

# Medieval Britain in 1974

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and

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

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

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

## I. PRE-CONQUEST

### ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE: LEIGHTON BUZZARD, GROVE PRIORY. See p. 233.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: AYLESBURY, WALTON (SP 822132). M. E. Farley excavating for the County Museum found two more *Grubenhäuser*, oriented E. and W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 174), and two pits, one of which contained quern fragments. Finds include loom-weights, a double-sided bone comb, a small-long brooch and much decorated pottery. Finds in County Museum; report in *Records of Bucks.*, forthcoming.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE (Huntingdonshire): GODMANCHESTER (TL 24787034). H. J. M. Green excavating for Cambridgeshire Archaeological Committee and D.o.E. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 200) the hitherto unexplored E. part of the Roman town on the Unigate site in *Earning Street* located a late 4th or early 5th-century boundary-fence, with a round corner and an entrance gate, running across the S. part of the site. Its foundation trench produced late Roman pottery and coins together with an early Anglo-Saxon pot. A *Grubenhäuser*, pits and a wattle-lined well belong to the early medieval period.

CHESHIRE: CHESTER. In *Crook Street* a late Anglo-Saxon rubbish-pit produced a ring-headed pin of Irish type (PL. XVI, c).

CLEVELAND (Yorkshire, N. Riding): UPLEATHAM (NZ 637194). Two Anglo-Saxon cross fragments were found by Guisborough Archaeological Society in the rubble filling of a medieval wall foundation extending E. from St Andrew's Church.

DORSET: SHERBORNE (ST 637165). R. D. H. Gem, L. J. Keen and D. W. Thackray for D.o.E. excavated within and to the N. of the standing fragment of the E. claustral range of the Benedictine abbey. Evidence was found of a cemetery of assumed mid or late Saxon date, over which had been laid out the late Saxon monastery, with a narrow late 10th or early 11th century range running N. and S. There were no pre-conquest finds. See also p. 233.

———: WAREHAM (SY 9388). Excavation and other fieldwork by D. Hinton and R. Hodges for the Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton, and D.o.E. will be published in *Proc. Dorset Nat. Hist. and Archaeol. Soc.*, xciv (1975).

DURHAM: DURHAM CITY (NZ 275424). Excavation by M. O. H. Carver for D.o.E. on the supposed site of the Norman moat to the castle revealed a well-preserved early medieval settlement. A deposit of c. 100 sq. m. survived to depths of up to 3 m. beneath cellar floors 5 m. below the level of modern *Sadler Street*. The earliest structure was bow-sided with wattle walls of hazel on oak posts, running parallel to the modern street. The trampled sand floor contained a hearth and two post-holes. Farther up the hill towards the castle a shallow storm drain followed the hill contour. It was later filled with clay and three wattle fences erected along its line. These were buried in a midden containing a new group of fine sandy and gritty wares, one piece of York ware, and wood and leather artifacts. Radio-carbon dates for the layer range between 950 and 1050. See also p. 243.

ESSEX: BRADWELL (SP 830396). In a trial excavation of *Bradwell Bury* by D. C. Mynard a series of earthworks associated with the moated manor site produced evidence of late Anglo-Saxon occupation. Two Anglo-Saxon ditches, the earlier on average 2.5 m. wide and 1.5 m. deep, the second 4 m. wide and 2 m. deep and dated by St Neots ware, were partly sealed by a medieval bank. These ditches enclose an area of uncertain size, only the N. and W. sides having been located. Within the enclosure two phases of late Anglo-Saxon occupation were both associated with St Neots ware. A row of three shallow stone-filled post-settings, 3.5 m. apart, represent part of a timber building aligned E. and W. and of uncertain date. A second row of four similar post-settings, also 3.5 m. apart, were close to, but not quite parallel with, the first, suggesting a rebuilding. The floor level associated with this building was considerably burnt.

———: HADSTOCK (TL 559447). Complete excavation of the interior of the nave, crossing and transepts of St Botolph's Church, accompanied by limited stripping of the wall-plaster, was carried out by W. J. Rodwell for Society of Antiquaries, Essex Archaeological Society and D.o.E. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 174). The church, long cited as a well-preserved example of an early 11th-century minster, was found to be a complex structure incorporating several periods of Anglo-Saxon and medieval work. The earliest building, upon which all later modifications were based, may be of mid Saxon date and comprised a nave, quire, chancel and two *porticus*. A burial of undoubted importance had been placed in the centre of the S. *porticus*, with the coffin lid roughly at floor level. At a later date the coffin had been exhumed and the grave filled. If this is the tomb of St Botolph, Hadstock may be identified with *Icanho* and the church as part of Botolph's monastery of 654. A central wooden tower was later erected over the quire, which in turn was converted into a massive stone structure in the early 11th century. Transeptal chapels, probably apsidal, were added to the *porticus* in the Norman period. The tower collapsed in the 13th century. All the Anglo-Saxon monumental architecture in the church, including the N. doorway, was reset in the medieval period. Internal features include fragmentary Saxon and medieval floors, a few graves, 135 post-settings for scaffolding of various periods, six metal-working hearths and a substantial medieval bell foundry with an oval furnace pit and two circular casting pits. See also p. 237.

———: WALTHAM ABBEY (TL 382005). A scatter of Anglo-Saxon pottery was found on the site of the *Pentecostal Chapel* during excavations by Waltham Abbey Historical Society. See also p. 234.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: DEERHURST (SO 871299). Further excavation at the church (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XVIII (1974), 176) involved stripping of plaster inside the N. *porticus*, which showed that the first-floor doorway between this and the end of the first stone church (now the chancel) was a primary feature, while the triangular-headed ground-floor doorway was secondary. Two Anglo-Saxon scaffolding holes were found, one with timber in position. Excavation outside the N. *porticus* exposed 1.5 m. of walling below ground, ending in a massive footing utilizing an earlier two-step plinth. Roman tile and glass and pre-Reformation burials were found. Cf. *Antiq. Jnl.*, forthcoming; C.B.A., monograph series, no. 2 (1975).

HAMPSHIRE: ANDOVER, PORTWAY INDUSTRIAL ESTATE (SU 343462). M. Dacre and Miss A. Cook excavating an Anglo-Saxon cemetery for Andover Archaeological Society found sixty-seven inhumations and eighty urned and un-urned cremations. With a few exceptions the two rites occurred in separate zones but were practised concurrently. Finds from female inhumations include two bronze-bound wooden buckets, six saucer brooches, fifteen disc brooches, seven small-long brooches, two bone combs, two finger rings, and strings of beads. The nine male burials were each equipped with a spear, three of them also containing shields. Preliminary study of the material suggests that the cemetery began c. 500 and continued in use throughout the 6th century.

———: BEDHAMPTON (SU 692064). D. J. Rudkin excavating for Portsmouth City Museums and D.o.E. on the site of a neolithic long barrow uncovered seventeen burials, both flexed and extended, in an early 9th-century Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Grave-goods consisted of iron knives and buckles, and a decorated bronze strap-end (PL. XVI, B). The close spacing and wide spread of graves may indicate an extensive cemetery.

———: DROXFORD (SU 612184). F. G. Aldsworth excavated for Hampshire County Museum Service and D.o.E. the site of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery discovered in 1900 (cf. *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, XIX (1902-3), 125-9; *Proc. Hants Field Club & Archaeol. Soc.*, v (1904-6), 173-7). In one of the few parts of original ground surface left forty graves were found. 400 grave-goods include spearheads, shield-bosses, saucer brooches, a long-boss biconical pot, chatelaines and beads, and an iron purse-mount with silver inlay.

———: SOUTHAMPTON. P. E. Holdsworth excavated various sites within the Anglo-Saxon town for Southampton Archaeological Committee.

1. (SU 428117). In 1971 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XVI (1972), 155) part of a building with its long axis at right angles to an E. to W. road was found. Further evidence for the same building was discovered this year. Eleven pits were also examined, though only one of them was excavated completely; fillings were predominantly of charcoal, daub and oyster shell. Bone blanks and partly worked bone as well as complete artifacts such as awls and combs suggest a limited bone industry.

2. (SU 428116). Near a large timber structure located in 1973 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XVIII (1974), 177) a substantial boundary-fence or wall was discovered; on its S. a group of pits and a well were aligned E. and W. Four pits were examined. One contained an iron knife, a bronze brooch and fragments of decorated glass. The well had been constructed by excavating a large cone, 1.70 m. diam. and 1.40 m. deep; a circular shaft, 1.70 m. diam. and 0.48 m. deep, was then sunk to the water table. It was shored with a wooden barrel and the cone filled with the excavated material. Staining from the timber barrel was observed at a depth of 0.40 m. and at 1.40 m. wood was preserved because of waterlogging. The large barrel used to shore the well had seventeen staves

varying in length from 39 to 58 cm. Traces of the outer binding were noted and a groove around the inside of the staves 4 cm. from the bottom had held the base.

3. (SU 429117). Further excavation in the former gasworks revealed a large inhumation cemetery containing the fully or partly articulated remains of seventy-six individuals. The cemetery was divided into two halves by a structure, which may have been a small church. All the burials lay E. to W. and there were no grave-goods. Only one was certainly in a coffin. The N. half of the cemetery had been more intensively used than the S., forty-three inhumations being recovered from a 5 by 4 m. trench. Many of the skeletons were badly disturbed with later graves being dug through earlier ones.

4. (SU 428116). Seven pits and two wells were examined. Most of the pits and both wells produced sawn pieces of animal bone and in the pits were many small fragments of glass, often bearing elaborate decoration. A decorated bone awl and parts of two combs were also recovered.

5. (SU 426122). Structural evidence was limited to two shallow linear features S. of the excavation, possibly fence lines or property boundaries; small quantities of animal bone, oyster shell and sherds of coarse ware were recovered. Nineteen pits were examined of which three were excavated totally; it seems likely that they were storage or tanning pits.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER (Herefordshire): HEREFORD (SO 509400). During reconstruction of *The City Arms* at the N. end of *Broad Street* R. Shoesmith examined the 8th to 10th-century defences close to the N. entry (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XVIII (1974), 178). Despite extensive post-medieval disturbance it was possible to establish the Anglo-Saxon ditch and examine its filling in two small workmen's trenches. A timber and wattle framework had been constructed in the ditch at a late stage.

KENT: BROADSTAIRS, BRADSTOW SCHOOL (TR 394671). Further excavation by the British Museum (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XVIII (1974), 179) on the site of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery brought the total number of excavated graves to ninety-eight. A nucleated group of warrior burials was found, the largest of which had been robbed; but two others contained swords, one of them with decorated fittings. This grave also contained, among other goods, a bronze bowl holding hazel nuts and fruit, and, in the mouth of the corpse, a Frankish gold tremissis of the late 6th century. Other graves yielded wheel-turned pottery, bone and ironwork and decorated metalwork. Further evidence of grave structures included some new types.

———: RAMSGATE, OZENGELL (TR 357654). Cropmarks of over 100 probable graves, aligned E. and W. and including a small penannular ditch with a central grave, were recorded by J. Bradshaw in the dry summer. On the opposite side of the road was a smaller group associated with the ditch of an earlier barrow. In the autumn two were opened and evidence of early Anglo-Saxon inhumations with grave-goods found. These are to be placed on loan in the Powell-Cotton Museum at Quex Park, Birchington.

LINCOLNSHIRE: GOLTHO (TF 116774). G. Beresford completed the excavation of the manor site for M.V.R.G. and D.O.E. The 11th-century levels, excavated in 1973 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XVIII (1974), 209), were removed to reveal four superimposed 9th-century manor houses and associated buildings. The houses, cameras and other out-buildings stood round three sides of a courtyard. The houses were aligned E. and W. in the S. part of the site. The earlier two stood on the same foundations and were clearly defined by post-trenches. Each was 20.3 m. long, 5.5 m. wide at the ends and 6.1 m. wide in the middle, excluding the end pentice; the side walls were slightly bowed. Access was through two opposing doors set in the side walls of a room partitioned off from the hall at the W. end of the building. The E. half of the hall floor was raised c. 0.38 m. to form a long dais, on which there was a central hearth. The third and

fourth houses were defined by post-holes and post-trenches, and show the gradual development of a single-aisled hall. They measured 15.8 by 6.7 m. and 14.5 by 70 m. respectively.

The remains of four superimposed cameras lay on the same alignment E. of the halls. The post-holes and post-trenches were too confused to identify individual chambers. Other principal buildings associated with the 9th and 10th centuries include the kitchen and a substantial outbuilding, 18.1 by 4.5 m., which was built twice on the same foundations.

Some of the ditches which crossed the site probably ran to water-storage cisterns, which were later destroyed by the digging of the ring-work moat.

The excavation of the Saxon boundary revealed that the manor was originally surrounded by a timber palisade. During the 10th century it was replaced by an earthen bank, within the earlier boundary. Before the beginning of the 11th century the area of occupation was increased. The egg-shaped enclosure, c. 106 by 76 m., was surrounded by a bank and outer ditch. In the SE. corner of the site near the gate the ditch was 5.5 m. wide and 1.5 m. deep and the bank was 7.3 m. wide. At the beginning of the excavation it still stood 1.5 m. high. Farther from the gate the bank and ditch grew smaller.

———: LINCOLN. See p. 245.

LONDON: CITY (TQ 32958066). At *New Fresh Wharf* fragments of an unusual type of clinker-built boat had been reused as a kind of shuttering behind the upright posts of a waterfront (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 180, 202, figs. 62–3). The whole structure had collapsed on to the stony river bed so that the planks were found lying on top of the now horizontal posts. A radio-carbon date of  $760 \pm 100$  has been obtained from the sapwood of one of the posts, suggesting that the boat, which was presumably old when reused, is unlikely to be later than c. 800. Its closest parallels are the boats from Gdansk and Rahlswiek, Kr. Rügen, which also employ trenails instead of the usual iron rivets.

———: ——— (TQ 33018069). At *The Triangle, Lower Thames and Monument Streets*, traces of a Saxo-Norman timber-lined well and wicker-lined pit were found.

———, GREATER: HENDON (TQ 229895). In *Church Terrace E.* Sammes excavated for Hendon and District Archaeological Society a ditch running E. and W., which contained grass-tempered sherds and animal bones, chiefly pig. A double-spiral-headed pin was also found in the area.

NORFOLK: MORNINGTHORPE (TF 220943). Excavation by A. Rogerson for Norfolk Archaeological Unit and T. Gregory for Norfolk Museums Service revealed an Anglo-Saxon cemetery discovered during gravel-digging. Its full extent was not defined. Little bone survived; 102 inhumations out of over 150 excavated graves contained grave-goods, and two cremations were also recorded. Twenty small features, each containing a single coarse pot, may be children's graves. Male burials were represented by shield-bosses, spearheads, knives and buckles. One large grave also contained the iron bands of a large tub and a single small-long brooch. Women's graves contained cruciform, annular and small-long brooches, wrist-clasps, girdle-hangers, knives and beads. One produced a small wooden bucket with bronze mountings, and a lugged bronze cauldron containing a *Perlrandsbecken* with the remains of a wooden bowl or liner.

———: NORTH ELMHAM, SPONG HILL (TF 981195). The third season of excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 181) on the Anglo-Saxon cemetery by P. Wade-Martins, A. Kempisty, J. Gassowski and Miss C. Hills for Norfolk Archaeological Unit, Norfolk Research Committee and Warsaw University revealed a further 150 cremations,

bringing the total from the present series of excavations to 550, from an area estimated as 10% of the entire cemetery. Most of the burials found this year appear to be of the 5th century. The one inhumation found was without grave-goods; it was oriented E. and W., with the head to the W. A further stretch of a large enclosure ditch, previously thought to be Roman, contained Anglo-Saxon pottery in all but the lowest levels, in which 4th-century pottery appeared. The distribution of various classes of pottery and grave-goods suggests that this ditch served as the original boundary of the cemetery. Ditches, post-holes and pits of iron age and Roman date within the enclosure were also excavated.

———: NORWICH (TG 22580987). At no. 54 *Aylsham Road* excavation by P. Donaldson for Norwich Survey Project was undertaken to define the limits of a suspected pre-Christian cemetery, as 5th and 6th-century grave-goods were found near by in building work in 1896; 19th-century gravel-digging had left no trace. See also p. 246 f.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: BRIKWORTH (SP 746713). Construction of the new vicarage has disturbed further skeletons belonging to the early Christian cemetery previously investigated in 1972 (cf. *Northants. Archaeol.*, VIII (1973), 17 ff.; *Med. Archaeol.*, XVII (1973), 147). Radio-carbon dates obtained from the excavation have confirmed that the ditch encountered W. of the vicarage garden, parallel with *Station Road*, belonged to the Saxon monastic site of c. 700, and that the cemetery was broadly contemporary with it.

———: NORTHAMPTON (SP 750604). J. M. Williams continued excavation in *St Peter's Street* for Northampton Development Corporation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XVIII (1974), 182). An area c. 55 by 30 m., including the street itself on both sides, which were largely uncellared, was completely stripped and a sequence of occupation from Saxon, possibly earlier, times was established. At the W. end of the site a ditch, c. 4 m. wide and 1.5 m. deep, cut into the natural ironstone, and probably defined a defensive enclosure on the promontory where St Peter's Church now stands; it is probably of Anglo-Saxon date. A rectilinear timber building of post-in-slot and individual posts was erected over the filled ditch and probably belongs to the 9th century. Two other timber buildings a little to the E. may be roughly contemporary.

Sometime during the 9th century, also at the W. end of the site, three circular hollows, one 3 m. diam., the others 2 m., had been cut into the natural ironstone and lined with wattle. Each had a very large central post-hole. Layers of concrete and mortar had accumulated in two of the hollows and preliminary examination indicates that burnt lime was one of the constituents. In one of these 'mixers' several grooves, concentrically cut around the central post-hole, suggest rotary motion. From this and other evidence it seems clear that the central post was a pivot probably supporting a beam from which paddles were suspended, the whole being capstan driven. All the recovered facts support some form of mechanized mortar mixer.

At least two periods of timber buildings were laid out on top of the mortar mixers and underneath the later street line. At a similar date four sunken-floor dwellings were constructed at the E. end of the site. These were simple rectangular structures, the largest being c. 4 by 3 m. In each a single post-hole centrally placed at either end probably supported a ridge-piece. From the occupation debris in two of them it seems that the sunken floors were real floors rather than hollows below planked floors. The pottery and a coin of Æthelstan suggest an early 10th-century date.

These dwellings and all the other features described were arranged at random and in no way respected the later street line. Sometime during the second half of the 10th century or the 11th, however, the site underwent a radical change. Timber dwellings were laid out parallel to and on either side of a street following roughly the line of the

present street. The buildings were represented by a series of post-holes and were rectangular with their long sides on the street. They were *c.* 4 m. wide but of uncertain length.

NORTHUMBERLAND: THIRLINGS (NT 956322). Excavation by R. Miket (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XVIII (1974), 182 ff., fig. 58) for D.o.E. concentrated on the S. limit of the settlement, where it was hoped that vestiges of vertical stratigraphy might have been preserved by hill-wash. In the event this was not so, because of plough damage. Within the excavated area a rectangular timber building, aligned E. and W. and founded in a continuous trench 1.1 m. deep at the minimum (FIG. 90), was revealed. Measuring 10.40 by 5.60 m. internally it was a little smaller than that excavated last year, to which

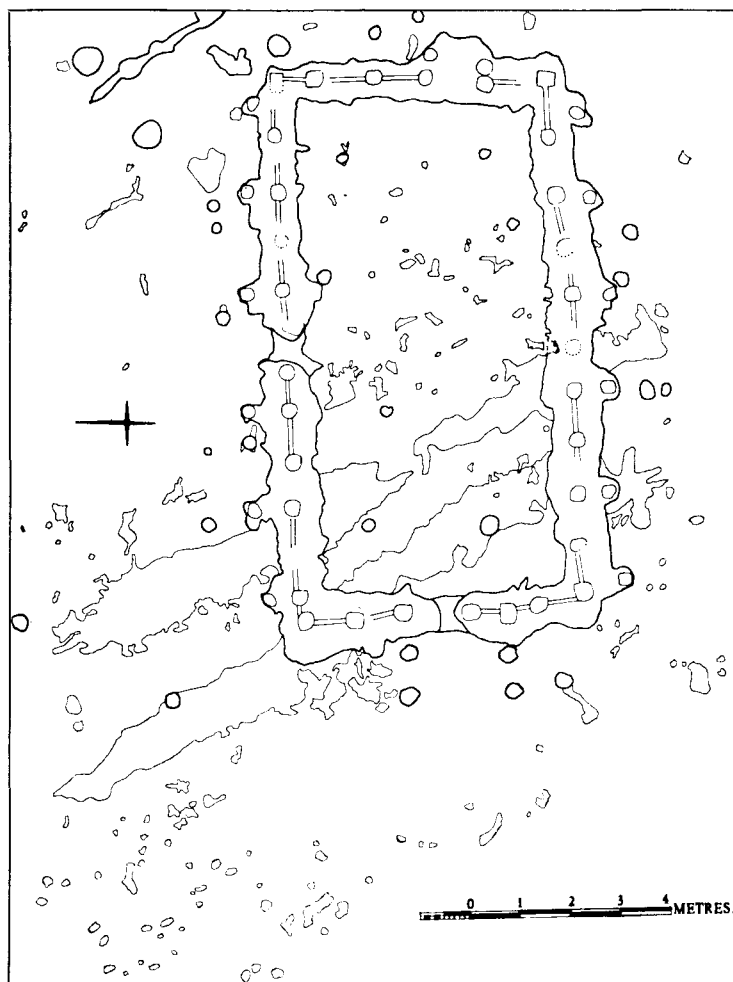


FIG. 90

THIRLINGS, NORTHUMBERLAND  
Plan of Anglo-Saxon timber building (p. 226 f.)

it bore similarities and differences. Both had spaced posts linked by a vertical plank filling, and three pairs of posts internally supporting the roof. In the new building, however, six single buttresses projected from the foundation trench along the outside of both long walls, and in addition to opposed central entrances in the long walls other doors were provided in both short walls. The structure had been systematically dismantled with much charcoal and bone coming from the foundation trench as well as a fragment of a loom-weight and half a glass bead of the late 6th to early 7th century. Further shallow linear features lay parallel to that recorded last year, which was tentatively identified as part of medieval ridge-and-furrow.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: RUDDINGTON, FLAWFORD (SK 593332). The most recently discovered feature in St Peter's Church (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 183) is an E. extension to the chancel, where two walls 3.45 m. apart were found. See also p. 238.

OXFORDSHIRE: BERINSFIELD, WALLY CORNER (SU 580956). An Anglo-Saxon cemetery found during gravel-digging 1.2 km. N. of the Roman town of Dorchester-on-Thames was excavated by D. Miles for Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit. Approximately ninety-one inhumations and four cremations (one of the bronze age) were located within a late Romano-British ditch system. The orientation seems to have been governed by the position of the largest Romano-British ditches. Most burials had grave-goods: weapons, buckets, pots, beads and brooches. No coffins were found, although some graves had linings or beds of charred logs. One of the cremations had a setting of four post-holes around it. Immediately to the N. a large funnel-shaped pit contained a female inhumation in the uppermost level and only antler fragments beneath. The cemetery was in use from the early 5th to the late 6th century. Finds to be deposited in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

———: DUCKLINGTON (SP 363072). An isolated 7th-century Anglo-Saxon group-burial was uncovered within the line of the by-pass, 200 m. SW. of Red Lodge, and excavated by R. A. Chambers for Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit. The grave lay at the edge of an extensive Romano-British settlement. The grave-pit, measuring c. 1.3 by 1.9 m., was very shallow and the inhumations, which consisted of two adults and a child, all supine, with heads to the N., lay immediately beneath the modern plough-soil. In the graves were either one or two bronze-bound buckets, a double-ended bone pin and spindle-whorl, a necklace of silver wire rings and glass beads, and a gold-mounted tooth pendant, which was worn by the man. Cf. *Oxoniensia*, forthcoming.

———: HANWELL. See p. 257.

SOMERSET: ILCHESTER (ST 524226). Excavation in advance of housing development in the NE. sector of the town was undertaken by the Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset. A concentration of rubbish-pits and robber-trenches fronting a medieval street and nearest the town centre contained mostly late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval pottery. Elsewhere, at the perimeter of the Roman settlement, there was slight evidence of an early medieval refurbishing of the 2nd-century earthen defences, after fairly thorough stone robbing of the 4th-century town wall. Robber-trenches of a large Roman building behind the defences contained Saxo-Norman pottery and a penny of Æthelred II from the Ilchester mint.

SUFFOLK: IPSWICH. Various sites produced Anglo-Saxon material. At *Great Whip Street* (TM 16504385), in an area 9 by 8 m., pits, two wells, a flint- and mortar-lined cess-pit, and some post-holes contained 9th and 12th-century imported pottery and evidence of mid Anglo-Saxon bone-working. This, together with evidence from the corner of *Great Whip Street* and *Vernon Street* (TM 16494367), which produced two

late Anglo-Saxon pits containing Ipswich ware, confirms the hypothesis that mid Saxon Ipswich extends S. of the R. Orwell into the parish of Stoke. At no. 9 *Lower Brook Street* (TM 16474437) and (TM 16484436) mid and late Anglo-Saxon pits were found. See also p. 248.

SURREY: KINGSTON UPON THAMES (TQ 180691). Grass-tempered sherds and an Anglo-Saxon polychrome bead were recovered from water-laid deposits during excavation by L. Gillibrand for Kingston Museum and D.o.E. in *Eden Walk*. Finds in Kingston Museum. See also p. 248.

SUSSEX, EAST: BISHOPSTONE (TQ 468008). M. G. Bell excavated for Sussex Archaeological Field Unit five more rectangular post-built structures of probable Anglo-Saxon date (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvi (1972), 162). The only finds were sherds comparable with those found by D. Thompson in 1967-8 in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery lying some 210 m. SW. (cf. *ibid.*, xii (1968), 161, xiii (1969), 240). Finds to be deposited in Brighton Museum; interim report in *Bull. Inst. Archaeol.*, forthcoming.

———, WEST: ANGMERING. See p. 238.

———, ———: CHICHESTER. In the final season of excavations on *Chapel Street* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 184) by Chichester Civic Society Excavation Committee late Anglo-Saxon occupation on the Roman street surfaces was discovered. In *Tower Street car-park* mid and late Anglo-Saxon cess-pits have been excavated and mid Anglo-Saxon coarse wares found.

WILTSHIRE: COLLINGBOURNE DUCIS (SU 24585415). C. Gingell excavated for Devizes Museum part of an apparently extensive Anglo-Saxon cemetery lying on the N. side of a dry valley E. of the R. Bourne. Twenty-eight inhumations, variously arranged, were found. Saucer and small-long brooches, iron knives and beads occurred; a notable find was a large openwork gilt-bronze equal-armed brooch. One warrior grave contained a sword with bronze scabbard fittings. The cemetery extends E. and N. of the site at present under development.

———: RAMSBURY (SU 272715). Excavation by J. Haslam for D.o.E. in *High Street* on a site opposite the *Malt Shovel* public house revealed an Anglo-Saxon industrial and occupation site. N. of the modern street frontage a 12th to 13th-century ditch cut through a level of apparently naturally accumulated soil, itself over a thick deposit of slag, cinder and charcoal derived from iron smelting. The upper levels of this soil layer, which was traced over an area c. 200 sq. m., contained a large collection of late Saxon artifacts, including much bone, chaff-tempered pottery, iron objects (knives, nails, etc.), several bun-shaped loom-weights, fragments of lava quern and a decorated bronze strap-end of the 9th century.

This late Anglo-Saxon occupation layer completely sealed a complex of iron-smelting furnaces with thick clinker and ash deposit. The furnaces and related structures occupied a natural hollow in the hill-side, and extended over nearly 250 sq. m. Several phases could be distinguished. The site was first cleared of its original topsoil and a thin layer of clay spread over the site, possibly to form a smooth working surface over the stony subsoil. A total of three bowl furnaces were constructed (two of them demonstrably successive) by excavating hollows into the ground. A sequence of shallow pits containing charcoal and in one instance bloom scale may be hearths for refining. Post- and stake-holes were found around and in the working area. Firm dating of the complex awaits the results of radio-carbon analysis.

# WHARRAM PERCY SAXON CHURCHES

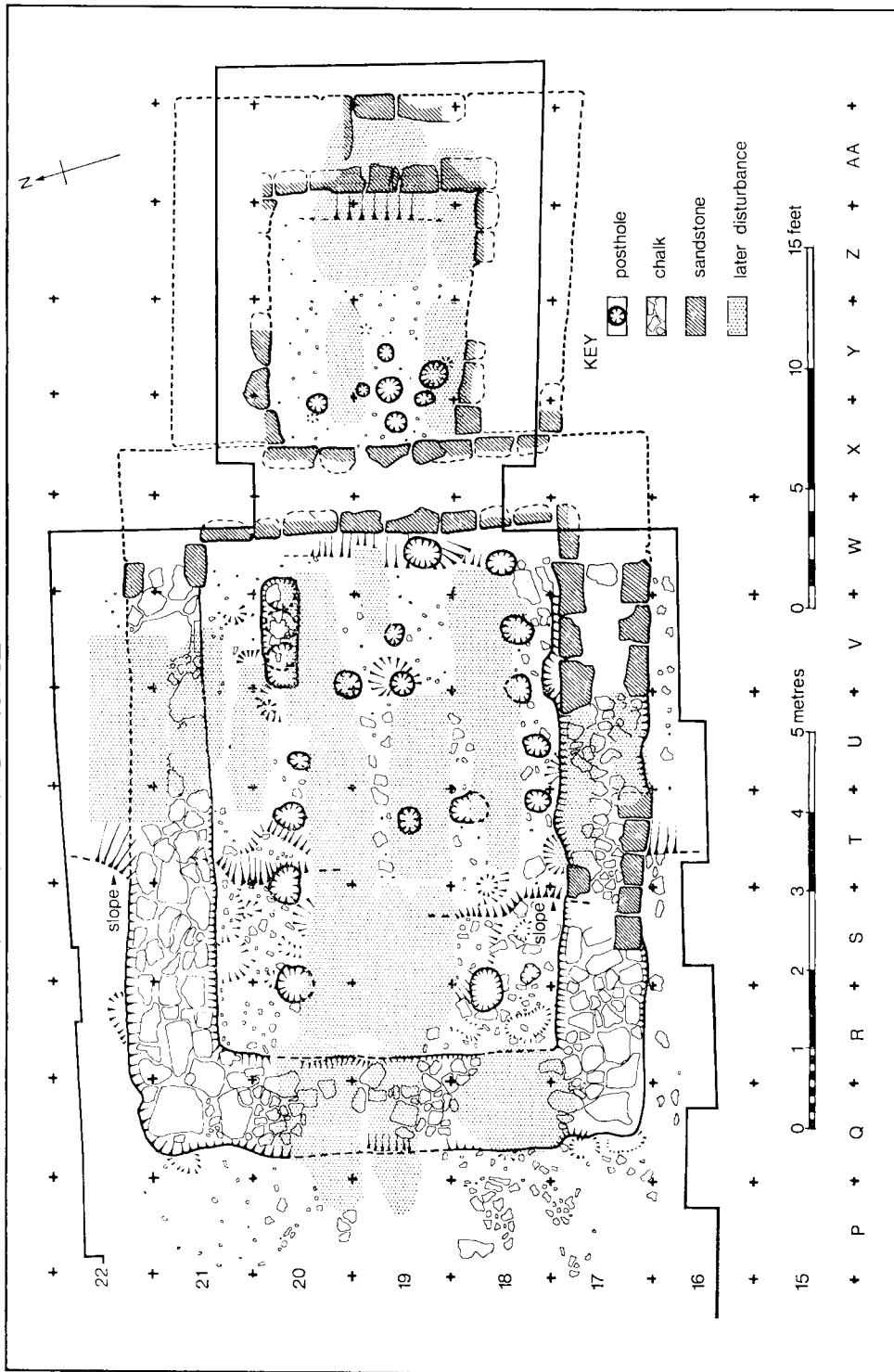


FIG. 91  
WHARRAM PERCY, NORTH YORKSHIRE  
Plan of Anglo-Saxon churches (p. 230)

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, E. Riding): WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858642). J. G. Hurst re-excavating for the Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. the nave of St Martin's Church aimed to look at the Anglo-Saxon timber and stone churches as a whole, rather than in the three sections in which they had previously been excavated (FIG. 91). More N. to S. post-holes at the E. end revealed it to be a more complex structure than was previously realized. The late medieval yards and outbuildings of the vicarage were also excavated and Anglo-Saxon features located underneath. See also pp. 238, 257, 260.

———, ———: YORK. The York Archaeological Trust under P. V. Addyman excavated several Anglo-Saxon sites (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 184 f.).

1. (SE 60145144). Many pits of 9th to 11th-century date were investigated; other structures were largely destroyed by later activity, although there was evidence to show that Roman buildings were robbed of their stone at this time.

2. (SE 60195144). 9th to 11th-century buildings, well-preserved below the water table, lay on the lines of later properties, and ran along a narrow tenement stretching back from *Skeldergate*. Various construction techniques were noted. Imported Tating wares, hand-made 9th-century(?) pottery, and an extensive series of 9th to 11th-century pottery and finds were recovered.

3. (SE 60665213). In *Ebor Brewery Yard, Aldwark*, excavation showed the church of St Helen-on-the-Walls to have been established as a small one or two-cell structure in the 10th or 11th century. There were several associated burials including some in charcoal. The Roman building below the church had suffered sub- or post-Roman squatter occupation. Near by a deep depression, perhaps a Roman clay-pit, had slowly silted up throughout the Anglo-Saxon period, providing samples for pollen analysis. In Anglo-Scandinavian times a brushwood platform and house had been built over the area. A spoon-bit, bronze bracelet and much 10th to 11th-century pottery were found.

4. (SE 60485177). An Anglo-Scandinavian property boundary was located in a lift-shaft for *Habitat* (no. 7 *Coppergate*), apparently previously wrongly identified as a defensive wall. Near by a hole in the street showed a former medieval front to *Coppergate*, which had been widened to the NE. Anglo-Scandinavian layers were also revealed, and timbers recovered, from which a floating dendrochronological sequence has been established for Anglo-Scandinavian times.

———, WEST (Yorkshire, W. Riding): INGLETON, RIBBLEHEAD (SD 771785). The farmstead at c. 424 m. (1,400 ft.) O.D. on *Gauber Cow Pasture* (cf. *Yorks. Archaeol. Jnl.*, xli (1966), 559) was excavated by A. King for Yorkshire Archaeological Society, the Ingleborough Centre and the Carnegie Trust. The N. quarter of the largest building, 18.5 m. long, and a smaller rectangular building on the N. were excavated. A doorway of the former, with an entrance paved with limestone slabs, was located, and an iron blade, 350 mm. long, with traces of wood and possibly the handle, badly corroded, was found there. Recognizable ironwork includes two angle-backed knives. A styca of Æthelred II by the moneyer Odilo was found. The smaller building yielded a quantity of iron slag or scale and a lathe-turned spindle-whorl.

———, ———: WAKEFIELD (SE 333208). During repaving on either side of the central aisle of the cathedral a fragment of a finger ring with interlaced decoration came from a burial sealed by foundation courses of Norman date. See also p. 238.

#### ISLE OF MAN

BALLACRAINE (SC 295816). Excavation by P. Gelling on a marsh-side site appears to reveal a workshop similar to that at Kiondroghad, Kirk Andreas (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*,

xiii (1969), 67 ff.). Finds include numerous sherds of crucibles and several pieces of *tuyère*. An unfinished jet ring suggests local manufacture, and an early christian date is indicated by a small penannular brooch with flattened terminals. Finds in Manx Museum, Douglas.

BALLAQUAYLE, PATRICK (SC 257813). Further lintel graves of early christian type were found on this 'keill' site (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 185).

PORT Y CANDAS, GERMAN (SC 284816). P. Gelling excavated further early christian occupation levels (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 186). Finds in Manx Museum, Douglas.

## SCOTLAND

ABERDEENSHIRE: CAIRNIE, ABOYNE (NO 522993). The well-known symbol and ogham stone, formerly in the grounds of the castle, has been transferred to Inverarie Museum.

———: ———, KINTORE (NJ 790162). A fragment of a symbol stone was found amongst cleared topsoil in a garden. The symbols include an 'elephant', a portion of a mirror, and two squares, one within the other. Ovals decorate the opposite corners of the outer square on the outside and the other corners of the inner square on the inside. The larger part of a saddle quern was found in the same place. Both stones in possession of finder.

———: ———, NORTH TILLYTARMONT (NJ 533472). An incised Pictish symbol stone of roughly rectangular shape, 1.45 by 0.60 m., was found during ploughing. It was lying face down about 0.30 m. below the surface. Around its foot were more than thirty chocking stones that originally supported it. The symbols are a serpent and z-rod (at top), an arch with internal ornament (middle left), and a mirror and comb (lower right). The stone has been moved to Dykehead Farm (NJ 521468). This is the fifth symbol stone found in Donaldstone Haugh (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 152).

ARGYLL: IONA (NM 286245). Excavation by R. Reece for the Russell Trust and D.o.E. in advance of landscaping NW. of the cloister revealed a working yard dated by burnt levels, which contained a rim of 'E' ware and three identical clay moulds. (Cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 193.)

———: MULL (NM 374511). Two early christian grave-markers were found in the burial ground at the head of Calgary Bay. One, 1.29 by c. 0.26 m., bears on one side an incised cross, with edges in relief, having three carved circles, with boss above, and underneath a central boss ringed by two concentric circles. On the other side another cross in deep relief is surrounded by a border. The second stone, 1.21 by 0.13 m., is well dressed and has incised on both faces rough Latin crosses, one slightly larger than the other. This slab is broken 0.60 m. from the top.

DUNBARTONSHIRE: DUMBARTON (NS 400744). L. Alcock investigated traces of possible early defences on the Beak, the larger of the two hills comprising the Castle Rock, from which it was clear that there are no visible traces of defences earlier than those of the medieval castle.

INVERNESS-SHIRE: DRUMNADROCHIT, GARBEG (NH 511319). A fragmentary Pictish symbol stone with an incised crescent and v-rod was discovered in the centre of a circular ditched cairn.

———: N. UIST, COILEAGAN AN UDAIL (THE UDAL) (NF 824784). (Cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XVIII (1974), 186.) Except for an outlying industrial focus on the N., excavation of the medieval settlement is virtually complete. The plan of another earlier medieval 'cellular' building was retrieved under later medieval structures, and the contemporary midden further excavated. Finds include three English coins, one of Henry II or John and two of Edward I, and a Celtic key-patterned bronze. A run of seven radio-carbon determinations covers a span of c. 350 to 1100.

ORKNEY: BROUGH OF BIRSAY (HY 239285). Excavation and survey were conducted for Durham University Excavations Committee and D.O.E. (Scotland) by C. D. Morris, J. R. Hunter and Mrs C. Curle. Excavation took place in two areas, that in House 5 completing work begun in 1973, the other beginning a new investigation W. of the cathedral.

House 5 is part of the building complex standing on the cliff edge on the E. side of the island. This complex is one of the latest phases of the site and the standing walls are clearly visible. The excavation was carried out to establish the general stratigraphy of the area and to relate this to work done before the war. There were at least four phases of occupation, of which only the latest relates to the standing walls, and all are represented by flagstones. The earliest was noticeably more solid in construction and consisted of massive stone slabs more appropriate to foundations or walls than to a floor. At all four levels there was considerable evidence of tumble and often of rebuilding or repair. A stone-capped drain was associated with the third phase. Each phase was effectively sealed by a thick band of organic matter and midden material, and these layers yielded most of the finds, which consisted mainly of animal bones, many of them worked. Many moulds, slag and crucibles suggest metal-working; glassy and enamel slag, glass-working. Other finds include fragments of steatite, glass beads, and bronze and iron objects. There was enough charred wood for radio-carbon purposes and suitable organic material for environmental sampling.

W. of the cathedral rectangular buildings were aligned on the slope with spaces between. Since previous work was confined to clearance within the walls, an important object of the renewed excavation is to examine the construction of the buildings, what lay between them and the number of phases involved. Excavation took place in and around House N, particularly on the W. between it and House L. House N had been previously cleared inside to natural subsoil. It is c. 10.75 by 6.50 m. externally, with walls 1 to 1.50 m. thick. The walls were made of turf or earth with faces of flat slabs on either side. Earlier features ran obliquely below the walls of the house. A small area of burning W. of the house and a larger area of rubble tumble and flagging on the E. were encountered. A gully filled with pea-gravel around the outside of the walls was so shallow that it might simply reflect the drip from the eaves rather than a deliberately dug gully. The end, c. 2.5 m. long, of a stone-covered gully ran obliquely up the slope on the W. between this house and House L, and was perhaps intended for surface drainage away from the houses. It also appears from shadow indications to run across the large open area on the S. A pit with iron slag and a number of stones, perhaps the remains of a hearth, and some small features, possibly stake-holes related to flimsy temporary structures, were also excavated. At the W. extremity part of what appeared to be a large gully contained rubble and ran in a curve parallel to the walls of House L. Initial examination indicates that two or three structural phases can be distinguished in the house, of which the gully may be the earliest or connected with a phase of the standing walls. Artifacts were few.

SHETLAND: GULSWICK, BURRI STACKS (HU 261441). The farther of these two inaccessible rock stacks has now been photographed through a telephoto lens, revealing oblong building foundations, probably of turf. There are at least eight houses built side to side in a row along the SW. edge of the stack.

II. POST-CONQUEST

A. MONASTIC SITES

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE: LEIGHTON BUZZARD, GROVE PRIORY (SP 923227). Mrs E. Baker continued excavating for Bedfordshire County Council and D.o.E. on the area containing barns and outbuildings associated with the alien priory (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 187). Beneath the medieval occupation lay several groups of slots and post-holes, and a group of large pits with associated post-holes. The latter produced Anglo-Saxon pottery. The barn was further explored. It was 34 by 7 m. with rubble footings and clay-packed post-pits set into and along the sides of walls. There were at least three cross-walls. The barn was modified twice and associated with a cobbled yard. Finally it seems to have been deliberately dismantled.

—: OLD WARDEN (TL 111439). Mrs E. Baker re-excavated for Bedfordshire County Council and D.o.E. the tile mosaic pavement (PL. xvii, A) uncovered by G. T. Rudd and B. B. West in 1962. It was not possible to locate it within the monastic ground plan, though the evidence suggests the area of the crossing and S. transept in the 14th-century extension to the church. Another large area of mosaic tile pavement (PL. xvii, B) was found on the N., possibly in an abbot's house. This was in much better condition with slip and glaze largely intact. Tiles include examples with lions' heads, parts of garments and background fillers all individually shaped: several had graffiti on their sides and backs, both words and symbols. Both pavements, provisionally dated by Mrs E. Eames early 14th century, have been lifted and given to Bedford Museum on permanent loan.

CHESHIRE: RUNCORN, NORTON (SJ 548831). J. P. Greene for Runcorn Development Corporation excavated the moat system surrounding the Augustinian priory (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 188). It was shown that the moat, 10 m. wide and 2 m. deep, was contemporary with the monastic drain, which elsewhere has been dated 13th century. The level of water flowing down the drain was controlled by large wooden beams lowered into a masonry frame.

Near the tile kiln (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), fig. 56, pl. xxviii, a), there were no traces of structures, but pits from which the clay for the tiles had been dug. Large quantities of iron slag near by demonstrated smelting in the 14th century; it appears that the N. part of the precinct was used for industrial activities.

W. of the priory 18 m. of monastic drain was excavated. SW. of it massive post-holes probably represent a large building erected during the construction of the priory in stone. The N. part of the W. range undercroft was excavated. A series of floor surfaces was revealed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. deep. The undercroft was divided by a wall in the late 13th or early 14th century, the foundations cutting into an earlier circular stone-lined cistern. In the construction layers (c. 1200) a beak-head voussoir, possibly part of the W. door of the monastic church, was found. The removal of an 18th-century brick lining in the slype revealed elaborately carved blank arcading of c. 1200 (cf. *Current Archaeol.*, March 1974, 246 ff.). The priory is now open to the public.

DORSET: SHERBORNE (ST 637165). R. D. H. Gem, L. J. Keen and D. W. Thackray excavating for D.o.E. (cf. p. 221) discovered that the E. range of claustral buildings of the Benedictine abbey had been reconstructed against the standing 11th-century gable wall of the N. transept. The rectangular, rib-vaulted chapter house in Transitional style was about contemporary with the remodelling of the E. arm of the church in the third quarter of the 12th century. 14th and 15th-century tile pavements had been laid in the chapter house and chambers to the N.; traceried windows had been inserted also. The E. walk of the cloister built by Abbot Frith (1349-71) had a vault of different

design from the other known walks. The sculptured capital from the quadruple columns at one corner of the 12th-century cloister was recovered away from the site.

ESSEX: WALTHAM ABBEY (TL 383006). Excavation by Waltham Abbey Historical Society in the gardens of nos. 24 and 24a *Sun Street* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 199) revealed the lower courses of a wall, which formed the SE. corner of the precinct of the Augustinian abbey. The earliest occupation was a 12th-century wattle-and-daub structure. An associated gully contained a mutilated statue of the Blessed Virgin, in Reigate stone, which had been carefully buried, probably in the 16th century. The statue has been dated c. 1380 by J. G. Beckwith of the Victoria and Albert Museum. See also p. 222.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: GLOUCESTER, BLACKFRIARS (SO 828124). The scissor-braced trusses of the roof of the nave and choir of the Dominican priory were largely made from grants of oak from the near-by Forest of Dean between 1241 and 1265. Several of them were examined by J. Blair, J. M. Fletcher, J. Munby and O. Rackham. The trusses are conventional. The scissor braces are jointed to the rafters at their upper end by a half-dovetail and at their lower end by a notched-lap: the collars are tenoned. Notched-laps are present in both open and secret forms: it is apparent that the choice of form was governed by the precise shape of the rafter at the joint, together with consideration for the strength of the joint. The friars had to use the ninety or so trees granted to them with a minimum of wastage. (There are occasional scarf joints on rafters, and even on a scissor in the contemporary S. range.) When they had to deal with a waney edge they frequently used the secret notched-lap.

They appear to have obtained from each tree (c. 22.7 m. high and 0.75 m. diam. at 4.5 m. from the ground) the timber for about two complete trusses, including sole and ashlar pieces. The trees were sawn, probably in the forest, seasoned and then adzed to rectangular shape. They were fast grown and most of the timbers have fewer than 100 annual rings, although the trees themselves may have been 100 years old when felled. Fortunately one of the sole pieces has 118 rings (with the pith and sapwood absent) and these rings can be cross-dated 1000–1218 by a mean curve derived from the Westminster chests, giving a felling date of not earlier than 1240.

HAMPSHIRE: NETLEY (SU 45500955). A. M. Burchard for Hampshire County Museum Service recorded a length of the medieval conduit connected with the Cistercian abbey.

———: WINCHESTER, HYDE (SU 482302). K. E. Qualmann investigated three areas related to the outer courtyard and main entrance of the Benedictine abbey (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1974), 189). The first area was used for agriculture. The main feature of the second was an early medieval ditch, which was cut when the New Minster moved from the centre of Winchester to Hyde in 1110. Some evidence for occupation earlier than the abbey was found. Thirdly a medieval hall, probably the almoner's hall, built into the precinct wall was examined. A previously unknown length of the precinct wall and a garderobe attached to the hall were revealed.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER (Worcestershire): REDDITCH, BORDLESLEY ABBEY (SP 045688). P. A. Rahtz excavated the 14th-century quire floor of the Cistercian abbey (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 192 f.). The pattern of tile impressions was remarkably similar to that of the late 15th-century quire, although a dirt floor intervened. Graves, one with a brick surround, were excavated at the junction of the quire and presbytery. The presbytery interior walls had been robbed to their bases. The S. quire stall was removed; there were many finds of pins, pens, and points.

KENT: CANTERBURY (TR 157577). D. Sherlock for D.o.E. excavated S. of the church of St Augustine's Abbey. Examination of the buttresses on the S. side of Abbot Dygon's lady chapel suggest that it was narrowed, not widened, as previously thought, in the second period of building. There was only a W. chapel on the S. side and E. of it two broad buttresses partly overlap the smaller outer buttresses. Opposite the ambulatory of the Norman church much of the masonry survived as it had fallen. The total length of one Purbeck marble shaft, with base missing, was 4.2 m. The style of the mouldings suggests a period of rebuilding in the latter part of the 12th century, as at the cathedral.

———: LEEDS PRIORY (TQ 823530). P. J. Tester continuing to excavate the Augustinian priory for Kent Archaeological Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 191) found that the monastic church appears to have measured *c.* 75.8 by 21.2 m. externally across the nave, which was of five bays. Both nave and E. limb seem to have been fully aisled from end to end and a narthex covered the W. entrance. The base of one respond of the nave arcade remained in position; its character suggests work of the late 13th or early 14th century.

Close-jointed diagonally tooled Caen stone ashlar indicated 12th-century work. There were substantial remains of an apsidal chapel. The church was extended to the E. after the 12th century by a long square-ended presbytery with aisles. Round the doorway of the chapter house numerous fallen voussoirs of the collapsed arch bear chevron, billet, and embattled ornament of the 12th century with a figured capital and other fragments of interesting Romanesque carving. In the N. walk of the cloister, adjoining the S. side of the nave, fallen voussoirs of an elaborate mural arcade have been reassembled. The deeply moulded arches have cusps with 'split' terminations typical of Kentish work of *c.* 1300. Two aumbries set in the church wall on this side of the cloister remain, with traces of a bench along the wall. Some distance W. of the junction of the nave and S. transept were indications of the main entrance from the cloister into the church, with a tiled threshold and a curved stone step to accommodate the inward swing of the door. On the S. side of the cloister was the refectory with remains of stone steps by which the canons ascended to the first floor. Near by was a deep recess for the laver. It is hoped to publish a report in *Archaeologia Cantiana*.

LEICESTERSHIRE: LEICESTER (SK 58055441). Miss J. E. Mellor excavating on the site of the Austin friary found that the earliest medieval structure on the site lies on the W. on a different alignment from the succeeding buildings. The wall at the N. end of the site thought to be the S. wall of the church (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 191) now appears to be a boundary-wall built in an earlier ditch to define the N. limit of the friary buildings. No evidence of the church was found at this end of the site. The main drain, in the S. part of the site, is a complicated structure of several stone phases preceded by a ditch on a slightly different line. S. of the drain lies a long narrow building aligned E. and W. with deep buttressed foundations. Two partition walls towards the W. end appear to have been inserted later. The bases of the door jambs in these two walls and in the S. wall of the building are still *in situ*. This building may have replaced an earlier aisled structure represented by two parallel rows of post-settings, two of which are cut by later foundations. Several wooden bowls, two pewter plates, the head of a pottery figurine and a large number of shoes and other pieces of leatherwork came from the drain.

MIDLANDS, WEST (Warwickshire): WOOTTON WAWEN (SP 15256325). Excavation by Miss H. Barnie for West Midlands Rescue Archaeology Committee revealed three phases of land use. The first was represented by large post-holes. There was no clear dating evidence for these, which were disturbed by burials aligned E. and W., of the

second phase. The burials lay under buildings of the Benedictine alien priory, which appear to have become disused in the 16th century.

NORFOLK: NORWICH (TG 23130885). Excavation by J. P. Roberts for Norwich Survey Project and Norwich District Council at *no. 1 St George's Street* uncovered the plan of the N. claustral range of the Dominican friary, and showed that it was built in the 15th century after the great fire of 1413. The N. claustral range will be open to the public.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: NORTHAMPTON (SP 756609). M. McCarthy for Northampton Development Corporation and D.o.E. excavated parts of a building of the Whitefriars but most of the archaeological levels have been destroyed by Victorian cellars.

OXFORDSHIRE: OXFORD. The W. end of the *Blackfriars* church (SP 512058) was excavated by B. G. Durham and H. M. Woods for Oxford Archaeological Excavation Committee (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 192). The W. range of the cloister was followed S. for 20 m. and fragments of free-standing buildings were found on the W. It was established that the nave, S. aisle, and cloister were all of one build, but that the nave had subsequently been extended by the width of the gable end of the cloister.

J. Blair demonstrated for Oxford University Archaeological Society that four blocked windows and a doorway in the E. boundary-wall of Wadham College (SP 516966) could have been part of a late 16th-century building of the *Austin friary*.

STAFFORDSHIRE: STOKE ON TRENT (SJ 905493). Excavation for the City Museum continued in the S. transept and sacristy of Hulton Abbey (Cistercian) (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 192). A grave in the chancel area contained a *bull*a of Pope Innocent VI (1352-62) within a wooden coffin.

SUFFOLK: IPSWICH (TM 16084421). Excavation by K. Wade, S. Dunmore and T. Loder for Ipswich Archaeological Society located the flint and mortar precinct wall of the Greyfriars, founded *c.* 1290, on the bank of the R. Gipping. It replaced a timber revetment on the same line. The marsh deposits between this wall and the old river channel produced organic remains including a wooden jetty-like structure.

SURREY: GUILDFORD (SU 995496). H. Woods excavated on the site of the Dominican friary for Guildford Museum and D.o.E. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 192). A substantial part of the plan of the friary, of which the earliest recorded date is 1275, was recovered. The church and domestic buildings surround a square cloister; all the surviving footings except for the outer side of the W. range and the nave of the church were stripped. Three structural phases were evident in the quire of the church which lies S. of the cloister. A small chantry chapel had been added N. of the chancel. The altar footing together with floor tiles survived. A step divided the chancel from the sanctuary, within which a male burial N. of the high altar and a female burial S. of it were excavated. In the layers between the choir stall footings and the choir walls were many bronze objects. An oven and cistern lay under the frater on the N. side of the cloister. The earliest building on the site was sealed under the S. wall of the kitchen and the N. garth wall; early Surrey ware, found in the footings of this building, suggests that it is only a little earlier than the friary and may have served as temporary accommodation for the friars during building or as the workshop of masons employed on the building.

TYNE AND WEAR (Northumberland): NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (NZ 244642). Miss B. Harbottle continuing to excavate the Dominican priory for the City of Newcastle (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 192) discovered that the termination of the E. end lies under modern buildings and that only 16.7 m. is accessible. In the W. claustral range there had

originally been three rooms on the ground floor and either one or two above. The S. room on the ground floor had four W. windows, substantial remains of a large E. fireplace, and was entered from the S. and not from the cloister walk. It had a medieval tiled floor and may have been the guest hall. In the N. room there were remains of the back of a stair at the W. end of the nave, and two wide arches in the W. wall were secondary. Finds to be deposited in the Joicey Museum; report to be offered to *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

## SCOTLAND

ROXBURGHSHIRE: KELSO ABBEY (NT 729338). Excavation by C. J. Tabraham for D.O.E. revealed remains of domestic structures SE. of the Benedictine abbey church. These were forcibly destroyed, probably in the early 16th century.

## WALES

GWENT (Monmouthshire): CHEPSTOW (ST 536939). R. Shoesmith for D.O.E. completed excavation S. of the church of the Benedictine priory (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 193). The buildings were unorthodox in plan. They ran at an angle of 20° to the church. Building of the W. and E. ranges preceded that of the S. range. Scaffolding stake-holes were traced along the S. side of the S. wall and an elaborate and much modified drainage system was revealed at the W. end of the same range. South of the S. range the priory well had been completely cleared during the 19th century.

## B. CATHEDRALS AND ECCLESIASTICAL PALACES

No work reported

## C. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

ESSEX: HADSTOCK (TL 559447). W. J. Rodwell excavating for Society of Antiquaries, Essex Archaeological Society, and D.O.E. showed that transeptal chapels, probably apsidal, were added to the *porticus* of the church in the Norman period. The tower collapsed in the 13th century. See also p. 221.

KENT: DOVER (TQ 319415). Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit excavating W. of *Market Square* revealed most of the 12th-century nave, part of the S. transept and a chapel added to the S. side of the collegiate church of St Martin le Grand. The S. doorway, buttresses and piers were dressed in Caen stone and survived 3 m. high. Only one pier of the S. arcade remained, but the W. crossing pier was substantially intact. The church appears to have been finished short, with the W. end quite different, though substantially of the same date. Chalk block tombs were found. The church was reduced to parish status and largely demolished in the mid 16th century. Report forthcoming in *Kent Research Report Series* dealing with medieval Dover.

LINCOLNSHIRE: LINCOLN (SK 975719). Excavation by Miss C. Colyer and M. J. Jones for Lincoln Archaeological Trust in the church of St Paul in the Bail revealed remains of the mortar floor, the W. tower and the robber trench of the N. wall of the medieval church.

NORTHUMBERLAND: WOODHORN (NZ 301888). Miss B. Harbottle excavated in the E. bay of the nave of the church. This bay was a 13th-century replacement and extension of its narrow Norman predecessor. Finds deposited with Wansbeck District Council; report to be offered to *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: RUDDINGTON, FLAWFORD (SK 593332). H. M. James has continued excavating for Ruddington and District Local History Society on St Peter's Church (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 194). It had hitherto been assumed that the first post-conquest addition to the church was the replacement of a small chancel by a larger one. A detailed examination of the foundations at its E. end has shown that the foundations of the buttresses are of the same stone and an integral part of the main wall. This therefore rules out an earlier date. In the ditch and bank surrounding the churchyard an almost complete cooking-pot made in Nottingham c. 1300 was found. A badly damaged medieval lead inner coffin was discovered in the S. aisle. All finds in the Society's museum at The Hermitage, Ruddington. See also p. 227.

OXFORDSHIRE: OXFORD (SP 515062). B. G. Durham investigating in *All Saints' Church* for Oxford Archaeological Excavation Committee recorded stonework during building work. Fragments of a vaulted crypt which would have lain beneath a chapel on the N. side of the 'N. chancel' were observed. A furnace inserted across one of the earliest footings implied that the church had evolved from a well-constructed domestic stone building which had already been modified.

STAFFORDSHIRE: LICHFIELD (SK 124095). J. Gould surveyed the hill-top graveyard of 17.3 ha., in which stands the medieval church of St Michael. A section across the E. boundary of the yard produced no evidence that it had been enclosed before the later middle ages.

SUSSEX, WEST: ANGMERING (TQ 068044). O. Bedwin for Sussex Archaeological Field Unit excavated the site of the church of St Nicholas. A late Anglo-Saxon church, about 15 m. long, with an offset apsidal chancel was considerably enlarged during the Norman period by the addition of a W. porch and a S. chapel. The apsidal chancel was replaced by a larger rectangular chancel. A tower was built on the S. side in the 15th century. The church was systematically demolished in the late 16th century. It is hoped to publish a report in *Sussex Archaeol. Collns.* and to deposit the finds in Worthing Museum.

WARWICKSHIRE: OFFCHURCH (SP 358657). F. Radcliffe and Bishop Bright School Archaeology Club collected pottery and floor-tiles from trenches around the foundations of the church.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, E. Riding): WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858642). Excavation on the glebe terrace by R. E. Yarwood showed that the natural chalk terrace stops about 4.2 m. W. of the present terrace and begins to dip more steeply eastwards towards the stream. The chalk wall found in 1972-3 was located farther E. It may have formed the N. boundary of the medieval churchyard. The N. to S. path running towards the N. door of the church through a gate in the wall was made up of three successive layers of rubble of the 14th century. An occupation layer contained 15th-century pottery. See also pp. 230, 257, 260.

———, ———: YORK. See p. 230.

———, WEST (Yorkshire, W. Riding): WAKEFIELD (SE 333208). Excavation by P. Mayes for West Yorkshire Unit demonstrated that the arcades of the N. and S. aisles of the present cathedral church stand on Norman foundations. See also p. 230.

D. CASTLES

ENGLAND

CORNWALL: LAUNGESTON CASTLE (SX 331846). A. Saunders for D.o.E. excavated on the rampart beside the N. gatehouse and in the SW. quarter of the bailey (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 195). Four constructional phases of bailey rampart were noted, the first having a stone retaining wall at the rear with a timber structure against it, later sealed by heightening of the rampart. The construction of the 13th-century gatehouse had cut into the rampart. A substantial 13th-century hall, possibly for courts and assizes, had been built into the tail of the S. bailey rampart.

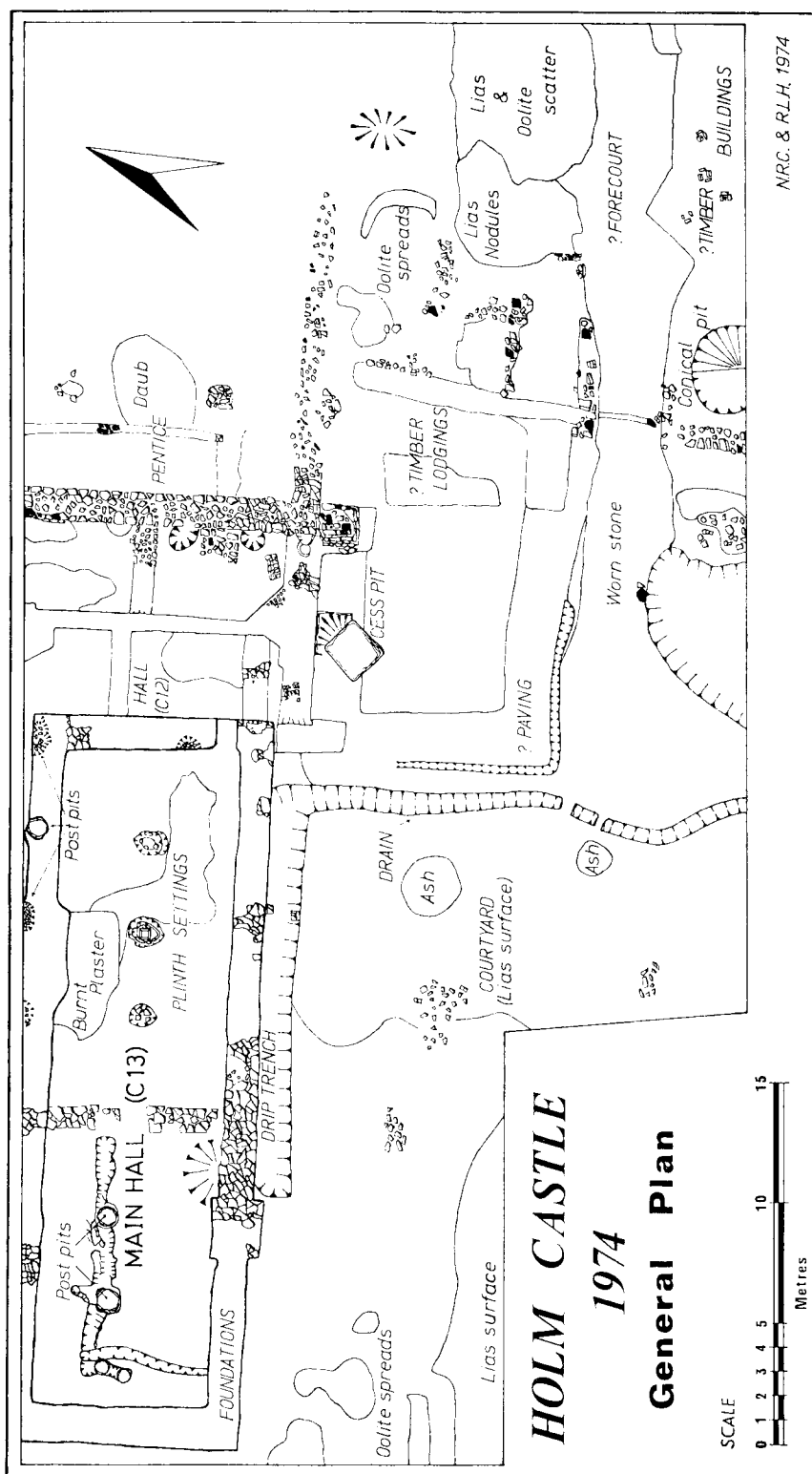
DEVON: OKEHAMPTON CASTLE (SX 584943). R. A. Higham for D.o.E. completed excavation of the motte (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 195). It comprised a sub-rectangular mound of broken shale, whose surface was partially covered by a shale building platform for an earlier keep, a roughly square structure of granite. Rough steps and a stone path gave access from the bailey to the later keep, which was rectangular and built mainly of shale. Excavation in the bailey revealed a former motte ditch, over which stone structures were built c. 1300.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: TEWKESBURY (SO 888321). A. Hannan excavating for Tewkesbury Borough Council and D.o.E. at Holm Castle uncovered the foundation trench of a stone-built first-floor 13th-century hall with vaulted undercroft and transverse solar (FIG. 92). Associated finds include stone mouldings, floor- and roof-tiles. Adjoining the foundation were robbed trenches of an earlier hall with a cess-pit and garderobe chute. S. of the halls a large yard was linked to a forecourt by a very worn surface. On either side of this approach were traces of timber buildings, of both framed and post-hole type. Beneath the medieval buildings evidence of numerous post-pits may be the remains of a hall referred to in Domesday Book for Tewkesbury.

HERTFORDSHIRE: HERTFORD (TL 325125). M. R. Petchey excavating for Hertford Museum and D.o.E. at the rear of nos. 12-14 *Parliament Square* showed that the late 12th-century curtain wall of the castle was built on top of, and presumably at the same time as, a bank of earth excavated from the inner ditch. As this bank does not exist near the Norman motte, whose palisade defences had no bank (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvi (1972), 181), it suggests an extension to the castle when the stone walls were built.

NORFOLK: CASTLE RISING (TF 665246). B. M. Morley excavated for D.o.E. on the ranges of buildings S. of the keep within the great ring-work (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 196). A self-contained 14th-century residence is represented by a W. wing running N. and S., 24 by 10 m., to which is attached the domestic chapel. This wing is linked on the S. by an enclosed corridor to the W. end of a main E. and W. range. Only the W. room of this 10-m.-wide S. range has yet been uncovered. Although substantially built the S. range was later dismantled to ground level and rebuilt as a timber-framed structure of much the same size. All but the chapel and the W. wing latrine block were finally demolished in the late 16th century.

OXFORDSHIRE: BANBURY (SP 457407). Mrs K. A. Rodwell excavating the SW. third of the castle for Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit revealed two main periods of development (*Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 196). The first castle was constructed on open land in the early 12th century. It was of stone, rectangular and well-preserved, 4.6 by at least 10.7 m., with an attached garderobe chamber inside. In the late 13th or 14th century the castle was completely remodelled to a concentric plan. Parts of two defensive ditches, a bank, a curtain wall with drum towers and the main gate were excavated.



HOLM CASTLE, TEWKESBURY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE  
General plan of excavations (p. 239)

SUFFOLK: FRAMLINGHAM (TM 286637). C. P. Miscampbell for D.o.E. reports that the 13th-century jamb of a cupboard was found on the E. wall of the first floor of the N. wing of the hall block (Poor House). Part of a later 14th-century embrasure was found farther S. in the same wall (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xv (1971), 148).

TYNE AND WEAR (Northumberland): NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (NZ 250639). Miss B. Harbottle continuing to excavate for the City of Newcastle in the castle ditch outside the Black Gate uncovered the top of the clay rampart, probably of 1080, and found that the upper 3.5 m. of the filling of the ditch had been dumped in the late 15th or early 16th century (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 196). The road through the Black Gate was examined. In the inner half of the gatehouse passage stone flags covered masons' chippings and in the outer half two walls of fine ashlar lay between three slots for the drawbridge counterweights. In front of the gate was the ditch, and beyond that the drawbridge abutment, whose clay core was revetted with ashlar. Of two later walls on each side of the abutment the S. was certainly medieval, the N. later. The counterweight slots and ditch produced late 15th-century pottery. Finds to be deposited in the Joicey Museum report; to be offered to *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

WARWICKSHIRE: COVENTRY (SP 335579). Miss M. Rylatt for Coventry Museum excavated a corner of the *Red Ditch*, the 11th-century bailey ditch of the castle. Archaeological evidence of leather-working confirms medieval documentary references to houses and work-yards of cobblers and leather workers.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, N. Riding): KILTON (NZ 703176). F. A. Aberg continued excavating for the Adult Education Department, Leeds University, in the inner courtyard, on the cellar and on a range of rooms that divide the castle across its centre (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 197). In the cellar very little stone in the filling suggests that most of it had been reused in other buildings; a floor of sandy loam and clay was the only evidence of occupation. The meagre pottery does not support any extensive use of the cellar and dates its construction late 13th century. The cellar must therefore be part of a domestic range incorporated in something akin to the well tower of 1280-1350 at Montgomery Castle, rather than in a stone keep like that at Helmsley Castle. As constructed, the tower at Kilton was a rectangle with the cellar door in the centre of one of the shorter sides. In the late 14th century the tower was in ruin, and its stone was reused to build a wall across the cellar as the gable end of a new range of rooms on the SW. This range of rooms now divides the castle, one room in the centre serving also as a gatehouse. Outside the cellar tower a short fragment of curving 12th-century wall was found. In the centre of the castle outside the gatehouse to the inner courtyard a 15th-century cobbled path was crossed by an extensively robbed wall.

## CHANNEL ISLANDS

JERSEY: MOUNT ORGUEIL CASTLE. K. J. Barton excavating for Société Jersiaise at this castle, founded between 1204 and 1215, revealed 13th-century levels, which contained fine quality Norman pottery including red-painted ware, followed by glazed earthenware, in turn followed by stonewares. Only fragmentary structures were found.

## SCOTLAND

ARGYLL: LISMORE, ACHANDUIN CASTLE (NM 803392). Excavation by D. J. Turner for Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 197) showed that no building stood in the western quadrant of the castle and that a drain located in 1972 merely served to carry storm water from the courtyard pavement. The outer face of

the SW. wall of the courtyard was located below tumble and in several places it demonstrated that declivities in the bedrock had been filled only roughly with boulders before the construction of the curtain wall. Finds include two Edwardian coins, a 14th-century jetton, and a bronze annular brooch decorated with imitation black-letter pattern.

STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT: THREAVE CASTLE (NX 739622). C. J. Tabraham excavated for D.o.E. on the curtain wall and harbour. At first the curtain wall enclosed only the E. and S. flanks of the castle. Later it was extended W. along the river bank to incorporate a rock-cut harbour. Along the N. side there was a substantial turf bank. Only the S. half of the harbour was excavated. Leatherwork, a barrel, a paddle and other fragments of a boat were recorded. Pieces of wooden bowls and platters with the Heart of the Douglas family branded under their bases are datable *c.* 1360–1455. These together with a large quantity of wood shavings suggest a carpenter's shop within the castle.

LANARKSHIRE: CROOKSTON (NS 525627). E. Talbot excavating for the Department of Archaeology, Glasgow University, and D.o.E. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 198) found that the structure at the E. end of the enclosure had been much robbed but the hearth at the S. end remained almost intact. On the scarp N. of the stone castle there was a wall; the scarping is of stone debris and not an earthen mound. On the ditch and counterscarp bank N. of the stone castle there were no stone or timber defences on the shoulder of the slope to the ditch, but the top of the counterscarp bank was cobbled. The only late 12th or 13th-century sherds, together with a plinth stone from the castle, were found on the original surface of natural clay, which sloped down from the interior of the castle to the ditch. At the construction level of the SE. tower a groat of Robert III (2nd issue, 1403–6) indicates an approximate date for the stone castle. The NW. tower may have functioned as a kitchen.

## WALES

GLAMORGAN, SOUTH: CARDIFF (ST 182766). Excavation within the castle by P. Webster for the Extra-Mural Department, University of Cardiff, revealed a pit containing part of a 12th-century vessel.

POWYS (Montgomeryshire): HEN DOMEN (SO 214981). Continued excavation by P. A. Barker for Birmingham University and the castles research project of the Royal Archaeological Institute (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 198) in the NE. sector of the bailey revealed principally traces of a rectilinear tower on the bulbous end of the rampart, close to the present entrance and under the latest occupation layers. This increases the possibility that this entrance is original, especially as a cobbled layer running out from beneath the eroded end of the rampart is part of the surface at present used as a path to the site. Inside the bailey a pattern of damp marks suggests that a series of very large rectangular buildings founded in beam slots awaits discovery.

## E. TOWNS

### ENGLAND

AVON (Gloucestershire): BRISTOL. Excavation was carried out by Bristol City Museum (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 199 f.) on two sites in Temple Fee, an area inhabited by weavers. At *Cart Lane* (ST 59397362) the earliest occupation of the late 13th or early 14th century was distinguished by evidence of gardens and by pits, some containing wood, fruit seeds and pips, and leather shoes. In the 15th century three rows of large posts with paths alongside served as racks for drying and stretching cloth.

Two of the rows continued in use during the 16th century. At *Victoria St* (ST 59357259) the site was occupied from the mid 13th century. The N. and central tenements were divided by a succession of boundary gullies and were twice as wide as those on Cart Lane. A wall at the S. end of the site probably represents the Weavers' Hall, first built in 1299. During the 14th century the S. tenement was occupied by a clay-floored timber building, possibly used for metal-working. In the 15th century the Weavers' Hall was rebuilt in neatly squared stone blocks. In the 16th century the whole area N. of the Hall was again cultivated.

At no. 65 *Baldwin St.* (ST 58917293) R. Price excavated the foundation of a 13th-century stone wall, which butted on to the S. side of the medieval town wall, and lay over its foundation trench. The town wall was probably built in the 12th century; the later wall was the base for a vault built after the construction of the 13th-century Marsh Wall farther to the S.

BEDFORDSHIRE: BEDFORD. Excavation was undertaken by Miss J. Hassall for Bedford District Council, Bedfordshire County Council and D.o.E., opposite St John's Church and between *St John's Street* and *Kingsway* (TL 051491), within the SW. part of the Saxon town. Two late Saxon timber buildings of beam-slots and post-holes were cut by early medieval rubbish-pits and post-holes. On the W. a medieval rectangular timber building was found, with a stone bread oven set in a paved hearth pit near by. NW. of this building a few courses of the stonework of a large circular pottery-kiln remained *in situ*. It was c. 5 m. diam. with opposing flue- and stoke-holes. Much 15th-century coarse pottery was found in its destruction layers.

Excavation on *Midland Road* (TL 049498) revealed early medieval pits and beam-slots and post-holes of timber buildings running parallel with the modern road (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 198). Much pottery was recovered and there was some evidence of iron smelting. Of several large rubbish-pits, three had wood-lined bases. A medieval floor level consisted of compacted layers of wattle and straw some 30 cm. thick.

CHESHIRE: CHESTER. The following sites were excavated for Grosvenor Museum, where the finds are deposited. At *Lower Bridge Street* (SJ 405660) there was a hide-processing industry from the 11th to the 13th century. In the early 13th century half-timbered residential buildings were constructed. W. of these, three timber buildings replaced each other until the 15th century. At *Nicholas Street* (SJ 403660) medieval cess-pits contained fragments of glazed floor-tiles. Part of a medieval wall footing consisted of layers of cobbles and clay. At *Goss Street* (SJ 404663) surviving Roman masonry was robbed c. 1360, and c. 1380 a building was erected. Imported pottery from France and Spain came from all the sites.

DEVON: EXETER (SX 920926). During renovation of the Deanery great hall the 'Precentor's Mantelpiece' attributed to John Coombe (*ob.* 1479), which had been in place since c. 1899 was dismantled and removed, revealing the remains of the original fireplace (cf. M. Wood, *The English Medieval House* (London, 1965), 271-2; D. Portman, *Exeter Houses 1400-1700* (Exeter, 1966), 73). Mantelpiece deposited with Department of English Studies, University of Exeter.

DURHAM: DURHAM CITY (NZ 275424). In *Sadler Street* M. O. H. Carver for D.o.E. showed that the earliest building (cf. p. 221) gave way to five other similar wattle-built structures on the same alignment. The penultimate one had been burnt down. Immediately over the structures a dump for leather off-cuts was separated from two cess-pits on the N. by an oak post and rail fence at right angles to the modern street and aligned beneath the modern tenement boundary. The pits and leather deposit produced many roughly-made splashed-glaze wares together with some sherds of finer

glazed jugs, leather shoes, wooden bowls, two bronze keys and a bone skate. This part of the sequence was dated by radio-carbon between 980 and 1140. The truncated segment of another pit, which was wattle-lined, produced a group of pottery, some of which has been dated 13th century elsewhere in the town. The wattle lining gave a radio-carbon date of  $1210 \pm 70$ .

ESSEX: CHELMSFORD (TL 709064). Excavation by P. J. Drury for Chelmsford Excavation Committee at nos. 32–33 *Moulsham Street* showed that the site was occupied from the late 12th century by a succession of small timber buildings fronting on to the street (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 167). A two-roomed post-hole structure gave way to a rectangular block, whose walls were supported on sills set directly on to the ground. Finds deposited in Chelmsford Museum; report in forthcoming monograph on excavations in Chelmsford, 1970–75.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: GLOUCESTER. Excavation by City Museum Excavation Unit (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 200) was completed on the site of the medieval E. gate (SO 833814). One round tower of the gate belonged to the 13th century and was rebuilt in the 15th century on the same plan. It had a pointed arch, probably a sally port, giving access to the berm of the moat. The berm had successive medieval cobbled surfaces; one of the 13th or 14th century showed cart ruts. The medieval city wall had been completely robbed to its Roman foundations. At nos. 45–49 *Northgate Street* (SO 823187) medieval walls and a culvert were recorded on the probable site of the medieval N. gate.

HAMPSHIRE: WINCHESTER. K. E. Qualmann, Winchester Rescue Archaeologist, found extensive evidence for 14th-century occupation in the form of pits and wells in *Victoria Road* (SU 480299) along Hyde Street outside the city's N. gate. At *Crowder Terrace* (SU 476295) nine graves found on the SE. corner of the site, which was bounded by an E. to W. ditch recut at least four times during the 13th century (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 200), are almost certainly part of the Jewish cemetery, known from documentary evidence to have been outside the W. gate.

HERTFORDSHIRE: WATFORD. Excavation by B. F. Rawlins for Watford and South-West Herts. Archaeological Society in *George Street* (TQ 11039625) revealed 13th and 14th-century dwellings together with associated rubbish-pits, gullies, a ditch and 13th and 14th-century pottery. This supports suggested early cross-roads at the town centre, bounded on the N. by the parish church. At the rear of timber-framed buildings at nos. 177–179 *High Street* (TQ 11389615) two rubbish-pits and a gully of 13th-century date, and a mid 15th-century lead-working area using a lava millstone as hearth were uncovered. See also p. 255. Finds in Central Library, Watford; report in *Herts. Archaeol.*, forthcoming.

HUMBERSIDE (Yorkshire, E. Riding): BEVERLEY (TA 03563928). S. R. Harrison and E. J. Carlile excavated buildings of three phases in *Minster Moorgate*. In phase 1 (c. 1300) a dwelling with a lath floor and wattle walling was associated with a trench lined with hazel twigs interwoven around hazel uprights — the remains of a small tanning industry. In phase 2 (c. 1300–1400) there was an accumulation of river flood levels but no structures. In phase 3 a late 15th or early 16th-century structure and yard represent the remains of a substantial dwelling earlier than the Dissolution, possibly with ecclesiastical associations.

————: KINGSTON UPON HULL (TA 10082869). (Cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 205 f.) P. Armstrong excavated for Hull Museums on two sites. In *Lowgate* a succession of timber, stone and brick back yards in phases beginning in the late 13th century was

revealed. In *Scale Lane* a temporary timber building with a clay floor raised on previously unoccupied land in the late 13th century extended back some 9 m. from the street frontage. This was replaced on the same alignment by a stone structure with a clay and ash floor, an open hearth of two phases and a cobbled yard at the back. This building was levelled to the ground c. 1400. At first the property boundaries were simple stake fences; in the early 14th century they were rebuilt in brick and stone with stone and chalk subdividing walls.

An excavation in *Sewer Lane* (TA 09832841) was intended to examine the medieval Beverley Street, but no structures earlier than a 17th-century boundary-wall of roughly laid unbonded brick were revealed. Two large 15th or 16th-century tanning pits were associated with ten shoes. At the SW. end of *Holy Trinity Church precinct* (TA 09872853) a substantial 14th-century boundary-wall, of brick laid in English bond on a stone foundation, followed the line of the modern road. It was almost certainly the enclosure wall of the Old Grammar School.

KENT: DARTFORD (TQ 540740). The Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit has recorded timber and stone structures and associated pits and hearths fronting *Spittal Street*. 13th to 18th-century pottery was found. Report in *Kent Research Report Series*, IV, forthcoming.

———: HYTHE (TR 161348). The Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit excavated inside the Manor House, *Hillside Street*. Three walls of sandstone blocks of a major building enclosed a room with a clay floor. The building was destroyed by fire c. 1400. In the debris were roof-tiles, iron fittings, charred wooden objects, pottery and an iron helmet. The present house of c. 1650 lies partly over the earlier walls. Report in *Kent Archaeol. Rev.*, forthcoming.

LINCOLNSHIRE: LINCOLN. Miss C. Colyer and M. J. Jones excavated on three sites for Lincoln Archaeological Trust (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XVIII (1974), 201, fig. 61). At *Flaxengate* (SK 977714) the timber buildings of c. 900 to c. 1200 were examined. Many fragments of evidence were found: daub, nails, post-holes, stake-holes, clay hearths and floors, together with beam-slots and ground sills representing the walls and internal features of the houses, but no complete plan was recoverable. There were external stone surfaces, some associated with bronze-working. Large quantities of animal bone and pottery were found and series of coins include three 10th-century and three 11th-century issues. The 12th-century houses measured 8 by 3.5 m. At the W. end of the site a late Roman stone building survived until the 11th century, and was possibly used during that time as a base for timber structures. At *Danes Terrace* (SK 977715) a series of stone buildings, mostly houses, belong to c. 1200. The 13th and 14th-century buildings were well-built with mortar or clay floors, hearths of stone or pitched roof-tiles, and some had plaster rendering on internal walls. At *Steep Hill* (SK 976715) plans of two medieval houses demolished in the 16th century were recovered.

LONDON: CITY. B. Hobley directed work for the Department of Urban Archaeology, Guildhall Museum. At the corner of *Ludgate Hill* and *Old Bailey* (TQ 31788118) C. Hill excavated a complex succession of the city ditches from the Roman period to the 16th century. A wide flat-bottomed Roman ditch was replaced in the early medieval period by a narrow v-shaped ditch dug nearer the city wall. This was replaced by a wider late medieval ditch. At *Trig Lane* (TQ 32088086) a timber waterfront (PL. XVIII, A; FIG. 93) was excavated by M. Harrison. The earliest reference to the lane under this name is in Stow's Survey of 1598, but the Trig family, who were fishmongers, had lived hereabouts from the 14th century, when the lane was known as Fresh Fish Lane or Fresh Fish Wharf. A 15th-century ashlar waterfront with contemporary buildings on the N. succeeded the mid 14th-century waterfront, built of oak. The base plates of the main

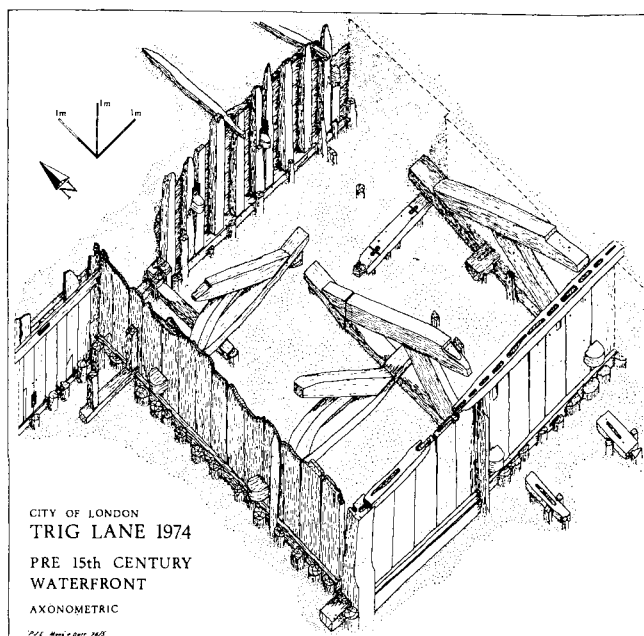


FIG. 93

## TRIG LANE, CITY OF LONDON

Axonometric view of pre-15th-century timber waterfront (p. 245 f.)

structure were laid on a level platform of rubble. Vertical planks were keyed into the S. end of the base plate, and large, slanting braces, jointed into the N. end of the base plates and into cross-beams at the S. end, formed a triangular brace between the vertical planks. The entire space was filled and huge horizontal beams were slotted into joints on the vertical planks to hold the structure rigid. Towards the W. the waterfront turned through  $90^\circ$  at a corner-post and resuming its original E. and W. alignment ran to join up with the back wall of the structure. This may be the E. side of a dock or the W. edge of a jetty. At *New Fresh Wharf* (TQ 32958066) B. Hobley found an important series of pottery types. On the N. side of *Lower Thames Street* (TQ 33918069) D. M. Jones found traces of a Saxo-Norman timber-lined well and a wicker-lined pit.

NORFOLK: GREAT YARMOUTH (TQ 523079). Excavation by A. Rogerson for Norfolk Archaeological Unit on *Fullers Hill* showed that the building of a 19th-century brewery had destroyed all deposits later than 1200. 11th to 12th-century clay floors and ovens were examined. Finds of fish bones, floats and weights betoken the fishing industry; pottery includes Thetford, Pingsdorf, and Andenne wares; a coin of Edward the Confessor was also found.

———: NORWICH. (Cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 202). Excavation by J. P. Roberts for Norwich Survey Project at nos. 46–58 *Botolph Street* (TQ 22950943) revealed early medieval quarrying for iron pan or gravel. The medieval settlement was represented by buildings with clay walls; it was not until c. 1600 that the first stone walls

were constructed to bound the tenements. 14th and 15th-century German stonewares were found. At *no. 31 Colegate* (TQ 23030903) A. S. Esmonde-Cleary revealed 11th to 12th-century industrial activity with iron objects, slag and cow horn cores. A bell pit containing late 15th-century Hispano-Moresque pottery was probably the site for the casting of a bell for the adjacent St George's Church of c. 1480. The lowest levels produced the bottoms of two barrel-lined wells, one of which contained seeds and fruit stones. At *nos. 8-12 Cowgate* and *nos. 79-87 Magdalen Street* (TQ 23180940) P. Donaldson showed that after the abandonment of 12th to 13th-century ditches and pits the site remained unoccupied until the late 15th century when houses were built on both frontages. These were destroyed by fire, probably in June 1507. At *no. 22 Wensum Street* (TQ 23220897) S. Dunmore excavated foundations and yards belonging to a 14th to 15th-century inn. It was burnt down, probably in April 1507. Part of a planked causeway with associated late Anglo-Saxon pottery may have been the predecessor of the Fye Bridge. See also p. 225.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: NORTHAMPTON (SP 752604). Excavation by J. M. Williams and M. Card for Northampton Development Corporation and D.O.E. at *Horse Shoe Street* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 202) revealed a cemetery probably belonging to St Gregory's Church, which lay over the remains of a stone building with a limestone flagged floor.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: NEWARK (SK 798542). M. Todd and P. W. Dixon excavated within the front range of the *Old White Hart*. The earliest occupation on the site, perhaps within the fringe of the market place, belonged to the 12th or 13th century and was succeeded during the 14th century by a building whose hall range still survives. This was fronted by a small range or gatehouse. In the 15th century this front range was demolished; the front range which survives was built against the gable end of the 14th-century hall.

OXFORDSHIRE: CHIPPING NORTON (SP 313270). Excavation by R. A. Chambers for Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit at the corner of *Market Street* and *New Street* uncovered floor levels and a late medieval hearth. Report in *Oxoniensia* (1975), xl.

———: OXFORD. N. Palmer for Oxford University Archaeological Society and B. G. Durham for Oxfordshire Archaeological Excavation Committee sectioned the supposed outer town wall in *Hertford College* (SP 516064). A 1-m.-wide postern, now blocked, was built into a broad roughly faced stone wall and approached by a stepped passage on the town side. The outer wall was probably a forward defence built against the town side of the partially silted ditch, perhaps in the late 13th century.

SALOP: SHREWSBURY (SJ 49171260). Final excavation by M. O. H. Carver for D.O.E. at *Pride Hill Chambers* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 170) revealed a two-story 15th-century stone building. It had a garderobe tower in its NW. corner. The house retained two moulded medieval openings and was accompanied by a stepped passage on its W. side. The N. wall was founded on the 13th-century town wall, which was built of red sandstone ashlar, with a chamfered plinth above its foundations, similar to the segment excavated by P. A. Barker at Roushill in 1959 (*Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 181). The construction of the medieval building had disturbed nearly all the earlier layers, but a series of pits, post-holes and stone foundations, probably associated with the town wall, were recovered inside the building. A large group of pottery and many fragments of patterned floor-tiles were found. Report as monograph to be published by Shropshire Archaeological Society.

M. O. H. Carver and Shrewsbury Archaeological Unit for D.O.E. recorded sixty-one sites containing archaeological evidence. Full records of medieval sequences were

made by P. J. Clarke during demolition and rebuilding at *Pride Hill Chambers* and no. 1 *High Street*. Excavation at nos. 21–22 *Dogpole*, *Wyle Cop Meadow*, *Raven Meadows*, *Carline Fields* and *St Julian Friars* showed extensive levelling of the upper area of the town and consequent heightening of previously unoccupied land near the river. These systematic operations began in the 13th century and continued thereafter to provide increased living space within the river loop and more adequate foundations for stone buildings.

STAFFORDSHIRE: STAFFORD (SJ 925932). A. Carter excavating for Stafford and Mid Staffordshire Archaeology Society in *Clark Street* discovered a considerable quantity of pottery of the 12th and 13th centuries.

SUFFOLK: IPSWICH (TM 16674465). Excavation between *Old Foundry Road* and *St Margaret's Street* confirmed the presence of the town ditch. Although the medieval bank had been entirely removed, a large post-hole may represent a timber revetment. See also p. 227 f.

SURREY: KINGSTON UPON THAMES (TQ 180691). Excavation by L. Gillibrand for Kingston Museum and D.o.E. in *Eden Walk* revealed 12th-century post-holes, a drainage gully and a hearth. Two 14th-century pits produced a quantity of cattle horn cores, and several contemporary pits may have been used for the preparation of hides before tanning. Finds in Kingston Museum. See also p. 228.

SUSSEX, EAST: LEWES. Excavation by D. J. Freke for Sussex Field Unit demonstrated the inaccuracy of the traditional line of the N. boundary of the town. Two sites in *Brook Street* (TQ 416105) revealed Saxo-Norman pits and a gully. Excavation showed that the fortification of the *St John-sub-castro churchyard* (TQ 415401) took place no earlier than the 12th century and was slighted in the 13th century. Finds to be deposited in Sussex Archaeological Society's museum; report in *Sussex Archaeol. Collns.*, forthcoming.

———, ———: WINCHELSEA (TQ 904172). Excavation by A. King for Sussex Field Unit in *German Street* revealed substantial foundations for a town house of two main periods. Sited near the market square the house was probably built soon after the establishment of New Winchelsea by Edward I c. 1290. In period I (1290 to end 14th century) the main structure was a simple hall parallel to the street with a minor building behind. Little remained of this except where the walls were reused, because the house was radically altered in period II (15th century) by shortening the main hall and adding a quasi-aisle at the back. A façade wall, possibly a stairway, and a pavement were added along the front and other rooms along the back. The date of the destruction of the building is uncertain but the area has been parkland since the early 17th century.

YORKSHIRE, WEST (Yorkshire, W. Riding): RIPON (SE 317712). P. Mayes excavating for West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Rescue Unit on the site of the Deanery in *St Marygate* located 12th-century timber buildings, which had been cut by a large ditch, 6 m. wide and 2 m. deep. It was filled c. 1300. There were traces of possible supports for a timber rampart on its W. side. Above the filled ditch a stone building 12 m. long was identified and tentatively dated early 14th century.

## SCOTLAND

DUMFRIESSHIRE: DUMFRIES (NT 974760). A. E. Truckell excavating for Dumfries Burgh Museum near the junction of *Shakespeare Street* and *Lower High Street* found a considerable quantity of medieval pottery.

WALES

DYFED (Cardiganshire): ABERYSTWYTH (SN 58388171). C. J. Spurgeon and H. J. Thomas recorded the town wall in *Great Darkgate Street*. A layer of stones was set on a raft of rubble and earthy mortar, 1.8 m. wide, which served as the base for the wall. In front of the wall there was a ditch 9 m. wide. An absence of medieval finds, even sherds, may indicate sparse use of pottery in the medieval period.

GLAMORGAN, SOUTH: CARDIFF (ST 182764). P. and J. Webster excavating for the Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University College, Cardiff, under *nos. 6-12 Quay Street* revealed numerous 13th to 14th-century pits, which had been built over in the 14th and 15th century. The stone foundations of a timber-framed building, *c.* 3 m. wide, were revealed. Finds to be deposited in National Museum of Wales.

F. ROYAL PALACES

No work reported

G. MANORS AND MOATS

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE: BEDFORD. Miss J. Hassall excavating for Bedfordshire County Council and D.o.E. at the moated site known as 'Danish Docks' on the N. bank of R. Ouse found traces of a large timber building on the plateau and constructional details of the banks and ditches which formed the surrounding moat. An early medieval jetty was found, and a complex of stone walls and post-holes indicate a substantial early medieval building. Much St Neots-type ware was recovered; there were no traces of anything 'Danish'.

———: CLAPHAM (TL 035525). Excavation by P. Tilson for Bedford Archaeological Society and Bedfordshire County Council continued (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 212) on the site of Clapham Manor, next to the Saxon tower of Clapham Church (PL. xviii, B). The earliest buildings were of timber and dated *c.* 1250. They were later demolished and rebuilt in stone. The plan of the earliest stone building is unclear but could have consisted of a large hall with several small chambers adjoining it. Major alterations were made towards the end of the 14th century when the main hall was replaced by a number of new wings. Finds to be deposited in Bedford Museum; report in *Beds. Archaeol. Jnl.*, forthcoming.

BERKSHIRE: EAST HENDRED, HENDRED HOUSE (SU 461886). Examination of the roof of the S. wing by C. R. J. Currie and J. M. Fletcher during alterations to this manor house long occupied by the Eyston family and known as the Manor of Arches revealed that the roof covers a four-bay range with great chamber, 9.6 by 5.8 m. internally, in line with the chapel. It has canted collars, clasped purlins, cranked wind-braces and a clasped ridge supported by yokes at the trusses. Notable relics from the crown-post tradition were a stud on the tie-beam of the central truss with braces to the collar; a stud (surviving) on the gable truss with struts to the tie-beam; and dragon-ties at the end trusses. With other, similar, late 14th-century work near by the framing reflects an early stage in the introduction of clasped purlins in N. Berkshire. It was probably built in the time of John Arches, the owner from *c.* 1375, who served as knight of the shire and in the 1390s held offices such as ulnager for Berkshire.

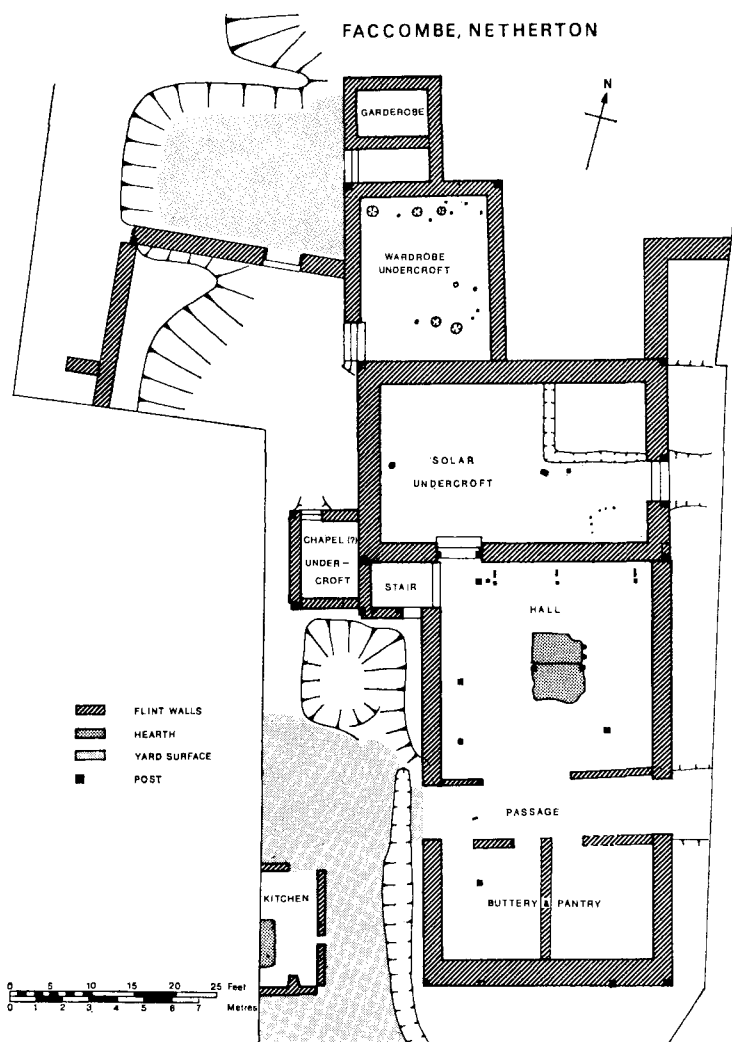


FIG. 94

## NETHERTON MANOR, FACCOMBE, HAMPSHIRE

Plan of excavations (p. 250 f.)

HAMPSHIRE: FACCOMBE, NETHERTON (SU 377578). Continued excavation of the manorial complex (FIG. 94) by J. R. Fairbrother for City of London Archaeological Society confirmed three main timber periods, the earliest possibly 11th-century (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 213). This was a post-hole structure, 4.80 by 8.53 m., linked by a slot, c. 22.0 m. long, to another small building 3.80 m. wide. Of the second period was a timber hall, 6.40 by 15.95 m., constructed with squared posts set in a deep slot; a large hearth was found in the N. half of the building. A small detached latrine

lay on the S. The hall was rebuilt in the third period with a lighter wall construction in a shallow slot, the roof being supported on arcade posts around the same central hearth. This rebuilding is contemporary with the detached single-aisled camera found on the N. in 1972-3.

The hall was again rebuilt in the 13th century, and, although the evidence is slight, it appears to have been aisled with walls on a flint sill. About 1300 this hall was altered and private chambers were attached to the N. end. The building was now completely in flint with large timbers used as supports for the flint corners. The hall had a paved central hearth of two periods, the earlier with posts supporting a reredos and perhaps a hood. Bench supports were found along the N. wall of the hall. Six arcade posts were set in pits along the W. side and two along the E.; their irregularity sets problems for interpreting the superstructure. The walls of both the hall and the solar undercroft were plastered; the floors were of earth and chalk. The solar and wardrobe undercrofts were partly below ground level; timber steps led up to ground level outside and into the hall. A small building, possibly a chapel, was attached to the W. side of the solar undercroft and steps. Part of a detached kitchen with a hearth lay W. of the hall. The manor house was extensively repaired in the mid 14th century; a bread oven and a malting kiln were built in the ruins of the hall.

Further examples of roof finials, and fragments of a Maiolica costrel with a coin of c. 1350 were found.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER (Herefordshire): MUCH MARCLE (SO 645353). A. M. Hunt excavated for Hereford and Worcester County Museum and D.o.E. on the sub-circular moated site at Hall Court. The moat itself was deepened at an early stage; primary silts were clean, whereas later silting contained much vegetable matter. On the platform a complex of late medieval structures was mostly demolished c. 1600. The stone foundation courses probably supported timber-framed structures, to which repairs using brick had been made. A building in the centre of the moated area appeared to have been more important than the rest. The foundations and decorated tile floor had been extensively robbed, and there were roof-tiles and window glass among the destruction debris. On the S. lay a clay-floored separate building with a centrally placed stone hearth. This was evidently repaired during, or even after, the destruction of the other structures. An apparently smaller building lay adjacent to, and W. of, the first two, close to the conjectured position of the entrance to the site.

KENT: BOUGHTON ALUPH, WILMINGTON MANOR (TR 030464). The Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit surveyed the visible remains. A wet moat, 3 m. deep and c. 10 to 12 m. wide, enclosed an area c. 60 m. square. Evidence of four masonry buildings was recorded. A flint bridge abutment and chalk block revetment wall were found on the E. side. Plan in *Kent Archaeol. Rev.*, forthcoming.

———: UPPER WALMER, WALMER COURT (TR 367504). The Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit recorded the 12th-century fortified manor house in *Church Street*. It is a well-built structure of flint with Caen stone dressings and consists of two undercrofts with first-floor hall and rooms over. Three of the four corner towers survive and an external stair led into a forebuilding at first-floor level. Originally a wide ditch surrounded the manor house and the near-by parish church. Report in *Kent Archaeol. Rev.*, forthcoming.

———: WESTERHAM (TQ 447501). The Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit and Edenbridge Historical Society surveyed the moated site at Crockham Grange. The moat, up to 13 m. wide and up to 2 m. deep, enclosed an area, 48 by 27 m. Report in *Kent Archaeol. Rev.*, XL, forthcoming.

MIDLANDS, WEST (Warwickshire): BIRMINGHAM (SP 074864). Miss L. Watts for Birmingham City Museum has recovered stratified pottery from the moat of the manor house of the De Birminghams, which lies under Smithfield Market. Environmental samples were taken and part of a structure of wooden stakes recorded.

OXFORDSHIRE: COGGES (SP 362096). C. J. Bond surveyed the manor farm for the Department of Museum Services, Oxfordshire County Council. It succeeded a moated site of irregular shape enclosing two islands, of which the N. appears to be earlier. In the 12th century this was the chief manor of the Arsic fee. When the manor changed hands in the 13th century the moat was apparently abandoned and the present house built. Its oldest wing is of stone and aligned ENE. and WSW., with a cross-passage; two mid 13th-century windows may have been reset.

STAFFORDSHIRE: WALSALL (SP 001985). S. and S. P. Wrathmell excavated for Walsall Local History Society on both the moated site and the earlier levels below the clay platform (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 210). Before occupation the S. half of the site was in ridge-and-furrow. The earliest structures, unmortared stone sills for timber buildings, were set on the ridges and clay was used to level the furrows. 13th and 14th-century residential and metal-working buildings and a timber-lined well were uncovered on the moat platform.

SUSSEX, EAST: MAYFIELD (TQ 617168). Continued excavation by D. Martin for Robertsbridge and District Archaeological Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 211) showed that the gatehouse, located slightly off-centre of the NW. side of the moated site, consisted of a 3 by 3.3 m. room with a 1.8-m.-wide entrance through the NW. and SW. walls. In the room in the N. corner there was a bakehouse with two open hearths and two ovens, each being superseded by the next. The last oven was constructed of mortared ashlar blocks and originally measured 2.7 m. square. The gatehouse was built in the mid 14th century and abandoned in the 16th or 17th century.

———, ———: STRETHAM (TQ 201137). Continued excavation by A. Barr-Hamilton for Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 211) revealed the footings of the SE. area of building E1 (c. 1250). The watergate was a S. projection from the foundations of a stone house.

YORKSHIRE, WEST (Yorkshire, West Riding): DEWSBURY, THORNHILL HALL (SE 256189). J. A. Gilks reports that the excavation of the moated manor house for Tolson Memorial Museum, Huddersfield, between 1964 and 1972, has now been finished (FIG. 95). Structures earlier than the moat were represented by short lengths of clay-bonded walls of coursed rubble and thin sandstone slabs, and post-holes. Associated pots were mainly cooking-pots of Upper Heaton ware (c. 1300), part of a pancheon with thumb printing along the rim, and sherds from glazed jugs. The site appears to have been moated c. 1450. A perimeter wall of coursed squared sandstone blocks with an outer chamfered plinth, c. 1.37 m. thick, was traced along the S. and E. sides of the island. At the SE. corner the base of a rectangular tower juts into the moat, its foundations being largely under water. In the centre on the S. side a gatehouse projected into the moat. The earlier of two houses in the centre of the enclosure, 17.06 m. long and aligned NE. and SW., had clay-bonded foundations, 0.53 m. thick. This was superseded by an H-plan house, aligned roughly E. and W., with a central hall, 17.06 by 8.84 m., with two cross-wings. Enough of the walls remained to show that they had been of coursed mortared rubble, c. 0.76 m. thick. The gable of the E. wing still stands and contains two windows, the style of the tracery suggesting a date c. 1450.

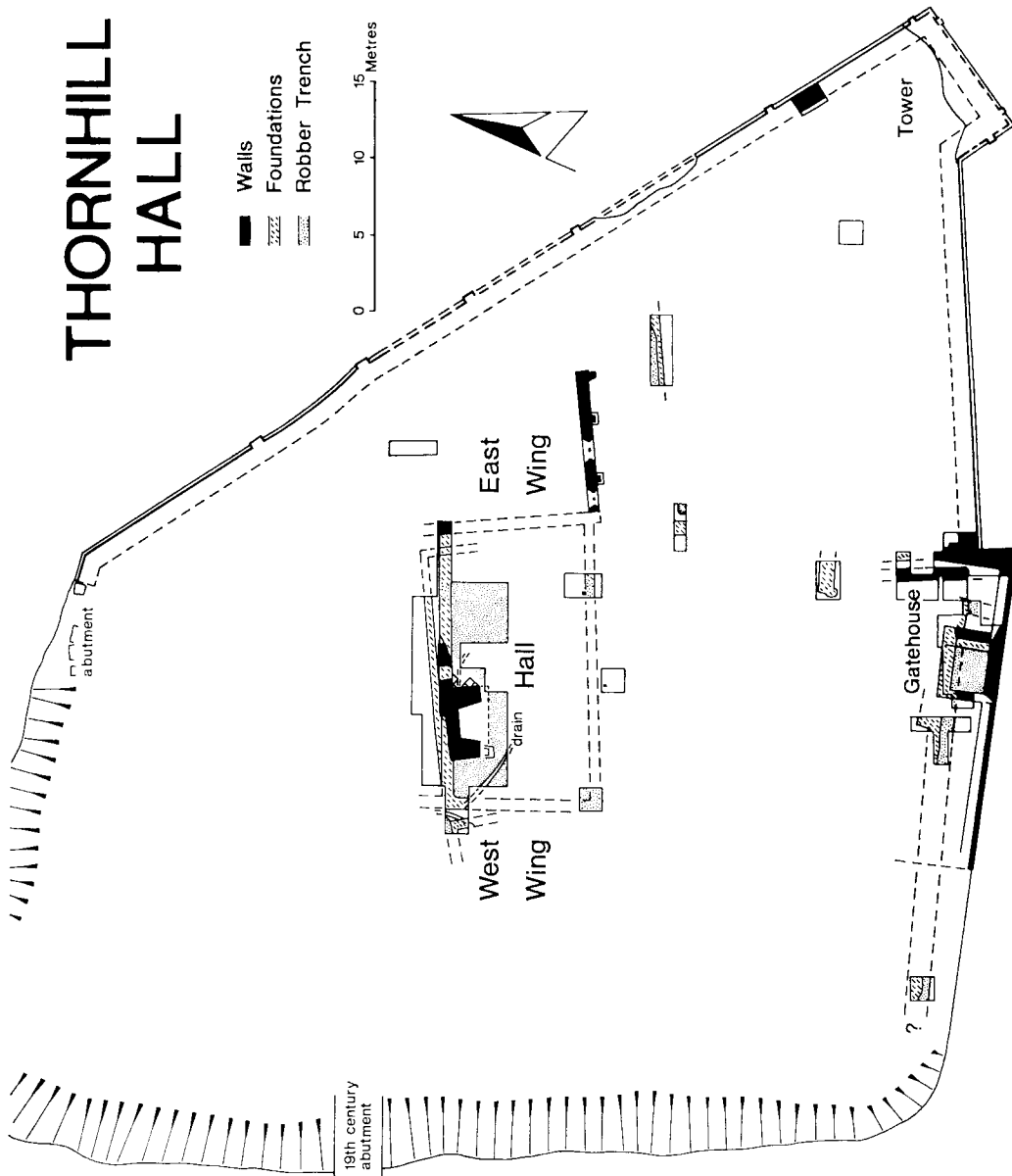


FIG. 95  
THORNHILL HALL, DEWSBURY, WEST YORKSHIRE  
Plan of excavations (p. 252)

## WALES

GLAMORGAN. The following moats were surveyed by C. J. Spurgeon and H. J. Thomas for the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments (Wales): Doghill moat (ST 150684), Middleton moat, Sully (ST 15056870), Crofft-y-Genau moat (ST 11457945), and Persondy moat (SS 94807910). The name 'Persondy' (parsonage) suggests clerical occupation; there are other Welsh instances of moats with clerical or episcopal connexions.

## H. SMALLER DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

DEVON: STOCKLAND. Fieldwork by N. W. Alcock in the parish (village centre, ST 245045) and in Membury and Yarcombe has revealed a striking concentration of medieval farmhouses. Fifteen certain examples and nine others with features indicating a medieval date were found in a 4.8 by 8 km. strip along R. Yarty. All except two are on isolated sites. Identifiable original plans are of the three-room and cross-passage type, and the great majority show the characteristic features of early Devon houses (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 100), in particular internal jetties (nine houses). From less intensive fieldwork elsewhere in E. Devon it seems that early houses are found in similar numbers over a wide area, suggesting considerable prosperity in the 15th or 16th century.

ESSEX: WALTHAM ABBEY (TL 380007). Remains of a late 15th-century timber-framed house in *Romeland* were excavated further by Waltham Abbey Historical Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 199). The plan suggests a screens-passage house with cross-wings, but only the service end appears to have been roofed laterally, the roof of the other wing being carried down from the axial ridge; a kitchen was added to the rear of the service wing. A 13th-century lead seal inscribed *S' WILLI IVE MESSOR* was found in a 15th-century context.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER (Herefordshire): NORTON CANON (SO 381500). J. W. Tonkin examined *Hyatt Sarnesfield*, thought to be a late 18th-century brick house with later additions. Inside one of the best medieval roofs in the county was intact. It is in two sections, one 9 m. long and the other 7.9 m. long, presumably over the hall and the parlour. The service end was rebuilt in the late 17th or 18th century. There is no smoke-blackening; the lateral stack of the parlour remains and there is evidence for a similar stack in the hall. Each section of the roof is of two bays with a tie-beam truss and short braces. Above the tie-beam are struts forming trefoil and quatrefoil decoration with the principals. In each bay is an intermediate truss with an arch-braced collar-beam with the principals cusped above it to form a trefoil. There is one butt purlin on each side, no ridge purlin and one tier of cusped wind-braces. At the service end of the hall is an ogee-headed doorway at first-floor level. The evidence of the one surviving wall-plate shows the house was originally timber-framed. It is probably of the late 15th or early 16th century.

———: STANFORD BISHOP (SO 517690). J. W. Tonkin examined *Court Farm*, the solar wing of an important 14th-century house standing on a moated site. It is a three-bay two-story building with a lateral stack, the ground floor having heavy stop chamfered beams. The upstairs room has slightly chamfered tie-beams with a quarter-round moulding and curved struts to the collar. The wind-braces to the through-trenched purlin on each side are curved and chamfered with deeply cusped and pierced spandrels. The tie-beam farther from the fireplace is mortised for a screen.

HERTFORDSHIRE: ELSTREE (TQ 184960). S. A. Castle examined Nicoll Farm in *Allum Lane* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 214). It is a three-bay timber-framed hall-house of c. 1500 with a two-bay hall spanned by a queen-strut truss. Both the rafters and arch wind-braces of the open hall are soot encrusted. There is a single-storied, timber-framed, two-bay cross-wing with truss removed and with arch wind-braces at the E. end.

———: HERTFORD AND ST ALBANS. J. T. Smith reports that in the course of work in Hertfordshire by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments three hitherto unnoticed 'Wealden' houses have been recorded; they are now nos. 20 and 22 West Street, and nos. 19 and 21 St Andrew Street, Hertford; and no. 137 Fishpool Street, St Albans. All are heavily disguised externally.

———: WATFORD (TQ 113961). S. A. Castle examined nos. 177–179 *High Street*, which is a T-shaped, timber-framed building. The E. range, now of four bays though originally of five, is two-storied and has crown-post trusses with arch purlin-braces and a contemporary king-post truss forming the W. gable end. Arch bracing is visible on the exterior of the N. wall, together with two original window-frames on the first floor. A date of c. 1500 is suggested. See also p. 244.

LONDON, GREATER: BARNET (TQ 264939). N. Burton and A. Quiney examined no. 1264 *Whetstone High Road* for the G.L.C. Historic Buildings Division. An 18th-century brick building is linked at the rear to a much older timber-framed three-bay structure possibly of the 15th century. At present this is divided into two stories; access to the upper floor is by a staircase in the central bay. The roof is of crown-post construction. The crown-posts rest on slightly cambered tie-beams and support a collar-plate. The roof timbers of both end bays show signs of smoke-blackening, not evident in the central bay.

OXFORDSHIRE: BIX BOTTOM (SU 720878). M. R. Airs examined *Page's Farmhouse*, a late medieval timber-framed hall-house. The earliest part is now of three bays but it originally extended S. for at least another bay. The open truss over the hall is arch-braced and the closed trusses are of queen-strut construction. The house was substantially altered and the ground story rebuilt in brick in 1761.

——— (Berkshire): LONG WITTENHAM (SU 545937). M. R. Airs recorded that the under side of the thatch of *Cruckfield cottage* was heavily smoke-blackened and thus earlier than the insertion of the chimney stack, probably in the 17th century. The cottage is published in *Berks. Archaeol. Jnl.*, lvi (1958), 35.

YORKSHIRE, WEST (Yorkshire, West Riding): LEEDS (SE 261397). The interior of a small timber-framed barn and a farmyard in N. Leeds near Tinsill were investigated by Miss J. E. Exwood. Although half of the barn had been destroyed, there was evidence of a floor of stone slabs associated with the original timbered building, probably an early farmhouse. Underneath this there was another late medieval building and beneath this a 12th-century hut with a clay floor was surrounded by a gully with post-holes. Associated with the gully were two substantial square rubbish-pits, in which there was 12th-century pottery similar to that from the early levels at Kirkstall Abbey. The site belonged to the abbey from the 12th century.

## I. VILLAGES

## SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP IN 1974

## Research in 1974

E. E. Dodd continued research on lay subsidy returns and the hearth tax material (E 179) in the Public Record Office and has completed work on Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire. M. W. Beresford has previously identified the name of the hundred including each site, so as to facilitate the use of the P.R.O. indexes. Middlesex and Surrey are now the only two counties for which no provisional list has been produced. D. Imber is compiling a list of possible sites in the London Borough of Lambeth, and it is hoped that work will now take place in Surrey.

Fieldwork by J. Bond, J. G. Hurst, and M. W. Beresford has taken place in three counties. In Herefordshire they visited thirty-two out of 114 possible deserted medieval villages. Many had clearly defined earthworks. The provisional list has been increased from eleven to twenty, eight sites have been accepted as shrunk, and four sites rejected because the village still exists or the site is manorial. In Worcestershire nine sites in the NW. and five in the E. were visited. This confirmed that, of the 158 suggested, forty-six are likely to be deserted medieval villages. Only seven sites were provisionally accepted in 1968. In Gloucestershire twenty sites were visited on the N. Cotswolds and three in the Vale of Gloucester. The total of sites known in the county is now sixty-seven.

## ENGLAND

CHESHIRE: NORTON (SJ 555819). Excavation by J. P. Greene for Runcorn Development Corporation, Cheshire County Council and D.o.E. revealed three main areas of medieval occupation. One group of post-holes probably represents successive rebuildings of a structure fronting on to the axial road through the village. A second structure with large post-holes was set back from the road. At the N. limit of the excavation a group of cess-pits was associated with occupation in the 15th century.

DURHAM: BARFORTH ON TEES (NZ 164162). Miss G. Plowright reports that medieval pottery has been found S. and SE. of the 12th to 13th-century chapel and earthworks, now considered to be the site of the manor of the deserted medieval village of Barforth on Tees.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: HARTWELL. D. N. Hall has surveyed the field-systems and settlement pattern of the parish which contains six sites of deserted villages. At *Chapel Farm* (SP 785489), where there was formerly a 12th-century chapel, are well-preserved earthworks. Near *Elms Farm* (SP 792498) are undisturbed earthworks and part of the site has produced 13th or 14th-century pottery from local kilns.

NORTHUMBERLAND: WEST WHELPINGTON (NY 974837). Continued excavation by M. G. Jarrett for the Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xvi (1972), 203) revealed no trace of buildings on the green S. of site 9. In croft 15 S. of the green a 13th-century or later stone wall represents a croft boundary, which had been superseded by the 17th century. A number of timber slots failed to reveal complete plans. Another medieval croft boundary was found in croft 4, N. of the green. A building of uncertain function lay over a cobbled area with a drain, which extended beyond the N. boundary of the 17th-century croft. The final report will appear in a monograph.

OXFORDSHIRE: HANWELL (SP 437438). R. A. Chambers excavating for Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit found that the earthworks suggested several building platforms with enclosures on the S. and E., all separated from the open fields by a large boundary-bank and ditch. The buildings were cleared in the late 17th or 18th century. A number of late Saxon sherds suggest near-by Anglo-Saxon occupation.

WARWICKSHIRE: RADFORD SEMELE (SP 343674). In 1970-71 F. Radcliffe and Bishop Bright School Archaeology Club excavated a roughly circular gully cut into the gravel subsoil with a square post-hole in it. 12th and 13th-century pottery was found.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, East Riding): WHARRAM PERCY (SE 859642). R. Daggett continued to excavate for the Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. on the village boundaries (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, xviii (1974), 218), particularly on the N. boundary-bank of Area 10 croft, to establish whether the bank was contemporary with the Percy manor house (1186-8). An earthen bank 0.60 m. high was topped by a dry-stone chalk wall two courses high. Between the bank and ditch, which was dug 0.68 m. into natural soil and square-cut, was a chalk revetment. Under the bank several ditches contained Roman pottery and a post-hole; the bank itself contained Roman, late Anglo-Saxon and 12th-century pottery, so that the wall, bank, and ditch could have been first built as the manor house boundary. The size of the ditch, probably unnecessarily large, and the good quality of the wall also suggest that this boundary was seignorial. Excavation across the bank and ditch of the N. to S. medieval boundary revealed a shallow ditch, E. of which was an earthen bank. By the side of this a flat-bottomed Roman ditch was located, the lower levels of which showed signs of filling in the Roman period. This is the fifth time that Roman ditches have been found on the same general line as later ones, and it raises the question of continuity. Major Roman features may have still been visible when new settlers arrived and determined their field boundaries. But if small Roman subdivisions also determined the medieval layout there is a possibility of continued cultivation from late Roman to early Anglo-Saxon times. The thin scatter of late Roman and early Anglo-Saxon finds suggests manuring. There has been some debate in recent years concerning the manuring of common fields and the lack of rubbish-pits on deserted village excavations. The quantity and even distribution of medieval sherds systematically collected from N. field 15 by C. Hayfield suggest substantial manuring during medieval times. See also pp. 230, 238, 260.

## WALES

GWENT (Monmouthshire): RUNSTON (ST 495915). P. V. Webster for the Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University College, Cardiff, surveyed the deserted village site and located a number of new house sites together with accompanying enclosures.

## J. OTHER SITES

No work reported

## K. INDUSTRIAL SITES

### *Ceramics*

BEDFORDSHIRE: BEDFORD. See p. 243.

ESSEX: DANBURY (TL 784053). A medieval tilery, comprising three timber buildings and two kilns within a ditched enclosure, was excavated by P. J. Drury and G. D. Pratt for Essex Archaeological Society. See pp. 92 ff.

HERTFORDSHIRE: LITTLE MUNDEN, POTTERS GREEN (TL 351206). Excavation by M. R. Petchey for Hertford Museum near the kiln site (cf. D. F. Renn, *Potters and Kilns in Medieval Hertfordshire* (1964), 7) did not reveal the kilns, which may be 91 m. NE. of the presumed site. A heavy surface scatter of pottery was caused by the disturbance of a yard surface entirely composed of medieval sherds, but associated with a 17th or 18th-century building.

SURREY: EARLSWOOD (TQ 284479). Excavation by D. J. Turner for Reigate Archaeological Co-ordination Committee revealed a pottery-kiln which probably belongs to the first quarter of the 14th century. Partly destroyed in the 19th century, it appears to have been an up-draught kiln with a single stoke-hole leading to three under-floor ducts. Pottery includes a wide range of vessels of oxidized coarse ware, very few of which had been glazed. The types were mainly cooking-pots and bowls, but dishes, cauldrons, skillets, pipkins and a curfew were also found. All these types probably make up 80%–90% of the wasters. There are also a substantial number of glazed and decorated jug sherds, mainly of oxidized fabrics, frequently with off-white slip and usually with a clear lead glaze. The latter are almost all decorated by bands of white slip laid girthwise or in a diaper pattern. The other principal decorative technique is by scribing, often to produce *sgraffito* patterns. Several of the jugs have bridge-spouts and some have face-on-front decoration. One bridge-spout is in the form of a fully-modelled head.

#### *Cloth*

AVON: BRISTOL. See p. 242 f.

#### *Leather*

CHESHIRE: CHESTER. See p. 243.

DURHAM: DURHAM CITY. See p. 243.

HUMBERSIDE: BEVERLEY. See p. 244.

—: KINGSTON UPON HULL. See p. 245.

SURREY: KINGSTON UPON THAMES. See p. 248.

#### *Metals: Bronze*

LINCOLNSHIRE: LINCOLN. See p. 245.

NORFOLK: NORWICH. See p. 247.

#### *Metals: Iron*

BEDFORDSHIRE: BEDFORD. See p. 243.

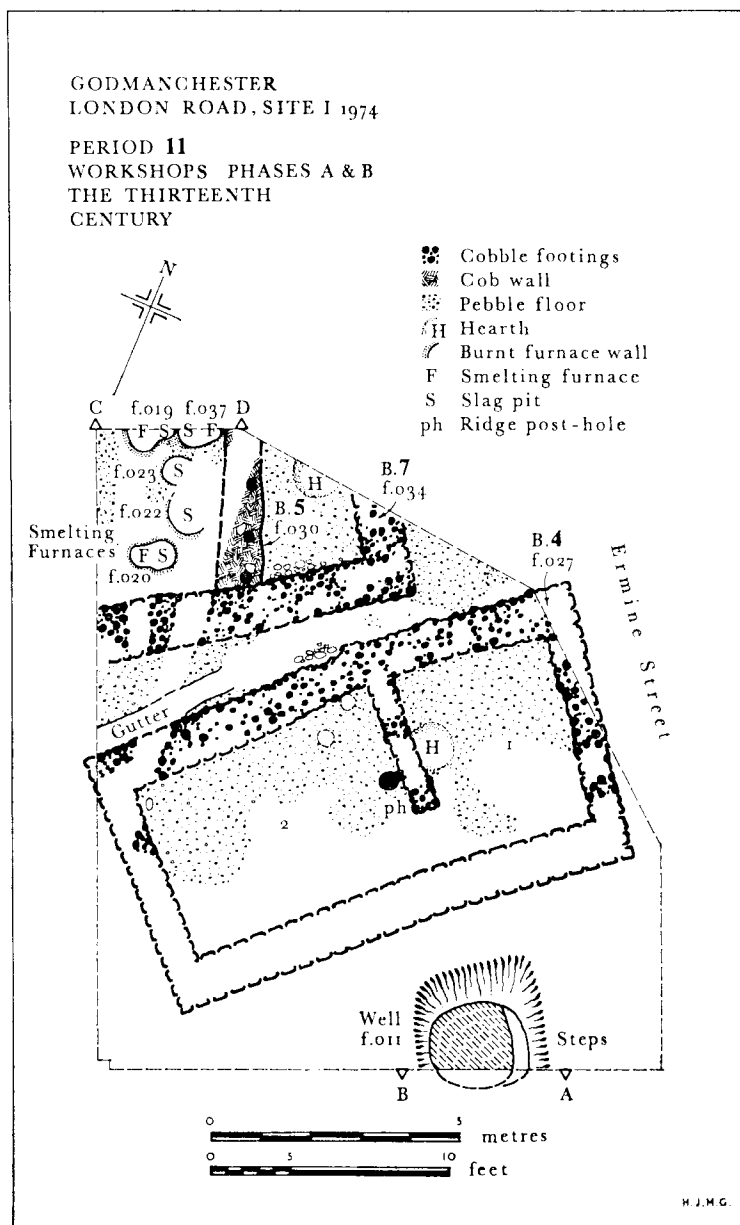


FIG. 96

GODMANCHESTER, CAMBRIDGESHIRE  
Plan of 13th-century blacksmith's shop and iron-smelting furnaces (p. 260)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE (Huntingdonshire): GODMANCHESTER (TL 247702). At *no. 18 London Road* H. J. M. Green excavated two 13th-century buildings with gravel floors and cobble footings for cob walls (FIG. 96). One of these buildings, 4.8 by 9.6 m., had two rooms, the front one of which had been used as a blacksmith's shop. At the rear the remains of four contemporary shaft furnaces for smelting iron were found.

NORFOLK: NORWICH. See p. 247.

*Metals: Lead*

HERTFORDSHIRE: WATFORD. See p. 244.

*Mills and dams*

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, E. Riding): WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858642). The third season on the dam and pond was directed by C. Treen for M.V.R.G. and D.o.E. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, XVIII (1974), 222). The relationships between pond silts and gravels, and the layers beneath the chalk 13th-century dam down to a depth of 2.7 m. were examined. Lower levels behind the chalk dam revealed a clay bank, 0.91 m. high, with waterlogged small stakes and intertwined branches on its pond face. A series of samples of pond silts was taken for depositional magnetic dating. Preliminary results were received for the 1973 samples analysed by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory. Carbonized grain and seed was shown to have been present in a 1.2-m.-deep black silty deposit at the E. end of the medieval dam. This deposit was in part divided by a sterile layer of clay, 45.7 cm. deep.

On the raised terrace W. of the site a sequence of chalk, clay, and rubble layers indicates a more complex relationship between dam and valley side than that found in the E. hill-side trench. 13th-century pottery at a high level shows that the terrace was medieval. No evidence remained of possible lining for the blocked channels through the chalk dam. Finds suggest medieval rather than later dates for their blocking.

See also pp. 230, 238 257.