



**THE DESERTED
MEDIEVAL VILLAGE
OF THUXTON, NORFOLK**

East Anglian Archaeology

Norfolk Archaeological Unit, Norfolk Museums Service 1989

EAST ANGLIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

**The Deserted
Medieval Village
of
Thuxton,
Norfolk**

**by Lawrence Butler
and Peter Wade-Martins**

with contributions from
Neil Batcock, Judith Cartledge
and Catherine Hills

illustrations by
B.Bennison, Gillian Jones, Margaret Mathews,
H.Spalding and M.G. Stroud

and photographs by
Lawrence Butler, Derek A. Edwards,
Peter Wade-Martins, David Wicks
and Wing Commander K. Wallis

East Anglian Archaeology
Report No. 46, 1989

Norfolk Archaeological Unit
Norfolk Museums Service

EAST ANGLIAN ARCHAEOLOGY
REPORT NO. 46, 1989

Published by
The Norfolk Archaeological Unit
Union House
Gressenhall
Dereham
Norfolk NR20 4DR

in conjunction with
The Scole Archaeological Committee Ltd.

Editor: The late Alan Carter
EAA Managing Editor: Julie Gardiner

Scole Editorial Sub-Committee:
David Buckley, County Archaeologist, Essex Planning Department
Peter Wade-Martins, County Field Archaeologist, Norfolk Museums Service
Stanley West, County Archaeological Officer, Suffolk Planning Department

Typeset in Plantin by Spire Origination, Norwich
Printed by Witley Press Ltd., Hunstanton, Norfolk

© THE NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT 1989
ISBN 0307 2460

For details of *East Anglian Archaeology*, see last page

This volume is published with the aid of a grant from
the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England

Cover Illustration

Detail from Plate I showing RAF vertical air photograph of
eastern end of village site.

Contents

List of Contents	v		
List of Plates	v		
List of Figures	vi		
List of Tables	vi		
Contents of Microfiche	vi		
Contributors	vii		
Acknowledgements	vii		
Preface, by Peter Wade-Martins	viii		
I. Summary, by Lawrence Butler	1	Objects of bone	40
II. General Introduction, by Lawrence Butler	1	Objects of fired clay	40
Introduction	1	IX. The Pottery, by Lawrence Butler and Vivienne Jones	40
Location	1	Introduction	40
III. St Paul's Church, by Neil Batcock	3	Site locations	41
Architectural description	3	Coarse wares	42
Interpretation and dating	7	Glazed wares	46
IV. Site Discovery, Recording and Fieldwork, by Peter Wade-Martins	8	X. Brick and Tile, by Lawrence Butler	50
V. Site Description, by Peter Wade-Martins	8	XI. Objects of Stone, by Lawrence Butler	51
The eastern area	8	XII. The Animal Bone, by Judith Cartledge	52
The western area	12	Identification	52
Moat near the church	16	Range and ratio of species	52
VI. 1963 Excavations of Tofts 8 and 10, by Peter Wade-Martins	17	The main mammal species	52
Toft 8	17	Degree of bone preservation	54
Toft 10	19	Discussion	54
VII. 1964 Excavations of Toft 2, by Lawrence Butler	22	A note on the burial of horse skulls, by Lawrence Butler	54
Introduction	22	XIII. Documentary Evidence, by Lawrence Butler	54
Period I: Layer E	25	XIV. The Parish and its Fields, by Lawrence Butler	56
Period II: Layer D	26	XV. Discussion and conclusion, by Lawrence Butler	58
Period III: Layer C	29	Interpretation and reconstruction of buildings	58
Period IV: Layer B	35	The rural economy	62
VIII. Objects of Metal, Bone and Clay, by Lawrence Butler with a contribution by Catherine Hills	36	Conclusion	62
Introduction	36	Endnotes	64
Numbering of finds	36	Bibliography	65
Metalwork	36	Index	68
Iron slag	40	Microfiche	

List of Plates

Pl. I	RAF vertical air photograph of Thuxton deserted village	5	Pl. VII	Crop marks in Fields 134 and 135	12
Pl. II	St Paul's church	7	Pl. VIII	Earthworks in Field 102 near Rookery Farm	14
Pl. III	Detail of Plate I showing eastern area	8	Pl. IX	Detail of Plate I showing western area	14
Pl. IV	Moat in eastern area after ploughing in Field 128	10	Pl. X	Weed patterns in Field 123	15
Pl. V	Moat in eastern area after levelling and ploughing of the moat	10	Pl. XI	Soil marks in Field 123	15
Pl. VI	Soil marks in Fields 134 and 135	11	Pl. XII	Crop marks in Field 123	16
			Pl. XIII	House in Toft 10 excavation	19
			Pl. XIV	South-east corner of house in Toft 10	21

Pl. XV	Air photograph of Fields 134 and 135 during Toft 2 excavation	22	Pl. XXII	House 1, partition	29
Pl. XVI	Air photograph of Toft 2 excavation	24	Pl. XXIII	East end of House 1 and cobbled yard	32
Pl. XVII	Western half of Toft 2 excavation	24	Pl. XXIV	House 1 and cobbled yard, layer C	32
Pl. XVIII	House 1, post setting 36	26	Pl. XXV	Cart ruts across cobbled yard	32
Pl. XIX	House 1, layer D, east wall	26	Pl. XXVI	Nest of horse skulls near shed 5	32
Pl. XX	House 1, post-pad 48	26	Pl. XXVII	Cobbled yards and structure 16	33
Pl. XXI	House 1, layer C	29	Pl. XXVIII	Trench across village street	35

List of Figures

Fig. 1	Location plan	viii	Fig. 21	Toft 2, sections of south ditch and road ditch	35
Fig. 2	Thuxton parish	2	Fig. 22	Toft 2, sections across pits	35
Fig. 3	St Paul's church	3	Fig. 23	Early Saxon brooch	36
Fig. 4	Plan of medieval village	4	Fig. 24	Objects of silver, tin, iron and copper alloy	37
Fig. 5	The eastern area	9	Fig. 25	Objects of copper alloy, bone and fired clay	38
Fig. 6	The western area	13	Fig. 26	Objects of iron	39
Fig. 7	Moated site west of church	16	Fig. 27	Objects of iron	40
Fig. 8	Location plan of excavations	17	Fig. 28	Pottery: unglazed black wares	43
Fig. 9	Toft 8, plan	18	Fig. 29	Pottery: unglazed black wares	44
Fig. 10	Toft 8, section	18	Fig. 30	Pottery: buff and red wares	46
Fig. 11	Toft 10, plan	20	Fig. 31	Pottery: glazed wares	48
Fig. 12	Toft 10, sections	21	Fig. 32	Pottery: glazed wares	49
Fig. 13	Toft 2, plan of layer B	23	Fig. 33	Pottery bowls and late medieval wares	50
Fig. 14	Toft 2, eastern area, layer D	25	Fig. 34	Objects of stone: whetstones and mortar	51
Fig. 15	(top) Toft 2, House 1, layer D; (bottom) Toft 2, House 1, layer C	27	Fig. 35	Objects of stone: quern	52
Fig. 16	(top) Toft 2, House 2, layer D; (bottom) Toft 2, House 2, layer C	28	Fig. 36	Thuxton and Thurstanton: possible models of development	57
Fig. 17	Toft 2, western area, layer C	30	Fig. 37	Toft 2 interpretation	59
Fig. 18	Toft 2, eastern area, layer C	31	Fig. 38	Toft 2 reconstruction	60
Fig. 19	Toft 2, sections across houses and yard	33			
Fig. 20	Toft 2, sections across ditches to north west and east	34			

List of Tables

Table 1	Pottery distribution: stratigraphic relationship of the three tofts	41	Tables 2-22	on Microfiche (see below)
---------	---	----	-------------	---------------------------

Contents of Microfiche

XII. The Animal Bones , by Judith Cartledge	
Table 2(a)	Total number of identifiable fragments
Table 2(b)	Total number of identifiable bird species
Table 3	Total number of identifiable fragments, main-mammalian species
Table 4	Minimum number of individuals, main-mammalian species
Table 5(a)	Key to measurements of the main mammalian species
Table 5(b)	Measurements, main mammalian species
Table 5(c)	Key to measurements of additional measurements described according to the standardisations recommended by Von de Driesch (1976)
Table 5(d)	Additional measurements
Table 6	Ageing, epiphyseal fusion, pig
Table 7	Ageing, epiphyseal fusion, cattle
Table 8	Ageing, epiphyseal fusion, caprovine
Table 9	Ageing, epiphyseal fusion, horse
Table 10(a)	Key to dentition tables

Table 10(b)	Ageing, dentition, pig
Table 11	Ageing, dentition, caprovine
Table 12	Ageing, dentition, cattle
Table 13	Bone-type proportions, pig
Table 14	Bone-type proportions, caprovine
Table 15	Bone-type proportions, cattle
Table 16	Bone-type proportions, horse
Table 17	Summary of bone-type proportions, pig

Table 18	Summary of bone-type proportions, caprovine
Table 19	Summary of bone-type proportions, cattle
Table 20	Summary of bone-type proportions, horse
Table 21	Percentages of bone-type proportions
Table 22	Description of horse teeth
	Wear patterns of horse maxillae (742a and 744; 743 and 741)

Contributors

Neil Batcock, B.A.,
Teacher, 28 Damgate St, Wymondham, Norfolk

B. Bennison, B.A.,
Rowleys House Museum, Shrewsbury

Lawrence Butler, Ph.D., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.,
Senior Lecturer in medieval archaeology, University of Leeds

Judith Cartledge, B.Sc.,
Grosvenor Museum, Chester

Derek A. Edwards, Dip. Archaeol., M.I.F.A.,
Survey Officer, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Catherine Hills, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.,
Lecturer in post-Roman archaeology, University of Cambridge and Fellow of Newnham College, Cambridge

Gillian Jones,
Illustrator, English Heritage

Vivienne Jones, B.A., Winchester Research Unit

Margaret Mathews, B.A., Dip. Archaeol.,
Illustrator, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Hoste Spalding, Dip. Memb. S.I.A.D.,
Illustrator, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

M.G. Stroud,
Illustrator, University of Leeds

Peter Wade-Martins, Ph.D., M.I.F.A.,
County Field Archaeologist, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

David Wicks,
Photographer, Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Wing Commander K. Wallis

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to the owner of the site, Mr Claude Banham of Runhall, who permitted the work to proceed and gave much encouragement, as did the late Mr Jack Peel of Rookery Farm, Thuxton, who allowed field workers to record those parts of the deserted village which lay on his land.

The examination of the site was sponsored in 1964 by the Deserted Medieval Villages Research Group. During the planning and the excavations, John Hurst, then of the Ancient Monuments Inspectorate, gave considerable help and advice, and has continued to do so in the succeeding years. On the actual excavation many helpers came from Norfolk and further afield; only a few can be named: those who acted as site assistants, Bill Learoyd and George Rye, and the indomitable volunteer extraordinary, the late John Inglis. Thanks are also due to R.A. Bawden, then of Wymondham College, for providing school volunteers, and to Wing Commander Wallis for taking air photographs of the site at various stages of the work.

Post-excavation work was assisted by Professor Maurice Beresford and Mr D.H. Evans in lending transcripts of unpublished manuscripts, Dr Keith Allison for discussing deserted villages in Norfolk, Messrs Andrew Rogerson, Brian Hartley and Stephen Moorhouse for advising on the pottery or identifying problem pieces, Dr Catherine Hills for reporting on the Anglo-Saxon brooch, Dr Ian Goodall and Mrs Allison Goodall for assistance over the ironwork and the copper alloy objects respectively, Dr

G. Hornung for stone identifications, Mr Andrew Jones and Miss E.P. Allison for bird bone identifications and Miss Judith Cartledge for her work on the animal bone. The conservation of finds was done by J.W.B. Black and Mrs Julie Jones in the Laboratory of the Archaeology Department, Leeds University.

The initial work on the pottery was undertaken by Miss Vivien Jones; the first drafts of the drawings of small finds are by Miss Gillian Jones, and of stone objects by Mr B. Bennison. The majority of the 1964 site drawings were the work of Mr M.G. Stroud. All these were employed with post-excavation money from the Department of the Environment (now the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England). Further lettering of the drawings was carried out by Hoste Spalding prior to publication. The plan of St Paul's church (Fig. 3) was drawn by Margaret Mathews, based on a survey of the building by Neil Batcock.

The photographs are by David Wicks (Pl. II), Wing Commander Wallis (Pls IV, XI, XV, XVI), Derek A. Edwards (Pls V, VIII, XII), Peter Wade-Martins (Pls VI, VII, X, XIII, XIV) and Lawrence Butler (Pls XVII-XXVIII). Permission to publish the RAF aerial photograph, Plate I, and the details from it (Pls III and IX) was kindly granted by the Ministry of Defence.

The finds and site records have been placed in Norwich Castle Museum (accession no. 88.964).

Preface

It is regrettable that this report on the investigation of Thuxton deserted village site should have taken twenty-five years to publish since fieldwork ceased in 1964. Although some parts of the report (particularly the pottery section) would be prepared rather differently today, this volume nevertheless can still make a significant contribution to medieval rural settlement studies. No other similar site in the region has since been extensively excavated, other than at Grenstein (Wade-Martins 1980b). The details of the village plan (Fig. 4), the layout of the excavated toft 2 (Fig. 37), and the layout of the main manorial site (Fig. 5) are still relevant to the current state of village studies. The site also demonstrates the scale of population growth in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries and the equally dramatic decline in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The Thuxton and Grenstein excavations both revealed fairly substantial farms with farm yards and outbuildings ranged around the yards; these were not the holdings of peasant farmers living at subsistence level, and the two sites provide an important

insight into medieval rural communities in Norfolk. Nevertheless, we still require more excavations for comparison, particularly on the lighter soils, and we certainly do need to excavate completely a manorial site, where the moated platform and the surrounding farmyards can be fully exposed together. While many moated platforms remain, the outer enclosures attached to these have usually been destroyed.

The sad story of the destruction of the Thuxton earthworks during the 1960s and 1970s was being repeated on other sites all over East Anglia at this period. Although we learnt much at Thuxton from its destruction, we need to protect and preserve most firmly the few remaining sites in the county which are of a similar quality. There will still be some others better suited to excavation. Policies of conservation and rescue excavation need to go hand in hand.

Peter Wade-Martins

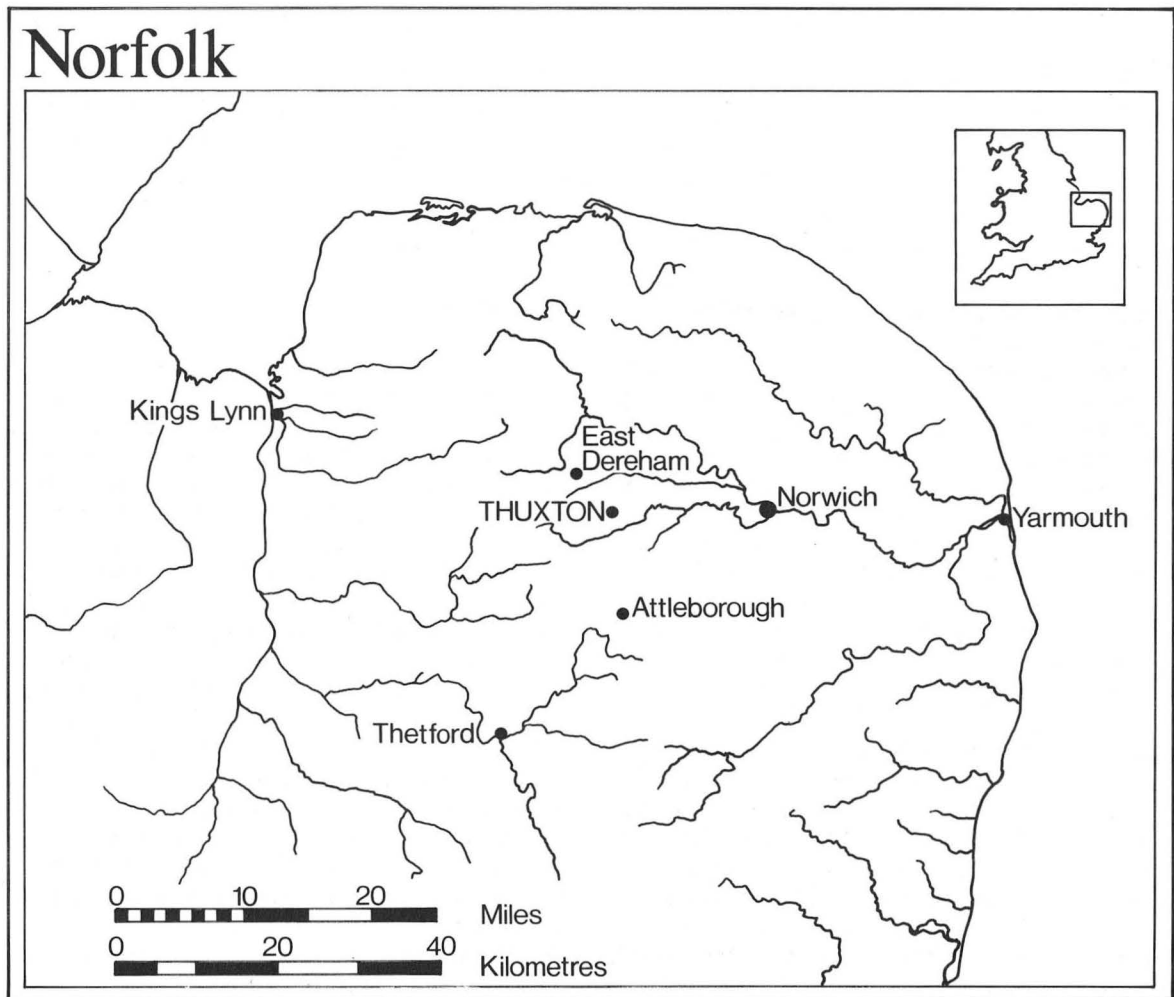


Figure 1. Location plan

The Deserted Medieval Village of Thuxton, Norfolk

by Lawrence Butler and Peter Wade-Martins

I. Summary

This report describes the survey and excavation of a deserted medieval village in Thuxton, central Norfolk. It is likely to represent the medieval settlement of Thurstanton. The village consisted of at least twenty-nine tofts, visible from air survey and fieldwork.

Two house sites were excavated in 1963 and the front part of a single toft was excavated in 1964. While some tofts had only one house within them, the area excavated in 1964 had two houses of similar size and status within the one enclosure. The main period of occupation was late medieval commencing in the thirteenth century, but a stray brooch indicates some pre-Conquest activity in the area. One intriguing find was a 'nest' of horse skulls placed at the entrance to an outbuilding, possible evidence for protective magic. The excavated settlement was probably deserted in the fifteenth century when many other villages on the boulder clay uplands were also in decline.

All the fields which once contained well-preserved earthworks of the village and the moated sites, except for one small piece near Rookery Farm, have now been ploughed and are under continuous cultivation.

II. General Introduction

by Lawrence Butler

Introduction

Excavation at deserted medieval villages increased in number after 1952 with the formation of the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group and with the publication of Professor Maurice Beresford's *The Lost Villages of England* (1954). Most work had been done on areas where building stone was plentiful and where house sites could be more easily recognised from their surface remains. However, in the 1960s it was thought desirable to sample different areas of the country with contrasted soils, economic resources, and building materials to ascertain whether there was a uniform pattern in peasant housing or whether regional differences in planning and animal husbandry occurred. The system of open area excavation pioneered at Wharram Percy, Yorkshire, enabled the slight remains of timber and clay-walled buildings to be understood far better than the grid or box system of excavation previously used.

Excavations at Thuxton in 1963 and 1964 and Grenstein in 1965 and 1966 (Wade-Martins 1980b), two deserted medieval villages on the boulder clay soils of central Norfolk, revealed a sequence of clay-walled and clay-floored buildings and farmyards, providing information on village and farm lay-out at both sites. Experience gained in these excavations assisted the interpretation of similar remains from field survey and aerial reconnaissance, particularly in East Anglia. The lack of evidence for structural changes or for a long period of occupation and replacement is surprising, and it may be that the stability of clay-walled structures inhibited the rapid replacement observed in midland England.

Thuxton and Grenstein are good examples of large linear villages. Their positions were clearly indicated on the ground and by air survey; sunken roads and rectangular tofts surrounded by ditches were prominent before excavation started despite erosion by ploughing. At Thuxton the earthworks of two moated homesteads were notable features; at Grenstein the village green could be traced, but the 'manor of Callis' had been completely obscured. In both sites the cleaning of ditches beside the roads and tofts had raised clay banks on the edges of the tofts. The difficulties of movement on a heavy clay site in winter had caused layers of field-gathered flints to be strewn over roads and farm yards. These stony areas are entirely distinct from the house areas which were without stone. The first clue to this interpretation came from the excavation in 1954 at Wythemail, Northants. (Hurst and Hurst 1969, 172-3; see also the air photograph of Holme, Beds., Beresford and Hurst 1971, pl. 16) and was confirmed from excavations at Thuxton (Pls XVI and XVII). The houses stood out as rectangles of clay amid a sea of flint cobbles.

The sites of most of the Thuxton tofts were flat. The houses, built of clay, left mounds imperceptibly higher than the tofts in which they stood. Certainly there were no substantial earthworks as in those areas where stone was abundant for use as building material. Some of the tofts had been disturbed in the last two centuries by farmers seeking marl to fertilise the plough lands, and the creation (or enlargement) of ponds has further disturbed the medieval pattern. However, the unevenness of the sites had ensured their survival as permanent pasture until 1962.

Location

(Figs 1 and 2)

Thuxton is situated midway between Wymondham and East Dereham (Fig. 1) and is one of a group of small villages on the heathland plateau drained by the infant river Yare. The village lies in an area where desertion of settlement has taken place from the later Middle Ages down to the present day with the consolidation of farm holdings and the abandonment of churches. The old parish of Thuxton, now incorporated within Garvestone, is nearly 3 km long north to south and 2 km wide (Fig. 2), that is, about 450 hectares (1085 acres). It is roughly square in layout, lies on both sides of the shallow valley and contains a range of medium quality soil from the alluvium of the river meadow to the poorer boulder clay soils of the heathland which rises to nearly 200 ft (61 m) OD on the north of the parish.

The Yare valley occupies much of the southern part, while on the boulder clay upland to the north the land is flat and the soil heavy. Some of this boulder clay area was part of a common called Mattishall Heath, which stretched 2 km north to South Green, Mattishall, and east to Welbourne (Faden 1797). St Paul's church, Thuxton, stands in the valley close to the Yare. The present pattern of settlement is of two large farms in the northern half of the parish and a cluster of cottages in a more sheltered situation beside the stream near the church and railway

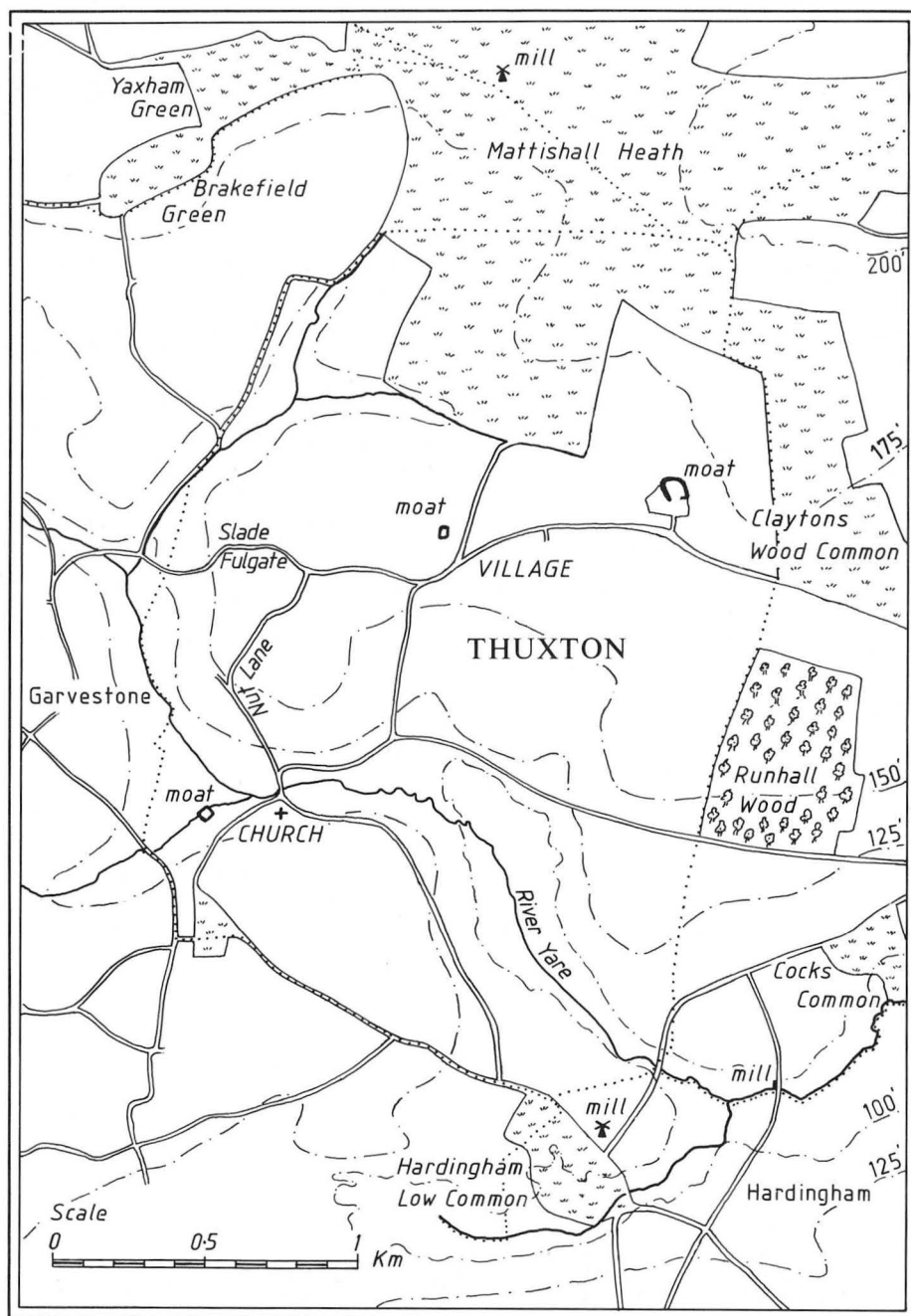


Figure 2. Thuxton parish and the surrounding area showing the eighteenth-century landscape of woods and commons reconstructed from Faden's map of Norfolk 1797, with the line of the disused medieval village street reconstructed from air photographs and site surveys (Fig. 4). Parish boundaries are those shown on the 1958 OS six-inch maps. Contours are in feet. Scale 1:25,000

station. Also, late nineteenth-century houses have been built along the re-aligned main road (B1135) on the southern margin of the parish. Fieldwork near the church did not reveal any evidence for Middle or Late Saxon occupation in this area; neither was there any sign of medieval activity near the church except for a small moated site 200 m to the west.

Most of the medieval settlement seems to have been concentrated on the site of the now deserted village c. 1 km to the north-east which is the subject of this report. The deserted village (Site 8842; TG 043 080) is remarkably large, extending for 1 km along an east-to-west road which ran from Runhall to the east to Garvestone to the west at c. 160 ft (49 m) OD. All but the eastern end of this road is

now closed. The extent of the site can be seen from the RAF aerial photograph taken in 1946 (Pl. I).

The report

The pattern of this report is a presentation of the results of the fieldwork within the parish between 1962 and 1964 and the description and discussion of 1963 and 1964 seasons of excavation. The first season was conducted almost single-handedly by Peter Wade-Martins on two house sites south of the axial road; the second season was directed by Lawrence Butler, assisted by Peter Wade-Martins, on one toft site north of the road. In both cases ploughing and levelling had already caused some disturbance to the site.

III. St Paul's Church

(Fig. 3; Pl. II)

by Neil Batcock

Architectural description

The church comprises chancel, nave, north porch and west tower. Masonry consists of coursed flint with some ironbound conglomerate.

Chancel

The east wall is pierced by three lancets set in plate-tracery fashion within a pointed relieving arch; the spandrels of the lancets are filled with cut flints. The corners of the chancel are reinforced by buttresses with two set-offs; they are identical in type to those of the nave south wall.

A double-piscina is housed within the east end of the south wall; only the eastern piscina is set within an arched niche (with cinquefoil head). The other piscina adjoins a sill-sedilia, with lancet window above. Slightly further west there is another lancet, flanked low down by a rectangular niche which may have been the flue for a stove. The third lancet in this wall is a nineteenth-century copy of the other two. It is set within a four-centred arch of a late-medieval tomb recess; the stone shields of the tomb-chest are still visible on the inner face. There are only two openings in the north wall: a priest's door (plain chamfered) behind the organ, and a T-tracery window in the west bay. The wall-posts of the nineteenth-century roof are supported by carved corbels. Similar leaf-carved corbels adorn the (nineteenth-century) chancel arch. A medieval corbel head has been set in the south respond.

Nave

The south wall was formerly pierced by a three-bay arcade, but this is now blocked. The piers, only visible from inside

the church, are of quatrefoil plan and have (renewed) polygonal capitals. The blocked bays have two-light windows, while there are clerestory windows set above the arch heads. Buttresses with two set-offs project from the wall behind the encased piers; the buttresses are of the same type as those that support the chancel arch and the chancel east wall.

For its first 2m from the east, the north wall continues the small-flint masonry of the chancel. At this point there is a large three-light Perpendicular window, with four-centred head of alternating brick and stone; below its sill there is a clear vertical building-break, signalled by two large conglomerate quoins. West of these quoins the flint masonry lies in neat, clearly stratified courses, with wide mortar joints and a certain amount of herringbone work. This masonry stands to only 1.5m above the ground; the masonry above this is of galleted flint. Further west there is a three-light Perpendicular window of the same type as its neighbour; between the two windows the outline of an earlier blocked window with a brick sill can be made out. About 2m west of the plain nineteenth-century north doorway there is a crude vertical break separating the masonry of the nave from that of the tower; the solitary conglomerate block found here is probably one of the quoins of the original nave. The roof is again nineteenth century.

North porch

The porch is superficially of the nineteenth century, but probably retains an older core. None of its openings are medieval, but two rather worn polygonal bases, shafts and capitals, fifteenth century in date, stand at the junction of porch and nave and may indicate that the porch was formerly vaulted.

ST PAUL'S CHURCH, THUXTON

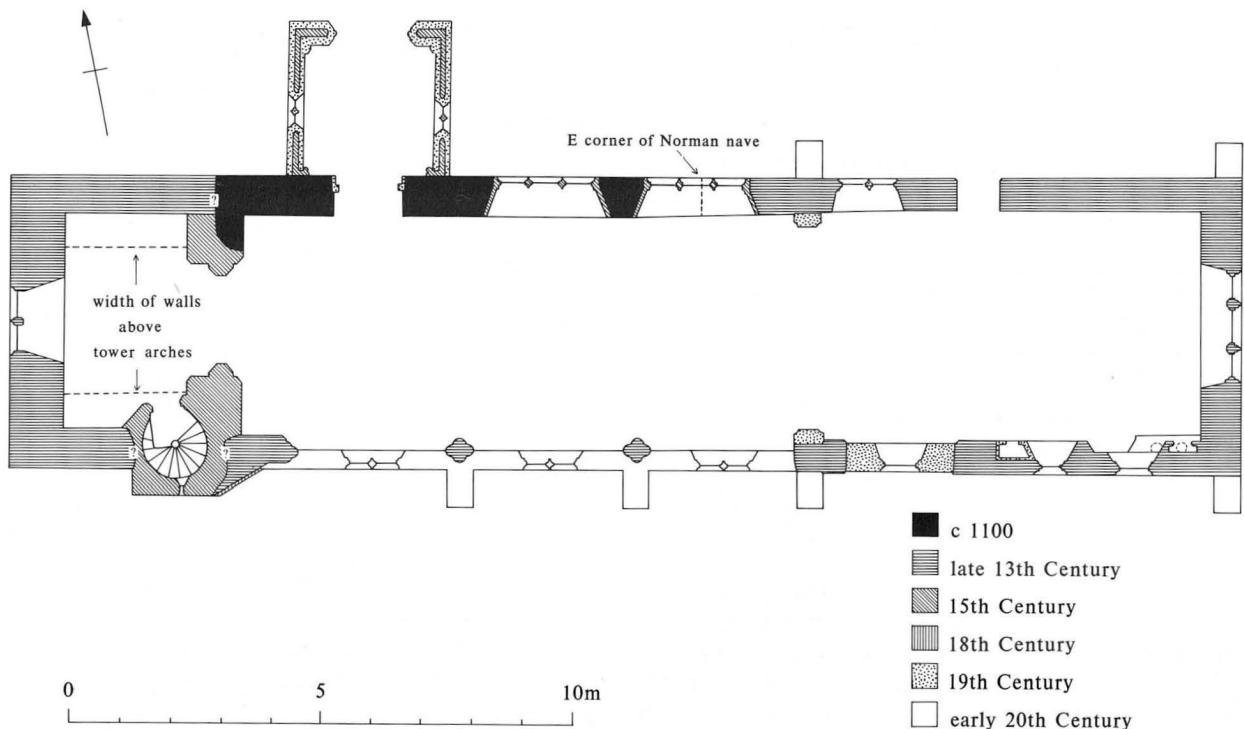


Figure 3. St Paul's church: Plan. Scale 1:50

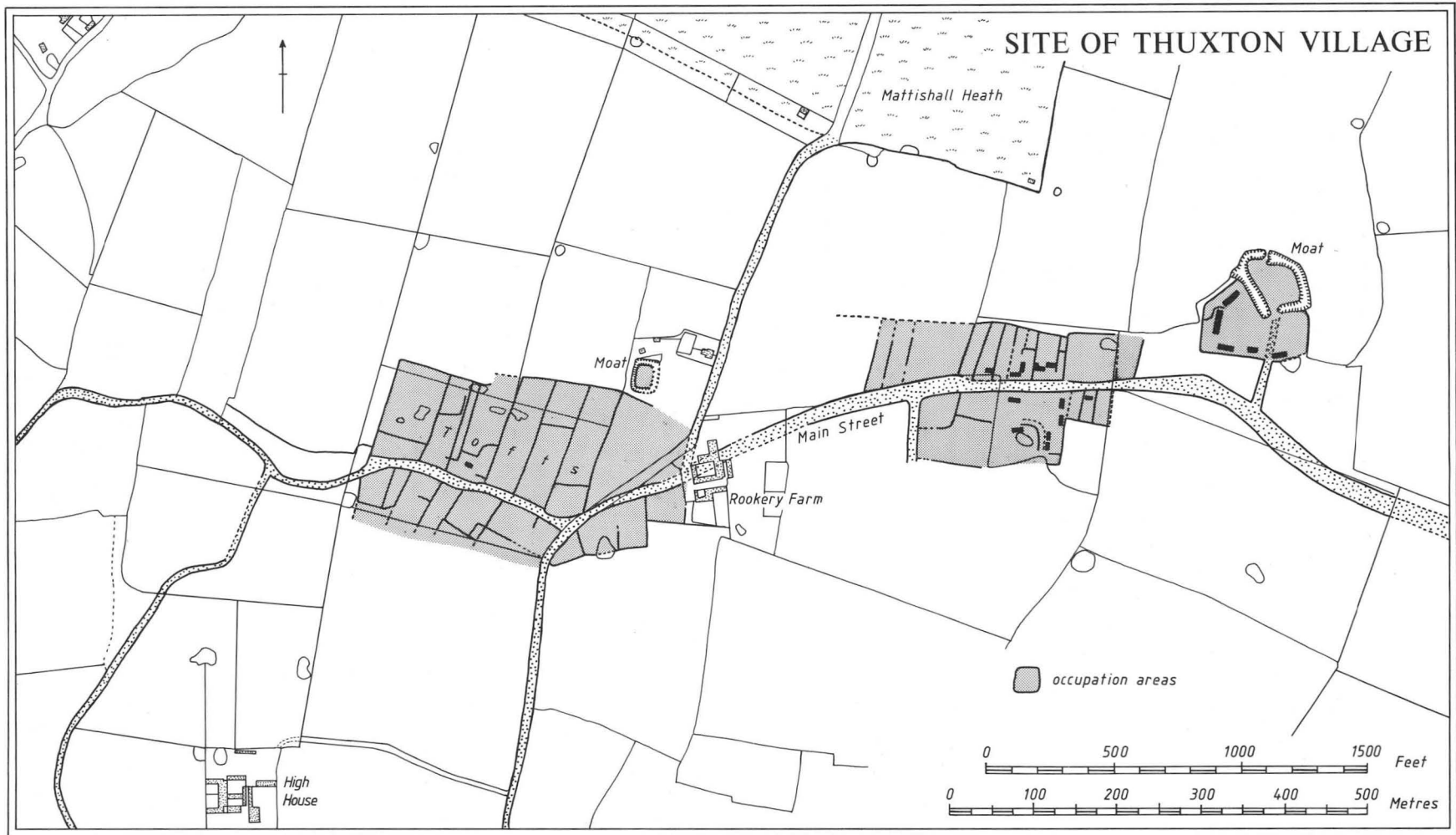


Figure 4. Plan of the medieval village showing part of Mattishall Heath (now enclosed), the two moated sites, village streets, toft boundaries, buildings (as revealed by soil marks and excavations) and the main areas of occupation. The apparent gap in the middle of the site might be filled if ever the meadows in this area are ploughed. Scale 1:7,500



Plate I RAF vertical air photograph of Thuxton deserted village, 31 January 1946; 3 G/TUD/UK52 5098. *Crown copyright reserved.*

West tower

This is an oddity. For its lowest 2 m, it has the same width as the nave (and is therefore rectangular in plan; Fig. 3); then two large internal wall-arches reduce it in width to a square plan; finally, the low, windowless belfry stage converts the plan from square to octagon by means of squinches. The stepped profile of the medieval tower is quite striking (Pl. II), and somewhat unusual in Norfolk. The tower is clearly an addition to the original nave, as the masonry break in the north wall shows. The west quoins are of limestone blocks. On the inside, the tower arch has crenellated capitals decorated with fleurons and quatrefoils. Lining the north and south walls are two wall arches the same height as the tower arch, which effect the reduction from rectangular to square plan; on the outside the reduction in width is marked by a wide set-off. Above the set-off the tower has smaller ashlar quoins, and the quoins are on all four corners; even the east corners, which are partly covered by the heightened nave wall (see above). Of windows, there are only two, both in the west wall: a Y-tracery window at first-storey level and a small rectangular opening in the second storey. Between the two, a gable line can be faintly traced, its apex about 1.2m above the lower window. This has important implications for the interpretation of the building (see below).

It is very unusual to encounter a windowless belfry stage, and it is possible that this remains incomplete. The transition from square to octagon is achieved by means of brick squinches with broached weatherings on the outside.

There is a stair-turret at the south-east corner, projecting 0.5m south of the south walls of the nave and tower. There is an awkward canted surface where the west wall of the (demolished) south aisle joined the stair-turret.

Interpretation and dating

(Fig. 3)

There are five medieval and three post-medieval phases. The first phase is relatively easy to distinguish: the nave north wall with clearly-coursed flint masonry and

conglomerate quoins, as found on many late eleventh/early twelfth-century churches in the county. The font is also Norman with four carved projections at the base of the bowl. This modest-sized church was massively enlarged in the later thirteenth century by the addition of a south aisle, a chancel the same length as the nave and a western extension to the nave; thus the church was trebled in size. The late thirteenth-century date is confirmed by the style of the windows (lancets, triple-lancets and Y-tracery) and the surviving original parts of the piers. That the western extension of the nave was an annexe and not a tower can be proved by three facts: firstly, that the line of the gable wall can be (albeit faintly) observed in the west wall of the tower; secondly, the lowest stage of the tower is the same width as the nave (*cf.* All Saints, Barton Bendish; Rogerson and Ashley 1987, fig. 4); thirdly, the quoins at this level are different from those of the square middle stage of the tower.

The later medieval contributions were much more modest. A window with brick sill was inserted in the north wall of the nave, probably in the fourteenth century; it was subsequently blocked. Later, there were two distinct Perpendicular phases (probably both fifteenth century); firstly, the construction of the tower by building wall arches and tower arch within the western annexe of the church; secondly, the heightening of the nave walls, insertion of the two large new windows in the north wall and addition of the north porch.

In 1757 the decayed south aisle was demolished and the arcades blocked with brick. A thorough restoration took place in 1868, when the church was re-roofed, the porch and chancel arch rebuilt, and some of the windows replaced. Finally, in the early twentieth century, the eighteenth-century brick nave south wall was replaced by a flint one, and the walls were strengthened in several places with buttresses.

In many ways the expansion and contraction of the church fabric mirrors the prosperity and decline of the settlement.



Plate II. St. Paul's church

IV. Site Discovery, Recording and Fieldwork

(Fig. 4)

by Peter Wade-Martins

Note: The field numbers used in this report are those on the 1928 25-inch Ordnance Survey maps available when the survey work was carried out. Since then many hedgerows have been removed and fields amalgamated.

The village was first recorded on vertical air photographs made by the RAF in 1946, but these pictures were not then seen by an archaeologist for nearly twenty years (Pls I, III and IX). A 'Turston' was included in Allison's list of Norfolk deserted village sites (Allison 1955, 159), but its location remained unrecognised. The site was not noticed until 1960 when it was first seen by Peter Wade-Martins. A plan of the earthworks, plotted from the aerial photograph (Pl. I) is provided in Figure 4. At that time, the earthworks were still as recorded in 1946, but in August 1962 those in Fields 128, 134 and 136 at the east end of the site (Fig. 5) were levelled. Field 128 was ploughed, but 134 and 136 were only lightly cultivated; these two fields were then ploughed the following year.

The late Mr Jack Peel of Rookery Farm remembered levelling parts of fields east of the farm in the middle of the village in the 1930s (Fig. 4); these meadows apparently had a series of toft boundary ditches near the farm, but they had disappeared by 1961. To the west of the farm in Field 102 there are some earthworks still preserved as well as they were in 1946 (Fig. 6).

At about the time the fields at the east end of the site were being levelled, the other main earthwork group at the west end of the site in Field 123 (Fig. 6) was also flattened but not ploughed until 1963; this delay allowed time for interesting weed patterns, particularly of sow thistle, to develop over the infilled features (Pl. X).

No survey was made before any of this levelling took place because Peter Wade-Martins was away at school at the time. The 1946 air photograph (Pls I and IX) is, therefore, the only record of most of these earthworks.

The site was intensively photographed from the air by Peter Wade-Martins and Wing Commander Ken Wallis in 1963 and 1964 to record soil mark, crop mark and weed patterns (Pls IV, VI, VII, X and XI). The digging of land drain trenches in Fields 134 and 136 was fully observed in 1963. Early in 1964, 1:500 plans were made of the soil marks which showed clearly after levelling (Figs 5 and 6). At the same time all the ploughed fields on the site were walked to collect surface pottery.

V. Site Description

by Peter Wade-Martins

The eastern area

(Fig. 5; Pls III-VII)

Field 128 (Pls III-V)

The wide village street with its flanking ditches was particularly clear in Field 128 (Pl. III). Running north from the street was a short straight road, also with side ditches, which led up to the entrance to an outer enclosure of a



Plate III. Detail of Plate I showing the eastern area: compare with Plates IV and VI. *Crown copyright reserved*

THUXTON Deserted Village
 Eastern Area
 Soil Mark and Earthwork Survey 1964



Figure 5. Plan of earthworks in Fields 137 and 126, soil marks in Fields 134, 136 and 128, and the moated site to the north. Scale 1:2,000



Plate IV. The moat in the eastern area in 1964 after ploughing of the outer enclosure and access road in Field 128 (from the west); compare with Figure 5. Ref: TG0408/D/AEH3



Plate V. The moat in the eastern area in 1983 after the whole of the interior had been brought under the plough and much of the moat backfilled (from the north east). Ref: TG0408/ADC/ASL10

moated site. Flint metalling of this road, crossing the outer enclosure and running up to the south entrance to the moat, was observed after ploughing. In the outer enclosure there were soil marks of five buildings, one with a hearth; these were probably farm buildings, presumably set around a farmyard. A very similar arrangement is depicted on a late-sixteenth century map of Longham (Wade-Martins 1980b, fig. 18) and may have been typical of manor sites in the area.

The moat itself, which is called 'Manor Yard' on the Inclosure and Tithe Award maps, was rhomboidal. Inside were footings of a brick field barn demolished in 1916 when it received a direct hit from a bomb dropped by a Zeppelin. The bomb crater remained visible for many years, but had disappeared by 1961. The outline of the building visible in the undergrowth (Fig. 5) seems different from the one depicted on the Tithe Award map of 1845 and was therefore probably rebuilt at some time between 1845 and 1916. It was assumed that the interior of the moated enclosure had been much disturbed since it was abandoned as a manor site, and no excavation was attempted there. The moat was ploughed up in about 1982 (Pls IV and V) and in 1984 a local amateur archaeologist, Mr Ronnie Nelson, collected medieval pottery from the interior.

Fields 134 and 136 (Pls VI and VII)

The street metalling did not show up in these fields after ploughing because the street surface was sunken sufficiently not to be disturbed. There were thirteen or more tofts, although some of their outlines were confused, and the street frontage was much obscured by trees on the 1946 air photograph (Pl. I). Tofts 1-6 to the north of the

village street in Field 134 all shared the same meandering rear boundary ditch.

- Toft 1:* was large with an entrance in the south west corner. There were prominent soil marks of banks along the south and west sides with a gap between (Pl. VI), where a concentration of flints indicated metalling at the entranceway. The interior was much disturbed by a group of small pits close to a larger marl pit. No soil marks of buildings were observed in this toft.
- Toft 2:* was excavated in 1964. Two buildings with hearths (hearths marked by small crosses on Fig. 5) showed well as soil marks and were subsequently exposed with their surrounding flint-cobbled yards (Fig. 13).
- Toft 3:* The boundary was unclear on the west side, but there was an L-shaped group of buildings at the front.
- Tofts 4-6:* were of roughly equal size with one or two buildings in Toft 5. No features were seen in Toft 6.
- Tofts 7-9:* on the south side of the street formed a group. Toft 8 was trenched in 1963 (Fig. 9). No buildings were observed on the surface but, in the excavation, a clay-floored structure was found overlying a flint-cobbled yard.
- Toft 10:* was disturbed on the west side by a modern drainage ditch which fortunately just missed the building, later excavated in 1963 (Fig. 11). Another building lay to the south of that excavated, and it is assumed this also lay within the same toft. Very slight traces of a southern toft boundary can just be seen in Plate III.
- Toft 11:* lay to the south of Toft 10, apparently on a back street. It had a building on the west side and was similar in area to Tofts 7-10.
- Toft 12:* was largely disturbed by another marl pit, although wall lines of a building in the north-west part of the toft were particularly clear as soil marks.
- Toft 13:* lay alongside the main street; the soil mark of a clay building showed clearly, but the toft boundaries were not evident.

Medieval pottery was thickly scattered over Fields 134 and 136, but less so over 128.



Plate VI. Soil marks of the village in Fields 134 and 135 in 1963 after ploughing (from the south). The soil marks indicate the lines of boundary banks and some of the peasant houses: compare with Figure 5. Ref: TG0408/ABU/slide



Plate VII. Crop marks of the village in Fields 134 and 135 in 1964 (from the south): compare with Plate VI.
Ref: TG0408/AD/B18

Fields 137 and 126

At the time that the survey work was carried out Fields 137 and 126 had apparently not been ploughed since at least the 1930s. Even so, the earthworks within them were far less pronounced than those in Fields 132 and 134 were before destruction, and they must have been levelled or eroded by ploughing at some stage.

In the northern Field, 137, the alignment of the rear toft boundary seen in Field 134 is continued westwards for just over half-way across the field, although there is an extensive area of ponds along much of the southern side of this feature. In addition, there are faint traces of three parallel toft ditches running back from the street towards this rear boundary (Fig. 5).

To the south, in Field 126, the line of the village street runs close to the northern hedgerow, with the street ditches surviving in places; in one area the ditch has been enlarged into a long narrow pond. Running south from the street is a short length of sunken way, and between this and Field 136 are signs of further toft boundaries. These rather indistinct features are drawn and interpreted in Figure 4.

Near Rookery Farm a street ditch is visible on the 1946 photograph, but this area is now either levelled or covered by farm building.

The western area (Fig. 6; Pls VIII-XII)

Field 102 (Pl. VIII)

Field 102 is the one area where well-preserved earthworks still remain (Fig. 6). The street ditches survive in places, and there is a rear toft boundary to the south separated from the street by about four tofts (Nos 14-17) of various

sizes. Possible toft entrances can be detected in at least two places.

Fields 143, 123, 144 and 145 (Pls IX-XII)

Across the road from Rookery Farm in the northern part of Field 143 there was another moated site, now much mutilated by duck ponds. Its complete outline is shown on the 1845 Tithe Award map as 75×50 ft (c. 23×15 m), and it is this outline which is used to reconstruct the moat on Figure 4. The 25-inch Ordnance Survey map (surveyed in 1928) shows it as a three-sided structure open to the east. By 1946 it had become four-sided again, although its outline was now rather distorted and there were piles of soil on the east side (Pl. IX, top right). It had probably been cleaned out and the water-filled area enlarged to make a duck pond with a central island.

In Field 123 the pattern of village earthworks (Fig. 6 and Pls IX-XI) was noticeably different from that in the eastern area. In Field 123 the tofts were wide and regularly-spaced along both sides of a meandering street. There were six tofts on each side, numbered 18-23 and 24-29. Those to the north had a common rear boundary; this may also have been true on the south side, but these tofts projected into Field 103 which has been ploughed for a long time, leaving no noticeable soil marks or crop marks.

The flint metallurgy of the street in Field 123 showed well on the surface after ploughing, but the soil marks of the toft boundary banks were not very pronounced. Only two clay soil marks could be identified as buildings; these were in Tofts 21 and 22. The one in 21 had a hearth.

Medieval pottery was only thinly scattered over the surface except for one concentration in the front part of Toft 28 where there was also a large patch of dark soil.



Figure 6. Plan of earthworks in Field 102 and soil marks in 123. Scale 1:2,000



Plate VIII. Earthworks west of Rookery Farm in Field 102 in 1983 (from the north west): compare with Figure 6. Ref: TG0307/ACK/ASL9



Plate IX. Detail of Plate I showing the western area: compare with Plates X-XII. *Crown copyright reserved*



Plate X. The western area in 1964 after the earthworks in Field 123 visible in Plate IX had been levelled and ploughed and then left fallow: weeds indicating the lines of backfilled features can be seen (from the south east): compare with Figure 6. Ref: TG0307/AL/B22



Plate XI. Field 123 in 1964 after ploughing again revealed the lines of in-filled features, but with little sign of buildings as seen under similar circumstances in the eastern area in Plate VI (from the south): compare with Figure 6. Ref: TG0307/AD/AEH23

It is interesting that fifteen years after the earthworks were levelled, crop marks of the street ditches and some of toft boundaries can still at times be seen (Pl. XII).

Moat near the church

(Fig. 7)

This moat, in Fields 71 and 75, was first identified from the field-name 'moat-piece' recorded in the 1845 Tithe Award, although the moat itself was not shown. The moat lay on the north side of the field on the edge of the marshy river meadows. It was a small square feature much levelled by ploughing, and there was a scatter of roof tiles and green-glazed floor tiles in the interior. An east-to-west chalky clay soil mark within the interior may have been the surface remains of a building.

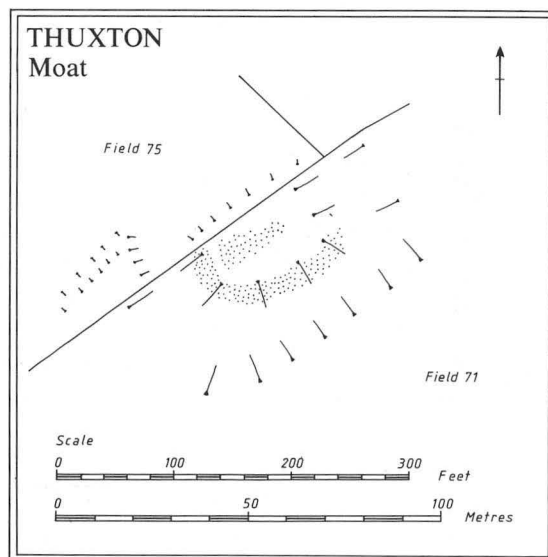


Figure 7. Plan of moated site to the west of the church in Fields 71 and 75. Scale 1:2,000



Plate XII. Field 123 in 1977 showing crop marks of some of the features in the previous three air photographs (from the west); compare with Figure 6. Ref: TG0307/ABQ/AKT2

VI. The 1963 Excavations, Tofts 8 and 10, Field 136

(Figs 8-12; Pls XIII and XIV)
by Peter Wade-Martins

The 1963 excavations (Fig. 8) were carried out by Peter Wade-Martins in the summer following the bulldozing of the earthworks in 1962. The field (136) had been only lightly ploughed after levelling and then left fallow over the winter and spring. Grass and thistles had grown over the site, but vegetation over the areas of clay buildings and boundary banks was sparse. These structures could therefore be easily identified.

Toft 8

(Figs 9 and 10)

This toft was previously described as 'Area 3' in *Medieval Archaeol.* VIII, 286).

Trenches were laid out adjacent to a group of flints (4) visible on the surface (Fig. 9). Because the area was trenched rather than stripped, the features seen in the excavation were not fully understood. However, the following sequence was recorded:

Period I

Ditch or pit (1) lay under the flint yard of Period II (Fig. 10, section of north side of Cutting C).

Period II

A flint-cobbled area (2) disturbed along the eastern and southern edges by ploughing, dipped westwards to ditch 16, the toft boundary ditch separating Tofts 8 and 9. Embedded in the cobbles was a patch of large flints (3), and at the north end there was an L-shaped raised area of flints of unknown purpose (4).

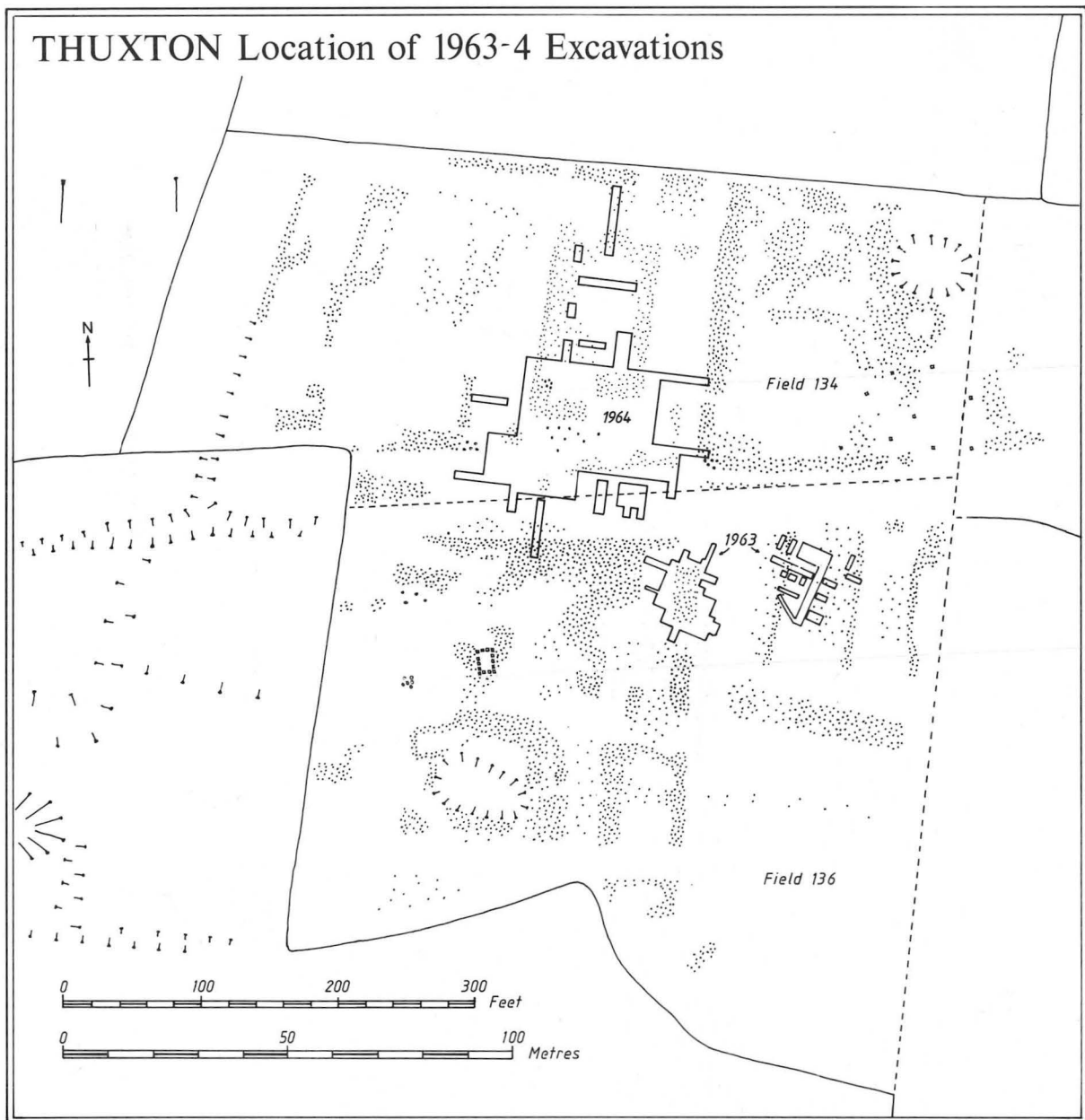


Figure 8. Plan of Fields 134 and 136 showing the locations of the 1963 and 1964 excavations in relation to the (stippled) soil marks. Scale 1:1,500

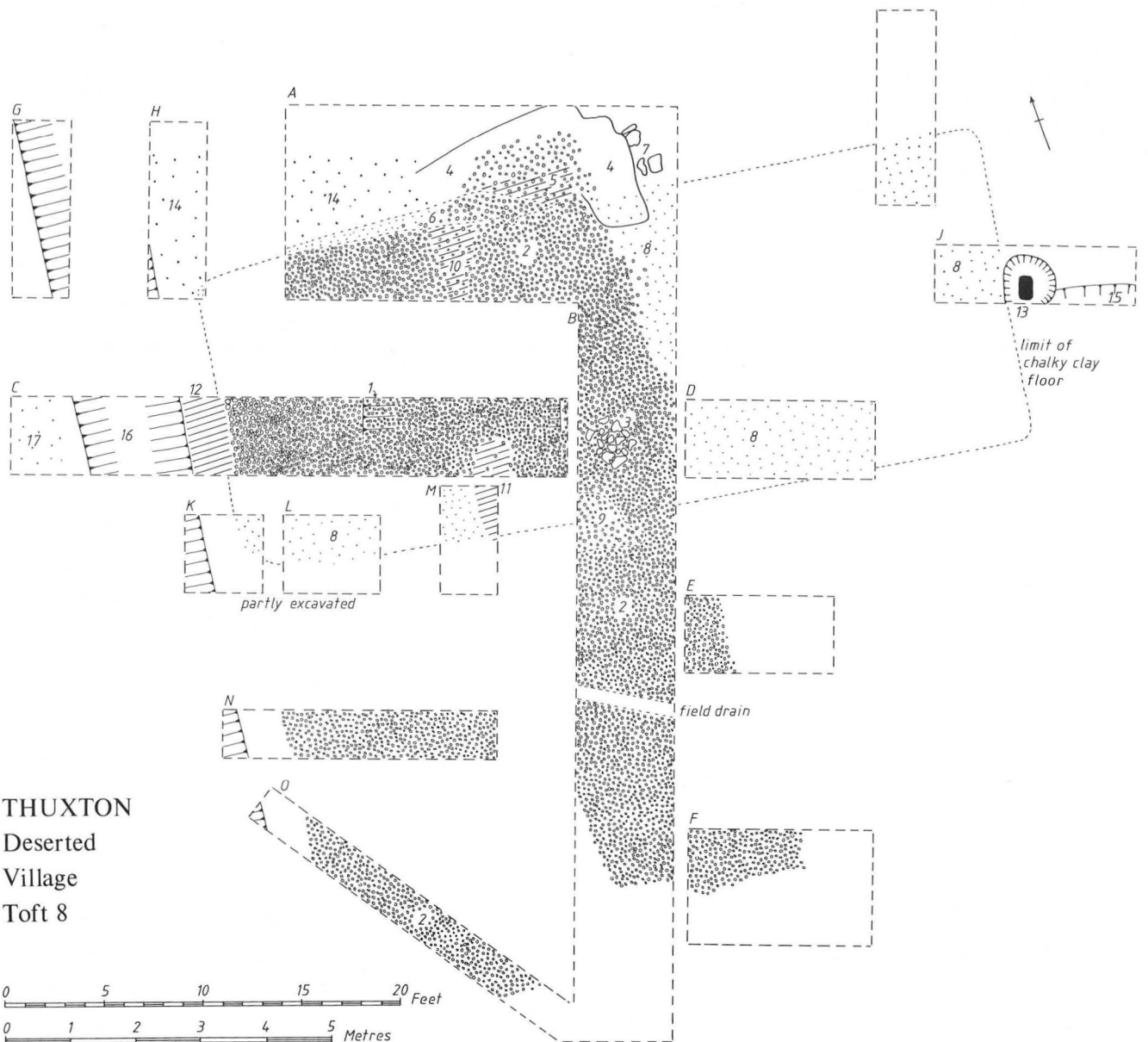


Figure 9. Toft 8: plan showing a spread of flint cobbles (2) running north to south underlying a chalky clay floor (indicated by stippled area 8) running east to west; a clay-floored building is lying over a cobbled yard. Toft boundary ditch 16 runs down the west side of the excavation. Scale 1:100

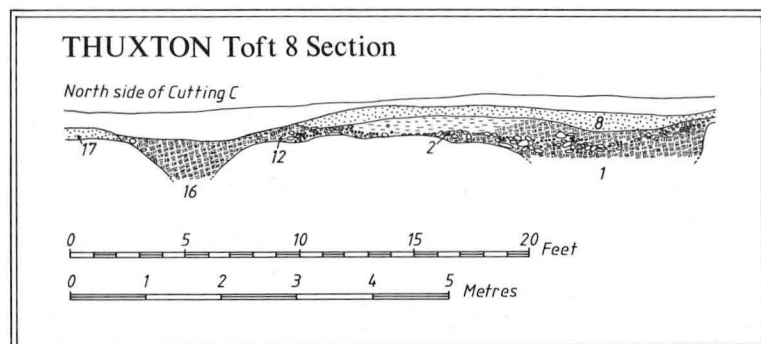


Figure 10. Toft 8: section along the north side of Cutting C. Scale 1:100

Period III

Overlying the flint cobbles and separated from it by up to 15cm of dark soil was a rectangular area of chalky clay (8) interpreted as a floor. In the centre just outside the east end of this floor was a post-hole (13), and along parts of the north, west and south sides were areas of flints (5, 6, 12 and 9), interpreted as wall footings. Within the building and protruding below the clay floor were two areas of flints (10 and 11), interpreted as the footing for a dividing wall. No doorway or hearth was found. To the north of the building was a small spread of trampled flints (14).

Discussion

Because of the trenching technique used here, little can be said about the structures identified, except that there were at least three phases of activity finishing with a clay-floored building running parallel with the village street. The building had a substantial post-hole for a ridge post at one end and the walls had flint footings in some places. This building was erected over a densely packed flint-cobbled yard from a previous phase.

Toft 10

(Figs 11 and 12; Pls XIII and XIV)

This toft was previously described as 'Area 1'.

The excavation was located over a clay patch visible on the surface to ascertain whether or not these patches could be house sites; a partly-disturbed group of flints also on the surface offered the possibility of finding further wall footings. The air photograph (Pl. VI), showing soil marks, was taken in 1964 after the excavation, but enough of the clay floor of the building remained even after excavation for it still to show in the ploughsoil.

The topsoil was all removed by hand to expose a clay-floored building with a hearth and a foundation course of flints at the south-east corner.

Period I

This phase comprised features earlier than the building. Under the south end there was a ditch running north-west to south-east (6) which was sectioned in two places (Fig. 12, section X-Y, and a partial section at the east edge of excavation not illustrated). Because of modern field drains in the ditch it could not be excavated extensively, and partial excavation produced no pottery. The upper layer consisted of chalky clay of the floor of the building (34) which sealed the ditch.

In section T-U three ditches or recuts (1-3) were filled with similar material; ditch 1 was also overlaid by the edge of the clay floor 34. This ditch produced no pottery either.

Period II

The second phase consisted of a building, the outline of which was indicated by the limits of the chalky clay floor (34), 8-15cm deep, shown stippled on Figure 11. The floor had been exposed and disturbed to the north but was covered by up to 30cm of topsoil at the south end; section S-R on Figure 12 shows that it rested directly on the surface of the boulder clay. It seems that the topsoil was removed from the whole of the floor area before the clay floor was laid down. The floor clay contained many chalk specks, unlike the natural boulder clay which had a weathered chalk-free surface. On the floor there were two areas of burnt clay and charcoal (12 and 36). In one area of the floor a thin scatter of small flints (18) had been trodden into the surface. In addition, there were three rectangular

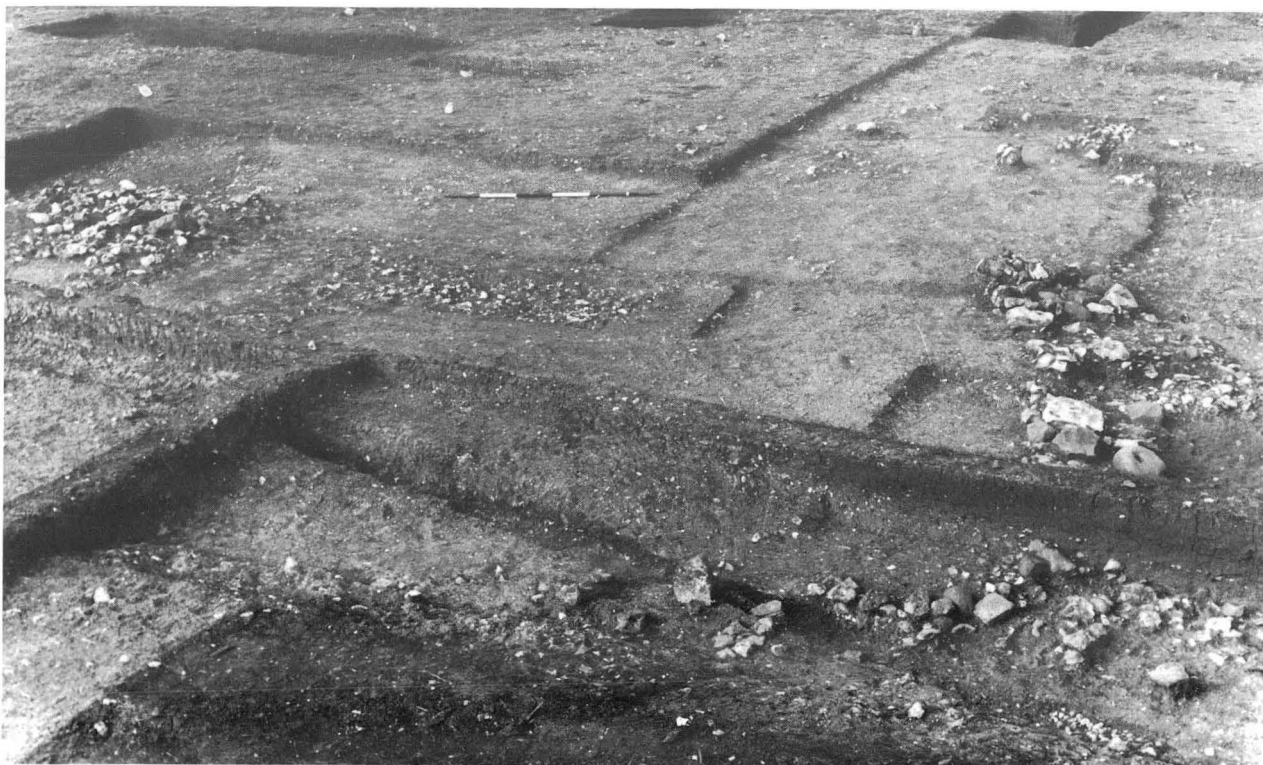


Plate XIII. The 1963 excavation of the house in Toft 10 (from the south): compare with Figure 11. Ref: C25

THUXTON
 Deserted
 Village
 Toft 10

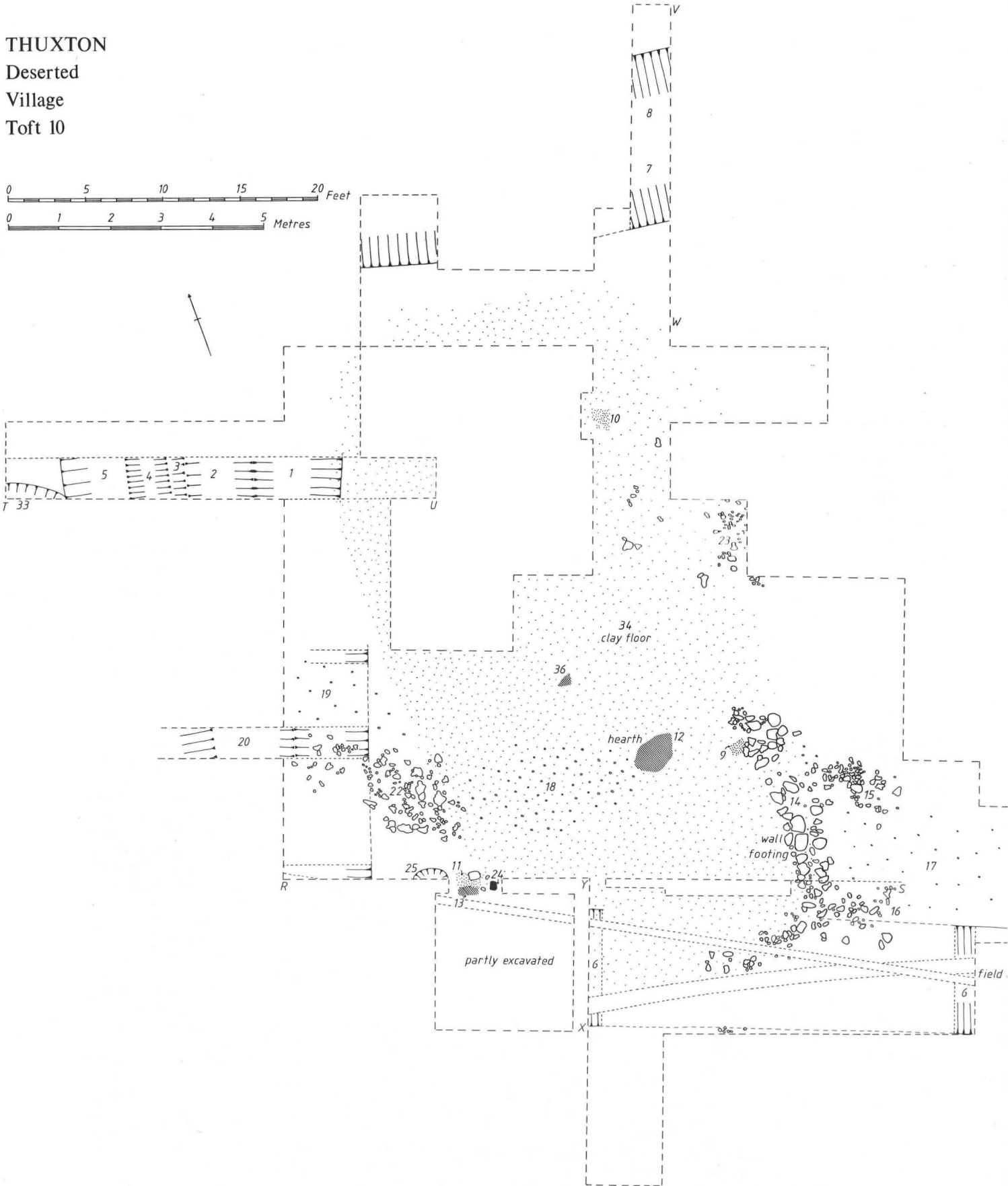
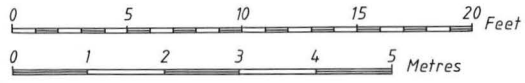


Figure 11. Toft 10: plan showing the outline of a house with a chalky clay floor (indicated as stippled area 34) with a hearth (12) and wall footings in south-east corner (14). Scale 1:100

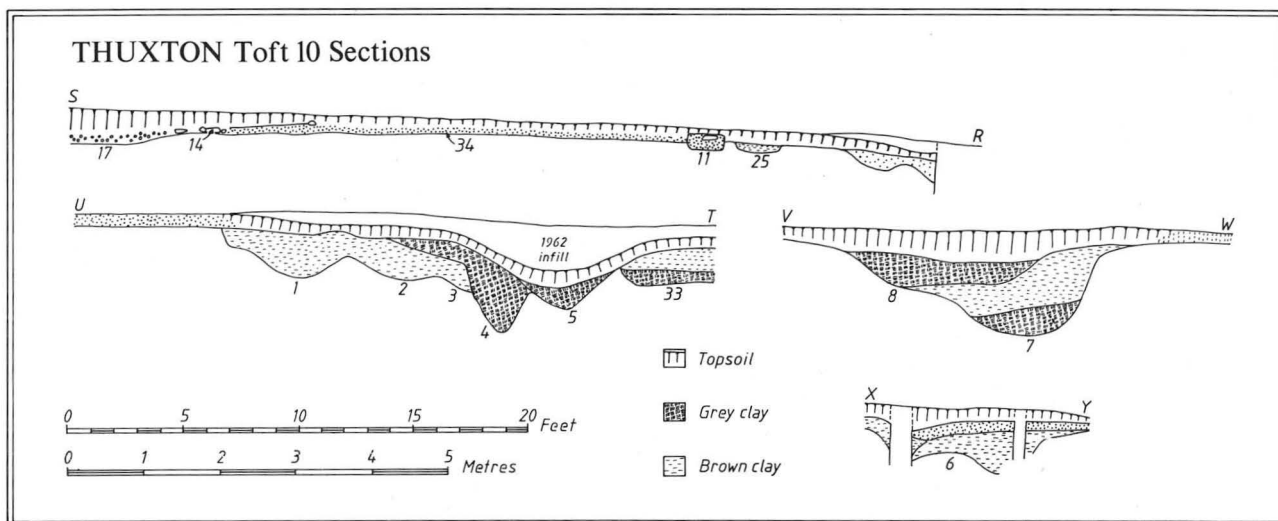


Figure 12. Toft 10: sections. Scale 1:100

patches of very chalky clay (9, 10 and 11). Feature 11 can be seen in section S-R; 11 was 22cm deep, 9 was 8cm and 10, 6cm, although the surface of the latter had been removed. These three are interpreted as post-holes which had filled with collapsed wall material after the posts had been removed. In the 1964 excavations similar features are interpreted as post-pads, so their function remains uncertain.

The south-east corner of the building was outlined by a double row of flints (14) interpreted as a foundation course for a clay-built wall. A similar foundation course was found later in the excavation of a building at Grenstein deserted village (Wade-Martins 1980b, fig. 64). The row of stones was not complete and some had been pulled out by

the plough and were lying on the surface. The stones were a mixture of flints and glacial erratics, and, unlike the clay floor, they rested on *c.* 10cm of topsoil. On the opposite side of the building there was a shapeless group of flints (22) resembling a pile of stones rather than a structure. Possibly only the three or four large flints close to the edge of the clay floor were still *in situ*.

Joined onto the outer side of 14 there were two clusters of flints (15 and 16) separated by a spread of small angular flints (17). This group may represent the base of a lean-to with a flint and clay floor.

Along the west side was a ditch (4) cutting the three Period I ditches. It was filled with dark grey clay with chalk specks, possibly derived from the building. This ditch

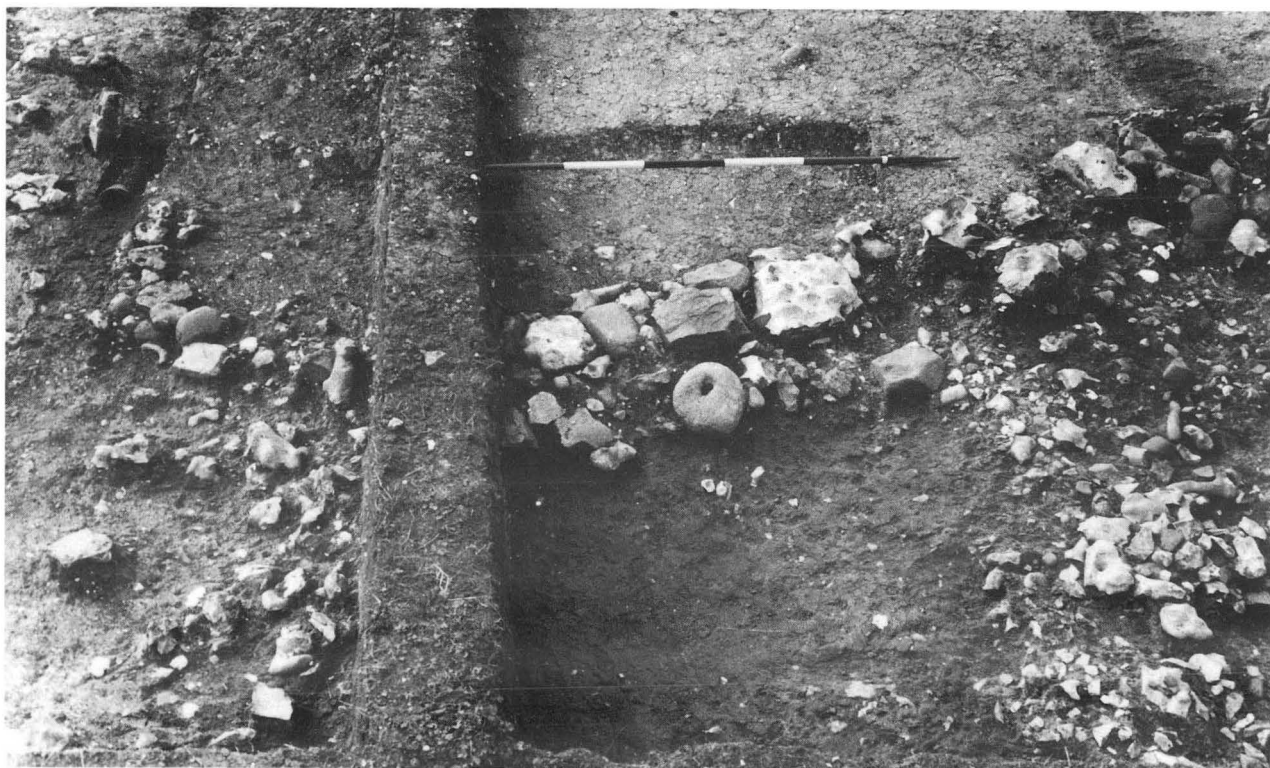


Plate XIV. The 1963 excavation of the south-east part of the Toft 10 house (from the east). Ref: C30

produced no pottery. Along the north end there was a recut ditch (7/8); ditch 7 produced a green-glazed twisted handle (Fig. 32, No. 62). Ditch 8 produced no pottery.

Discussion

This Period II building is interpreted as a house because of the remains of two hearths on the floor. It was probably clay-built on a foundation course of flints, most of which had been removed before excavation. The doorway was not identified. The position of the three possible post-holes (9, 10 and 11) suggest that the roof may have been supported on some form of cruck construction, even though there is very little evidence for cruck buildings in East Anglia (Smith 1975, fig. 1).

The house had ditches to the west, north, and possibly to the east, but the latter lay outside the excavated area (the ditch to the east can just be seen on Plate III). It was therefore part of a small narrow toft perhaps fronting on to the back street shown in Figure 4. Clearly, there had been a number of boundary changes in this area, as the earlier ditches 1 and 6 lay under the house. Ditch 5 was modern.

VII. The 1964 excavations, Toft 2, Field 134

(Figs 13-22; Pls XV-XXVIII)

by Lawrence Butler

Introduction

(Fig. 13; Pl. XV-XVII)

The 1963 excavations had examined two tofts south of the axial road. In 1964 the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group and the (then) Ministry of Works decided to

undertake an open plan excavation to see far more of one toft. Toft 2 was chosen because there were two houses within a single toft, and it appeared to be undisturbed by marl digging. Prior to excavation a resistivity survey was made of the area to test particularly for hidden ditches and other linear features.¹

A six-week period of excavation under the direction of Lawrence Butler was carried out on Toft 2. The ground had been levelled by bulldozing in 1962, lightly ploughed late in 1963, and sown with barley early in 1964 (Pl. VII). The excavation took place after harvest from August 31st to October 12th.

An area 30m east to west by 23m north to south was stripped by hand of ploughsoil including the topsoil and bank material pushed by bulldozer into the earthwork depressions. In site recording, Layer A is the tilth of the barley crop and Layer B is the plough-disturbed topsoil. The two houses visible on the air photographs (Pl. VI) were readily located. Further extensions to the main area examined the barns flanking the houses to east, west and south (Fig. 13; Pls XVI and XVII). A sample series of trenches were cut in the croft area north of the house to ascertain whether any other main structure stood there. Sections were also cut across the village street to the south of the toft.

Control sections were kept on two north-to-south lines across the site. These were excavated one layer behind the main excavation and control pillars with survey pegs were kept until the last day of the excavation. In the description below the layer references are a general guide; in the ditches and pits more layers were recorded.



Plate XV. Air photograph of the 1964 excavation of Toft 2 (from the north-west): compare with Figure 8. Ref: TG0408/ADG/-

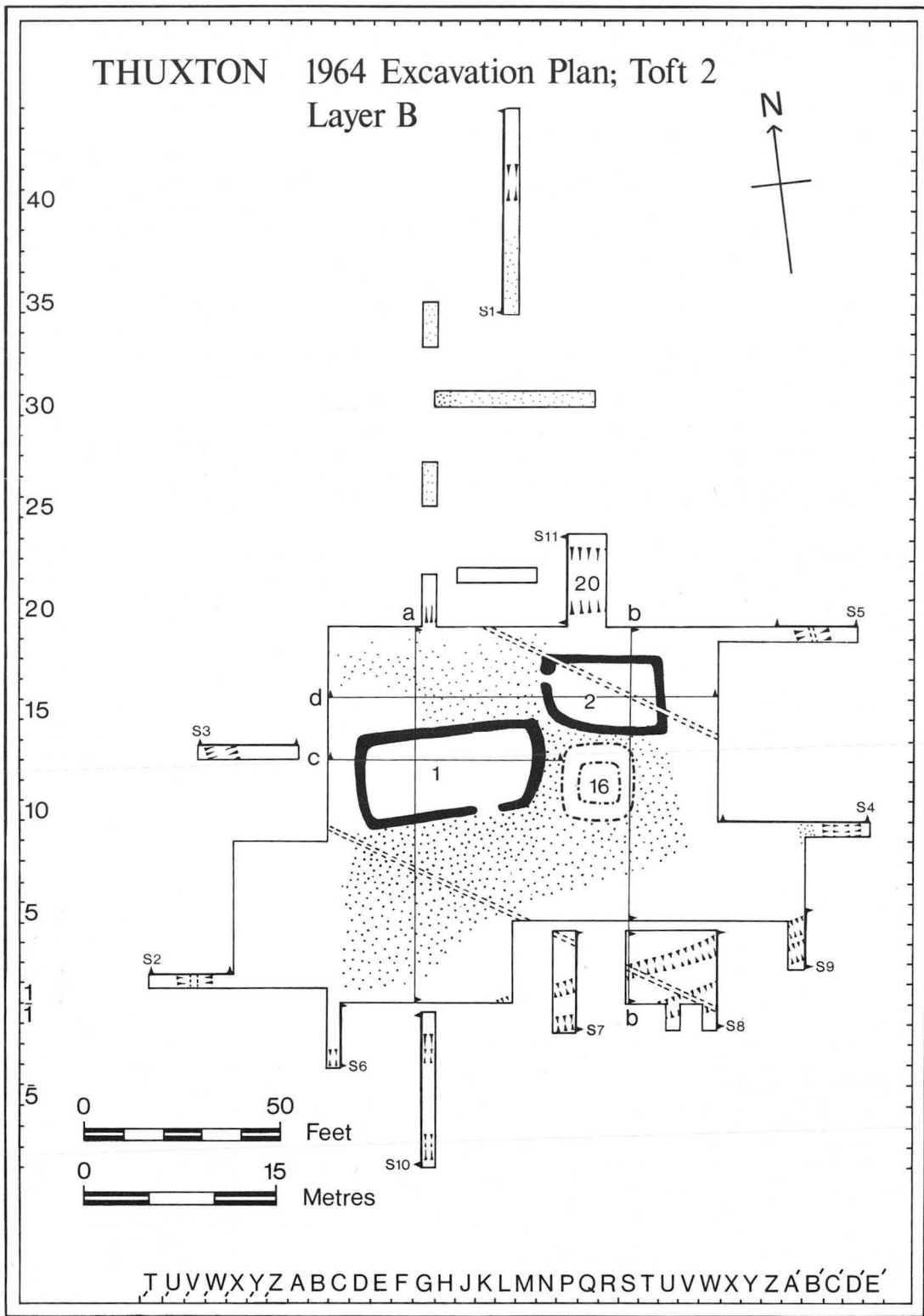


Figure 13. Toft 2: plan of Layer B. Scale 1:500



Plate XVI. Air photograph of the 1964 excavation of Toft 2 (from the west). In this close-up view the outlines of the floor areas of the clay buildings and the flint-cobbled yards can be seen: compare with Figure 13
Ref: TG0408/ADK/-



Plate XVII. General view of the western half of the Toft 2 excavation, layer C (from the north east)

Period I: Layer E

(Figs 14 and 15)

This period comprised all features which preceded the main buildings. Evidence of earlier occupation in the toft area was provided by an Early Saxon brooch discovered while land drains were being laid across the field (Fig. 23).

There were two post-holes to the north of House 1 (4, 8), which did not relate to that house or to its floors. A shallow gully (6) also did not seem to be associated with any later features. These are marked on the plan for House 1, layer D (Fig. 15, top). The toft ditches showed some primary cutting which did not represent the main phase of occupation. This was particularly noticeable in the north toft ditch, layer D, and in the east toft ditch, layer D (Fig.

20, sections 1 and 4). Even more problematical were the early ditches to the south only visible on section 6, layers H, J, K (Fig. 21).

Underneath House 2 (Fig. 14) was a ditch (30) which had drained the eastern side of House 1. The pottery in the filling was not noticeably earlier than that of the first main period of occupation (Period II). A second and broader ditch (31) also predated House 2. A depression (34) underlay part of the eastern yard, lying south-east of the south-east angle of House 1 and north of the north wall of barn 22; it was first traced in the sides of pit 33 (Fig. 22, Section 12, 13, layer E1). On excavation it showed as a hollow filled with cobbling in the first phase of surfacing upon the yard.

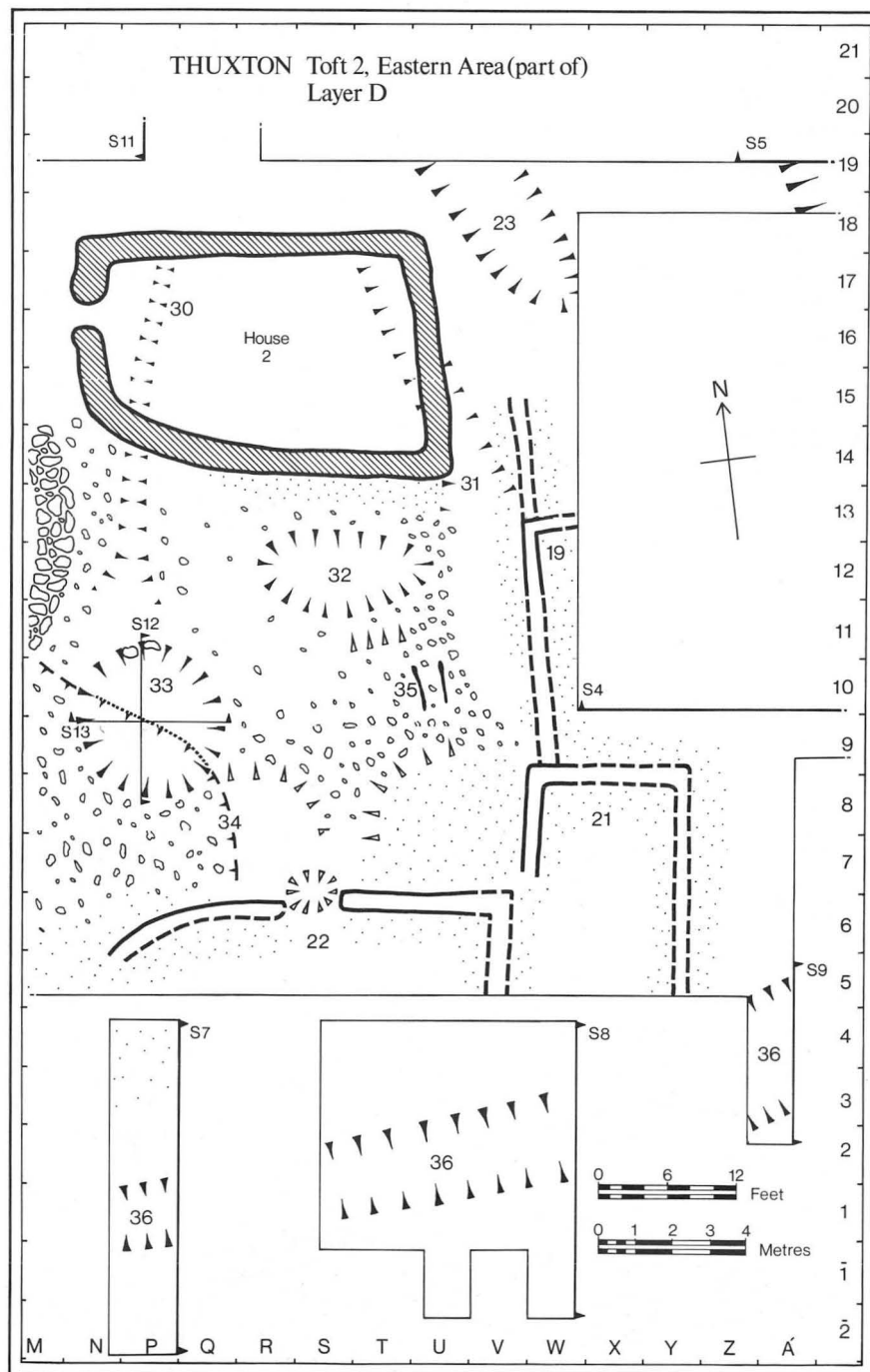


Figure 14. Toft 2: eastern area, Layer D: Period II. Scale 1:200

Throughout the yard the lowest level was a dense yellow-brown clay. Nowhere was there any evidence for a buried soil. Beneath the houses excavation was halted when this distinctive yellow-brown clay was found, but only in the main area C-W 5-19 was the excavation totally taken down to this layer. Trenches across ditches showed that at the deeper levels there was considerable variation in the colour of the clay; there was some variation in its consistency and occasionally it included chalk in its composition. It seems to be characteristic of glacial boulder clays of the Gipping Till (Perrin 1961, 44-50). The underlying chalk was nowhere exposed and was not readily available as a building material.

Period II: Layer D

(Figs 14-16; Pls XVIII-XX)

Period II represents the first main period of occupation when the two houses were placed in the toft and when the earliest ditches related to the toft were cut round it. The earliest road surface of the village street was also of this period (Fig. 21, section 10).

House 1 (Fig. 15, top; Pls XVIII-XX)

The evidence for a house of similar dimensions to the immediately succeeding Period III structure was provided by post-holes, partition walls (32, 41) and a hearth (22). The re-use of the same positions or closely adjacent positions for the post-holes implies that there was no drastic change in the roof structure.

The main axis of the house was marked by post-holes (or more accurately, pads of clay strengthened in places by large flints) at 36 (Pl. XVIII), 37, 34 and 42. The east wall was set on a base course of large flints (Pl. XIX) and the mass was supported within the building by post-pads 35 and 48 (Pl. XX), with 27 as an isolated corner post. The west truss was supported by 28 and 45, with post 30 terminating the partition 32, matched by 20 continuing that partition. Internal posts 18, 21, 23 and 24 might have helped to support roof beams but elsewhere on the north wall post settings occurred in the wall thickness at 12, 13, 14 and 16. This same feature was noted in two instances in



Plate XVIII. House 1, Layer C, post-setting 36 of large flints



Plate XIX. House 1, Layer D, detail of east wall (from the east)

the south wall (49 and 50) but occurred only in a section of wall which showed evidence of repair and repositioning.

To the north of the north wall at its west end was a lean-to structure marked only by post-pads of different diameters. Although it is likely that pads 12, 4, 8, 10 and 11 marked the full dimensions, the repositioning of 12, 4 and 8 may indicate that they were part of a different structure. Post-pad 36 was also repositioned to the south in a second phase in this period. The floor of both house and annexe was a clean yellow-brown clay, while the collapsed clay walls were distinguishable by the inclusion of chalk and small flints.

House 2 (Fig. 16, top)

There was similar evidence for an eastern house of identical dimensions to the succeeding structure on the same alignment. The evidence lay in the post-holes and an earlier hearth (74). The wall material and the position for the

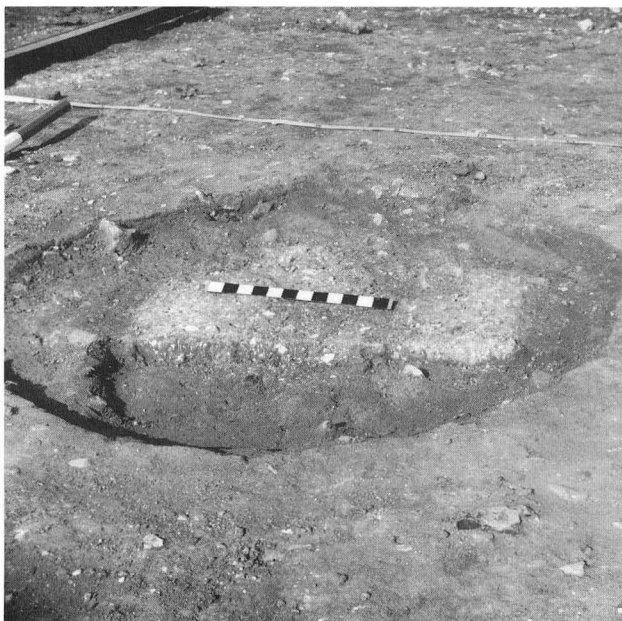


Plate XX. House 1, layer D, post-pad 48: two periods of use

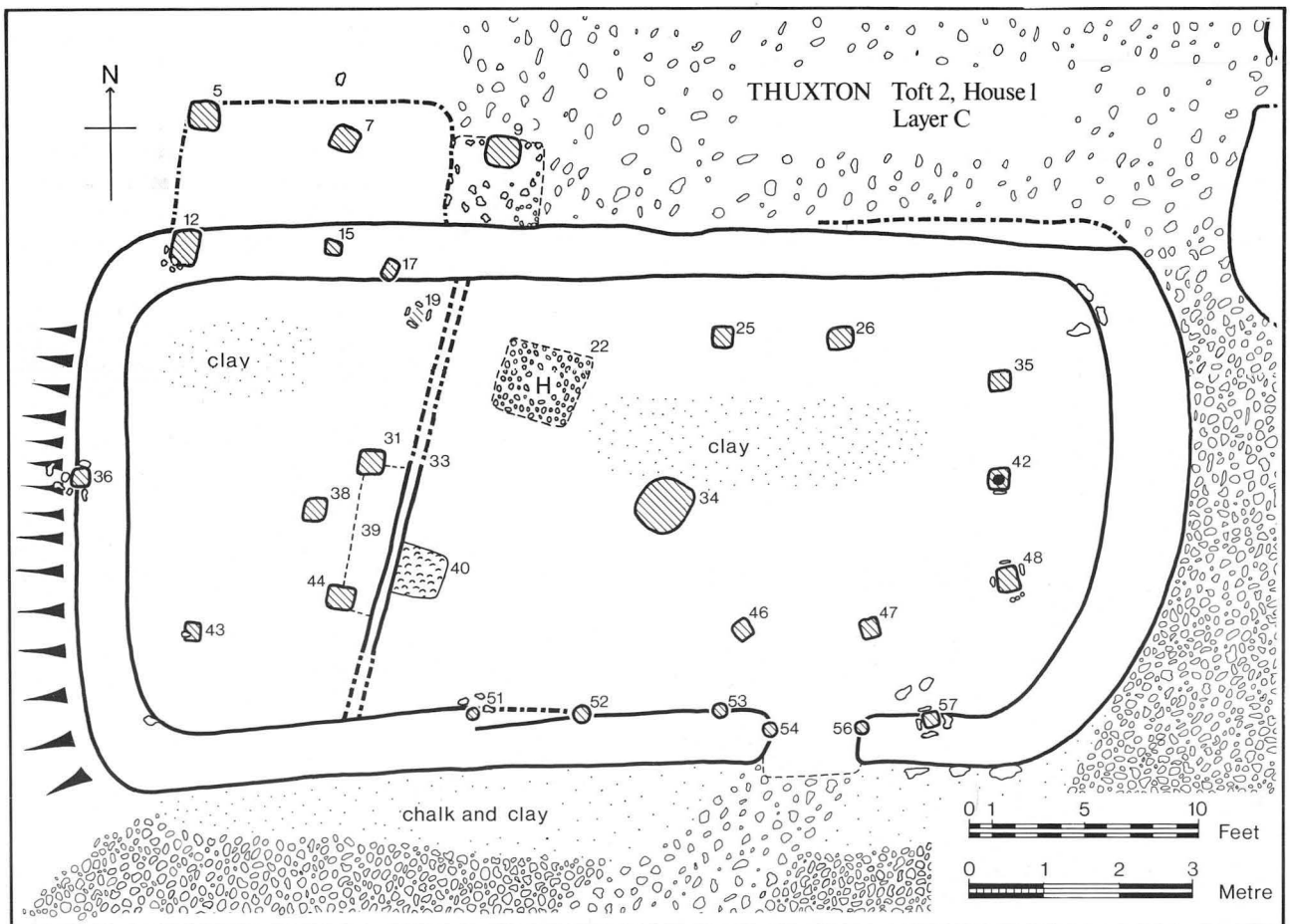
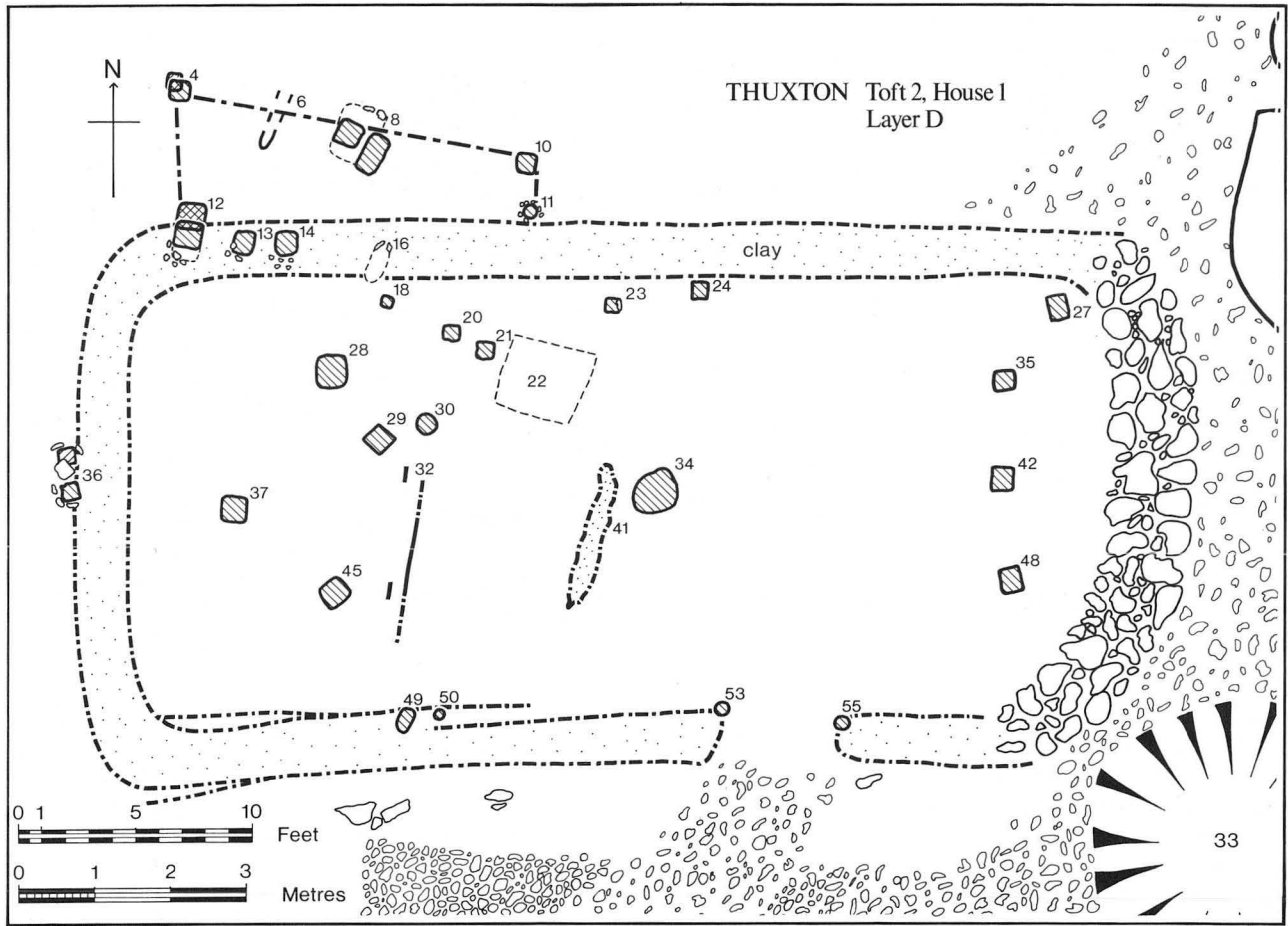


Figure 15. Top: Toft 2, House 1, Layer D; Periods I and II. Bottom: Toft 2, House 1, Layer C; Period III. Scale 1:100

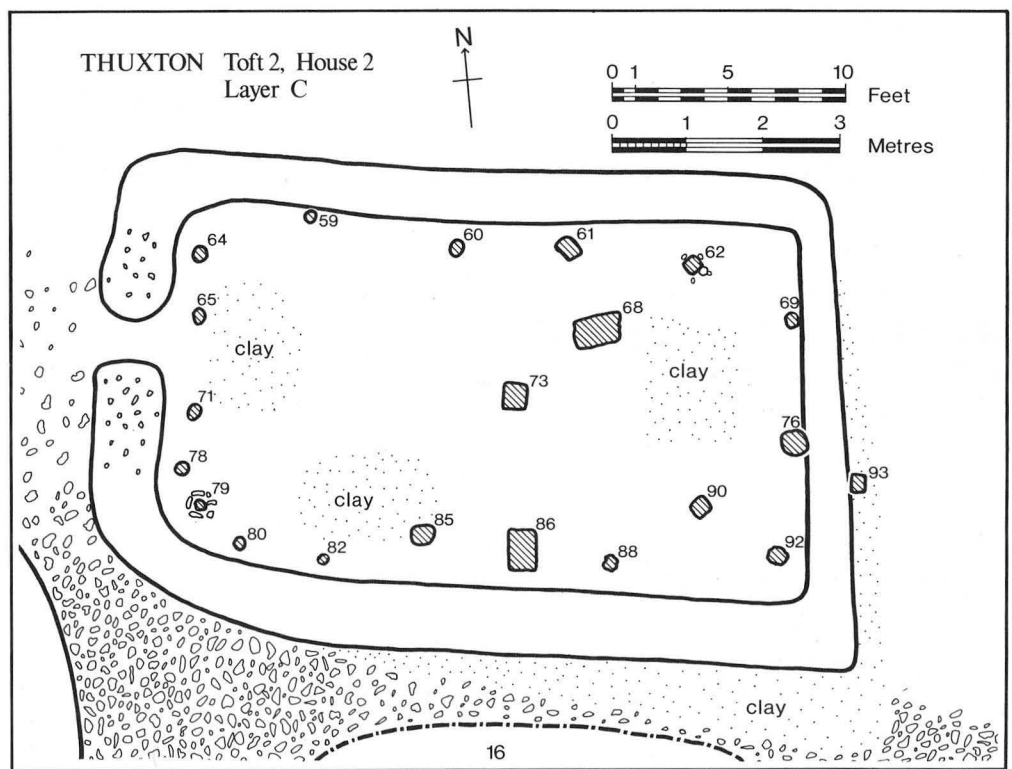
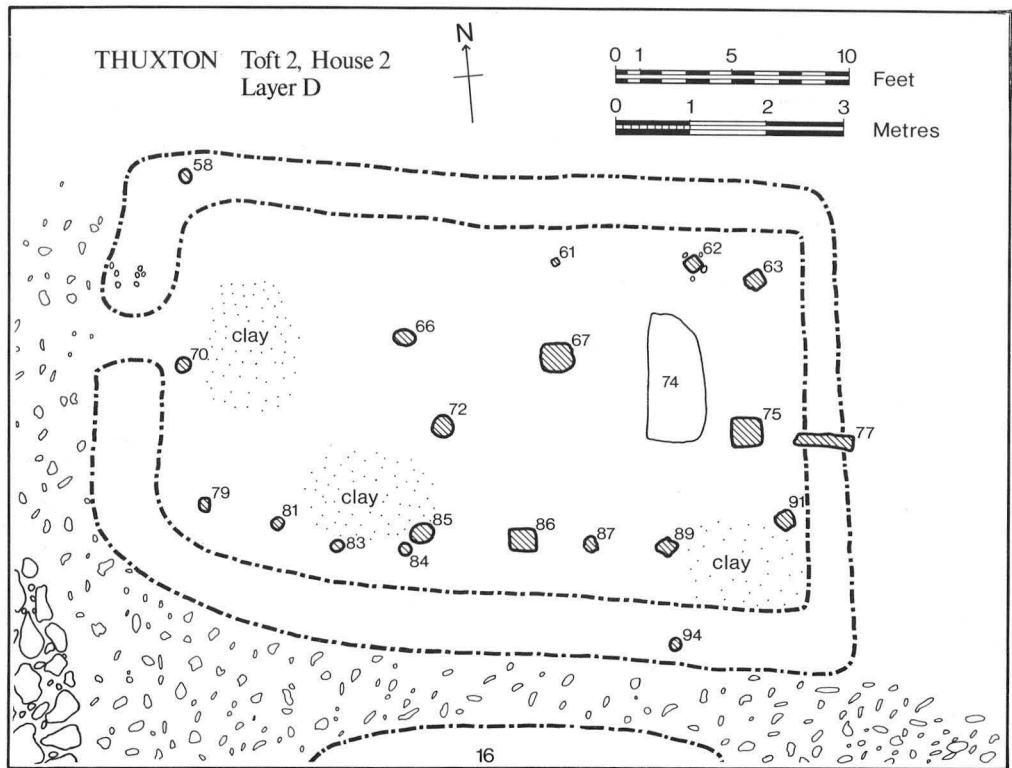


Figure 16. Top: Toft 2, House 2, Layer D; Periods I and II. Bottom: Toft 2, House 2, Layer C; Period III. Scale 1:100

entrance remained constant. The existence of post-holes within the walls (58, 94) may suggest that other uprights existed to strengthen the clay walls and were not observed in the excavation. The major feature was a line of post-pads close to the southern wall and similar evidence for a parallel line close to the northern wall (61, 62, 63). The form of the axial supports is less clear, either with a line composed of 70, 72, 75 and 77, or with the partial survival of a line including 66 and 67. Areas of clay represented repairs to the floor surface and were easily distinguishable from the collapse of wall material.

Yards and barns (Figs 14, 17)

The barns to south, east and west showed evidence of two phases of construction and occupation; this is discussed separately below (p.32-3). The western yard (Fig. 17) showed four phases of cobbling, commencing in layer D but not closely attributable to any building phase in the houses. The eastern yard (Fig. 14) had a number of earlier features sealed below it; the three noteworthy are the pit 33, the hollow 32 and the wheel ruts 35. The filling of pit 33 (Fig. 22, sections 12 and 13) was of clay and marl at the upper levels and of dark brown greasy soil at the lower level; it was probably originally dug as a water pit for which its clay sides made it ideally suitable.

Period III: Layer C

(Figs 15-18; Pls XXI-XXVIII)

This period represented the second main period of occupation with the two houses slightly raised above the cobbled yard to the south and with barns enclosing a courtyard. The early toft ditches were cut and re-aligned. The road surfaces of the village street were repaired.

House 1 (Fig. 15, bottom; Pls XXI, XXII)

This house measured internally 12×5.2m with clay and chalk walls 76cm wide standing, in some places, on a foundation course of flint nodules (not shown on plan). A central row of large posts (36, 38, 34, 42) supported the roof, and minor supports ran possibly as aisles a short distance within the walls (on the north: 19, 25, 26, 35; on the south:

43, 46, 47, 48; Pl. XX). In most cases the main posts showed evidence of repositioning once, or more often, twice. The westernmost main post (36; Pl. XVIII) stood on the outside of the end wall.

An internal partition, showing as a clay band running at an angle to the house (Pl. XXII), divided the house into two rooms; the large eastern room had an entrance in the south wall, placed further east than in Period II and approached by a repositioned cobbled path. There was a hearth (22) located closer to the partition than before and a compact area of cockleshells and fire-cracked flints (40) set against the partition. In the west room the only noteworthy feature was a strip of compacted yellow clay (39) set against the partition and flanked by post-pads 31 and 44. To the north of this room was an annexe whose dimensions were marked by a clay floor. However, the post-pads 5, 7 and 9 did not correspond exactly to the observed floor area and the denser scatter of flints around 9 might represent other post-supports of a different kind.

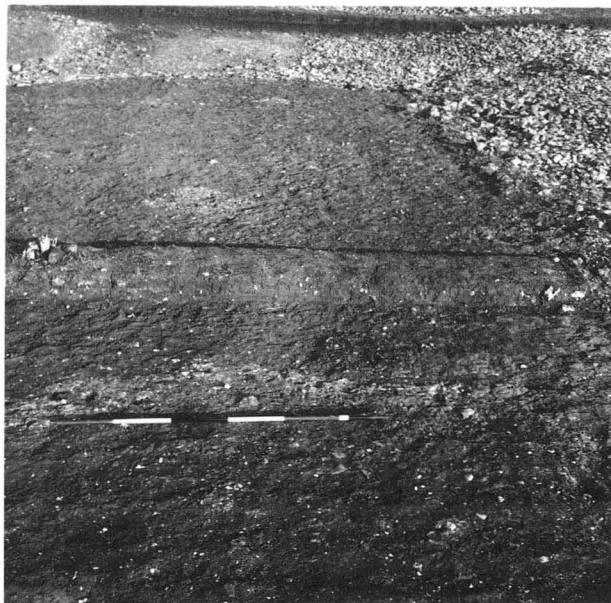


Plate XXII. House 1, layer C, interior, partition (from the west)

House 2 (Fig. 16, bottom)

This house stood 4.9m further north from the street and measured internally 10×5.5m. It was similar in construction to House 1 with a central row of posts (76, 73) with a cross truss (86, 61) and with minor supports at a short distance from the walls (69, 93) and there was evidence of stone packing around two corner posts (79, 62). The entrance was probably in the west end where there was a gap in the clay walls, but there was no clearly marked entrance path of cobbles and no door posts as in House 1. An alternative position for the entrance midway along the south side (between posts 85 and 86) was less convincing. Three areas of fire-reddened clay may mark the position of hearths but these were so amorphous when compared with the hearth in House 1 that they may be better associated with the patches of burnt daub which lay outside the south wall and can be regarded as evidence of house destruction. However, two hearths were recorded in the ploughsoil soon after the field had been ploughed (Fig. 5). In neither house was any rainwater gully noted either artificially dug or naturally formed; there was no evidence of internal drains apart from gully 6 in the northern annexe to House 1.



Plate XXI. House 1, layer C (from the east): compare with Figure 16 (bottom)

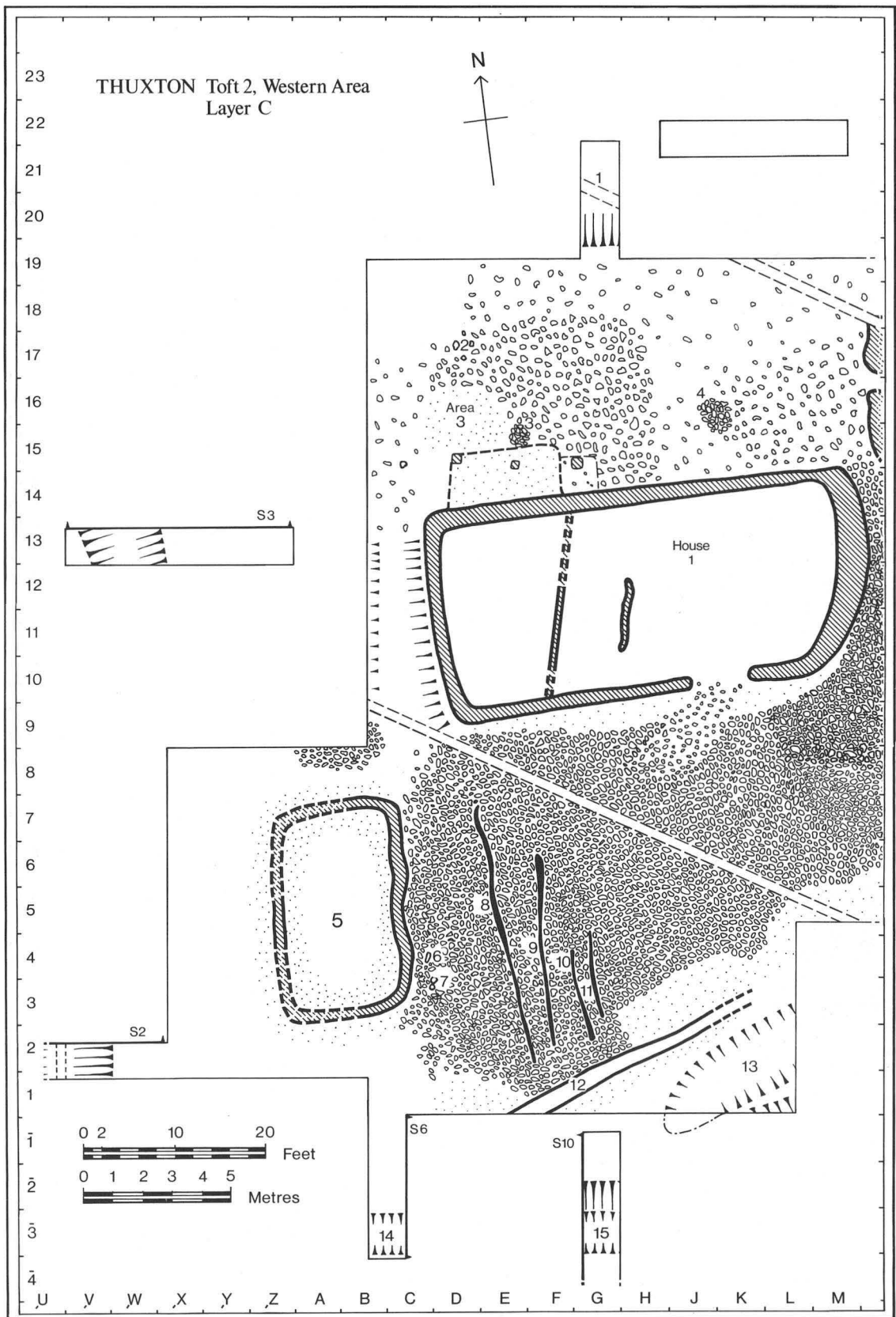


Figure 17. Toft 2: Western area, Layer C: Period III. Scale 1:200

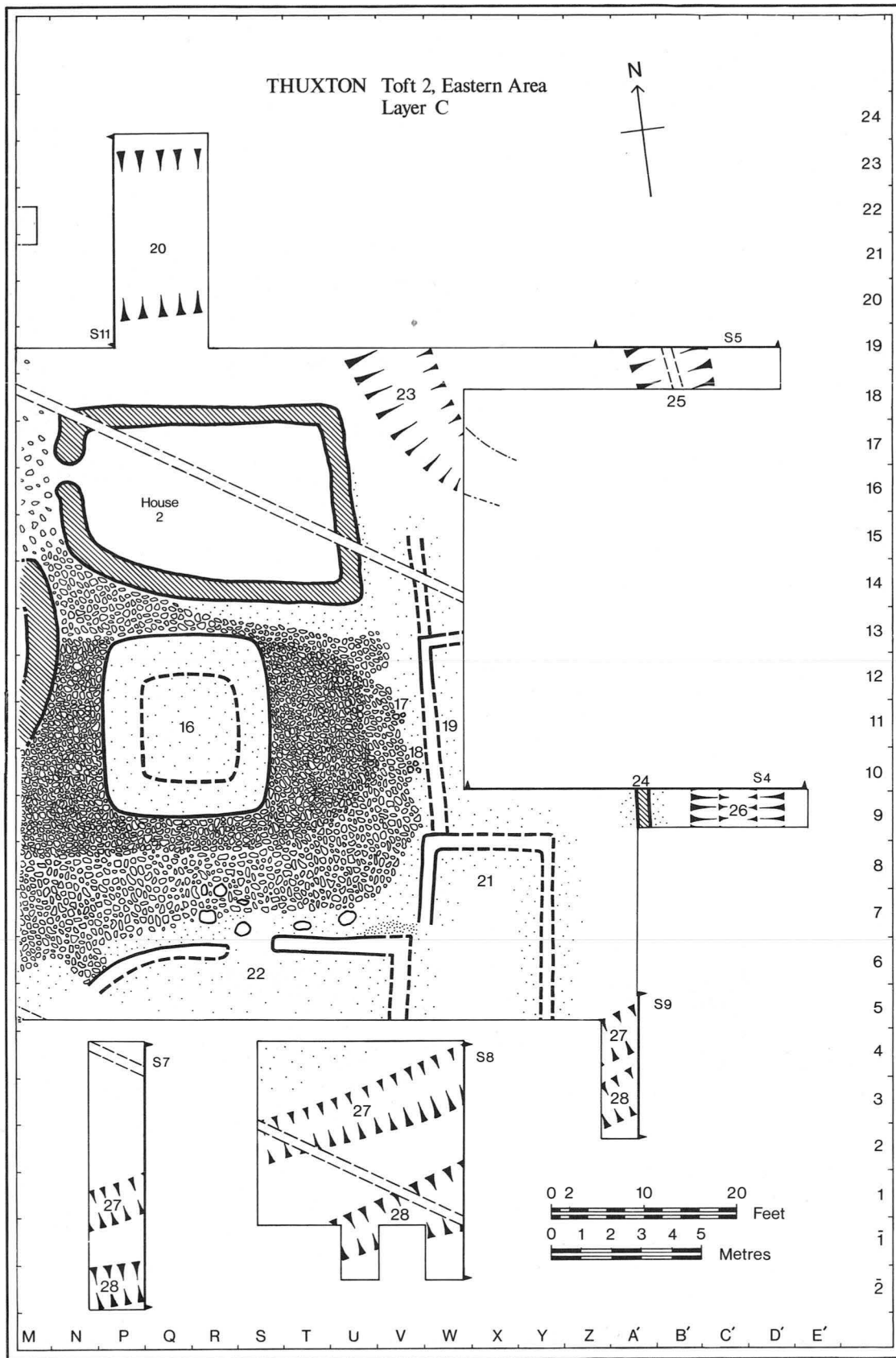


Figure 18. Toft 2: eastern area, Layer C: Period III. Scale 1:200



Plate XXIII. East end of House 1 and surrounding cobbled yard, layer C (from the south)

The farm yard (Figs 17, 18, Pls XXIII-XXV)

The two houses were surrounded by flint-cobbled yards, heavily cobbled to the south towards the street, more lightly cobbled to the north of House 1 and clear of cobbling to the north of House 2 and west of House 1. The main yard, approximately 24m east-west by 6 m, was surrounded on three sides by clay-walled structures. The yard cobbling stopped abruptly where it met the edges of these structures (often with larger cobbles; Pls XXIII, XXIV). There were generally four layers of metalling covering rubbish pits, drainage hollows and cart ruts (Pl. XXV). These features are marked on the plans (Figs 17 and 18) but do not call for especial comment except in that the width of the cart implied from ruts 8-11 is a wheel span of 1.5m. The finds within the yard included fragments of lava grindstones, mica-schist whetstones and brick. A number of horseshoes and knives had also been dropped in the yard,



Plate XXIV. House 1 and cobbled yard to south, layer C (from the east)

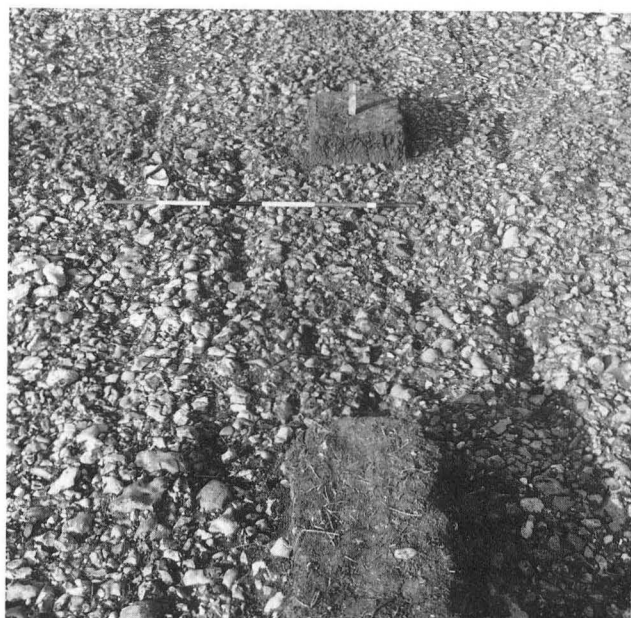


Plate XXV. Cart ruts running across cobbled yard, layer C (from the south)

but there was relatively little pottery except close to the house doorways. Proportionately more pottery was scattered north of the houses than south into the yards.

Buildings around the yard (Figs 17 and 18; Pls XXVI, XXVII)

Clay-walled sheds showed at least two periods of construction. One shed (5) stood on the west of the yard. Its walls could be traced by the density of the clay, but these made an irregular outline of a roughly rectangular shape; the west wall had a base of small flints (not on plans) but the other walls showed as bands of clay flecked with chalk. The interior was of clean chalk and clay with no evidence of gullies, partitions or post-pads.

At the south-east angle of this shed, possibly at an entrance, was a nest of four horse skulls (Pl. XXVI; Fig. 17,



Plate XXVI. Nest of horse skulls (7) outside shed 5, layer C (from the south)

feature 7). These came from horses of varying ages and sex, but were deliberately placed together and are best regarded as a deposit to ensure protective magic for the horses stabled within the shed (see below, p.54). A cluster of large flints (6) may indicate an external post support.

Along the southern edge of the yard there was a wall (12) and another outbuilding (22). The former showed clear evidence of clay-lump blocks with the collapsed material fracturing at the joints of individual 'bricks' 9 in wide, 15 in long and possibly 12 in high (22.9×38.1×30.5 cm). However, the wall also had evidence of brick patching at or near the base, and this may indicate that wall 12 was a late feature, blocking or narrowing the original entrance into the yard from the village street. The outbuilding (22) had a well-marked entrance on the north but its southern wall had been destroyed; a stony ridge alongside ditch 27 may mark the base course upon which the clay wall stood. A small pit beneath the north entrance had been filled during period II. It contained no finds.

Along the eastern margin of the toft was another barn or shed (21). This also showed as an intermittent band of clay, with evidence for two periods of construction in the west wall and an extension wall (19) northwards. The interior was a level spread of chalk and clay, with no significant change in the character of the finds. Within the cobbled yard close to the south wall of House 2 was a chalk and clay-walled structure (16), roughly 3m square (Pl. XXVII); it contained no posts or post-pads. Its floor was compacted clay and there were no finds within it.

North of House 2 was a rubbish pit (20; Fig. 22, section 11), 6m wide and 2.4m deep, gradually filled with burnt daub and hearth material. Another shallow pit (1) lay north of House 1; this may be no more than the gradual filling of a garden ditch or a depression. Time did not permit the full limits of these two features to be established.

The north part of the toft (Fig. 13)

Four trenches were cut to sample the rear of the toft to ensure that no substantial building occurred there. The



Plate XXVII. Cobbled yards and structure 16 in the centre, layer C (from the south west)

trenches produced a similar sequence of ploughsoil (layer A), light yellow-brown sandy soil with a few medium sized flints (layer B) and undisturbed yellow-grey clay clean of chalk (layer C: below 35 cm). In the trench P 30 nearest the main houses there was cobbling as if from a garden path. North of House 1 in F-G 20-21 the cobbles petered out in the main area with a scatter of small stones in sandy-brown soil. This finished in a bank of yellow sandy soil and beyond this was light brown sandy soil (layer B) over grey clay. Where this feature was examined north of House 2 it was not present and the large rubbish pit (20; Fig. 22, section 11) had occupied its expected position. To the north-east of House 2 was a shallow boundary ditch 23.

The toft ditches (Figs 13, 20, 21)

The limits of the toft were examined by a series of trenches placed to test the results of the geophysical survey and to

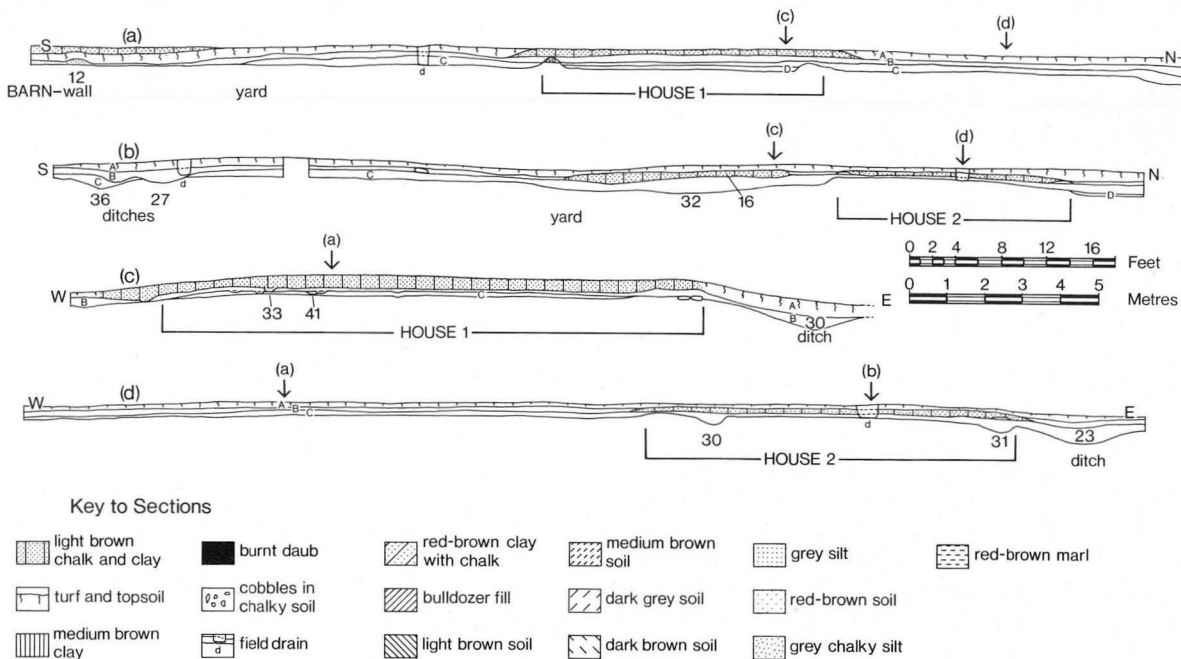


Figure 19. Toft 2: sections across houses and yards. Scale 1:200

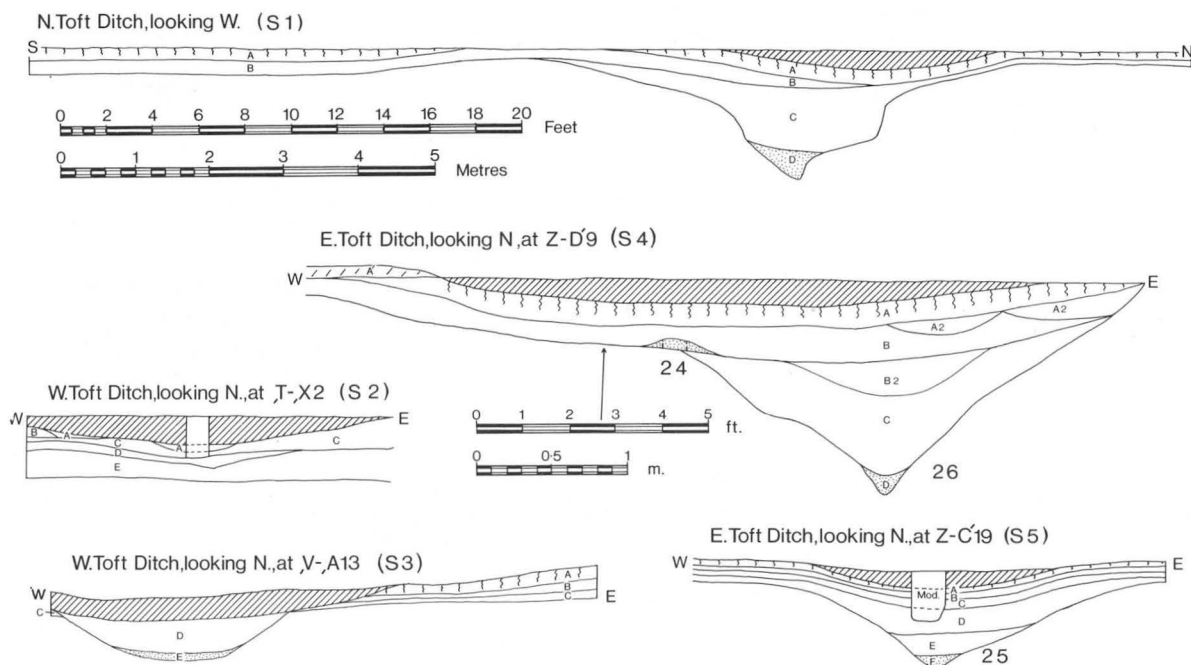


Figure 20. Toft 2: section of south ditch and road ditch. Scale 1:100

expose the archaeological layers in the boundary banks and the ditch fillings.

The section across the north toft ditch (Fig. 20, section 1) showed a ditch 3m across with only a single cutting through the natural blue-grey boulder clay. The deepening of the profile and the changes in filling might indicate more than one period of cleaning but there had been no drastic change in the position of the ditch boundary until the modern field hedge was established 3m beyond the north extremity of the excavated trench.

The west toft ditch was sectioned at two points (Fig. 20, sections 2 and 3). In both trenches the disturbance by bulldozer had been extensive, but the character of the two ditches was different. The northerly trench (section 3) showed a shallow-bottomed profile with a silty base (layer E); the southerly trench (section 2) showed a depression rather than a ditch. It seems likely that the southerly ditch carried rainwater from the area of shed 5 into the north ditch of the village street, while the northerly ditch steadily deepened as it ran north.

The east toft ditch was also sectioned at two points (Fig. 20, sections 4 and 5). The bulldozer disturbance had been less drastic than on the west, but again it was found that both trenches had different profiles. The more northerly (section 5) had a regular profile and appeared to have had a steady accumulation of silt (layer F) and chalky clays (E and D). The southerly section (4) had a ditch of steep profile deepening more sharply towards the centre. The base was filled with grey chalky silt (D) and was cut into the natural yellow brown clay; the major filling (C) was of medium grey-brown clay with chalk flecks and red iron-pan lines. The pottery near the base of this layer included shelly wares. A similar filling (B2) was of medium brown or dark brown soil with flint cobbles and contained some coarse wares. The extensive layer B (medium brown slightly clayish soil) had patches (A2) of sandy soil with chalk flecks that may represent the collapse of a boundary

bank on the east around toft 1. Both section drawings may show the same ditch deepening to the south and needing to be recut as it approached the village street's north ditch. An added complication was that ditch 23 had been extended in Period III so that it drained the northern side of barn 19 and the east side of House 2, and deepened in a northerly direction.

The south toft ditch (Fig. 21, sections 6-9) was sectioned at five points including an area excavation S-W 1-4. The sequence was particularly complicated at the west, but to the east of the presumed toft entrance the basic provision was of two ditches (27, 28) running parallel to the wall (12) and the southern wall of barn 22. It is not clear whether the road's northern ditch (15) ran parallel to the road and was additional to the two toft ditches, or whether ditch 28 (or its predecessor 36) served as the road ditch at the south-east side of Toft 2. The filling of all three ditches observed in sections 7-9 was consistent even though the profiles differed.

The sequence in section 6 was far more complicated. The earliest feature was the shallow drain represented by fillings H, J and K of red-brown silt. The clay (G1) may be part of its cleaning. The second period was the ditch further south filled with silty grey clay and red-brown silt (F1, F2). The third period was a ditch filled with red-brown clay-and-chalk (E1). The fourth period was a depression with a tail of yellow clay (D), marking the ditch cleaning of a vanished feature. This had been truncated by a major ditch cut and its filling (B2) of medium brown soil interleaved with burnt daub (compare pit 20). The recent field drain (14) of early twentieth-century date had cut through much of the earlier sequence. This field drain had followed the line of the northern road ditch (15) and also occurred in part of ditch 28 (section 7). It seems likely that Period II on the site is contemporary with the ditch filled by F1 and F2, and that Period III is contemporary with the fourth phase of ditch digging (D).

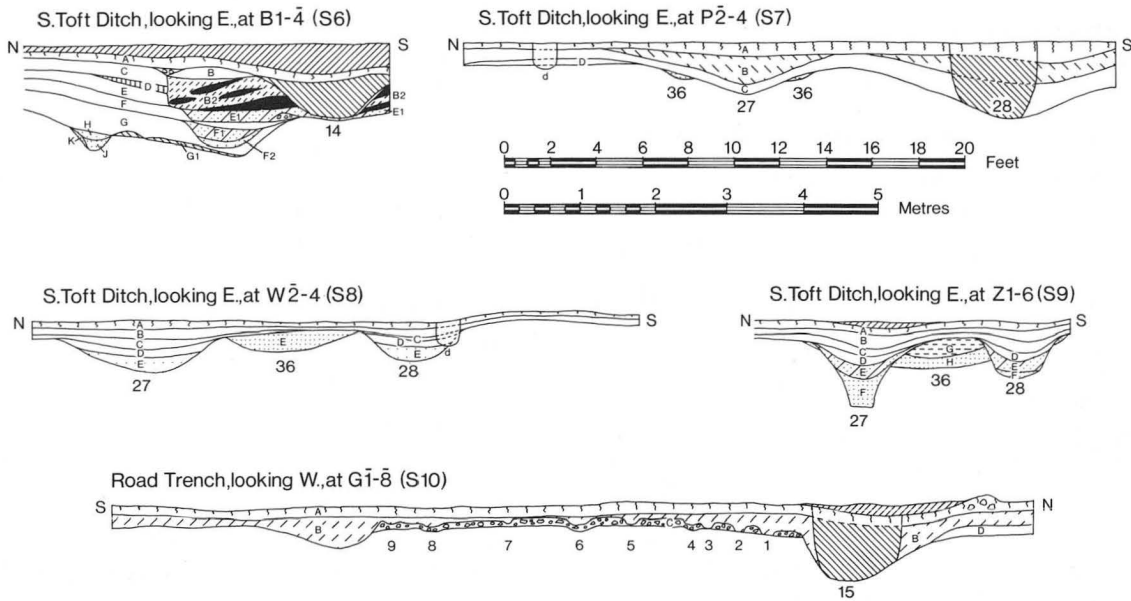


Figure 21. Toft 2: section of south ditch and road ditch. Scale 1:100

The village street (Figs 13, 21; Pl. XXVIII)

The section across the street (Fig. 21, section 10) revealed three phases of road surface. The evidence seems to suggest carts of 1.5-1.8m wheel span. The latest ruts are the group 8, 6 and 3, together with the earlier group 9, 7, 5 and 2. An earlier road surface is represented by the lower ruts 8 and 6, and a primary road surface is indicated by ruts 4 and 1 with the probability of a more northerly rut being destroyed by a later cutting or deepening of the road ditch 15. Other ruts may have been destroyed by the provision of the southern road ditch but this was relatively shallow. There was no evidence for the period when the various road surfaces were in use or when the street fell into decay, becoming a green lane.

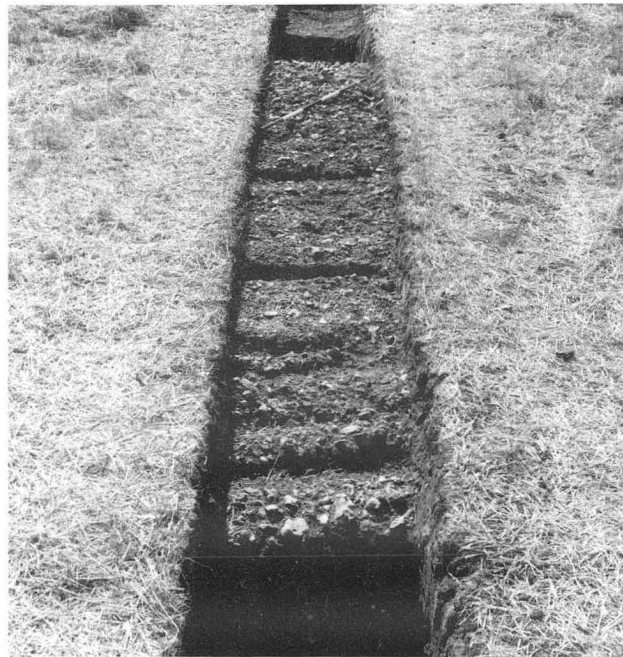


Plate XXVIII. Trench across village street, showing ruts and side ditches (from the north)

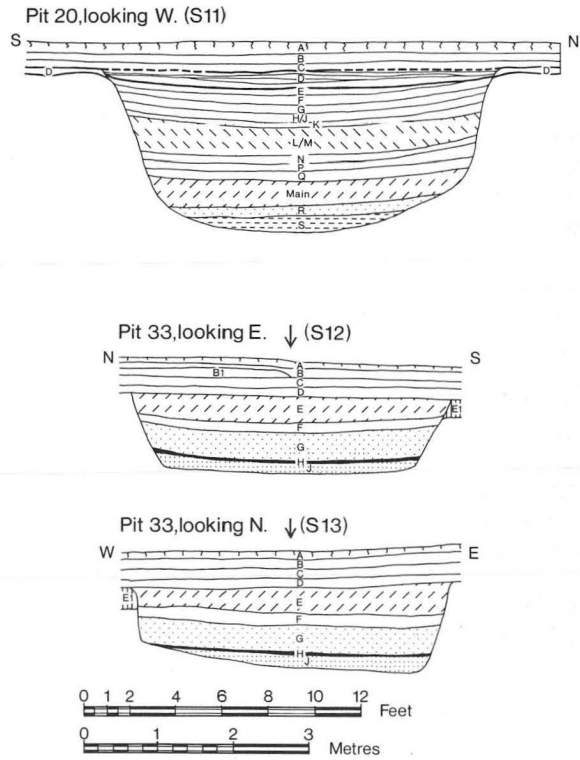


Figure 22. Toft 2: sections across pits. Scale 1:100

Period IV: Layer B

(Fig. 13)

The decay of the buildings within the toft was marked by a build-up of topsoil. This was evenly spread over the excavated area: in consequence the house platforms stood slightly higher above the general yard level and were distinguished by their soil of yellow clay mixed with chalk. Over the barns and yards the soil was medium brown and loose-textured. The barns showed intermittently as clayish areas and their identity was not fully revealed until the excavation had progressed to layer C.

Prior to the bulldozing, the ditches had shown as depressions (Pl. III) and the boundary between the tofts and the village street had been a prominent bank with hawthorn and mature ash and elm trees upon it. Other small trees grew in the north of the toft. After bulldozing (Fig. 13) field drains had been inserted across the site diagonally at 20m intervals. An earlier drain system was revealed which followed the toft boundaries. When the bulldozing occurred the upper bank material had been pushed into the ditches and the lower bank material pulled into the toft interior. Finds of the post-medieval period such as the tin buttons and the iron tongs for making lead shot suggested the pasture character of the field which it bore until 1962.

VIII. Objects of Metal, Bone and Clay

(Figs 23-5)

Introduction

Except for the animal bone report, which discusses only the 1964 excavation material, all the following sections include both the 1963 and 1964 material together with any noteworthy objects recovered by fieldwalking.

In most respects this assemblage is representative of many village excavations. There is the presence of worked flint and a sherd of third-century Roman pottery re-used as a spindle whorl. From drainage works on the excavated site there is an Early Saxon cruciform brooch. There are a few sherds of Early Medieval Ware, but the main body of material falls into the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Apart from a silver-plated buckle and a knife whose handle was clasped by silver mounts, all the metalwork is utilitarian with the main emphasis on agrarian and domestic uses, including a range of knives and horseshoes. Most of these finds came from the cobbled yards surrounding the houses, a few came from the clay collapse just alongside the house walls; by contrast the house floors and ditch fills were generally clean of finds though not of animal bone fragments. The whetstones from Norway and the lava querns from the Rhineland were the principal evidence of imported goods; a few fragments of German stoneware jugs occurred in occupation and surface layers. There was evidence of brick and tile as a building material but in such small quantities that it must be regarded as the overspill gleaned from another major location, but put to use in the main occupation phases on the houses excavated in 1964.

Numbering of finds

The following note is needed. In the description of the finds the normal method of reference is now to the Figure (Illustration) number and the number in the sequence of description in this report. However, during excavation the small finds of bronze, worked bone and some of the iron were given small finds numbers and the pottery and the remainder of the iron were given bag numbers. These bag numbers and small finds numbers are stated in brackets.

Small finds are grouped mostly by material and those that are illustrated are numbered consecutively within the sections. Finds described but not illustrated are lettered consecutively. S.F. numbers are small finds recording numbers. No coins were found. Objects marked * have been analysed by X-Ray fluorescence (XRF).

Metalwork

Early Saxon brooch (Fig. 23)

by Catherine Hills

Small cruciform copper alloy brooch, very worn, foot, spring and pin missing. Knobs of headplate half-round, cast in one with fairly wide head plate. No visible decoration. *Aberg (1926) Group II*; date between mid-fifth and mid-sixth century AD.

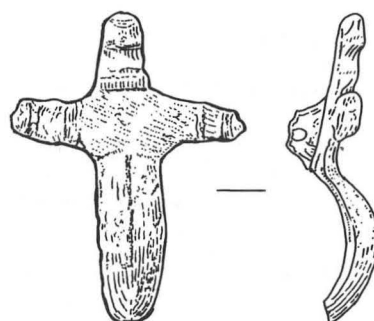


Figure 23. Early Saxon brooch. Scale 1:2

Decorative metalwork (Fig. 24)

(Copper alloy unless otherwise indicated)

- 1.* **Pair of buttons**, apparently silver but XRF showed high tin content, with lead and silver as lesser constituents; therefore tin-alloy. 1963. *Toft 10 house, K28, layer 3 at base of hearth (S.F.6)*
2. **Stud** ?from **belt**. 1964. *Dark soil filling cart rut, east end House 2 (S.F.17)*
- 3.* **Half-disc** folded over. Plain surfaces. XRF shows high silver, with very small copper and lead. Possibly a belt ornament. 1964. *Among cobbles and topsoil south of House 2 (S.F.23)*
4. Iron **pin**, probably from a purse frame². 1964. *Dark brown soil among upper cobbles, south-west corner House 1 (S.F.24)*
5. **Quatrefoil stud** with central pin, probably from belt. With small bronze fragment. 1963. *West baulk close to flints at edge of clay floor. Toft 10 house. (S.F.4)*
 - a. Plain **stud**. 1964. *Yard near south-east shed. M5 Level B2 (180)*
6. **Strap-end** with buckle loop; pivoting latchet on end of loop. Probably from shoe or small belt. 1964. *Plough-soil over floor, House 2 (S.F.18)*
7. Silver plated **strap-end** with buckle loop, tongue lost. 1963. *Above cobbles, yard to south of Toft 8 house. (S.F.8)*
8. **Strap-end**, finely tooled ornament on front plate; back plain. 1963. *Topsoil close to south-east corner Toft 10 house. (S.F.1)*
 - b. **Strap-end plate** with *fleur-de-lys* terminal, undecorated, no rivet holes. 1964. (S.F.4)
9. Iron **strap-end**, its rivet with non-ferrous plating. 1963. *Toft 10 house, layer 3, east of hearth (S.F.2)*
10. **Ring**, fragment, highly polished surface. 1963. *Floor of Toft 10 house. (S.F.7)*
11. **Strap-end**, poor condition. 1964. *Embedded in cobbles, south edge House 1 (S.F.3)*
 - c. Fragments from similar **strap-end plates**. 1964. (S.F.16 and 22)
 - d. Fragment from rectangular **strip**. 1963. (S.F.3)
12. Fragmentary **tube** (?ferrule), made of folded sheet, roughly pressed together³. 1963. *Above cobbles in yard, south of Toft 8 house (S.F.9)*

(Fig. 25)

13. **Bridle bell** with iron 'pea', cylindrical, cast in two halves, arcaded decoration on upper half, similar decoration on lower half badly worn. Fairly common on rural sites⁴. 1964. *Cobbled yard just south of House 1 (S.F.1)*
14. **Mirror box lid**, projecting hinge lugs; tongue for lifting lid which is flat with beaten-down edge. Punched design⁵. 1964. *Clay of ditch clearance, south of House 1 (S.F.11)*
15. **Flat mount** incised with cross paté on cross-hatched background. Central perforation. 1964. *Among plough-disturbed flints, north-east edge House 2. (S.F.12)*



Figure 24. Objects of tin alloy (No. 1), silver (No. 3), iron (Nos 4 and 9) and copper alloy (Nos 2, 5-8, 10-12). Scale 1:2

16. **Buckle**, tongue looped round and not fully closed; stop on tongue may be degenerate animal head. 1964. Base of plough-disturbed soil, edge east wall, House 1. (S.F.14)
17. **Buckle loop**. 1964. Above cobbles south of House 1 (S.F.5)
18. **Buckle loop**, not part of No. 17, different profile and coarser tooling. 1964. Above cobbles south of House 1. (S.F.6)
- e. **Buckle loop** fragment, oval section. 1964. Topsoil, House 1 close to south wall (12)
19. **Buckle loop** with chiselled cross-hatched decoration. 1964. Outside east wall of House 1. (S.F.8)
- f. **Disc**, semi-circular, lead, 64mm diam., 5mm thick. 1963. Above clay floor close to hearths, Toft 10. (S.F.5)

- b. **Lead-shot tongs**, probably late eighteenth century. 1964. Topsoil, inner berm east toft ditch (45)

Structural ironwork (Fig. 26)

- 3.* **Barrel padlock case** with shackle of sickle form hinged on a tongue. Hasp with rectangular slot for insertion of bolt (right); key slot is semicircular (left). Probably seventeenth century⁶. 1964. South edge cobbled yard, layer A (29)
4. **Latch-lifter**; another possible use is a hook for hanging game, but it is not known how early these occur. 1964. Clay collapse of shed 22, layer B (115)
Another 1964. Disturbed clay over south of yard, layer B (188)
- c. **Latch**. 1964. Among cobbles, main yard, layer C (210)
5. **Awl** of rectangular section. 1964. Among cobbles, main yard, layer C (208);
Another from same location and layer (284)
- 6.* **Key**; a common late medieval form. Surface find

Domestic ironwork (Fig. 26)

7. **Handle**, with non-ferrous plating, from a chest or drawer, not from a door. 1964. Floor at north-east corner House 1, layer B. (S.F.15)
Another, fragmentary. 1964. (115)
- 8.* **Plate**, triangular plate, perhaps from a bucket. 1964. Outside east end House 1, layer C (S.F.9)
Another, 1964, south-east corner House 1, layer C (297)
- 9.* **Strap-end buckle**, with two rivets and hole for lost pin, non-ferrous plating. 1963. Toft 8. On wall stones and above cobbles (180)
- 10.* **Trivet or brandreth**⁷, part of ring and tripod. 1963. Toft 8, above cobbles (181)

Iron objects (Figs 26 and 27)

The following main divisions are: weapons, structural ironwork, domestic tools, agricultural tools, horse furniture, nails and other metalwork. The majority of illustrated objects came from the yards around the houses. Ironwork from fieldwalking is only included when it is likely to be medieval.

Weapons (Fig. 26)

- 1.* **Arrowhead**, socketed with leaf-shaped head, possibly barbed. 1964. South wall of House 1, layer C. (S.F.13)
- 2.* **Arrowhead**, socketed with slender barbs. 1964. Topsoil over southern edge House 1, layer A. (6)
- a.* **Arrowheads**, two fragmentary examples similar to No. 2. 1964. Chalky clay in west shed 5, layer C. (204). 1964. Wall material, central area south wall House 1, layer C (290)

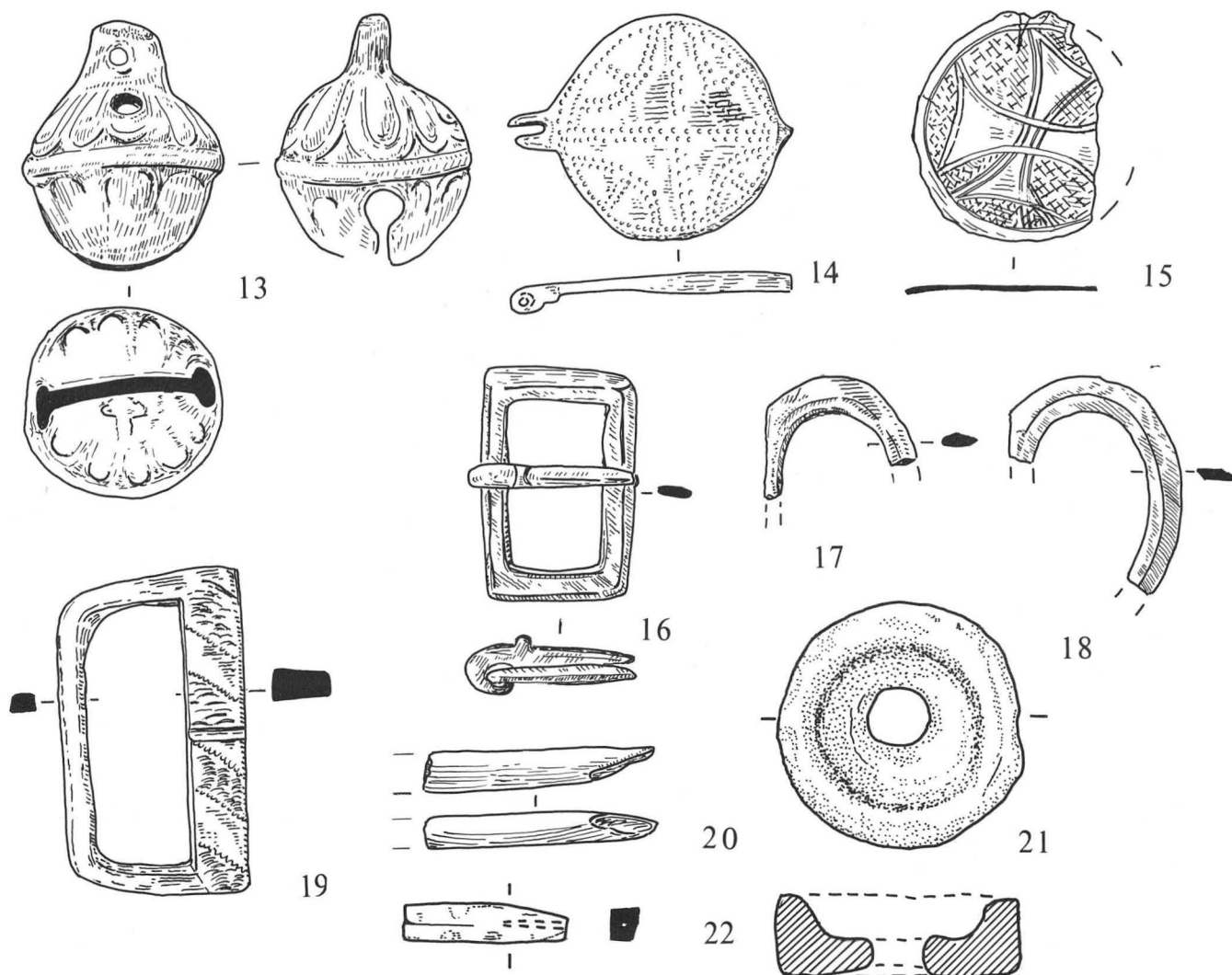


Figure 25. Objects of copper alloys (Nos 13-19), bone (Nos 20 and 22) and fired clay (No. 21). Scale 1:2

- 11.* **Buckle loop**, version of form in copper alloy, No. 19. 1963. *Toft 10, layer 3. L31. (S.F.22)*
- 12.* **Buckle loop** with trace of tongue. 1964. *On cobbling south of House 1, layer C (S.F.2)*
Another, 1964. *Plough-disturbed soil north of House 1. (32)*
13. **Cauldron**, rim. Probably post-medieval (Wacher 1966, 660-2, fig. 26). 1963. *Field 128, 36m south-west of moat*
d. **Bar**: ten fragments of iron bar or strip. Two: 1963. *Cobbles near Toft 8 house. The remainder: 1964. Soil in and above cobbled yard, layers B and C; one strip (471) layer D, fill of depression between Houses 1 and 2*

Domestic tools: knives (Fig. 26)

A wide range of knives was found, twenty-nine in total; the angled and straight back predominated, with a few curved backs. All the knives had whittle tangs except No. 14 and possibly No. 15. Eleven knives were X-radiographed; three had a cutler's mark (Nos. 14, 19, and 21: see archive).

- 14.* **Knife**, silver-gilt plates on ivory handle secured by small rivets, soldered to tang. Floral design on plates. Flat scale tang. Cutler's mark X (*not illus.*). 1964. *Beneath cobbles adjacent to south wall House 1, layer D. (S.F.20)*
- 15.* **Knife blade**. Could be from shears. 1964. *Beneath cobbles, western half of yard, layer D. (S.F.21)*
- 16.* **Knife**, flat tang with rivet holes; solder from shoulder plates,

- handle repair is shown by former holes. 1964. *Sandy clay soil, wall collapse of east wall, House 1, layer C. (S.F.7)*
- 17.* **Knife**, flat tang with blunt end, remains of solder on shoulder plate. 1963. *Toft 8 above cobbles (181)*
Another similar but in fragmentary condition. 1963. *(S.F.18)*
- 18.* **Knife**, shouldered broad blade. ?leather worker's knife. 1963. *Toft 8 above cobbles (181)*
- 19.* **Knife**, shouldered blade. Cutler's mark: Gothic M (*not illus.*). 1964. *West toft ditch, layer C. (S.F.19)*
Another similar. 1964 (116)
- 20.* **Knife**, shouldered blade, thickened back. 1963. *Toft 8 above cobbles (181)*
Another similar but with narrower tapering shoulder blade. 1964. (181)
- 21.* **Knife**, long tang. Inlaid cutler's mark (*not illus.*). 1963. *Toft 8, above cobbles (184)*
Another similar. 1964. *In grey gritty clay beside south wall House 2, layer C. (S.F.10)*
- 22.* **Knife**, long tang. 1963. *Toft 10 above stones, layer 1 (155)*

The remaining fragments are blades from shouldered knives with whittle tangs; five were from ploughsoil and above cobbles (1964, layers A and B), three from among cobbles, two on the floor of House 1 (layer C) and four from among lowest cobbling of yard (layer D). Two others from 1963 were among cobbles in Toft 10; one has a cutler's mark.

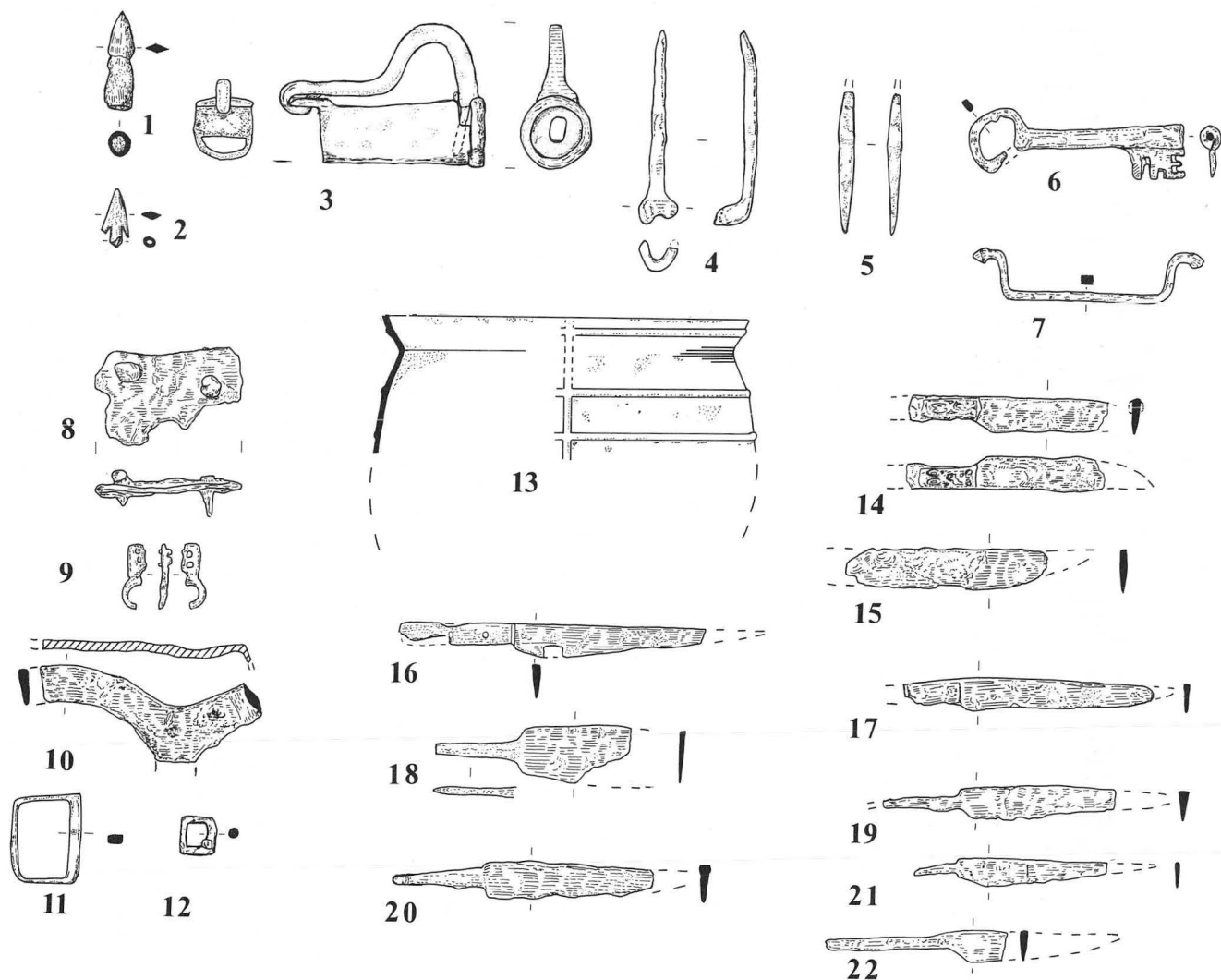


Figure 26. Objects of iron. Scale 1:4

Agricultural tools (Fig. 27)

- 23.* **Sickle**, narrow blade and rod tang. 1963. *Plough-soil, Field 128*
 24.* **Sickle** with long tang. 1963. *Toft 8, cutting A on wall stones, above cobbles (180)*
 Similar blade. 1964. *Collapse of wall material, south wall of House 1, layer B2 (211)*
 25.* **Curry comb**, handle missing. (Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, II, 282, no. 2049, fig. 254). 1963. *Toft 8 on wall stones, above cobbles (180)*
 26. **Trowel or thistle spud**, long tang, flat blade. 1964. *West toft ditch west margin, over cobbles, layer C (314)*
 27.* **Fork tine or tooth from wool comb or heckle**. (cf. Brodribb, Hands and Walker 1972, III, 115-6, figs. 51-2). 1963. *Toft 8, on wall stones above cobbles (180)*
 Another similar, nearby, above cobbles (181)

Horse furniture (not illus.)

- e. **Harness ring**. Four examples. 1963 surface finds 1964 (181).
 f. **Horse bit**, fragmentary. 1964. *West toft ditch, layer B (141)*

Horseshoes (Fig. 27)

Were found in forty-five locations in 1964, mainly on the cobbled yards, and four were recovered as surface finds in 1963. The shoes may be divided into two main categories: Broad heavy shoes with square nail holes away from the outer rim of the shoe, and narrow shoes with rectangular holes close to the outer rim. Calkins were seldom present or

had survived the rough usage and corroded conditions. A number of shoes had an irregular curve with an abrupt change of direction at the crown which was often a source of weakness. Were they hit on a badly-shaped anvil? The few surviving nails had fiddle-key heads. No horseshoes were found with a clearly defined wavy edge, claimed to be a twelfth century form. No ox-shoes were recognised.

- 28.* **Broad shoe**. 1963. *Surface find, Field 128*
 29.* **Broad shoe**. 1963. *Surface find, Field 128, South west of moat*
 Another similar. 1964 (45)
 30. **Narrow shoe**. 1964. *In toft north of House 1, layer D (437)*
 31. **Narrow shoe**, even curve, calkin. 1964. *Plough-soil over House 2, layer A (34)*
 Another, similar location and layer (46)
 32.* **Broad thick shoe**, four small nail-holes on each side set in fullered groove. 1963. *Surface find, Field 128*
 Others similar. 1964 (24, 272)
 33.* **Narrow shoe**. 1963. *Surface find, Field 128*
 Others similar. 1964 (116, 181, 238, 240), layers B and C
 34. **Small shoe**, calkin, rectangular holes. 1964. *South margin, House 2, layer C (308)*
 Others similar. (46, 420)
 35.* **Broad shoe**, fiddle-key nails, pointed terminals, abrupt curve. 1964. *Over cobbles north of House 1, layer C (219)*
 Others similar. (232, 257, 270, 445, 452)
 36.* **Small shoe**. 1964. *Over cobbles, south of main yard, layer C (208)*
 Others similar, (155, 172, 175, 229, 237, 282, 573)

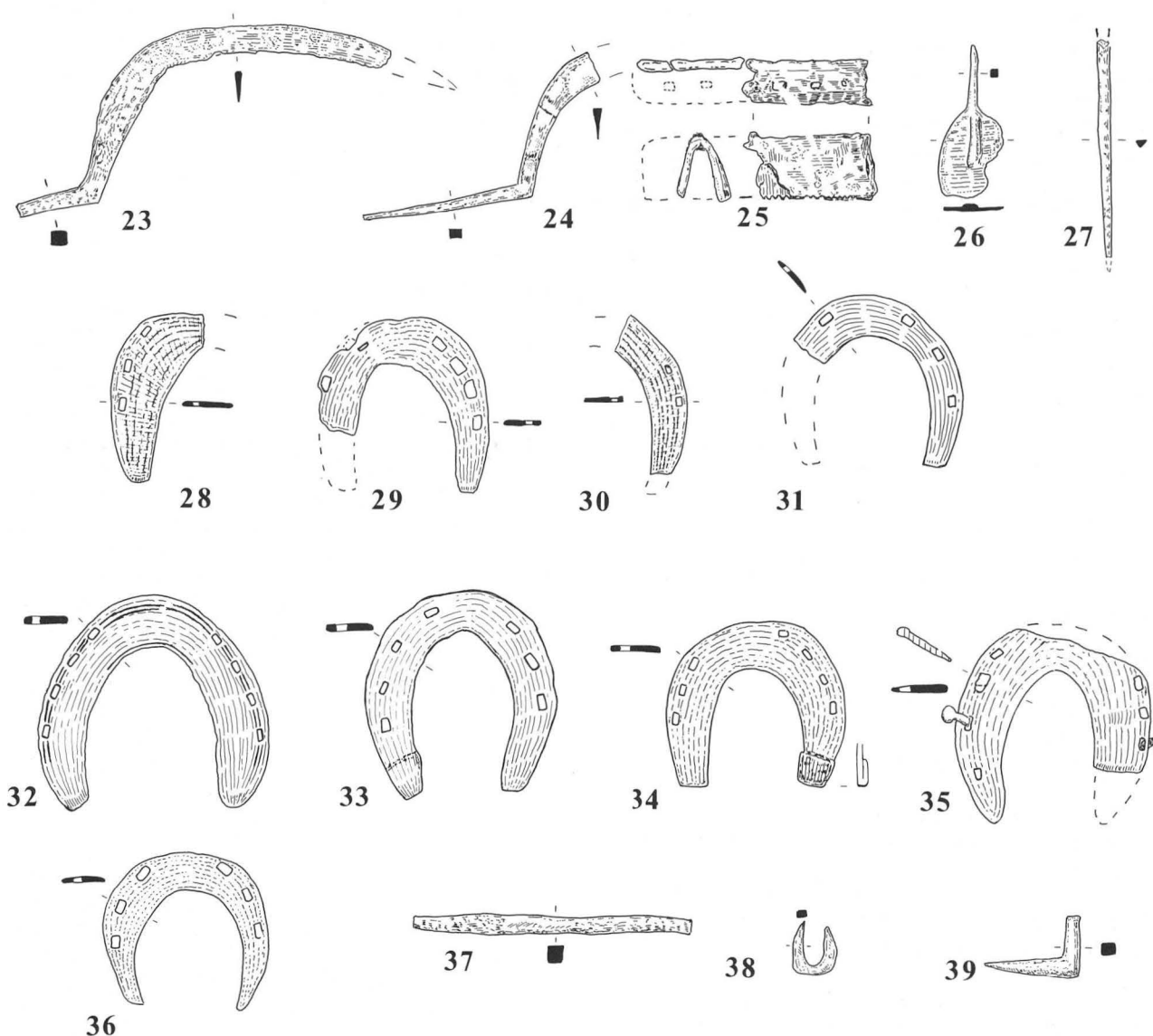


Figure 27. Objects of iron. Scale 1:4

Nails and other metalwork (Fig. 27)

Nails were found in ninety-four locations in 1964, generally over the cobbled yard and rarely in the house areas. However, fragments occurred at all lower levels and in pits and ditches. The standard size appeared to be 2 in (5 cm), square-headed, pyramid-capped. Hooks, some of which (without cleaning) may be nails without heads, were found in ten locations in 1964, mainly layers C and D.

- 37.* **Rod**, square section. 1963. Toft 8 house, above cobbles (181)
- 38.* **Hook or staple**, rectangular section. 1963. Toft 8 house, on wall stones and above cobbles (180)
- 39. **Hook or hinge pivot**, rectangular section. 1964. South-west quadrant of yard, among cobbles, layer C (207)
- g. **Loops**. Two, small (max. length 50 mm). 1964. near south wall, House 1 (211, 237)

Iron slag (not illus.)

Small amounts of slag were found in nineteen locations in 1964, widely dispersed throughout the toft, mainly in layer C (the cobbled yard) and below. The slag need be no more than the result of casual black-smithing.

Bone (Fig. 25)

- 20. **Bone, bird radius, possibly goose, probably broken and carved to use as quill pen**.⁸ 1963. Toft 8, unstratified above cobbles. (S.F.10)

- 22. **Handle** possibly from **bodkin** or **pin**. Probably using sheep's rib. 1963. Toft 10 house, within S.E. corner above chalk flecked floor, layer 4. (S.F.21)

Fired clay (Fig. 25)

- 21. **Spindle whorl** of creamy-orange fabric. Formed from late third-century colour-coated ware base. Rustic character and very worn. From a bulbous beaker-like vessel.⁹ 1964. Clay floor, House 2. (S.F.26)
- h. Clay '**marble**' or **alley** (or perhaps pea from bell) roughly circular, (14 mm diam.). 1964, layer D among larger cobbles south of House 1 (427)
- Another (13 mm diam.). 1964, layer D, north-east angle of House 1 (460)

IX. The Pottery

(Figs 28-33)
by Lawrence Butler and Vivienne Jones

Introduction

The medieval pottery assemblage, totalling nearly 8000 sherds, represents the remains of a large number of vessels in use from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries in

central Norfolk. The potential value of this assemblage is not diminished by the scale of more recent excavations (*e.g.* Grenstein, North Elmham), but had the site been dug in the present decade the form of this report would have been very different. The report must therefore be viewed in the circumstances of its preparation in 1975 by Vivienne Jones, when no comparable site had been published and before further refinement of pottery studies in Norfolk had taken place.

The pottery analysis aimed first to define the range of fabrics and forms found at Thuxton in excavation and fieldwork and, secondly, to determine the extent and sequence of site occupation. The pits and ditches provided a promise of identifying cultural or structural phases but it was soon appreciated that each site unit had to be treated as a discrete group. The lack of clearly differentiated fabrics or styles meant that there was little opportunity for establishing occupation phases or site usage through quantification of fabric type or vessel numbers. What is therefore presented is essentially a catalogue of fabrics and then of vessel forms within each fabric type.

In the first stage of analysis the pottery was examined by its grid square (1964) or by its trench location (1963). The number of sherds in each square were counted. Any joining sherds were noted and the representative types were selected for illustration. This process was repeated by examining the bags from the eight adjoining grid squares in order to find joining sherds. Where distinctive fabrics were recognised, the search for joining sherds was conducted more widely.

The material described here comes from the excavations of 1963 and 1964, together with some obtained by fieldwalking in the winter of 1963-4 in Fields 136, 137 and 128 in the eastern area. In the catalogue entries sherds are listed firstly by ware and figure number. In both periods of excavation the finds are referred to by their location numbers, and have, additionally, information about the toft or house, the layer of feature and any specific relationship. Pottery of similar type but not illustrated is mentioned; and pottery of particular fabric, where the size of sherd does not merit illustration, commented upon.

There is no discernable variation in the occurrence of pottery (and other finds) between the three excavated tofts. The inter-relationship is shown in Table 1.

Of the total 7849 sherds found in the excavations, 5890 (75%) are local unglazed coarse wares and 1959 (25%) are glazed wares for which Grimston, Norfolk, was a major source. There is only one sherd of a continental import found in an occupation layer.

1963 Toft 8	1963 Toft 10	1964 Toft 2
		Layer A - topsoil
Period III	Period II	Layer B - House decay (IV)
Period II		Layer C - Occupation (III)
Period I	Period I	Layer D - Occupation (II)
		Layer E - Ditches (I)
		Layers F - S - Pits and fills

Table 1 Pottery distributions: stratigraphic relationship of the three tofts.

Coarse wares

The earliest sherds are three of Early Medieval type (two, Nos 20 and 36, were found in early contexts; the other, No. 16, was probably residual) but the majority (93%) were in sandy fabrics (Nos 1-34). The other fabrics were either gritty (Nos 37-41) or shelly (No. 35). The forms were

predominantly cooking pots (98%) with a few bowls (Nos 13-15) and two pitchers (No. 35). A group of decorated body sherds from cooking-pots or from unglazed jugs is in the hard sandy fabric, commonly found on the site (Nos 42-51). There is no clear distinction in date, location or use between the different forms or fabrics. Most occur at all levels, though inturned rims were more likely to occur in late deposits and surface material.

Glazed wares

These were predominantly jugs (98.5%), with a few bowls and indeterminate body sherds. Nine main fabric types could be identified: in terms of quantity types 1, 4, 5 and 6 were most numerous. Types 1-4 and probably 6 are likely to be from Grimston. The hard red ware used for small jugs (Type 5) is found only at the earlier levels, but the Grimston products occur at every level. However in contrast to the material from Grenstein (Wade-Martins 1980b) there are no face masks. At King's Lynn, face masks on jugs are regarded as a fourteenth-century introduction. There are no bridge-spouts, no pellet ornament and no thumb-impressed strips on storage jars, all of which occur at Grenstein, but not at Thuxton. There is no Thetford Ware at Thuxton, but there is one fragment of developed Stamford Ware (Type 8), unfortunately a surface find in Field 127.

The bowls with internal glaze, which may have had an ancillary use as cooking utensils, were found in layers of primary occupation (layer D), suggesting a thirteenth-century introduction rather than any later.

Continental imports

There is one Saintonge jug base at Grenstein; by contrast there is one imitation Saintonge sherd at Thuxton (Type 7). Apart from this imitation Saintonge fragment the only significant import was a stoneware base, probably Siegburg, No. 89 in layer C² of 1964, from the main occupation period of House 1. All the other stoneware (three sherds, probably from Cologne) post-date the occupation periods of the houses in the excavated sites.

Regional imports

Apart from the Stamford Ware sherd mentioned above, there were no sherds definitely attributable to areas outside Norfolk. However, the decoration on body sherds No. 76 and No. 80 is more likely to be West Midland in inspiration and Nos 74 and 75 have no obvious local parallel.

Late medieval and post-medieval wares

Except for No. 89 there is nothing of significance amongst this small group (Nos 83-90) and their find-spots indicate that occupation had ceased in the excavated area before the fifteenth century.

Site Locations

The site pottery can be divided into the following groups of which the third is the largest:

- below the houses and yards,
- within the houses,
- amid and above the yards,
- in the toft ditches,
- on the road surfaces and
- within the pits.

The pit groups *P 10* and *P 20* both gave the appearance either of rapid fill or of conservatism in pottery tradition so that the same range of fabrics occurred at all levels. The toft ditches indicated steady cleansing throughout their history so that only pottery of the latest period consistent with layer B in the houses and yards was found. The material from the houses was usually very small and gave little help as dating evidence; the material from the yards had larger fragments but also many abraded sherds as if the constant passage of feet, hooves and vehicles had continued to fracture the pottery.

In general the dating of the site material centres upon the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. There is nothing that can be firmly placed within the twelfth century because the early medieval wares continue into the thirteenth. Similarly, the terminal date on the three excavated tofts cannot be placed very far within the fifteenth century since the late medieval wares and the imported Cologne stonewares occur only as surface material in the ploughsoil over the tofts. The limited range of pottery fabrics and types indicates restricted use of pottery in the households but also demonstrates restricted access to the major urban markets and fairs. In general the evidence supports the conclusions of Carolyn Dallas in her discussion of the Grenstein material (Wade-Martins 1980b, 146-7). Only with further work at different village locations throughout Norfolk can Grenstein and Thuxton be placed in their social and economic perspective.

Coarse wares (Figs 28-30)

Fabric

The majority of the unglazed pottery was the locally-produced, slightly gritty ware, containing mica and a little crushed shell or chalk. The colour of the ware varies considerably from a burnished black through shades of grey and brown to buff, often with uneven firing of the pots, giving wide variation of colour on a single vessel. Most of the sherds were from cooking pots (98%) and these were the familiar medieval shape with both flat and sagging bases, with many of the pots bearing signs of rough-tooling around the neck.

Decoration

Decoration on the cooking pots is usually confined to the rims. Incised wavy lines (either single or multiple) running along the rim top are the most common form of decoration, though combing, either on or below the rim, is also found, as well as finger-pressing. This last form of decoration also occurs on dishes. Two body sherds with a combed trellis pattern were also found (see No. 46 below).

One handle, three bases, and one rim sherd with a pouring lip were recognised as belonging to unglazed jugs (see below). Decoration of the body sherds was confined to a pattern of incised horizontal lines. One sherd (254) was found with an applied strip decoration (see No. 48).

Wares

The unglazed pottery has been divided into five principal groups; unglazed jugs and later wares are considered below (pp. 45-6).

I. Black (reduced) wares

These are mainly black or grey surfaces, well mixed pastes, sandy with fine mica flecks and flint grits. However, within

this group are some fawn and red-brown fabrics which have more stylistic affinity with this group than with any other. A local source is likely.

The large size of this group makes sub-division by rim shape desirable: (a) flanged, (b) everted, (c) everted with folded-in rims, (d) thick heavy rims.

Ia. Flanged rims

248 rims. These rims are either upright or everted but all are flanged, the width of the flange varying quite considerably, and a few are decorated on the flange. Grooving along the flange and incised wavy lines are the most common form of decoration. A thickened rim with a stamped design along the flange has been included within this group (No. 4 below).

(Fig. 28)

1. 132. Bowl profile. Hard grey fabric with light brown surfaces. Thickened rim and flat base. Signs of knife trimming around base. 1963. *Soil outside western edge Toft 10 house*
2. 118. Thickened rim of cooking pot. Grey core, brown internal surface, sandy fabric with blackened external surface. Top of rim incised faintly with wavy line. 1963. *Ditch 6, period I, south of Toft 10 house, layer 5*
3. 144. Thickened upright rim from cooking pot. Grey fabric with a brown external surface and a reddish interior and flange. An incised wavy line decorates the flange. 1963. *Over west edge Toft 10 house, level 1*
A similar rim. 1963. *Side of Period II, ditch 4, west of Toft 10 house, level 1*
Another parallel. 1964. *South edge House 1, layer D (430)*
Two further rims of this type; one was tugged to form a pouring lip. 1963, (136)
4. 185. Cooking pot. A thickened everted rim, sloping inwards. Light grey fabric, sandy. The surface of the flange and the external surface around the rim are reduced and blackened. An unusual semi-circular design is stamped (probably with a sawn bone) along the outer edge of the flange. 1963. *Above cobbles in yard south of Toft 8 house*
5. 40. Cooking pot rim, brown fabric. The outer surface is slightly blackened and is smooth and shiny; the flange is in two planes and a straight edge. 1963. *Between stones on south-west edge Toft 10 house, layer 2*
A similar rim. 1964. *South cobbled yard close to House 1, layer D2, (498)*
6. 76. Cooking pot rim of unusual shape and appearance. Grey-brown fabric, slightly grittier than is usual for this ware. The surfaces are worn and the upper flange is deeply grooved along the inner and outer edges; the latter is raised. 1963. *Cobbles at south end Toft 10 house, layer 3*
7. 572. Cooking pot rim, everted. Slightly hollowed inner surface. Hard light grey slightly gritty fabric containing some shell or chalk; fawn surfaces. 1964. (34)
8. 564. Cooking pot rim of dark grey, slightly gritty fabric with red-brown surfaces. 1964. *North of House 1, layer E*
A slightly larger rim, but of the same fabric and with the small external flange, finger-pressed. 1964. *West toft ditch, layer B, (139)*
A rim of the same type and decoration. 1963. *Above cobbles south of Toft 8 house, 1963 (142)*
9. 490. A small upright rim from a cooking pot. Fawn, quite smooth fabric. 1964. *North of House 1, layer D2*
10. 49. Cooking pot rim of black fabric with smooth shiny surfaces. The rim is sharply everted with the inner surface slightly hollowed and the tip of the rim curving inwards to the sharp edge. 1963. *Among stones at west edge Toft 10 house, layer 3*
11. 77. Strongly everted cooking pot rim of fawn, slightly gritty fabric. The flange is in two gentle planes. 1963. *Soil above stones outside south-east corner Toft 10 house, layer 24*
12. 236. Wide flanged cooking pot rim. Grey-brown fabric, containing a few large flint grits. Slight blackening on the top of the flange; two firmly incised grooves run along the flange. 1964. *Above cobbles immediately south of House 1, layer C*
Two other rim sherds from the same pot were found. One: 1964, *over House 1 area, layer B*; the other: *dark brown fill of pit (P. 10) south of the houses, layer E*
A rim of this type in slightly thinner ware with two incised grooves, one along either edge of the flange found during the removal of the cobbles in 1963, *south of Toft 8 house*, and a parallel to this found over the cobbles.

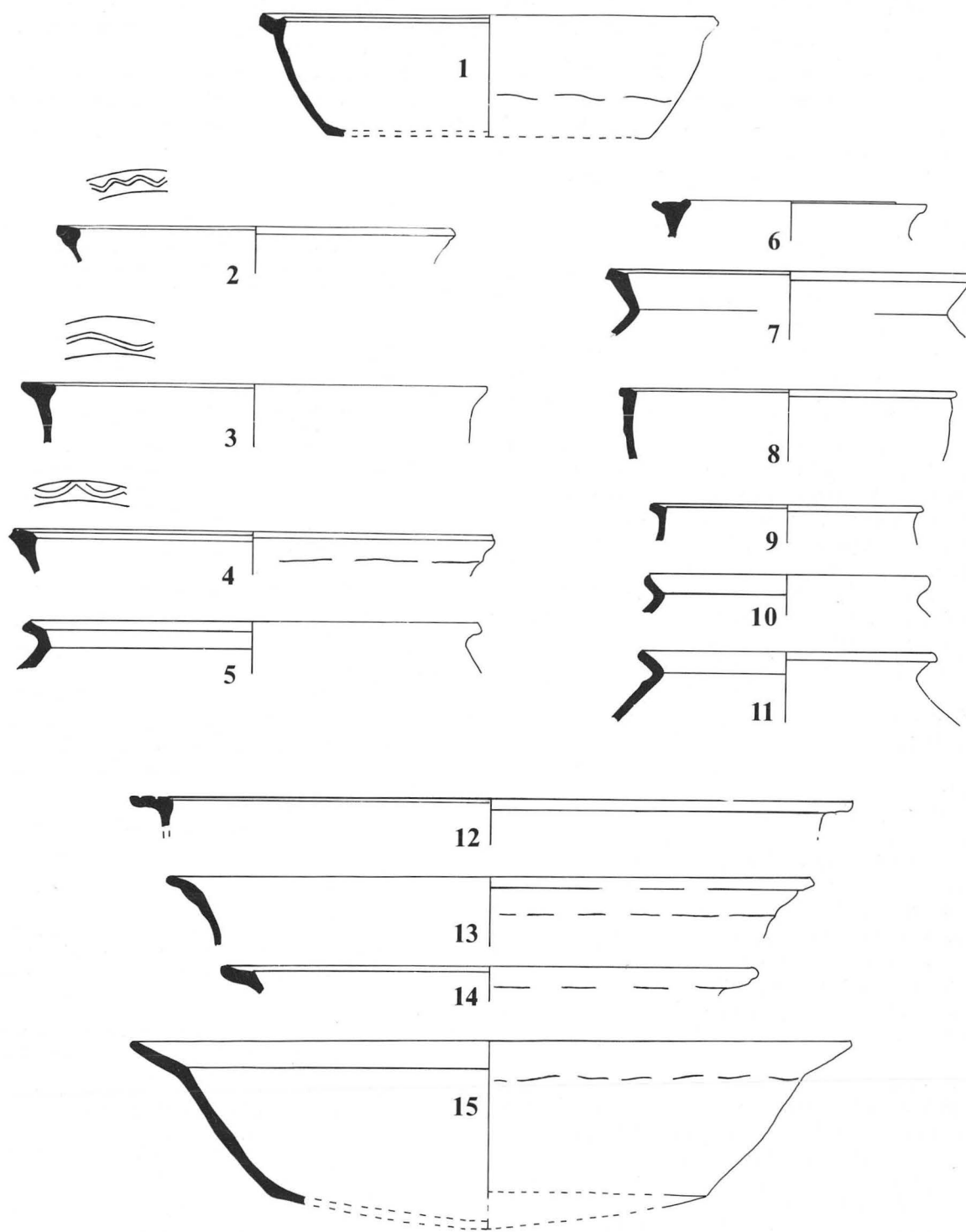


Figure 28. Pottery: unglazed black wares. Scale 1:4

Other rims with wide flanges and very faint lines incised around the top but which may still be taken as parallels. 1964. South edge House 1, layer D

Also a broad flanged rim decorated with ten-tooth wave combing. 1964. Surface find

13. 562. Bowl rim. Grey, slightly gritty fabric with a greyish exterior and a brown interior. Some blackening along the top of the rim. Neck has knife cuts. 1964. North of House 1, layer E
14. 471. Bowl rim, hard grey slightly gritty fabric with grey-brown surfaces. The flange is slightly hollowed on the upper surface. Knife groove around neck. 1964. L-R 10-11, layer D
15. 640. Bowl profile. Hard grey, slightly gritty fabric. Brownish wash on the internal surface. Wide flange with slightly pointed tip, and a deeply sagging base. Knife trimming on the outer surface around

the base and 35 mm up the wall. 1964. Lying to north of House 2, layers G and K

Another. 1964, at similar location but at layer G (610)

Ib. Everted rims

170 rims. Slightly everted rims, gently folded back at the top and with squared or rounded tips to the rim. Many of the cooking pots in this group are roughly tooled around the neck.

(Fig. 28)

16. 184. Cooking pot rim. Grey-black, quite smooth fabric. Black internal surface, brown exterior; knife grooves on the neck. 1963. Above cobbles, south edge Toft 8 house

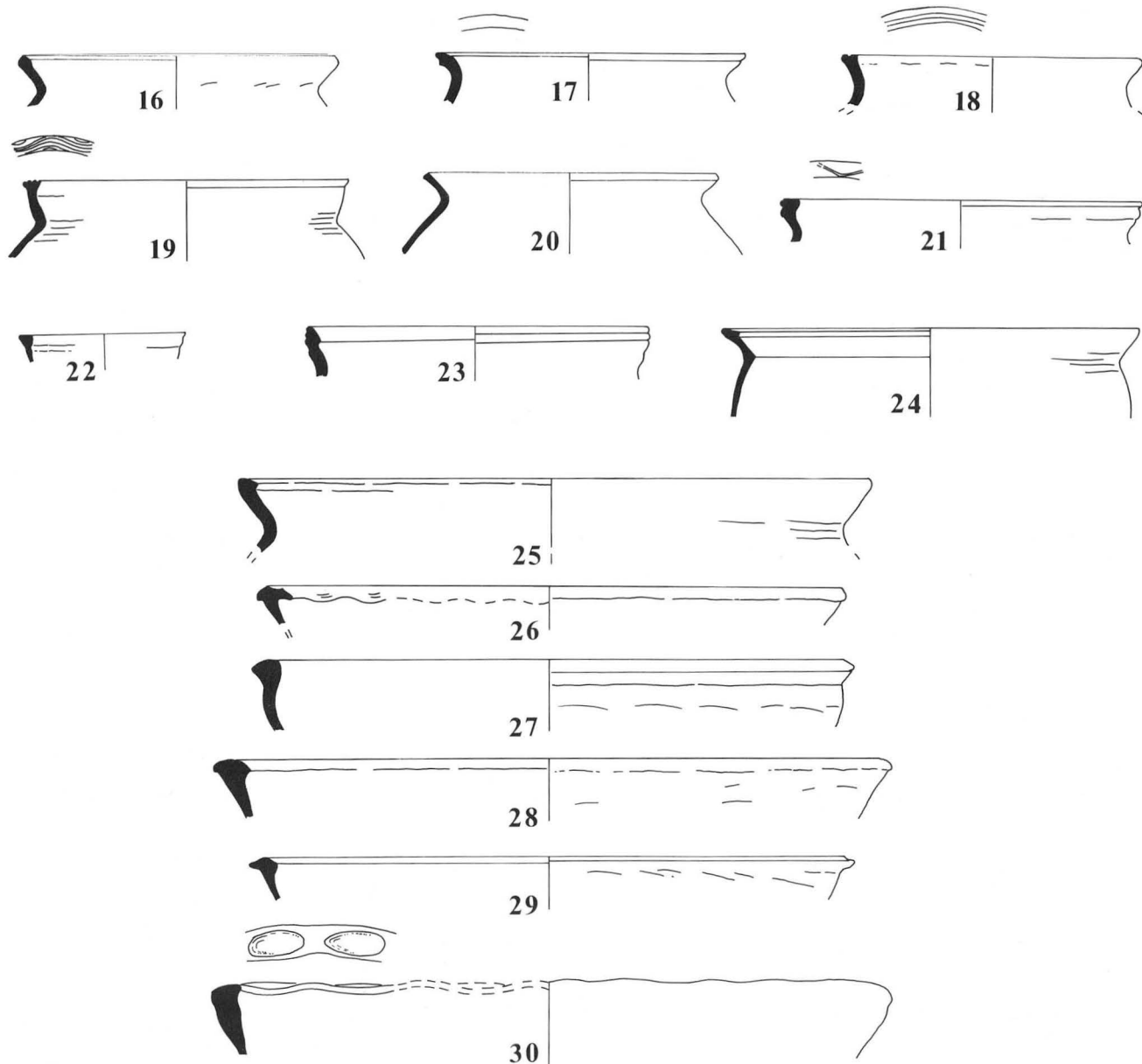


Figure 29. Pottery: unglazed black wares. Scale 1:4

17. 190. Cooking pot rim. Brown fabric and surfaces. The interior and the top of the rim are darker than the exterior. Fine incised wavy lines decorate the flattened top of the rim. Well moulded exterior of neck, some tooling around neck. 1963. Above cobbles, yard to south of Toft 8 house
18. 209. Cooking pot rim. Grey smooth sandy fabric, brownish-grey surfaces. Two lines incised around the top of the rim. 1963. Above cobbles, yard to south of Toft 8 house
19. 314. Cooking pot. Upright rim in grey-brown fabric. The outer surface is a patchy red-brown, the top of the rim partly fire-blackened, decorated with an incised wavy line from a six-toothed comb along the flattened rim top. The inner surface is hollowed and a slight inner bead has been formed around the top of the rim. 1964. Over cobbles, west side west toft ditch, layer C
Three rim sherds of same profile and decoration. 1964. North of House 1, layers D2, E and B
Other parallels. 1963. South edge Toft 8 house (unstratified). 1963. Stone layer (F 17) outside south-east corner of the house. Also cf. 1963 (49)
20. 356. Simple everted cooking pot rim. Brown, slightly gritty fabric. 1964. Among small cobbles outside west end House 1, layer C³
A similar rim. 1963. South edge Toft 10 house, layer 2 (114) cf. 1963, (77)

21. 270. Cooking pot rim. Grey-brown fabric with brown surfaces. Inner surface is concave, and exterior is well moulded. An incised wavy line runs around the top of the rim. 1964. North of House 1 in baulk, layer C
A similar rim had also a decorative line along the top of the rim, but the outer wall was not so pronounced a curve, the inner wall not so concave. The top of the rim was slightly blackened. 1964. South of House 1 during removal of larger cobbles, layer D
22. 127. A small fine everted rim, flattened top. Four examples, probably from cooking pots.

Ic. Everted infolded rims

50 rims. The rims in this group are pulled out, the tops flattened and turned in and an inner bead has been formed. The walls of the cooking pots in this group tend to be thicker than normal. There is little decoration and where it does occur it is confined to the external surface, the tops of the rims being left plain. As in Group Ib, the outer surface is often tooled or slashed around the neck. One rim in this group was found with the buckle (S.F.2, 1964) (Fig. 26, No. 12).

(Fig. 29)

23. 198. Cooking pot rim. Grey-black fabric, reddish-brown exterior. Decorative horizontal grooves inside the outer surface of the rim.

1963. Grey soil over cobbles above floor area, Toft 8 house
A similar rim. 1964. Immediately south of House 1, layer B²
Another similar rim with a heavier infold. 1964. House 1 at G 14,
level B²

24. 196. Cooking pot rim. Grey fabric, partly blackened externally. The rim has been roughly finished off around the neck. 1963. Beyond ditch 16, west end of Toft 8 house
A similar rim, eroded, in grey quite sandy fabric, blackened externally. 1964. South of House 1, layer C
25. 151. Large cooking pot. Fabric is same as No. 24, but the walls are thicker and curve more on the outer surface. The rim is reduced and heavily blackened along the top. 1964. North edge House 1 floor, layer B. Other rim sherds from the same pot were found in the same area but in layer C.
Parallels are: 1963, east edge Toft 10 house, layer 1; north-east edge Toft 8 house (unstratified); above cobbles in yard south of Toft 8 house; material above and north of wall at north-east edge Toft 8 house
Heavy, very black, slightly less angular rims of this same type were found. 1964, north of House 1 below level of floor, layer D; south edge House 1, layer D
A rim similar to that illustrated, with wavy lines heavily incised along the top. 1964. Area south of House 1, layer C
26. 167. Dish rim of grey fabric with beige surfaces. The inner rim has been folded inwards to make a flange. This has been finger-pressed on the inner side. 1963. Fill of Period II ditch 4 west of Toft 8 house

Id. Heavy rims

62 rims. These are heavy thickened rims, often containing large flint grits. The tops of the rims are usually rounded and many have been knife-trimmed around the exterior. Finger pressing is the only decoration encountered.

(Fig. 29)

27. 209. Cooking pot rim. Grey fabric, brown inner surface and rim top, purple black exterior. The outer surface has been knife trimmed. 1963. Above cobbles, yard south of Toft 8 house
A similar rim. 1964. Cobbles south of House 1, layer C²
Another. 1963. Material above and north of wall, Toft 8 house
28. 17. Cooking pot rim. Reddish-brown fabric, purple-black surfaces, the exterior being slightly fire blackened. There is a fine inner bead, and knife trimming on the exterior. 1963. Within Toft 10 house, layer 2
A similar rim. 1963. Above cobbles south of Toft 8 house (142)
29. Thickened rim from cooking pot. Red-brown fabric, purple-brown exterior, slightly pale interior, thickened rim slightly pulled out at exterior, heavy knife trimming on exterior. 1963. Above cobbles, yard south of Toft 8 house
30. 137. Heavy cooking pot rim. Hard grey fabric, brown inner surface, the exterior and the top of the rim fire-blackened. Surfaces are unusually smooth and sandy for this ware. The upper surface of the rim is decorated with large finger presses. 1964. Cobble bank south of House 2

II. Hard 'buff' ware (Fig. 30)

Fifteen rims of smooth sandy pale grey, cream or buff-coloured ware were found. The fabric is of the same general type as Group I but is sufficiently distinctive to justify comment. All the rims are from cooking pots and are everted with a gentle outward curve on the external surface. The inner wall is usually hollowed and there is a slight inner bead. This fabric at times bore such a strong resemblance to black wares that it was difficult to distinguish all the body sherds with confidence.

(Fig. 30)

31. 16. Cream-grey fabric with cream surfaces. Pronounced inner bead, knife trimming externally. 1963. East side Toft 8 house, close to Feature 35, layer 2
cf. 1963. Surface find, Toft 3 (738)
32. 162. Rim of pale grey fabric. The external surface is blue-grey. 1963. South-east end Toft 10 house, layer 2 above floor cf. 1963 (42)

III. 'Red sandy' ware (Fig. 30)

Six rims in grey-fawn fabric, in places reddish. Smooth and sandy, closely related to the fabric of Groups I and II, but this group has a distinctive rim shape. The rims are everted

with the tips curving inwards to a point. All sherds are from cooking pots.

(Fig. 30)

33. 203. Rim in hard reddish-fawn fabric. The inner surface is grey-fawn and the tip of the rim is partly fire-blackened. 1964. Between cobbles and wall-stones, north-east corner House 1

IV. 'Fawn sandy' ware (Fig. 30)

Six body sherds and two rims in a very soft sandy pale brown fabric; this was of the common local type but distinguished by the very sandy texture of the ware.

(Fig. 30)

34. 270. Cooking pot rim. Hard sandy pale brown fabric. Some kiln blackening along the tip of the rim. 1964. North of House 1, layer C

V. Red shelly ware (Fig. 30)

Heavy reddish fabric containing prominent shell and flint grits. Only three sherds were recognised in this fabric, and these were from two pitchers.

(Fig. 30)

35. 138. Neck of a bung-hole in a pitcher. The external surface is reddish-brown; the interior is partly blackened. 1963. Embedded in south wall, Toft 10 house

VI. Unclassified (Fig. 30)

Seven sherds were found which did not fit easily into the five Groups above.

(Fig. 30)

36. 437. Cooking pot. Small everted rim. Grey-brown fabric, hard and sandy. Reddish interior; exterior generally reddish but darker along top of rim. 1964. G-H 17-19 layer D
37. 60. Cooking pot. Small folded over rim. Brown, quite gritty fabric. 1963. Above cobbles, floor of Toft 10 house
38. 129. Cooking pot. Folded over and thickened rim. Hard brown, slightly gritty fabric. 1963. North edge Toft 10 house, layer 1
A rim of similar shape and of soft grey sandy ware, very worn. 1964. Immediately north of House 1 (491)
39. 351. Cooking pot. Grey brown, slightly gritty fabric. The outer edge of the rim has been pulled out to a slight point. 1964. House 1 area, layer C²
cf. No. 34 (270) in Group IV)
40. Surface. Cooking pot rim of pale grey, slightly gritty fabric with creamy white surfaces. Some blackening along rim. Everted rim with narrow inturned flange. The inner wall is hollowed.
41. Cooking pot rim. Smooth hard grey-brown fabric. Thickened rim. Three incised wavy lines decorate the flange, outer line wider and deeper than other two. Exterior of rim is well moulded. Surface of Field 136
cf. No. 21 (270) in Group Ib

VII. Unglazed jugs and decorated body sherds (Fig. 30)

The fabrics are similar to those of Group I used for the cooking pots.

(Fig. 30)

42. 498. Pouring lip. Hard grey fabric, beige surfaces similar to Bowl No. 15 above. Slight blackening along the top of the rim. The rim edge has been pinched into a pouring lip. 1964. North of House 1, layer D
Another. 1963, west edge Toft 10 house
43. 131. Jug rim. Fawn fabric, slightly soapy and containing some grit. The rim is upright and well moulded; the top has been flattened to form a flange. 1963. Floor, Toft 10 house, layer 1
44. 137. Handle from small jug. Hard brown grey fabric (Group I). 1963. North of Toft 10 house, in ditch 7/8
45. Decorated sherd from large pitcher. Hard thick slightly gritty fabric. Surfaces slightly pitted and harsh to touch. Two applied strips cross and have been finger pressed at the junction. Surface
46. 144. Body sherd from shoulder of thin walled vessel, decorated with combed trellis design. The ware is hard, brown to black with

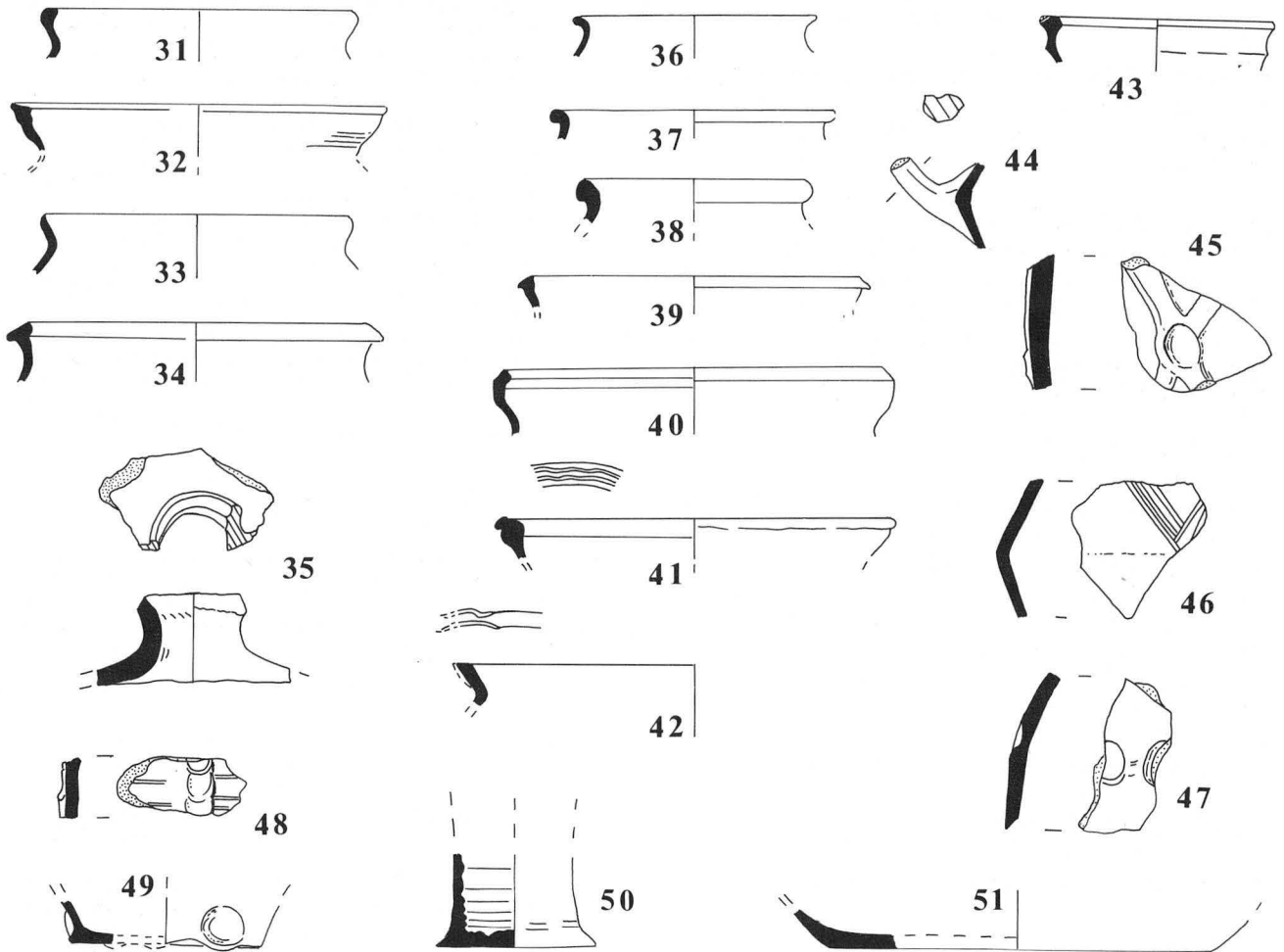


Figure 30. Pottery: buff and red wares. Scale 1:4

a brown exterior and a black interior. This sherd probably belongs with rim 144 (see class Ia, No. 3 above). 1963. *Over west edge, Toft 10 house, layer 2*

A second sherd similarly decorated. 1963. *Over cobbles at east edge Toft 10 house, layer 1*

Other body sherds with wide spaced horizontal grooves may be from cooking pots or unglazed jugs (see also No. 48 below).

47. 300. Hard rusty brown fabric with small finger-tip pressing. The absence of any sharp change of angle suggests a shoulder. 1964. *North of House 2, layer C*
48. 254. Grey-brown slightly gritty fabric. Incised horizontal lines overlaid by vertical applied strip, finger-tip pressing as decoration. 1964. *Plough-disturbed floor material over House 1, layer C*
49. 136. Base. Hard dark grey slightly gritty fabric. Pinkish-brown interior; exterior is yellow-brown and partly fire-blackened. Base has deep finger-presses, originally eight in number. 1964. *Cobbled ridge, south of House 2, layer B*
50. 520. Baluster jug base. Grey-brown slightly gritty fabric with dull-brown surfaces. The jug is heavily rilled inside, rough knife trimming around the exterior. It is carelessly made. 1964. *North of House 1, layer D³*
51. 120. Heavy flat base. Grey slightly gritty fabric. Light red-brown surfaces. 1964. *Just above cobbles south of House 2 and east of House 1, layer B*

Glazed wares

Fabric

The majority of the glazed sherds were from jugs and, like the coarse wares, were mainly of local manufacture. These can be divided into nine categories, though only four types were represented in any quantity.

Jugs: Type 1 (1738 sherds; Figs 31-3)

Probably Grimston (Clarke 1970; Clarke and Carter 1977, 200-10).

Hard grey fabric, ranging from light grey, smooth sandy ware to a hard dark grey, sometimes blackish, ware containing small grits. In some cases, this fabric tends to be orange or brown towards the outer surfaces. The glaze varies from a yellowish-green through olive-green to a dark brown-green and, under this glaze, there is sometimes a cream coloured wash. None of the jugs appear to have been glazed all over, the lower portion of the jug being left unglazed. Occasionally washes were used on the interior; light grey, brown and purple being found most frequently. The rims are upright, either simple or flattened along the top into a small flange. No spouts are present; instead the rims were usually tugged out to form a pouring lip (e.g. No. 53).

Bases are both sagging and flat, and finger-tugging is common both as a functional and as a decorative feature; finger indentations are spread singly or in groups around the base or even run continuously. Strap handles occur most often and are usually either grooved and stabbed, or ribbed and unstabbed. Oval handles have usually been left plain or have a single row of stab marks running down the centre of the outer surface of the handle. The upper junction between the handle and the jug is marked by firm finger pressing either at the side or at the top. The lower attachments are usually smooth and well fashioned. A

series of smaller handles were found of which Nos 60 and 69 are representative. Three twisted handles were found (Nos 62, 63 and (210)) and seem to represent a Norfolk tradition¹⁰. Decoration on the jugs is common but not elaborate. Incised lines, girth grooving and bevelling, thin applied strips, pellets and stamped blobs are all found upon the jugs, with incised lines the most common.

Jugs: Type 2 (10 sherds; not illustrated)

Light grey fabric containing small black flecks. Yellow to brownish-green glaze covers the external surface. Although this fabric differs in appearance from the rest of the locally-produced ware, it seems most likely that this is but another variation of the local paste; all the sherds (164, 721) are probably from one jug.

Jugs: Type 3 (2 sherds; Fig. 33, No. 79)

Dark grey slightly gritty fabric, decorated with a vertical row of applied scales flanked on either side by a single applied strip, covered by a pale green glaze on external surface. Probably from Grimston (Clarke and Carter 1977, 207-8, fig. 91, no. 19).

Jugs: Type 4 (105 sherds; Fig. 32, Nos 69 and 70)

Grey slightly gritty fabric with orange-red surfaces. Exterior has a patchy green glaze. Bases are sagging and groups of finger tugs around the base provide stability. This group seems to be closely related to Type 1.

Jugs: Type 5 (25 sherds; not illustrated)

Thin, smooth hard red fabric from small jugs. Worn, thin, patchy glaze, usually orange on exterior.

Jugs: Type 6 (44 sherds; not illustrated)

Hard, sandy, pink-orange fabric, grey in patches, with an orange or yellowish-olive-green glaze. Rims are upright and simple; body sherds are decorated with applied thin brown strips and horizontal lines.

Jugs: Type 7 (1 sherd; not illustrated)

Hard sandy cream ware with thin green glaze and pale green spots on the outer surface. This could be western French or, more likely, an imitation of this ware.

Jugs: Type 8 (1 sherd; not illustrated)

Base of developed Stamford Ware. Characteristic smooth white fabric. Thick olive-green glaze: late twelfth or early thirteenth century.

Jugs: Type 9 (5 sherds; Fig. 33, No. 86)

Late medieval ware of local East Anglian type; 3 rims, 2 body sherds.

Catalogue

Jugs

(Fig. 31)

All jugs are of fabric type 1 unless otherwise stated.

52. 505. Jug with handle and rim missing. Light grey fairly sandy fabric. Cream wash on lower half of jug. Yellowish-brown-green glaze covers the upper portion of the jug. Brown vertical applied strips decorate the shoulder, and probably were on the neck. The jug is rilled internally and there is slight rilling externally. The base is flat and oval in shape; it is lightly finger-pressed all the way round. The lower attachment remains on the shoulder. The handle was lightly pressed and stab marked along the centre strap. The base bears the scar of a jug rim (45 mm) and has glaze spill from kiln stacking. 1964. *Fill of west toft ditch, layer D²*

53. 204. Hard grey fabric. Simple upright rim which has been eased out at one point to form a pouring lip. Incised horizontal lines decorate the outer surface of the neck, and three incised horizontal lines run around the shoulder of the jug. Handle is oval in section and has two light finger presses placed laterally at the top. Mottled olive-green glaze covers the jug with traces of a cream wash beneath it. A purplish-brown wash has been used internally. 1963. *Above cobbles, yard south of Toft 8 house*

Also four rim, handle and body sherds. 1963. *Material above and north of north wall, Toft 8 house (182)*

Parallel rim. 1964. *North of House 1, layer B (104)*

54. Near complete base. Hard grey fabric, red core. Sagging base, four deep thumb presses. Knife trimming around base. Patchy dull-green glaze over cream wash, only near base. 1963. *Topsoil and layer B, centre Toft 10 house (1, 3, 16, 27, 75, 80)*

55. 504. Small jug of hard dark grey slightly gritty fabric. A brownish-green glaze covers the top half of the jug and a cream wash is on the lower half. The internal surface is heavily rilled and has a purplish wash. The base is flat. Lower attachment of strap handle is lightly pressed. 1964. *Fill of west toft ditch, layer D²*
Fragments of similar jug. 1964. *North of House 1, layer E (562)*

Rims and handles

(Fig. 31)

56. 209. Wide strap handle, hard grey sandy fabric. Brownish-green glaze. Rim is plain, slightly rounded without any flange. Handle is grooved and stabbed, and thumb-pressed lightly on either side at the top. Signs of the attachment of the handle show on the interior of the jug. 1963. *Above cobbles, yard south of Toft 8 house*

(Fig. 32)

57. 600, 621. Jug handle and rim. Hard sandy light grey fabric. Two deep thumb presses placed laterally at the top of the handle; one deep thumb press at lower attachment. A yellowish-brown-green glaze covers the handle and rim, and a cream wash has been used on the interior of the jug. 1964. *Pit 33 south of houses in layers F and H*

58. 215A. Large strap handle and upright rim. Dark grey slightly gritty fabric. One wide groove runs down the centre of the handle, originating in a thumb press at the top. Two shallower grooves run one at either side and two thumb presses mark the lower joint between handle and jug. A row of stab marks runs down each of the three grooves. The rim and handle are covered by a brown-green glaze. 1964. *Over cobbles north of House 1, layer C*

59. 198, 270. Strap handle. Dark grey core, light grey on the outer side of the handle and brownish-orange on the inner side. The handle is slightly ribbed on the outer surface. Brown-olive-green glaze. Lower attachment has a single thumb press. 1964. 198: *Cobble layer spread north of House 2, layer B³*; 270: *north of House 1 in baulk, layer C*

60. 574. Handle and rim from a small glazed jug. Upright rim, red sandy fabric. The handle is small and semi-circular in section, and has a firm thumb-press positioned centrally at the top. The handle fabric is hard sandy light grey. Dark mottled green glaze covers the handle and the rim. The interior of the jug is brownish-grey in colour and is marked by small splashes of glaze. 1964. *Within House 1, layer D/E*

61. 186. Handle. Hard grey fabric, slightly orangey. The handle has fine stab marks and there is one thumb-press placed centrally at the top of the handle which penetrates the interior surface. A mottled green glaze covers the handle and a cream wash has been used internally. 1963. *Above cobbles, yard south of Toft 8 house*

62. 141. Twisted handle of a type commonly found in East Anglia. Hard grey fabric. Brownish olive-green glaze, cream wash under glaze. Made by twisting a circular rod of clay. 1963. *Upper infill of Period II ditch 7, north of Toft 10 house*

63. 929. Twisted handle illustrating a different technique of manufacture. The handle was first made in a cross shape and then ribbed and twisted. Hard dark grey fabric, orangey surfaces, patchy green glaze. *Surface, Field 136*

A similar twisted handle with less pronounced ribs and originally oval in shape (though very worn). 1963. *During removal of cobbles south of Toft 8 house (210)*

64. 35. Rim and stump of strap handle in hard grey fabric. The rim is upright and flattened along the top; one thumb indentation is placed centrally at the top of the handle. A scar on the inside of the jug indicates the handle join. A dark green glaze covers the handle joint and the top of the rim. 1963. *Above floor in Toft 10 house, layer 2*

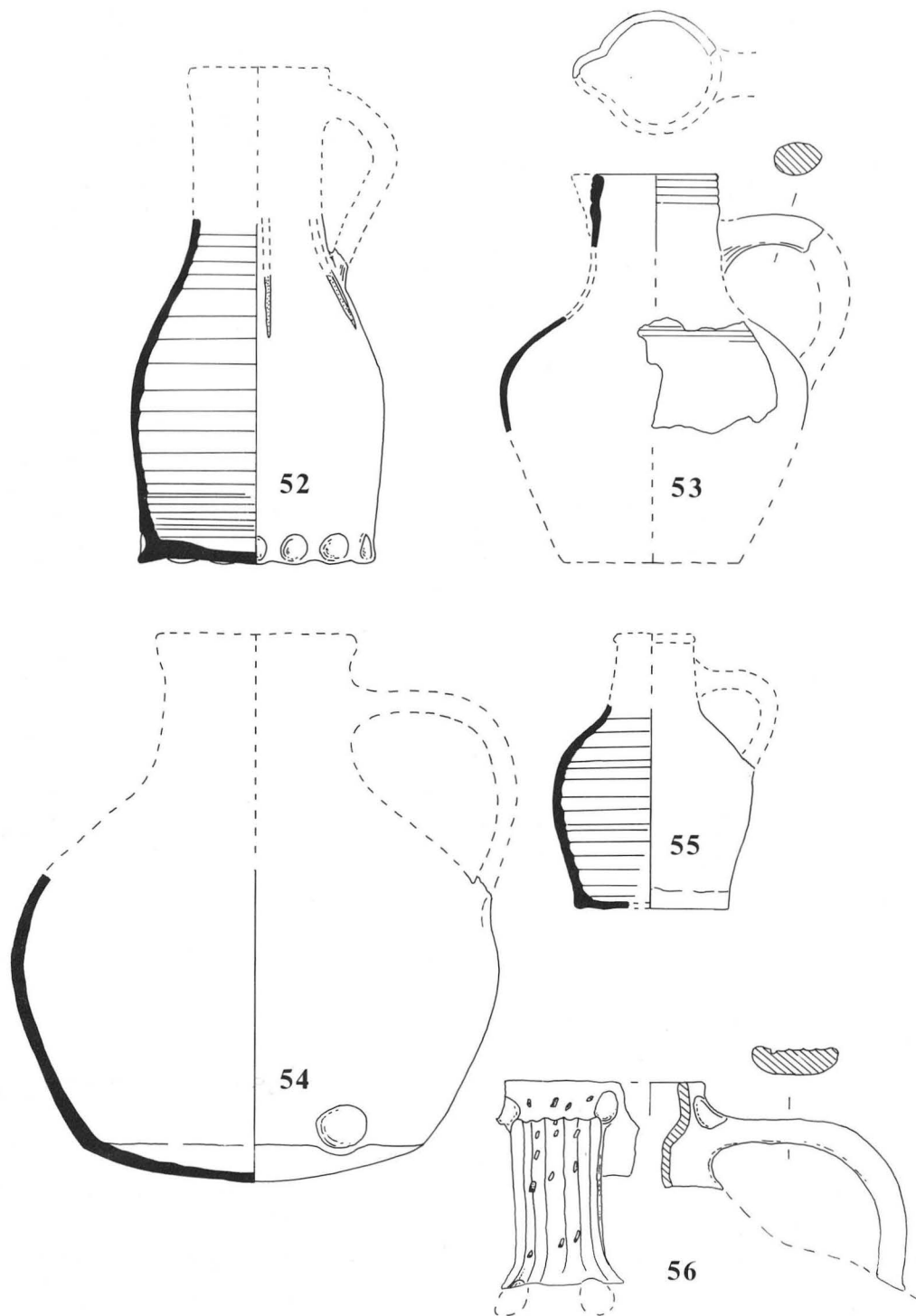


Figure 31. Pottery: glazed wares. Scale 1:4

65. 187. Rim and upper handle attachment. Sandy, hard grey fabric. Brownish-olive-green glaze, with brown streaks. Slight splashing of glaze internally. Fawnish wash on the interior. Two thumb indentations are placed at the top of the strap handle. 1963. *Above cobbles over Toft 8 house area*
66. 99. Upright rim of hard orange fabric. Exterior has yellowish glaze, the interior has cream wash, splashed with glaze. 1963. *South of Toft 10 house, layer 1*
67. 201. Upright rim, hard grey fabric, orangey interior. Brown-green glaze on the exterior with slight trace of cream under the glaze; areas of glaze on the interior. 1963. *South edge Toft 8 house (unstratified)*
- Another similar rim. 1963. *Cobbles over yard south of Toft 8 house (186)*
68. 178. Upright rim. Hard light grey fabric, finely made. Olive green glaze on external surface. Cream wash around the top of the rim. A central groove runs around the top of the rim. 1964. *Ploughsoil over cobbles south of House 1, layer B²*
69. 187. Small handle rectangular in section. Hard grey fabric. Green glaze; cream under glaze. 1963. *Above cobbles over area of Toft 8 house (unstratified)*
 Handle stump and small neck. 1963. (182)
 Another similar handle. 1963. (184)
 These three small handles are in Type 4 fabric.

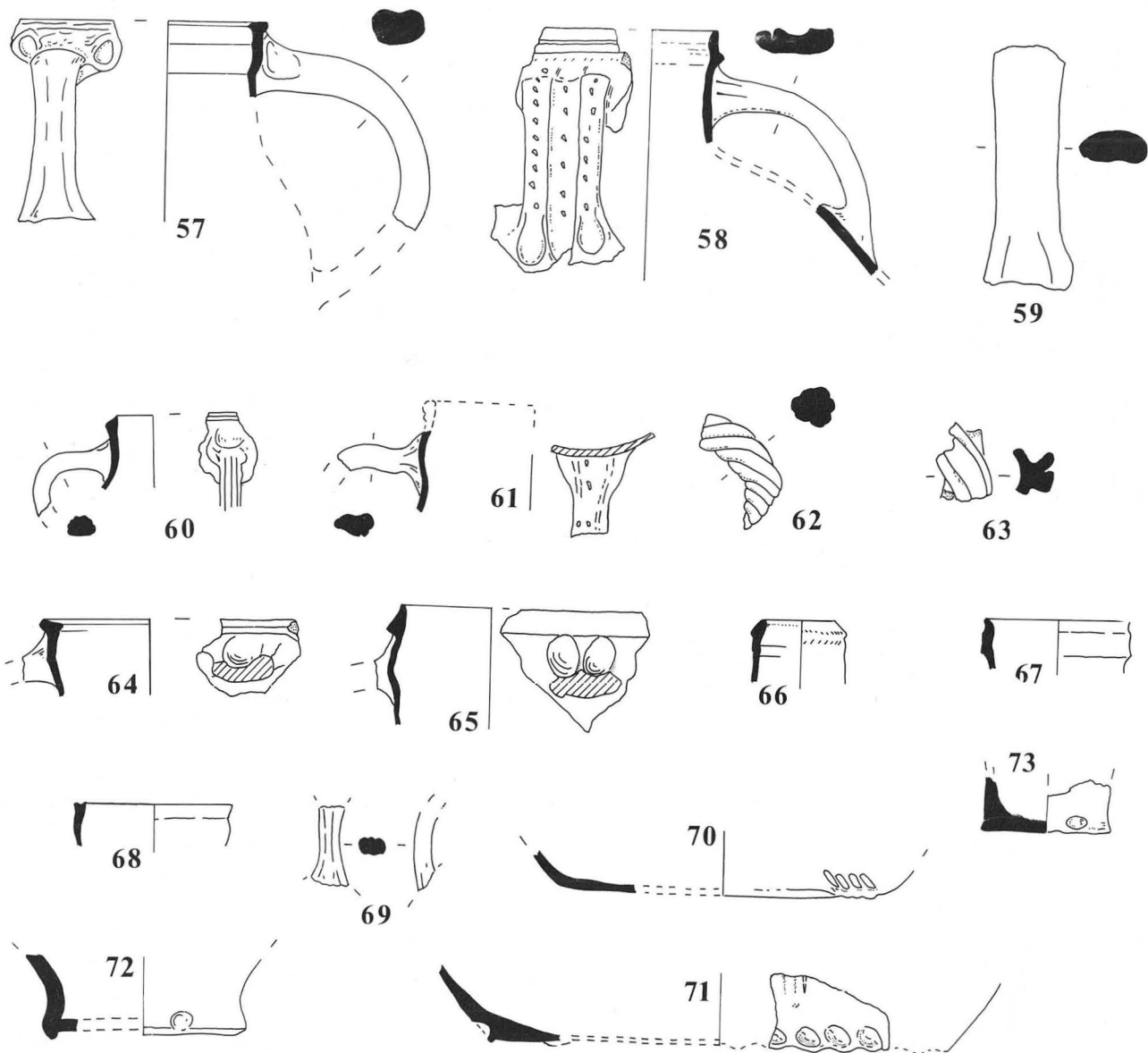


Figure 32. Pottery: glazed wares. Scale 1:4

Bases

(Fig. 32)

70. Hard grey slightly gritty fabric, both surfaces covered with orange wash. Splash of worn green glaze on the exterior. Four small finger tugs grouped closely together at the foot of the base, probably others at four points around the base. *Surface* A thicker, knife trimmed base of similar fabric without evidence of finger-pressing. 1963. *Floor of Toft 10 house*
71. 184. Grey fabric; orangey exterior and green glaze above base with three lightly incised vertical lines (?decorative). Purplish-brown wash inside. Firm finger-presses encircle the base. 1963. *Above cobbles, south edge, Toft 8 house*
72. 180. Thick hard grey fabric, patches of brown-green glaze. Slight cream wash under glaze. Single finger-press visible on base. 1963. *Toft 8 house, north edge, material found in wall and above cobbles*
73. 562. Hard slightly gritty grey fabric. Pinkish-orange surfaces. External surface slightly cream under patches of brown green glaze. Light finger-presses (two) spaced 52mm apart around the circumference of the flat base. 1964. *North of House 1, layer E*

Decorated body sherds

(Fig. 33)

74. 185, 186. Hard grey fabric. Brown-green glaze. Applied blob with rosette stamp in relief, pellets between ribs of rosette. Brown

75. 185. Same fabric and glaze. Creamy coloured exterior under glaze. Vertical brown strips, very worn. 1963. *Above cobbles, yard south of Toft 8 house*
76. 180. Hard grey fabric. Bright yellowish-green glaze. Three horizontal incised lines encircling the jug. One rib encircles the jug slightly higher and above this is a design of incised curved lines. Complete pattern cannot be reconstructed but appears to be related to West Midlands complex rouletting. 1963. *Material on wall stones and above cobbles, north edge Toft 8 house*
77. 252. Hard dark grey sandy fabric and dark olive-green glaze, decorated with deeply incised wavy lines. 1964. *House 1, cobbles to north, layer C*
78. 423. Dark grey fabric, decorated with three deeply incised lines. The orange glaze has nearly all worn away leaving the outer surface a light brown in colour. 1964. *North of House 1, below level of house floor, layer D*
79. 521. Dark grey slightly gritty fabric, light grey on outer surface

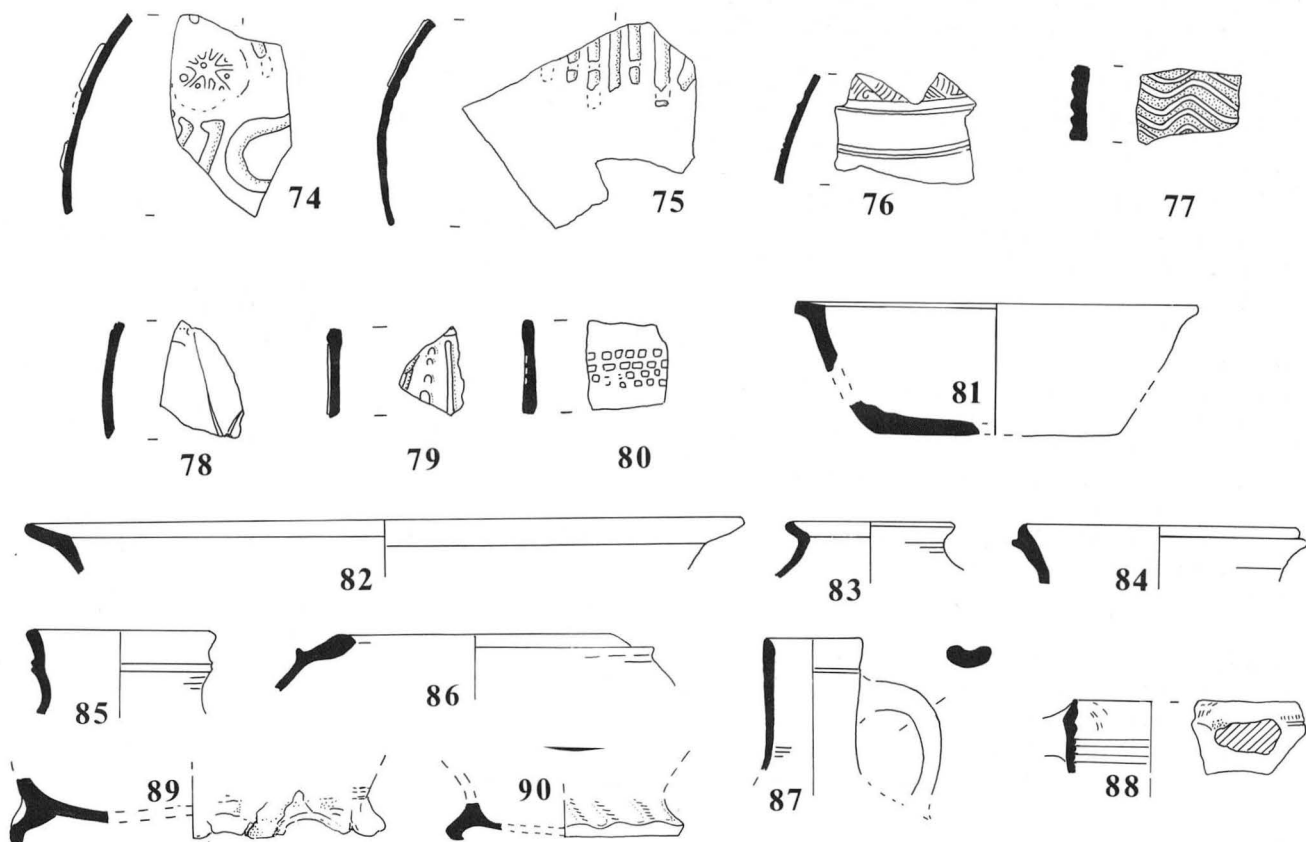


Figure 33. Pottery: bowls and late and post-medieval wares. Scale 1:4

under glaze. A row of vertical applied scales flanked on either side by a vertical applied strip. The surface is covered by a thin pale green glaze. 1964. *East toft ditch, infill layer D²*

80. Hard dark grey fabric with external brown-green glaze. Routletting of four faint bands. *Surface*

Bowls (Fig. 33)

Sherds were recognised from four glazed bowls; these may be divided into two fabric types.

Type 1: (Fig. 33, Nos 81, 82). Twenty-two sherds of hard grey fabric. Brownish-green glazed interior. Slightly pinkish orange exterior with faint patches of fire blackening (119).

Type 2: (Not illus.). Six sherds of soft sandy, red fabric with a thin patchy orange-green glaze on the interior. No rim sherds were found; from 1964, layer B.

(Fig. 33)

81. 119. Hard grey fabric, turning orange towards outer surface. Brownish-green glaze on the interior, splashing on exterior, and along the top of the flattened rim. Patchy cream wash on exterior. 1963. *Base: south-west corner, Toft 10 house, layer 1; rim: north-west edge, Toft 10 house, layer 1 (145)*
Similar rim. 1963. *north-west edge, Toft 10 house, layer 5*, perhaps indicating short period between deposition of layers, unless layer 1 sherds are residual.
82. 426. Rim. Dark grey sandy fabric. Light grey on surfaces. Worn, dull brownish-green glaze on the interior. Patchy cream wash on exterior with slight traces of glaze. 1964. *Final clearance of cobbles north of House 1, layer D*

Late medieval wares (Fig. 33)

83. Everted rim of small glazed jar. Hard fairly sandy grey fabric with pinkish-orange surface. The external surface is patchy cream and over this are traces of a very worn green glaze. *Surface*
84. Jug rim of reddish-orange sandy fabric. Splash of brown glaze on interior. *Surface, associated with area of flint and brick*
85. 926. Jug rim of fawn sandy fabric with smooth grey surfaces. This ware has a high mica content. *Surface find, Drain B*
86. 110. Inverted rim of hard sandy red ware, containing much mica. Type 9. The top of the rim is slightly pointed and a pointed ledge

encircles the top of the pot or 'ginger jar' just below the rim. Splashes of thick green glaze on exterior; brown wash around rim on exterior. 1964. *Ploughsoil south of House 2, layer A*

Post-medieval wares (Fig. 33)

Stonewares

(Fig. 33)

87. 116. Rim and narrow strap handle; brown glaze on grey surface. Probably Cologne rather than English. 1964. *South of House 1, E-F 1-4B*
88. 929. Jug rim and upper handle junction. A small bead encircles the neck underlining a row of small vertical cuts. Handle joint interrupts these features. Light grey fabric and brown surfaces. Inner wall slightly hollowed and rilled. Knife trimming on interior. *Surface find, Field 136*
89. 365. Base. Grey fabric, brown underside. Brown interior, grey-green glazed exterior. Frilled foot with evidence of tooling. Probably Siegburg. 1964. *Dark soil north of House 1, F 16, layer C²*
90. Part of base of Cologne jug. Light grey fabric. Rich brown glaze on exterior and underside. Cream wash interior. Slight rilling on inner wall. Frilled base. 1963. *Layer 1, topsoil over Toft 10 house*

Red wares

(not illustrated)

Fifty sherds of post-medieval wares were found in fieldwalking and represent jugs and dishes from later phases of the occupation of the houses and barns to the east of the excavated areas.

X. Brick and Tile

(not illustrated)

by Lawrence Butler

Brick

A number of fragments of brick were found in 1964 in contexts which made it quite clear that they were in structural use in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries¹¹.

All were hand-made and varied considerably in size and mix. The variation in size was from 5.7cm thick to 3.8cm and in breadth up to 15cm. The variation in colour was from dull red (36, 38) to yellow grey (104) and from a well-made bright red (e.g. 145) to a loosely mixed pale mauve (193). The main constituents of the grog mix were black grits (ground pottery), chalk flecks and flints up to 1.2cm square. The bricks occurred mainly at layers B and D.

The presence of clay-lump 'bricks' in the farm range on the south-eastern side of the site has been noted (above p. 33).

Roof tile

Tile was found on twenty-one locations in 1964 and in layers A-D.

Uniformly bright red or dull brown-red, containing minute flecks of grit (white, grey and black) and having a sandy texture. Thickness was between 1.2cm and 1.5 cm; peg-holes of 9mm diameter were usually set 1.8cm from the top. One had splashes of glaze and another (303) the impression of a dog's foot.

Plaster

Fragments of bright pink plaster was found in 1964 above the cobbled yard (120, 121) Q9, R8-9 layer B. The plaster contained flecks of chalk, shell and brick; it had been applied to smoothed surfaces of wood or stone. The small quantity found and the restricted location might argue that it is alien to this site, possibly from the manor.

Burnt clay

In two locations during 1964 burnt clay with soot-coating were noted: (183) G14, layer B2, in light brown soil beyond N. edge of floor; (263) G-J 17-18 layer C in a removal of house wall material. Both fragments are likely to belong to a hearth canopy of plastered clay; both were near concentrations of fire-cracked flints.

XI. Objects of Stone

(Figs 34 and 35)

by Lawrence Butler

Whetstones

Twenty-two whetstones or fragmentary pieces were found in the 1963-4 excavations and in fieldwalking. Eight were found in 1963 and some were clearly used in the main period of occupation. Fourteen in much more fragmentary state were found in 1964 at all levels from ploughsoil down to the lowest level of the yard (layer E) and from the pit 33. The complete examples illustrated here are typical of the series, roughly rectangular in section and of maximum length 15cm. None showed signs of piercing for suspension.

In common with other whetstones in East Anglia they are all of quartz-mica-schist for which the most likely source is the Eidsborg district of Telemark, central southern Norway¹².

(Fig. 34)

1. Faces smooth, edges irregular. Dull grey. 1963. Surface, Field 136. (S.F.19)
2. One smooth face. Silver grey. 1963. Under wall stones, south-east corner Toft 10 house. (S.F.13)
3. Smooth faces, shallow groove on one face. Silver grey. 1963. Toft 10, layer 2. F.26. (S.F.16)

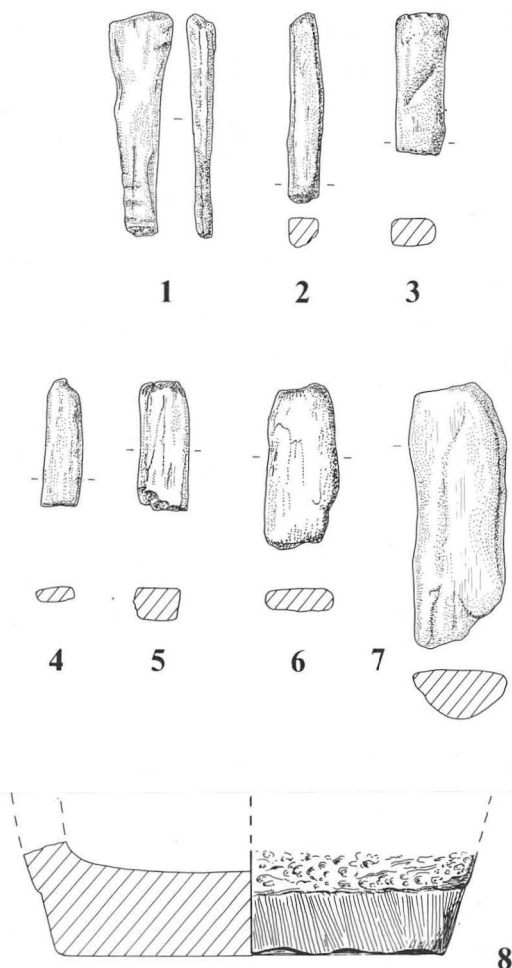


Figure 34. Objects of stone: whetstones and mortar.
Scale 1:4

4. Smooth faces, rounded end. Silver grey. 1963. Above clay floor of Toft 10 house. (S.F.14)
5. Smooth faces, formerly square section. Dull grey. 1963. Surface of Toft 8. (S.F.20)
6. Broken surfaces, fine grained. Silver grey. 1963. North area, Toft 8, above cobbles. (S.F.12)
7. One smooth face. Silver grey, highly micaceous, mauve vein. 1963. South-east corner Toft 10 house among wall stones. (S.F.15)

Mortar

(Fig. 34)

8. Base of domestic mortar in Purbeck marble. Base carefully smoothed within; exterior has oblique tooling. There were no traces of external ribs or lugs, so this is likely to be an example of Type 3 (Hurst 1961, 279-84). 1964. Plough-disturbed soil (K9A)

This type is paralleled at Northolt, Middx, (Hurst 1961, fig. 74, no. 2) and Winchester, Hants. (Hurst 1961, fig. 75, no. 1). The distribution of Purbeck marble mortars has been discussed by Bencard (1971, 58) and Dunning (Clarke and Carter 1977, 320-7). It closely parallels the east coast distribution of memorials discussed by Butler (1964, 142-6) and Leach (1978, 81).

A fragment of Purbeck marble was found in 1964 (F10 layer C) south of the south wall of House 1

Querns

(Fig. 35)

9. Fragment of quern stone in Niedermendig lava. Quern surface chiselled in radiating grooves, back roughly tooled with hole possibly for fixing lug but may be accidental. 1964. Plough-disturbed soil north of toft
Lava querns were found in thirteen different locations in 1964 and one in 1963. That in 1963 (160) had been used as a wall stone in toft 10.

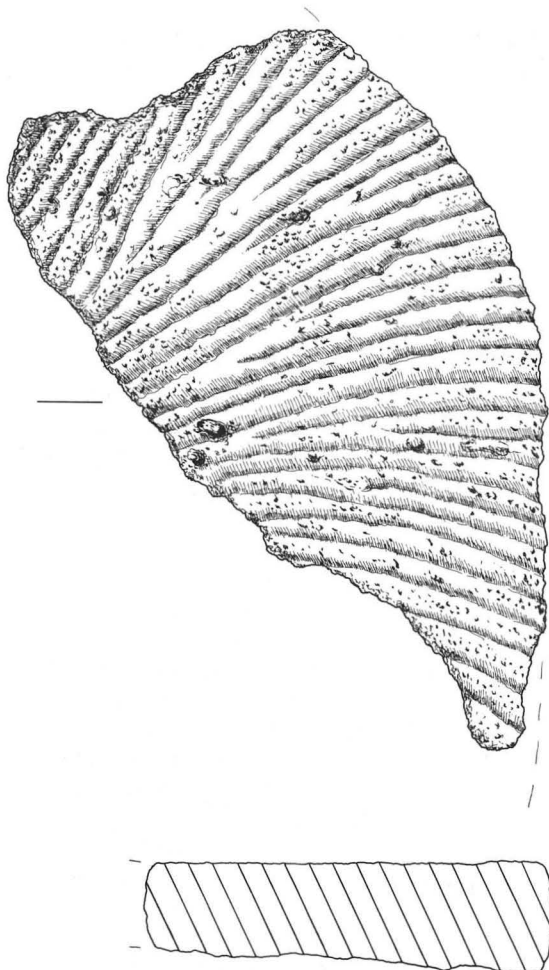


Figure 35. Objects of stone: quern. Scale 1:4

Those in 1964 were found in layers A to E with the major use in the main occupation period (layer D) and as re-used material in cobbling the yards. Assuming each quern had a constant thickness only 6 different querns need be represented. The diameter wherever it could be measured was approx. 45cm and the width lay between 2.5 and 5 cm

For a discussion of lava querns see Hurst (1961, 279) where he comments that most of the medieval lava querns were produced at Mayen and traded through Niedermendig. These querns are relatively common on rural sites in eastern England, particularly in the thirteenth century, and provide another indication of North sea trade (e.g. Biddle 1964, 83, fig. 24; Addyman 1972-3, 89). For an earlier period see Hill 1981, fig. 202).

Flint

(not illustrated)

A considerable quantity of fire-crackled flints were observed in 1964 scattered throughout the site; they occurred in thirty-one different site locations, though seldom more than twelve stones in any single group. They occurred at all levels except the topsoil and plough-disturbed soil; they were commonest in the main occupation layers B and D and were generally found within the house trodden into the floors, on the yard surfaces among the cobbles and in the rubbish spread north of the main house. In one instance (430) a sandstone pebble had been included with the flints and was similarly discoloured by fire. The use of flints as pot-boilers is well-known from prehistoric contexts but does occasionally occur on medieval sites. It may be possible that the use of flints was to accelerate boiling in a pot heated by a peat fire or a fire where wood was scarce and only brushwood available.

Elsewhere on the site flints were occasionally found; they were mainly white or toffee-brown, but sometimes grey or black. Only one showed signs of working or wear. (1963, S.F. 11).

XII. The Animal Bone

(Tables 2-21, microfiche)

by Judith Cartledge

Identification

The bones from the 1964 excavation were divided into identifiable and non-identifiable fragments, and the identifiable fragments were assigned to species. For most of the caprovine bones, the distinction between sheep and goat could not be made. However, all the caprovine humeri (seven of them), one proximal tibia and two horns all proved to be derived from sheep, and there was no positive evidence for the presence of goat; so, it seems likely that at least the majority of the caprovine bones were sheep. Ribs and vertebrae were included amongst the unidentifiable fragments. They are, as a rule, difficult to identify, and in this sample, they were few and badly preserved, so that an attempt at identification would have been unrewarding.

Range and ratio of species

(Table 2, microfiche)

The bones derived mainly from a range of common domestic species: pigs, caprovines, cattle, horse and, sporadically, dog and cat. The only game animals were a few hare and rabbit bones. No deer were present in any layers (Table 2a).

The bird bones (Table 2b), which occurred in small quantities, were kindly examined by Sheila Sutherland. They were mostly goose and domestic fowl bones, including one very large proximal end (fused) of a domestic fowl right femur. However, there were also the left metatarsal of an immature mallard, the distal right ulna from a juvenile rook or crow, and finally the proximal end (fused) of a gull humerus; described by Sheila Sutherland as 'smaller than a lesser black-backed, larger than a black-headed, probably a common gull (*Larus canus*)'.

The main mammalian species

Total number of fragments (Table 3, microfiche)

Most of the fragments derive from the larger mammalian species: pig, horse, cattle, and caprovines. They form 96% of the identifiable fragments, and it is these upon which the analysis will concentrate, the other species occurring too infrequently for statistical manipulation. Pig fragments are the commonest, numbering 224; next come the caprovines with 188, then cattle with 140 and horse with 103 fragments. Their relative frequency varies tremendously from one layer to another, and also within the other contexts; for instance, in the layers overall, caprovine bones occur most frequently, and yet in a single ditch deposit (745), there were sixty-six pig bones, an amount that contrasts greatly with the eleven horse, two caprovines, and with the total absence of cattle fragments. Many of these pig bones may have derived from one animal only. This deposit enlarged the total pig bone ratio considerably. Also, there were many fragments derived chiefly from five horse skulls, which because of their fragility, had broken up during the recovery process, and which, because they were

largely reconstructable, were only counted as thirteen fragments altogether (fragments that can be fitted together to form one are counted as a single element in this analysis).

Minimum number of individuals (Table 4, microfiche)

To assess the minimum number of individuals both left and right fragments, whether bearing epiphysal endings or not, are counted. Fragments that cannot be assigned to left or right are excluded. Metapodials, scapulae, pelvis and skull fragments are excluded; metapodials because they do not carry much meat; with the other bone types, it may be difficult to exclude fragments derived from the same bone because of their tendency to severe fragmentation. When a species is clearly present in a layer, yet none of the fragments fit the categories, then a minimum number of one is counted. The minimum number is estimated by layers.

The results of this estimate gave a much higher percentage to caprovines at 44%, with pig correspondingly lower at 24%. Next came horse at 18%, and finally cattle at 13.5%. The reason for the change of caprovine and pig positions arises from the aforementioned grouping of many of the pig bones in one layer. The reversal of cattle and horse occurred because the cattle bones were grouped in the layers A-F, whereas the horse fragments were spread out over all the layers and the ditches too, and were thus assured of being assigned the minimum number one for each.

Description of the main mammalian species

Measurements (Table 5, microfiche)

Because of the degree of fragmentation few measurements were possible. Those taken were compared with the measurements taken from the Whitefriars Street Car Park sample, a Late Saxon and early medieval site in Norwich (Cartledge 1983). The caprovine metapodia and the tibia (Table 5) from Thuxton were on the small side compared with those from Norwich. This is partly because of the presence of some large goat bones in the Norwich sample. The cattle metapodia were also smaller than those from Norwich.

On the other hand, the caprovine and cattle measurements were very similar to those from Petergate, York (Ryder 1971), and thirteenth/fourteenth-century Wharram Percy in Yorkshire (Ryder *et al.*, 1974).

The horse measurements were also similar to their Wharram Percy and Petergate counterparts. Harcourt estimated the Wharram Percy bones were derived from animals of thirteen to fourteen hands, so they were only of pony size (Ryder *et al.* 1974, 51).

The single cattle horn produced a measurement of about 105 mm for the length of its outer curvature (Table 5). This is only a rough estimate since the very tip of the horn is missing. However, the measurements should place it in the shorthorn group, according to the categories defined by Armitage and Clutton-Brock (1976, 331).

Ageing: epiphysal fusion and dentition (Tables 6-11, microfiche)

The pig all seemed very young, most of the bones being unfused. This seemed to be confirmed by the dentition, which indicates they were, if anything, younger than usual

(usual being the presence of the M3 just coming into wear), with the M3 not even visible in the crypt in most cases. Perhaps this would indicate that they were being killed before the end of their first year.

There were few caprovine epiphyses, but with the exception of a distal femur, they were all fused. The teeth were all well-developed, and though this may only indicate the non-survival of the fragile jaws of the very young animals, due to the aforementioned extreme weathering, the long bones do tend to confirm that the sheep were mostly already, at least, in their third year.

The cattle dentition seems to show the animals very young, in most cases, neither the M3 nor the P4 had yet come into wear. However, the long bones seem mostly to come from fully grown animals, with only one epiphysis, that of a distal tibia, not fused. Thus, there seems to be a certain amount of contradiction between the fusion and the dentition evidence.

Most of the horse bones are fused, though two of the proximal phalange I are unfused, and a proximal tibia. The details of the horse teeth, the degree of wear, and the estimated ages are described below. Nearly all of the teeth were loose. Layers that contained teeth that apparently derived from the maxillae of a single skull were reconstructed. This was not too difficult since the adjacent teeth usually fitted together. However, it is possible that the occasional molar or premolar is in the wrong position, since the upper third and fourth premolar and the first and second molar are difficult to distinguish from each other. I have also drawn the wear patterns from one side of the more complete maxillae (Microfiche).

The ageing and general analysis were based on several sources (Duerst 1922; Brown, G.T. 1960; Habermehl 1961; Sisson and Grossman 1966; Ryder 1971; Levine 1982). Incisors were used where present for ageing since the information available describing their development is more detailed than that for cheek teeth. The ages are an approximation and they are even more approximate after fourteen years (Brown, G.T. 1960, 30). Levine considers ageing from teeth as unreliable after twelve years (Levine 1982, 229).

There was no common age and it seems likely that the skulls derived from both male and female horses. Considering the ages to which horses can live, the animals from Thuxton died young, but whether this was due to disease, overwork, inadequate nutrition, or whether they were deliberately slaughtered it is impossible to say. Sisson and Grossman (1966, 400) state that canines are 'usually absent or vestigial' in the female but Ryder (1971, 425) refers to a skull from Petergate, York, which contained canines, as probably female because of the female appearance of the associated pelvis. It may be, therefore, that the situation is not clear cut. However, it is suggested here that the maxillae apparently lacking canines are female and those containing canines male.

Most of the canines showed unnaturally heavy signs of wear, together with a shiny surface (Microfiche). This may have been caused by bits and would indicate that at least the males were working animals. The possibility that they were wearing bits is supported by an enlargement of the canine roots caused by a build-up of cementum. Stallibrass (1983, pers. comm.) suggests that such a build-up arises from a heavy pressure moving the canine about in its socket.

Degree of bone preservation

(Tables 12-20, microfiche)

The bone fragments were generally robust. Over half the bones had slightly shiny or polished surfaces, although some of the surfaces had been eroded away. Over 50% of the identifiable bones showed signs of fresh breaks. There were few indications of butchery in the form of deliberate cut marks. Some of these may have been eroded away, although at least a quarter of the identifiable bones showed some signs of gnawing, which may have contributed to the absence of butchery marks.

A large number of the identifiable fragments were teeth, forming 29% of the cattle fragments, 36% of the pig, 38% of the horse and 39% of the caprovines. These estimates do not even include the large number of loose teeth from the horse skulls, where each skull was counted as one element.

There were relatively few ribs and vertebrae. The percentages of ribs and vertebrae, when counted as identifiable fragments, were only 10%, which is small if we consider that their total frequency in the skeleton usually exceeds the total number of individual teeth. Compare this percentage with the frequency of the caprovine tibia fragments. Only two of them occur in a sheep skeleton compared with over fifty ribs and vertebrae. Yet there are twenty-six caprovine tibia fragments, or 16% of the identifiable caprovine fragments.

Several of the characteristics of this sample suggest that the bones may have lain exposed on the surface for some time before burial: 'a large number of loose teeth may indicate that the deposit was slow to accumulate and subject to the action of weathering and scavengers, so that the softer bone was destroyed, leaving the hard teeth' (Noddle 1975, 332). The comparison of the percentages of ribs and vertebrae to tibiae show how the conditions were unfavourable to the survival of the less dense bone. Ribs and vertebrae are some of the least dense bone, whereas the shaft and distal end of the tibia are two of the most dense parts of the skeleton. Consequently, a high ratio of tibia fragments, disproportionate to their frequency in the skeleton, tend to survive particularly where the bones are subject to erosion. The gnawing too indicates that at least some of the bones had been exposed on the surface for a while.

Discussion

There are insufficient fragments to be conclusive about the relative frequency of each species on the site. The commonest fragments came from animals that had been consumed; cattle, sheep and pig. Horse meat may have been eaten. There was no definite butchery of the horse bones, and, though the butchery marks were generally indistinct, several of the bones were more or less complete. Horses could have been used as plough animals, though, for the same reasons that Ryder cites for not favouring this possibility at Wharram Percy, it seems unlikely; 'the predominant draught animal in the Middle Ages was the ox, and in any case, these animals were only of pony size, and may have been pack or riding animals' (Ryder *et al.* 1974, 51).

The burial of the four horse skulls (7) near shed 5 is intriguing. Burials of horse skeletons is not uncommon, but I have been unable to discover references to burials of the skull only. Not all the skulls of Thuxton horses were buried, since there were plenty of miscellaneous skull

fragments scattered throughout the layers. Most of the horses had died young (nine under 4 years, twenty-six between 4 and 11 years, ten between 11 and 14 years, two over 14 years).

A Note on the burial of horse skulls

(Pl. XXVI)

by Lawrence Butler

The cult of the horse has a long tradition in Britain, being recorded by Tertullian (Brown 1950). Examples of horse burial are noted in both Celtic and Norse society (Piggott 1962; Thompson 1963, F 874, D 1380. 3. 1, D2161.4.6). Although there are examples of an animal being buried alive to protect the remainder of the herd from disease, it was more usual to suspend a holed stone in the stable to ward off disease and as a protection against witchcraft (Evans 1966, 198-9; Radford and Radford 1961, 192). However, the burial of horse skulls to provide protective magic has been recorded from the Welsh Border (Lloyd 1969-70, 133-5) and from France (de Sturler 1957, 264, n.7). Another instance of sympathetic magic where a part protects the whole object is the burial of a cart wheel at the doorstep of a stable to prevent devilry and injury (Thompson 1963, D 1385.10). The nest of horse skulls at Thuxton may therefore be interpreted as a piece of protective magic to prevent witches crossing the stable threshold and bringing disease or intractability to the horses tethered within.

XIII. Documentary Evidence

by Lawrence Butler

Abbreviations:

Blomefield	Blomefield 1805-10 (see bibliography)
<i>Cal. Inq.</i>	<i>Calendar of Inquisitions</i>
<i>Cal. Inq. Misc.</i>	<i>Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous</i>
<i>Inq. Post Mortem</i>	<i>Inquisitions Post Mortem</i>
N.R.A.	National Register of Archives
N.R.O.	Norfolk Records Office
P.R.O.	Public Records Office
<i>Valor Eccles.</i>	<i>Valor Ecclesiasticus Temp. Henry VIII</i>
V.C.H.	Victoria County History

The interpretation of the excavated village site centres on whether it was Thuxton or Thurstanton. In archaeological terms it cannot be proved and is immaterial; in documentary terms it is difficult of solution.

Certainly, after 1300, the two settlements were known under the one name of Thuxton. Both Thuxton (*Turstuna*) and Thurstanton (*Turstantuna*) are mentioned in *Domesday Book* (V.C.H. *Norfolk* II, 1906, 50, 89, 106, 137, 197) and two separate settlements are mentioned as late as 1212 (Schram 1961, 145). The similarity of the origins of the two settlement names and the coincidence of their linguistic and tenurial development assisted their amalgamation into one village and parish name. The place-name Thuxton means Thurferd's tun or farm, while the place-name Thurstanton means Thurstan's tun or farm. Both were Norse personal names recorded in Old English settlement forms. The late Dr Schram suggested that 'it is not impossible that there were two (tenth-century) settlements side by side named after two brothers' (Dr O.K. Schram, pers. comm.)

The history of Thuxton can be traced with reasonable certainty. When *Domesday Book* was compiled the lands and the men of Thuxton were divided unevenly between five tenants-in-chief: the King, William de Warenne, Roger

Bigod, Hermer de Ferrars and the abbey of Ely. The church was within the land of Roger Bigod, and this is a valuable clue that Thuxton (or part of it) lay around the church beside the river Yare. The lands of Thurstanton were divided between the King and William de Warenne. The abbey of Ely had rights in both settlements. It was the fact that these landowners had holdings in adjacent settlements which facilitated the merger under a single name.

The King's holding was within the manor of Swathing and this was held from the King at least as early as the late twelfth century by the Gurneys, and continued in their possession until 1500 (Blomefield X, 252; also 224-5). The Gurneys had their main manor at Swathing in Hardingham parish, and sub-infeudated their holding in Thuxton in 1205 to Richard de Thurston. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries it was held by the Sharingtons of Cranworth. This manor or the nucleus of it remained with its copyhold still identifiable in 1810 (N.R.O. Inclosure Award) and in 1846 (N.R.O. Tithe Award) then known as Gurneys Manor *alias* Swathings.

William de Warenne's holding remained in the direct line until 1352, but had been sub-infeudated to the de Thurston family probably as early as c.1190 (Blomefield X, 252). This seems to be the unit of land later known as Thuxton Manor in 1421 (N.R.A. Kimberley Deeds: MTD/H/20 7 April 1421) and as Thuxton Hall in 1471 (N.R.A. Kimberley Deeds: MTD/J/18 of 20 March 1471)¹³. The latter name was still attached to the manor in 1810 (N.R.O. Inclosure Award) though it was associated with a modern farm, now called High House (south-west corner of Fig. 4).

The Bigod manor remained in the direct line until 1306 but by that date had been sub-infeudated to the de Thurston family; this may have occurred early in the thirteenth century (Blomefield X, 252). The descent of this manor in the late medieval period is not clear. It is likely that the holding was amalgamated with Thuxton Manor or with the manor of Runhall Popes, adjacent to the east; this may be the manor of Thuxton held by Roger de Welasham in 1396 (N.R.A. Kimberley Deeds MTD/B/12 no. 33, 14 November 1396; Blomefield VIII, 120, 139). By 1401 Sir John Woodhouse held a manor in Thuxton (Blomefield II, 544) and this seems to be the most likely unit.

The manor held by Hermer de Ferrars can be traced more easily because it passed through a de Warenne heiress to Thomas Lord Bardolf in 1300-1301¹⁴. It became part of the barony of Wormegay and was assessed as a quarter of a knight's fee (Blomefield X, 252; *Inq. Post Mortem* 32 Edw. I). It was held *in capite* by Thomas de Bardolf in 1316 (Blake, W.J. 1952, 285), but by 1357 was leased out to John Wace of 'Thurston' (*Inq. Post Mortem* 30 Edw. III; Blomefield VII, 497)¹⁵. For the next four centuries the manor was known as Wace's. It passed through a number of owners, though in the late sixteenth century it was held by the Southwells of Cranworth (Blomefield X, 198-203). In the seventeenth century it was held by a family resident in Thuxton named Futter or Fuller. Its later history is less certain but it would seem to be the holding which in 1811 (N.R.O. Inclosure Award) was regarded as part of the Lordship of Whinburgh, which had formerly been a Bardolf lordship.

The Ely holding was part of their lordship of Shipdham but it retained a small portion of Thurstanton

(Hamilton 1876, 135, 140, 195). Their principal interest in this area seemed to be the holding of the hundred court for the Hundred and a Half of Mitford and the associated rights over sokemen. The abbey possessed this right from as early as the second quarter of the eleventh century and claimed it as an ancient right given by King Edgar (Blake, E.O. 1962, liin, 114). The abbey's right to hold the hundred court continued until 1558 (Miller 1951, 31).

The basic framework of *Domesday* manors, therefore, remains little changed and can be traced with difficulty for the next nine centuries. The actual occupation and working of the land is far more difficult to reconstruct. Both settlements had freemen and sokemen and Thurstanton had bordars (perhaps an indication of its later origin and subordinate status); both settlements had ploughs, ploughed land and meadow land. Thuxton had the church, another indication of primary status. No woodland is recorded at *Domesday*, despite the high concentration of woodland generally on the heavy soils of mid Norfolk (Darby 1952, 126-7). Both in the number of occupants mentioned and in the value of the land, Thuxton was more substantial (18 men, 34s 8d) than Thurstanton (14 men, 20s).

The next point in time when it is possible to examine occupation and land is in the early fourteenth century. By this time Thurstanton had disappeared as a separate settlement and the name Thuxton must be taken to embrace both settlements. There were three principal landholders in 1316: Thomas Bardolf, John de Thurston, Richard de Thurston (Blake, W.J. 1952, 285). It is tempting to equate the three landholders with the three moated homesteads: Bardolf, later Wace's, with the moat by the church; Richard holding the Manor at the east of the deserted village, and John holding the moat near Rookery Farm. In the 1334 Lay Subsidy Thuxton was assessed at £4 (Hudson 1895, 274, 278-9, 282-3; Glasscock 1975, 204). The assessment was slightly below the average for the hundred of £4. 18s 4d, but in rank Thuxton was seventh out of the seventeen townships (it was preceded by Dereham, Shipdham, Mattishall, Hardingham and the two Tuddenhams). In the 1352-4 reliefs from tax assessment the sum for Thuxton is 2s 8d which is large for its rank and former assessment (P.R.O. E 179/149/32), though it is only the sixth highest relief out of the nine settlements receiving tax relief. In this connection it may be relevant that William de Thurston, rector of Kimberley, died in 1349.

In the 1379 Poll Tax there were thirty eight inhabitants in Thuxton who paid the tax (P.R.O. E 179/149/52-3). This placed it fourteenth in rank out of sixteen settlements; Westfield was not separately assessed. This places Thuxton in a group of five villages well below average in size. These were Cranworth (42), Whinburgh (41), Thuxton (38), Hockering (36) and Wood Rising (31). The only village in Mitford Hundred subsequently deserted was Letton (65 inhabitants), a village of average size (Allison 1955, 152; Davison 1988). Throughout the fourteenth century Thuxton was a village of modest resources and moderate prosperity, its lands mainly divided between three resident landowners. Other documents show that there were a number of external landlords holding land and houses in Thuxton (N.R.A. Kimberley Deeds MTD/O/4 no. 161 and MTD/A/7; P.R.O. *Cal. Inq.* Edw. III, file 159 (9) and Ric II file 58 (5); *Cal. Inq. Misc.* 243 (4)). Apart from the abbey of Ely the only other religious house

involved in Thuxton was the priory of West Acre which received a small rental (Blomefield X, 254) not mentioned in 1535 (*Valor Eccles.* III, 392).

The fifteenth century saw a shift in the pattern of landholding. The Bardolf family were eclipsed after the attainder of Thomas Lord Bardolf in 1408 and the Thurston family died out by 1433. The main land holders lived outside the parish: the Gurneys at Hardingham and West Barsham, the Sharingtons (and later the Southwells) at Cranworth, the Ovys at Worstead and the ascendent Woodhouses at Kimberley (Blomefield X, 252-3, 224-5). The resident farming families of Dekeman, Leverich and Estgate were involved in minor land transactions; they witnessed the major transfers of manors and recorded their last wishes in wills (N.R.A. Kimberley Deeds, MTD/B/12 no. 33, MTD/H/20, MTD/J/18; Farrow 1944, 26, 27, 127, 385).

The most interesting surviving document (N.R.A. Kimberley Deeds MTD/S/12) is a grant of 1433 by Hugh Morsch of Thuxton concerning one messuage, 17½ acres and half a rod of arable land in 13 pieces, 5 acres and 1 rod of meadow in 6 pieces, with commons, roads and plantations in Thuxton. The house was in the street called Estgate and formerly belonged to Richard Estgate. The toft abutted on Estgate Grene to the north and onto the manor of Thuxton on the east. From the detailed enumeration of the arable and the meadow it is possible to see the holding of land in the different furlongs or pigstles of the common fields and the interspersed holdings in the meadows. No field names in this document can be clearly identified with those in the 1811 Inclosure Award or the 1846 Tithe Award, but the streets named Estgate, Wendegate (?Winding gate), Russchegate and The Greenway are presumably some of the roads still in use or visible as green lanes.

There are two further occasions when it is possible to assess the importance of the village in relation to its neighbours. The first occasion is in 1449 (Hudson 1895) when reliefs from the full imposition of the Lay Subsidy at its 1334 assessment are granted. Thuxton has a relief of 25%, the second highest percentage in Mitford Hundred. Five settlements enjoy a relief higher than 20%. Since these include two of the largest villages (Mattishall and North Tuddenham) as well as three out of the five smallest (Thuxton, Whinburgh and Wood Rising), this may indicate the susceptibility to plague in a geographically compact group. The second occasion is in 1535 when the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (III, 325) recorded the tithe and oblation income of the various churches, deanery by deanery. Of the forty churches in Hingham deanery Thuxton is one of a group of six churches with an income below £5; others include Westfield and Wood Rising which have been identified as small villages by other criteria.

Late in the sixteenth century it is possible to discern the village size and social structure. Although the church fabric was well maintained and beautified, Thuxton again emerges as one of the smallest and least prosperous in the hundred, though this impression may be created by the absence of resident landlords with their wealth and households. The village appears to be a modest gathering of yeoman farmers, weavers and labourers, with forty communicants in 1603¹⁶. This is the pattern from the wills proved at Norwich between 1550 and 1603 (Farrow 1950, 36, 49, 59); it is the evidence from the Muster Roll of 1577 (Bradfer-Lawrence 1935, 101, 109) on which eleven men

are named, the lowest in the hundred, and is reinforced by the Lay Subsidy of 1581 (Stone 1944, 114) in which only eight men are included (nearly the lowest total in men and wealth in the hundred). Only two of these are termed gentlemen, John Futter and Gregory Palgrave. John Futter who held Wace's manor came from a local family prominent in minor office-holding (Rye 1891, 123-4; Palgrave-Moore 1981, table 76). Gregory Palgrave who held part of Swathings Manor also had local connections with Thuxton reaching back for five generations (Rye 1891, 212-3; Farrow 1944, 278; Palgrave-Moore 1973, 57; Palgrave-Moore 1981, table 76; Burke 1884, II, 90). After 1660 the major land-owners were the Woodhouses, later Earls of Kimberley, and the gentry families of Clayton and Lombe. These families lived outside the parish and left the running of their estates to stewards, with Thuxton organised into two farms north of the river Yare. These are shown on Faden's map of 1797 (surveyed in 1790-4) and the village is a huddle of houses near the church. The 1811 Inclosure Map (N.R.O.) shows individually only seven houses and three field barns. The situation was little different in 1845 (*White's Directory*, 323) when Thuxton consisted of a few scattered farmhouses and cottages. The coming of the railway in 1847 may have increased the population beyond the one hundred and three inhabitants of the Census and added a few houses near the church and station. The railway station closed down in 1980. The use of the petrol engine caused some small holdings to be placed along the Norwich to Dereham road in the present century.

XIV. The Parish and its Fields

(Fig. 36)

by Lawrence Butler

Thuxton parish contains *c.* 450 hectares (1085 acres). Its boundaries (Fig. 2) seldom follow natural features. On the north the line appears to be a late division drawn across open heathland; on the south the line is followed by a road possibly across old heathland or 'lings'. The eastern boundary is also drawn with little reference to natural features and much of it runs through fields. This would suggest open ground where boundaries could easily be drawn when the parish was first delineated, while the fact that fields span the boundary is an indication of the long history of single ownership in Thuxton and Runhall: the Woodhouses had held the manors of Thuxton Hall at least since 1471, of Runhall Popes since 1520 and Runhall Gambons since 1548. The western boundary alongside Garveston parish has a less artificial route, following the former course of the stream northwards from the Yare until it reaches the high ground and crosses Mattishall Heath.

From the evidence of Faden in 1797 and the Inclosure Map of 1811 the northern heathland (nearly 20 ha), which was part of the greater Mattishall Heath, remained open until the latter date. At the time of the Inclosure only 80 ha remained to be allocated. At the north-eastern and north-western boundaries were closes bringing the waste into cultivation with suggestive names such as Brake Hill Pightle and New Broke Up Piece. That part of the parish lying south of the river had been cultivated as an open field and the field shapes often showed the direction of the furlongs and the width of the separate strips. One field (Town Land, 1 acre and 15 perches) was a fossil strip among the post-medieval closes, and the land given to the

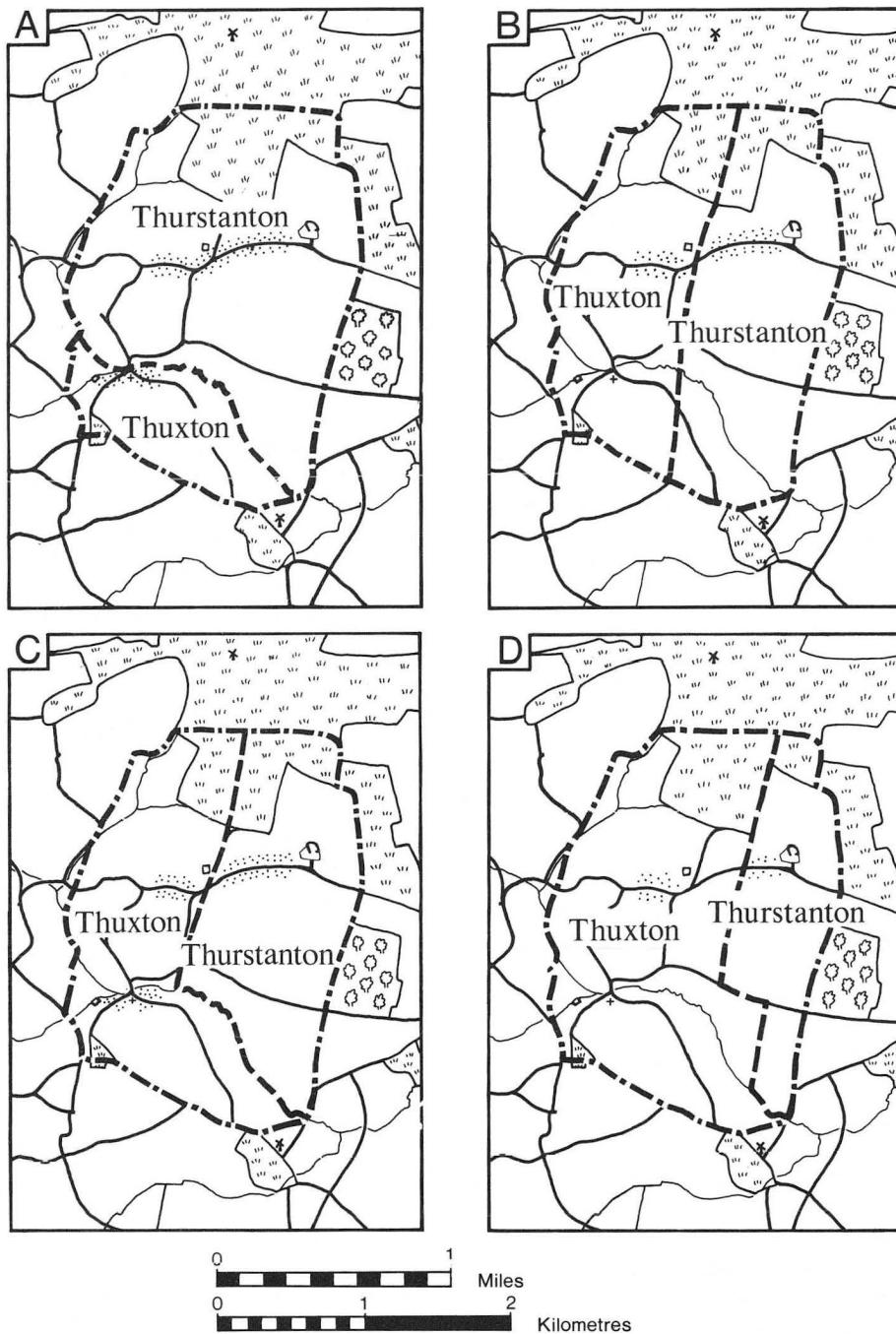


Figure 36. Thuxton and Thurstanton: possible models of development. Scale 1:50,000

Churchwardens of St Stephens in Norwich in 1632 (Blomefield II, 604) was a close formed out of four contiguous strips, two in one furlong and two in another. There are two exceptions to this description of open field; there was the meadow land either side of the river and there were the village cottages standing near the church with the moated homestead (now ploughed out) west-south-west of the church in 'Moat Piece' (Fig. 7).

North of the river the village houses extended a short distance eastwards on the road to Runhall and also northwards on the green road 'Nut Lane' leading to Brakefield Green. The redistribution of the arable into large hedged fields farmed from High House and Rookery Farm was a process complete by the early nineteenth century and may reflect a movement started in the fifteenth century, with the abandonment of the moated homesteads

and accelerated by the migration of population from the hill ridge settlement during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It was difficult to trace the ridge and furrow of the former open fields except for some early enclosed strips which had probably been taken out of cultivation by the Woodhouses in the sixteenth century.

There is no evidence for the fold-course or 'sheep-corn' husbandry described in this region (Allison 1957), but the growth of two large farms effectively extinguished open field agriculture north of the river and pushed the cottagers to the margins of the cultivated land.

The layout (Fig. 36A) suggested by the road pattern is one village centred around a crossroads near the church (Thuxton) and a second village developing in linear fashion east-to-west on the higher ground (Thurstanton, later called Thurston). If the fields were worked in common between

the two settlements there would be no difficulty in this identification. If the lands of Thuxton lay entirely south of the river Yare and those of Thurstanton were to the north, then both settlements would have some common and some meadow, but the Thuxton meadow would support a smaller herd of cattle and the commons would fold a smaller flock of sheep.

The second suggestion (Fig. 36B) is that Thuxton and Thurstanton were twin villages developing along the east-to-west road until they coalesced in the thirteenth century and became indistinguishable, to be known by the name of the parish and their prominent resident family of Thurston. The church was initially isolated, and settlement only gradually centred around it, preceded by the Bardolf farmstead known as Wace's manor. For village shifts of this nature the examples of Longham and Tittleshall in Launditch Hundred provide good examples (Wade-Martins 1980a, 33-9, 53-8; also Taylor 1978, 126-32). It is a pity that no late sixteenth-century map survives for Thuxton Manor.

Two other possibilities may be proposed, bearing in mind that at *Domesday* the larger settlement was Thuxton. One proposal (Fig. 36C) suggests Thuxton growing equally on the high ground to the north and in the valley floor near the church, while Thurstanton grows in linear fashion on the ridge, but shares in the resource of meadow, arable and woodland. Such a polyfocal origin would accord with some Midland examples (Taylor 1977). The final theory (Fig. 36D) equates the settlement acreage more closely to the *Domesday* proportions with Thuxton as the major settlement and Thurstanton as a clearance from woodland and waste upon its eastern boundary. Of the four models shown, the interpretation in Figure 36B is preferred on topographical grounds but Figure 36D is more probable on the tenurial evidence. Until there is clearer evidence for early medieval settlement near the church there can be no certainty about the course of development.

XV. Discussion and Conclusion

by Lawrence Butler

In broad outline the 1964 excavation found evidence for two main periods of house building on a single toft to create a farm grouped around a yard. There were two houses, (1 and 2); both were set on a similar alignment well back from the village street. Judging from the location of ditches 30 and 31, House 1 may have predated House 2. Subsidiary buildings (5, 22, 19) were totally clay-built structures, set around a yard which in its initial phase was not cobbled.

During the second main period of occupation both Houses 1 and 2 were still used and exhibited similar methods of construction. It is indeed possible to view the two main phases of occupation as one long period of patching and repair. The subsidiary buildings were augmented by boundary walls, and the yard was covered with field-picked flints and cobbles, showing many phases of repair.

The toft area was demarcated by ditches which showed some changes of alignment. The croft area did not reveal any evidence of structures, though there was at least one rubbish pit. It was also separated by ditches from the adjacent tofts and from the arable field to the north. The village street to the south was heavily rutted and was flanked by road ditches. The cobbled surface showed

evidence of repair and repositioning. The entrance to Toft 2 from the village street was not positively identified, but there was probably a bridge over the road ditch, as at Grenstein (Wade-Martins 1980b, 113, figs 58 and 59), of which the evidence had been removed by modern field drainage.

There was insufficient evidence to indicate the destruction of the buildings by fire, though some burnt daub and thatch was discovered. Instead, it seems likely that after the second period of site occupation the buildings were allowed to fall into gradual decay. However, wall 12 on the southern side of the toft may have been kept in repair after the roofed buildings were abandoned.

The time span for this activity cannot be closely dated but an origin in the thirteenth century and an abandonment in the fifteenth century is compatible with the pottery evidence. No finds of stone or metalwork are closely datable, but they represent the debris left by reasonably substantial small farmers and not the discarded belongings of peasants at or near subsistence level.

Interpretation and reconstruction of buildings

(Figs 37 and 38)

The excavation of the structures within Toft 2 allows a confident interpretation to be made for some buildings and permits a degree of reconstruction which allows the general appearance of the buildings to be described.

Throughout all the buildings found by excavation the evidence is for structures of mud or clay-lump placed without foundations straight onto the ground surface or, for the dwelling-houses, sometimes placed upon a foundation course of large flints. There is a further refinement whereby the clay-built structures are strengthened with vertical posts enclosed within the wall but positioned at irregular intervals. There was no evidence for studs or posts set on a timber ground-sill or for cruck frames placed at regular bay intervals within the building. Similarly there was no evidence in the yard area (where the natural was exposed) nor from the levels excavated in the houses for the transition from post-built timber-boarded houses to clay-walled structures, as discussed at North Elmham (Wade-Martins 1980a, 243-5) and more generally in Midland England (Beresford and Hurst 1971, 93). Evidence for the repair of the clay walls undertaken in sections is shown by the changes of alignment in the south wall of House 1 (Fig. 15).

It must be assumed that the roof structure depended upon a wall plate either resting directly on the tops of the mud walls or, more likely, supported on the wooden aisle posts standing close to the walls. The placing of the vertical posts on clay pads strengthened by large flints to prevent lateral movement would prolong the life of the timbers to a greater extent than if they had been sunk into post pits as was the twelfth-century practice. The form of roof is uncertain though a possible reconstruction is indicated (Fig. 38). In House 1 there was a central ridge beam supported on vertical posts while the east end with its bowed wall presumably ended in a hipped gable with the vertical gable boarded, covered with wattle and daub or left open to obtain light and ventilation. The west gable may have had the ridge beam projecting beyond the house, supported on the vertical post 36; this would have given the roof a broad overhang of thatch to protect the exposed gable wall. The roof material was a straw thatch, judging by the debris in Pit 20 and by the scarcity of any roof tiles.

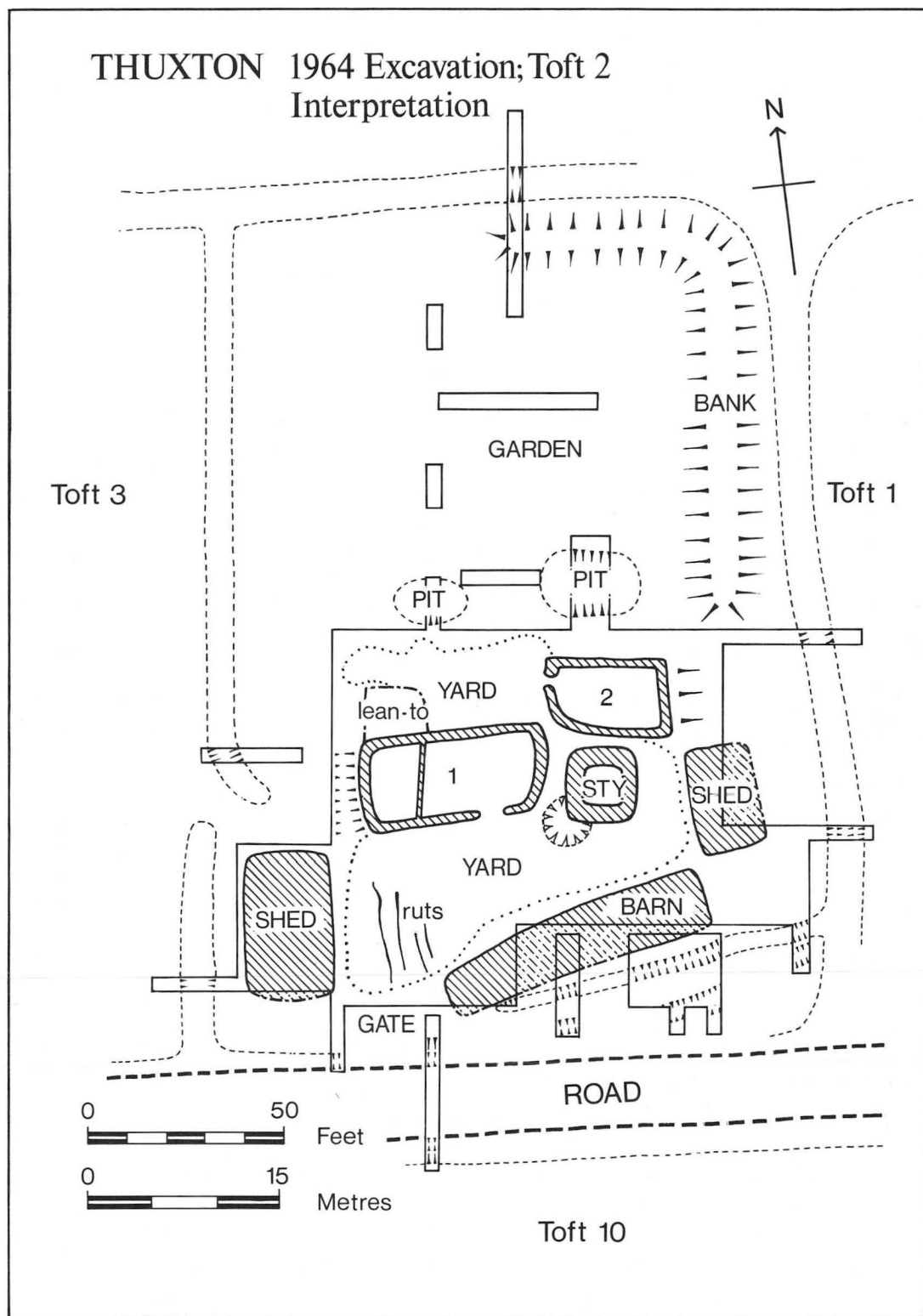


Figure 37. Toft 2 interpretation showing the two houses, yards and outbuildings around the front yard. There was a gateway from the front yard onto the street. Scale 1:500

The absence of any rainwater gullies around the structures may be evidence of the gradual run-off of water permeating through the thatch.

The internal partitions in House 1 were also of clay with studding, though fragments of daub with the impressions of wattles were recovered near the house. There was no evidence to suggest that the partitions ran to

the full height of the building, though it is possible that smoke hoods on a wicker frame were placed above the hearths.

The use of House 1 was clearly domestic. The main room possessed the hearth at both periods. The rectangular area of cockleshells and fire-crackled flints (40) appeared to be a deliberate deposit with a levelled upper surface; it is

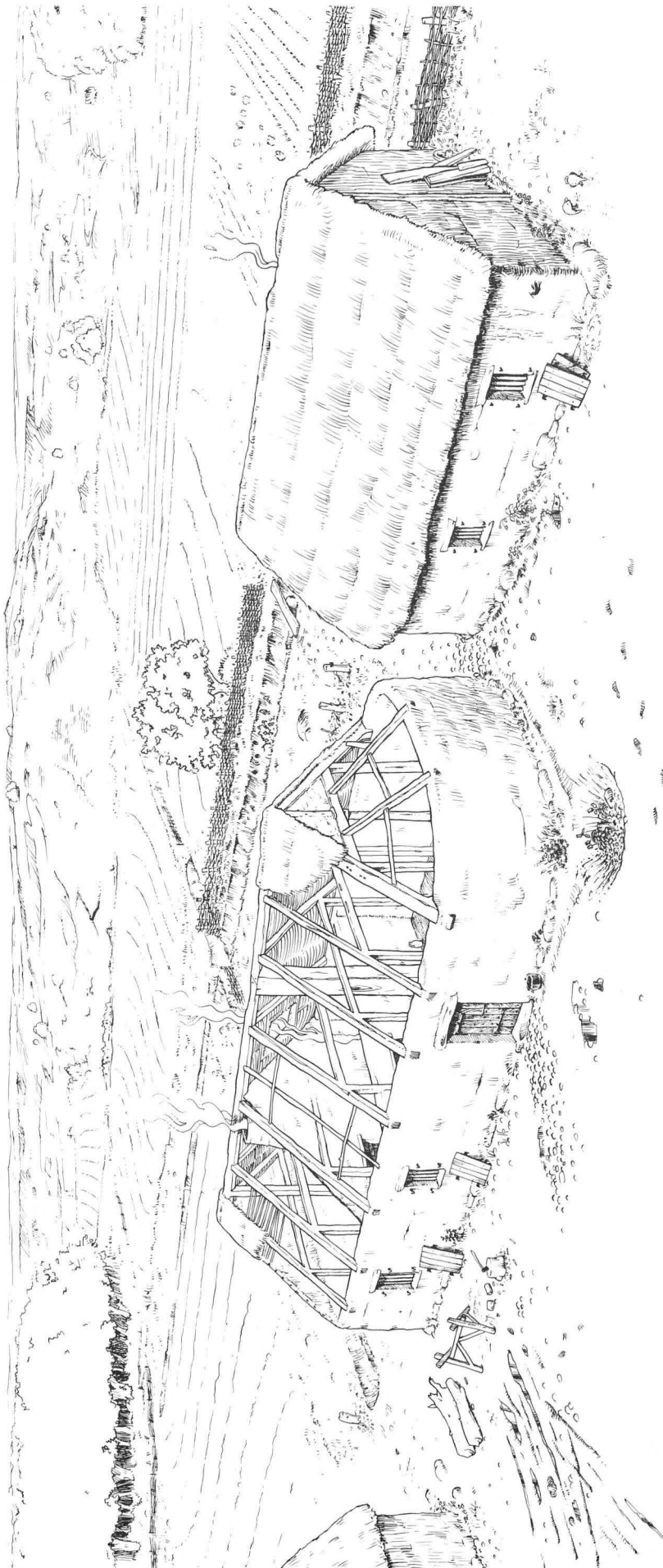


Figure 38. Tof 2 reconstruction showing Houses 1 and 2, at first period of occupation (Layer 5).

possible that this was some form of low work bench or stand for cisterns, as there was no evidence of a decayed container or box frame. The western room did not possess a hearth nor did its finds suggest an intensive level of occupation. The posts (31, 44) immediately west of the partition may have supported a ladder (39) to a loft over the western room.

The construction of House 2 in both its phases was very similar to that of House 1. There was a similar use of clay walls with strengthening posts in the wall thickness. There was also evidence of internally placed 'aisle' posts to support the wall plate or the roof trusses. It is just possible, on the analogy of Hound Tor (Beresford 1979, 114), that these posts supported a wattle framework to protect and retain the inner surface of the clay walls when they became dry and prone to crumble. The smaller dimensions of the house suggest a simple structure of three trusses open to the roof and with vertical gables, not hipped ends. As with House 1 there is an external post (93) which may have supported the thatch.

House 1 was clearly the main living accommodation. As House 2 was probably also domestic it might provide evidence for the practice of the 'unit system' of land occupation by which two branches or generations of the same family worked the land together but lived in separate but adjacent accommodation. There is recent discussion by Machin (1975, 187-194) citing examples from Cambridgeshire and West Suffolk, and Sandall (1975, 195-201) has provided an example from Essex.

For the buildings around the yard it was generally possible to obtain evidence of construction. Throughout the minor buildings there was no sign of post-holes or post-pads. Instead the walling was clay and it is likely that the clay-lump technique, described at Grenstein (Wade-Martins 1980b, 126), and still in use locally today, was employed. This technique was clearly visible in wall 12 where the blocks could be identified where they had cracked; it is likely that this technique was also used in buildings 22, 21 and 19 where a firm outline to the walls could be observed. A technique more akin to cob may have been used in buildings 5 and 16 where only the general line of the wall and its variable thickness could be traced. Another possibility is that the outer surface had been damaged by rain or frost action to give an irregular outer face. What may have been recorded in building 5 was the wall core and not the true outline. There was similar loss of external surface at the north-east corner of House 1 at layer C and an irregularity of wall surface on the inner face of the south wall of House 1 at Layer C between post-holes 51 and 52. The difficulty of determining the precise line of the south wall of House 1 at layer D is noted on the plan (Fig. 15) where different wall surfaces were recorded at separate phases (d1-d3). The annexe to House 1 appears to be of different wall construction with earth-fast posts and, presumably, a light framework of clay-and-stud. The outline of the annexe was only discernable by differences in soil colour and texture.

The use of the yard buildings cannot be determined with any certainty. However, for western shed 5 the likely identification is a stable and cart shed. The position of the ruts in the yard and the ritual deposit of the 'nest' of horse skulls (7) make this a strong possibility. For the small square structure 16 the most likely use is as a pigsty for which its thick walls and level floor would be suitable. Less likely uses would be as the base for a granary or for a hen

house, of which the wooden structure would leave no trace; another possibility for which its size is suitable would be a dove house, but the keeping of pigeons was a jealously guarded manorial privilege in the central Middle Ages. The eastern yard buildings (19, 21 and 22) are most likely to be barns and store sheds; there was no associated material that would assist in any precise interpretation. For the annexe alongside House 1, possibly contained under the sweep of its roof as an outshot or lean-to, two identifications are possible; these are not mutually exclusive. The first would be as a wood or peat store for household fuel; the second would be as a tool shed and produce-store for the cultivation of the croft.

The features within the yard have already been described. The identification of pit 33 as a water-storage pit is likely: the cutting of such a pit in impervious boulder clay would make the provision of a separate clay or wattle lining unnecessary. Pit 20 may also have been a water-storage pit. Its depth of 2.4m does not militate against this; the deepest pit excavated at Barton Blount, Derbyshire, was 2.7m (Beresford 1975, 44) and at Upton, Gloucestershire, was 1.8m (Rahtz 1969, 91-2), though at the latter site the probable use was as a cess-pit.

The use of the yard for the over-wintering of cattle has been argued for Midland clay-land sites at Goltho, Lincolnshire, and Barton Blount (Beresford 1975, 13-18). This seems a possible interpretation for the yards at Wythemail, Northants. (Hurst and Hurst 1969, 177, 182) and for those at Grenstein (Wade-Martins 1980b, 117-8, 160) although there is no suggestion that the Grenstein yards were used for that purpose. At Barton Blount the wintering of the cattle in a crew-yard was seen as a late medieval feature commencing in the late fourteenth century, bringing the cattle 'in from the fields during the winter months to prevent damage to pasture during wet weather' (Beresford 1975, 17). This suggestion would not conflict with the excavation evidence from Thuxton, although on the other hand there is nothing to support it; furthermore it would allow the fallow ground to be grazed by sheep in the fold-course economy practised in the fourteenth century (Glasscock 1963, 118) and discussed in detail for the sixteenth century by Allison (1957, 12-30). This practice left the heaths permanently open for the lord's sheep and the tenants' cattle and horses. Thuxton lies near the southern margin of sheep-corn fold-course area. A further indication of how carefully treasured the tenants' rights in the grazing meadows were is shown in the careful enumeration of six individual meadow holdings in the land transfer by Hugh Morsch in 1433 (above). This might suggest tethered grazing in the hay meadows rather than beasts ranging freely over open ground. Economy in relation to changes in climate is considered below.

There was no satisfactory evidence for the entrance to the farmyard; it was probably destroyed by the widening and deepening of ditch 13. On the other boundaries there was evidence for walling round the yard between and beyond the buildings on the south (wall 12) and east (wall 24) and for a ditch on the north (pit 1). Whatever use was made of the croft area beyond the houses its centre did not receive manuring with household debris to the same degree of intensity that was observed by fieldwalking in the adjacent fields to the north and east of the village.

Although the discussion of the buildings has concentrated on the fuller information obtained from Toft 2, attention must be drawn to the similarities and to the

differences observed in the 1963 excavation of Tofts 8 and 10. The main similarities are that the house areas were defined by the spread of clay flecked with chalk, the walls (Toft 10) were partly set on a base course of flint rubble and the post-holes were more akin to the post-pads of Toft 2, apart from post-hole 13 in Toft 8. Room partitions (in Toft 8) and hearth material (in Toft 10) were similar to House 1 on Toft 2. The positioning of the posts 8 and 9 against the inner face of the wall is similar to Toft 2. The annexe (17) to the east of Toft 10 is also similar to the evidence from House 1. The main difference is for drastic changes in the use of the domestic area: in Toft 8 the house is placed upon a former cobbled yard; in Toft 10 the house overlies ditch 6, arguing for a change in house position or alignment. By contrast the evidence in Toft 2 is for stability both in house position and in its boundaries. Although on Toft 2 there is recutting of ditches and some re-alignment of ditches, the drainage does not impinge so closely around the domestic area as is the case on Tofts 8 and 10. It might be argued that these were smaller tofts with less room for manoeuvre; in consequence the houses were bound to be close to the ditch edges.

The three excavated tofts were all served by the same village street, running east-to-west. Ditches 7 and 8 at Toft 10 are the south road ditch on section 10 at Toft 2. The information from the road section excavated at Toft 2 shows both re-positioning and resurfacing throughout the late medieval period, though no precisely dated evidence was recovered. Additionally, Toft 10 was served by a back lane, observable from air photographs (Pl. II) but not investigated by excavation.

The rural economy

In many respects the archaeological evidence serves to confirm the general impression gained from the historical record. Although the court rolls of Whinburgh Lordship within Thuxton survive from the seventeenth century, there does not appear to be the wealth of medieval documentation used so effectively by Davenport (1906) for Forncett or by Yaxley for North Elmham (Wade-Martins 1980a, 519-60). There is no detailed map of the parish or its separate lordships, such as those surviving at Holkham Hall used by Wade-Martins (1980a). Instead, the evidence is based more on deduction than direct material. The evidence for the presence of woodland and for its clearance comes from the depiction of Claytons Wood east of Thuxton on Faden's map of 1797 and from the plentiful evidence of post-holes, post-pads and slots within the excavated buildings. The use of the fields for arable cultivation comes from documentary evidence such as the Kimberley deeds already cited (Section XIII, above) and the field names recorded in the Inclosure and the Tithe Awards, and from the archaeological evidence of grindstones and mortars. There is the indirect evidence that the buildings were thatched, but whether this was a long straw or a reed covering is uncertain; the former is more likely, since reed beds on the river Yare were likely to be some miles downstream. The sickles or reap-hooks are another indirect clue to arable cultivation. The difficulties of working the heavy clays in wet weather have already been examined by Beresford (1975, 51-2) and the impossibility of excavating in a wet season was experienced by Peter Wade-Martins at Grenstein in 1965. In many parts of Thuxton parish there was evidence for the digging of marl pits. This is a common practice in Norfolk (Stamp

1962, 47, 29) and was a general practice in southern England from the eleventh century (Darby 1976, 92, 154). The pits so created provided watering ponds for stock (Prince 1964, 15-32).

The archaeological evidence for livestock is mainly the animal bone from cattle, horses, sheep and pig, together with the indirect evidence of horseshoes and horse harness, spindle whorls and a possible wool-comb tine. There is plentiful evidence for the use of horses; from the surviving bone it is clear that they were kept and a few were used into old age even though most died young. This would bear out the documentary evidence from Forncett (Davenport 1906, 28) that an annual average of ten horses were kept on the manor and that they were between 10-15% of the number of cattle. Young horses ('stotts' or 'affers') were used in the plough team. The evidence from North Elmham is similar (Wade-Martins 1980a, 574-5) for the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Shod horses would trample down the farm yards and, just as much as oxen, would precipitate the need for a cobbled surface. Horses would be grazed on the open heath or lings, but also on the greens. Although the horses were only of pony size, it is possible that they were kept as plough animals, as at Wharram Percy and Wetwang (Ryder *et al* 1974, 51-2 preferring the conclusions of Le Patourel to those of Ryder on the use of horses), rather than for breeding or for meat.

The pigs were killed young and therefore were bred for meat. The cattle were likely to have been killed young and so were for meat, though presumably there were some milking cows. The sheep were not killed until after their third year and so were bred principally for their wool (though see the reservations about the animal bone evidence expressed above). There were examples of domestic fowl, together with the random bag of wild birds that appear to be the normal fare on the medieval dining table, as was goose. There was similar evidence from Grenstein (Wade-Martins 1980b, 158-9).

The general conclusion about the rural economy based upon Thuxton is that it remained a mixed livestock/arable pattern with horses as a prominent farm animal. There is no evidence to show increased specialisation in pastoral farming at a time of a deteriorating climate, but because the three tofts excavated showed only later medieval evidence the continuity of occupation is lacking. However, Toft 2 was probably occupied throughout two centuries and might be expected to show some hint of development.

Conclusion

The excavation of the greater part of one toft and substantial sampling on two further but adjacent tofts has provided valuable information about the farm lay-out and land use in this central Norfolk deserted medieval village. Thuxton is 18 km south-east of Grenstein and the information from two similar village sites in the same farming zone provides complementary information. The two sites are therefore best considered together.

Grenstein was a linear village of some twenty to twenty-six houses with the main axis of its street north to south and with a large central green; two moated homesteads stood near the village, one to the east (Caley's) and one to the west (The Lounde). Thuxton was also a linear village of at least twenty-eight to thirty houses with the main axis of the street east to west along a ridge, and with documentary evidence for peripheral greens. Two moated homesteads survived; the major one at the eastern

end of the street, the minor to the north of the street at the centre of the village. Grenstein did not possess a church; Thuxton church stood 1 km to the south with a third, smaller, moated homestead nearby.

Air photographs recorded the sites before and during destruction; field survey noted the ground evidence of houses, banks, ditches and roads, together with pottery scatters. At both sites desertion in the fifteenth century is likely, though at Thuxton this was a more gradual process with the village houses replaced by two large farms.

On Toft 10 at Grenstein and at Toft 2 at Thuxton excavation revealed the plans of late fourteenth-century farms with houses and outbuildings arranged around yards. There was no evidence for long-houses with humans and animals under the same roof; this house type remains rare in eastern England. The farming was based on a mixed economy with reliance upon horses for ploughing and carting. There was no firm evidence for the late medieval deterioration of the climate or for any marked changes in agrarian practices or the rural economy.

The excavation of the clay-walled structures emphasised the continuity of site use and house location. If the walls remained dry at the base and at the top, then the structure could have a life of a century or more. In both cases the excavated farms revealed holdings at the upper end of the peasant population; the yeomen who could

afford a few objects of silver and many of bronze, could possess a portable mirror, could purchase imported pottery and grindstones and who locked their doors and padlocked their stock. It is not clear whether such a tenant represented the peasant farmer increasingly dependent on livestock and prospering at the expense of his lord and of his less socially mobile peasant cottagers. Excavation can only show the evidence of wealth and not indicate social status.

Both sites showed the advantages of stripping an entire toft, but equally indicated the drawbacks of excavating a site already damaged by ploughing or bulldozing. There are dangers in drawing premature conclusions about village development and depopulation from excavations at a few tofts within an extensive village. Although the toft chosen at Grenstein was centrally placed on the side of the green, its history of development may not necessarily apply to the houses elsewhere on the green or to the north of the village nucleus. Similarly the three tofts excavated at Thuxton were at the east end of a linear village and the pattern of development and desertion might be subject to entirely different influences at the west end. It would be instructive to undertake a long-term excavation, when opportunity permits, in Flegg Hundred of north-east Norfolk or in the district south-east of Norwich, to compare the building conditions, rural economy and time-scale of desertion with the evidence from these two sites in central Norfolk.

Endnotes

1. Survey of soil marks in March 1964 (M.PB.W, MISC 261, LSG/1); resistivity survey by M.E. Engineering Test Branch (Report 640065) available January 1966. The former was considerably more helpful than the latter.
2. For similar pin: London Museum 1965, 166, pl. XXXVI.
3. Smaller tubes are identified as lace tag-ends in Rahtz 1969a, 87, fig. 49, nos 85-92.
4. Similar examples in Biddle 1961-2, 169, fig. 28, nos 10-11; Rahtz 1969b, 107, fig. 11, CA 23. For the variety of possible uses see Moorhouse 1971, 58, and fig. 25, nos 163-4.
5. Discussed in *Antiq. J.*, 64 (1984), 399-402; this type is most commonly found in London and East Anglia and may be an import from the Low Countries, especially in the fourteenth century.
6. For comparable padlocks of mid eighteenth-century date: Noel Hume 1969, 249, fig. 78.
7. For a complete example see Hildyard and Charlton 1947, 194 and pl. VII, from Cambokeels, Weardale. Its form is not clear on the Thuxton Figure 26.
8. Identifications of worked bone kindly provided by A. Jones and E.P. Allison of the Environmental Unit, York University.
9. Identification kindly provided by B.R. Hartley, Department of Archaeology, Leeds University.
10. Twisted handles are found all over England during the Middle Ages e.g. Scarborough; Rutter 1961, 15, fig. 2, nos 7/2, 7/3 and Farmer 1979, 363; and Shrewsbury; Barker 1970. However, they are particularly common in East Anglia: Jope 1952, 309, fig. 11, no. 9; Larwood 1952, 229, fig. 4; Rye and Hurst 1968, 286, fig. 4, no. 8; Clarke and Carter 1977, 205-7, fig. 90, no. 32.
11. Gardner 1955, 19-32; Harley 1974, esp. 71-2; the Thuxton bricks appear to be the 'Great Bricks' of Type 2.2, although some of the smaller fragments may be of Type 4.2. The clay at Thuxton seems to have been suitable for brickmaking: in 1560 the will of John Derne, brickmaker of Thuxton, was proved at Norwich (Palgrave-Moore 1978, 26) and in 1791 there was a brick-kiln at the north-east corner of Thuxton parish at the edge of Mattishall Heath and Claytons Wood Common.
12. For identification of this source: Ellis 1969; for distribution: Moore 1978; there are examples from King's Lynn (Clarke and Carter 1977, 317-320, figs 144-5) and Grenstein (Wade-Martins 1980b, 141, fig. 84).
13. The Earl of Kimberley's deeds, formerly at Kimberley Hall, Norfolk, have not been consulted directly; their present location has not been established. Reference has been made to a calendar of the deeds made by the National Register of Archives in 1949 (report 1274).
14. In 1302 the fee was held by Wace from Hugh Bardolf; this may indicate that Lord Bardolf had leased it within the family (*Feudal Aids* 1904, 425).
15. The origin of the 'Wace's Fee' may be much earlier because within the Honour of Wormegay in 1224-33 there was a half fee at Thurston held jointly by Hermarus Wake and Willelmus Pyk; this may lie behind the quarter fee in Thuxton (Wace) and a quarter fee in Whinburgh (Pike). (*Book of Fees* (1923), 1466).
16. The number of communicants is given in Blomefield (252); his source does not survive and was not available to Jessopp 1888. The general context of this enquiry and its information on local population studies is discussed in Patten 1975.

Bibliography

- Aberg, N., 1926 *The Anglo-Saxons in England*, (Uppsala)
- Addyman, P.V., 1972-3 'St. Neots III', *Proc. Cambridge Antiq. Soc.* 64, 45-99
- Allison, K.J., 1955 'The Lost Villages of Norfolk', *Norfolk Archaeol.* 21, 116-62
- Allison, K.J., 1957 'The sheep-corn husbandry of Norfolk in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries', *Agric. Hist. Rev.* 5, 12-30
- Armitage, P.L. and Clutton-Brock, J., 1976 'A system for classification and description of horncores of cattle from archaeological sites', *Journ. Archaeol. Science* 3, 329-48
- Barker, P.A., 1970 *The Medieval Pottery of Shropshire*, (Shrewsbury)
- Beckman, B., 1974 'The main types of the first four production periods of Siegburg pottery', in Evison, V.I., Hodges H. and Hurst, J.G. (eds), *Medieval Pottery from Excavations: Studies presented to G.C. Dunning* (London), 183-220
- Bencard, M., 1971 'Middelalderlige Stenmortere i Danmark', *Kuml* 1971, 35-60
- Beresford, G., 1975 'The Medieval clayland village: excavations at Goltho and Barton Blount', *Soc. Medieval Archaeol. Mono.* 6
- Beresford, G., 1979 'Three deserted medieval settlements on Dartmoor: a report on the late E. Marie Minter's excavations', *Medieval Archaeol.* 23, 98-158
- Beresford, M.W. and Hurst, J.G., 1971 *Deserted Medieval Villages*, (London)
- Biddle, M., 1961-2 'The deserted medieval village of Seacourt, Berkshire', *Oxoniensia* 26-7, 70-201
- Biddle, M., 1964 'The excavation of a motte and bailey castle at Therfield, Hertfordshire', *Journ. Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.*, 3rd ser. 27, 53-91
- Blake, E.O., 1962 *Liber Eliensis, Camden Third Series*, vol. 92
- Blake, W.J., 1952 'Norfolk manorial lords in 1316', *Norfolk Archaeol.* 30, 264-86
- Blomefield, F., 1805-10 *An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk* 10 vols.
- Book of Fees, 1923 (Deputy Keeper of Public Records), *Book of Fees*, 3 vols.
- Bradfer-Lawrence, H.L., 1935 'The Musters Returns for Divers Hundreds in the County of Norfolk', *Norfolk Rec. Soc.*, 6
- Brodribb, A.C.C., Hands, A.R. and Walker, D.R., 1968-72 *Excavations at Shakenoak 3*, (Oxford)
- Brown, G.T., 1960 *Dentition as indicative of the Age of the Animals of the Farm*, (London)
- Brown, T., 1950 'Tertullian and horse-cults in Britain', *Folklore* 61, 34-40
- Burke, J., 1884 *Extinct and Dormant Baronetage*, (London) 2 vols.
- Butler, L.A.S., 1964 'Minor medieval monumental sculpture in the East Midlands', *Archaeol. J.* 121, 111-53
- Cartledge, J.A., 1983 'Mammal bones', in Ayers, B. and Murphy, P., 'A waterfront excavation at Whitefriars Street Car Park, Norwich, 1979', *E. Anglian Archaeol.* 17, 89-91
- Clarke, H., 1970 'Excavations on a kiln site at Grimston, Pott Row, Norfolk', *Norfolk Archaeol.* 35, 79-95
- Clarke, H. and Carter, A., 1977 'Excavations in King's Lynn 1963-70', *Soc. Medieval Archaeol. Mono.* 7
- Darby, H.C., 1952 *The Domesday Geography of Eastern England*, (Cambridge)
- Darby, H.C., 1976 *A New Historical Geography of England before 1600*, (Cambridge)
- Davenport, F.G., 1906 *The Economic Development of a Norfolk Manor 1086-1565*, (London)
- Davison, A., 1988 'Letton', in Davison A., 'Six deserted villages in Norfolk', *E. Anglian Archaeol.* 44, 38-47
- de Sturler, J., 1957 'Poteries Creuses au Moyen Age', *Le Moyen Age* 93, (Brussels), 241-65
- Dodwell, B., 1967 'Holdings and inheritance in medieval East Anglia', *Eng. Hist. Rev.* 20, 53-66
- Duerst, J.U., 1922 *Die Beurteilung Des Pferdes*, (Stuttgart)
- Ellis, S.E., 1969 'The petrography and provenance of Anglo-Saxon and medieval English honestones, with notes on some other hones', *Bull. Brit. Mus. (Natur. Hist.), Mineralogy* II, 3, 133-87
- Evans, G.E., 1966 *The Pattern under the Plough*, (London)
- Faden, W., 1797 *Map of Norfolk* (now reprinted as Norfolk Rec. Soc. 42 (1973))
- Farmer, P.G., 1979 *An Introduction to Scarborough Ware and a Re-assessment of Knight Jugs*, (Hove)

- Farrow, M.A., 1944 'Index of Wills proved in the Consistory Court of Norwich, 1370-1550', *Norfolk Rec. Soc.* 16
- Farrow, M.A., 1950 'Index of Wills proved in the Consistory Court of Norwich, 1550-1603', *Norfolk Rec. Soc.* 21
- Farrow, M.A. and Barton, T.F., 1958 'Index of Wills proved in the Consistory Court of Norwich, 1604-1686', *Norfolk Rec. Soc.* 28
- Feudal Aids, 1904 (Deputy Keeper of Public Records), *Feudal Aids*, III
- Gardner, J.S., 1955 'Coggeshall Abbey and its early brickwork', *Journ. Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.*, 3rd ser. 18, 19-32
- Glasscock, R.E., 1963 'The distribution of wealth in East Anglia in the early fourteenth century', *Trans. Inst. Brit. Geog.* 32, 113-23
- Glasscock, R.E., 1975 *The Lay Subsidy of 1334*
- Grant, A., 1975 'The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals', in Cunliffe, B.W. (ed.), 'Excavations at Porchester Castle, Vol. I: Roman', *Res. Rep. Comm. Soc. Antiq. London* 32, (London), 437-50
- Habermehl, K.H., 1961 *Alterbestimmung bei Haustieren Pelztieren und beim jagdbaren Wild*, (Hamburg, Paul Parey)
- Hamilton, N.E.S.A., 1876 *Inquisitio Eliensis*
- Harley, L.S., 1974 'A typology of brick', *Journ. Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.*, 3rd ser. 37, 63-87
- Hildyard, E.J.W. and Charlton, J., 1947 'A medieval site in Weardale', *Archaeol. Aeliana*, 4th ser. 25, 181-97
- Hill, D., 1981 *An Atlas of Anglo-Saxon England*
- Hudson, W., 1895 'The assessment of the townships of the county of Norfolk', *Norfolk Archaeol.*, 12, 243-97
- Hughes-Clarke, A.W. and Campling, A., 1934 'The Visitation of Norfolk in 1664', *Norfolk Rec. Soc.* 4 and 5
- Hurst, D.G. and Hurst, J.G., 1969 'Excavations at the medieval village of Wythemail, Northamptonshire', *Medieval Archaeol.* 3, 167-203
- Hurst, J.G., 1961 'The Kitchen area of Northolt Manor, Middlesex', *Medieval Archaeol.* 5, 211-99
- Jessopp, A., 1888 'The condition of the Archdeaconry of Norwich in 1603', *Norfolk Archaeol.* 10, 1-49, 166-84
- Jope, E.M., 1952 'Excavations in the city of Norwich, 1948', *Norfolk Archaeol.* 30, 287-323
- Kilmurry, K., 1980 'The pottery industry of Stamford, Lincs. c. A.D. 850-1250', *Brit. Archaeol. Rep.* 100, (Oxford)
- Larwood, G.P., 1952 'A medieval timber-framed well at Happisburgh', *Norfolk Archaeol.* 30, 226-31
- Leach, R., 1978 *Purbeck Marble in Medieval England*, (Hartlepool)
- Levine, M.A., 1982 'The use of crown height measurements and eruption-wear sequences to age horse teeth' in Wilson, B., Grigson, C., and Payne, S., (eds.), 'Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites', *Brit. Archaeol. Rep.* 109, (Oxford), 223-50
- Lloyd, J.D.K., 1969-70 'A discovery of horse skulls at Gumley', *Montgomeryshire Collect.* 61, 133-5
- London Museum, 1965 *Medieval Catalogue*, 3rd imp.
- Machin, R., 1975 'The Unit System: some historical explanations', *Archaeol. J.* 132, 187-94
- Miller, E., 1951 *The Abbey and Bishopric of Ely*, (Cambridge)
- Moore, D.T., 1978 'The petrography and archaeology of English honestones', *J. Archaeol. Sci.* 5, 61-73
- Moorhouse, S., 1971 'Finds from Basing House, Hampshire (c. 1540-1645): part 2', *Post-Medieval Archaeol.* 5, 35-76
- Noddle, B., 1975 'The animal bones', in Platt, C. and Coleman-Smith, R. (eds.), 'The excavation reports', *Excavations in Medieval Southampton, 1953-1969 I*, (Leicester), 332-40
- Noel Hume, I., 1969 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*, (New York)
- Palgrave-Moore, P., 1973 'Index of Wills proved in the Norfolk Archdeaconry Court, 1542-1560', *Norfolk Genealogy* 5
- Palgrave-Moore, P., 1978 'Index of Wills proved in the Norfolk Archdeaconry Court, 1560-1603/4', *Norfolk Genealogy* 10
- Palgrave-Moore, P., 1981 'Norfolk Pedigrees, Part 3', *Norfolk Genealogy* 13
- Patten, J., 1975 'Population distribution in Norfolk and Suffolk during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries', *Trans. Inst. Brit. Geog.* 65, 45-65
- Perrin, R.M.S., 1961 'Soils', in F. Briers (ed.), *Norwich and its Region*, (Norwich), 44-50
- Piggott, S., 1962 'Heads and Hoofs', *Antiquity* 36, 110-18
- Platt, C. and Coleman-Smith, R., 1975 *Excavations in Medieval Southampton, 1953-1969*, 2 vols, (Leicester)
- Prince, H.C., 1964 'The origins of pits and depressions in Norfolk', *Geography*, 49, 15-32

- Radford, E. and M.A., 1961 *Encyclopaedia of Superstitions*, (London)
- Rahtz, P.A., 1969a 'Excavations at King John's Hunting Lodge, Writtle, Essex', *Medieval Archaeol. Soc. Mono.* 3
- Rahtz, P.A., 1969b 'Upton, Gloucestershire, 1964-1968: second report', *Trans. Bristol and Gloucs. Archaeol. Soc.* 88, 74-126
- Rigold, S.E., 1962-3 'The Anglian cathedral of North Elmham, Norfolk', *Medieval Archaeol.* 6-7, 67-108
- Rogerson, A. and Ashley, S.J., 1987 'The parish churches of Barton Bendish. The excavation of All Saints' and the architecture of St Andrew's and St Mary's', in Rogerson, A., Ashley, S.J., Williams, P. and Harris, A. 'Three Norman churches in Norfolk', *E. Anglian Archaeol.* 32, 1-66
- Rutter, J.G., 1961 'Medieval Pottery in the Scarborough Museum (13th and 14th centuries)', *Scarborough and Dist. Archaeol. Soc., Res. Rep.* 3, (Scarborough)
- Ryder, M.L., 1961 'Livestock remains from four medieval sites in Yorkshire', *Agr. Hist. Rev.* 9, 105-10
- Ryder, M.L., 1971 'The animal remains from Petergate, York, 1957-58', *Yorkshire Archaeol. J.* 42 (1967-70), 418-28
- Ryder, M.L., Hurst, J.G., and Le Patourel, H.E.J., 1974 'Animal remains from Wharram Percy', *Yorkshire Archaeol. J.* 46, 42-52
- Rye, G.C. and Hurst, J.G., 1968 'Medieval pottery from Great Yarmouth', *Norfolk Archaeol.* 24, 279-92
- Rye, W., 1891 'The Visitation of Norfolk in 1563, 1589 and 1613', *Harleian Soc.* 32
- Sandall, K.L., 1975 'The Unit System in Essex', *Archaeol. J.* 132, 195-201
- Schram, O.K., 1961 'Place-names' in F. Briers (ed.), *Norwich and its Region*, (Norwich), 141-49
- Silver, I.A., 1969 'The ageing of domestic animals', in Brothwell, D.R. and Higgs E.S. (eds.), *Science in Archaeology*, (London), 283-302
- Sisson, S. and Grossman, J.D., 1966 *Anatomy of the Domestic Animals*, (Philadelphia and London)
- Smith, J.T., 1975 'Cruck distribution: an interpretation of some recent maps', *Vernacular Architecture* 6, 3-18
- Stamp, L.D., 1962 *Land in Britain: Use and Misuse*, (3rd ed.)
- Stone, E.D., 1944 'The Lay Subsidy of 1581', *Norfolk Rec. Soc.* 17, 97-127
- Taylor, C.C., 1977 'Polyfocal settlement and the English village', *Medieval Archaeol.* 21, 189-93
- Taylor, C.C., 1978 'Aspects of village mobility in medieval and later times', in Evans, J.G. and Limbrey, S. (eds), 'The effect of man on the landscape: the lowland zone', *Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep.* 21, 126-34
- Thompson, S., 1955-8, 1963 *Motif-Index of Folk Literature*, (Copenhagen), (new edition 1963)
- V.C.H. Norfolk, 1906 *Victoria County History, Norfolk* 2
- Valor Eccles., 1810-1834 (Record Commission), *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 6 vols
- von den Driesch, A., 1976 'A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites', *Peabody Mus. Bull.* 1, (Harvard University)
- Wacher, J.S., 1966 'Excavations at Riplingham, East Yorkshire, 1956-7', *Yorks. Archaeol. J.* 41, 608-69
- Wade, K., 1980 'The ceramic sequence', in Wade-Martins, P., 'Excavations in North Elmham Park, 1967-72', *E. Anglian Archaeol.* 9, 413-77
- Wade-Martins, P., 1975 'The origins of rural settlement in East Anglia', in Fowler, P.J. (ed.), *Recent Work in Rural Archaeology*, (London)
- Wade-Martins, P., 1980a 'Excavations in North Elmham Park, 1967-72', *E. Anglian Archaeol.* 9, (2 vols)
- Wade-Martins, P., 1980b 'Fieldwork and excavation on village sites in Launditch Hundred, Norfolk', *E. Anglian Archaeol.* 10
- White, W., 1845 *Directory of Norfolk*

Index

Placenames are followed by the abbreviated county name. In addition, (C)=Cambridgeshire, (S)=Suffolk, (N)=Norfolk.

aerial photographs, 2, 8, 11, 12, 19, 22, 63.

agriculture, 57, 58, 61, 62, 63.

architecture, domestic, 1, 19, 21, 22, 26, 29, 58-62, 63 (Pls XIII, XIV, XVIII-XXIV).

architecture, church, 3-7.

Bardolf family, 55, 56.

Barsham, West (N), 56.

Barton Blount (Derbyshire), 61.

Bigod, Roger, 54, 55.

bone objects, 40 (Fig. 25).

bones, animal, 1, 33, 36, 52-4, 62.

brick, 32, 36, 50-1.

brooches, 1, 25, 36 (Fig. 23).

buckle, 36.

building materials, 1, 19, 21, 26, 29, 32, 33, 50, 51, 58-62.

butchery, 54, 62.

clay, fired, 40, 51 (Fig. 25).

clay lump, 51, 58.

Clayton family, 56.

climatic deterioration, 62, 63.

Cranworth (N), 55, 56.

cropmarks, 12, 16 (Pls VII, XII).

de Bardolf, Thomas, 55, 56.

de Ferrars, Hermer, 55.

de Thurston family, 55, 56.

de Warenne, William, 54, 55.

de Welasham, Roger, 55.

Dekeman family, 56.

Dereham, East (N), 1, 55.

Deserted Medieval Village Research Group, 1, 22.

documentary evidence, 54-56, 62.

Domesday Book, 54, 55, 58.

earthworks, 1, 8, 12, 16, 17 (Pl. VIII).

Edgar, King, 55.

Elmham, North (N), 41, 58, 62.

Ely, Abbey of, 55.

Estgate family, 56.

Faden's map (1797), 56, 62.

farm buildings, 1, 11, 12, 29, 32, 33, 58, 61.

farm carts, 32, 35 (Pl. XXV).

fired clay objects, 40.

Flegg Hundred, 63.

floor tiles, 16.

Forncett (N), 62.

Fuller/Futter family, 55, 56.

Garvestone (N), 1, 2, 56.

Goltho (Lincs), 61.

green lanes, 35, 56.

Grenstein (N), 1, 21, 41, 42, 58, 61, 62, 63.

'manor of Callis', 1.

Gurney family, 55, 56.

Hardingham (N), 55, 56.

Hingham deanery (N), 56.

Hockering (N), 55.

Holkham Hall (N), 62.

horse burial, 1, 33, 54, 61 (Pl. XXVI).

horseshoes, 32, 36, 39.

Inclosure Maps, 11, 56, 62.

iron objects, 37-40.

iron slag, 40.

Kimberley (N), 55, 56.

Kimberley Deeds, 56, 62.

King's Lynn (N), 41.

knives, 32, 36.

Launditch Hundred, 58.

Lay Subsidy rolls, 55, 56.

lead working, 36.

Letton (N), 55.

Leverich family, 56.

Lombe family, 56.

Longham (N), 11, 58.

marl, 1, 22, 62.

Mattishall (N), 55, 56.

Heath, 1, 56.

South Green, 1.

metalwork, 36-40, 58 (Figs 24-27).

Mitford Hundred, 55, 56.

moated sites, 1, 2, 11, 12, 16, 55, 57, 62, 63 (Pl. IV, V; Fig. 7).

Morsch, Hugh, 56, 61.

Nelson, Ronnie, 11.

Norwich, St. Stephen's Church, 57.

Whitefriar's Street car park.

Ory family, 56.

Palgrave, Gregory, 56.

Peel, Jack, 8.

plague, 56.

Poll Tax, 55.

ponds, 1, 12, 62.

post-medieval artefacts, 36.

pot-boilers, 52.

pottery, 8, 22, 25, 32, 34, 58, 63 (Figs 28-33, Table 1).

coarse wares, 34, 41, 42-6.

continental, 41.

Early Medieval Ware, 36.

German stoneware, 36, 41, 42.

glazed wares, 41, 46-50.

Grimston Ware, 41.

medieval, 11, 12, 40-6.

Roman, 36.

Saintonge Ware, 41.

shelly wares, 34.

Stamford Ware, 41.

Thetford Ware, 41.

querns, 32, 36, 51-2, 62, 63 (Fig. 35).

railways, 1, 56.

ridge and furrow, 57.

roads, 1, 8, 11, 12, 26, 35.

roof tiles, 16, 58.

Runhall (N), 2, 56, 57.

Gambon's Manor, 56.

Pope's Manor, 55, 56.

Sharlington family, 55, 56.

sheep farming, 57, 61, 62.

Shipdham (N), 55.

skulls (horse), 1, 32, 54, 61 (Pl. XXVI, Fig. 17).

social structure, 55, 56, 58, 61, 63.

soil marks, 12, 16, 19 (Pls VI, XI).

Southwell family, 55, 56.

spindle whorls, 36, 62.

stone objects, 51-2, 58 (Figs 34, 35).

street metalling, 11, 12.

Swathing (N), 55.

Swathing's Manor, 55, 56.

Telemark (Norway), 51.

Tertullian, 54.

Thurstanton (N), 1, 54, 55, 57, 58 (Fig. 36).

Thuxton, Brake Hill Pightle, 56.

Brakefield Green, 57.

Clayton's Wood, 62.

Estgate Grene, 56.

Greenway, 56.
 Hall, 55, 56.
 High House, 55, 57.
 Manor, 55, 58.
 Moat Piece, 16, 57.
 New Broke Up Piece, 56.
 Nut Lane, 57.
 Rookery Farm, 1, 8, 12, 55, 57.
 Russchegate, 56.
 St. Paul's Church, 1, 2, 3-7, 55, 56, 58, 63 (Pl.II, Fig. 3).
 Wace's Manor, 55, 56, 58.
 Wendegate, 56.
 tile, 32, 36, 50-1.
 Tithe Award maps, 11, 12, 16, 62.
 Tittleshall (N), 58.
 tree species, 36.
 Tuddenham (N), 55, 56.

 Upton (Gloucestershire), 61.

 Wace, John, 55.
 weed patterns, 8, 17 (Pl.X).
 Welbourne (N), 1.

 West Acre Priory (N), 56.
 Westfield (N), 55, 56.
 Wharram Percy (Yorkshire), 1, 53, 54, 62.
 whetstones, 32, 36, 51.
 Whinburgh (N), 55, 56.
 William, King, 54, 55.
 wills, 56.
 Woodhouse family, 56, 57.
 Woodhouse, Sir John, 55.
 Wood Rising (N), 55, 56.
 worked flint, 36.
 Wormegay (N), 55.
 Worstead (N), 56.
 Wymondham (N), 1.
 Wythemail (Northamptonshire), 1, 61.

 Yare, the, 1, 55, 56, 58, 62.
 York, Petergate, 53.

East Anglian Archaeology

is a serial publication sponsored by the Scole Archaeological Committee Ltd. The Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex Units, the Norwich Survey and the Fenland Project will all be contributing volumes to the series. It will be the main vehicle for publishing final reports on archaeological excavations and surveys in the region.

Copies and information about the contents of all volumes can be obtained from:

Centre of East Anglian Studies,
University of East Anglia,
Norwich, NR4 7TJ

or directly from the Archaeology Unit publishing a particular volume.

Reports available so far:

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|------|--|---------------|------|---|
| Report No.1, | 1975 | Suffolk: various papers | Report No.26, | 1985 | Norwich: Excavations in Norwich 1971-78; Part II |
| Report No.2, | 1976 | Norfolk: various papers | Report No.27, | 1985 | Cambridgeshire: The Fenland Project No.1: Archaeology and Environment in the lower Welland valley |
| Report No.3, | 1977 | Suffolk: various papers | Report No.28, | 1985 | Norwich: Excavations within the north-east bailey of Norwich Castle, 1978 |
| Report No.4, | 1976 | Norfolk: Late Saxon town of Thetford | Report No.29, | 1986 | Norfolk: Barrow excavations in Norfolk, 1950-82 |
| Report No.5, | 1977 | Norfolk: various papers on Roman sites | Report No.30, | 1986 | Norfolk: Excavations at Thornham, Warham, Wighton and Caistor St. Edmund, Norfolk |
| Report No.6, | 1977 | Norfolk: Spong Hill Anglo-Saxon cemetery | Report No.31, | 1986 | Norfolk: Settlement, religion and industry on the Fen-edge; three Romano-British sites in Norfolk |
| Report No.7, | 1978 | Norfolk: Bergh Apton Anglo-Saxon cemetery | Report No.32, | 1987 | Norfolk: Three Norman Churches in Norfolk |
| Report No.8, | 1978 | Norfolk: various papers | Report No.33, | 1987 | Essex: Excavation of a Cropmark Enclosure Complex at Woodham Walter, Essex, 1976 and An Assessment of Excavated Enclosures in Essex |
| Report No.9, | 1980 | Norfolk: North Elmham Park | Report No.34, | 1987 | Norfolk: The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham, Part IV: Catalogue of Cremations |
| Report No.10, | 1980 | Norfolk: village sites in Launditch Hundred | Report No.35, | 1987 | Cambridgeshire: The Fenland Project No.2: Fenland Landscapes and Settlement between Peterborough and March |
| Report No.11, | 1981 | Norfolk: Spong Hill, Part II | Report No.36, | 1987 | Norfolk: The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Morning Thorpe, Norfolk: Catalogue |
| Report No.12, | 1981 | The barrows of East Anglia | Report No.37, | 1987 | Norwich: Excavations at St Martin-at-Palace Plain, Norwich, 1981 |
| Report No.13, | 1981 | Norwich: Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich | Report No.38, | 1987 | Suffolk: The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Westgarth Gardens, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk: Catalogue |
| Report No.14, | 1982 | Norfolk: various papers | Report No.39, | | Norfolk: The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham, Norfolk, Part VI: Occupation during the 7th-2nd millennia BC |
| Report No.15, | 1982 | Norwich: Excavations in Norwich 1971-1978; Part I | Report No.40, | 1988 | Suffolk: Burgh: The Iron Age and Roman Enclosure |
| Report No.16, | 1982 | Norfolk: Beaker domestic sites in the Fen-edge and East Anglia | Report No.41, | 1988 | Essex: Excavations at Great Dunmow, Essex: a Romano-British small town in the Trinovantian <i>Civitas</i> |
| Report No.17, | 1983 | Norwich: Waterfront excavations and Thetford-type Ware production, Norwich | Report No.42, | 1988 | Essex: Archaeology and Environment in South Essex: Rescue Archaeology along the Grays Bypass 1981 |
| Report No.18, | 1983 | Norfolk: The archaeology of Witton | Report No.43, | 1988 | Essex: Excavation at the North Ring, Mucking, Essex: A Late Bronze Age Enclosure |
| Report No.19, | 1983 | Norfolk: Two post-medieval earthenware pottery groups from Fulmodeston | Report No.44, | 1988 | Norfolk: Six Deserted Medieval Villages in Norfolk |
| Report No.20, | 1983 | Norfolk: Burgh Castle: excavation by Charles Green, 1958-61 | Report No.45, | 1988 | Norfolk: The Fenland Project No.3: Marshland and the Nar Valley, Norfolk |
| Report No.21, | 1984 | Norfolk: Spong Hill, Part III | Report No.46, | 1989 | The Deserted Medieval Village of Thuxton, Norfolk |
| Report No.22, | 1984 | Norfolk: Excavations in Thetford, 1948-59 and 1973-80 | | | |
| Report No.23, | 1985 | Norfolk: Excavations at Brancaster 1974 and 1977 | | | |
| Report No.24, | 1985 | Suffolk: West Stow, the Anglo-Saxon village | | | |
| Report No.25, | 1985 | Essex: Excavations by Mr H.P.Cooper on the Roman site at Hill Farm, Gestingthorpe, Essex | | | |

Copies of the original material for
the fiche contained in this volume
may be purchased on request
from the publishers, at the address
cited on the Imprint page.

