

# Medieval Britain in 1973

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The compilers of this summary wish to thank all those who have 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

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: AYLESBURY (SP 82251319). M. E. Farley excavating for the County Museum and D.o.E. prior to development in *Walton Street* an earthwork first recorded in the 19th century revealed two Saxon *Grubenhäuser*. The better preserved contained grass-tempered and fine decorated sherds; in the other, surviving to a depth of only 10 cm., were one single-sided and one double-sided comb. A palisade trench contained St. Neots-type pottery. See also pp. 198 f., 212 f.

DORSET: DORCHETTER, \*OUNDBURY VAM\* (SY 685911). Further investigation by C. J. S. Green of the post-Roman settlement lying over the Roman Christian cemetery (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 138, 140) has revealed a double entrance-way on the S. edge of the area previously excavated. On the N. a separate series of enclosures contained two *Grubenhäuser* and a wattle hut.

ESSEX: HADSTOCK (TL 559447). Excavation beneath the N. *porticus* of the church revealed two periods of masonry earlier than the late Saxon plinths of the nave/*porticus* arch. The late Saxon floor had been destroyed in the 19th century but an earlier chalk floor survived below.

———: RIVENHALL (TL 828178). Excavation in the NE. corner of the churchyard by W. J. Rodwell for Essex Archaeological Society and D.o.E. revealed an expanse of Roman gravel which was strewn with Saxon pottery, probably of 5th-century date, and cut into by several post-holes and gullies. Probably in the mid Saxon period, the area became an inhumation cemetery. The graves were not on the same alignment as the later Saxon church and its associated graves excavated in 1972 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 157). The earlier cemetery appears to have had its nucleus in the N. part of the churchyard, where a prominent mound is still visible. Many of the graves had cists of tile or stone built roughly around the head and in a few the feet were weighted down with stones. Domestic occupation of this corner of the churchyard probably began in the late Saxon period. See also p. 193.

———: THURROCK, MUCKING (TQ 673803). Work continued on the Saxon settlement and cemetery sites respectively under M. U. and W. T. Jones for D.o.E. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 142).

*Settlement.* Excavation across two Romano-British fields, where Saxon features are sparse and may indicate a gap between two groups, revealed two huts, which indicate the size range of gable-post huts of Ahrens's classification. Hut 108 measured 6 by 4 m. and was sunk 45 cm. into the gravel; hut 109 measured 3.5 by 3 m. and was sunk 23 cm. Hut 108 had additional internal small post- and stake-holes, especially round the W. end of the floor. Hut 110 was the first clear example of Ahrens's corner-post type, which also had gable-posts (Guyan's six-post type). It measured 3.5 by 2.8 m., and was sunk 35 cm. into the gravel. Hut 111, the latest, was one of very few sited on brick-earth, not gravel. It contained a nearly complete, almost round-based, 6 in. diam., grass-tempered pot. Notable finds from the huts include fragments of moulds for brooches (PL. xxxiii, A-B); *Buckelurne* sherds of a distinctive vesicular fabric, which is matched at the Linford quarry site (1955 excavation); more faceted carinated sherds; and further examples of combing, rustication, bosses, stamps, perforated upright rims and horizontally perforated lugs.

A further 25 m. of the most SE. down-slope Romano-British ditch was excavated, with Saxon finds still increasing nearer the Linford quarry site. Most of the finds were of pottery, with animal bones especially red deer antlers, mostly shed. One tine had been sawn through. The ditch had been cut partly through brick-earth, already disturbed by Romano-British clay pits. A subsidence contained much Saxon pottery in its late filling. Saxon pottery, including sherds of a carinated bowl, came from subsidence in the filling of well 4.

*Cemeteries.* Excavation of cemetery 2 is now complete, with a total of nearly 800 graves, cremations and inhumations. The partly-destroyed cemetery 1 yielded seventy inhumations. In three Romano-British cemeteries no Saxon material was found. The two Saxon cemeteries lie midway along the 1-km. length of the crop-mark sites overlooking the R. Thames. A relationship between Roman and Saxon landscapes seems to be emerging, suggesting that two Saxon communities lived on both sides of the outfield boundary of the Roman villa and buried in separate cemeteries, of which only cemetery 2 lay mostly within this boundary.

The last few graves to be excavated were some of the earliest. They had been dug on a slight spur projecting from the gravel terrace—a commanding position chosen 1,000 years later for a windmill, with foundation trenches each 10 m. long and nearly 2 m. deep crossing at right angles. Although the timbers had been removed the mill-post presumably stood at the intersection and was braced to two massive cross-trees bedded in the clay. The mill had destroyed at least one grave, since part of an equal-armed brooch and an iron buckle came from its foundation trenches. (The site has yielded three other equal-armed brooches.) Three notable grave groups contained late Roman military and early Saxon bronzes in association.

Cemetery 2 produced three glasses: a small cone-beaker, another of Kempston type, and a second claw-beaker. This, from grave 843, was a late Roman vessel of unique type, with wide pedestal foot and zig-zag and looped trailing. That it was an heirloom is suggested by the accompanying pair of square-headed silver brooches, belonging to the 6th century. Other finds from this grave were two silver tubular belt fittings, an inlaid iron purse-mount, two iron pins (one with bronze head), a faceted crystal and other beads.

———: WICKEN BONHUNT, BONHUNT FARM (TL 511335). Final excavations were conducted by K. Wade on the W. half of the post-Roman settlement (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 143). One of two cremations was urned and is of presumed late bronze age date. The plan of the mid Saxon settlement was further clarified by the discovery of another building and the tracing of the two main boundary-ditches over half their circuit.

On the N. perimeter where they intersected, the outer was later. Excavation at the N. end of the cemetery, around St. Helen's Chapel, revealed a succession of boundary-ditches of the mid Saxon period onwards, and brought the total number of skeletons to over 200. S. of the site, a large channel, apparently of mid Saxon date, may be the leet of a water-mill. Flotation analysis of soil from Roman, mid Saxon, and Saxo-Norman ditches produced large quantities of plant seeds including those of cereals.

GLoucestershire: DEERHURST (SO 871300). Work at the church (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvi (1972), 154) has now become part of a major research project, 'The archaeology of the English church', sponsored by the British Academy, the Society of Antiquaries of London, the churches sub-committee of the C.B.A., and the Departments of Medieval History of the Universities of Birmingham and Leeds. A start has been made on a stone by stone drawing of the exposed E. elevations of the church and N. and S. *porticus*, and on a detailed survey of the church and farm area. Removal of mortar in the 19th-century boiler-house disclosed the foundations of the NE. corner of the N. and NE. *porticus*, which had been uncovered, but luckily not destroyed, by the boiler-house builders. Taken with the evidence from inside the NE. *porticus* described below, it could be shown that the two, of different width, were contemporary in construction and of one build as a double *porticus*, but a mortar change c. 1 m. above natural soil may be evidence of more than one period.

Inside the NE. *porticus* examination of a narrow section of intact levels beneath the Victorian heating duct and of adjacent foundations showed:

- (a) The N. and NE. double *porticus* was secondary to the semicircular apse, which was secondary to the main rectangular church; the double *porticus* accordingly abutted onto the church. The upper floor of the N. *porticus* may represent a later heightening, which may well have taken place after the NE. *porticus* was demolished, perhaps when the polygonal apse was built.
- (b) The builders of the main church threw out their spoil on its N. side, making a wedge-shaped bank which effectively buried the lower courses of the church.
- (c) The builders of the double *porticus* carried out their building and wall-dressing partly on the tail of the N. slope of the bank, and partly on the level ground to the N., just above the level of the natural soil. For the dividing wall between the two members of the double *porticus* they cut a construction trench through the sloping bank. Lias and Oolite dressings were found in these builders' levels, the latter especially below the doorway between the N. and NE. *porticus*, now blocked—possible evidence that the doorway is of one build with the double *porticus*.
- (d) The level of the NE. *porticus* was raised by dumping soil and mortar onto the builders' levels and the slope of the original bank. Rendering on the mortared wall surface c. 1½ m. above the natural soil suggests that the dumping was not taken up to floor level, but that there must have been a wooden floor with a space beneath.
- (e) One of several burials was earlier than the main church; the others were earlier than the double *porticus*.
- (f) The ground level outside the NE. corner of the main church was close to the 'natural' ground level, whereas the ground level N. of the NW. *porticus* is that of the present churchyard path, well above the natural marl.

NE. of the semicircular apse an earlier shallow feature, whose NE. edge cut into undisturbed marl, here at a high level, may be part of an occupation-level associated with the building whose post-pits were found SE. of the apse in 1972. Burials continued around the N. side of the apse, but not so densely as around the S. side.

Hampshire: MEONSTOKE (SU 61822080). In 1972 D. C. Devenish excavated for Hampshire County Museum Service a 5th or 6th-century Saxon warrior grave, partly destroyed by a sewer trench. In addition to an iron spearhead, shield-boss and knife,

the grave-goods included a rectangular belt buckle and kite-shaped belt studs of tinned bronze with punched dot decoration. Finds of bone near by suggest a cemetery. The finds are with Hampshire County Museum Service, accession nos. 1972.549 and 1972.567.

———: SOUTHAMPTON. Excavation on the Saxon town was carried out by L. Keen and P. Holdsworth for Southampton Archaeological Research Committee (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvi (1972), 155).

*Chapel Road* (SU 427116). In advance of redevelopment two structures were found. A series of eight square post-holes with circular post-pipes outlined the S. and W. walls of one building, N. of the area being examined. Four of the post-holes had been recut and contained daub; the others had fillings of clean, silty brick-earth. A single line of five circular post-holes, aligned N. and S. and possibly related to an insubstantial wall indicated by a shallow trench at right angles to them, belong to a second building. A small pit, which cut into the trench on the E., produced one Saxon coarse sherd and a little bone. Other post-holes on the site could not be ascribed to any particular building. Part of one apparently Saxon burial was also recovered.

*Marine Parade, Gas Works I* (SU 428117). Near the site where previous excavation had indicated the Saxon waterfront might be, two buildings were located. One, on the W., was rectangular and on a N. and S. axis. The walls were indicated by shallow trenches, of which the W. one was cut by a pit and a well, and the E. disappeared completely towards the S. A large circular post-hole at the NE. angle of the E. trench and a double post-hole at its end represent the entrance on the N. side. Inside, a line of four small circular post-holes lay along the long axis. The second building appeared to be similar, although the wall trenches were shallower. On the N. it was cut by a pit. Ten pits and a well were also fully examined; half of each was saved for later environmental study. Two of the pits produced evidence of bronze working, two stone ingot-moulds and two crucibles. Parts of a brick ingot-mould were also found.

*Marine Parade, Gas Works II* (SU 429118). A road parallel to the presumed Saxon waterfront had been badly damaged in the 19th century; one surviving wheel rut confirmed its N. and S. alignment. The surface was of flint and gravel and rested on a clay foundation. Small, compacted black gravel probably served to fill ruts and pot-holes. One Saxon coarse sherd was recovered.

*Granville Street* (SU 428116). Four circular post-holes, equally spaced to form a rectangle, 1.20 by 1.80 m., within a complex of pits, may represent a porch of a building of sill-beam construction. Of twenty-four pits two produced wooden vessels, a cask 53 cm. high, of stave construction bound with hazel, and a small bucket hollowed from one piece of wood and retaining part of its hazel binding. Associated with the bucket was a cylindrical piece of wood, 35 cm. long by 5 cm. diam., and under it a length of tightly folded textile lay on the natural gravel. A silver penny of the moneyer Dunum, minted under Egbert of Wessex (802-839), was recovered by machine during preliminary clearance. Four silver sceattas were found individually in pits, and in another pit were five late 4th-century bronze Roman coins.

In *Deanery School Orchard* (SU 426115) investigation to see if the lagoon silts discovered E. of *Western Terrace* extended this far W. revealed part of one pit, which produced a large quantity of Saxon coarse ware. In *Coleman Street* (SU 426117) excavation before redevelopment produced little evidence of Saxon occupation; the area had been heavily disturbed by 19th-century building. In *Grove Street* (SU 427116) Saxon occupation was proved. In *Melbourne Street* (SU 428118) many pits produced a variety of local hand-made pottery and fine wheel-thrown imported pottery, glass, worked bone etc. There were slight indications of buildings.

Cf. Southampton Archaeological Research Committee, *Annual Report for 1972-3* (1973).

———: WINCHESTER (SU 484292). K. Qualmann excavated in *Colebrook Street*, in advance of an extension to Council Offices, in the area of Nunnaminster, least known of Winchester's three great Saxon religious houses. Traditionally founded by Alfred's queen, Ealhswith, c. 900, Nunnaminster or St. Mary's Abbey lay E. of the Old and New Minsters, and S. of the High Street. Excavation revealed 12 m. of a major Saxon wall running E. and W. and over earlier layers of possible domestic Saxon occupation. See also p. 200.

HEREFORDSHIRE: HEREFORD (SO 507398). R. Shoesmith excavated for D.o.E. on a site previously occupied by *St. Vincent's Convent* and *St. Francis Xavier's R.C. School*, where demolition in 1972 had exposed the remains of some 60 m. of the Saxon defences (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 143). The W. boundary of the site is the medieval city wall, which cut into the Saxon rampart at this point. Excavation was restricted to occupation-layers in three areas on and under the tails of the Saxon defences.

1. In one area pre-conquest levels had been mostly destroyed by later buildings, but some twenty pits of the 11th to the 16th century produced a useful series of pottery types.

2. Although considerably disturbed by medieval pits, the plan of a small timber Saxon building was established.

3. A cut into the rampart enabled the occupation-levels over the entire site to be related to the periods of rampart construction.

———: —— (SO 512395). Excavation by R. Shoesmith for D.o.E. in advance of rescarping and revetting the riverside bank of the bailey of the castle revealed that the bank, long supposed to be part of early river defences, was constructed in the 18th century as a landscaping feature. Sealed beneath a 12th and 13th-century layer was a burial ground from which eighty-seven bodies were recovered. The burials extended beyond the excavation, and some skeletons were exposed by the contractors working on the river bank. Most of the burials are Saxon, though some were probably medieval. There were no associated finds, but all articulated burials were aligned E. and W. It was impossible, except at the lowest levels, to distinguish the original graves; in one place seven distinctly separated burials lay over one another. Many iron nails and iron coffin fastenings were found *in situ*. Different methods of burial were used. In the upper levels one of the skeletons was buried in a stone-lined cist, and in four burials packing stones lay either side of the skull.

Eight of the earlier burials contained quantities of charcoal and seem to be similar to burials found in Winchester, York, Oxford and Exeter. In four, coffin nails were associated, and in one the coffin impression was clearly visible. Two had stones on either side of the head. In all, the bodies were laid on a bed of charcoal, although in two the charcoal seems to have covered the body as well. Four lay in the corner of a loosely-built stone structure, which presumably supported a timber-framed building. The structure was rebuilt once and was roughly oriented E. and W. One charcoal burial cut into the rebuilt stonework.

HERTFORDSHIRE: HERTFORD (TL 327128). M. Petchey excavating in the *Railway Street Car Park* for Hertford Museum and D.o.E. discovered a ditch, 6 by 3 m., which was filled in the 12th or early 13th century. This may be part of the defences of Edward the Elder's S. *burh*. See also p. 200.

———: NETHERWYLDE (TL 145013). Mid Saxon grass-tempered sherds were discovered during gravel digging.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE: CASTOR (TL 124958). Excavation by Miss C. Dallas for Nene Valley Research Committee N. of the churchyard has produced mid Saxon occupation

comparable with that previously found on the S. side (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvi (1972), 158). Structural evidence suggests several phases of timber buildings and includes one possible hut and a latrine pit subsequently used for rubbish. The pottery consists of Ipswich ware and a variety of hand-made wares, as well as some imported continental pottery. There is no late Saxon pottery, but the sequence resumes in the late 11th century and continues until the present day.

———: ORTON LONGUEVILLE (TL 176056). Excavation by D. F. Mackreth for Nene Valley Research Committee of a mainly 4th-century Roman farm yielded 5th to 6th-century Saxon pottery associated with pits, ditches and a probable *Grubenhaus*.

———: WALTON (TF 165023). R. F. J. Jones excavating for Nene Valley Research Committee found evidence of 5th to 6th-century Saxon occupation on a Roman farm.

KENT: BARHAM DOWNS (TR 195527). Excavation of a small Roman cemetery dating mainly from the late 3rd and 4th centuries onwards was carried out by A. C. Hogarth for Canterbury Archaeological Society, in advance of roadworks on the A2. Thirteen inhumations oriented roughly NW. to SE. contained few grave-goods other than pottery, which suggests a terminal date for the cemetery well into the 5th century.

———: ——— (TR 197525). In a small Anglo-Saxon cemetery by *Watling Street* excavated by A. C. Hogarth for Canterbury Archaeological Society twenty-three inhumations were examined, all oriented E. to W. The few grave-goods suggest that its use started in the 7th and continued until the late 8th century. Structural features previously noted at St. Peters, Broadstairs, were found in one grave (cf. *Archaeol. Jnl.*, cxxx (1973), 104-19. This probably Christian community may have continued the pagan custom of raising barrows over certain graves.

———: BROADSTAIRS, BRADSTOW SCHOOL (TR 394671). A further season's work by the British Museum (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvi (1972), 156) on the Anglo-Saxon cemetery brings the total number of excavated graves to sixty-two. Structural features were found in some graves, including one with four deep post-holes set cornerwise around the grave at a distance of c. 4 ft. from it; they may have supported a canopy over the grave. Grave-goods include wheel-turned pottery, ironwork, brooches and beads; a man's grave contained an intact glass claw-beaker, and a woman's grave a Frankish 7th-century gold *tremissis*.

———: CANTERBURY, CATHEDRAL PRECINCTS (TR 152579). A trench dug by the dean and chapter to investigate the cathedral foundations in the angle of the nave and the SW. transept was recorded by Canterbury Archaeological Society. The Norman and Yevele's nave foundations and a buttress were revealed. At a lower level and S. of the Norman foundations were massive blocks of Kentish ragstone forming the NW. corner of a building, oriented roughly E. and W. and lying just E. of the line of the Roman street seen during the building of the cathedral library. This was perhaps the stone foundation of an aisled timber building. Part of a badly burnt threshold of a recessed entrance, an apparent socket for a timber upright and a rebate for a horizontal beam were seen. The 'nave' of the building was floored with ragstone flags, also badly burnt, and the 'N. aisle' with rammed gravel. There was no direct dating evidence, but from its stratigraphical position the building should be either late Roman or Saxon.

———: GILTON (TR 282582). A woman's grave (c. 600-620) containing a gold and garnet brooch of a type intermediate between the plated disc brooch and the composite brooch, beads and a crescentic gold pendant were discovered during building. The grave belongs to the cemetery explored by Faussett and Douglas in the 18th century [cf.

*Inventorium Sepulchrale* (ed. C. Roach Smith, London, 1856) 1-34, and J. Douglas, *Nenia Britannica* (London, 1793), 26-7, 35-6, 48-52]. The finds are in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

LINCOLNSHIRE: FOSTON (SK 860446). Field-walking by J. Dable produced the head-plate of a small-long brooch, the foot of another, and sherds of decorated Anglo-Saxon pottery.

————: GOLTHO. See p. 209.

————: HOLTON-LE-CLAY (TA 286028). Excavation by F. Heath around the church revealed evidence of structures earlier than the existing late Saxon building. Metalwork of Saxon date was found.

————: LINCOLN (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 169). At *The Park* (SK 973714) excavation on the W. defences of the lower Roman town uncovered a 4th-century Roman gateway. Among later road-cobbling at the entrance a coin of Arcadius showed that the use of the gateway continued well into the 5th century. Traces of timber buildings on top of the latest (4th-century) rampart were of uncertain date. The gateway ceased to function as such before c. 1200. During preliminary excavation on this site in 1968 by J. B. Whitwell an unstratified belt-buckle of Germanic type was found. At *West Parade* (SK 974716) farther N. along the same defences no evidence was found of any post-Roman modifications, but there was evidence from rubbish-pits inside the rampart of occupation from c. 1000. On the site of *Holmes Grainwarehouse* (SK 974710), S. of the defended Roman town and opposite the 11th-century church of St. Mary le Wigford, work in 1972 revealed fragmentary traces of timber buildings and associated occupation from at least as early as c. 1000. Documentary evidence indicates that the suburb of Wigford, in which the site lay, was founded by this date. See also p. 201. Another suburb of pre-conquest origin, that of Butwerk E. of the walled city, was investigated on a large site E. of *Broadgate* (SK 979713). The earliest buildings were of timber, and were represented principally by floors and hearths, with some evidence of post-holes and interrupted sills. The buildings, which fronted either onto the outside of the city ditch or onto Friars Lane on the E., cannot be dated earlier than the 11th century. See also p. 201. At *Flaxengate* (SK 976714) rectilinear timber buildings of the 11th century are represented by shallow construction trenches, post-holes and hard-packed floors. Further occupation is attested by pits, wells and cobbled surfaces. One of the pits produced a penny of Edward the Confessor. See also p. 201.

LONDON: OLD CUSTOM HOUSE (TQ 333806). Excavation by T. W. T. Tatton Brown for Guildhall Museum provided a small number of sub-Roman and pre-conquest sherds, including a sherd of an amphora probably from the E. Mediterranean, and some Pingsdorf ware. The Saxon waterfront in this part of London was probably under Lower Thames Street. See also p. 202.

NORFOLK: BERGH APTON (TG 30600017). An early Saxon inhumation cemetery found during gravel-digging into a low hill overlooking the R. Chet was excavated by Norwich Museum, Norfolk Archaeological Unit and Norfolk Research Committee. At least half the cemetery had probably been destroyed, but the N. and E. limits were defined. Of sixty-three graves excavated, only thirty-one contained traces of human bone; fifty-eight contained grave-goods, which were used to determine the sex and orientation of the corpse. Fifteen burials were identified as male, twenty-five as female, and twenty-three were of uncertain sex. Eighteen graves seemed, from their size, to have contained children. Forty burials lay E. to W., three lay W. to E., and twenty were of uncertain alignment; the graves varied in shape from roughly oval to rectangular.

Grave-goods from men's burials include six shield-bosses, one associated with a pair of tinned and gilded bronze mounts in the form of dogs with beaked heads, one sword and, from the same grave, the iron bands of a bucket. The common brooch was the flat bronze annular brooch (from nineteen graves), but two small-long brooches, five cruciform brooches, one of Group V (*i*) very similar to that from North Luffenham (cf. E. T. Leeds and M. Pocock, *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), pl. iii, a), and two square-headed brooches, one belonging to Leeds Ipswich type (A4) and the other to the Kenninghall I type (B1), were also found, together with iron keys, bronze girdle-hangers and the remains of a possible stringed musical instrument. The assemblage is closely comparable with those found in the last century at Kenninghall and Brooke, and that from the cemetery in West Garth Gardens, Bury St. Edmunds, excavated by S. E. West in 1972 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 149).

———: GOODERSTONE (approx. TF 763002). A 9th-century tinned bronze strap-end with stylized geometric decoration and debased animal-head terminal was found in the garden of *no. 1 Church View*. It is now in Norwich Castle Museum.

———: NORTH ELMHAM, SPONG HILL (TF 981195). Further excavation by Miss C. Hills for Norfolk Archaeological Unit, Norfolk Research Committee and the University of Warsaw (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 147) has produced a further 200 urns from this cremation cemetery, bringing the total to 450. One particularly unusual urn bears a stamp apparently with the name of the god *Tiw* in runes. Among grave-goods an early cruciform brooch and a small bronze bell are of particular interest. Excavated structures apparently associated with the cemetery include two post-hole buildings in the NW. corner and a shallow boundary-ditch along the N. side. A single *Grubenhäuser* outside the cemetery is the first evidence of settlement. A study of the way some of the urns are grouped into clusters may have useful familial, social and chronological implications.

———: NORWICH (TG 23070866). During the last decade large quantities of wasters of Thetford-type ware have been recovered from a number of building sites along *Pottergate* and its continuation *Bedford Street*, indicating this to be the centre of the late Saxon pottery industry in Norwich (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 170). However, apart from fragments uncovered on the site of *nos. 2-4 Bedford Street* in 1963, no sign of any kiln had been found. At *no. 21 Bedford Street* one corner and part of the side of a burnt clay wall and a patch of an adjacent burnt clay floor of a late Saxon kiln containing a large quantity of Thetford-type ware have now been found. The kiln appears to have been constructed by lining a pit with 2 to 3 cm. of clay.

———: ——— (TG 23600927). Residual sherds of pre-conquest pottery were found in a Saxo-Norman context at *North Bishopgate* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 169 f.).

———: ——— (TG 22470881). Residual sherds of pre-conquest pottery were obtained from medieval pits.

———: THETFORD (TL 869826). Excavation by R. D. Carr and S. L. Dunmore for Norfolk Archaeological Unit in the Saxon town S. of the river confirmed the existence of settlement. Post-holes and slots with Thetford ware were found.

———: WITTON, NR. N. WALSHAM (TG 336320). K. Wade excavating for Norfolk Archaeological Unit on the N. edge of the early Saxon settlement revealed four *Grubenhäuser*, two of which had been previously excavated (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, vi-vii (1962-3), 309, huts II and IV). Of the other two, one was very shallow and had no associated post-holes; the other was deeper and had three post-holes at each end. Both contained

considerable quantities of plain hand-made pottery and metal slag, together with fragments of iron and bronze, clay spindle-whorls, and glass beads. A group of post-holes forming a rectangle with an entrance on its S. side, apparently contemporary with the *Grubenhäuser*, is difficult to interpret. The wide spacing of the post-holes suggests some sort of animal pen rather than a roofed structure.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: NORTHAMPTON (SP 750603). Excavation on both sides of *St. Peter's Street* by J. H. Williams for Northampton Development Corporation and D.o.E. revealed several periods of timber building over a ditch, 4 m. wide by 1.5 m. deep, and earlier than a possible 11th-century road (see p. 202). Five coins of 8th to 10th-century date were associated with the buildings.

NORTHUMBERLAND: THIRLINGS (NT 956322). Flying near Milfield in July 1971 N. McCord discovered four rectangular buildings aligned E. and W. on the sandy gravels of the Milfield plain. Excavation by R. Miket to examine one of them revealed the ground plan of a timber building, 12.20 by 6.10 m. internally, with opposed doors at the mid-point of the long walls (FIG. 58). Six or possibly eight large posts within supported the roof, and regularly paired posts outside and parallel to the long walls imply a buttressing arrangement. In a continuous foundation trench, 60 cm. deep, flat-based posts stood at regular intervals. The interstices were filled with dressed planks, 9 to 10 cm. wide, set vertically in the trench. The upcast from the trench had been methodically replaced

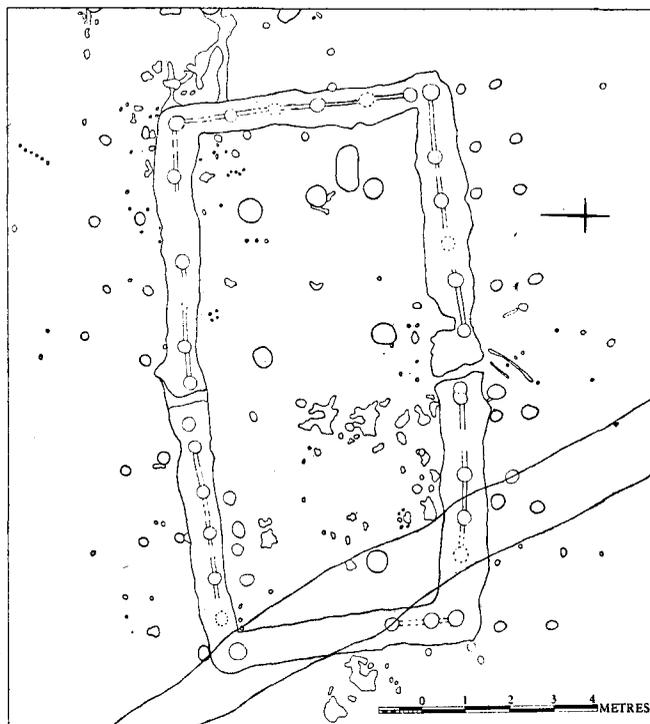


FIG. 58

THIRLINGS, NORTHUMBERLAND

Plan of timber building (p. 182 f.)

in the trench on both sides of the plank wall. An oval pit lay inside the W. end of the building. Whereas charcoal from the foundation trench may well mark destruction by fire, a number of posts appear to have been withdrawn. Either destruction was incomplete so that some timbers were reused, or the building may have undergone structural modification. A wide and shallow linear depression truncating the NE. corner of the building and containing 13th-century sherds is provisionally interpreted as being part of a medieval field-system.

Little remained by which to date the structure, although a number of hand-made Anglo-Saxon sherds, as well as later medieval pottery and glass, were found in the plough-soil. One ribbed glass fragment may have come from an Anglo-Saxon claw-beaker. An annular loom-weight was found in the foundation trench. The structure conforms very closely to the minor halls of established Anglo-Saxon date discovered elsewhere, and the slight evidence of the finds supports such a date. The settlement is an important addition to the small but remarkably diverse group of Bernician settlements already known.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: FLAWFORD (SK 593332). Excavation by Ruddington Local History Society in the church was mainly concentrated on the Saxon nave (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvi (1972), 159). Two phases are recognizable; the earlier, 30 by 18 ft., was later lengthened westwards by 17 ft. To this lengthened nave a W. tower, 12 ft. square internally, was added and demolished in the 13th century. The church was built inside and on the same alignment as a Romano-British villa. The Saxon chancel had been replaced by a large Norman structure, and seems to have been 12 ft. square internally. Two Saxon silver pennies were found, the earlier an issue of Burgred of Mercia (852-874), thus supporting the existence of the church in the pre-Danish period. All finds are in the Society's museum at The Hermitage, Ruddington. (A history of the site and an interim report are obtainable, price 30p, from Mrs. D. M. Shrimpton, The Vicarage, Ruddington, Notts.) See also p. 194.

OXFORDSHIRE: OXFORD (SP 514063). During observation of new building works at *St. Michael at the North Gate* by B. G. Durham and T. G. Hassall for Oxford Archaeological Excavation Committee the late Saxon defences were found to consist of a turf rampart with a stone revetment (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 170). In front of the rampart was a narrow berm and a ditch. The church and the medieval town wall were subsequently built over the original ditch.

STAFFORDSHIRE: BARTON UNDER NEEDWOOD, CATTON (SK 197163). Excavation by S. Losco-Bradley for Trent Valley Archaeological Research Committee located an early Saxon settlement, adjacent to the Saxon cemetery of Wychnor (cf. A. Meaney, *A Gazetteer of Early Saxon Burial Sites* (London, 1964), 223). A number of rectangular buildings have been recognized and three excavated. Of these, two were built with individual posts, with dimensions of 9 by 4½ m., and 6½ by 4 m., and one with posts set in a continuous trench shows signs of alteration during its period of use. Two *Grubenhäuser* only, one superseding the other, have been excavated. They were associated with hand-made pottery.

———: SHENSTONE (SK 109043). Excavation by D. and J. Gould near the chancel arch of the old church showed that the first stone church was pre-conquest. A row of post-holes, 90 cm. apart, partly sealed by the 18th-century chancel floor, did not relate to an earlier wooden building but were associated with the rebuilding of the chancel in the early 18th century. At that time the Saxon chancel arch was taken down and inserted into the W. wall of the 13th-century tower.

———: TAMWORTH (SK 209043). Among the records of excavations by F. T. Wainwright in 1960 for Tamworth Borough Council, which recently came into the possession of Tamworth Castle Museum, was a drawing of a section across the N. town defences, S. of *Albert Road*, which shows a Saxon ditch and rampart separated by a berm, as elsewhere in the town (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 149). From the rear of the rampart in a layer of stones interpreted by Wainwright as an *intervallum* road came a silver cut halfpenny of Edward the Martyr minted at Torksey. Added to the Saxon rampart was the medieval bank associated with a wide and deep ditch. Cf. K. W. Sheridan, with an appendix by M. Dolley, in *Trans. S. Staffs Archaeol. and Hist. Soc.*, xiv (1972-3).

SUFFOLK: IPSWICH (TM 16614458). A Thetford-ware pot, 15 cm. high, found in 1908 during construction of the first Co-operative building on the corner of *Cox Lane*, has been given to Ipswich Museum.

———: ——— (TM 16714437). At nos. 4 and 6 *Eagle Street* the rim of a Thetford-ware cooking-pot with strap handle was found.

———: ——— (TM 14564554). An Ipswich-ware pot, 8 cm. high, was found 76 cm. down when pipe-laying outside nos. 5 and 7 *Kingston Road*.

———: ——— (TM 18724443). A sceat of E. Anglian type, c. 750, was found in the garden of no. 52 *Parliament Road*.

———: STUTTON (TM 161344). Two Ipswich-ware pots, 15 cm. high, formerly kept in the church and said to have been found in the churchyard at the end of the last century, have been presented to Ipswich Museum.

SUSSEX: CHICHESTER. At *Providence Place, Clemens Yard, Chapel Street*, a shallow hearth-pit lined with baked clay and containing soft black gritty wares of late Saxon date cut into the courtyard of a Roman house. Two cess-pits with similar pottery also belong to this period (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 150). At the *Gospel Hall* a number of pits contained stamped and rilled wares of the 10th and 11th centuries.

WILTSHIRE: PEWSEY, BLACK PATCH (SU 15555806). In the fifth season of excavation on the cemetery (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 150) eleven more inhumations were found, bringing the total up to sixty. A group of four female adults and two children were buried in two rows, all the graves being uniformly oriented NE. and SW. with skulls towards the SW. The other five were haphazardly placed but, except for one N. and S. grave, all were also oriented NE. and SW. In addition to the usual association of 6th-century disc and plate brooches, iron knives, and glass and amber beads, two graves contained bronze belt buckles, and two, bronze-bound buckets. In some, iron rings were arranged at the waist; two of the children wore iron collars as did an infant excavated in 1971. A second ivory ring in another grave was originally cased in thin sheet bronze. In two graves lines of charcoal on either side of the body may denote the use of a stretcher or bier. On the NW. and E. there are indications that the limits of the cemetery have been reached. Gradiometer surveys on the S. suggest further interments.

YORKSHIRE: YORK (SE 60655208). A small pre-conquest church, probably St. Helen-on-the-Walls, was excavated by York Archaeological Trust and York Excavation Group on the site of *Ebor Brewery, Aldwark*. The church was built originally of reused and retooled small Roman limestone ashlar, and lay over a Roman building with a mosaic floor. Though the first phase of the church was separated stratigraphically from the Roman building by the digging of a ditch, it seems likely that the choice of site was

influenced by the pre-existing building. The earliest church, badly damaged by later graves, may have been a single-cell structure, *c.* 5·80 m. by 4·10 m., although there could have been a small chancel. A chancel, *c.* 4·80 m. by 3·80 m., with foundations of different construction was subsequently added. (See also p. 194.) There was no direct dating evidence for the earlier phases of development, but the tooling on ashlar of phase 1 is similar to that on the Anglian defensive tower at York (*Yorks. Archaeol. Jnl.*, XLIV (1972), 38–64) and a small window-head, possible of mid Saxon type, was built into a later phase of the church. There were at least two charcoal burials, normally of the 10th century. Elsewhere excavation by York Archaeological Trust revealed 10th and 11th-century timber structures and waterlogged occupation-levels, and excavation by York Excavation Group found what may be a former defensive bank, running from a re-entrant in the present city wall towards Stonebow. It contained a coin and late Saxon pottery.

Excavation at *Bishophill Senior* (SE 601514) showed that major Roman buildings had been robbed of their stonework in Anglo-Scandinavian times. Several latrines and rubbish-pits had been dug. Though later disturbances made it impossible to locate contemporary structures, it seems likely from the finds that occupation was not intense. A few sherds of mid Saxon pottery were found. At *Leadmill Lane* (SE 607513), E. of the R. Foss, Anglo-Scandinavian pits found during building work contained the by-products and rejects from a bone- and antler-working industry, which produced single-sided hog-backed combs and bone 'skates'. Outside the city walls in *Kent Street*, near the Cattle Market (SE 609512), traces of mid Saxon occupation were unexpectedly revealed. Debris from a burnt wattle-and-daub structure was found in the hollow above a Roman well, together with a great quantity of animal bones, two coins of Eadbert of Northumbria (737–758), pins with faceted heads and a cross-brooch with decoration of Irish affinity. Other mid Saxon objects and coins of Æthelred II (840–850) were found elsewhere on the site. See also p. 205.

Progress was made with dendrochronology for the Anglo-Scandinavian period. A floating chronology of some 200 years has been established, based on samples from Lloyds Bank, *Pavement* (*Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 151) and from salvage operations on a site in *Coppergate*. Evidence from these and other sites in York has also given useful information on contemporary environmental conditions and on the use of a variety of food plants.

———, EAST RIDING: HOLME-UPON-SPALDING-MOOR (SE 821389). H. G. Ramm reports a hitherto unrecorded fragment of a late Saxon cross with a seated figure in Nunburnhome-York style. It is built into the inside of the 15th-century window of the first stage of the church tower on the S. side.

———, ———: WHARRAM PERCY. See p. 194.

## IRELAND

DUBLIN: CITY OF DUBLIN. See p. 206.

## ISLE OF MAN

BALLAQUAYLE. A number of lintel graves was uncovered on the presumed *keill* site.

DOUGLAS. An old find, a silver penny of Eadgar, moneyer Herolf, probably minted at York, has come to light. It is probably from the 1894 Douglas hoard.

JURBY, KEEILL COONLUGH (NX 385000). A slate slab, 16·5 by 11·5 by 2 cm. thick, with a lightly inscribed cross similar to the unlocalized Jurby cross no. 179, has been deposited in the Manx Museum, accession no. 73–10.

PEEL (SC 245841). One valve of a sandstone mould, 9 by 6 by 1.3 m. thick, for a ring with ten dots round a central boss, was found in the wall of a cottage in *Orry Lane*. It seems to be of early Christian date, like the moulds from P. S. Gelling's excavation at Kiondroghad (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 67), while the design is similar to a mould from Sulby, Manx Museum, accession no. 7580. The mould has been deposited in the Manx Museum, accession no. 73-74.

PORT Y CANDAS (SC 285815). P. S. Gelling examining a round house site in a marshy area of the central valley found traces of a timber structure built on a raised gravel mound.

### SCOTLAND

ARGYLL: ARDNADAM, SANDBANK (NS 163791). Excavation by the Cowal Archaeological Society beneath medieval levels W. of the chapel has revealed a collapsed stone structure resembling a beehive cell, a pit, post-holes, and five large and numerous small stone grave-markers with traces of pecked and incised crosses.

INVERNESS-SHIRE: N. UIST, COLLEGAN AN UDAIL (THE UDAL) (NF 824873). Excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XVII (1973), 152) on the major early medieval settlement deposits, the first of their kind in the W. Highlands, which were discovered under the Viking settlement in 1971 and are up to 2.7 m. deep, revealed that they cover not less than three and more probably five centuries before 800, and contain a sequence of structures and artifacts which are definitive of the period in this region. They show the earliest origins of the W. Highland *baile* (farming township) at the end of the wheel-house phase (a wheel-house in the Udal complex awaits full excavation) and its evolution into the Norse period.

The elaborate 'figure-of-eight' houses revealed in 1972 have a long history back into the early centuries A.D., stemming from a simple oval prototype, 4.5 by 3.6 m. Significant small finds in a wide range of more mundane material include a decorated gilt pin-head of a penannular brooch, a decorated silver ring, and a collection of moulds for bronze or precious metal casting. These discoveries represent the 'missing link' between iron-age and true medieval settlement in W. Scotland and provide the basis for further research.

STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT: MOTE OF MARK, ROCKCLIFFE, DALBEATTIE (NX 845540). The present excavation under L. Laing shows the site, a granite outcrop on the estuary of the Urr, to have been occupied between c. 475 and c. 625, with a reduced occupation continuing probably through the 7th century. It is suggested that the fort was a princely stronghold in the late 6th century and was subsequently taken by the Angles after the annexation of the area by Æthelfrith in the early 7th century.

*Period Ia.* There was for a short time open settlement on the top of the hill. A hearth and a post-hole of a hut were investigated.

*Period Ib* (6th to 7th-century). A rampart, c. 10 ft. wide and c. 10 ft. high, was constructed round the hill. It was composed of a bank of stones and earth and was timber-laced at the front. An entrance on the S. side had a timber gateway, and there was a postern on the N. The gateway may have been additionally defended on the interior by a barbican—a three-sided dry-stone building—, measuring 6 by 4 ft. internally and with a wall c. 3 ft. thick. It may have fallen into disuse before the end of this phase and been used as a forge; subsequently a midden grew up round it. A stone wall was built round a central hollow where occupation was concentrated. A small round hut, c. 9 ft. diam., stood on an irregular footing of pebbles and had a gravel floor. Adjacent to it was a cobbled yard.

Shale or lignite, imported probably from Ayrshire, was worked into bracelets, beads and spindle-whorls. Other stonework includes whetstones and playing-pieces as well as polishers. Many worked flints appear to have been gathered from a near-by mesolithic site and reused, possibly as strike-a-lights and small tools. Much white trailed glass, imported from the Rhineland, was perhaps raw material for glass-working. Plain blue glass beads and an Irish type with green and white cables were found. Bone and antler were also worked. Over fifty sherds of imported pottery of Class E represent at least ten different pots.

Evidence of ornamental metal-working in bronze and perhaps in gold and silver comes from numerous fragments of clay moulds, a stone ingot-mould and two bronze ingots, triangular, bag-shaped and 'dog's dish' crucibles (one with the imprint of tongs on it), tuyères, slags, scrap bronze (some possibly from Anglo-Saxon bucket-mounts) and ores. The moulds were for a variety of objects, including penannular brooches, pins, studs, and round and square mounts. A mould for a round mount decorated with interlace belongs to the early 7th century. Evidence of iron-working includes slags, a furnace bottom and low-grade ore. Ironwork includes tweezers, a large rock-splitting wedge, knives, ferrules, chisels, bars, rings (some penannular), studs, nails, and a possible buckle. One knife appears unfinished.

*Period Ic.* Firing of the original rampart caused the granite to vitrify and retained impressions of upright timbers. The entrance appears to have been hurriedly blocked by a bank of stones and midden material. Several small finds, including pottery, glass and fragments of clay moulds, were recovered from the blocking.

At the beginning of *Period II*, the last structural phase, the rampart was deliberately slighted, the stones being thrown down the hill. Over the partly demolished rampart, the internal subsidiary walling and the *Period-Ib* structures, a cobbled surface was laid down. A rectangular clay platform, lying over and sealing the main metal-working area, may belong either to a late stage in *Period Ib* or to *Period II*. A few finds associated with *Period II* can be provisionally identified as Anglo-Saxon. They include a rock crystal bead and a single-sided bone comb with ring-and-dot decoration. Two Anglo-Saxon runic inscriptions have been recovered. The first on a polished bone comb-handle (?) has been tentatively read as *AETHILI . . .*, the owner's name; the second on a piece of sandstone has not yet been deciphered.

Animal bones from middens are predominantly those of cattle, with some pig and sheep.

## II. POST-CONQUEST

### A. MONASTIC SITES

#### ENGLAND

**BEDFORDSHIRE: LEIGHTON BUZZARD (SP 923227).** D. B. and E. Baker excavating for Bedfordshire County Council and D.o.E. at Grove Priory, an alien cell of Fontevrault, located two building complexes. Dry-stone footings and post-holes may represent barns; several periods of stone footings may belong to the main monastic buildings. Extensive earthworks were also surveyed.

**BERKSHIRE: READING (SU 721735).** Excavation of the E. end of the Benedictine abbey church (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 153) by C. F. Slade for Reading Museum

and D.o.E. was completed and a definitive plan established. In one small area footings under the abbey provide the first hint of building earlier than the 12th century. Cf. *Berks. Archaeol. Jnl.*, forthcoming; finds to be deposited in Reading Museum.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: BRADWELL (SP 827396). D. C. Mynard excavating the former bakehouse of the Benedictine priory (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 153) showed that it was 14th-century and originally 9.6 by 5 m. Cf. *Milton Keynes Jnl.*, iii (1974).

CHESHIRE: RUNCORN, NORTON (SJ 548831). J. P. Greene for Runcorn Development Corporation completed excavation of the claustral ranges of this Augustinian priory (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 153). The choir of the church was found to have four floors. 1, on a rubble and mortar base, showed traces of considerable burning and can probably be linked with a papal letter which records that in 1236 'the church and cloister at Norton were destroyed by fire'. 2, similar to 1. 3, seventeen sq. m. of line-impressed mosaic-tile floor (70 sq. m. were found in 1971 (cf. *ibid.*, xvi (1972), 173)). The central bands of tiles (stars flanked by lemons) showed much more wear than the outer bands of flowers, which would have been protected by choir stalls. 4, seven sq. m. of a relief-decorated tile floor with a sandstone coffin lid, surrounded by a border of printed tiles with fleur-de-lys, birds, and foliage, set into it.

The E. expansion of the NE. chapels was further revealed. Several more burials bring the total to 120. The structural history of the E. range (sub-vault to dorter) was complicated. The S. part was made narrower before the late 15th century and a room with a flagged floor and a broad dished drain was provided. The reredorter drain was traced. To the W. the flat-bottomed ashlar-sided drain was replaced by a round-based sandstone drain. A similar but smaller side drain served the kitchen. Conservation work on the standing W. range uncovered three undercroft windows, and a doorway to the slype which linked outer courtyard and cloister. Ornate blank arcades lined both sides of the slype. Decorative details confirm a late 12th-century reconstruction of the range.

DEVON: EXETER (SX 922922). Excavation by A. Hamlin, V. A. Maxfield, and M. Griffiths for Exeter University and Exeter Archaeological Field Unit at the junction of *Holloway Street* and *Friars Gate* revealed the robbed remains of a substantial masonry building with six burials, probably the E. end of the Franciscan friary.

DURHAM: JARROW SLAKE (NZ 337653). C. D. Morris and J. R. Hunter excavating for the National Geographic Society of America, Jarrow Corporation and D.o.E. on the notable scarp NE. of the church found no Roman or medieval features. S. of the church several phases of medieval riverside structures began with a sequence of walls belonging to the post-conquest monastery, running parallel with and at right angles to the R. Don. There was no evidence for a Saxon phase. The walls were rebuilt; final destruction, probably by the river, was in the late medieval period. A thick sandy deposit over the destroyed walls, containing many small metal objects, and associated low stone walls represent a late medieval or early post-medieval phase.

ESSEX: CHELMSFORD (TL 709065). P. J. Drury excavating for Chelmsford Excavation Committee at nos. 47-49 *New London Road* and on the NE. corner of the main claustral range and reredorter of the Dominican priory (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvi (1972), 173) found that the reredorter was added to the main range c. 1300. It measured c. 18 by 6 m. and had diagonally-buttressed angles and walls of flint rubble in lime mortar. A stone-lined channel had been fed originally from a stream on the N. through a culvert lined with tile wasters; the flow was controlled by a sluice gate at the end of the culvert. Later the channel was reconstructed and the water probably supplied by pipe from the W.; the culvert was filled, and a timber-framed building, which was traced by its gravel floor, erected in the angle between the reredorter and the main range. The demolition rubble

included mouldings of Caen stone, decorated floor-tiles, and window-glass; a useful group of 16th-century pottery was found. Interim plan in *Current Archaeol.*, xli (1973), 176.

———: WALTHAM ABBEY. See p. 199.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: BRISTOL (ST 857733). M. W. Ponsford for Bristol Corporation and D.o.E. excavated parts of the church, E. range and N. garden of the Franciscan friary at *Levin's Mead* (FIG. 59). The digging of a new channel (1240-47) for the R. Frome led to the draining of the area onto which the friars moved in the 1240s. The principal structure at this period was a simple rectangular church, probably over 50 m. by 9 m. and possibly used for preaching. On the N. a single range of buildings with deep foundations included a chapter-house (14 by 8 m.). In the garden on the slope above, a wall perhaps bounded the precinct. With the expansion of the friary the S. wall of the church became the N. wall of the chancel and the nave arcade foundation, a bell-tower was built at the W. end of a new chancel, the former nave became a N. aisle, a cloister was added and the chapter-house was extended to 22 m. Finds include fragments of water-pipes, many tiles, freestone mouldings, and stained glass. From a garderobe pit, at least ten wooden bowls and trenchers, two spatulas, pointed leather shoes, pottery including a watering pot, and school slates, on which *BRISTOLL* and *FR. HENRIC(I)U(S)* had been inscribed, belong to 1500 or later. About forty burials were excavated in the church and chapter-house, some in waterlogged coffins. A conduit with freestone arches must have provided the main water-supply.

———: HAILES ABBEY (SP 050300). A. E. S. Musty for D.o.E. re-excavated the SW. corner of the cloister of this Cistercian abbey, which had been excavated by Welbore St. Clair Baddeley between 1906 and 1909. The fraters for the monks and lay brothers lay on either side of the kitchen. The monks' frater contained benches and a dais. The kitchen was rebuilt at half its original size. All the buildings except the S. end of the monks' frater were converted into a house at the dissolution.

HAMPSHIRE: ROMSEY (SU 351213). Excavation by K. Stubbs for Romsey Archaeological Research Committee on the site of the lady chapel of the Benedictine abbey revealed:

1. A possible boundary-ditch of the 10th-century abbey running N. and S. and containing 12th-century and earlier material.
2. Between c. 1120 and 1150 the choir and retrochoir, including twin openings for the lady chapel, on gravel and flint footings.
3. In the late 12th century the lady chapel on mortared flint footings. A slight upward curve towards the E. end of the central spine wall and the S. wall suggests twin apsidal-ended chapels corresponding with those at the E. end of the choir aisles.
4. In the 14th century the lady chapel was totally rebuilt on a larger scale. The heavy spine wall was replaced by a central column and light screen. The lowered floor level created a step down from the retrochoir, and was covered with a decorated tile floor, probably using patterns similar to those at Titchfield.
5. In the late 14th and early 15th centuries a new doorway in the N. wall of the lady chapel probably coincided with the extensions of the N. nave aisles in 1401 and the incorporation of the N. transept for the use of the parish. The lady chapel was demolished at the dissolution.

———: WINCHESTER, HYDE (SU 482301). Excavation by K. Qualmann in the outer courtyard of the Benedictine abbey (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 154) revealed walls and foundations, possibly of an almonry, immediately W. of the surviving gatehouse. The W. precinct wall has been located.

# BRISTOL, GREYFRIARS, 1973

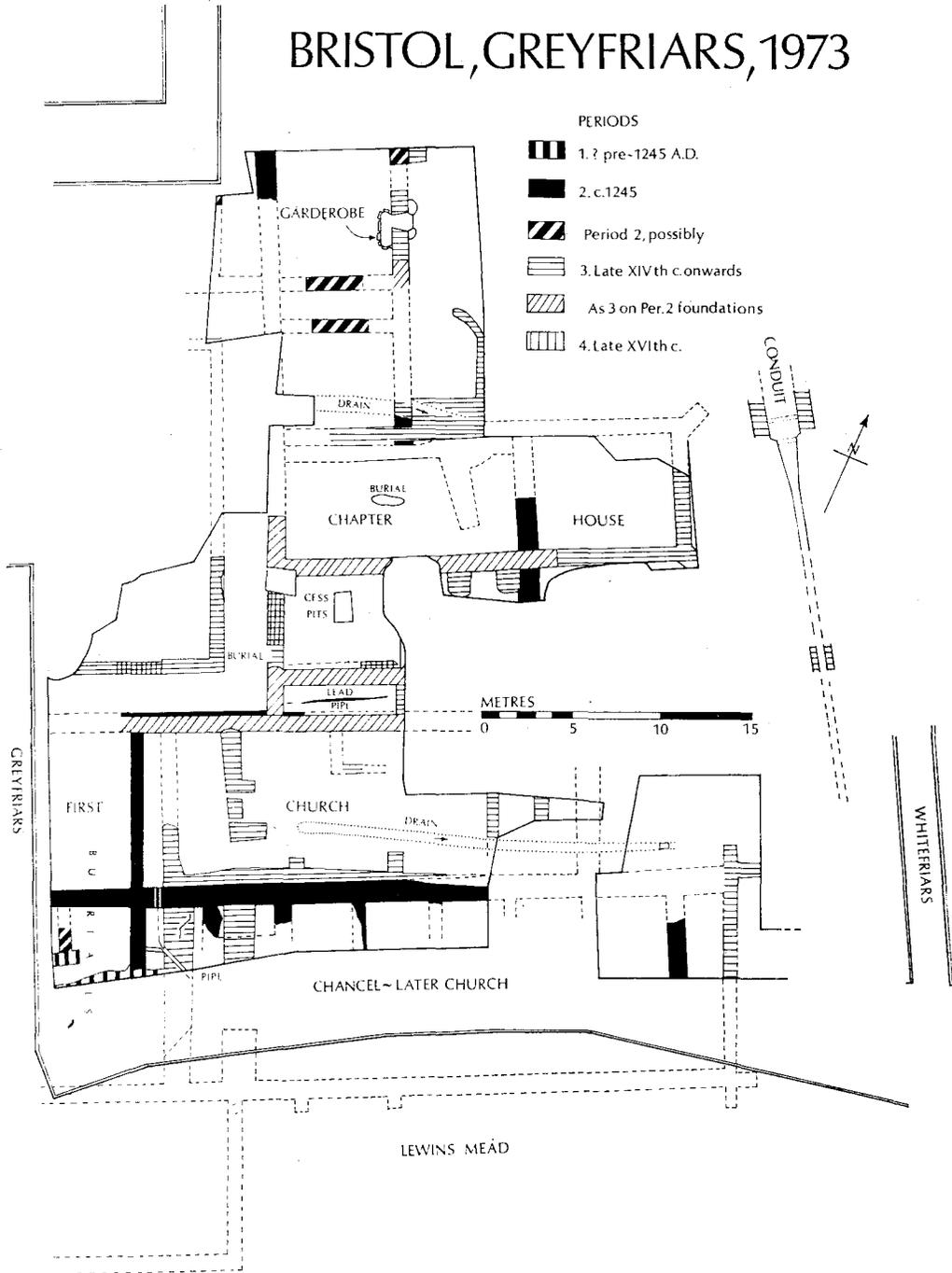


FIG. 59

BRISTOL, GLOUCESTERSHIRE  
Plan of excavation of the Greyfriars (p. 189)

HERTFORDSHIRE: (LITTLE) WYMONDLEY PRIORY (TL 219280). Stripping of a farmhouse, which apparently incorporated the church nave of this Augustinian priory, removed the E. part of the N. wall. In the rest of the N. wall, what seems to be a late 13th-century W. processional door, and a high external blind arch beside it, enclosing wall-painting, were revealed. In the S. wall two late 13th-century windows were protected by an outbuilding. The cloister was evidently on the N. Where the inner cloister wall should have been was a late medieval traceried recess, apparently *in situ*; the wall-painting over it, of running warriors, is probably later than the dissolution. The trussed-rafter roof was exposed.

KENT: CANTERBURY. Canterbury Archaeological Society and the King's School completed excavation of the additional E.-W. wing of the building discovered in 1972 on the site of the *Greyfriars* (TR 146577) (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 155). It was slightly smaller than the original building and had an external staircase at its SW. corner. Its angled W. wall followed the line of a 13th-century property boundary. Excavation on a N. extension of the original building, belonging to the same phase as the E.-W. wing, showed that it was a double range, the W. range being in line with the original building and the E. range projecting. The W. range had an internal doorway with its original yellow-brick sill, and a secondary buttress (?). After a major medieval reconstruction the W. range and the E.-W. wing were internally divided by the 16th century. On the site of *St. Peter's Methodist School* (TR 146578) medieval walls on massive foundations perhaps belonged to a freestanding bell tower. On the N., cobbling and a mortar floor may represent early friary buildings.

———: LEEDS PRIORY (TQ 823530). P. J. Tester excavating for Kent Archaeological Society on this Augustinian priory (founded in 1119, suppressed in 1539) revealed the main outlines of the claustral buildings. The W. end and the S. wall of the nave of the church, which apparently lay on the N. side of the cloister, have been traced. It is hoped to locate an apse and crypt recorded in 1840. The lower part of the chapter-house doorway is elaborately carved with 12th-century decoration. Mouldings and other architectural fragments from the nave are dated c. 1300. A small 13th-century walrus ivory carving represents the Virgin and Child enthroned, flanked by saints and angels.

LEICESTERSHIRE: LEICESTER (SK 58470441). T. C. Pearce excavated for Leicester Museum on the site of the chapel of Wyggeston's Hospital (cf. *Post-Med. Archaeol.*, viii (1974), 124) and found three phases of medieval walling and an oven with 13th to 14th-century pottery.

———: —— (SK 58050440). T. C. Pearce excavating for Leicester Museum near *West Bridge* found a massive wall running E. and W., which may be the S. wall of the church of the Austin friary (founded in 1254, extended in the early 14th century, and suppressed in 1538). On the E. and W. of the cloister are traces of the cloister walk, and on the W. is a range of rooms. On the S. a massive main drain of two periods of construction contained wooden stakes and wattle fencing (suggesting a sluice), animal bones, shell-fish, 15th-century pottery, wooden objects, leatherwork (including shoes and three decorated scabbards), and two pewter plates and two spoons.

LINCOLNSHIRE: BOSTON (TF 330438). A. E. S. Musty excavating for Lincolnshire Archaeological Research Committee, the Heritage Panel of the Association of Lincolnshire Life, and D.o.E. discovered a large stone building, aligned N. and S., belonging to the Franciscan friary. On the S. a bank of sand was held back from its walls by a timber revetment. There were many floor levels; waterlogging had preserved a wooden floor.

NORFOLK: THETFORD (TL 868835). Further work at the Cluniac priory by R. Wilcox on the range running W. from the NW. corner of the W. front (prior's lodging) confirmed that it was a 14th-century building, lying over an earlier roadway and building of uncertain use, and was later extended W. The late Romanesque doors must therefore have been reset, taken perhaps from the earlier great gatehouse, which was replaced at this time.

NORTHUMBERLAND: NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (NZ 244642). Miss B. Harbottle for Newcastle Corporation excavated the interior of the whole of the E. and part of the S. ranges and the NE. corner of the cloister of the Blackfriars. In the E. range most of the first floor was rebuilt in the 19th century. Remains of four lancet windows were found in the E. wall of the ground floor; the stone wall dividing the so-called parlour and warming house, and the W. door to the warming house were shown to be a later, though perhaps medieval, addition. The two buttresses on the E. wall were possibly built after the dissolution. Much of the plain tiled floor of the chapter-house remains *in situ*. In the S. range removal of plaster revealed the door to the dormitory at the head of the day stairs, and a blocked lancet in the S. wall at first-floor level. In the cloister one surviving course of the N. cloister wall at its NE. angle, and a fragment of the E. cloister wall were uncovered. Of eight burials in the N. cloister walk, in two rows of two and two deep, two were in wooden coffins.

OXFORDSHIRE: OXFORD. Continued excavation by P. Fasham, T. G. Hassall and H. Woods for Oxford Archaeological Excavation Committee on the site of the Blackfriars and the Greyfriars (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 156) showed at the *Blackfriars* (SP 512058) that the church extended a bay farther W. Part of the W. range of the cloisters has been recorded. There is also a small cloister S. of the main buildings. At the *Greyfriars* (SP 511059) the extent of the domestic buildings, including a culvert running across the site, has been traced.

STAFFORDSHIRE: STOKE ON TRENT (SJ 905493). Excavation for the City Museum in the chancel of the church of Hulton Abbey (Cistercian) revealed graves and wooden coffins. In one of the graves a 15th-century gold ring with incised decoration and a claw-set uncut sapphire was found.

SUFFOLK: BURY ST. EDMUNDS (TL 857642). Excavation within the Norman gate-tower of the Benedictine abbey by P. L. Drewett for D.o.E. established the level of the Norman roadway through the tower and located a small well. Outside the tower the footings of the precinct wall ascribed to Abbot Anselm (1120-48) were uncovered; although the tower was structurally secondary, it was no doubt built by the same abbot. The *pont-à-trous* (abbot's bridge), where the wall crosses the R. Lark, was repaired. No trace of any building earlier than 13th century was found.

SURREY: GUILDFORD (SU 994495). F. W. Holling for Guildford Museum located the foundations of the Dominican friary in the *Friary Brewery*. Flint and chalk wall foundations of three buildings, probably forming part of the cloisters, were associated with pottery of the 13th to 15th centuries. One burial was found.

WORCESTERSHIRE: REDDITCH, BORDLESLEY ABBEY (SP 045688). P. A. Rahtz continued excavation of this Cistercian abbey (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 156 f.). Removal of the highest floor level in the choir exposed a dirt floor, perhaps indicating the low ebb of the abbey's fortunes, probably just before the final refurbishment c. 1500. At the E. end of the choir was a tile setting for an altar or important tomb. Robbing of the step between choir and sanctuary was indicated by medieval wheelbarrow ruts on the dirt floor. Norman masonry survives behind the N. choir stall, which was built in three

phases corresponding to the three main post-Norman floor levels; the latest of these incorporated much reused carved stone, including a leaf-decorated circular vaulting boss, which suggests that some major roof masonry, possibly in the nave, was dismantled before the final period. Two partly excavated rooms S. of the S. transept had probably originally been a slype; they were later used as a sacristy or vestry. Finds include window-glass, a complete iron hammer-head, and part of a Norman pillar piscina.

### SCOTLAND

ARGYLL: IONA (NM 287244). Excavation by R. Reece in cooperation with R.C.H.M. (Scotland) determined the dimensions of the chapter-house and the large S. transept, probably demolished before 1500, of the church of the Benedictine abbey. Below the foundations of the church and chapter-house was considerable evidence of wooden and stone structures which had been destroyed by fire.

### WALES

MONMOUTHSHIRE: CHEPSTOW (ST 536939). Excavation by R. Shoesmith for D.o.E. on the site of the cattle market S. of the church of the Benedictine priory revealed a S. cloister range, whose walls stand *c.* 30 cm. above the foundations and were rebuilt in the 13th century and later. Underneath are fragmentary remains of an earlier S. range. No external precinct walls were found but a large buttressed barn used between the 13th and 16th centuries was cleared. SW. of the church a 13th-century house was exposed.

## B. CATHEDRALS AND ECCLESIASTICAL PALACES

LINCOLNSHIRE: LINCOLN (SK 978717). Excavation in the bishop's palace (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 157, fig. 57) by P. L. Drewett and D. J. Freke for D.o.E. confirmed that the lower part of the E. wall of the W. hall had been built and its interior levelled in the late 12th century. In the chapel courtyard some 15th-century cobbles were exposed, and it was found that open drains, which discharged into a central soakaway, had been re-covered with reused stone mouldings at their lower ends.

## C. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

### ENGLAND

ESSEX: RIVENHALL (TL 828178). Excavation by W. J. Rodwell for Essex Archaeological Society and D.o.E. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 157) revealed that a curious salient in the NE. corner of the churchyard is due to the inclusion, probably in the 17th century, of a square plot previously outside. A building had stood at its centre; initially, probably in the 12th century, this was a simple timber hall, later rebuilt with the addition of a cross-wing at the S. end. The plot was divided from the churchyard by a boundary-ditch, which had cut through a mid (?) Saxon inhumation cemetery, and direct access was provided from the house to the churchyard by a gap in the ditch. As the finds indicate that the house was of some importance it has been tentatively identified as the medieval rectory. Study of moulded stones in a local garden, known to have been acquired when the church was restored in 1839, revealed 14th and 15th-century fragments as well as a late Saxon engaged-column capital (from the chancel arch?). The 14th-century font, now used as a bird-bath, was found intact. See also p. 174.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: FLAWFORD (SK 593332). Excavation by H. M. James for Ruddington Local History Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvi (1972), 178) has revealed further details of the development of the church. The long Norman chancel was probably built in the late 11th century. The Saxon tower was replaced by a larger tower in the early 13th century. On the N. side of the church a stone building, 50 by 18 ft., with three rooms caused the N. aisle (c. 1300) to be restricted to a width of 5 ft. This may be the dwelling for the warden and chantry priests referred to in documents. When the N. aisle was extended W. and widened, the building was demolished. All finds are in the Society's museum at The Hermitage, Ruddington. See also p. 183.

OXFORDSHIRE: OXFORD (SP 514062). At *All Saints' Church* excavation by B. G. Durham and T. G. Hassall for Oxford Archaeological Excavation Committee identified five structural phases of the medieval church within the early 18th-century building. It seems to have been founded in the later 11th century on a site formerly occupied by late Saxon domestic buildings.

YORKSHIRE: YORK (SE 6065208). Excavation by York Archaeological Trust on the site of *Ebor Brewery, Aldwark*, in the angle between the city wall and the Merchant Taylors' Hall, revealed a church, probably St. Helen-on-the-Walls, and an extensive graveyard containing over 1,000 burials. The church had a pre-conquest origin (see p. 184 f.). By the 12th century it had been extended at least once and at that time had a short nave (5.80 m. by 4.10 m.) and a long narrow chancel (c. 10.40 m. by 3.80 m.). The church was widened in the 13th century on the liturgical north to give it an overall width of 6.50 m., and later still was extended to the liturgical west. The door at each period seems to have been at the W. end. Only the earlier floor levels survived within the church so that the internal arrangements of the medieval church could not be recovered. About 750 burials recovered from within and around the church range from the 10th to the 16th century; many can be assigned to different phases of the development of the church. Their study will provide a reference sample of a medieval urban population. See also p. 205.

———, EAST RIDING: WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858642). S. of the present chancel of St. Martin's Church Mrs. M. E. Ewins excavated for the Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. an area adjoining the previous excavations of the S. aisle (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiii (1969), 252, fig. 73) and the E. end of the chancel (cf. *ibid.*, ix (1965), 187). The E. end of the 12th-century SE. chapel was located, together with the robber-trench of the S. wall of the chancel. The chapel, which was badly disturbed by later graves, had been shortened in the 14th century and lies under the present E. wall of the nave. Associated with it was a SE. angle buttress and a stone-lined grave.

E. of this excavated area a sequence of burials from the Saxon period to the 19th century was revealed. The earliest had a deposit of charcoal and one contained a *styca* of Æthelred II of Northumbria (840-49). Earlier than the late Saxon or early post-conquest square chancel and the late 12th-century chapel were three rather worn Corallian limestone late Saxon grave-slabs and burials with head and foot stones. One slab had a plain expanded cross and two were decorated with simple ridges; one of these two burials was of a child equipped with a decorated bronze dress-fastener.

R. Yarwood excavating N. of the church (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 188-9) found a large sandstone block, possibly part of the altar step, near the inner edge of the N. wall. At the E. end of the aisle, excavation from the level of the aisle floor to natural chalk revealed much plaster and a burnt area, c. 5 ft. across, which lay above nine burials dug into the chalk. One of the skeletons was earlier than the early 13th-century aisle, and another burial consisted of a group of three children side by side.

Between the N. door of the church and the W. wall of the aisle seven burials and a path of sandstone blocks running N. from the door were found. Another burial beneath

a rubble layer E. of the path was of a child in a stone-lined grave, similar to the late medieval grave at the SE. corner of the church.

T. Pearce continuing to excavate on the glebe terrace found a further length of the large E.-W. chalk wall (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 159). As no parallel wall was found, it probably marked the boundary of the churchyard. An entrance, 4 ft. wide, with associated post-holes, suggests some form of lych-gate. On both sides a crushed chalk surface extended along the N. side of the wall. Of four levels of resurfacing three consisted of crushed chalk and the latest (post-medieval?) was of crushed sandstone and possibly associated with some post-holes. As little pottery was found, no firm dating can be given for these features.

## WALES

MERIONETH: LLANGAR (SJ 064425). Excavation by R. Shoesmith for D.o.E. failed to find any evidence that the church is earlier than the late 15th century. There were many burials in the centre of the nave and chancel but no early structures.

## D. CASTLES

### ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE: BEDFORD. See p. 222 f.

CORNWALL: LAUNCESTON CASTLE (SX 331846). A. D. Saunders continuing excavation for D.o.E. on the S. side of the bailey (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 161) revealed a mid 13th-century hall and chamber, over 70 by 24 ft. Near the lower end of the chamber was a detached stone-lined latrine-pit. After partial demolition and levelling, the site was used during the later middle ages for walled yards containing a small workshop. A detached masonry tower constructed in the back of the rampart represented the transition in the defences from timber to a continuous stone wall. The tower base contained no datable material. On the E. side of the N. gatehouse the line of the bailey rampart was located. Below the motte more of the course of the secondary ditch, part of a 13th-century revision of the internal defences, has been traced. It had been marked by 18th-century garden plots and pigsties.

DEVON: OKEHAMPTON CASTLE (SX 584943). R. A. Higham for D.o.E. continued excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 161) on the motte and bailey. The rectangular keep on the motte was built in two phases, though the exact nature of the earlier structure is not clear. The motte has a complicated stratigraphy, and may also have been constructed in two phases. The N. curtain wall of the bailey ascended the side of the motte, perhaps joining a stone breastwork which survived on top. Two periods of occupation were found in the bailey.

DORSET: CASTLETON, SHERBORNE OLD CASTLE (ST 649167). P. R. White excavating for D.o.E. has shown that the buildings of Bishop Roger of Salisbury are not the earliest on the site. In addition to the undercroft of a small stone building beneath the area now occupied by the central courtyard of Roger's complex, a rock-cut ditch with an outer earthen bank passes beneath the buildings of the W. (14th-century) courtyard and then turns to run beneath the 12th-century keep. Beneath the inner tail of the bank burials were made in rock-cut graves on an E. and W. axis. The bank and ditch may have enclosed the top of the original knoll before it was remodelled into a plateau for the 12th-century bailey.

ESSEX: PLESHEY CASTLE (TL 666144). S. R. Bassett excavating from the edge of the bailey to the top of the motte dated the construction of the present brick bridge 1380-1397, and examined the penultimate bridge and motte ditch. The present bailey bank (later than 1180?) survives to a maximum height of *c.* 6.20 m. Originally timber-revetted, it was subsequently reshaped as a bank. It lay over an earlier bank, which was probably part of the original town enclosure.

———: SAFFRON WALDEN (TL 540388). Excavation by S. R. Bassett was concentrated inside and outside the castle keep. Inside, only thin spreads of construction mortar survived since all stratified deposits were lost in the 1881 excavations. The foundation of a circular staircase in the SE. angle was revealed. Outside, the original plan of the SE. clasping buttresses and the adjoining flat pilaster buttresses was discovered. The inner lip of an extensive N.-S. quarry ditch, which may have preceded that on the E. sectioned in 1972 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 161), and the base of a bank W. of it were found. The bank was earlier than the keep. The wide chalk ramp serving the keep entrance through a forebuilding to the W. was also examined. Cf. *Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.*, vi, forthcoming.

HEREFORDSHIRE: HEREFORD. See p. 178.

LINCOLNSHIRE: OLD BOLINGBROKE. See pp. 163 ff.

LONDON: BAYNARD'S CASTLE (TQ 319808). Continued excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 162 f., fig. 60) by P. Marsden for Guildhall Museum recovered more of the plan of the medieval and Tudor castle. The SW. multi-angular tower, possibly dating from the rebuilding by Henry VII, was found, and the waterfront of a 16th-century extension was examined. W. of the castle a stone-lined dock basin, probably 14th-century, and large deposits of domestic rubbish were found.

NORFOLK: CASTLE RISING (TF 665246). B. M. Morley excavated for D.o.E. the 14th-century domestic chapel S. of the keep (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 163).

NORTHUMBERLAND: NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (NZ 250639). Excavation by Miss B. Harbottle for Newcastle Corporation in the castle ditch outside the Black Gate revealed three periods of medieval defences, consisting of a clay rampart (perhaps part of the castle of 1080), foundations of the late 12th-century curtain, and footings of the 13th-century barbican.

OXFORDSHIRE: BANBURY (SP 457407). Excavation by Mrs. K. A. Rodwell for Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit elucidated much of the plan of the castle (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 163). It appears to have been constructed on an open site and consisted of two roughly concentric enclosures defended by wet ditches, *c.* 20 m. wide and 7 m. deep. The W. half of the outer gate was located, including robber-trenches for a square tower and part of the curtain wall with associated chambers at front and back. A well-preserved 12th or early 13th-century rectangular building (4.5 by 11 m. internally) in the SW. corner of the defences had doorways in both long walls; one gave access to an ironstone metalled yard, the other, which had dressed stone jambs, to a garderobe chamber with a stone-lined cess-pit. The latter had been inserted after a fire and was blocked before the building as a whole went out of use, when it was buried in the outer bank of the castle.

WARWICKSHIRE: RATLEY AND UPTON (SP 381473). Excavation by F. Radcliffe and Bishop Bright School Archaeology Club continued on the motte and bailey (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 163, 165). Work in the NW. bailey and entrance tower was com-

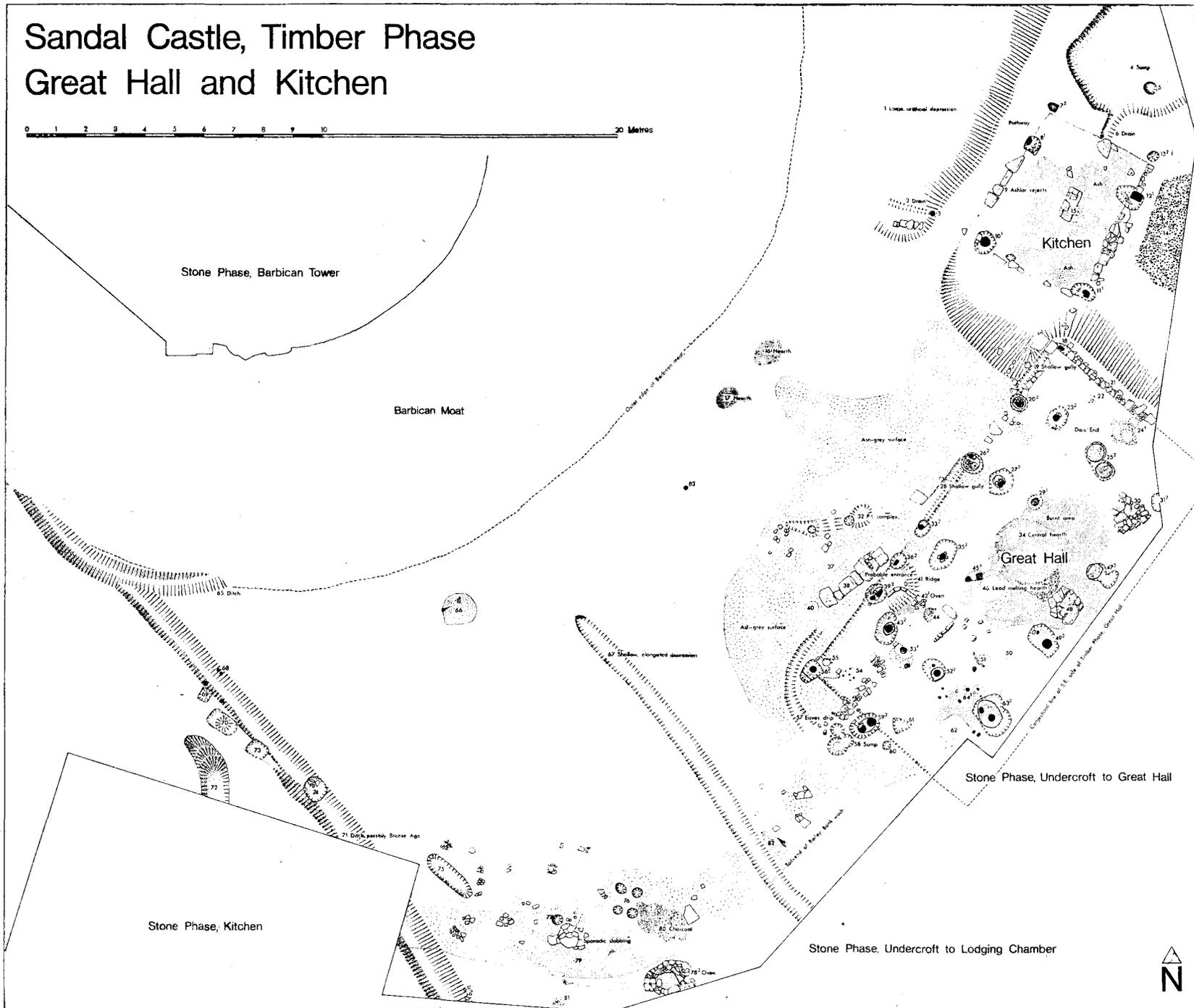


FIG. 60

SANDAL MAGNA, W.R. YORKSHIRE  
Plan of excavation of the timber phase of the castle (p. 197)

pleted; the bailey bank was of a simple dump construction of earth and rubble with a dry-stone revetment at the back but none at the front. Plough scratches on the surface of the bedrock at several points in the bailey, some beneath the bank, were in two sets of parallel lines on slightly different alignments; surprisingly the general direction was across, not along, the narrow ridge. Pottery from the built-up edge of the motte, which sealed occupation also containing pottery and a hearth, was of sandy cooking-pots, except for one sherd of soft soapy fabric. The fact that in the bailey the two types occurred in equal proportions strengthens the possibility that the motte is secondary and may not have been completed.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING: KILTON (NZ 703176). Excavation by F. A. Aberg for the Adult Education Department of Leeds University (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 165) in the courtyard at the E. end of the castle revealed the post-holes of a timber building, with closely-set stake-holes marking the line of the wall. Near the keep two new apartments, one of which may be the gatehouse of the inner courtyard, were investigated. Only the latest levels were exposed, confirming the decay of buildings in this area in the 16th century.

———, WEST RIDING: SANDAL MAGNA (SE 338182). Excavation by P. Mayes for Sandal Castle Joint Excavation Committee revealed the entrance bridge, the remainder of the 13th-century stone range and a group of late 15th-century buildings (PL. xxxiv, A) (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 165). The bailey well was excavated. A bailey bank, 5 m. high, covered early 12th-century ridge-and-furrow. The curtain wall was inserted into this truncated bank with a series of external blind arcades. Along the tail of the bank, covered by a 3- to 4-m.-deep deposit from the digging of the inner moat in the mid 13th century, lay two 12th-century timber structures (FIG. 60). These were an aisled hall, 13.6 by 7 m. with narrow 1.3 m. aisles, and a timber kitchen, 3.8 m. sq., with a pentice 1.2 m. wide along its N. side (PL. xxxiv, B).

## IRELAND

CO. KILKENNY: KNOCKTOPHER MOTTE (19S 536370). This motte, probably raised by Matthew FitzGriffin, seneschal of Leinster c. 1200, has been levelled. It was 137 m. diam. and 37 m. high. During destruction traces of possible timber-work and two burials were found.

## SCOTLAND

ARGYLL: LISMORE, ACHANDUIN CASTLE (NM 803392). Continued excavation by D. J. Turner for the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 165) recovered the ground plan of the garderobe tower, 2.9 m. wide, located in 1972. It projected 1.6 m. from the NE. wall of the castle between the NE. entrance and the E. corner, and contained a single latrine-shute. Two of the dressed stones at the base carried masons' marks identical with a mark on the N. doorway of the chancel of Lismore Cathedral. Excavation outside the NE. doorway indicated that there was no forebuilding or bridge-pit, so that it now seems probable that the NW. entrance, previously referred to as a postern, was the main entrance. The moulding of two large dressed sandstones, probably from the NE. doorway, suggests that this entrance was surmounted by a two-centred arch and resembled the S. doorway to the chancel of Lismore Cathedral. The castle and cathedral must have been broadly contemporary; the castle was probably built between 1290 and 1305. It is difficult to reconcile the substantial nature of the bishop's residence with the known poverty of the see.

CAITHNESS: THURSO, SCRABSTER, BISHOPS CASTLE (ND 106691). Excavation by E. Talbot for D.o.E. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 150) revealed that the courtyard cobbling lay over a spread of tumbled stone, which could represent a flattened broch. N. of the presumed entrance a range of three small and crudely constructed rooms, probably 15th-century, were found. The entrance consisted of a number of phases represented by blocking, and culminated in a flanked approach. A stone quern and bone objects were found.

STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT: ANWOTH, RUSKO CASTLE (NX 584605). L. J. Masters examined the pits associated with four garderobe-shutes. In the W. wall the shute running from the garderobe, which lay in a small chamber entered from the main hall, was the most elaborate, since it had a large pit with well-laid stone paving ending in a soakaway.

LANARKSHIRE: CROOKSTONE (NS 525627). Excavation by E. Talbot for D.o.E. concentrated on the NW. and SW. towers of the castle. The NW. tower had a building close to it and was entered from the ground floor. The SW. tower foundations were of two periods; the angle of the first period suggests that both towers belonged to a first phase of the castle which was later altered. At the E. end of the enclosure the foundations of a stone structure, 15 by 8 m., were clearly part of a building of importance; there was no confirmation of the tradition that it was the chapel.

MORAYSHIRE: LADYHILL, ELGIN CASTLE (NJ 211628). Excavation by A. D. S. Macdonald on this royal castle at the W. end of the burgh was inconclusive. The castle is known to have been used from the 12th to the 15th century but there were no definite traces of any defensive enclosure or of any internal buildings. Much dressed stone and considerable quantities of medieval pottery were found.

## WALES

MONTGOMERYSHIRE: HEN DOMEN (SO 214981). Excavation by P. A. Barker for Birmingham University and the castles research project of the Royal Archaeological Institute (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 166) continued on the NE. sector of the bailey. The history of the latest phases of this sector is very different from that of the NW. sector. Intensive occupation seems to be absent since there appears to be only one building represented by a roughly rectilinear pebble surface together with two rows of pebbles, which may mask the positions of sill-beams or floor-joists. During the penultimate phase, Y, a temporary abandonment of this part of the bailey is indicated by a thick layer of humus. Below this, timber-slots and post-holes of phase-X buildings had been deliberately filled with stones.

## E. TOWNS

### ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE: BEDFORD (TL 04824969). Excavation in *Midland Road* by A. Cooper for Bedford Corporation and D.o.E. revealed a medieval cobbled side-street dated by 15th-century pottery.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: AYLESBURY (SP 81871373). Excavation by M. E. Farley for the County Museum Archaeological Group at no. 2 *Temple Street* revealed two ditches. One, 6 m. wide, with a U-shaped profile contained medieval sherds. The other was completely filled by the late 12th century; a pit cut into the upper layers contained a quantity

of pottery of this date, including jugs and part of a tripod pitcher. Both ditches are defensive in scale and may be either an unrecorded town defence or part of the 'castle'. See also p. 174.

—————: STONY STRATFORD (SP 78344075). Excavation by D. Mynard on the W. side of *High Street* located the walls of a 13th or 14th-century building. Cf. *Milton Keynes Jnl.*, IV (1975), forthcoming.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE: CAMBRIDGE. Excavation by C. Partridge at no. 28 *Bridge Street* (TL 447589) revealed a 13th-century building. Much worked building stone, including imported Hainault marble, Purbeck marble and Northampton limestone, and stained glass were found. The site of the *George and Dragon* (TL 448592), 200 m. S. of Magdalene Bridge, revealed phases of waterfront structures from the late Saxon period to the 18th century.

DURHAM: DURHAM CITY (NZ 276422). Excavation on the W. side of *New Elvet*, previously part of the flood plain of the R. Wear, by M. O. H. Carver for Durham University Archaeological Society gave evidence of occupation from the 13th century. A dry-stone wall, probably standing in the late 13th to early 14th century, was buried under 1½ m. of alluvial sand; in the same area and probably within 50 years a river wall of mortared ashlar was built and remained effective until the 17th century. Elsewhere on the site residential development followed levelling of the river bank with gravel in the late 15th or 16th century; this was a century later than the laying-out of burgage tenements excavated by J. E. Parsons farther to the N. on the same street line (NZ 276423).

ESSEX: COLCHESTER (TL 99562523). Excavation by P. Crummy for Colchester Excavation Committee at the *Cups Hotel, High Street*, revealed foundations of a 13th-century building with reused Roman building materials. Several medieval pits were also found. A substantial E.-W. wall was discovered at the extreme N. of the site.

—————: WALTHAM ABBEY (TL 384005). Waltham Abbey Historical Society excavating in no. 45a *Sun Street* found that the earliest occupation was 13th-century and that the site was subsequently open ground until the 16th century. Excavation by P. J. Huggins for the Society on the site of *Reformation House* (TL 380007) in Romeland revealed that it was a swamp until the ground level was raised in the late 12th or early 13th century. A layer of Reigate stone chippings may indicate that it was a mason's yard during the building of the Augustinian abbey. Flints probably represent a house with screens passage of the second half of the 15th century.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: BRISTOL (ST 58807281). Excavation by M. W. Ponsford for Bristol Corporation and D.o.E. on the site of a new telephone exchange N. of the *Theatre Royal* and S. of *Baldwin Street* revealed no firm evidence for cloth manufacture suggested by *Rackhay*, the medieval name for the area. It was probably a merchants' quarter although bronze- and iron-working were carried on. The earliest occupation period 1, (probably mid 13th-century) consisted of slight palisade-trenches or slots running N. and S., representing either possible drying-racks for cloth or early property boundaries. A pit containing iron slag and pottery lay under buildings at the N. end of the site. On the E. a waterlogged stone floor and revetment wall were probably parts of a mill alongside the old course of the R. Frome. Preserved timber, fruit seeds and other organic material was recovered. During the late 13th or early 14th century (period 2) buildings were constructed behind the Baldwin Street frontage. Building 1 developed through a succession of structures from timber post-holes and sleeper-beams to stone sleeper-walls and finally to stone throughout by the 17th century. A definite boundary-wall was built on the E. Occupation continued in the 14th and 15th centuries (period 3)

in the established buildings and a stone building was constructed S. of building 1 with, on its W., stone building 2 which may have been used for metal-working. Three periods of fenced back alleys bounding tenements were defined. In the garden area many of the 'slot' buildings, probably store-houses, continued in use into the 16th century. Much imported French pottery was found.

———: GLOUCESTER (SO 834186). Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group recorded the standing remains of the early 16th-century timber-framed building, no. 84 *Northgate Street*. Subsequent excavation by the Museum amplified the structural evidence and, together with documentary evidence, revealed the use of the building first as a tannery and then an inn. See also p. 219.

HAMPSHIRE: ROMSEY (SU 352214). Excavation by K. Stubbs for Romsey Archaeological Research Committee at *Osbourne House, Church Street*, revealed a late 13th-century timber building of three bays, parallel to the street, and with internal partitions and an external eaves-drip gully. The roof was of both tile and slate, with a crested ridge, hip-tiles and louver. Two contemporary cess-pits behind contained a complete Wessex-type face jug, an albarello and a small shallow dish. In the late 14th century an edge-set tiled hearth and a new gravel and clay floor were inserted into the main building and an oven built in the yard at the back.

———: WINCHESTER (SU 476295). Excavation by K. Qualmann at *Crowder Terrace* revealed 13th to 14th-century field boundary-ditches and seven graves aligned E. and W. later than the 14th century. See also p. 178.

HERTFORDSHIRE: HERTFORD (TL 326126). Excavation by M. Petchey for Hertford Museum in *Maidenhead Street* revealed five phases of occupation from the 13th to the 18th century. See also p. 178.

———: ST. ALBANS (TL 148071). Excavation by Verulamium Museum and Hertfordshire Archaeological Society in the *New Kent Road Car Park* revealed three pits, one containing 14th and another 16th-century pottery, cutting a medieval gravel surface. Medieval pottery was obtained from other rubbish-pits within the town.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE: GODMANCHESTER. Excavation by H. J. M. Green for Cambridge Antiquarian Society at no. 44 *Post Street* (TL 244707) revealed a timber-framed building with a 12th-century clay floor fronting on the line of Ermine Street (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 169). On the other, E., side of the Roman road two small 12th-century pits were found. Excavation of the SE. corner of the Roman defences at *The Gables, Earning Street* (TL 248703) exposed a 5-ft.-wide recutting of the 14th-century town ditch containing 11th to 12th-century Stamford and St. Neots wares.

———: PETERBOROUGH. D. F. Mackreth, excavating for Nene Valley Research Committee at *Tout Hill Close* to find evidence to support the suggestion that the *burgh* founded under the influence of St. Æthelwold lay E. of the monastery before being removed to the W. side by Abbot Martin de Bec (1135–55), found no buildings earlier than the late medieval period. A dense mass of pits contained Saxon or Saxo-Norman pottery, but no Stamford ware. In the late medieval period a large house was built; only the E. range with a courtyard on the W. and two closes on the E. were uncovered. S. of the main site a large ditch may have been associated with the bailey of the motte built in 1070 by Thorold, and an even larger pit S. of the ditch may have been a quarry used for building the late Saxon monastery. It was presumably filled before the castle was built.

LINCOLNSHIRE: LINCOLN. Miss C. Colyer and M. J. Jones excavating for Lincoln Archaeological Trust at *Westgate School* (SK 974721) revealed a series of large quarry-pits presumably connected with repairs to the near-by castle or city wall in the early 13th century. At *Flaxengate* (SK 976714) excavation of a series of stone buildings fronting on Grantham Street (formerly Brancegate) and Flaxengate has shown how the site was gradually built up from the late 12th to the 15th century (FIG. 61). Beneath, remains of timber buildings go back to the early 11th century (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 169; see also p. 180). In 1972 an excavation at *Holmes Grainwarehouse* (SK 974710) in the suburb of Wigford revealed fragmentary traces of a succession of timber buildings fronting on Ermine Street opposite the 11th-century church of St. Mary le Wigford. A large stone building, built c. 1400, extended back from the street frontage for at least 30 m., and was presumably industrial. See also p. 180. In 1973 part of the medieval suburb of Butwerk was investigated E. of *Broadgate* (SK 979713). The original buildings were of timber, but from the 13th to the 15th century a sequence of rectangular stone houses fronted mainly onto Friars Lane on the E. They were generally soundly built, some with clay or mortar floors and stone-lined cess-pits, but by the 15th century the standard of building had declined. See also p. 180. Excavation on the site of *Dickinson's Mill* (SK 973710) uncovered the waterlogged remains of a timber wharf on the E. side of Brayford pool. It consisted of horizontal planking revetted by vertical piles, similar in construction to that found at King's Lynn (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 97). Associated pottery was 14th-century.

———: STAMFORD. G. M. Till reports that a medieval well discovered at *no. 19 St. Georges Street* (TF 032071) was made of cut limestone blocks and was 5½ ft. diam. At *no. 13 St. John's Street* (TF 029071) a limestone quarry was filled in the 11th century and the site used for iron smelting before cess-pits were dug in the 14th century.

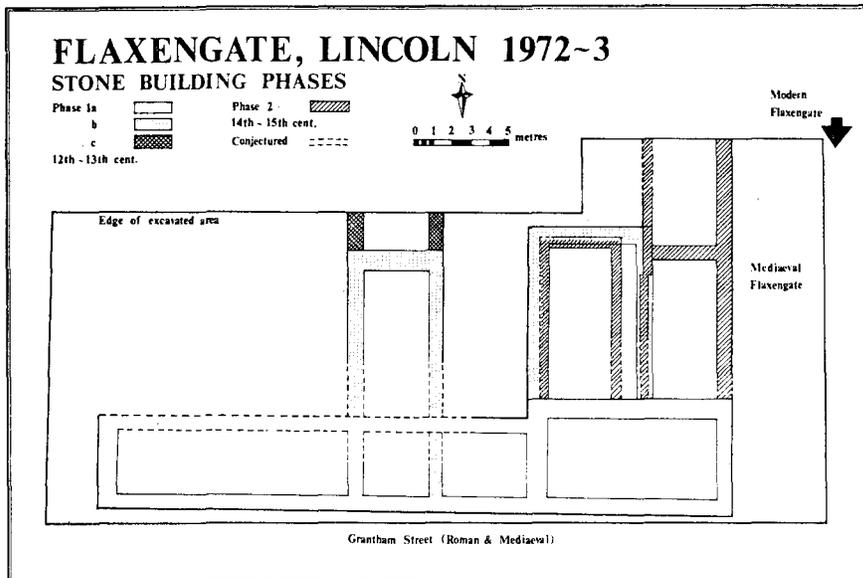


FIG. 61

FLAXENGATE, LINCOLN

Plan of 12th to 15th-century masonry buildings (p. 201)

LONDON: HENDON. Excavation by E. Sammes for Hendon and District Archaeological Society at *Burrough's Gardens* (TQ 227891) revealed 13th and 14th-century pottery. At *Church Terrace* (TQ 229895) similar pottery as well as Saxo-Norman and late Saxon wares was found.

———: OLD CUSTOM HOUSE (TQ 333806). Excavation by T. W. T. Tatton Brown for Guildhall Museum revealed a 13th-century braced timber waterfront. It was made almost entirely of reused timber including a rib and large fragments of a clinker-built ship's hull. It appears to have collapsed soon after it was built, and a new braced waterfront was built *c.* 6 m. farther forward. This new structure (FIG. 62) was made entirely of new timber (oak with birch and elm piles) with pegged tenon-and-mortise and half-lap joints. It belongs to the late 13th century and it was probably the main waterfront of the old wool quay, one of the main wharves for wool export. By the 14th century a custom house had been built on the site; the foundations of a large building and a later extension were probably of Churchman's custom house of *c.* 1382 (FIG. 63). E. of the main building was a box-shaped timber drain in which a complete iron and wooden buckler, probably the earliest complete medieval buckler from Britain, was found. See also p. 180.

———: SOUTHWARK (TQ 327803). P. Evans, H. Sheldon, and S. Walker found evidence of late 13th-century river erosion at *New Hibernia Wharf*. See *London Archaeologist*, II, pt. 5, 99.

NORFOLK: NORWICH. Excavation by A. Carter and J. P. Roberts for University of East Anglia and Norwich Castle Museum at *no. 73 St. Benedict's Street* (TG 22500886) revealed a hall with walls set in continuous trenches. It was associated with Andenne and red-painted pottery and is dated late 11th or early 12th century. It was succeeded in the 13th century by an L-plan house which survived with modifications into the 17th century. At *nos. 29-31 St. Benedict's Street* (TG 22680829) an early 11th-century post-built structure was succeeded in the 13th century by an L-plan house which survived with modifications into the 16th century. At *nos. 33-35 Pottergate* (TG 22760871) the late Saxon and medieval levels had been destroyed by late medieval rebuilding. No evidence survived of the bakers' shops known to have formed the 13th and 14th-century street frontage. At *no. 49 St. Martin's Lane* (TG 22740924) an 11th-century E.-W. ditch may have been dug after the Danish attack of 1004. It silted up after the 12th century and by the mid 13th century was completely abandoned. At *no. 132 Magdalen Street* (TG 23150957) there was slight evidence of medieval buildings, one of which was a bronze-smith's workshop.

Cf. *Norfolk Archaeology*, xxxvi, pt. 1, forthcoming. For interim reports on the 1971 and 1972 excavations cf. *ibid.*, xxxv, pt. 3 (1972), 410-16, and pt. 4 (1972), 443-68. See also p. 181.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: NORTHAMPTON (SP 750603). Excavation by J. M. Williams for Northampton Development Corporation and D.o.E. revealed a double street frontage, *c.* 50 m. long. Over the pre-conquest levels (see p. 182) a metallised street was laid out on an E. and W. alignment with timber buildings on either side. They lay parallel to the street and probably belonged to the 11th century. By the 15th century the street was completely lined on both sides by substantial stone buildings, also parallel to the street. Several circular ovens and two possible 15th-century malt roasting ovens were found. It appears that the whole street was burnt down in a single fire of *c.* 1500.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: NOTTINGHAM (SK 579397). C. S. B. Young for the City Museum and D.o.E. excavated N. of *Fishergate* in the SE. corner of the pre-conquest *burh*, which had been partly investigated in 1971 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvi (1972), 189 f.). Little evid-

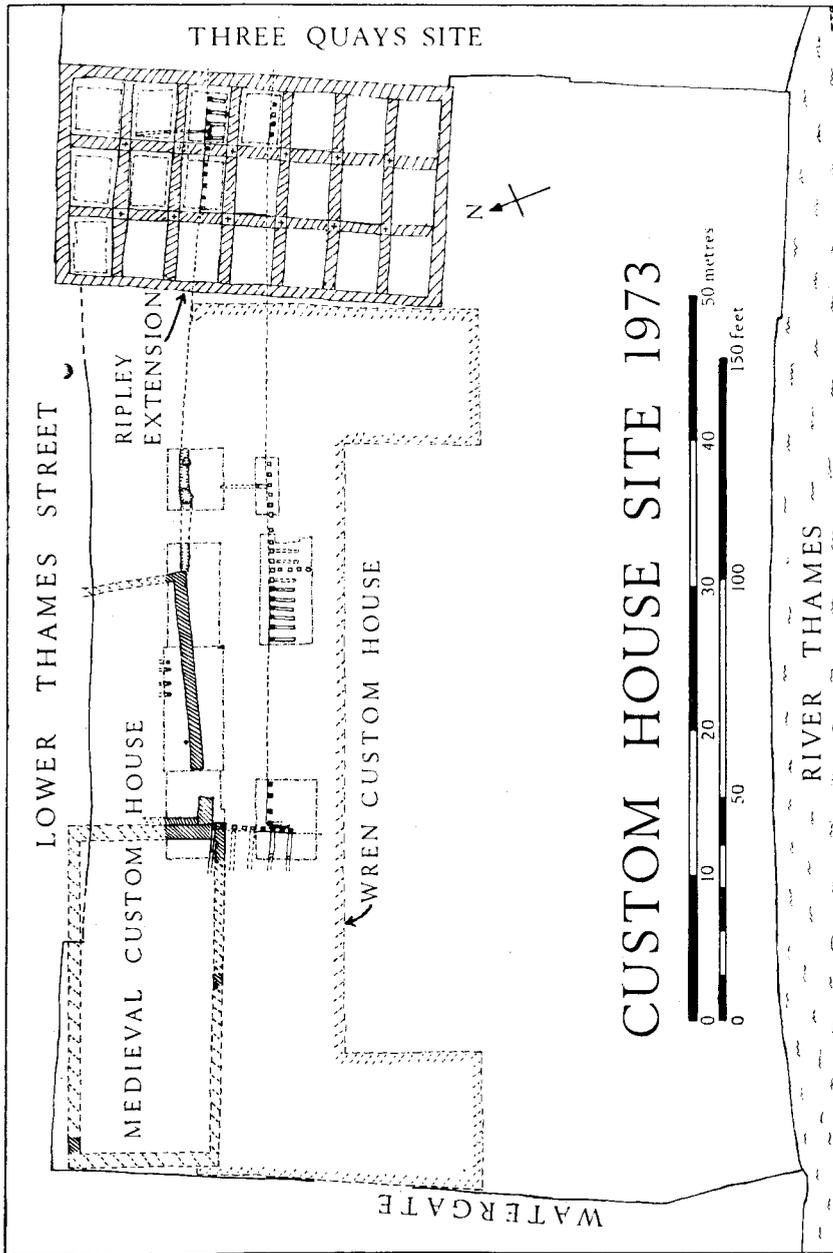


FIG. 62

OLD CUSTOM HOUSE, LONDON

Plan of medieval custom house and waterfront (p. 202)

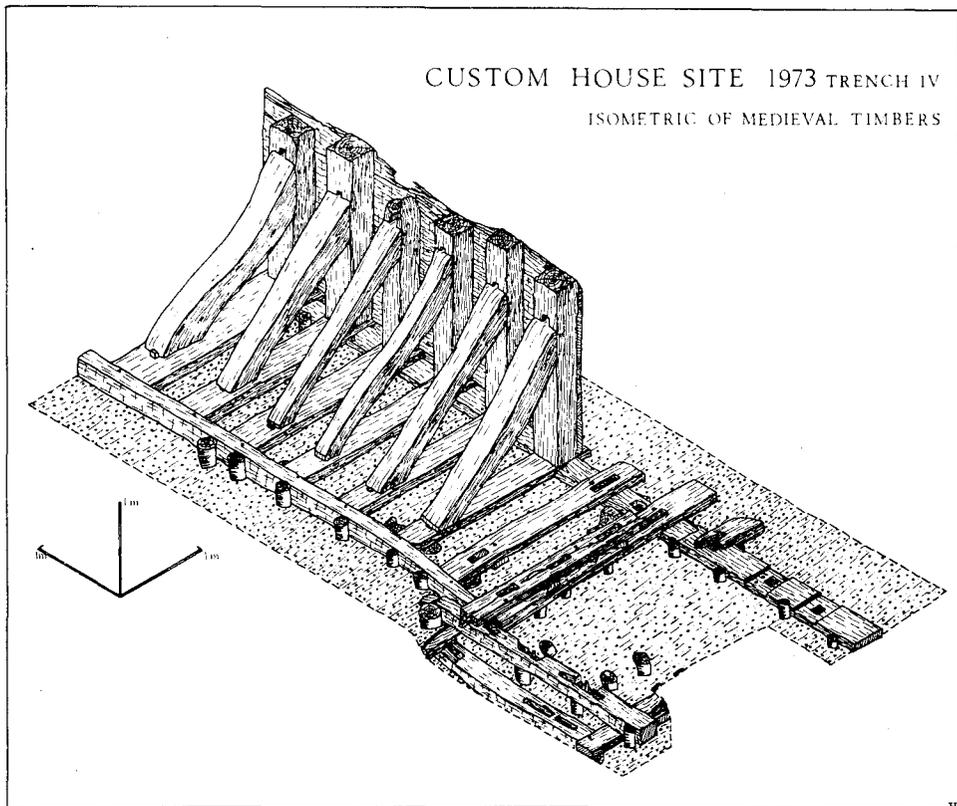


FIG. 63

OLD CUSTOM HOUSE, LONDON  
Late 13th-century timber waterfront (p. 202)

ence of pre-conquest occupation was followed by a sequence of superimposed structures from c. 1100 to the mid 14th century. Three main building periods could be distinguished, each associated with a cobbled road. All buildings were of timber except for one of the latest which had stone foundations and may have been half-timbered. With the exception of several pits and two small corn-drying kilns which were probably earlier than 1100, rubbish-pits, cess-pits, baking ovens, and corn-drying kilns were contemporary with the buildings. In the mid 14th century the buildings were demolished during construction of a length of substantial free-standing wall, which may have been part of the town defences on the S. side.

STAFFORDSHIRE: TAMWORTH. See p. 184.

WORCESTERSHIRE: BEWDLEY (SO 78437527). C. J. Bond recorded for Bewdley Museum and Worcestershire County Museums nos. 79-80 *Welch Gate and nos. 1-2 Sandy Bank*, a four-bay terrace with an 18th-century brick façade. It was found to be a late medieval timber-framed structure with pairs of concave wind-braces slotted into

the principal rafters, and a four-centred door-head. The main trusses consist of a tie-beam with queen-posts supporting a collar-beam with side purlins trapped between the angles of the collar and principal rafters.

**YORKSHIRE: YORK.** York Archaeological Trust began excavations to provide sample studies of the development of two parts of the heart of the medieval city. Behind *The Bedern* (SE 605521) the deposits investigated in 1973 were mainly post-medieval, but the narrow alley and the houses which flanked it incorporated remains of medieval structures. Property layouts had evidently survived from late medieval times to the 19th century. The excavation will continue in 1974 and will be extended across the college of the Vicars Choral. At *Skeldergate* (SE 603513) the site included parts of two long tenements which ran back from the street. The tenement boundaries have apparently been in the same position from the 12th century at least. In the 13th century a substantial building, fronting on Skeldergate and with a small hall behind, was partly excavated. Later the rear of the property was flanked by a steep alley paved with pitched roof-tiles, and a long building of interrupted sill construction filled most of it. Its posts stood on close-packed cobbles set sometimes in mortar over close-set timber piles driven into soft ground below. A well-preserved late medieval stone building was added in front, and both in this and an adjacent property on the N. stone-lined latrines were waterlogged in their lower levels. There is every indication that this sequence of occupation, on what must be before c. 1300 have been the waterfront, extends backwards into Anglo-Danish times (*Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 173). These two excavations show the remarkable tenacity with which property boundaries have been maintained in York, encouraging study of the tenement pattern earlier than the 19th century as a means of understanding the early topography of the city.

The medieval layout of properties NE. of *Bishophill Senior* (SE 601514) was obscured by intrusive later features, but a hearth of edge-set tiles, parts of timber and stone buildings and a series of latrines and rubbish-pits, apparently mainly set out in relation to boundaries, were revealed. There was occupation on the site from late Saxon times onwards. See also p. 185.

Chance finds of medieval date have been made on most sites excavated or recorded by the Trust in 1973. At *Leadmill Lane* (SE 607513) pits and occupation-levels were noted, and a deep ditch, possibly an earlier defence line, ran some way within the medieval walls behind Fishergate postern. On the street front of no. 41 *Piccadilly* (SE 605515) a number of human burials perhaps came from a former cemetery of St. Stephen's Church. In *Willow Street* (SE 610513), immediately within Walmgate, a longitudinal section of the city defences was revealed. Two cobbled medieval streets and a large 14th-century hall were recorded. Knowledge of the Fishergate suburb and of the lost church of All Saints', Fishergate, is minimal. Excavation in *Kent Street* (SE 609512) near the Cattle Market failed to locate All Saints', which will now be sought nearer Fishergate. A series of wells and a few small structures, including a well-house and a circular timber structure surrounded by a wall or boundary of post-and-trench construction, all of the 13th century, were revealed. The area seems to have been an open space, perhaps used for gatherings, throughout the medieval period until its use as a cattle market in recent times. See also pp. 185, 194.

———, **EAST RIDING: KINGSTON UPON HULL** (TA 30122842). P. Armstrong excavated for Hull Museums three properties in *High Street/Blackfriargate* indicated on the valuation in 1293 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 171). There was no occupation before the second half of the 13th century. The earliest structures were all timber-framed. An aisled hall, built on a single stone foundation course, measured 88 by 44 ft. There was evidence of a tiled roof and main pebble floor with a kitchen and service-area at the back, containing a hearth and an oven, together with a barrel-lined water catchment. Six stone

column-bases lay on the main floor. The property was divided into two in the early 14th century, but otherwise no major rebuilding was undertaken until the late 16th century. The adjacent structure was set back from the road. The timber framing was filled with wattle-and-daub; a stone floor measured 72 by 24 ft. Deposits of wood and organic matter around the property indicate flooding towards the end of the 13th century. Well-preserved leather, including shoes, dagger sheaths and belts together with clippings, suggests leather-working. The structure was abandoned *c.* 1400 and replaced by two large narrow buildings, measuring 59 by 24 ft. and 98 by 22 ft., and resting on massive chalk foundations. A gravel path which survived until 1932 as Blue Bell Entry separated the two properties and provided side access. Mainly local Humber wares and much imported green-glazed and polychrome pottery were found.

———, WEST RIDING: HALIFAX (SE 09502533). Further excavation by J. A. Gilks (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 171 f., fig. 62) for West Riding Archaeological Research Committee and Tolson Memorial Museum at *The Lower George Hotel, Wade Street*, showed that house X had originally been of courtyard type. On the E. and W. sides were two wings, on the N. a narrow range connected the wings, and on the S. there was a range with a central paved carriage way. In the W. wing one truss with central king-post survived. The walls of the E. wing and N. and S. ranges were of coursed rubble; the walls of the W. wing were of vertical studding resting on a low sill wall. The foundations of a timber and stone house, XI, lay under the S. range; associated local pottery was 13th and 14th-century. Off *Goal Lane* (SE 09442529) rubble foundations of house XII had been extensively robbed. One occupation-layer contained 13th and 14th-century local pottery, the other late 15th to 16th-century coarse pottery and Cistercian ware.

———, ———: TICKHILL (SK 592919). Excavation by P. C. Buckland and R. F. Smith for Doncaster Museums and D.o.E. between the church and castle produced no evidence of occupation before the 14th century. The tenements around the former market place probably represent the original nucleus of the town, perhaps the Domesday borough of Dadsley.

## IRELAND

DUBLIN: CITY OF DUBLIN. Excavation by B. Ó Ríordáin for National Museum of Ireland in *Christ Church Place*, S. of Christ Church Cathedral, revealed an extensive stone culvert, over 30 m. long, and remains of a mortared stone building (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 152). Both date from the late 13th or early 14th century and most of the stone building was demolished in the early 14th century. A post-and-wattle type house measured 9.50 by 4.45 m. with its long axis lying E. and W.; its 1-m.-wide doorway occupied a nearly central position in the S. side wall. The floor was covered with brush-wood except for the central hearth. Finds from the house include an iron sword of late Viking type inscribed *SINIMIAINIAIS* on one face of the blade, a small wooden weaving tablet, a late 11th-century Hiberno-Norse coin, and sherds of glazed and decorated tripod pitcher. Evidence of comb-making was found and a handled wooden spade or shovel (?) bears a runic inscription reading *KIRLAKERA*. Many baked clay crucibles and bone and stone trial-pieces were found in 11th and 12th-century layers. Many of the motifs on them are similar to those on metalwork of the period, including the Soiscél Molaise, the crozier of the abbots of Clonmacnoise and the Kells crozier. Coins include 12th-century Irish bracteates, some of Hiberno-Norse type and two Anglo-Saxon ones (Ælthelred and Cnut). Stave-type structural features were found in an early to mid 11th-century level.

SCOTLAND

ABERDEENSHIRE: ABERDEEN (NJ 943063). Excavation by C. Greig in *Broad Street* and *Queen Street* revealed five phases of building from the 13th to the 15th century, including wattle-and-daub, half-timbering, timber, and stone. From three pits behind the houses came much 13th and 14th-century pottery, both local and imported from France, Yorkshire and the Rhineland, animal bones, spindle-whorls, leather, textiles, and bronze and iron objects. From a large 14th-century midden came much animal bone, leather, antler, textiles, nuts and shells. Two bone dies and two decorated spindle-whorls were also found. Slightly earlier in date than the midden is a series of industrial pits, three of them 2·25 m. wide and 1·5 m. deep, and one timber-lined, perhaps a wooden vat. They may have belonged to a late 13th or early 14th-century tannery.

MIDLOTHIAN: EDINBURGH. Excavation has been carried out for Edinburgh Corporation, the Cockburn Association and D.O.E. on two sites. In *Chambers Street* (NT 257732) within the 16th-century Flodden Wall timber structures of the 15th and 16th centuries were revealed, although no satisfactory ground plan could be obtained. In *Blackfriars Street* (NT 260736) late medieval stone foundations lay over an extensive midden containing pottery, bone and metal implements and wooden objects. Underneath the midden were substantial traces of a wall, perhaps the king's wall of the 14th and 15th centuries. Its construction suggests that the burgh was defended by a system of 'back-dyking' (each burgess fortifying his own outer boundary). S. of the wall and not associated with it was a ditch containing early 14th-century pottery; this was probably an earlier burgh defence.

WALES

MONMOUTHSHIRE: CHEPSTOW. See p. 193.

———: MONMOUTH (SO 512130). Excavation by R. Shoesmith and R. Wilson near *Dixon Gate* for D.O.E. established that the present 18th-century wall retained a collapsed embankment of redeposited natural soil, 12 m. wide and 2·5 m. high. Only two medieval sherds were found. The embankment only has one phase and may be the medieval town defence.

F. ROYAL PALACES

LONDON: WESTMINSTER, NEW PALACE YARD (TQ 303796). The construction of an underground car park below the open yard on the N. side of *Westminster Hall* revealed the foundation of the Great Conduit which was examined by B. K. Davison for D.O.E. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 174). A conduit-head in this position is first recorded in 1399, when it was repainted for the coronation of Henry IV. It was substantially rebuilt in 1443-4; the superstructure was further modified during the 16th century, and it was apparently demolished in the later 17th century. As shown by Agas and Hollar (1647) the Great Conduit stood on a hexagonal stone base. Examination showed it to be octagonal and that it lay on the axis of Westminster Hall, midway between the hall and the clock-tower on the N. side of the yard. It was thus a major element in a piece of medieval formal planning.

Nothing of this structure has survived above ground level. The 15th-century octagonal foundation measured 8 m. across, and was of uncoursed rubble with a setting-out course of ashlar. Inlet and outlet channels were lined in stone and brick, with a central basin of Reigate stone. The foundation straddled an earlier stone culvert

and incorporated the fragmentary remains of a large round fountain of polished Purbeck marble, of the later 12th century. This latter had been built in the form of a central basin of twelve lobes richly decorated with small attached colonnettes bearing foliage capitals, set within and above an encircling moulded balustrade. Between the basin and the balustrade a trough received the water, which flowed from outlets in the sides of the basin. This superb piece probably originally stood near the high end of Westminster Hall in Old Palace Yard. It had already been dismantled and re-erected elsewhere before being finally demolished and moved to New Palace Yard to be used as hard-core in the building of the 15th-century conduit.

### G. MOATS AND MANORS

*Report, 1* (1973), edited by A. Aberg, was produced for the Moated Site Research Group. The list of moated sites catalogued by county and parish in alphabetical order now numbers over 3,000. Typed lists exist for Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, N. Lincolnshire, Middlesex, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Sussex and Scotland. Copies are deposited at the National Monuments Record. Two memoranda were submitted to D.o.E. on moated sites and their excavation. The report also includes a bibliography, a list of air-photographs in the Cambridge University collection showing moated sites, and a section of reports on fieldwork and excavations, some of the more important of which are summarized below.

#### ENGLAND

**BEDFORDSHIRE: CLAPHAM** (TL 034525). Excavation by P. Tilson for Bedford Archaeological Society on the site of the manor house has revealed post-holes relating to the first house, which was a great hall. This had been demolished and rebuilt in stone on a larger scale by the mid 13th century (pottery and coins of Henry III and Edward I were associated). By the mid 14th century rooms had been added. The N. wing was destroyed by fire and not rebuilt until c. 1500, when the whole building was altered by partly demolishing the hall and adding more rooms. A large wine-cellar was built next to the kitchen, and a paved passage laid between the cellar and the back room. On the S., where one of the earlier 14th-century wings had stood, the area was turned into a cobbled yard. Medieval floor tiles, pottery and other small finds were discovered.

**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: AYLESBURY** (SP 82251319). Excavation by M. E. Farley for Buckinghamshire County Museum and D.o.E. in *Walton Street* revealed 13th-century earthworks, consisting of a substantial enclosure bounded by a v-shaped ditch, 2.0 m. deep, and almost certainly part of a manorial work. Contemporary structures inside include a small timber outbuilding and two large stone-cut storage-pits. A 12th-century mound, at least 50 m. long and ditched on both sides, is interpreted as a pillow mound or rabbit warren. See also p. 174.

———: **WILLEN** (SP 881408). Excavation by D. C. Mynard showed that the moat was originally 4 m. wide and 1.5 m. deep. The enclosure was 26 m. N. to S. and 20 m. E. to W. with traces of an internal 2.5-m.-wide bank on the W. side. A Roman ditch of the late 3rd or 4th century with mid Saxon sherds in the upper filling had been cut into the old ground surface, on which the moat was constructed, probably in the 14th century. Two near-by platforms on either side of a sunken road produced evidence of 14th-century occupation. Cf. *Milton Keynes Jnl.*, IV (1975), forthcoming.

CHESHIRE: KNUTSFORD (SJ 770780). Excavation by Mrs. H. Parkinson and B. Curzon for the Knutsford Society at *Booth's Hall*, the largest moated manor in the county, revealed a stone chamber with a culvert leading to the moat on the SW. Associated walls and floors were found.

———: NORTHWICH (SJ 622675). Excavation by B. Curzon (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvi (1972), 193) showed that the moated area was enlarged in the 16th century. Material from a new ditch dug at the SE. end of the island was used to fill the earlier moat on this side.

CORNWALL: JACOBSTOW, PENHALLAM MANOR. See pp. 90 ff.

DORSET: OWERMOIGNE (SY 772857). A final season of excavation by P. R. Walker for D.o.E. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 174) on a house platform within an enclosure associated with the moated manor house of *Moigne Court* confirmed the hypothesis that it belonged to a Tudor yeoman farmer. The house with walls of random-coursed rubble limestone and flint comprised screens-passage, hall, closet, parlour and kitchen. It was probably built in the early 16th century and was extensively robbed in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. A stable annex N. of the house had an off-centre limestone-paved drain, hard standing and timber-slots indicating stalls. It would have accommodated the riding-horses for the household, the working-horses being housed in the stable at right angles to the farmhouse excavated in 1972.

DURHAM: DALTON-ON-TEES (NZ 296078). Excavation by L. Still and A. Pallister on the western of two moats in the village suggests that it is a group of small fishponds. No evidence for any structure was found on the central platform. N. of this and connected to it by small channels are three rectangular depressions, probably breeding-tanks.

ESSEX: RAWRETH (TQ 779926). Building operations within the moated site at *Chichester Hall* revealed brick and stone foundations of at least two earlier structures. A timber-lined late medieval well, whose shaft was 16 ft. deep and 2½ ft. sq., was found.

———: SOUTHCHURCH HALL (TQ 894855). Excavation by D. G. Macleod for Prittlewell Priory Museum continued on this moated site. Much of the earthwork results from repeated building replacement in the first half of the 14th century; on the W. side the moat lies in a natural creek.

HAMPSHIRE: FACCOMBE, NETHERTON (SU 374575). Excavation by J. Fairbrother for City of London Archaeological Society revealed remains of a substantial 12th-century timber building beneath the 13th-century buildings (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 174 f.). A single aisled hall, 17 by 8 m., had a garderobe and a small chamber attached. This was rebuilt in flint on a similar layout early in the 13th century, the hall being 12·8 by 5·5 m. internally. There was no sign of a central hearth in the 13th-century building, but a fireplace could have been robbed in the 14th century for the later manor. Enclosures and outbuildings of the 14th-century manor were investigated. Parts of at least six horse-and-rider finial ridge-tiles were found.

LANCASHIRE: BURY (SO 804112). Excavation by N. Tyson for Bury Museum and Bury Archaeological Group located the S. section of a buttressed enclosing wall of *Bury Castle*, first discovered in 1865. Remains of an earlier turf wall were discovered in front. Medieval pottery, wood and leather were found.

LINCOLNSHIRE: GOLTHO (TF 116774). Excavation by G. Beresford for M.V.R.G. and D.o.E. continued at the manor site. The clay banks of the ring-work, 60 ft. thick and faced with turf, were removed to reveal 11th-century levels of occupation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 181). The ring-work, probably constructed c. 1100, was subcircular and had a small motte-like feature in its NE. corner, guarding the entrance and enclosing

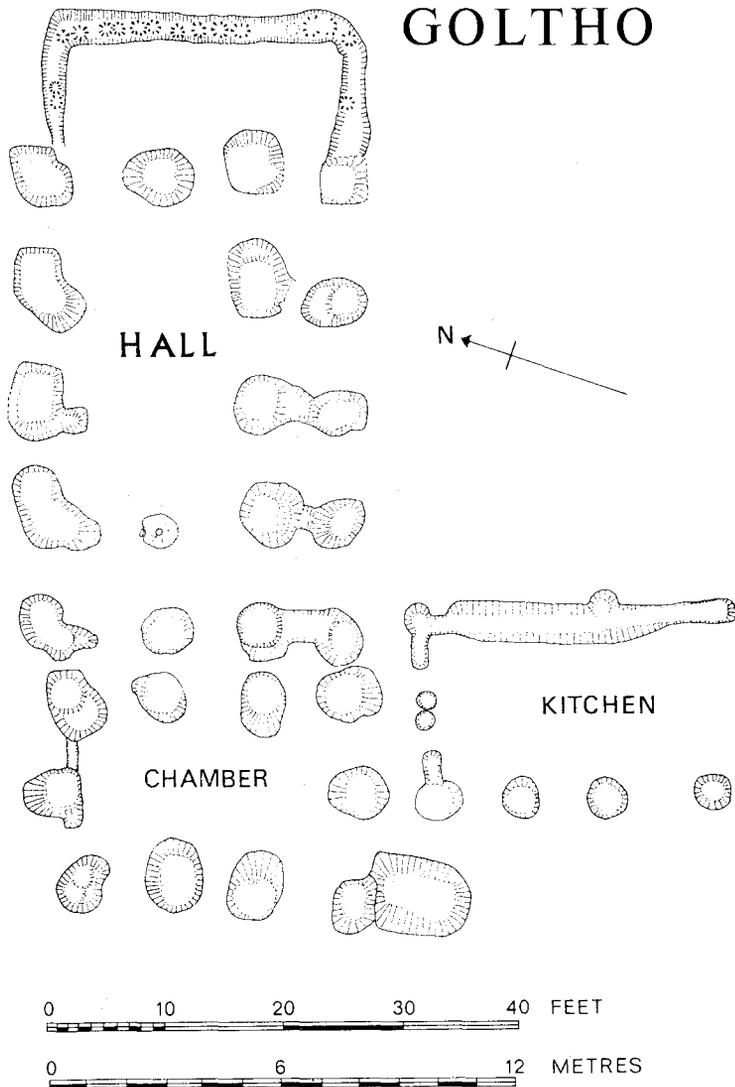


FIG. 64

## GOLTHO, LINCOLNSHIRE

Plan of excavation of the manor site (p. 209)

an area, c. 170 ft. wide. The sides of the motte were revetted by vertical posts placed in a foundation trench at c. 5 ft. intervals, the intervening spaces being filled with alternate layers of turf and stones. A tower stood on top of the motte.

The removal of the house excavated in 1972 revealed an earlier single-aisled house, 47 by 20 ft., on a similar alignment and contemporary with the ring-work. It was divided into three rooms: a central hall, with a narrow chamber 8 ft. wide at each end. The side walls were clearly defined by timber-slots.

A substantial 11th-century timber house, 76 by 26 ft., beneath the banks of the ring-work (FIG. 64) had been built twice on the same alignment; it was clearly defined by post-holes, c. 5 ft. wide and 3 ft. deep. A considerable spread of clay and the absence of stake-holes suggest that the walls were of cob. The hall, similar to those of the later periods built within the ring-work, had a S. aisle. Partitions between the arcade-posts and the wall formed small chambers off the side of the hall. The great chamber at the upper end was attached, but structurally independent. A door in its SW. corner gave access to a garderobe. A penthouse, 11 ft. wide, was built against the lower end of the hall. Other contemporary structures include two kitchens and an aisled building, 58 by 18 ft.

MIDDLESEX: CRANFORD (TQ 104784). Excavation by R. G. Lancaster for London and Middlesex Archaeological Society and Gunnersbury Park Museum on the eastern of two moated enclosures revealed a timber-slot containing roof tile and 13th to 14th-century pottery.

———: NORTHOLT (TQ 132841). Further excavation by R. G. Lancaster (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 175) revealed more 12th to 14th-century features.

NORFOLK. A. J. G. Rogerson for Norfolk Archaeological Unit has studied the records and air-photographs in Norwich Castle Museum and estimates that there could be 500 moated sites. Over 50 sites have been visited and recorded. It is hoped to excavate a site in 1974.

STAFFORDSHIRE: WALSALL (SP 001985). Excavation by S. Wrathmell for D.o.E. at *Walsall Manor* produced evidence of 14th and 15th-century occupation. Part of a kitchen, a circular oven, two rubbish-pits and drainage gullies were found. Documentary evidence suggests that the history of the manor began in the 12th century, but no archaeological evidence of the earlier periods has been found.

SUFFOLK: EXNING (TL 62206523). Excavation by E. A. Martin for D.o.E. on a moated site failed to find any buildings on the rectangular mound, which is surrounded by a moat. Underneath the mound and outside the area of the moat were traces of a late Saxon settlement. From the pottery the moat seems to belong to the 14th century.

SURREY: BANSTEAD (TQ 255596). Excavation by S. Nelson for Nonsuch Antiquarian Society in the churchyard revealed evidence for the site of the manor buildings known to have been occupied by Hubert de Burgh from 1217 and by the crown from 1275. The fillings of a ditch and a well-constructed pit contained much late 13th-century pottery; this may be linked with the restyling of the manor by Edward I in 1275-6. At one side of these and at some depth were heavily robbed remains of flint walling. Some roof-vaulting blocks of Reigate stone and a mass of fragmentary red-painted plaster found in the demolition rubble probably represent a building with undercroft erected by the king. The finds will be deposited in Bourne Hall Museum, Ewell.

———: GUILDFORD (SU 969493). Excavation by A. G. Crocker for University of Surrey Archaeological Society at the moated manor house of *Guildford Park* has revealed

occupation from the late 12th to the 16th century. Documentary evidence indicates that there was a lodge on the site in 1318, but in 1607 it was described as "pulde down and defaced". The moat was filled with building rubble in the early 17th century. The inner wall had been robbed but its substantial footings indicate that it had carried an outside wall of the house. A circular garderobe pit, made of chalk blocks, was discovered on the island side of the inner moat wall. A drain with thin brick walls ran from the garderobe through the moat wall and at the outer end was partly closed by an iron plate.

SUSSEX: HORSTED KEYNES (TQ 383286). Excavation by C. F. Tebbutt in the moat within which the village school stands produced 13th and 14th-century pottery.

———: MAYFIELD (TQ 617168). Continued excavation by D. Martin for Roberts-bridge and District Archaeological Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 175 f.) on the moated site revealed a series of c. 5.5-m.-wide timber buildings with a stone external wall surrounding a stone-paved courtyard, 14.5 m. wide. The hall and parlour (?) had stone chimney-stacks protruding into the courtyard. Both stacks lay on insufficient foundations and had sunk. The roofs, mainly of west country slate, had collapsed when the building was abandoned in the mid 17th century. The date of construction is uncertain.

———: STRETHAM (TQ 201137). Continued excavation by A. Barr-Hamilton for Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 116) examined the area beneath the W. half of the 15th-century chalk floor of building C where foundations of a S. wing of the principal building E were expected. Flint footings for timber-framed buildings complement those found in 1972 and together they represent two compartments, the E. and larger with traces of a red floor. It is possible that building E ended, on the S., in a stone structure, lying immediately N. of the watergate (building D). Fragments of glass and a possible angle-shaft of a font suggest that this was the chapel. Fragments of jugs of W. Sussex ware and a bronze candle-snuffer were found.

WARWICKSHIRE: SOLIHULL, MONKSPATH (SP 144757). Excavation on the W. quarter of the interior of *Sydenham's Moat* by J. Perry for Solihull Archaeological Group has revealed stone structures of three periods from the late 13th to the 14th century. The N. wall of the earliest building, which contained an external flue, was later reused to form the N. wall of a building on an E. and W. alignment. The E. apsidal wall of this building, 1 m. thick and 4 m. diam., suggests a chapel. After this was disused, a third building, 7 by 6 m., was built N. of it, using stone pillar-bases instead of sill walls, and containing several ovens and a stone-lined drain.

WORCESTERSHIRE: FECKENHAM (SP 007615). C. J. Bond watched an excavation for foundations within the *Courthouse Moat* for Worcestershire County Museum and D.o.E. The site consists of an oval enclosure surrounded by a rampart and ditch. A royal manor is recorded here from the 12th to the 14th century. No stratified finds were made nor were any structures identified.

## IRELAND

COS. CARLOW, KILKENNY, TIPPERARY, AND WEXFORD. An extensive fieldwork programme to survey the medieval moated sites has recently been completed by T. B. Barry to supplement the evidence provided by maps and air-photographs. The present numbers of moated sites can be seen in the following table:

COUNTY	TOTAL NUMBERS (all sources)	EXTANT SITES IN 1974	SITES DESTROYED (1840-1974)
Carlow	14	7 (50%)	7 (50%)
Kilkenny	48	26 (51%)	22 (49%)
Tipperary	135	69 (51%)	66 (49%)
Wexford	113	68 (60%)	45 (40%)
Total	310	170 (55%)	140 (45%)

If the same rate of destruction is continued or accelerated, it may be assumed that within a hundred years there will be no moated sites left unless prompt and effective action is taken. Only fourteen sites, of which at least two have been levelled, have been listed or have been made the subject of a preservation order by the Office of Public Works in Dublin. This seems quite inadequate and unrepresentative of the 750 such sites thought to exist throughout Ireland.

The surveyed sites reveal that 26 per cent have a central platform of under 1,000 sq. m. in area, 45 per cent are between 1,000 and 2,000 sq. m. in area, 19 per cent between 2,000 and 3,000 sq. m. in area, and 10 per cent are over 3,000 sq. m. in area. Only three moated sites have double enclosures, and very few are near other medieval earthworks. Two major classes of site have been identified: the more numerous smaller lowland sites comparable with many English sites; and the less frequent but larger sites on the uplands which possess much more of a defensive aspect.

The number of sq. km. per moated site is much higher than in those English counties with a very dense distribution such as Essex, but lower than in those English counties with a less dense distribution such as Kent. The distribution varies from one moated site every 64 sq. km. in co. Carlow to one moated site every 21 sq. km. in co. Wexford. There are, however, local areas of much higher density. Their distribution seems to coincide with the peripheral and transitory areas of Anglo-Norman settlement.

All information on each moated site is being recorded on index cards provided by the Moated Sites Research Group.

#### H. FARMS AND SMALLER DOMESTIC BUILDINGS

DEVON: BRIDFORD (SX 815855). Extensive alterations at *Lower Hole Farm* included the replacement of the roof timbers. The house was recorded by A. Hamlin and M. Laithwaite. It was a single-storied, two-roomed house of granite with a through-blackened jointed-cruck roof, and later inserted ceiling, stair, and stack. In the lowest layers of thatch was a late medieval silver spoon with a diamond point finial. This is on loan to Exeter Museum.

———: EXETER (SX 920925). Recording by A. Hamlin and M. Laithwaite at *The Deanery, Cathedral Close*, modifies D. Portman's brief account in *Exeter Houses* (1966), and indicates that it is a complex structure much altered. The E. end was formerly a single-storied hall, c. 9.5 m. wide. Parts of a blocked late medieval fireplace were recorded in the N. wall. The W. range, separated from the hall by a tower block, formerly taken to be the hall range, must have contained a great upper chamber with an ornate arch-braced roof and a parlour below. The wagon-roofed chapel with a 19th-century addition lies to the N., and there are two more ranges to the W., one medieval, the other post-medieval.

———: OKEHAMPTON (SX 588972). R. Bridgewater and M. Laithwaite partly recorded the former inn in *Red Lion Yard*, and revealed a stud-and-panel screen with

wide shouldered-head doorway (now removed to the Highwayman public house, Sourton) on the W. side of the cart passage from Fore Street. On the W. side of the courtyard was a range with a two-centred arched stone doorway (now blocked), and inside, a late medieval granite chimney-piece with splayed jambs shouldered inwards at the top.

DURHAM: ST. ANDREW AUCKLAND. Excavation between *Crown Street* and *the Gaunless Bridge* (NZ 218284) by M. O. H. Carver for D.o.E. showed no occupation in this part of the flood plain of the R. Gaunless before the 17th century. Further fieldwork in pursuit of the Anglo-Saxon settlement and the secular college of St. Andrew led to the investigation of the main building of *East Deanery Farm* (NZ 21552825), noted by Hutchinson and others in the 18th and 19th centuries. The building, which is in a critical condition, consists of an upper-story hall with barrel-vaulted undercroft, two original openings and a buttress. An extension had been added to the S. end, probably in the 17th century by Bishop Cosin. The hall itself should date between 1292 and 1295, if equation with buildings mentioned in a decree of Bishop Anthony Bek is justified.

HEREFORDSHIRE: HEREFORD (SO 512397). Examination of *no. 6 Castle Street* by J. W. Tonkin showed that it was a pair of late medieval timber-framed houses, now converted into one and cased in brick. Each house consisted of a one-bay open hall and a two-story bay.

HERTFORDSHIRE: ASTON (TL 276217). Excavation by M. Petchey for Hertford Museum and D.o.E. at *Aston Bury* showed that a building illustrated in a water colour by H. G. Oldfield of *c.* 1800 was not a medieval hall and that the nucleus of medieval settlement must lie away from the late 16th-century house.

———: ELSTREE (TQ 178952). Examination of *no. 9 High Street* by S. Castle has revealed a three-bay, timber-framed, end-hall house dating from *c.* 1500. The two-bay hall is spanned by a cambered tie-beam supported by arch braces and itself supporting a lower king-strut. The two-storied third bay consisted of a service-room with chamber above. A first floor was inserted *c.* 1600.

———: ——— (TQ 178954). Examination by S. Castle of *nos. 12–13 High Street* has revealed a timber-framed hall house of *c.* 1500 behind Georgian façades. It appears originally to have been of three bays, including a two-bay open hall spanned by an arch-braced roof truss. The third bay at the N. end was apparently two-storied with a partition consisting of a cambered tie-beam supported by large arch-braces.

KENT: FOOTSCRAY (TQ 474709). M. R. Airs of the Historic Buildings Division of the G.L.C. examined *Tudor Cottages*, a late medieval timber-framed 'Wealden' house. It had a two-bay open hall with a screens-passage contained within the service-wing at the E. end. The hall was floored in two stages with a smoke bay initially provided in the E. bay.

———: ORPINGTON (TQ 451668). M. R. Airs of the Historic Buildings Division of the G.L.C. re-examined *no. 161 Crofton Lane* and showed that the building was more complicated than was thought initially (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvi (1972), 198). The original house consisted of a two-bay open hall. The solar wing and the service-wing were both later additions.

LONDON: KENSINGTON (TQ 247798). Excavation by D. Fowler for the Historic Buildings Division of the G.L.C. revealed underneath the 17th-century stable block at *Holland House* a large earlier brick building. Its walls were still standing to a height of at least 1.5 m.; a robbed flue suggests a domestic function.

NORFOLK: GREAT YARMOUTH (TG 523082). R. D. Carr and S. L. Dunmore for Norfolk Archaeological Unit revealed that the existing Georgian façade of nos. 221-2 *Northgate Street* had been added to a complex series of structures, which included remains of Jacobean and 14th-century buildings. A 14th-century wall, alternately coursed in brick and flint, was exposed for 15 m. but may be up to 40 m. long, since it can be traced in adjacent houses. It is two-storied, 6 m. high, and includes seven pointed windows. Its medieval function is uncertain.

SURREY: DUNSFOLD (TQ 007362). J. Harding investigated the *Forge* for the Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey). It is a double-aisled hall house with scissor-braced roof. One aisle remains; two moulded aisle posts, mortises for corner dragon ties, and straight passing braces show where others had been. The hall had one large bay of 22 ft. span and one floored end remains. This is only the second vernacular building with scissor-braced roof found in Surrey; the other is Old Court Cottage, Lingfield.

———: EFFINGHAM (TQ 117537). The Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey) has recorded a medieval hall house of unusual construction at *Rookery Cottage*. It is of three bays with a central one-bay open hall. The clasped-purlin wind-brace roof above the hall is smoke-blackened. Each end bay was originally floored and the solar extends on a jetty for 18 in. over the hall. The protruding joists are rounded as though an external jetty was part of the original construction. The wall of the solar extends into the roof and is smoke-blackened on the hall side. There is a similar house at *Brook Farm, Holmwood* (TQ 143172).

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING: Highburton (SE 193135). J. A. Gilks and J. Middleton for Tolson Memorial Museum surveyed, before demolition, an early(?) 15th-century aisled house in *Moor End Road*. Only the central bay and part of the aisle on the SE. side survived. One complete truss remained; between the principal rafters and the tie-beam were vertical studs with clay and straw filling. The ends of the tie-beam were supported on vertical posts and originally braces had spanned the angles between the tie-beam and posts and the posts and arcade-plate.

## I. VILLAGES

### SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP IN 1973

#### Research in 1973

E. E. Dodd, who has been working at the Public Record Office, plans to record references to deserted villages in the lay subsidies, hearth tax, etc., not previously examined. These are indexed at the P.R.O. by their hundred or wapentake but the M.V.R.G. records are arranged alphabetically. A start has been made in Rutland and Huntingdonshire, and it is hoped to continue with Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Nottinghamshire after M. W. Beresford has divided the sites into their hundreds.

Fieldwork by M. W. Beresford, J. G. Hurst and J. Sheail has concentrated recently on counties where no work had previously been undertaken, e.g., Cumberland and Westmorland. During the last year more than sixty sites have been visited in Lancashire by M. W. Beresford, J. G. Hurst and R. Yarwood. As a result of this work a provisional list (1971-73) of deserted medieval villages in NW. England has been produced. Fieldwork by county correspondents over the last five years has enabled the Group to accept forty-five new sites which are published as an appendix to the annual report. In addition, a further 200 sites require investigation. Other counties under revision are Sussex, where G. R. Burleigh has published a gazetteer of E. Sussex sites, and has begun work

on W. Sussex. In co. Durham D. Austin and B. Roberts are finalizing a county list based on many years of research by correspondents.

#### Air-photographs

With the help of a grant from the C.B.A. it was possible to continue to bring the collection of J. K. S. St. Joseph's oblique air-photographs up to date. 250 prints taken in 1970 were received, mounted and filed. 286 prints from 1969 are on order, and those from 1971 have been listed and will be ordered next.

#### Excavations

The Group advised the D.o.E. on priorities on over forty threatened sites and recommended major excavations at five Saxon settlement sites and eight deserted medieval villages.

### ENGLAND

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: WUGHTON ON THE GREEN (SP 871373). Excavation by D. C. Mynard for Milton Keynes Development Corporation on a large and well-defined platform at the W. edge of the green revealed buildings around a large cobbled area. The largest building is L-shaped, comprising a N. wing measuring 12.6 by 5.1 m. internally and a W. wing measuring 10 by 4.6 m. Two other buildings on the N. and W. further enclose the cobbled yard. A cobbled trackway leads to the village centre. The buildings are dated 14th century from finds of coins and pottery. The site has also produced knives, arrowheads, grinding-stones and a door-post stone. Cf. *Milton Keynes Jnl.*, IV (1975), forthcoming.

HERTFORDSHIRE: CALDECOTE (TL 237385). Excavation by G. Beresford for the Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. revealed substantial remains of the latest buildings. They were built on chalk block sills, and lay over earlier structures on similar foundations. Three types of walls were identified: of cob, primitive-framed and timber-framed. Two barns, a square dovecote, and a large farmhouse were excavated in Croft C (FIG. 65). In the house a cross-passage separated the buttery and pantry from the hall. A line of small stones and slight wear of the floor in the N. service-room marked the position of a stair to an upper chamber. The solar at the other end had a fireplace and garderobe. The hall was heated from a central hearth, until a large corner fireplace was built when the hall was chambered over, a short time before desertion in the second half of the 16th century. The excavation of Croft A revealed the remains of an aisled barn, 47 by 26 ft., and another barn, without an aisle, 31 by 17 ft., and an outbuilding, 22 by 15 ft., built on two sides of a cobbled yard. No house was associated with these buildings, which were deserted in the second half of the 16th century.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. D. N. Hall and E. Parry surveyed several parishes for medieval fields and earthworks. At CRANFORD (SP 925773) the double parish of St. Andrew and St. John was surveyed and a complete account of the medieval landscape acquired. A copy of the plan is deposited in Northamptonshire Record Office. COTTESBROOKE (SP 710735), HARDINGSTONE (SP 765588), and HELMDON (SP 587437) were also surveyed. At Helmdon there are shrunken village earthworks, particularly around Manor Farm, where there are manorial ramparts and fishponds as well as the manor site (SP 590430). At LITTLE HOUGHTON (SP 804596) there are earthworks N. and NW. of the village. There are two motte-and-bailey structures, Clifford Hill (SP 806606), and a lesser one W. of the church. Fishponds survive (SP 806602). In PAULERSPURY (SP 716455), which includes the hamlet of Heathencote, where there is a windmill mound and ditch (SP 708479),

# CALDECOTE

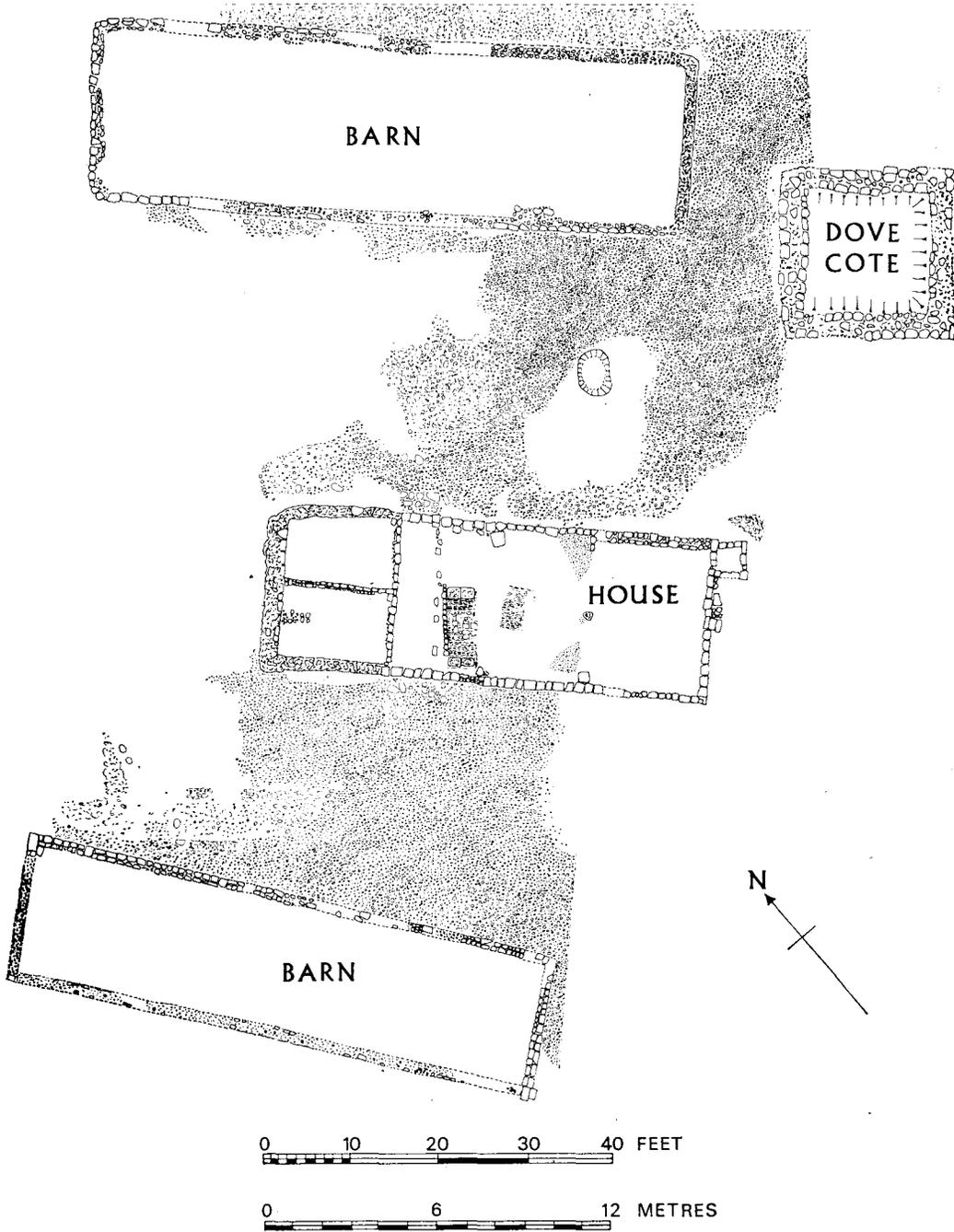


FIG. 65

CALDECOTE, HERTFORDSHIRE

Plan of excavation on the site of the medieval village (p. 216)

there are fishponds, a large one at Pury End and two more on the SE. (SP 728453). Two medieval deer parks, now disemparked, still possess short lengths of rampart about 20 ft. wide and 5 ft. high; the best parts are E. of Plum Park (SP 734455). A plan of Paulerspury is published in *Milton Keynes Jnl.*, III (1974). In the E. part of RADSTON (SP 488495) a large area of fishponds and village earthworks is identified as the deserted village of Nether Radston (SP 602405). It is marked on an undated late 16th-century map in Merton College, Oxford. There is a windmill mound, now ploughed, at SP 595397. At WOOTTON (SP 763565) there is a possible windmill mound (SP 746572).

———: RINGSTEAD, MILL COTTON (SP 969745). Excavation by D. N. Hall revealed the site of a 14th-century village bakehouse. Underneath were 11th and 12th-century boundary-ditches, rich in pottery including Stamford ware. The oldest known documentary evidence for the village dates from the early 12th century.

SURREY: ADDINGTON (TQ 372639). Excavation by Mrs. L. Thornhill in *Church Meadow* for Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society revealed a building with flint walls, which was abutted on the E. by a flint pavement, 16 by 7 m. The pottery suggests an early medieval date and abandonment probably in the 14th century.

SUSSEX. Fieldwork was carried out by Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society and the University of London Archaeological Society in the Ouse-Cuckmere region. At NORTON (TQ 472019) platforms associated with trackways, which continue the streets of the hamlet, were noted on the edge of the village. Some were attached to banked enclosures. At BISHOPSTONE (TQ 472011) platforms were observed on the N. side of the village. A sewer trench W. of the village in 1970 showed occupation to the river cliff, and produced two large ovens and ditches with Saxo-Norman to 15th-century pottery.

WARWICKSHIRE: BURTON DASSETT (SP 39875141). Excavation by A. M. Hunt for Warwick County Museum and D.o.E. immediately S. of All Saints' churchyard revealed the stone boundary-wall of a croft. A field survey was also carried out here and at the deserted medieval village of Chipping Dasset.

———: PRIORS MARSTON (SP 489580). Earthworks in *Bury Yard* were surveyed by H. J. Usher for Southam Archaeological Society, and a plan published in *W. Midlands Archaeol. News Sheet*, no. 16 (1973).

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858644). The fourth season on the village boundaries was directed by R. Daggett for D.o.E. and the Medieval Village Research Group. W. of area 13, excavation across the large lynchet running N. and S. between the tofts and crofts to determine the date limits of the ploughed area and the construction of the lynchet showed that it appears to have been formed in two stages. At first it was retained by a chalk block wall, two courses high and of dry construction. Later a second wall, above and slightly to the W., showed no discernible method of construction other than chalk being thrown against an existing ploughed bank. In section the soil is completely homogeneous in colour and texture. Cut into the natural chalk below the lynchet were two slots without datable material. In the lower levels of the lynchet only Romano-British pottery, in the middle, Saxon and early post-conquest, and in the upper, 14th and 15th-century pottery were found. As it was expected that ploughing had ceased when the tofts and crofts were laid out in the 13th century, further excavation will be required to determine whether there were special circumstances on this part of the site, whether the lynchet could have been refaced in late medieval times, or whether the whole layout should be reinterpreted.

## IRELAND

CO. KILKENNY: NEWTOWN JERPOINT (19S 561411). Miss C. Foley excavating for the Office of Public Works uncovered a substantial stone building, with steps possibly indicating a second floor level. A quantity of medieval pottery, mainly 13th-century, and other small finds of medieval date have been found. The site is just W. of the mapped extent of the deserted medieval town of Jerpoint (19S 570403) and is to be levelled.

## J. OTHER SITES

*Bridges*

DERBYSHIRE: DERBY (SK 353363). Excavation by Miss J. P. M. Pool for Derby Museums and Derbyshire Archaeological Society on the W. bank of the R. Derwent behind the medieval chapel of St. Mary-on-the-Bridge located a pier and cut water of the medieval bridge, which was probably a 13th-century structure and was demolished in 1789.

ESSEX: PLESHEY CASTLE. See p. 196.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: GLOUCESTER (SO 824190). Two arches of the 12th-century *Westgate Bridge* were found on the E. bank of the river. Both had been blocked in the 13th century and the remains of successive buildings from this date onwards were recorded S. of the E. arch. The W. arch was encased within the 16th-century gate-tower, and parts of the NE. and SE. corner towers were recorded. Three arches of *Over Causeway* were of the same construction as the bridge. Three arches of *Foreign Bridge* (SO 826188) provide information for an outline reconstruction of this bridge, which appears from documentary information to be earlier than Westgate.

WORCESTERSHIRE: BEWDLEY (SO 78797539). Members of the British Sub-Aqua Club dived for Bewdley Museum to assess the extent of the remains of the five-arched stone bridge begun in 1483 and replaced by Telford's new bridge some 20 m. to the NW. after damage in 1795. The two central piers were located; the other two piers had apparently been totally removed.

*Fishponds*

DURHAM: DALTON-ON-TEES. See p. 209.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. See pp. 216, 218.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: COLWICK (SK 604388). A wooden structure was revealed by gravel quarrying S. of Colwick Hall. It has been tentatively identified as a weir with fish traps constructed by the Byron and Colwick families and mentioned in Nottingham borough records between 1330 and 1392. Subsequent excavation for Nottingham Castle Museum by Mrs. P. Losco-Bradley and C. Salisbury revealed two alignments of piles forming a V pointing NE. Each alignment had been over 100 m. long but only 70 and 56 m. survived, with three to four parallel lines of stakes revetted with wickerwork.

OXFORDSHIRE: THAME (SU 710062). R. A. Chambers excavated three fishponds adjacent to a moated site for Oxford City and County Museum and Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit. The ponds were late medieval and disused by the 18th century.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: WHARRAM PERCY. See p. 222.

*Wrecks*

DEVON: PLYMOUTH. A medieval merchant ship was found in Cattewater during dredging operations. The site has been designated under the Wreck Protection Act.

LONDON: OLD CUSTOM HOUSE. See p. 202.

## K. INDUSTRIAL SITES

*Ceramics*

## ENGLAND

ESSEX: SIBLE HEDINGHAM (TL 783322). E. and J. Sellers for Essex Archaeological Society and D.o.E. completed the excavation of five kilns (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 184). The removal of Kiln 2 revealed the remains of Kiln 5. This had cut away most of Kiln 4, which survived as a simple oval unlined hole in natural sand. There was probably a single E. stoke-hole with a floor level 0.25 m. above the kiln floor. Kiln 5 was oval with fragments of an E. to W. central pedestal and opposed E. and W. stoke-holes and flues, later reused for Kiln 2. This was also an unlined hole in natural sand with clay plastering on the N. edge, on the pedestal and in the E. flue, where there were traces of glaze on the wall. The construction and use of these kilns cannot have been a continuous process since the hollows left by Kilns 4 and 5 were each filled on at least two different occasions. The sherds and silt in Kiln 4 formed the floor of the N. side of Kiln 5, and the hole cut for Kiln 2 left a mass of sherds and soil standing 0.25 m. thick against the N. wall of Kiln 5. New forms and decorations are among the finds, including sherds from two spouted jugs of fine ware, one with a bearded face mask.

———: ——— (TL 782318). E. and J. Sellers collected pottery from a drainage ditch that had cut through a layer of kiln waste at *Starlings Hill* some 50 m. NW. of the kilns discovered in 1954 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, iii (1959), 325). The site appears to have produced glazed jugs in two different oxidized fabrics. Some sherds have decoration not previously seen in this area: painted white slip lattice, applied stamped pellets and curved strips and bearded faces.

LINCOLNSHIRE: BOURNE (TF 107200). Excavation by N. A. Kerr in *Eastgate* located two 14th-century pottery-kilns, both circular and with four stoke-holes. From these the firing chamber was fed by flues running round the edge and across to make four triangular pedestals. There was no indication of any rebuilding of the walls of the firing chamber though the flue channels had been relined with potting clay. The products were mainly cooking-pots, jugs, pancheons, pipkins, jars, fire-covers, drain pipes, ridge tiles and fish-dishes.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: LYVEDEN (SP 984861). G. F. Bryant and J. M. Steane continued excavation for Kettering Grammar School Archaeological Society and D.o.E. adjacent to the 1972 excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 183). It was confirmed that in the latest occupation of the second half of the 15th century, the site was divided between a tiler's property on the W. and a farmer's property on the E. Both lay over an earlier potting industrial site and faced onto a paved road running E. and W. along the bottom of the valley on the S. This earlier industry included an apsidal-ended, double-flued pottery-kiln of Lyveden type, almost completely ploughed away. The pot bank on the S. produced a typical range of hand-made Lyveden wares, but also included a number of new forms such as shallow bowls, lug-handled storage jars, deep straight-sided bowls rouletted externally, and basket-handled bowls. Four stone-lined puddling pits were let into yard surfaces. A contemporary rectangular building aligned N. and S.

was found near the bank of the stream; the floor, apart from some pitched limestone, was composed entirely of end-set kiln bars covered with a thick layer of sherds, all of typical Lyveden form and fabric. It is provisionally interpreted as an open-sided drying-shed. S. of the kiln there was a rectangular limestone floor, from which a stone-lined and capped drain led into the road. Large quantities of iron slag and waste, traces of a hearth and numerous iron objects suggest it was a smithy. The pottery from all the early levels was of early hand-made Lyveden type.

The structures associated with the tile-kiln (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 183, pl. xxviii, c) were largely ploughed away. The kiln stoke-pit contained large quantities of pottery. Wasters of floor, roof, and ridge tiles suggest that they were all made together in the one kiln. In the farming property on the E., which consisted of a long-house, barn and paved yard, three circular ovens, one built into the W. wall of the living-end of the house and two N. of the house, were found. The barn was approached by a cobbled driveway, laid on top of a wall which bounded a potter's yard. The lack of evidence for a period of desertion between the potting industry and this later 15th-century occupation suggests that the production of hand-made coarse Lyveden wares continued into the later 14th century. The two properties were bounded by the stream on the N. and a paved hollow-road on the S. Extensive rutting was noted in the paved surface. S. of the road there were long stretches of substantial walling bounding large paved areas. The farm was apparently destroyed by another later road on the S., which cut deep ruts in the surfaces of the ruined walls and yard.

Finds of iron include pivots for window-shutters, spade-sheaths, padlock-cases and keys, a large harness buckle and a small ring brooch. Bronze finds included belt plates, a strap-end, and belt buckles. Analysis of the bones from the 1972 excavation revealed interesting differences between those from the farmer's toft and the industrial site. At the former there was much less deer bone, but much more dog and horse, animals used for herding, guarding, and traction. For the farmer's toft cf. *Northampton Mus. and Art Gallery Jnl.*, 1975, forthcoming.

WARWICKSHIRE: NUNEATON, CHILVERS COTON (SP 352907). Excavation by K. Scott adjacent to that in 1971 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvi (1972), 208) revealed a medieval ditch from which two groups of stratified pottery were recovered. Both contained Cistercian and purple wares and one group contained cooking-pots and storage jars which had been adapted as saggars by small curved notches on the rims.

### SCOTLAND

FIFE: COLINSBURGH (NO 463026). At *Balchrystie Farm* M. K. Greig found 13th-century pottery and wasters suggesting a possible kiln.

#### *Cloth*

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: BRISTOL. See p. 199.

#### *Leather*

### ENGLAND

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: GLOUCESTER. See p. 200.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: KINGSTON UPON HULL. See p. 206.

### SCOTLAND

ABERDEENSHIRE: ABERDEEN. See p. 207.

*Metals: Bronze*

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: BRISTOL. See p. 199 f.

NORFOLK: NORWICH. See p. 202.

*Metals: Iron*

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: BRISTOL. See p. 199 f.

LINCOLNSHIRE: STAMFORD. See p. 201.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: LYVEDEN. See p. 221.

*Mills and dams*

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: BRISTOL. See p. 199.

HAMPSHIRE: ROMSEY (SU 353211). Excavation by R. J. Hill for Lower Test Valley Archaeological Study Group at *Town Mills, Bell Street*, revealed that the site, on which documentary evidence indicated the existence of a double mill from the 11th century, was badly disturbed by the footings, leats and sluices of the 18th-century mill. Only one small area of medieval flooring and a hearth were located near the street frontage.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. See pp. 216, 218.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858641). The second season directed by C. Treen for the Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. confirmed the tentative 13th-century date for the chalk rubble-faced dam (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 187 f.). Excavation to relate the dam to the cross-valley profile revealed two blocked channels through the dam, one extremely narrow and the other broad and shallow. The narrow channel is directly connected with a line of chalk and sandstone rubble exposed in 1972. However, the height of the rubble is greater than the maximum height of the channel. Two phases would explain this: a, filling of the channel; and b, subsequent tipping of heavier rubble above the line of the filling. The purpose may become clearer after removal of the filling.

3-ft.-thick deposits of loam and clay layers beneath the 13th-century dam were laid by water; there was an accumulation of animal teeth and bone fragments in them. These layers are interpreted by S. Limbrey of the Ancient Monuments Laboratory as deposition in front of a blockage of the valley, downstream from the site. A sharp dip in these deposits immediately N. of the excavation suggests that the blockage may be very near. Without signs of slump in this part of the valley or of obvious earthworks, it is probable that an earlier dam made of timber preceded the visible 13th-century earthwork, but at a site farther N.

Natural clay, which lies under the chalk, was reached at a depth of 8 ft. in the middle of the valley. Set into this, and surviving because of the waterlogged conditions, were three posts, sealed by the loam and clay deposits. This suggests a third Saxon or early medieval phase associated with a weir, fish trap or a track across what was formerly a boggy valley bottom.

Five phases have now been distinguished: 1, a timber feature, represented by waterlogged posts in natural clay; 2, an early timber dam, represented by deposition in front of it; 3, a 13th-century chalk-faced dam for a millpond and/or a fishpond; 4, 18th-century landscaping of pond face of dam; 5, 19th-century sheepwash.

*Stone*

BEDFORDSHIRE: BEDFORD (TL 05174975). Excavation by Miss J. Hassall for Bedford Corporation, Bedfordshire County Council and D.o.E. within the bailey NW. of the

castle mound (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 159) uncovered a stone-built lime-kiln of exceptional dimensions, c. 5 m. diam. and surviving to a depth of 3.5 m. At the base a system of gullies led to an arched flue and raking-out area. Lime from the final firing of the kiln was found in varying consistencies at the base. Finds of St. Neots ware suggest that the kiln was contemporary with the castle, i.e. of 12th or early 13th-century date.

CHESHIRE: RUNCORN, HALTON (SJ 538817). Excavation by J. P. Greene for Runcorn Development Corporation and Cheshire County Council at *Rock Farm* discovered small-scale quarrying. The shape of the pits and the very distinct tool-marks provide useful information on the methods of quarrying sandstone. It was found to have been cut up to a metre in depth in stages. Channels, 0.2 to 0.5 m. deep, were cut in the rock with metal chisels. The sandstone was then caused to crack along its sedimentary bedding planes, possibly using levers or wedges. In this way a face could be worked steadily back and the shape of the quarry, a long, narrow trench, seems to confirm it. The date of quarrying is indicated by late 15th or early 16th-century pottery from the lowest filling.

ESSEX: WALTHAM ABBEY. See p. 199.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: EWEN (SU 005975). Further work on the early medieval quarries by R. Reece has yielded more information on methods of quarrying, and has produced substantial amounts of pottery and animal bones. Four garter hooks, the only metal small finds, suggest that the quarrying and rubbish dumping took place before 1100.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE: PETERBOROUGH. See p. 200.

LINCOLNSHIRE: STAMFORD. See p. 201.

#### NOTE

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