

Medieval Britain in 1970

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The compilers wish to thank all who have so kindly helped them by giving information about excavations and small finds. The post-conquest portion (Part II) of this feature has for many years been compiled by the late D. Gillian Hurst, whose untimely death in 1971 was a great loss to national archaeology. In her place Stephen Moorhouse has compiled Part II. David Wilson is giving up his work of producing Part I after fifteen years and in future this feature will be compiled at the British Museum by Leslie Webster (Part I) and John Cherry (Part II), to whom henceforward all information should be sent.

I. PRE-CONQUEST

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE: BEDFORD (TL 053497). David Baker excavated for the Bedford Archaeological Society, M.P.B.W., and Bedford Corporation S. of *no. 17 Castle Lane*. Post-holes and slots with post-holes were stratified directly beneath Norman occupation-layers and contained middle Saxon pottery. One or two substantial timber buildings are indicated.

———: BLETSLOE (TL 021593). Pottery found by the N. Bedfordshire Archaeological Society in a pit may have been iron-age, Roman or Anglo-Saxon.

———: CARLTON (SP 493548). M. J. Hare has examined the church and reports that the earliest Anglo-Saxon structure seems to have been a two-cell building (*Beds. Archaeol. J.*, forthcoming).

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: HAVERSHAM (SP 827427). Two sherds of possible Anglo-Saxon pottery were found by the Wolverton and District Archaeological Society.

CORNWALL: ISLES OF SCILLY, TRESKO, SAMSON (SV 878128). A possible early medieval grave and a rectangular building (7 ft. by 10 ft.) were explored by Sarnia A. Butcher for M.P.B.W. and the Isles of Scilly Museums Association. See also below, p. 178.

ESSEX: THURROCK, MUCKING (TQ 673803). Continued work (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIV (1970), 155f.) supports the suggestion that settlement at all periods was influenced not merely by the light soil, but by strategic siting towards the seaward edge of the gravel terrace. For the first time Anglo-Saxon ditches were found; they were several hundred feet long, slight and straggling, and had no obvious function.

The number of sunken-floored huts now excavated is eighty-nine. One has a grave cut into it. Little domestic rubbish lies on their sunken floors, but there are invariably blobs of raw clay, many retaining the shape of annular loom-weights. One such hut

(c. 15 ft. by 10 ft.) produced over 140 green loom-weights spread over three-quarters of the centre of the floor area.

It is now clear that there are two separate cemeteries, and that only sixty inhumations at the E. of cemetery 1 were rescued. An area of about 400 ft. by 120 ft. has now been investigated, yielding some 350 cremations and 150 inhumations. Fourteen inhumations and nine cremations lay in the filling of a Romano-British boundary-ditch. The most intense distribution of graves is towards the edge of the gravel terrace on the S. limit of the cemetery. Both burial-sites seem broadly contemporary and occupy the same area; cremations lie in the filling of inhumation-graves, and the latter contain disturbed cremation-urns and bones. Some inhumations overlap. Orientation is varied.

A high proportion of graves contained grave-goods. Noteworthy finds include three swords, two fransiscas, as well as square-headed, disc-, applied, annular, penannular and saucer-brooches. One brooch is of unusual Scandinavian type, and there is a N. Gaulish plate-brooch of a type of which only two have previously been found in England (both in Kent). Further groups of glass, crystal and amber beads (some containing up to 160 beads) were excavated; two groups were originally suspended from bronze and iron rings on the shoulders. Impressions of corroded fragments of textile (linen and wool in both plain and twill weave) survive on both iron and bronze objects. One rich burial with a sword was placed in a shallow coffin.

———: WALTHAM ABBEY, ABBEY CLOSE (TL 381007). Excavations by P. J. Huggins for the Waltham Abbey Historical Society continued (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 166). An Anglo-Saxon divided long-house of slightly boat-shaped form (15·24 m. by 7·62 m.) was found. Local grass-tempered, shelly and gritted wares, found with Ipswich ware and *Reliefband*-amphorae, indicate a date before 850.

GLoucestershire: BRISTOL, PETER STREET (ST 59087313). Late Anglo-Saxon sherds were found. See also below, p. 146f.

———: ———, WESTBURY COLLEGE (ST 573774). A hemispherical glass mount of 11th-century date with a triskele design in millefiori was found (see below, p. 138).

———: GLOUCESTER (SO 830186). Excavation by H. R. Hurst on the site of the P.O. Telephone Exchange produced some disturbed post-Roman material including an amphora sherd of Class B iii.

HAMPSHIRE: CHALTON (SU 734144). Limited excavation was undertaken by the Extra-Mural Archaeological Group of Southampton University on Church Down, in a fourteen-acre area where hand-made straw-tempered pottery has been collected in quantity after every ploughing. Around the top of the down is an extensive lynched field-system. Of the two 10-m. squares examined one produced only a scatter of neolithic or mesolithic flints, but the other contained over 200 features, mostly post-holes and trenches. Although several periods of construction were clearly present, the features for the most part seemed to represent buildings and fences. The main structure was a large rectangular building with substantial internal posts, an end wall with paired posts in a trench, and side walls of less substantial posts also set in a trench. Another building, or building extension, stood near by—its eaves-line marked by a drip trench. Near by, other post-lines of alternately set oval posts may have been fences or supports of another building. The space between them was split by lines of stake-holes; a metalled path ran through a gap in one of the lines. A substantial number of the features contained straw-tempered Anglo-Saxon pottery, presumably dating from between 450 and 700. Excavation continues.

———: FAREHAM, PORTCHESTER CASTLE (SU 624046). Further excavation in the SW. corner of the fort, W. of the area excavated in 1964–9 (cf. *Antiq. J.*, L (1970), 67–85) produced an early Anglo-Saxon sub-rectangular hut on the surface of the Roman street

and a rectangular *Grubenhäus* (4.2 m. by 3.3 m.). Later Anglo-Saxon timber buildings, apparently belonging to the complex forms found in previous years, comprised: 1, an aisled hall, which had replaced a building of similar plan; 2, a rectangular post-built structure, which extends beneath the masonry tower excavated in 1966; and 3, a building of two phases, the second of which was built at right angles to the original alignment.

S. of the area excavated in 1969 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 157) a well of the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods was excavated. The Roman well was intact from its bottom at 6.4 m. to 4.8 m. Towards the top of the filling an early 5th-century purse-mount of Germanic origin was found. Above this the walls had eroded and an irregular oval water-pit was found. The lower level produced a late 5th-century disc-brooch and the upper levels produced sherds of decorated 6th-century pottery. In the late 6th century a new rectangular well was dug, walled with vertical planks and elaborately cross-strutted with frames carefully pegged together. A little over 1.5 m. of the planking survived. The filling produced much organic material, including wooden artifacts, mosses and fungi. The well was deliberately filled in the 11th century.

———: KIMPTON, KALIS CORNER (SU 288480). Excavations of a middle-bronze-age cemetery by the Andover Archaeological Society also produced a pit containing four sherds of grass-tempered ware.

———: WINCHESTER (SU 480295). Excavation by M. Biddle for the Winchester Excavation Committee continued (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 158ff.). On the *Cathedral Green* six successive phases of the domestic buildings of the New Minster were recognized. In *Lower Brook Street*, St. Mary's and St. Pancras's churches were shown to have been founded before the Norman conquest. See also below, pp. 142f. and 153f.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE: GREAT PAXTON (TL 210642). When the parish church was visited recently by the Royal Archaeological Institute it was established that a large part of a hitherto unidentified Anglo-Saxon minster was incorporated in the fabric. P. G. M. Dickinson has since made a new survey of the church of 1020. The plan shows a long chancel (rebuilt in the 13th century), exceptionally large transepts (almost square in shape), of which part of the N. one has been excavated, a crossing of unusual dimensions—so large that it may never have had a central tower—and an aisled nave of unique design of which two bays have survived. There is a steep rise of nearly 15 ft. from the W. end of the original building to the E. wall, and nine steps lead up to the high altar.

KENT: BROADSTAIRS (TR 875693). A further 111 graves have been excavated (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 160), bringing the total to 283. The chronological range of the cemetery (late 6th to early 8th centuries) has not been extended. Evidence of large-scale contemporary grave-robbing continues, and not one of many graves that once were richly-furnished has survived unlooted. Despite this, the series of Frankish and grass-tempered pottery types are growing in quantity and variety; bottle-shaped vessels typical of other Kent cemeteries have now been found. All other categories of finds continue to increase.

The most notable new features have been structural. The penannular ditches previously noted round several graves are now known to have contained palisades. Sub-rectangular slots, noted round two of the graves excavated in 1969, have been found round five more, and their function has been discovered. Each contained slabs of local sandstone standing on edge to form a continuous 'wall' around the grave. One of the walled graves was lined in the same material, as noted at Herpes and other continental cemeteries.

———: DOVER (TR 318414). Excavation for the Council for Kentish Archaeology and M.P.B.W. by B. J. Philp on a major site N. of Queen Street revealed a section of the late Saxon town within the walls of the Saxon Shore fort. Footings of flint and pebble and part of a metalled road were found to be largely destroyed by medieval graves.

This area of the town had been destroyed by fire, perhaps in the 8th and 9th centuries, when buildings of wattle-and-daub had been consumed. In the ruins of one terraced building was a group of about fifteen bun-shaped loom-weights.

———: GRAVENEY MARSHES (TR 066639). A clinker-built boat which survived for about 10 m. of its length was excavated by the British Museum and the National Maritime Museum. The vessel was of oak and apparently lay by a jetty, for twelve upright posts were found alongside. It can be estimated that the vessel was more than 14 m. long and less than 3 m. broad with a 7.5 m. keel. The sternpost is unique; 90 cm. aft of its scarf with the keel-plank the tapering lower edge of the post turns through a sharp angle and forms a distinct heel. The upward curve of the cutwater is, therefore, in a converging line with the inside surface of the sternpost. There were probably ten strakes a side. The floor frames were 48 cm. apart (ten survive). The boat is dated late 9th century by the radio-carbon method (BM-660: 1080 + 40 BP, and BM-661: 1064 + 54 BP). Cf. *Antiquity*, XLV (1971), 89-96.

———: KESTON, LOWER WARBank (TQ 414632). B. J. Philp for the W. Kent Archaeological Group, the Bromley Training School and the Council for Kentish Archaeology continued work for the fourth year. E. of the iron-age farmstead and the Romano-British villa-complex was a *Grubenhaus* (FIG. 45), the first to be found on a rural site in Kent. Pottery, bone and antler pins, a lead weight, a bone comb and other finds suggest a 6th-century date. A series of small stake-holes across the S. part of the hut may mark the outlines of small, upright looms.

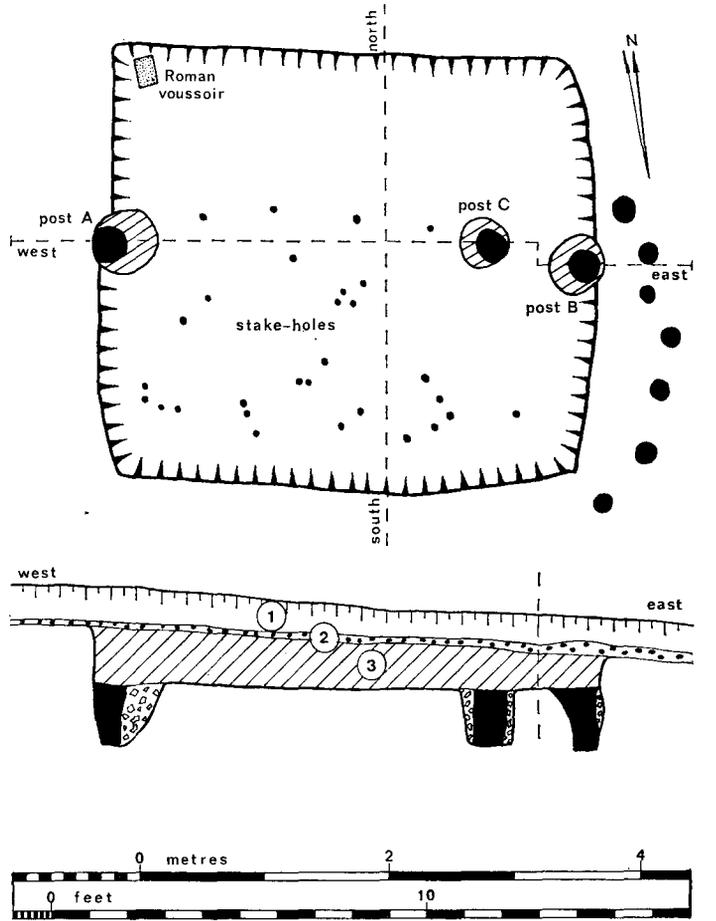
LINCOLNSHIRE: STAMFORD, ST. GEORGE'S STREET (TF 032072). Excavation by Christine Mahany on the pre-Norman defences of Stamford showed that most of the area available for excavation was taken up by a large Saxo-Norman quarry, which had obscured any possibility of finding an earlier ditch, and it had cut through and partially destroyed an iron-ore roasting hearth, like that found in 1966-7 on the Albert Hall site (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 267). The hearth had in turn cut through earlier structures which must be presumed to be Anglo-Saxon or Danish. These consisted of a linear arrangement of slots and post-holes along the line of the supposed defences; they were associated with a series of dark laminated layers which may, on analysis, prove to be turf and brushwood. The whole picture is similar to that presented by the excavation of the Saxon defences at Tamworth, where similar features were interpreted as a turf rampart and timber stockade. Below this possible rampart was an earlier pit, cut into the natural subsoil, containing pottery and bone. A good sequence of pottery was recovered which will greatly help with the dating of Stamford ware.

———: ———, STAMFORD HIGH SCHOOL YARD (TF 032067). A trench was cut with a machine to try to pick up some trace of the E. defences of the Anglo-Saxon fort. One of the now-familiar Saxo-Norman quarries extended to a depth of 15 ft. This cut through and partially obscured an earlier ditch, c. 4 ft. deep, running in a N.-S. direction along the hypothetical line of the defences. Although this is far from being incontrovertible evidence of the fort of Edward the Elder, it provides an alignment and a starting-point for further work.

NORFOLK: APPLETON (TF 1402755). From a Romano-British site came a fragment of an Anglo-Saxon bowl decorated with horizontal lines and stamps, together with a fragment of a pot of Ipswich ware, group III.

———: BEETLEY (TF 9736180). A surface scatter of Ipswich, late Saxon and medieval sherds was recorded N. of the church.

———: BILLINGFORD (TG 01302045). A scatter of Thetford-ware sherds was recorded S. of the church.



J.R.T.

FIG. 45
 LOWER WARBANK, KESTON, KENT (p. 127)
 Plan of Saxon *Grubenhaus*

———: BINGLY (TF 667261). Late Anglo-Saxon pottery was recorded on the site of the deserted medieval village.

———: CASTLE RISING (TF 666245, 666246). Late Anglo-Saxon pottery was recorded in a field S. of the junction of the E. bailey with the work. Excavations by B. M. Morley for M.P.B.W. produced evidence of late Anglo-Saxon settlement on the site of the castle.

———: GRIMSTON. See below, p. 176.

———: HILBOROUGH (TL 83069890). A late Anglo-Saxon spear-head was found. Now in Norwich Castle Museum.

———: HOE (TF 99461948). A surface scatter of Thetford ware and medieval pottery was recorded.

———: KEMPSTON (TF 88501588). A surface scatter of Thetford ware and medieval pottery was recorded.

———: KIRSTEAD, LANGHALE (TM 302969). K. Wade for M.P.B.W. stripped by machine an area 40 ft. square down to the natural subsoil. A Saxo-Norman pottery-kiln was excavated, which closely resembled in plan those excavated at Thetford in 1966; it contained Thetford-ware cooking-pots. There were no other features contemporary with the kiln, but there were post-holes, ditches and timber slots dating from the 11th to the early 14th centuries.

Half a mile SW. of this site a large scatter of late Saxon and medieval pottery undoubtedly indicates the site of the deserted village of Langhale. The excavated site appears to represent an isolated late Saxon pottery-kiln in the outlying fields of Langhale village and a later outlying medieval occupation-site.

———: LITTLE DUNHAM (TF 86521274). Surface scatters of Thetford ware and medieval pottery together with a fragment of Ipswich ware were recorded.

———: LONGHAM (TF 93251610). A scatter of Ipswich ware, Thetford ware and medieval pottery was recorded.

———: MILEHAM (TF 92251960). Surface scatters of Ipswich-ware and Thetford-ware sherds were recorded.

———: NORTH ELMHAM (TF 987215). Excavation by P. Wade-Martins for the Norfolk Research Committee continued S. of the area examined between 1967 and 1969 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 161). Thirty buildings have so far been found.

The earliest building excavated this year was a third middle Saxon hall, building Z, measuring 48 ft. by 18 ft. It was built in three phases with a post-in-trench construction along a continuous foundation-trench, and the roof in this (as in the other early buildings) was probably hipped. An arrangement of at least seven ditches, the largest being 8 ft. wide and 5 ft. deep, divided the site into a regular system of rectangular units; a long narrow central area may, however, have been a wide street rather than a property. The three halls fit exactly into this system of enclosures and were, therefore, in use at about the same time.

The most interesting structures from the succeeding periods were fences of various dates, which greatly clarified the property-pattern of the later centuries. The excavation is moving away from the most closely settled area of the 10th and 11th centuries; only two further small houses were excavated.

In the middle ages much of the site excavated in 1970 was heavily quarried for clay; these clay-pits also reduced the chance of discovering buildings of the period before the Norman conquest.

———: NORWICH, 8/10 EXCHANGE STREET. Thetford ware was recorded.

———: ———, KING STREET (TG 23550825). Thetford and Andenne wares and a large piece of Niedermendig lava were found.

———: ROUDHAM, LARLING (TL 98148968). Near St. Ethelbert's Church part of an elaborately decorated bone plaque of late 8th-century date was found on the surface of a field. The plaque is very similar to the Gandersheim casket in technique and motif, but one panel contains a rendering of the Wolf and Twins. Now in Norwich Castle Museum.

———: SHOULDHAM (TF 68300880). Traces of occupation associated with possible middle Saxon pottery were recorded while laying a water-pipe.

———: ——— (TF 68400860). From a water-pipe trench, for some 200 m. as it crossed a field E. of the site of St. Margaret's Church and from the surface of the adjacent

field came a considerable quantity of material of several periods. Among the finds were some Anglo-Saxon and medieval burials. Pottery and part of a bronze-riveted bone comb were also recovered from an area of intensive middle and late Saxon occupation E. of the church. The pottery included fragments of plain, hand-made vessels which probably show the survival of pagan traditions into the middle Saxon period, as well as much Ipswich ware, Thetford-type ware and St. Neots ware. There was some medieval pottery, but also some indication of diminished occupation, as the settlement shifted NW. during the medieval period. The modern village lies 1,000 m. to the NW., the medieval settlement around All Saints' Church having also been abandoned.

———: STANFIELD (TF 93652073, 93932080). Scatters of Thetford ware were recorded.

———: SWAFFHAM, HASPALL ROAD (TF 81820860). Excavations by P. Wade-Martins on the site of an Anglo-Saxon inhumation-cemetery (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 161) brought the number of burials known up to twenty, many with grave-goods indicating a 6th-century date. Finds now in Norwich Castle Museum.

———: THETFORD (TL 870823). The site of St. Michael's Church in the SE. part of the Saxon town was excavated for M.P.B.W. by B. K. Davison and R. Mackey. A sequence of three church buildings was established.

The earliest was of timber, evidence for its plan (FIG. 46) surviving in the form of foundation-trenches sunk 0·7 m. into the gravel subsoil. This church was small, the nave measuring 7 m. by 5 m. and the rectangular chancel 3 m. by 3·5 m. Post-holes in the nave and chancel are difficult to interpret, but seem to indicate some form of altar canopy, and a rood(?) in front of the chancel arch. The W. end of the nave was massively built, with squared posts of 20-cm. scantling set 15 cm. apart. The date of construction is uncertain, but seems to have been later than the introduction of Thetford ware.

During the 11th century this church was dismantled and replaced by a stone church of identical plan and proportions, though slightly larger. Only the flint-and-mortar foundations survive. The rood(?) set in front of the chancel arch is repeated. The mortared floor of nave and chancel was relaid twice before the church was abandoned. After 20 cm. of wind-blown sand had accumulated, bells were cast in the nave, where a chalk-built casting-pit with flue and double stoke-hole was found. Built into a high-temperature furnace just outside the (presumed) W. door was a small carved capital of the 1st part of the 12th century. After casting, the pit was filled, the screens surrounding it removed, and a small structure (consisting of E. and W. walls and a mortar floor) built over it.

Later in the 12th century, the church was enlarged by extending the nave W. Nave and chancel were refloored, and it would seem that the old W. door was replaced by N. and S. doors, with a S. porch leaving no trace other than its floor. The chancel was rebuilt, apparently as an apse (though later disturbance makes certainty impossible), and a N. annex added. The flimsy footings of both this and a later W. annex suggest timber superstructures.

———: TITLESHALL (TF 89542126). Scatters of Ipswich ware, Thetford ware and medieval pottery were recorded here and at TF 89602065, the site of the deserted village of Sutton Green.

———: WEASENHAM ALL SAINTS (TF 85152162, 85302135, 84952155). Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered at these sites.

———: WEASENHAM ST. PETER (TF 856224). Surface scatters of Thetford ware and medieval sherds were recorded.

———: WELLINGHAM (TF 87052220, 87322234, 87232216). Surface scatters of Thetford ware and medieval pottery were recorded.

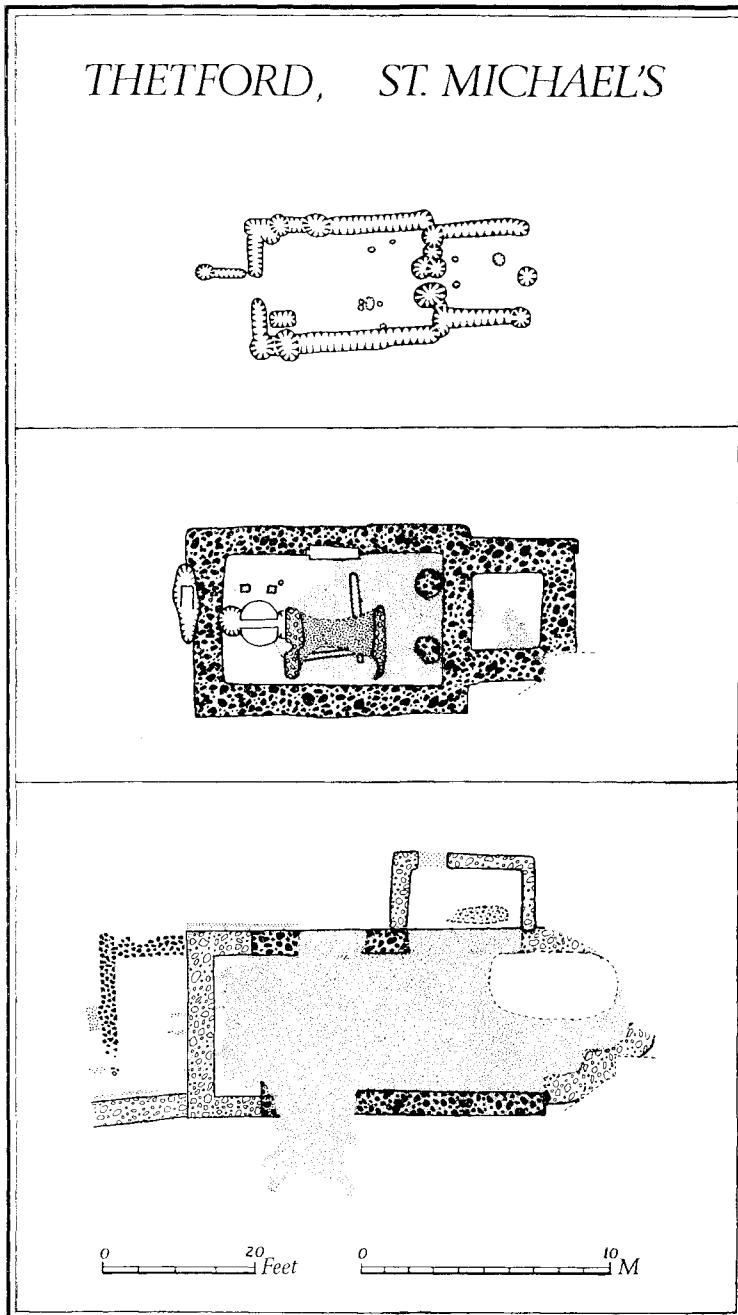


FIG. 46

THETFORD, NORFOLK (p. 130)

Three earliest phases of St. Michael's Church

———: WORMEGAY (TF 675122). Thetford ware was recorded in the field known as 'Godwins'.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : WAKERLEY (SP 929983). The excavation for M.P.B.W. of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 163), which started in 1968, was completed during 1970, when further soil-stripping took place. A total of eighty-five burials were found in seventy-two graves (two graves contained three burials and others two), all roughly aligned E.-W. As no graves had been lost to quarrying before the discovery of the cemetery, every effort was made to compile a complete plan. Some 400 objects were found with the burials, including seventy-four brooches, among which were most of the types usually associated with 6th-century burials in the midlands.

——— : ——— (SP 940980). On higher ground some 300 yd. SSE. of the cemetery several cwt. of iron slag were exposed in a pit. Excavation has revealed a clay-built shaft-furnace, the bottom of which is about 2½ ft. below the top of the limestone bedrock. No provision seems to have been made for tapping the slag, the W. side being dismantled after use and the furnace then rebuilt, major rebuilding occurring at least three times. When the furnace was abandoned the internal diameter of the shaft was only 8 in. Dating evidence is uncertain, but a few small sherds in the top of the pit are of local Anglo-Saxon or possibly iron-age fabric. Near by, the remains of a hearth produced a sherd of similar type.

NORTHUMBERLAND : RIVER TYNE. A fragment of a short cross-shaft, said to have been found in the South Tyne, and now in Langley Castle, has been examined by Professor Rosemary Cramp. It is decorated with interlace of 10th- to 11th-century date.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE : NEWARK (SK 79225342). Excavation of the Anglo-Saxon cremation-cemetery at *Mill Gate* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 162), was continued. A further 104 urns were recovered, raising the total number to 367, and the boundaries of the cemetery were further determined. Two notable finds occurred: pot 314, which was a Romano-British cremation-urn of the late 3rd or early 4th century, and pot 366 which contained a large faceted crystal bead and fragments of a Saxon saucer-brooch.

——— : NOTTINGHAM (SK 578399). Excavation of the pre-Norman defences on the N. side of the Anglo-Danish *burh* located the ditch farther E. than had been previously recorded. The ditch was 20 ft. wide and 11 ft. deep, and showed evidence of a major recutting, a flattened U-profile being modified to a flattened V with a deeper central channel. No pottery was found in either phase.

Also located was the ditch forming the NE. side of the defences of the Norman borough (a N. and W. extension of the earlier *burh*). This had a V-profile, being 16 ft. wide and 8 ft. deep, and ran into the N. side of the pre-Norman defences (unexpectedly it did not join their E. side), thence following the same course. Examination of the junction of the ditches showed that even the second phase of the pre-Norman ditch was completely filled before the Norman ditch was cut. The latter produced quantities of Nottingham splashed-ware, and had undergone at least two minor recuttings during the late 12th and 13th centuries. There was no evidence of a town wall on this side of the town.

Further excavation, some 50 yds. E. of the junction of the pre-Norman and Norman ditches, uncovered a turn in the defences towards the S., thus locating the NE. corner of the *burh*. Here the same sequence of pre-conquest and post-conquest ditches was observed. Both followed the same course. Behind were two smaller ditches, of 12th- to 13th-century date, probably to be equated with the minor recuttings mentioned above.

In outline this completes the plan of the defences of the Norman enlargement of the Anglo-Danish *burh*, and extends the plan of the latter as far as its NE. corner, leaving only the E. side unknown.

There was also some evidence of a pre-Norman rampart, in the form of stratification earlier than the ditch filling.

OXFORDSHIRE : EYNHAM (SP 432108). The SE. corner of the Anglo-Saxon settlement excavated in 1968 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 236) was examined in order to date the palisade-trenches which ran into this area from the main settlement-site. By their relationship to the medieval cultivation-strips, by the fact that they cut through medieval pits, and from the pottery within them, it was possible to ascertain that these trenches were post-medieval.

——— : OXFORD (SP 511060). Excavations at nos. 34-5 Church Street were completed. No further structural remains were found. An early ditch, possibly middle Saxon, ran S. out of the site under the line of Church Street. See also below, p. 155.

RUTLAND : EMPINGHAM (SK 944077). An Anglo-Saxon burial in a very decayed state and of indeterminate sex, accompanied by one iron ring, was recovered, bringing the total of burials on the site to fourteen.

Considerable evidence for iron smelting was also recovered. There was a quantity of slag and cinders, but no furnace has yet been identified.

SOMERSET : BATH, CITIZEN HOUSE (ST 74906477). 5th-century walls and four late Anglo-Saxon rubbish-pits were found above Romano-British occupation-levels.

——— : CHEDDAR. Traces of Anglo-Saxon settlement were found beneath the vicarage garden by P. A. Rahtz.

——— : CONGRESBURY, CADBURY CAMP (ST 332650). Excavation continued (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 238f.) and demonstrated that the inner rampart and the bank and ditch across the waist of the hill were built in the 5th century of stone with a turf and/or timber front. A complex contemporary entrance and eight timber structures are now known, including two circular ones (c. 15 m. diam.) and a rectangular house (8 m. by 3 m.). Imported Mediterranean ware is prolific and other imported goods include Gaulish beads and pottery.

——— : PORTBURY (ST 496755-497752). A linear earthwork once regarded as part of Wansdyke was investigated in relation to work on the M5 motor-way. It may have functioned as a sea-wall.

STAFFORDSHIRE : TAMWORTH, MOULDS' YARD (SK 208041). R. A. Meeson for M.P.B.W. excavated the corner of a timber building which appeared as two rows of closely-spaced post-holes. In the lower, sandy, layers of a bank above this feature was a sherd of Chester ware, sherds of St. Neots ware, and coarse pots with sagging bases.

Analysis of the contours of the part of the town within the *burh* defences clearly demonstrates a high natural platform in the vicinity of the church and at the centre of the *burh*. A presumed Anglo-Saxon structure found in 1969 and the one excavated this year are both on this platform.

SUFFOLK : BURY ST. EDMUNDS (TL 854629). An inhumation-grave with a spear-head, shield-boss and knife was found in the garden of no. 62 Barons Road.

——— : ICKLINGHAM (approx. TL 780730). An iron spear-head found here is now in the Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St. Edmunds.

——— : IPSWICH, CARR STREET (TM 16654456). A large quantity of Thetford ware (including five almost complete cooking-pots) was found in a pit which was probably the stoke-hole of a kiln.

——— : LETHERINGHAM (TM 279581). A surface scatter of Ipswich-ware sherds was recorded.

——— : SAXTEAD (TM 25356435). A late Saxon sword of 10th-century date, with a five-lobed pommel of tinned brass and a down-curving guard was found while digging field-drains. Now in Ipswich Museum.

———— : SNAPE (TM 41085937). The base of a cremation-urn decorated with incised triple chevrons below a line of stamps, which contained cremated bones and a fragment of a bone spindle-whorl, was found N. of a 1-ft.-wide palisade-trench(?) which was traced for 42 ft. E.-W. The field, formerly common land, adjoins St. Margaret's, the supposed site of the ship-burial.

———— : SPROUGHTON (TM 130449). A scatter of sherds of Thetford ware was recorded.

———— : WEST STOW (TL 797714). The N. limit of the Anglo-Saxon village (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 163) was examined and shown to be almost blank beyond the outer boundary-ditch of the early 5th century. This boundary-ditch was realigned to avoid a circular, palisaded feature, 8 ft. diam., of unknown purpose. The inner boundary-ditch swung S., overlying numerous iron-age and Romano-British features associated with the pottery-kilns excavated in 1948. Only three further huts were found, one of which produced pottery of the early 5th century. Continued excavation of two huts found during the previous year confirmed the presence of internal clay hearths suspended on wooden floors. A complex of ditches of the 6th and 7th centuries was tentatively defined in the W. area of the site. Forty-seven Roman coins and eight bone combs were among the objects recovered.

SUSSEX : EASTBOURNE, OCKLYNGE HILL (TQ 595007). Mrs. P. M. Stevens, excavating on the site of the known inhumation-cemetery (cf. A. Meaney, *Gazetteer of Anglo-Saxon Burial Sites*, p. 252), found twenty burials with some knives, metal objects and a little pottery.

———— : WARBLETON, TURNERS GREEN (TQ 637197). W. Beswick partly excavated a small bloomery-site in a wet ditch. Some timber had been preserved and charcoal gave a carbon-14 date of 567 ± 45 .

WARWICKSHIRE : STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, ALVESTON MANOR (SP 20855482). Examination in the grounds of the hotel by W. J. Ford for M.P.B.W. showed that the pagan Anglo-Saxon cemetery excavated by F. C. Wellstood in 1934 continued to the W. Three cremation-burials in undecorated urns, much damaged by later disturbance, and seven inhumation-graves, three of which contained primary and secondary interments, were found. Grave-goods included penannular and applied brooches as well as spears, shield-bosses and knives. One grave had a timber feature with indications of mortise-and-tenon joints.

The cemetery was bounded on the S. by a palisade-trench, while to the W. four further (approximately parallel) palisade-trenches yielded evidence from pagan Saxon to early medieval times and appeared to be associated with the manor-house site. A sub-rectangular enclosure of early Anglo-Saxon date lay to the S.

———— : STRETTON-ON-FOSSE (SP 218383). Total excavation of this pagan Anglo-Saxon cemetery by W. J. Ford for the Avon-Severn Research Project (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 163) produced fifty-three inhumation-burials, with forty-six graves orientated W.-W., and seven N.-S. Eleven inhumations were recognizable as adult male, eleven as adult female and fourteen as children. The cemetery was later than a large rectangular timber-framed building, some of the post-holes of which were cut into by burials. Oval pits associated with the timber structure produced stratified Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon pottery and a coin of Valentinian I. Many of the graves were richly furnished: square-headed brooches, saucer-brooches, shield-bosses, toilet articles, necklaces, weapons and tools and an iron-handled bronze bucket were recovered. Some small pieces of fabric were attached to a shield-grip in one grave, while leather adhered to a shield-boss in another. Many of the bronze objects, including a set of six shield-boss discs, had applied decoration.

WILTSHIRE : PEWSEY (SU 1555806). Further excavation on this Anglo-Saxon cemetery (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIV (1970), 164) was undertaken by F. K. Annable and A. M. Burchard for the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. Fourteen more burials (ten adult and four children) were found. Grave-goods indicated that at least seven, possibly eight, of the adults were female. One male was accompanied by, among other things, a sword with bronze scabbard-fittings and pommel, a spear-head (about 57 cm. long), the remains of a bronze-bound bucket and a bronze belt-buckle with a chip-carved buckle-plate inset with a small rectangle of red glass. Directly beside this was a female burial with a great square-headed brooch, a pair of saucer-brooches and a bronze-bound bucket. Among the grave-goods with other burials were a pair of disc-brooches, two pairs of small-long brooches (of which one pair is non-matching), a pair of brooches with identical lozenge-shaped head- and foot-plates, a single saucer-brooch, an iron spear-head, a pot and a bone comb. All these finds again, as in 1969, suggest a 6th-century date. Excavation continues.

WORCESTERSHIRE : WORCESTER CATHEDRAL (SO 849545). Excavation by Helen Clarke for Worcester Research Committee and M.P.B.W. revealed twenty-one burials in the south passage (which runs from the SE. corner of the cloister along the E. of the refectory) and fourteen in College Green (outside the E. of the refectory). Those in the south passage appear to have been buried before the refectory was built and may, therefore, belong to the 10th-century Saxon minster; there were no grave-goods, but the filling contained a large quantity of Roman potsherds and some coarse gritty pottery—possibly late Saxon. Part of a large baggy cooking-pot in the same ware was found in a pit under the burials. The burials in College Green contained similar pottery and it is likely that they are of this same date. Each group consisted both of articulated skeletons, with crossed arms and heads to the W., and disturbed burials. Their high concentration within the small areas investigated suggests that they may have been interred within a limited space—perhaps a small graveyard or a building. See also below, p. 143.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING : FANGFOSS. A disc-shaped pin-head with meander pattern, probably of the middle of the 9th century, was found in a garden and given to the Yorkshire Museum.

———, ——— : RUDSTON (TA 11316723). A styca of Eanred (810–41) was found in a rabbit scrape in a sand-pit which had previously produced Anglo-Saxon inhumations.

———, ——— : WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858646). Excavation by Mrs. M. E. Ewins for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group and M.P.B.W. in the E. end of the church of St. Martin (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIV (1970), 174) located 12-ft. lengths of the N. and S. walls of the early Anglo-Saxon church, 15 ft. apart. Examination of the 12th-century nave suggests that the Saxon stones, which were previously thought to be reused, are *in situ*, and form the N. and S. walls of the late Anglo-Saxon church, of which the W. wall still stands. This church is 25 ft. wide. A trench was laid down, running N. from the area excavated in 1965, to determine the N. boundary-fence. Underneath was a Roman ditch, 4 ft. wide and 3 ft. deep, the first early feature to be found so far on the low terrace. See also below, p. 173.

———, WEST RIDING : DONCASTER (SE 574035). Excavations in advance of road improvements by P. C. Buckland for the Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery and M.P.B.W. located and examined areas of the E. defences of the Roman fort of *Dunum* S. of the parish church. A single sherd of decorated early Anglo-Saxon pottery occurred in the top of a 1-m.-thick deposit of black silt marking the 4th-century occupation of the site. The sherd was associated with a rough clay floor and a hearth of sandstone roofing-slabs. Later Anglo-Saxon activity is suggested by a large ditch, 4.5 m. deep, E. of the fort wall, which contained only residual Roman material and, at the base, a few sherds in a hand-made, grass-tempered fabric. Closer to the E. wall another large ditch, 3.5 m.

deep, is presumed to represent the defences of the Norman castle, although dating evidence is lacking. E. of the church a rough wall of herring-bone construction is probably also to be related to the short-lived Norman occupation.

———— : YORK (SE 600521). A section was cut by the late J. Radley for R.C.H.M. through the city rampart near the King's Manor. This excavation outside the medieval wall was to continue the section exposed in the interior when the Anglian tower was uncovered in 1969 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 164). Results confirmed the stratification seen inside the wall but suggest that the supposed Norman bank is of two periods. The small finds were largely Roman sherds incorporated in the later ramparts. Mr. Radley was tragically killed by a collapse of the side of the trench while investigating the outer ditch. The stretch of rampart inside the city wall between the multangular tower and the excavation of 1969 has been removed to allow public access to the Anglian tower.

———— : ———, MINSTER. A late Anglo-Saxon burial-ground was found below the S. transept and carved and decorated stone slabs, with head- and foot-stones, lay on the 11th-century ground surface (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 164). At the E. end of the nave there were indications of a building-line of possibly the same date. Both discoveries followed the alignment of the Roman fortress buildings they covered. See also below, p. 143.

IRELAND

CO. TIPPERARY : LIATHMORE-MOCHOEMOG (S 225577). Work by R. E. Glasscock for the Dublin Office of Works on this early Christian monastic site concentrated on the investigation of the circular foundation, found in 1969, and on new excavation SE. of the late medieval church.

The circular foundation proved to be the base of a round tower which probably fell sometime before 1500. There is no tradition or historical record of a tower here. A few of the shaped stones of the outer face were found elsewhere on the excavation and showed that the diameter was about 15½ ft.

The main work was the excavation of an area of c. 13,000 sq. ft. SE. of the late medieval church. All the earthworks on the surface were found to be associated with reoccupation of the site in the late 17th century. Beneath this were several earlier trenches and pits and, although these yielded no positive dating evidence, it is likely that they were associated with early Christian activity. A raised platform, a conspicuous earthwork on this site, was sectioned and found to be a burial-ground. There were no small finds; it is likely that the burials are either late medieval or early Christian.

This final season of excavation confirmed the evidence of the first two seasons that, following the abandonment of the monastery about 1050, the site was not reoccupied until the late 17th century, when a few flimsy houses were put up near the ruined church. There is no archaeological evidence for continuity of settlement throughout the medieval period at Liathmore.

ISLE OF MAN

DOARLISH CASHEN (SC 235777). A Norse-type farmhouse was excavated by P. S. Gelling (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 74-82).

SCOTLAND

DUMFRIESSHIRE: KIRKCONNEL, WATERBECK. Further investigations were made by E. J. Talbot and L. R. Laing N. of the dark-age hall excavated in 1968 (cf. *Current Archaeology*, Nov. 1968, pp. 302-4), but no structural or dating evidence for an extension or for an adjacent building or any other features was found.

ORKNEY : BIRSAY, POINT OF BUCKQUOY (HY 243282). Excavation by Anna Ritchie for M.P.B.W. showed that a long low mound covered the remains of five major structural periods dating from the 8th(?) to the early 10th centuries; dating is based primarily upon the stratification of a Viking skeleton of the middle or late 10th century inserted into the mound created by the ruined buildings beneath. This burial was that of a male in a simple grave accompanied by a bronze ring-pin of the early 10th century, half of a silver penny of Edmund (940-6), an iron knife, a whetstone and an iron javelin-head.

The burial was above the remains of three successive long-houses, all incompletely surviving, each of which represented only a part of a homestead complex. The latest building was a dwelling-house with slightly bowed walls, averaging 5 m. in internal width and surviving to a length of about 3.60 m. The earliest long-house, subsequently used as a midden, was a barn with a byre at one end, 4 m. wide internally, and surviving to a length of almost 8 m. The walls of all three long-houses were turf-built with internal stone facings. The associated finds included small bone pins, composite bone combs, flat spindle-whorls, iron knife-blades and a stone game-board.

The long-houses lay above a sophisticated structure incorporating both circular and sub-rectangular elements which was associated with bone pins, iron knife-blades, pottery, a painted pebble and an ogam-inscribed spindle-whorl. The earliest phase on the site was represented by the fragmentary remains of a celled building of the type normally found in the period after the brochs, associated with triangular-headed bone pins. An isolated slab-built grave containing a male skeleton was undatable.

WALES

MONTGOMERYSHIRE : HEN DOMEN (SO 214981). P. A. Barker continued excavation for the Royal Archaeological Institute (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 165) on the large rectangular building under the castle rampart. It proved to be 15 ft. by 22 ft. with at least one central post-hole (presumably to carry the ridge of the roof) and with a gully on the uphill side to divert storm water from the gable-end of the building. There were no finds which could be used to date the building and no sign of a floor or hearth, although these would have been removed by the ridge-and-furrow ploughing which lay over it. See also above, pp. 58-72.

II. POST-CONQUEST

A. MONASTIC SITES

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE : ELSTOW ABBEY (TL 049474). Continued excavation on the Benedictine nunnery by D. Baker for the Bedford Archaeological Society distinguished ten outbuildings between the claustral complex and the stream. All are probably later than c. 1200 and of half-timbered construction, and were modified or replaced as they decayed or had to readjust to changes of plan in the S. and E. claustral ranges (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 166, fig. 59). Limited evidence available for the chapter-house now suggests that it was originally within the E. range, and was extended eastwards in the late 13th or early 14th century; when the E. range was rebuilt farther W. in the middle 14th century the chapter-house was moved a little to the W. to retain contact with it.

CUMBERLAND : PENRITH (NY 518301). The garden and yard of *The Friarage* were partly excavated by Barbara Harbottle for the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne and M.P.B.W. in search of structural evidence for the Austin friary. In the middle of the garden brown soil containing a little medieval pottery probably represented the friars' garden; rubble above it appeared to result from the destruction of the friary at the dissolution. Inside the garden at the W. end and close to one of the modern outbuildings foundations of a medieval wall, more than 6 ft. wide, ran roughly E.-W. A hearth

lay near the N. wall. It now seems certain that the friary was on this site, and that its buildings lie under the present house and outbuildings.

ESSEX: CHELMSFORD (TL 709065). After the dissolution of the Dominican priory (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 166) only the 'refectory', used as a free school until 1633, and the 'kitchen' were left standing. The 6-acre site was then occupied by a single house until building development began c. 1842. A second season's work by Mrs. E. Sellers for the Chelmsford Archaeological Committee and M.P.B.W. uncovered the foundation of the S. transept, parts of the nave, S. aisle and SW. corner of the choir. The W. end of the church and buildings to the N. have since been seen in contractors' trenches. The church at its greatest extent was c. 59 m. long: choir 23 by 9.5 m., nave c. 36 by 9.5 m., S. transept 14 by 8 m., S. aisle c. 36 by 3.8 m. The foundations N. of the nave may be of a cloister, possibly c. 22 m. sq. with S. and W. walks 3 m. wide, and of adjoining buildings.

A few fragments of flint and mortar walls survived and the church foundations incorporated parts of earlier structures. The S. aisle arcade was built on the foundations of the NE. corner of an earlier building and other foundations were cut at the junction of choir and nave. 7 m. E. of the W. end were the remains of an earlier W. wall; one stone moulding for the base of the S. side of the W. doorway was still *in situ* and of Caen stone, which was also used for the dressings of a buttress of the choir. A buttress of the later W. wall had dressings of upper greensand and a wall W. of the cloister incorporated reused coarse shelly limestone. The demolition-debris included carved clunch, Caen stone and upper greensand, eight different kinds of floor-tile and stained and painted window-glass in good condition.

About twenty burials were found outside the church, E. and S. of the transept. About seventy-nine inside the church included ten overlapping and W. of the foundations of the earlier W. wall. Parts of four burials were recovered from the cloister area.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: BRISTOL, LEWIN'S MEAD STREET (ST 587733). Five human skeletons with Christian orientation were observed by M. W. Ponsford in a gas-pipe trench N. of the road on the supposed Greyfriars site. Finds from the surrounding grey soil include 13th-century pottery, mostly Ham Green wares.

————— : —————, WESTBURY COLLEGE (ST 573774). Continued excavation by M. W. Ponsford for the City Museum, Bristol, and M.P.B.W. before the erection of Westminster Court uncovered the 15th-century N. or hall range, part of the E. range, the hall porch and part of the courtyard. The periods (equated with those in *Med. Archaeol.*, xiii (1969), 244, fig. 72) are as follows:

Period I. A hemispherical glass mount with triskele design in a curious millifiori technique belongs probably to the 11th century (identified by J. Raftery). No further graves were identified and the Saxo-Norman cemetery edge must be along the boundary between the two season's work.

Period II. A N.-S. wall under building 2 appears to join a massive dry E.-W. foundation-wall S. of the site which forms the boundary of a courtyard to the N. (c. 1194?, first college). Preceding this wall to the S. were several large post-holes and slots for timber buildings and two hearths disappearing under the college gatehouse (c. 1093?, monastic).

Periods III-IV. The early courtyard was remodelled and building 2, which was probably a priest's house, was constructed over it. It runs N.-S. with two stone-based partitions and external buttresses, and was associated with a later courtyard which had a timber structure to the N. (building 7) and a new river wall. On the E. side was a stone-built kitchen of at least two rooms with ovens, roasting- and cooking-hearths, a one-piece freestone cistern with inlet and overflow, and a stone surround for a wooden storage box(?). A drain from the kitchen ran into the moat. A second courtyard wall abutted on a buttress of building 2 (second college of Bishop Giffard of 1286).

Period V. The S. range of the 15th-century hall was a very wide building (7 m.) and there was an associated porch. Adjacent are a chapel and rooms running off the E. range. All 15th-century floors were removed after the reformation and there was further evidence of looting in a lead-smelting furnace. The courtyard surface was probably largely removed in this period.

HAMPSHIRE: SELBORNE PRIORY (SU 755345). D. Baker excavating for the Selborne Priory Excavation Committee on the Augustinian priory aimed to recover the remainder of the monastic plan and to check details of work since 1953 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 168 f.). The position of the W. end of the church was confirmed; the W. range, supported on a seven-bay undercroft by central columns, was probably separated from its N. side by a slype. The W. end of the refectory in the N. range adjoined the E. side of the W. range.

KENT: CANTERBURY, BLACKFRIARS (TR 148579). Excavation by Louise Millard for the Canterbury Archaeological Society and M.P.B.W. on the S. side of Blackfriars Street confirmed the line of the S. wall of the chapter-house and the N. wall of the church as postulated by A. R. Martin (*Archaeol. J.*, LXXXVI (1929), 152-77, pl. i). The E. wall of the chapter-house was 5 ft. farther E., and the E. wall of the church 4 ft. farther E. than Martin suggested. The N. wall of the church was 8 ft. thick and pierced by a passage with tiled floor and slots for sliding doors or screens at either end, leading to a building between the church and chapter-house. Like the church, this building had a thick chalk floor but, owing to recent disturbances, it was not possible to investigate it further.

———: DOVER (TR 318414). Excavation by B. J. Philp for the Council for Kentish Archaeology and M.P.B.W. located traces of medieval walls, probably of the 12th to the 15th century, together with a garderobe shaft and numerous pits. The structures probably relate to the priory of St. Martin's le Grand, the church of which is known to have stood immediately on the E.

LINCOLNSHIRE: STAMFORD, ST. LEONARD'S PRIORY (TF 040074). Continued excavation on the Benedictine priory (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xii (1968), 168, fig. 42) by Christine Mahany located a deep underground room at the SW. corner of the cloisters, containing a large culvert or drain. Its late 15th-century filling contained mercury, crucibles, and glass distilling vessels.

NORFOLK: GREAT YARMOUTH (TG 527068). A fire-station is being erected on part of the traditional site of the Blackfriars friary of which no known plan survives. Observation by C. G. Rye suggests that destruction of the site has been heavy; finds include architectural fragments, a good selection of 16th- to 17th-century pottery and parts of three human skeletons.

———: HORSHAM ST. FAITH (TG 216152). D. Sherlock for M.P.B.W. excavated three rooms of a farmhouse which occupies the W. half of the N. frater or frater range of the Benedictine priory cloister. In the eastern of these three rooms a sherd of Thetford ware was found, but a Victorian floor had destroyed evidence of medieval levels. A floor of very worn plain glazed tiles was uncovered in the small ante-room formed when the frater was shortened in the 13th century by the construction of the E. wall of the western room. N. of the ante-room a hatch-way with stone facing and a floor of decorated glazed tiles was discovered behind a brick blocking. The 12th-century doorway to the ante-room from the cloister was blocked after the dissolution and a 14th-century stone font with bowl 16 in. diam. was found in the foundations of this blocking. Removal of the font revealed a leaden pipe 2 in. diam. running under the tiled floor and E. wall. It presumably carried fresh water to an outside lavatorium.

———: NORWICH (TG 231088). During excavation for the foundations of new seating at the end of the nave in *St. Andrew's Hall* paving slabs of 15th-century floors

were removed and a number of masons' marks found on the under sides. Beneath, a fragmentary floor of small glazed tiles set on mortar was covered by burnt material, probably representing the floor of the building destroyed by fire in 1413. Even more fragmentary remains of another floor of glazed tiles set at a different angle from the upper tiles lay below; this may have been part of an earlier Blackfriars building or of the friary of the friars of the Sack. Medieval sherds, Thetford ware and 11th- to 12th-century red-painted ware from France or the Low Countries were found.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: NORTHAMPTON (SP 751615). Excavation on part of the site of the Cluniac priory of St. Andrew by D. C. Mynard for the Northampton Development Group and M.P.B.W. found no evidence of any priory buildings. The priory burial-ground was located on the E. side of *Francis Street* and in the *Priory Street/Harding Street* area. Twelve burials were excavated most of which were contained in rough stone cists made out of reused stone from the priory, but a few were in cists constructed of stones specially worked for the purpose. In the latter was a large stone with a semicircular area cut out for the head. Generally the cists had lids of five flat stone slabs. No inscriptions were found and none of the graves produced any finds. The burial-ground had been found in the 19th century, when reports mention sandals, rough woven habits and hazel sticks accompanying some burials.

A map of the estate of Francis Crane dated 1632 depicts the priory church and possibly part of the cloisters. The position of the church according to this map would be just NW. of the junction of Priory Street and Harding Terrace.

NORTHUMBERLAND: NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, AUSTIN FRIARY (NZ 252642). Excavation was carried out to the N., E. and inside the *Holy Jesus Hospital* by Barbara Harbottle for the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne and M.P.B.W. The church of the Austin friars lies under and on the same alignment as the Holy Jesus Hospital. A N.-S. wall of the right dimensions, with chamfered plinth and a pair of angle buttresses at each end, was found parallel with and touching the outer face of the E. gable of the hospital, and remains of stone foundations 150 ft. long were found projecting from under the N. wall. One burial and two medieval grave-covers were discovered beneath the hospital floor, and since the excavation a large, blocked 14th-century window has been revealed in the wall now shared by the hospital and the Austin friars' church tower. The cloister lay on the N. side of the church, if one can accept as medieval the stone foundations which were cut in the course of laying new drains. The remains of a building or room in the angle between the tower and the church was perhaps a sacristy. The Austin friars' tower was presumably built in the 2nd half of the 16th century when the friary had become a meeting-place for the Council of the North. This seems to be the only way of explaining use of part of the N. wall of the church as the S. wall of the tower, and the survival of the tower as a free-standing building. The principal find was a monumental effigy of a knight in sandstone, thought to be Sir Henry Staunton, of c. 1320.

OXFORDSHIRE: OXFORD, GREYFRIARS (SP 511059). Excavation by T. G. Hassall for the Oxford Excavation Committee (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 169f.) has now revealed the complete plan of a building which has a remarkable inverted T-shape, and corresponds exactly with William Worcestre's description in 1480. The S. and W. corners of the cloisters have also been located.

SOMERSET: KEYNSHAM ABBEY (ST 656688). Continued excavation by E. J. Mason for the Folk House (Bristol) Archaeological Club at the Augustinian abbey uncovered more of the paved way between the W. wall of the S. transept and the choir garth (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 170). Finds include a small piece of fabric-edging with gold thread, perhaps part of a cope.

SUFFOLK: CAMPSEA ASHE (TM 318545). Excavation by the owners and D. Sherlock after demolition of a barn revealed walls, a pier-base and decorated floor-tiles on the

presumed S. side of the chancel of the church of the Augustinian nunnery. Evidence for at least seven burials was found, including three sides of a 14th-century Purbeck marble tomb.

WORCESTERSHIRE: HALESOWEN ABBEY (SO 975828). C. J. Bond reports that the supposed site of the guest-house of the Premonstratensian abbey on the W. side of the cloister garth was affected by an electricity cable-trench which was expected to encounter its W. wall. No clear evidence of this was seen. The foundations of the E. wall are still visible by the edge of the farm track. W. of this line the trench encountered an unexpected stone wall on a N.-S. alignment. Four courses remained, and a layer of coal fragments totally absent elsewhere appeared in the robber-trench above. This must represent an earlier building than the guest-house.

Finds include much 18th- to 19th-century pottery, a couple of late medieval sherds, a complete medieval glazed floor-tile, two fragments of patterned tile, and a ridge-tile with a speckled green glaze.

A reappraisal of the earthworks surrounding the abbey confirmed the existence of a flight of at least six fish-ponds in the valley to the N., at least two more to the S., and possibly another to the W. These were noted by M. Aston in *Worcs. Archaeol. News Letter*, v (May 1970), 10. The prominent double ditch beyond the S. fish-ponds is now seen to continue as a single bank and ditch on the W. side of the main stream, as a hedge-line between the two fish-pond flights, and as a low single bank beyond the N. ponds. If these alignments can be connected to the gatehouse site on the N., an outer precinct boundary can be postulated. This presumably represents a later phase than the original small moated area, and could possibly be related to the licence to crenellate in 1293. Two successive precinct boundaries can now be paralleled at Bordesley Abbey and Cookhill Nunnery.

———: REDDITCH, BORDESLEY ABBEY (SP 685045). Further work was carried out on this Cistercian abbey (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 170 f.) by P. A. Rahtz and L. Barfield in three main areas. The industrial site proved to be complex with several periods of timber buildings and gravel floors. The S. transept and its E. side chapels were cleared; the S. chancel wall, parts of the E. cloister, sacristy, and chapter-house were located. The 13th-century tile floors had been broken up and succeeded by a series of dirt floors. Two graves were dug, one containing a Cotswold stone coffin. A cutting through the monastic boundary-bank revealed plough-marks earlier than 1140 and an entrance into the abbey precinct. The bank had an external ditch and a cobble revetment on its outer side.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING: PONTEFRACT (SE 463226). Continued excavation by C. V. Bellamy on the site of this Cluniac priory (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 171) revealed stone foundations of a late screen closing the nave between the two westernmost crossing piers in the E. part of the nave of the church. The footings included provision for an axial altar, with a doorway on either side, and indicate that, with the extension of the E. arm of the church, the choir was withdrawn from the E. bays of the nave. The screen is clearly the rood screen with the nave altar set against its W. face.

N. of the nave masonry and evidence of numerous hearths at various levels were found, with remains of a kiln or small furnace c. 8 ft. below present ground level.

SCOTLAND

ARGYLL: IONA (NM 286245). Excavation by R. Reece for M.P.B.W. and the abbey trustees W. of the abbey established the absence of all buildings before the 19th century in this W. part of the Columban enclosure.

———: LISMORE AND APPIN, LISMORE CATHEDRAL (NM 861443). Removal of the turf by M.P.B.W. on the N. side of the choir exposed the return of the W. wall of the NE. chapel, 8 m. W. of the NE. angle of the church. A two-membered plinth which runs along the outer walls of the choir returns along the walls of the chapel, proving it to be part of the original plan. Publication forthcoming in R.C.H.M., *Inventory of Argyll*, II: *Lorn*.

PERTSHIRE: RHYND, GRANGE OF ELCHO (NO 142218). The archaeological and historical section of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science exposed 6 m. of the E. outer wall of the church of the Cistercian nunnery, with an outer buttress. A later wall abuts on the outer face. The rest of the excavated area contains debris, including broken paving slabs, fragments of stained glass, and a piece of a carved and lettered grave-slab, which suggests the destruction of the church floor. Other finds include sherds, animal bones and fragments of carved and moulded stone.

S. of the excavated area there is a continuous stretch of a much mutilated wall, running E.-W., which may be the remains of the S. outer wall of an earlier church over which the paving of the floor of the later church was laid.

WALES

DENBIGHSHIRE: LLANTYSILIO, VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY (SJ 202445). Excavation by L. A. S. Butler for M.P.B.W. concentrated upon the W. and S. ranges of the Cistercian abbey. The W. range extended 101 ft. S. of the church and was divided into four rooms. The southernmost room had been reduced in size after the kitchen had been rebuilt in the 14th century. On the W. side three structures had been added to the range: a small porch centrally placed in relation to the cloister, a probable lay-brothers' rere-dorter and a post-dissolution extension to this room. The first two structures were certainly medieval, but not closely datable. The S. range comprised the warming-house, refectory and kitchen. Three phases of monastic occupation were identified within the kitchen and refectory, but only one in the warming-house, which was abandoned in the 13th century. The first phase was terminated by a fire and the second was succeeded, probably late in the 13th century, by waterlogging which necessitated a substantial raising of floor levels and additional drains. The third period terminated with the dissolution. The refectory had its main axis at right angles to the cloister and measured 51 by 21 ft.; it had clasping angle buttresses at the S. and a wall stair to a refectory pulpit at the S. end of the W. wall. The staircase doorway was decorated with dog-tooth moulding, and from the debris filling the refectory came a finely carved head with the raised inscription MORVS carved in the vigorous style of the 13th-century N. Wales school.

B. CATHEDRALS AND ECCLESIASTICAL PALACES

ENGLAND

HAMPSHIRE: WINCHESTER, NEW MINSTER (SU 483293). For the conventual buildings of the New Minster in the period c. 1066–1110 see above p. 126. After the removal of the New Minster to Hyde outside the N. gate of the city in 1110 the site of the abbey reverted to the cathedral monastery, and appears to have been separated almost immediately into two areas divided by an E.-W. boundary. This boundary was at first a staked fence; this was replaced probably before 1300 by a stone wall, later known as Paradise Wall. The W. part of Paradise Wall was demolished in 1771, but the E. part, crossing the area of the 1970 excavation, survived until 1850. The area S. of this sector, between Paradise Wall and the choir and retrochoir of the cathedral, was used as a garden throughout the medieval period, with certain interruptions for use as a works yard during periods of

rebuilding and repair of the cathedral fabric. Very extensive deposits of masons' chippings were noted, the uppermost probably deriving from Bishop Fox's work of *c.* 1510. A double-flue kiln, perhaps for malting, sealed by the latest masons' chippings, can perhaps be related to the *bracinum* or brewery known to have been in this area in the 15th century. N. of Paradise Wall an E.-W. track was soon established running parallel to the boundary. At first this wore down into the pre-existing levels of the New Minster buildings, but the hollow was eventually cobbled. From the 13th century onwards trackway succeeded trackway until the 19th century. N. of this track burial began in the 18th century, the graves spreading eastwards from the main area of the cemetery farther west.

—————: ———, WOLVESEY PALACE (SU 484291). M. Biddle continued excavation for M.B.P.W. and the Winchester Excavations Committee. The later periods of the E. hall-block, first erected *c.* 1130, were completely excavated, but the 12th- and 13th-century phases have not yet been reached. In the later 13th or early 14th century the Norman first-floor hall was remodelled as a ground-floor hall with a single W. aisle separated from the main body of the hall by an arcade of four bays erected on top of the much reduced W. wall of the original hall. The aisled hall was reroofed in 1441, and a series of massive post-holes flanking each side of the arcade may have held the 'great standards' used to support the scaffold on that occasion. In the 16th century a screens-passage was constructed for the first time, with two pairs of double doors opening on to the hall. At the lower, S., end of the hall the ground floor of the original Norman chamber block was modified at the time of the construction of the aisled hall to provide a standard suite of two service-chambers flanking a central passage. These rooms continued in service use until the demolition of the palace in the 17th century, but it is clear that this was not their intended function when the hall was first built.

The excavation of the N. end of the W. hall-block of *c.* 1110 was completed down to layers earlier than the palace, and much of the timber foundation exposed. In the courtyard between the two blocks an early 12th-century well-house, originally fed by ground-water and subsequently modified for a lead-piped supply, was partially excavated and will be completed next season. Large areas of the courtyard were excavated and the examination of the S. and NW. ranges completed.

WORCESTERSHIRE: WORCESTER CATHEDRAL (SO 849545). Excavation by Helen Clarke for the Worcester Research Committee and M.P.B.W. in the 12th-century undercroft of the refectory showed that medieval floor levels had been destroyed by a post-medieval pit filled with builders' rubble containing both 17th-century and medieval sherds. Included in this filling was a fragment of sculpture—part of the upper arm of a draped, nearly life-size, figure, made of oolitic limestone and bearing its original painted decoration. It is dated on style *c.* 1200; it may have been used for decorating the W. end of the cathedral, which was rebuilt in transitional Norman style in the 3rd quarter of the 12th century. See also above, p. 135.

YORKSHIRE: YORK, MINSTER (SE 603522). Continued excavation by D. Phillips for the York Minster Archaeological Advisory Committee and M.P.B.W. was carried out in the S. transept, the choir, the lady chapel, the crypt and the foundations of the W. tower (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 173). The outline plan of the early Norman minster is virtually complete, and appears to include a second phase. Originally built with apsidal chapels projecting from the aisleless transepts and with an apsidal E. end, the Norman minster was modified, perhaps early in the 12th century, by the removal of these apses. This was done before the building of the transitional Norman choir, the E. limit of which was found in 1969 below the third bay W. of the great E. window. Twin W. towers, hitherto unsuspected, appear to follow the transitional Norman choir and early English transepts in the building sequence, and were added to the W. end of the Norman nave. See also above, p. 136.

C. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

ENGLAND

GLoucestershire: BRISTOL (ST 591731). During a survey of the fabric of St. Peter's Church R. G. Jackson and D. P. Dawson discovered various layers of early plaster on the E. wall of the S. aisle. The 16th-century black-letter texts had suffered badly, but beneath, a consecration cross and diaper executed in red on white, probably of 13th-century date, remained. Beneath these were scanty remains of a late 12th-century foliate design.

Excavation by the NW. corner of the tower showed that the N. aisle abutted on the filling of the aisle foundation-trench which contained 14th- to 15th-century kiln wasters and furniture. Such a date agrees with the surviving architectural and documentary evidence. Below lay an earlier undated stone structure.

———: EWEN (SU 004975). Excavation by R. Reece on the possible site of the dismantled medieval church produced light stone structures with abundant 12th- to 13th-century pottery. Roman and grass-tempered sherds suggest continuity of occupation, and the almost total absence of pottery later than *c.* 1300 suggests lack of later interference.

HAMPSHIRE: WINCHESTER. For the churches of St. Mary in Tanner Street and St. Pancras see below, p. 153f. For the early Norman chapel of Winchester Castle see below, p. 147.

LINCOLNSHIRE: NORTH STOKE (SK 916286). Continued excavation by D. Kaye (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 278 f.) has shown that the total length of St. Andrew's Church was 30.1 m. The tower appears to have been *c.* 9 m. wide and had a depression 50 by 75 cm. and 50 cm. deep in the floor at its E. end, adjacent to the wall dividing it from the nave. Sherds of Nottingham and Stamford wares came from the floor. The original S. wall appears to have been demolished and a S. aisle and porch added. Banks NW. and S. of the church revealed a dry-stone wall over 60 cm. wide, the N. and S. limits of the churchyard. A gap in the N. wall was associated with four irregularly-shaped limestone slabs.

NORFOLK: THETFORD. See above, p. 130.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: NEWTON WILLOWS (SP 886835). The barn at Manor Farm was confirmed as the site of St. Leonard's Church by D. N. Hall. Parts of the nave, as yet undated, and a 14th-century S. aisle have been identified. The S. limit of the graveyard has been established in an adjoining rick-yard, and forty graves have been excavated.

———: RUSHDEN (SP 957665). D. N. Hall reports that during the restoration of St. Mary's Church removal of 19th-century plaster uncovered a small quantity of red paint on the string course and a blocked piscina. A blocked 13th-century fireplace was found at the W. end of each aisle. There were no medieval floor levels surviving under the pews; under the nave arcades footings of 12th-century walls survived, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. wide at their base.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: WHARRAM PERCY. See above, p. 135.

———, NORTH RIDING: SCARBOROUGH (TA 047891). During restoration foundations of an earlier building were found below the nave of St. Mary's Church. Excavation by R. A. Varley for the Scarborough Museum recovered the foundations of a rectangular building measuring 40 by 25 ft. The walls which were 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick stood on natural brown clay. A post-hole was found 2 ft. from the W. wall. This structure is probably the remains of the first church on the site and is provisionally dated *c.* 1120-35. Three

skeletons were found outside this building, with their feet against the W. wall; three more were found inside. Pottery from the 12th to the 17th century, nails and tiles were found.

—, —: UPLEATHAM (NZ 632195). Excavation by S. J. Knight in order to obtain the complete plan of St. Andrew's Church established that the N. wall extended 12 ft. eastwards beyond its present limit, possibly in the form of aisle arcading, and that the S. wall did not. The purpose of a wall running parallel and 3¼ ft. from the E. wall was not determined. Much unstratified medieval pottery was found together with fragments of stained glass and painted plaster. A mutilated effigy of a knight, wearing chain mail and bearing arms (*3 cocks or capons with a bordure engrailed*), was also found.

D. CASTLES

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE: BEDFORD (TL 053497). Excavations by D. B. Baker for the Bedford Archaeological Society, M.P.B.W. and Bedford Corporation concentrated on areas E. of *High Street*, mainly within the centre of the traditional castle limits. S. of no. 17 Castle Lane Norman occupation-layers found directly over features containing middle Saxon pottery may point to a levelling of the ground surface when the post-conquest castle was built. A substantial masonry structure of the castle period was found, with a maximum width of 12.5 m. In its NE. corner there may have been a newel staircase, and there were two lateral partition-walls. In spite of much post-medieval robbing some modification to the original structure could be traced. N. of Castle Lane pits of varied size and distribution and parts of two timber buildings were contemporary with the castle. They were sealed by stone debris under a thick layer of gravel and earth possibly connected with the destruction of the castle after 1224 and subsequent changes of use for the site. There was no evidence to show that either building lay within an inner or outer bailey.

Excavation through the E. side of the small mound by the Cecil Higgins Museum at the traditional NE. corner of the castle revealed that the tail of the mound was made up of post-medieval accumulations and disturbances over a possible watercourse or ditch, E. of a smaller and steeper mound under the main earthwork. Dating evidence for this was scarce, but it was probably medieval.

—: CHALGRAVE (TL 008275). Excavation by B. K. Davison for M.P.B.W. showed that the small motte beside the church had been thrown up in the 1st half of the 12th century over the site of an earlier manor. The motte achieved its final form as a result of two phases of construction. Originally it was circular, and buttressed a structure 30 ft. sq. of unknown height. Later in the 12th century this structure was dismantled, and the motte was extended to form a more oval area on which a new long single-storied building was built. At the same time the motte ditch was recut. The motte was eventually abandoned early in the 13th century in favour of a more convenient site near by.

CORNWALL: LAUNCESTON (SX 331846). A. D. Saunders and T. Miles continued excavation on this site for M.P.B.W. in the SW. corner of the bailey (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XI (1967), 284). Below a late medieval kitchen yard traces were found of at least ten masonry buildings, which had been constructed after an area quarried for rampart material in the initial phase of the castle building had been levelled. The N. and S. gates have also been examined. Interim reports in *Cornish Archaeol.*, III (1964), 63, and *ibid.*, IX (1970), 83-92.

ESSEX: RAYLEIGH (TQ 805908). Excavations by D. G. Macleod for the Prittlewell Priory Museum assisted by the Southend Historical Society Archaeological Group on further areas of the barbican (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIV (1970), 176) have revealed a major platform of earth, 1 m. high and possibly kidney-shaped, outside the main ditch of the

castle. This is opposite the highest corner of the inner bailey, which was shown in 1959 to have been similarly raised. The breadth of the barbican was *c.* 14 m., with an additional outer defence protruding from it during its final phase for a further *c.* 10 m. An earlier much eroded bank was found beneath the barbican on its outer edge, and traces of late 13th-century timber-framed houses were found over it. There was evidence for re-occupation of the site in the 17th century. Both the barbican and its redevelopment are of Norman-Angevin date, since documents show that the castle was last prepared for defence at the time of Henry II.

GLoucestershire: BRISTOL. When service trenches were cut across the castle area during February 1971 several structures were recorded by M. W. Ponsford for the City Museum, Bristol, and M.P.B.W., but later destroyed:

1. *SW. gate* (ST 59217308). In the SW. corner of the castle two parallel walls running E.-W. with two cross-walls were located. The former were 2 m. thick and appeared to form the sides of a gate built into the motte ditch in the early 13th century, the S. wall being the curtain on that side. The structure also abutted on the W. castle wall which was also built into the motte ditch. On the N. a small room in use *c.* 1200-1350 was, in turn, a smithy, kitchen and finally more luxurious quarters with mortared floor. Finds, particularly pottery, were plentiful.

On another site in the castle (ST 59247310) the stub of a buff-mortared wall (ward division?) lay below 17th-century levels.

2. *Tunnel* (ST 59197311). Just N. of the room by the SW. gate the castle wall, motte ditch and a postern tunnel over 16 m. long and 8 m. underground were found. The tunnel was more than 2 m. sq. with rounded roof and twenty-seven steps, all rock-cut, filled in the 17th century. The stone entrance jambs with bolt-hole and hinges were still standing but the vaulted roof over the entrance had collapsed before the construction of a cellar above it. The tunnel fell 7 m. and was 10 m. below modern ground level where it opened towards the bottom of the castle ditch. A monkey's skeleton was found in the filling.

3. *Castle ditch* (ST 59187306-ST 59187317). This was located running N.-S. outside the W. wall of the castle. It was seen from the SW. gate as far as Newgate and was over 10 m. deep and up to 25 m. wide. It cut the filled motte ditch and was itself filled in the 17th century.

4. *Castle wall*. Just E. of the ditch the W. wall was traced from the SW. gate almost to Newgate and was 2.15 m. thick on average.

5. *Motte ditch* (ST 59227314). The whole extent of the motte ditch can now be planned. It is 83 m. N.-S. by 79 m. E.-W. externally, and slightly oval.

6. *Keep* (ST 59227317). The NW. tower of the keep was found 26 m. E. of the W. castle wall at its N. end. It was built into a truncated ditch running from the motte to the R. Frome in Newgate Street. K. Marshall's plan (*Bristol & Glos. Archaeol. Soc.*, LXX (1951), 15) needs therefore to be adjusted. Another wall with a gate arch which may form part of a precinct around the keep was found to the N.

7. S. of the N. side of *Castle Green* part of a timber building which contained on its floor remains of straw or reeds may have been a stable.

8. In *Newgate* (ST 59217318) N. of the keep a massive E.-W. stone foundation 4 m. thick was carried across the truncated ditch. This formed the foundation for the rebuilt castle wall and was probably part of Newgate. An earlier wall, possibly associated with the ditch, had stood inside this line. A cobbled road running through Newgate to the keep and a later stone wall were also recorded.

9. In *Peter Street* (ST 59087313) excavation carried out in advance of the proposed City Museum and Art Gallery located the barbican wall and associated square tower of *c.* 1200, 8 m. wide. There was evidence for massive timber floor-supports while destruction carried out in the 14th century overlay the floors. This destruction-layer was sealed by a second demolition during the 14th century when timber structures (sheds?)

were built between the decaying walls. After abandonment and another demolition in the 15th century, cellars, a yard, and part of a workshop associated with iron working were constructed. The cellars remained in use until 1940. A large number of wasters of 'St. Peter's' type were found in the 14th- to 15th-century levels.

HAMPSHIRE: LONG SUTTON, WELL (SU 757461). During 1963-64 I. Dormor and the Farnham Museum Society Archaeological Group examined this now partial ring-work known as *The Battery*, originally located in the early 1930s (*Proc. Hants Field Club*, xii (1932-4), 310). A small building was uncovered within or acting as a revetment to the inner side of the surviving crescent-shaped bank within the wood; this is well preserved with a linear continuation of the ditch to the SE. Finds include a fragment of a corbel and a keystone from the ditch and much early medieval flint-gritted pottery. The rest of the earthwork in the field to the W. has been almost ploughed away and a slightly raised semicircular platform on the projecting chalk spur is all that is left. The field is now ploughed annually and plentiful finds include much 11th- to 14th-century pottery and many fragments of dressed chalk blocks which suggest a substantial building within the enclosure, as indicated on aerial photographs. The magnitude of the surviving earthwork suggests it is an isolated ring-work of relatively limited occupation SW. of the deserted settlement at the medieval *Wells*. It is the most westerly of a number of possibly related early medieval earthwork defensive sites in the immediate neighbourhood.

———: PORTCHESTER CASTLE (SU 625029). Continued work by B. W. Cunliffe (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 157) showed that the SW. quarter of the Roman fort was divided into a series of plots by shallow boundary-ditches *c.* 35 m. apart. In the 14th century drainage ditches were dug across the site, but there is little further evidence of structure.

———: WINCHESTER (SU 476295). M. Biddle continuing work for the Hampshire County Council and the Winchester Excavations Committee uncovered part of the apse and nave of the early Norman chapel of the castle. The NE. angle of the nave was still standing 8 ft. high and turned in long-and-short quoins, and the Anglo-Saxon technique of construction suggests that the chapel should be dated *c.* 1070. The inner face of the N. wall of the nave was painted with a series of half-length draped figures, the heads of which had been destroyed when the building was demolished *c.* 1150. The chapel stood at the N. limit of the outer bailey, immediately beside the foot of the motte which commanded the N. apex of the castle. The motte had originally been revetted with timber, but when this was replaced in stone, the new wall, which was structurally later than the chapel, curved to avoid the NE. corner of the nave.

NORFOLK: CASTLE RISING (TF 665246). Excavation by B. M. Morley for M.P.B.W. provided evidence for considerable Saxo-Norman occupation of the area now occupied by the 12th-century keep, although no buildings were distinguishable.

OXFORDSHIRE: MIDDLETON STONEY (SP 534233). Excavation and field-work on the motte and bailey and adjoining square enclosure, NE. of All Saints' Church, by D. Benson and T. Rowley for the Oxford Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies, the Oxford City and County Museum, the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society and the Carnegie Foundation confirmed that the bailey lay NW. of the motte. A rock-cut ditch 5 m. wide as well as robbed medieval stone structures inside the bailey were located. The bailey ditch was partially open until the post-medieval period since a comparatively modern stone wall 50 cm. high was contained in the W. face of the section. Well-stratified levels of stone rubble and turf lines indicated periodic bouts of robbing and destruction. This confirms Leland's observation that ruined walls of Middleton Castle stood in the early 16th century. 12th- and 13th-century sherds were found in the lowest levels of the section. Immediately below the turf in the enclosure a 2nd-century Roman structure was found; its relationship to the enclosure was not determined.

———: OXFORD (SP 510060). Building contractors uncovered the ditch of a barbican defending the main gate of the castle. Over 1,500 pieces of 13th- and 14th-century leather were salvaged from the filling of the ditch. Excavation by T. G. Hassall for the Oxford Archaeological Excavation Committee and M.P.B.W. NW. of the barbican ditch located the E. tip of the main castle ditch.

SHROPSHIRE: WHITTINGTON CASTLE (SJ 326313). R. A. Hartley excavated for M.P.B.W. within the bailey curtain-wall to establish the phases of occupation. The latest was probably 16th-century. Evidence of earlier 12th- to 13th-century occupation was indicated by footings of a small rectangular keep; the surface of the original motte on which it stood was traced 5½ m. down to the base of the curtain-wall. A consistent layer of charcoal running between the two occupation-levels suggests that the earlier castle was burnt. Sizable footings of a complex of buildings and one or two culverts in perfect condition have been found within the bailey. Finds include a large number of sherds, nails, other unidentified iron objects, and two coins.

SUFFOLK: FRAMLINGHAM (TM 286638). Excavation by J. Coad for M.P.B.W. in the Poor House revealed that the floor level of the great hall of 1200 was substantially the same as at present. At a depth of 23 ft. natural soil was not reached. In the courtyard extensive robbing had left very few traces of any buildings associated with the present castle. Further excavation showed that the N. part of the present castle was built on an artificial platform presumably formed by Henry II's slighting of 1174-5. The foundations of the W. curtain-wall are c. 15 ft. deep and rest on the layers formed by this destruction. Some 60 ft. inside this curtain-wall the early 12th-century ground level was reached at a depth of 13 ft.

SUSSEX: BODIAM (TQ 785256). D. Martin excavating for the Robertsbridge and District Archaeological Society in the moat examined foundations of a wooden bridge. The trestle bridge was constructed of beech, the sleeper beams being laid in trenches cut into the moat floor. The end four bays were demolished, probably before the completion of the castle, and the gaps filled with a stone semi-octagonal abutment and timber draw-bridge frame of oak. The timbers throughout were well preserved and of solid proportions. A cutting in front of the main gatehouse entrance revealed scanty evidence of the timber bridge which preceded the stone causeway. The construction of the foundations of both the causeway and the barbican were examined at this point, the spread of the barbican foundations being several times that of the adjacent causeway. Large quantities of bone and leather were found, amongst which was the upper of a shoe stamped with a fleur-de-lis pattern.

———: LEWES (TQ 417104). Repairs to a wall in the *Gum Garden* revealed the base of the mound and the upper part of a ditch (cf. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, xvii (Nov. 1970), 184-8).

WARWICKSHIRE: CASTLE BROMWICH (SP 143901). Excavations by W. J. Ford for the Birmingham City Museum and M.P.B.W. on the motte and bailey revealed that each of the bailey ditches, which enclosed an area of 2.5 acres, ended at a timber-revetted causeway upon which a planked and railed structure had been built. The rampart also had a timber facing. Inside the bailey were a 16th-century house and two 12th- to 13th-century buildings, running N.-S. and containing hearths. A worn cobbled surface ran around the counterscarp of the motte ditch. The bailey was extended by ditches running southward, destroying part of the causeway, which yielded no material later than the 14th century. A Romano-British timber structure and pits were found beneath the E. ramparts.

There was evidence of a timber structure upon the summit of the motte which was surrounded by a ditch. The mound was constructed upon an earlier defensive ditch associated with a stepped and revetted rampart. This in turn was preceded by a palisaded

enclosure, the trench of which was secondary to two occupation-layers. Extra-mural buildings of early medieval date were discovered to the W. on the line of an old road leading down to the ford across the R. Tame.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING: KILTON (NZ 704177). F. A. Aberg continuing to excavate for the Department of Adult Education, Leeds University (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 261, 263, fig. 79) examined the end of the spur on which the castle stands. It is possible now to suggest at least two modifications in the plan of this end of the castle. Originally there were two towers, one at the NE. corner, which survives, and one at the SE. corner, which has now disappeared. The doorway and flagged floor of part of the SE. tower were located. As there were windows in the internal walls of both towers there was presumably an open courtyard between them when they were built in the 13th century.

During the late 15th century, when this part of the castle was abandoned, the area between the towers was used as a kitchen, although it is not yet possible to say when the change was made. A fireplace, bread oven, and large water-trough were inserted into a room constructed by walling off part of the courtyard. The most interesting small finds were an iron spur and a very worn silver penny, possibly of Edward IV.

———, WEST RIDING: ALMONDBURY (SE 152140). In the fifth season at *Castle Hill* W. J. Varley for the Estate Committee of Huddersfield Corporation concentrated on two areas: the highest part of the inner rampart of the iron-age hill-fort, which is known to be vitrified, and the great shaft, first discovered in 1946.

The inner rampart was completely explored over an area of 5 by 10 m. Exploration of the shaft was completed. It had originally been a well, but became a rubbish-pit c. 1300. It ended in a circular sump from which were recovered two oak buckets and most of the circular oak lining, which had fallen into the bottom after the shaft ceased to be used as a well.

———, ———: DONCASTER (SE 574035). See above, p. 135f.

———, ———: SANDAL MAGNA (SE 338182). Further excavation by L. A. S. Butler for the Wakefield Historical Society, the University of Leeds and M.P.B.W. was concerned with four main areas (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIV (1970), 171, fig. 61). Many of the problems still outstanding on the keep were solved, although the date and purpose of a 15-ft.-deep cellar have yet to be determined. The timber structures which occupied the courtyard before the barbican was built c. 1270 have now been examined thoroughly. The ditch around the barbican is being excavated at two points, one close to the kitchen bridge, the other close to the main drawbridge. To determine the position and character of the curtain-wall which joined the motte to the bailey the sides of the motte were examined.

SCOTLAND

ABERDEENSHIRE: ABERDEEN, CASTLE HILL (NJ 946064). Several medieval sherds were uncovered during recent development on the site of the castle.

ARGYLL: KILMORE AND KILBRIDE, DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE (NM 883345). The small chamber NW. of the entrance was excavated by M.P.B.W. in order to clarify the sequence of construction. The lower part of a massive wall was discovered, continuing the line of the NW. curtain-wall. A mass of rubble and mortar against this wall formed the foundations of the existing projecting gatehouse, which is of late medieval date.

———: LISMORE, ACHANDUIN CASTLE (NM 803392). This castle stands on the summit of a steep-sided hill c. 4 km. NE. of the SW. tip of Lismore, overlooking Bernera Island and the twin anchorages of Bernera Bay and Achanduin Bay. The castle consists of a courtyard, c. 22 m. sq., surrounded by a curtain-wall of varying thickness now largely collapsed. The entrance is in the NE. wall. The arrangement of the buildings within the

court is obscured by tumbled walling but the outline of a two-story range along the SE. side is comparatively clear. Excavation by D. J. Turner for the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland uncovered an entrance to the lower story of this range. Its dressed jambs were still partly in position and the chamfered rybats carried masons' marks. One other piece of dressed stone found lying on the site also carried a mason's mark. Two of these marks closely resemble those on stones at the cathedral church of St. Moluaig on the island, thus confirming previous assumptions that the castle had been built by one of the bishops of Lismore.

On the NW. side of the courtyard occupation-layers containing animal bones and metal objects were found over cobbling. In the centre of the courtyard further cobbling was directly covered by accumulated humus and tumbled masonry. The inner wall of the presumed NW. range was not located.

Little pottery was found. Finds of iron include buckles, knife blades, hooks, a plough coulter, clench nails and plain square-headed nails. Bronze objects include three annular brooches, a casket handle and a manicure set. A decorated handle of horn with a bronze fleur-de-lis terminal and three 14th-century coins were also found.

CAITHNESS: THURSO, SCRABSTER, BISHOP'S CASTLE (ND 106691). Because of coastal erosion E. J. Talbot for M.P.B.W. investigated the overgrown remains of the castle of the bishops of Caithness on the seaward side. The kitchen range and a cobbled way crossing the interior were discovered. Finds consisted of cooking-pot fragments paralleled only at Cubbie Roo's Castle, Wyre, Orkney, two sherds of SW. French green-glazed pottery, fragments of bronze cauldrons, and part of a 13th-century quern-stone. The stratification in the range of buildings uncovered suggested heavy disturbance. A complete oven was located in one of the kitchen walls.

The castle may be the 'borg' mentioned (c. 1196) in *Orkneying Saga*. It appears not to have been in use after the beginning of the 17th century. In Smythe's *Life of Robert Dick* an illustration (c. 1870) shows a tower at the head of the small promontory where the castle stands. This no longer exists. The surviving castle remains suggest an enclosure with buildings ranged around the inside.

DUMFRIESSHIRE: LOCHMABEN CASTLE (NY 089811). Investigation by L. R. Laing and A. D. S. Macdonald continued (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 179). Within the castle enceinte, from the main entrance, a passage runs N. up to and into a second entrance in a massively built E.-W. wall running parallel to and some 30 ft. behind the front curtain, and from the W. apparently to the E. curtain. The layout already exposed on the W. of this passage is repeated in detail E. of it, though here there had been much more robbing. The passage had been flanked on either side by long, narrow, apparently rectangular, chambers whose long N.-S. walls are bonded into the front curtain. The remains of these chambers end on the N. against the footings of two irregularly-shaped 'platforms', which they partly overlie. These 'platforms' are apparently bonded into the E.-W. wall and flank the entrance through it. There is what appears to be later blocking in the E. half of this entrance. The small rectangular areas thus formed by the SE. and SW. angles of the enceinte, the lateral chambers and the E.-W. wall appear to have been open courtyards.

All these structures seem to have been built just before and during the deposition of four equal layers of hard gravel which lie immediately below top soil and extend down to a depth of about 4 ft. on to hard boulder clay. The precise reason for this gravel, which is not natural, has yet to be determined. The floors of the lateral chambers seem to have been of rammed pink clay and the entrance passage is still partially surfaced with mixed pink clay and gravel. There is evidence for at least partial cobbling of the courtyards. The wall cores are of rubble and mortar, probably originally ashlar-faced like the curtains; the platform footings are founded in grey clay, with (on the W. at any rate) clay-bonded, stepped faces retaining a rubble and mortar core. The blocking in the second entrance is crude, clay-bonded rubble. There is no evidence so far for earlier

phases below the recovered ground plan. There is reused dressed stonework in the core of the E.-W. wall, in one of the lateral chamber walls, and in the main entrance. The medieval finds are consistent with a 14th-century date.

'Squatter' occupation, which can probably be dated around the middle 14th century on the evidence of pottery and two associated pennies of Edward I (one of Class X), was revealed. This occupation consisted of hearths, a possible kiln and an irregular spread of burnt material. The burnt material was on top of and between several layers of rammed and burnt pink clay which formed floors for flimsy structures. The pink clay also had been laid on top of a roughly rectangular stone platform, a single course high, with a facing of rough ashlar and with a rubble core. A few post-holes were located, but no significant plan could be reconstructed. The associated pottery consists of a mixture of types and wares typical of the Carlisle region together with forms of vessels which are almost certainly local. They include a pirlie pig, a type of vessel usually associated with the 15th century. Other finds include horse-shoes, nails, harness buckles, a candle-holder and an arrow-head.

In the angle of the ditch on the SW. corner there was considerable occupation-material, the top layer being equated with the level of 'squatter' occupation in the adjoining area. The angle of the bank appears to have been revetted at a late stage by roughly laid ashlar, probably reused from the castle, and including one block checked for a door rebate. At the lowest level reached a substantial sleeper-beam trench was excavated, which may be associated with the Edwardian peel. Finds include pottery from the beam-slot and a piece of a SW. French imported jug, probably 15th century, from the highest level. The whole area in front of the castle was cobbled.

RENFREWSHIRE: GOUROCK, LEVEN CASTLE (NS 216765). Work by E. J. Talbot and P. C. Denholm to identify the layout of the former barmkin and outbuildings yielded many sherds of green-glazed pottery of *c.* middle 15th- to 16th-century date, and a spurred clay-pipe bowl of *c.* 1650. In the courtyard foundations of a possible early gatehouse were found, with a guttered causeway of large flat boulders leading diagonally across the yard.

———: NEWTON MEARNs (NS 552553). The tower house, for which permission to build was granted to Herbert Lord Maxwell on 15 March 1449 by James II, stands on a rocky outcrop W. of the village. It is being converted into a church hall and a new church is to be built where the enclosure once stood. The castle has been studied in detail (D. MacGibbon and T. Ross, *The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland* (1887), I, 230-2) but little attention has been given to the almost vanished enclosure. Excavation by E. J. Talbot located a building butting against the N. enclosure wall. In places the irregular rock outcrop had been levelled by cobbling. 15th- to 16th-century pottery supplements similarly dated material from the friary of the Observant Franciscans, Glasgow. Masons' marks were recorded in the tower house.

WALES

MONTGOMERYSHIRE: HEN DOMEN (SO 214981). P. A. Barker excavating for the castles research project of the Royal Archaeological Institute on this motte-and-bailey castle (*cf. Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 165, 180) revealed that during the castle's last phase the buildings found earlier extended only a little way into the hitherto unexcavated part of the bailey, which seemed otherwise to be unoccupied. Plotting of the distribution of pottery, building nails, horse-shoe nails, burnt daub and small finds shows that they are concentrated in two areas of darker earth, which probably represent the sites of timber buildings all trace of which has disappeared. It is not even certain that this last occupation of the castle was defended, since there was no sign of a palisade, and the contours of the rampart make it unlikely that there was a timber-framed palisade standing on its crest. It is possible therefore that the castle was either abandoned when the

new stone castle of Montgomery was built in 1223, and became the home of squatters or other civilians, or that its reorganization was more drastic than was thought, with the new buildings clustered near the motte, leaving the rest of the bailey unoccupied. See also above, pp. 58-72.

E. TOWNS

ENGLAND

DORSET: DORCHESTER, HARDY'S LOWER SCHOOL (SY 694907). Excavations by D. W. A. Startin for the Dorchester Excavation Committee and M.P.B.W. revealed two early medieval masonry walls running approximately N.-S. Two phases of building were recognized; the earlier contained Roman material.

—————: ———, DORCHESTER HOSPITAL (SY 690908). Excavation by R. Bradley for the Dorchester Excavation Committee and M.P.B.W. revealed that after extensive robbing in the 13th and 14th centuries the ground was levelled by tips of clay; traces of an ephemeral timber building were recognized. After a brief occupation the ground was again levelled. The surface of this levelling was largely removed by 17th-century trenches probably associated with preparation for cultivation.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: BRISTOL. The following sites within the city have been examined by M. W. Ponsford for the Bristol City Museum and M.P.B.W.:

1. *Rupert Street* (ST 58737323). Continued excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 181) showed that occupation began in the 13th century. The earliest structure was a large timber building with post-hole sides and wattle partitions; two associated pits produced evidence for horn working. To the S. the corner of a stone building of 14th- to 15th-century date was located.

2. *Frome Bridge* (ST 58677318). At the bottom of Christmas Steps in Narrow Mead a span of the medieval bridge was found during road widening and appeared to be in two parallel sections both with slightly pointed arches. These were destroyed after being recorded.

3. *Tower Lane* (ST 58787319). During development five street levels from the Norman period to the 14th century were recorded. There was no trace of Saxon occupation. All evidence of the city defences had been removed by 19th-century buildings.

4. *Redcliffe* (ST 591723). During excavations for a new office block several pits were seen W. of Redcliffe Hill. Pits excavated contained pottery of the 13th to the 15th century; one 14th- to 15th-century pit contained burnt clay, ash and waster pottery.

5. *Temple Black* (ST 592728). Excavation for a new fire-station close to Temple Church and N. of it, between Water Lane and Philip Street, removed all traces of medieval occupation.

—————: GLOUCESTER (SO 830186). Excavation by H. R. Hurst for the Gloucester City Museum and M.P.B.W. on the site of nos. 13-17 *Berkeley Street* in advance of building showed that the main medieval sequence was related to a length of E.-W. street continuing westwards the line of modern Cross Keys Lane (13th-century *Scruddelone*). Successive buildings of the late 11th to the 18th century fronted it, but its use as a street seems to have ceased in the 14th century. The earliest structures were a 2.5-m.-sq. cellar-pit and a sunken building, measuring 5.5 by 4.5 m., with walls set on timber sills on three sides and posts on the fourth in order to accommodate the entrance. Four stone buildings were built immediately afterwards. Two had no internal partitions and measured 8 by 6 m. and 7 by 5.5 m. Walls were up to 1 m. wide; more than one story is indicated, at least in later phases, by a stone external staircase added to one building and a probable garderobe pit belonging to another. The date of these and two more timber buildings is probably early to middle 12th century. Later sequences varied greatly.

One of the stone buildings was burnt apparently not long after construction and followed by a sequence of four timber buildings and a substantial late 13th-century stone building. The latter was demolished in the 18th century and may be part of the 'magnum tenementum' of the 1455 rental. Two of the other 12th-century stone buildings appear to have lasted with successive phases until the early 14th century and the fourth remained in use, with much modification, perhaps as late as the early 18th century. With the disuse of the street in the 14th century the central part of the site became open ground. Building seems subsequently to have been on its present lines where modern cellars have destroyed most of the evidence.

Copper working from the late 13th century onwards was associated with timber buildings close to Berkeley Street (medieval Brodsmith Street). Iron working was indicated throughout the medieval period by quantities of slag in every level. Pottery imports included Stamford and Winchester wares and a sherd of polychrome Saintonge ware.

HAMPSHIRE: PORTSMOUTH, OYSTER STREET (SZ 632995). Continued excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 181) by Miss E. R. Lewis revealed beneath the late 13th-century hall traces of triple beam-slots, 60 cm. wide and 15 m. apart, running parallel with each other for a distance of 16 m. The lack of occupation-material for this period and the dimensions of the slots indicate they may have supported boundary-fences rather than buildings; there was a small timber building 4 m. sq. adjoining them.

———: WINCHESTER (SU 484295). Excavation by M. Biddle for the Winchester Excavations Committee, the University of North Carolina and Duke University continued on the site of four houses and two churches W. of *Lower Brook Street* (Tanner Street) (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 173) and north of Friarsgate. On the Tanner Street frontage phases G–J of St. Mary's Church were examined, taking the history of this building probably back into the 10th century. The earliest structure so far recognized is a rectangular stone building with quoins of reused ashlar and Roman tiles, and with opposed N. and S. doors, the latter being formed with 'through' slabs. The chancel of this building, if it ever possessed one, has not yet been identified. A stilted apse was added against the E. wall at some date before the conquest, and the internal arrangement at this period is shown by a series of post-holes indicating the site of the altar and other features. At a date probably not later than c. 1100 the apsidal chancel was extended to form a rectangular E. end.

S. of St. Mary's the site of house X (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 181) appears to have been open both before and immediately after the construction of the rectangular E. end, but to have been built on from the early 12th century. During the lifetime of the apsidal-ended church a passage to the S. door of the church occupied the N. half of the house X site, the S. half being in some way attached to house IX. The latter can now be seen to have had a very long history. Like house XII it was probably first constructed in the early 11th or even the 10th century, and seems to have kept its plan and site broadly unchanged throughout several centuries. N. of St. Mary's the site of house XI was also open before and immediately after the construction of the rectangular E. end, c. 1100. Only subsequently was it built up with a workshop and rack-ground. St. Pancras' Lane running between houses XI and XII was inserted about the middle of the 12th century, probably as an enlargement and surfacing of a gutter or eaves-drip between the two houses; previously there was no passage on this line. House XII, like house IX, had a very long history of repeated reconstruction to much the same plan, on exactly the same site.

It is now possible to see how the street frontage developed from a comparatively open arrangement of large plots with relatively few houses c. 1050 to being entirely built up by c. 1150. During the next century the buildings spread back over the rear portion of the plots and remained densely crowded for more than two centuries.

St. Pancras's Church lay in the centre of the block between Middle and Lower

Brook Streets (Wongar and Tanner Streets), on an open site quite different from the constricted plots of the street frontage. It had been expected that the later history of the church would reflect this freedom, and the addition of N. and S. aisles and the size of the church in general does present a marked contrast with St. Mary's. It is, however, surprising that St. Pancras's developed into a large church with an extended nave and N. and S. lateral chapels by well before *c.* 1150. The N. and S. chapels were totally rebuilt on slightly different sites before the N. chapel was suppressed for the insertion of St. Pancras' Lane, *c.* 1150. It seems likely therefore that the earlier of these chapels is of pre-conquest date, and thus that the extension of the church from its very small original two-celled structure is yet another expression of the extent and early date of urban development in a city which possessed more than fifty churches by the beginning of the 13th century.

HEREFORDSHIRE: HEREFORD (SO 508399, 510399). Two sites on the N. line of the Saxon ditch and bank were investigated by R. Shoosmith for the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club during building work. Sherds of a tripod-pitcher and organic material came from the bottom of the ditch, the latter indicating that it was filled with water for some time and was relatively unpolluted. Pits in the rear and underneath the rampart produced material from the 11th to the 15th century including rims and rouletted sherds of Chester ware (cf. *Trans. Woolhope Nat. Field Club*, xxxix (1967), 61). A 13th-century cess-pit produced fig-seeds and grape-stones.

KENT: SANDWICH, STONAR (TR 335587). Excavations (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 183) in advance of gravel-digging were continued by N. Macpherson-Grant for the Powell-Cotton Museum and M.P.B.W. Reliable documentary evidence mentions Stonar as a town in 1090. Occupation appears to have been continuous until 1385, when the town was supposedly sacked by the French. As yet, neither of these dates has been confirmed. Archaeologically, Andenne ware indicates that the site was first used *c.* 1125-50. Structural evidence of this date is very scanty, consisting in the main of hearths, scattered post-holes and clay floors, and is confined to areas of sand and to the leeward side of a gravel ridge on the E. side of the Stonar bank. Here an artificial gravel bank existed, either for defensive or anti-flood purposes. Structurally the same is true for the 13th century before *c.* 1280, though in greater density and over a larger area of the bank, still with the emphasis on the E. side.

For the final phase (*c.* 1280-1340) a more satisfactory layout is emerging. Occupation is no longer confined to specific areas. So far one street, bordered by two rows of houses running NW.-SE. and joining another street running NE.-SW., the latter possibly bordered by warehouses, has been found. This second street lies towards the E. edge of the bank. The houses along street 1 were all probably timber-framed, and built on a clay platform, into which foundation-trenches were dug; 1-ft.-high foundation-courses of mortar-bonded chalk or flint lay on mortar bases. In plan the houses consist generally of two to three rooms, sometimes with brick or chalk floors. The largest is the kitchen which fronts on the street, and contains a large brick hearth, a large broken-tile pot-stand and usually an oven; occasionally there is a fireplace. In two houses large mica-schist hones were found *in situ* near the hearths. Much more metalwork, particularly in bronze, and many more coins were found than in the earlier phases, and, together with large quantities of imported wares (Dutch, French, some Spanish and non-local English), point to the wealth of the town. Most of the coins are survivals from the middle 13th century; however one (sterling penny, Edward II, 1310) belongs immediately after a filled well containing sherds of French polychrome ware. Most structures were finally destroyed by fire, though whether this was caused by the French raid will depend on close analysis of imported wares.

LINCOLNSHIRE: GRIMSBY (TA 268095). From a site between *Victoria Street* and *Sanctuary Lane* E. Trevitt and G. Pocklington collected sherds of the late Saxon period to the

19th century, including parts of two aquamaniles and roof furniture, and a late medieval tile.

LONDON: SOUTHWARK, TOOLEY STREET (TQ 328803). In advance of redevelopment on the site of *Topping's Wharf*, a riverside site close to London Bridge, H. Sheldon for the Southwark Archaeological Excavation Committee, the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society and M.P.B.W. found that the earliest feature was a wall of chalk with which were associated a few sherds of possible 11th- to 12th-century date. This had been partly eroded away by the R. Thames which had later deposited gravel containing 13th-century pottery over it. Chalk foundations of at least three buildings and a timber-framed building which belonged to the 13th century or later had been cut through accumulations banked against the earlier deposits. A possible gravel floor contained pottery of the later 13th or 14th century.

NORFOLK: KING'S LYNN. Further work has been carried out (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 183) by A. Carter for the King's Lynn Archaeological Survey and M.P.B.W. on two sites:

1. *Windsor Terrace* (TF 625195). At this point there was no evidence for a medieval origin for the town bank. Documentary evidence suggests a medieval heightening of the natural bank beneath the modern road, but this could not be checked.

2. *South Clough Lane* (TF 620199). Evidence of occupation from the 13th century and part of a late medieval (?) building beneath the foundations of a 17th-century (?) building were uncovered. This extends the area known to have been occupied in the medieval period, but the evidence does not suggest that it was heavily built up.

———: NORWICH, ALL SAINTS' GREEN (TG 231082). Majolica sherds, possibly Italian, and two Spanish wine jars, all probably of the later 15th century, have been recovered from a cess-pit.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: NORTHAMPTON, GOLD STREET (SP 751603). Excavation by D. C. Mynard and R. Moore for the Northampton Development Group, the Northampton Museum and M.P.B.W. during development revealed six stone wells and two pits with pottery from the 12th to the 16th century.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: NOTTINGHAM. See above, p. 132.

OXFORDSHIRE: OXFORD. A number of sites have been examined in Oxford by T. G. Hassall for the Oxford Archaeological Excavation Committee and M.P.B.W.:

1. *Princes Street* (SP 510060). A section of the town wall showed two phases of stone construction, the upper of the 13th century and the lower probably of the 12th century. The latter represented a local strengthening of the wall adjacent to the Westgate.

2. *Merton College Grove* (SP 516060). The stone footing of the town wall, sealing 12th-century pottery, was excavated. There was no trace of the late Saxon town defences.

3. *Nos. 79-80 St. Aldates* (SP 514058). Building phases from the 13th to the 19th century have been recovered along the street frontage, together with associated occupation-levels. Documentation for the site is extremely good; the 15th-century building agrees in dimensions with a shop with a solar above described in a lease of 1439. It seems on present evidence that the S. suburb in which the site lies was established in the 12th century.

4. *Nos. 44-46 Cornmarket Street* (SP 512063). Over thirty medieval pits ranging in date from the 11th to the 14th century were found.

5. *Church Street* (SP 511060). The earliest of five medieval street surfaces appeared to seal an 11th-century pit. See also above, p. 133.

6. *Castle Street* (SP 511061). Nineteen medieval and late Saxon road surfaces were distinguishable on the main W. route out of the medieval and late Saxon town. At least the lower six surfaces had been cut by a late 11th- or early 12th-century pit.

An interim report on the work carried out at St. Ebbe's (see *Med. Archaeol.*, XIII (1969), 266-7) has appeared in *Oxoniensia*, xxxiv (1969), 5-20.

SOMERSET: BATH (ST 74906477). Excavation on the site of the former *Citizen House* by P. Greene for the Bath Excavation Committee and M.P.B.W. showed that Roman occupation extended after *c.* 400. Several late Saxon rubbish-pits containing animal bone, some iron slag and an iron knife were located. About fifty medieval pits, mostly cess-pits, were excavated. Good groups of pottery and bone of the 11th to the 13th centuries were recovered. Small finds include a decorated bone comb, several iron knives and sickles, various bone weaving implements and a stone crucible. One of the Roman walls had been robbed in the 11th century. Three sides of a 13th-century building were found; its walls consisting of roughly squared blocks of Bath stone bonded with clay survived in places four courses above the foundation-course and probably supported a timber superstructure. The NW. corner overlay a late 12th-century rubbish-pit.

STAFFORDSHIRE: TAMWORTH (SK 208041). Excavation at *Mould's Yard* by R. A. Meeson for the South Staffordshire Archaeological and Historical Society and M.P.B.W. recovered 14th-century pottery and a short-cross penny of London mint (before 1247) from the upper layers of a late Saxon bank, on top of which stood a stone wall. The bank formed a boundary between the excavated area and the Deanery site to the N., and had two periods of construction. A 12th-century(?) pit with 1.8 m. vertical sides and a flat bottom contained industrial waste. An irregular complex of post-holes was found together with a number of pits containing pottery.

SUFFOLK: DUNWICH (TM 480705). Examination of the surviving fragment of an undisturbed section of the rampart and ditch of the medieval town was carried out by S. E. West for the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and M.P.B.W., revealing a ditch 40 ft. across and 15 ft. deep, but traces only of the rampart. Pottery from the rampart suggests a 13th-century date. This conflicts with the documentary evidence, which indicates a defence at the time of the siege of the earl of Leicester in 1173. Twenty-two sherds of imported Andenne and red-painted Pingsdorf-type wares were recovered from the site of the rampart and from a small area opened inside the town.

SURREY: CROYDON (TQ 320655). Excavations by P. L. Drewett for the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society concentrated on three main areas in *Old Town*. Within the late Saxon and early medieval settlement of *Crogedene* a ditch associated with grass-tempered ware and a bun-shaped loom-weight, plough-soils and ditches associated with shell-tempered and calcined flint-tempered wares, and later medieval flint footings were found. In Rectory Grove a sequence of medieval domestic structures was revealed. The Tudor stable block associated with the archiepiscopal palace was located. A sequence of late Saxon to 19th-century pottery was obtained.

SUSSEX: CHICHESTER. Two main areas of the town were examined by A. Down for the Chichester Excavations Committee and M.P.B.W.:

1. *Nos. 41 and 42 Southgate*. Rubbish-pits at the E. end produced 13th-century Orchard Street wares. Stone-packed post-holes and beam-slots may be contemporary.
2. *Chapel Street (Area 2, Central Girls' School)*. Two cess-pits containing rilled bowls, spouted pitchers and cooking-pots cut through a Roman street. Timber buildings were built on the street, one possibly a lean-to against the wall of house 1. There was some evidence that final robbing of Roman wall-footings took place in the 14th century.

The first synopsis of Chichester excavation interim reports has appeared in Alex Down and Margaret Rule, *Chichester Excavations*, 1 (Chichester Civic Soc. Excavations Committee, 1971).

WARWICKSHIRE: STRATFORD ON AVON (SP 19955485). Excavation on the site of *no. 43 Rother Street*, part of one of the burgage plots of the planned town of *c.* 1196, by

W. J. Ford for the Stratford Society and M.P.B.W. revealed features associated with house structures of three main phases dating from the 12th century to the Victorian period. In the first phase a timber-framed building of long-house type was placed with gable-end fronting the street, showing many additional supporting and replacement timbers, which indicate a prolonged life. This was replaced by another timbered structure with substantial stone foundations and rooms added later. Restoration and rebuilding in brick followed in the 18th century. Each period of construction involved complete clearance of the area. This destroyed all stratification, but the walls followed the same alignments, and the hearths occupied the same site. A sequence of pottery dating from the 12th century was obtained. Finds from cess-pits at the rear of the house were contemporary.

WILTSHIRE: WILTON (SU 094314). D. J. Algar excavating SE. of St. John's Chapel in *St. John's Square* revealed part of a bank of river gravel running N.-S., approximately parallel with the wet ditch and 20 m. east of it. Traces of medieval buildings were also found.

YORKSHIRE: YORK (SE 605524). Four 15th-century inlaid floor-tiles were recovered from a cellar at no. 28 *Lord Mayor's Walk*. They are of two sizes, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. by 1 in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, and 4 in. by 4 in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. The stamps are well executed, but the inlay has been very carelessly done. The design consists of three legs joined by a circle with a bird's foot couped in the angles, the arms and crest of Sir Thomas Stanley, earl of Derby, 1483-1504. There is a similar tile from Rievaulx Abbey, now in the British Museum. The tiles have been deposited in the Yorkshire Museum.

———: ——— (SE 60785208). The York Excavation Group carried out an excavation on the tail of the city rampart, inside the wall and N. of St. Cuthbert's Church, to obtain evidence for the periods of construction in the medieval mound and investigate the Roman building recorded by R.C.H.M., *Eburacum*, p. 65. Excavation has so far revealed that the medieval churchyard had encroached on to the mound; the one burial was found above a layer of Roman building debris. The scarcity of datable, stratified pottery makes it difficult to form any conclusions.

———, WEST RIDING: DONCASTER, See above, p. 135f.

———, ———: HALIFAX (SE 095254). Excavation by J. A. Gilks on the site of the G.P.O. in *Gaul Lane* uncovered five medieval structures:

Building I. The NW. angle was located beneath 19th-century debris. The wall had been set in a shallow trench 1 ft. wide and 2 to 3 in. deep. Pottery of the 13th to 14th century was recovered from an associated floor.

Building II. The N. and E. walls, of post-hole construction, were located next to building I. The post-holes varied in depth from 2 to 3 in. and 13th- to 14th-century pottery was associated with them.

Building III. Three phases were defined. Originally it was of stone, with foundations of rammed rubble set in yellow clay. This was dismantled and a post-hole structure with associated 13th- to 14th-century pottery was built to the S. A stone building with 14th-century pottery in its foundation-trench was then erected on the demolished site.

Building IV. The foundation-trenches of the N. and E. walls were located below 19th-century cobbles. They were 3 ft. wide and 6 in. deep, and filled with rubble and 13th- to 14th-century pottery.

Building V. A robbed wall-foundation was found running parallel with the N. wall of building IV; the wall originally constructed of unshaped sandstone blocks was set in a shallow trench 3 ft. wide and 6 in. deep, with associated 13th- to 14th-century pottery.

SCOTLAND

STIRLINGSHIRE: STIRLING (NS 792937). Before construction work within the *Guildhall* or *Cowane's Hospital* built *c.* 1639 an earthen sub-floor was excavated in the NE. wing, revealing part of a circular foundation of heavy undressed stone soundly mortared, extending from present ground level to bedrock between 2 and 4 ft. below. The foundation, 10 by 6 ft., has the appearance of a tower base, possibly of the town gate or fortification; the line of the town walls runs through the site of the Guildhall and tradition records a gate at this point.

WALES

FLINTSHIRE: RHUDDLAN (SJ 025778). Excavation on the edge of the Norman borough by Mrs. Henrietta Miles for M.P.B.W. revealed that the defensive ditch, twice recut (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970) 186, fig. 64), ran E.-W. across the area with two other similar ditches parallel to and slightly N. of it. No trace of banks survived. 13th-century pottery was found in the later recut ditches and also in one of the outer ditches. This circuit of ditches now appears to enclose an area of *c.* 35 acres against the R. Clwyd, and may be interpreted as the defences of the Norman borough. The frequency with which Rhuddlan changed hands between the English and the Welsh would provide many contexts for the redigging of the ditches. The earthwork known as the Town Ditch, forming a 60-acre enclosure against the Clwyd and previously thought to be the boundary of the Norman borough, might now be ascribed to the *burh* founded at Cledemutha in 921 by Edward the Elder.

A rough metalled road composed of various stones, all of which are present in the Edwardian castle, covered much of the site, providing a date of *c.* 1280. An accumulation of soil caused by sand blowing from the cliff overlooking the Clwyd on to a surface which was probably under continuous cultivation gradually covered the road between the 14th and the 18th centuries. In the 14th century the area was divided up into four plots, their junction marked by a large pit. The plot boundaries were frequently redug as the ground level rose and are reflected in present property boundaries. Much 14th-century ironwork was found, and there was extensive evidence of 13th-century iron working, the slag suggesting the use of small bowl furnaces.

F. ROYAL PALACES

ENGLAND

HERTFORDSHIRE: KINGS LANGLEY (TL 065026). D. S. Neal excavated for the Hemel Hempstead Excavation Committee and M.P.B.W. at the palace and priory church to recover plans of the buildings before construction work. A wine-cellar (PL. XIII, A, B; FIGS. 47-8), believed to have been constructed by Martin of Ray in 1291-2, measured 74 by 16 ft. and lay N.-S. It was divided into six bays by piers and ribs of Totternhoe stone. The walls were of chalk. At the N. end was a stone staircase, later converted into a ramp (PL. XIII, A), and at the S. end were three arched recesses, the two side ones being light shafts, while the middle one, which appeared to be unfinished, may have been intended as an entrance to an extension (PL. XIII, B). Subsequently rooms were constructed around the entrance shaft, and the hall above the cellar was widened. The remains of a kitchen wing were also found (FIG. 47).

LONDON: GREENWICH PALACE (TQ 386780). Excavation by P. W. Dixon for M.P.B.W. in the grand square of the Royal Naval College revealed almost all the great tower of the Tudor palace, superimposed on the brick-built foundations of the house built by Duke Humphrey of Gloucester *c.* 1430. An extensive system of 15th- and 16th-century brick sewers was uncovered. There were some 14th-century finds but most belong to the final period of occupation during the 17th century. For an interim report see *The London Archaeologist*, 1, no. 10 (Spring 1971), 219-21, with plan.

KINGS LANGLEY PALACE 1970. Site D

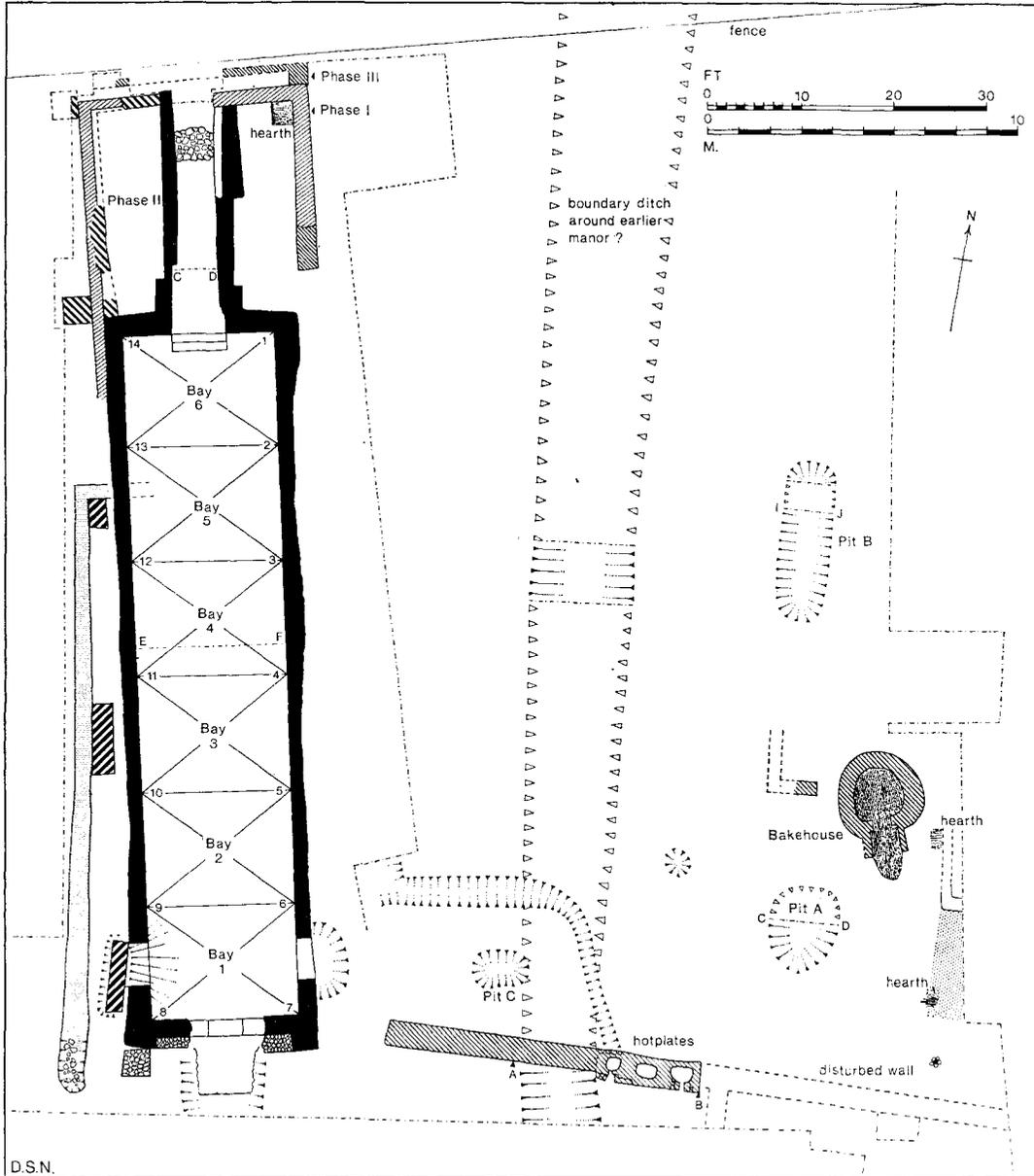
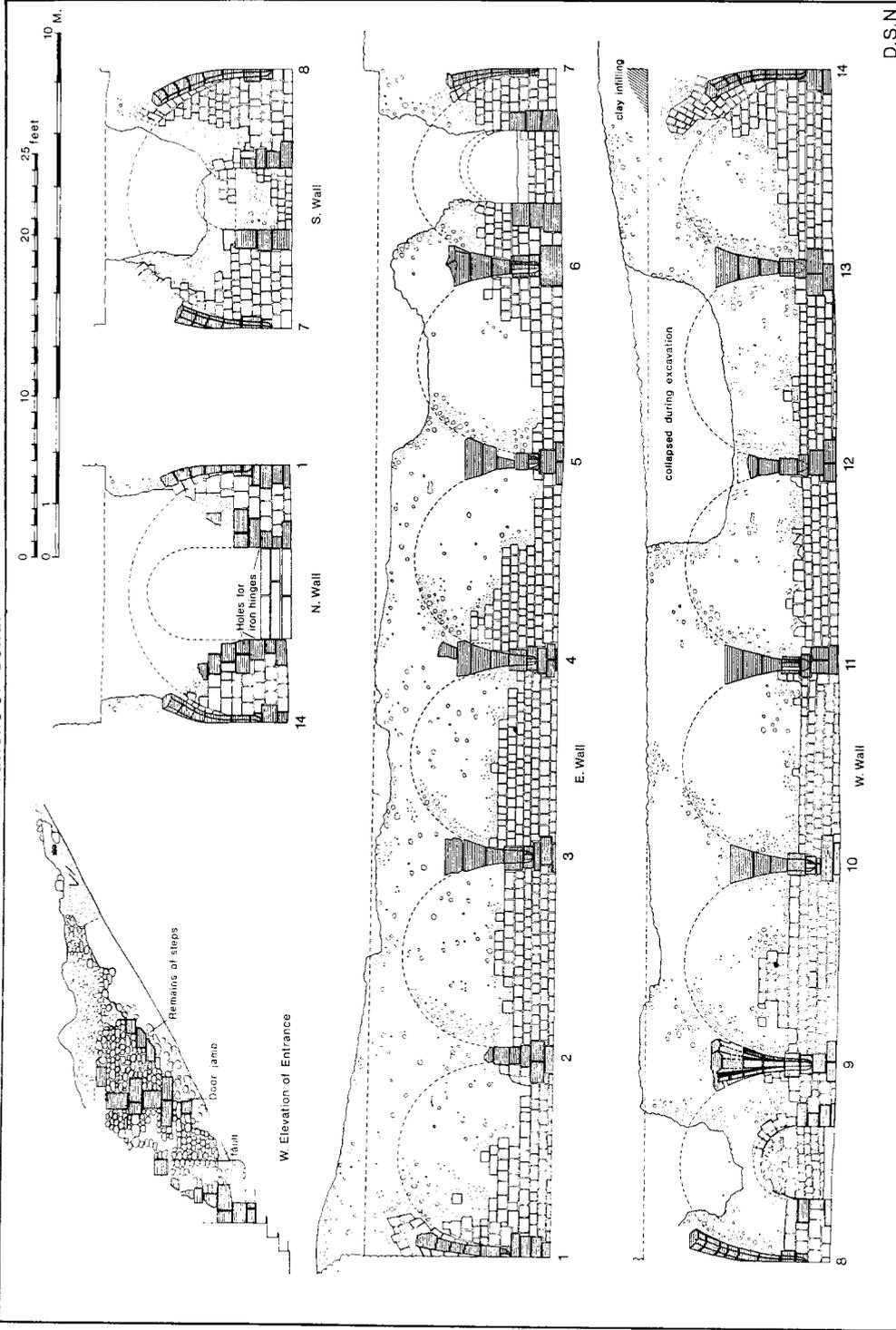


FIG. 47
 KINGS LANGLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE (p. 158)
 Plan of late 13th-century wine-cellar and remains of kitchen

KINGS LANGLEY PALACE 1970. Site D. Elevations of Cellar.



D.S.N

FIG. 48
 KINGS LANGLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE (p. 158)
 Elevations of late 13th-century wine-cellar

G. MANORS AND MOATS

ENGLAND

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: STOKE GOLDINGTON, GOREFIELDS (SP 816490). A second season on this moated grange (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 189) by D. C. Mynard for the Wolverton and District Archaeological Society and M.P.B.W. showed that the N. range consisted of the chapel (FIG. 49), which was almost 19 by 6.5 m.; the walls were 1.5 m. thick and contained reused Roman building material. At the E. end were thirteen burials. The date is 12th-century or earlier. The E. range held the hall and kitchen and the S. range was also probably domestic. The yard, 10 m. sq., has a pentice; a W. range appears to have been sealed by a late extension of the yard surface towards a causewayed entrance over the moat, which is revetted with a stone wall on either side down to the moat bottom. An earlier kitchen to the SE. and outbuildings to the N. remain to be examined.

CHESHIRE: MARTON, MARTON GRANGE (SJ 622675). Excavation by J. B. Curzon and the Northwich Archaeological Group on this grange of Vale Royal was confined to two areas on the moated platform. The first area, close to the NE. lip of the moat, revealed a series of medieval ditches, one of which cut an earlier arc-shaped gully and a late medieval square cess-pit. The second area, towards the centre of the moat, located the Tudor house demolished by Thomas Moreton in 1848. A stone-lined hearth containing a 15th-century sherd lay beneath the heavily-robbed Tudor floor. Much worked stone including beaded mouldings was found on the site; worked stone heads are known from the neighbourhood, suggesting a substantial medieval building.

CORNWALL: JACOBSTOW, BURY COURT (SX 294974). Continued excavation on this moated site (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 189, fig. 65) by G. T. M. Beresford for the Royal Institution of Cornwall and M.P.B.W. revealed substantial remains of a stone house, built round a courtyard. There were four principal phases of construction. Finds suggest that the site was deserted in the middle of the 14th century. The original late 12th-century building was a first-floor hall, 40½ by 20 ft., on the E. side of the courtyard. The existence of the first floor was indicated by an outside stair and a line of three dressed pad-stones, on which pillars had been placed, to support the bridging joist of the first floor. The original stair was replaced by another during the second, slightly later phase, when a solar and garderobe were added at the N. end of the hall. Probably in the middle of the 13th century a ground-floor hall, 40 by 23 ft., with a cross-wing consisting of two service-rooms and a first-floor chamber, was built 11½ ft. W. of the solar. The intervening space was roofed to form a small chamber. A penthouse kitchen, which, at a later date, was used as a bake- and brewhouse, was built against the W. side of the service-wing. There are substantial remains of the baking and brewing ovens. The S. and W. sides of the courtyard were probably completed in the early part of the 14th century, during the fourth structural phase. The N. end of the W. block consisted of a single-story kitchen, 27 by 18 ft. A wide doorway in the N. wall led to the service-room. Another door in the W. wall gave access to a penthouse pantry. Shortly before the house was deserted a hearth, 12 by 6 ft., was constructed in stone against the S. end wall, with a wattle-and-daub chimney-hood, replacing earlier ones in the centre of the room. The use of the rooms in the S. end of the W. block is, at present, uncertain. An entrance from the courtyard gave access to a passage, which led to the ground-floor room and a garderobe. A wide outside stair led to the first floor.

ESSEX: GREAT CHESTERFORD (TL 537429). Excavation by the Chesterford Park Archaeological Society on this moated site produced much pottery, mostly of the 13th century.

———: LITTLE BURSTEAD, STOCKWELL HALL (TQ 663923). Conservation by staff of the Prittlewell Priory Museum during the laying of electricity round the inner edge

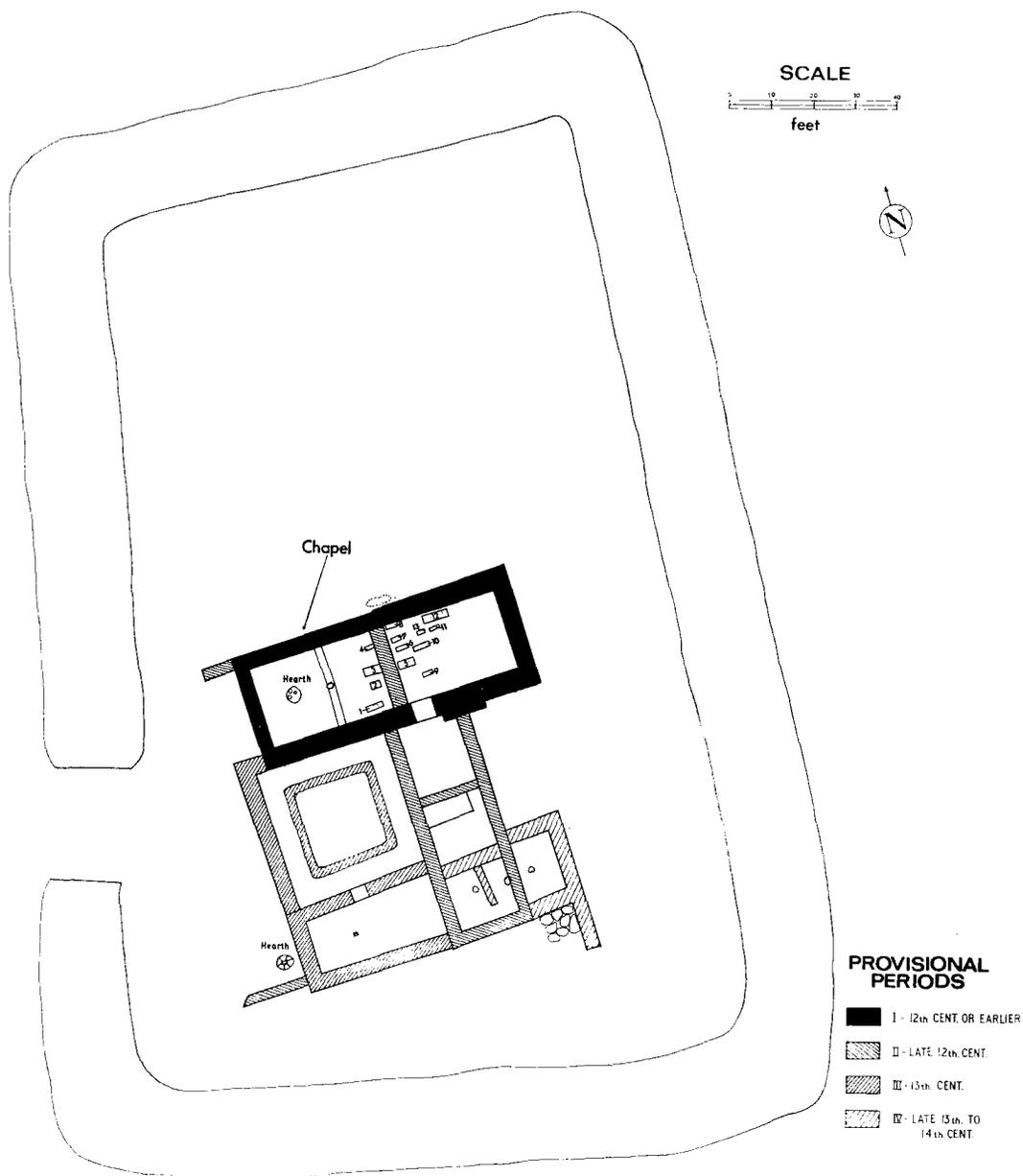


FIG. 49
GOREFIELDS, STOKE GOLDINGTON, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (p. 161)
Plan of moated grange showing chapel of 12th century or earlier

of this moated site failed to find any evidence to confirm a medieval date for the moat. Traces of garden walling were plotted in continuation of lines of existing buildings.

———: SOUTHEND, SAMUEL'S FARM (TQ 919862). Excavation by D. G. Macleod for the Prittlewell Priory Museum and the Southend Historical Society Archaeological Group revealed traces of medieval domestic occupation on higher ground E. of the present moated area. The area lying within the moat closest to the 17th-century farmhouse had been stripped in late medieval times, to form a basin for collecting water rising from the gravels below. Traces were found of a shallow ramp, two partition walls and evidence for a timber superstructure, to form sluices presumably for agricultural or industrial rather than domestic purposes. Timber-framed structures probably of the same date were traced on the adjacent brickearth. Documentary evidence refers to the site in the late 13th century, but a detailed survey of the now demolished farmhouse failed to establish a 13th-century origin for it; nor does it appear likely from its position within a series of ponds which remained open until the 17th century. The moat was apparently dug over a long period from the 17th to the 19th century to provide effective drainage once the medieval ponds had been filled.

———: WALTHAM ABBEY (TL 383009). Excavations by P. J. Huggins for the Waltham Abbey Historical Society on this monastic grange before and during road works have exposed eight buildings of the late 12th to the 15th century. Five were timber-framed, including a two-bay aisled hall with five successive hearths and an oven, a twelve-bay aisled barn 64 m. long, a square dovecote and two other rectangular buildings. A round dovecote, which was superseded by the square one, was probably of stone. Two brick buildings along the E. monastic boundary were a small lodge and a 72-m.-long structure with internal divisions, a great fireplace and an oven.

HEREFORDSHIRE: BREDWARDINE (SO 336440). Further excavations (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XIV (1970), 191) by R. Shoesmith indicate a longer period of occupation with two phases of 12th-century timber buildings. A sequence of three stone buildings followed, the earliest of which, with some well-squared stones, could well be the 'castle' mentioned in early documents. This was followed by a stone and tufa construction which had a coin of Edward I in its occupation-layers. A 14th-century farmhouse complex of poor construction followed; earlier walls were reused in several places. Stone robbing and further building in the 16th and 18th centuries confuse the site.

LINCOLNSHIRE: NORTH STOKE (SK 916286). D. Kaye partly uncovered two large buildings on the possible site of the manor house. One had a substantial, partially dressed limestone wall running SE., with associated Saxo-Norman shell-gritted wares, Stamford wares and what appears to be unpainted wall-plaster. The other building was represented by a corridor(?) on a N.-S. axis.

LONDON: GREENWICH (TQ 396778). Excavations by F. Wilmott and the Lewisham and District Archaeological Society in a garden in *Froyle Road* uncovered a complex of walls, probably the site of the first Westcombe House, demolished in c. 1718. Finds include decorated floor-tiles, a little medieval pottery and more 15th- to 17th-century material.

MIDDLESEX: NORTHOLT (TQ 133841). Excavation by J. G. Hurst and C. H. Keene for the Northolt Archaeological Research Group began to uncover the W. range of the manor house of periods III and IV (2nd half of the 14th century) extending N. from the room excavated on the 'site of Tudor buildings' (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 216, fig. 56, and *id.*, XII (1968), 190). Underneath, the period-II late 13th-century moat (shown hachured in *id.*, v (1961), 216, fig. 56) was excavated for 30 ft.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: HINTON IN THE HEDGES (SP 663369). After the bulldozing of this moated manor site Mrs. G. Brown for the Brackley R.D.C. and M.P.B.W. uncovered

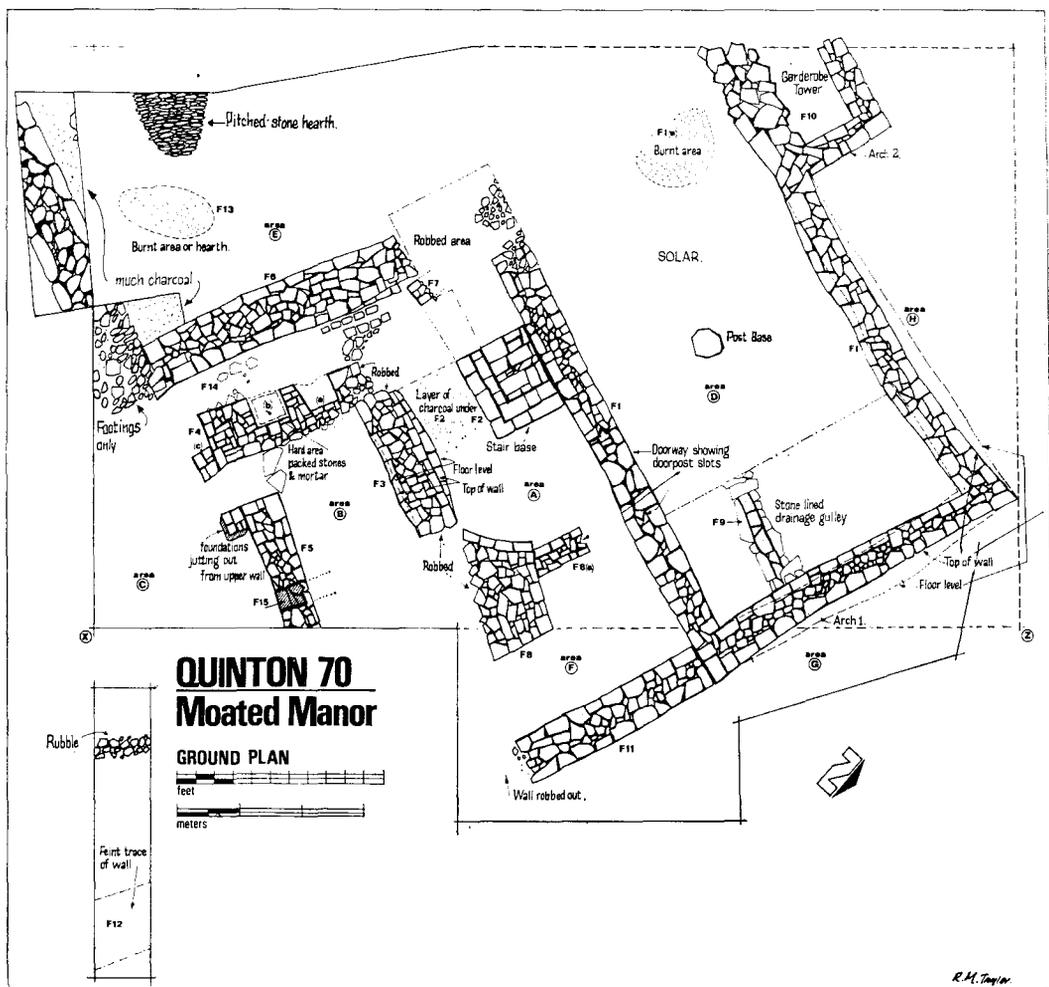


FIG. 50
 QUINTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (p. 164f.).
 Plan of moated manor house

short lengths of foundations and what appeared to be a large central courtyard. A large timber building with a floor of pitched stone was superimposed on an earlier kitchen with a round oven and adjacent hearths. Much orange-glazed tile was found near the hearths and the pottery was 14th-century.

—: QUINTON (SP 776541). Further work on this moated manor site by R. M. Taylor (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 193) aimed at gaining further information about the earlier levels (FIG. 50). The more important features found were a pitched stone hearth with associated iron slag and evidence for the cooking of salt-water mussels and oysters. (This seems to be in the kitchen and workshop range.) A well-constructed stone-lined drain led to a relieving arch *c.* 9 ft. wide in the N. wall of the solar, which was standing *c.* 4 ft. high. A garderobe tower was attached to the W. wall of the solar, which had a

rather crudely made arch in its N. wall. The whole S. end of the solar seems to have been robbed. Small finds include a bone die with concave sides, a small iron military-type arrow-head, an unstratified long-cross silver penny of Edward II (York mint, c. 1320), a pottery spindle-whorl, a fragment of a marble mortar and several worked flints including a curved blade, a finely worked neolithic leaf-shaped arrow-head, and several flakes.

NORTHUMBERLAND: WHITTONSTALL (NZ 074569). Five acres of substantial but ambiguous earthworks were partially excavated on the supposed site of the manor of the Baliol and Darrayn families by Christine Mahany for the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne, the National Coal Board and M.P.B.W. Situated just below the crest and on the S. slope of a substantial hill the site was in a very exposed position. The southern third of the area had formerly been surrounded on the W., S. and E. by a ditch, replacing an earlier palisade. The alleged 'hall' was a large eleven-bayed aisled barn, with a porch and opposed entrances in the centre of the long sides, which was probably demolished in the 15th century. The nucleus of the site was to the N., near the present farm, on the uppermost of three terraces. There was much erosion, but traces of substantial walls, mostly robbed, and post-holes were found.

SUFFOLK: COTTON, BOUNDARY FARM (TM 077663). A scatter of 13th-century pottery, with a few earlier pieces, was found in the plough-soil of the moated enclosure at Potter's Grove, including a piece of Grimston ware.

———: ———, **COTTON HALL (TM 071658).** An iron prick-spur, early medieval and later 13th-century pottery, some shell-gritted, were found in the plough-soil of this moated enclosure.

———: **MENDHAM, WITHERSDALE HALL (TM 210805).** V. Mattei reports that grey 13th- to 14th-century pottery and bones of pig and sheep have been picked up on this moated site.

SURREY: COULSDON, NETHERNE (TQ 293559). Continued excavation of this site (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 193 f.) by Miss L. Ketteringham for the Bourne Society uncovered foundations of a house built of Merstham stone and flint on chalk foundations, measuring internally 26 by 12½ ft. with walls 34 in. wide (FIG. 51). After perhaps thirty to forty years this house was demolished except for the W. wall which was incorporated into the solar block of the period-2 house. This was built across the earlier building and a ground-floor hall was added. Stonework from the period-1 house was reused throughout the period-2 hall and solar, and a two-light window with an octagonal keeled mullion and a loop for a shutter bar was probably reused intact, as it was found shattered outside the period-2 solar, but on the upper-floor-level. An almost complete onion-shaped pottery roof ventilator, together with its fitment for the roof, and a large sandstone mortar were among the finds.

A flint boundary-wall, 34 in. thick and standing at least 2 ft. high, runs for 144 ft. N.-S. from a point 96 ft. from the SW. corner of the period-2 hall. A 16-ft.-wide gap in this wall bounded by reused stone quoins has a chalk floor. The S. end of the wall finished in a corner and a return wall 16 ft. long. Outside the corner is a double bank and ditch, continuing the line of the wall for at least another 200 ft. The corner is built over an earlier demolished building which formed a revetment beneath its base. Extensive earthworks lay W. of the house.

Documentary evidence has revealed that this is almost certainly the site of Alsted, a sub-manor of Merstham held by the convent of Christchurch, Canterbury.

SUSSEX: BODIAM (TQ 785264). This site had previously been partially examined by the Battle and District Historical Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, vi-vii (1962-3), 334). Further work by D. Martin and Mrs. R. Halden for the Robertsbridge and District Archaeological Society revealed dry-stone walls for two timber buildings (A and B).

NETHERNE

1971

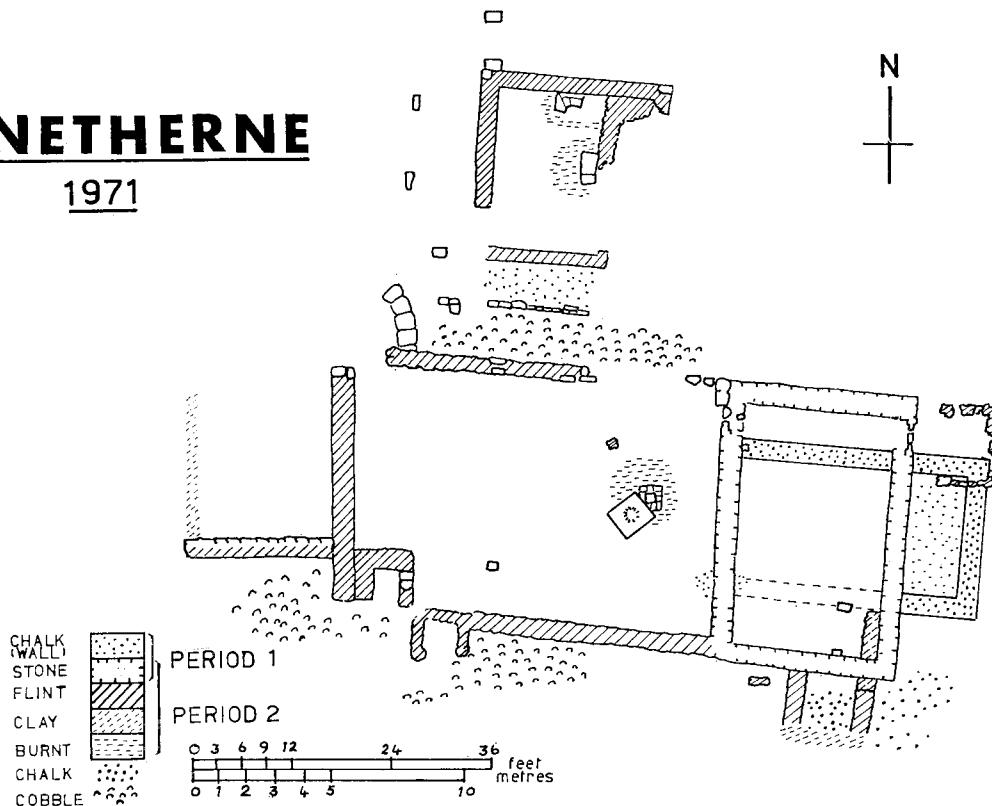


FIG. 51

NETHERNE, COULSDON, SURREY (p. 165)

Plan of house, probably on site of Alsted, a sub-manor of Merstham

Building A, lying N.-S. and measuring 19 by 8 m., formed the main house. It was originally built in the late 13th century; a service-bay with through passage was added shortly afterwards. The hall had a cross-passage at the lower end, with a porch attached to the W. wall. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ -m.-sq. open hearth was constructed of roofing-tiles set on edge. The solar wing was of cross-wing type. Building B, perhaps a kitchen, set at 90° to the main block consisted of one room with a burnt 'hearth' in the centre. The roof of building A was of slate; that of building B was of red tile. It was confirmed that the use of the moat was domestic and not defensive.

———: STRETHAM (TQ 201137). Further work on this moated site by A. Barr-Hamilton for the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 194) was confined to the E. side. At the N. end it was proved that the principal ditch ran from E. to W. At the S. end more of the chalk floor of building C was uncovered. Work was concentrated on building E (FIG. 52), in which two building levels were recognized. Building E was timber-framed with footings variously constructed of large water-rounded flints and blocks of lower greensand, Petworth marble and chalk. Four compartments of the building were distinguished; it measured overall more than 50 by 22 ft. It is likely that building E represents the 13th- to 15th-century manor house or houses. There was evidence of reconstruction and alteration of the compartments. No. 1 had

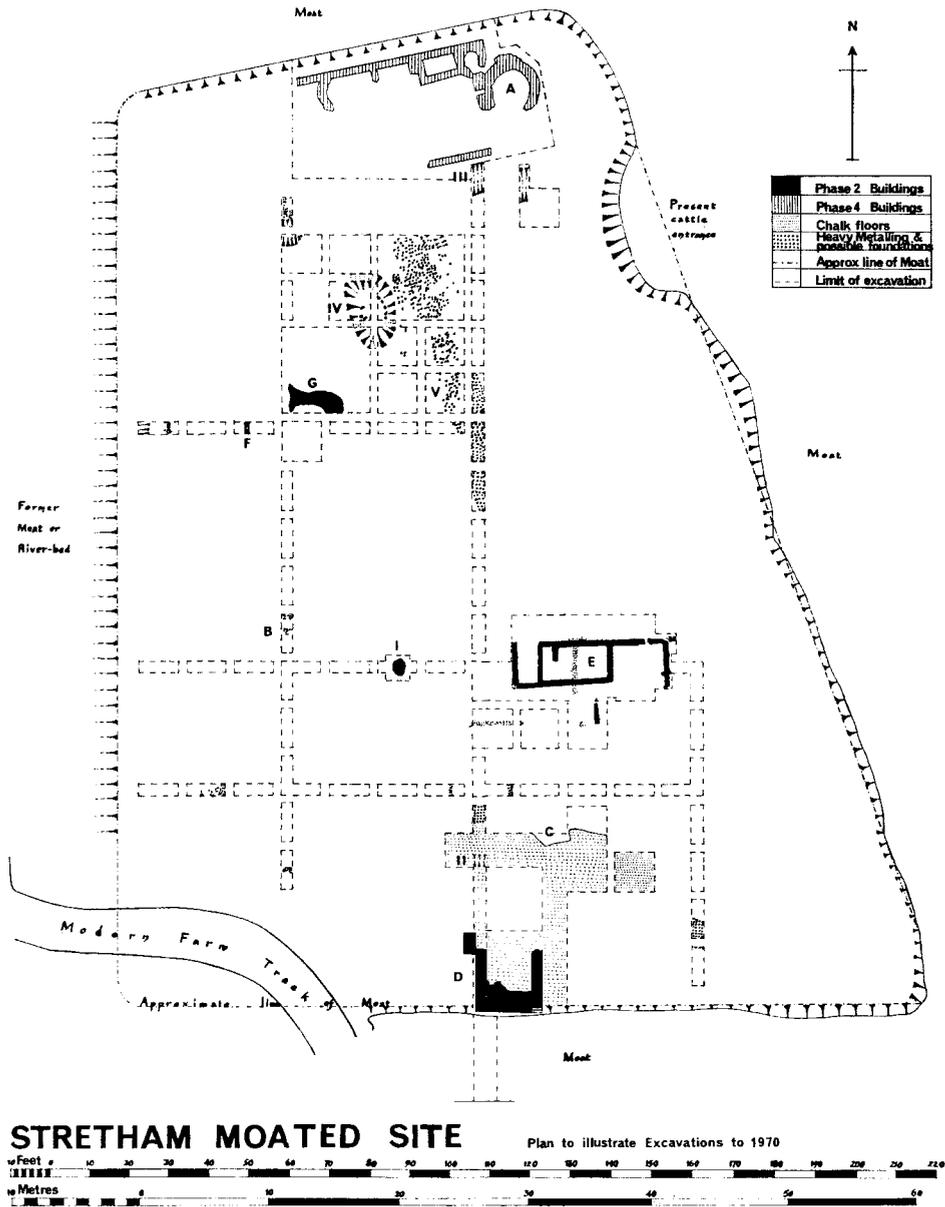


FIG. 52
 STRETHAM, SUSSEX (pp. 166, 168)
 Plan of moated manor house of 13th to 15th century

footings mainly of sandstone and a silt floor from which was recovered a silver penny of Edward I (Bury St. Edmunds mint, 1281-2). At the floor level of compartment 4 a late medieval jetton of German origin and several large fragments of floor-tile were found. More sherds of W. Sussex ware face-jugs were found. Examination of the pottery suggests slight use c. 1000 to c. 1150 with several phases between c. 1275 and c. 1450. Among the other small finds were a bronze fastener and an iron wood-splitting wedge.

WARWICKSHIRE: NUNEATON, BERMUDA, TEMPLARS' MANOR (SP 353898). Excavation by S. J. Taylor for the University of Birmingham and M.P.B.W. revealed a timber-framed building of 14th-century origin, 22 by c. 48 ft., which was destroyed by the middle of the 17th century. The footings incorporated fragments of reused window mouldings, presumably from the earlier Templar manor. A small drying kiln and a paved yard were associated with the building.

WORCESTERSHIRE: BEOLEY, MOON'S MOAT (SP 069682). Further excavation on this moated enclosure (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 194) by M. D. Wise for the Redditch New Town Archaeological Committee concentrated on its W. half. A cobbled area was found to form the E. edge of a possible interior clay floor with associated late 14th-century pottery. To the S. the clay floor was covered with cobbles in which there was a circular depression, c. 1 m. diam. and 10 cm. deep, with seven post-holes spaced at regular intervals within the inside edge and inclined towards the centre. Near this depression was found a silver penny of Edward II (1307-1327).

Across the S. inner bank some evidence was found to support the suggestion of the 19th-century antiquarian, Carmouls, that the site had been surrounded by an inner sandstone wall. Upon the slope at this point was found a quantity of 14th-century cooking-pot sherds. Post-holes found close to the S. edge may be evidence of a building that abutted on the wall.

On the N. side of the site the inner bank protrudes slightly under an 18th- or 19th-century causeway into the moat, and is strengthened on the sloping surface by mortared sandstone blocks. A major stone-lined post-hole, 40 cm. diam., at the top of the reinforced inner bank suggests that it held a springer for a wooden bridge. A late medieval pewter spoon was found with 17th-century(?) sherds under the causeway.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING: HAROME (SE 644820). Excavation by R. H. Hayes beneath the flagged floor of the *Old Manor House*, an early 17th-century three-bayed cruck structure, after its dismantling and re-erection at the Ryedale Folk Museum, Hutton le Hole, revealed post-holes of an earlier timber building on the same alignment. An early medieval fire-pit contained red ash, charred timber, thatch and many broken red roofing-tiles with peg-holes. Many limestone roofing-slates were found, especially under the solar, where the wooden floor was resting on Tudor-type bricks. Pottery under the floor of the later house and in the fire-pit ranged from the early 12th to the 16th century. Fragments of domestic vessel-glass and bronze pins were also found.

The excavation suggested the following medieval sequence for the site:

Phase 1. Timber hall of the De Harums, later reroofed with stone slates, with off-centre fire-pit 6 to 7 ft. wide;

Phase 2. Timber building with vertical posts, 6 in. diam. on average, at solar end;

Phase 3. Dismantling of medieval hall; new building erected on same alignment during early 17th century.

———, WEST RIDING: HALIFAX, OVENDON (SE 083268). *White Hall* was surveyed in 1967 by J. A. Gilks for the Tolson Memorial Museum. Excavations before demolition showed a sequence of building phases from the 14th to the 17th century:

Period 1 (14th-century). A timber building with clay-packed post-holes and a sleeper-beam trench, a rammed earth floor containing pockets of charcoal and a small amount of rubble were revealed.

Period 2 (15th- to 16th-century). The positions of the S. wall and central hearth of an H-shaped hall were established. The floor was of rammed yellow clay and stones, and was covered with an occupation-deposit which contained coarse and fine pottery.

Period 3 (after *c.* 1650). The H-shaped hall was retained, and encased in stone. The S. wall of the central room was dismantled and another wall inserted. The floors were paved and a wooden fireplace inserted into the E. end.

H. FARMS AND SMALLER DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

ENGLAND

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: CAM, WATEREND FARM (SO 756027). Stroud Museum uncovered five pits containing 13th-century pottery and burnt bones adjoining an area of rammed stone *c.* 9 by 90 m.

HEREFORDSHIRE: HENTLAND (SO 543263). Excavation by N. P. Bridgewater and the Archenfield and District Archaeological Society S. of the parish church revealed most of a rectangular half-timbered building, heavily robbed, of 13th- to 14th-century date. The final destruction-layer contained an abundance of 13th-century wares, glazed ridge-tiles with hooked and moulded crests, stone roof-tiles, and some bronze objects. The building stands on roughly levelled ground, also containing medieval wares, which indicate the presence of another medieval building. Beneath this the natural surface contains several post-holes, and is also cut by two dry boundary-ditches. One may be early medieval and the other much earlier.

HERTFORDSHIRE: WATFORD (TQ 113960). Behind the 19th-century facade of *no.* 195 *High Street* a two-storied three-bay house of 15th-century date or earlier with three crown-posts remaining in the roof has been located by S. E. Castle. There is a later timber-framed extension at the rear with crown-posts dating *c.* 1500. The waggon-way which has moulded brackets also probably belongs to the 15th century and was extended *c.* 1500. This is the last remaining medieval town-house known in W. Hertfordshire; it is hoped it will be saved from the road widening due to take place in the middle 1970s.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: BENEFIELD. Field-work by the Kettering Grammar School Local History and Archaeological Society has located three new sites within the parish:

1. (TL 005877). Much metalwork and medieval pottery, predominantly Lyveden ware, including a green-glazed zoomorphic finial which has been identified by G. C. Dunning as possibly a hound or a bovine, were found.

2. (SP 968868). A quantity of Lyveden ware, including jars and grid-stamped jugs, was found in two dense black patches 60 by 80 ft., on the slope of a hill 150 yd. above the stream between Luscot's Lodge and Lyveden. These are likely to be buildings attached to a medieval assart of Rockingham Forest.

3. (SP 977862). A dense scatter of Lyveden ware found on the W. bank of the stream about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile W. of the deserted settlement of Lyveden suggests an outlying farmstead.

———: BILLING (SP 795639). D. C. Mynard has located a scatter of stone and a quantity of medieval pottery suggesting an isolated medieval building.

———: GRENDON (SP 874610). An isolated site located by H. Masters has produced a scatter of medieval pottery and much limestone from foundations.

———: IRCHESTER (SP 928654). An area of burnt limestone and clay and part of a ditch or pit were examined by D. Jenkins for the Wellingborough Archaeological Society at the end of the garden of *no.* 3 *James Street*. Pottery found at the bottom of the ditch includes St. Neots and Brill wares.

SOMERSET: BUTCOMBE (ST 508630). Further examination of the iron-age and Roman site at *Row of Ashes Farm* by P. J. Fowler and the University of Bristol Speleological Society showed that at least one of the near-by field banks covered a substantial medieval wall.

———: EAST BRENT (ST 366536). Members of the M5 Research Committee recovered 14th- to 15th-century pottery from the filling of a pond or shallow waterway in a field named *Scott's Wharf*. To the SE. a mound, c. 15 by 5 m. and 1.5 m. high, lay on the confluence of the Old Axe and the Mark Yeo, with a curving bank 60 m. to the S. A second mound 4 by 3 m. and 1 m. high lay just N. of the pond.

SUFFOLK: SNAPE, HALL FARM (TM 392588). Further excavation by Mrs. A. Harrison for the Ipswich Museum revealed an oven, above which was a line of seven clay pads, c. 5 ft. apart; two more lay 13 ft. to the N. There was a hearth mid-way between the two lines of pads. Medieval pottery, including Thetford ware, and an iron knife were found.

SUSSEX: FALMER, STANMER PARK, PATCHWAY FIELD (TQ 327098). Excavation of this farmstead by W. C. L. Gorton and C. W. Yates revealed that it was more extensive than previously supposed. Mortared flints confirmed the presence of buildings but their plan is not yet discernible. Finds, including pottery and metalwork, suggest that the site was abandoned at the end of the 13th century.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: KELK (TA 095600). A ploughed and spread mound, 30 by 20 m., initially observed on an aerial photograph, has been located by H. G. Ramm. After autumn ploughing a chamfered stone plinth with Norman tooling was found on the mound, while to the E. 15th-century pottery and oyster shells lay in the plough-soil.

I. VILLAGES

EXTRACT FROM THE 18TH ANNUAL REPORT (1970) OF
THE DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP

Research in 1970

Much time was spent in correcting proofs of *Deserted Medieval Villages: Studies* (ed. Maurice Beresford and John G. Hurst) to be published in July 1971. During the past year the alphabetical card-index has been brought up to date to correspond with the gazetteer (1968) in this book. As a result of this, a list of new sites, 1962–1968, has been compiled. E. E. Dodd has completed his examination of rentals and surveys and feet of fines relating to known deserted villages. Field-work is in progress in many counties and much information has been added to cards already in the files. Details are in the Annual Report. Local correspondents have suggested a number of new sites, bringing the total of sites awaiting investigation to over 1,500.

M. W. Beresford and J. G. Hurst have started work on Cumberland and Westmorland lists by examining all the 6-in. Ordnance Survey maps and noting empty parishes and isolated churches. In 1971 it is hoped to consult basic documentary evidence for these sites, and to visit them to see if any have earthworks.

Air-photographs

All photographs taken in 1968 were examined and relevant ones listed. It is hoped to order the last of these in 1971 when more funds are available. The 750 photographs taken since 1963 and ordered in 1969 have been mounted and listed.

Preservation by M.P.B.W.

At Wharram Percy the church tower is being consolidated and negotiations on guardianship are in progress with Birdsall Estates. The boundaries have been agreed, but difficulties over access have held up completion.

Preliminary agreement over guardianship has been reached with the owners of Hound Tor (Devon) and Gainsthorpe (Lincs.). The owners of Gomeldon (Wilts.) and Ingarsby (Leics.) have declined to put their sites into guardianship, but negotiations are still in progress with the hope of persuading them to change their minds. The multiple ownership of Chalford (Oxon.) has so far prevented any progress. On the advice of the Group it has been decided to negotiate for the guardianship of Pudding Norton rather than Godwick (Norfolk).

Threats to sites during 1970

Many sites were again threatened during the year. As in previous years levelling for agriculture was the greatest single threat. Others were from roadworks, reservoirs, and the development of new towns.

*Excavations**ENGLAND*

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: DRAYTON PARSLOW (SP 841286). During destruction of house platforms for housing development R. Griffiths recorded areas of cobbling and found three pits containing pottery from the 12th to the 16th century.

HAMPSHIRE: POPHAM (SU 555438). Examination by S. Moorhouse of one croft S. of the sunken way to Popham Court, in advance of destruction, revealed a chalk floor with a single associated post-hole, a nearly complete Oxford-type tripod-pitcher and most of a shallow bowl, both suggesting a late 12th- to early 13th-century date. Above the floor lay fragmentary flint walling. Other finds include the complete base of a much worn stone mortar, a rowel-spur of 14th-century type and much pottery, suggesting that the croft, and indeed that part of the village indicated by other pottery, was deserted during the 1st half of the 15th century. Two crofts to the N. produced 13th- to 14th-century pottery.

LINCOLNSHIRE: GOLTHO (TF 116774). G. T. M. Beresford completely excavated one croft and partially examined two others in this village which consists of approximately thirty-six crofts, a moated manor and a 16th-century chapel. About one-third of the site was destroyed in 1963 and the remaining earthworks are due to be levelled. The crofts examined revealed an almost complete sequence of mud and stud houses, dating from the Saxo-Norman period until the time of desertion in the 1st half of the 15th century. It seems probable that the village was depopulated when there was a change from arable farming to the grazing of sheep. At this time the manor was rebuilt, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile S. of the site, still within the parish, where there was a more abundant supply of water. The excavated croft (PL. XIV; FIG. 53) was almost 160 ft. sq. and lay 120 yd. from the church, the presumed centre of the original settlement. The position and alignment of most structures built before the middle of the 13th century were defined by post-holes, but the absence of hearths and internal partitions in some made it difficult to determine with certainty whether they were outbuildings or houses. The positions of three houses built in the 11th and 12th centuries were defined by internal features and eaves-trenches. It is probable that they were built on sill-beams.

The houses built after the middle of the 13th century were more permanent and sophisticated structures. They were built on levelled ground and the studs were placed on pad-stones. Stone paths led from the houses to the road. The last house of the sequence, 32 by 15 ft., was divided into two rooms by a screened passage, set between

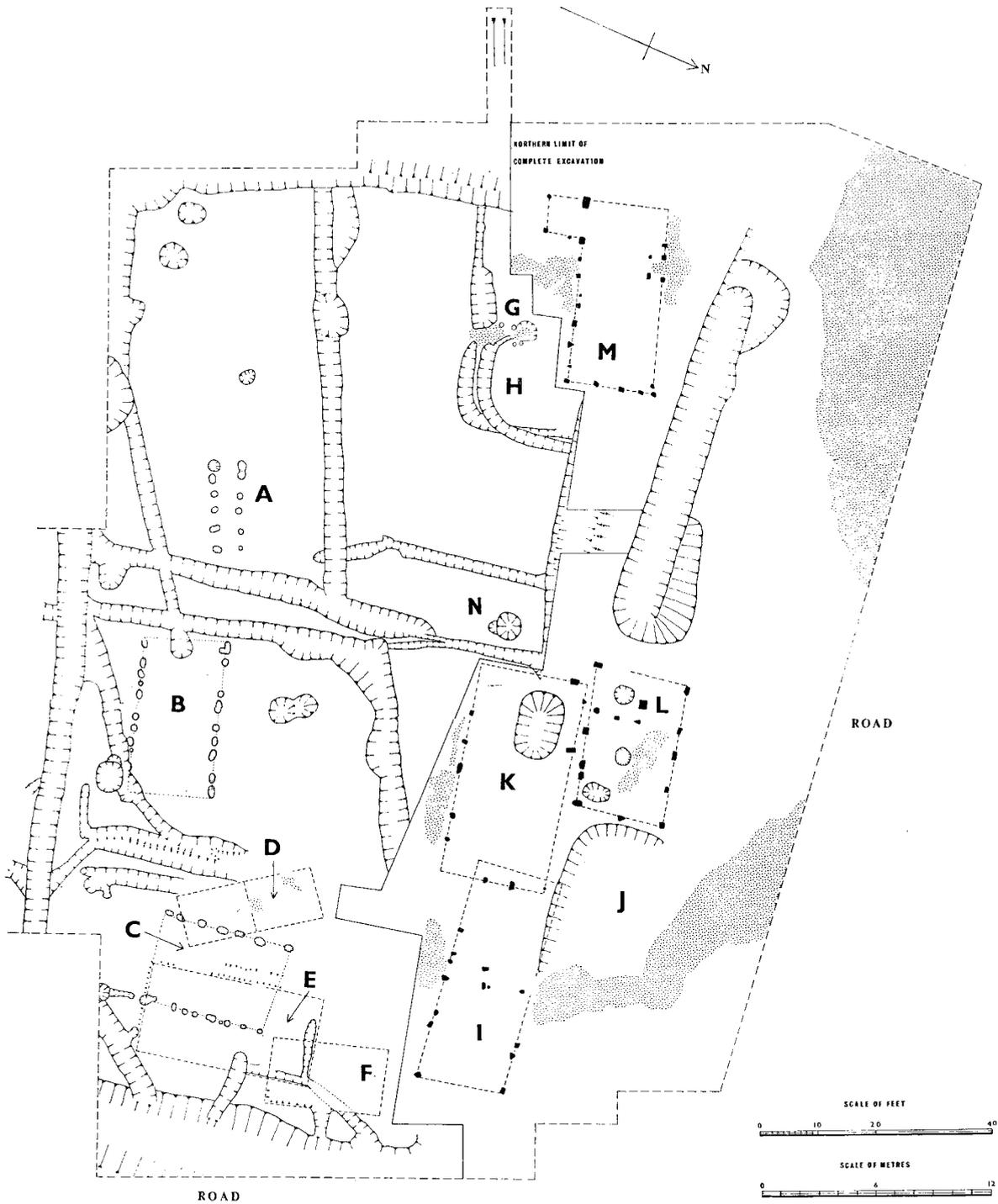


FIG. 53
 GOLTHO, LINCOLNSHIRE (pp. 171, 173)
 Plan ofcroft in deserted village. Letters A–N indicate structures.

opposing doors. In the living-room the hearth, which had a wattle-and-daub hood, was placed against the screen. A blacksmith's shop associated with this house and 48 ft. away was 25 by 16 ft.; it contained hearths, forges and a pit in which the metal was quenched. The largest house excavated in the adjacent croft and built in the last period of occupation was 38 by 17 ft. and divided into three rooms.

Six and possibly more of the crofts had cobbled yards, the levels of which had sunk to the approximate level of the road. Partial excavation of one revealed that they were yards in which cattle were penned during the winter months, one side of which was formed by a barn, another by the house and the other two probably by turf banks protected by timber rails.

The finds indicate that Goltho was a prosperous community. They include enamelled and gilt bronze pendants and belt-ends and many other bronze artefacts of superior craftsmanship. Much of the considerable quantity of metalwork is associated with the blacksmith's shop.

———: PANTON (TF 176793). This deserted village was levelled, drained and ploughed. Rex and Eleanor Russell located eighteen separate occupation-areas, some with extensive cobbling. Many had pad-stones and large cobbles were numerous, presumably from the gravel pit E. of the site. Saxo-Norman shelly wares were found in three occupation-areas and most produced post-medieval material. The distribution of the pottery recovered suggests the E. and SE. parts of the site were deserted in the later medieval period. During ploughing the complete ground plan of one house was obtained and 18 yd. of cobbling were recorded. It is unlikely that the medieval levels have been greatly disturbed by the levelling. There are three or four sites N. of the road in a field that has been ploughed for some years.

NORFOLK: KIRSTEAD, LANGHALE. See above, p. 129.

———: SHOULDHAM (TF 68400860). See above, p. 129f.).

NORTHUMBERLAND: WEST WHELPINGTON (NY 974837). Excavation on this site by M. G. Jarrett for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group and M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 200) continued. On the S. side of the green, W. of site 16c, the croft walls overlay two successive buildings, timber-framed with a filling of wattles. Associated pottery was of the 12th and 13th centuries. On the N. side of the green, in the NW. corner of the croft behind site 8, was a small stone enclosure, apparently a sheep-pen. Immediately N. of sites 8 and 9 were the fragmentary remains of two stone buildings of uncertain date and function. S. of sites 8 and 9 lay a small stone structure, 9A, with a platform at its E. end, possibly for a hay-rick. There was no secure dating evidence, but it had probably been abandoned before site 9 was built; the parallels at West Whelpington, though not well dated, appear to be medieval. Sites 8 and 9 were examined, but the initial occupation of site 8 was found to be no earlier than the late 16th or early 17th century; site 9 is possibly of similar date. A second interim report on the excavations has appeared in *Archaeol. Aeliana*, 4 ser., XLVIII (1970), 183-302.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858646). J. G. Hurst continuing to excavate (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 201) for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group and M.P.B.W. located the W. boundary of the village to help define the area of proposed Ministry guardianship. The stream was temporarily dammed to recreate the medieval fish- or mill-pond in advance of its proposed reconstruction. See also above, p. 135.

———, NORTH RIDING: ORMESBY (NZ 530168). C. A. Zealand, excavating for the Teesside Museums and Art Galleries Service in advance of roadworks on a mound and several other features in the grounds of Ormesby Hall, revealed a small area of cobbling and the remains of a possible stone wall associated with a small amount of late medieval pottery.

———, ———: SKELTON IN CLEVELAND (NZ 652187). 12th- to 14th-century sherds associated with patches of wood ash and animal bones were recovered by B. C. Martin.

———, WEST RIDING: HOLDSWORTH (SE 082290). J. A. Gilks continuing to excavate on this shrunken settlement (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 201) for the Tolson Memorial Museum, Huddersfield, found further sections of the 14th-century cobbled street. E. of the street the boundary- or drainage-ditch was traced for a further 40 ft. southwards. Its average width was 4 ft., and its depth 2 ft. E. of the ditch and buildings I-II the corner of a building of post-hole and sleeper-beam construction was excavated. It had been destroyed by fire c. 1300. Pottery from clay- and stone-lined hearths was of typical 14th-century type.

———, ———: ——— (SE 082287). J. A. Gilks reports that in a large oval-shaped hollow, 50 by 30 ft., a thick deposit of dark brown soil up to 3 ft. deep contained fragments of 14th-century pottery, burnt stone and charcoal.

SCOTLAND

ARGYLL: ARDNADAM, SANDBANK (NS 163791). In continued excavation on the chapel and platforms of this settlement the E. boundary of the site was found to be a wall of large rounded boulders; the W. boundary was an earthen bank. The hut circle to the W. has revealed evidence of domestic use.

SW. of the chapel paving ran S.-N. for c. 10 m. The N. end finished in an occupation-area with a hearth and pottery. Under this and E. of it a stone rectangular structure, 0.7 m. by 1.4 m. internally, was found. One stone has on it a pecked cross c. 50 mm. long and other pecked marks.

On the hillside N., W. and S. of the chapel are twenty-nine scooped platforms. Most are built into a gradient of 1 in 6 but at the extremities of the settlement the hillside steepens to approximately 1 in 3 or 1 in 4, and here the platforms are very clearly defined. They are all oval rather than round and range from 6.1 by 6.7 m. to 8.5 by 9.1 m. The axis of the oval lies along the contour of the hill. The platforms on steeply sloping ground have a scarp above and below of about 1.2 m. and in one case this is almost vertical.

There is no evidence of a palisade ditch or embankment surrounding the area. Nor is there evidence of cleared land where agriculture might have been practised, although boulders and stones which could be clearance dumps have been gathered. There are two accumulations of iron slag within the area and a third within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of it.

DUMFRIESSHIRE: KIRKCONNEL, WATERBECK (NY 248755). An attempt was made by L. R. Laing and E. J. Talbot to locate house structures and a roadway at this deserted site. Only a meaningless spread of cobbling, a boundary(?)-wall and an adjacent cobbled path (2.5 m. wide) were found. Sparse pottery finds were of late medieval date. Excavation on a long low ridge (6 m. wide), reminiscent of a roadway, revealed no road surface. The ditch to the N. and the drain to the S. (both discovered in excavation) may account for the ridge. Although slight, the assembled evidence does undoubtedly show that the village was N. of the ruinous church and not on the E., as indicated on some Ordnance Survey maps.

INVERNESS-SHIRE: NORTH UIST, SOLLAS, THE UDAL (NF 824783). Continued excavation by I. Crawford in collaboration with a London University, Institute of Archaeology, training course extended the range of settlement to 4,000 years. The medieval periods represented show a continuous structural series in seven major levels from the early 11th to the 16th century. The lowest of these levels has barely been investigated as yet, and sampling has shown that still further deposits underlie it. Important finds include a silver coin, provisionally identified as 13th-century Norse, a decorated bone comb-case (exactly paralleled in Ireland and dated there c. 1000), numerous bone combs (some

twenty-eight are now recorded), and the post-holes of a large timber building. This may well reflect the known status of the traditional occupants of the site. The iron-age focus is a wheel-house complex to which a souterrain was later added in a phase which can only be described at present as later iron age/early medieval in this area.

ENGLAND

J. OTHER SITES

Bridges

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: BRISTOL, FROME BRIDGE. See above, p. 152.

SUFFOLK: BURY ST. EDMUNDS (TL 859633). Mrs. D. Trappes Lomax reports that an earlier bridge, 15 ft. wide with 10½-ft.-wide spans and six carved stone ribs, was found when the brick bridge of 1759 was demolished to improve the junction of *Southgate Street* and *Maynewater Lane*. The bridge, which is likely to be 13th-century, has been preserved but covered.

SUSSEX: BODIAM. See above, p. 148.

Crosses

CHESHIRE: WINSFORD, OVER CROSS (SJ 669632). Excavation by J. B. Curzon and the Nantwich Archaeological Group in advance of roadworks demonstrated that, if this was an ancient stone, it was not *in situ*, for a 4-ft.-deep 17th-century ditch ran under it and traces of a late medieval building were located. The cross contains a prison cell which may be the one mentioned in the borough charter of c. 1300. Two types of stone were used; the nine steps and cross may have been replaced at the time of its removal, probably in the 19th century.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING: PONTEFRACT (SE 490199). A cross fragment in Yorkshire magnesian limestone, dating c. 1140–60 and a product of the Yorkshire school, has been located among stones at Darrington Church. It is likely to be part of St. Oswald's Cross removed from Pontefract in 1734(?). On the front face, which measures 18 by 14½ in., is a Norman horseman carrying a lance. On the side faces are tree foliage and a kneeling man, measuring 17 by 8½ in. and 17 by 8 in. respectively. It is hoped to join this fragment to a piece already known, now in a rockery.

Dovecotes

ESSEX: WALTHAM ABBEY. See above, p. 163.

WORCESTERSHIRE: WICK BY PERSHORE (SO 959452). A dovecote in the pigeon orchard by *Wick House Farm* was fully surveyed and photographed by C. J. Bond before demolition. It was of the standard medieval type, circular in plan, with an external diam. of 28 ft., and plaster-covered oolitic rubble walls over 3 ft. thick and 20 ft. high. Originally there were 1,300 nest-holes, a number exceeded in Worcestershire only by the dovecotes at Great Comberton (1,425) and Court Farm, Leigh (1,380). These began at a height of 4 ft. above ground level with a widely-spaced double row, then continued with five more tiers, each with three rows of more tightly-spaced nest-holes, separated by perching ledges, up to the roof. The doorway had been altered at some stage; there was a rough stone arch visible inside, under which eight further nest-holes had been inserted, and the present doorway, a very small opening, barely 5 ft. high by 3 ft. broad, was under and slightly to one side of this arch. As it stood on sloping ground, the walls had been reinforced by three original buttresses, each of three stages. There had been a conical tiled roof with a single dormer window and plain lantern. The potence had survived complete.

Fish-ponds

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. A useful article on Northamptonshire fish-ponds using evidence from field-work and documents has recently appeared: J. M. Steane, 'The medieval fishponds of Northamptonshire', *Northants. Past and Present*, IV, no. 5 (1970-1), 299-310.

WORCESTERSHIRE: HALESOWEN ABBEY. See above, p. 141.

Wrecks

LONDON (TQ 326808). The wrecks of two 15th-century clinker-built vessels were found in the bed of the R. Thames, close to *Trig Lane Stairs*. One wreck, which was not investigated, was carrying a cargo of Kentish ragstone and may have been a barge. The other, which is still being studied by P. Marsden, was *c.* 50 ft. long. In its bottom were nearly 2,000 lead net-sinkers, suggesting that the vessel was a fishing craft. Dating evidence of pottery, shoes, and two pilgrim-badges indicate that she was lost in the last quarter of the 15th century.

Miscellaneous

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: UPPER WICK (ST 718968). Work by members of the M5 Research Committee revealed a roughly cobbled surface, probably a trackway, running NE. between two ditches, *c.* 100 ft. apart. A stone-lined drain on the same alignment ran for 18 ft. before disappearing into a circular soak-away, *c.* 3½ ft. across by *c.* 3 ft. deep. Most of the pottery was 12th- to 14th-century coarse ware of Cotswold types, but Ham Green wares also occurred.

K. INDUSTRY

ENGLAND

Ceramics

BEDFORDSHIRE: HARROLD (SP 948569). D. N. Hall excavated a 13th-century pottery-kiln in a garden adjacent to *Brook Lane*. It was a simple twin opposed-flue kiln, in a channel 8½ ft. long by 2½ ft. wide and 2½ ft. deep at its centre. No kiln-furniture survived *in situ*, but there was much kiln-wall debris, pieces of large kiln-bars and discarded pottery. The kiln produced jugs with stabbed handles, cooking-pots and large bowls, in a rather coarse shelly fabric varying in colour from pink and buff to grey. Local stratified deposits indicate that the pottery belongs to the 1st half of the 13th century.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: BRISTOL, REDCLIFFE. See above, p. 152.

———: ———, ST. PETER'S CHURCH. See above, p. 144.

HAMPSHIRE: MICHELMERSH, GREAT HACCUPPS (SU 346263). An 11th-century single-flue pottery-kiln of puddled chalk and flint was excavated by B. G. Hopkins. The pottery recovered includes rilled and plain cooking-pots with plain and pie-crust rims, and highly decorated spouted pitchers with small handles and sagging bases.

NORFOLK: GRIMSTON, POTT ROW (TF 706217). K. Wade excavating for the Norfolk Research Committee and M.P.B.W. revealed the floor of a pottery-kiln with four flues. The lower 8 ft. of a late medieval stone well, 12 ft. deep in all, were below the local water-table. Organic material, including leather, wood and cloth, was found in some quantity, together with eighteen complete glazed jugs. The largely unstratified material found in the topsoil is sufficient to produce a fairly comprehensive list of the types of vessel being produced. Below the medieval levels were a number of features containing developed Thetford ware of the Grimston type. It would appear that Pott Row was established as a pottery at least as early as 1100 and certainly continued until 1500.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: LYVEDEN (SP 984861). Continued excavation of site D by G. F. Bryant and J. M. Steane (*Med. Archaeol.*, xiv (1970), 203, 205, fig. 70) for the Kettering Grammar School Local History and Archaeological Society and M.P.B.W. revealed that the initial early 12th-century occupation was immediately S. of the stream bank. Here, in association with over 1,000 sherds of Stamford ware, a furnace, charcoal pit (with maple, oak, hazel and alder), roasting-hearths and masses of slag indicate iron working. Prolonged flooding, which deposited a 2-ft.-thick layer of alluvial clay, sealed this level. After a period of desertion from c. 1150 to 1220 the first potter arrived on the site during the 2nd quarter of the 13th century. Archaeological evidence and the study of air-photographs make it possible to suggest that the toft now occupied measured c. 130 ft. N.-S. by 100 ft. E.-W. During the earliest period of potting the W. half of the toft was occupied by a centrally-placed working-area on a slightly raised platform. A wooden building and numerous rectangular pits were used for the preparation and storage of clay. The kiln, D2, was N. of the working-area and had an oval oven oriented E.-W. with a pair of parallel flues at either end. The area S. of the platform was used for clay-digging. A simple hut, 20 by 12 ft., in the SE. corner of the toft had at its W. end a well-laid floor. The doorway was placed mid-way along the S. wall. The E. end had flimsy wall-foundations. A gully ran N.-S. down the middle of the hut and continued c. 6 ft. outside the line of the N. wall.

The workshop, the hut and the pits produced a large number of small finds. Metal objects include a belt-buckle with embossed terminals, a strap-end buckle loop in the form of a Lombardic D, a handsome double 'spectacle buckle', a gilt bronze harness pendant, a honestone with bronze attachment, a silver bell (pilgrim badge?), a rowel-spur, a snaffle bit, and a rushlight holder. The bone tools consist of eleven antler points, several gouges and burnishers. There are eleven honestones, all of mica schist, and several spindle-whorls, two stone mortars, and two blocks with pivot-holes (bearing stones for the potter's wheel?) were also found. One coin, a cut halfpenny of the long-cross issue of Henry III (class IIIb, Northampton mint, c. 1250), was found under the S. wall of the workshop. Continued examination of the pottery has added considerably to the understanding of pottery techniques. It is now seen that the potters on site D made only restricted use of the wheel. It is clear from internal markings that all the pottery had coil-made sides, to which were applied previously moulded sagging bases. The rim was formed on a slow wheel or turn-table with the aid of a bone template; probably at the same time the pots were smoothed on the outside with a bone or piece of soft material, perhaps leather.

———: POTTERSPURY (SP 706431). A late 14th-century pottery-kiln in the garden of a former farmhouse in the village High Street was excavated by D. C. Mynard for the Wolverton and District Archaeological Society. It was of single-flue up-draught type with a circular oven, 2.52 m. diam., and a roughly rectangular stoke-hole, 3.180 by 1.644 m. increasing to 2.256 m. wide at the farthest point from the oven. The kiln was constructed of limestone and pebbles lined with clay. It lay in a pit dug through the natural clay to the underlying limestone which formed its floor. The kiln-bars were supported by the sides of the kiln and a central pedestal ran from the back. The stoke-hole was lined with a dry-stone wall and showed two periods of use. The products were glazed jugs and bowls of a buff to off-white fabric with an olive-green glaze, and belong to the late 14th to early 15th century, a date confirmed by archaeo-magnetic sampling.

SOMERSET: NETHER STOWEY (ST 185395). Excavation by R. R. Nesbitt after pottery was found in a drainage-trench suggests a middle 13th-century kiln.

SUFFOLK: HOLLESLEY, POPLAR FARM (TM 345453, 347454). Two blackened areas, c. 50 yd. diam., producing much pottery, including wasters, have been located by D. J. Nichols.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING: BRANDSBY (SE 592721). Part of the waster heaps of a medieval pottery was excavated by Mrs. H. E. J. Le Patourel. Approximately two tons of material is under analysis. Jugs are predominantly of types used in the city of York; cooking-pots and jars are of a less familiar type. The principal motifs of a small proportion of decorated sherds are continuous rouletting, line and pellet work, and incised lines in groups. Face-jugs with beards and knight-jugs were also made. Their dating is difficult to determine until full analysis of the material has been undertaken.

Chemical

LINCOLNSHIRE: STAMFORD, ST. LEONARD'S PRIORY. See above, p. 139.

Horn working

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: BRISTOL, RUPERT STREET. See above, p. 152.

Metals: Copper

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: GLOUCESTER. See above, p. 152f.

Metals: Iron

ENGLAND

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: BRISTOL, PETER STREET. See above, p. 146f.

———: GLOUCESTER. See above, p. 152f.

LINCOLNSHIRE: GOLTHO. See above, pp. 171, 173.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: LYVEDEN. See above, p. 177.

SUSSEX: THE WEALD. Members of the Wealden Iron Research Group have recorded many bloomery and mine sites not mentioned by E. Straker, *Wealden Iron* (1931). Most of these are probably medieval and one at Chandler's Farm, Hartfield (TQ 471387), has associated pottery of the 12th century (cf. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, xvii (1970), 167). See also above pp. 86-111.

WALES

FLINTSHIRE: RHUDDLAN. See above, p. 158.

Metals: Lead

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: BRISTOL, WESTBURY COLLEGE. See above, p. 139.

Mills

SUSSEX: EASTBOURNE (TQ 595007). While examining Anglo-Saxon graves on *Ocklynge Hill* (see above, p. 134) trenches for two sunk post-mills were found with associated pottery.

Miscellaneous

CORNWALL: SCILLY ISLES, TRESKO, SAMSON (SV 878128). Excavation by Sarnia A. Butcher for the Isles of Scilly Museum Association and M.P.B.W. after the exposure of a grave on the NE. shore of the island located a small rectangular stone-walled cellar, c. 15 by 91 ft. and cut c. 5 ft. into the subsoil. It was filled with blown sand and the only internal feature was a furnace, also stone-lined, c. 4 by 2 ft. and 3 ft. deep. There was no dating evidence and in the absence of any domestic or industrial refuse it may be sug-

gested that the building was used for smoking fish, a practice which seems to have been abandoned in Cornwall in the 17th century. See also above, p. 124.

STAFFORDSHIRE: TAMWORTH. See above, p. 156.

WORCESTERSHIRE: REDDITCH, BORDLESLEY ABBEY. See above, p. 141.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING: PONTEFRACT. See above, p. 141.