

EXCAVATIONS AT THE DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE OF HANGLETON

Part II

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As described in Mr. E. W. Holden's report¹ the threat to the deserted village of Hangleton was developing so fast in 1954 that he was not able to cope with the whole site in advance of the destruction. The Ministry of Public Building and Works (M.P.B.W.), therefore, decided to excavate the area between buildings 2 and 3/8. These excavations took place for 10 weeks between the 26th July and the 3rd October, 1954, and were under the direction of Mrs. D. G. Hurst. J. G. Hurst was prevented by official duties in London from being on the site for more than a few days each week. The site, Fig. 1, was divided into 25ft. squares and 31 of these were opened up forming an area about 225ft. by 150ft. There was only sufficient time or funds to excavate 15 of these squares fully since the site was very much more complex than had been expected. It was thought that there might be room for two buildings in the area, but in the event four were found built very close together. Area 9 for example had 6 phases. Areas 9, 10 and 11 were fully excavated, but only the outlines of area 12 were obtained. Track 2 and the bank to the north of it were fully examined, but the depression to the south-west of this and the area south of the track was only sufficiently excavated to show that these were empty crofts which have been extensively cultivated, but which had never contained flint houses.

The history and topography of the site have been fully dealt with by Mr. E. W. Holden in part I of this report. Part II will, therefore, deal solely with areas 9 to 12 and their problems together with some general conclusions on the excavation as a whole (see pp. 116-120). Much of the pottery and other finds were very similar to that found by Mr. Holden so these are only described in detail when they differ from those found in the earlier excavations.

SUMMARY

The excavation by the M.P.B.W. showed that Track 2 crossed the site from west to east; starting as a terrace, it became a sunken road with clear ruts visible in its surface. Then finally in the eastern part of the area it became a terrace road again. To the south of the

¹ *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. 101 (1963), 54-181 (hereafter referred to as Part I).

track there was a depression which may have been used as a pond. To the east the area was intensively cultivated in medieval times, but there do not seem to have been any flint buildings in these crofts. All the buildings on this site between Buildings 2 and 3/8 were placed to the north of Track 2 and were divided from it by a 2-3ft. high bank formed by the terracing of the sloping hill side at this point.

The buildings were placed very close together and there were four separate living houses in this 200ft. length excavated north of Track 2 dating between 1250 and 1325 (Fig. 1). There were numerous traces of timber post-holes which suggest the presence of late 12th or early 13th century buildings, but it was not possible to obtain plans of any of these as was also the case on other parts of the site excavated by Mr. E. W. Holden.

The most intense occupation of the site was during the 13th century when there were four separate living houses. 9B was set parallel to, but well back from, the road; it was 21ft. long by 15ft. wide internally. 10ft. to the south-east of this was house 10A, 30ft. long by 12ft. wide internally. This house was set right against the bank north of Track 2. Immediately to the north was an outshut, 10B, containing two ovens. 20ft. to the east, and in line with house 10A, was house 11, 23ft. by 14ft. internally, while 10ft. further east was house 12 built at right angles to the road, 38ft. long by 20ft. wide, this had an outshut (12B) on its west side containing ovens similar to house 10A. House 11 was a small two-roomed structure with an inner room containing an oven and an outer room containing a hearth. House 12 comprised three rooms with an inner and outer living room served by the same hearth, two staggered doorways and possibly a byre at the lower end. Houses 10 to 12 seem to have had only one period which lasted for an indefinite time during the 13th century. It is not possible to date the pottery from them precisely.

It is very difficult to determine the plans of Area 9 in all its phases due to its complex history and the consequent disturbance of so many of the walls, but there seem to have been a series of five rebuildings during the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries, during which time it gradually moved closer to the road and changed its axis by nearly 90 degrees. In the 15th century areas 9-12 formed a single farm with the eastern boundary of its croft formed by the bank running down the centre of house 12. The surviving farm in the 15th century comprised two similar-sized buildings, 9E and 10D, with the smaller separate building, 10C, containing an oven.

Method

The whole area was stripped in one operation without baulks. Every flint was plotted and all the finds spots were also inserted on the plans. Levels were taken all over the site at 2½ foot intervals.

HANGLETON PROFILES

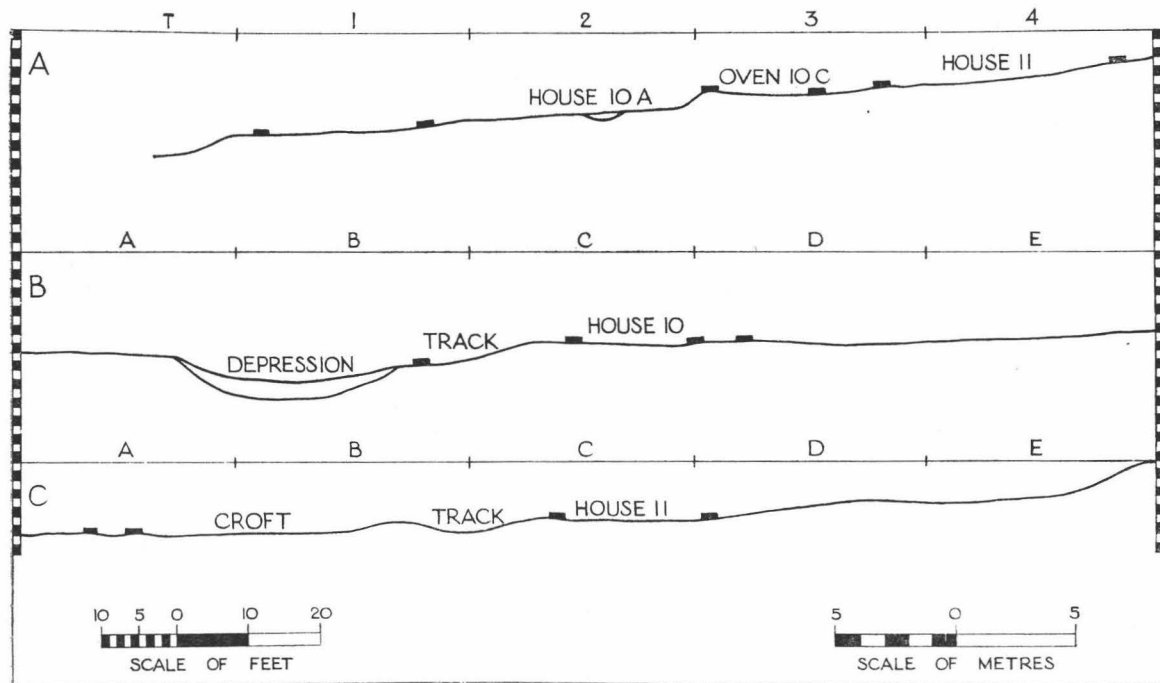


FIG. 2. PROFILES. A, ALONG THE SITE THROUGH BUILDINGS 9E, 10 AND 11 FROM T—4; B, THROUGH THE DEPRESSION, TRACK AND HOUSE 10 ALONG THE 1/2 LINE; C, THROUGH THE CROFT, TRACK AND HOUSE 11 ALONG THE 3/4 LINE.

HANGLETON

DESERTED VILLAGE

INTERPRETATION PLAN OF AREAS 9 TO 12

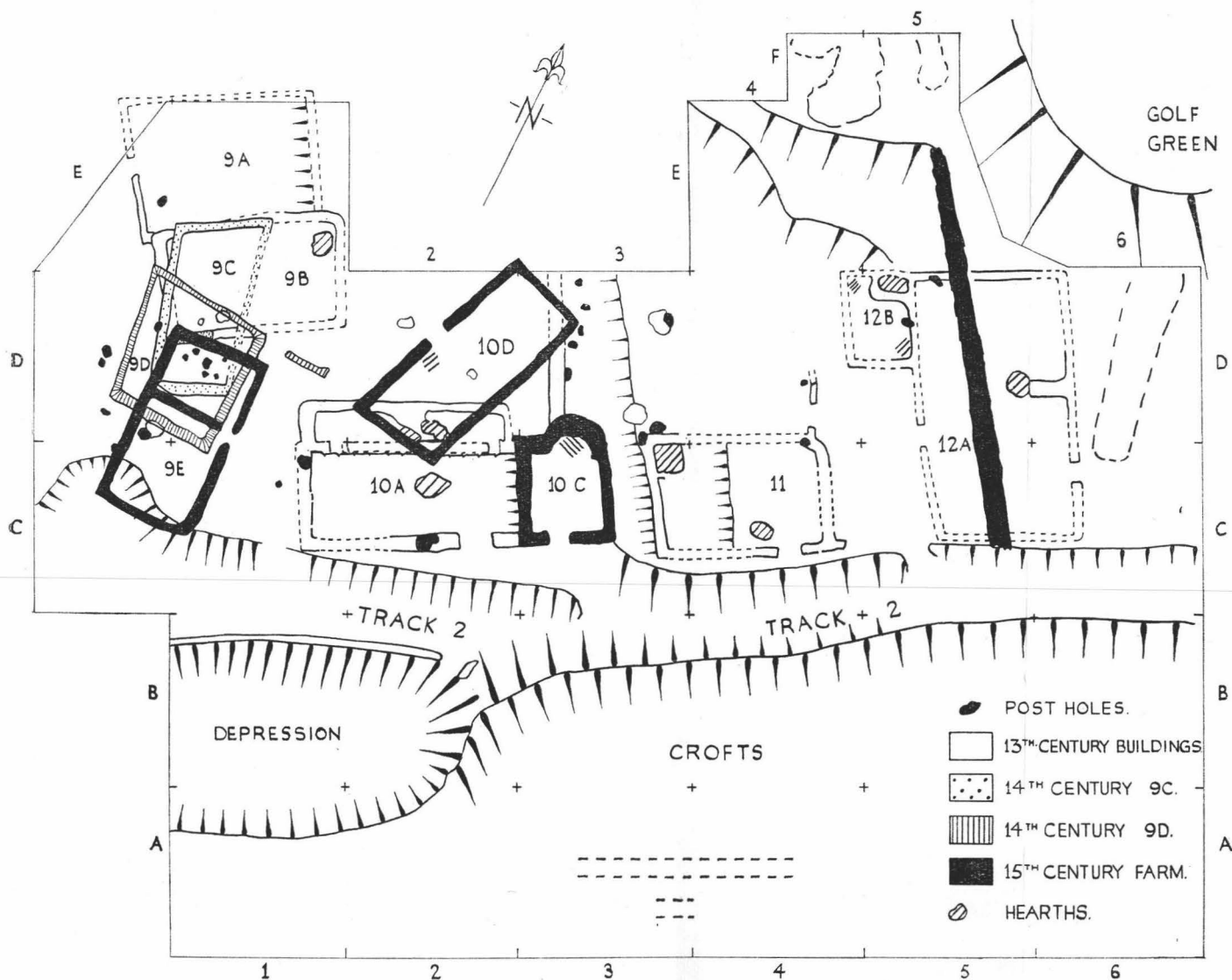
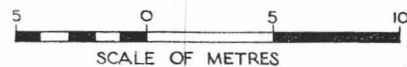
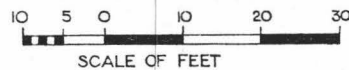
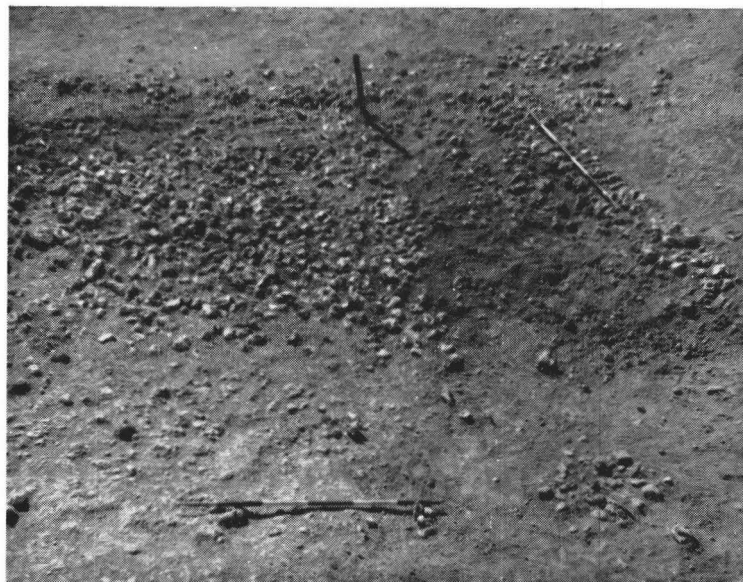
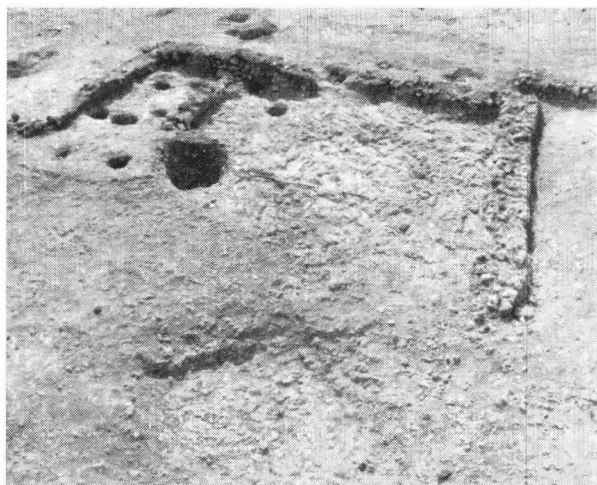


FIG. 1. GENERAL INTERPRETATION PLAN OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS EXCAVATION (pp. 94-95).



1A. AREA 9 FROM THE EAST SHOWING THE RUBBLE SPREAD AFTER THE TURF WAS REMOVED. THE POLE ON THE RIGHT IS LYING ALONG WALL 1 (p. 97).



1B. AREA 9 FROM THE EAST SHOWING THE WALLS OF BUILDINGS 9B and 9C WITH THE TIMBER STRUCTURES UNDERNEATH (pp. 100, 103).



2A. OVEN OUTSHUT 10B WITH HOUSE 10A BEHIND FROM THE NORTH (p. 104).



2B. THE EAST OVEN AND RAKE-BACK IN OUTSHUT 10B FROM THE NORTH (p. 104).

Sections have not been drawn since most of the deposits were too shallow and there was very little stratification. Differences in period were visible in plan rather than depth. Fig. 2 shows profiles along and across the excavation which show the fall of the land and how the buildings and other features fit into this pattern. When area 9 was excavated it was very difficult to interpret the different periods and it is only because every flint was plotted that it has since been possible to suggest an interpretation of the various periods. The actual plans made in the field are too detailed to publish but they may be consulted in the records of the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group.

Acknowledgements

The excavation took place partly on land belonging to Tamplins Brewery Ltd. and partly on land belonging to the Hove Corporation. Thanks are due to them for permission to excavate. Dr. L. A. S. Butler was the assistant supervisor throughout the excavation. Very great help was given by Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Holden, who gave us the benefit of their previous experience of the site. Mrs. Holden, in particular, did a great deal of the trowelling and other careful work on the site. The photographs were taken by Mr. E. W. Holden. The finds have been deposited in Barbican House Museum, Lewes. The plans were traced by The Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments Drawing Office and the pottery and small finds were drawn by Messrs P. Ewence and D. S. Neal.

AREA 9 (Fig. 3)

This was the most difficult area to interpret since once the turf was removed there was a bewildering spread of flint rubble over most of the area (Pl. 1A). As the rubble was removed various wall lines emerged and the suggested interpretation is given below. Pl. 1B shows area 9 at a late stage with the rubble and some of the later walls removed.

BUILDING 9A

The earliest structure seems to be Building 9A at the far north¹ of the area. This comprises the thick well-built wall 1 on a scarp on the chalk Pl. 1A. This wall was built of large flint blocks. It was robbed at its east end in period 9C, but originally turned north to enclose an area since there was a typical scarp in the chalk here² as well as a scatter of flints. On the west there was an 8-foot stretch of wall 3, but it was robbed beyond this.

These walls formed a structure 22 feet by at least 16 feet internally as the north wall must have been outside the area excavated. It is

¹ The north point is not exactly parallel to the grid but for convenience in description the north is regarded as the top of each plan.

² Part I, p. 75

HANGLETON

AREA 9

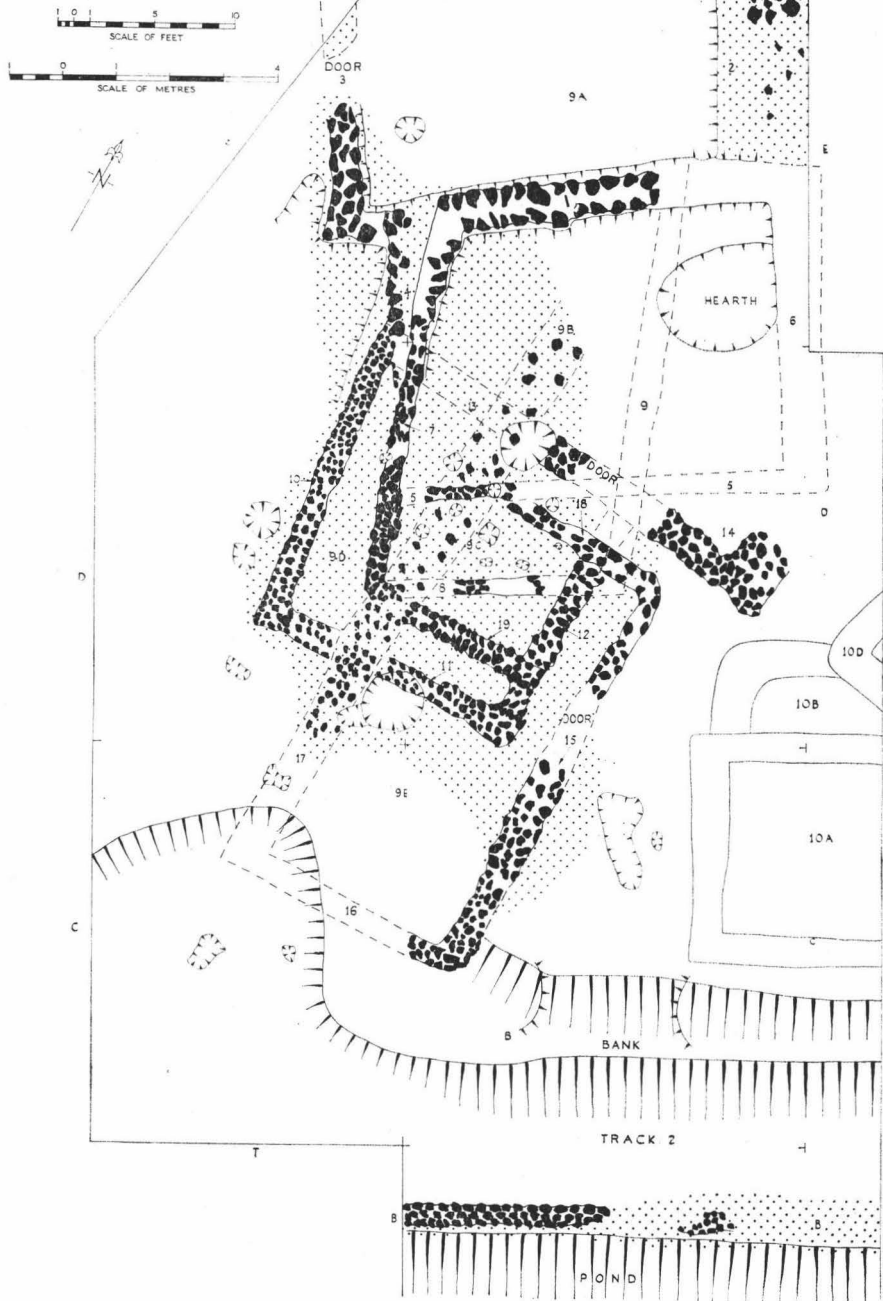


FIG 3. DETAILED PLAN OF AREA 9 SHOWING THE 13TH CENTURY BUILDINGS 9A AND 9B FOLLOWED BY THE 14TH AND 15TH CENTURY BARN 9C TO 9E (p. 97).

possible that 9A was a building but it could have been a yard attached to 9B. Walls 3 and 1 were built on a scarp lower and higher respectively than the floor of the interior and this is unusual in the other buildings. As rubble starts along the part of wall 3 just before the limit of excavation it is likely that there was an entrance at this point though gable entrances are not common and would not be very practical if the houses had hipped roofs as suggested by Mr. Holden.¹ There was no hearth so the question must remain open as to whether 9A was a building or a yard. The rubble just inside the excavation in the middle of 9A does however suggest a wall not far away which would make this a more reasonable size for a building than a yard.

BUILDING 9B

It is not completely certain whether this was later or earlier than 9A or if they were partly contemporary. Its north wall was formed by the south wall 1 of structure 9A but its west wall 4 turned south 4 feet before the end of this wall. Very little of this wall survived due to later disturbance from 9C and 9D but it is clear that either wall 1 was cut through by the building of wall 4 or that wall 3 was added on as a straight joint. It was unfortunately not possible to establish the relationship at the east end where the walls and the junctions were both robbed. On the whole, in view of the way that the west wall of Building 9C was added, it seems most likely that 9A was an earlier feature rather than something added on. A final point in support of this interpretation was the continuity of the scarp to the north of wall 1. It was not possible to extend the excavation to the north as there was another golf bunker in this area.

A 10-foot stretch of the outer face of the west wall 4 of building 9B survived constructed of large flints set at random. Its south wall seemed to be wall 5 although this was very narrow. Only a 6-foot stretch of this survived preserved under the north-west corner of Building 9E. It was completely robbed further east and to the west by both Buildings 9C and 9E. The east wall of Building 9B was completely robbed away but scarp line 6 in the chalk shows that the building was 21 feet long and, if wall 5 is its south wall, it was 15 feet wide internally. In the north-east corner was a large shallow depression containing burnt stones and charcoal. This was presumably the robbed out hearth of Building 9B. The entrance could only have been in the middle or towards the eastern end of the south wall.

Dating

Fig. 8, No. 285, cooking pot, group *d*, and a general scatter of 13th-century pottery especially round the hearth. More sherds

¹ Part I, p. 106.

were found just to the west of walls 4 and 7 under the rubble and presumably associated with this period, cooking pots, Fig. 8, No. 290-1, group *e*, and Fig. 9, No. 296, group *f*.

BUILDING 9C

The north wall of Building 9C was still wall 1 but its west end was cut off again by the insertion of wall 7 which formed the west wall of Building 9C (Pl. 1B). This was clearly cut through the 9B west wall 4 and suggests that wall 4 was cut through similarly in period 9B. Wall 7 was 24 feet long and was thinner than the earlier walls being only $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide instead of the 2 feet of the earliest walls. The flints were of medium size set at random in beach pebble mortar. The earlier walls were presumably set in a puddled chalk matrix which had all washed out.¹ Wall 8 seemed to form the south wall of Building 9C (Pl. 1B), but it was very much robbed in periods 9D and 9E.

All the eastern half of Building 9C had been robbed away so it was not possible to tell whether it also used wall 6 as its east wall. This seems unlikely in view of the change in alignment of wall 7 as this would make a trapeze-shaped building 21 feet by 20 feet by 24 feet internally. It is more likely that the robbed east end of wall 1 formed the north-east corner of this building and that 9C was 21 feet long and about 15 feet wide internally, with its east wall along the 9 line. Any door would be in this side. This would mean that it was in period 9C that the buildings changed their axis through 90 degrees to become gable end on to the street rather than sideways as in periods 9A and 9B. If this is the case the hearth must belong to period 9B and there is no evidence that 9C was a living house. This would make the structure diamond shaped, but clearly wall 7 was never at right angles to 1 or 8.

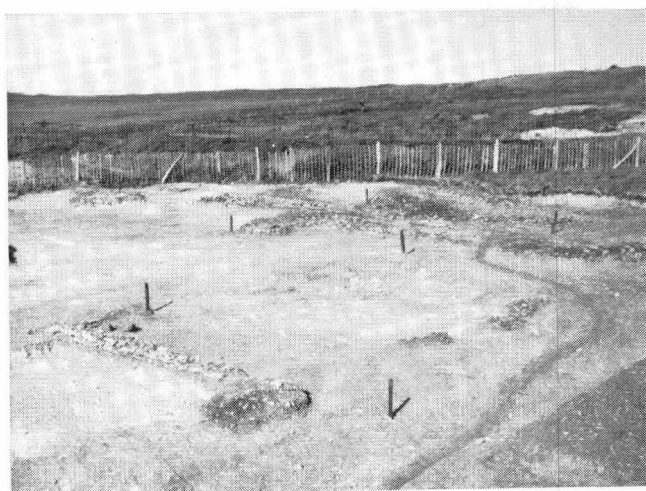
Dating

No pottery could be satisfactorily associated with this building, which was at about the same level as 9B. There was certainly no late pottery at the lower levels and a date during the first half of the 14th century is likely.

BUILDING 9D

Walls 10 and 11 form the west and south walls of structure 9D. These walls are slightly larger than 9C, being 1ft. 9in. to 2ft. wide, constructed of small flints set at random in beach pebble mortar. At the north end, wall 9 abuts up to and partly cuts through wall 4. There is no evidence as to whether it continued on top of walls 4 and 7 or whether it turned east at the point it ended. The south wall (11) seemed to be 18 feet long, but there were so many flints at the east end that it is hard to tell where the walls actually go.

¹ Part I, p. 88.



3A. HOUSE 11 AT A LATE STAGE OF THE EXCAVATION WITH HOUSE 12 BEYOND, FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (p. 109).



3B. THE DEPRESSION FROM THE NORTH-EAST AFTER RAIN SHOWING HOW IT WAS STILL CAPABLE OF HOLDING WATER (p. 115).

The line of flints at 12 appeared to form the east wall; it was certainly cut through by wall 16 of period 9E.

The north wall and north-east corner was completely robbed, but it is likely that wall 14 formed a yard wall continuing the north wall 13 of the 9D building. This would, however, make a structure almost square 16ft. by 15ft. internally. It is significant though that a continuation of wall 14 along the 13 line would end just where wall 10 ends, suggesting the north-west corner was at this point. A group of nine flints on line 13 could be the only traces left of this wall. In view of the solid walls 10, 11 and 12 the only possible place for the entrance would have been in the north-east corner just to the east of the surviving flints on the wall 13 line. As with Building 9C there is no associated hearth so it could be a barn.

Dating

There was a general scatter of 14th and 15th century pottery in the higher levels and it is difficult to say which were associated with 9D or 9E. Complete bowl, Fig. 9, No. 303, group *i*. Cooking pot, Fig. 10, No. 313, group *j*. Three fragments of lobed cups, Fig. 10, Nos. 314-6.

BUILDING 9E

The latest building in area 9, 26ft. x 12ft., was set at the same angle as 9D but further south right up against the bank to the north of Track 2, thereby completing the gradual moving of the House 9 buildings nearer to the track with each rebuilding. The best preserved wall was the east wall 18. This seemed to have been wide at the south and narrow at the north, but the exact edge of the wall was not too certain since the flints were laid at random. There was a doorway towards the northern end of wall 15. The south-east corner was well preserved with a rounded corner as opposed to the more angular corners of the earlier periods. Most of the south wall 16 and the south-west corner had been robbed away, as had the bank at this point, presumably by post-medieval quarrying from the edge of Track 2. Wall 17 was a rather nebulous line of flints, most of which had been robbed out, but the cut through wall 11 of period 9D and 8 of period 9C were quite clear. Part of wall 5 was preserved under the north-west corner. Part of the north wall 18 cut through wall 12 of period 9D and a rounded north-east corner were preserved.

Wall 19 could not be satisfactorily associated with either 9D or 9E since it seemed to be coming out of wall 17 of period 9E (though this is confused by the robbing) and at the same time to have been cut by wall 12 of period 9D. It would be too close to wall 11 to be a partition of period 9D and would fit much better as a partition of Building 9E dividing off a north room just to the right of the doorway. The flint rubble was very thick at this point and as well as the tumble from the latest buildings there was packed flint in

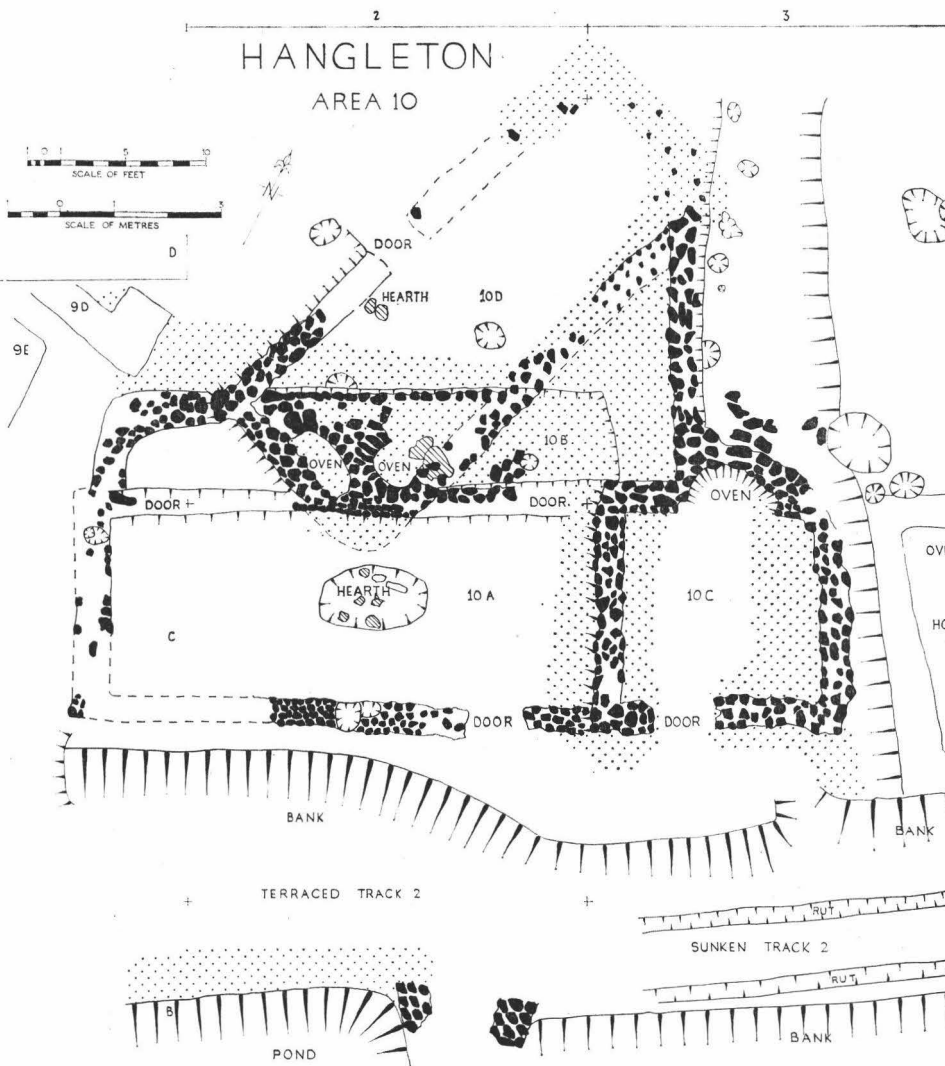


FIG. 4. PLAN OF AREA 10 SHOWING THE 13TH CENTURY HOUSE 10A AND ITS OUTSHUT WITH OVENS, 10B SUCCEEDED IN THE 14TH AND 15TH CENTURY BY THE FARM HOUSE 10D AND ITS OVEN SHED 10C (p. 103).

between the earlier foundations to make a floor all over the northern part of Building 9E. The construction of wall 19 built of header flints is also quite unlike the random flints in all the other walls in area 9. Wall 17 appeared to continue further north beyond the corner of Building 9E. In this last period this area was used as a yard and this may have defined its western boundary against the pile of rubble covering the earlier west walls. It was presumably at this time or in period 9D that walls 6 and 9 were cleared away to give more room in the yard.

EARLIER TIMBER BUILDINGS

Fourteen postholes and two pits were found in this area, (Pl. 1B). They all seemed to be earlier than the flint buildings and to date to the late 12th or early 13th centuries. As in the other areas, though, it was not possible to make a coherent plan out of them, although they were confined to a limited area.

Dating

None of the postholes contained pottery and sherds lying on the chalk in this area might belong either to the timber buildings or House 9B, Fig. 8, No. 286, group *d*.

INTERPRETATION OF AREA 9

There seemed, therefore, to be six phases in area 9. First of all a timber building followed by Structure 9A set parallel to, and well back from, Track 2. 9B of similar size was built immediately to the south with a hearth or oven in its north-east corner. Building 9C was turned round through 90 degrees to be built gable end on to the street and aligned more north-east south-west than north-south. There was no evidence to show whether this was a living house or a barn. Building 9D was similar but nearly square, set further south and turned through a further angle of 15 degrees again with no hearth. Finally Building 9E was built on the same alignment 14 feet further south right up against the bank to the north of Track 2. This may be regarded as the barn going with the living house 10D in the 15th century while 9D may be similar in the late 14th or early 15th century. Buildings 9A, B and C seem to date to the 13th and early 14th centuries, implying quite a long life and continuity as opposed to the single periods of houses 11 and 12.

AREA 10 (Fig. 4)

BUILDING 10A

Area 10 was not so complicated as area 9 as there were only two main periods, but the original 13th-century layout was not so clear as areas 11 and 12, due to later disturbance. The first flint building seemed to have been building 10A. This comprised a structure 30ft. long by 12ft. wide internally. Of the west wall only a few flints remained *in situ* to suggest the line of the wall, though

the general flint rubble in this area showed the approximate position. The western part of the south wall had been completely robbed but a 12ft. stretch remained to show that the wall was built of small random flints, apparently set in puddled chalk, as there was no sign of beach pebble mortar.

The position of the east wall is uncertain because this area was disturbed to build Building 10C. The most likely place would be at the top of the scarp under the west wall of Building 10C, but if it had been on the top of the scarp this would have made it rather high as there is a drop of over a foot here. In the south wall there is a post hole which would be central to a structure whose east wall was on top of the scarp, but if it was at the base of the scarp this would not be the case. It is not possible to be certain since the lack of flints *in situ* at the foot of the scarp might not be significant since so much of the south and north walls have been robbed almost completely away. But, in view of the line of the eastern wall of outshut 10B, the upper line is more likely. There seems to be good reason to suppose an entrance just to the east of the surviving stretch of the south wall and the bank here is set further forward so that access would be easier.

Almost all the north wall is robbed away except for a significant 7ft. stretch which has been preserved under the corner of Building 10D. This wall was placed on a slight 6in. scarped terrace which preserves the line. So the east wall might be on a similar scarp. In the north-west corner there was a post-hole in the west wall. There was no trace of a post-hole opposite that in the south wall nor in the other corners. Building 10A had a large central hearth which comprised a large pit cut nearly a foot into the chalk filled with large stones. Very large numbers of oyster shells were found in this area, p. 141. Building 10A, therefore, was a single-roomed living house with a large central hearth round which there were very extensive traces of cooking and eating, more than in any other house. There seems to have been only one door towards the east end.

Dating

Only small fragments of pottery were found on the floor of Building 10A, but there were sherds round the hearth in a general bracket of 1250-1325.

BUILDING 10B

Immediately to the north of Building 10A there was an outshut containing two ovens (Pl. 2). The north wall of Building 10A formed its south wall and its north wall was defined by a scarp in the chalk and by a 15ft. stretch of the outer face preserved inside Building 10D, against the edge of the scarp. The west wall is only roughly defined by a spread of rubble and a few flints possibly in position, but it may be regarded as almost a continuation of the

west wall of Building 10A on a similar line. The eastern end was clearly defined by another scarp in the chalk so that the wall here was a continuation of the east wall of Building 10A if it was on the top of its scarp, or a projection from it if it was at the bottom. This makes a long narrow building 30 feet long and only 5 feet wide. The rounded north-west corner is not definite especially in view of the sharp angle in the north-east scarp.

The purpose of this outshut was clearly to hold the two ovens which were fortunately preserved under the south corner of Building 10D. The eastern one was the best preserved and consisted of a semi-circle $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet across, well constructed of flint headers instead of the random flints of most of the other walls. It did not seem to have been robbed and did not come any further forward. This is confirmed by the two large flat burnt stones forming the rake-back, which were *in situ*. The western oven was larger, over 4 feet across, and its exact form could not be determined as the western part was obliterated by the south-west wall of Building 10D. It was placed further south and was partly placed in the south wall of the outshut. To the north of the ovens the wall was solid and may have supported some form of chimney. This means that the outshut was divided into two quite separate parts with ovens back to back and no access between them. It is not possible to tell for certain, where the entrances were, but there must have been one to each part. All the western half of the south wall was robbed but the very large flint might denote an entrance right against the west wall as far from the oven as possible. Certainly the entrance to the east oven was right in the south-east corner as the wall line survives in the part near to the oven. The scarp was continuous so there must have been a step.

There is no doubt that Buildings 10A and B were contemporary, but the similar length of the main building and its outshut, which seems unnecessary, does make one wonder whether there was an earlier wider building 28ft. by 17ft. The main difficulty against this is the fact that the north wall of Building 10A was built into a scarp and this would make any such building either have a step along one side or mean a very sloping floor. This, therefore, does not seem likely, but should not be completely ruled out. This narrow outshut 10B may be compared with Building 2.¹

Dating

Large quantities of 13th-century pottery were found around the ovens and in the tumble underneath Building 10D. The 10B outshut may therefore be dated to the period 1250-1325, the same as Building 10A. From the west oven, Fig. 8, No. 294, group e; from the rake-back of the east oven, Fig. 8, No. 298, group g, late 13th century.

¹ Part I, p. 79, Fig 6.

THE EAST CROFT WALL

The north wall of Building 10A was prolonged 4 feet eastwards and then turned at right angles northwards to form the eastern wall of the area 10 croft. This wall was made of large flints and built against a chalk scarp above which there was a bank before the croft of area 11 was reached. It might be thought that this was a later wall contemporary with Buildings 10C and 10D but although it seems largely integrated with Building 10C it is suggested that it was cut into here while the croft wall is preserved northwards only as far as the north-east wall of Building 10D at which point it is firmly cut off.

THE PALISADE

This leaves the date and purpose of the almost parallel line of post-holes uncertain. These five post-holes seem to form an earlier division between areas 10 and 11 at a timber building period. Though there are numerous groups of post-holes in these areas it is not possible to make them into structures. Likewise there is no parallel row to link these with. All that can be said is that the most southerly post-hole is cut by the scarp which was cut to take the croft wall and that they contain pottery sherds of general 13th-century character.

The southerly entrance to the 13th-century House 10 croft behind the house was clearly visible under the heightened 15th-century bank just to the south-west of House 10A.

BUILDING 10C

Immediately to the east of Building 10A was a rectangular building 12 feet square. Its west wall was either built on the 10A foundations or, if these were on the lower scarp, they were completely robbed away and the new wall built on top. The south and east walls were quite well preserved and were built of rough flints set at random. The walls were about 1ft. 9in. thick, but the exact lines were rather sinuous. The late date of the building and the considerable height to which the walls were built is shown by the large spread of flint tumble round the building. There was an entrance slightly off centre in the south wall and access to this was obtained from Track 2 by a slight ramp to the east.

The north wall at the west end incorporated the croft wall of Building 10A, the large flints of which had a new facing of small flints put in front of them. The corner was then cut away and a semi-circular oven inserted, very similar to those in Building 10B but it was 5 feet across. The large flints projecting behind may either be tumble or the base of a chimney. Nearly 100 fragments of Horsham stone slates were found in the rubble, suggesting a stone roof (see p. 133).

Dating

Building 10C was clearly superimposed on Buildings 10A and B, and the amount of flint rubble lying about showed that it was one of the last buildings left on the site. A fair amount of 14th- and 15th-century pottery was found in the building, including 5 fragments of lobed cups, Fig. 10, Nos. 314-316; lid, Fig. 10, No. 305, group *i*, and Jugs, Fig. 11, No. 326 with sgraffito decoration, and Fig. 12, No. 334.

THE PURPOSE OF BUILDINGS 10B AND C

We therefore have buildings with associated ovens in both the 13th and 15th centuries. In neither case, nor in the similar Building 12B was there any sign of charred grain. Corn-drying kilns such as are found in northern and western Britain might seem to be the obvious answer.¹ These always have flues and are not semi-circular with open fronts like these examples. The Hangleton examples are in fact just like the ovens in the smaller Houses 11 and 3, where they might be regarded as simply ovens to give warmth. In the cases of these special buildings some other use must be pre-supposed, and they seem very large and numerous for baking ovens, especially when this was supposed to have been done centrally at the manor. Another possibility is a malt kiln, but again there is the snag of the lack of flues and remains of grain. If it could be shown that these ovens were connected with some aspects of grain it would be of considerable economic significance, as it would show a large cereal production in addition to the sheep. Unfortunately the question must remain open. Whatever it was it seems to have been practised by several householders and not to be confined to just a few. It is of great interest that Mr. J. W. G. Musty has found a similar oven to 12B attached to Building 2 at the deserted village of Gomeldon, Wiltshire, in a late 12th-century context. There are in fact many parallels between these two chalk sites with their flint-built walls set on or against scarps in the chalk.²

BUILDING 10D

The latest building was built further north and was set at an angle north-east to south-west. Its southern end was built over the ovens of outshut 10B, its south-west wall cutting through the west oven. The south corner was robbed away except for a few flints since the area of House 10A seems to have been cleared and used after the desertion of the 9-10 farm. The south-west corner was preserved with apparently a projecting buttress. Only an 8ft. stretch of the north-west wall was preserved, built of large flints. Beyond this

¹ E. M. Jope and R. I. Threlfall, 'Excavation of a medieval settlement at Beere, North Tawton, Devon,' *Med. Archaeol.*, II (1958), 123-4.

² Excavations in 1963 by Mr. J. W. G. Musty, interim report in *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), forthcoming.

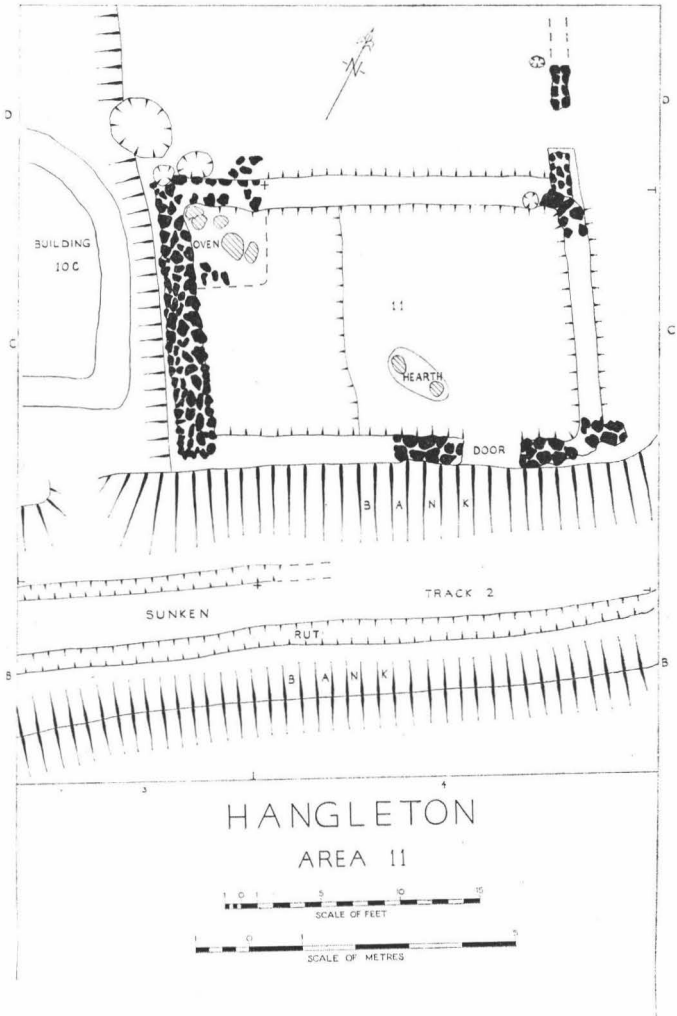


FIG. 5. PLAN OF THE 13TH CENTURY TWO-ROOMED HOUSE 11, (p. 109).

the wall was completely robbed, but a return of the scarp on which the wall is built, suggests a doorway at this point. The post-hole here could be part of a porch, but this, together with the other three in this area, are more likely to belong to a pre-stone building. The southern post-hole was cut by the scarp of the north wall of outshut 10B. These four post-holes do not make a rectangle and it is very

hard to interpret the structure of which they presumably formed part.¹

A fair number of flints survived along the south-east wall and a projection of this alignment fits exactly with the point where the east croft wall was cut off. The exact line of the north-west wall was uncertain, but a spread of rubble clearly showed its approximate position. Most of the flints in the north part of 10D were removed when this area was used for some purpose after the desertion of the 9-10 farm. The flints to the south and east may have been too many to move and were left as field boundaries.

Two hearth stones just inside the entrance suggest that building 10D was a living house. The southern end had a raised floor of packed flints over the oven area. The house was 29ft. long by 10ft. wide internally, which is very narrow. A scatter of Horsham stone roofing slates suggest that 10D, as well as 10C, had a stone roof. In view of the alignment, and the joining wall 14 of period 9D, it looks as though 10D was a living house contemporary with the barns 9D and 9E. At this time therefore the four Houses 9 to 12 were replaced by a single farm.

Dating

There was a scatter of 14th- and 15th-century pottery in the area, including four fragments of lobed cups, Fig. 10, Nos. 314-6, the base of the Siegburg jug, Fig. 12, No. 337 and group *j*, cooking pots, Fig. 10, Nos. 311-2.

AREA 11 (Fig. 5)

All this area was very much robbed, so only fragments of wall survived except for the west wall. The plan of Building 11 was, however, clearly preserved by the habit of building walls on scarps of natural chalk. These showed that the dimensions were 23ft. by 14ft. internally. The west wall was 2ft. wide and well built of random flints with square north-west and south-west corners. At the north-west corner was a post-hole which may have held a corner post like that in a similar position behind the oven in Building 3. The contemporaneity is not however certain, but it was not sealed by the wall. There was also outside this corner a large hollow 4 feet across but only about 6in. deep. Just to the east of the possible corner post, but covered by two of the outer flints of the north wall of Building 11, was a large post-hole a foot deep for a post which sloped towards the south. This should belong to some earlier structure, but there were no other features or surviving post-holes to the south of it. Pl. 3A.

Only the first 6 feet of the north wall were preserved, further east the wall had been completely robbed and only the scarp in the chalk showed the position. The scarp was, however, continuous and

¹ There was a very similar non-rectangular arrangement of posts in period 1B at Northolt, Middlesex, *Med. Archaeol.*, V (1961), 233, Fig. 59.

there was no sign of a doorway into the croft behind. Both the north-east and south-east corners were preserved and these were quite different in character from the western corners as they were clearly rounded. In the north wall near to the north-east corner was a post-hole. The east wall was completely robbed between the corners, but was again clearly traced by the chalk scarp. Only the eastern part of the south wall was preserved, and in this stretch there was a clear doorway. The rest of the length was again just a scarp.

Building 11 was divided into two rooms. The inner room had an oven in the far corner. Only five large burnt stones were *in situ* with the start of a defining wall. The rest had been robbed but it may be assumed that it was similar to that in House 3, but floored with stone not tiles.¹ This inner room was 6in. lower than the outer room, and as this change happened on a chalk scarp, it is thought that there may have been a timber partition at the junction. The outer room had a hearth off-centre behind the door. This comprised two burnt stones laid flat at each end of a burnt area. The post-hole at the north-west corner is significantly in the same relation to the oven as that in House 3.² This post, together with the square corners, suggest a gable wall at the west end. The rounded corners at the east end, together with the post-hole set back from the corner, suggests a hipped roof at this end.

The bank to the south of Building 11 was continuous with no apparent access to the doorway. It is thought that this bank was heightened in the 15th century when this area was just a yard. This also explains the clearance of most of the walls so as to clear the area for use. Only the west wall was left undisturbed as it was close to Building 10C. To the south-east corner of the house three large flints appeared to be *in situ* as though they were added to form a buttress. To the north a wall was added going north and this formed the boundary between crofts 11 and 12. The rest of it is robbed so it is not clear whether it was continuous or whether there was an entrance from croft 12. In this case this would explain the lack of a back entrance to Building 11 as this area behind would be used as an adjunct to croft 12 which was anyway small. This could mean that Building 11 was a house with no croft at all. A further possibility is that the croft to the south of Track 2 and opposite Building 11 went with this. There was no sign of buildings on it.

Dating

Building 11 is datable to the period 1250-1325 by a large quantity of pottery found mainly in the outer room round the hearth. Bowl, Fig. 7, No. 277, group *b*, and cooking pot, Fig. 9, No. 295, group *f*. Hardly any pottery was found in the inner room. The sloping post-hole under the north wall contained an early 13th-century cooking pot rim (Fig. 7, No. 272) and 25 other early 13th-century sherds.

¹ Part I, p. 89-93.

² Part I, p. 86, Fig. 10.

The north-west corner post-hole contained pottery sherds of early 14th-century type, so these seem to have got in when the post was removed, not when it was put in. There is no evidence for any rebuilding of Building 11, and it presumably went out of use fairly early in the 14th century, after which time it was used as a yard for the 14th- and 15th-century farm in areas 9 and 10.

AREA 12 (Fig. 6)

While areas 9-11 were fully excavated there was only time to superficially examine area 12, and in fact only the turf and topsoil were removed to expose the rubble spreads in squares C/D 5/6. Pl. 3A.

BUILDING 12A

A rectangular building gable-end on to Track 2 was found defined by a fairly even spread of flints and beach pebble mortar. This covered a building (12A) which must have been about 38 feet long and 20 feet wide internally. This is the widest building found on the site and is approaching the limit of the possibility of having a simple roof construction without support. There were two gaps in the lines of flints, one in the west wall 14 feet from the south end and the other in the east wall much closer to the south end being only 8 feet away. The northern part of Building 12A was divided into two rooms by a partition wall coming out from the east wall 12 feet from the north wall. This partition only came out 7 feet into the house and was terminated by a hearth made of three large stones showing extensive traces of burning.

When the site was bulldozed, Mr. E. W. Holden watched the destruction of this area and he found that the north wall was still standing to a height of 18in., as this wall was set into a scarp cut into the sloping hillside at this point. He was able to plot a 16ft. length of this wall, but the wall was not preserved at the corners to give the exact width of the building. The wall averaged 14in. in width, built of random flint. Two feet from the north-west corner there was a large post-hole set a foot deep into the floor of the building. An arc was preserved for the full height of the wall showing how the flints had been built round a post 6in. across. Despite the gradual slope in the ground southwards the floor of Building 12A was almost level for its full length, due to this cut into the hillside.

BUILDING 12B

Outside Building 12A to the north-west the flints formed a wider spread and when the area was bulldozed Mr. E. W. Holden was able to record an oven defined by a curving flint wall, while 8 feet to the south of this there was the stub of another wall and an area of burning. There therefore seems to have been an outshut to Building 12A similar to, but smaller than, that attached to Building 10A. The

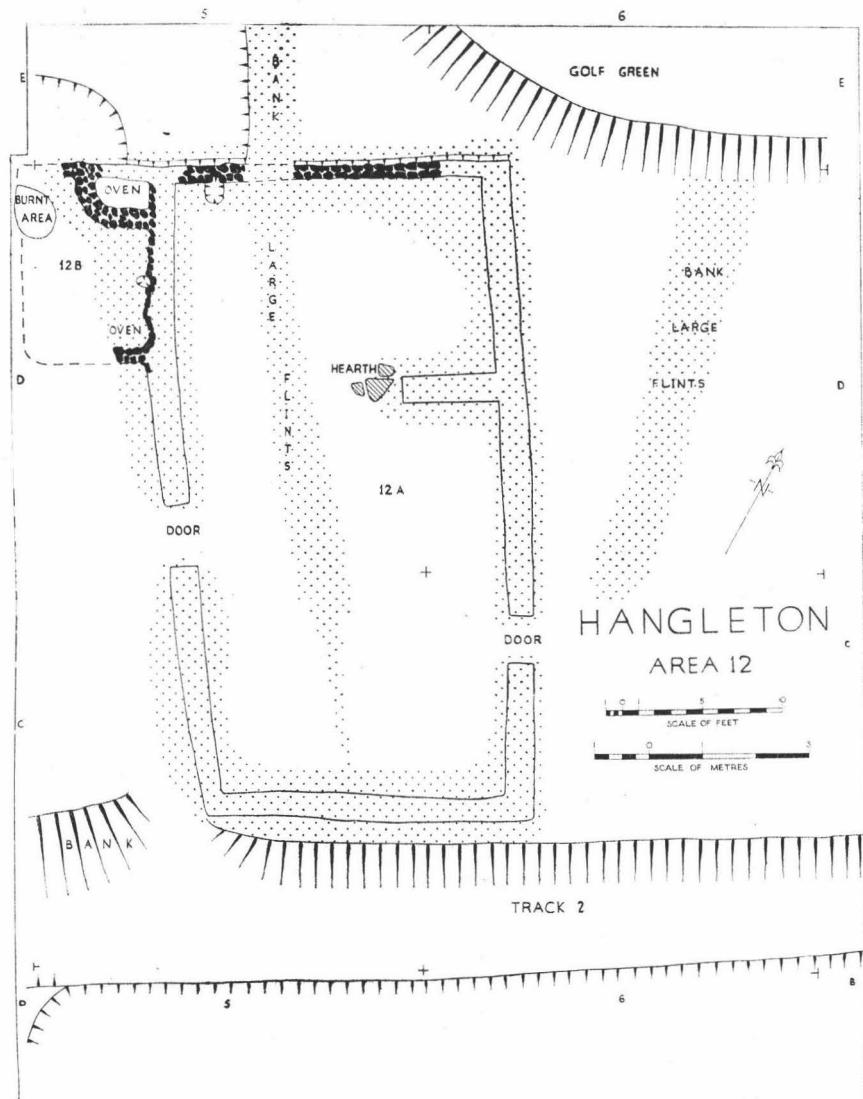


FIG. 6. PLAN OF AREA 12 SHOWING THE 13TH CENTURY THREE-ROOMED LONG-HOUSE WITH THE 15TH CENTURY BOUNDARY WALL OF FARM 9-10 CROSSING OVER THE TOP OF IT (p. 111).

width of this outshut 12B could not be determined with certainty since all the western part had been cleared away when this area was a yard in the 15th century. There was, however, a burnt area which may have been either a hearth or the rake-back from the northern oven. The western limit of this may possibly denote the line of the west wall of Building 12B. This would make a building 11 feet long and 8 feet wide internally. There was a post-hole set in the east wall, the edge being clearly defined by flints. This was not central but nearer to the southern oven. In fact it might be thought that the south wall was not the outer wall of outshut but the north wall of an oven symmetrical to that in the north corner. In this case the burnt area marked oven might be the rake-back. The east wall is, however, here clearly rounded and cut into the wall, so this arc must form part of the actual oven.

Dating

As Buildings 12A and 12B were not fully excavated there was not a large amount of dating evidence. All the pottery that was found was 13th century, so this building dates to the period 1250-1325, as do 9B, 10A and 11, suggesting that this was the time of the greatest expansion and density of the occupation of Hangleton. From 12A cooking pots, Fig. 7, No. 271, group *a*, and Fig. 8, Nos. 280 and 287, groups *c* and *d*.

From 12B, 13th-century pottery was found in the rubble. Fig. 7, Nos. 273, cooking pot, group *b*, and a jug, Fig. 11, No. 327. Cooking pot, Fig. 9, group *i*, was found on the rubble and may date from the period of the making of this area into the yard of farm 9-10 in the 14th century.

INTERPRETATION OF AREA 12

Building 12A therefore dates to the 13th century. The northern part was divided into two rooms 16ft. by 20ft., and another to the south of about the same size. The doorways are not opposed but staggered. This three-room plan, with an inner room, another between a partition and the doorways and a third room beyond is very similar to building 1¹ and the classic long-house plan. The hearth confirms that this was a living house and this is in a most interesting position where it could warm both the inner and the middle rooms. The south end of the house was not fully excavated, so it is not known if there was any evidence for cattle, but we regard any building of this size and plan as a long-house. This early example of a staggered entrance is also of considerable interest.²

The outshut 12B is very interesting since this is in a similar association to 10B and 10A. The problem has already been discussed above,

¹ Part I, p. 73, Fig. 5.

² J. T. Smith, 'The Long-house in Monmouthshire: A re-appraisal,' in *Culture and Environment: Essays in Honour of Sir Cyril Fox*, Ed. I. Ll. Foster and L. Alcock (1963), 389-414.

but this oven is even less like a corn-drying kiln and there is certainly no flue nor any signs of burnt grain.

OTHER FEATURES IN AREA 12

To the east of Building 12A there was a bank running at a tangent to the east wall. This was made of large flints and may be regarded as a croft wall rather than the wall of another building. The date is uncertain and no pottery was found in association with it. As it stops just before the east door of Building 12A it should be either contemporary or earlier.

Another bank of large flints ran down the centre of Building 12A and on top of it. There was no pottery associated with it in the house area, but to the north 14th- and 15th-century pottery was found. This may, therefore, be regarded as the eastern boundary of the 15th-century farm which comprised Buildings 9E, 10C and D and all the areas previously occupied by Buildings 9-12. The flint tumble in the south-west corner of Building 12A was very much more robbed than in other parts, so this fact, taken in conjunction with the gap in the bank, which is really too close to the corner of Building 12A to be contemporary, suggests that there was a 15th-century entrance into the farmyard in this south-east corner from Track 2. In this case the main 13th-century access to Building 12A from Track 2 would be from the east, the west door opening only into its croft. Only a fragment of the boundary between the crofts of Buildings 12 and 11 survives, but this shows that the area was quite small, only about 30ft. by 13ft. To the east, if the bank here is the 12 croft boundary, this does mean that there was very little room unless the area behind Building 11 belonged to Building 12 as well. There is no clear evidence for a door from 11 which may not have had a croft at all north of Track 2.

TRACK 2 (Fig. 1)

Track 2 crossed the site from west to east rising steadily.¹ It was terraced into the hillside so that a bank 2ft. to 3ft. high bounded it to the north along its whole length. All the houses excavated were to the north of the track and the bank. There were no structures to the south in the areas excavated. At the west end the hillside had been quarried into (Fig. 3) and as this had removed the south-west corner of the latest 15th-century building (9E) this seems to have been done since medieval times. Further to the east the bank goes straight across the entrances to the 13th-century houses 10A and 11, but there are gaps giving access to the 15th-century building, 10C (Fig. 4), and over the south-west corner of Building 12 into the 15th-century farmyard (Fig. 6). It is not clear what form the bank took in earlier medieval times, but it was certainly remodelled in the 15th century to form the farmyard boundary.

The track itself was not made of laid flints like that section found by Mr. Holden further east. It comprised a rough surface on to which flints had been thrown rather than laid. For the western part, opposite area 9, the track formed a terrace between the bank and the depression (Fig. 3), but in the central portion opposite buildings 10C and 11 it was sunken due to the presence of the bank to the north and a bank to the south (Figs. 4 and 5). In this area the road showed clear ruts about 4ft. 6in. apart. Further east the track rose steeply and became a terrace again, the bank to the south running out (Fig. 6).

THE DEPRESSION

In the south-west corner of the area excavated there was a large depression 50 feet long, 30 feet wide and 5 feet deep (Fig. 1). This was defined to the north and divided from Track 2 by a flint wall towards the east end of which there was an entrance (Fig. 3). The edges and bottom of the depression were smooth and even.

The depression does not therefore seem to have been a quarry but may be regarded as a pond to provide water for this part of the village. The water supply would be a problem as has already been discussed by Mr. Holden.¹ There was no sign of puddling or a clay lining to the depression, but following a heavy rainstorm after the excavation was completed the depression filled with water which remained in it without draining away for some time (Pl. 3B).

THE CROFTS

To the east of the depression, and to the south of the road, there was a large area without any buildings. This was separated from Track 2 by a bank in the centre portion, but just by a scarp further east as the ground rose (Fig. 1). The character of this area was quite different from the rest of the site, where once the turf was lifted there was rubble and then natural chalk almost underneath. This area had between 18in. and 2ft. of soil, with few flints, and had every appearance of being extensively cultivated over a long period. This area may therefore be regarded as crofts going with the houses rather than other house sites. There was no apparent entrance into this area, but this would have been possible at the point where the bank merged with the scarp just south of the junction between houses 11 and 12. As this is just opposite the entrance to the 15th-century farmyard it is likely that this was the 15th-century position of the entrance to these crofts as well. The 13th-century arrangement is uncertain. The crofts may have gone with houses 11 and 12, but there were no north/south divisions, though there were two parallel flint walls 40 feet south of the bank, which may have divided the area laterally into a croft bounding the south of Track 2 and another to the north of Track 1.

¹ Part I, p. 58.

DATING OF OTHER FEATURES

The *bank* to the north of Track 2, especially that section opposite areas 9-10 contained large quantities of pottery ranging from the 13th to 15th centuries and the coin of Richard II (see p. 139) showing that this bank, at least in its final form, went with the 15th-century farm. Cooking pots, Fig. 7, No. 275, Fig. 8, Nos. 284 and 292-3, and Fig. 9, No. 297, groups *b* to *f*, of 13th-century type, and Fig. 9, Nos. 300-2, and Fig. 10, Nos. 306 and 308, 14th- and 15th-century bowls of group *i*. Also jugs, Fig. 11, Nos. 318 and 321, and Fig. 12, Nos. 334 and 336.

The *depression* also contained a mixed series of pottery, so it was either not dug till a late stage or was kept cleaned out. Cooking pots, Fig. 7, No. 274, and Fig. 8, Nos. 281 and 288, groups *b* to *e*, of 13th-century character. Fig. 10, No. 307, 14th- or 15th-century bowl of group *i*; Fig. 12, Nos. 330-2 jugs.

There was mixed pottery in the *croft* area but very little late material, this being mainly to the north of Track 2 in the Building 9E, 10C and 10D areas. Bowl, Fig. 7, No. 279, and cooking pots, Fig. 8, Nos. 282, 283 and 289, groups *b* to *e*, of general 13th-century character.

HOUSE TYPES

As a result of the extensive excavations carried out at Hangleton, it is possible to form some picture of the different house types in use during the 13th century from the evidence provided from the twelve buildings uncovered. It is not possible to say much about houses 4, 5, 6 and 7¹ as these were only partially excavated or in the case of house 5, with its different periods, difficult to disentangle the various plans.

Long-Houses

One of the most important results is the finding of two long-houses. House 1² was 40ft. long by 18ft. wide, and conformed to the classic long-house plan, with a cross passage close to the lower end, a main living room with hearths and an inner room. It was once thought that this form of room division was a late feature, but it was clearly already practised in the 13th century. As Mr. E. W. Holden has already pointed out, house 1 is closely comparable to the 13th-century long-house at Great Beere, Devon.³ House 12 was of similar size though a little shorter and wider, being 38ft. long by 20ft. wide. As with house 1 it had the three-room plan, but with a much longer byre. The hearth was in a most interesting position, being so placed at the end of the partition wall that it could heat both the inner and outer living rooms. It is of considerable interest also to find, already

¹ Part I, pp. 79-85 and 102-4.

² Part I, p. 73, Fig. 5.

³ *Medieval Archaeol.*, II (1958), 119, Fig. 26.

in the 13th century, the presence of a staggered cross-passage (see p. 113).

Single or double-roomed houses

All the other houses were less than 30 feet long and comprised simple one- or two-roomed houses. House 3 was 21ft. by 13ft.,¹ House 9B was 21ft. by 15ft. (see p. 99, Fig. 3). House 10A was 30ft. by 12ft. (see p. 103, Fig. 4) and house 11 with its two rooms was 23ft. by 14ft. (see p. 109, Fig. 5). All these had a single doorway on a long side off-centre towards one of the ends. Houses 3, 9 and 11 had substantial ovens or hearths usually in the corners furthest away from the doors. House 11 was divided into two rooms with an oven in the inner room corner and a central hearth in the outer room. House 10A, the longest of the simple houses, had a large central hearth. Nearly all these were disturbed, but fragments of stone and stabbed tiles (p. 131) show that they were similar to those found by Mr. E. W. Holden.

Oven sheds

Quite a new feature found for the first time at Hangleton and still largely unexplained is the many attached outshuts containing ovens. There was no sign of one with house 1, but the other long-house, 12, had two in quite a small building. 10A had a very long one, 10B, with two substantial ovens. It might have been regarded as the village bakery if there had not been so many others. It is possible that the long narrow structure, Building 2² was similar to 10B and was attached to a living house. The large numbers of oysters and bones round the 10A central hearth shows that this must have been a living house rather than an industrial building only. Building 8 had a small oven shed attached to it³, but the similar outshut attached to house 3 had no signs of burning.⁴ The general problem of these ovens has already been discussed (see p. 107).

Farms

It has been suggested elsewhere⁵ that besides long-houses and peasant cots there were already farms with living-houses and barns set separately, usually at right angles to each other, by the 13th century. The long-house, although it has now been found from most parts of the country, was clearly not universal, as is shown by Mr. M. Biddle's excavations at Seacourt, Berkshire, where no long-houses were found at all.⁶ At Hangleton insufficient areas were

¹ Part I, p. 86, Fig. 10

² Part I, p. 79, Fig. 6.

³ Part I, p. 95, Fig. 13.

⁴ Part I, p. 85, Fig. 9.

⁵ J. G. Hurst, 'The Medieval Peasant House' in report of the 1961 Viking Congress in York, forthcoming.

⁶ *Oxoniensia*, XXVI-XXVII (1961-2), pp. 70-201.

uncovered in many cases to be sure whether the smaller houses had barns or byres by them. Clearly in the M.P.B.W. excavation, houses 9, 10 and 11 were quite separate and so closely spaced that there was no room for accompanying outbuildings. In the enclosure containing Buildings 3 and 8, however, it is possible that we have a farm since Building 8 had no hearth. It is set very close to house 3 and in just the position at right angles that one would expect a barn or byre to be. On the other hand the close proximity of Buildings 9-12 to each other shows how closely separate peasant houses could be built to each other. So, while it is possible that Buildings 3 and 8 form a farm, it is not safe to state this too definitely until there is more evidence from other sites in the area. In fact the whole question of the difference between farms and long-houses, and when they were in use, must await more work as there is not yet sufficient evidence on which to base firm conclusions.

There is no doubt, however, that during the 14th and 15th centuries, the four individual houses 9-12 were replaced by a single farm 9 and 10. The living house 10D was 29ft. by 10ft., unusually narrow, with a hearth just inside the doorway. Buildings 9C to 9E had no hearths and were presumably successive barns. It is of considerable interest to see the separate oven shed 10C apparently perpetuating the tradition of the earlier examples, 10B and 12B.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Timber buildings

There were clearly timber buildings on the site during the second half of the 12th century and the early 13th century, but it is not possible to interpret any of these structures. Many of the later 13th-century houses had post-holes, but it is uncertain if they were structurally part of the flint-built houses or whether some of them were the remains of earlier timber-framed houses on the same site. This has already been suggested by Mr. E. W. Holden.¹ In house 11 the sloping post-hole under the north wall seemed to be part of an earlier building on the same site rather than a building further north, since the post sloped to the south. In view of the decay of the mortar and the slight flint foundations it was often difficult to tell if the post-holes, such as those in building 10A, were contemporary with the flint buildings or earlier. The post-hole in the north wall of the long-house 12A was definitely of the same date as its shape was clearly visible in the wall.

About the middle of the 13th century the timber houses were replaced by flint houses. This changeover from timber to stone construction in areas where stone was readily available is now shown to be very common. In Cornwall and Devon, Mrs. E. M. Minter has shown that both on the shillet and granite, stone 13th-century

¹ Part I, p. 89.

houses were preceded by timber and turf houses.¹ In Berkshire, Mr. M. Biddle found the same succession at Seacourt² and at Wharram Percy in Yorkshire timber buildings were replaced by solid chalk structures in the 13th century.³ Mr. J. W. G. Musty had similar evidence from another chalk site at Gomeldon in Wiltshire. Here also, as at Hangleton, there seemed to have been a timber-framed house rebuilt in flint on the same site.⁴ This comparison is of considerable interest in view of the similarity of plan with the same types of oven outshuts (see p. 107).

Flint Buildings

All the buildings after the middle of the 13th century were constructed of flint. Most of these were built of quite small random flints, but headers were used occasionally, in the 10B oven and wall 19 in Building 9E. The flints were either set in a beach pebble mortar⁵ or in a simple puddled chalk matrix which in most cases had washed out.⁶ The two methods of building seem to have been interchangeable and there is no dating distinction. Mr. E. W. Holden suggests that, although the walls were only 18ins. wide or less, they were built up to a height of four to five feet because of the amount of flint tumble found by the walls.⁷ This was proved in house 3 by the finding of part of the north wall still *in situ*.⁸ On the M.P.B.W. site it was very difficult to be certain as so much robbing had taken place and the flints moved about. There also seems to have been some timber framing as was clear with house 3, where there was a corner post. It is, therefore, possible that a lot of the weight was carried by timbers and the flints may in some cases at least have been no more than wall fillings. This is an important point since it is often considered on excavations that a wall should be 2 feet wide at least to support a roof, and if the foundations are narrower a low wall with half-timbering above is often suggested. The Hangleton evidence shows therefore that caution must be exercised in these interpretations.

Mr. E. W. Holden has suggested that there were both rounded corners with hipped roofs and square gable ends which may have been half-timbered or carried up in flint.⁹ In house 11 there was quite strong evidence that the west end was square with a flint gable with timber corner posts, in view of the solid wall here and the large number of flints found, while the east end was clearly rounded and

¹ Treworld, Cornwall and Hound Tor, Devon. Interim reports in *Med. Archaeol.* VIII (1964), forthcoming.

² *Oxoniensia*, XXVI-XXVII (1961-2), pp. 70-201.

³ Interim report in *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), p. 161.

⁴ Interim report in *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), forthcoming.

⁵ P. 100 and Part I, pp. 179-181.

⁶ Part I, p. 88.

⁷ Part I, p. 106.

⁸ Part I, p. 87, Fig. 11.

⁹ Part I, p. 74 and 106.

may well have been hipped. It is also possible that some of the missing walls were not robbed but were completely half-timbered. Missing walls which may be interpreted in this way are common on other deserted village sites.

With these various doubts as to the wall construction, and especially in view of the fact that it is very difficult to be sure whether all the post-holes are contemporary with the flint buildings, it is impossible to suggest how the roofs were constructed. There seems to be clear evidence for posts at the corners in house 11. In house 10A they are set very erratically, but might be corner roof posts set back for hipped roofs. Anyway there were clearly several different types of roof in use at the same time. The same is true for example at Wharram Percy, where both corner posts and central ridge posts were in use about the same time.

Very few clay roofing tiles or slates were found, and it is likely that the 13th-century houses were thatched with perhaps small patches of tile or slate round the openings in the roof to let the smoke out. The 15th-century farm 10D and its oven shed 10C were, however, clearly roofed with Horsham stone slates. These were not found round the barns 9D or 9E so these were presumably still thatched.

THE POTTERY

Roman Pottery

A single sherd of Roman pottery was found in square C6 just outside the eastern doorway of house 12A. This was the only sherd earlier than medieval found during any of the excavations at Hangleton, but a Roman coin was found in house 1. These Roman finds may be strays from the villa at West Blatchington only half a mile away.¹

Fig. 7, No. 270. Rim of a flanged bowl in very hard dark grey fabric. This type is common during the third and fourth centuries.²

Medieval Pottery

This has been divided into similar groups as in Part I of this report.³ All the pottery from the M.P.B.W. excavation can be fitted into the categories previously listed, with the exception of certain later sherds of the 14-15th centuries which were not present on Mr. Holden's part of the excavation.

The *a* and *b* groups still seem to be 12th century and early 13th century respectively, but there is now more doubt as to whether groups *c* and *d* are early 13th century and groups *e* and *f* late 13th century. The variations in rim form in the different groups is very wide and many sherds of these four groups were associated together.

¹ Part I, p. 77.

² We are indebted to Miss S. A. Butcher for her help with this sherd.

³ Part I, pp. 112-144.

c and *d* were thought to be early due to their coarse fabric and *e* and *f* later as they were harder. It is possible though, that these different fabrics simply mean different kiln sources which were contemporary. It is perhaps safer, therefore, to simply call the pottery 13th century. Archaism in medieval pottery is now known to be very common so rough sherds must not be regarded as always early. What is badly needed are firmly dated and stratified groups from Sussex.

Groups *i* and *j* were only found in small numbers in Mr. Holden's excavation, so it was thought that they were 14th century, but the large numbers found in the upper levels of the M.P.B.W. excavations makes it necessary to re-assess their date. The bowls, now we have complete profiles (Fig. 9, Nos. 300 and 303), are of considerable interest with their everted but sharply moulded rims. This form is also present on at least one cooking pot, Fig. 10, No. 309. The rounded bases of the bowls are without parallel at present and may be regarded either as a remarkable archaism in an area where much of late Saxon and 11th-century pottery had rounded, not sagging, bases, or perhaps there is no link and they were copying metal bowls.

Very little is known about 14th- and 15th-century pottery in Sussex and on the evidence of the pottery in groups *i* and *j*, with its heavily moulded rims and hard wares, it might be suggested that the period 9E, 10D/C farm terminated perhaps at the end of the 14th century. As was shown with house 5 in Mr. Holden's excavation¹ this is not possible there or in the M.P.B.W. excavation since fragments of stoneware and lobed cups were found which can hardly date before 1400². House 5, together with the farm 9E, 10C/D must therefore have lasted until about 1450 if not later. Painted pottery was common in Sussex towards the end of the 15th century³ and the complete lack of these types suggests an end date of 1475 at the latest. Certainly nothing on the site is as late as 1500. The Richard II coin from the bank associated with this late pottery also confirms a mid-15th-century date.

(a) A very rough red ware with flint, incompletely oxidised, probably 12th century. Part I, pp. 112-4, Fig. 17.

The fact that there was hardly any pottery of this type on the M.P.B.W. excavation suggests that there was little occupation of areas 9-12 in the 12th century.

Fig. 7
No.

271. Rim of a bowl in thick ware with rounded flanged rim sloping inside, from the southern part of house 12A.

¹ Part I, pp. 84-5.

² Part I, pp. 138-9.

³ K. J. Barton, 'A Late 15th Century Well at Tarring, Sussex,' *S.A.C.*, vol. 101 (1963), pp. 27-32.

EXCAVATIONS AT HANGLETON

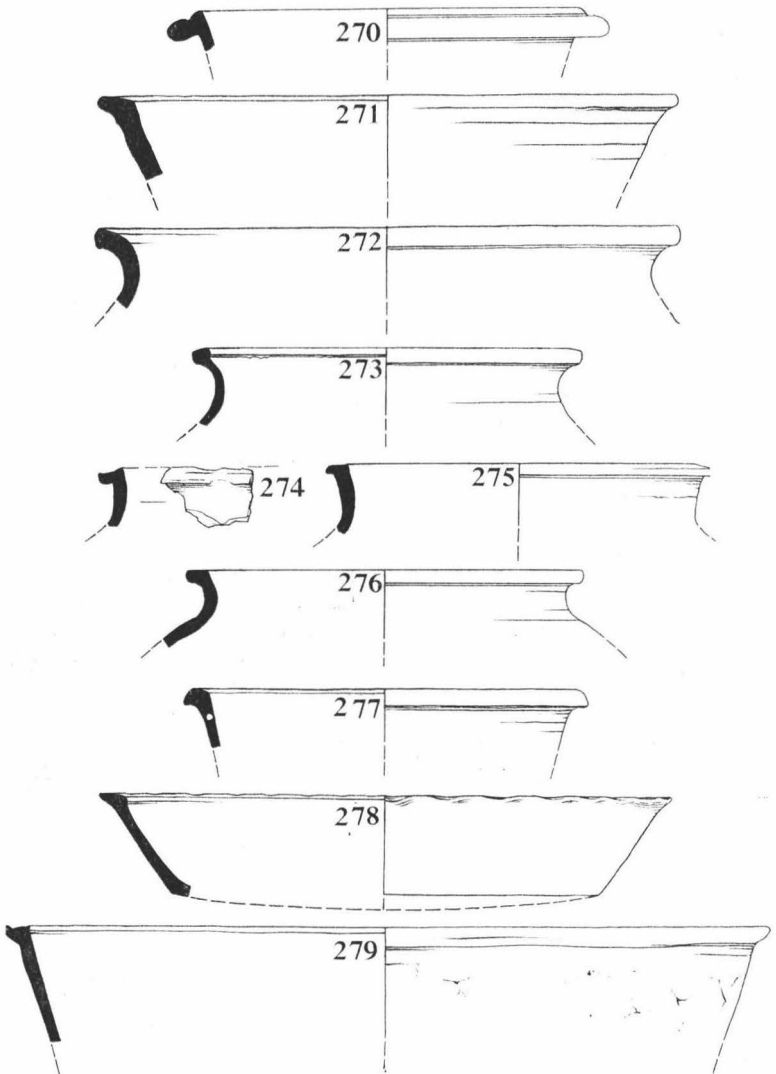


FIG. 7. POTTERY. 270 ROMAN, 271 GROUP *a*, 272-9 GROUP *b*, (‡), p. 121.

(b) A heavy coarse red ware with a heavy laminated core containing much flint grit and some calcite; the surface rough and pitted; probably 1200-1250. Part I, p. 114, Fig. 17.

Fig. 7

No.

272. Rim of a large cooking-pot with a thick everted rim, roughly finished off. From the sloping post-hole underneath the west end of the north wall of house 11.

273. Smaller cooking-pot with rounded neck and thickened rim, rounded outside and a rough internal beading. From by the rake-back in outshut 12B.

274. Cooking-pot with upright neck and roughly flanged rim; from the depression.

275. Cooking-pot with upright neck and small rounded flanged rim; from the bank south of area 9.

276. Cooking-pot with rounded neck and squared rim rounded outside; from square E5 in bank to the north of house 12A.

277. Bowl with unusual rounded rim undercut outside; from beside the hearth in house 11.

278. Shallow straight-sided bowl with sagging base and expanded rim with thumb impressions along the top; from square E5 between the two scarps.

279. Large straight-sided bowl with moulded flanged rim; from the croft in A5.

(c) A rough brown grey to dark grey ware, some with flint, but with a smoother surface than (b); 13th century. Part 1, pp. 114-117, Fig. 18.

Fig. 8

No.

280. Cooking-pot with simple everted rounded rim; from house 12A.

281. Cooking-pot with flanged rim sloping outside; from the depression.

282. Bowl with angular neck and rounded flanged rim sloping inside; from the croft in A5.

283. Fragment of a tubular skillet handle; from croft in B3.

284. Straight-sided bowl with sagging base and thickened angular neck, squared flanged rim sloping outside; from the bank south of area 9.

(d) Brown or red-brown ware with a grey core containing some flint; 13th century. Part I, p. 117, Fig. 19.

Fig. 8

No.

285. Cooking-pot with flanged rim sloping outside; from house 9B.

286. Cooking-pot with rounded flanged rim hollow on top; from the southern part of house 9C by the earlier post-holes.

287. Cooking-pot with squared rim; from house 12A.

(e) A gritty harsh-surfaced ware with a grey core and fine flint grits, varying in colour from pinkish buff to light brown-buff; probably 13th century. Part I, pp. 117-119, Fig. 20.

Fig. 8

No.

288. Cooking-pot with rounded rim sharply undercut outside; from the depression.

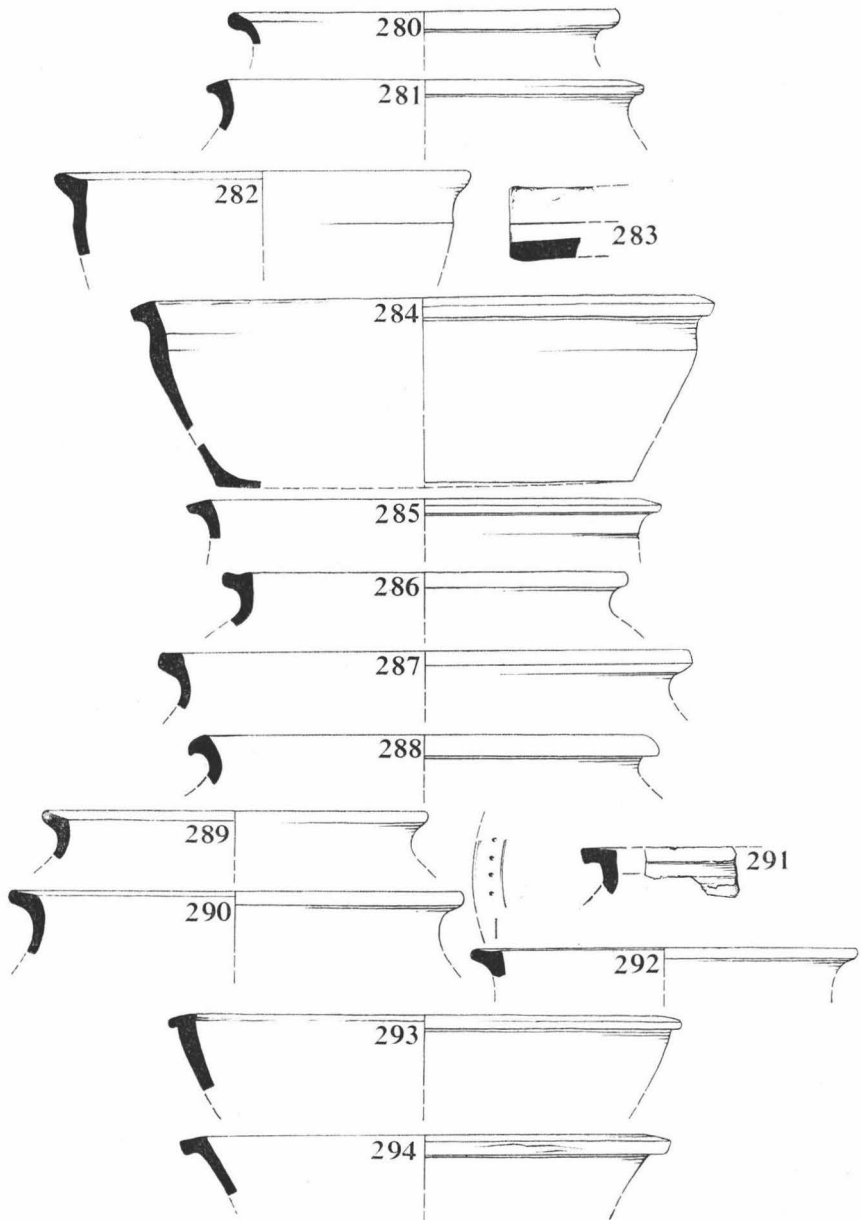


FIG. 8. POTTERY. 280-4 GROUP *c*, 285-7 GROUP *d*, 288-294 GROUP *e*, ($\frac{1}{4}$), p. 123.

289. Cooking-pot with rounded flanged rim, sloping inside; from croft square B3.

290. Cooking-pot with rim similar to 289 but not sloping quite so much; from just west of buildings 9B-9C.

291. Cooking-pot with squared flanged rim; from just west of buildings 9B-9C.

292. Cooking-pot with rounded flanged rim with a slight hollow on top with pricked decoration; from the bank south of area 9.

293. Bowl with rounded hammer-headed rim; from bank south of area 9.

294. Bowl with flanged rim sloping outside; from the west oven of outshut 10B.

(f) Red ware with a grey core and a smoother surface and harder fired than groups (b) and (c); 13th century. Part I, pp. 119-121, Fig. 21.

Fig. 9

No.

295. Small squat cooking-pot with deep sagging base, rounded neck with pointed flanged rim sloping outside; from beside hearth in house 11.

296. Cooking-pot with upright neck and rounded undercut flanged rim; from west of walls of 9B-9C house.

297. Cooking-pot with rounded neck and thin hammer-headed rim sloping outside; from the bank south of area 9.

(g) A distinctive dark-grey gritty ware, more completely fired than groups (a)-(e); late 13th or early 14th century. Part I, p. 121, Fig. 21.

Fig. 9

No.

298. Cooking-pot with short upright neck and rounded flanged rim; from the rake-back of the east oven in outshut 10B.

(h) A hard grey-grown ware, green glazed on the inside of the well-defined sagging bases, late 13th or early 14th century.

Several sherds of this type were found but none is worth illustrating as the series has already been published in Part I, p. 123, Fig. 22.

(i) A fine thin ware either brown/grey or brown/buff. This falls into two groups, the first of which has a rich mottled green glaze often on both sides and the second is unglazed. Nos. 299-303 belong to the first part of this group and 305-309 to the second, 14th or 15th century. Part I, pp. 123-4, Fig. 22.

Fig. 9

No.

299. Body-sherd from a squat cooking pot with comb decoration; from rubble over outshut 12B.

300-303. A group of bowls with thin rounded rims variously moulded. In 303 the basal angle is almost gone and in 300 the base is almost completely

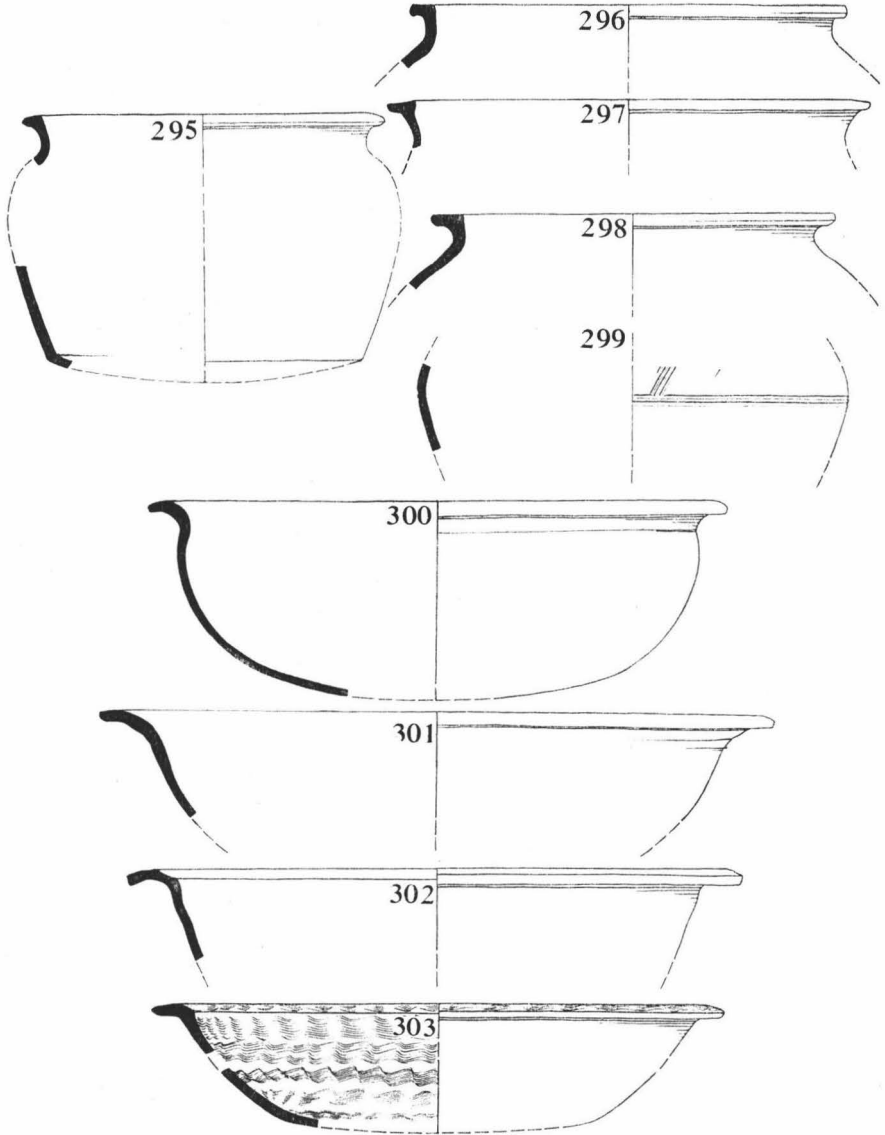


FIG. 9. POTTERY. 295-7 GROUP *f*, 298 GROUP *g*, 299-303 GROUP *i* GLAZED, (‡), p. 125.

rounded. 303 has an over-all internal decoration of horizontal combed waves. 300-302 from the bank south of area 10. 303 from the south west part of Building 9D.

Fig. 10

No.

304. Neck of a costrel with upright rounded rim and two pierced lugs for suspension; from rubble over the south-west corner of Building 10A. Not illustrated: sherd from the shoulder of a large globular cooking-pot with vertical thumbled strip decoration: from the bank south of area 9.

305. Lid; from inside of Building 10C.

306-308. Bowls with rounded moulded rims of various forms, similar to 300-303 but unglazed. 308 has two parallel incised grooves half-way down the outside. 306 and 308 are from the bank south of area 10. 307 is from the depression.

309. Is a cooking-pot with a similar rounded moulded rim to bowls 300-303 and 306-8; from by the late croft wall in square E5.

(j) Hard, well-fired pink, orange or brown ware characterised by flanged rims often sharply moulded, 14th or 15th century. Part I, pp. 124-6, Fig. 23.

Fig. 10

No.

310. Cooking-pot in orange sandy ware flanged rim sloping outside; from the bank outside house 11.

311. Cooking-pot in pink sandy ware with bifid flanged rim; from Building 10D.

312-313. Two similar cooking-pots with heavily moulded flanged rims. Very hard dark-brown ware with patches of brown glaze; 312 from just outside north-west wall of house 10D and 313 from Building 9D.

Lobed cups (Fig. 10)

Fragments of at least four lobed cups if not more were found. One No. 314 was found in house 5¹ and the others 315-6 were found very widely scattered around the late farm. They were all in a hard thin buff ware with a yellow-green glaze inside and an apple-green glaze, sometimes mottled, outside. These cups are usually dated to the last quarter of the 15th century or the 16th century.² One was found in period IV at Northolt which on various pieces of evidence seemed to end *c.* 1450.³ As the evidence at Hangleton points to a date of *c.* 1425-1475 for the last period, a date about the middle of the 15th century might be suggested for the lobed cups also.⁴ We cannot date the associated bowls and moulded cooking pots of groups *i* and *j* and until stratified dated groups of the 14th and 15th centuries are excavated in Sussex we cannot be more precise.

¹ Part I, p. 84 and p. 139. Fig. 10, No. 314 was numbered 246 in Part I (p. 139) but it has been re-numbered to fit into the Part II sequence.

² *Oxoniensia*, VI (1941), p. 89.

³ *Med. Archaeol.*, V (1961), pp. 274-5.

⁴ *Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.*, 3rd Series, I (1961), p. 44. In 1963 an imported lobed cup, together with a local copy, was found by P. Mayes at the West Cowick kiln site, Yorkshire, in a context of *c.* 1400.

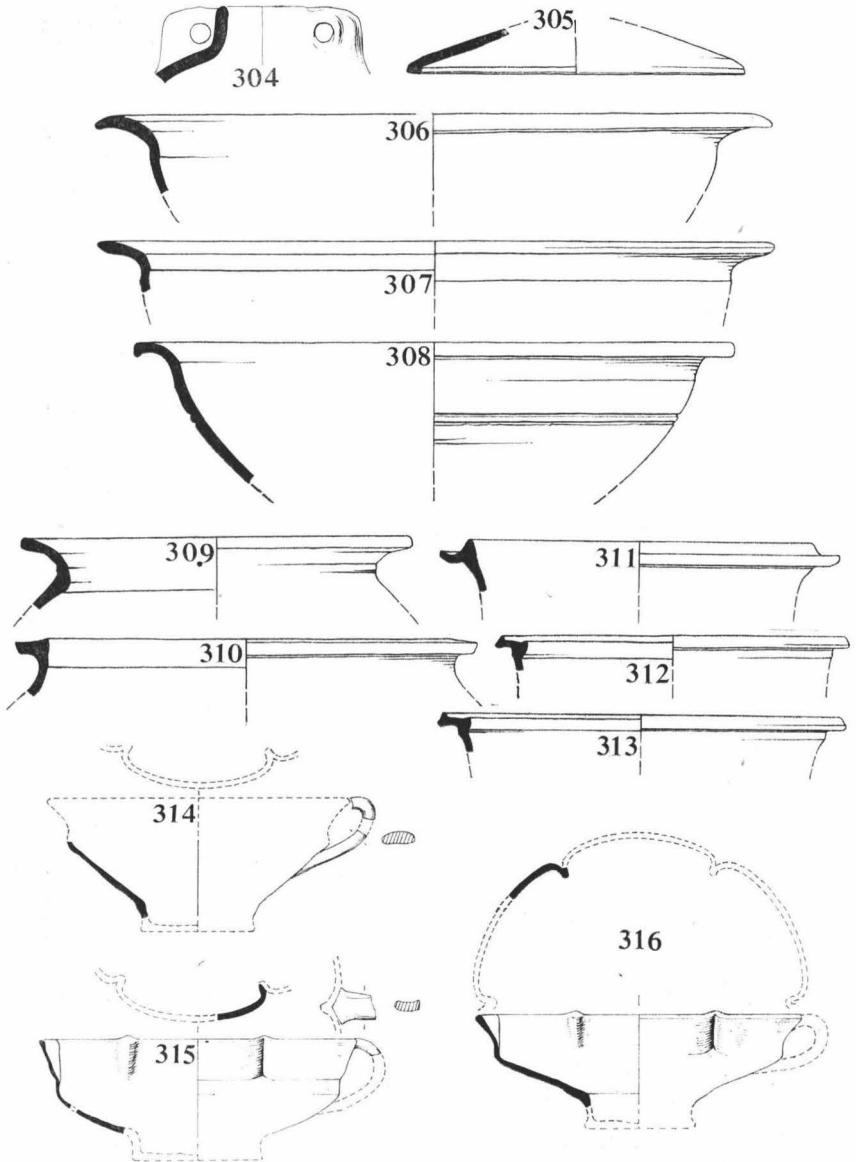


FIG. 10. POTTERY. 304-9 GROUP *i* UNGLAZED, 310-3 GROUP *j*, 314-6 LOBED CUPS ($\frac{1}{2}$), p. 127.

Another problem is the origin of the lobed cups. They are in a fabric and glaze which is usually called Tudor-green but there is quite strong evidence that this does not start much before 1475 or 1500. The problem might be answered if the lobed cups could be regarded as French imports. Lobed cups, though of rather a different form, are common in 14th- and 15th-century Spain and France. It may well be therefore that the early English examples are French. The green glaze outside and the yellow inside being typical of French pottery. The form is, however, rather different from the examples in the Paris and Rouen museums where the cups are much more upright with tighter lobes. The whole question of the origin of Tudor-green and its relationship to the green glazed off-white Surrey wares and the contemporary pottery on the Continent is one which requires urgent study. Some of the problems have been initially discussed elsewhere.¹

Jugs

Most of the jugs were large globular plain local types with continuous thumbled sagging bases and stabbed handles.

They may be divided into three main types:—

(i) rough grey or grey/brown fabrics with some grit 317-323 13th century; (ii) decorated jugs of good quality 324-327 c. 1250-1350; (iii) smooth pink or buff wares 328-337 14th or 15th century.

Fig. 11

No.

317. Top of jug in rough brown/buff ware with a few grits, olive green/brown glaze splashed on neck; flare neck with simple rim and internal beading; from bank outside house 10.

318. Base of strap-handle with six narrow slashes outside and four wider slashes inside. Rough sandy-brown/grey ware. Unglazed from west of area 9.

319. Top of jug in smoother grey ware with pink surfaces and olive green glaze outside; almost vertical neck but actual rim is broken off. Small strap handle with erratic wide slashes; from between Buildings 9 and 10.

320. Rim of jug in rough grey ware with simple rim and plain strap-handle; from Building 9E.

321. Neck and shoulder of a tall narrow jug; rough brown/buff ware with olive green glaze outside; rough girth grooves on the shoulder and small hole pierced in the neck; from the bank outside house 10.

322. Strap-handle from a large globular jug in grey ware with a smoothish pink surface; olive green glaze; from the bank outside house 10.

323. Sherd from a globular jug; grey ware with a pink surface and olive green glaze, combed decoration; from square D6 by the flint bank.

324. Sherd from the shoulder of a large globular jug sandy grey ware with olive green glaze outside and decoration of applied brown strip, from the west of area 9.

325. Sherd from side of a jug in smooth grey ware with small grits, olive green/brown glaze outside, decorated with rosette stamp; from building 10D.

326. Sherd from side of a jug in hard pinkish/grey ware with a white slip strip brown glaze and parallel slashes across the strip which has a green glaze exposing the brown underneath in a sgraffito technique; from Building 10C.

327. Rim of jug in smooth sandy grey ware with rim sloping inside; from outshut 12B.

¹ B. Cunliffe, *Excavations at Winchester*, vol. I (1964, forthcoming).

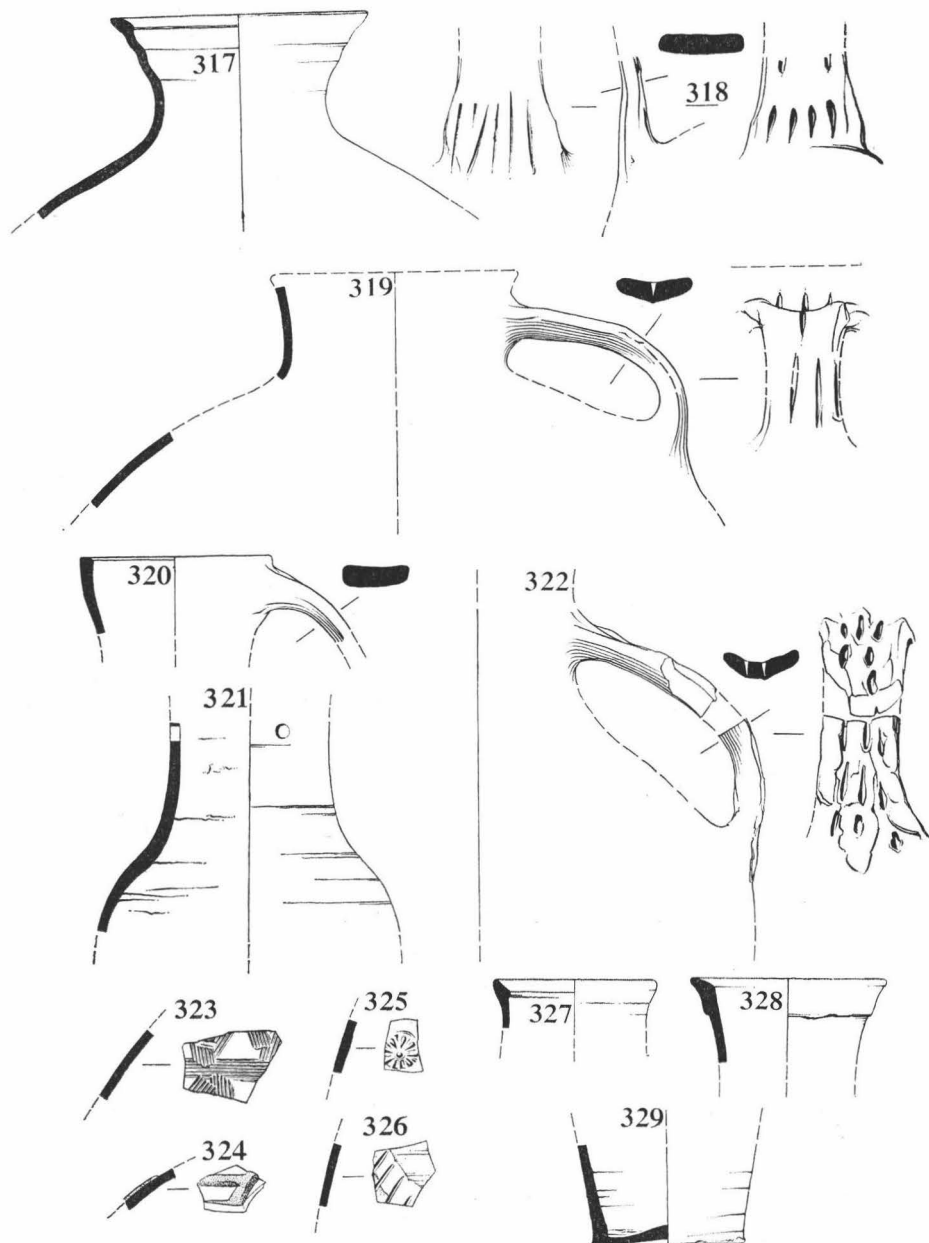


FIG. 11. POTTERY, 317-329 JUGS, (4), p. 129.

328. Rim of jug in smooth pink ware with orange brown glaze outside, collared rim sloping inside; from the croft in B5.

329. Base of jug in smooth brown/buff ware, spots of green glaze outside, roughly finished concave base; from the bank outside house 9.

Fig. 12

No.

330-331. Two collared bung-holes in a fine grey ware with brown surfaces; from the depression.

332. Base of a large jug in hard buff ware, continuous thumbed base finely pressed so that the hollows appear reversed inside; from the depression.

333. Base of a large jug in fine grey ware with brownish surfaces, olive green glaze outside, continuous overlapping thumbing firmly impressed as 332, parallel rough applied strips on the underside of the base; from the bank outside area 9.

334. Base of a small jug with continuous oblique tool decoration instead of thumbing at the base; from Building 10C.

335-336. Rim and body sherd of small jugs in hard sandy off-white and buff ware, very different from the other local jugs and very similar to Cheam types of ware. 336 has patches of olive-green glaze outside; 335 from Building 10D and 336 from the bank outside house 10.

Siegburg Stoneware. Fig. 12, No. 337

Frilled base of a typical Siegburg jug. This is in the typical off-white stoneware which was made at Siegburg from about 1350 onwards. As there is so little of the vessel its complete shape cannot be given but a date during the first half of the 15th century would be quite in keeping. This would also be contemporary with the Flemish jug from house 5.¹ From Building 10D.

Firecover from Saxon Down, Ringmer. Fig. 12, No. 338.

We are indebted to Mr. D. Thomson for drawing our attention to another firecover from Sussex. This was found by the late C. H. Vigor on Saxon Down and is now in Barbican House Museum, Lewes. The sherd is part of the strap handle from the top with a hole at the base very similar to that published in Part I of this report,² but the hole is partly covered by a projecting lug. This is a newly-recognised variation. Both the handle and the top of the firecover are erratically stabbed. Most important are the very clear traces of fire-blackening inside. Hard brown sandy ware with some grits.

TILES

No Roman tiles or medieval paving tiles were found.³

Oven or Hearth Tiles

Only four fragments of stabbed tiles⁴ were found. One came from the hearth of Building 9B, the second from the eastern oven in outshut 10B, the third from the oven in House 11 and the fourth from the hearth in the outer room in House 11. None of these were found *in situ* as all the hearths in the M.P.B.W. area had been robbed. They all came from the 13th-century buildings confirming the date suggested by Mr. E. W. Holden.

¹ Part I, p. 138.

² Part I, pp. 135-8.

³ Part I, pp. 145 and 147.

⁴ Part I, p. 145.

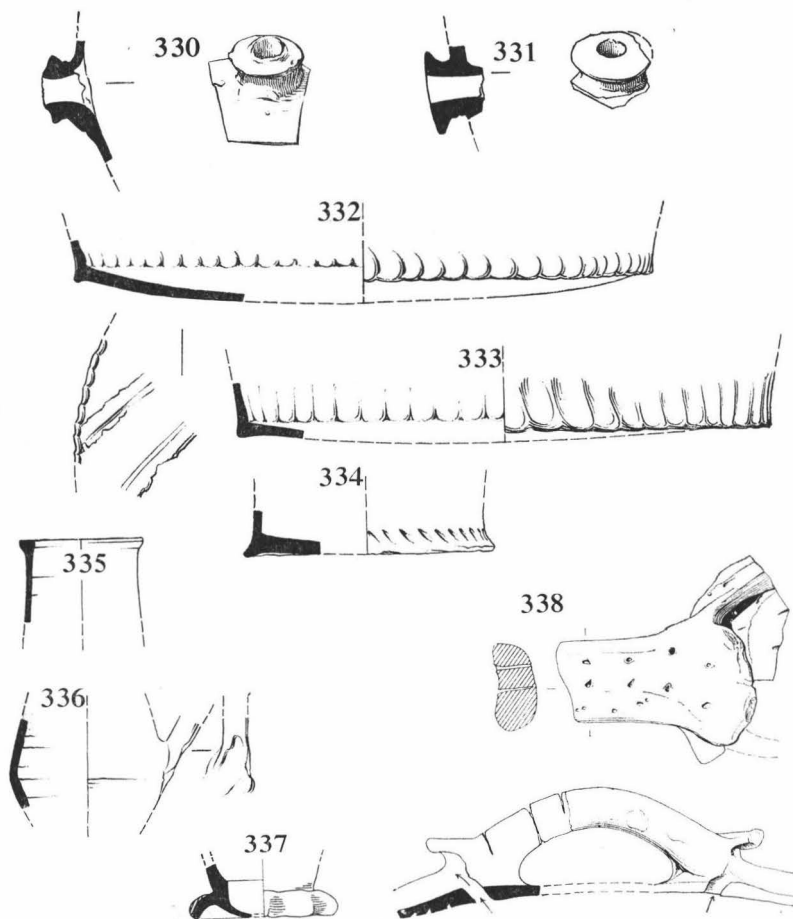


FIG. 12. POTTERY. 330-336 JUGS, 337 BASE OF A SIEGBURG JUG, 338 FIRE-COVER FROM SAXON DOWN, RINGMER, (†), p. 131.

Roofing Tiles

Fifteen fragments of clay roofing tiles were found, but they were all of small size. Only one had a hole and one other was glazed. There were no ridge tiles. Most of the tiles from Part I of the excavation came from the long-house, Building 1, of the 13th century and early 14th century¹ but all those from the M.P.B.W. excavation came from the 15th century farm and other top levels. Four came from Building 10D, two from between buildings 9 and 10

¹ Part I, p. 148.

in upper levels, two from 10C, one from the bank opposite Building 10 and 4 from the depression.

It is significant that they were only found in small quantities in and around House 10D and the oven shed 10C. There were none in and around the Barns 9C-E. This fact, together with the small number of examples found, suggests that they were used to simply edge holes in the roof to let out smoke or other areas likely to be affected by fire (see p. 120).

GEOLOGICAL MATERIAL AND OBJECTS OF STONE

Identifications by Miss Helen A. M. Macdonald, of the Petrographical Department of the Geological Survey and Museum.

Many of the rocks were the same as those found in part I of the excavation, but there were two new types present: Portland and Greywacke.

Local material from Sussex

Ferruginous sandstone probably derived from river gravel: typical of some of the hearthstones. Mr. L. Biek comments that the specimens appear to have been dehydrated, almost certainly by heating, especially along one edge and up one side. There would scarcely be enough iron in this stone to warrant its use as an ore, especially by comparison with the material described under Iron-smelting Residues (p. 139).

Glauconitic sandstone probably derived from the *Hythe Beds*. Many of the hearths in the various houses were built of these stones, some of which were re-used querns. One fragment was built into the wall of Building 10B. Another was from Building 9E.

Calcareous sandstone similar to *Horsham* stone.¹ Large numbers of stone slates were found scattered over the site especially in the upper levels with the 15th-century Farm. In particular 70 fragments, including two with a hole, were found in oven shed 10C suggesting that this had a stone roof. A dozen fragments were found in the vicinity of Building 10D suggesting that at least part of the roof was tiled. Other pieces were found in the depression and the bank but not associated with the 13th-century houses.

Rocks Foreign to Sussex

Limestone similar to *Caen* stone.² Fragment built into the wall of the 13th-century House 10A and another fragment from the depression.

Greywacke possibly derived from Wales, the nearest likely locality. This must have been imported. Smooth beach pebble found in the top rubble in the area of Building 9E, 15th century.

¹ Part I, p. 151.

² Part I, p. 152, Group viii.

QUERNS AND MORTARS

Only a few fragments of sandstone querns were found.¹ These were mostly re-used as hearth stones (see above). They were similar to those illustrated in Part I, Fig. 33.

Limestone probably derived from the *Purbeck Beds*.² Fragment from the base of a mortar very similar to that illustrated in Part I, Fig. 32, No. 1. Found in the depression.

Oolitic limestone similar to *Portland* stone. Two fragments from the top and bottom of a mortar from the bank outside House 10, date uncertain.

“*Mayen Lava*” querns

A large number of fragments were found but most of them were small and they add nothing new to those illustrated in Part I.³ Two fragments were found in the hearth of Building 9B, 13th century. Six fragments were found in and around the 15th-century Farm-house 10D, one in the 10C Oven and one in Barn 9E. Four were found in the bank and 16 fragments in the depression.

ROOFING SLATE

Only a few fragments of slate were found and all of these were small and unstratified.

Dr. J. Murray, of the Department of Geology, Bristol University, reports that five dark grey fragments from the depression almost certainly come from the same quarry as the corresponding blue-grey specimen material described in part I.⁴ Three other grey specimens from Building 9E and the bank could have come from any of the quarries in the area studied (South Devon).⁵ Two small green pieces from the scarp in square E5 are paler than those noted in Part I; no comparable rocks have yet been noted for them. There were two pinkish fragments from oven shed 10C which were possibly burnt green fragments. If so they have been well burnt as they are pink all through. Tests in the laboratory show that the green fragments turn to a similar colour after being in the fire.

WHETSTONES

No schist whetstones were found and only two of sandstone.

Fig. 13, No. 1. Medium-sized whetstone, east of the croft wall between 10 and 11. Identified by Miss Helen A. H. Macdonald as a fine-grained calcareous sandstone which could have been derived from local drift deposits. This rock is the same as that from which the whetstone from Building 8 (Part I, p. 161, Fig. 35, No. 2) and the two spindle whorls from Buildings 3 and 1 (Part I, p. 163, Fig. 35, Nos. 8 and 9) were made.

Another fragment made of sandy limestone probably derived from the Hythe Beds, from the bank outside Building 10.

¹ Part I, p. 153.

² Part I, p. 152, Group vi.

³ Part I, p. 156, Fig. 33.

⁴ Part I, pp. 157-8.

⁵ S.A.C., forthcoming.

COPPER ALLOY OBJECTS

The notes in small italic type are comments by Mr. L. Biek after examination in the Ancient Monuments Laboratory of the Ministry of Public Building and Works.

Fig. 13, No. 2. Belt chape with forked core. From the hearth in House 11, 13th century. Similar to the 15th century one found in Building 5¹ but complete. *Copious traces of white metal, probably solder, and working 'scratches' remain on the forked core. The technical remarks given in Part I apply, especially the reference to Northolt,² although no organic remains were here examined.*

Fig. 13, No. 3. Ring from the hearth in House 11, 13th century. *Apparently wrought (from visual inspection); no evidence of significant wear to suggest any connection with a cauldron or bowl.*

Fig. 13, No. 4. Fragment of a cast vessel rim from between House 11 and the croft wall between 10 and 11, 13th century. *Both broken edges show blow holes and other faults, in places suggesting a folded double thickness, but there is no doubt that the fragment is from the rim of a cast cauldron or bowl. The former is made more likely by the presence of copious 'soot' remains on the outside surface. A thin layer also occurs in places on the inside but it is too near the rim to be due to contents rather than fuel,³ and in any case is too slight to be worth an analysis.*

Fig. 13, No. 5. Two fragments of a ? collar. From the byre part of long-house 12A, apparently 13th century, but it could have worked its way down. *The inside surface carried a substantial lining, about half the thickness of the metal, of pale reddish-brown fibrous material across the entire height. Microscopical examination, kindly carried out at the British Leather Manufacturers' Research Association by Miss B. M. Haines, indicates that the material was originally leather. It is by modern standards severely degraded. Although contact with the copper alloy would confer protection to some extent, the state of preservation is somewhat ambiguous and suggests that it might, in the circumstances, be the result of decades rather than centuries of burial. However, there is as yet insufficient evidence to permit a more definite opinion.*

Fig. 13, No. 6. Fragment of ? bowl escutcheon. From Building 10D, 15th century. *Though the object is reminiscent of an escutcheon, the 'upper' end which would have carried the curved 'clip' is missing, presumed broken off, and there is no other evidence either in design, wear or jointing residues to indicate the method of attachment; possibly the 'clip' gripped an everted rolled rim. The 'inner' surface (right edge in the drawing) is slightly concave, the curvature increasing towards the tip.*

Fig 13, No. 7. Cast cauldron foot from the bank outside House 10B, either 13th or 15th century, cf. Part I, p. 169, Fig. 36, No. 7: *the same technical remarks apply.*

Not illustrated. Fragment of thin sheet. From the croft in square A3. *Found in multiple folds, and much cracked along the lines of fold. Such a sheet might be associated with a wrought cauldron or bowl; but if so it is not possible from visual examination to tell whether it represents used or unused waste, although some 'soot' is present.*

IRON OBJECTS

Fig. 13, No. 8. Horseshoe fragment from the west end of House 10A, 13th century. *The X-radiograph clearly shows one complete example of the long rectangular recess common in such types, and which accommodates the nail head while only just over half of this recess is actually perforated to hold the almost square-sectioned shank of the nail. Another recess survives in part only, the perforation (presumably) being lost on the broken-off part of the object. It is*

¹ Part I, p. 84 and pp. 167-8, Fig. 36, No. 4.

² *Med. Archaeol.*, V (1961), p. 291, Fig 76, No. 25.

³ Part I, p. 167,

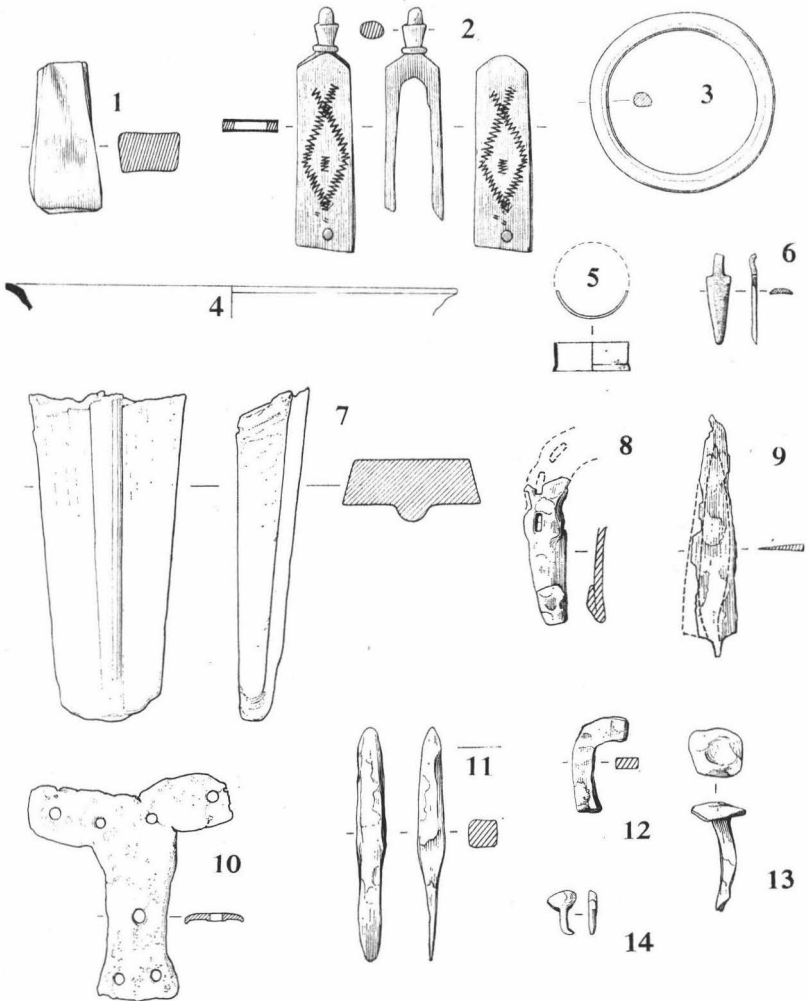


FIG. 13. Small finds. 1, Whetstone (p. 134) ($\frac{1}{4}$); 2-7 copper alloy (p. 135) ($\frac{1}{2}$); 8-14 iron (p. 135) ($\frac{1}{4}$).

interesting to note that, in these two recesses, the holes were at opposite ends, thus producing some asymmetry. As far as the present outlines permit one would judge this to be a 'wavy' horseshoe.

Fig. 13, No. 9. Knife or chopper. From the oven outshut 12B, 13th century. The X-radiograph shows two features of interest: (a) a construction indicating longitudinally parallel thin strips almost suggesting pattern-welding; (b) a pronounced curvature of the strips, suggesting a more 'chopper-like' cutting edge than would appear from the present outline.

(a) is not likely to be due to real, i.e. twisted, pattern-welding, the effect probably being due to superimposed corrosion pits, although the strips are almost certainly a reality. (b) is quite probable, but there is no other evidence to clarify either (a) or (b) and the condition of the object precludes any firmer comment.

Fig. 13, No. 10. Curved door fitting. From oven shed 10C.

Fig. 13, No. 11. Spike-like fitting? From the bank opposite Building 10, either 13th or 15th century. Mr. J. W. Anstee of the Museum of English Rural Life, Reading, comments as follows: This object may have had its chisel-shaped end driven into wood (across the grain, to prevent splitting) for about half its length, but the purpose is not obvious.

Fig. 13, No. 12. Fragment of curved bar from the road opposite the depression.

Fig. 13, No. 13. Nail with large rectangular head from the road opposite building 10.

Fig. 13, No. 14. Horseshoe nail of fiddle key type, from the croft in square A2.

The Nails

Mr. H. Cleere, of The Iron and Steel Institute, reports as follows:—

The material examined consisted of 80 identifiable nails, 76 fragments of nails and 5 other objects.

Nails

The 80 identifiable specimens were classified into four main types (A-D), with four minor types represented by one specimen each (E-H). Details are given in Table 1. It should be emphasized that all the specimens were heavily corroded, and that dimensions measured were taken on the best specimens; the shank dimensions, head diameters, and lengths quoted are representative, and could in only one or two cases all be measured on the same specimens.

Table 1—Classification of Nails

| Group | No. of Specimens | Shank cross-section, ¹ / _{in.} | Head dia. (approx.) in. | Total length in. |
|-------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|------------------|
| A | 2 | $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{5}{16}$ | $\frac{5}{8} - \frac{3}{4}$ | $3\frac{1}{4}$ |
| B | 12 | $\frac{1}{8} - \frac{3}{16} \times \frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{16}$ | $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{8}$ | $2\frac{3}{4}$ |
| C | 37 | $\frac{1}{8} - \frac{3}{16} \times \frac{1}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{8}$ | $2\frac{1}{4}$ |
| D | 25 | $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $1\frac{3}{4}$ |
| E | 1 | $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{4}$ | 1 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ |
| F | 1 | $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{16}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | $1\frac{3}{4}$ |
| G | 1 | $\frac{3}{16} \times \frac{3}{16}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 |
| H | 1 | $\frac{3}{16} \times \frac{1}{8}$ | $\frac{3}{8}$ | 1 |

The following features were common to all the nails:

1. The head was round in plan.
2. The head was level in section (not pyramidal).
3. The cross-section of the shank was rectangular.
4. The taper from head to point was regular.

The shape of head is what would be expected in relatively small nails of this type; a nail blank inserted in a heading die or nail hole

¹ Measured 1/8in. below head.

in an anvil could easily be forged to a roughly round shape with a few hammer strokes. The extra metal in a pyramidal head is not needed for nails under about 6in. long.

Similarly, the rectangular section is typical of early nails, since a round cross-section is relatively difficult to forge and is functionally of little advantage.

The exact uses of these nails cannot easily be determined. However, it would appear likely that Groups A-F were used for purely constructional purposes. The relatively better-finished small nails (G and H) may, however, have been used in furniture making or for a decorative purpose.

Of the incomplete nails, all were headless. The state of preservation was too poor to judge whether some of these may have been in their original form; there is evidence of nails with very small heads (of the modern "brad" type) having been used in the Roman period, though not in medieval England.

Other Objects, not illustrated

M/1 Rounded *hook* (bent round former of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. radius, made from $\frac{1}{8}$ in. round-section rod or wire. Total length $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

M/2 *Hook*, as H/1, but made from square-section stock ($3/32$ in.). Badly corroded.

M/3 Right-angled *hook-staple*, roughly $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long on each arm. This is square ($\frac{3}{16}$ in.) in section, tapering to $\frac{3}{16} \times \frac{1}{16}$ in. immediately before the point.

M/4 *Spatulate object* $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long.

M/5 Irregular fragment $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. long.

M/2, M/3 and M/4 may be fragments of badly deformed nails, though hook-staples are familiar finds on Roman sites. M/1 is made from carefully rounded rod or wire, and there is no taper on it; it may be a large fish-hook.

LEAD OBJECT FROM HOUSE 10A

Mr. L. Biek reports as follows:—Object, 3in. by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., flat, one side, tapering down to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 2in., fairly rough, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick.

This would appear to have been deliberately assembled, possibly by hammering cold, from several pieces and strips, in a manner similar to patting butter or daubing clay. Certainly one, probably two, and possibly a third of the small surfaces were evidently cut with a chisel-like instrument, at an angle, towards the largest surface. In the third case, a portion of the largest surface would have been turned over the cut side; or an unsatisfactory first cut was not completed. The object has the appearance of a plain capital, shows a relatively smooth large 'top' surface, and numerous assorted tool marks; none of these appear significant and the purpose remains unknown. It is probably a fragment of raw material assembled for use in some hammered-lead manufacture; there is no evidence of

casting. The object is covered with a thin smooth, yellowish-grey skin of corrosion products containing some carbonate, and is otherwise substantially 'clean.' From its appearance and working properties the metal would seem to be essentially pure lead.

We are grateful for useful discussion to Mr. W. W. Robson, of the Associated Lead Manufacturers' Research Association, who suggests, as a possible alternative, that the object may be the result of prolonged functional hammering. The 'cut' edges, all except one of which might well not be due to cutting, could have been produced by hammering the rough shape into a prepared ? wooden socket or holder, and the object might have been used as a ? leather-worker's anvil.

COIN

From the bank opposite House 10 associated with the lobed cups and 15th-century bowls (see pp. 116 and 121).

Mr. S. E. Rigold reports that it is a *Richard II*, York penny, type IA (probably I A3, see F. Purvey in *Brit. Numismatic Journal* XXXI (1962), p. 88 ff.) Lys on breast; saltire stops and quatrefoil in centre of reverse, as usual. I A is the large issue of 1377-1387, and I A3 c. 1380+. Considerable wear; probably escaped the recoinage of 1412+ and was lost in mid 15th century.

IRONSMELTING RESIDUES

Mr. L. Biek reports:

A dozen fragments were submitted, or isolated from the stone specimens. They could all be part of evidence suggesting iron smelting on the site, but in the absence of a feature, and in view of the small quantity, it is not possible to say more. About half the fragments show some vesicular structure, two are apparently unchanged ironstone, the rest probably intermediate, part-smelted material.

ANIMAL REMAINS

The bones were examined by Miss J. E. King, of the Osteology Section of the Department of Zoology, British Museum (Natural History).

Three groups were examined 1) from the 15th-century farm, 2) from the 13th-century buildings and 3) from the depression. All these groups were virtually identical as regards species and quantity. Young or immature animals were present throughout. The bones were few and fragmentary and are not significantly different from those listed in Part I.¹ A complete list is preserved with the finds at Barbican House Museum, Lewes. There was one hare bone from the 15th-century farm and from the depression came limb bones of ? rat and immature cat. The absence of bird was noted in the depression.

¹ Part I, p. 177.

MOLLUSCA

By C. P. Castell, Department of Palaeontology, British Museum (Natural History).

From the identifications given in Table 2 it is clear that no useful ecological conclusions can be drawn from the molluscan remains which obviously represent random collection of noticeable specimens.¹ The freshwater species are those which might be expected on a Chalk Downland site. The *Helix* specimens, themselves seemingly 'well fed,' may or may not have been used for food. All the marine species, among which the edible cockle is preponderant, would be expected along with the oyster (see below) to form a substantial part of the staple diet on a site of this kind.

TABLE 2
Identifiable Mollusc Shells

| Site Locn. | Freshwater | | | Marine ² | | | |
|-----------------|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| | <i>Helicella</i> <i>caperata</i> (Montagu) | <i>Helicella</i> <i>itala</i> (Linn.) | <i>Helix</i> <i>aspersa</i> Müller | <i>Cardium</i> <i>edule</i> Linn. ³ Edible Cockle | <i>Buccinum</i> <i>undatum</i> Linn. Whelk | <i>Mytilus</i> <i>sp.</i> Mussel | <i>Ostrea</i> <i>edulis</i> Linn. ⁴ Oyster |
| 9B Hearth | | | 5 | | | | |
| 9C-D | | | | | 1 | | |
| 10A Hearth | | | 1 | | | 1 (large) | |
| 10B Oven | | | | 1 | | | |
| 10D | 4 | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Bank 9-10 | | | 1 | 47 | | 3 | |
| Depres- sion | | 40 ⁵ | | | | | |
| Total | 4 | 41 | | 48 | 1 | 4 | 1 |

¹ Cf. *Proc. Preh. Soc.*, 1960, XXVI, 299-301.

² All marine shells, counted at the Ancient Monuments Laboratory, are given as numbers of single valves, or fragments; no attempt was made to match bivalves. The larger numbers therefore represent the *maximum* possible number of individuals, the *minimum* being not less than half the number.

³ The cockle shells, measured at the Ancient Monuments Laboratory, ranged from 4.4 cm maximum valve width to 2 cm (approx.; broken valve), with the bulk between 3 and 4 cm. Where numerous specimens are involved (as e.g. for the oysters, see below) it would seem worth while recording such data.

⁴ The bulk of the oyster shells found was separated by the excavator and is discussed below.

⁵ A large quantity of specimens, some broken and many very small, was superficially examined. *H. itala* and *H. virgata* were noted and no other species were seen.

THE OYSTERS

Several hundred valves, of varying sizes, were found in various parts of the site. It has often been stated that useful observations from the ecological or geographical standpoints are not possible from oyster shell evidence. In view of the large number of specimens from a limited area, however, it seemed worth while in this case to explore various aspects of the problem, notably any remains of parasitic activity, that might possibly lead to a better understanding of the present limits of scientific inference here. This note is published in the hope that more material from other sites may be made available for this study. (L. Biek).

CHARCOAL

The charcoals were examined by Mr. D. G. Patterson, of the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough.

As in Part I there was a great amount of poplar which accounted for over half the specimens. There was also a large amount of birch (about a quarter of the specimens) which was not present in the earlier excavations.¹

Late 12th- or early 13th-century pit under building 9—Cherry (*Prunus avium*).

House 9B hearth—Poplar (*Populus* sp.), birch (*Betula* sp.).

Buildings 9C-E—Poplar, birch.

House 10A hearth—Poplar.

Outshut 10B east oven—Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*).

Outshut 10B east oven rake-back—Poplar.

Building 10D hearth—Beech, poplar.

Bank—Poplar, birch, alder (*Alnus glutinosa*).

Depression—Poplar.

Crofts—Poplar.

Mr. L. Biek adds the following comment: Although there is a gap of about a century, the lack of correspondence between this species list and that in Part I is remarkable. Ecologically, it is thought that aspen and birch might indicate pioneer scrub, though perhaps on Clay-with-Flints rather than the Chalk. On the other hand, the presence of alder charcoal suggests that some of the poplar might be streamside species, too.

We are grateful to Dr. G. W. Dumbleby, Dept. of Forestry, University of Oxford, for helpful discussion.

COAL

There was only a single piece of coal from the 15th-century farm Building 9D or E.² Miss Helen A. H. Macdonald reports that it was probably derived from the Fairlight Clays.

¹ Part I, p. 178.

² Part II, p. 179.

A small fragment of ? coke was isolated on the basis of visual inspection at the Ancient Monuments Laboratory, from the material found in the hearth of House 10D, 15th century.

MORTARS

The samples taken from the M.P.B.W. excavation have been described by Mr. L. Biek on pp. 179-180 and Fig. 40 of Part I of this report. The two samples forming the group on Fig. 40 came from the walls of Buildings 9C and 10C while the third sample came from Building 10D.

CORRECTION (glass linen-smoothers)

In part I, on p. 164, the second paragraph of Dr. Newton's report refers to the examination of the "larger object (Fig. 35, No. 11)." This should read "smaller object (Fig. 35, No. 10)," but the conclusions are not affected.