer, and the presence of small quantities of iron-working cinder and the absence of bloomery tap-slag suggest that the hammer had been used to work blooms of iron made elsewhere, perhaps at unpowered bloomeries in the thickly-wooded neighbourhood.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: SOUTHWICK. See p. 159.

STAFFORDSHIRE: TAMWORTH. See p. 190.

SURREY: COULSDON, NETHERNE (TQ 293559). Further excavation by Miss L. Ketteringham for Bourne Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 165, fig. 51) revealed an extensive iron-working site about 200 yd. from the main hall. A long, narrow building, 96 by 16 ft., probably a wooden shed on low flint foundations, contained a hearth for roasting iron ore and a large double forge at one end. Outside the other end a bloomery, too small to have served the forge, may have been used for resmelting wasters. The whole was covered by rough clay tiles; the shed was probably open at the sides between the part partitioned off for the forge and the part covering the roasting hearth. The latter measures 48 ft. long, and includes a room, 12 by 20 ft., perhaps a store room, built across the end of the shed in the form of a solar. An upper floor could have served as the living-quarters for the iron-master, as there is some domestic pottery at this end of the building. The whole is surrounded by iron cinder and some slag, especially around the bloomery area. The absence of water anywhere near the site indicates that bellows must have been manually operated.

The manor house site was abandoned in the mid 14th century rather than in the mid 15th century, as previously suggested (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 193).

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING: ACKWORTH (SE 444145). In a large area of slag located by C. E. Camplin c. 150 m. S. of *Hemsworth Lanes* a bowl furnace with associated iron and charcoal and over 200 sherds of pottery were found. The pottery ranged in date from the 12th to the 14th century and included East Pennine gritty, pimply and Humber wares; fragments of ceramic tile were also found.

Mills

ESSEX: WALTHAM ABBEY, DALLANCE (TL 394019). Waltham Abbey Historical Society investigated a much-eroded mound of clay, 40 to 50 ft. diam. and remaining to a height of 2 ft. A ditch, c. 120 ft. diam., surrounded the mound for about two-thirds of its circumference, with a natural fall to the W. Because of erosion, no features were found on the top, but it is likely to have been a windmill tump. Pottery found on the berm was 15th-century, and consisted mainly of jugs and cooking-pots with flanged rims in local red ware (cf. *Post-Med. Archaeol.*, III (1969), fig. 25, no. 21). The windmill would surely have been demolished when, if not before, the area was emparked as Waltham Park in 1541.

SOMERSET: BRIDGWATER WITHOUT (ST 322387). Excavation of a grass-covered mound by T. J. Miles for the M5 Research Committee revealed that it had been made to cover and hold firm the cross-trees of a post-mill. Beneath the mound a foundation-trench, forming in plan an equal-armed cross, was filled with large lias slabs laid at random. On these, level with the old ground surface, were laid two 20-ft.-long beams of rough hewn timber, halved together at the centre. Four diagonal tie-beams had originally run from the cross-trees to support a centrally-placed post. Three survived, but the central post and fourth tie-beam had been removed. The three surviving joints consisted of tenons on the ends of the tie-beams, cut to fit into mortises on the cross-trees. Sherds of a jug were found on the old ground surface adjacent to the cross-trees.

STAFFORDSHIRE: TAMWORTH See p. 161.

SUFFOLK: ORFORD (TM 42054950). In 1954 heavy oak timbers were found during the construction of a sewer across the marshes at the position marked on Norden's survey of 1600 by a water-wheel and the words 'here stode a water mill now decayd'. Another oak timber, *c.* 5.5 m. long and 0.35 m. sq., was recovered during ditch clearance in 1971.

Stone

WARWICKSHIRE: WARWICK. See p. 176.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING: PONTEFRACT. See p. 176.