Medieval Britain in 1975

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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

AVON: BRISTOL. See p. 187.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE (Huntingdonshire): ORTON LONGUEVILLE, ORTON HALL FARM (TL 177955). Excavation of a Roman farmstead, which extended into the 4th century, produced evidence of early Anglo-Saxon occupation. On the E. side of the Roman farmyard, where there were no late buildings, an enclosure was adapted for use by the Saxons. In this were one complete house, evidence of at least two more, pits and hearths. The only possible Grubenhaus lay just W. of the enclosure. On the N. side of the Roman farm there were a possible Saxon well and slot. On the W. side some ditches produced Saxon pottery and there was at least one more pit. On the S. side a ditch produced the largest collection of pottery as well as a barred comb with zoomorphic terminals. The pottery from the site seems to range from some time in the mid 5th century, if not earlier, into the 6th. The distribution of finds may indicate major occupation S. of the site where there is no chance of exploration for some time. There is little to indicate that there was much Saxon activity within the Roman site.

CHESHIRE: CHESTER. In Lower Bridge Street (SJ 405660) excavation in 1974 produced evidence of ploughing at some time between the 4th and 9th centuries before the construction of two late 9th-century wooden huts. During the 10th century two rectangular timber structures with rock-cut foundations were built a short distance W. of the modern street frontage. In 1975 further excavation S. and SW. of that in 1974 revealed more evidence of ploughing. Another 10th-century rock-cut foundation pit was aligned with those discovered in 1974. A similar building with much shallower foundations was located W. of this. A less substantial wooden hut subsequently occupied the site of this last structure, and several sherds of Chester ware were found in its hearth.

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At Abbey Green (SJ 404666) the remains of two successive timber-framed buildings on the same site have been identified. They appear to be post-Roman, and the later one seems to have been demolished by the 10th century. Chester ware sherds have been found.

Finds in Grosvenor Museum; final reports as monographs published by Grosvenor Museum or in Jnl. Chester Archaeol. Soc.

DERBYSHIRE: REPTON (SK 303272). Excavation by M. Biddle, B. Kjolbye-Biddle and H. M. Taylor in 1974 and 1975 on the S. side of the chancel and crypt of St Wystan’s Church, and stone by stone recording of the interior of the crypt and of the exterior walls of the chancel and of the E. ends of the aisles have clarified many details of the structural sequence and character of the Anglo-Saxon church, and, for the first time, produced an outline of the sequence of occupation on the site. An early cemetery cut into the old ground surface was followed by domestic and industrial occupation, in which quantities of iron-working debris and animal bone were associated with twelve pieces of Anglo-Saxon window-glass, of the kind already known from Monkwearmouth and Jarrow, and twenty-three pieces of vessel glass, apparently in general of 6th to 7th and 7th to 8th-century date. These deposits were followed by the construction of the crypt, its modification by the addition of a projection to house a S. window, and the growth of a densely used late Saxon and post-conquest cemetery. Preliminary accounts in Repton Parish Magazine, xxv, no. 9 (September 1975), and in Repton School Terminal Letter, no. 247 (October 1975).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: DEERHURST (SO 871299). Three areas were excavated, two adjoining the NE. corner of the church and one at the W. end.

1. The first, at the NE. corner, begun in 1974 (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1974), 222), had revealed the massive foundations of the N. porticus, enveloped in a band of clay and soil, which was interpreted as the residue of a made-up bank piled against the wall. No trace of this was, however, found further N., and it seems more likely that the band was in fact the filling of a construction trench for the N. porticus, dug through the bank, which had been piled before it was built. The greater density of Roman material in this clay and soil than elsewhere suggests that it had been brought from a Roman occupation site. All earlier interpretations concerning soil piled against walls around the E. end of the church must be reconsidered in an attempt to determine at which phase of the history of the church the ground level was raised.

2. The second cutting, along the N. side of the church, embraced the rest of the N. porticus and part of the NW. porticus. The massive foundation of the former was fully exposed. Its NW. corner and its return southwards were similar in profile to the NE. corner exposed earlier (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xviii (1974), 176). The situation could be clearly envisaged when the N. porticus (with its eastern neighbour) was free-standing as the only extensions to the church on the N. side before any more porticus were added in a westerly direction.

The NW. porticus foundation was exposed in a 2 m. length and consisted of coursing of unmortared masonry, more irregular than that of the N. porticus; this butted on to the foundations of the N. porticus in a very rough and ready way. Among the lower courses of the masonry were several pieces of sawn oolite, two of which were reused Saxon graveslabs: one was coped with a central ridge; the other had the edge of a double incised cross on its under side.

The band of clay and soil, now interpreted as the filling of the construction trench, was similar to that found in the first cutting, but with less Roman material. It was cut by several graves and was truncated at its W. end by the construction of the NW. porticus.

3. The third cutting extended westwards from the junction of the W. face of the tower and the W. end of the N. aisle. The latter was in existence, probably as the most
westerly porticus, at least as early as c. 1180, the date of the arch cut through the N. side of the easterly compartment of the tower. This clearly opened into a closed area. Here, the natural red sandy clay was found c. 1.60 m. below present ground level. All earlier studies of the church have assumed that the natural subsoil was not far below the present surface, and that it sloped downwards to the E. This was thought to be the reason why the present church floor level, entered through the present W. porch at ground level, was c. 1.50 m. above the farmyard level at the E. end. It is now clear that the natural subsoil is at this depth below the present floor level everywhere in the church, and that the raised level can only have been achieved by making up the ground, presumably as a protection against periodic flooding of the R. Severn. While a sloping bank around the church would have enveloped the foundations, there must have been made-up ground outside any entrance. Since the raised level is evidently earlier than the N. porticus and the apse, it must belong to one of the three phases of the first stone church, or to an earlier church or other structure of stone or timber.

Grave density was considerable so that only one small area of buried soil survived. The earliest structure was a fragment of a N. to S. wall foundation, c. 96 cm. wide, running parallel to the face of the tower at 70 cm. from it. The wall was wholly destroyed by graves in the N. part of the cutting. It seems possible that the ground level associated with this foundation was that of the original natural level, before it was artificially raised. The wall is wider than any wall of the existing church, which may hint at a Roman date or one in the centuries after. No dating evidence was directly associated, although there were pieces of Roman tile and pottery in disturbed levels above. The building, of which it was a part, may lie W. or E.

The lower courses of the foundations of the tower now exposed were presumably of one build with the lower stage of the tower, incorporating the present inserted(?) doorway, and believed originally to have a single-story porch. Stratigraphical links suggest, though it cannot be shown decisively, that the structure represented by the earlier wall had been wholly removed before the tower was built or the level raised.

Adjacent to, and flush with, the lowest courses of the tower on its N. side and possibly nearly contemporary were two courses of masonry interpreted as the foundation of the W. wall of the first phase of an Anglo-Saxon porticus. The next wall in the sequence was built against the tower with no foundation; its lowest course was only c. 50 cm. below the present surface. Its S. limit has not yet been found; its N. will remain uncertain, as it was cut by courses of the westerly porticus. This projected outwards c. 15 cm. from the tower, overhanging the foundation below; possibly it was built to carry a plinth.

See also p. 182.

---: GLoucester, St Oswald's Priory (SO 830190). Limited investigation of the W. end of the church was carried out (fig. 49). The standing walls of the present ruins have arcading of the mid 12th century; excavation has exposed the massive foundation walls of the original 10th-century building, which are continuous under later 12th-century arcading. The standing masonry is being recorded in detail and there is evidence of a 10th-century N. porticus, which is itself an addition to the original building. A S. porticus is mentioned by William of Malmesbury. Another addition to the original building was a W. apse of limestone rubble and mortar. The foundations, only 80 cm. thick, seem too flimsy to have carried a substantial stone wall and may have had a timber superstructure; it was demolished before the 13th century. See also p. 177.

---: Tewkesbury (SO 887321). Further excavation ahead of development by A. Hannan for Tewkesbury Borough Council and D.o.E. at Holm Castle, Windmill Hill, revealed post-pits and post-holes. Of these only ten were fully excavated, some nearly 2 m. deep. No levels were associated, but a small gully, sealed by 12th-century builders' debris, contained a rim sherd dated tentatively late 10th or early 11th century. See also p. 184.
HAMPSHIRE: BEDHAMPTON (SU 692064). Continued excavation was carried out by D. J. Rudkin for Portsmouth City Museums and D.o.E. on the neolithic long barrow and Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Bevis's Grave (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 222). Forty graves contained over fifty individuals, several having been reused once and one twice. Grave-goods include knives, buckles, studs, beads, a ferrule from a staff, a decorated composite bone comb, an iron ring, a bronze pin and an enamelled bronze disc. This appears to have been an escutcheon or base print from a hanging bowl, which had been drilled to use as a pendant or brooch. It is closely paralleled by an escutcheon from Chalton of the late 7th century (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xvii (1973), 19).
HEREFORD AND WORCESTER (Worcestershire): DROITWICH (SO 897635). Excavation by A. Hunt for Hereford and Worcester County Museum and D.o.E. in Friar Street revealed that during the 10th and 11th centuries a tannery and a hornworks(?) were established on the site. Pits contained tan and elderberry seeds, small scraps of leather and horn cores. A crude structure of stout irregularly spaced stakes, c. 0.60 by 1.50 m., was contemporary. Industrial use was succeeded, still in the 11th century, by domestic occupation. Part of a shallow timber slot, a trodden clay and earth floor and a small hearth were all that survived of a rather primitive domestic building. This was small with a back yard of patchy cobbling.

— (Herefordshire): HEREFORD. R. Shoesmith for City of Hereford Excavation Committee and D.o.E. excavated on three sites. At Bewell House (SO 508402) four parallel ditches, cut into natural gravel, crossed the site from E. to W. Only one sherd was found in their filling; it is probably Saxon. The gravel rampart, which preceded the city wall as a defensive feature, sealed one of the ditches and c. 40 cm. of clean plough soil. The rampart was of clean well packed gravel, very like the natural gravel and presumably from an external ditch. Although very little of the rampart proper was within the excavation area and no pottery was found in its filling, every indication suggests an 11th-century date. Pottery under the rampart included Chester ware and levels cut into the rampart contained pottery of the 12th century. See also p. 189.

At no. 5 Cantilupe Street (SO 514397) the excavation of 1972 (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xii (1973), 144) was extended. The Saxon and medieval walls were fully exposed and await consolidation for public display. The original soil surface of the Saxon rampart, c. 30 cm. thick, survived over the existing Saxon berm. There was no previous occupation, which confirms the 1972 results. The rampart was not examined, the rear of the Saxon wall being the limit of the excavation. The 2 m. thick wall supporting the original timber face was poorly constructed with no foundation trench. The lowest facing course was of large blocks, but above, coursing and bonding were poor and the core was of clay, rubble and some mortar. Small mixing pits for the mortar were found on the berm. It is possible that the stone wall was built in sections as the timbers deteriorated. It stands 2 m. high and may never have been much higher because of its lack of structural strength. Signs of timber breastwork were seen in 1972 and a smaller wall was found behind the flat fighting platform. The edge of the ditch associated with this or the previous period was found c. 3 m. in front of the wall. In the soil accumulated in front of the wall before its collapse was one sherd of Chester ware. A rough stone face c. 50 cm. in front of the original face suggests the wall had been refaced. There was rough stone packing between the two faces, and a spread of gravel on the berm may indicate a cleaning of the ditch. The wall was either deliberately slighted or gradually collapsed and the whole defence became a smooth bank, which completely covered the walls. In 1972 there were signs of refortification with a simple timber palisade.

At Drybridge House (SO 507394) the site is on the line of Rowe Ditch, which can be seen as a bank across Bishop's Meadow at a point where it would turn N. if it were to join the rest of the city's defences. The partly robbed foundations of a large stone building were recovered. The walls were up to 1.20 m. thick. Pottery from their construction level is of late 11th or early 12th-century date, although only three or four sherds were found. A gully close by contained Chester ware. A deep pit further N. contained more 11th to 12th-century pottery. 10th to 12th-century occupation is indicated although the lower levels were only partly examined.

— (Worcestershire): WORCESTER (SO 852545). Miss S. Hirst for Hereford and Worcester County Museum, West Midlands Rescue Archaeology Committee and D.o.E. recorded and planned c. 80 m. of wall exposed by engineering works on the
inside of the city wall at the S. end of Talbot Street. Excavation at its base through remaining levels revealed evidence of a late Roman industrial area sealed by a layer of black humus, 30 cm. deep, which apparently represents post-Roman pre-conquest Worcester.

A series of banded layers of clay and stony material over the humus were shown to be a bank running WSW. to ENE. If this orientation were projected NE. it would cross to the E. side of the city wall. No sherds other than Roman were found in the small part of this primary bank that was excavated and only one sherd of early medieval date was sealed by it. Further banded layers abutting the tail of this bank were a second bank on the same N. to S. line as the city wall. This is the same bank observed further S. in 1959 and probably raised in the second half of the 12th century and replaced by the stone wall in the 13th. The primary bank is a new element in the defences. Only at one other point around the city wall has a linear feature possibly earlier than the 12th century been located. This was a N. to S. ditch, curving slightly from SSW. to NW., found in 1971 (cf. Wores. Archaeol. Newsletter, 1973, 12). This had silted up before c. 1150 and had been deliberately filled with layers of clay and gravel (from a bank?) before the construction of the city wall. On the basis of this evidence it was suggested that before 1150 the NE. part of the city at least was defended by a substantial bank and ditch, for which the new feature provides partial possible confirmation.

Hertfordshire: Ashwell, Slip End (TL 289373). G. R. Burleigh excavating for N. Hertfordshire Archaeological Society and N. Hertfordshire District Council after the disturbance of a grave by a farmworker investigated two graves which suggest the existence of an inhumation cemetery. One grave contained a single extended burial and the other three complete inhumations and two more skulls. A contemporary ditch contained an incomplete skeleton with a bronze finger-ring. A rectangular ditch, c. 52 by c. 34 m., enclosing the burials produced no conclusive dating evidence.

Kent: Canterbury, St Pancras Church (TR 155577). After a third season’s excavation by F. Jenkins for D.o.E. a tentative structural sequence can be suggested. Before the building of the church the area seems to have been an open space until the end of the Roman period and possibly much later.

Period I. The first church, built of reused Roman bricks rarely complete, laid in regular courses in a yellow mortar, consisted of a rectangular nave and a chancel in the form of a stilted apse. The latter was divided from the nave by a single arched opening. Access to the nave from outside was through a W. door between external square pilaster buttresses. The angles of the nave were clasped by similar buttresses and there were also two intermediate ones symmetrically placed along the N. and S. sides of the nave. The floor was of clay laid directly on the surface of the underlying Roman deposits. The interior faces of the nave walls were rendered with smooth white plaster. The foundations throughout were of flints laid in courses without mortar, capped by footings of Roman bricks to form external and internal offsets at the original ground level. At that level close to the base of the outer face of the S. wall of the nave lay a coin of the House of Constantine I, the only datable object found in a stratified context relating to the building.

The apse was brick-built, polygonal above ground, and rested on similar flint foundations laid in a trench which was semicircular in plan.

Period II. The length of time the earliest church was in use is not clear, but enough time had elapsed for a depth of about 22 cm. of soil to accumulate before the building underwent extensive alterations. The work was again in reused Roman bricks rarely complete, laid in fairly regular courses in white mortar, and rested on the walls of the original building which had been reduced in height in places to only a few courses.
The irregular heights of the earlier walls suggest that the church had either stood in a ruinous state for some time, or had been deliberately demolished by the builders before the alterations.

An external *porticus* was built against the S. wall of the nave and another was provided in the same position on the N. wall. A *porticus* was also built against the S. wall of the chancel, access to which was provided by a door through that wall close to the SW. corner of the chancel. New brick-built jambs were inserted in the W. door of the nave to reduce the width, and a W. porch was added with an external door of the same width as the other. A bed of concrete was laid in the nave to raise the floor level by about 15 cm., thus effectively concealing the plaster facing on the lowest parts of the Period I walls. The walls which had flanked the original chancel arch were now built up to a higher level to support a triple arcade, of which the base and the lower part of one of the columns still survive *in situ*.

While this version of the church was in use, burials were inserted in the chancel, and the area along the outside of the building on the S. was used as a cemetery, where at least three graves appear to belong to the late 7th to 8th century.

**Period III.** In this structural phase building alterations seem to have been confined mainly to the chancel. The brick-built walls of the Period II structure, including the apse, were now incorporated in the walls of a new chancel. These were built of flint, stone and mortar, within those of the earlier structure so that the chancel was slightly narrower than before. The S. door was blocked up and presumably at this time the *porticus* to which it gave access was demolished. The foundations of the new S. wall had been sunk into the S. side of one of the graves in the chancel. The skull was surrounded by large flints which seems to have been a later Saxon custom here. Others were found in the cemetery. As the grave is clearly earlier than the chancel wall it is possible that the latter was built in late Saxon times. On the other hand if this work was carried out when new masonry jambs, which are carved in 12th-century style, were inserted in the W. door of the nave, it is possible that the rebuilding could belong to the early Norman period.

(Cf. *Canterbury Archaeology 1975/76* (Canterbury City Museum, 1976), 4–5 with fig.)

See also p. 182.

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**DOVER (TR 319414).** B. J. Philp continued excavation ahead of development. Further evidence of the Saxon settlement has been recorded on two sites on the W. side of the town. On the S. side of Market Square at least two Anglo-Saxon structures were revealed, one a *Grubenhaus*, the other a large timber hall. The hall was destroyed by fire in the 10th century; its floor was composed of large rolled beach pebbles. On the N. side of Market Square in a previously unexcavated part of the ‘Painted House’ (a 2nd-century building relating to the extra-mural settlement of the *classis Britannica* fort) a second *Grubenhaus* was located. This had cut through the N. wall of Room 3 of the ‘Painted House’ and in it were found about thirty clay loom-weights, pottery and a bronze work-box of the 8th century. The floor of the *Grubenhaus* was c. 0.50 m. above the *opus signinum* floor of Room 3. See also p. 182.

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**FARNINGHAM (TQ 554673).** Evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation close to the Franks Roman villa site was recorded during construction of the M20 motorway. A two-post *Grubenhaus* was located c. 100 m. E. of the Roman house. A few sherds of coarse Anglo-Saxon pottery were found. See also p. 200.

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**GILTON (TR 282582).** D. Brown and M. Welch excavating on the site of this cemetery for the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, uncovered one grave, from which a jewelled brooch and beads had been unearthed in 1973. A further fourteen beads were found.
LEICESTERSHIRE: BREEDON-ON-THE-HILL (SK 405233). Excavation by Miss A. Dornier in the modern churchyard produced an early christian buckle or book clasp of bronze with key-pattern enamel inlay, an 8th-century coin, a bronze stylus, late Saxon and Saxo-Norman pottery, but no pre-conquest structural features. See also p. 178.

--- (Rutland): EMPINGHAM (SK 935082). Excavation was continued by N. Reynolds for Anglian Water Authority and D.o.E. on the site of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (Empingham II) found during the construction of a car park beside the new reservoir, following work begun in 1974 by S. Gorin. A total of 132 graves had been laid out along the line of a hollow-way, probably in use in the Roman period, and among a complex of silted-up iron-age ditches. The layout of the graves appeared to be largely random, and all were comparatively shallow. No grave cut into another, indicating that their positions were marked in some way; indeed, it has been possible to suggest, from the evidence of the skeletons, that, although there were no coffins, the graves were covered rather than immediately filled (cf. Antiquity, xli (1976), 140-4).

The grave-goods include shield-bosses, knives, spears, buckles, bone combs, chatelaines, glass and amber beads, and various kinds of metal costume fastenings, including annular, penannular, swastika, and disc brooches, and a series of gilt-bronze cruciform brooches. These indicate a date either at the end of the 6th or early in the 7th century. The cemetery appears to have been in use for a short period, and it seems likely that much of the metalwork was made by one craftsman, or at least in one workshop. A high proportion of the dead were adolescents, though many of the adults lived well into middle age. Some of the skeletons displayed distinctive genetic features, which suggest the possibility of discerning familial links. Finds in Oakham Museum; report in preparation.

LINCOLNSHIRE: RUSKINGTON (TF 076514). M. W. Atkin excavated part of the early Anglo-Saxon cemetery for D.o.E. in advance of building development on Lincoln Road. Twenty-four inhumations and three cremations on the E. edge of the cemetery were recovered. A number of burials lay over Roman gravel pits. Finds include a square-headed brooch of Leeds Aa-derived type, an Åberg IV(b) cruciform brooch, two pairs of gilt-bronze sleeve clasps, a bone comb and a fragment of an ivory ring. Finds in Lincoln City and County Museum.

LONDON: CITY. Excavation by Department of Urban Archaeology, Museum of London, revealed Anglo-Saxon occupation on two sites.

At the G.P.O. site in Newgate Street (TQ 32048135) a series of timber slots whose destruction is dated 850–990 were cut into Roman levels at the N. end of the site. Two parallel E. to W. slots lay c. 4 m. apart, the northern 9 m. long, the southern 6 m., and both were 0.45 to 0.50 m. wide and 0.50 m. deep. A N. to S. slot ran between them nearer their W. ends, and at least one post-pit can be associated. The E. end of this presumed building was destroyed. Gaps in the E. to W. slots may indicate opposed central doors. The building, at least 9 by 4 m., represents the largest mid or late Saxon domestic structure so far found in London (fig. 59). See also p. 183.

At New Fresh Wharf, Lower Thames Street (TQ 328807) (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 224) the extensive 2nd-century Roman timber quayside silted up in the 3rd and 4th centuries, and the deposits contained sherds of Palestinian amphorae of the 5th and 6th centuries, and, in front of the quay, two native hand-made pots tempered with flint and chaff, possibly of the 6th century. The structure apparently survived until about 800 when it was largely robbed. After further silting E. to W. rows of straight oak branches, c. 4 m. long and c. 16 m. in section, were inserted behind and in front of the submerged quayside timbers to form a rough grid of pointed stakes projecting 3 m. high out of the silt (pl. xiii, a). This may well have been an anti-landing device, and is
provisionally dated 7th to 9th century. A landing stage may have been part of this phase, since a bank of stones laced with rough-hewn E. to W. logs was piled against the Roman beams surviving at the front of the quay, and in one area silver birch logs on the surface of this bank, dated 760 ± 100 by carbon-14, were covered at right angles by pine strakes from a boat of indeterminate size. As the pointed stakes silted up, logs, roots and branches, possibly laid in bundles, refurbished and extended the stage westwards, a process continued in the 11th century by the laying of substantial logs and reused timbers. This raft of timbers was then divided by N. to S. lines of additional stakes, coinciding exactly with later medieval tenement boundaries. In the 12th century a series of dumps of organic silts and clay roughly revetted by small vertical stakes raised the level of the bank above 1.50 m. O.D. Traces of planking were also found. See also p. 190.

———: WESTMINSTER, WESTMINSTER ABBEY (TQ 300795). Excavation by G. Black of Inner London Archaeological Unit for City of Westminster, Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey and D.o.E. behind no. 20 Dean’s Yard revealed a number of features earlier than the buildings of the Confessor’s abbey. Most notable were a mortar footing, apparently for a timber building on a different alignment from the later structures, and

NORFOLK: BIRCHAM (TF 76953264). A. Rogerson of Norfolk Archaeological Unit excavated a kiln producing Thetford-type ware. The kiln had two arches, and a little associated pottery consisted of straight-sided bowls and cooking-pots with rouletted decoration and sagging bases. The site also produced unstratified Ipswich ware, and a fragment of an Anglo-Saxon square-headed brooch.

FIELD DALLING (TG 02394018). A. Rogerson and A. Lawson of Norfolk Archaeological Unit and T. Gregory of Norfolk Museums Service excavated on the site of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery revealed by deep ploughing in the winter 1974-5. The remains of forty-seven urned cremations were recovered, of which twenty were in situ. The rest had been badly disturbed by the plough. One cremation was contained in a globular bronze cauldron with triangular lugs and accompanied by a bone comb. Of two inhumations one was unaccompanied, and one accompanied by a pair of annular brooches, a pair of wrist clasps, and a bronze pin.

MORNINGTHORPE (TM 2219444). Excavation of that part of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery which was available was completed (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 224). The S. and W. limits of the cemetery are now defined, the N. limit having been destroyed by the gravel pit which revealed the cemetery, and the E. edge lying under a wood. A grand total of 315 inhumations was recorded, all except one aligned W. to E.; little skeletal material survived. Sixty-six graves contained spearheads and/or shield-bosses, and one contained a sword. The iron bands of five wooden buckets came from three graves. Brooches include 133 annular, twenty-nine cruciform and four square-headed. Two inhumations were certainly enclosed, and three more may have been, by ring-ditches. Nine cremations were found in small pits, and burnt bone and other objects were recovered from the fillings of seventeen inhumations. The layout of the cemetery was generally orderly, but some graves did intersect, and for some of these a chronological relationship was established. The majority of the datable grave-goods are of the 6th century.

NORTH ELMHAM, SPONG HILL (TF 983195). Miss C. Hills for Norfolk Archaeological Unit excavated a further 150 cremations in the early Anglo-Saxon cemetery, bringing the total so far recovered to about 700 (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 224 f.). The previously unsuspected existence of an inhumation cemetery on the same site was also established immediately NE. of the cremations. Some cremations were found among the inhumations, but on the whole the two kinds of burial appear to have occupied separate parts of the hill-top. Seventeen inhumations, all of mid to late 6th-century date, were slightly later than the cremations, which range from the mid 5th to the mid 6th century.

NORWICH. Excavation by J. P. Roberts and M. Atkin for Norwich Survey and D.o.E. at Norwich School, Tombland (TG 22340891), unlike earlier excavations on the E., produced little Ipswich ware. This strengthens the suggestion that the 7th to 9th nucleus of the settlement is under, and N. of, the cathedral and that Tombland is a planned market place of the early 10th (or late 9th?) century. On King Street (TG 23560811 and TG 23600792) the absence of middle and late Saxon pottery from sites dug near St Etheldreda’s Church removes the possibility of this having been an earlier nucleus. On St George’s Street (TG 22980940) a defensive ditch (twice recut) containing only Thetford-type ware, and perhaps of c. 1004, was found heading N. beneath the street. For its approximate position and suspected continuation cf. Norfolk Archaeol., xxxvi, pt. i (1974), fig. 1. See also p. 191.
A. Lawson of Norfolk Archaeological Unit excavated a small area in the SW. corner of the fortified enclosure thought to be an iron-age hill-fort. Beneath 1 m. of post-medieval overburden a layer not necessarily later than the 12th century sealed a number of features, mostly pits. The purpose of these features is not clear; they contained Ipswich ware, Thetford ware and early medieval pottery.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: NORTHAMPTON (SP 749605). Excavation by J. Williams for Northampton Development Corporation and D.o.E. below the inner bailey bank of the castle, of which only a maximum depth of 0.5 m. survived, revealed early and middle Anglo-Saxon occupation represented by a large scatter of pottery including four stamped sherds. Structures associated with this phase have so far not been isolated. From the late Saxon period came timber halls, at least one sunken-floored hut and numerous pits. See also p. 185.

---: ---, BRIAR HILL (SP 740593). Miss H. Bamford excavating for Northampton Development Corporation and D.o.E. on the neolithic causewayed camp has so far uncovered four Grubenhäuser of early Anglo-Saxon date.

NORTHUMBERLAND: MILFIELD (NT 934349). Excavation at the site of a henge-monument by A. Harding for Durham University revealed five post-Roman graves. One contained an iron knife, another an iron spearhead, and a third bronze brooches and cloth remains. Bone was not preserved.

---: THIRLINGS (NT 936322). R. Miket for D.o.E. excavated five post-pits lying immediately W. of structure C and parallel to its W. wall, although here partly truncated by the limits of excavation (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 226, fig. 90). These can now be identified as having held the inner posts of a fence forming a compound associated with the building. Its E. to W. course S. of the building was traced for 25 m. with an entrance 1 m. wide beginning 8 m. from its SW. corner. This stretch at least had been systematically dismantled on fulfilling its usefulness. Its construction, that of closely set staggered posts, finds its earliest parallel in the fences of 6th or 7th-century date at Chalton, and, like the structures themselves, betrays a widespread diffusion of constructional techniques at an early stage of settlement.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: RUDDINGTON, FLAWFORD (SK 593332). Work on the small, almost square, chancel, 3.90 by 4.20 m., shows that it appears to be contemporary with the nave, 9 by 5.40 m. The foundations of the wall dividing the two, on which the chancel arch had stood, was completely robbed on the S. side, although the N. section had mostly survived. The width of the chancel arch appears to have been c. 1.50 m. There are indications that this wall and its foundations may have been a later insertion into the outer structure. It is not clear whether it replaced an earlier and much less substantial wall or whether the chancel was originally open to the nave. A sanctuary, 3.30 m. sq., was later added to the E. end of the chancel, but as both structures were robbed to their foundations it is not possible to say whether the E. wall was removed or pierced by an arch (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 227). Both sanctuary and chancel were completely demolished to make room for a large early medieval chancel.

SALOP: ATCHAM (SJ 552115). Air photography by J. K. S. St Joseph revealed many linear features and enclosures covered by medieval ridge-and-furrow (cf. Antiquity, xli (1975), 294-5). Among the features are two clearly defined ‘halls’, each c. 20 m. long, one of which appears to be of more than one period; both have ‘annexes’ at each end. These are closely paralleled at Yeavering (ad Gesrin) and by the unexcavated halls at Milfield (Melmín), which apparently succeeded Yeavering in the later 7th century as the villa regalis of the court of Northumbria.
STAFFORDSHIRE: BARTON-UNDER-NEEDWOOD (SK 197 163). S. Losco-Bradley excavating for Trent Valley Archaeological Research Committee identified forty-two rectangular timber structures on the early and middle Anglo-Saxon site at Catholme (Fig. 51). Four constructional methods were employed: buildings with individual post-holes; buildings with post-holes linked by a shallow trench; buildings of which the long walls were constructed of posts set in continuous trenches; sunken huts.

A sub-rectangular enclosure of some 2,500 sq. m. was extended twice on the S. and E. and three times on the N. by successive recuttings of the ditches. On the NE., the ditches were not continuous, probably to allow access to a course of the R. Trent, which flowed at the bottom of a slight slope along the E. edge of the settlement. Two ditches leading from the NW. of the enclosure, 3.80 m. apart, probably flanked a trackway, though no track surface has survived. At the junction of the trackway and enclosure a setting of three posts suggests a gateway. Within the enclosure were two large buildings, one in the centre (Structure 2), and the other (Structure 3) associated with the S. extensions; there were several smaller buildings around the edges. Both larger buildings had four phases of construction, with the individual post method being replaced by post-in-trench. The long walls of Structure 2 appeared to be bowed (cf. Cheddar: Medieval Archaeol., vi (1962), 53 ff.). Only within the enclosure have buildings of post-in-trench construction been found, and these appear to belong to its later phases. Settlement may have taken place at the same time both within the enclosure and outside it. Discrete groups of buildings, although unfenced, may represent individual holdings, e.g. Structures 13–18; 7, 10, 11; 1, 40, 41, 42. Structure 39, consisting of three pairs of massive posts, is probably to be interpreted as a granary (cf. Flögeln: W. H. Zimmerman, ‘A Roman iron age and early migration settlement at Flögeln, Kr. Wesermünde, lower Saxony’ in T. Rowley (ed.), Anglo-Saxon Settlement and Landscape (British Archaeol. Rep., vi (1974)), 68). In two of the three sunken huts the position of the entrance was indicated by two posts 1 m. apart, set into the edge of the hollows near one corner.

The dating of the settlement is dependent on five carbon-14 dates, which, calibrated at two standard deviations, range from A.D. 200 to 955. Interim report (published in Trent Valley Archaeol. Res. Ctte Rept. (1974)) available from T.V.A.R.C., Archaeology Section, Nottingham University.

RAPSHORN, WREDON HILL (SK 085473). A 'tumulus' known as Wardlow was excavated by L. H. Barfield in advance of quarrying. The mound was a natural projection of limestone and had been investigated by Samuel Carrington in 1848. It had been used for burial probably in Saxon times and traces of at least four inhumations without grave-goods were found.

STAFFORD (SJ 925232). Excavation on the E. side of Clarke Street by M. O. H. Carver revealed late Saxon waterlogged deposits with much pottery datable between the 10th and 12th centuries. There was no direct evidence of an early medieval kiln, but most of the pottery includes wasters and there was some oven daub.

A belt of natural sand indicated the pre-Roman limits of a marsh surrounding the site of the town on the SE. Grey silt lying on this contained unabraded pottery of the later Roman period. Above it a second deposit in stagnant water had in late Saxon times been partly buried by a gravel ramp, at the limit of which the remains of the marsh were marked by a fence. Peat had accumulated over the marsh except on the NE. where there seems to have been a water-hole. On the latest marsh surface were spreads of bone, hearth material, pottery and daub. Two of a group of pits later dug into the gravel beside the marsh showed structural features. This activity probably belongs between the 10th and 12th century. The earliest post-Roman pottery consists mainly of cooking-pots but includes jars, bowls and a storage vessel. The fabric is sandy with quartz inclusions, sometimes oxidized, sometimes reduced. 11th-century Stamford ware
FIG. 51
CATHOLME, BARTON-UNDER-NEEDWOOD, STAFFORDSHIRE
Plan of early and middle Anglo-Saxon settlement, showing enclosure and structures
was found in the same group. Its *terminus post quem* is given by the Roman assemblage, and its *terminus ante quem* by 12th-century cooking-pots of 'Hen Domen' type, splashed ware glazed sherds, and jug sherds from Coventry and Nuneaton, which occurred in stratigraphically later contexts. The group can therefore be ascribed to a period ending in the 12th century, and on stylistic grounds is late Saxon. See also p. 192.

**SUFFOLK: DRINKSTONE (TL 96056057).** A Thetford ware rim and two sherds of medieval pot were found at a depth of 0.60 m. by a stream in a garden.

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**HAUGHLEY (TM 02736230).** A Thetford ware rim and fourteen sherds of medieval pottery were found while digging a soak-away behind *The Cottage, Old Street*.

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**IPSWICH (TM 15914452).** In *Elm Street* excavation in advance of redevelopment across the supposed line of the medieval town defences revealed at least three phases of Saxo-Norman activity. The first consisted of a N. to S. ditch, 7 m. wide and 2 m. deep, interpreted as a late Saxon town defence. The ditch contained human skeletal material in the upper layers, and traces of a revetment survived along the inner lip. Cut through the final filling was a cellared building with a stepped entrance down to the lower floor. After its abandonment the filled cellar was in turn cut by Saxo-Norman rubbish-pits.

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**LOWER BROOK STREET (TM 16524431).** In *Lower Brook Street* excavation in advance of redevelopment revealed over 100 medieval burials, which lay over back yards of the Saxon town, and several middle and late Saxon pits, part of a late Saxon insubstantial cellared building, and a late Saxon timber-lined well. From middle Saxon pits came glass and imported Badorf-type ware. A Merovingian sherd, a bronze linked pin of 7th-century date and samples of seeds and fish bones were also recovered.

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**ST HILDEGARD'S STREET (TM 16784456).** At no. 24 *St Helen's Street* limited excavation during redevelopment revealed a late Saxon kiln producing Thetford-type ware. The oven pit, 1.60 by 1.70 m., was nearly rectangular with a single flue and no kiln furniture. The walls survived to a height of 80 cm. Fragments of wall and other debris lay on top of the final load, consisting of over thirty pots. The kiln cut into a middle Saxon pit, and two Ipswich ware wasters occurred elsewhere on the site. The excavation extends the known area of Saxon kilns eastwards beyond the defences of the Saxon town.

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**KESgrave (TM 21854575 or 21754550).** Two Thetford ware pots, one misshapen, found in the 1930s, during repair to the church or the building of the school were recorded in private possession.

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**TRIMLEY (TM 25503510).** Two rims of Thetford ware storage jars, a pitcher sherd of Pingsdorf-type ware with red-painted comma decoration and part of a frilly based pot with red-painted decoration (N. French?) were found on the shore of the R. Orwell.

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**WALSHAM LE WILLOWS (TL 996702).** A 6th-century square-headed brooch, 5.20 cm. long, was found on *Church Farm*.
LESLIE E. WEBSTER AND JOHN CHERRY

SUSSEX, EAST: BISHOPSTONE (TQ 467007). A final season of excavation under M. Bell on the early Anglo-Saxon settlement adjoining the apparently contemporary cemetery excavated in 1967–8 (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xii (1968), 161, xiii (1969), 240) located another seven buildings, one of which was a sunken hut, 3.80 by 3.40 m. and 1 m. deep (cf. ibid., xix (1975), 228). The remainder were rectangular and founded on individual post-holes. The largest was bow-sided, 10 by 4 m., with side walls of double posts and opposed central entrances. Another building of double posts, somewhat eroded by the plough, probably originally measured 8.50 by 4 m. Another post-building was 3.50 by c. 7.50 m. Very shallow post-holes were all that remained of another structure, 4.70 by 3.20 m. Lacking corner posts it was perhaps a shed or pen. Short lines of post-holes between buildings presumably represent fences. The total of buildings is now twenty, three of which are sunken huts. Finds in Brighton Museum; report in Sussex Archaeol. Collect., forthcoming.

---, WEST: CHICHESTER. The slots of a timber building were cut into Roman gravel on the NW. side of a site in Tower Street (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 228). It was aligned N. and S. alongside the street. Immediately on the N. was a pit which produced much hand-made middle Saxon pottery.

WARWICKSHIRE: BIDFORD-ON-AVON (SP 099519). The site of the early Anglo-Saxon cemetery partly excavated in 1922–5 and in 1971 (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xvi (1972), 163 f.) was further explored at the W. end of the site. No graves were found, but a 2nd-century Roman brooch, a glass bead and an iron knife of Saxon type suggest a destroyed grave. A few Saxon sherds were found but no Saxon features. A shallow ditch possibly marking the W. edge of the cemetery located in 1971 was picked up further S. It seems likely that the nucleus of the settlement, like the medieval one, lay E. of the cemetery.

---: WARWICK (SP 285648). At The Stables, Castle Lane, three 11th-century rubbish-pits were excavated; another contained ash, charcoal, slabby limestone and slag. A quantity of animal bone from these pits includes almost complete sheep and dog skeletons. Pottery was scarce, but comparable as a group with that found on the site of the Mulberry Tree Inn, Warwick, in 1966, which was associated with a silver penny of Cnut (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xi (1967), 294).

WILTSHIRE: INGLESHAM, ST JOHN’S LOCK (SU 221991). An iron spearhead dredged out of the R. Thames is now in Swindon Museum.

---: PEWSEY, BLACK PATCH (SU 1555806). Excavation in 1974 (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xviii (1974), 184) revealed five inhumations, comprising two male, two female and a single infant. A shield-boss and spearhead accompanied the male burial; applied brooches and a wide range of amber and glass beads were associated with the rest. The recovery of the base of a cremation pot containing burnt glass beads is of considerable interest for this county, which has no record of cremated burials of this period. In 1975 twenty-eight inhumations and one more cremation were found, almost all from the S. part of the site. Two male interments, one with a sword, were located at the extreme W. and E. limits of the site. The other twenty-six consisted, on immediate indications, entirely of female and infant burials. 6th-century grave-goods were again plentiful.

---: WROUGHTON, UFFCOTT DOWN (SU 143765). A decorated 8th-century strap-end is now in Swindon Museum.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, N. Riding). The following notes on unrecorded pieces of pre-conquest sculpture have been contributed by J. T. Lang:
ELLEBURN (SE 842843). Four fragments of Anglo-Scandinavian sculpture are built into the exterior of the church. 1, the swag of a round shaft decorated with a stag hunt or 'hart and hound' motif, in the E. wall; 2, a cylindrical section of round shaft decorated with a band of two-cord twist, in the S. wall; 3 and 4, two dragonesque end-beasts from a hogback tomb, on the exterior E. wall of the porch.

KIRKBY MOORSIDE (SE 698867). The Anglo-Scandinavian sculptures recorded by Collingwood have been transferred from the vicarage and the church to the Ryedale Folk Museum at Hutton-le-Hole (SE 706900), where all the faces are now visible.

LASTINGHAM (SE 728906). B. Frank of the Ryedale Folk Museum rescued an Anglian sculptured fragment from a barn wall a little N. of the church.

LEVISHAM (SE 833901). A pre-conquest shaft fragment with a run of pellet ornament lies adjacent to the scroll shaft which serves as a quoin at the SE. angle of the chancel of the old church.

MIDDLETON (SE 782855). An Anglo-Scandinavian shaft fragment is built into the external N. wall of the nave. It carries the remains of a human face in the manner of Middleton crosses A, D and E. Serving as a quoin on the S. face of the tower (recorded only in the British Museum card index) is a shaft with zoomorphic ornament similar to that of the Levisham grave-slab.

PICKERING (SE 799840). A dragonesque end-beast of a hogback tomb is built into the external SW. corner of the nave.


SCARBOROUGH. See p. 192.

SINNINGTON (SE 746861). R. N. Bailey and J. T. Lang noted a fragment of Anglo-Scandinavian shaft decorated with a Ryedale 'bound dragon', in a buttress on the S. wall.

SHERBURN (SE 959775). Within the church under the tower are one end of a plain grave-cover with a raised ridge, and a shaft fragment with open interlace and a ring-and-fan motif.

WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858645). In the sixth season of excavation by the Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. (cf. Medieval Archaeol., XIX (1975), 230, fig. 91) the general programme of sectioning the village boundaries around the W. and N. perimeters was completed by two sections on the N. The feature under the manorial boundary banks contained ninety-two sherds, 773 bone fragments and two coins. Its filling was of homogeneous clay with much charcoal and no discernible stratification. Horse, ox, sheep, pig and fowl bones were present in what was a dump of domestic food. The middle Saxon style pottery was mostly hand-made Whitby-type ware, although there was one sherd of imported Tating ware. Although one of the coins was residual Roman (A.D. 337–41), the other was a silver sceatta of Eadberht, king of Northumbria 737–58, which accords well with the pottery to date the feature provisionally middle or late 8th century.
This find has very important implications for the origin and development of Wharram. Since recent excavations have suggested that not only the major divisions but also some of the minor ones are Romano-British in origin, it has appeared likely that the N. manorial enclosure might well be the same as that of the Romano-British farm, which was found under the manor in 1961. It has also been noted that the enclosure is trapezoidal like the 1st-century farm further W. If this was so, there might be continuity with an early manor house at the N. end of the site as well as by the church. The earlier theories of expansion and a new manor house now appear less likely. In addition there were two manors in Domesday, so that there might have been more than one centre to the medieval settlement. The results were remarkable in that no Romano-British ditch was found under the central manorial enclosure but this middle Saxon dump was found further E. This shows that there were certainly two middle Saxon centres and it is likely that they continued until they expanded to join each other. The presence of imported Tating pottery suggests at least a prosperous farm, if not a manor house at this second centre. The relationship of this to the Romano-British farm and the overlying medieval manor house remains to be established.

See also pp. 183, 199, 201.

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WEST (Yorkshire, W. Riding): INGLETON, RIBBLEHEAD (SD 765784). Excavation by A. King for D.o.E. continued on this farmstead site (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 230). The largest building measured 19.5 by 3.60 m.; the walls were 1.50 m. thick with an inner face of coursed stone, an outer boulder kerb and rubble filling. Each long wall kerb curved in a semicircle at the gable end leaving two centrally placed paved doorways. One rectangular building, 10.6 by 5.20 m., with a central sandstone hearth appears to have been a workshop or smithy; another not excavated had a double-walled paved entrance, 3.60 m. from the doorway. New finds include a socketed iron spearhead, 50 cm. long, and other ironwork. Three 9th-century stycas were found, one of Archbishop Wyllhere, moneyer Wulfred, the others debased.

ISLE OF MAN

Ballaquayle, Patrick (SC 257811). Miss S. Cregeen found more lintel graves, which suggest that this is indeed the site of a kceill, as tentatively recorded in First Rep. Manx Archaeol. Survey, p. 18 (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 231).

PORT Y CANDAS, GERMAN (SC 285815). P. S. Gelling continued the excavation of a dark-age occupation site. Finds include E ware, and some very thick sherds which are probably the first examples of locally made pottery of this period to be discovered (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 231).

SCOTLAND


In the first area House L and sites W. and S. of it were excavated. Some excavation also continued in House N and S. of it. As with House N the inside of House L had been largely cleared in the 1938–9 work. However, one or two features were noted, particularly the shadow of upright slabs of a bench along the N. side of the building, and extending eastwards for c. 3.30 m. from the W. wall. No clear evidence was recovered for a similar bench along the S. wall, although it was recorded in 1939. "The signs of occupation at a slightly lower level" there recorded seem to have been removed, but it is clear that the house underwent at least one rebuilding phase. Originally it measured c. 10 by 6 m. externally, with walls generally c. 1 m. thick. The walls were curved at the ends. At
some stage the E. wall was replaced by a somewhat thinner and straight one, which reduced the length of the house by c. 2 m. An entrance through it had later been blocked. It is uncertain whether a wider entrance through the S. wall was a primary feature. Outside the building a gully, c. 75 cm. wide and partly excavated in 1974, possibly both marked out the shape of the house before building and also provided grey clay for bases for the walls, which again were of earth with stone facing on both sides. Above this filled gully a later shallow gravel gully, c. 30 cm. wide, contained broken shell, glass fragments and a piece of a small crucible. S. of the house many small stake-holes cut into the natural clay do not make any pattern. W. of the building a field-drain, like that found in 1974, to which it ran parallel, was triangular in section with a clay seal below the stones at its base. It has now been traced for c. 12 m. and cut through an earlier feature, which running roughly SW. to NE. and W. of House L, was probably also a drain, although it could have been a boundary-ditch. Finds were very scarce in and near House L.

Shallow features running obliquely, a few post-holes and burnt areas were encountered under House N. One burnt area, stratigraphically earlier than the walls of the building, contained glassy slag and other evidence of glass or metal-working. S. of the building was a complicated series of features. A little on the SW. the triangular stone drain found in 1974 was traced for a further 8 m. to the S.

In the second area work started on a relatively undisturbed part of the site NE. of the cathedral, where the remains of three structures, F, P and R, were still visible on the cliff-edge, although much eroded. The excavations of 1938–9, which appear to have been confined within the standing walls, suggest that metal-working had taken place. House F and a large area outside the standing walls were examined. The wall courting revealed at least three structural phases causing slight changes in the alignment and thickness of the walling. There was a small extension on the N. The primary entrance was on the SW.; at some stage part of the S. wall had been blocked and there was a structural anomaly in the N. wall. In the latest phase House F had contained a large rectangular hearth of upright stone slabs, but no benches. The S. entrance was elaborate and almost porch-like in appearance and unique on the site. The entire building was surrounded by a shallow gully, c. 15 cm. wide, containing loose gravel and shell. The walls consisted of foundation courses of large stones inside and out, which were bonded into a wedge of redeposited natural clay. Above foundation level the stones were separated by a filling of thick black soil. There was no evidence of post-holes. Earlier than House F were a further foundation course beneath the N. wall, a large burnt area containing charcoal protruding from under the S. wall, and possible wall lines. Outside on the S. a large flattened area of loose stones was associated with the house, and contained patches of burning and two open stone hearths. Earlier than the house were other burnt areas, shallow pits and possible post-sockets. A foundation of faced stones set into the natural clay at a different alignment from the house presumably related to a similar feature under the S. wall.

There were no artifacts apart from a bronze pin, which was found outside the house. The finds consist almost entirely of iron slag, fragments of burnt clay, some of which appear to belong to ovens or tuyères, and many indeterminable iron objects, several of which were found in the redeposited clay of the wall foundations. It seems that the smelting of bog iron was probably taking place, certainly in the later phases. Analytical work is being carried out on the numerous slags and on the charcoal. By comparison with the other buildings on the site and those elsewhere House F appears to be Norse.

———: BROUGH OF DEERNES (HY 596087). Excavation by C. D. Morris for D.o.E. took place on the chapel and its enclosure on this site, which is traditionally that of an early christian monastery. Rectangular and circular features, apparently buildings, were plotted and published by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments (Scotland) in the 1930s.
The chapel is stone-built, c. 4.80 by 3 m. internally, with walls c. 1.50 m. thick. No window-settings are discernible, and the only entrance is from the W. through a splayed doorway, less than 1 m. wide. It is a single-cell structure with no porch, tower or chancel. Inside, loose rubble was examined for reused architectural features, grave-slabs, etc. Fourteen coins were added to the eighteen already found. Initial inspection suggests 17th and 18th-century dates; this corroborates the tradition that the site remained a place of pilgrimage up to the 18th century.

Below the loose rubble a stratified layer of thick brown clay with large flat stones in it is unlikely to have been a floor. A stone bench, c. 40 cm. wide and 35 cm. high, formed of horizontal slabs and delimited by upright ones, extended nearly 3 m. along the S. wall from the SW. corner. A solid stone altar stood against the E. wall, c. 80 cm. deep, 1.10 m. wide, and 1 m. high. A large black stone that may have been the mensa lay near by. It was too broken to preserve; there were no incised marks on it. A second layer with gravel and stones contained a group of well-fired, wheel-turned, unglazed sherds; a group of much coarser and more friable pottery was also found in this layer and in a burnt patch below. The first definite floor level consisted of a mortar surface, which covered most of the chapel, and also partly covered an earlier stone setting across the E. end, which was the top of a raised step below and on either side of the altar, and of the same width. A third clay layer, again covering most of the chapel, seemed to indicate that the stone bench might be a later fitting.

Outside the chapel, excavation to determine the limits of the enclosure located the surrounding stone wall. It was generally 1.10 m. wide and lies between 3 and 4 m. away from the chapel. In the E. section only, a shallow ditch outside the wall was apparently associated with it. There were also slight possible indications of a gravel path around the outside. One cist grave was located S. of the chapel. The possibility of any difference in orientation between graves and chapel will be investigated, especially as some slight indication of an earlier stone phase in the chapel was noted.

Strathclyde (Dunbartonshire): Dumbarton (NS 400744). Further excavation by L. Alcock (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 231) explored rock-cut terraces on both the twin summits of Castle Rock. The N. terraces yielded principally recent pottery and appeared to have been garden plots using earlier quarries. The terrace had carried some form of timber buildings, but its chief importance was as a catchment area for material swept off the summit, including a few sherds of Saintonge ware, fragments of probably Merovingian glass and post-Roman imported ware of classes Bi, Bii and E. Outside the medieval and later curtain, on the E. spur of the rock, traces of a timber and rubble rampart had been burnt and partly vitrified. It is doubtful whether this had formed a continuous enceinte; the purpose of the defence work as explored had probably been to control access to the rock across a tidal isthmus. On historical grounds this work may have been destroyed in A.D. 780 (when Annals of Ulster record the burning of Dumbarton) or after a Hiberno-Norse siege in A.D. 871-2. Finds apparently from the destruction of the rampart include a Norse lead weight decorated with a glass bangle fragment of Lagore type, and an iron sword pommel with Irish parallels. The rampart itself probably formed part of Bede’s civitas Bretonum munitissima (H.E., 1, 1). See also p. 186.

Western Isles (Inverness-shire): N. Uist, Coileagan an Udail (The Udal) (NF 824783). Detailed long-term continuity between the late iron age and early medieval phases at this settlement was confirmed (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 232). Level XV (basal) on the N. mound (mostly post-prehistoric) is exactly contemporary with the upper level (wheel-house) of the S. mound. Early medieval levels contained another ‘figure-of-eight’ house, and a walled enclosure, 7 m. sq., which may be a fortification. The primary Norse level gave the complete plan of a corn-drying and winnowing building. An outstanding find was a gilt penannular brooch pin.
ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE: LEIGHTON BUZZARD, GROVE PRIORY (SP 923227). Excavation for Bedfordshire County Council and D.o.E. under the overall co-ordination of Mrs E. Baker continued on two areas on the platform presumed to be the main claustral area of the alien priory (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 233). The N. area examined by H. Woods contained a large stone structure, 12 by 6.80 m., pierced by doors on the W., N. and S., and with a porch against the W. entrance. A second range of buildings returned N. and S. from this structure. These buildings belonged to the priory period of mid 12th to early 15th century. Examination of the S. area by D. Powlesland was not completed in 1975. It contained a large robbed building, c. 12 by 4.40 m., altered during the life of the priory, and continuing in use until at least the 17th century. Ranges of less substantial buildings lay W. and E. of it. Future work should show whether these buildings are part of a standard claustral arrangement and make it possible to identify their functions.

CHESHIRE: RUNCORN, NORTON (SJ 548831). J. P. Greene for Runcorn Development Corporation and D.o.E. discovered traces of early timber buildings at the Augustinian priory (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 233). Four post-pits, representing a row of aisle posts whose pairs had been removed by later features, contained post voids, in the bottom of one of which part of the timber post survived set on short lengths of timber. The pits were dug 0.8 m. into the natural clay; the posts were of 0.35 m. scantling. The side walls were represented by small stake and post-holes. The walls were made of daub: large quantities of burnt daub with clear wattle marks covered the area. It seems clear that this building must have been erected soon after the foundation of the priory in 1134. It probably served as temporary accommodation for the Augustinian canons during the construction of their masonry buildings. Before these were complete, however, a second larger timber hall replaced the first. A pair of massive post-pits was excavated, and two further pits of one of the aisle post alignments. The pits, over 1 m. deep, contained voids 0.40 m. sq. representing the rotted posts. One post stump survived, and will be a valuable source for dendrochronological study. The side walls were more substantial than those of its predecessor.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: GLOUCESTER (SO 830184). P. J. Brown excavated for D.o.E. a small area in the Dominican friary. This spanned the nave and S. aisle. One inhumation and a section of sleeper wall were revealed.

ST OSWALD’S PRIORY (SO 830190). Limited investigation of the W. end of the priory church showed that in the 13th century it was extended W. by two bays and a cloister and locutorium added to form a standard Augustinian plan (FIG. 49). Part of the cloister was excavated by D. Mynard in 1967. In the 16th century the aisles were blocked and the N. aisle converted into a parish church. See also p. 160.

HAILES ABBEY (SP 050300). P. J. Brown for D.o.E. examined the W. end of the church of the Cistercian abbey (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xviii (1974), 189). Footings of the W. front with short lengths of surviving ashlar and doorways were revealed. A 16th-century mortar surface with tile impressions lay over earlier floors and clay deposits and perhaps a sleeper wall for the S. arcade. Footings of the Galilee porch were recovered, but no trace of internal flooring has survived in the area excavated at present. Previous excavations and drainage trenches have severely disturbed this area.

Drainage operations N. of the N. transept confirmed that the cemetery lies in this area. Also observed was a flagstone floor, c. 4 m. wide, not aligned on the main axis of the church.
Hampshire: Southampton. Conservation work on the town wall immediately N. of God's House Gate revealed the remains of one of the gatehouses of the Franciscan friary, which fell into disuse in the middle of the 16th century. Documentary research shows that the gate was built in 1373 and gave access to a bridge across the town ditch to a suburb called Newtown. This work has also shown that the adjacent half-round drum tower belongs to the early 13th-century first stone phase of the defences and was originally built as a free-standing round tower.

Hereford and Worcester (Worcestershire): Redditch, Bordesley Abbey (SP 045688). Excavation by P. A. Rahtz (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 234) has concentrated on the presbytery and quire, the E. exterior and the rooms S. of the S. transept of the Cistercian abbey. The 14th-century tiled floor was removed and a screen slot showed a remarkable emplacement for a plank in green clay. Two coffins, one stone and one wooden, were excavated, and a small grave containing an infant skeleton was found under the steps leading up to the presbytery. The plan of the E. end of the church was recovered in its first two phases. In the first, probably c. 1140, the E. end had shallow corner pilaster buttresses and two more along the E. wall. Later in the 12th century the E. end was rebuilt with massive angle buttresses. On the E. another foundation for a timber wall extended most of the width of the presbytery from N. to S. This was also of the first phase and may have been a builder's building or the W. wall of the earliest timber church, used before the E. end had been completed and the church consecrated. S. of the S. transept the succession of use between the Norman building levels, the use of the area as a slype and its final enclosure as a vestry, sacristy or library were demonstrated. In the wall which blocked the S. doorway a Norman quadruple column-base was found. Excavations to be published as monograph in British Archaeological Reports.

Kent: Canterbury (TR 157577). D. Sherlock for D.o.E. excavated an area of fallen masonry S. of the presbytery of St Augustine's Abbey (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 235). It was reconstructed and found to be part of an 11th-century pilaster, recut on either side for later windows with the string course marking the level of the sill of the original windows. The pilaster had a thick coat of lime wash concealing two separate courses of recut Roman bricks. Excavation continued W. along the side of the church and two periods of construction were observed in the nave wall.

Leeds Priory (TQ 823530). Excavation by P. J. Tester on the church of the Augustinian priory for Kent Archaeological Society (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 235) located the two N. piers of the 12th-century crossing and a contemporary buttress at the W. end, indicating that the Norman nave was approximately the same length as that represented by the later rebuilding. The Norman N. transept was lengthened and in the W. wall of the S. transept a wide doorway from the cloister to the church was discovered. The W. wall of the W. range of monastic buildings and remains of the kitchen on the S. side of the refectory were uncovered. Report in Archaeologia Cantiana, forthcoming.

Leicestershire: Breedon on the Hill (SK 496234). Excavation by Miss A. Dornier for D.o.E. N. of the church located three building phases of the kitchen block and precinct wall of the priory of Augustinian canons. See also p. 165.

Leicester (SK 580044). Excavation by Miss J. E. Mellor on the site of the Austin Friars continued (Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 235). At the N. end of the site a section was dug across the large ditch, which was at least 2 m. deep and 4 m. wide. A line of stakes was found near the base of the N. slope. On the W. of the site a line of stake-holes was uncovered in the cloister (?) area on a similar orientation to an
earlier building. Thick deposits of sand and occupation material later than the destruction of the early building and earlier than the main series of buildings were removed. From these occupation layers came two tokens of Edward II, a seal matrix and 13th and early 14th-century pottery.

LONDON: WESTMINSTER ABBEY (TQ 300795). Excavation by G. Black of Inner London Archaeological Unit for City of Westminster, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey and D.o.E. behind no. 20 Dean’s Yard revealed the E. part of the sub-vault of the misericord chamber. They showed that the sub-vault, 14 by 8 m., had been created in the mid 13th century by utilizing the space between the S. wall of the frater and the N. wall of the kitchen of the Benedictine abbey. A number of structural features, most notably a sleeper wall and associated floor levels, indicated earlier use, but there was no evidence of the space having been roofed until the 13th century. Substantial portions of the medieval walls and bases of the piers which had supported the vault indicate that the building was three bays wide (not two as previously thought) and four bays long. A blocked window was found in the E. wall of the sub-vault, and a blocked doorway to the kitchen in the S. wall, directly opposite the ‘buttery hatch’ opening into the frater. Report in Trans. London & Middx Archaeol. Soc., forthcoming. See also p. 166f.

OXFORDSHIRE: OXFORD (SP 511589). Excavation on the N. and S. of Turn Again Lane exposed walls and robber trenches of the S. and E. ranges of the great cloister on the site of the Greyfriars. Associated floor surfaces include an area of sixteen inlaid tiles in situ in the alley of the E. range. Stoneware from the robber trenches suggests a 17th-century date for the robbing of the footings.

———:——— (SP 512058). Excavation by G. Lambrick and H. Woods at the W. end of the Blackfriars church (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 236) suggests that the N. aisle of the nave belonged to the first phase of construction, and that the porch was added later. The existence of a probable Galilee found in 1974 outside the extended W. end of the church was confirmed.

SALOP: UFFINGTON, HAUGHMOND ABBEY (SJ 542152). Excavation was carried out at this house of Augustinian canons by J. J. West for D.o.E. Two successive churches were located by W. H. St John Hope and Harold Brakspear in 1907 (Archaeol. Jl., lxvi (1909), 281) and were dated 12th century. Their interpretation of the earlier church is not satisfactory and its site was therefore re-examined. It appears to have been a simple cruciform structure. The “transept chapels” were reinterpreted as transepts. The footings of the responds of a chancel arch were found in line with the E. walls of the transepts, but the arch, if it was ever completed, was removed when the church was still in use. Without it, the nave and chancel, which were of equal width, would have formed a single cell, 18 by 7 m.

The evidence so far recovered suggests that, when the later church was constructed on a site slightly to the N., the old E. end, which lay immediately S. of the new crossing, was converted into a transept. The S. transept of the earlier church may have been reused as a porch. They were eventually replaced by the structure correctly identified by Hope and Brakspear as the S. transept of the later church. The construction layers of this intermediate phase of conversion and reuse can be ascribed on architectural evidence to the end of the 12th or the beginning of the 13th century. Sealed in these layers was the base of an 11th-century bronze candlestick, thought to be German, and a rare find in an English context. It was associated with pottery of types which have been recognized at Hen Domen, Powys.

Two phases of cloister arcade associated with the later church were identified; to the earlier of these may belong several unstratified early 13th-century double-shafted
bases. Part of a tomb-slab with an inscription in Lombardic lettering and an elaborately
carved 14th-century coffin lid have been recovered, and a large number of disturbed
floor tiles has been collected.

SUSSEX, WEST: CHICHESTER. Excavation by Chichester Excavation Society on the site
of Adcocks, Eastgate, revealed a building, 9.6 m. wide, with walls of flint and greensand
over 1.50 m. wide. This lay E. and W. and was probably a mortuary chapel associated
with the Blackfriars cemetery. Thirty-six inhumations were found in the cemetery on
the N. Two bread ovens on the S. boundary of the site probably served the Blackfriars.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH: SCARBOROUGH. See p. 192.

SCOTLAND

BORDERS (Roxburghshire): KELSO ABBEY (NT 729337). Excavation by C. J.
Tabraham for Kelso Burgh Council and D.o.E. took place in an area SE. of the existing
and 13th-century construction phase, in particular the smelting of lead for the
manufacture of window carnes, was found. A large quarry pit for gravel was partly
excavated. It had been filled over a short period of time during the 13th century and
contained a vast amount of pottery. The infirmary was aligned N. and S., and measured
14.50 by more than 23 m. At least one fireplace and a partition wall were added in the
15th century.

WALES


B. CATHEDRALS AND ECCLESIASTICAL PALACES

ENGLAND

LINCOLNSHIRE: LINCOLN (SK 978717). Excavation in the chapel courtyard of the
bishop’s palace by D. J. Freke (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xvii (1974), 193) for D.o.E.
confirmed the existence of an undercroft vault at its S. end, which was demolished
before the 15th century.

C. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

ENGLAND

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: FLEET MARSTON (SP 779159). M. E. Farley excavated under
the floor of the redundant church. 12th-century domestic occupation was found. The
first phase of the church was represented by a small rubble-filled crossing at the chancel
arch. This trench contained pieces of tile fabric unlikely to occur before 1200 and may
be considered to date this first phase. The rebuilding of part of the S. wall of the nave,
probably in the 14th or 15th century, was also confirmed.

ESSEX: ASHELDHAM (TL 979013). W. J. and K. A. Rodwell excavated the interior
of the church of St Lawrence, before a redundancy conversion scheme. The present
building is 14th-century and comprises a nave, chancel and W. tower. Excavation
(fig. 52) showed several earlier phases: 1, originally (11th century?) there was a central
tower chancel with an apsidal sanctuary on the E.; 2, in the late 13th century the tower
and apse were removed and replaced by a rectangular chancel; 3, the nave was later rebuilt, slightly larger than the original; 4, around the middle of the 14th century the W. tower was added; 5, the chancel fell into ruin and was shortened at an unknown date, but 6, was restored almost to its former length c. 1867. Asheldam provides a good example of a simple rural church, apparently of one basic architectural period, which, upon investigation above and below ground, reveals a structural history of unsuspected complexity. Finds to be deposited in Colchester and Essex Museum; report in *Essex Archaeol. and History*, forthcoming.

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE: DEERHURST (SO 871299). P. A. Rahtz excavated a burial of a priest at the W. end of the church (see also p. 159 f.). It contained a crushed base-metal chalice and paten probably of the 13th century. Fragments of two other chalices were found in later graves in this area.

HAMPSTEAD: LITTLE SOMBORNE (SU 382325). Excavation by M. Biddle for the Redundant Churches Fund and The Sawyer Partnership (Richard Sawyer, architect) at the church of All Saints has shown that the present W. end with its erratic long-and-short quoins is a 14th-century rebuilding 2.5 m. E. of the original late Saxon W. end, probably reusing the Anglo-Saxon quoin-stones. The discovery of the foundations of the N. angle of the nave below the Victorian boiler-house outside the church shows that the Anglo-Saxon church was a two-celled building with a nave 8.5 m. long. A double-splayed Anglo-Saxon window, blocked in the 13th century, has been revealed in both the N. and S. walls of the nave. The church was doubled in length in the 13th century. Many details of this and subsequent alterations have been recorded after total stripping of plaster from the interior walls of the church, and from the S. exterior. Reroofing has allowed a full record of the timberwork of roof and bell-cote.

KENT: CANTERBURY, ST PANCRAS CHURCH (TR 155577). The last structural phase (Period IV) belongs to the late 14th century. The apsidal E. end of the chancel was demolished to allow for an eastward extension, which terminated in the square end which still stands today. A large arched recess in the new S. wall of the chancel has previously been regarded as a sedilia but, as the three sides are carefully rendered with smooth plaster some way below floor level, it is more likely a tomb. A very large and deep pit was dug through the remains of the demolished Period II porticus. The contents of this pit include pieces of lead from windows and much burnt material, which suggests that it was dug for the disposal of rubbish when the site was tidied up after the building work. See also p. 163 f.

LEICESTERSHIRE. D. Parsons has examined the following churches for the Leicester Diocesan Advisory Committee. At APPLEBY MAGNA (SK 315098) excavation against the S. aisle wall of St Michael and All Angels’ Church revealed the footings of the E. wall of a porch at an angle to the aisle. No trace was found of the S. door implied by the existence of the porch. At THORNTON (SK 468076) excavation at St Peter’s Church was intended to elucidate the so-called ‘maze’ of rectangular stone blocks near the W. end of the nave. It turned out to be a redundant font base with a rubble-filled soak-away chamber constructed of roughly mortared stone blocks. Between this and the tower arch was the bottom of a bell-casting pit. Cf. Trans. Leics. Archaeol. and Hist. Soc., forthcoming. At WHITWICK (SK 435162) observations during reftooring of St John Baptist’s Church revealed part of an octagonal pier base belonging to the former S. arcade of the nave.
This indicates an alignment c. 150 m. further N. than the 15th-century arcade. A length of wall on the same alignment further E. is unlikely to be the chancel S. wall, since there is no trace of a respond for a S. arcade; perhaps it was a screen foundation.

LONDON: CITY. Excavation at the G.P.O. site in Newgate Street was undertaken by B. Hobley for Department of Urban Archaeology, Museum of London. The church of St Nicholas in the Shambles stood at the S. end of the site. It was first recorded in 1187 and destroyed in 1547–52. The chalk, ragstone and flint foundations of the N. half of the church indicate three phases between the 14th and 16th centuries: 1, a chancel and nave; 2, an enlargement of the chancel to align with the nave; 3, a square addition to the N. side of the enlarged chancel, either a small sunken room or possibly a small tower. Some reused 12th-century material including a stone coffin lid suggests that a smaller building may have preceded the surviving structures. Excavation of the cemetery on the NE. produced 240 burials, some related to the building phases. At the N. end of the site early medieval pits and a pebble surface indicate activity before the creation of the Greyfriars gardens. See also p. 165.

STAFFORDSHIRE: LICHFIELD (SK 092092 to SK 114097). J. Gould examined the conduit in the cathedral close. The medieval conduit head (13th century?) still stands. The water system has been ascribed to the second half of the 12th century, contemporary with the well-known conduit at Canterbury.

WARWICKSHIRE: WARWICK (SP 28256505). H. C. Mytum excavating for Warwickshire Museum and D.o.E. in the College Gardens, The Butts, confirmed the position and quadrangular plan of the building erected in the 15th century by the executors of Richard Neville, earl of Warwick, as a college for the vicars choral attached to St Mary’s Church. All floor levels had been removed in the demolition of 1882 but the massive stone foundations had been only partly robbed. Beneath the college lay a pathway and rubbish-pits of the 12th to 14th century. A wall reusing 12th-century architectural fragments was also found. These probably came from St Mary’s Church when it was altered in the 14th century.

N. of the college further excavation revealed stone buildings and boundary walls of the 14th century. According to documentary sources, all these had been demolished by the mid 18th century, and later landscaping had left only the foundations intact. Rubbish-pits were again found under these. A well filled during the 15th century was excavated to a depth of 7 m.


YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, E. Riding): WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858642). Mrs M. E. Ewins and Miss C. Harding excavated for the Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. to determine the N. limits of the graveyard (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 238). A complex series of post-medieval post-holes varying in size and depth was found under the line of the present churchyard fence. The medieval churchyard wall was removed and found to be built almost entirely of faced chalk blocks with rubble filling. 13th and 14th-century pottery was associated with the bottom course, which had been laid on mortar above a hard chalk surface. An excavation by G. and A. Foard of the area beneath the present S. boundary of the churchyard showed that the area was enclosed in the churchyard in the late medieval or post-medieval period. See also pp. 173 f., 199, 201.

SCOTLAND

CAITHNESS: WATTEN (ND 233524). Excavation by E. Talbot for Extra-Mural Department, University of Aberdeen, at the ruined Clow Chapel revealed that the
chancel was built before the nave, since there was a straight joint between nave and chancel. A line of burning towards the S. wall of the nave may suggest an earlier timber church. At the E. end of the chancel the S. side of a composite stone altar was located.

D. CASTLES

ENGLAND

DEVON: OKEHAMPTON (SX 584943). Excavation by R. A. Higham for D.o.E. was concentrated in the kitchen block of the bailey and the area immediately outside it (cf. Medieval Archael., xix (1975), 239). There were very few finds or features earlier than the late 13th century, when the main sequence of building began. The curtain wall and the first phase of the kitchen block belong to this period.

ESSEX: SAFFRON WALDEN (TL 53713850). M. R. Petchey for Essex County Council cut a section across the outer bailey ditch in Barnard’s Yard, High Street (cf. Medieval Archael., xviii (1974), 196). It was v-shaped, 4.30 m. deep from the present ground surface, had a flat bottom 1.20 m. wide, and was 6 m. wide at the top. It had been deliberately filled during the late 12th century.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: TEWKESBURY (SO 887321). Excavation by A. Hannan at Holm Castle, Windmill Hill, for Tewkesbury Borough Council and D.o.E. continued (cf. Medieval Archael., xix (1975), 239). The two manorial halls were further explored and the ground plan of the 13th-century hall was almost totally recovered. The plan of the 12th-century hall remains uncertain. This earlier hall was also linked to a perimeter wall, which flanked the manor along its NE. edge, ending in the extreme NE. corner of the site in a large rectangular stone structure. S. of the halls the footings of a large stone barn, together with an industrial site, were exposed. Finds to be deposited in Tewkesbury Museum; report as monograph in 1977. See also p. 160.

HAMPSTEAD: PORCHESTER CASTLE (SU 624046). Excavation by B. W. Cunliffe for D.o.E. continued (cf. Med. Archael., xvii (1973), 161) in the inner bailey and was concerned largely with the buildings immediately N. of the hall of Richard II. It is now possible to show that these represent the second phase of Norman building, earlier than the construction of the keep, which itself constitutes the third building phase. These second phase works, of the very beginning of the 12th century, resulted in the enclosure of the extreme NW. corner of the Roman fort, an area already occupied by an earlier Norman hall built against the W. curtain wall. The arrangement seems to have created an enclosed courtyard not unlike Bishop Roger’s work at Old Sarum. The second phase structures remained in use after the keep was erected in the mid 12th century and were still standing in the early 14th century. They were finally demolished as part of the building programme instituted by Richard II between 1396 and 1399. It is evident that the hall of Richard II followed closely the plan of a mid to late 12th-century range, part of the wall arcade of which is still extant. The E. wall of this early range lay beneath the floor of the late 14th-century kitchen. Between the mid to late 12th century and the late 14th century the Norman ranges described above enclosed an inner W. courtyard measuring 12 by 10.2 m. There is now evidence that the courtyard was closed by a gate approached by a gravelled road and that part of the enclosed area was cultivated. The arrangement was finally abandoned in 1396–9 when the large-scale modifications which still dominate the site were undertaken.

MEDIEVAL BRITAIN IN 1975

NORFOLK: CASTLE RISING (TF 665246). B. M. Morley for D.o.E. continued the excavation of the domestic buildings of late medieval date S. of the castle keep (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 239). The S. range located in 1974 was found not to extend much further E. However, beyond an area occupied by minor service buildings (replaced and refurbished in at least three major phases), a large brick building was uncovered. It is approximately 11 m. sq. and is interpreted as a detached kitchen.

NORTHERN: NORTHAMPTON. Excavation by J. Williams for Northampton Development Corporation and D.o.E. located the inner bailey ditch and up to 0.50 m. depth of bank. See also p. 168.

SUSSEX, EAST: HARTFIELD (TQ 482361). C. F. Tebbutt reports that a sewer trench dug in Castle Field near a circular mound, possibly a motte, revealed an encircling ditch containing medieval pottery. Finds to be deposited in Barbican House Museum, Lewes.

YORKSHIRE, SOUTH (Yorkshire, W. Riding): CONISBOROUGH CASTLE (SK 515988). Excavation by J. S. Johnson concentrated on two areas, both of which had been partly uncovered (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xiii (1969), 215). Complete excavation of an area inside the bailey NW. of the main gateway revealed little in the way of permanent structures. There were merely the traces of cobbled yards and a platform, perhaps intended as a base for an exterior wooden stairway to upper floors in the ranges of rooms against the curtain wall on the SW. side. W. of the range of rooms inside the gate the latrine shaft located in 1969 was completely excavated. In its original form, it was rectangular, measuring 2.40 by 2.60 m., with foundations 2 m. deep, forming the revetment for a roughly circular pit, possibly naturally formed in the rock. This shaft was probably part of the original layout of the W. range. Later, although the SW. face was left as clay and bedrock to a depth of 5.80 m., the pit was halved by the insertion of a masonry blocking wall in its NE. half, which formed a platform at the top, through which a latrine chute still gave on to the main pit. A bracing wall between the original wall and the original wall foundations was supported on two reused jambs of a 14th-century arch. The gateway was also examined. The E. tower of the gatehouse, now completely disengaged from the collapse of the debris which surrounded it, is in two distinct parts: outside the barbican the facing is of the normal coursed rubble, inside it is of carefully cut large masonry blocks. One springer of the arch remains in position, 2.90 m. above ground level in the gate passage. The bottom part of the tower, like others on the circuit of the bailey, has a substantial batter, and in the well-built masonry which flanks the gate passage and the barbican the batter is surmounted by a complicated string moulding, which masks a pair of holes for a drawbridge between the barbican and gateway.

SCOTLAND

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY (Stewartry of Kirkcudbright): TIIIHAVE CASTLE (NX 739622). Excavation by C. J. Tabraham and C. L. Good for D.o.E. continued in the area of the harbour and the adjacent curtain wall and ditch (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 242). The entire length of the curtain wall was uncovered. Debris from the demolition of the wall was dated 17th century. At a late date a garderobe had been added to the SW. tower. The ditch on the S. had been cut out of the rock in the latter half of the 15th century.

GRAMPIAN (Aberdeenshire): THE PEEL OF LUMPHANAN (NJ 577937). Excavation by E. Talbot for Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow, revealed that only the barest foundation stones of the late 15th-century manor house built on the motte
top survive. Examination of the motte revealed that half its height was natural. A turf bank at the edge of this natural mound made stable the upcast used to heighten the mound. 13th-century pottery found in the turf led to the conclusion that this was a Durward stronghold rather than a military strong-point thrown up in the 12th-century move into Mar. A well-laid cobbled causeway was excavated in the NE. stretch of the ditch.

**STRATHCLYDE (Lanarkshire): BIGGAR, BOGHALL CASTLE (NT 040369).** Excavation revealed a 15th-century gatehouse at the N. end and in the W. part of the castle the foundations of an L-shaped tower house, which pottery and coins suggest is of 15th-century date.

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**DUNbartonshire: DUMBARTON (NS 400744).** L. C. Alcock excavating at Castle Rock found a dispersed hoard of Edwardian coins and Saintonge and green-glazed pottery on the E. terrace. See also p. 176.

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**Argyll:** LISMORE, ACHANDUIN (NM 803892). D. J. Turner completed his excavation (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 241) for Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments (Scotland). The line of the outer face of the SW. wall was confirmed. The burnt area near the E. corner of the courtyard, thought to be an ore roasting furnace, has now been shown not to have had any metallurgical connexion. The real origin of the ash deposit remains uncertain but it is clear that it is earlier than the post-medieval building that lay across the NE. side of the courtyard. This was probably 18th or 19th-century.

**WALES**

**DYFED (Cardigan): Aberystwyth (SN 579815).** C. J. Spurgeon and E. Whatmore for Ceredigion Antiquarian Society excavated inside the SW. curtain wall. Its inner face was cleared. Large blocks of masonry on the top mark the position of a mural tower. Parallel with the curtain wall is a clay-bedded wall, to which is bonded the base of an oven built against the curtain wall. The oven base is 2.40 m. sq. and 0.65 m. high. The oven has a flagged floor, and its internal diam. is 1.50 m. The clay-bedded wall defines a long passage along the face of the curtain wall, and incorporates stone benches against the curtain wall. The curtain wall was set in a shallow foundation trench, 0.28 m. wide and 0.21 m. deep, which was sealed by a deep layer. The benches, oven and clay-bedded wall were built on this layer. Finds include pottery, medieval bricks, and two fragments of glazed and crested ridge-tiles.

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**Carmarthenshire:** LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE (SN 351101). Excavation by G. C. Guilbert for Clwyd–Powys Archaeological Trust and D.o.E. aimed to examine a pair of bridge abutments revealed by earlier digging in the ditch separating the upper and lower works of the castle. Both abutments had rubble cores with vertical faces of roughly coarsed and mortared masonry. They stand 3 m. apart and project into the 2 m. deep ditch. They lie c. 10 m. E. of the arch through the inner gatehouse, but it has proved impossible to establish a chronological relationship with it.
POWYS (Montgomeryshire): HEN DOMEN (SO 214981). Continued excavation by P. A. Barker on the NE. sector of the bailey (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 242) examined the buildings lying behind the rampart; considerable detail of their construction was recovered. The E. entrance to the bailey was paved with large pebbles, which may prove to be the floor of a building defending the entrance rather than simply a cobbled surface open to the sky.

A rectangular pit, perhaps a cistern, lying behind the rampart was emptied, and further evidence of the bailey palisade, in the form of post-holes and timber slots, was recovered from the crest of the rampart. A most important aspect of the season's work was the repeated appearance, when the site was drying after rain, of damp-marks which show that very large rectangular buildings, probably of two periods, and with clearly visible partitions, lie parallel to and behind the rampart on the E. side. It is becoming apparent that the castle's earliest buildings were of great size and massive construction. Work began on the dissection of a longitudinal damp-mark which had been seen in previous seasons and which probably foreshadows the E. wall of a very massive building guarding the approach to the earliest motte bridge.

Illustrated interim report covering the whole excavation from 1960–75 in preparation; work also proceeding on the first volume of the definitive report, which will be a monograph of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

E. TOWNS

ENGLAND

AVON (Gloucestershire): BRISTOL (ST 591731). M. W. Ponsford, E. Boore, and L. Good excavated N. of St Peter's Church, including the medieval Chequer Lane, for Bristol City Museum (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 242 f.). The following periods were defined:

1. The earliest evidence lies under Chequer Lane where 11th-century finds indicate possible pre-Norman occupation outside and E. of the traditional site of the Saxon burh.

2. During the 13th century there were Jews' houses in Wine Street on the S. but a building used for metal-working seems to be unconnected with them. A fragment of the town wall was recovered on the W., placing the metal-working building outside the urban precinct.

3. In the 14th century a defensive structure, consisting of a rubble wall and sandstone bank, was built along the line of Chequer Lane and E. of the town wall. This was probably connected with the burgesses' revolt against the castle's constable in 1312–13. The old town wall had already been demolished early in the 14th century.

4. In the late 14th and 15th centuries several well-known Bristol merchants developed this area, notably William Canye and William Worcester's father. The house of Simon Oliver, recorder of Bristol (d. 1419), and four attached shops with cellars have been identified as well as at least one other house with adjacent cellar.

Finds to be deposited in Bristol City Museum; site to be published in Bristol City Museum Monographs.

B. Williams for Bristol City Museum excavated a 14th-century building in Temple Street thought to be Spicer's Almshouse (fig. 53). Three main rooms, separated by timber partitions, were completely excavated. Two of these contained domestic hearths with many fish and chicken bones. Abutting the N. end of the building and apparently also of 14th-century date were two walls which could indicate a chapel paralleled by that surviving at Foster’s Almshouse in Steep Street. The demolition of the S. part of the almshouse in the 15th century saw its rebuilding making use of some of the earlier standing clay-bonded walls.
Fig. 53
TEMPLE STREET, BRISTOL
Plan of 14th-century and rebuilt (?) Spicer's Almshouse
ESSEX: CHELMSFORD (TL 709063). P. Drury for Chelmsford Excavation Committee excavated at nos. 23–27 Moulsham Street (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 244) a timber aisled hall of two bays, c. 6.50 m. wide overall and flanked by a wing c. 4.50 by 7 m. A block, c. 2.50 m. wide, was subsequently added alongside the wing. The structure was wholly rebuilt probably in the 14th century. The hall lost its aisles, and the cross-wing was enlarged to c. 10 by 6 m. and divided into two main rooms. The flanking block was also reconstructed, its size being increased to match the new cross-wing. During the 15th century the hall was demolished to make way for a metalled access lane. A tile-walled garderobe pit was built on the hall side of the former cross-wing, and fireplaces were inserted in the front rooms of both surviving elements of the building. These features were disused by the 15th century when the building appears to have been used as a store.

WALTHAM ABBEY (TL 381007). K. N. Bascombe for Waltham Abbey Historical Society excavated next to the Crown Inn on the E. side of Romeland. The area was a swamp until the ground level was raised in the late 12th or early 13th century (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xviii (1974), 199). At the E. end the site abuts the tail stream of one of the abbey mills; evidence of its construction or reconstruction c. 1500 was obtained.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER (Herefordshire): HEREFORD, BEWELL HOUSE (SO 508402). R. Shoesmith continued excavating for City of Hereford Excavation Committee and D.o.E. (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 223). In levels later than the rampart a group of large post-holes, cut some 70 cm. into natural subsoil, suggests a 12th-century building measuring 3 by 7 m. In the mid 12th century the rampart was encroached upon by small timber buildings or lean-to structures, which were used for metal-working. Most of the floor of the W. one of these two buildings was taken up by a pit cut into natural subsoil and used as a furnace. A millstone had been reused as the base of the flue, on a level with the hearth and firing chamber. A relining of the furnace bowl indicates two distinct periods of use. The E. building surrounded a well-preserved clay floor and was of sleeper-beam construction. Within the building an earlier cess-pit was reused and clay-lined to a depth of c. 1 m. The clay lining was renewed several times and the pit continued in use throughout the life of the building. Impressions and colours on the clay floor indicated the positions of internal partitions and furniture. All the floor and pit were covered with a thick layer of charcoal, suggesting final destruction by fire. The nature of the processes carried out in these buildings is uncertain, but must be associated with metal-working, probably of one of the copper alloys. See also p. 162.

WORCESTER. See p. 162 f.

HUMBERSIDE (Yorkshire, E. Riding): KINGSTON UPON HULL. Excavation by J. B. Whitwell for Humberside Archaeological Unit has concentrated on two sites (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 244 ff.). A boundary wall of rendered chalk rubble defining two medieval properties with frontages on Mytongate (TA 09882844), was located. Each property had two square hearths and a street frontage of approximately 13 to 14 m., with house foundations of limestone. Pits in the back yards produced wooden bowls, leather shoes and a belt. At Vicar Lane (TA 09942846) the limestone footings of a property with its long axis parallel to Mytongate were found. The buildings were roofed with split stone roofing tiles; a natural depression in the boulder clay immediately N. of the building was filled with clay to provide extra building land in the early 14th century.
Excavation at Seal House, Upper Thames Street (TQ 32788068), in 1974 and subsequent observation uncovered a total of eight medieval waterfronts extending into the river S. of the Roman waterfront. During the 12th and 13th centuries three substantial waterfronts of oak were built, extending the shoreline by being filled with organic debris, stones, old timbers, etc., which were well preserved in anaerobic conditions. With the latest of these three waterfronts, each of which was of a different design, a series of quayside buildings was associated: a house of two large rooms with dirt floors, probably of timber on wide stone foundations, led to a large shed, possibly later divided by clay walls, from which a timber drain ran over a quayside surface to empty off the waterfront. Rough hearths and occasional patches of stone flags were excavated inside these buildings, which overlay the first two waterfronts some 2 m. below. In the early 14th century, on present dating of the pottery, the waterfront was again extended as far as the first of a series of structures S. of the main 1974 trench, and only briefly recorded (Waterfronts IV-VIII). More residential buildings made an appearance at the head of the tenement after Waterfront III was in turn covered, and two main periods could be seen. In both, the buildings appear to have sat athwart the whole tenement, being entered from Black Raven Alley immediately on the W. From the early 14th century to 1666 the waterfront was extended six times in timber, and culminated in a stone wall similar to that excavated at Trig Lane and Baynard’s Castle.

The later medieval layers are under review at the time of writing, but in summary, as the waterfront was extended S. in the medieval period, the space above the Roman and Saxon waterfronts was raised with dumps of organic soil. In the late 13th and 14th centuries a series of stone buildings on large foundations was inserted, of which one reached a depth of 3.50 m. and touched the top of the Roman piles. The walls were c. 1 m. thick, but probably supported timber frames. One of the several building periods included a room, 6.60 by 6 m., with chequerwork walls of squared chalk and flint. It has been suggested that this represents the W. tower of St Botolph’s Church, Billingsgate: the walls, which are of 14th or 15th-century date, lay over an earlier stone phase.

Excavation in Trig Lane, Upper Thames Street (TQ 32078083), was extended N. and W. from the area of the late 15th-century masonry wall and the late 14th-century projecting timber structure (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 245 f., pl. xviii, a, fig. 93). The earliest frontage so far excavated, over a length of 12 m., was composed of horizontal planks fixed to evenly spaced vertical supports, 2.50 m. high and keyed into a continuous base-plate. Raking timbers braced the supports from the S. and were themselves keyed into another running base-plate founded on, and retained by, oak and elm piles. In the early 14th century the shoreline was advanced by 3 m. with the construction of another revetment, braced from the N. by horizontally laid ‘anchor beams’. Contemporary with this development a chalk building, with foundations 3 m. deep and 50 cm. wide, was superimposed upon the original waterfront alignment. In the mid 14th century the W. 15 m. of the revetment were replaced by a ‘stave-built’ frontage supported by massive ‘rigid triangle’ braces, 1.70 m. high and 3 m. long (pl. xiii, n). Dendrochronology and pottery evidence has produced a date of 1375-80 for the 6 m. sq. projection southwards from this line, which with its stave-built revetment on the W. continued in use for over a century. The late 15th-century ragstone wall ran E. to W. for a distance of 24 m., 2 m. of the projection and 8 m. of the early 14th-century waterfront, before returning N. and S. to abut the stave revetment. The area within the wall was filled with organic debris, as before.

See also p. 165 f.
mud flats. A gravel embankment for the 14th-century street was found. Near Hays Lane, the S. wall of Eglin Gate, a medieval water-gate, built of ragstone on timber piles set in clay, was found. At no. 199 Borough High Street (TQ 325799) L. Schaaf and C. Murray excavated a series of four pits, filled with organic material, which were probably used for tanning in the 14th and 15th centuries. Two complete 15th-century barrels were set in pits.

---: Tower Hamlets (TQ 360809). Excavation by I. Schwab of Inner London Archaeological Unit for Borough of Tower Hamlets, G.L.C. and D.o.E. at Butcher Row revealed a section of a creek running down to the N. bank of the R. Thames. The creek was filled at the end of the medieval period. From the filling and also in the walls of structures built over the creek bed came a number of finely-decorated glazed tiles. Considerable quantities of medieval pottery were also recovered.

Oxfordshire (Berkshire): Abingdon (SU 498972). Excavation in Stert Street by Michael Parrington for Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit revealed three successive stone building phases and an earlier timber sill-beam structure. Some medieval pits, two containing coins, have been excavated.

---: Oxford. Excavation by N. Palmer for Oxford Archaeological Excavation Committee and Oxford University Archaeological Society was carried out on the corner of the Hamel with St Thomas's High Street (SP 507061). At the S. end of the site part of the tenement known from documents as the hall of St Helen was found to have three main building phases from the mid 13th to the mid 15th century, of which the earliest was very substantial (walls 1.20 m. wide). The tenement on the N., known as Bretel's, had two main phases from the mid 13th to the mid 19th century. The earliest buildings on the site, of the late 12th century, consisted of a row of houses separated from an area of pits by a narrow path at right angles to the High Street. At some time in the mid 13th century the pits and ditches seem to have been filled, so that the Hamel, the road to Oseney Abbey, could be laid out on top of them; simultaneously the frontage of the houses was moved forward to the line it occupied until the 19th century. Another more extensive system of ditches, some lined with wattles, is earlier than the buildings discovered and may represent the remains of an earlier 12th-century field system. These waterlogged deposits have produced an interesting group of 12th-century leather shoes.

Norfolk: Norwich. Excavation by J. P. Roberts, M. Atkin and P. Donaldson for Norwich Survey and D.o.E. on Botolph and St George's Streets (TG 22970944 and 22980940) revealed extensive 14th-century iron-roasting hearths, above which on the N. side of Botolph Street was a sequence (seven phases) of 15th and early 16th-century buildings on three tenements. A chalk-floored post-framed building was succeeded by a hall and bakehouse set back behind a range fronting on the street. An alteration of tenement boundary preceded partial abandonment of the site in the mid 16th century. The still partly standing street-range and bakehouse were incorporated in a rebuilding of c. 1600. At no. 129 King Street (TG 23560811) a site first built on in the 13th or 14th century was abandoned in the 15th century and then levelled before the construction of a two-roomed range parallel to the street. Beneath one room was an undercroft; the other was probably an open hall. Below a builder's yard was an isolated 13th-century grave — perhaps an outlier from the friary of Our Lady. At the County Meals Store, King Street (TG 23680792), the earliest, 12th-century, building was represented by a foundation slot and post-pits. The only other structure found was a late 15th-century L-plan building with a vaulted undercroft on the street frontage. Partly rebuilt in the 16th or 17th century this survived into modern times. At Norwich School, Tombland (TG 23340891), part of a 12th-century building was found N. of yards associated with the badly damaged foundations of the early 14th-century parlour of the Carnary College. See also p. 167.
STAFFORDSHIRE: STAFFORD. M. O. H. Carver for West Midlands Rescue Archaeology Committee completed excavation on the E. side of Clarke Street. In the 12th century the remaining marsh area was sealed with clay and gravel and a new set of fences and a row of buildings were erected. The latter survived as post-holes (some containing squared timber stubs) and beam slots, and their alignment indicated a frontage on to Eastgate Street. The structures were destroyed by fire in the early 13th century, and the site was then given over to agriculture. See also p. 169.


YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, N. Riding): SCARBOROUGH. P. G. Farmer for Scarborough Museum excavated on three sites. At no. 113 Longwestgate part of a N. wall was one of the 12th-century terracing walls of the town. Beneath it a burnt layer probably represents the burning of the town in 1066. On removal, slot trenches and post-holes of rectangular buildings were found on either side of a well-constructed cobbled and cambered road, 5 m. wide, which had shallow ditches along both sides. At the N. edge of the site a 13th-century stone building had been constructed on top of the terracing wall. A further section of the 11th-century road was recorded in St Mary’s Street.

At the junction of Stepney Road and Scalby Road P. G. Farmer examined a stone conduit. It was bedded in clay and its base was formed of solid blocks of sandstone, of rectangular section; it was hollowed out to form a half-round channel and capped by thin flags, some of which showed evidence of having been mortared. It was part of the Franciscan conduit, built in 1139, running from Falsgrave Park to their house in St Sepulchre Street, some two miles distant. Conduit and finds in Rotunda Museum, Scarborough.

SCOTLAND

PERTHSHIRE: PERTH (NO 119235). Miss L. Thoms excavated for Perth Archaeological Survey and D.o.E. in St Ann’s Lane S. of St John’s Church. A large midden yielded medieval pottery, animal and fish bones, oyster and other shells, and a little leather, wood and fabric. Other finds include three bone pins, one bronze pin and over fifty small glass beads. The pottery is provisionally dated late 12th to mid 14th century. Finds in Dundee Museum.

WALES

GLAMORGAN, WEST: SWANSEA (SS 656934). A detailed section of the medieval defensive town ditch has been recovered by B. Morris at nos. 27-9 High Street. It was recorded for 20 m. It ran E. and W. under King’s Lane (or Street) and formed the N. side of the defended area. It was v-shaped in section with a narrow flat bottom, c. 30 cm. wide, 3 m. below the modern surface, which was probably a little higher than the original ground level. The N. lip of the ditch lay 6 m. N. of its centre.
GWENT (Monmouthshire): TUSK (SO 377005). Excavation by R. P. J. Jackson and W. H. Manning for University College, Cardiff, and D.O.E. in 1974 produced evidence of a previously unknown medieval defence. A large defensive ditch, 5.5 m. wide by 2.3 m. deep, with the remains of an eastern bank behind it, is clearly the W. side of the town defences, provisionally dated 13th century. The S. defences consist of a substantial recutting of the 3rd-century Roman ditch, which runs between the rivers Usk and Olway. A section cut across the line of the W. defences in 1975 confirmed their presence on the N. side of Bridge Street (SO 375008). It seems probable that they originally ran as far as the medieval castle. Finds to be deposited in National Museum of Wales; sites to be published in a monograph.

GWYNEDD (Caernarvonshire): CONWY. The Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is undertaking a full survey of the archaeological potential of the town. Excavation at the Old Estate Office, Lancaster Square (SH 780775), failed to find any traces of the 13th-century Cistercian abbey or its associated buildings. Of seven medieval and late medieval rubbish-pits one produced a vast quantity of oyster shells, and a piece of medieval cloth. 14th to 15th-century pottery was found. At the Old Station site (SH 780774) a late medieval ditch, 2.25 m. wide and 1.50 m. deep, ran at an angle to the town wall in a NE. and SW. direction. It produced 14th and 15th-century pottery.

F. ROYAL PALACES

ENGLAND

LONDON: WESTMINSTER (TQ 302796). Excavation by D. Whipp for Inner London Archaeological Unit and D.O.E. were carried out along the W. side of Westminster Hall. Construction work in the 19th century had largely destroyed the remains of the buildings constructed by Henry III. Foundations of a medieval wall, and a number of pits and gullies did survive. The grey coarse cooking-pots, including a spouted pitcher, found in the pits suggest that they are about a century earlier than the wall. Report in London Archaeologist, forthcoming.

G. MOATS AND MANORS

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE: CLAPHAM (TL 034525). Excavation by P. G. and B. C. Tilson was concentrated at the rear of the manor house (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 249). Under Elizabethan floor levels the limestone walls of a large early 14th-century dovecote were found. It was circular, had a single door, measured 10 m. diam. at the base, and its roof was of red tiles. The internal nesting recesses still stood three high in places. The footings had clearly eroded and the building collapsed not later than 1350 to 1400; the site was then levelled. The dovecote was therefore in use only for a short time; its neglect may have been due to the decline in the population of the manor at the Black Death. Report in Beds. Archaeol. Jnl., forthcoming.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: BRADWELL BURY (SP 830396). D. Mynard excavated the northern part of a moated site for Milton Keynes Development Corporation. There were two phases of occupation. In phase I four timber buildings stood on crofts which were defined by drainage or boundary ditches, 1 m. wide and 1 m. deep.

In phase II (13th to 15th century) four stone buildings and a lime-kiln were erected; they were enclosed in an area 115 by 50 m., aligned N. and S., by a rectangular moat, 5 m. wide (fig. 54). Building I, of limestone, was 22 m. long and divided into two rooms. There was a hearth and garderobe. 13th and 14th-century pottery
FIG. 54
BRADWELL BURY, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
Plan of moated site showing features of phase II
including NW. French imports as well as local wares was found. Other finds include a bone chessman, a penny of Henry III (1216–30), and part of a Purbeck mortar. Building 2 was an aisled barn, 19 by 9 m. internally. Eight stone post-settings show that it was divided into three bays with half bays at either end. Building 3 was a circular stone building and probably a dovecote. Its internal diam. was 6 m. Building 4 was also circular and has been provisionally identified as a dovecote. The lime-kiln was constructed in a pit, 3 m. diam. and 1 m. deep. Natural corn brash formed the bottom parts of the walls, which were lined with larger stones towards the top. There were two stoke-holes, one on the N., the other on the SE. As all the buildings on the site were of dry construction, it seems that lime was produced for agricultural purposes.

Cambridgeshire (Huntingdonshire). The following earthworks were surveyed by A. E. Brown and C. C. Taylor: Archers Wood, Sawtry (TL 175813), a moated site with attached earthwork enclosures of several periods, which may have been a grange of Sawtry Abbey; Buckden (TL 175671), a small square isolated moated site; Grafton (TL 168693), a complex moated site of two periods; Steeple Gidding (TL 133812), earthworks of the much shrunken village, a moated site, and manorial fish ponds.

Fowlmere (TL 444458). Excavation by B. P. J. Murphy for Cambridgeshire Archaeological Committee and D.o.E. in the area dividing the parish church from the massive round moat was concentrated on an enclosure, 50 m. sq., with water on three sides, which adjoined the moat. A 12th-century phase was succeeded by a stony platform associated with much 13th and 14th-century pottery, burnt clay and other domestic debris. Clearly it was continually used during this period, either as a house platform or animal enclosure. Finds to be deposited in Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, University of Cambridge; report in *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.* (1976), forthcoming.

Hardwick (TL 372583). Excavation by L. M. Groube for Cambridgeshire Archaeological Committee and D.o.E. took place on a site thought to be a medieval homestead moat. It was surrounded by a ditch, 7.50 m. wide, until 1974. A limited excavation inside produced no features apart from drains. The ditch was crossed by a ramp paved with large stone and bricks (after 1850). This could have been part of a conversion of a pre-existing structure, but the stratigraphical evidence strengthened by the existence of a cross-drain, which was thought to be cut by the moat, and the absence of the moated site from the enclosure map of 1837 suggest that this may not have been one of the large number of medieval homestead moats of W. Cambridgeshire.

Cheshire: Lymm Hall (SJ 53683870). Excavation by Miss P. Bearpark and B. Johnson took place on this site which is bordered on the N. and W. by a dry moat, and may have been originally completely moated. Underneath the upper garden layers a layer of clean red sand was without finds and comparable with the sandstone forming the base of the moat. Below this a large midden contained 15th and 16th-century pottery.

Hampshire: Faccombe, Netherton (SU 377578). Excavation of the 14th-century manor house by J. R. Fairbrother for City of London Archaeological Society continued (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 250, fig. 94), confirming that there was an upper chamber to the service rooms and a timber porch to the E. entrance. A detached kitchen was found on the W., 4.20 m. sq. internally, of cob on a flint sill wall. Within was a central hearth of tile to which a fire-back was later added. A complete purse-frame and part of another were found outside. Beneath the service rooms of the hall three superimposed timber buildings were possibly of late 10th to 12th-century date. Other timber buildings lay beneath the 14th-century yard.

LEICESTERSHIRE: LONG WHATTON (SK 48242343). Miss A. Tarver excavated part of this moated site for Loughborough and District Archaeological Society. Two ‘rooms’ on the W. half of the platform area had walls of roughly dressed sandstone blocks with rubble filling. The walls rested on a foundation layer of water-worn cobbles. The whole excavated area was covered with a layer of stone roofing slates. 13th to 15th-century pottery and ridge-tile fragments decorated with applied loops or knife-cut pyramids were found.

MIDLANDS, WEST (Warwickshire): BIRMINGHAM (SP 074864). Miss L. Watts reports on the redevelopment of the medieval manor house of the De Birminghams. The moat varied in depth from 1.50 to 3.00 m., and contained few medieval artifacts. A length of sandstone wall with a buttress was observed. It extended into the moat and could have formed the base for a protruding oriel window, a tower, or a bridge abutment. The style of masonry suggests a 13th-century date.

NORFOLK: HEMPEST (TG 10323700). A rectangular moated enclosure fed by a stream was surveyed. Part of a late medieval floor of glazed and impressed tiles appeared to survive in situ over a considerable area.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: QUINTON (SP 776541). Excavation by R. M. Friendship-Taylor for Upper Nene Archaeological Society has now uncovered one third of the site (cf. Medieval Archaeol., XVI (1972), 195). Of the earliest phase (11th and 12th centuries) are scatters of stake-holes for wattle-work structures with no coherent plan. Late St Neots-type pottery and a sherd of Badorf ware were associated. The main activity took place in the 13th and 14th centuries (plan in Moated Site Research Group Report, no. 3, 1976). Room D contained two ovens, one oval, one rectangular. A 14th-century kitchen added N. of the hall(?) contained two ovens in its SE. and SW. corners and an open hearth against the W. wall. During the early 14th century the W. end of the hall was reconstructed and a depression at the W. end filled to the level of the main floor. In this levelling a piece of ironstone sculpture showing a monkey banging a tabor and holding a key and the personal seal matrix of Thomas de Longueville was found. At the extreme end of the site was a 13th-century circular lime-kiln.

STAFFORDSHIRE: WALSALL (SP 001985). Continued excavation by S. and S. P. Wrathmell for Walsall Local History Society and D.o.E. (cf. Medieval Archaeol., XIX (1975), 252) located a third building on the ground surface, which was earlier than the moat. It proved to be a kitchen block, 15.50 by 7 m., and consisted of two rooms, one with a large central cooking hearth, the other probably a bakery. Structurally it was similar to the latrine(?) and smithy which lay on its W. and N. A passage running S. from the kitchen presumably linked that building to the manor house. Occupation at this level probably began after 1200 but had ceased by 1389 when the moat was in existence. Finds in Walsall Museum; report in Trans. S. Staffs. Archaeol. and Hist. Soc., XVI, forthcoming.

SURREY: SOUTH GODSTONE, LAGHAM MANOR (TQ 481365). Excavation by Miss L. Ketteringham for Bourne Society has revealed the sandstone and clay footings of a possible 14th-century bakehouse and brewery lying behind the 12th to 13th-century manor house. A large building with sandstone foundation walls 1 m. thick is believed to be a barn, over 35 m. long and 9.70 m. wide, with low, short side walls connected to aisle posts. The moat was partly dug into the Wealden clay and partly constructed with
parallel clay banks on the original land surface in 1262 (documentary evidence). The barn was demolished before this, since upcast clay from one of the banks lies over its S. wall. Medieval decorated floor tiles from Penn have been found in the topsoil.

Sussex, East: Stretham (TQ 20 1137). A. Barr-Hamilton continued excavating on this moated site (cf. *Medieval Archaeol.*, xix (1975), 252), concentrating on the area of the supposed phase II buildings (1325–1450), F on the W. and J on the SW. Building F consisted of two parallel walls, 5.75 m. apart internally, with cross-walls forming compartments. The walls were poorly constructed of water-rolled flints, sandstone, chalk, chalk-marl, and Petworth marble in varying proportions. As the floors appeared to be working-levels, building F was perhaps an outbuilding. In the N. compartment the floor was covered with occupation debris including a crossbow quarrel, part of an iron spur, iron slag, a piece of riveted bronze and much pottery. The S. wall of building J was traced for 15 m. and below its roughly cobbled floor there were traces of lead-working. Finds to be deposited in Brighton Museum.

Yorkshire, North (Yorkshire, N. Riding): Wilton (SE 863829). P. G. Farmer excavated on this moated manor house site and revealed 12th-century or earlier phases represented by post-holes and a cobbled area. The ditch on the N. side is 13th-century. On this side a substantial mortared wall may have formed part of a building and gatehouse complex. As well as a formidable S. ditch, there is evidence of an outer bailey and from exposed foundations the curtain wall is 1 m. thick and clay-bonded. It is less substantial than on the N., where the ditch is smaller. Finds to be deposited in Rotunda Museum, Scarborough; report in *Trans. Scarborough Archaeol. Hist. Soc.* (1975), forthcoming.

H. Farms and Smaller Domestic Buildings

*England*

Essex: Waltham Abbey (TL 396029). K. N. Bascombe recorded most of the timber frame of the Black Cottage, Aimes Green. The original structure, which had been shortened at both ends, was represented by two bays of a hall, apparently originally open, with wind-braced roof with side purlins clasped by arch-braced collars. A cross-wing of two stories, apparently designed for another position, had originally been jettied at the rear only; it had a collar purlin roof with crown post with longitudinal braces. Both parts may be 15th-century.

I. Villages

Summary of the Work of the Medieval Village Research Group in 1975

E. E. Dodd continued his research on various lay subsidy returns and the hearth tax material (E179) in the Public Record Office, and he has examined the returns for Nottinghamshire. A major revision of the Lincolnshire county list is in progress, as the result of a considerable amount of information collected by G. Bryant and R. and E. Russell. This has provided an opportunity to record further deserted and shrunken sites, locate more closely known sites, and make greater use of the increasing number of air photographs taken by J. K. S. St Joseph which are now available. As a result of the work on air photographs, a list of 129 new shrunken sites in various parts of the county has been compiled.

The Group advised the Department of the Environment on priorities on threatened sites and recommended major excavations at six Anglo-Saxon settlement sites and seven deserted medieval villages.
ENGLAND

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: GREAT LINFORD (SP 856417). D. Mynard for Milton Keynes Development Corporation continued excavating on this site and revealed the plans of more houses (cf. Post-medieval Archaeol., IX (1975), 250). One of these, building 10, was a substantial five-bay building of the 13th century, measuring 22.50 by 5 m. The W. bay contained a square stone hearth and the E. central bay a circular stone-lined oven set into the floor. A ditch along the S. side of the building yielded large quantities of Potterspury and other 13th or 14th-century sherds.

CHESHIRE: RUNCORN, NORTON (SJ 555819). Excavation by J. P. Greene and P. R. Hough for Runcorn Development Corporation, Cheshire County Council and D.o.E. (cf. Medieval Archaeol., XIX (1975), 256) continued. The present axial street through the village was found to have been much wider in the medieval period, when it was a hollow-way with an irregular edge on the W. Alongside the road a house platform, measuring 11 by 5 m., had its long axis parallel to the street. The platform was bounded by the street and by drainage ditches, the W. of which showed evidence of recutting on several occasions. The walls were probably carried on dwarf walls of stone set on to the natural clay surface; large numbers of suitable stones were found tipped into the ditch, the latest filling of which indicated an abandonment in the late 15th or early 16th century. In the area behind the house platform groups of post-holes may represent agricultural structures, although they do not form any definite plans. As there were no post-medieval structures it seems that, when the medieval house platform was abandoned, the area was joined to that excavated in 1974 where several later buildings were found. Two tracks developed at right angles to the village street. The more northerly of the two coincided with a possible land boundary, where its track sealed some medieval cess-pits. The S. track coincided with what may have been either a medieval boundary ditch or a hollow-way track.

DERBYSHIRE: DRAYCOTT, CHURCH WILKE (SK 449458). Excavation by Miss H. Wheeler for Trent Valley Archaeological Research Committee revealed one complete building, consisting of pad-stones for crucks and a pebble foundation for walling. Post-holes and post-trenches indicate other building methods. A river course, which seemed to have silted up in the late medieval period, afforded excellent preservation of wooden stakes, brushwood, and vegetation.

HAMPshire: POPHAM (SU 55784388). P. J. Fasham for M3 Archaeological Rescue Committee excavated two adjacent tofts (1 and 2) forming part of the W. side of the village. Expansion of the village started in the late 12th or early 13th century and it was abandoned in the later 14th century.

The two earliest structures recovered in toft 1 lay towards the front. One was either parallel or at right angles to the street and was of post-hole construction; the second was at 45° to the road and appeared to have flint footings at the base of the wall. These footings included one piece of Roman tile. Both buildings were associated with the yard levels at the rear of the property. A third structure was also post-built, associated with the latest yard layers and possibly erected after the construction of the latest building on toft 2. On toft 2 there were two phases of buildings with stone footings, the earlier parallel to, and the later end on to, the road. The earlier structure scaled two pits of early medieval date.

HERTFORDSHIRE: CALDECOTE (TL 237385). G. Beresford continued excavation (cf. Medieval Archaeol., XVIII (1974), 216, fig. 65). Two crofts were examined on the W. side of the village street and sections were cut through the village boundary, the streets,
and the moat surrounding the manor. On the crofts timber houses, like those recorded in 1973, were built on chalk-block sills and lay over earlier structures. Remains of a substantial farmhouse and two small barns lay on three sides of a cobbled yard in Croft E. The house, 16.50 by 6.30 m., was similar in plan to that on Croft B. Many of its foundation stones had been robbed, but its position was defined by surrounding cobbles. The yard and buildings remained in use for a short time after the house had been demolished in the late 14th or 15th century. Substantial remains of a 15th-century house, 13.80 by 4.50 m., lay in Croft C. In the 16th century one half of the house was demolished; the rest was occupied until the early 18th century.

The 15th and 16th-century occupation levels exposed in 1973 and 1974 were removed to reveal a sequence of primitive timber buildings. No remains of the walls survived, but the approximate position of the houses and their associated outbuildings were delineated by the wear on the surrounding ground surface and the many quarry and water-pits near by. Pottery from these pits include many complete profiles of 12th to 14th-century jugs and cooking-pots. Wells replaced the water-pits in Crofts A, B and E in the late 14th or early 15th century. The wells, which varied in the depth from 3 to 3.90 m., had been constructed with considerable care. Two were unlined; the sides of a third in Croft B were built of chunch ashlar.

**Humberside, South (Lincolnshire), and Lincolnshire:** R. and E. Russell examined and collected medieval and post-medieval pottery from the following medieval village sites: Barrow on Humber (TA 073213); Binbrook (TF 190927); Kirmond-le-Mire (TF 188924); Great Limber (TA 131087).

**Northumberland: West Whelpington** (NY 974837). Examination by M. G. Jarrett for the Medieval Village Research Group (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 256) of structures at the N. end of croft 4 was completed and the following sequence established: 1, a cobbled track running N. and S. into the croft area; 2, immediately W. of this track a barn of one build with the N. wall of the croft; 3, the track closed by continuing the croft wall across it and a new track, sunk below floor level and cobbled, cut through the barn and N. wall of the croft. Perhaps at this stage a new room was added at the W. end of the barn, linking it to the W. wall of the croft. S. of the green various rock-cuts slots and post-holes in croft 15 included the last fragment of the palisade trench of the iron-age farmstead. On the green itself at the W. end were fragmentary remains of a medieval timber building, and of what is interpreted as a 13th-century long-house; it had a cobbled yard on the N.

**Yorkshire, North** (Yorkshire, E. Riding): Wharram Percy (SE 858645). Excavation by the Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. continued (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 257) and the general programme of sectioning the village boundaries around the W. and N. perimeters was completed by two sections on the N. R. Daggett found three phases of construction of the boundary bank across the N. boundary of the N. manorial enclosure. The distribution of the finds was not adequate for dating it. The N. boundary of the later manor park was sectioned by G. Milne but no evidence of the medieval wall or fence line was found. The paucity of material strongly suggests the peripheral nature of the area in the medieval period.

A survey has been initiated under the direction of C. Hayfield to attempt a chronological land utilization analysis of the parish of Wharram Percy combining historical, archaeological and ecological evidence. The main body of the study will involve field-walking in the several hundred fields in the parish over the next few years. In conjunction with the field-walking a study is being made of the woods, hedgerows and pastures of the parish to try and reconstruct aspects of earlier landscapes.

See also pp. 173 f., 183, 201.
K. INDUSTRIAL SITES

Ceramics

ENGLAND


WALES

CLYWD (Flintshire): EWLOE, BUCKLEY (SJ 282656). Buckley Clay Industries Research Committee recovered some 700 sherds of medieval pottery in field-walking some 2 km. N. of the centre of Buckley. The site is close to 19th-century coal and clay workings and is in an area known to be associated with post-medieval potteries. The finds consist principally of fragments of ridge-tiles, jugs and coarse storage vessels. Many are wasters. The jugs are in a dense, highly-fired white or pink fabric and are finely thrown. They compare closely with material occurring in 14th to 15th-century contexts in excavated sites in Chester and N. Wales. The nature of the finds, their concentration in one small area and the absence of other domestic material or 'imported' pottery suggest a near-by kiln.

Leather

LONDON: SOUTHWARK. See p. 190 f.

Metals

AVON: BRISTOL. See p. 187.

Metals: Copper alloy

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER: HEREFORD, BEWELL HOUSE. See p. 189.

Metals: Lead

SUSSEX, EAST: STRETHAM. See p. 197.

Mills and dams

KENT: FARINGHAM (TQ 550672). This river site was recorded by Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit during the diversion of R. Darent. In a large ox-bow lake, filled with layers of mud silt, huge hewn timbers probably relate to a medieval timber structure, perhaps a bridge or mill-house. The corner of a later masonry structure, probably a mill-house, was also recorded. See also p. 164.
YORKSHIRE, NORTH (Yorkshire, E. Riding): WHARRAM PERCY (SE 858642). C. Treen continued excavating for the Medieval Village Research Group and D.o.E. (cf. Medieval Archaeol., xix (1975), 260). The raised area on the W. was man-made and was of considerable complexity. A chalk revetment wall aligned E. and W. and varying in height from four courses at the W. to one course at the E. formed the S. edge of the uppermost chalk layers of this raised area. Over the top of this wall and also running E. and W. was a chalk pebble surface. Underlying this were layers containing very late post-medieval pottery. Removal of these layers revealed another E. to W. line with seven chalk stones still in position, which were associated with an uneven chalk rubble surface extending S. On this surface there were more medieval sherds than had been found elsewhere on the dam site and the bones of large animals such as horse and cow. On the N. chalk and sandstone rubble, glass, nails, and post-medieval pottery were found. Detailed analysis by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory of soil samples from the 1973 excavations revealed significant quantities of wheat, barley and oat seeds from two layers on the E. side of the excavated area. See also pp. 173 f., 183, 199.