

Medieval Britain in 1976

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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.

Entries are arranged according to the counties established under the local government reorganization of 1974. Where these differ from the previously existing counties the latter are included in brackets at each entry.

I. PRE-CONQUEST

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE: ELSTOW. See p. 225.

———: LEIGHTON BUZZARD, GROVE PRIORY. See p. 222.

———: ODELL (SP 956568). Excavation of a Romano-British farmstead (cf. *Britannia*, VII (1976), 336) by B. Dix for Bedfordshire County Council and D.o.E. showed activity at the site in middle Saxon times when three timber-lined wells were opened. All occupied roughly circular pits dug between 0.5 and 1.0 m. below the level of the water-table, but the detail of their construction varied. Two of them contained an oval framework of small branches and twigs woven around a series of short uprights either driven into the ground beneath or resting on the slope of the pit sides. In one of them the wattle lining had been constructed against a platform of planks wedged together and rammed into the pit sides and bottom, and a woven osier basket was suspended from it, presumably to act as a kind of filter (PL. XVI, A). The third well was formed by a square framework of timbers constructed around four fairly substantial oak piles, for one of which a radiocarbon date of A.D. 720 ± 70 is now available. Further dates are awaited. Few contemporary features have so far been recorded, although a 7th-century cemetery and associated settlement remains are known near by (*Beds. Archaeol. Jnl.*, v (1970), 17-55).

———: THURLEIGH. See p. 233.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: BRADWELL (SP 827403). A bronze buckle found in the rubble destruction layer over the main building of a Roman villa excavated in 1974 has now been

identified as a late 4th to early 5th-century military type imported from the continent, Hawkes and Dunning type 111A (FIG. 71).¹ During 1976 sherds of Saxon pottery and other features suggesting occupation later than the villa were found.

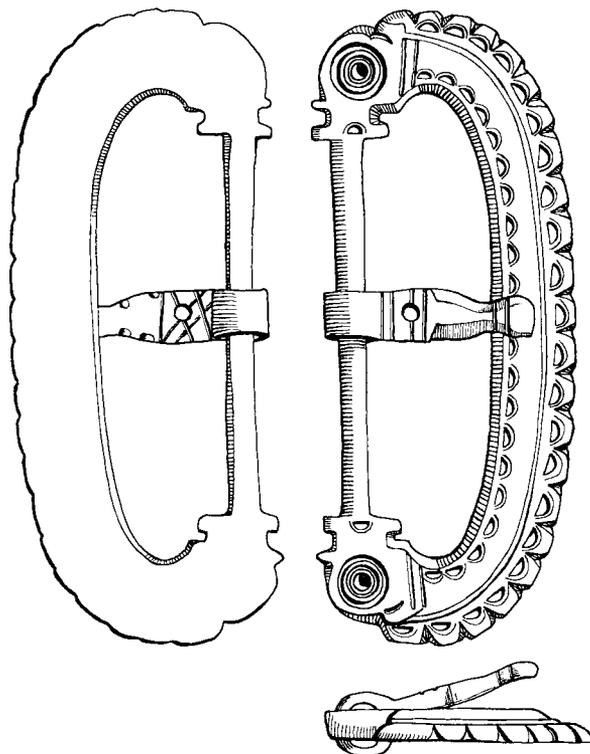


FIG. 71

BRADWELL, MILTON KEYNES, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Late Roman military type buckle from destruction layer over Roman villa. Sc. 1 : 1

CAMBRIDGESHIRE (Huntingdonshire): ALWALTON (TL 14469663). Excavation by C. G. Dallas for Nene Valley Research Committee and D.o.E. on a site where one complete decorated Saxon urn and fragments of a few others were found during pipe-laying suggests that the cemetery was either very small or lay farther W.

CHESHIRE: CHESTER (SJ 404666). There is some slight evidence of late 4th-century occupation on *Abbey Green* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 159). Finds of 5th and 6th-century date, combined with the buildings elsewhere on the site, which are of uncertain date but earlier than the 10th century, tentatively suggest the possibility of continuity.

CLEVELAND: ORMESBY. See p. 229.

¹ S. C. Hawkes and G. C. Dunning, 'Soldiers and settlers in Britain, fourth to fifth century', *Medieval Archaeol.*, v (1961), 1 ff.

DORSET: DORCHESTER, POUNDBURY (SY 685911). Further excavation by C. J. S. Green of the settlement over the late Roman Christian cemetery revealed two further structures and several small pits and enclosure boundaries (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 174). An eaves-drip gully, 3.6 m. long, set on a slight terrace in the chalk hillside was the only trace of one structure. Stone rubble filling the platform may have come from dry-stone foundations, evidence for timber supports being absent. Traces of timber uprights of the other structure were visible on the trampled surface of a sub-rectangular terrace, 3.0 m. sq. Three larger structures await excavation. Dating of the settlement must await the results of radiocarbon determinations. Finds to be deposited in Dorset County Museum; publication in monograph.

ESSEX: ASHELDAM. See p. 229.

———: CLACTON, JAYWICK SANDS (TM 15421321). A Scandinavian 6th-century C-bracteate is a stray find (PL. XVI, B). This is only the second of its type recorded from England.

———: HADSTOCK. See p. 230.

———: NAZEINGBURY (TL 387066). Over 180 extended supine inhumations with their heads to the W. were excavated in the corner of a Romano-British field by P. J. Huggins for Waltham Abbey Historical Society. Stray Saxon grass-tempered sherds and fragments of loom-weights are the latest objects in the graves. Two burials have been submitted for radiocarbon dating. A rectangular timber building, probably 9 m. long, was aligned with the graves and may be an associated church. Staggered oval post-holes may have held split wall posts with boards between. Two massive posts in the centre of the long side define the entrance and could have supported a tower. Finds in the collections of the Society; report in preparation.

———: SAFFRON WALDEN (TL 53413828). M. Petchey for Essex County Council excavated in *Abbey Lane* near the nucleus of Saxo-Norman settlement and found several phases of sporadic Saxo-Norman settlement defined by ditches and fences (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 141). A large ditch, 3.5 m. deep, was later dug across the site from S. to N., parallel to the adjacent Battle Ditches but 20 m. farther W.

———: THURROCK, MUCKING (TQ 673803). Excavation by M. U. and W. J. Jones for D.O.E. continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 175). The final crop-mark area contains a second concentration of Saxon settlement beyond the villa enclosures. Fifty more sunken huts bring the total to 190. Parallel post-hole lines about 6 m. apart, which follow the average E. and W. alignment of the huts, probably represent ten more ground-level buildings. A second definite building had, like the first, a double square plan, an internal division, and opposed entrances central in the longer sides. It was however smaller — 12 by 6 m. as against 14 by 7 m.

More of the sunken huts were larger than average, up to 8 m. long. They were still basically of gable-post type, although some had evidence of corner posts, either as post-holes much shallower than the gable post-holes, or as round soil-marks. Occasional linear stains linking these post-positions along the edges of the sunken area suggest wall-panelling. A characteristic stratification showed three layers, of which the central layer of cleanish gravel must have come from the gravel originally excavated to form the sunken area. The fillings of the smaller huts were more uniform.

Finds came from the late filling of the N. enclosure, but mostly from fillings of the sunken huts. A Roman bronze ring-key and two perforated bronze coins might be regarded as curios; a few wheel-thrown sherds (one rouletted) might be Frankish. Sandy and grass-tempered wares were still the basic pottery fabrics, with decoration by stamps,

bosses, faceted carination, stabbing, scored lines, and what seems to be the first example of rouletting. Two new types of rim perforation incorporated on one pot a horizontal lug, on another a lip in the form of a swallow's nest. One large rim resembled a Romano-British storage jar. More sherds of all-over perforated 'woolcomb warmers' were found, as well as fabrics with pinched-up rustication. Spindle-whorls usually of clay, occurred, sometimes of reused Romano-British sherds; one was of shale. Loom-weights of raw and fired clay and one of lead were found. Less usual finds were whetstones and a possible fragment of a crucible.

Saxon ironwork includes pins, knives, a strike-a-light and a small sickle(?). Bronzes include penannular, disc, saucer and late equal-armed brooches. Glass beads and vessel fragments (including a claw from a beaker) also came from huts. From the floor of a larger hut, 168, a hoard of three silver *sceattas* of Rigold's Primary Series B, of the rare variety BX, the first such find from a settlement, and dated *c.* 691.

———: WALTHAM ABBEY (TL 382006). Excavation by P. J. Huggins for Waltham Abbey Historical Society on the SE. transept of the destroyed monastic church revealed nineteen Christian graves cut by a buttress foundation and by a gully earlier than 1177 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 222). They contained only Saxon grass-tempered and gritty sherds, and were probably part of the cemetery for the middle and late Saxon settlement. Finds in the collections of the Society; report in *Essex Archaeol. Hist.* See also pp. 223, 243.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: DEERHURST (SO 871299). Excavation and recording by H. M. Taylor and P. Rahtz continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 159 f.). In addition to drawing the N. and W. exterior elevations, excavations were made inside the church for the first time, outside the W. end, at various points in the churchyard, in the field W. of the churchyard, and around Odda's Chapel.

The earlier hypothesis (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 159), that the ground level around the church had at some time been raised by about 2 m., was disproved. The depth of stratification between the present surface and the hard red sandy natural clay can now be accounted for in three ways: 1, that there had formerly been *c.* 50 cm. of weathered sand on the red sandy clay, itself a product of natural weathering of that clay, and this in turn had probably carried a further *c.* 30 cm. of organic soil; 2, that the gradual accumulation of soil from builders' activities and grave-digging accounted for 50 to 100 cm.; and 3, that the level of entry into the W. end of the church had indeed been raised by *c.* 40 cm. at some time during the 14th century. There is thus no reason to believe that the exterior or interior functional levels of the church, or of any earlier structures or features were lower than that of the present day by more than *c.* 50 cm.

All foundations of the church extended down to the natural clay, and the level of this was established in several other places. It now seems probable that the church and its N., W. and S. churchyards lay on an almost level N. to S. ridge. This may have originally extended as far S. as Odda's Chapel, where the original ground level is at the most *c.* 50 cm. lower than that by the church. There is, however, at present a sharp drop where the present road separates the two, so that it is possible that there were originally two nuclei separated by lower ground.

The land W. of the church drops sharply towards the present churchyard wall. It was shown that the 19th-century brick wall had superseded an earlier wall of lias. Below this again NW. of the church post-holes and pottery of 12th to 13th-century date were found. West of the church a big ditch lies on the break of slope between the high ground around the church and the alluvial area extending to the R. Severn. It could be the *vallum monasterii*, an Anglo-Saxon or earlier monastic boundary whose line was perpetuated by the two churchyard walls.

Outside the W. door the N. to S. wall foundation, 90 cm. wide, found in 1975, was traced for a further 3 m., surviving in the new area to a height of *c.* 40 cm. above the

natural clay, complete with the lower parts of the construction trenches on its E. and W. sides, the former twice the width (40 cm.) of the latter. The related stratigraphy shows that its construction was from a higher level than had been postulated in 1975. The 1975 evidence of its having been destroyed to a low level before the lowest stage of the tower was built can still, however, be upheld. This means that it is earlier than the first stone church, with which the lowest stage of the tower is now shown to be contemporary. There is, however, still no dating evidence for this wall, other than the incorporation in it of large lumps of *opus signinum* flooring, probably from a Roman bath-house.

The construction trench for the tower was better preserved here; a complete section showed that it had been cut through a deep layer of clean yellow-brown sand, and had been filled with the same material.

The original sill of the W. doorway of the tower was not preserved; whatever there had been, of timber or stone, had been removed, leaving a ragged upper surface to the coursing in the entrance gap. In the 13th to 14th century a sill of lias was inserted on the soil covering this ragged masonry; this is preserved, very worn, *c.* 40 cm. below the present sill. Two courses of masonry placed against the tower on either side (seen in 1975 and not understood) were a wholly decorative feature, a 'false plinth' added to the plain wall-face of the tower when the sill was inserted. The Anglo-Saxon jambs below present ground level had been robbed or had become ruinous. It seems, however, likely that above ground substantial parts of the jambs survive, built of the same rubble as the walls themselves. There is little doubt that they were, like the quoins of the first stone church (and very probably of its inner W. doorways before one was rebuilt in ashlar by Butterworth), wholly of lias rubble, freestone being used only for imposts and voussoirs of the arch and the hood-moulding. The date of the lower sill and false plinth is uncertain. They must be later than the porch, but the insertion of a square-sectioned plinth should be pre-conquest.

In the NW. *porticus*, adjacent to the flat-lintelled doorway between this and the present chancel, the exterior elevation of the first stone church was exposed to its full depth, as was the W. elevation of the W. foundation of the N. *porticus*. A third wall foundation 2 m. on the W. was wholly unknown. It seems to have been the W. wall of a small chamber on the W. side of the N. *porticus* before the NW. *porticus* was built, perhaps a communicating porch entered from the adjacent doorway, and giving access through another doorway into the N. *porticus*. The new wall was contemporary with the N. *porticus*, and it is thus a third component to add to what has previously been described as a double *porticus* (the N. and NE. *porticus*).

At the W. end of the nave it was clear that the W. wall of the first stone church extended across the W. doorway below floor level.

————: GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL. See p. 225.

————: GLOUCESTER, ST OSWALD'S PRIORY (SO 830190). The sequence of burials outside the church was further clarified; burial seems to have begun *c.* 930 with charcoal graves and to have continued until the 13th century. Burial within the church continued longer. The W. apse, although built in a different way from the rest of the Saxon church, was apparently contemporary, placing the construction of the church in the time of Alfred (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 160, fig. 49). Finds in Gloucester Museum; report intended for *Antiq. Jnl.*

HAMPSHIRE: BEDHAMPTON (SU 692064). The third and final season was carried out by D. J. Rudkin excavating for Portsmouth City Museums and the D.o.E., to ascertain the limits of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery. A further eighteen skeletons were uncovered bringing the total to eighty-nine. Two of these, isolated at the extreme W. end of the long barrow ditch, were aligned N. and S. and may be pagan burials.

———: FACCOMBE, NETHERTON. See p. 251.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER (Herefordshire): HEREFORD (SO 507398). Following previous excavations in *Berrington Street* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 143; xviii (1974), 178) further development allowed a street frontage site to be examined by R. Shoemith for City of Hereford Archaeological Committee. There was 9th-century or earlier aceramic occupation on the existing line of the street, although no complete building plans were established. The occupation was sealed by 10th to 11th-century clay floors and hearths suggesting continuity.

Excavation by J. Sawle in the northern 10-acre development site within the medieval city wall revealed some evidence of 10th to 11th-century development outside the Saxon defences.

———: WORCESTER. See p. 244.

HERTFORDSHIRE: CALDECOTE. See p. 256.

HUMBERSIDE: BURNHAM, THORNTON CURTIS. See p. 231.

KENT: UPDOWN, EASTRY (TR 311538). The site is a large cemetery of graves aligned W. and E., many with penannular ditches around them, on the E. side of the Roman road from Dover just S. of Eastry village.² The landowners, Major and Mrs Arthur James of Updown House, initiated a rescue excavation on the cemetery's S. side in advance of pipe-line work. This, largely financed by Mrs James, was directed by Mrs Sonia Hawkes. The cemetery extended farther E. than appeared on the air-photograph, and thirty-six graves in its SE. corner, judged to be at risk, were excavated. The tragic death of Mrs James during the excavation brought work to an end just short of the site's E. boundary, but only one unfurnished grave was later destroyed by the pipe-trench and, with D.o.E. assistance, this was salvaged and planned. In general the graves were large and widely spaced apart because of the penannular ditches, 4.5 to 7 m. diam., which survived in whole or in part round at least twelve of them. The shallowness of others suggests that they may have had similar features now destroyed by the plough. If these were once covered by barrows, no trace remains and the ditch silts proved inconclusive. Apart from a few marker posts outside their causeways, there were no structural features. Similar big clusters of ditch-enclosed graves occur in other parts of the cemetery visible in the photograph. In this small sample of excavated graves from the edge of the cemetery the burials were predominantly of men and children, many coffined and well provided with grave-goods. The male graves yielded a wheel-turned Frankish pottery vessel, a sugar-loaf shield-boss, a long and varied series of spears, and a selection of buckles, mainly bronze with triangular plates but including an iron buckle with cloisonné-decorated plate and a Frankish belt-suite with inlaid ornament. With the children, mostly girls, were a jewelled bronze disc-brooch with Style II ornament, a bronze thread-box, a silver buckle with garnet studs, a silver pin, a gold bracteate, a gilt coin, and beads of amethyst and glass. The air-photograph suggested that this was a 7th-century cemetery of considerable importance and excavation has now confirmed this. The graves explored, all of the second half of the 7th century, exhibit signs of wealth and foreign influence out of all proportion to their small numbers. Updown could well be a cemetery belonging to the royal vill at Eastry.

LINCOLNSHIRE: ELSHAM (TA 046125). The full extent of the cemetery, containing about 600 cremations and four inhumations, has been established on all but the W. side.

² The site was discovered by aerial photography in 1973, made public in *Antiquity*, xlvi (1974), 213 ff., pl. xxviii, and scheduled by D.o.E. in 1975.

On this side Middlegate Lane, which is the modern successor of an ancient route following the escarpment of the Wolds from the Humber to South Ferriby, prevented excavation. Two lengths of ditch, one terminating, lay approximately at right angles to Middlegate Lane. The ditches, cut 2 m. into the chalk, contained Anglo-Saxon urns in their upper filling. It is hoped to establish a possible relationship of both ditches and cemetery with the ancient road. Most of the urns were damaged by ploughing but there was evidence that some had been broken at the time of their burial. A number had evidently been used for domestic purposes before burial; preliminary examination reveals a wide variation in form, decoration and date. It is hoped eventually to construct a chronological sequence for the development of the cemetery. Outstanding among the urns is a 'window-urn', remarkable in having five windows, which were positioned on alternate bosses around the shoulder. Other pots shared the same stamp and other features.

———: LINCOLN. Excavation at *Flaxengate* (SK 977714) by C. Colyer and R. H. Jones was completed on the Anglo-Scandinavian levels (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 245). Evidence of intensive occupation from the late 9th century was associated with structures connected with industrial remains and waste from a variety of processes. The street of Flaxengate was first laid out at this date, and was not Roman, as previously thought; Grantham Street, which lies at right angles, is probably contemporary. The earliest buildings, which were rectilinear timber structures, usually plank-built, lay along Flaxengate. Two of these measured at least 6 by c. 4 m. and at least 8 by c. 4 m., and had clay-based hearths. Complete plans of the 10th to 11th-century structures were not so easily recoverable. Much evidence was found for industrial and commercial activity. Analysis of finds and slags so far suggests that activities include copper-working, silver-working, smithing, glass and enamel-making, and also the production of objects in bone, jet and amber. An exceptionally full and well-stratified series of coins, the earliest an Alfred penny, has helped to clarify the early sequence of Stamford ware as well as dating the structure. In the late 9th century experiments were taking place with glaze on local Lincoln wares. The impetus for this revival of urban activity was clearly the Danish settlement. Only slight evidence was found for 6th to 8th-century occupation on the site and near by.

At *St Mark's Church* (SK 97377081) excavation by M. J. Jones and B. J. J. Gilmour revealed that there was a burial ground on this site in the suburb of Wigford from the late 9th to early 10th century, although no trace of any associated church or oratory was recovered. Over twenty decorated grave-covers and markers, belonging stylistically to the 10th and 11th centuries, were found, all but one reused in later contexts (PL. xvi, c). Slight evidence for occupation on the site from the 7th to the 9th century includes part of a timber building on the ecclesiastical alignment; a late Roman building was probably reused in the sub-Roman period. See also p. 231.

———: ———, CARHOLME (SK 95797167). An Anglo-Saxon bronze small-long brooch with a foil head and sub-triangular foot was found in the silt of the Foss Dyke behind the grandstand of the racecourse.

———: STAMFORD. See p. 259.

NORFOLK: NORTH ELMHAM, SPONG HILL (TF 981195). The fifth season of excavation on the Anglo-Saxon cemetery by C. Hills for D.O.E. revealed a further 450 cremations, bringing the total to 1200 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 167). Forty inhumations have also been recovered. Most of the N. half of the cemetery has now been excavated, leaving an area at least as large to be excavated on the S. The cremations continue to cover a date range from the early 5th to the mid 6th century, while the inhumations appear so far to belong to the 6th century only. One unusual burial was an inhumation in a rectangular wooden structure, surrounded by a ring ditch (see p. 167).

———: NORWICH (TG 23590880). In *Lower Close* a section across the line of the suggested late Saxon ditch (*Norfolk Archaeol.*, xxxv, pt. 4 (1973), 444 ff.) failed to find the ditch; a line farther S. must now be considered. Definition of the S. limit of the middle Saxon settlement, which cannot exceed 2 ha. in area, was provided by the absence of 9th-century pottery. A good stratified sequence of late Saxon to early medieval pottery was recovered, tied to a fixed point of c.1094 and the construction of the monastic complex. See also p. 246.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: BRIXWORTH (SP 748712). The first concerted work at All Saints' Church was conducted for Brixworth Archaeological Research Committee by David Parsons. Stone-by-stone elevation drawings of the exterior E. wall of the choir, the apse panels, the upper parts of the buttresses and parts of the ambulatory vault were made by hand to supplement the earlier 1:20 photogrammetric survey of the walling of the body of the Anglo-Saxon church. On the two Saxon panels of the apse (adjacent to the choir on the N. side) two distinct layers of rendering were identified. These and other plasters and building mortars were sampled. Further progress was made during the year on the church and churchyard plan and the graveyard survey.

———: WERRINGTON (TF 17700390). Excavation by H. Wright-Lakin and A. Pryor for Nene Valley Research Committee and D.o.E. during road-works uncovered part of a middle Saxon domestic site. Post-holes, hearths and a few shallow pits suggest fairly intensive occupation lying mostly W. of the line of the distributor road. The entrance area of a ditched enclosure lying E. of this produced some Maxey Group III pottery (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, viii (1974), 56 ff.) and a bone pin-beater. Finds to be deposited in Peterborough Museum.

NORTHUMBERLAND: THIRLINGS (NT 956322). Excavation by R. Miket for D.o.E. of the neolithic and Anglo-Saxon settlements continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 168). Building A measured 15.50 by 6.80 m. internally and is the largest structure on the site indicated by the aerial photographs. The corners had been strengthened, and on either side of the doors in the long walls four pairs of buttresses added increased lateral strength. Post-holes inside the building indicate internal roof supports although their distribution is irregular. Initially the building was provided with opposed doors in the middle of the long walls. Additional doors at the gable ends led into small porches, that on the W. being the larger; both were provided with a small recess. The porches were built of spaced vertical uprights, thick planks resting in the slots between the post-holes. After the E. porch had been dismantled and its post-holes filled, it was replaced by an E. annex, measuring 3.0 by 3.10 m. and abutting the main structure. Its timbers were set in a shallow foundation trench. Three load-bearing uprights inside the N. and S. walls carried the roof: the walls consisted of vertical planks 10 cm. thick, regularly alternating in depth. The annex may have been dismantled sometime before the main structure, although it stood long enough for some of the plank footings to rot *in situ*. An Anglo-Saxon knife blade was found.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: RUDDINGTON, FLAWFORD (SK 593332). The ruins of the isolated church of St Peter were demolished in 1773 and 1779. Excavations since 1967 by the Ruddington and District Local History Society have defined five phases of the medieval church and four of the Saxon church (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 168). It is now possible to give a general survey of the remains of the Saxon church, although only the foundation trenches survived. Whilst the local large pebbles were used as foundation material in all four phases, there are recognizable variations in the size of pebble, the filling between them and the shape of the trenches.

Phase I. This consisted of a nave, 9.0 by 5.4 m. internally, and a chancel, 4.2 by 3.9 m. The superstructure was probably of rubble with a roof of Charnwood slate,

possibly reusing material from the Roman villa within which it was built. The E. end of the nave extended over a tessellated floor. A coin of Burgred, 852-74, at the level of the disturbed tesserae implies the possible use of the floor into Saxon times; a few patches still survive intact. There are indications of N. and S. doorways close to the W. end. The date of construction can only be conjectural. Burgred's reign coincides with the Danish conquest of this area making it an unlikely period for church building. An 8th-century date seems more likely.

Phase II. The nave was extended at the W. end by 2.7 m. The foundation trenches of this addition are flat-bottomed and more regular than those of phase I.

Phases III and IV. It is not possible to say for certain which of the following was constructed first: a slender tower, 3.6 m. sq. internally, added to the W. end of the nave; and a sanctuary, 3.45 m. sq., added to the E. end of the chancel. The foundations of this, unlike those of the other phases, consisted of pebbles set in mortar.

Some time after phase I the E. wall of the nave was rebuilt on wider footings and the chancel arch was c. 1.5 m. wide. All additions were built accurately along the central axis with well laid angles. The total length of the church in phase IV was 30.0 m.

Finds in Ruddington Museum, The Hermitage, Ruddington, Notts.; report obtainable from Hon. Sec. at above address.

OXFORDSHIRE: HARWELL (SU 489882). D. Brown excavated two more graves in this known cemetery, grave 8, a man with a sword and a bronze-bound bucket, and grave 9, a woman with disc-brooches. Finds in Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; publication in *Oxoniensia*.

SOMERSET: LANGPORT (ST 42052666). Excavation by R. H. Leach for Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucester and Somerset (C.R.A.A.G.S.) at *Whatley Lane* on the exposed SW. slopes of the hill which was possibly the *burh* mentioned in the Burghal Hidage produced no evidence for defences or occupation at any period. Much Saxon pottery has recently been found at the foot of the hill 50 m. away (ST 42002672), when new houses were built.

STAFFORDSHIRE: BARTON-UNDER-NEEDWOOD (SK 197163). S. Losco-Bradley for Trent Valley Archaeological Research Committee directed the fourth season of excavations. Over 5 acres of the Anglo-Saxon settlement at *Catholme* have now been fully excavated. The ground plans of sixty-six Saxon timber buildings have been identified; they probably represent continuous development of at least seven holdings or farmsteads between the 6th and 10th century (FIG. 72). The buildings covered the N. end of a raised plateau overlooking the R. Trent which bounds the site on the E. On the N. and S. the limits of the settlement have yet to be located; on the W., buildings limit the area available for excavation.

Of the twenty-three buildings recorded this season, nineteen were built with posts set in individual post-holes, one with posts set in a continuous trench, and three were sunken. The plan of Structure 59, 13.30 by 4.20 m., had a line of seven rectangular posts 1.20 m. outside the W. wall. These posts, vertically set, had their long axes at right angles to the main wall. Structure 2 may present another example of this type of plan, with a line of posts outside both the E. and W. walls. Two of the sunken huts, Structures 55 and 56, were similar in plan, with a large post-hole at the centre of each short end, stake-holes around the bottom edge of the hollow, and along one long side a slightly raised ledge on which a quantity of unfired clay and loom-weights were found. The third smaller sunken building, Structure 54, 3.60 by 3.30 m., had three post-holes, one at either short end and a third centrally placed within the building.

Buildings appear to form small groups, all enclosed to some extent by shallow ditches. Two such groups of buildings associated with Structure 2 and Structures 13-18 have been reported (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 169, fig. 51) and five further holdings

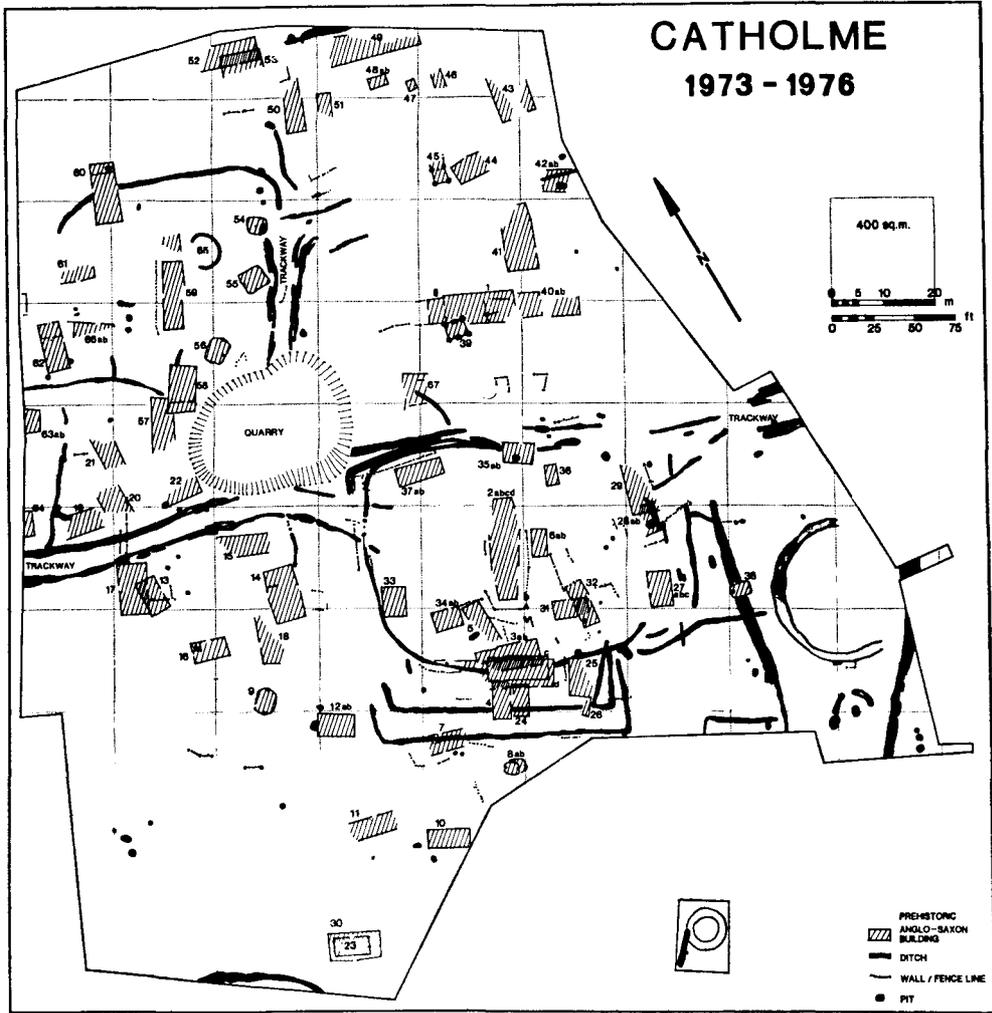


FIG. 72
 CATHOLME, BARTON-UNDER-NEEDWOOD, STAFFORDSHIRE
 Plan of Anglo-Saxon settlement, 6th to 10th century

may now be suggested: Structures 63-64; 19-22, 57; 54-62, 66; 1, 39-42, 67; 45-53 (FIG. 72). Other groups might be suggested, e.g. Structures 7, 10, 11, or Structures 9, 12. Within the groups buildings had been replaced and the Structure 2 group had been extended on the S. and E. In two instances gaps of approximately 3.80 m. between adjacent enclosures may be interpreted as trackways. One ran W. from the Structure 2 enclosure and may have joined with the other which ran N. between the Structures 1 and 59 enclosures. A similar gap between ditches in the E. part of the site may indicate a third trackway leading down to the river.

The dating of the settlement is dependent on a series of ten radiocarbon dates derived from charcoal samples. They indicate that the settlement may have started towards the end of the 5th century or beginning of the 6th, and lasted until the first half of the 10th century.

SUFFOLK: ERISWELL (TL 724805). An Anglo-Saxon bronze annular brooch was found on *Hall Hill*.

———: IPSWICH (TM 14444565). A late Saxon bronze disc-brooch with a backward-looking beast and a beaded border was found in *Eustace Road* and is now in Ipswich Museum.

———: SAXHAM (TL 78456238). A bronze disc with cloisonné enamel was found near the moat at *Frizzeler's Green*.

SURREY: KINGSTON UPON THAMES. See p. 247.

SUSSEX, EAST: LEWES. See p. 247.

———, WEST: PAGHAM. See p. 232.

TYNE AND WEAR (Co. Durham): JARROW SLAKE (NZ 337653). Excavation by C. D. Morris for Durham University and D.o.E. in the area immediately S. of the Anglo-Saxon building D discovered by R. Cramp in 1973 and 1975 revealed an artificially constructed clay and sand bank with large stones set in the top and a rubble spread down its face. Although no clear dating evidence was yielded by the bank itself, it is cut by a late medieval river-side wall and partly lay over a series of rectangular post-holes cut into natural sand, also excavated by R. Cramp. One of these contained a *styca*. See also p. 227.

———: WALLSEND (NZ 300661). A bronze strap-end, decorated with 9th-century zoomorphic ornament, was found on an early 19th-century road surface in the N. part of the Roman fort, during excavation conducted by C. Daniels for Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle and D.o.E.

WARWICKSHIRE: WARWICK. See p. 248.

WILTSHIRE: LIDDINGTON CASTLE (SU 208797). Excavation by S. Hirst and P. A. Rahtz for University of Birmingham, Lamar University, Beaumont, Texas, and Mrs B. Buchanan of Liberty, Texas, to test the hypothesis that this might be the site of Mount Badon showed that the rampart was constructed in at least four phases. The latest phase yielded some pottery of Roman type, which could be as late as the 5th or 6th century, while several sherds of hand-made pottery from the back of the rampart may be of post-Roman date.

———: PEWSEY, BLACKNALL FIELD (previously Black Patch) (SU 15555806). F. K. Annable and P. H. Robinson excavated for D.o.E. immediately S. and E. of the 1975 excavation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 172). Eleven more inhumations were located, six of them infants with grave-goods. Objects with adult burials consist of iron spearheads, a shield-boss, an iron buckle, and bronze bucket mounts; with the females were small-long, penannular and disc-type bronze brooches, a bronze pin, glass, amber and faceted crystal beads. Two more burials, one a cremation with only the pot base and burnt bones surviving, and the other a possible inhumation in a small wooden container, were located along the extreme S. limit of the site.

———: SWINDON OLD TOWN (SU 157836). Excavation in *Market Square E.* of High Street revealed three *Grubenhäuser*. The largest, c. 9 by 4 m., was well-preserved. The hollow contained several dozen loom-weights associated with lengths of charred timber. The timber appears to be the remains of a loom rather than part of the structure. This material was sealed by a large quantity of daub, in which the nature of the wooden superstructure was very clearly impressed.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, W. Riding): INGLETON, RIBBLEHEAD (SD 766784). Excavation by A. King concentrated on the central section of the large farmstead building on *Gauber High Pasture* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, XIX (1975), 230), exposing the stone kerb edging of a wall bench, 4 by 1 m. A paved approach, 4.5 by 0.6 m., walled on each side, led to the N. entrance. The W. part of the building had a sandstone floor, but limestone bedrock protruded 0.5 m. in a table-like manner at the other end, where a possible corn-drying kiln or oven filled one corner. The boulder walls extending E. from the E. gable probably enclosed a fodder or fuel stack. The E. range of buildings was also excavated, revealing a building probably devoted to food preparation, with walls 1.5 m. thick, and a doorway in the SW. corner of the side wall. The 9th-century finds include a small bell, fragments of clay moulds, glass or enamel fragments, some wrought ironwork, animal bones and the top and base of a gritstone rotary quern. No pottery has been identified.

———, ——— (Yorkshire, E. Riding): WHARRAM PERCY (SE 860646). The second season on the N. middle Saxon settlement, directed by G. Milne for the Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E., concentrated on elucidating the middle Saxon feature beneath the N. manorial boundary (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, XX (1976), 173 f.). The feature was a sub-rectangular two-post *Grubenhäus*, 3.75 by 2.4 m., aligned E. and W. The bottom of the hollow was terraced into the hillside to a maximum depth of 0.40 m., but showed no signs of being used as a floor surface; it could be argued that the large sharp flints still *in situ* also precluded this possibility, although a single stake-hole, 7.6 cm. wide and 10.1 cm. deep, was cut into it. The gable posts, 17.8 cm. diam. and set 0.80 m. into the natural clay-with-flint, seem to have been removed before the feature was deliberately filled with a thick deposit of domestic refuse. This contained over 250 sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery which Mrs J. Le Patourel has divided into seven fabrics. There were in addition fragmented bone, often charred, fragments of burnt sandstone, slag and charcoal, beads of bone, agate and amber, a bun-shaped loom-weight, a lead spindle-whorl and a bone comb. Although the finds were evenly distributed from top to bottom, the lower 12.7 cm. of the filling was noticeably sandier than the upper half. The distribution of the large proportion of Anglo-Saxon material in the layer which eventually sealed the *Grubenhäus* and also in the bank which subsequently lay over that could indicate that the filling in the hut was not levelled, but remained as a low mound, over which the later boundary-bank was raised. With the possible exception of a single post-hole N. of the *Grubenhäus*, no clear evidence of activity on the site between the abandonment of the hut and the construction of the medieval bank was observed.

A section through the northern E. to W. road (see p. 258) produced sufficient Anglian and middle Saxon sherds to suggest that the main Anglo-Saxon settlement may have been on the site of the Romano-British farm and under the N. manor house. The sherds found here and in the *Grubenhäus* indicate continuity from Roman times until the medieval period at the N. end of the village. There is little material between the Roman period and the 8th century on the lower terrace on the S., where the church was built. See also pp. 232, 257, 262.

———, ———: YORK. The York Archaeological Trust excavated several sites with Anglo-Saxon occupation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, XIX (1975), 230). At *Coppergate* (SE 60445168) three timber buildings excavated by R. A. Hall were founded on horizontal beams with upper surfaces channelled to accommodate wall uprights. In two of the buildings several courses of horizontal plank cladding survived. The buildings, set side by side, stood at right angles to Coppergate; an open ditch, perhaps timber-revetted, occupied a fourth plot (PL. XVII, A). Torksey and York wares were found in the occupation levels, but the buildings fell into decay during the currency of 11th-century wares, and formed a dumping ground for rubbish including waste from lathe-working.

In *Parliament Street* a sewer trench cut through deep Anglo-Scandinavian levels outside the wall of the legionary fortress. Observation by D. A. Brinklow produced evidence of substantial timber structures at the Coppergate end (SE 603518), and numerous finds were recovered including three decorated leather knife-sheaths of high quality.

At *All Saints' Church, Pavement* (SE 60425071), traces of floor levels and walls earlier than those of the present church were noted in limited observations during underpinning of the liturgical SW. corner. Several metres of waterlogged black organic deposits, from which a ring-headed pin of Irish type was recovered, were revealed.

At *Clementhorpe* (SE 60315018) excavation by S. Donaghy revealed undated walls and burials over the remains of a Roman extra-mural town house. A few sherds of Anglo-Scandinavian pottery near by and two coins (9th and 11th centuries) suggest the possibility of Anglo-Scandinavian occupation, and perhaps the proximity of a pre-conquest church of St Clement.

See also pp. 228, 248.

ISLE OF MAN

MAROWN, BALLAFREER (SC 347785). A single sherd of the distinctive micaceous (medieval) pottery believed to have been made in the Isle of Man was found near the keeill site and is now in the Manx Museum.

PATRICK, BALLAQUAYLE (SC 258813). S. Creggan continued work on the keeill site, in particular on the associated cemetery of lintel graves which were mainly empty (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 174).

KIRK MICHAEL (SC 317908). The Manx Museum acquired a total of seventy-nine coins, three plain silver arm-rings and two fragments of arm-rings after they had been declared treasure trove. They were found in the digging and re-excavation of a modern grave in the churchyard in March 1972 and December 1976. This is the second hoard from this churchyard; it was buried c. 1060–70. Anglo-Saxon, Normandy, Hiberno-Manx and Hiberno-Norse silver coins were present, the span being from the mid 10th century (Edmund and Eadgar) to a silver penny of Edward the Confessor of a type belonging to 1059–62.

PEEL. The contents of the museum at the castle have been moved to the Manx Museum for safe-keeping. The more notable are chance finds from St Patrick's Isle and cross-slabs from the parish of Patrick.

GERMAN, PORT Y CANDAS (SC 285815). P. S. Gelling continued excavation of a 6th to 8th-century occupation site on a low mound projecting into marshy ground. Evidence of quite strong defences consisting of a steeply scarped bank surmounted by a palisade was found (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 174).

SANTAN, GLENTAUGH (SC 31187095). L. S. Garrad for the Manx Museum excavated eighteen graves after the discovery of a lintel grave in ploughing on *Middle Field*. Unusually, most contained fairly well-preserved bones which are being studied. The only other find, a fragment of a granite quern, is in the Manx Museum.

SCOTLAND

FIFE: ST ANDREWS (NO 515166). Two skeletons from the early Christian cemetery at *Kirkhill* were eroded from the cliff. The bones, which were in a poor condition, were in shallow graves dug in light gravel. See also p. 229.

————: ——— (NO 494156). Excavation at *Hallowhill* revealed some hundred early Christian cist graves as well as several dug graves. Some of the cists were well-preserved, some, which had been opened in 1860, were severely damaged and some had been damaged by ploughing. Much skeletal material has been collected. Almost all the cists were aligned E. and W., but several later ones lie NE. and SW., and one cuts an earlier grave. In one grave an original burial was displaced, and another inserted face downwards on top. Another, found originally in 1860, was a stone cist, with various grave-goods, including a glass bowl, an iron knife and other items, all now missing. This is one of two pagan graves. The other is a massive short cist, 1.8 by 1.2 by 0.75 m., with an inhumation covered with remains of a fire. A large stone was placed on top and the grave was filled with sand. The burial seems to be that of a young person. A purse or bag hung from the waist contained various items — horse teeth, quartz pebbles and part of a probably Roman snake-headed bracelet. A small bronze container or possibly an escutcheon lay beside the bag, the top decorated with millefiore. Near by was a small round bronze brooch. Traces of a structure on the top of the hill consist of large post-holes but as yet no ground plan can be ascertained. See also p. 229.

ORKNEY: BROUGH OF BIRSAY (HY 239285). Two separate excavations were carried out for D.o.E. (Scotland) by C. D. Morris of Durham University and J. Hunter of Bradford University respectively (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 174 f.). W. of the church C. D. Morris traced the early curving gully, partly below House N., farther than in 1974 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 232) but no limits can yet be placed on it. A new phase of excavation began in and around the complex of walls known as House E and a large area N. of it. Numerous rubble spreads and wall-remnants were located, planned and partly excavated. It is clear that several building and rebuilding phases are involved, and finds so far can be paralleled in Viking contexts both on other sites and elsewhere on this site. Evidence of metal-working was found. Some sherds of pottery, some similar to that found at Deerness in 1975, are the first from this site in the current excavations.

In the cliff area N. of the church, where continual coastal erosion had removed large sections of the standing structure, J. R. Hunter excavated House F totally, course by course, revealing at least three stages of alteration, and below the house, the remains of a large structure on a completely different alignment.

Only the foundation course of one faced wall and the remains of what appears to be a sort of partition wall survived. The former had been utilized in the doorway of House F; the rest of the structure had been removed when the later house was built. On the W. a smithing hearth was associated with this earlier building; it still contained a residue of slag and the positions of the bellows and stone supports. A series of post-holes and post-sockets was also revealed, together with a large oblong stone-filled pit, the purpose of which is so far unknown. A small outbuilding N. of House F appears to be part of the earlier building, although its relationship to the surviving main wall has been lost.

The removal of this building revealed amid a spread of general disturbance and rubble open peat hearths, small pits, compressed rubble patches and patches of hardened earth, all suggesting outside activity. Midden material, notably animal bone, points to domestic habitation rather than the more industrial nature of the site in its

later phases. Pottery instead of steatite was found for the first time in the long history of the excavations and confirms the domestic character of this period. At least three pots were discovered; one, almost complete, lay on a hearth where it had been used for cooking, and all were hand-made, badly fired and of coarse fabric.

Houses P and R represent the most northerly standing structures on the site and lie where natural erosion is most savage. House P, the more northerly and more coherent of the two, now appears to be a later shortening of an earlier and larger building. The earlier building lay on a different alignment and its general length can be determined by a defining gully on its W. side. The robbing of part of the W. wall and the building of a S. wall not only drastically reduced the area inside, but also altered the alignment of the building by 90° just as in the House F complex. An even earlier phase is indicated by a gully under the S. wall of the house.

———: BROUGH OF DEERNESS (HY 596087). C. D. Morris for D.o.E. (Scotland) continued work on the enclosure, revealing the stone wall boundary, with its entrance on the S. side (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 175 f.). Outside the stone chapel five more graves in poor condition were examined; four proved to be of babies. Within the chapel post-holes and slots in the natural clay indicate a timber phase, which probably preceded the stone chapel and is to be associated with a stone wall on the S. side of the chapel below the standing walls.

STRATHCLYDE (Argyll): SOUTH KNAPDALE, ELLARY (NR 751767). A section against the inner face of the transverse wall in *St Columba's Cave* revealed a concentration of cockleshells (infrequent elsewhere on the site) and footings of a structure perhaps earlier than the wall. Examination of the mouth of the cave disclosed fragmentary extended burials, heavily damaged by 19th-century clearance but mostly aligned on the altar within the cave. One grave retained covering stones over the pelvis, and all are sunk into and filled with iron slag and charcoal; it appears therefore that one iron-working phase may be Viking or early medieval.

TAYSIDE (Perthshire): ST FILLANS, DUNDURN (NN 707233). Excavations on the hillfort by L. Alcock for University of Glasgow identified at least two periods in the fortification of the citadel and the uppermost terrace. The second phase was probably oval, 20 by 15 m. internally, defended by a rubble wall, 4.0 m. thick, laced with nailed timbers and of unknown height. Two finds were notable. A black and white swirled glass boss, decorated with five inlays or five bosses of blue and white spirals, the base perforated for attachment. This was unstratified, but an early historic date is likely. From the burnt layer which appeared to mark the destruction of the earlier citadel wall came a strap-fastener of base silver or silvered bronze. On its main stem a horse's head, with bulging eyes and nostrils, is reminiscent of the horse-heads on the feet of early cruciform brooches. The single rivet was still in place on the stem. The free end of the object was in the shape of a letter B, decorated in low relief with an animal biting its foreleg. The horse-head points to a date in the 5th or 6th century, but the 7th century would be more appropriate for the biting beast. Such chronological indications suggest that the burnt layer in which the strap fastener was found was a result of the siege of 683.

WESTERN ISLES (Inverness-shire): N. UIST, SOLLAS (NF 825782). Excavation on the N. tell of *The Udal* was completed, revealing a late medieval house, further portions of a Viking industrial complex, a small 9th-century Viking fort, and wheelhouse-period ore-roasting platforms.

WALES

GWENT (Monmouthshire): USK (SO 37750061). Excavation by R. P. J. Jackson and W. H. Manning for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust at the S. end of *Mill Street* revealed a large ditch running approximately E. and W. Originally flat-bottomed with steep sides, it had been allowed to silt up to a depth of c. 0.25 to 0.50 m. before being filled with soil from the bank. There was no dating evidence for this phase. The ditch was recut to a U-shape, c. 2.5 m. deep, destroying the S. side of the original ditch in the process. The primary layers of silting in this recut ditch produced pottery of the 12th to 14th century. It appears that both ditches were connected with the defences of the town.

POWYS (Radnorshire): KNIGHTON (SO 283721). Realignment of the carriageway at *Ffrydd Road* on the S. fringes of the town gave Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust the opportunity of cutting a section through a particularly well-preserved section of *Offa's Dyke*. The v-shaped ditch was 8.5 m. wide and 2.5 m. deep; the bank, which appeared to be of simple dump construction, added a further 2.0 m. to the height of what must at this point have been a quite formidable barrier. No relevant dating evidence was found. See also p. 222.

The following notes on recent work on Offa's and Wat's dykes, 1972-6, have been contributed by D. Hill (FIG. 73). The entries are arranged in topographical order from N. to S.

CLWYD: TRELAWNYD (site 17) (SJ 089798). For D.o.E. in advance of new housing on the supposed line of *Offa's Dyke*, excavation failed to reveal any evidence for an earthwork or ditch.

———: ———, PENTRE FFYDDION (site 28) (SJ 104790). For D.o.E. in advance of deep ploughing, the crop-mark scheduled as *Offa's Dyke* was investigated. Traces of a minor track and accompanying hedge-bank which were earlier than the turnpike and reallocation of fields were found. Nothing consistent with the scale of work elsewhere was discovered and it seems that no defensive dyke ever existed on this stretch.

———: WHITFORD, TRE-ABBOT-BACH (site 18) (SJ 112784). For D.o.E. in advance of road widening, an attempt to discover *Offa's Dyke* on the scheduled line found that the monument consisted of an enclosure bank with post-medieval pottery range. No features distinguished the hedge from any other in the area.

———: SOUGHTON, CLAWDD OFFA (site 13) (SJ 243670). In advance of road widening the scarp described as *Wat's Dyke* was excavated. The scarp was caused by minor quarrying in the 19th century.

———: ———, PIPE LINE (site 25) (SJ 252659). For D.o.E. in advance of pipe-line operations, sections were cut across *Wat's Dyke*. At this point it consisted of a turf-faced bank, 6 m. broad and probably 3 m. high, and a v-shaped ditch, 6 m. broad and 2 m. deep. Pollen analysis indicates that the area had been cleared of wood and scrub by fire.

———: MOLD BY-PASS (site 14) (SJ 257653). The proposed by-pass crosses Bryn-y-bal hill-top, which was considered by Fox (Sir Cyril Fox, *Offa's Dyke*, London, 1955, 270) to have been rendered impassable by 'forest so dense' that a dyke was unnecessary. Resistivity survey and local research indicate that the ditch crossed the total width of the hill-top. This represents the slighted *Wat's Dyke*, which was visible until the middle of the 19th century.

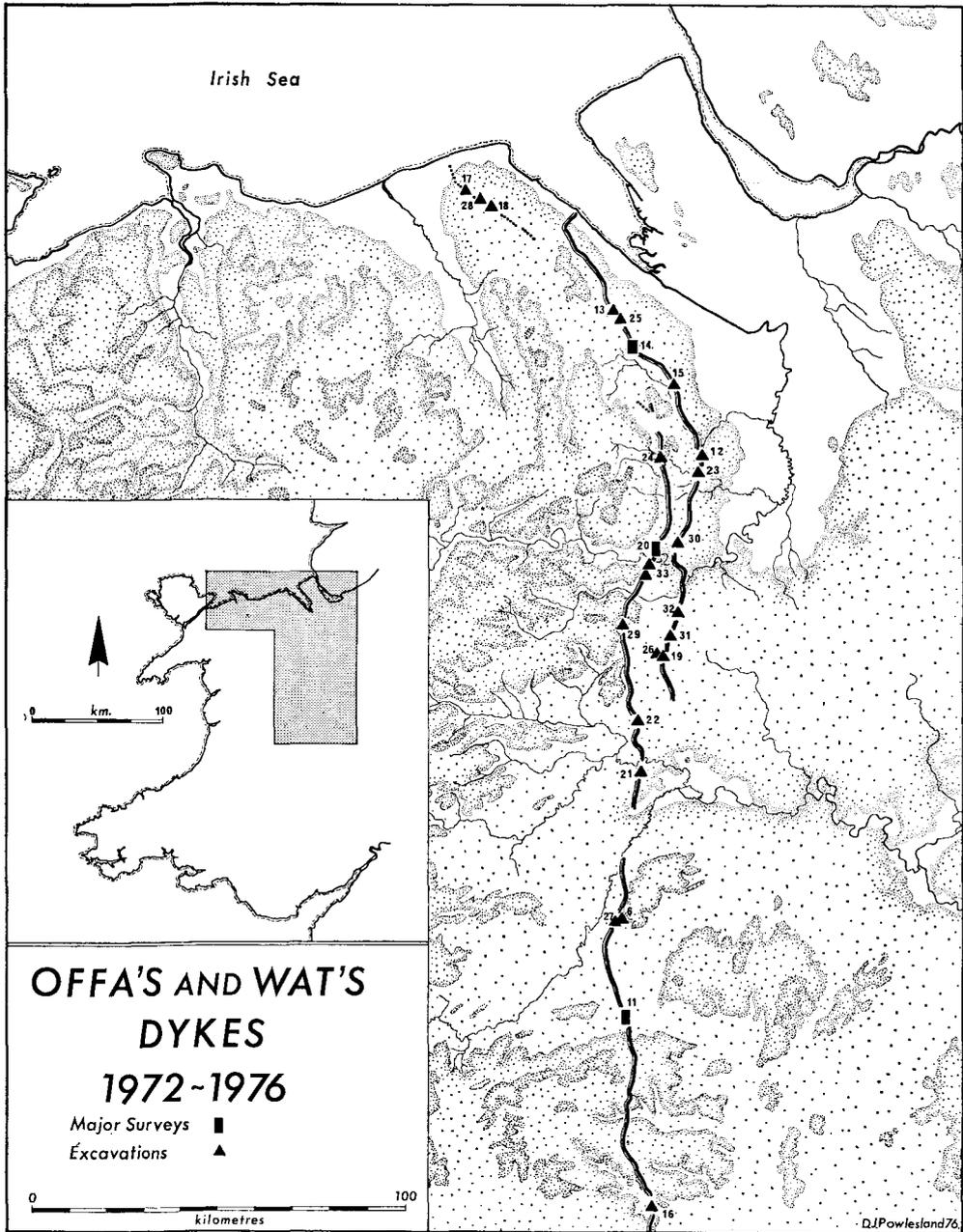


FIG. 73

OFFA'S AND WAT'S DYKES

Map showing sites numbered as in text; inset, sketch-map of Wales showing position of sites

————: HOPE, PIGEON HOUSE FARM (site 15) (SJ 306593). The wrecked end of *Wat's Dyke* was excavated and recorded.

————: ACTON, WAT'S DYKE SCHOOL (site 12) (SJ 345523). *Wat's Dyke* had been considered to be absent here as 'dense forest' blocked the line of approach across this gentle hill-side. A cross-section of the ditch of the dyke was, however, established.

————: WREXHAM, EXCHANGE STATION (site 23) (SJ 329509). *Wat's Dyke* forms the side of an expanding waste tip; the bank was found to be of gravel, possibly turf revetted in front. The main bank was preceded by a marking-out bank.

————: COEDPOETH (site 24) (SJ 293512). For D.o.E. in advance of sewer-trenching, a section of *Offa's Dyke* was excavated. The bank consisted of turf and earth layers; its front was destroyed but a marking-out bank and ditch lay under the main dyke.

————: CEFN, WATERLOO TOWER (site 20) (SJ 285422). Resistivity and air survey failed to reveal *Offa's Dyke* passing over this ridge, confirming Fox's view that it passes through Hopyard Wood.

————: CHIRK, PLAS OFFA (site 33) (SJ 282406). The cut end of *Offa's Dyke* was excavated and samples taken. The bank was of earth stabilized with turf layers, the turf being raised from the old ground surface before the construction of the bank.

————: RUABON, WYNNSTAY PARK (site 30) (SJ 308425). Excavation failed to reveal traces of the slighted *Wat's Dyke* on the line recorded by Fox. Air survey later revealed it farther E.

SALOP: SELATTYN, YEW TREE (site 31) (SJ 300326). *Wat's Dyke* was considered to be missing at this point because 'dense forest' blocked the advance from Wales. However, the ditch was excavated, establishing the dyke in all the 'forest' gaps.

————: WHITTINGTON, DALFORD (site 32) (SJ 307352). *Wat's Dyke* has a recorded gateway at this point. Excavation has revealed the ditch under the 'causeway' leading across the ditch to the 'gate'. This gap should be regarded as a later farm opening.

————: SELATTYN, ORSEDDWEN (site 29) (SJ 251339). A reported original entrance through *Offa's Dyke* was tested by excavating the causeway leading to the 'gate'. As the ditch and both the counterscarp and original bank were found, it is clear that this is a later opening.

————: S. OF OLD OSWESTRY (sites 19 and 26) (SJ 294306). A series of excavations was undertaken. The first examined a bank which was found to consist of assorted modern rubbish. An attempt was then made for D.o.E. to recover what information could be gleaned from unauthorized destruction of the scheduled monument. It was established that the ditch had been filled with old cars and covered with the remains of the bank; the whole was then landscaped. The end of *Wat's Dyke* bank adjacent to the site was examined. A bank of earth and turf rested on a base which included a stone kerb.

————: PORTH-Y-WAEN (site 22) (SJ 271239). Before the reconstruction of farm buildings a section of *Offa's Dyke* was recorded. The bank apparently consisted of a minor dry-stone structure, which backed a considerable ditch, 9 m. wide and 3 m. deep, cut into the bedrock.

POWYS: FOUR CROSSES (site 26) (SJ 271183). Excavation of a section of the bank of *Offa's Dyke* cut by a disused railway revealed that it was of earth and covered the remains of what appeared to be a field-system.

———: FORDEN, BRYN HAFOD (site 27) (SJ 243028). Fox's trench no. 6 was re-excavated as his report recorded a layer of decayed vegetation beneath *Offa's Dyke*. However, there was no buried ground surface, as the turf had been stripped from the site before construction of the bank. The specialist reports revealed interesting sidelights on the construction of the bank. The turf was used for the front of the bank and for stabilizing layers. This method of construction was observed in other places on the dyke, site 33 for example.

———: MELLINGTON OUTWORK (site 11) (SJ 253928). The earthwork in front of the line of *Offa's Dyke* was shown to have a ditch. The present curious plan appears to be due to the formation of a late medieval mill-pond within the original circuit.

———: KNIGHTON, PINNER'S HOLE (site 16) (SO 284726). Permission was given for a limited removal of the top layers of the scheduled *Offa's Dyke* on a well-preserved portion, to discover if it had been topped with a wall or palisade. A wall was found, the rubble core *in situ* and the freestone facing spilling down over the bank. A section across the ditch revealed that this wall had collapsed after considerable silting. The pottery sealed beneath the collapsed wall indicates that it was part of the known medieval town wall which reused the dyke at this point. See also p. 219.

II. POST-CONQUEST

A. MONASTIC SITES

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE: BEDFORD, ST JOHN'S HOSPITAL. See p. 243.

———: LEIGHTON BUZZARD, GROVE PRIORY (SP 923226). Excavation on this alien priory (mid 12th century to c.1414) of the abbey of Fontevault was continued by E. Baker, D. Devereux and D. Powlesland for Bedfordshire County Council and D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 177). The claustral area produced further evidence of underlying Saxon occupation. Part of a courtyard resurfaced several times, an elaborate tile-lined drain, a large 13th-century pit and a stone-lined water butt were seen. S. of the courtyard a large building, c.15 by 7.5 m., was continuously occupied from the 12th to the 18th century. It had doorways on the N. and W. and possibly a large E. window. N. of this building, projecting into the courtyard but sealed by its later surfacing, a small room, c. 4.5 by 3 m., probably of the 13th century, was decorated with red, black and white wall-plaster. E. of the courtyard the S. end of a range of small rooms, each c. 2 by 3.5 m., lay adjacent to the boundary bank for the whole claustral platform. The range was of two periods and was associated with a stone-lined well and a pit. The W. boundary of the courtyard was formed by a structure in the 1-m.-thick E. wall, in which an elaborate fireplace was set; this was apparently unconnected with the large S. building in its final phase, and extended both S. and W. out of the area under examination. In the angle S. of the large building and E. of the structure with the fireplace, human and animal remains were found in a shallow pit. A plateau N. of the claustral area was defined by banks and ditches; preliminary results suggest that its S. part was free of buildings and probably used for storage or stock-keeping. Saxon pottery has also been found here.

BERKSHIRE: READING (SU 719735). Excavation by C. F. Slade in the reputed area of the stables of the Benedictine abbey (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 187 f.) revealed beneath 19th-century foundations the substantial N. and S. walls of the presumed stables, which had an undercroft at stream level and a first floor at ground level. The undercroft had probably been filled during the 16th century. Medieval finds include pottery, worked stone, and roof tiles.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: BRADWELL. See p. 255.

CHESHIRE: RUNCORN, NORTON (SJ 548831). J. P. Greene and C. B. Sale excavated for Runcorn Development Corporation W. of the church of the Augustinian priory (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 177). The earliest feature was a drain, built of roughly shaped sandstone blocks. Its alignment suggests that it carried water from the N. transept of the church. Later, another drain was constructed to join the earlier one; it probably served the outer courtyard. Both drains were probably 12th-century. A timber building, also probably of the 12th century, consisted of two rows of three post-pits. It was surrounded (where it had survived later disturbance) by a shallow gully, possibly representing the wall line. Its position in the area later occupied by the entrance track suggests that it may have been a porter's lodge. In the 13th century a causewayed entrance track to the W. courtyard was created, partly covering the site of the timber building. The track consisted of large blocks of sandstone bedded in sand. It had suffered considerable subsidence into the softer filling of the drain trenches; the hollow created must have made the approach to the priory difficult, as the deep wheel ruts, horseshoe nails and patchings of the metallurgy testify. A succession of later medieval track surfaces was identified, the latest of which incorporated large sandstone blocks used as kerbs. A bell foundry consisting of a large pit in which the bell was cast was excavated; lying on the bottom of the pit were about 200 fragments of the outer mould (cope). These have been conserved and reassembled and form the outer shape of the bell which stood 1.0 m. tall and 0.8 m. broad at the lip. See also p. 256.

ESSEX: TAKELEY. See p. 254.

———: WALTHAM ABBEY (TL 382006). Excavation by P. J. Huggins for Waltham Abbey Historical Society has revealed three buttresses of the S. wall of the SE. transept of the destroyed monastic church of this Benedictine abbey (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 234). The W. buttress measured 2.15 by 1.91 m., the core remaining to a height of 3.8 m. as part of later walls and to be considered as a small tower like that at the E. end of Rochester Cathedral. The weather moulding remained and is tentatively dated c.1230–40. The other buttresses were narrower at 1.47 m. and 1.37 m. The central buttress cut a pit containing early 13th-century pottery and so confirms that this transept was late in the building campaign begun in 1177. Nineteen Christian graves were also excavated; these were cut by a buttress foundation and by a gully earlier than 1177, and they contained only Saxon grass-tempered and gritty sherds. It is suggested that these graves were part of the cemetery for the middle and late Saxon settlement at Waltham. Finds in the collections of the Society; report in *Essex Archaeol. and Hist.* See also pp. 207, 243.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: CIRENCESTER (SP 022023). Excavation by R. H. Leach for Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucester and Somerset (C.R.A.A.G.S.) revealed the N. wall of the infirmary hall of the hospital of St John the Evangelist, enabling a tentative reconstruction of the plan (FIG. 74). The aisled hall, of which part of the nave wall still stands, was built in the 12th century and had at least five bays. The aisle walls possibly stood until the late 19th century. Cottages on the E., partly rebuilt in 1821, may incorporate or be built upon the foundations of an aisle-less chapel built c.1420.

———: GLOUCESTER (SO 831188). C. Heighway watched works carried out for a new treasury in the E. slype of the cathedral. A section of the Norman N. transept wall (c.1086) of the church of the Benedictine abbey of St Peter was recorded and a 14th-century tiled floor planned before being partly removed. At no. 17A *St John's Lane* (SO 832187) the abbey wall was recorded, confirming the line described by H. Hurst (*Antiq. Jnl.*, LIV (1974), 14, 18).

———: HAILES ABBEY (SP 050300). P. J. Brown for D.o.E. stripped the nave of the church of the Cistercian abbey (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 177). Despite extensive robbing some large rubble remained, but little masonry survived above the level of the footings. Part of the S. half of the nave appeared to have been used as an allotment after the dissolution. Excavation stopped at the latest floor level, on which tile impressions and a few early 16th-century tile fragments survived. The screen was located, but there was no trace of the nave altar. In the S. aisle two small chapels with associated features were cleared.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER (Worcestershire): REDDITCH, BORDLESLEY ABBEY (SP 045688). Excavation by S. Hirst and P. A. Rahtz concentrated on the presbytery, quire and E. exterior of the Cistercian abbey church (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 178). The presbytery had been subdivided by a screen in the 12th century. There was an altar on the E. and possibly another on the W., and two piscinas. Two successive lias floors were identified, the second of which carried a tiled floor in the 13th century. The quire was very complicated. Below the bedding for the 14th-century tiled floor removed in 1975 were the remains of an earlier (13th-century?) tiled floor, which had been very disturbed by graves, robbed foundations of 12th-century choir stalls extending across the transept entrances, and massive construction trenches for 14th-century SW. and NW. crossing piers. One of the graves consisted of a group of very large stones roughly arranged in the shape of a coffin; in this were a well-preserved adult skeleton and some fragments of an incised decorated coffin lid, probably of the 13th century. Outside on the E., beyond the presbytery, a return for the 'timber church' wall footing found in 1975 was not discovered. The whole plan of the 12th-century E. end and that of its remodelling in the 13th century were established. Stratified between the two, lias roof slates provide evidence of the 12th-century roofing. The monastic cemetery beyond the E. end of the church has now been located. A group of graves included two coffins.

HUMBERSIDE: BARROW ON HUMBER (TA 07252176/07382180). J. B. Whitwell for Humberside Archaeological Unit excavated two sites within the traditional area of the Saxon monastery of St Chad. On the first, stone foundations of medieval buildings, probably barns, with no earlier structures below them were revealed. On the second Christian burials and a chalk rubble foundation which cannot be dated were found.

———: KINGSTON UPON HULL. Excavation by J. B. Whitwell for Humberside Archaeological Unit on *Blackfriargate* (TA 10042840), the medieval Monkgate and the S. part of the area formerly occupied by the Augustinian friars, revealed a series of linear trenches, parallel to and at right angles to one another, which cut into the clay. They belong to the 15th century and are interpreted as part of the garden. See also p. 244 f.

KENT: CANTERBURY, ST AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY (TR 154579). H. M. Woods for D.o.E. continued excavation S. of the nave, which was begun by Abbot Scotland (died 1087) and completed by Abbot Wido (1087-99). The principal intention was to locate and excavate the 'capella de charnell' (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 178).

Excavations by Sir W. H. St John Hope and Sir Charles Peers while the Kent County Hospital was standing on the site suggested that the chapel occupied a position

facing the fifth and sixth bays W. of the rood screen. This was found to be a misinterpretation of the short lengths of footing they had been able to unearth (FIG. 75). The chapel, which was consecrated in 1299, faces the fourth bay. Its dimensions are 7.50 by 6.15 m. Its walls were extensively robbed, the S. wall entirely so. The footings of mortared flint rubble were laid on bedding layers of rammed hoggin and greensand chippings. The walls of upper greensand were dressed internally with Caen stone. The chamfered offset on the outer face of the E. wall survives, and there are clasp buttresses on the two corners. The chapel was paved with slabs surrounded by an irregular border of undecorated floor tiles, the border being 1.50 m. wide at the most. The tiles were found *in situ*, although all were cracked. They had been covered with mortar and used as the matrix for a later floor, probably of decorated tiles, as many such fragments were found in the demolition layer immediately above.

ST AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY CANTERBURY 1976

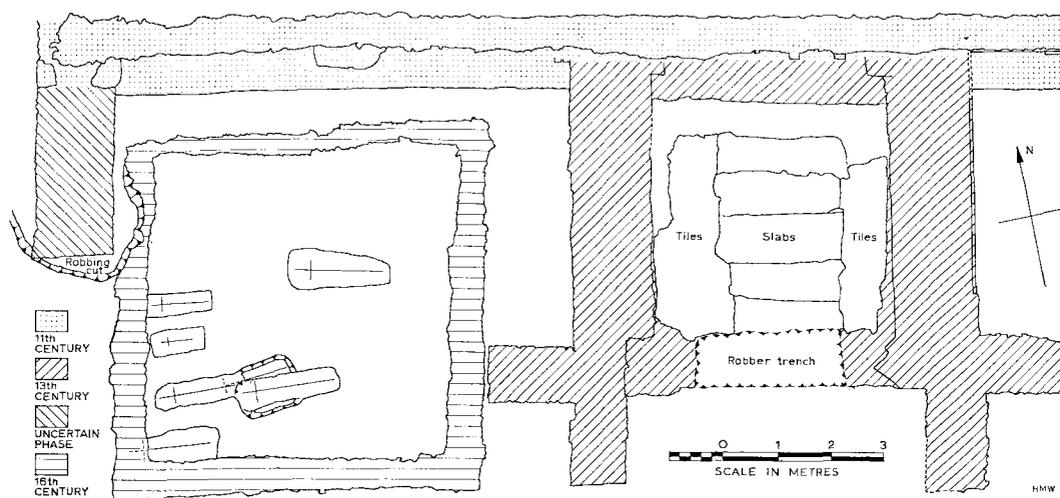


FIG. 75

ST AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY, KENT

Plan of late 13th-century charnel chapel and 16th-century square structure

The footing which Hope and Peers interpreted as the W. wall of the charnel chapel was fully excavated and found to extend 3.10 m. from the S. wall of the S. aisle at a point corresponding to the sixth pier base from the rood screen. It is 1.50 m. wide. It could be the E. side of a porch into the church from the lay cemetery. Between the charnel chapel and the putative porch there was a rectangular structure, 7.10 by 6.90 m., constructed of chalk blocks bonded with pink mortar. This building rests on the medieval ground surface, and seals the graves of the lay cemetery. Its purpose is a puzzle. That it was standing at the same time as the charnel chapel and porch(?) is apparent from the fact that the robbing for the porch(?) cuts its W. wall and that a demolition layer over the S. arm of the charnel chapel's SW. clasp buttress partially lies over its E. wall. It does not necessarily follow, however, that it was a monastic building. It is possible that it was erected after the dissolution in 1538; if so, it would have had a life of only fifteen years, as the accounts of George Nycholls, one of the surveyors of the king's works under Edward VI, state that the walls of the S. aisle were in process of 'felling' in 1553.

LEICESTERSHIRE: HUMBERSTONE. See p. 252.

LINCOLNSHIRE: APPELBY, THORNHOLME PRIORY (SE 966126). Excavation by G. Coppack and R. Williams was carried out within the W. part of the outer court of this priory of Augustinian canons. W. of the brewhouse all deposits earlier than the 14th century had been destroyed by the cutting of a ditch, 5 m. wide and 4 m. deep. The ditch was dug after the final rebuilding of the brewhouse, and seems to belong to the latter part of the 14th century. It was defensive with a row of vertical wooden stakes along its bottom. At the E. end of the N. road bank the bakehouse was revealed; it was built between 1290 and 1300, dates attested by four coins from construction deposits. Its principal features are its substantial pitched stone floor, drains under the floor, and a large baking oven.

S. of the brewhouse an unexpected series of buildings was found. The two latest phases, dated provisionally 15th and early 16th century, were timber-framed buildings on stone sill walls with clay floors. There was no immediate indication of the function of these buildings, which lay over a strongly built range of rooms contemporary with the latest phase of the brewhouse. Important buildings of the 13th century lie beneath.

LONDON: NEWHAM (TQ 392834). Excavation by P. Wilkinson for Passmore Edwards Museum located the line of the moat of the Cistercian abbey of *Stratford Langthorne*. The line of the stone boundary-wall, beside the moat, had four building phases. An early 13th-century house was found inside the medieval wall line. It measures 3 by 7.5 m. internally, the walls being based on chalk rubble foundations. It was divided into two rooms, first by a timber partition and later by a chalk-based partition. A tile hearth of four periods was constructed against the E. wall. Carved stonework and a selection of tiles were recovered.

NORFOLK: WEST DEREHAM (TF 66200040). Much of the ground plan of St Mary's Abbey, a Praemonstratensian house, founded in 1188 and demolished in 1539, has been revealed by air-photography (PL. XVII, B).

SALOP: LILLESHELL ABBEY (SJ 737143). P. J. Brown for D.o.E. examined several service trenches on the site of the Augustinian abbey. In the frater service passage, evidence of earlier earth and pebble flooring was found underneath the present flagstone floor. A section through the rubble above the flagstone floor showed that the building had a N. to S. timber partition when destruction began. Beyond the E. end of the church an inhumation and the precinct wall recorded by C. C. Walker in 1891 were observed.

———: MUCH WENLOCK (SJ 625001). P. J. Brown excavated within the Cluniac priory for D.o.E. The area N. of the lady chapel was lowered to the monastic ground surface. All deposits removed were from previous excavations, and contained vast quantities of stone. Finds include a few fragments of glazed floor tiles and part of a femur.

STAFFORDSHIRE: STOKE-ON-TRENT (SJ 905493). Further excavation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, XIX (1975), 236) for the City Museum in the chancel of *Hulton Abbey* (Cistercian) revealed a burial wrapped in a thick layer of vegetable matter within a wooden coffin. Excavation and restoration of the walls in the S. transept are near completion. A single burial was discovered W. of the night stairs.

TYNE AND WEAR (Durham): JARROW (NZ 337653). C. D. Morris excavated for University of Durham S. of the church and Benedictine monastery by the side of the R. Don (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, XVIII (1974), 188). A stone feature, partly excavated in 1973 and tentatively interpreted as a bridge abutment, is now seen to be a third pier

base for the extension of the E. range of the medieval monastery; an E. to W. wall linked it to another pier base on the W. Other features including fragments of later medieval E. to W. walls were uncovered. W. of the 1973 excavation an extension of the large river-side wall was discovered; N. of the wall medieval layers were relatively undisturbed. The main 'structure' in this area was a clay bank faced with stones which appears to be an early S. perimeter for the monastery, and more probably post-conquest than pre-conquest. Below the bank R. Cramp discovered a series of possibly Saxon post-holes. See also p. 214.

WARWICKSHIRE: POLESWORTH (SK 262024). H. C. Mytum excavating for Warwickshire Museum and D.o.E. located the boundary-ditch of the 12th-century Benedictine nunnery. Extensive stripping of the street frontage of *High Street* revealed no medieval occupation. The medieval village of Polesworth may therefore have been located on the river crossing on the SW.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH: YORK (SE 60315018). Excavation by York Archaeological Trust at *Clementhorpe* under P. V. Addyman and S. Donaghy revealed two buildings of the Benedictine nunnery of St Clement, various other structural elements, and occupation levels. Numerous burials, both female and male, presumably represent nuns and contemporary laity who wished to be buried within the nunnery.

———, ———: ———, ST MARY'S ABBEY. See p. 249.

SCOTLAND

BORDERS (Roxburghshire): KELSO (NT 72943377). C. J. Tabraham for D.o.E. completed excavation on the site of the infirmary of the Benedictine abbey (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 180). The large quarry-pit previously located was defined and completely excavated. It measured 7.2 by 5.6 m. and was 1.9 m. deep. It had been opened in the 12th century as a source of pea-gravel for the masons working on the main abbey buildings and had been filled quite quickly in the early 13th century to make way for buildings adjacent to the infirmary. Finds from the pit were almost exclusively sherds; they have been reassembled to form one of the best representative groups of early medieval pottery to have been found in Scotland. Scientific analysis of the material is being independently carried out by the laboratory of the National Museum of Scotland. Report in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scotland*.

STRATHCLYDE (Argyll): IONA (NM 287245). Excavation by M. Redknapp for Russell Trust and R.C.A.H.M. (Scotland) immediately W. of the Benedictine abbey church demonstrated a sequence of post-holes, several phases of stone buildings, and medieval burials and paving (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 231). It was shown that 'the shrine' was the earliest stone building in the area; earlier suggestions of a stone round tower around the well were not substantiated. Finds include a fragment of an inscribed cross-slab and part of a cross-base.

B. CATHEDRALS AND ECCLESIASTICAL PALACES

ENGLAND

LONDON: WESTMINSTER ABBEY (TW 300794). Observation of building work at *no. 20 Dean's Yard* by G. Black of Inner London Archaeological Unit revealed the W. door and W. wall of the subvault of the misericord, and established the position of the W. wall of the monastic kitchen. The remains of a floor of reused 13th or 14th-century decorated tiles was exposed.

———, GREATER: GREENWICH, ELTHAM PALACE (TQ 424740). H. M. Woods excavated for D.o.E. in the area shown on John Thorpe's survey of 1590 as being occupied by Henry VIII's chapel, and found that Thorpe's plan was broadly accurate (cf. *Post-Medieval Archaeol.*, xi (1977), forthcoming). Beneath the chapel and on its S. there were structures of a much earlier date whose existence was not indicated by Thorpe's survey. The chapel lay over the filled undercroft of a domestic building which on stylistic grounds can be ascribed to the 1290s. It must be part of the manor house built by Antony Bek, bishop of Durham, which in 1305 he presented to Edward, prince of Wales. The building on the S. must also be his, as it contains an intact pavement of inlaid decorated floor tiles of the 13th century. The undercroft measures 22.54 by 9.30 m. For most of its length it is sealed by Henry's chapel, but it projects 3.90 m. beyond the W. wall of the chapel and underneath the royal apartments. A stair gave access to the undercroft from the apartments, although the stair is not of Bek's period. The undercroft had a barrel vault of chalk, now gone; its line can be seen on the W. wall, and the springers survive. Along each side of the undercroft run drains constructed of red brick. As yellow brick was used in Bek's structures, and as the measurements of the bricks in the drains differ from those in Bek's walls, a 14th-century date seems likely. Ventilation shafts were found in the N. and S. walls. Massive relieving arches in the W. wall were dug into the natural sand; they were traced as far as the present water table, but their bases were not reached.

SCOTLAND

FIFE: ST ANDREWS (NO 514166). Excavation by N. Bogdan on behalf of D.o.E. within St Rule's tower in the cathedral before reconstruction of the internal stairway produced evidence of an additional wall (44 cm. wide) running E. and W. and 100 cm. N. of the existing inner S. wall. A floor level was associated with the new wall; this was later than a large hole (2.5 m. by a maximum of 1.5 m.), which had been dug in the boulder-filled foundations. See also p. 217.

C. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

ENGLAND

CLEVELAND (Yorkshire, N. Riding): ORMESBY (NZ 53091672). M. M. Brown excavated for Cleveland County Council in St Cuthbert's Church before the insertion of a new floor in the nave and aisle. Near the present N. aisle a wall about 1 m. wide running E. and W. must be an earlier N. wall of the church. It stood one course of stones above the original ground level and its inside face consisted of tooled stones reused from an earlier building. Next to the wall inside the building a drain-like channel, c. 40 cm. wide, with neatly tooled cap-stones was uncovered. The S. side of the channel was constructed of reused stones, some with plaster still adhering. On the N. the cap-stones rested on the rebate of the wall. The channel ran N. and S. in front of the chancel steps, and N. of the present S. wall where it was independent of the wall structure; this suggests the existence of a S. aisle of an earlier building. Beneath the channel were numerous disturbed burials and a sherd of 10th to 12th-century pottery.

ESSEX: ASHELDAM (TL 979013). P. J. Drury for Essex County Council and Essex Archaeological Society excavated around St Laurence's Church (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 180, fig. 52). Much plain grass-tempered pottery found largely in graves suggests that the site was first occupied in the 7th century. N. and W. of the church tower gravel metalling probably formed a base for a framed structure. This had a considerable life; deep beam slots adjacent to the church tower suggest a substantial

addition. It was burnt down before the construction of the first masonry church, temp. Henry I. E. of these structures and immediately N. of the present church, the corner of a building aligned E. and W. and defined by a wall trench, 0.45 m. deep, was found in an area badly disturbed by medieval grave digging. It was associated with burials earlier than the stone church, suggesting that it was part of an earlier church. Pottery from the associated turf line indicates that it was contemporary with the latest phases of the domestic buildings on the W. In the NW. corner of the churchyard, N. of the tower, a timber-framed building was defined by its floor levels. There were two distinct phases, provisionally dated by associated pottery between the early 12th and the mid 13th century, when the church was in the hands of Horkelesley Priory. In the latest phase it comprised at least two rooms, 3.0 m. and 3.8 m. long respectively, and more than 2 m. wide. It was presumably a priest's house like that at Rivenhall (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 193).

———: HADSTOCK (TL 558447). W. J. and K. A. Rodwell investigated for Essex Council Council and Essex Archological Society the structure of the W. tower of St Boltoph's Church during restoration (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 237). The tower was shown to be a late medieval addition to the Anglo-Saxon nave, replacing all earlier fabric at the W. end. The tower was constructed to a predetermined design but was erected in three constructional styles, making extensive reuse of earlier materials (possibly from the collapsed Saxo-Norman central tower). All the Barnack dressings were made from recent stone, and much was learned about details of the Saxo-Norman church from a study of these dressings.

———: LATCHINGDON (TQ 88789872). Investigations on the old church of St Michael by C. Couchman for Essex County Council revealed that the late 14th-century church had been preceded by a structure probably of the late 12th or early 13th century on the same lines. The church had been partly rebuilt in the early 17th century, and altered in the early and mid 19th century.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER (Worcestershire): MAMBLE (SO 688716). A. G. Taylor and C. R. J. Currie surveyed the timber bell-tower of St John the Baptist's Church. It was formerly free-standing but is now enclosed on three sides by a stone tower at the W. end of the nave, from which it is separated by a timber screen. The floor of the tower is c. 1.08 m. above that of the nave. Four inclined corner posts now stand to a height of 8.03 m. The two W. posts and the NE. post rest on modern concrete bases, but the SE. post rests partly in the earth. The N. and S. sides of the tower have or had one pair of braces whose lower part passed the posts, the surviving SW. brace being embedded in the stonework of the W. wall, and two pairs of shorter scissor-braces. The W. and E. sides have or had one pair of similar passing-braces, the S. one embedded in the S. wall; a second lower pair of passing-braces, the feet of which apparently rested in the ground and the heads of which were jointed into the upper passing-braces; and an upper pair of scissor-braces from near the heads of the upper passing-braces. The upper pairs of braces on each side suggest that the corner-posts were originally at least c. 1 m. taller. All the end joints of the braces were notched laps. There are or were three rails on each face mortised to the posts. The W. middle rail has five dovetail matrices, facing downwards, on its outer edge. Their purpose is not clear.

The structure is clearly earlier than the present stone tower, since the feet of the outer passing-braces are or were embedded at an angle in the stonework and could not have been inserted later. Moreover, the alignment of the posts differs markedly from that of the walls. The timberwork also appears earlier than the nave, since the E. passing-braces, now cut off, would have protruded c. 2.15 m. into the nave, the floor of which appears to have been excavated after the tower was built. The nave and stone tower are attributed by *V.C.H., Worcs.*, iv, 288, to the early 13th century and by Pevsner

(*Buildings of England: Worcestershire* (1968), 219) to c.1200. The timberwork was reinforced in the 19th century, one new brace being dated 1853, and the superstructure, including bell-frame and spire, is not original.

HUMBERSIDE: BURNHAM, THORNTON CURTIS (TA 058172). Excavation by G. Coppack and R. Willing for D.o.E. within *Chapel Close* concentrated on the church of this deserted medieval village. Apart from a scatter of Roman pottery the earliest features were of 10th-century date and comprised two pits and part of a bow-sided structure. These lay below a two-cell church apparently of late Saxon date, whose chalk walls, robbed of their outer sandstone facing, survived to a maximum height of ten courses. In the 12th century the nave was extended westwards by one bay with flint walling, and provided with a new floor and S. door. The building was substantially altered in the second quarter of the 14th century, with the provision of new windows throughout, a new chancel arch, and a room, perhaps a vestry, created in the W. bay of the nave. The building was plastered and lime-washed throughout. A new mortar floor, in which a mint penny of Edward II was found, was provided in the nave, and the chancel was refloored in brick, with printed tiles on the altar platform. Apparently contemporary with this work was a pad-stone and sill-wall base for a timber tower or belfry against the W. wall. When this was removed, the room at the W. end of the nave had its walls substantially thickened and provided with nesting boxes, suggesting that a low tower was erected over the end of the nave, and that it was combined with a dovecote. The church was in ruins by the late 16th century and was gradually demolished.

LINCOLNSHIRE: LINCOLN (SK 974708). Excavation by C. Colyer for Lincoln Archaeological Trust at St Mark's Church revealed that the first stone church was built in the 11th century (FIG. 76). It was a two-celled structure, built on very solid foundations.

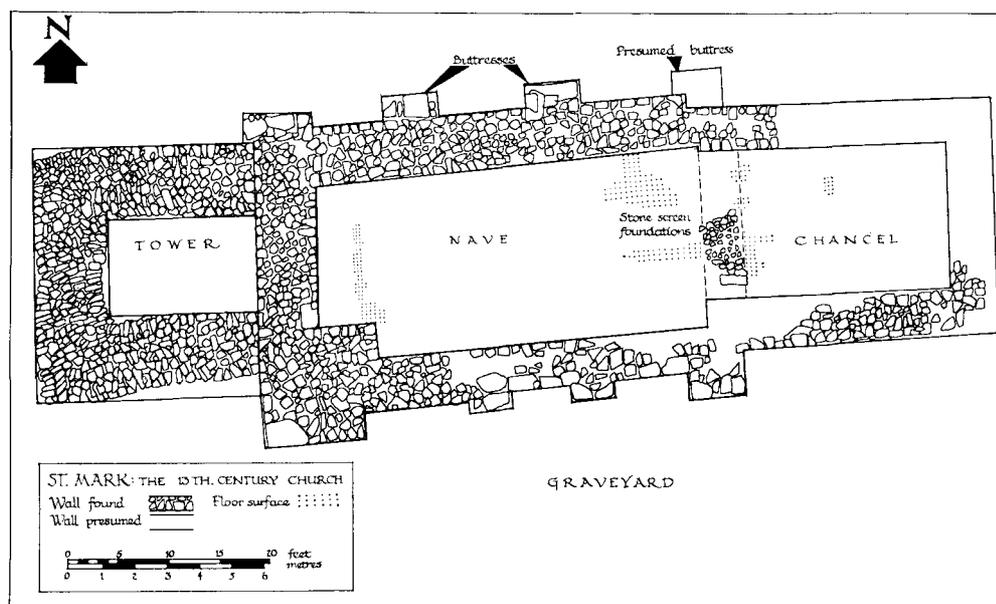


FIG. 76
ST MARK'S CHURCH, LINCOLN
Plan of 13th-century church

The nave measured *c.* 12 by 5 m., and a narrow arch, *c.* 1.5 m. wide, led into a small square chancel. Evidence was found for successive positions of the altar, in line with changing liturgical practice: at first it stood immediately E. of the chancel arch but in the 12th century it was moved adjacent to the E. wall. A large W. tower was added in the 12th century, and was incorporated into the Early English church which was built in the following century (FIG. 76). This had a nave only slightly larger than its predecessor, but the new chancel was much elongated. Various additions were made later in the medieval period: an aisle was erected on the N. side of the nave in the 14th century, and by 1423 a chapel had appeared on its E. In *c.* 1500 a two-storied porch was built at the S. doorway incorporating a burial chamber containing over seventy skulls. See also p. 210.

———: ——— (SK 976719). Excavation by C. Colyer for Lincoln Archaeological Trust at the church of St Paul in the Bail revealed that the S. aisle was rebuilt on a larger scale in the early 14th century following a collapse in 1301. In its latest phase the medieval church, known from a number of 18th-century drawings, consisted of a W. tower, nave, chancel and S. aisle. The earlier aisle had been added to an existing nave, and the nave itself was a rebuilt structure.

SUSSEX, WEST: PAGHAM (SZ 884975). Excavation by D. J. Freke for Sussex Archaeological Field Unit under the nave and transept of the church of St Thomas the Martyr revealed the foundations of two structures earlier than the present 13th-century and later building. One was probably of the 11th century and the other, much smaller, is likely to be Saxon. Part of a Saxon cross with interlace carving was found in the filling of an undated grave. Finds to be deposited in Chichester Museum; interim report in *Bull. Inst. Archaeol.*

———, ———: WEST DEAN, CHILGROVE (SU 834157). Although records of a chapel in the hamlet of Chilgrove exist, the exact site has not been recorded. Traces of the flint walls of a small building have been found within a wooded enclosure known in 1797 as 'The Chapel 9 Acres'. A chapel at Chilgrove is mentioned in 1210 and 1419, was 'dilapidated' in 1526, but still in use in 1563. It is probable that the flint remains represent the foundations of the chapel of St Margaret (*V.C.H., Sussex*, iv (1953), 97-101). See also p. 257.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, W. Riding): ALLERTON MAULEVERER (SF 416579). L. A. S. Butler, R. K. Morris and R. A. Croft excavated for Redundant Churches Fund within the chancel and S. tower chamber of St Martin's Church. The E. end showed two main periods of construction: an apsidal termination, radius 2.40 m., with a foundation of water-worn pebbles, and a square-ended termination of yellow sandstone blocks. An early 12th-century date is likely for the apse and may be associated with the foundation of a Benedictine priory. A 14th-century date is likely for the square-ended termination. Finds to be deposited in Yorkshire Museum; report in *Yorks. Archaeol. Jnl.*

———, ——— (Yorkshire, E. Riding): WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858642). The sixth season on the glebe terrace was directed by M. E. Ewins and C. Harding for the Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 183). Twenty-seven graves were excavated in the W. part of the churchyard. They had been dug into the natural chalk and grouped in three rows, continuing under and N. of the 13th-century churchyard wall removed in 1975. It was noted that the foundations of the path through the churchyard (excavated 1973-4) now stopped 1.80 m. N. of the entrance and, as this was on the same line as the most northerly grave, it suggests a possible alteration in the churchyard boundary at this point.

The graves of four children were found in line just inside the N. edge of the Romano-British ditch located in 1970, which appears 0.30 m. into the S. edge of the excavation. Four of the other graves had been disturbed by secondary burials, three of which were children. There were a number of post-holes between the graves and a possible quarry was excavated on the W. edge of the N. part of the glebe. The pottery is mostly 13th to 14th-century. Finds include a bone needle and part of a pre-conquest bone comb.

A crouched burial, discovered in the SW. corner of the excavation and 1.80 m. away from the nearest medieval grave, had been dug into the natural chalk in a circular pit, c. 1.50 m. diam. It was lying with the skull to the E., facing S., and the skeleton was partly flexed. There were no grave-goods, but one fragment of bone and two shells were found in the filling of the grave. A sample of bone was removed for radiocarbon dating.

The second season on the S. boundary of the churchyard was directed by G. Foard. Eleven post-medieval graves cut through a series of superimposed chalk surfaces, which apparently ran N. and S., and which may have been paths. Whereas the present boundary runs E. and W., superimposed stone-filled gullies beneath the chalk surfaces (possibly representing wall footings) suggest that in the medieval period there was a N. to S. boundary at this point. This change is emphasized by the presence of a series of earlier post-holes on the same alignment. The post-holes were the earliest medieval features on the site; all were cut into a thick layer of fine greyish soil which sealed all earlier features. Very little pottery was found in this layer, and certainly no medieval pottery was recovered beneath it. A wide, shallow ditch-like depression running E. and W. was the only feature examined below the layer; the only sherd in it is of uncertain date.

See also pp. 215, 257, 262.

D. CASTLES

ENGLAND

AVON (Somerset): NEWTON ST LOE, NEWTON PARK (ST 69366398). Excavation by C. J. Arnold for Bath College of Higher Education near the 13th or early 14th-century keep revealed the hall, a section of curtain wall with adjoining garderobe-pit, and a tower on the curtain wall. All had been demolished during the 18th century.

BEDFORDSHIRE: THURLEIGH (TL 051583). Excavation for Bedfordshire County Council and D.O.E. by E. Baker and A. Simco on earthworks at the NE. corner of the outer bailey of the castle revealed that a possible entrance across the outer bailey bank and ditch was post-medieval. No evidence of stone or timber fortification was seen on the castle earthworks, which contained quantities of Romano-British pottery. Two areas sealed by these earthworks were examined. Roman features were cut into the old ground surface, together with gullies, pits and post-holes, which produced coarse local pottery, mainly iron age, but with some possible Saxon characteristics.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: BRADWELL. See p. 255.

CORNWALL: LAUNCESTON (SX 331846). Excavation by A. D. Saunders concentrated on the 12th-century layers in the area within the SW. quarter of the bailey of the castle (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 239). Beneath the 13th-century hall and its associated yard were two complex stone buildings set side by side and separated by a narrow lane which contained a succession of stone-lined drains. In their final 12th-century form they appeared to be substantial houses with gable ends to the road leading from the S. gate.

More of the plan of House I below the later hall was available and consisted of a large ground-floor hall with a central hearth and a two-storey chamber-block at the lower end. A doorway led to a yard behind. Earlier stone buildings on a similar alignment were discovered below a succession of yard surfaces which were crossed by drains and cut by a cess-pit. A small single-roomed building had been tacked on to the rear wall of the house. House II on the N. was slightly larger and apparently of similar plan. Attached to the rear was a square stone-built structure whose interior was filled with pitched stones, perhaps the foundation for a floor surface which no longer survives. It was evident that in their earlier phases these buildings were wholly or partly of timber, and it is possible that they belong to the early years of the castle's existence. Such self-contained 'houses' suggest the possibility of periodic residences for such people as the holders of knights' fees, whenever they came to perform their feudal service of castle guard from their more distant manors.

Parallel to the houses and immediately alongside the now destroyed W. wall of the S. gatehouse was a large rectangular yard or compound set into the back of the bailey rampart. The enclosing stone wall was substantial but it had had to be buttressed along its foot by additional masonry on the side where the wall retained the earth and rubble of the rampart. There were no signs of use or internal structures during its first phase, but later, when the enclosing wall was strengthened, the yard was given a uniform surface of mortar and clay. A small building, which had largely been destroyed by the construction of the 13th-century hall, was set on this surface, on which a badly worn penny of Henry I and a lamp carved from a block of local freestone were found.

After consolidation of the masonry of the isolated 'tower' base in the SW. corner of the bailey it was possible to establish its relationship with the various phases of rampart construction. The 'tower' had been built within a pit cut into the back of the rampart at a fairly late stage but before the final heightening which preceded the construction of the bailey curtain wall in the 13th century.

DEVON: OKEHAMPTON (SX 584943). Excavation was continued by J. Allan and R. A. Higham for D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 184). A sequence of buildings in the SW. sector of the bailey of the castle was elucidated. Occupation started in this area in the 13th century in the top of a former motte ditch. A two-storey lodging was built in the 15th century, and this was modified in the 17th century. Report in *Trans. Devon Archaeol. Soc.*

DURHAM: BARNARD CASTLE (NZ 049164). D. Austin excavated for D.o.E. in the town ward on a series of stone buildings and a small moat, 28 m. long. The inner curtain wall, which divided the town ward from the outer ward, was of late 12th-century construction and was backed by a stone-revetted clay embankment, on which large post-holes were set centrally, probably for the base and foundation of a timber wall-walk. The embankment was truncated at its W. end by a square tower, which was inserted in a return angle of the internal curtain wall. Parallel with the embankment and of the same date were other structures. Building A, 20 by 9.90 m., was roofed with stone; an internal drain ran along the S. wall and three central pad-stones must have supported a first floor. At the end of its life small bowl-hearths for lead-working were inserted in the floors. It seems that the building was pulled down in the early 14th century and the area abandoned. Building B was only partly observed; it lay at right angles to the embankment and butted on to it. Much post-medieval disturbance had penetrated the original flooring. Between Buildings A and B a stone-lined well, 7 m. deep, was emptied, its principal occupants being two horses. The moat, 5.3 m. deep, was waterlogged; much environmental evidence was collected, together with leather and woodwork. Evidence for garderobe-chutes was found on the middle ward curtain wall. The base of a small drawbridge with an integrated dam and sluice was uncovered. In the 17th century the moat had been used for tanning.

ESSEX: PLESHEY (TL 66451446). Observation by Archaeology Section, Essex County Council, of building works on the S. side of *The Street* located one side of the ditch of the N. bailey of the castle, which had been previously deduced from the later street pattern but not accurately established (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 196).

LINCOLNSHIRE: STAMFORD (TF 028069). The fifth and final season of work in the bailey by C. M. Mahany (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 161 f.) concentrated on the hall complex, and the area N. of it (FIGS. 77-8). The development of the hall was probably in the following six phases:

- I. Beneath the hall a group of three small rectangular stone buildings contained ovens, perhaps associated with a bakery.
- II. The first hall was double-aisled, of almost square plan, with the roof supported on four large irregular piers.
- III. An additional room, subsequently to form the undercroft of a solar, was added on the W. In this period it was probably open from ground level to roof. A cellar, an underground building approached by steps from the courtyard, was added on the E. The hall itself acquired two extra piers, perhaps to buttress the N. part of the roof. There was a central hearth.
- IV. The hall was narrowed by rebuilding the N. wall farther S. and the S. wall farther N. and the piers were reduced in size and resited. The solar was improved by the addition of a first floor with its own fireplace and a porch. The ground floor now incorporated a garderobe-pit.
- V. An extra building was added on the W. of the solar and a courtyard or garden added on the N. The cellar was filled; the hall was extended over it on the E. and transformed into a single-aisled structure, again of three bays. At the E. end of the hall an arcade was constructed, presumably leading to a screens passage. This partly survives but there is no evidence for arrangements farther E.
- VI. The walled courtyard or garden was subdivided to provide a room on the W. with a wooden floor. A porch was added to the hall.

N. of the cellar and cut by it was a building with slight foundations and a plaster floor, which overlay layers associated with a pottery kiln. The kiln is of the greatest importance for it occupies a pivotal position in the pre- and post-conquest stratification of the site (see p. 180).

Features earlier than the kiln and its waster heaps include a u-shaped ditch with an internal palisade and another concentric palisade or ditch some 3 m. farther out, roughly following the contours of the small hill on which the castle stands. The ditch contained Stamford ware and a coin of Alfred. The function of the enclosure formed by any likely extension of the palisades and ditch is not at present clear. The scale and area enclosed appear far too small for the Danish borough and perhaps too large for a property boundary round an ordinary dwelling, such as might have been destroyed by the building of the castle. The most likely explanation seems to indicate a late Saxon precursor of the castle, a semi-fortified knoll.

NORFOLK: CASTLE RISING (TF 665246). The last of the present series of excavations was directed by B. M. Morley for D.o.E. The end gable wall of a very substantial timber building running N. under the keep was located. The hypothesis that a 14th-century great hall existed on a N. and S. alignment between the keep and the S. range was tested. Results were neutral. Excavation was completed on the late medieval kitchen noted in 1975 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 185).

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: NOTTINGHAM (SK 569395). Excavation in the castle by C. Drage for Trent Valley Archaeological Research Committee on the NE. corner tower of the middle bailey and adjoining curtain wall found that the original masonry of the tower,

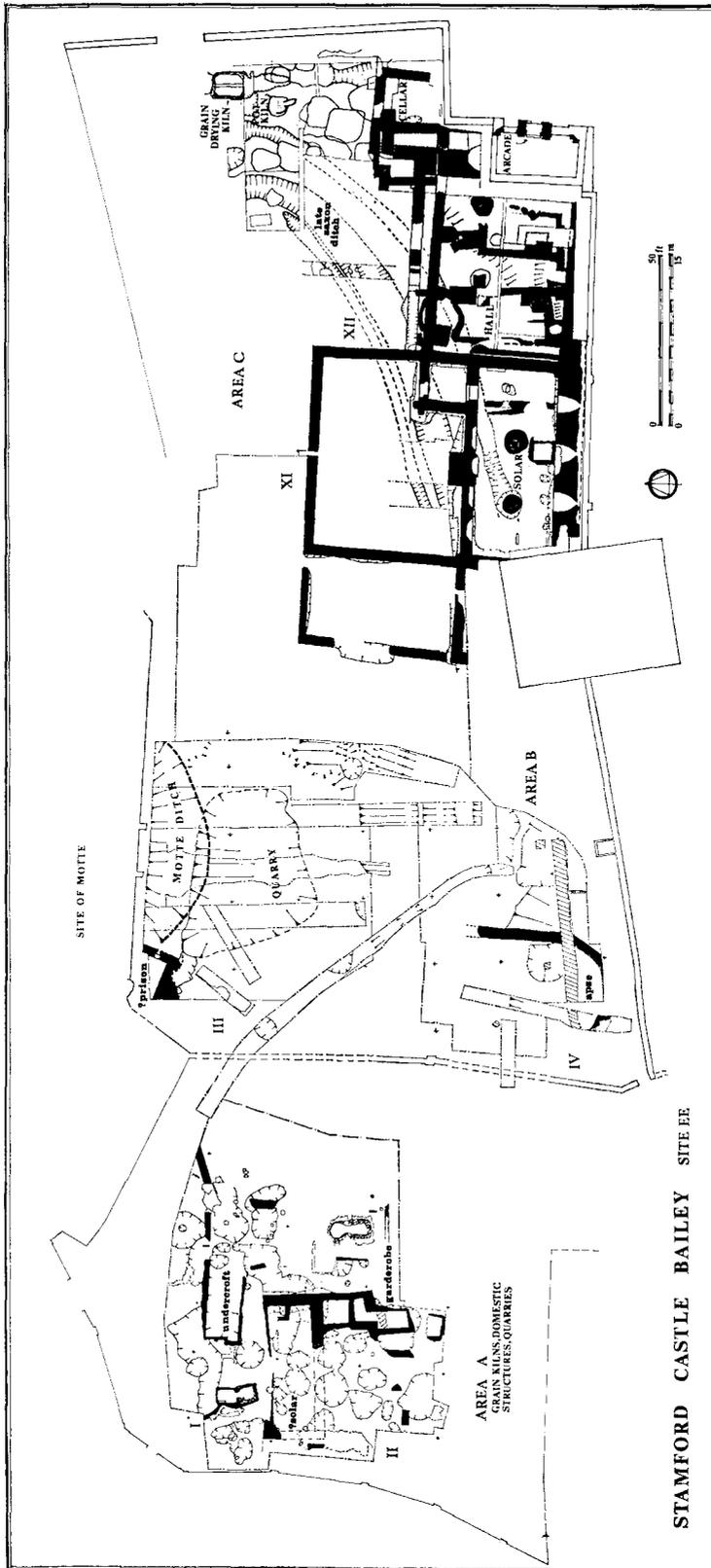


FIG. 77
STAMFORD CASTLE, LINCOLNSHIRE
Plan of bailey

STAMFORD CASTLE BAILEY SITE EE

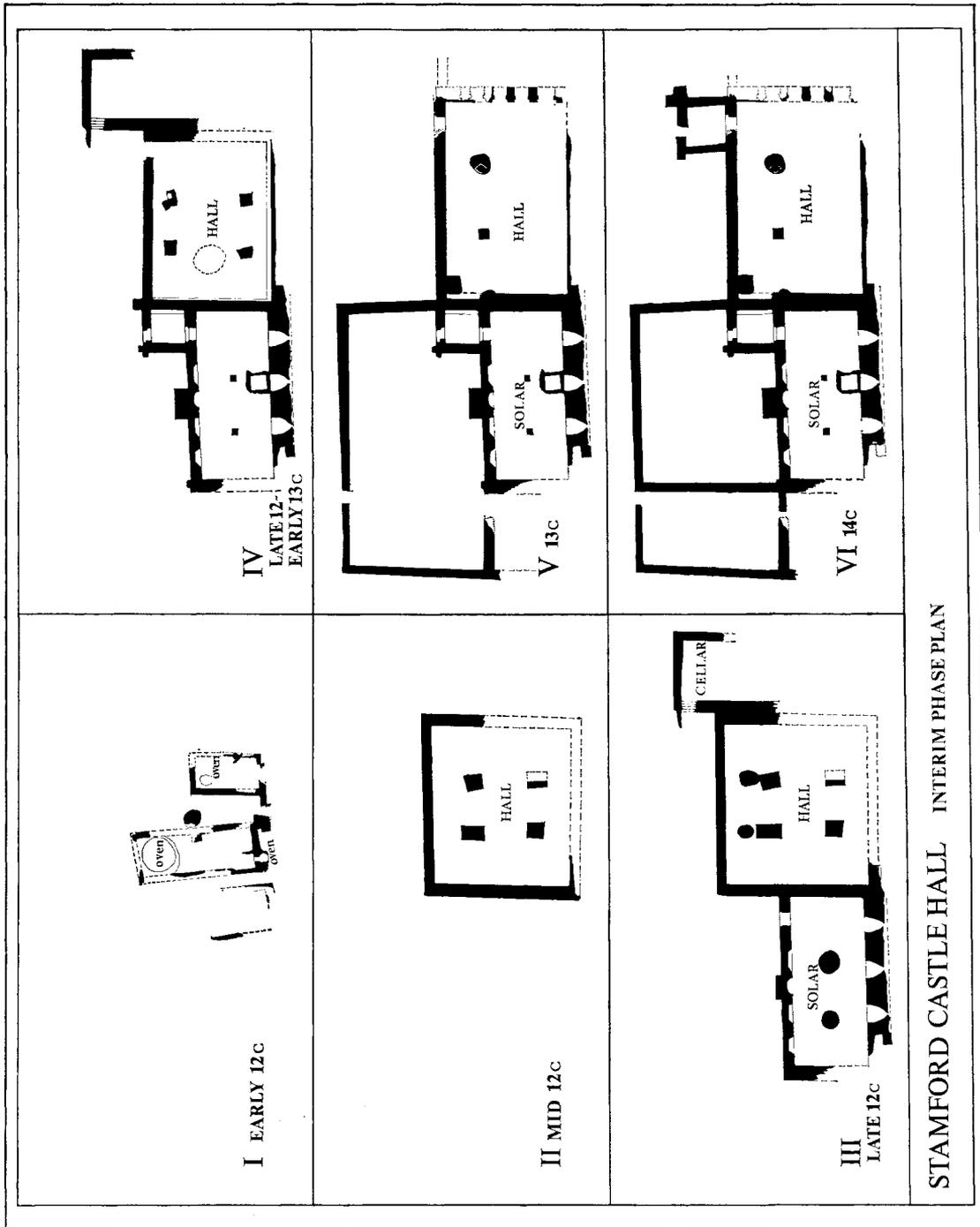


FIG. 78
STAMFORD CASTLE, LINCOLNSHIRE
Interim plan of six building phases of hall

built c. 1255, stood to a height of 4 m., although the floor levels had been removed by 19th-century landscaping. A wall of c. 1250 survived to a similar height. It had been built up against an earlier earth defence, but its interior face had been completely robbed.

SALOP: WHITTINGTON (SJ 325311). P. J. Brown for D.o.E. excavated within the outer bailey of the castle, adjacent to the ditch which traverses the bailey. The ditch had cut through a medieval ground surface, in which pits and post-holes were found. Material from the ditch sealed the ground surface and its associated features. The cutting of the ditch and the raising of the level of the bailey seems to be connected with the drainage of the water defences, possibly because of flooding. No features were observed on the raised ground surface.

SOMERSET: STOKE-SUB-HAMDON, WEST STOKE (ST 476178). Excavation by P. J. Leach for Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucester and Somerset (C.R.A.A.G.S.) was carried out on the castle site at the E. end of the village. Features investigated include 14th-century stone wall foundations, and cobbled surfaces of tracks and yards; beneath one of the latter traces of pits, ditches and post-holes were seen. A tumbled rubble foundation probably belonged to a circular dovecote, shown on early maps. There is clear evidence for activity and buildings of the 14th century and there is good reason to believe that this half of the site lay within the manorial complex. It is probable that agricultural yards, enclosures and outhouses were enclosed by a perimeter wall.

WARWICKSHIRE: KENILWORTH (SP 280723). P. J. Brown and D. A. L. Cranstone excavated for D.o.E. within the Tudor stables ('Leicester's barn'). A late medieval building, the predecessor of the present one, was observed. It measures 5.5 by 13.5 m., and its flimsy stone walls probably supported a timber superstructure. Several floors of hard sand were found, some with burnt debris and iron slag lying on them.

SCOTLAND

CENTRAL (Stirlingshire): STIRLING (NS 790940). Observation for D.o.E. in the castle revealed N. of the chapel royal green-glazed and other pottery and two phases of building foundations. The upper foundation consisted of a 4.5 m. stretch of walling, 0.4 m. wide, with no dressed face. The lower foundations were separated from this by 0.2 m. of clayey soil and were on a different alignment. They consisted of two lengths of wall running the width of a service trench (1.6 m.) and linked by a cross-wall 3 m. long and 0.75 m. wide. These walls are similar in alignment to those of the earlier chapel royal, previously revealed in the upper courtyard. E. of the chapel royal two separate building foundations were discovered. The first, 0.65 m. wide, stretched 9.1 m. from the E. wall of the chapel royal to the castle wall. The second foundation projected NE. from the NE. corner of the great hall. It is 1.4 m. thick and runs for 0.8 m. until truncated by the castle wall.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY (Stewartry of Kirkcubright): THREAVE CASTLE (NX 739622). Excavation by G. L. Good and C. J. Tabraham for D.o.E. was devoted to a re-examination of the 1923 excavations (not published) immediately E. of the 'Black Douglas' tower-house (FIG. 79). The earlier excavation had revealed remains of a structure aligned roughly E. and W. and measuring c. 22.4 by 12.7 m., with a range of buildings extending S. from it for 23 m. Excavation farther S. in 1974 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, XIX (1975), 242) uncovered a complex of dry-stone buildings of which the earliest, probably a blacksmith's forge, was destroyed before the Douglas family arrived on the island soon after 1350. It is possible that the substantial building located in 1923 was an

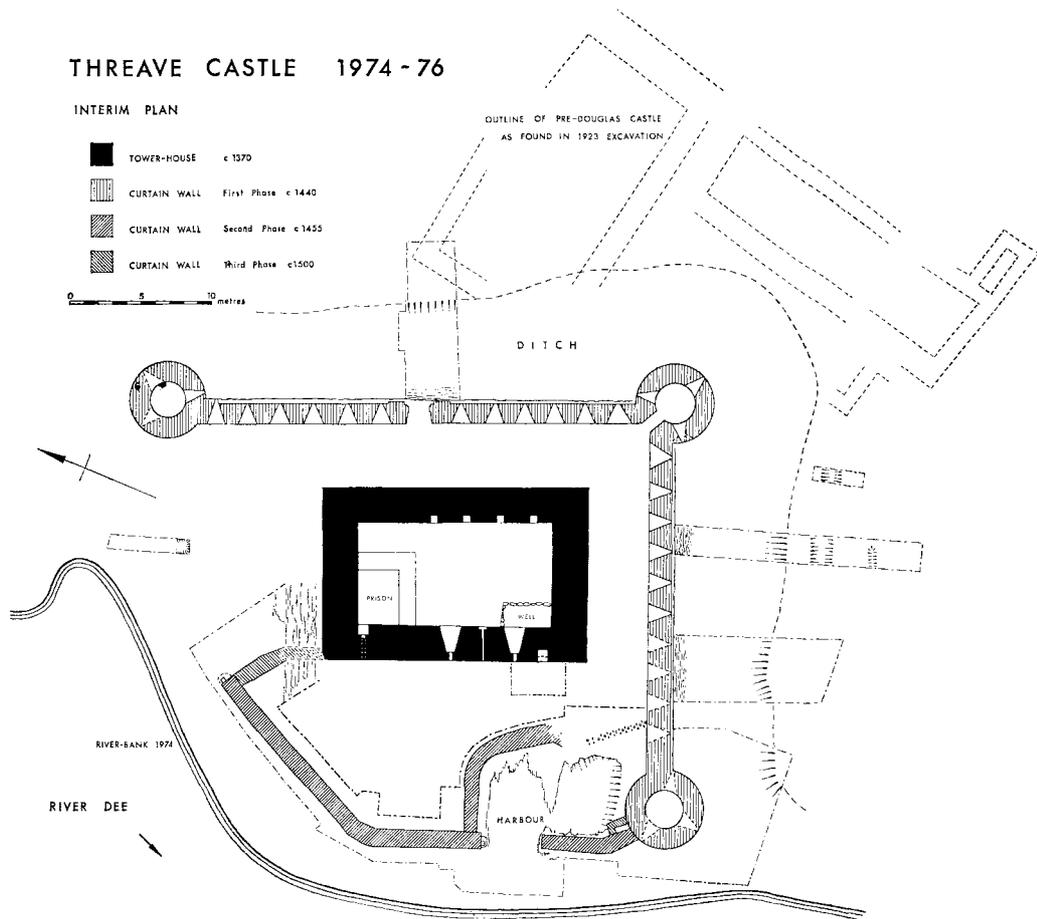


FIG. 79
 THREAVE CASTLE, DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY
 Interim plan of excavations, 1974-6

early medieval defence belonging to the native lords of Galloway and that which was recorded by the historian Fordun as having been burnt by Edward de Brus, brother of Robert, after his defeat of Lord Roland and the Gallovidians in 1308.

The last remaining silting layers within the harbour (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 242; xx (1976), 185) were excavated with similar results. Meanwhile consolidation work upon the curtain wall required the total dismantling and rebuilding of the stretch along the river bank. Within the wall on the NW, a worn silver penny of Robert III indicated a date of deposition c.1450. Provisional support for this early date for the second phase of the artillery defence has come from dendrochronological analysis of two substantial oak posts, one at the mouth of the harbour, the other at the termination of the curtain wall on the NW. They are estimated as coming from trees felled during the winter of 1446-7. If this estimate is confirmed it supports documentary evidence that the artillery work, at least in its first phase and probably in its second, was the work of Sir John Dunbar, master gunsmith, who was in the pay of the ninth earl of Douglas before the royal siege of 1455.

GRAMPIAN (Aberdeenshire): PEEL OF LUMPHANAN (NJ 576036). E. Talbot continuing to excavate for D.o.E. the causeway revealed in 1975 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 185 f.) showed that it consisted of a mixture of alder brushwood with stone. The motte ditch was 21 m. wide with an average depth of 1 m. The path leading from the causeway to the motte top was located and stripped. The entire area of the late 15th-century Ha'ton House, which lay on the motte top, was revealed.

STRATHCLYDE (Lanarkshire): ROBERTON (NS 940270). C. J. Tabraham examined for D.o.E. a section through the motte of Robert the Fleming at *Moat Farm*. The mound was artificially constructed, vertical shuttering having been erected around the outer limit of the motte and earth forced into the void. The ditch was located underneath the outermost part of the mound which seems to have slipped considerably. Immediately below the turf level on top of the mound there were two adjacent post-pits with burnt posts *in situ*; near the edge of the summit there appears to have been a palisade trench. The only find was a sherd of French pottery with straining holes in its base. It has been ascribed to the 14th century, but its position at the base of the mound, securely stratified within the primary construction layer of the motte, suggests a date in the early years of the 12th century when Robert the Fleming arrived in Clydesdale. Report in *Trans. Dumfries and Galloway Archaeol. Soc.*

WALES

DYFED (Cardiganshire): ABERYSTWYTH (SN 579816). Excavation by C. J. Spurgeon and D. M. Browne for R.C.A.H.M. (Wales) cleared the central sector of the lists on the SW. side of the castle (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 186). The base of a very large half-round tower is emerging towards the centre of the inner SW. curtain wall. The broken arch of a garderobe-chute spans the N. angle of the tower and curtain wall, and a short mural passage, as yet unexcavated, approaches the tower from this side in the thickness of the curtain wall, where there may have been a stair to the vanished first floor of the tower. The inner face of the outer SW. curtain wall has been located. At the outer NW. gateway the SW. flanking tower was cleared, and the lower steps of a newel stair contained in its half-round outer projection were revealed. The larger rear part of the tower, projecting internally, formed a rectangular guard-chamber with a straight flight of steps at its inner end. These led down to a concealed opening in the deep gap between the two flanking towers and beneath the bridge. Finds to be deposited in Ceredigion Museum, Aberystwyth.

——— (Carmarthenshire): LAUGHARNE (SN 302107). R. Avent examined a small area of the outer gatehouse of the castle, and a larger area of the inner ward. The 13th-century and later garderobe arrangements were revealed at the NW. corner of the outer gatehouse, and a three-legged bronze skillet and fragments of at least two glass urinals were found in the Tudor filling of the main garderobe-chute. A 17th or 18th-century stone-lined water cistern was found near by. Garden levelling and rubble collapse have been removed from part of the basements under the main Tudor hall inside the inner ward.

GLAMORGAN, SOUTH: CARDIFF (ST 181766). Excavation by J. and P. Webster for Department of Extra-Mural Studies, Cardiff University, revealed a large stone building in the castle. A stone cellar located in 1975 measured 10 by 8 m. and had two shaft-like windows and robbed steps leading down to a doorway on the N. side. The S. wall was not fully excavated but was without windows, as a rectangular structure, 3.5 by 3 m., was bonded in on this side. The cellar can be assumed to be late medieval. At its E. end

The sequence of structures so far revealed in the NE. sector is (FIG. 80):

XXXVI, the latest building (phase z), must have been a framed building standing on a pebble surface.

XXXVIII is square with a possible porch, probably not as late as XXXVI. It may be a granary since its post-holes are among the deepest found on the site. The large one at the NE. corner is raking and may have held a prop.

XLIII is a sub-rectangular pit which appears to have been lined with skins(?) and used as a cistern. The line of post-holes, 12, may have supported a gutter or drain which led water from the rampart buildings into this pit.

XLI is a shallow palisade trench with some internal post-holes. It is the latest defensive structure recognized on this part of the rampart (probably phases y or x).

XVIII and XXII are two post-hole and wattle buildings of phase x lying behind the palisade and fighting platform.

XLIV is a building of six post-holes, probably of phase y.

XL and XLVI are successive towers on the end of the rampart overlooking the entrance (of which XLII is part).

XLVII and XLV are rampart buildings contemporary with XLVI.

XLVIII is the most important building. It is a hall, 10 by 5 m., with a partition at its NW. end. It may have been structurally connected with buildings XLV, XLVII and XL lying behind the rampart.

XLII, which lies close to the entrance to the bailey, is one of the earliest structures so far revealed. It is a pebble surface with internal features which suggest that it is the foundation of a guard-room or something similar.

XXXIX is a pair of concentric arcs of large pebbles arranged as two flights of steps up the steepest slope in the centre of the bailey. They may be connected with XVII.

XVII is the largest building so far discovered in the castle. It appears to be rectangular, 16 by 8 m., and founded in very deep timber slots. It belongs to the first castle (phase r, c. 1070) and was probably a two-storied forebuilding guarding access to the earliest bridge.

While the excavation has reached the natural subsoil in the centre of the bailey, there are many indications that there is a wealth of structural evidence to be found on and in the lee of the rampart. In addition, excavation of the rampart in the NW. sector has shown that it lies on a buried pre-conquest field of ridge-and-furrow, which itself seals earlier buildings.

E. TOWNS

ENGLAND

AVON (Gloucestershire): BRISTOL (ST 591731). Excavation was undertaken by M. Ponsford for Bristol City Museum between *Peter Street* and *Newgate*, formerly *Narrow Wine Street* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 187, fig. 53). Residual Saxon and early Norman pottery suggest occupation during the 11th century but, because of sand quarrying in the 12th and 13th centuries, no features could be attributed to this period. The excavation also revealed the development of the tenement pattern in this part of the city. A narrow lane ran across the site between *Peter Street* and *Narrow Wine Street*. It provided a succession of levels from the 14th to the 19th century, and the debris used in making up the lane, particularly in the 14th century, reflected the industrial activity of the area. Evidence for metal-working was also found in some of the buildings. Sealed by the lane was part of a roughly-constructed wall, probably that recorded as having been built across the end of *Wine Street* during the Burgesses' Revolt of 1312-13. Part of the original city wall, previously excavated by the City Museum in 1970 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 146), was also excavated. A complete 13th-century jug, manufactured at Ham Green near Bristol, depicts stag hunting, and a bronze oil-lamp with three wick-nozzles was found in a 14th-century context.

BEDFORDSHIRE: BEDFORD (TL 052494). Excavation was carried out by J. Hassall for North Bedfordshire District Council, Bedfordshire County Council and D.o.E. at nos. 18-24 *St John's Street* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 243). The site lay on the main N. to S. street through the southern *burh* of the Saxon town. A Saxo-Norman timber building of at least two phases fronted on the street. Many stake-holes were associated. Much pottery of St Neots-type shelly ware was found in the many rubbish-pits excavated in the back yard. An early medieval well-house was walled on three sides and had a flight of seven stone steps down to the water. The head of the well, at a depth of 1.50 m. below the medieval ground surface, was outlined with well-preserved timbers. Within the area of the 14th-century St John's Hospital there was evidence of medieval occupation but no structures. The main feature was a medieval boundary-ditch, in which the articulated skeleton of a horse, with legs missing, was found.

GAMBRIDGESHIRE (Northamptonshire): PETERBOROUGH (TL 19209834). F. O'Neill excavated on the W. side of *Bridge Street* for Nene Valley Research Committee and D.o.E. in order to provide a ceramic sequence for the town and also to test the probable foundation date for the present town centre, reputed to have been laid out between 1133 and 1155. A N. to S. ditch ran across the site and a timber building was placed on the levelling deposit 4 m. from the road. It was replaced frequently in timber but little of its plan could be determined. It was first occupied in the 12th century, and during the next 300 years developed steadily across its original W. boundary. In the 15th or early 16th century stone was being used for footings and walls, although there is good evidence to suggest that a contemporary timber-framed house with jettied front, which lay on the street, survived in a mutilated condition until demolished in 1928. The site did not provide any evidence to refute the postulated date for the 12th-century new town.

Excavation on the N. side of *Exchange Street* (TL 19149868) by C. Dallas and A. Pryor was intended to determine the state of preservation of medieval deposits along the market frontage and in the main town area. There was no demonstrable development along the frontage and almost no surviving occupation.

CHESHIRE: CHESTER (SJ 404666). The cellar masonry of nos. 126 and 130 *Northgate Street*, which probably belongs to the 13th or 14th century, was recorded (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 243). At Northgate part of the probable structure of the old medieval N. gate was exposed and the stones recorded. Finds in Grosvenor Museum; report to be published in *Cheshire Archaeol. Bull.* The full report on the excavation on the site of the Northgate Brewery in 1974-5 will be published shortly.

CLEVELAND (Yorkshire, N. Riding): GUISBOROUGH (NZ 614159). Excavation undertaken behind *Westgate* in a mechanic's yard revealed, among other building material, masonry that had been removed from Guisborough Priory after the dissolution; it includes one piece of moulded stone bearing a consecration cross. Occupation extended back to the mid 15th century, when the site had been cleared to the natural subsoil; negligible amounts of earlier pottery were found in later contexts.

ESSEX: WALTHAM ABBEY (TL 381006). Excavation by P. J. Huggins for Waltham Abbey Historical Society in *Church Street* 55 m. S. of the abbey church suggests that flooding prevented early occupation (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 189). The earliest dated feature was a 13th-century pit or waterhole, which contained leather soles and pottery. The first building, of post-hole construction, was probably of the 16th century. Five hearths, all probably for ovens, may be associated with brewing or baking. Other finds include a single *sceatta* of c. 700 and pottery suggesting surface rubbish disposal in the 11th century. Finds in the collections of the Society; report in *Essex Archaeol. and Hist.* See also pp. 207, 223.

HAMPSHIRE: PETERSFIELD (SU 74452320). Excavation by A. M. Burchard, M. Hughes and D. Rudkin for Hampshire County Museum Service, Hampshire Archaeological Committee and Portsmouth City Museums on a site in *Sheep Street* revealed two wells, structural remains and pits, none of which were earlier than the 13th century. Finds in Portsmouth City Museums.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER (Herefordshire): HEREFORD (SO 507398). Excavation in *Berrington Street* revealed remains of 14th-century cauldron moulds, although the furnace was outside the excavated area. Clay-lined pits of similar date but uncertain use were also found. In the Jewish quarter various medieval features include 13th-century stone foundations. Pottery under the tail of the N. extended rampart suggests a late 12th-century date for its construction. (Cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 162, 189.)

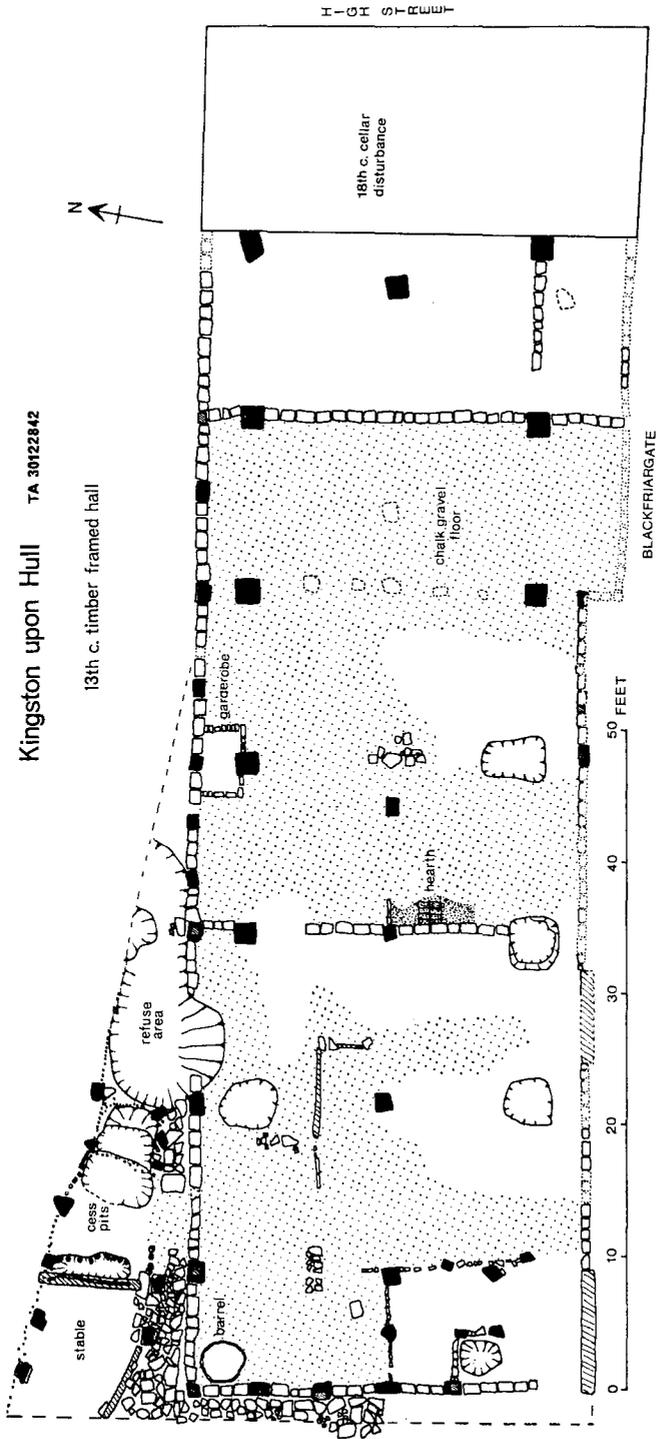
——— (Worcestershire): WORCESTER (SO 85155451). Excavation by M. O. H. Carver for West Midlands Rescue Archaeology Committee (W.E.M.R.A.C.) and D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 162 f.) at *Sidbury* E. of the cathedral and within the medieval walls revealed Saxon and medieval pits cut through Roman pebble surfaces; the earliest to be identified were late Saxon and contained pottery of Chester type (Hereford variant), St Neots type, Stamford type, and limestone-tempered fabrics paralleled at Oxford and Gloucester. New groups of 12th-century pottery were recovered from pits and wells. Pits of the 13th century and later followed boundaries in use until the 19th century. All unpublished excavations to appear in monograph form.

HERTFORDSHIRE: WATFORD (TQ 113961). Excavation in *High Street* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 244) revealed one or two small medieval pits of 13th to 15th-century date. Soil filling a Victorian rubbish-pit produced a 14th-century seal matrix of John le Prut. Finds to be deposited in Central Library, Watford; report in *Herts. Archaeol.*

HUMBERSIDE (Yorkshire, E. Riding): KINGSTON UPON HULL (TA 30122842). P. Armstrong concluded excavation for Hull Museums of a late 13th-century timber-framed aisled hall in *High Street/Blackfriargate* (see also p. 225), after partial examination of the property in 1973 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 205 f.). Apart from the High Street frontage, which was disturbed by cellars, the aisled hall of Sir Geoffrey de Hotham (valuation of 1293) has now been excavated in its entirety (FIG. 81). An aisled hall, measuring 9.0 by 26.4 m. (with 4.5 m. cellar disturbance), with its long axis on Blackfriargate, was erected in timber on a ground plan of a single course of limestone blocks and incorporated six pairs of stone stylobates, 6.6 m. apart, set every 3.9 m. along its length. On the N. side the vertical frame consisted of timbers 2.1 to 2.4 m. apart with stones on edge filling the spaces. The main floor was of chalk and gravel; a large hearth, built against an internal cross-wall, heated the central section. There was evidence of internal screen partitions towards the service end. Internal and external garderobes contained food remains and much Saintonge green-glazed and polychrome pottery. On documentary evidence the hall was subdivided into two at the cross-wall before 1320; this was attended by some rebuilding. In the early 15th century with the W. partition redesigned and rebuilt in brick and the E. section also remodelled (both operations necessitating the removal of four stylobates of the original timber-framed construction), it is probable that no vestige of the 13th-century hall remained above ground.

———: ———, OLD TOWN. Several excavations took place along the line of the South Orbital/South Docks Road which cuts a swathe across the medieval port.

1. On the S. side of *Mytongate* (TA 09882844) excavation on the sites of two medieval properties and their yards or gardens were completed (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976),



Kingston upon Hull TA 30122842

13th c. timber framed hall

BLACKFRIARGATE

FIG. 81

HIGH STREET/BLACKFRIARGATE, KINGSTON UPON HULL, HUMBERSIDE

Plan of 13th-century timber-framed aisled hall

189). They were defined by a boundary-wall of rendered coursed chalk rubble, and later rebuilt in brick. The area contained by the wall fits the street frontage measurement of two adjoining properties given in the 1347 rental. The first 14th-century house rested on limestone pad-stones, which had been laid directly on a man-made platform of clay raised above the level of the surrounding natural clay to combat flooding; later structures were brick-built.

2. *At the S. junction of Queen Street and Mytongate* (TA 09982844) the SW. corner of the foundations of the medieval gaol was found, with an adjoining garderobe-pit. The original structure was a five-story tower, and the foundations, correspondingly solid, were of coursed limestone slabs set in a trench cut into the clay. The bottom course of brickwork only survived on this foundation. W. of the gaol the earliest domestic structures were of timber post and beam construction, subsequently rebuilt in brick.

3. On the site of Blackfriars, *E. of Queen Street* (TA 10022844), limestone foundations of the E. wall of the medieval guildhall were located, with a brick return on the W. The limestone slabs were laid over the filling of what is interpreted as a water-course running N. and S. Its peaty filling contained well-preserved leather, which includes a dagger sheath with impressed decoration of a grotesque bird-man, similar to examples found in illuminated manuscripts.

See also p. 225.

NORFOLK: NORWICH (TG 22980909). Excavation by M. W. Atkin for Norwich Survey found the outer lip of the 11th-century defensive ditch running N. and S. below *St George's Street* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 167, 191). A series of 12th-century gravel (or iron-pan) quarries was cut by 13th or 14th-century rubbish-pits. From c. 1300 onwards there is good documentary evidence for the site; it is referred to as a single property in the ownership of men of considerable standing, with strong interests in dyeing and weaving. The archaeological evidence suggests, however, that it was subdivided into three, probably rented, sub-tenements.

In the 14th century there was a building along the S. boundary of the site, but evidence survived only for the kitchen. After its decay the area became a yard, in which were found traces of the dyeing vats recorded in 1576. The more important early activity on the site was along its N. (Alms Lane) boundary, where there were two 14th or 15th-century two-roomed cottages built of cob or clay lump and with open hearths. Both had small yards on the S., in which were more domestic hearths. In the late 15th century another two-roomed cottage, definitely of clay lump, was added at right angles to the E. cottage over its yard on the *St George's Street* frontage. All three cottages underwent successive rebuilding, with substantial reconstruction in the later 16th century. See also p. 211.

OXFORDSHIRE (Berkshire): ABINGDON (SU 498972). Excavation continued by M. Parrington on the site of nos. 42-4 *Stert Street* for Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit and Abingdon Area Archaeological and Historical Society revealed the stone foundations of several phases of medieval structures fronting on to the street (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 191). Interpretation of the plan of these structures was difficult because of the limited area examined and because of later disturbances. Medieval pits and a well associated with the structures were excavated. Fruit stones and pips, and numerous fish bones were recovered from the medieval features. Evidence of pre-medieval activity was slight, consisting of unstratified Roman pottery and a few coins.

—: OXFORD (SP 508061). Excavation by N. Palmer for Oxford Archaeological Excavation Committee on *The Hamel* in the suburb of St Thomas revealed late 12th-century occupation. This consisted of three distinct phases of field drainage ditches, the last being associated with post-holes for a fence and a palisade slot. At the end of the 12th century the ditches were filled and the general level of the site was raised, so that

the first of the four main phases of tenement building, excavated in 1975, could be built; these occupied the site until the 19th century (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 191).

SURREY: KINGSTON UPON THAMES (TQ 180691). Excavation by L. Gillibrand for Kingston Museum and D.O.E. at *Eden Walk* revealed water-deposited brickearth which produced abraded Roman and Saxon material, and two ditches of late Saxon or Saxo-Norman date which may represent an early attempt at drainage (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 228, 248). In the medieval period a series of rubbish and cess-pits containing domestic assemblages suggests tenement plots along the Union Street frontage. Farther E. and S. the edge of a pond with many frog bones indicates a damp area not conducive to domestic occupation. Here the evidence, including a deposit of oak bark (perhaps concerned with tanning), concentrations of horn cores, ash, shallow pits and post-holes, points to industrial usage in the form of workshops and working areas for those engaged in preparing skins. Around 1500 this industrial usage seems to have ceased; a drainage channel was cut and remained open until the 18th century.

———: REIGATE (TQ 25355015). Excavation by D. Williams and Holmesdale Archaeological Group for Reigate and Banstead Archaeological Co-ordination Committee at *no. 16 Bell Street* partly uncovered the rear of a medieval building, much damaged by a later shaft and pit. Within the building a medieval oval mortared stone structure was covered by a floor of reddened clay that also lay over the rear wall of the building; this rear wall was of clay and stone. The clay floor and its superimposed structures (a tiled hearth, a flagstone hearth and an adjacent base, possibly of a bread oven) belong to the early 16th century. Near by a ditch terminated in a vertical revetting wall of undressed blocks. A rectangular robber trench, 10 by 7 m., lay at the opposite end of the tenement. Within this was a kiln, possibly used for crop-drying; kiln and enclosing building were demolished c. 1300. Between both, a pit contained a group of early 13th-century pottery including an unglazed jug with rouletted decoration. Occupation on the site appears to start in the late 12th century.

SUSSEX, EAST: LEWES (TQ 417102). A series of trenches excavated inside, and perpendicular to, the supposed line of the medieval town wall S. of the E. gate (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 192) by D. J. Freke for Sussex Archaeological Field Unit was dug to check the growth of the late Saxon and early medieval town. Saxo-Norman occupation was not as dense in this area as in the NE. part of Lewes. Most of the features were 12th-century or later; one pit produced Saxo-Norman pottery. Finds to be deposited in Barbican House, Lewes; report in *Sussex Archaeol. Collns.*, cxv (1977).

———, ———: SEAFORD (TQ 483990). A site opposite the parish church in *Church Street* was excavated before redevelopment by D. J. Freke for Sussex Archaeological Field Unit. 13th-century cess-pits, rubbish-pits, a well and the corner of a timber-framed building constituted the earliest evidence of occupation. The building was demolished in the 15th or 16th century. The site was covered by gardens of houses from the 18th century to the present day. A group of 13th to 14th-century pottery and a bucket were recovered from the well. Finds to be deposited in Barbican House, Lewes; report in *Sussex Archaeol. Collns.*, cxv (1977).

———, ———: WINCHELSEA (TQ 904174). In advance of consolidation by National Trust, Sussex Archaeological Field Unit excavated the interior and immediate surroundings of a medieval town house with a tripartite cellar in the medieval planned town (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 248). The ground floor comprised a front room with a fireplace and a back room with two back doors opening in different directions. Evidence for adjoining houses on both sides was noted. Two flights of stairs into the

vaulted cellars have been cleared, and a fireplace in the front chamber suggests the cellars may have been used for purposes other than the storage of wine, as is traditionally thought. Finds to be deposited in Hastings Museum.

WARWICKSHIRE: WARWICK (SP 283651). F. Radcliffe and Bishop Bright School Archaeology Club with Warwick Museum continued excavation on part of *College Gardens*. Later medieval stone wall footings, discovered in 1975 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 183), lay over an undisturbed occupation layer containing 11th and 12th-century pottery, including glazed and unglazed Stamford ware. This layer sealed the remains of a timber building and three pits, one of which contained much burnt daub. The building was a light structure, either the back of, or behind, a house fronting on to The Butts, which runs parallel to the town wall. Another pit also contained 11th and 12th-century material.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH: YORK. The York Archaeological Trust under P. V. Addyman excavated several medieval sites (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 205).

At the *Bedern* (SE 60515208) excavation by M. J. Daniells traced the history of buildings flanking an alley off Goodramgate from c. 1200 to post-medieval times. Throughout the period the establishments seem to have been engaged in bronze-founding, perhaps mainly producing small bells. Initially two buildings stood side by side, the larger constructed of principal posts set in post-holes. Subsequently the outer walls were replaced on stone footings, and an alley was formed between the two buildings. The larger building, c. 5 by at least 23 m., contained a barrel-lined well, constructed in the 13th century and still in use in the 15th. It also contained a tile-built furnace in its later phases. About twelve stone or tile hearths were found, at least one being operative in each phase. The subsidiary building was subdivided into square rooms throughout most of its later history, often with large square stone- or wood-lined pits within. In the floor levels and alley, and in pits in adjacent properties, extensive deposits of clay casting moulds demonstrate intensive industrial activity.

Excavation around the hall of the college of the vicars choral revealed a long-demolished kitchen, and SE. of the hall a courtyard flanked by substantial late medieval and post-medieval buildings, apparently the Back Bedern of post-medieval documentary accounts.

At nos. 1-5 *Aldwark* (SE 60585219) limited excavation by M. J. Daniells revealed part of two medieval properties running from the street towards the near-by city defences. In the 11th century one plot was occupied by a substantial structure, apparently of mortared stone over an elaborately prepared piled foundation. In late medieval times buildings with narrow stone or brick footings ran back from the street front; there were wells, pits and cobbled areas behind in late medieval and post-medieval times. A very large ditch ran across the rear of the site in the 13th century, and was filled in the 14th. It ran parallel to the city defences, and may represent either a supplementary defence inside the walls, or have been dug for drainage. It contained a ladder. It was filled with domestic rubbish, perhaps evidence of a communal rubbish disposal scheme. A barrel-lined well was superseded by a plank-lined well of excellent carpentry.

At *Coppergate* (SE 60445168) excavation below a recently demolished sweet factory and public house revealed medieval properties on almost precisely the same plots, themselves apparently perpetuating Anglo-Scandinavian boundaries. The ground had apparently sloped steeply from Coppergate towards the R. Foss, and all medieval buildings had been destroyed by cellars on the Coppergate front. Behind, however, four long properties ran back towards the river, and several phases of building and occupation stretching from the 13th to the 16th century were investigated. Two of the groups of late medieval buildings were substantially built of stone; one had deep cobbled footings over huge horizontal tree-trunks. The earlier buildings were of timber, either with posts set in the ground or with horizontal foundation beams. A stone-lined well

made of fragments of a large medieval building was found; although perhaps medieval it was filled in the 17th century.

In *Parliament Street* (SE 603518) a sewer-trench demonstrated intense medieval occupation and produced many finds. Limited excavation before restoration of a tower on the precinct wall of St Mary's Abbey in *Marygate* (SE 59945228) revealed a pre-existing ditch and showed that the wall had originally been continuous at this point, the tower having been an addition. In *St Andrewgate* observation during laying of a sewer revealed the fronts of medieval houses on the SW. side (SE 605520 to 606521). At the nunnery of St Clement many burials were recovered from the cemetery; a further 300 burials were excavated at the cemetery of St Helen-on-the-Walls (SE 60665209), partly excavated in 1973-4 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 194).

See also pp. 215, 228.

SCOTLAND

SCOTTISH URBAN SURVEY

The Property Services Agency of D.o.E. has commissioned the Department of Archaeology (Robert Gourlay and Anne Turner), University of Glasgow, to carry out a programme of research into the historical and archaeological potential of twenty-five selected Scottish burghs in the face of the rapid pace of destruction by modern development. This survey will extend preliminary work carried out by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (*Scotland's Medieval Burghs — An Archaeological Heritage in Danger* (1972)).

A report is being prepared for each burgh, loosely based on the style of such reports already published for historic towns in England and Wales, in as much detail as possible within the limits imposed by time and finance. Each report will consist of the usual background information, a short historical summary, and a series of plans. The historical work will focus largely on burghal topographical matters, with information derived in the first instance from secondary and printed primary sources. Research is being carried out mainly in the field. The cartographic section will provide a broad outline of the areas considered to be archaeologically important. Within this outline some areas will be of no significance because of recent redevelopment, deep cellars, and early site levelling. Additional plans will show conservation areas and listed buildings, and the postulated expansion of the burgh from its creation until 1800.

The first year of the survey is now half complete; it is hoped that the first report will be available shortly. The burghs concerned are listed below. One or two may have to be omitted from the list to allow enough time for a slightly more thorough analysis of the rest.

Alloa	Dumfries	Inverurie	Lanark	Rothesay
Arbroath	Dunfermline	Irvine (with Kilwinning)	Linlithgow	Rutherglen
Ayr	Glasgow	Jedburgh	Montrose	Stirling
Banff	Haddington	Kirkcudbright	Peebles	Stonehaven
Brechin	Inverness	Kirkwall	Renfrew	Strathaven

GRAMPIAN (Moray): ELGIN. Excavation by W. J. Lindsay for Elgin Archaeological Heritage Trust on the line of the relief road (NJ 213628) revealed a series of pits containing waterlogged midden deposits of the 13th to 14th century. At NJ 216630 excavation revealed a silt deposit of unascertained dimensions. Finds indicate a late medieval date. Excavation in *North College Street* (NJ 219628) revealed a group of late medieval pits, of which two had timber staining round their sides and cess-like material within. Later quarrying for fine sand had cut many of these features. Much iron slag was found in the deliberate filling of the quarrying area. Seven hearth-pits contained little evidence of their use in iron smelting. Two sand floors with associated post-holes were late medieval.

A stone-lined well, 1 m. internal diam., was excavated to a depth of 8.5 m. It contained much environmental evidence. Much post-medieval kiln furniture and a few sherds of iron age pottery were found.

HIGHLAND (Inverness-shire): INVERNESS (NH 668454). Excavation by Inverness District Council and D.o.E. at the extreme W. end of *Eastgate* car park revealed the town ditch cutting through earlier pits, which bore traces of stone and clay linings. The ditch was c. 6 m. wide and 1.14 m. deep, although it seems likely that the top section had been cut away by later buildings. Pottery, mainly local, indicates a late medieval date for its construction; there was no evidence that an earlier ditch had been recut.

LOTHIAN (Midlothian): EDINBURGH. N. M. M. Holmes for Edinburgh District Council and D.o.E. excavated on the Roman bath-house at *Cramond* (NT 190770). Extensive traces of medieval and post-medieval activity were found. Parts of the bath-house had been partly repaired and utilized, particularly the cold plunge-bath, in which c. 14th-century pottery lay immediately upon the slab floor. In the adjoining latrine the remains of nine human skeletons had been buried in disarray and were associated with part of a cooking-pot, probably of 14th-century date. Outside the building were a stone-lined oven and some rough stone floors and cobble layers. Much of the stone-robbing activity seems to have taken place from the 17th century onwards; into the resulting quarry-pit large quantities of soil and medieval refuse had been tipped. This presumably came from the village of *Cramond Episcopi*, some 100 m. uphill on the S., which was destroyed by ploughing in the early 19th century.

G. Haggerty for Edinburgh District Council and D.o.E. revealed a complex of stone walls and foundations of post-medieval date within cellars at the rear of nos. 140-2 *High Street* (NT 259736) (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 207). In the S. cellar, immediately above a steeply sloping natural clay surface, was a midden deposit containing some 3,000 sherds, mostly of 13th-century date.

—: LEITH (centred on NT 2776). G. Haggerty for Edinburgh District Council and D.o.E. examined seven vacant sites within the medieval port. Only one, at *Commercial Street/Dock Street*, revealed archaeological deposits earlier than the 18th century. This was a midden which pottery suggests should be ascribed to 1300. This material is being studied in connexion with research on scientific dating of pottery being conducted by the laboratory of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.

STRATHCLYDE (Lanarkshire): LANARK (NS 881435). Lanark and District Archaeological Society excavated at *Castlegate* and *Bloomgate*. At *Castlegate* a bowl furnace, fragments of a mould, and a piece of 14th-century pottery were found. The only metal object was part of a bronze belt-buckle. A metallised surface containing 13th and 14th-century pottery was found in the W. of two small rooms at no. 24 *Castlegate*.

TAYSIDE (Perthshire): PERTH (NO 118236). N. Bogdan excavated between *High Street* and *Mill Street* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 192).

In area A a hitherto unsuspected late 13th-century town wall and part of an external wet ditch were revealed. The wall, which had been built of ashlar, appears to have been slighted during the early 14th century, probably during the Wars of Independence. Evidence was also found of early, probably 13th-century, features, including a well S. of the wall.

In area B documentary and archaeological research showed that the undercroft of the N. wing of the 'Old Parliament House' belonged to a large, L-planned town house of the late 16th century. Although the undercroft had destroyed much of the upper layers, up to 4 m. of archaeological deposits, mostly of the 13th and 14th centuries, remained. There was a series of well-preserved wattle buildings and paths. The buildings lay at

right angles to the High Street and appear to be auxiliary, i.e. workshops, barns, store-rooms, etc., which would originally have serviced the main structure which lay in area c. Finds from area b include sherds of local and imported pottery, including polychrome of S. French type. The metalwork includes barrel locks, arrowheads and an axehead. Documentary research had already indicated that area b was within the leather-working quarter of the town; there is possible confirmation of this in the discovery of shoes and decorated scabbards. Over 150 samples of textile include two pieces of lace of the early 14th century.

In area c the upper two layers were destroyed by late 18th-century cellars. However, a series of sand floors and associated rubbish-pits, of the 12th and 13th centuries, were recovered. It was in this area that John Duncan discovered a medieval coin-hoard in 1812.

WALES

GLAMORGAN, WEST: SWANSEA. Excavation by G. Dowdell for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust between *Harbour Road* and *Little Wind Street* failed to reveal any evidence for the town defences (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 192). The area had been reclaimed to a depth in places of nearly 4 m., with some 13th to 14th-century occupation. This included rubbish-pits containing pottery of this date, food refuse and iron slag. Disturbed metallurgy with associated post-holes, cut into the underlying natural subsoil, was evidence of timber structures.

———, ———: ———. G. Dowdell for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust excavating underneath post-medieval buildings at *Cross Keys, Princess Way*, revealed remains of at least one dry-stone building. Substantial quantities of 14th-century pottery were recovered from associated floor levels. Behind the building and partly cut into by post-medieval cess-pits were some large 13th to 14th-century rubbish-pits containing pottery, food refuse, charcoal and iron objects, including a 13th-century arrowhead.

F. ROYAL PALACES

No work reported.

G. MANORS AND MOATS

ENGLAND

ESSEX: SOUTHEND-ON-SEA (TQ 894855). J. R. Jackson and L. Helliwell continued excavation for Southend Museums Service of the mound and the interior gatehouse of *Southchurch Hall* (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 209). A later structure, between the angle of the gatehouse and retaining wall, was a stone-floored garderobe (internally 2.1 by 1.9 m.). In the silt held back by the collapse of the arch opening to the moat were keys, worn leather shoes, scissors, spurs, and many sherds, suggesting the garderobe fell into disuse c. 1500. Finds to be deposited in Central Museum, Southend, or in Southchurch Hall.

HAMPSHIRE: FACCOMBE, NETHERTON (SU 374575). Excavation of the manorial complex by J. R. Fairbrother for City of London Archaeological Society continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 195). The area S. of the 14th-century hall, including the enclosure bank and ditch which abut the churchyard, was investigated. The ditch had been recut three times, and the ground level within the enclosure had been raised and

levelled to the top of the bank, probably for the construction of the 14th-century manor house. This effectively sealed earlier levels and part of three superimposed timber buildings, 4.5 to 5.5 m. wide and 11 to 13 m. long, with cess-pits at their S. ends. Farther S. than these, partly beneath the bank and on slightly different alignments, were other timber buildings cutting part of a flint foundation, which is provisionally dated 10th century by pennies of Edward the Elder and Æthelred II.

LANCASHIRE: WARTON, DOCK ACRES (SD 516724). T. Clare, P. Harrison and S. Penney for Kendal Branch of Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society and Lancaster Archaeological Society continued excavation at the site of *Mourholme Manor* which had been revealed and mostly destroyed during gravel quarrying in 1975. The edge of the gravel mound on which the manor had been situated was examined; all structural remains had been quarried away. 13th to 14th-century pottery and a gold ring mounted with an uncut diamond accord with documentary evidence for the date of the occupation of the manor. Report in *Lancs. Archaeol. Jnl.*

LEICESTERSHIRE: HUMBERSTONE MANOR (SK 62660595). Excavation by S. Smith for Leicestershire Archaeological Field Unit on the supposed site of a former monastic cell belonging to Leicester Abbey revealed the ground plan of a considerable building complex. This consisted of a building lying E. and W., 7 by 5 m. internally, with walls 50 cm. wide. Its tile-impressed floor had a central cruciform pattern with the head of the cross towards the E. A pebble path led to a S. central doorway and the opposed N. doorway opened on to a pebbled courtyard. Levels sealed by this building contained late 15th-century pottery.

E. and W. of this courtyard other buildings were located on a N. and S. alignment. That on the E. was built of dressed stone and was of some substance for the foundations penetrated 1.8 m. into the natural subsoil. The building on the W. was represented by a beaten earth floor and several post-holes. Sealed in this floor was a coin of 1558-60. Other finds from the site include part of a bronze steelyard and a bronze seal ring engraved with the I.H.S. monogram.

NORFOLK: HEMPSTEAD (TG 103370). Excavation by A. Rogerson for D.o.E. in advance of destruction by ploughing on a rectangular moated enclosure revealed the robbed walls of a three-roomed building, 14 by 5.5 m. Two rooms were floored with glazed tiles, including nineteen relief and counter-relief designs, two types with incised lines, many plain tiles and a single printed tile. A few sherds of 13th-century pottery were sealed beneath the floors.

OXFORDSHIRE: CHALGROVE (SU 635968). A previously unknown moated site immediately SW. of the village street was discovered by R. A. Chambers. The earthworks were surveyed by J. M. Steane and C. J. Bond, and a botanical investigation carried out by J. Campbell for Oxfordshire County Council Department of Museum Services. The site consisted of two islands. That on the W. was rectangular, measuring c. 30 by 45 m., with a slight internal bank round all four sides, but no other internal features; at its SE. corner was the stub of a possible bridge abutment. On the E. a larger roughly triangular island, c. 125 by 75 by 95 m., contained interior earthworks, including a platform in its NE. corner, c. 25 by 30 m. There was clear evidence of stream diversion around the site.

Some mechanical trenching by R. A. Chambers for Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit found no sign of any structures in the small rectangular enclosure; this island probably never contained buildings, and may be a late feature. On the platform in the NE. corner of the larger enclosure well-stratified medieval occupation had been cut by substantial limestone foundations of a large later medieval building. This building was roofed with limestone slates and peg-tiles. The earliest recognizable pottery was late

12th to 13th-century, and a coin of Edward I came from an early layer. The building appears to have been demolished at the beginning of the post-medieval period.

————: KIDLINGTON (SP 489135). A survey of the ditches and ponds surrounding *Moat Cottage* has been carried out by C. J. Bond and P. S. Page for Oxfordshire County Council Department of Museum Services, in advance of housing development. Moat Cottage itself is the remnant of a large rambling building, most of which was demolished in 1810. The surrounding earthworks have been considerably modified since medieval times, by the widening of the moat on the NE. side in 1749–50, by the subsequent filling of parts of this and other water areas, and by the cutting of narrow ditches on the SW. and S. in the 19th century. The site was probably never moated on the S. side in medieval times. Two long parallel fishponds S. of the enclosure, filled in the 1940s, are still faintly visible.

R. A. Chambers excavating for Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit on the site of the former big house at the W. end of the enclosure revealed substantial clay-bonded limestone footings. The main floors appear to have consisted of wooden boards laid on earth. The foundation material for the floor produced nothing by which the house could be dated, although two residual fragments of thin inlaid floor tile, probably of the first half of the 13th century, and a fragment of glazed ridge-tile from the topsoil suggest the presence of an earlier building near by. E. and SE. of the house a medieval ground surface and several buildings which may be late medieval were uncovered. On the S. there was evidence of a cobbled yard and post-medieval structures. It appears that, in the mid 18th century, buildings E. of the main house were demolished and robbed of their stone, and the ground surface was raised 0.5 to 0.8 m. to form a walled garden bounded by water on the N. and E. At about this time soil was also spread over the SE. quarter of the present enclosure, burying the cobbled area.

SURREY: SOUTH GODSTONE (TQ 481365). Excavation by L. Ketteringham for Bourne Society on *Lagham Manor* has revealed a barn measuring 36.5 by 9.5 m. internally (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 196 f.). The thatched or shingled roof was supported on a substantial timber frame and covered low clay walls about 1 m. thick. No entrance porch was found. Several hundred decorated floor tiles were found in a small out-building, which was probably demolished together with the medieval house, when the late 16th-century brick manor house was built. The tiles are all of the 'Westminster' type, c. 11 cm. sq. and 2.5 cm. thick with bevelled edges. There are sixteen different designs in addition to plain black, dark green and yellow squares and triangles.

WARWICKSHIRE: MANCETTER (SP 320966). Excavation by K. Scott at the manor farmhouse, the site of a 1st-century fort, revealed occupation including post-pits and post-holes for structures ranging in date from the 11th to the 13th century and three pits. A good series of pottery was obtained.

H. FARMS AND SMALLER DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

ENGLAND

ESSEX: CLAVERING (TL 472319). Examination of the village by A. Gibson has shown that *The Bury* is an early timber aisled hall (FIG. 82). Surviving elements comprise a storied service bay with a lodged floor, a spere truss having moulded capitals, and a single-bayed open hall, 7.32 m. long. A further solar bay was probably destroyed many years ago. Principal frames have long scissored passing-braces. Jointing includes refined open-notched laps and splayed and tabled scarfs with under-squinted sallied butts. The technology in general implies a 13th-century date. The refined and rather mannered notched laps, cranking of the passing braces in the spere truss, and an incipient scroll moulding on a spere truss capital all suggest a late 13th-century date.

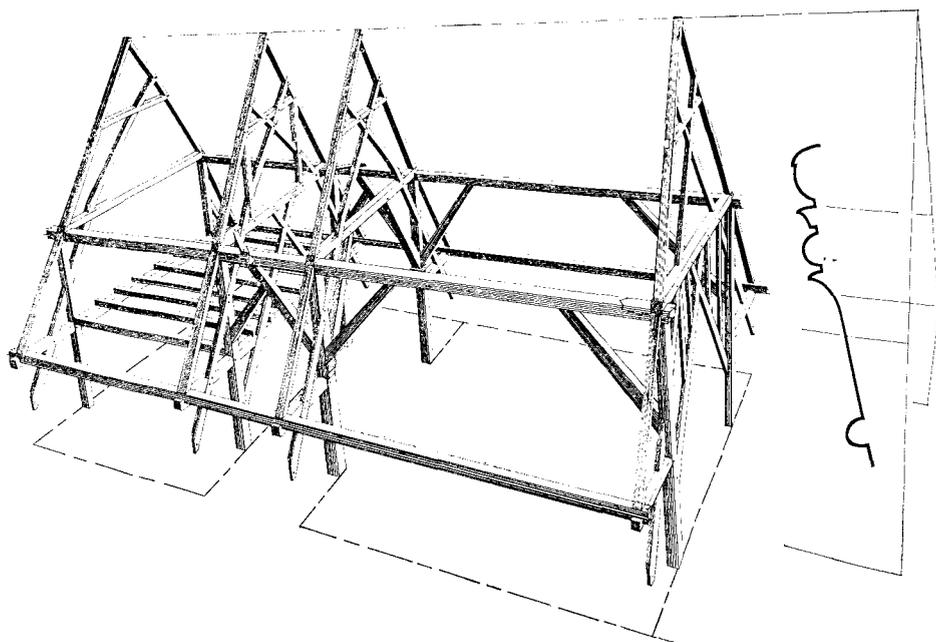


FIG. 82
THE BURY, CLAVERING, ESSEX
Drawing by C. A. Hewett

———: FYFIELD (TL 560093). Examination by A. Gibson has shown that the house at *Hales Farm* was originally an aisled hall with lower passing-braces and a crown-post in the central truss.

———: TAKELEY (TL 569222). *Warish Hall*, which lies on the site of a Benedictine alien cell, was investigated by J. McCann and A. Gibson. It contains the remnants of a timber aisled hall. Enough remains to date the earliest extant work *c.* 1300. Evidence consists of passing-brace trenching in tiebeams and in the one surviving unjowled arcade post. A surviving tiebeam brace is square-sectioned; unrefined open-notched lap joints were used for collar to rafter jointing in the roof over principal trusses.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER (Herefordshire): WHITCHURCH (SO 552176). The older part of the W. wing of *Old Court* is of three stories and of local stone. The central truss of the roof is a raised cruck starting at first-floor level, the ridge purlin being carried on a truss typical of this area, in which the blades meet on a vertical line. The other two trusses are not so heavy and the purlin is carried on an upper king-strut on a yoke, an unusual form of construction hereabouts.

HERTFORDSHIRE: ABBOTS LANGLEY (TL 077001). A late medieval aisled barn at *Home Farm, Langleybury*, is of six bays, timber-framed, and weather-boarded with half-hipped gable ends (each with gablets) and a peg-tile roof. Transverse framing consists of cambered tiebeams resting on jowled wall posts, the tiebeams supported by arch braces springing from the principal wall posts and passing-braces springing from the jowled aisle wall posts. The aisle ties are also jowled. The arcade plates have splayed-and-tabled scarf joints. The roof trusses, which are apparently later than the transverse

framing, consist of queen-struts (with reduced principal rafters) and angled queen-posts (clasping the side purlins). The two main entrance doors, on the S. side of the building, are positioned in the second bay from each gable end.

———: KINGS LANGLEY (TL 063015). *Langley Lodge* farmhouse is a two-bay timber-framed open hall of the late 15th or early 16th century, having a lower king-strut truss with slightly cambered tiebeam and flat collar. The principal rafters are reduced. The wall posts were apparently originally jowled, and there was arch bracing, including arch wind-bracing. On the SW. side a two-storied timber-framed cross-wing was apparently originally of five bays. At the W. end two bays comprise a single room spanned by an arch-braced collar truss. A cambered collar clasps the side purlins, and the principal rafters are reduced. The wall posts are jowled, although some are mutilated. There is arch bracing at the gable end and the side walls. In the centre there is a small bay with close-studded partition trusses. One partition has two square-headed moulded doorways. Beyond, one and part of another bay survive.

SUFFOLK: DEBENHAM (TM 174631). A survey by T. Easton and A. Gibson shows the exterior 'Wealden' form of *no. 56 High Street* deceptive. The original construction was a raised aisled hall with a single cross-wing. The central truss of the hall is well-preserved together with a rear cross-entry door. A date of *c.* 1400 seems appropriate.

I. VILLAGES

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP IN 1976

E. E. Dodd continued research on lay subsidy and hearth tax material (E179) in the Public Record Office for the counties of Hampshire and Norfolk. Photographs taken in 1973 by J. K. S. St Joseph have been examined on behalf of the Group by Mrs M. E. Ewins and J. G. Hurst. The Group continues to advise the D.o.E. on priorities on threatened sites and recommended excavations on Anglo-Saxon settlement sites and deserted medieval villages.

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE: ELSTOW (TL 050473). Excavation by P. Woodward for Bedfordshire County Council and D.o.E. examined crop marks on *Pear Tree Farm*. This was the most promising of several sites affected by the line of the Bedford Southern Orbital Sewer, and apparently included enclosures and linear features of several periods, and possibly sunken huts. A single plough-damaged sunken feature with one post-hole and Saxon pottery was found. Ditches and pits may represent stock-farming and industrial activity of the early medieval period; these lay under closes near the modern A6 road, and contained pottery of 12th to 13th-century date.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Several sites have been surveyed, including deserted medieval villages at Wolverton, Shenley Church End and Caldecote, village earthworks at Loughton, Milton Keynes and Little Woolstone (the last two sites having moats), the site of Bradwell Priory, a small motte and the remaining part of a bailey in Bradwell.

———: GREAT LINFORD (SP 856418). Excavation by D. C. Mynard for Milton Keynes Development Corporation continued on sites E. of the village green (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 198). A farm occupied from the 12th to the late 14th century was examined. It consisted of a house, barn and a small square building of uncertain function forming three sides of a square containing a cobbled yard. A cobbled track

linked the farm to a sunken lane leading to the green. A platform between the house and the sunken lane contained another house of the late 14th to 15th century. Two smaller excavations adjacent to the village green produced two 14th-century agricultural buildings and a large 14th-century barn.

CHESHIRE: RUNCORN, NORTON (SJ 555819). Excavation by J. P. Greene and P. R. Hough for Runcorn Development Corporation located the continuation of the N. toft boundary trackway first uncovered in 1974 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 198). The cobbled track continued W. into the fields and intersected the presumed back lane of the village. This was a deep hollow way metalled with close-set water-worn pebbles and crushed bricks. Pottery on its surface indicates continued use at least until the 17th century. Report in *Jnl. Chester Archaeol. Soc.* See also p. 223.

DEVON: MELDON QUARRY (SX 574930). Excavation by D. Austin for Devon Committee for Rescue Archaeology and D.o.E. concentrated on the principal cluster of seven buildings in a farm on the N. edge of Dartmoor. The cluster lay in two adjacent groups; A consisted of three buildings around a courtyard with a small ancillary fourth structure; B consisted of three parallel buildings. Pottery evidence suggests desertion in the early 14th century, at a time when a deer park was established. All the structures existed and were destroyed at the same time, and displayed many similar features. A1 was a long-house, 16.3 by 4.2 m., with opposed entrances and an ill-defined cross-passage. Down the slope a byre with a robbed central drain was flanked by lines of stake-holes interpreted as hay-racks. Up the slope the dwelling part was unequally divided by a cross-wall; it had a central hearth and stake-holes must have held furnishings. A2, 11.6 by 3.8 m., had no evidence of human occupation; its central area was criss-crossed by drains and there were central posts in the gable ends. A3, 9.7 by 4.0 m., was a small long-house, similar to A1 but with reduced dwelling area. A4, 2.1 by 6.3 m., was a small ancillary building with a central drain and a gable-end entrance. B1, 11.5 by 3.1 m., had a heavily-worn floor with a single central entrance on its W. side. B2, 18.4 by 4.0 m., was not completely excavated. It was, however, clearly a long-house similar to A1, and was partly truncated by an enclosure boundary. B3, 10.4 by 3.9 m., was robbed and the floor levels only partly excavated.

HERTFORDSHIRE: CALDECOTE (TL 237258). Excavation of the crofts and the rectory site was completed by G. Beresford for the Medieval Village Research Group and revealed a long sequence of occupation dating from the 11th century (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 198 f.). The excavation of Croft D lying close to the church helped to elucidate the layout of the original settlement and its subsequent development. Sparse remains of eight crofts of the Saxo-Norman period could be identified in crofts A, B and D. These early crofts, separated by small earthen banks, were c. 18 m. wide and extended c. 54.0 m. back from the village street. During the 13th and 14th centuries they were gradually amalgamated and the occupied area was extended to include five farmsteads and a small house. Desertion took place during the 15th and 16th centuries as the farms were moved into the fields.

The remains of a farmstead occupied from the late 13th century to c. 1400 comprised a house and a barn by the side of the village street in Croft D. The farmhouse, 12.9 by 5.4 m., was constructed on a clunch sill. The layout of the stonework suggests that the timber framework had been built up from interrupted sill beams. The position of the barn, 11.3 by 6.6 m., was clearly marked by surrounding cobbling. It had stood on pad-stones. Two smaller farmsteads of similar date, each comprising a house and a barn, lay close to the boundary between Crofts B and D. Their sparse remains were indicated by stone paths and wear of the ground surface. Nothing remained of earlier houses, but their positions were clearly defined by surrounding deep water-pits and shallower quarry-pits used for extraction and mixing of daub.

The remains of the late 14th-century rectory excavated in 1975 (cf. *Post-Medieval Archaeol.*, x (1976), 166 ff.) were removed to reveal three earlier presumed priests' houses. They had been built directly on the ground without foundation and had left no visible remains; their positions were defined in the same way as the earlier houses.

HUMBERSIDE: BURNHAM, THORNTON CURTIS. See p. 231.

NORTHUMBERLAND: WEST WHELPINGTON (NY 874937). M. G. Jarrett excavating for the Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. at the W. end of the village green examined sites 13 and 14 and associated enclosures (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 199). 13 proved to be the E. end of a terrace of buildings whose excavation will be completed in 1977; there were two periods of occupation, both probably earlier than c. 1300. 14 was a barn; abandonment can be ascribed by a hoard of silver pennies (the latest used coins were of 1310+) to the first half of the 14th century. Nothing else suggested that the area W. of the green was occupied later than this. 14 overlay earlier rock-cut post-holes, which may well have been associated with a palisaded enclosure of iron-age type, which was probably larger and later than the farmstead investigated in 1972.

SURREY: CROYDON, ADDINGTON (TQ 370639). R. W. Savage excavated for Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society at *Lower Farm*. No material earlier than the 13th century was recovered. A well at least 15.9 m. deep which was deliberately filled in the 13th or 14th century is also being investigated. Finds to be deposited with the Society; report in *Proc. Croydon Nat. Hist. Scient. Soc.*

SUSSEX, EAST: EXCEAT. E. W. Holden reports that parched grass showed signs of flint wall bases, some 25 m. SE. of the site of the church (TV 523988); because the land has been ploughed for many years, no pattern could be distinguished. There are several possible house platforms and disturbed ground, sometimes with adjacent fields which appear to be associated. At *Foxhole Cottages* (TV 522984) there are remains of a bank and ditch. Between the cottage gardens and the bank medieval pottery, part of a schist whetstone and fragments of Devonshire or Cornish slates have been found. The barn in *Foxhole Bottom* appears to be on older wall bases of flint. The corners of the building have no stone or brick quoins as is usual in buildings of flint, but follow the medieval method of rounding the corners. Examples of this are now very rare.

——, WEST: WEST DEAN (SU 959165). This large parish contains several hamlets such as Chilgrove (see p. 232), N. of which is *Monkton Farm*. NW. of the farmhouse are traces of ten to twelve house sites, crofts and enclosure banks.

WARWICKSHIRE: OLD MILVERTON (SP 300666). In 1975 fields around a deserted part of this shrunken village were ploughed for the first time since enclosure in 1805. Medieval and later pottery was recovered from house platforms by F. Radcliffe and Bishop Bright School Archaeology Club. The earthworks and ridge-and-furrow have been planned, and a full archaeological survey of the parish is in progress.

——: POLESWORTH. See p. 228.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, E. Riding): WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858645). The twenty-seventh season was under the general direction of J. G. Hurst for the Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 173 f., 183, 199, 201). Excavation took place on the N. middle Saxon settlement (see p. 215), N. and S. of the church (see p. 232), and round the pond (see p. 262).

On the main village site, following the completion of a six-year programme of sectioning the village boundaries around the W. and N. perimeters, R. Daggett excavated across the northern E. to W. road and the S. boundary of the N. manorial complex between structures 18 and 24. The object was to examine the sequence and to date the road and the boundary-bank. The road lies between two banks which run E. and W. thus creating a hollow way which slopes gently to the E. The S. bank dips towards the road on the N. but levels off on the S. The excavation revealed that the N. bank was capped by one or two courses of a chalk-block dry-stone wall and revetted on the N. side (towards the manorial complex). The S. slope of the bank was made up of three narrow terraces with revetting of small chalk stones along the down-slope edges. The terraces were covered with a packed layer of small chalk pebbles which give the appearance of footpaths running along the side of the bank.

There was no evidence of a road surface between the two banks at any level. However, a broad ditch, 1.95 m. wide, with steep sides had been cut into the natural chalk. It was filled with silty deposits to a depth of 20 to 46 cm.; a narrow channel, possibly created by erosion, ran down the centre of the top silt level.

Beneath the N. bank was a series of pits or post-holes, 23 to 41 cm. diam. and 15 to 30 cm. deep. There was no dating evidence from their fillings, and excavation was too limited to detect any pattern. The limits of a construction trench, which had been cut into the natural subsoil, was examined and the outer face of the NW. corner of a sandstone structure was uncovered. The sandstone had characteristic Roman dressing, and two sherds of Romano-British pottery were found in the filling of the construction trench.

The distribution of pottery throughout all levels gives no firm dating evidence for any part of the excavation, as almost all significant levels contained a certain amount of both medieval and Romano-British pottery. However, there is no pottery later than the 15th century, and, as most of the medieval sherds are 13th and 14th-century, the N. manor house was probably of this date and was abandoned in the 15th century when the Hilton family took over. This is suggested by 15th-century *inquisitiones post mortem* (see also pp. 215, 232, 262).

C. Hayfield excavated across a bank and ditch, which run along the crest of the E. slope of the Wharram Valley. It had been thought that this earthwork was a prehistoric ranch boundary such as enmeshed the Wolds. The earliest phase was an old land surface which had been formed by ploughing to the crest of the slope and thereby making a lynchet. Later, a ditch, 2.85 m. wide and 0.75 m. deep, was cut *c.* 4.5 m. above the break of the slope. Earth from this ditch formed a W. bank resulting in the earthwork visible today. The bank and ditch seem to have been a field boundary ploughed to the E. edge of the ditch. An abraded Roman sherd and a sherd of Staxton ware from the E. slope of the ditch indicate that the earthwork was not earlier than medieval. The earlier ploughing remains undated, but the lack of any turf or accumulated humus underneath the bank suggests that it may have immediately preceded the cutting of the ditch.

SCOTLAND

LOTHIAN: GRAMOND EPISCOPI. See p. 250.

WALES

GLAMORGAN, SOUTH: WRINSTONE (ST 135726). The site of the deserted village was investigated by B. E. Vyner and S. Wrathmell. Earthworks on the periphery of the present farmstead were surveyed, and identified as boundaries of former crofts. Several of the crofts had recently been ploughed, and sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery were collected from the surface. Report in *Trans. Cardiff Naturalist Soc.*

J. OTHER SITES

Fishponds

OXFORDSHIRE: KIDLINGTON. See p. 253.

Miscellaneous

LINCOLNSHIRE: FISKERTON (TF 097714). A. J. White excavating at *Short Ferry* revealed a sequence of construction from the 11th to the late 13th century. The principal feature was a thick dump of sand and gravel, deposited in two stages and revetted by a substantial wall of pitched limestone slabs on its N. side; it was clearly designed to raise the site above the water level of the R. Witham and perhaps to act as a quay. The S. (river) side of the dump is inaccessible under the present embankment (the principal buildings no doubt lay here). Probably in the late 13th century the revetting wall was demolished and a thick layer of wood ash and broken stone roof tiles dumped in its place. There was no sign of further activity on the site, although much pottery of the 16th to the 18th century has been found near by. In the dump of sand and gravel were the remains of some four or more T-shaped kiln props, presumably brought from elsewhere in ballast. Limestone net-sinkers and fish vertebrae confirm the identification of this site with one of the fisheries obtained by Stainfield Priory in 1196–1200 at 'Barlingmuthé'. The prioress was later reported for obstructing the river. Much stratified medieval pottery consisted mostly of Lincoln ware and local shelly wares. Two exceptional vessels similar to curfews, but with central chimneys, may have been used for smoking fish.

K. INDUSTRIAL SITES

Ceramics

ENGLAND

LINCOLNSHIRE: STAMFORD (TF 028069). In excavating the bailey of the castle C. M. Mahany discovered a pottery-kiln producing coarse Stamford ware (see p. 180). It was a single-flued up-draught structure of four main phases associated with which was a series of waster heaps and a puddling pit. The products of the kiln are not dissimilar to those found at the Wharf Road kiln (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 234 f.), but the cooking-pots do not have rouletting on the shoulder and the profiles are more like Northampton ware. More surprising is the presence of some two dozen sherds, representing six storage vessels or pitchers, decorated with red paint in the manner more usually associated with the products of Beauvais. These vessels have strap handles and one is internally glazed. The group seems definitely to be a local product and, indeed, one of the vessels is certainly a waster.

———: TOYNTON ALL SAINTS (TF 39286381). Excavation in the field immediately N. of the church by A. J. White revealed the remains of a large irregular waste pit, c. 6 m. diam. with an extension of c. 2.5 m. on the S. It contained ash and baked clay, fragments of kiln structure and tile, and a wide range of pottery, some items being represented by a single sherd. The range includes water-pipes, 'butter-pots', jugs in several sizes, a flask or bottle, cooking-pots (both plain and with a thumbled strip below the rim), pipkins, pancheons, bung-hole jars, a lid, a funnel and a urinal. A 15th-century date is suggested by the pottery, which is comparable with other finds from Toynton (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, XVII (1976), 184 f.).

SCOTLAND

LOTHIAN (East Lothian): COULSTON by HADDINGTON (NT 519709). A magnetometer survey was undertaken by R. Walker for the Scottish Medieval Pottery Research Group and D.o.E., covering at least three kilns (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 205; xvi (1972), 208). Six more possible kilns were located over a wide area, at least one of which may have been damaged by ploughing.

Cloth

NORFOLK: NORWICH. See p. 246.

Leather

SURREY: KINGSTON UPON THAMES. See p. 247.

TAYSIDE: PERTH. See p. 251.

Metals: Bronze

CHESHIRE: RUNCORN, NORTON. See p. 223.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER: HEREFORD. See p. 244.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH: YORK. See p. 248.

Metals: Iron

GRAMPIAN: ELGIN. See p. 249.

Metals: Unidentified

SURREY: FLANCHFORD (TQ 235480). R. Ellaby and Holmesdale Archaeological Group excavating a mesolithic site for Reigate and Banstead Archaeological Co-ordination Committee located two fire-pits containing early 13th-century pottery and unidentified slag suggesting industrial use. Finds to be deposited in Museum of Holmesdale Natural History Club; publication in *Surrey Archaeol. Collns.*

Mills and dams

OXFORDSHIRE: BLENHEIM PARK (SP 43861694). A number of features was revealed in an arm of the lake, amongst the islets near *Fishery Cottage*. Quantities of stonework, including the outline of a large rectangular building, came to light. Some of the features observed on the lake margins continued under the W. bank in the form of slight earthworks and parched marks. These were surveyed by J. M. Steane and C. J. Bond for Oxfordshire County Council Department of Museum Services (FIG. 83), and are interpreted as the remains of a water-mill, which is almost certainly of medieval origin.

The water-supply to the mill appears to have come from the valley N. of *Fishery Cottage*, which is now dry. The W. edge of the mill-pond was revetted with stone, of which a substantial length still lines the present lake shore. The stub of the mill dam, stone-revetted on both sides, could be seen on the W. bank of the inlet, directly facing a promontory on the opposite shore. The wheel-channel was 2.4 m. wide and nearly 15 m. long, and lined with stone walling on either side; two slight depressions at the upper end must represent seating for a sluice-gate. A rectangular platform, 8 by 6 m., on the

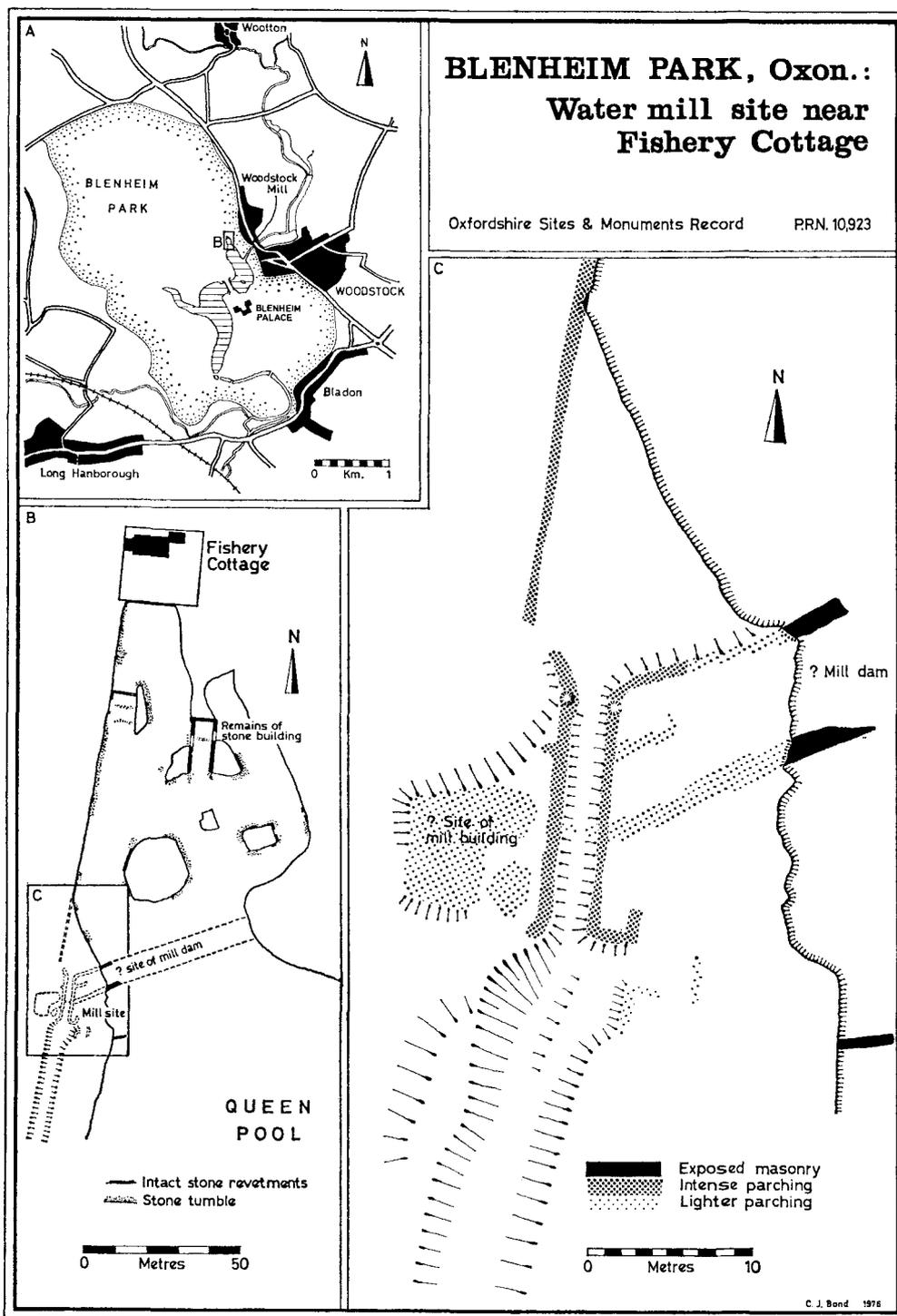


FIG. 83
BLenheim PARK, OXFORDSHIRE
Plan of site of 14th-century water-mill

W. side of the channel probably represents the site of the mill itself. The tail-race could be traced southwards as a slight depression for over 100 m., until it was intersected by the lake shore.

In 1334 Edward III ordered the removal of a water-mill from Woodstock Park and its re-erection on a new site outside the park; a 'hay' was to be made on its original site, and the head of the fishpond there was to be raised (*Cal. Close Rolls, 1333-7, 243*). No other mill site within the medieval park is known, and it is tempting to identify this site with that of the mill removed in 1334. A pool, with an island in its centre which is probably to be equated with the largest of the existing islets, survived here into the 18th century. A plan of c. 1710 depicts what looks like the stone-revetted dam, although there is no longer any sign of a mill building. Both this and the *Vitruvius Britannicus* plan of 1725 show a leat taken off the R. Glyme near the existing Woodstock Mill just outside the park, which then seems to utilize the course of the tail-race below Fishery Cottage. The creation of the present lake in the 1760s finally obliterated many of the features of the earlier mill complex.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, E. Riding): THWING, PADDOCK HILL (TA 030707). Excavation of a small circular bronze-age hillfort by T. G. Manby for Yorkshire Archaeological Society revealed the cross-bedding trenches of a post-mill dug through the rampart bank into the solid rock. The mill had been demolished and the timber removed, but packing stones and cavities remained to indicate the ends of the sleeper beams in the N. and W. arms. Fragments of millstones, an iron knife and nails, a bronze buckle and sherds of Staxton and glazed wares were recovered. More medieval sherds, iron knives and an arrowhead were recovered from the interior of the hillfort in a layer of old plough-soil between the bronze-age levels and the modern plough-soil. Finds to be deposited in Sewerby Hall Museum and Art Gallery, Bridlington.

———, ———: WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858641). The fifth season on *Pond Close* was directed by C. Treen. For the second time excavation concentrated on the W. and NW. parts of the site. A large chalk revetment wall exposed in 1975 (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xx (1976), 201) was removed; a succession of four walls on a similar E. and W. alignment was revealed. Three were of chalk, one of chalk and sandstone. None of the walls extended E. as far as the break in the slope, which linked the raised W. area with the remainder of the site. Associated surfaces produced late medieval and medieval sherds. In two of the surfaces four slots had been cut, each containing a clearly stratified ash deposit. A single slot in the lower surface had been cut through a wall, stones from which formed a partial lining at one end. The slots measured on average 0.91 m. long by 0.30 m. deep by 0.30 m. wide, tapering towards one end. Their exact function is not known, but appears to have been of a temporary, although recurrent, nature.

Excavation of the downstream N. face of the dam revealed an increasingly steep chalk face with three cuts in it. None of the cuts was lined, which suggests that they were short-lived, if they were water-channels. At the foot of the middle cut large chunks of chalk and sandstone had accumulated. The level of the base of the cuts suggests that the latest phase of the medieval dam was at the higher level of the raised W. end of the site. A high-level dam which subsequently disappeared over two-thirds of its length, must therefore be considered. To test this hypothesis the E. hillside will be examined for any surviving high-level abutment. Work also continued on the removal of silty clay deposits beyond the downstream face of the dam. At the W. edge of the excavated area the deposits reached a maximum depth of 1.5 m. and contained mostly late medieval and medieval sherds. The silty clay had accumulated on top of a group of layers of small chalk and sandstone with clayey matrix. These layers formed a flat bottom extending 3.6 m. N. from the dam and then sloped upwards towards the S. boundary of the churchyard.

See also pp. 215, 232, 257.