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THE DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP

13th Annual Report, 1965

Edited by M. W. Beresford
J. G. Hurst
J. Sheail

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67 Gloucester Crescent,
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THE DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP

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- HULL. City Museum.
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- LINCOLN. Lincoln City Museum, Free School Lane.
- LONDON. The Librarian, Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, W.C.1
- NORWICH. Norwich Castle Museum.
- NOTTINGHAM. Nottingham Museum and Art Gallery, The Castle
- OXFORD. Ashmolean Museum.
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- SHEFFIELD. The Librarian, Sheffield University, Department of Geography.
- SHEFFIELD 10. Department of Extramural Studies, University of Sheffield,
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- SHREWSBURY. Shrewsbury Public Library.
- WARWICK. Warwick County Museum, Market Place.
- WARWICK. J. J. Brooks, Warwick County Planning Offices, North Gate.
- YORK. Yorkshire Museum.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED

THE DESERTED VILLAGES OF OXFORDSHIRE

by K.J. Allison, M.W. Beresford, J.G. Hurst and other members of the D.M.V.R.G. Pp.48, two maps.

Leicester University Press: Department of English Local History, Occasional Papers No.17 (1965), 10s.6d.

THE DESERTED VILLAGES OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

by K.J. Allison, M.W. Beresford, J.G. Hurst and other members of the D.M.V.R.G. Pp.48, two maps. Occasional Papers no.18 (1966), 10s.6d.

VILLAGES DÉSSERTÉS ET HISTOIRE ÉCONOMIQUE XI^e - XVIII^e siècle. Pp.620 with many maps, plans and photographs.

This volume of essays by various hands has no author or editor's name on the title-page to assist ordering from a bookseller, but it forms vol.xi in the series, Les Hommes et La Terre published by S.E.V.P.E.N., 13 Rue du Four, Paris, 6e for the École Pratique des Hautes Études, VI^e Section, Centre de Recherches Historiques.

The published price has not been notified, but enquiries should be made of the Foreign Book Section of Basil Blackwell Ltd., Broad Street, Oxford or of International University Booksellers, 39 Store Street, London, W.C.1.

Postscript The work appears in List F.D.38 from Parker & Son, Oxford, price £7.11.6d catalogue number 2452.

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1b OBITUARY

PROFESSOR HANS MORTENSEN

Hans Mortensen, Emeritus Professor, Dr. phil., Dr. rer. nat. honoris causa, died on 27th May 1964 at the age of seventy.

He was one of the few remaining geographers, who in their work combined morphology with cultural and historical geography. He was born at Berlin and went to university there and at Königsberg, where he concluded his studies by taking his Dr. phil. as a pupil of Max Friedrichsen. He became "Dozent" and Professor in Königsberg, Göttingen, Marburg and Riga. In 1931 he received the Chair of Geography in Freiburg and in 1935 he accepted an invitation to take up the Chair of Geography at Göttingen, where he worked and lived until his death.

It was in recognition of his important contributions to geography, represented by 105 publications, ⁺that he was elected a member of the Academy of Science of Göttingen, of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, of the German Academy of Naturalists (Leopoldina) at Halle, of the Johann-Gottfried-Herder-Forschungsrat at Marburg and of the Academy of Regional Science and Country Planning (Raumforschung und Landesplanung). Moreover, he was honoured by medals of many societies.

Mortensen did much to promote historical geography and research on deserted villages. His publications in these fields, some of which he published together with his wife, Dr. Gertrud Mortensen, include two volumes about the settlements of north-east East Prussia before the beginning of the 17th century; papers about changes in the cultural landscape of Middle Europe and, in connection with that, papers about medieval and early modern deserted villages.

With the death of Hans Mortensen Germany has lost one of its representative geographers. Those who knew him well will also feel keenly the loss of a kind and sympathetic friend.

Helmut JAGER

⁺List of publications in: Ergebnisse und Probleme moderner geographischer Forschung. - Hans Mortensen zum 60. Geburtstag, Bremen-Horn 1954, 23-26; - Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie, NF 8, (1964), 157-159; and in H. Jager, Hans Mortensen als Siedlungs-forscher, Zeitschrift für Agrargeschichte und Agrarsoziologie, 13 (1965), 8-11.

2. Work on the Group's files and records

Now that work on the Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire monographs has been completed, the time has now become urgent for a revision of the lists of almost every county in the country. As an essential preparation for this work, a card index of 1,300 sites has been prepared. Every site suggested by the Group's county correspondents has been included.

Professor Beresford, J. G. Hurst and J. Sheail checked 206 of these sites from 21 counties. Half of these counties contained only a few suggestions, and a major revision was possible on seven counties. There is a statistical summary of this work in Appendix A. A list of newly accepted sites is presented in Appendix B.

It is regrettable that lack of money causes us to limit and hold back urgent work. Miss Patricia Page has completed the plotting of the 2,000 accepted deserted villages in the country, and the map of their distribution is being completed in the Department of Geography, The Queen's University, Belfast. This work has been an essential preliminary to the preparation of the Memorandum on Preservation, (Appendix D). Miss Linda Newson and Miss Elizabeth Allott have prepared a number of maps illustrating the variety of sites worthy of some form of preservation; and of the distribution of excavated sites and of long-houses in the country. Miss Newson has also drawn a series of maps showing the distribution of ridge and furrow around selected sites within the Midlands.

3. Fieldwork in 1965

3a. by Local Correspondents

Berkshire: Mr. J. Brooks, a research student, of the Department of History, The University of Reading, has started a three year survey of the DMV's of Berkshire for a Ph.D. thesis. He has already discovered many new sites from documentary evidence and the 44 possible new sites listed in the Group's files are being included within his survey. It is hoped this may lead to a county monograph on the same lines as those recently published for Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire.

Devonshire: Mrs. C. Lineham has continued her survey of Dartmoor sites and her report listing 101 deserted villages and farms will be published in Volume X of Medieval Archaeology.

Essex: Mrs. E. Sellars has started a survey of the sites in the county, and she has obtained a grant of £50 from the Colt Fund of the Society of Medieval Archaeology for 1966.

Norfolk: Mr. P. Wade Martins has continued his survey of Norfolk DMV's. In view of the lack of funds, it has not been possible to make any further fieldwork grants, but Mr. Wade Martins has also been awarded £50 from the Colt Fund for the continuation of his work in 1966.

Shropshire: Mr. T. Rowley continued his work in Shropshire during 1965 with a £50 grant from the Colt Fund, and his report is given in Appendix C.

Suffolk: Mr. D. P. Dymond is beginning work on the deserted villages of Suffolk, a county which has been considerably neglected in the past.

3b. by the Secretary

It was only possible to visit forty new sites during the year. The main counties visited were Buckinghamshire, Devonshire and Norfolk. Thirty sites were also revisited in connection with the possibility of threats and preservation.

3c. Overseas

The Secretary and Dr. R. E. Glasscock spent three weeks in Czechoslovakia and Eastern Germany following the Munich Conference. Personal contact was made with many scholars who had previously been in correspondence with the Group. A great deal of important work is in progress, especially in Czechoslovakia. Details of this are given in section 10.

3d. aerial photography

R.A.F. Verticals: Lack of funds has made it impossible to order any more photographs.

Obliques: The Group each year usually purchases at least one print of each DMV photographed during the previous year. Photographs taken in succeeding years often reveal aspects of the sites hitherto unknown. In 1965, due to lack of funds, it was only possible to order 59 prints of sites photographed for the first time.

4. Publications (see also 5 below)

4a. by the Group: The Oxfordshire monograph was published in July, and the Northamptonshire monograph will be published in May 1966.

The Leicestershire list of sites together with the tabulated list of historical data collected by Mrs. Grant in 1960 have at last appeared, after having been four years in the press.

The Secretary's summary of Medieval Peasant House Excavations, a lecture to the Viking Congress at York in 1961, has now appeared in print after a similar long delay.

M.W. Beresford reviewed the state of deserted medieval studies in England in a contribution to Villages Desertes, prepared for the Munich International Economic History Conference, (below)

4b. by others: A major contribution was the publication of a collection of essays describing work in various countries of Europe. The volume was issued on the occasion of the 1965 Munich Conference.

The contents are as follows:

ECOLE PRATIQUE DES HAUTES ETUDES - VIe SECTION
CENTRE DE RECHERCHES HISTORIQUES
LES HOMMES ET LA TERRE
XI
V I L L A G E S D E S E R T E S
ET HISTOIRE ECONOMIQUE
XIe - XVIIIe siecle
S. E. V. P. E. N.
13 Rue Du Four, Paris
1965

Preface.

I. - PROBLEMES DE METHODE

1. G. Duby, Demographie et villages desertes
2. M. Roncayolo, Geographie et villages desertes
3. P. Courbin, Archeologie et villages desertes
4. R. Chevallier, Photographie aeriennne et villages desertes
5. J. M. Pesez, Sources ecrites et villages desertes
6. J. Monfrin, Habitats ruines et noms de lieux

II. - LE CAS FRANCAIS

1. J. M. Pesez et E. Le Roy Ladurie, Les cas francais: vue d'ensemble
2. Ch. Higounet, Villeneuves et bastides desertees
3. J. Glenisson et J. Misraki, Desertions rurales dans la France medievale
4. G. Demians D'Archimbaud, Archeologie et villages desertes en Provence
5. W. Hensel, A. Nadolski, A. Abramowicz, T. Poklewski, J. Gassowski, J. Okulicz et S. Tabaczynski, Le village deserte de Montaigut: rapport de fouilles
6. W. Hensel, K. Dabrowski, L. Leciejewicz et M. Rulewicz, Le village deserte de Saint-Jean-le-Froid: rapport de fouilles

III. - EXPLORATIONS

1. H. Antoniadis-Bibicou, Villages desertes en Grece
2. Ch. Klapisch-Zuber et J. Day, Villages desertes en Italie
3. N. Cabrillana, Villages desertes en Espagne

IV. - BILANS

1. W. Abel, Desertions rurales: bilan de la recherche allemande
2. M. Beresford, Villages desertes: bilan de la recherche anglaise
3. H. Bjorkvik, Villages desertes: bilan de la recherche en Norvege et en Suede
4. A. Gieysztor, Villages desertes: bilan de la recherche polonaise
5. T. Ramskou, Villages desertes: bilan de la recherche danoise

5. Additions to the Library

The following works were presented to the Library.

- K. J. Allison, M. W. Beresford, J. G. Hurst et al., The Deserted Villages of Oxfordshire, Department of English Local History, Occasional Papers, No. 17. Leicester University Press, 1965
- A. R. H. Baker The Field System of an East Kent Parish (Deal), Archaeologia Cantiana LXXVIII, (1963), p.96-117
- A. R. H. Baker Open Fields and Partible Inheritance on a Kent Manor, Economic History Review, XVII, 1, (1964), p.1-23
- Deserted Medieval Villages Group. Provisional List of Deserted Medieval Villages in Leicestershire. Trans. Leicestershire Arch. & Hist. Soc., XXXIX, (1963-4), p.24-33
- R. E. Glasscock The Lay Subsidy of 1334 for Lincolnshire, Lincolnshire Archit. and Arch. Society, X, 2, (1964), p.115-33
- B. Harbottle The Excavation of Outchester, Northumberland, Archaeologia & N. McCord Aeliana, 4th series, XLIII, (1965), p.235-42
- J. G. Hurst The Medieval Peasant House, in The Fourth Viking Congress, 1965, p.190-6
- J. S. Wachter Excavations at Martinsthorpe, Rutland, Trans Leicestershire Arch. & Hist. Soc. XXXIX, (1963-4) p.1-19

SCOTLAND

- J. G. Dunbar Auchindrain : a Mid-Argyll Township, Folk Life, (1965) p.61-7

6. Lectures and Conferences

The Secretary gave the following lectures during 1965.

26th July	Leeds	12th November	Enfield
6th August	Oxford	17th November	Barnet
1st November	London University	29th November	Truro
8th November	Sheffield		

The Secretary and Dr. R. E. Glasscock gave a lecture in Brno during their visit to Czechoslovakia.

The International Economic History Conference met at Munich in August 1965, and devoted one of its sections to the problems of deserted village study. A complete meeting was devoted to England, at which the Secretary, Professor Beresford and Dr. R. E. Glasscock spoke, and a second to France for which a great deal of work had been done by the 6th Section of the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, not least in their sponsorship and production of the volume detailed in 4b. above. Reports of work in other European countries were considered in two other sessions. An exhibition had been planned to illustrate this work but it foundered on the inadequacies of local organisers.

Course on D.M.V's at University of Birmingham

A second year special subject course is now being given by Professor R. H. Hilton and P. A. Rahtz at the School of Medieval and Modern History. The course covers all aspects of the subject. Eight students are taking part, mostly History honours, but including some from Combined Subjects and English.

Professor Hilton is dealing with the documentary material on village life, social stratification, technology and economy, and the sources for studying the expansion and decline of rural settlement.

Mr. Rahtz is describing the archaeological approach to problems of D.M.V. sites including the interpretation of sites in the field, and the results of excavation, particularly that at Upton, which is being dug by the School of History, see section 8c.

Students are encouraged to study a county in detail as far as the printed sources are available, and to present a report at the end of year, which may be modelled on the Oxfordshire monograph.

7. Preservation of Sites

7a. Scheduling by the Ministry of Public Building and Works.

Two sites were scheduled during the year.

Durham Thrislington (NZ/306333)
Norfolk Caldecote Church (TF/745033)

7b. Threats to sites during 1965

Bedfordshire Milton Ernest (TL/021564)

This site comprises a deep sunken road with crofts on either side. It lies to the N.E. of the present village and seems to represent either shrinkage of the present village or an older site from which the village has migrated. The site was unknown before destruction.

Mrs. G. Brown reports that this site was ploughed. J. G. Hurst visited and found that house sites were clearly visible in the crofts. It is hoped that the local archaeological society will be able to make a survey when the site is next ploughed (it was already planted when the destruction was discovered).

Buckinghamshire Caldecote (SP/839127) (see 12th Report 1964, p.7)

A small joint excavation was carried out by M.P.B.W. and the Aylesbury Museum under the direction of C. Gowing and Miss L. Millard, see report in section 8b. The credit squeeze has further delayed building works and it is hoped that a final excavation before destruction will take place at Easter 1966. A survey of the earthworks has been made.

Stantonbury (SP/835428) (See 12th Report 1964, p.7)

No excavation has been possible on this site, and the future of the site will have to be discussed by the Excavation Sub-Committee in 1966.

Dorset Yondover (SY/499939)

This site was partly built over in 1956. J. G. Hurst made a report (Proc. of Dorset Nat. Hist. Arch. Soc., 78 (1956), pp 85-6 and) and it was agreed that the house platform and depression should be investigated further when the rest of the estate was built. This was started in 1965 and Mr. J. Bailey dug a trial trench for M.P.B.W. and the Dorset Arch. Soc. The results were negative and the excavation stopped. It is proposed merely to watch the digging of the house foundations in 1966.

Durham Thrislington (NZ/306333).

This site was threatened in 1961 by quarrying (9th Annual Report 1961, p.5). Agreement was reached with the owners to preserve the site and this is now scheduled. The fields immediately to the east are however to be destroyed and it is hoped to watch when this takes place though it is not thought that the site extends so far.

Durham

Yoden (NZ/433418)

This site lies in the middle of the new town of Peterlee and has been scheduled for many years. The M.P.B.W. were approached about the future of the site and the Group have recommended that the site should be landscaped and preserved by the Corporation. J. G. Hurst met the landscape architect and a scheme is being prepared for laying out the site. This is the first time that a local authority have agreed to preserve and lay out a site and it is hoped that others will follow (see Notts., Bingham and Yorks., Hilderthorpe below).

Hampshire

Kempshott (SU/589460)

The exact position of this site is not known but the line of a new motorway is planned to run just to the south of the House. J. Sheail visited and reported no earthworks in this area, but it is hoped that the roadworks will be watched to see if any signs of the site turn up.

Hertfordshire

Broadfield (TL/325310)

This scheduled site, comprising a church site and several platforms, was threatened with bulldozing by the new owner who wanted to grub up all the hedges and trees and level the area. Although this is one of the few sites in Herts. with earthworks it was not felt that the site was of sufficient importance to recommend the payment of the large compensation which would have been payable (£350 per acre). P. Rahtz therefore excavated for M.P.B.W. The church was excavated and one house platform. The church excavation was most successful but the supposed house platform was most disappointing and shows the difficulty of deciding on the date and importance of a site just by examining the earthworks on the ground. See report in section 8b.

Huntingdonshire

Boughton (TL/198646)

This scheduled site was threatened by an application for gravel digging. The Ministry objected and the Planning Authority turned the application down. It is therefore hoped that the site will be saved. J. G. Hurst visited with P. G. M. Dickinson and the scheduled area was slightly enlarged as the whole site was not previously scheduled. This site is number 35 in the DMVRG memorandum.

Leicestershire

Whatborough (SK/767060)

P. Gulland reported that this important site had been damaged by a wireless station.

Dr. M. W. Thompson visited and reported that the site is quite safe and the installations are all well away from the site. It is most unfortunate that this report and that on Notts. West Burton were wrong as it casts doubt on the efficiency of the DMVRG. It is hoped that Local Correspondents will check their facts before reporting damage. An actual visit to the site, rather than hearsay evidence is essential.

Lincolnshire

Goltho (TF/116774)

This scheduled site on a derelict farm was recently sold and the new owner applied to level the site. This is a very fine site and in particular the moated site is very substantial. J. G. Hurst visited and persuaded the farmer to leave the main part of the site intact but all the outer works, and one small area of sunken road and crofts, had to be sacrificed.

J. G. Hurst and B. Whitwell visited after ploughing and found that all the area was ridge and furrow except for one bank near the moat, which had occupation material near it, and the sunken road which had a row of house sites along it. Cobbles were observed in this area and pottery collected. R. Russell will visit and make a survey of the remains.

It was felt that this site could be partly sacrificed if Rand, which is only a couple of miles away could be saved. This site is still intact and scheduled and is number 39 on the DMVRG Memorandum, Appendix D.

Norfolk Grenstein (TF/896191)

This important early site has been ploughed for some years but P. Wade-Martins reported that house sites were still clearly visible. A survey was made and the Group recommended that this should be the main M.P.B.W. rescue excavation in 1965 as part of the policy to investigate sites in East Anglia. See report in section 8b. The excavations will be completed in 1966.

Thuxton (TG/043080) (see 12th Report 1964, p.8)

It was not possible to excavate in the recently ploughed field to the west of the village as planned, since the land was not available for excavation in the summer due to crops. Excavation therefore took place at the alternative site of Grenstein (see above).

Northamptonshire Faxton (SP/785752)

This important scheduled site has been threatened for some years by a new owner who wishes to level and cultivate the site. The first field to go was a fine area of ridge and furrow. Another field containing six crofts was levelled before the site was scheduled. As the site was not intact it was not felt that a stand could be made on this site although there are very few sites left in Northamptonshire of 'A' quality. Agreement was therefore made for about six more crofts to be released in 1965. It was hoped to excavate beforehand but a supervisor was not available, so the site was watched by Mrs. G. Brown and remains of a stone building were recorded. Two further fields will be released in 1966 and this will be the DMVRG's main Midland excavation under the direction of Dr. L. A. S. Butler.

Newton, Little (SP/883833)

Mrs. G. Brown reported that part of this 'B' site near the church had been ploughed. J. G. Hurst visited and no house sites were visible. It was not felt any further action could be taken in this case.

Northumberland Whelpington, West (NY/975838)

Excavation took place on this fine 'A-star' site, one of the best in the north of England, between 1958 and 1960 (Arch.Ael. 4th series, 40, 1962 pp 189-225) in advance of quarrying. During the last four years the area cleared has been quarried and a new area is threatened. Dr. M. J. Jarrett excavated a small area for M.P.B.W. and Durham University, see report in section 8b, but the speed of the quarry has increased so much that a major effort will be needed over the next few years. This will be the DMVRG's third major excavation in 1966.

Nottinghamshire Bingham (SK/714397) (see 12th Report, 1964, p.8-9)

The Local Authority have agreed to place their playing fields on the eastern part of the site which is ridge and furrow. The area will be watched by local archaeologists when this takes place in 1967 or 1968.

An attempt is being made to preserve the main site and have it laid out as a park by the Local Authority, as has been successfully achieved at Yoden, Co. Durham (see above) and Hilderthorpe, Yorks (see below). Unfortunately Bingham is such a small town that they do not feel they can manage this out of their rates. Negotiations are still in progress and it is hoped that some answer may be found.

West Burton (SK/798855)

It was reported that this site was being damaged by the new power station in the next field. Dr. H. L. Barker visited and reports that the area is firmly fenced off and no damage has been done. This is another example of a faulty report (see Leics., Whatborough above).

Nottinghamshire (cont'd) Langford (SK/822591) (see 12th Report 1964, p.9)

J. G. Hurst visited twice. The first time after the light ploughing confirmed that no damage had been done as the farmer kept closely to his agreement to lightly plough only the tops of the enclosures and not the banks themselves. The site was not disturbed to any depth and no pottery or other evidence of occupation was found. The site was again visited later in the year when the re-seeded grass had grown up. It is hoped that this re-seeding will improve the grass and enable the site to be preserved. The work on this site has shown that re-seeding can take place without damaging a site if the farmer will co-operate. At Downtown, Northants. the damage was very much more severe than had been agreed and the site was largely destroyed (see 11th report, 1963, p.6).

Warwickshire Chapel Ascote (SP/416564)

P. Wade-Martin reported the first ploughing of this good quality site. It was decided that the efforts of the Group in the Midlands will have to be concentrated on Faxton, Northants., (see above) rather than dissipated on various sites but it is hoped that some work on the site may be possible from Birmingham University.

Smite, Lower (SP/412808)

The farmer made an application to erect a barn at the edge of this scheduled site. As the ground had previously been disturbed in this area this was agreed, but it is hoped to watch the foundations.

Wiltshire Middleton (ST/905448) (see 12th Report 1964, p.9)

J. W. G. Musty reports that the farmer seems to have changed his mind, or at least postponed, his threat to level this site. A watch will be kept on the site.

Yorkshire - East Riding Grindale (TA/130713) (see 12th Report 1964, p.9)

One of the two house sites was excavated by T. C. M. Brewster but as before they turned out to be post-Medieval. The excavation was therefore not continued.

Hilderthorpe (TA/175655) (see 12th Report 1964, p.9)

The architects have not yet prepared their plans for incorporating the site in the new golf course but it is still hoped that the site may be preserved.

Mowthorpe (SE/895670)

The farmer reported that he wished to sink wells and fit a water system on the farm. As the site was largely levelled and ploughed some years ago not much damage will be done but dating evidence might be obtained by watching the works. T. C. M. Brewster will do this.

Rotsea (TA/065516)

The farmer requested permission to level part of this important site. J. G. Hurst visited with J. E. Bartlett and it was agreed that an area which contained only ridge and furrow should be released. Hull Museum watched the work.

Sunderlandwick (TA/010548) (see 12th Report 1964, p.9)

The new farm buildings and silo have not yet been built but the site will be watched.

Yorkshire - North Riding Layton, East (NZ/165100)

A sewerage scheme is planned through this shrunken village. It has been arranged through the RCHM that it will be watched when the time comes.

Osgodby (SE/490810)

T. C. M. Brewster reported that road widening was threatening part of this site. A small rescue excavation took place, and evidence of buildings was recorded.

7c. Group's Memorandum to the Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments.

At the request of the Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, the Group submitted a reasoned and detailed memorandum on the present state of the earthworks and other field-features at deserted medieval villages in England together with proposals for preserving a limited number of important sites before destruction overwhelms them. The full text of this memorandum will be found in Appendix D, below, and its consequences will be considered in the Annual Report for 1966.

8. EXCAVATIONS OF 1965

(a) BY DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP
Directors' Interim Reports on the 13th Season

at

WHARRAM PERCY - YORKSHIRE EAST RIDING

26th June - 31st July, 1965

The work was divided into four parts under the general direction of J.G. Hurst.

(a) The fifth season on House 6 was directed by Dr. R.E. Glasscock and P. Wade-Martins assisted by P. Jarvis and Miss B. McConnell. Excavation of the central area underneath the 14th and 15th-century long-house was completed down to the natural chalk and then filled in. At the west ends of the site more timber buildings and ditches were exposed, while at the east end ditches and large quarries were found.

(2) The fourth season on St. Martin's church was directed by Mrs. D.G. Hurst assisted by Miss J. Escritt. The north aisle was excavated showing an original structure of the early 13th century, rebuilt in the 14th century.

(3) The second season on the Medieval churchyard was directed by D.R. Brothwell of the British Museum (Natural History) assisted by Miss B. Bishop. An area to the north of the north aisle was excavated and 189 more burials excavated. These had cut so much into the natural chalk that there was little chance of recovering possible earlier features.

(4) R.T. Porter continued his survey of the terrace between the church and the foundations of the rectory. A trial hole showed a major sandstone revetment wall at a depth of 10 ft. with a later chalk revetment 8 ft. down. These suggest that any large-scale excavation of the area to look for the Saxon settlement would be a major undertaking.

Work was continued inside the church to remove plaster, and uncover paintings and inscriptions. Work in the supposed early 19th-century chancel showed that it really dated to the 17th century with later additions.

All work was very much hampered by the very wet weather. The site never really dried out during the whole 5 weeks.

1. HOUSE 6. Work was concentrated in the central area underneath the stone long-house removed in 1964. The natural chalk was exposed and further postholes excavated and planned. Work was made more difficult by the erratic bedding of the natural chalk and areas of creamy chalk of greatly varied consistency. At the end of the season the large spoil-heap, accumulated to the south of the excavation after five years' work, was bulldozed back over the central portion of House 6 to allow the completion of Area 6 in future years.

To the west of House 6 a further ten-foot wide strip was excavated to try and plan more of the timber C.1. structures found in 1964. Unfortunately this area was cut across by two shallow ditches, and few postholes were found.

At the east end of the site a chalk-pebble courtyard was removed to expose a large 13th century quarry and two ditches cut one into the other. The first ditch was 2 ft. deep and 2 ft. wide. It had been then re-cut on a slightly different line nearly 3 ft. wide and only 1 ft. deep. The only find was a sherd of Roman pottery. If the feature had been Roman or full Medieval, more pottery from occupation would be expected. It is therefore suggested that this ditch, which runs parallel to the edge of the hillside, was a Late Saxon or early Medieval boundary between the open fields and the dale edge before the first timber buildings were built. There is a similar ditch on the other side of the dale dividing the ridge and furrow from the dale edge.

No further work took place on the buildings partially uncovered previously to the north of House 6 as the completion of the central area took all the time available.

(2) NORTH AISLE OF THE CHURCH

An area 56 ft. by 28 ft. was excavated along the north of the nave to expose the north aisle. It was found that the aisle was 28ft. 6 ins. long by 8 ft. wide internally and was of two periods. The west end had been very much robbed and only a few stones from its foundations were in place. Towards the east end, where the natural ground dipped, more solid foundations were found. The wall varied in width from 2ft. 6ins. to 3ft. 3ins. and was largely made of sandstone blocks. The second period was very much rougher than the first. Unfortunately the wet weather prevented the completion of the excavation inside the nave and this will have to be finished in another season.

(3) THE CHURCHYARD

The area excavated comprised about half the width of the present churchyard to the north of the nave. 189 graves were excavated, making a total of 288 so far. The graves were very closely packed and almost the whole of the natural chalk surface was cut into, so that it was not possible to discern any earlier Saxon features. The top of a possible lime-kiln was discovered but this remains to be fully excavated. At the east end of the area a ditch 4 ft. 6ins. wide was found at a depth of 6 ft. below the present ground surface, running east-west and cut 2 ft. into the natural chalk. Unfortunately it contained no dating evidence but to be at such a depth it must pre-date the building-up of the ground in the 12th century for the extension of the church.

(4) THE RECTORY

A trial hole in the garden of the cottages showed that the 16th century rectory was built on 8 to 10 ft. of made-up ground with major revetment walls of the medieval period that presumably formed a flat terrace for the earlier rectories in the same way as the ground was artificially built up at the east end of the church area.

8b. By the Ministry of Public Building and Works

Hertfordshire, Broadfield. (TL/325310)

Excavations, in advance of agricultural development, by M.P.B.W., directed by P. Rahtz, were concentrated mainly on a large enclosure defined by ditches. In the earlier 13th century, there were peasant timber buildings of uncertain form, with areas of cobbling and local drainage ditches. In the later 13th or the 14th century a church was built, which was destroyed by fire in the 15th century. It was of flint, with some freestone and clunch, originally rectangular 33'6" x 13'6" internally, but later extended to 39' x 13'6", with a sub-division into nave and chancel. There were nine graves inside the church and a cemetery of probably 50-100 graves on the south exterior, of which 47 were located.

Norfolk Grenstein (TF/896191)

The village is situated in the parish of Tittleshall. The excavation lies on the 200 ft. contour on a gentle slope overlooking the village of Mileham about half a mile to the south.

The village is almost entirely linear in shape with a village street rather over half a mile long which can be traced further to Mileham to the south and to Tittleshall by various routes to the north.

A map of 1596 in Holkham Hall shows that on and around the site of the cottages were three buildings and a further two beside the street east of Lounds wood. The latter would suggest the continued occupation of a village croft. But the lack of Medieval pottery around the cottages suggests that this does not also apply here.

Air Photography and Field Surveys:

In 1953 and 1959 Dr. St. Joseph took air photographs of field 78 which show well preserved earthworks of the village. In 1959 the field was bulldozed and ploughed. In 1960 Dr. St. Joseph took further photographs which show a very impressive arrangement of soil marks of the croft boundaries and some of the buildings. In December 1964 Peter Wade-Martins surveyed the soil marks in this field and in April 1965 those in fields 97 and 90 (west and north of the cottages)

The general impression is of one long village street with about fifteen crofts in almost continuous line down one side separated by boundary ditches. The sunken line in field 78 interpreted by Professor Beresford as a sunken street is a deep ditch between the street and the crofts. Eleven of the crofts were on the west side of the street in field 78 and about four in field 79. It is uncertain at the moment if the site of the village extends under the wood.

To the east of the street in field 78 there is an area enclosed by a ditch and the main street. The most obvious interpretation for this area is a village green. In its northern angle a village pond was dug. On the east side of the green there were at least three more crofts with access onto the green.

So far there is no indication of a church near the village.

THE EXCAVATION

For seven weeks from 16th August Peter Wade-Martins, assisted by Janet Escritt, Gillian Wright and Susanna Everett with six workmen and volunteers totalling about 500 man days, excavated one croft for the Ministry of Public Building and Works with additional help from the Norfolk Research Committee. The topsoil was stripped mechanically from the entire croft and the features surviving below plough level were excavated (layer 2). It was possible by this method to obtain a good understanding of a complex layout of yards and buildings which belonged to the latest phase of occupation within the croft. It must be emphasized that anything short of total stripping would have prevented this. Bulldozing, and ploughing over successive seasons, had hadly damaged the buildings.

The street was partly stripped opposite the excavated croft. The surface had in places been removed by ploughing but elsewhere there was a substantial surface of flints over twenty feet wide. No wheel ruts were found here but at the north end of the field Cutting A across the street contained ruts with centres five feet apart. It is difficult to be certain that the present surface is also the Medieval one as it may have remained in use and under repair long after desertion.

The layout of the croft (see plan, in *Med. Arch.*, X, 1966, forthcoming) was very impressive. The overall size was 140 feet wide between the parallel side ditches set slightly oblique to the line of the street and 150 feet long from the deep ditch beside the street to the rear boundary ditch. In the SW quarter of the croft was the living area containing the house (D) and two pits, which showed as prominent earthworks before destruction. The shallower one was for a time used for dumping rubbish. The deeper one contained fewer finds and no tipping laters. It is suggested that this was for water.

The rest of the croft may be interpreted as the farm area with a substantial flint surfaced farmyard (yard 1) with access, almost certainly by a bridge, over the ditch onto the street. Around this yard were outbuildings. To the north was a long building (E) which may have run down almost the entire length of the yard, which stretched nearly to the rear of the croft. To the south of the croft entrance was a smaller building (B). Apparently connected to this building, and running back from it, was a small building (C).

To the south of building C was a second yard (2). Building B opened onto this and so also did building A on the south side of this yard. Between building A and the living area a road led into the next croft.

Between yard 2 and the street was an apparently featureless area separated from the street ditch by a clay wall or bank. This may have been a stackyard or for storing farm equipment or possibly for domestic cultivation.

Description of Buildings:

It is suggested that in part at least the buildings were built of clay lump (bricks of dried clay and straw). This technique can still be seen today surviving in some buildings in the area. A half-timbered framework filled with wattle and daub may also have been used. A line of chalk speckled clay is often the only evidence for a wall. If clay is dug from two feet or more below the surface it is usually in an unweathered state and contains small fragments of chalk. The floors were also of clay.

The Living House:

This building showed prominently as a soil mark before excavation and when excavated was 30 x 25 feet. It was divided into two halves. The front half, which was probably the more substantial, was itself divided into two rooms and in the northern one were three hearths. The rear part of the house may have been a lean-to on to the front part. It is possible that the front half was of two stories and that the lean-to continued the same slope of the roof.

Outbuildings:

Building E seems to have been in two parts. The front part E1, which also showed as a prominent soil mark, ran from the croft entrance to the northern croft boundary ditch beside the street. It was 40 feet long and 20 feet wide. E2 ran down the side of the croft between the edge of the yard and the croft ditch, possibly to nearly the back of the croft - a distance of just over 110 feet. It was almost 20 feet wide. There was one hearth in the building suggesting that it was in part lived in. There was some evidence for a partition wall near the hearth.

Building B was 18 feet wide and possibly 28 feet long. Only a chalky trace of the north wall and some cobbles outside the door had survived.

Building C showed as a rectangular gap in the flint yard 10 feet wide and 20 feet long. The edge of the yard also suggested that a passage 5 feet wide joined buildings B and C. The only features of this building to survive were chalky wall material along part of the north side and a circular group of flints in the centre of the rear end wall which may have been a post base.

Building A was 18 feet wide and about 35 feet long. It was a very obvious rectangular area of clay but this became less definite towards the street. Along the north side was a foundation course of large flints and possibly also the doorway suggested by an area of small angular flints in the floor just inside the building. The south wall showed clearly as a line of chalk speckled clay. The wide door might suggest cattle as a possible use but it would have been equally useful for equipment.

Finds:

An Edward I penny was found just below plough soil in yard 2. This is dated between 1279-1285 and as it is almost in mint condition was probably lost by 1300.

Other metal finds included bronze rings, buckles, and strap-ends. Iron objects included knives, buckles, candle holders, and horse shoes.

Further finds of interest were mica-schist hones, Rhineland lava grindstones and brick. About 1700 sherds of coarse pottery and 1900 sherds of glazed pottery were found.

Conclusion:

The result of the excavation has been to show that the excavated croft contained in its latest phase a very elaborate late medieval farm. Its complete plan is an important discovery but it is unfortunate that so many of the details of the buildings had been destroyed by the plough. The date of this latest occupation is at the moment uncertain. A final decision about the date of desertion of this croft must await further work on the pottery.

Northumberland, West Whelpington. (NY/974837)

A further brief excavation by Dr. M. J. Jarrett for M.P.B.W. added some detail to the plan of Site 23, which had been damaged but not completely destroyed by the quarry. An area 40 feet by 30 feet in the croft to the east of Site 17 revealed neither structures nor finds.

8c. by other Organisations

Gloucestershire Upton (SP/152344)

Interim Report on Excavation (7th season)

The Birmingham University excavation took place during three weeks of July 1965 in the wettest season we have yet experienced at Upton. We were also a larger party than ever before, with a constant digging strength of over 20. This was partly because of an increased interest in the dig by undergraduates and staff - this was the first year in which medieval archaeology had been part of the history syllabus (see section 6). But this was also the first time that Upton had been opened to extra-mural students as a summer school in medieval village excavation; in the third week, seven of the diggers were from adult classes. The experiment was successful, and we hope to encourage further extra-mural participation.

Work continued on site A. This is a peasant house-complex with a range of occupation from twelfth to the fourteenth centuries A.D. The latest phase of its development was represented by three conjoined rectangular buildings (AA-AC) in line at right angles to the slope of the valley side. We completed this group in 1964, and a report on the first six seasons is now ready for publication.

In 1964 we also stripped the topsoil from a large area immediately below this group of buildings. This year we have excavated this further, and confirmed that it contains another group of buildings, representing an earlier phase of the occupation of site A, probably in the first half of the thirteenth century A.D. The main component of this new complex is a very fine and well preserved

long-house (AE), a rectangular building joined to its northern (upslope) end (AD) and an as yet undefined extension (AF) to its lower end, close to the valley bottom. A plan will be published in Medieval Archaeology X(1966).

During 1965 we managed to remove the loose stones and soil from these buildings, reaching in most areas the highest floor levels, and the latest exterior ground level.

The long-house AE is 34 x 12 feet internally; its plan conforms to the classic one for this type of building: there are opposite doorways in the middle of the long walls, up-slope of these is a living area, and below them a byre with drains. Like most upland long-houses, and conspicuously unlike AA-AC, the building is terraced; the upper living being set deeply into the hillside; the resultant spoil has been piled at the lower end. Because of this method of construction, the walls of the upper end of the house survive to a height of some four feet in well - coursed clay - packed oolite.

Little can be said yet about the byre end. It is separated from the living area by a partition wall just above the cross-passage, with a doorway in the middle. Inside the living area is a central hearth, and a very fine bread oven, its walls surviving to a height of several courses, set into the corner between the west wall and the partition wall. The only external feature so far uncovered is just outside the east wall - it looks like the setting for something large like a water butt.

The wall at the upper end of the living area has straight joints in its east half defining what appears to be a blocked doorway three feet inside. This originally gave access to a further building set into the hillside, AD. This had a sunken floor communicating with that of AE, but this was later filled in and the floor level raised. It is too early to say much about AD, the only guess that can be made is that it was originally a sleeping annexe communicating with the living area of AE.

Attached to the lower end of AE are some curious walls, their outer edges straight, but the inner faces curving inwards. They appear to enclose a small yard or putshut AF, whose purpose may be to store feeding stuffs for the animals.

The contrast between this group of buildings and those already excavated is most striking. It illustrates in direct sequence the change from self-contained animal/people houses to semi-connected buildings of different function.

The finds are less numerous than those of earlier seasons. The pottery is rather sparser and of less developed types. Small finds include two rather odd things, surprising in their relative sophistication. The first is a piece of carved free stone, apparently a window or doorhead. It may have been ordered especially for this building, or perhaps it was taken from the ruins of some more pretentious building. The second is a key-hole, that is to say a key-shaped space surrounded by thin iron, evidently set into a door. In 1966 we shall uncover the earlier levels of these buildings.

The other area of excavation this year was near Lamb Cottage, at the head of the valley. A square cutting was made around a depression shown on the 25" O.S. map as a well. The excavation showed that it was hardly more than a dipping basin by a good spring. There were indications of early medieval occupation around this, with some rough stonework. But the whole area was so extensively disturbed by post-medieval water collecting drainpipes and old ironwork that it proved impossible to define the spring and its surround as it had been in medieval times.

The excavation and Summer school were again directed by Professor R. H. Hilton and P. A. Rahtz.

WILTSHIRE: GOMELDON, SU/182356

The Salisbury Museum Research Committee under the direction of John Musty and D. J. Algar have now completed the third season of excavations at the deserted Medieval village of Gomeldon.

Approximately one third of the main area of the village has been investigated so far and five houses one barn and associated structures have been uncovered.

The most important aspect of the excavations to date is the evidence for the nature of the evolution of building type and function. It has been possible to demonstrate the change from a small long house of cruck construction in the 12th century to larger buildings with well defined byre and living ends in the 13th century. A further development can now be postulated if the results of the excavation of Building 5 (examined in 1965) are considered in relation to those obtained from Buildings 1 and 3 in previous seasons.

The evidence from these latter buildings points to the conclusion that, in the area excavated, the classic function of the long-house had been abandoned towards the end of the 13th century and Building 3 had been converted into purely a living house, another long-house (Building 1) had been converted into a byre, and a barn (Building 5) had been constructed, the latter being erected in such a position as to lead to the defining of a yard area in the angle between it and the living house. This is then a development from the long-house concept with animals living in, to that of the farm-house with detached farm buildings. Plans showing this development will be published in Medieval Archaeology X (1966).

The excavation of the barn was the main object of the 1965 excavations. The building was approximately 40 ft long and 17 ft wide, with walls of unmortared flint. A row of stake-holes ran down the length of the building about one-third of the way across the width. The grouping of these holes was such as to indicate that there had been a hurdle partition dividing one side of the barn into a series of pens.

During the excavation of the barn, and the area in its immediate vicinity, it became clear that many of the 12th century features of the village would have been cut away by the re-shaping of house platforms in the 13th century. It was fortuitous that the foundations of Building 2, the long-house of cruck construction excavated in 1963, had been preserved due to the conversion of its area into a yard for a 13th century building which had been erected behind it.

During the 1965 excavation, therefore, some attention was also given to the examination of a house site (Building 6) on the southern slopes of the hill (Buildings 1 and 5 form a compact group on the western slopes) with a view to determining if the destruction of 12th century features occurred in all the scarped areas.

This building was found to be 30 ft long by 13 ft wide. Its walls were of unmortared flint construction and there was a pair of post holes for a timber truss at the west end. There had been a hearth at the east end, but there were no post holes to match the other pair. The pottery from the building indicated a date at the beginning of the 13th century, but until the area around the building has been excavated, the possibility that more than one phase of construction is represented, cannot be precluded.

WILTSHIRE: WINTERBOURNE GUNNER (SU/180354).

A trial excavation was carried out by D.J. Algar for the Salisbury Museum Research Committee just north of the graveyard at Winterbourne Gunner Church which now stands alone in a field remote from the village. The object was to examine and date an earthwork which possibly encloses the area containing the church. The earthwork was found to consist of a ditch and bank. The ditch had been re-cut and a flint wall had been set into the bank. As only a small number of sherds were recovered, and these ranged in date from the Late Bronze Age to the 13th Century, the date of the earthwork remains in doubt.

The Winterbourne Gunner site is of interest in that it is adjacent to the field containing the earthworks of Gomeldon; it is also

near the Saxon cemetery excavated in 1960 and is therefore possibly the site of early Saxon settlement. Thus at Winterbourne Gunner it may be possible to extend the range of structures found at Gomeldon (12th/13th century) by the addition of both earlier and later examples (two houses were still standing as late as 1840).

8d. By individuals.

CORNWALL: TRESMORN (SX/161977)

The excavation at Tresmorn was continued by G. Beresford during the summer of 1965. Owing to the unfavourable weather and the poor drainage of the land, it was not possible to complete the excavation of the northerly platform.

The medieval foundations exposed in the autumn of 1964 proved to be those of a long-house. Its internal width was 10ft. 6 ins; the length has not, as yet, been determined. The walls, probably built of cob, were three feet thick. The position of the hearth was found, but during the second structural phase, when the room was divided into two, the hearth stones were removed. Skirting stones were found on the inner sides of the walls, being probably so placed to protect the foundations, after the floor level had been lowered by the repeated removal of domestic debris. The small trenches exposed last year proved to be gutters of this building and of another, which has not, as yet, been excavated. Many fragments of slate were found, suggesting that the building had been roofed with that material. Ten feet to the west of the platform walls of two separate medieval buildings were exposed. These were extensively damaged and difficult to elucidate.

Sherds of coarse unglazed pottery of the 13th century were found in proximity to the foundations of the walls.

DEVONSHIRE: HOUNDTOR DOWN (1) (SX/745789).

Work by Mrs. E.M. Minter was continued with the excavation of House 7 (cf. Med. Arch. VIII (1964) Fig. 90). This stone-walled long-house, 51 ft. long by 14 ft. wide internally, was divided into three parts. The central part was the living-room, with a granite hearth and cooking-pit under the remains of a wattle and daub chimney. The doorway in a partition wall led into a small upper room. A cross-passage with opposed entrances separated these rooms from the byre with a central drain which passed through the lower end wall. In a later phase, porches were added at both entrances and a small shed was built abutting the N. wall of the byre. At the upper end of the house, a room was added on the S. side, with access through a doorway made in the S. wall of the upper room. Pottery from the floor of the long-house showed a late 12th to 13th century occupation.

In recent times, a trench had been dug through the house on the long axis. As a result, the cover-stones of the drain in the byre had been torn up, the stone lining and cover-stone of the cooking pit destroyed and the occupation layer scraped away. It was fortunate however, that, as in House 3 where a similar trench was found, the floor had not been dug into, so that when it was removed, the indications of the earlier turf-walled houses could be traced.

The position and alignment of the earlier houses were indicated by lines of stakeholes, postholes, hearths, small U-shaped foundation trenches and the hard outlines of floors. No finds were associated with these houses. Successive periods of turf houses followed by a stone house are the same as in the areas already excavated, except in the vicinity of House 1 where small structures with sunk floors preceded the turf-walled houses (cf. Med. Arch. VIII (1964) Fig. 91).

HUTHOLES: (SX/702758).

Work by Mrs. E.M. Minter was continued with the excavation of a structure to the E. of House 1. This building was 20 ft. long by 10 ft. wide internally, with roughly constructed walls, 2 ft. thick approximately, and a narrow entrance in the E. side. The lower end

Wall had been built on the remains of an earlier wall and the side walls rested on large granite wall-blocks which had fallen inwards. The upper end wall was associated only with the later building. The large granite blocks, with the intervening spaces, 9 to 12 ins. in depth, levelled up with heavy rubble, became the floor. The building was probably a cottage of post-medieval date. The removal of the N. end wall to ground level and the rounded edges of the stones in the floor, suggest its use as a barn or stable in the final phase. Removal of the rubble exposed the floor of the earlier building, and pottery associated with it was of late 12th to 13th century date. Only the lower end and side walls could be traced, and no means of entry were apparent. It is thought that this is the lower end of a long-house, and excavation may prove the very disturbed ground with slight remains of walling to the N. to be the upper end. Excavation of the late 12th to 13th century floor-level revealed stakeholes and postholes of turf-walled houses.

It is suggested that the building sequence in this area is the same as in House I (cf. Med. Arch. IX), with a further period of post-medieval occupation.

Northamptonshire. Lyveden: (SP/984861).

J.M. Steane, Headmaster, with members of Kettering Grammar School Archaeological Society worked on the village site on both sides of the stream ¼ mile N.E. of Lyveden Old Build. Dense scatters of sherds and limestone rubble were seen on the surface in plough soil. After harvest a proton Magnetometer Survey by the Oxford Research Laboratory for Archaeology, showed several areas of magnetic disturbance. Site one on excavation showed stone rubble at 1' 3" with a thick scatter of pottery fragments; a line of larger stones indicating a wall footing and several tapering shell-filled bricks were found. To the East and South East were areas of impacted limestone pebbles. Small finds included in iron a 15th century barbed hunting arrow head; a knife blade; a saw blade; a key; nails; In bronze; a ring and a small plate; also two whetstone fragments. Site two, on the north side of the stream yielded a clay floor with several tapering bricks, a 16th century iron stirrup and a 14th century bronze spur. The third site appeared to be a double stoke-hole pottery kiln with two areas of red ash separated by a clay base surrounded by limestone rubble. The pottery of late 13th - early 14th century date comprised storage vessels with vertical or diagonal strips, several with bungs, cooking pots with angular rims and soapy shell filled fabric; green glazed pitchers with white slip; shallow sandy dishes with broad rim sections and pyramidal and coxcomb crested green glazed ridge tiles.

Westmoreland. Millhouse, Middleton: (SD/635852).

In 1964, R.A.C. Lowndes found a previously unrecorded medieval house, surrounded by a group of small rectangular fields, covering an area of seven acres, among which there was at least one other possible house-platform. On excavation the house measured 30 ft. by 12 ft. internally, divided into two rooms; it was set on a levelled platform, cut into the hill slope on two sides. Adjacent to the house, and on the same platform, was a small enclosure, 60 ft. by 30 ft. which contained a midden, also partly excavated.

The house contained two centrally-sited square postholes, indicating support for a wooden partition to separate the two rooms. One room contained a central hearth. An unusual feature was an internal paved pathway down the long axis of the house. The pottery was of 13th/14th century date; a number of metal objects were also found, including a bronze buckle and an iron spur, of probably 14th century date.

A full report will appear in a forthcoming Vol. of the Trans. Cumb. and Westmd. Ant. & Arch. Soc. The finds will be placed in the Barrow-in-Furness Museum.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP.Accounts for the four years ending 30th September 1965.A. PILGRIM TRUST CARD INDEX ACCOUNT.Receipts.

Balance of Pilgrim	
Trust Grant of £300	£94. 4. 9
Interest	<u>1. 8. 5</u>

Expenditure.

R.A.F. Air Photographs	£37. 14. 3
St. Joseph Photographs	29. 18. 0
Card Index	12. 6. 6
Library	3. 6
Postage	<u>7. 0</u>

	<u>£80. 9. 3</u>
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Balance in hand	<u>15. 3. 11</u>
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	<u>£95. 13. 2</u>
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	<u>£95. 13. 2.</u>
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B. Anonymous Donations.

1963	£100
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Clerical	£29. 13. 4
Library	10. 16. 9
Photographs, Maps & Plans	6. 0. 4
Lantern slides	<u>2. 0. 2</u>

	£48. 12. 5
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1964	£25
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Clerical	29. 16. 11
Library	10. 8. 6
Photographs, Maps & Plans	6. 17. 11
Lantern slides	7. 0. 5
Field work	<u>1. 14. 0</u>

	£55. 17. 5
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1965	£25
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Clerical	17. 10. 0
Field work	15. 0. 0
Lantern Slides	<u>6. 0. 0</u>

	£38. 10. 0
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Balance in hand	<u>7. 0. 2</u>
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<u>Total:</u>	<u>£150</u>
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<u>Total:</u>	<u>£150. 0. 0</u>
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C. Membership Subscriptions.

Balance from 1960 - 61.	
	£22. 9. 5

Subscriptions, 1962 - 65	<u>91. 16. 4</u>
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<u>Total</u>	<u>£114. 5. 9d</u>
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Expenditure on Reports & Publications.	100. 10. 9
Balance in hand	<u>13. 15. 0</u>

<u>Total:</u>	<u>£114. 5. 9d</u>
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10. Reports from Foreign Representatives.

CZECKOSLOVAKIA: BOHEMIA.

The archaeological investigation of DMVs in Bohemia is being carried out by the Archaeological Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. After the finishing of a number of investigations of rescue and explorative character (the most extensive that at Krasovice - 12th/13th centuries) and after the breaking off of the systematic investigation at Bylany near Kutna Hora (12th - 14th C.) a survey was made in 1965 of the results achieved, and a plan of further investigations of DMVs drawn up and approved. (Z. Smetanka: The Recent Situation in the Archaeological Investigation of the Material Culture of DMVs in Bohemia in the 10th - 15th centuries, The Czechoslovak Historical Journal XIII 239 - 268. in Czech.)

1. Field-work: (a) The localization of villages known from historical-topographical studies. (b) The organisation of a network of voluntary workers to assist in the location and preservation of DMVs in connection with which a questionnaire has been issued and a manual of basic instruction for the carrying out of field-work on DMVs. (c) The selection of typical examples of each period for exploratory investigations, on the basis of which localities for systematic investigations will then be fixed upon.

2. Excavations: Till such time as it will be possible to select, as indicated above, the localities which may be relied upon to produce productive results, the investigation of DMVs will be carried out in connection with the solution of certain other tasks which are, or will successively be, incorporated in the plan of work of the Archaeological Institute in Prague. (a) For the study of the beginnings of the first urban formations in Bohemia, it is necessary to have an adequate knowledge of the situation in contemporary agricultural settlements in their vicinity. This problem can be solved in the present state of knowledge only with the assistance of archaeological sources. Investigation is concentrated mainly on remains of the 12th and 13th centuries. (b) For an understanding of the social and economic conditions in the pre-Hussite period, it is essential to have a knowledge not only of the situation in the oldest Hussite centre of Sezimovo Usti near Tabor, but also of the surrounding villages deserted about the same time, that is, about 1420. Work on this task was started in 1964 (Z. Smetanka: The Deserted Medieval Villages near Sezimovo Usti. Archeologicke Rozhledy XVII (1965) 668-674), when a surface investigation of the localities was carried out, on the basis of which an exploratory investigation was made in 1965 of the "Kravin" locality. So far, a part of a dwelling-house has been excavated, with floor below ground level and a tripartite heating installation.

Within the framework of the investigation of DMVs in Bohemia, we do not expect any startling results, nor does the work programme reckon with them. The main task is to start systematic work on the problem of DMVs which, in intensity, will be accommodated to the other tasks of the Institute, but will gradually advance to a systematic exploration of suitable sites.

Zdenek Smetanka.

MORAVIA.

Archaeological excavations on deserted medieval settlements in Moravia have been carried out by the Department of History of the Moravian Museum in Brno. Remarkable results were achieved on the site of Mstenice in the cadastre of the present village of Hrotovice, District of Trebic, and on the site of Pfaffenschlag in the cadastre of the town Slavonice. Research into both sites started in 1960 and with the exception of the year 1961, has continued systematically every year.

The settlement of Mstenice was deserted in 1468, in the time of the war campaign of the Hungarian King Matthias. According to the present state of knowledge the existence of life in this

settlement is dated back to the 10th century so that it is possible to study here the development of this settlement during a period of five centuries at least. To ascertain the settlement accumulation we have made use of the phosphate soil analysis because the place of the former village was changed into arable land where no superficial traces indicating the settlement could be found.

On the basis of the phosphate soil analysis we unearthed an area of nearly 3,000 square metres between 1960 - 65 which produced finds of dwellings, farm buildings, storage-pits, (grain-pits) and underground refuges. Beside this the research has thrown new light upon the problems of the complicated development of this site in the period from the 10th - 15th century.

The most considerable contribution to the examination in 1962 was the revelation of two pottery kilns from the 13th century. The excavations have thereby proved that handicraftsmen in villages worked at feudal farmyards in the time of dark feudalism.

The documentary evidence for the existence of a stronghold and a farmyard was proved by the excavations undertaken from 1962 - 1963 when a large feudal farmyard and foundations of a stone stronghold protected by a bulky surrounding wall and a water moat, 12 metres in width, was unearthed.

During the research into this site we also examined the settlements of one of the gentry and during the research in 1960 an elevated place surrounded by double lines was investigated. This investigation resulted in a statement that the examined stronghold disappeared in the 13th century and preceded the stone stronghold. The type of this entrenchment forms an important link between Slav circumvallations and medieval strongholds.

The undertaken research yielded valuable results and proved the significance of material objects for the study of medieval villages. With respect to the importance of this site we have started a systematical research here with the aim to unearth the whole settlement area.

The field research into Pfaffenschlag was started on the site of the former village where evident traces were found, indicating platforms which remained after buildings. It was obvious from the field investigation that the whole site of a clear urban configuration of houses was covered with a forest.

Documents on this settlement are very rare and are of an earlier period dating back to the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries, referring only to this village already as a deserted one. On the basis of the present research the desertion of Pfaffenschlag is assumed to have occurred in the first half of the 15th century.

During four seasons of excavation we unearthed 8 dwellings with farm extensions which represent advanced medieval country houses.

The research produced in addition to constructional information on buildings, also a series of constructional details, which proved the high level of the then building technology not known up to the present, and presumed to have been used in country settlements of that time.

In the internal equipment of farm dwellings, there are two heating places, one being primitive and the second one much advanced where the hearth is combined with a kiln. The research also made it possible to study the houses of the settlement at a whole, and thus to get a picture of the then economic unit. The present state of investigation is beginning to fulfill the task of obtaining a picture of the village as a whole with a complete layout, the origin of which dates back to the 13th century. A considerable contribution to this line of investigation was the fact that an earlier period of Slav settlement preceded the colonisation one.

The most important finds represent buildings about the

layout and construction of which we did not possess any evidence before the archaeological investigation on extinct medieval villages started.

The layout and constructional details of everything so far excavated are a unique source of study for the history of folk architecture from the middle ages, as well as for the study of social characteristics of country communities. Besides this they form a significant link between the dwellings from the middle ages and present day country cottages studies by our ethnographers.

Vladimir Nekuda.

SLOVAKIA.

The study of the deserted villages from the period of early and developing feudalism in Slovakia was neglected in the past. It was caused by obsolete conceptions of historians who considered written sources as primary and definitive, and also by the lack of means for extensive excavations. Only after the second world war and after the incorporation of the Archaeological Institute in the Slovak Academy of Sciences were larger researches launched. The first excavations on deserted villages of the X - XIII century were undertaken in Nitriansky Hradok (district Nove Zamky), in Besenov, Chotin and Bohata (all in the district of Komarno), and Levice (District Levice). These excavations gave the first fundamental knowledge about the open, unfortified villages, about the types of dwelling-places and other agricultural establishments; so the first reliable traces and relics of the country people of the X - XIII century were found.

These settlements were placed on little hills, on the top or slope of sand and loess dunes, or on the terraces of rivers; in the X - XIII centuries the dwelling-places were almost simple, undivided rooms, under the earth level. In the south parts of Slovakia relics of nomad population were found in the form of earthen kettles.

A part of the deserted medieval village, called Zaluzany, of the XIII - XV century, a landlord-court with a little inhabited fort, was excavated by Dr. B.Polla in the cadastre of the village Nemesany (district Spisska Nova Ves) in the years 1955 - 1957; the real village was not yet excavated. By this excavation more complete knowledge was gained about the manor, how the buildings inside the medieval village are arranged and about development of the landlord's dwelling and court; a large number of everyday articles, used by the inhabitants of this court were also found.

In the meantime researches were undertaken on fortified medieval settlements, burgwalls and castles (Bratislava, Nitra, Bina, district Nove Zamky) and on the burial-grounds of the X - XV centuries.

The results of all researches on the deserted villages and settlements in Slovakia were published in the journals: Slovenska archeologia and Archeologicke rozhledy. The research in Zaluzany was published separately as a monograph.

Alojz Habovstiak.

FRANCE.

Work in France during 1964 - 5 is described in Villages Desertes (see section 4b).

The following note has been contributed by the VIth Section of the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris, being a report by M. Paul Courbin Director of the Excavation Programme of the VIth Section. Thanks are due also to M. J-M. Pesez, Sous-Directeur d'Etudes.

The 1965 excavation season on deserted villages lasted from May 10th to July 11th 1965. It was conducted on three sites: Firstly, the enquiries begun the previous year in the south-west at St. Jean-le-Froid and at Montaigut (cf. Villages Desertes et Histoire Economique Paris 1965 pages 49 - 62, pages 303 - 342); and also a third piece of work was begun in Burgundy at the site of Dracy.

(1) The village of Dracy (Commune de Baubigny-Evelle, near la Rocheport, Cote d'Or), is referred to in documents from the 13th century to the early 15th (in 1285 there were fifteen hearths taxed). Following events that are rather vague, the village was deserted and the population moved lower down in the valley at Evelle from 1391. In 1679 the site of the village was included in the bounds of Boubigny. The place name still remains on the map as "En Drachey" and the Fountain "de Dracy".

The village was sited at the foot of a cliff which forms the edge of a plateau and which an old road follows until it breaks through a gap not far from a well. The village site is now wooded and on a steep slope marked by successive terraces. In the course of time the clearance of stone from the soil before cultivation has given rise to characteristic piles of stones, perpendicular to, or parallel to the contours, often like enormous walls but sometimes in piles, called "murgers".

Consequently, the conduct of a stratified excavation on a site of this kind is most difficult; one must first clear the ground and then take out the stumps (on average two or three every square metre). Especially one must continually cut and re-cut, as the excavation progresses, the roots of trees, but being careful not to tear them out, which would have the effect of permanently destroying the stratification, which is already damaged by animal burrows. Further, stone is so abundant that the soil and the embankments themselves are only made of beds or piles of pebbles; nothing is more difficult than interpreting a stratification of little pebbles and the depth of the archaeological work reaches nearly three metres from the surface and dangerous falls are feared and one must support the sides of the trenches with wood. Finally, the great walls of broken rocks, recent or current "murgers" limit almost everywhere the extent of the excavation. Despite these formidable conditions and the appalling weather, two separate sectors were able to be explored.

In the southernmost sector, on the east of the road, a stone house was brought to light, with a door on the north and an inset cupboard of stone. Ten courses of walls were preserved, the foundations were set in a bed of thick stones underneath which there were dishes, possibly prehistoric. Outside and all round the house there were abundant traces of fire, of glazed and unglazed pottery, and among the small finds were a rose in gilded bronze and a coin, possibly from the middle of the 14th century.

In the second northerly sector to the west of the road up to the cliff, a long transverse trench slightly adapted to the line of the cliff brought the successive discovery on the line of terraces, of the ruins (under a recent wall) of a house with its back into the rock with a porch of stone and in the soil many metal utensils (knives, stirrup, nails, key, buckles, drinking glass, etc) as well as a bronze gilt rose identical with the other one, several bronze jewels and pottery very little different from that in the southern sector. Other buildings followed immediately to the north. Under the man-made slope there were fragments of hand-made pottery of the 4th and 5th century. Under a more recent "murger" set a little to the east, for the purpose of enlarging the terrace there was an old "murger"; these trenches brought to light a glazed pot less sophisticated than the former, and a coin; a silver denier of Dijon (1162 - 1193) but no stone buildings. In the large rectangular enclosure which is now at the side of the road there were several Gallo-Roman fragments, then the foundations of a hut with postholes, a stony floor and fragments of hand-turned pottery.

We can then distinguish six periods: that of the foundation of the hut, the Gallo-Roman period, the barbarian period, a medieval period (12th - 14th centuries), a period of stone buildings, and finally the modern terraces.

This first season could only be an exploration; during this year the village has been located, houses have been traced at two points and there were numerous different finds. Old roads have been traced and the position of a cemetery is known.

(2) At two other excavations, the work continued where the previous season left off.

At Saint-Jean-le-Froid (Aveyron), the extension of the excavation was to the west of the village. There was brought to light a large party-wall, 20 metres long, against which was set on both sides buildings of two distinct groups. The nature of this wall explains how modifications of plan were so rare here. Despite this, inside each of the sectors on either side of the wall, there were new examples of superimposed building periods with different orientations. The most interesting discovery in this part of the village was a well dug at the bottom of a depression which had at first escaped our attention. The well had a curb-stone made from a single stone and was 4.4 metres deep, with a diameter of .85 metres at the top and 1.2 metres at the bottom. Its sides were of flat stones carefully dressed. Next to the curb-stone a hollow basin in the rock served as a tank. The whole was surrounded by an oval wall following the slope of the ground, the entrance being south. It was probably the village well rather than that of an individual.

The wall east of the north gate, corresponding to the west wall discovered the previous year, was found this year. These two parallel walls, 6.70 metres long, had a passage between them about 6.5 metres broad. There was no trace of the doors of the gate, which were probably of wood.

To the north of the church the expected apse was found as well as several traces of the Romanesque floor; the most important discovery was a level older than the Romanesque church corresponding to the oldest layer to the west. A new tomb was excavated and the chronology of different types of tombs has been made clearer by relating them to different periods of occupation. The oldest tombs were those "en batiere", a second phase is represented by the tombs "a ciste" and the most recent by tombs with twins "murets".

The finds of pottery and small objects were more numerous than the previous year. Five coins were found, including a silver coin of Louis XI or XII and a copper farthing (1655 - 60).

This season's work has substantially modified and clarified our ideas; before the building of the Romanesque church, there was already a settlement on the east side of the site. The foundation of the church marks a new phase in the history of the settlement, for this was the moment when the village was given the basis of its layout. Later modifications, as we saw the previous year, and the construction of the rampart made up a third and more recent phase.

(3) Montaigut (Tarn). The excavation was extended on the high part of the site to the north-west. From new trenches cut this year, it is clear that the castrum was situated to the south and not to the north. Three successive houses were placed over a ditch: the oldest (8.2 metres by 7.7 metres) was reconstructed to a smaller plan (6.5 metres by 5 metres): in what was perhaps the cellar eight ditches were discovered, from 1.5 to 2 metres deep, which were bigger than those mentioned above. These were perhaps storage pits. The most recent house is smaller still (4.6 metres by 3.4 metres) and has two phases of occupation. The oldest produced two spurs, a fragment of a sword, stirrups, a comb, tools, a shoemaker's awl, a fragment of a sickle, four knives, a pair of scissors, two keys, three buckles, and a pendant decorated with an enamel bird, fragments of decorated glass, and spindles. To the north west and south east two drains.

To the north five ditches belonged to the same period; to the west there were other ditches from 1.3 to 1.9 metres in diameter and up to 3 metres deep. To the south of the first sector we found remains of carbonised beams discovered the previous year: its density seemed too large for a house roof. Four terraces have been identified further up. Remains of a wall were found near the church.

If, as last year, the architectural remains are meagre, and their interpretation difficult, in compensation the finds have been very abundant and of great interest. We have recovered besides the objects already mentioned, a spokeshave, a sickle, hones, a pen, two fragments of grindstones, an ear pendant and a bronze ring, etc. The pottery is very abundant. In addition there were several kilograms of carbonised grain sufficiently well preserved to be analysed. Bones were also very numerous.

On these three projects, as in the previous year, assistance has been given by Polish specialists who have the required skill in the techniques of international excavation. But this year it has been possible to train on the site of Dracy a French medieval archaeologist Monsieur J-M Pesez. Further, M. J-P Salaun, Monsieur Courbin's assistant has taken part in the work at Dracy. Several former students have followed the work through. The total number of workers has reached the fifties.

Three small trucks, four theodolites, ten cameras and two photographic towers have been used. The finds are not available at the moment for want of room, but the drawings, black and white and colour photographs have been catalogued and can be seen at 54 Rue de Varennes, Paris VII (telephone Lit 1832).

GERMANY.

A selected and annotated list of publications since 1962.

A. Fieldwork and its interpretation.

1. Gerhard Eisel: Siedlungsgeographische Gelandeforschung im sudlichen Burgwald. Marburg/Lahn 1965, Marburger Geographische Schriften 24 (Selbstverlag des Geographischen Instituts der Universitat Marburg).

A number of the publications refer to field work, but the investigation of G.Eisel for the most part is based on it. Hill forts, deserted medieval villages and fields in the Burgwald (north of Marburg) are investigated. The analysis of potsherds made it possible to give a new picture of Carolingian colonization. Most of the deserted fields consist of a few systems of strips.

2. Arno Semmel und Walter Sperling: Untersuchungen zur Lage der Wustung Prangenheim in der Gemarkung Trebur, Rhein-Mainische Forschungen 54, (Frankfurt/Main 1963) 41 - 54.

The paper of A.Semmel and W.Sperling regarding Prangenheim (a plain between the Rhine and Main), is mentioned here as a good example of the location of a site in open land. The most successful methods for locating were historical work, the collecting of potsherds, and analysis of the phosphorous content of the soil.

3. Rudolf Kaubler: Zur Verbreitung von Hoch- und Wolbackern zwischen den deutschen Mittelgebirgen und der Ostsee. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universitat Halle-Wittenberg (1962) 937-940, map of distribution pattern in the Old March.

The mapping of ridge-and-furrow systems under woodland plays a large part in Germany. R.Kaubler reports on the mapping of ridge-and-furrow in the lowlands between the Thuringian Forest, the Harz Mountains and the Baltic Sea. The systems are of medieval or even later origin.

4. Gerhard Hard: Das Bodenprofil als landschaftsgeschichtliches Archiv. Uber eine pedologische Hilfe bei der Bestimmung von Flurwustungen. Erdkunde, VII (1963) 232-235.

The problem of identifying deserted fields under wood by investigation of the soils is solved to a certain degree by G.Hard. The method is applicable only in a limited way for medieval fields.

5. Helmut Jager: Historische Geographie im Felde. In: H. Jager (Ed.), Methodisches Handbuch für Heimatforschung in Niedersachsen. Hildesheim 1965 (Verlag August Lax), Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Historische Landesforschung der Universität Göttingen 1.

Helmut Jager: Einige Grundfragen der Wüstungsforschung mit besonderer Berücksichtigung von Mainfranken. Wurzburger Geographische Arbeiten 12 (1964) p. 123 - 138.

The woodlands of Germany cover many areas of ancient fields of different size, form and chronology. Mapping these relicts is one task which at the most makes only technical difficulties. Real problems result from their analysis and interpretation. In his paper "Historical Geography in the Field" H. Jager gives a brief instruction for a survey of cultural landscape, relicts of all kinds, including lost villages, ancient fields and deserted industrial establishments. The intricate problems of the interpretation of deserted fields under woods are discussed by Jager in another paper, dealing with examples of Franconia. He distinguishes between "Wüstungsflur" (the whole acreage of deserted fields belonging to a deserted settlement) and Flurwüstung (deserted fields belonging either to a deserted settlement or to surviving and still existing settlements.). Wüstungsfluren for the most part belong to deserted medieval villages, whereas many of the Flurwüstungen, particularly partial ones, are relicts of former out-fields.

B. Aerial Survey.

6. Karl August Seel, Luftbild und Altflurforschung. Colloque International d'Archeologie Aérienne, Paris, S.E.V.P.E.N. 1964, p. 239 - 245.

Carrying on older work, Seel deals in a brief paper with aerial photography and ancient fields. Among his examples taken from Hesse and Franconia, are fields of different periods.

C. Archaeology, including collecting of potsherds.

7. W. Janssen, Königshagen. Ein archaologisch-historischer Beitrag zur Siedlungsgeschichte des südwestlichen Harzvorlandes. Hildesheim 1965 (Verlag August Lax) Quellen und Darstellungen zur Geschichte Niedersachsens 64.

In Germany very few sites are excavated. All the more important therefore is every new excavation. The investigation of the very important site of "Königshagen" (Lower Saxony) is the result of excavations and a survey of the deserted fields, carried through by W. Janssen 1961 - 1962. The rise and decline of the village is studied in respect of the historical-geographical development of the whole borderland of the Harz Mountains in the region of which Königshagen is situated. The village is remarkable for a fortification with a motte; the results of the excavation are connected with those of the deserted village Hohenrode, excavated by Prof. Grimm in 1938.

8. Erhard Kulhorn: Untersuchungen zur Topographie mittelalterlicher Dörfer in Südniedersachsen. Bad Godesberg (Bundesanstalt für Landeskunde und Raumforschung, Selbstverlag) (1964, Forschungen zur deutschen Landeskunde 148).

A study of the topography of medieval villages in south lower Saxony by E. Kulhorn is based on the investigation of abandoned villages. Historical documents, names of fields, and carefully collected and plotted potsherds are the main sources.

D. Scheduling.

9. Karl August Seel: Orts und Flurwüstungen der Eifel. Ein Arbeitsbericht für das Jahr 1962. Bonner Jahrbücher, 162 (1962) 455 - 479. K.A. Seel reports about systematic scheduling and fieldwork on the deserted villages and fields of the Eifel Mountains, carried on under the auspices of the "Rheinische Landesmuseum" in Bonn.

E. Topographical Dictionaries.

10. Deutsch-slawische Forschungen zur Namenkunde und Siedlungsgeschichte, Halle/Saale (M. Niemeyer Verlag) und Berlin (Akademie-Verlag) 1956 ff.

Historisches Ortslexikon für Brandenburg, Weimar (Hermann Bohlaus Nachf.) 1962 ff.

Historisches Ortsnamenbuch von Bayern. Herausgegeben von der

Kommission für Bayerische Landesgeschichte bei der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, München 1951 ff.

Geschichtliches Ortsverzeichnis von Niedersachsen, Veröffentlich. der Histor. Komm. f. Niedersachsen. Publ. shed: D. Schomburg, Geschichtliches Ortsverzeichnis des Landes Bremen, Hildesheim, 1964. Karlheinz Blaschke: Historisches Ortsverzeichnis von Sachsen. Leipzig 1957.

Erhard Kulhorn: Orts- und Wüstungsamen in Sudniedersachsen. Northheim 1964.

Several series of topographical dictionaries which pay attention to deserted settlements have been published in a series, and more are expected. In addition, single volumes have been published by Blaschke and Kulhorn.

F. Books and papers about special and general questions.

11. Wilhelm Abel, Geschichte der deutschen Landwirtschaft. Stuttgart (Verlag E. Ulmer) 1962.

Wilhelm Abel, die Wüstungen des ausgehenden mittelalters. 2. Aufl. Stuttgart 1955.

Wilhelm Abel; Agrarkrisen und Agrarkonjunktur. Eine Geschichte der Land- und Ernährungswirtschaft mitteleuropas seit dem hohen mittelalter. Hamburg und Berlin (Verlag P. Parey) 1966.

Wilhelm Abel: Desertions rurales: bilan de la recherche allemande. In: Villages Desertes et Histoire Economique, XIe - XVIIIe siecle. Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes VIe section, Les Hommes et la Terre XI, Paris 1965.

The Book of W. Abel on the history of German Agriculture embodies a chapter about agrarian decline, abandonment of settlements and change of land use. On the whole, it is an addition to his well-known books on the deserted settlements of the late middle ages and on the rewritten and enlarged second edition of "Agrarkrisen und Agrarkonjunktur". This new edition pays attention to the new material of middle, west, and north Europe and contains a map on the distribution of deserted villages in Germany, which supplements the older map of H. Pohlendt. In a review of German research, W. Abel gives figures on lost villages and investigates the deserted villages in their topographical, chronological and economic setting.

Karl August Seel.

12. Wüstungskartierungen und Flurformengenese im Riedeselland des nordöstlichen Vogelsberges, Marburg 1963, Marburger Geographische Schriften, 17 (Selbstverlag des Geographischen Instituts der Universität Marburg).

Deserted medieval villages and ancient fields are mapped, analysed, and discussed in their function for the creation of the cultural landscape of the northeast Vogelsberg, by K.A. Seel.

13. Wolf-Dieter Sick, Vergleichende Untersuchungen zur Siedlungsentwicklung im württembergischen Keuperbergland. Berichte zur deutschen Landeskunde 31. 1963.

In a paper about the evolution of settlements in the Keuper Country of Württemberg, W.-D. Sick pays special attention to abandonment of villages and fields.

14. Helmut Jäger: Zur Methodik der genetischen Kulturlandschaftsforschung. Zugleich ein Bericht über eine Exkursion zur Wüstung Leisenberg. Berichte zur deutschen Landeskunde 30 (1963) 158 - 196. H. Jäger deals with the connection between field-work and historical work, illustrated by deserted villages and fields in the woodlands of the Leine Hills (Northeast of Göttingen). He explains that the analysis and interpretation of deserted fields in woodland require a critical consideration of all historical documents referring to contemporary conditions of the investigated region.

15. Heinrich Rubner: Die Landwirtschaft der Münchener Ebene and ihre Notlage im 14. Jahrhundert. Vierteljahrsschrift für Sozial und Wirtschaftsgeschichte, 51 (1964) 434 - 453.

G. Maps.

16. Helmut Jäger. (Ed.), Historische-landeskundliche Exkursionskarte von Niedersachsen, 1 : 50 000, Hildesheim (Verlag A. Lax), 1964 = Veröffentlich. d. Institut für Historische Landesforschung der Universität Göttingen, 2, 1.

An excursion map of a part of Lower Saxony east of Gottingen embodies besides other historical-geographical features, lost villages, resettled villages deserted in the middle-ages, and ancient fields. The region is typical for the distribution pattern of sites in the hill country of Lower Saxony and Hesse. A 62-page booklet accompanying the map, includes a commentary on the deserted villages by H.Jager and a list of them by E.Kuhlhorn.

17. Geschichtlicher Atlas von Hesses, Marburg 1960 ff. Map 39, localized lost villages (Lokalisierte Ortswustungen) worked out by Kurt Scharlau and Martin Born, 1 : 600 000, with waters, relief and present wood pattern. Map 39a Lost Villages and present settlements (Wustungen und heute Siedlungen) worked out by Martin Born and Barbara Haarberg.

Some historical atlases, published by historical commissions, include maps of deserted villages. Between 1962 and 1965 two maps were published of the historical Atlas of Hesse 22.

Several papers about German research were read during the International Economic History Congress in Munich, August 1965. They will be printed, and I shall refer to them in my next report.

Prof. Dr. H.JAGER.

SWITZERLAND.

During 1965 three deserted settlements have been investigated within the Canton of Schaffhausen: Hellitzhofen and Berslingen in the valley of the Durach and the Bruderhof in the parish of Thayngen. The sites of the first two deserted settlements are in a typical valley of the Schaffhausen Jura Mountains, where the predominant limestone influences soil formation and hydrology. The site of the Bruderhof, however, is on slightly undulating glacial moraines with brown earth.

Hellitshofen (near Bargaen in the most northerly part of Switzerland) on the evidence of boundary positions, has to be looked for in the area where the parish of Wiechs (Germany) intrudes slightly into the upper Durach valley. As can be pointed out with other examples in the Canton of Schaffhausen, at desertion the parish of Hellitzhofen was split into three parts and incorporated into the parishes of Bargaen, Merishausen and Wiechs. By such amalgamations the typical pattern of village settlement in the Canton developed towards the end of the middle ages.

Through documents (e.g. J.J.Rueger) the site of the village of Hellitzhofen could not be established. Old maps did not offer any help either. Out of the various methods of field investigation the phosphate method was chosen. Furthermore, some trial trenches were dug. Based on these investigations, several areas could be excluded as possible sites for a deserted settlement. Considerations of general human geography point to the alluvial deposits from the side valley of Wiechs (co-ordinates 293 000/688 200) as the most likely site of Hellitzhofen. The two neighbouring villages, Merishausen and Bargaen show the same situation: slightly elevated and protected from flooding at the junction of a side valley with the valley of the Durach. Springs were available for the inhabitants of Hellitzhofen on both slopes. The documented mill of Hellitzhofen must also have been situated on the alluvial deposits. An early water leak is in parts still visible today. In the immediate neighbourhood there is also a medieval iron-smelting site.

The local historian Rueger records about Berslingen (3 km north of the town centre of Schaffhausen) that this village had probably been situated in the area of the Lungeberg tile/brick works of Birch-Schweizerbild. The many documents from 846 into the 16th century show that this must have been an important settlement. Medieval iron smelting is also documented. In the area of the "Buchwiesen" (co-ordinates: circa 268 750/689 200) two sites which could be deserted settlements have been located with the help of the phosphate method after Lorch and of the lactate method. One

of these phosphate deposits lies on a south-facing gravel terrace at the bottom of the slope on which probably stood the documented chapel of Berslingen. The other phosphate deposit lies near the spring line which is important as fresh water supply. Further investigations are being carried out. The construction of the national highway N4 which is to touch the area of Berslingen will soon permit intensive exploration with the aid of cuttings by mechanical shovels.

Bruderhof.

About one kilometre south of the neolithic site of Weier in the parish of Thayngen, a medieval hermitage could be located (co-ordinates: 286 900/695 450). The hermitage existed from the 14th century and went out of use after the Reformation in 1529. With the help of maps by Hauptmann Heinrich Peyer (1684, 1688) and a field map of the district of Thayngen (1850) the field work could be planned. Phosphate analysis and the discovery of tile/brick fragments confirmed the result of historic-geographical methods. Today the field name Bruderwies (the hermit's meadow) is still common. The deserted settlement site lies at the edge of the Bruderwies near the road between Dorflingen and Thayngen.

Summary.

The main stress of the investigation into deserted settlement sites was placed on the topographical location of totally deserted settlements. The methods of investigation have been: the phosphate method, the lactate method, the hypothesis of missing settlements, and the use of documents. With the help of these techniques the sites of three up to now uninvestigated deserted settlements could be established. These will have to be proved by future excavation.

Prof. Dr. Walter Ulrich Guyan.

APPENDIX A.

A Statistical Summary of critical work on 198 sites carried out during 1965.

Key: Column 1 - number of sites accepted as deserted villages.
Column 2 - number of sites accepted as shrunken villages.
Column 3 - number of sites which cannot be placed in either of the above classifications.

	Columns:		
	1.	2.	3.
Bedfordshire	2	3	4
Berkshire		12	
Buckinghamshire	11		5
Cambridgeshire	1	4	1
Cheshire			1
Cornwall	2		
Derbyshire	11	2	7
Dorset	5		1
Gloucestershire	16	7	5
Hertfordshire	26	12	4
Huntingdonshire		6	1
Leicestershire			2
Lincolnshire		2	
Norfolk		1	
Northamptonshire	4	7	
Nottinghamshire	2	3	7
Oxfordshire		2	3
Rutland			3
Shropshire	1		2
Staffordshire	3	1	
Warwickshire	1	2	1
Yorkshire - East Riding		1	
Yorkshire - North Riding		1	
<u>TOTALS:</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>+</u> <u>66</u>	<u>+</u> <u>47</u> = <u>198</u>

APPENDIX B.

During 1965, the following 85 sites were accepted as
DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGES.

<u>County and Site Name</u>	<u>O.S.1" Map</u>	<u>Grid Ref:</u>
<u>Bedfordshire.</u>		
1. Astwick	147	TL/213385
2. Holme	147	TL/197426
<u>Buckinghamshire</u>		
3. Boarstall	145	SP/623143
4. Claydon, Middle	146	SP/720253
5. Hallinges	159	? SP/838095
6. Hampden, Great	159	SP/848024
7. Hardmead II	146	SP/936470
8. Hedsor	159	SP/906863
9. Hughenden	159	SP/865955
10. Putlowes	159	SP/782151
11. Quarrendon II	146	SP/798158
12. Quarrendon III	146	SP/788177
13. Saunderton	159	SP/797018
<u>Cambridgeshire</u>		
14. Croxton	134	TL/252593
<u>Cornwall.</u>		
15. Lanyon	189	SW/422337
16. Treworld	174	SX/121905
<u>Derbyshire.</u>		
17. Birchill	111	SK/216707
18. Callow	111	SK/257512
19. Chatsworth	111	SK/260700
20. Derwent	111	SK/185885
21. Haddon, Nether	111	SK/235665
22. Hazlebadge	111	SK/171800
23. Harthill	111	SK/230646
24. Ireton Parva	120	SK/313416
25. Kedleston	120	SK/312405
26. Kidsley	120	SK/416459
27. Underwood	111	SK/200482
<u>Dorset.</u>		
28. Bryanston	178	ST/875070
29. Hemsworth	179	SU/970060
30. Milborne Symondeston	178	SY/802986
31. Polingston	178	SY/667953
32. Wolfeton	178	SY/679921
<u>Gloucestershire.</u>		
33. Alkington	156	ST/693982
34. Aylworth	144	SP/110220
35. Eyford	144	SP/146246
36. Gawcombe	144	SO/212213
37. Harford	144	SO/130225

<u>County and Site Name.</u>	<u>O.S.1" Map</u>	<u>Grid Ref:</u>
<u>Gloucestershire - cont.</u>		
38. Lancaut	155	ST/533965
39. Lemington, Upper	144	SO/222341
40. Oddington	144	SO/235256
41. Oxenhall	143	SO/749229
42. Ozleworth	156	ST/794933
43. Pauntley	143	SO/749290
44. Prescott	144	SO/983292
45. Slad	157	SU/919066
46. Stockwell	144	SO/942147
47. Stonehouse	156	ST/799051
48. Taynton Farva	143	SO/749229
<u>Hertfordshire.</u>		
49. Ayot St. Lawrence	147	TL/194169
50. Ayot St. Peter	147	TL/218150
51. Barnet, East	160	TQ/277946
52. Berkesden	147	TL/335276
53. Betlow	146	SP/897172
54. Boxbury	147	TL/274266
55. Bozen	148	TL/412272
56. Brackenden	147	TL/330105
57. Burston in St. Stephens	160	TL/135037
58. Cockenach	148	TL/396302
59. Cockhamsted	148	TL/419253
60. Corney Bury	148	TL/358307
61. Digswell	160	TL/236149
62. Flaunden	160	TL/009988
63. Gilston	161	TL/440135
64. Hodenhoe	147	TL/346334
65. Ichetone	148	TL/370300
66. Libury	147	TL/345235
67. Mimms, North	160	TL/222045
68. Munden, Great	161	TL/355243
69. Stagenhoe	147	SP/186227
70. Stanstead Abbots	161	TL/399110
71. Stevenage	147	TL/240262
72. Wickham	146	TL/475230
73. Windridge	160	TL/125057
74. Wivenewic	147	TL/222253
<u>Northamptonshire</u>		
75. Falcutt	145	SP/595430
76. Glendon	133	SP/846814
77. Muscott	133	SP/625633
78. Newbold	132	SP/517606

<u>County & Site Name.</u>	<u>O.S.1" Map</u>	<u>Grid Ref:</u>
<u>Nottinghamshire.</u>		
79. Greasley	112	SK/489471
80. Hesley	103	SE/618957
<u>Shropshire.</u>		
81. Braggington	118	SJ/336140
<u>Staffordshire.</u>		
82. Blithfield	120	SK/040240
83. Sandon	119	SJ/953295
84. Syerscote	120	SK/223076
<u>Warwickshire.</u>		
85. Clifford	132	SP/379806

APPENDIX C.

NOTE ON DESERTED SETTLEMENTS IN SOUTH SHROPSHIRE.

In the past year several new sites have been uncovered - notably a small hamlet centred on the Prior of Wenlock's hunting lodge at Oxenbold (SO/595920). In 1250 Henry III ordered the Prior to demolish the houses he had recently erected at Oxenbold which lay within the royal forest. It is obvious, however, from later rentals, that if the township was ever destroyed, it was later rebuilt. The settlement was properly deserted due to farm rationalisation in the early 16th century. The isolated farmstead at Great Oxenbold contains some medieval tracery, and in the adjacent fields are the remains of a large fishpond, several sunken roads with a number of indistinct house platforms - also there is extensive ridge and furrow.

Documentary research has confirmed the initial assumption that there were no sudden desertions in South Shropshire, and that the present settlement pattern of nucleated villages and isolated farmsteads has resulted from protracted shrinkage of numerous small hamlets.

It is hoped that a full account on deserted settlements in Shropshire will be ready for the next Report. At present about forty-four abandoned and shrunken sites have been found by the writer.

Two more site surveys and an exploratory excavation at Abdon at the beginning of April are planned by the Shrewsbury Archaeological Group.

R.T.ROWLEY.

THE PRESERVATION OF DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGES
Memorandum to the Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments to the
Ministry of Public Building and Works
prepared by the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group

SUMMARY

Two thousand deserted medieval villages have so far been identified in England. Of these nearly 500 have been totally destroyed in past centuries. 1250 of the other sites have only poor or medium quality earthworks, mainly through partial destruction in the past centuries. This leaves only about 250 sites of the first quality. Since the last war there has been a great increase in the processes of destruction by the bulldozing of marginal land for agriculture, building, new roads etc. As a result there are now in many areas only one or two good quality deserted villages left. It is therefore essential that the best sites are preserved before it is too late.

For the purpose of this survey the country has been divided into 54 areas, and it is recommended that one site from each of these areas should be preserved for posterity together with two shrunken sites and four sites each representing a typical period of desertion. The six best deserted villages should be taken into Guardianship immediately. Eight other sites should be considered for eventual Guardianship; and the other 46 sites should be scheduled and preserved in the best way possible. In addition one site in Wales and one in Scotland should be preserved now, and other sites considered for preservation.

The sites suggested by the D.M.V.R.G., together with notes of explanation, are listed below. In view of the possible difficulties in preserving specific sites alternatives are given wherever this is possible.

SITES DESTROYED BEFORE 1939

Out of 2,000 D.M.V.'s 134 sites cannot be located and a further 112 are flat grass where the sites should be, it is assumed that most of these 246 sites have been destroyed by ploughing, building and other activities during the 500 years since the main period of desertion.

SITES DESTROYED 1939-52

A further 36 sites were under the plough when visits were first made to them during the 1950's. In many cases these sites had been destroyed during the intensive ploughing during World War II.

SITES DESTROYED SINCE 1952

Since 1952, however, there has been a remarkable increase in the tempo of destruction and 201 threats have been reported in these 13 years if one adds to these the 36 sites destroyed during the 1940's, it will be seen that as many sites have been threatened during the past 25 years as during the previous 500 years.

PREVIOUS ACTION TAKEN

The Ministry of Public Building and Works have, under very difficult conditions due to the problems of compensation, tried to preserve some of these threatened sites. They have been able to negotiate with the owners in 27 cases, and these sites have been saved and in most cases scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Acts. In a further 30 cases only part of the site was threatened, or it was possible to negotiate for parts of the earthworks to be left intact. 144 of the 201 sites threatened have therefore been completely destroyed.

The Ministry of Public Building and Works have carried out excavations on about 25 of these threatened villages, ranging from major excavations, such as those at Hangleton in Sussex, to smaller watching briefs to recover some of the evidence after destruction, as at Babinley, Norfolk. Further work has been impossible owing to the high cost of excavation and the limited funds available. On the recommendations of the D.M.V.R.G., sites for excavation have been chosen

where possible in those areas where little previous work had been done. For example, between 1964 and 1966 the major excavations of the Ministry are in Norfolk (at Thuxton and Grenstein), an area without previous excavation of D.M.V.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE PRESERVATION

Despite this wholesale destruction of deserted village sites there are still between 200 and 250 sites of A or A star quality which are important enough to be preserved. The country has been divided for selection of recommendations into 54 areas, and it is suggested that one site in each area should be preserved at all costs. In some areas there are still up to six good sites intact, so that here a gradual selection can be made: but in other areas only one good site remains, and here urgent action is required to ensure preservation. In addition six other sites should be preserved, irrespective of area, to preserve typical shrunk village and sites illustrating the different periods of desertion. This list only applies to England; sites should also be preserved in different areas of Scotland and Wales

It is proposed that, as a first step, six sites in England, one in Scotland and one in Wales should be taken into Guardianship by the Ministry of Public Building and Works immediately, and that over the next few years an additional eight sites in England (making 14 in all) should be taken into Guardianship, so that at least one deserted village is preserved for posterity in each major region of the country. Forty-six other sites should be scheduled where this has not already been done and their future watched carefully. If any threat develops to them they should be preserved, if necessary by Guardianship, unless another similar site in the area can be preserved. For this reason alternative sites have been given where possible for each of these additional areas.

There are eighteen areas where insufficient work has taken place for a site to be named for preservation. It is hoped that these gaps will be filled as the work of the D.M.V.R.G. progresses and before all sites in these areas are destroyed. There are several areas where only one site still survives of sufficient quality for Guardianship but not of the quality of the first 14, so it must wait for the third stage of preservation. It is suggested that in these cases the owners should be informed of the special importance of these sites and the hope expressed that they will be able to keep them intact. If unfavourable replies are received it may be necessary to bring some of these sites forward in the programme.

A list of our sixty sites recommended for preservation is given in Appendices A-D. Where possible, alternative names are given so that there can be some room for manoeuvre in the case of difficult landowners.

Appendix A. The Six best sites in England for Guardianship

Four of these (Wharram Percy, Gainsthorpe, Broadstone and Hound Tor) are so important and the earthworks so impressive, with all the houses clearly visible as earthworks, that they should be taken into Guardianship without any further discussion. The owners of Wharram Percy and Hound Tor are sympathetic and may offer the sites to the Ministry. The D.M.V.R.G. have not been in touch with the owners of Broadstone or Gainsthorpe. For the two other sites in the six it is essential that Midland clay sites should be included. There are many choices, and if the Ministry does not get a favourable reply to the first choice another could be suggested. Ingarsby (Leicestershire) should be tried first, on the grounds both of the quality of its earthworks and of the documentary evidence (the actual day the village was destroyed is known). There are two possible sites in East Anglia, Godwick and Pudding Norton. Both have strong reasons to be put first so it is suggested that approaches should be made to both owners: the replies received might tip the balance.

There is no doubt that the first choice for Wales should be Runston not only because of its excellent earthworks but because the Ministry already

have the Church in Guardianship. In Scotland it is suggested that one of the Sutherland clearance villages, such as Rossall, should be included first.

The most urgent need is to preserve these sites, so although it is hoped that, as funds become available, some of the sites might be excavated and selected houses laid out, there should in the first instance be no heavy charge on the Ministry for consolidation and maintenance. After the sites are fenced, if required, it should be possible for the farmers to graze them, and in this case maintenance charges should be nil.

The parish church is an integral part of a medieval village. In most cases the building has been destroyed but there are several sites where the church, or the ruins of the church, survive. It is recommended that two of the first six sites should be villages containing churches. Runston, the Welsh recommendation, has a church also. Godwick and Pudding Norton have ruins of churches which will require consolidation but in either case the sum required should not be large. The case of Wharram Percy is different as here, except for the fallen tower, the church is intact, so that the roof could be removed and the walls consolidated with the remains of the tower. Though the cost would be considerable, it would be of the greatest importance as the church fabric epitomises the expansion and contraction of the village. The Church authorities are sympathetic to giving the church to the Ministry as they have not the funds to preserve it. Although the Ecclesiastical authorities suggested 10 years ago that the Ministry should take it over, there seem to be legal difficulties at the moment which might mean a delay. If this is the case it is hoped that it may be possible to carry out urgent repairs to avoid any further collapse of the fabric. At Runston the church is already consolidated and in good order.

APPENDIX B. The second group of 8 sites for eventual Guardianship

Sites are suggested for six of eight areas. Work in Kent and north-west England has not yet progressed far enough for sites to be suggested but places should be kept open on the list for suitable sites to be decided upon. Thus at the moment the second list, like the first contains six sites. It is suggested that owners of these 12 possible sites should be approached over the next few years with a view to seeing which are the most suitable for Guardianship and whether any of the owners might offer their sites to the Ministry.

Appendix C. The third group of 40 sites for preservation.

Sites are suggested for 27 of the areas. Names for the other 13 will be given as the work of the D.M.V.R.G. progresses. As in Appendix B, alternative sites are given in each area. The first thing to be done is to ensure that all these sites are scheduled and that the owners are aware of their importance. If threats develop, some of these sites may have to be brought forward in the preservation programme especially in those areas where there are no alternative good quality sites known.

Appendix D. The fourth group of periods of desertion and examples of shrinkage for preservation.

The same remarks apply as for Appendix C.

APPENDIX A

SIX BEST DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE SITES FOR IMMEDIATE GUARDIANSHIP

1.	Northern England	-	Yorkshire E.R., Wolds	-	WHARRAM PERCY
2.	Lincolnshire	-	North	-	GAINSTHORPE
3.	East Midlands	-	Leicestershire, North	-	INGARSBY
4.	Oxfordshire	-	West	-	BROADSTONE
5.	East Anglia	-	Norfolk, North	-	GODWICK OR PUDDING NORTON
6.	South-West	-	Devon, Dartmoor	-	HOUND TOR
	WALES, SOUTH	-	Monmouth	-	RUNSTON
	SCOTLAND, NORTH	-	Sutherland	-	ROSSALL

APPENDIX B

SECOND LIGHT DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE SITES FOR GUARDIANSHIP

7.	Northern England	-	Northumberland, South	-	SOUTH MIDDLETON or WELTON
8.	" "	-	Cumberland or Westmorland	-	?
9.	West Midlands	-	Shropshire	-	ABDON or HEATH
10.	East Midlands	-	Derbyshire	-	HUNGRY BENTLEY or ALKMONTON
11.	" "	-	Warwickshire, E/ Northamptonshire, W	-	WOLFHAMPCOTE/ BRAUNSTONBURY or NEWBOULD
12.	Home Counties	-	Buckinghamshire	-	QUARRLONDON or BURSTON
13.	South Central	-	Wiltshire, South	-	GOMELDON
14.	South East	-	Sussex	-	?

APPENDIX C

DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE SITES WHICH SHOULD BE PRESERVED

(Different areas)

15.	Northern England	-	Northumberland, North	-	OLD MOUSEN or TUGHALL
16.	" "	-	Northumberland, Central	-	BARTON
17.	" "	-	Durham, North	-	?
18.	" "	-	Durham, South	-	WEST HARTBURN or WALWORTH
19.	" "	-	Yorkshire, N.R. N.W.	-	SOUTH COWTON or LALLENBY

20.	Northern England	- Yorkshire, N.R. N.E.	- MULGRAVE
21.	" "	- Yorkshire, N.R. S.E.	- EAST LILLING or MARTON
22.	" "	- Yorkshire N.R./W.R. Border	- TANFIELD or HUMBERTON
23.	" "	- Yorkshire, W.R. Central-	TOULSTON or STEETON
24.	" "	- Yorkshire, E.R. East	- ESKE or SOUTHORPE
25.	" "	- Yorkshire, South/ Nottinghamshire, North	- ?
26.	" "	- Cheshire/Lancashire	- ?
27.	" "	- Westmorland or Cumberland	- ?
28.	West Midlands	- Staffordshire	- WYCHNOR or CROXALL
29.	" "	- Warwickshire, North	- STRETTON BASKERVILLE
30.	" "	- Herefordshire	- ?
31.	" "	- Worcestershire	- SHERRIFS NAUNTON
32.	" "	- Gloucestershire, North	- LOWER DITCHFORD or LOWER NORTON
33.	East Midlands	- Oxfordshire, East	- HAMPTON GAY or WRETCHWICK
34.	" "	- Northamptonshire, N.W./ Leicestershire, South	- SULBY or WESTRILL
35.	" "	- Northamptonshire, East/ Huntingdonshire	- MALLOWS COTTON or BOUGHTON
36.	" "	- Cambridgeshire	- CLOPTON
37.	" "	- Nottinghamshire	- BINGHAM or EAST STOKE
38.	Lincolnshire	- Kesteven/Rutland	- HORN
39.	" "	- Central	- RAND or RISEHOLME
40.	" "	- Wolds	- CALCETHORPE or SOUTH CADEBY
41.	East Anglia	- Norfolk, South/ Suffolk	- ?
42.	" "	- Essex	- ?
43.	South West	- Cornwall, West	- ?
44.	" "	- Cornwall, Bodmin Moor	- TREWORTHA or GARROW
45.	" "	- Devon, North	- BADGWORTHY
46.	" "	- Somerset, South	- ?
47.	" "	- Somerset, North	- ?

48.	South West	- Gloucestershire, South	- ?
49.	" "	- Gloucestershire, Central	- SENNINGTON
50.	South, Central	- Wiltshire, North	- ?
51.	" "	- Dorset	- HOLWORTH or WINTERBOURNE
52.	" "	- Hampshire	- ABBOTSTONE
53.	Home Counties	- Buckinghamshire, South/ Berkshire, East	- ?
54.	South East	- Kent	- ?

APPENDIX D

DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE SITES WHICH SHOULD BE PRESERVED

(Shrunken sites and different periods of desertion)

55.	Shrunk	- Lincolnshire	- BROXHOLME
56.	Shrunk	- Warwickshire	- COSFORD
57.	Domesday Desertion	-	- ?
58.	Monastic Desertion	-	- ?
59.	Black Death Desertion	- Oxfordshire	- TUSMORE
60.	18th century Emparking	- Leicestershire	- STAPLEFORD

List of A" and A sites of Deserted Medieval Villages

KEY - A" - Excellent visual quality: a clear pattern of earthworks recognizable as roads and croft-boundaries, together with the shapes of houses visible under grass, scrub or woodland.

A - Very good: as A" except for the absence of clear remains of houses: such absence is particularly to be expected where village houses were of timber throughout.

BERKSHIRE

1. Seacourt A SU/486075

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

2. Burston	A	SP/842188	6. Lidcote	A	SP/834244
3. Cublington	A	SP/843223	7. Moreton	A	SP/742096
4. Fleet Marston	A	SP/779159	8. Quarrendon	A	SP/800155
5. Fulbrook	A	SP/750226	9. Waldridge	A	SP/783073

CORNWALL

10. Garrow A" SX/146780 11. Trewortha A" SX/239750

DERBYSHIRE

12. Alkmorton A SK/186386 14. Barton Blount A SK/209346
13. Arleston A SK/335297

DEVON

15. Badgworthy	A"	SS/794436	21. Cripdon	A"	SX/735810
16. Blackaton	A"	SX/698783	22. Ford	A"	SX/607615
17. Bolt Head	A"	SX/715370	23. Hayne	A"	SX/748805
18. Challacombe	A"	SX/694796	24. Hound Tor	A"	SX/748796
19. Cordonford	A"	SX/689745	25. Rowden, North	A"	SX/701765
20. Cordonford, Little	A"	SX/697745	26. Rowden, South	A"	SX/702758
			27. Thorne	A	SS/646414

DORSET

28. Afflington	A	SZ/972801	34. Ringstead	A"	SY/747815
29. Blackmanstone	A	SY/917806	35. Shilvinghampton East	A	SY/629844
30. Fryer Mayne	A	SY/735866	36. Shilvinghampton West	A	SY/629844
31. Holworth	A	SY/770833	37. Whitcombe	A	SY/717882
32. Mayne, Little	A	SY/724871	38. Winterbourne Farningdon	A	SY/696885
33. Orchard	A	SY/639894	39. Woodsford	A	SY/760905

DURHAM

40. Embleton	A"	NZ/420298	43. Shotton	A	NZ/368254
41. Garmondsway	A"	NZ/346347	44. Swainston	A"	NZ/419294
42. Hartburn, West	A"	NZ/358143	45. Walworth	A"	NZ/231191

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

46. Daylesford	A	SP/243259	49. Shipton Solers	A	SP/028188
47. Ditchford, Lower	A	SP/226367	50. Thorndale (Upcode)	A	SP/022169
48. Norton, Lower	A"	SP/138430	51. Upton	A"	SP/152344

Appendix E Cont.

HAMPSHIRE

52. Abbotstone A SU/565345

HEREFORDSHIRE

53. Hampton Wafer A SO/577570 54. Kilpeck A SO/445305

HERTFORDSHIRE

55. Tiscott A TL/883178

HUNTINGDONSHIRE

56. Boughton A TL/198646 59. Steeple Gidding A TL/134814
57. Coppingford A TL/166801 60. Weald A TL/230596
58. Hardwick A TL/208568

LEICESTERSHIRE

61. Baggrave A" SK/697088 70. Noseley A SP/733987
62. Bescaby A" SK/823263 71. Stapleford A SK/813183
63. Frisby A SK/704020 72. Stormsworth A SK/583806
64. Hamilton A SK/645075 73. Stretton Magna A SK/657005
65. Ingarsby A SK/684055 74. Welby A SK/725210
66. Knaptoft A SP/626985 75. Whatborough A" SK/767060
67. Lowesby A SK/725078
68. Marefield,
North A SK/752088
69. Newton, Cold A SK/716065

LINCOLNSHIRE

76. Aunby A" TF/022147 92. Linwood A TF/115867
77. Beckering in
Howton A TF/121806 93. Lobingham A TA/150170
78. Bleasby A TF/130847 94. Lobthorpe A SK/954207
79. Burreth A TF/152697 95. Maidenwell A TF/322795
80. Cadeby, North A TF/270960 96. Mareham on the Hill A TF/286680
81. Cadeby, South A TF/244877 97. Rand A TF/107791
82. Calceby A TF/386757 98. Raventhorpe A" SE/937080
83. Calathorpe A TF/248885 99. Riseholme A" SK/980753
84. Cawkwell A TF/282800 100. Roxton A TA/168126
85. Coates by Stow A SK/914835 101. Southorpe A SK/898952
86. Cockerington,
North A TF/377899 102. Toynton, Low A TF/279711
87. Dunstall A SK/890936 103. Walmsgate A TF/360775
88. Gainsthorpe A" SE/956011 104. Wyham A TF/276951
89. Goltho A TF/116774 105. Wykeham, West A TF/215890
90. Ingleby A SK/893778
91. Kingerby A TF/057929

NORFOLK

106. Godwick A TF/904222 107. Pudding Norton A TF/924277

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

108. Appletree A SP/483497 114. Muscott A SP/625633
109. Astwick A SP/570342 115. Newbold A SP/517606
110. Badsaddle A SP/833730 116. Nobold A SP/698821
111. Braunstonbury A SP/531655 117. Onley A SP/520715
112. Cotton, Mallows A" SP/977734 118. Papley A TL/106891
113. Fayton A SP/785752 119. Stuchbury A SP/569441
120. Sulby A SP/653815

Appendix E Cont.

NORTHUMBERLAND

121. Barton	A	NU/080123	129. Tughall	A	NU/217267
122. Bavington, Little	A	NY/990790	130. Welton	A"	NZ/063674
123. Horton Grange	A	NZ/190757	131. Whelpington, West	A"	NY/975838
124. Middleton, North	A	NZ/660850	132. Witton, Long		NZ/075890
125. Middleton, South	A"	NZ/053840			
126. Mousen, Old		NU/117314			
127. Ogle	A"	NZ/137799			
128. Shilvington	A	NZ/158809			

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

133. Bingham	A		135. Keighton	A"	
134. Burton West	A				

OXFORDSHIRE

136. Adwell	A	SU/696996	143. Rollright, Little	A	SP/293301
137. Attington	A	SU/700016	144. Shifford	A	SP/373020
138. Bainton	A"	SP/578269	145. Walcot	A"	SP/347198
139. Broadstone	A"	SP/353252	146. Wretchwick	A	SP/597214
140. Chalford Nether	A	SP/347254	147. Yelford	A	SP/359047
141. Hampton Gay	A	SP/486165			
142. Ludwell	A	SP/433223			

RUTLAND

148. Alstoe	A	SK/893122	151. Pickworth	A"	SK/992138
149. Brooke	A	SK/844059			
150. Horn	A"	SK/954117			

SHROPSHIRE

152. Abdon	A		153. Heath	A	
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STAFFORDSHIRE

154. Croxall	A	SK/198136	155. Wychnor	A	SK/175160
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SUSSEX

156. Northeye	A				
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WARWICKSHIRE

157. Baskerville	A		164. Ditchford, Friary	A	
158. Billesley Trussell	A		165. Hodnell II	A	
	A		166. Hopsford	A	
159. Broothampton	A"		167. Stoneton	A	
160. Caldecote	A		168. Stretton	A	
161. Chesterton	A		169. Wolfhamcote	A	
162. Compton Wynyates	A		170. Wormleighton	A	
163. Dasset, Southend	A				

WILTSHIRE

171. Gomeldon	A"	SU/182356			
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WORCESTER

172. Naunton Shernfs	A	SO/959525			
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Appendix E Cont.

YORKSHIRE - East Riding

173. Argam	A"	TA/112710	182. Hilderthorpe	A	TA/175655
174. Bracken	A	SE/981505	183. Neswick	A	SE/974528
175. Burton			184. Pockthorpe	A	TA/040634
Constable	A	TA/190368	185. Riplingham	A"	SE/960320
176. Cottam	A"	SE/993648	186. Scarborough	A	TA/015455
177. Cowlam	A"	SE/965655	187. Southorpe	A	TA/198466
178. Eastburn	A	SE/990558	188. Sunderlandwick	A	TA/010548
179. Eske	A	TA/057431	189. Swaythorpe	A	TA/037690
180. Givendale,			190. Towthorpe in		
Little	A"	SE/823530	Wharram Percy	A"	SE/900630
181. Goxhill	A	TA/185450	191. Wharram Percy	A"	SE/858642

YORKSHIRE - North Riding

192. Barforth on			199. Marton in the		
Tees	A	NZ/164162	Forest	A	SE/602683
193. Birkby	A	NZ/330025	200. Sowerby under		
194. Cowton, Sowth	A	NZ/294022	Cotcliffe	A	SE/412936
195. Griff	A	SE/587839	201. Studdah	A	SE/145908
196. Howgrave	A	SE/315793	202. Tanfield, East	A	SE/289779
197. Lazenby	A	SE/340985	203. Thornton-le-		
198. Lilling, East	A	SE/664645	Street	A	SE/414862
			204. Worsall, High	A	NZ/387093

YORKSHIRE - West Riding

205. Humberton	A	SE/422686	207. Toulston	A	SE/452440
206. Steeton	A	SE/532441			