

THE DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP

14th Annual Report, 1966

Edited by P.A. Rahtz

Copyright 1967 The Deserted Medieval Village Research Group,
67 Gloucester Crescent,
London, N.W.1.



14th Annual Report 1966

<u>Contents:</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. List of Officers Corresponding Members, Working Committee, Foreign Representatives, and Ordinary Members as at 31st December, 1966.	1
2. Work on the Group's files and records during 1966	10
3. Fieldwork of 1966: a. by local correspondents b. by Secretary c. overseas d. aerial photography	10
4. Publications: a. by the Group b. by others	11
5. Additions to the Library	13
6. Preservation of sites: a. scheduling by the Ministry of Public Building & Works b. threats to sites during 1966 c. By the Ministry of Public Building & Works d. by other bodies	13
7. Excavations of 1966	17
8. Accounts	28
9. Reports from Foreign Representatives	29

APPENDICES

- A. Hampshire Revised DMV List 1966
- B. Revision to Memorandum on the Preservation of Deserted Medieval Villages.

THE DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP

1. List of Officers

CHAIRMAN	Prof. W.F. Grimes, C.B.E., M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A., Director Institute of Archaeology, University of London, 31-4 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.
VICE - CHAIRMAN	Prof. H.C. Darby, O.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., Litt.D., Dept. of Geography, Downing Place, University of Cambridge, Cambridge.
SECRETARY	J.G. Hurst, Esq., F.S.A., Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments, Ministry of Public Building and Works, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London S.W.1.
EDITOR	P.A. Rahtz, Esq., F.S.A., Lecturer in Medieval Archaeology, School of Medieval and Modern History, The University, Birmingham 15.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

R.L.S. Bruce-Mitford, F.S.A., Keeper of British and Medieval
Antiquities, British Museum, London W.C.1.

Prof. J.G.D. Clark, M.A., Sc.D., Ph.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.,
Disney Professor of Archaeology, Dept. of Archaeology,
Downing Street, Cambridge.

H.M. Colvin Esq., St. Johns College, Oxford.

J. Golson Esq., Dept. of Anthropology, The Australian
National University, Box 4, G.P.O., Canberra, A.C.T.,
Australia.

B. Hope-Taylor, Ph.D., F.S.A., Dept. of Archaeology,
Downing Street, Cambridge.

C.W. Phillips Esq., O.B.E., F.S.A., 103 Ditton Road, Surbiton,
Surrey.

Prof. M.M. Postan, Peterhouse, Cambridge.

J.T. Smith Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Royal Commission on Historical
Monuments (England), Fielden House, Great College Street,
London S.W.1.

Prof. H. Thorpe, M.A., M.Litt., Ph.D., F.S.A., Dept. of
Geography, The University, Birmingham.

Dr. J.C. Trevor, Dept. of Physical Anthropology, Downing Street,
Cambridge.

WORKING COMMITTEE

P.V. Addyman Esq., Dept. of Archaeology, The Queens University
Belfast, Northern Ireland.

L. Alcock Esq., F.S.A., Dept. of Archaeology, University College,
Cathays Park, Cardiff.

Dr. K.J. Allison, Victoria County History, County Hall,
Beverley, Yorks E.R.

P.A. Barker Esq., F.S.A., 4 St. Georges Square, Worcester.

M.W. Barley Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Reader in Archaeology, Dept. of
Classics, The University, Nottingham.

Prof. M.W. Beresford, School of Economic Studies, The University
Leeds 2.

M. Biddle Esq., B.A., F.S.A., Lecturer in Medieval Archaeology,
Dept. of History, The University, Exeter, Devon.

D. Brothwell Esq., Dept. of Anthropology, British Museum,
Natural History, South Kensington, London S.W.7.

J. Cherry Esq., Dept. of British and Medieval Antiquities,
British Museum, London W.C.1.

Dr. L.A.S. Butler, Lecturer in Medieval Archaeology, School of
History, The University, Leeds 2.

J.G. Dunbar Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Royal Commission on Historical
Monuments (Scotland), 52/54 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3.

G.C. Dunning Esq., F.S.A., 223 Sheen Lane, East Sheen, London S.W.14.

Dr. H. Fairhurst, Dept. of Archaeology, The University, Glasgow W.2

R.W. de F. Feacham, M.A., F.S.A., Archaeological Officer,
Ordnance Survey, Chessington, Surrey.

Prof. H.P.R. Finberg, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A., 151 Park Road,
Chiswick, London W.4.

Dr. R.E. Glasscock, Dept. of Geography, The Queens University,
Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Prof. R.H. Hilton, School of History, The University, Birmingham 15.

E.W. Holden Esq., F.S.A., 5 Tudor Close, Hove 4, Sussex,

Prof. W.G. Hoskins, Hatton Professor of English History, Dept. of
English Local History, The University, Leicester.

Mrs. E.M. Minter, The Hawthornes, 20 Newton Road, Kingskerswell,
S. Devon.

J.W.G. Musty, Esq., F.S.A., Chief Laboratory Officer, Inspectorate
of Ancient Monuments, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street,
London S.W.1.

Dr. J.K.S. St. Joseph, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., Director in Aerial
Photography, University of Cambridge, 11 West Road, Cambridge.

J. Sheail, Department of Geography, University College,
Gower Street, London, W.C.1.

Dr. K. Sinnhuber, Dept. of Geography, University College,
Gower Street, London W.C.1.

Dr. Joan Thirsk, Reader in Economic History, History Faculty
Library, Merton Street, Oxford.

MINUTE
SECRETARY

Mrs. J. Summerson, Hall Garth, Coatham Munderville, Darlington,
Co. Durham.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

BELGIUM

Prof. Dr. A. Verhulst, Heyveldstraat 327, St. Amandsberg, Gent.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Bohemia Z. Smetanka, Archeologicky Ustav CSAV, Mala Strana, Letenska 4, Prague 1.

Moravia Dr. Nekuda, Moravske Museum, Historicky Ustav, Kabucinske Nam.8., BRNO.

Slovakia Dr. A. Habovstiak, Archeologicky Ustav, Slovenskej Akademie Vied, Nitra.

DENMARK Prof. Dr. Axel Steensberg, Caeciliavej 30, Valby, Copenhagen.

FRANCE

North Prof. Dr. M. De Bouard, Faculte des Lettres et des Sciences Humaines, Universite de Caen, Caen, Calvados.

Paris J.M. Pesez, Centre de Recherches Historiques, Ecole Pratiques des Hautes Etudes, 54 Rue de Varenne, Paris 7.

Central Professor Gabriel Fournier, Universite de Clermont, Faculte des Lettres et Sciences Humaines, Clermont, Puy De Dome.

South-west J.M. Lassure, Lycee Berthelot, 58 Rue A. Viadieu, Toulouse, H.G.

South-East Mlle G. D'Archimbaud, 10 Rue Mazarine, Aix-en-Provence.

GERMANY

F.R.

Rhineland Dr. W. Janssen, Landesmuseum, Backstrasse II, Bonn

Gottingen Prof. Dr. W. Abel, Direktor des Institutes fur Wirtschafts und Sozial Geschichte, Wohlerstrasse 3, Gottingen.

Stuttgart Dr. G. Fehring, Mittelalterliche Grabungen, Staatliches Amt Fur Denkmalpflege, Stuttgart 13, Teckstrasse 56.

Wurzburg Prof. Dr. H. Jager, Direktor Geographisches Institut, Universitat, Wurzburg.

GERMANY

D.F.R. Prof. Dr. P. Grimm, Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, Leipziger Strasse 3-4, Berlin 8.

HUNGARY Dr. Istvan Mari, Magyar Nemzeti Museum, Budapest.

ITALY

Central M. Mallet, Accademia Britannica, Via Gramsci 61, Rome 51.

South Dott. Dinu Adamesteano, Soprintendenza Alle Antichita, Potenza, Italy.

NETHERLANDS Prof. T.S. Jansma, Raphaelplein 12, Amsterdam

H.H. Van Regteren Altena, Instituut voor Prae-en Protohistorie, Universiteit Van Amsterdam, Nieuwe Prinsengracht 41, Amsterdam C.

NORWAY Dr. H. Bjorvik, Historisk Institut, Norges Laerarhogskole, Trondheim.

POLAND Prof. Dr. W. Hensel, Institut D'Histoire Culture Materielle de PAN, Nowy Swiat 72, Warsaw.

RUMANIA N. Constantinescu, Academie R.P.R., Institutul de Arheologie, Bucurest.

SWITZERLAND Prof. W.U. Guyan, Direktor Museum zu Allerheiligen,
Stadt Schaffhausen.

EXCAVATION SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman - Prof. W.G. Grimes

Vice-Chairman - Prof. H.C. Darby

Secretary - J.G. Hurst

Treasurer - (to be appointed)

Members:- M.W. Barley
P.A. Rahtz
Dr. Joan Thirsk.

ORDINARY MEMBERS

(1) BY INSTITUTION

ABERYSTWYTH, Cards. Vernacular Architectural Group, c/o P. Smith, R.C.A.M.,
17 Queens Road,

AYLESBURY, Bucks. The Museum, Church Street.

BIRMINGHAM 3. City Museum, Dept. of Archaeology.

CANTERBURY, Kent. Canterbury Royal Museum.

CHESSINGTON, Surrey. Ordnance Survey, Government Supplies Section,
Leatherhead Road.

CHESTER. Grosvenor Museum

COLCHESTER, Essex. Castle Museum (The Colchester & Essex Museum)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark. Royal Library, 8 Christians Brygge.

HEREFORD. Hereford Museum and Art Gallery.

HORSHAM, Sussex. The Secretary, The Archaeological and Antiquarian
Society, Christ's Hospital.

HULL. City Museum

LEICESTER. Leicester City Museum.

LEWES, Sussex. Sussex Archaeological Society, Barbican House.

LINCOLN, Lincs. Archives Committee, The Castle.

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, Dept. of Antiquities.

Royal Commission on Historical Monuments England

R.A.H. Farrar, M.A., F.S.A., 10 Great College Street, London S.W.1.

SALISBURY. Salisbury Museum, Saint Ann Street.

SHEFFIELD. The Librarian, Sheffield University, Dept. of Geography.

SHEFFIELD 10. Department of Extramural Studies, University of Sheffield,
St. Johns, Crookes Valley Road.

SHREWSBURY. Shrewsbury Public Library.

STOKE-ON-TRENT. City Museum, Hanley, Staffs.

WARWICK. Warwick County Museum, Market Place.

WARWICK. J.J. Brooks, Warwick County Planning Offices, North Gate.

City of Worcester Training College, Henwick Grove, Worcester Gardens,
Museum, York.

YORK. Yorkshire Museum.

(2) BY NAME

ADNAMS, E.J. Marlborough Secondary School, Woodstock, Oxon.

ANDROVENDA, M.A., c/o A.B. Giles & Cresswell, 506 Throgmorton Street,
London E.C.2.

ARCHBELL, JENNIFER Mrs. Manor Farm, Stokeham, Retford, Notts.

ARNOLD D.V. Mr. & Mrs., Castlebar, Hutton Gate, Guisborough, Yorks.

BALDWIN, N.R., Torbay, Uppingham Road, Houghton-on-the-Hill, Leics.

BARBER J.L., Wharfelands, Oakham, Rutland.

BARKER, DR., H.L., 76 Priory Road, West Bridgeford, Nottingham.

BEAN C.E., 31 Barton Gardens, Sherborne, Dorset.

BERESFORD G., The Mound, Long Crendon, Aylesbury, Bucks.

BIRCHALL B. (Mrs.), Sitch House, Whaley Bridge, Stockport, Cheshire.

BLAKE H. Mck., c/o Coutts & Co., 440 Strand, London W.C.2.

BOND C.J., Geography Dept., The University, Birmingham 15.

BOOTH J., 28 St. Bede's Close, Crossgate Moor, Durham.

BOWEN C. R.C.H.M., Rougemont, Manor Road, Salisbury, Wilts.

BRECKON S., 5 Scots Terrace, St. Martin's, Richmond, Yorks.

BROOK-BOOTH J., 2 Park Villas, Roundhay, Leeds 8.

BROOKS, J.E., 20 Morgan Road, Reading, Berks.

BROWN G. Mrs., Castle Lodge, Castle Road, Willingborough, Northants.

BULL G.B.G. Dr., Loring Hall, North Cray, Sidcup, Kent.

BUTLIN R.A., Department of Geography, University College, Dublin 2.

CAMPBELL J. Worcester College, Oxford.

CHAMBERS J.D. Prof., The University, Nottingham.

CHESHER F.J., Angrouse, Mullion, Helston, Cornwall.

CLARKE, H.B., 9 Serpentine Road, Selly Park, Birmingham 29.

CLARKE S.C., Lindley House, Lindley, Nuneaton, Warks.

CROMPTON, M. Miss, The City Museum, The Square, Winchester, Hants.

CROOK M. Mrs., The Lands, Tinsbury, Nr. Bath, Somerset.

CROSSLEY D.W., Department of Economics, The University, Sheffield 10.

CUMBERLAND, Mrs. J.B., 33 Truemans Heath Lane, Hollywood, Nr. Birmingham,
Worcs.

DAVIS K.R., 22 Osborne Road, Potters Bar, Herts.

DOBSON B. Durham University, Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, Old Elvet,
Durham.

DODD E.E., 280 Kew Road, Kew, Surrey.

DOYLE Rev. P., St. Joseph's College, Upholland, Wigan, Lancs.

DRUMMOND P. Mrs., Tawmycroft, Grayshott, Hindhead, Surrey.

DUDLEY D. Miss, 10 Merrick Avenue, Truro, Cornwall.

DUFFIELD J. Mrs., Downend House, Chieveley, Berks.

DYER C. Orchard Side, Welford-on-Avon, Warks.

DYKE G.W., Miss., Wayside, Bawdsey, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

DYMOND D.P., 79 Fornham Road, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

ELRINGTON C., Victoria County History, Shire Hall, Gloucester.

ESCRITT J. Miss, 152 Sunny Bank, Hull, Yorks.

EWINS M.E. Mrs., 51 The Avenue, Kew Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.

FITZJOHN P., 21 Queen's Road, Fakenham, Norfolk.

GEE E. Dr., 28 Trentholme Drive, Yorks.

GILDING P. Mrs., 193 City Road, Kitt Green, Wigan, Lancs.

HARRIS A. Dr., Department of Geography, The University, Hull.

HARRIS P., 73 St. Margaret's Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk.

HAYES, R.H., Hutton-le-Hole, Yorks.

HICKLING R., Miss, 85 Beaufort Avenue, Redhill, Hereford.

HIGSON N., 47 Link Road, Cottingham, E. Yorks.

HINZ. H. Prof., Institut F. Ur-U Frühgeschichte, 23 Kiel Olshausenstrasse,
Neue Universität, Haus 17 (B 6), Germany.

HODGSON M., Tumby Woodside, Mareham-le-Fen, Boston, Lincs.

HOLLAND D., "Torbay", 4 Laburnum Road, Balby, Doncaster.

INGLIS J.A., Achadh nan Darrach, Invergarry, Invernesshire.

JARVIS R.C., 34 Downside Avenue, Findon Valley, Worthing, Sussex.

JEWELL P. Dr., 45 Jackson's Lane, Highgate N.6.

JONES G.R.J., Department of Geography, Leeds University, Leeds.

KENNETT D.H.W., 55 Mount Grace Road, Stopsley, Luton, Beds.

KERRIDGE G., Department of Chemistry, Southampton University.

de LANDON G. Mrs., Swan Cottage, Headley Mill Lane, Nr. Borden, Hants.

LEDBETTER R.M., Earnshaw Hall, Endcliffe Crescent, Sheffield 10.

LEWIS B.A., 59 Chessel Avenue, Bitterne, Southampton.

LLOYD A.T., Cornilla, 1 Barton Drive, Barton-on-Sea, Hants.

LOWNDES R.A.C., Laburnum House, Gt. Longstone, Nr. Bakewell, Derbyshire.

LUDLOW J.C.W., 6 Steep Close, Findon, Worthing, Sussex.

McCONNELL B.A. Miss R.C.H.M., 17 Queen's Road, Aberystwyth, Cards.

MINCHINTON W.E. Prof., Department of Economic History, University of Exeter,
Queen's Building, Queen's Drive, Exeter.

MUNBY L. Pestells, West Wickham, Cambs.

MYNARD D.C., 4 Cromwell Avenue, Newport Pagnell, Bucks.

NAIL N., 123 Hookfield, Epsom, Surrey

NESBITT R.R., 50 Ashleigh Avenue, Bridgwater, Somerset.

NORRIS R.A., 62 Redington Road, Allerton, Liverpool 19.

NORFOLK P.T., 15 Westella Road, Kirkella, Nr. Hull, Yorks.

OXTOBY G.F., 37 Carr Bank Lane, Sheffield.

PAGE W.A., 37 Dumbleton Avenue, Leicester.

PALMER A.G. 26 Brewery Road, Woking, Surrey.

Le PATOUREL J. Mrs., Westcote, Helen's Ghyll Drive, Ilkley, Yorks.
 PEARCE M., 15 The Crestway, Whetstone, Leics.
 PENTELOW A.W.C., 27 Willingham Road, Market Rasen, Lincs.
 PICKERING J., Outwoods, Hinckley, Leics.
 PLATT C.P.S. Dr., Department of History, Southampton University.
 PONSFORD M.W., Orchard Close, Strawberry Road, Retford, Notts.
 REGER A.J.L. Lieutenant, 22 Westbourne Avenue, Emsworth, Hants.
 REYNOLDS P. Mrs., 251 Woodstock Road, Oxford.
 RICHARDSON M. Mrs., 4 Kingsley Park Avenue, Sheffield 7. Yorks.
 ROBERTS S.J., High School House, Dordon, Tamworth, Staffs.
 ROBINSON H.H., Eversley, 76 Nightingale Road, Rickmansworth, Herts.
 ROSS H., Leighton Villa, Wellhead Lane, Westbury, Wilts.
 ROWLEY R.T., 33 Upper Road, Meole Brace, Shrewsbury.
 RUDDY H.E. Rev., 3 Bekynton Ave., Wells, Somerset.
 RUDKIN E.H. Mrs., Willoughton, Gainsborough, Lincs.
 RUSSELL R.C., 11 Priestgate, Barton-on-Humber, Lincs.
 SAMBROOK A.J., Dept. of English, The University, Southampton.
 SELLERS E. Mrs., 1 Chignall Road, Chelmsford, Essex.
 SHEPPARD J. Dr., Dept. of Geography, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road,
 London E.1.
 SNOOK S.J., 39 Bawtry Road, Brindsworth, Rotheram, Yorks.
 SOMERSCALES M.I. Miss, 1 Parc-on-Dice Row, Phillock, Hayle, Cornwall.
 STANFORD S.C., Ashfield Cottage, Luston, Leominster, Herefordshire.
 STEED Wickham Mrs., Lovell's, Kings Sutton, Banbury, Oxon.
 STILL S. 3 Harlsey Road, Hartborn, Stockton-on-Tees.
 SUTTON R.N.P. Dr., 41 Stratton Road, Princes Risborough, Bucks.
 SWANTON M., Department of English Language & Literature, The University of
 Manchester, Manchester 13.
 SYKES J.H., 671 Leeds Road, Shaw Cross, Dewsbury, Yorks.
 TALBOT E., University College of S. Wales & Mon., Cathays Park, Cardiff.
 TEBBUTT C.F., The Pheasantry, Wych Cross Forest Row, Sussex.
 THOMAS E.A., 7 St. Andrew's Road, Leamington Spa, Warwicks.
 THOMAS H., 9 Eton Street, Barry, Glam.
 THOMPSON R.S., Yew Tree Cottage, 2 Brinklow Road, Binley, Coventry.

TREEN C., 36 Nuffield Road, Court House Green, Coventry, Warwicks.
TRIGGS T., Wesley College, Headingley, Leeds 6.
TRUCKELL A.E., Dumfries Burgh Museum, The Observatory, Dumfries, Scotland
WACHER J.S. 77 Leicester Road, Glen Hills, Leicester.
WADE K.R., 36 Valley Road, New Costessey, Norwich, Norfolk.
WATT J.G., "The Hollies", Marine Avenue, North Ferriby, Yorks.
WEBLEY D., 39 Heol Isaf, Radyr, Glamorgan
WEBSTER G. Dr., 30 Portland Street, Leamington Spa., Warks.
WHISTON J.W., 58 Wednesbury Road, Walsall, Staffs.
WIGHTMAN W.E. Dr., Civil Service Commission, 23 Savile Row, London W.1.
WILDGOOSE R.H., 21 Private Road, Sherwood, Notts.
WILKINSON D., 5 The Avenue, Loughton, Essex.
WILSON M.W. Miss, Filleigh Mill House, Filleigh, Barnstaple, Devon.

2. Work on the Group's Files and Records

Mr. E.E. Dodd, M.A., late Senior History master, Bingley Grammar School, who has retired to Kew, is in the process of a systematic examination of all the references to known DMVS in certain major documentary sources. He has completed the PRO class of Inquisitions Post Mortem and Ancient Deeds and the British Museum Calendar of Charters and Rolls. From the latter class more than 3,000 references have been collected. The Group is indebted to Mr. Dodd for this laborious voluntary work.

The distribution map of 2,000 accepted deserted villages has been completed in the Department of Geography, The Queen's University, Belfast. The Group would like to thank Dr. R.E. Glasscock for organising the compilation of the map.

In view of the increasing urgency of preservation, most of the Group's limited time has been spent upon scheduling and general preservation matters (see Section 6). It was, therefore, only possible for M.W. Beresford, J. Sheail and the Secretary to work on one county during 1966.

In 1965, work had been concentrated upon those counties for which only a small number of new sites had been suggested. This had left three major problem counties with a very large number of queries - namely Durham, Hampshire and Lincolnshire. It was decided in 1966 to concentrate on Hampshire. Many new sites had been suggested by the Group's correspondent for the Hampshire Basin, Mr. J. Reger, and by Dr. R.E. Glasscock as a result of his work on the 1334 lay subsidy returns. A number of other people had sent in smaller lists of sites worthy of study. As a result, the deserted villages of Hampshire have been increased in number from 17 to 88, and those in the Isle of Wight from 18 to 28. The New Forest section was not revised because it has a number of distinctive problems which still await investigation. Shrunken sites now number 20 (an increase from 1), and 39 suggested sites have been deleted. This was only a preliminary investigation (see Appendix A), confined to suggestions sent in by local correspondents. A more thorough survey would doubtlessly produce many more sites.

3. Fieldwork in 1966

3a by Local Correspondents

Berkshire: J. Brooks (see 13th Annual Report). The total number of sites in the county is about 55 - this remains uncertain as yet since a considerable number of dubious possibilities exist. The distribution is overwhelmingly concentrated in the western part, but within this former nucleated settlement in certain areas is difficult to establish, e.g. south of the River Kennet. Fairly close desertion-dating is possible for a few sites. Most sites regrettably fall within the D class archaeologically although preservation is slightly better toward the north.

Bucks. (north): D.C. Mynard. Five sites have been examined as follows:

Hardmead 1 SP 940482; ploughed platforms, 13th - 18th cent. sherds.

Okenev SP 926482; site levelled and ploughed 1964; 12th - 13th cent. sherds.

Petsoe St. Martins Church site ploughed; roof tile and stone slates.

Tattenhoe SP 829339; destroyed by ploughing; 13th cent. floor tiles of Little Brickhill type from field N.W. of church.

Walton SP 889367; ploughed 1966, 12th-13th cent. sherds including N.W. French import.

Essex: Mr. & Mrs. J. Sellers. Four church sites on arable fields were visited as follows:

Brundon TL 854416; scatter of tile and flint e. 50 x 20 ft.

Belchamp St. Ethelbert TL 805532; scatter of tile and flint e. 28 x 40 ft.

Thunderley TL 560358; church "wholly decayed 1425"; scatter of tile, flint and stone.

Lincs(Lindsey): Eleanor, Adrian, and Rex Russell.

Goltho TF 113377; northern part levelled, drained and ploughed 1966; Saxo-Norman, medieval and later sherds included Stamford and Torksey wares and imports, with some slag.

West Holton (Haythby): SE 883193; field to south of site ploughed; sherds 13th-15th cent.

Southorpe SK 898953; moated site in DMV levelled and ploughed 1966; medieval and later sherds and glazed ridge crests.

Great Sturton (Lowthorpe) TF 214774; western part ploughed, cobbled areas and foundation stones visible; stamford and later sherds and tiles.

Norfolk: P. Wade-Martins, K. Wade and D. Smith

Pudding Norton: TF 923277; plan made at 1 : 500

Shotesham St. Mary TM 237988; plan made at 100 ins. to a mile; only partly of DMV, rest may be part of castle bailey.

Bixley TG 258049; plan made at 1 : 500.

Northants: Mrs. G. Brown

Wolfhamcote SP 528655; Friends of Friendless Churches restoring church for worship.

Holyoak SP 84059; Ploughing on northern slope showed cobbles and disturbed stones.

Oundle TL 037878; gravel digging uncovered wharf of timber and limestone by river, with stone-lined channel 6ft. deep, possibly medieval, may be associated with DMV.

Titchmarsh TL 022799; skeletons found by new rectory site associated with E - W foundations, see also section 6B.

Shropshire: R.T. Rowley

Sidbury SO 685858 A new group of deserted and severely shrunken villages and hamlets has recently been located in south Shropshire. These lie between the River Severn in the east and the Clee hills in the west. Although a few of them have earthworks most of them have shrunk to a single large farmstead. This group, which is a continuation of the Covedale pattern, extends into northern Herefordshire and Worcestershire. One of the best sites in this group is at Sidbury, where there is evidence of a considerable amount of Saxon masonry and in the field lying immediately to the east there are earthworks. Documentary evidence indicates severe shrinkage here during the early 15th century. In October 1966 a group of students from Bordesley College of Education, Birmingham, surveyed the site. The finished plan revealed a complex of house platforms and associated enclosures together with a network of sunken roads and outlying ridge and furrow.

3b. by the Secretary

Most of the visits during 1966 had to be concerned with scheduling and preservation. It was only possible to make one trip to sites which had not been visited before - to North Wiltshire which has been much neglected in the past.

3c. overseas

The Secretary visited deserted villages in the Rhineland with the Group's representative for the area, Dr. Walter Janssen.

3d. aerial photography

R.A.F. Verticals: lack of funds has again made it impossible to order any more photographs. The Group is greatly indebted to Mrs. E.M.Minter, who has presented a group of twenty specially enlarged prints of deserted sites on Dartmoor, which will illustrate Mrs. Lineham's article in Medieval Archaeology, Volume X.

Obliques; in 1965, it was only possible to buy 59 prints of the best new sites taken by Dr. St. Joseph in 1962-3. In 1966, due to a very generous anonymous grant of £50, the Group has been able to purchase 345 further St. Joseph photographs, which completes the collection until the end of 1963. The collection is still, however, three years behind and it has not been possible to order any of the important photographs taken by Dr. St. Joseph during 1964-66.

4. Publications

4a by the group

The major event of the year was the second monograph, Northamptonshire, published by Leicester University Press. 750 plus 1250 have been printed for the Oxfordshire monograph, and 2000 for Northamptonshire which is very encouraging.

Work is progressing on the first Wharram Percy Excavation Report, covering the years 1950 to 1960. This will be published as a monograph of the Society for Medieval Archaeology, with the help of a grant of £300 from the British Academy.

A book is in preparation under the title of 'Studies in Deserted Medieval Villages'. This is to be published by the Lutterworth Press, with the aid of a further grant of £300 from the British Academy. This will contain a section by M.W. Beresford on the progress of historical study on DMV's in England, and an assessment of excavations written by the Secretary. An anthology of air photographs, a county-by-county gazetteer of sites in England, a bibliography and short sections on work in Ireland, Scotland and Wales will complete the volume.

The Secretary has been invited to contribute to an Anniversary Volume to be published on the occasion of the 60th birthday of Prof. Dr. Paul Grimm of the Institut fur Vor- und Fruhgeschichte in Berlin, and the Group's representative in the D.D.R. The volume will be entitled "Siedlung, Burg and Stadt" and it is proposed that the chapter should survey deserted village excavation in England in the 30 years since Prof. Grimm's classic excavation at Hohenrode, the first large-scale excavation of a DMV in Europe.

4b by others

The two most important publications of the year were Mr. R.K. Field's paper on the documentary evidence for Worcestershire peasant buildings, and the excavation report on Treworld in Cornwall. (see Section 5).

5. Additions to the Library

- K.J. Allison, M.W. Beresford, J.G. Hurst, et al., The Deserted Villages of Northamptonshire, Department of English Local History, Occasional Papers, No. 18, Leicester University Press, 1966.
- K. J. Barton Excavations in the Village of Tarring, West Sussex, Sussex Archaeological Collections, CII (1964), 9-28
- Worthing Museum Archaeological Notes for 1963, Sussex Archaeological Collections, CIII (1965), 83-93.
- H.C. Bowen and
C.C. Taylor The site of Newton (Nova Villa), Studland, Dorset, Medieval Archaeology, VIII (1964), ~~223-226~~ 226.
- Miss Dorothy Dudley and Mrs E.M. Minter The excavation of a medieval settlement at Treworld, Lesnewth, 1963, Cornish Archaeology, V (1966), 34-58
- R.K. Field Worcestershire peasant buildings, household goods and farming equipment in the later middle ages, Medieval Archaeology, IX (1965), 105-145
- R.E. Glasscock The distribution of lay wealth in Kent, Surrey and Sussex, in the early fourteenth century, Archaeologia Cantiana, LXXX (1965), 61-68
- H.H. Lamb Atmospheric circulation and climate changes in Europe since 800 A.D., Report of the VIth International Congress on Quaternary, Warsaw, 1961, Lodz, 1964 291-318.
- Britain's changing climate, The biological significance of climatic changes in Britain, The Institute of Biology, (1965), 3-31.
- The early medieval warm epoch and its sequel, Palaeogeography, palaeoclimatology, palaeoecology, (1966), 13-37
- Mrs. E.M. Minter Lanyon in Madron: interim report on the Society's 1964 excavation, Cornish Archaeology, IV (1965), 44-45
- J. Rotheroe Lost villages, Bucks Life, I (1966), 34-36
- J.E.G. Sutton Ridge and furrow in Berkshire and Oxfordshire, Oxoniensia, XXIX/XXX (1964/5), 99-115
- H. Thorpe The lord and the landscape, Transactions of the Birmingham Archaeological Society, LXXX (1965), 38-77
- G. Whittington The distribution of strip lynchets, Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers, XXXI (1962), 115-130

6. Preservation of Sites

6a. Scheduling by the Ministry of Public Building and Works

The main work of the year has been the scheduling of sites listed in the Group's Memorandum (see Appendix B) Of the 67 sites, 30 had already been scheduled in previous years. Of the remainder, maps and record forms have been completed for 25 sites. These are now scheduled, or are in process of being scheduled. 3 sites have been destroyed before being submitted to the Ancient Monuments Board, and the other 9 are waiting for visits or the preparation of forms and maps.

6b Threats to sites during 1966

The number of threatened sites has again risen. 36 sites were threatened in various ways during the year, compared with 29 in 1965. As in previous years, levelling for agriculture was the greatest threat, accounting for 24 sites. 5 sites were threatened by building, 3 by quarrying, 2 by road-widening and 2 by powerlines. It is hoped that three of the sites affected by agricultural changes will be preserved, but the damage to important sites is very serious. 9 sites either appear in the DMVRG Memorandum for Preservation, or are alternative sites under consideration. It is disturbing that of the remaining 27 sites, 16 are of A, and eight of B quality.

BEDS: Priestley TL 020332 when this site was visited some years ago no earthworks were visible, and therefore the site has not been precisely located. Overhead powerlines are to be put across the supposed site. It is hoped that it will be possible to watch this work. If medieval pottery were found, it would help locate the site.

BERKS: Tulwick SU 413904 The local archaeological society have been excavating on this site for some years. They report that the farmer now wants to plough and level the site. As this is one of the few sites in the county with earthworks, it is hoped it will be possible to prevent this.

BUCKS: Caldecote SP 836126 The Aylesbury Museum continued the excavation of this site (13th Annual Report, 1965, p.15) in advance of building.

Stantonbury SP 835428 The quarry company assured the M.P.B.W. that the site would not be damaged for some time. Mr. D.C. Mynard now reports that the site was almost totally destroyed during the summer by little holes dug all over the site instead of the usual method of digging along a face. Mr. Mynard was able to record several structures and collect pottery under very difficult conditions. (see section 8)

Walton SP 888367 Mr. D.C. Mynard reports the ploughing and levelling of this extensive shrunken site. Medieval pottery has been collected from the field. (see section 3a).

CORNWALL: St. Martin by Looe SX 257537 Miss D. Dudley reports that the medieval site on Barbican Hill (Med. Arch., VI-VII, 1962-3, p. 283) is threatened by building. As this site comprises only one or two long-houses and associated fields, it is not felt that excavation can be recommended.

DEVON: Widecombe SX 692751 Mrs. E.M. Minter reports that the single long-house at Dinna Clerks is threatened with destruction for agriculture. Mrs. Minter arranged for the work to be held up, and has excavated the house during the summer. (see section 8).

DORSET: Bardolfeston SY 767947 The R.C.H.M. report that this site is threatened by the proposed Puddletown bye-pass. This is undoubtedly the best site in Dorset and every attempt will be made by the M.P.B.W. to preserve it.

GLOUCS. Bidfield SO 908106 Mr. G. Harding reports that a large part of this site has been destroyed by road widening. Before this took place he was able to carry out a small excavation and recover evidence of structures.

HUNTS: Ellington Thorpe SP 161718 The farmer proposes to level this shrunken site. The M.P.B.W. excavated the moat, but no work was possible on the site itself.

LEICS: Cotes de Val SP 553887 This site has been much damaged in recent years (12th Annual Report, 1964 p.8). The farmer asked permission to lay land-drains along the sunken roads. This has been watched by the Leicester Museum. Mr. J. Daniell reports that as the pipes were laid by tunnelling there was little disturbance of the ground and ~~no~~ finds.

Glen Parva SP 576981 Several enclosures of this shrunken village are threatened by housing development. The local society have carried out limited excavations on the moated site, and will watch the destruction of the house platforms.

Knaptoft SP 626895 The farmer asked permission to level this important scheduled site. It was not felt that a stand could be taken on this site as two others in the same area are suggested for preservation (No. 34 in the Memorandum). It has since been discovered that the application was only made so that the land could be sold without any conditions upon the use of the land. In fact the new owner has expressed interest in the site and it is hoped that it will remain intact.

Prestwold SK 580216 Mr. G. Green reports that this emparked site has been ploughed.

Welby SK 725210 Mr. G. Green reports that this important site has been levelled.

LINCS: Goltho TF 116774 R. Russell visited this ploughed site in the spring (13th Annual Report, 1965, P.16) and recorded evidence of structures and pottery. In the autumn further ploughing turned up traces of building in the low part of the site. It had not been realised that this area was occupied in medieval times. (see section 3A).

Broxholme SK 912780 J.G. Hurst visited this site to define an area for scheduling. It had been suggested in the Memorandum (No. 55) as one of the finest shrunken sites for protection in view of the evidence from an early map. (Beresford and St. Joseph, Medieval England). He unfortunately found that the site had been ploughed.

Old Sleaford TF 076458 A further part of this site is threatened by building, but in view of the poor evidence for structures found in earlier excavations it was felt that only a watching brief could be recommended.

Parkhouse SK 836882 The Ministry of Agriculture reported that this site was ploughed during the year. R. Russell is going to watch the site after autumn ploughing. The earthworks in the St. Joseph photograph suggest a large moated site with associated earthworks, but there is no documentary evidence that there was ever more than a manor there.

Southorpe SK 898952 The farmer wished to plough and level this important site. The M.P.B.W. managed to persuade him to leave the village site intact, and this has been scheduled. The moated site in an adjoining field was levelled, and watched by R. Russell. (see section 3A)

NORFOLK: Grenstein TF 896191 Excavations were continued by the D.M.V.R.G. for the M.P.B.W. (13th Annual Report, 1965 p.23-5)

NORTHANTS: Faxton SP 785752 The D.M.V.R.G. for the M.P.B.W. excavated a single croft site in advance of bulldozing (13th Annual Report, 1965, p.17). The rest of the main village site was released for levelling.

Harrowden SP/879708 Part of this shrunken site was threatened by road works. Mrs. G. Brown watched and recorded evidence of structures. (see section 7)

Lyveden SP983859 This extensive site, first known from a St. Joseph air photograph, was ploughed. Excavation by Mr. J. Steane showed many buildings and possible evidence for pottery kilns. As no documentary evidence for a village has yet been found, it was not included in the Northamptonshire monograph.

Mallows Cotton SP 974746 The owner of part of this important site wished to level it for agriculture. As this site is one suggested for preservation in east Northamptonshire (No. 35 in the Memorandum), the M.P.B.W. have scheduled this site, and it is hoped that it will remain intact.

Newbold SP 517606 This site was one of the best in the Midlands and was found by Dr. St. Joseph, (see J.K.S. St. Joseph ed., The uses of air photography, John Baker. Plate 64). It is however very poorly documented. It was listed as a possibility for the second stage of guardianship. (No. 11 in the Memorandum). When the site had been ploughed this spring, it is hoped that Mrs. G. Brown will watch during the autumn ploughing.

Titchmarsh TL 022799 This shrunken site is threatened by levelling for a playing field. It is hoped that this work will be watched. (see section 3a)

NORTHUMBERLAND: West Whelpington NY 975838 The D.M.V.R.G. for the M.P.B.W. continued the excavation of area 16 and 17 (13th Annual Report 1965, p.17)

SHROPSHIRE: Abdon SO 575866 This site is one of the two best so far known in Shropshire, and was recommended for the second stage of guardianship. (No. 9 in the Memorandum). Mr. T. Rowley reported that the farmer wished to level the part of the site nearest the church. He excavated one house site and it is hoped that it will be possible to persuade the farmer to leave the site intact.

SOMERSET: Witcomb ST 635238 This site was the best site so far recognised in south Somerset. It was being considered for preservation as No. 46 in the Memorandum. Mrs. Harfield reports that the site has now been ploughed and levelled. It is hoped that it may be possible to watch the site after autumn ploughing.

STAFFS: Fisherwick SK 180100 Mr. R. Sherlock reports that this site is threatened by quarrying. It is not yet certain whether this will go ahead.

Croxall SK 198136 This site was being considered for preservation as No. 28 in the Memorandum. When it was visited to define an area for scheduling, it was found that a large part had been ploughed for many years. This had been threatened in 1958 but it was not realised that this had taken place.

WILTS: Bupton SU 056763 The supposed extensive site was threatened with ploughing. It was a strong candidate for preservation in North Wiltshire. (No. 50 in the Memorandum). Mr. D. Algar has visited and reports that in his opinion most of the supposed earthworks are natural soil creep.

YORKS E.R.: Cottam SE 993648 Dr. K.J. Allison reported that one field of this important site had been lightly ploughed. The site is scheduled and the farmer promises that the site will be left intact, and that the grass was only rotivated to improve it. J.G. Hurst visited and confirmed little damage had been done. The Yorkshire Electricity Board planned an overhead powerline straight across the site. The M.P.B.W. has managed to persuade the Y.E.B. to move the line so that it goes round the edge of the site.

Rudston TA 096675 Mr. A. Pacitto reports that this extensive shrunken site is threatened with levelling. The earthworks are very massive and the site would certainly be worth excavation, if this were possible.

YORKS N.R.: East Lilling SE 664645 The Yorkshire Electricity Board wish to put a second powerline across this site which is recommended for preservation as No. 21 of the Memorandum. This is a pity but the extra cost of diverting the line makes this impractical.

6c. By the Ministry of Public Building and Works

The Memorandum was considered by the A.M. Board who accepted the Memorandum and reported as follows:

"We took note of an excellent presentation of a notable piece of painstaking research into this period of archaeology by this Group under the chairmanship of our member, Professor Grimes. We felt that the subject had been well presented and we commended the proposals put forward to the Ministry as being both reasonable and sensible. We felt that the Ministry should take into guardianship those of six recommended "best sites" which might prove to be available without waiting for the report of the Field Monuments Committee. It was apparent to us that a similar problem is going to arise in respect of prehistoric and Romano-British villages and we would like to express a wish that similar projects might be undertaken in respect of these two defined periods of archaeology."

The M.P.B.W. are now estimating the costs involved of taking the first six sites of the Memorandum into guardianship. Since the acreage of many of the first six sites was very large; Wharram Percy 35 acres, Gainsthorpe 11 acres, Ingarsby 35 acres, Broadstone 13 acres, Godwick or Pudding Norton 38 & 28 acres, and Hound Tor 2 acres. This might raise many problems of compensation. Smaller sites from the second list should be substituted until the larger problems of compensation had been solved. It is suggested that Gomeldon, Wiltshire, should replace the larger Norfolk sites of Godwick and Pudding Norton as it was only 8 acres instead of nearly 40. This would make five stone and only one clay site in the first six but the first sites to be preserved should be those where there was most chance of getting agreement with the owners. The balance would be preserved when the second six went forward, as these were mainly clay sites. The Ministry might be able to pay rent for some of these sites which would ease the compensation problems of large sites. Other sites could be grazed. One important result of work of the Field Monuments Committee would be the realisation that, if the preservation of an antiquity is in the national interest, the country cannot expect the individual owner to bear the cost. If compensation proposals could be implemented, many of the DMV preservation problems would be solved.

The Memorandum of the DMVRG on preservation therefore comes at a most opportune moment, as a study of a particular type of antiquity.

A revised format of sites for preservation has been prepared by Dr. Thirsk and the Secretary. To avoid the confusion in the first list, 13th Annual Report, Appendix D, the sites are now listed under 1) General areas of the country, e.g. North, 2) Site name, e.g. Wharrah Percy, 3) County e.g. Yorkshire E.R., 4) Division of the county e.g. North-West, 5) Topography e.g. Chalk Wolds. (see appendix) In order to clarify the reasons for the choice of areas, the following explanation has been drafted for any future revision of the preamble.

For the purpose of this survey the country has been divided into 50 areas, each displaying a combination of soils, relief, climate and agrarian history, not encountered in other parts of the country. This inevitable produces a greater concentration of sites per hundred square miles in some parts of the country than others, but it must be remembered that the historical and geographical factors causing desertion did not apply equally in all parts of the country, i.e. no desertion in the fens or on the Yorkshire Moors.

6d. by other bodies

It is hoped to persuade local authorities to preserve DMV's as open spaces.

Peterlee Corporation is planning to preserve the site of Yoden in County Durham. This will be the first village site in this country to be so laid out. They are anxious to excavate, and Durham University hope to start excavations in 1968. A second local authority site is at Hilderthorpe near Bridlington, (see 13th Annual Report 1965, p.17) Bingham in Nottinghamshire has been seriously threatened and the Ministry have made determined efforts to get someone to buy and preserve the site, and it now rests with the local R.D.C. It will be the site for a Satellite Town of Nottingham, and it may be possible to preserve at the least the main streets and crofts.

The Local Authority at Bingham have now applied to the Ministry of Housing for a grant to purchase the site as an open space, with strong support from the Ministry of Public Building but have unfortunately been refused loan sanction. There is an urgent need to act quickly so that town planners know in advance what archaeological sites might be affected by their schemes. Help for this might be obtained from local groups backed up by museums and universities. This is a national problem which the M.P.B.W. could help to solve by working to help establish committees and co-ordinate fieldwork.

Countryside Committees are being formed, and it is hoped to incorporate some DMVs into their schemes. These are concerning themselves not only with natural history and antiquities, but with the whole question of amenities in the countryside. Local Authorities had power to set up such Committees under the present legislation, consisting of members of the Local Authority and others who could be co-opted. The inspiration behind these Countryside Committees was the Nature Conservancy.

The possibility of sites being preserved on National Trust land and in the grounds of Historic Houses open to the public is being actively considered.

7. EXCAVATIONS OF 1966

BUCKS - STANTONBURY SP 837428 D.C. Mynard

The site was examined after severe damage by gravel-working. House platforms had stone buildings of mortared and dry construction; one of these was 26 x 12ft., divided into two rooms 11 x 12 and 12 x 14ft. Pottery was found, including shell-tempered and sandy wares, and sherds of Olney Hyde, Great Brickhill, Brill and Coventry types, with some post-medieval coarse sherds and imported stoneware. The site is now mostly destroyed.

The excavation of two crofts on the northern side of the sunken street was completed. These were found to be smaller than the inequalities of the ground had suggested, their apparent size having been exaggerated by the fall of the banks by which they had been surrounded. There were two periods of occupation in each croft. Lines of post holes indicated the existence of the earlier buildings, which had turf walls. No pottery was found associated with these structures. In the final period, the buildings were of stone. The pottery recovered from their foundations and from the occupation material was probably of the 13th century date.

Croft 1. (of Med. Arch., LX (1965), 210 and X (1966), 209), measured approximately 54 ft. by 56ft. A turf walled structure was situated to the east of the enclosure, with its long axis approximately NE.SW. It would seem that at least two turf buildings had been erected on the same foundations, but the post holes showing the position of their walls were, in many places, destroyed during the construction of a stone walled house of the second period. This was superimposed on the earlier foundations, but on a N-S axis. It was originally 23 ft. long by 10½ ft. wide (both measurements internal), but it had been shortened to 17 ft., by rebuilding the southern wall. The House had a single doorway in the east wall, at the north end of the building. During the second phase, the house was divided, a stone partition being built 7½ft. from the northern wall. Two hearths were found in the living room. The other room had been roughly paved. There was a fire pit 6ft. to the west of the house.

Croft 2. was similar in size to Croft 1 and was separated from it by a bank and ditch. The turf structures and the overlying stone house were built on the eastern boundary of the croft, their alignments being similar to those described in Croft 1. Slight damage was caused to the building during the latter part of the 17th century, when a quarry trench was dug along the eastern boundary to rebuild a bank, to make the enclosure of Croft 1, then ruinous, into a garden. The single room stone walled house measured 21ft. by 9½ft. (both measurements internal). The entrance was in the west side. The walls were three feet thick. Stone foundations of another building, 18ins in thickness, were found five feet to the west of the house, but it was not possible to determine its dimensions or function, owing to damage by ploughing.

DEVON - DINNA CLERKS SX 692751 Mrs. E.M. Minter

Clearance for re-cultivation of a walled enclosure heavily overgrown with gorse and thorn during its period of dis-use, disclosed the remains of a rectangular stone structure in the N.E. corner. Excavation proved it to be a 3-roomed long-house with one period of occupation. It had been destroyed by fire, and subsequent ploughing to within a foot or two of the ruins had damaged the walls, particularly to the lower end. Finds comprised pottery, metal etc., and a date of late 13th or early 14th c. is suggested.

DORSET - GILLINGHAM (MILTON) ST 796281 W.W. Slade

Trial excavation confirmed site of village, with stone foundations, earthworks, and 12-13th century sherds.

DORSET - TOLLER PORCORUM (Woolcombe Farm) SY 554953 G.V.D. Rybot

Trial excavation of platform showed traces of a building, a pit, and late medieval sherds.

DURHAM - WEST HARTBURN NZ 358142 L. Still and A. Pallister

Work in 1965 was concentrated on total excavation of a small wattle and daub building lying behind and within the croft walls of the large house excavated earlier. This proved to be a small living-house 41 x 17 ft. externally, standing on a slightly larger clay platform.

DURHAM - WEST HARTBURN (Cont'd)

Fortunately the house had been burnt, and the interior was covered with black ash and other burnt material. Large pieces of brick-red clay from the interior faces of the walls bore the impression of the wooden framework upon which the clay had been plastered. The walls were of stone and 3 ft. wide at their base, though few stones remained even at foundation level.

The house was divided into two rooms by a cross-wall 7ft. from the east end. The small eastern room was entered from the outer doorway. The larger western room had a clay floor and fireplace in the centre of the floor towards the west end; this had gone out of use and was sealed by a secondary clay floor. Internal timbers were shown by past-holes with support-stones in three of the house corners; there were also three on the long axis of the house, but one of these at least belonged to the same phase as the secondary floor, as it cut through the primary hearth.

Pottery and iron was plentiful but there was a marked absence of nails. The pottery was of a type recognised as characteristic of S. Durham, rather soft yellow fabric with a wavy design on the rims. A silver brooch with a talismanic inscription, though by Dr. Kent to be of 13th century in date, came from the first clay floor beside the primary hearth. A silver sixpence of 1570 was found immediately above a collapsed wall. Sherds of imported stoneware came from the burn destination level, but there were no clay pipe fragments. It is hoped that a full report on this house will be printed next year.

GLOS. - UPTON SP 152344 School of History, University of Birmingham
R.H. Hilton and P.A. Rahtz.

The results of the six previous seasons have been described in earlier Annual Reports; and the work from 1960-4 has now been published in full.

Site A. It will be recalled that the first five seasons were spent in excavating a peasant house complex of three buildings joined end to end (AA - AC) of late thirteenth to fourteenth century date. Since then we have been examining a group of buildings which immediately preceded AA - AC, and these have been named AD - AF. They are also joined end to end. Floor level has been exposed in these, and some of the exterior levels.

AE, the middle building, is a typical long house. It was set into the sloping hillside to ensure a reasonably level floor. The upper end was for human living space, with a corner oven and a central hearth, a narrow partition wall separated this from the dirtier lower part of the house, entered by two opposite doorways. Here there were two open slab-lined drains, delimiting two small areas which it is tempting to interpret as animal pens. They are too small to accommodate more than a sheep or a pig or goat, and were perhaps used only for milking.

Below the long house AE and AF, apparently a square building. It may however be merely a yard, perhaps for penning animals.

Above AE was AD, with its floor some four feet above that of the living end of AE. The change of level was achieved by a step-ladder. This was set in a pit approached through a doorway in the top wall of AE, and the impressions of the feet of this were found. This arrangement did not last the whole life of the house - at some stage the pit was filled and the doorway blocked.

Both of the main cross entrances of AE had raised thresholds; outside the west one was a pitched paving, possibly for animals. Outside the east one was an area containing much pottery and three pits - one shallow, the other two very deep. They have been dug to a depth of five feet without reaching the bottom. They were presumably cess-pits and may prove to lie in an outbuilding entered by the east doorway.

GLOS. - UPTON (Cont'd.)

Finds For the first time, we have found in AE pottery ridge crests, which must form the ridge of a thatched roof. There were also many small finds, including an octagonal fluted column, a stone mortar, spindle whorls, a fine hunting arrowhead, a Roman coin of CONSTANTINOPOLIS type, and a halfpenny of Henry III of c. 1220-1240.

Conclusions AD - AF seem to represent a household of something other than the lowest level of peasant society. AD may even be interpreted as a solar attached to the living end of AE. Cess-pits too are a rare feature of DMV sites. The finds confirm the relative prosperity of the household.

Other areas

Some work was also done on the western boundary bank. The ruined stone wall here was found to overlie post-holes associated with some early, possibly pre-conquest, pottery. This presumably represents some timber stockade which preceded the stone boundary.

Apart from the excavation, this year saw a new departure in the beginning of an intensive survey of Blockley parish. This was done by Professor Hilton and Christopher Dyer, who is doing post-graduate research on the estates of the Bishop of Worcester. They mapped large areas of ridge and furrow and other earthworks. They discovered the site of a new DMV, Northwich, another satellite of the Bishop's manor of Blockley. Close to this they located a massive earthwork which may be an unrecorded castle mound.

NORFOLK, Grenstein, see page 23 below.

~~NORTHAMPTON~~ SP 785752 DMVRG and School of History, University of
FAXTON. Leeds, for M.P.B.W. Lawrence Butler

The ten-week excavation was undertaken principally by volunteer helpers though an average of 3 workmen were employed in the final three weeks. The director was assisted for much of the time by Mrs. Gwen Brown, Mrs. Peggy Wilson and Steven Taylor.

The village site with its fine earthworks had been systematically reduced by bulldozing prior to deep ploughing and by July 1966 26 crofts had been levelled. One croft was examined by Mrs. Gwen Brown in autumn 1965 but further work on it is proposed. Another 20 crofts were levelled during September and this was closely observed by the director. Only the village green, the churchyard and moated manor site and 4 crofts flanking the north side of the green remain under pressure.

One croft, 150 ft. east-west by 100ft., was excavated; the majority of the house area and its yards was stripped of topsoil by bulldozer; the boundary banks and the adjacent village street were sectioned by hand. This croft stood at the SE. angle of the green, north of 'East Street' leading to the neighbouring village of Old, 1½ miles to the SE.

The croft lay-out was a cobbled yard (1) along the west margin flanked by sheds or byres, a house (A) placed east of the cobbled yard, an inner yard or central court (2) containing the lesser farm structures and to the east a garden area containing rubbish accumulations. Evidence of earlier occupation in this area was provided by a scatter of worked flints, a hammer stone and a stone axe fragment, a ?Neolithic infant burial and a slight scatter of 2nd/3rd century Romano-British pottery. Four main periods of medieval occupation were apparent, and, though the dating on coin and pottery evidence may need modification, the basic sequence will remain unchanged.

Period I (c.1200) A clay platform (A1) was built slightly above the level of the surrounding clay and a living house (14 by ?30 ft.) with its main axis east-to-west was constructed with mud walls and timber post-holes. Contemporary with this was a Barn (B) on the northern boundary of the croft and shallow ditches marked the boundary on all sides but the south. The south ditch (D5) was up to 3ft. deep and 10ft. wide and was shortly replaced by a ditch (D6) of lesser dimensions further south.

FAXTON (Cont'd)

Period II (c. 1250) The first house was replaced lower down the slope by a house (A2) 40 x 17 ft. internally with its main axis north-south. It overlay Ditches D5 and D6. The first phase of its construction was mud walls laterally with stone sleeper walls at the gable ends, but the second phase placed the lateral walls on stone footings also with mud or clay walls above. The internal arrangements suggested a clean sleeping end at the upper (north) end and a working area with heat supplied by braziers - not an internal hearth - and opposing doors on the long walls near the lower end. To the west was Barn D at right angles to the lower end. To the east of the house was a circular bake-oven (F8) on the south of the inner yard; a clay lined water-trough (F4) was sunk into the centre of the yard, and Barn E stood to the north. The rubbish area to the east gradually filled and new ditches were cut along the southern margin of the inner yard and garden area.

Period III (c.1300) The second house was replaced higher up the slope and partly overlying A1 by building A3 measuring 40 ft. by 15 ft. internally; it was on the same axis as House A2 and used as its south wall the north wall of House A2. House A2 probably still remained in use for storage at this period since barns D and E seem to have been abandoned by now. The house walls were sleeper trenches packed with clay and faced with ironstone blocks; on this would be placed a timber or mud wall building with a thatched roof. The central fire-pit was later replaced by a paved hearth area. Barn F, a replacement of E, stood at the north of the inner yard, a second water-trough (F7) was dug, and sheds indicated only by post-settings of stone and clay were erected in the rubbish area. The boundary ditches were recut to their final limits on the north.

Period IV (c. 1350) House A3 was enlarged though retaining the same limits on the south and east. This building was later divided into a three-unit house with a hearth in the central room, temporarily augmented by a bake-oven (F9) in its east wall. This house had an elaborate provision of internal and external drainage. The lower room had probably a cross-passage but there was no certain evidence that the lower room was used as a byre. Barn F remained in use and Building C (?Byre) with stone footings was added west of the house. Oven F8 fell into disuse and was incorporated into Barn G to the east of which stood a well-preserved oven (F6) built for drying corn, peas and seeds. The filling of the rubbish area or garden continued with a gradual encroachment southwards toward the east street and its flanking ditch. The expanded eastern boundary was fixed at this period.

Period V (post 1400) is the later medieval decay of the croft and a period of stone robbing to obtain the large ironstone rubble and the well-chosen limestone paving slabs.

Finds Three coins were found in this croft and have been provisionally identified: a Henry III penny in the rubbish accumulation of Period II/III, a Henry III half-penny in the hearth debris of Period III phase 3, and an Edward I penny among the tumble of the east wall of House A4. A fourth coin, a bronze token modelled on the chaise of Louis de Male, ca. 1250, came from the bulldozed Croft 27.

Metal finds included bronze rings, buckles, strap-ends, a tripod leg and three sheep-bells (period V); there were three knives, two spurs (period IV) and one horse shoe. Bone objects included a weaving slide and decorated knife handles; three rosary beads (period V) were also found. Whetstones were of quartz-mica-schist and of gritstone; and fragments of Rhineland lava grindstones were re-used as building material. Pottery included pale yellow-glazed Stamford wares (Period I) and coarser green glazed decorated jugs of Lyveden manufacture (Periods II - IV). In the water-trough F4 was found a globular jug (Period IV) complete except for a broken spout.

Conclusion The impression gained from the excavation is that in Period IV if not earlier the occupants of this croft were persons of some substance and this was not a peasant dwelling at a low level of subsistence. The desertion of this croft may be due to the gradual concentration of the village house close to the wells on the Green.

In 1965 the upper layer of one croft was completely excavated. Time did not however permit the excavation of earlier levels, and this was the purpose of this second seasons work. Six workmen and volunteers worked under the supervision of Janet Escritt, Gillian Wright and Susanna Everett.

Exceptionally wet weather prevented a detailed examination of the earlier structures found under the farmyard. It was however possible to investigate the latest croft entrance bridge, to empty the rubbish pit in the living area, to completely excavate the living area down to natural, and to dig a trench across the croft through the yards.

Building E The winter's weathering of the clay surface located west end of the building 17ft east of the line suggested in 1965. The rain had washed clean the small chalk specks on the clay surface to reveal a definite although slight limit to the chalky clay floor. It is unlikely that excavation alone would have revealed this phenomenon.

Croft Entrance Bridge A further foot of the silting of the ditch was removed at the croft entrance in wet conditions which prevented further work. However groups of flints found resting on the silt were almost certainly the supports for the main timbers of the latest bridge in use when the ditch was already half silted up. The suggested reconstruction is of two main timbers laid across the ditch six feet apart resting on the supports. Planks would then have been laid between them along the axis of the ditch.

Pit 1 The rubbish pit found last year was completely excavated to obtain the rest of the important group of pottery from the rubbish layer. It seems likely that a thick layer of clay over this rubbish layer came from the digging of the water pit (pit 2).

Living Area This was excavated down to natural but no further buildings were found in the area. At the rear a ditch was found 35ft. from the boundary ditch and running parallel to it. It is likely that this was an earlier rear croft boundary ditch.

Earlier Occupation of the Croft Feature F and pits 5 and 6 found under the yards all had to be excavated rather hurriedly in very muddy conditions with bulldozing in progress. Feature F appeared to be in two parts. The eastern part was a rectangular enclosure 14 x 24ft. internally surrounded by a ditch except at the west end. It is likely that this contained a house. The western end opened onto a small yard which was possibly approached from the north. Pits 5 and 6 were 7 x 13ft. and 18 x 12 ft. respectively. Sufficient pottery came from Pit 5 and Feature F to date this earlier croft occupation.

Conclusion: The main purpose of the excavation was to find any houses in the living area which preceded the house found last year (Building D). No such buildings were found and it would seem that Building D was the first house to be built in this part of the croft. The latest period seems to represent a reorganisation, possibly for the first time to take in the whole croft, involving the enlargement of the farmyard and rebuilding the house further from the street. This had been preceded by or was contemporary with the enlargement of the croft to the rear. In the living area there was a noticeable lack of cess pits or further rubbish pits. The domestic waste except that in pit 1 was almost certainly disposed of with the farm manure onto the land. As it was not possible to excavate much more than the living area a trench was dug right across the croft through the yards and buildings. This showed that nowhere was the farmyard thicker than six inches. No ditches were found other than those of Feature F; once the croft boundaries had been laid out they had remained constant and the considerable width of the croft was not the result of an amalgamation of earlier crofts.

NORFOLK - GRENSTEIN Conclusion (Cont'd)

The bad weather experienced during the dig showed how unsuitable the site could be for settlement. It is on a hill exposed to wind from all directions and on an impervious boulder clay which can quickly turn to mud. It can be seen from the geology map that it is unusual to find a deserted village in the area which is not mostly on boulder clay. Many of the largest surviving villages are on better drained gravel soils. It must be admitted that much of the area is covered with boulder clay but nevertheless we may well find that many of the deserted villages in the area are on sites marginal or at least less suitable for settlement but not necessarily for cultivation.

NORTHANTS - GREAT HARROWDEN SP 879708 Mrs. G. Brown

The pasture over the street and platforms of this village was ploughed for the first time in 1965, revealing masonry and rough foundations of re-used stone. An area was excavated adjacent to a stretch of foundations 72ft. long. This revealed two rooms of a complex, each 12 x 16ft. one had a floor of beaten clay, the other a primary clay floor covered by an uneven small stone floor.

A circular feature at the intersection of streets was sectioned. It was shown to consist of massive faced masonry 4ft. wide.

The village is thought to have been occupied in the 12th-14th centuries. Features other than those excavated include a sunken road from Great Harrowden to Wellingborough joining the modern A509 where a tall house stood, and a moated site. The road and the north moat have now been filled in.

NORTHUMBERLAND - WEST WHELPINGTON NY 975838 DMVRG and the University of Cardiff for M.P.B.W. M. Jarrett.

West Whelpington is in central Northumberland, one of a number of deserted sites in the ecclesiastical parish of Kirkwhelpington. Documentary evidence suggests that it was deliberately depopulated c. 1725-1740, and pottery and clay pipes found during excavation confirm this dating. The reason for depopulation was presumably a desire to use the land for pastoral rather than arable farming. Whether similar dates and reasons for desertion apply to many or most of the scores of deserted villages in Northumberland will not be known without far more work on the documents relating to these sites, together with excavation of at least some of them. At present it is not possible to say whether West Whelpington is typical or not.

The site of West Whelpington is gradually being destroyed by a quarry; but destruction is likely to take at least twenty years. It has therefore been chosen for total excavation by the DMVRG. The first excavations, in the SE. corner of the site, were carried out in 1958-60, and a report was published in Archaeologia Aeliana 40 (1962). In all some seven houses were examined in those first three seasons. They proved to have very different histories, and it was also clear that by concentrating only on the visible remains of stone houses information about earlier structures in different parts of the site e.g. under later yards and gardens - might be missed.

Accordingly, when excavation was resumed in 1965 it was decided to clear the widest possible area. This policy was continued in 1966. The area investigated was on the south side of the village, immediately west of the houses excavated in 1958-60. Two structures, and an area of the croft between them were examined.

NORTHUMBERLAND - WEST WHELPINGTON (Cont'd)

The larger building was a house on the edge of the village green. Pottery from it suggested occupation from the thirteenth century until early in the eighteenth. Little detail could be recovered due to extensive robbing of the dry-stone walls in the nineteenth century. It is not certain therefore whether this was a single house or a row of cottages. Nor could it be ascertained whether the building excavated had been in continuous use from the thirteenth century to the eighteenth, or whether it represented a relatively late building on the site of something earlier. The latest floor, of stone flags, was certainly not laid before the late seventeenth century. Iron slag suggested smelting at some period within the history of the building.

The second building investigated was south of the first, and linked to it by a croft wall. Measuring 7.5 x 3.3 metres internally, with a door at the west end, it revealed no trace of laid floor or hearth, and was possibly a barn or store-building. Fragments of window-glass found near it need not belong to this building.

Construction A house examined in 1958-9 had a well-built hearth with a buttress chimney; but all the other buildings excavated since then appear to have been heated by open hearths in the centre of the floor. There was no evidence, in the two structures examined in 1966, of timber construction, and it is assumed that the walls were carried in stone up to the eaves.

Finds: Apart from the evidence of iron-smelting, the site also produced a shale mould for casting a pair of buckles, probably in bronze. No evidence of metal-working had previously been found.

OXFORDSHIRE - DORNFORD SP 450205 (Lower Domford Farm) E.J. Adnams

Excavation in 1964 had revealed late 14th or early 15th century peasant dwellings and outhouses in line, built on the remains of 11th-12th century buildings. The village area was defined by ridges over a fairly large area, with possibly an auto boundary wall.

The 1965 excavation was done to define an entrance to the village suggested by a break in one of the major ridges about 250 yards SW. of the 1964 excavation area, in the NW. corner of the village. An area about 70ft. square was cleared. The entrance proved to be about 12ft. wide, probably of the 14th-15th centuries. Examination of the boundary wall showed that it was of two periods; the earlier wall can be traced extending into a field S.W. of the site. It is clear that the village area defined by this earlier wall was larger than that later enclosed.

SHROPSHIRE - ABDON SO 865575 Shrewsbury Archaeological Research Group.
R.T. Rowley.

Excavation at this recently discovered site at the foot of the Brown Clee in south Shropshire started last spring and continued throughout the summer.

In the hope of locating a hearth, a magnetometer survey was carried out near to the isolated church of St. Catherines. Following encouraging readings an area 50ft. x 60ft. was stripped. The stone base of a two-roomed rectangular medieval building, covered with an extensive deposit of sandstone rubble was found. This lay immediately to the south of the circular churchyard wall, which had been extended in the mid-nineteenth century, destroying part of the medieval building in the process.

SHROPSHIRE - ABDON (Cont'd)

The walls of the building were made of worked sandstone which had been robbed extensively, possibly for a later rebuilding of the village in the sixteenth century. There was a small eastern room, interior 14ft. by 13ft. which contained a small pit 2ft. by 3ft. by 2ft.6ins., this was possibly a solar. The larger adjacent room, 13ft. by 30ft. was divided into two by a wide timber slot about half way along. The section near to the solar contained a hearth half way along. The section near to the solar contained a hearth based on natural bedrock. There were traces of several floor levels in this section. The second section of this room was at a slightly lower level and was based on tightly packed clay. The walls of this section were more crudely constructed than in the rest of the building. It is probable that it was a cattle byre or storage room.

To the south of the main building were traces of several subsidiary buildings, these were represented by robbed walls and closely spaced post-holes containing burnt clay infilling. From the extent of burnt clay, which was up to 1ft. thick in parts, it is probable that during the last period of occupation these buildings were burnt down.

A large volume of pottery was found dating mainly from the thirteenth century but some of the material may be earlier. Most of the sherds were unstratified, much of it lying in or on the rubble covering. A few forms of cooking-pot rim and glazed sherds had not previously been found in Shropshire or at Hen Domen.

Bedrock was found throughout the site and there was no indication of any earlier occupation. It is hoped that selective excavation this year will identify the extent of medieval occupation and delimit the later desertion at Abdon which is associated with a seventeenth century industrial community.

SURREY - WATENDONE TQ 321594 (Kenley, Watendone Manor) Bourne Society,
Mrs. M. Saaler.

Excavation was done to locate the site of the village. Traces of flint buildings were found with pottery of the 13th-17th centuries. One 62 x 48ft., was probably the church mentioned in Domesday. Outside its NW. corner were traces of domestic occupation, charcoal and loose flints, a hearth, painted glass and 13th century pottery. To the north were 14 burials, part of a cemetery which may extend over about 1 acre of ground.

WILTSHIRE - GOMELDON SU 182356 Salisbury Museum Research Committee.
John Musty and D.J. Algar

In the previous three seasons work has been focussed on house sites lying on the western slopes of the hill; in 1966 effort was concentrated on "Complex 7" which is on the south side of the hill adjacent to the village street.

The visible earthworks of the complex comprised an area of 50ft. square, delimited on three sides by major scarp changes and on the fourth by the village street. In this area could be seen the foundations of two buildings (7A & 7C) running down the slope, one of these of long-house form, the other a much smaller building. There was also evidence of a third building (7B) running across the slope between the other two and apparently integral with them. The remainder of the area was thought to be a yard, and the whole area, it was assumed, would be found to be enclosed by a wall.

In 1966 Buildings 7A and 7B were uncovered as well as part of the west long wall of Building 7C. The remainder of this building, the yard area, the entrance to the yard and the perimeter wall will be examined in 1967.

WILTSHIRE - GOMELDON (Cont'd)

As with all the buildings so far excavated at Gomeldon, the walls of Buildings 7A - 7C were found to be of knapped flint. One new feature was evidence for the use of mortar in some of the walls of Building 7B.

Building 7A was shown to be 36 feet long and approximately 11 - 12ft. wide. It was possibly therefore divided into three bays each 12ft. in length. The northernmost bay (Bay 1) had a central hearth with a fireback built of large flint blocks and was clearly a living area. This hearth was littered with pottery of 13th/14th century date. The southern-most bay (Bay 3) contained a large flint filled hollow which, on the basis of previous finds of this type of feature at Gomeldon, should be a sump; the whole bay would have been the byre. It was divided from the central bay by a partition wall; this bay, on the evidence of an array of postholes, had been separated from the northern bay by a screen. The central bay can be seen as an extension of the living end and may have been used for some kind of domestic activity such as weaving.

Building 7B the west wall of Building 7B formed part of the east wall of 7A. The east wall was separated from 7C by a drip-trench which had been filled in with flints and rammed chalk, possibly before the erection of 7C. Building 7B was 17ft. long and 8ft. wide. The floor was very uneven, there was no evidence of a hearth and it seems unlikely that this building served a purely domestic function. A gold coin (quarter noble of Edward III) was recovered from the floor. This coin, in almost mint condition, must have been dropped about 1370 and, therefore as it came directly off the floor, gives a likely abandonment date for the building. That it should have been lost, suggests that the floor of the building had been covered with some loose material such as straw or even roughly floored over; the unevenness of the chalk might possibly be due to rodent activity beneath such a floor.

Building 7C. Only one wall of Building 7C was excavated, so little can be said about the building at this stage, other than that the character of the exposed wall was such as to suggest that Buildings 7A and 7C were probably contemporary, with 7B as a later intrusion between the two earlier buildings.

Conclusions. With the completion of the 1966 excavation, ten buildings have been excavated and a consistent pattern of development of house types and groupings is emerging, although this year's work does show that variations can occur within the main stream development. The following sequence is suggested:

- (a) Small long house of 12th to 13th date, developing into
- (b) Long house with well defined "byre ends" and with an open yard (i.e. fenced not walled) in front of the house (13th to 14th) developing into
- (c) the farm house (converted long-house i.e. animals no longer 'living in') forming part of the boundary of an enclosed yard with other buildings set around the yard (13th to 14th) and now
- (d) as a parallel development to (c) a range of buildings around an enclosed yard with the buildings forming an integral block of which one unit is a long-house (14th) these types might be provisionally termed (a) long-house (b) long-house with open yard (c) farm with enclosed yard and (d) courtyard farm. It must be emphasised, however, that although this represents a general pattern of development, one type may have survived in face of another, and the basis of the development is likely to be complex and depend on a variety of social and economic considerations. The reasons for the adoption of a precise type at one particular spot in the village may even depend solely on the type of terrain at that spot and the availability of other, disused buildings for conversion.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING - WHARRAM PERCY D.M.V.R.G. J.G. Hurst

The work was divided into three parts in this 14th season.

- (1) The sixth season on Area 6 was directed by Miss J. Escritt assisted by P. Jarvis and B. Kraig. The massive dump of earth and stone arising from previous seasons of work was moved on to the site of the now-completed excavation of the main house at the end of 1965. Work is now possible on the grids to the south and north, so that the whole area of toft 6 can be excavated. To the south no stone buildings were found, but at the north the stone buildings first located between 1962 and 1964 were found to be much more

WHARRAM PERCY (Cont'd)

complex than expected. Both areas were taken down to the B1 (built-up chalk) level; in 1967/8 it is proposed to excavate the area down to natural chalk and look for further timber structures of the early medieval period.

(2) The fifth season on St. Martin's Parsh Church was directed by Mrs. D.G. Hurst and Mrs. M.E. Ewins assisted by P. Norfolk. Work was confined to the inside of the church. Plaster was taken off the walls to show more paintings and to expose the stonework to help the elucidation of the various building periods. To test the levels inside a four foot trench was dug along the axis of the church from west to east. Several superimposed floor levels and many graves were found. A bell-founding pit and furnace were partly excavated. It is hoped to open up a larger area inside the church in 1967. Fallen stonework from the tower was restacked by architectural types.

(3) R.T. Porter completed the first plan of the standing fabric of the church to be made at a scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 foot (the existing Royal commission plan being at $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to 1 foot), and plotted the excavation grids of Areas 6 and 10 on his now 1:600 plan of the Church-glebe-Cottages complex.

On Area 6 a surround of 5-foot-grid pegs was laid out for the newly excavated areas, and R.T. Porter did some further pre-excavation turf-levelling, using his self-reducing level staff, from which 6 inch V.I. contour and isometahypse maps are being prepared.

(4) Guy Beresford started sorting the House 6 pottery and prepared a card index.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING - HOLDSWORTH SE 082290 J.A. Gilks

A second season of excavation was done on houses 1 and 2. The south-east wall of house 1 was excavated and part of the west wall of house 2. The periods of construction and destruction appear to be :-

(1) c. 1300. A large rectangular house 70 x 15ft. was erected (house 1). The walls were constructed of upright timbers set in postholes 6ins to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in depth. Internal structures include a stone built hearth and a clay built oven.

(2) c. 1350. The south-east wall of house 1 was partly burnt down. House 1 was demolished shortly after the fire and house 2 was erected partly over house 1. Surviving timbers salvaged from the fire were used in the building of house 2.

(3) c. 1390-1400. House 2 was abandoned. There was no further occupation on the site until the end of the 16th century.

The dating of the houses is by pottery, which includes Upper Heaton ware of c. 1300, Baildon Ware of the mid 14th century, and Humber Basin ware of the early 15th century.

8. THE ACCOUNTS OF THE DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP

For the year ending 31st December, 1966.

A. PILGRIM TRUST CARD INDEX ACCOUNT

<u>Receipts</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>	
Balance of Pilgrim Trust grant of £300	£15. 3. 11.	Slide Cabinet	£10. 10. 0.
		Air Photographs	3. 14. 0.
			£14. 4. 0.
		Balance in hand	19.11.
	<u>£15. 3. 11.</u>		<u>£15. 3.11.</u>

B. Anonymous Donations for work in progress

<u>Receipts</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>	
Balance from 1965	£7. 0. 2.	Clerical expenses	£57. 0. 0.
December 1965	25. 0. 0.		
December 1966	25. 0. 0.	Balance in hand	0. 0. 2.
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£57. 0. 2.		£57. 0. 2.
	<hr/>		<hr/>

C. Anonymous Donation for purchase of Air Photographs

<u>Receipts</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>	
L. 966.	£50. 0. 0.	345 St. Joseph Air Photographs	£43. 2. 6.
		Balance in hand	6. 17. 6.
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£50. 0. 0.		£50. 0. 0.
	<hr/>		<hr/>

D. Membership Subscriptions

<u>Receipts</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>	
Balance from 1965	£13. 15. 0.	13th Annual report	£13. 1. 8.
Subscriptions for 1965	£57. 2. 3.	Library	18. 10. 0.
	<hr/>	Cheque Book	5. 0. 0.
			<hr/>
			£31. 16. 8.
		Balance in hand	£39. 0. 7.
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£70. 17. 3.		£70. 17. 3.
	<hr/>		<hr/>

9. REPORTS FROM FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

BELGIUM Professor Dr. A. Verhulst

In 1966 an agreement was made between the Centre d'histoire rurale de l'Université catholique de Louvain (Director: Prof. L. Genicot) and the Seminar for Medieval Local and Agrarian of the University of Ghent (Director: Prof. A. Verhulst) to set up a Centre belge d'histoire rurale, i.e. an interdisciplinary research group for rural history. The Ghent section will devote its activities mainly to the archaeological investigation of a deserted medieval village in northern Flanders, which was destroyed and abandoned during the catastrophic inundations of the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries in that region. The Belgian Fund for Collective Fundamental Research has put a four year subsidy at the disposal of the group for this project. It will start in September 1967. The working group for this project is composed of archaeologists, historians, geographers, pedologists, a specialist in place-name study and a specialist in air photography.

Along with this project the Ghent section of the Centre belge d'histoire rurale has begun a list of deserted medieval villages in Belgium. Meanwhile the Louvain section, which organised in November 1965 a conference on the archaeology of the medieval village, prepared the publication of a volume entitled "L'archéologie du village médiéval", which will be out soon. For this publication Prof. Verhulst wrote an introduction to deserted medieval village research in Belgium.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA Bohemia; Z. Smetarka

1. Field Work. Work continued on the location of D.M.V. sites known from known from written sources for archaeological research. Those of the 10th-12th centuries proved difficult to locate, because of the lack of information in the written sources. The search was therefore extended to include undocumented sites, those which still exist, and sites with a surviving Romanesque church. Among the latter a preliminary choice was made of the site of Karlik near Dobrichovice, some 20 km. SW. of Prague, which has a Romanesque round-church, cemetery and settlement; recent buildings are here relatively sparse.

The search for a suitable 13th century site has been unsuccessful so far, but one of the later 13th - mid 14th century has been selected. This is the DMV of Lazany near Stihlice, some 30 km. east of Prague, where there is a deserted manor-house, pond, and village. The later 14th and 15th centuries are represented by a site at Svidna, 30 km. east of Prague, near Slany. This has a completely preserved ground plan of the village with houses, yards, gardens and a fragment of Field-system. All the sites selected so far belong to the central-Bohemian region and form a closely comparable group for DMV study.

2. Excavation A small excavation was done at the deserted Hussite village of Kravin, about 110 km. south of Prague, near Sezimovo Usti, Tabor district, which was deserted in 1420. The dwelling part of house no. 1 was completed. Comparison can be made, both as regards the house and finds, with the deserted town of Sezimovo Usti, which was also deserted in 1420. Although the two sites are obviously economically related, the whole find-pattern is quite different and indicates not only different social levels, but also differing circumstances of desertion.

3. Research programme for 1967. It is hoped that further work will be done in the location and selection of DMV sites in the Central Bohemian region as well as some special border territories. House No. 1 at Kravin will be completed, and associated buildings which are economically associated. Magnetic prospecting will take place at Svidna, to try to locate the smith/workshop. A ground-plan will also be made of this area, and the field-system fragments and settlement will be examined by geobotanical analysis.

4. Varia. A DMV of the 13th century was discovered in 1965 near Volevčice, in the district of Most. A rescue excavation was done by J. Fridrich, who evaluated the finds in co-operation with Z. Smetarka in 1966 and prepared them for publication in Archeologicke rozhledy.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA - Moravia; Dr. V. Nekuda

Systematic research continued by the Dept. of History of the Moravian Museum on two sites, Mstenice and Pfaffenschlag, which were described in the 1965 report P.31. At Mstenice the whole groundplan of the stronghold was recovered, covering an area of 550 square metres. The plan of the stronghold, dating back to the 13th century consists of a nucleus, a tower located in the middle and protected with a square wall. The courtyard was covered with successive buildings. The entrance tower in the north part of the protecting wall was especially rich in finds. These include a unique gold ring with a Gothic letter K, for Katerina of Mstenice, whose name appears in written sources as early as the 15th century.

At Pfaffenschlag two further dwelling-house plans (c. 20 x 10 metres) have been excavated, bringing the total so far dug to ten. The new plans conform to the same general type as those already examined, but a new feature was a narrow passage across one of the houses. Each house, like the earlier ones, had a bread-oven, but each had two fire-places; this indicates that each was used by two families. It is expected that excavations at this site will be completed within two years.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA - Slovakia; Dr. Alojz Habovstiak

Research on the deserted church at Podhorany - Sokolniky has not yet confirmed whether it is associated with one or more DMV sites. It was usual in Slovakia during the 11th-13th centuries for several villages to have only one church, standing on a hill among them, and containing their collective cemetery. Such sites have been excavated at Levice, Bohata and Drazovce. King Stephen I (997-1038) issued a decree that a minimum of ten villages must combine to build their own church.

FRANCE. North Prof. M. De Bouard

The Centre de Recherches Archeologiques Medievales de L'Universite de Caen excavated an earthwork in the forest of St. Gatien near VIEUX-BOURG (Calvados) for 5 weeks in 1966. The earthwork is situated on the edge of a large spur in a dominating position. The oval earthwork comprises a rampart and two areas excavated to the north and east. The ditch was U shaped. No trace of a palisade was found.

In the north of the enclosure three rectangular buildings were found against the back of the rampart, 21 ft by 15 ft; 15ft. x 12 ft. and 15ft. by 10ft. The foundations were narrow (12-16ins.) built of flints set in clay, presumably for half-timbered walls. There was no occupation level but pottery near the base of the walls was 14th and 15th century. To the east the foundations of a large rectangular building 20ft. by 13 were found. The walls were thicker, nearly 4ft., built of mortared flints still standing up to 4ft. high. 13th century pottery was found in the construction levels.

The function of this earthwork is not easy to determine. Two possibilities are either a military fortification associated with the castle of Malesmains two kms away of a rural settlement dependant on the priory of Beaumont-en-Auge (Calvados) which owned a grange at Vieux-Bourg in the 13th century.

FRANCE South Mlle. G. D'Archimbaud

Excavation continued on the castle and DMV site of Rougiers (VAR) see report in Villages Desertes (cf. 1965 Annual Report p.13.) It is hoped to have a report on more recent work in the 1967 report.

FRANCE South-West; Christian and Jean-Michel Lassure

St. Michel-du-Touch (Haute-Garonne)

The site of St-Michel-du-Touch (also called St.-Michel-le-Chateau) is situated on the left bank of the River Garonne, two miles downstream from Toulouse. It partly occupies two terraces at the confluence of the river and a small stream called le Touch. The higher terrace is 83 feet above the river and has a steep promontory at its north-east end. The lower terrace which is separated from the higher one by a steep slope, is fifty feet above the river.

The easily defended promontory together with the existence of several springs on the lower terrace, make the site particularly suitable for habitation. Rescue-digs carried out in 1964 and 1965 showed that in fact it had been more or less continuously occupied since Neolithic times. A castle and a church were built in the Middle Ages on the promontory and there is written evidence that a village also existed in the vicinity. According to documents this village was entirely destroyed, never to be rebuilt, during the Albigensian Crusade in 1214 (1).

No trace of dwellings was revealed by the excavations but twenty-six storage-pits were found, all in the same area, on the upper terrace. The grouping of these pits can be explained by the presence, just under the layer of loam, of a thick layer of sandy silt favourable to the preservation of grains of corn and which is nowhere else to be found on the site. Unfortunately, only ten of these pits, which were more or less damaged, could be methodically excavated. It was possible, however, to determine the shape of the pits: they were pear-shaped cavities about 5 feet in diameter at the widest point and 6 feet deep. After having been used to keep grain, traces of which were found, they were filled with rubbish, which accounts for the discovery inside them of ashes, animal bones and fragments of broken pots, some of which could be wholly reconstructed. Most of these were cooking-pots covered with soot, concave in shape and with rounded lips. A water-jug of the "pegau" type, still intact, was also found. All the pots probably date back to the XII century. Six cylindrical pits dug in the gravel which, under the layer of loam, stretched all over the site except in the area of the storage pits, were also found on the upper terrace. They were filled with soil, ashes, pebbles and sherds of medieval pots and bones. The pits are similar to those found a few years ago in the cellars of a Renaissance house (Hotel de Pierre, 25, rue de la Dalbade) in Toulouse.

A drainage trench was also discovered in the vicinity of the storage-pits and was filled with a thick layer of pebbles supporting a layer of earth mixed with gravel. Water permeated through the gaps between the pebbles and deposited a layer of silt at the bottom of the trench. Gallo-Roman and medieval sherds were found among the pebbles.

Graves were discovered at a short distance from the promontory but lack of evidence made it impossible to give them an approximate date.

No excavation took place on the promontory.

1 The destruction was such that Pope Gregory IX wrote in 1240 that not a single inhabitant was left in the village of St.-Michel-le-Chateau.

St. Clar-de-Riviere (Haute-Garonne)

Preliminary excavations are due to start in April 1967 at St.-Clar-de-Reviere (Haute-Garonne).

This site was brought to our attention by Mr. Soutou, former Attache de Recherches au Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. It stands on a promontory about 120 feet above the valley of the river Touch, and is roughly trapezoidal in shape. It is surrounded on its four sides by a deep ditch with an embankment constructed from the earth dug out of the ditch.

Only medieval sherds were found on the surface of the site during the survey.

(Thanks are due to Mr. H.C. Smith, lecteur au Lycee M. Berthelot (Toulouse), for help in the translation of the text from the French).

GERMANY - F.R. GENERAL

Dr. Helmut Jager

A selected and annotated list of publications of the period 1965-67 and notices about work in progress (continuation of report 1965, p. 36 - 39).

A. Fieldwork on visible sites and its interpretation

Erhard Kuhlhorn: Sudniedersächsische Wutunskirchen. Gottinger Jahrbuch (1965) 91 - 121 - Surface remains of churches and chapels of medieval deserted villages in the mountains of the south of Lower Saxony are investigated and connected with records.

Horst Kern: Siedlungsgeographische Gelandeforschungen im Amonerburger Becken und seinen Randgebieten. Ein Beitrag zur Erforschung der mittelalterlichen Kulturlandschaftsentwicklung in Nordhessen. Marburger Geographische Schriften 27, (1966) Interpretation of sites of deserted medieval castles, villages and of fields in the woods in the region of Marburg. Earlier publications in the series "Marburger Geographische Schriften" about deserted medieval villages and fields are criticized.

C. Archaeology, including pottery

Researches into the types and chronology of medieval pottery are important for location of sites, dating and investigations into the economic and social life of the ~~former~~ occupied sites. Two major works about pottery should be mentioned:

Walter Janssen: Zur Typologie und Chronologie mittelalterlicher Keramik aus Sudniedersachsen. Neumunster Gottinger Schriften zur Vor- und Fruhgeschichte 7. (1966). The most important material mentioned is that from Konigshagen (vid. Konigshagen, report 1965, p.37).

H.U. Lobbedey: Untersuchungen zur Keramik des 8. - 15. Jahrhunderts in Sudwestdeutschland. Beitrag zur mittelalterlichen Archaologie und Kunstgeschichte. Dissertation Hamburg 1963 (publication forthcoming). The starting-point for this study are finds in the medieval church of St. Dionysius in Esslingen (vid. P. Fehring: Fruhmittelalterliche Kirchenbauten unter St. Dionysius zu Esslingen am Neckar. In: Germania 44, (1966).

Since Spring 1966 Dr. G.P. Fehring (Staatliches Amt fur Bodendenkmalpflege Stuttgart) has been excavating the threatened site of the deserted medieval village Wulfingen near the small town of Fochtenberg (Baden-Wuerttemberg). Wulfingen is recorded as early as 789; finds from the site date between the 3rd and 13th centuries.

Since the summer of 1966 investigations have been made in the medieval settlement of the Berlin region. These include research into deserted villages and excavations. The work is sponsored by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft and done by the Staatliche Museum fur Vor- und Fruhgeschichte (Dr. A. von Muller) and the Friedrich-Meinecke-Institut der Freien Universitat Berlin (Prof. Dr. W. Fritze and Prof. Dr. H. Quirin). See also under D

D. Listing of Sites

Listing is included in some of the works cited in the other sections of this report, but it forms the major content of:

Gerhard Osten: Die Westungen des Landkreises Uelzen. In: Luneburger Blatter 15/16 (1965), S. 139-196.

In a general chapter Osten discusses the regional distribution of sites. The chronology of desertions, including the problem of early medieval desertions, the causes for desertions and the making of the landscape in connection with the desertions.

Members of the Geographische Institut der Universitat Wurzburg, have begun with listing deserted medieval sites in Franconia under the instruction of Helmut Jager.

In the Institut fur historische Landesforschung der Universitat, Gottingen, listing of deserted sites goes on in connection with Work on the "Historisch-landeskundliche Exkursionskarte von Niedersachsen".

In the Rheinland Dr. Walter Janssen (Rheinisches Landesmuseum, Bonn) continues research into deserted villages, which he began some years ago, see report below.

F. General and special questions

The German contributions to the section on deserted villages at the Munich International Economic History Conference 1965 are edited by Wilhelm Abel: *Wüstungen in Deutschland: Ein Sammelbericht (Deserted settlements in Germany: a Symposium)* 2 of the *Zeitschrift für Agrargeschichte und Agrarsoziologie* (1967) Published by DLG-Verlag, Frankfurt/Main, the book contains: Wilhelm Abel: *Wüstungen in historischer Sicht*. - The important factor in the increase in the number of deserted villages, for the depopulation of the rural districts, and for certain variations of prices, was the decrease of population. Maps and diagrams on distribution of deserted villages and on movements of prices in different European countries. One chapter deals with the development of agriculture in the 14th and 15th centuries.

Helmut Jäger: *Dauernde und temporäre Wüstungen in Landeskundlicher Sicht*. - Important for the understanding of the "Wüstung" phenomenon is the economic and legal status and development of deserted sites and fields after the desertions. The causes for the resettlement of several thousands of deserted villages in West-Germany are discussed and different types of newly settled places distinguished. In spite of many resettlements most of the deserted places remained uninhabited in West Germany.

Worf-Dieter Sick: *Wüstungen im Württembergischen Keuperland*. Report about fieldwork in SW. Germany; the stress is on deserted fields in the forests.

Horst-Rüdiger Marten: *Ausmaß und Folgen des spätmittelalterlichen Wüstungsprozesses im niedersächsischen Weserbergland*. Refined methods of analysing records, old field maps and relics in the field result in a more exact determination of the number of medieval desertions. The methods are important for finding out temporary deserted sites and fields (vid. above Jäger). At least in some regions of Germany, a better knowledge of this group of desertions is of importance for the understanding of landscape changes.

Walter Janssen: *Probleme und Ergebnisse der Wüstungsforschung im südwestlichen Harzrandgebiet*. - Questions of method in deserted medieval village research are discussed in connection with a report on the excavations of Königshagen (vid. report 1965, p. 37). The results of Königshagen are integrated into the pattern of settlement in the SW. borderland of the Harz. Plans and photos.

Wolfgang Prange: *Über Ausmaß und Nachwirkung der Wüstung in Ostholstein, Lauenburg und Nordwestmecklenburg*. - As a result of thorough analysis of records it is stated that a complete investigation of the process of desertions only will be achieved by paying regard to the reduction of the number of farms in all the villages of a given region. Besides, stress is laid on the consequences of the desertions. One important result was the enlargement of the size of farms.

Wilhelm Koppe: *Zur Besitz- und Sozialstruktur des Dorfes im 15 und 16 Jahrhundert*. - Excellent documents of the 15th century makes it possible to follow up the destiny of single farmers in villages of Northeast-Holstein. A consequence of high death-rates were many vacancies in the farms. A direct result of partially desolated fields of badly managed farms and the entering of new farmers into vacant farms were changes in the size of farms. The tendencies of the lords were to constitute efficient working farms by enlargements of their size (vid. Prange and Reinhardt).

Waldemar Reinhardt: Zur Frage der Wüstungen in der ostfriesischen Marsch. - In the marsh to the northwest of Emden deserted single farms outweigh the deserted villages. The disappearance of a number of farms was caused by the enlargement of others in connection with the general economic development.

An understanding of certain medieval field systems in the large woods of Middle Europe is helped by some knowledge of former field types. Therefore a book on early field systems should be noted:

Michael Muller-Wille: Eisenzeitliche Fluren in den festländischen Nordseegebieten. (Munster 1965) = Landeskundliche Karten und Hefte der Geographischen Kommission für Westfalen, Reihe Siedlung und Landschaft in Westfalen.

Since the "Wüstungsschema" of Kurt Scharlau, German research has paid careful attention to problems of terminology. A contribution to this is: Wilhelm Wendling: Die Begriffe "Sozialbrache" und "Flurwüstung" in Etymologie und Literatur. In: Berichte zur deutschen Landeskunde 35. Bd. (1965, S. 264 - 310.

Questions of deserted village terminology are discussed also in a study referring primarily to recent desertions. Cord Degener: Abwanderung, Orstwüstung und Wandel der Landnutzung in den Hohenstufen des Oisans. Gottingen 1964 = Göttinger Geographische Abhandlungen Heft 32.

A weighty contribution to the understanding of late medieval deserted villages is the second, rewritten, reset and enlarged edition of Wilhelm Abel: Agrarkrisen und Agrarkonjunktur Eine Geschichte der Land- und Ernährungswirtschaft Mittel-europas seit dem hohen Mittelalter. (Hamburg und Berlin 1966). - The first part of the book, which combines history with economic theory, deals with the high medieval boom and with the late medieval depression, high deathrate and deserted villages.

Work done during 1966 on deserted settlements in the Rhineland Dr. W. Janssen

The investigation of medieval deserted settlements in the Rhineland is part of an extensive programme of studies conducted by the Rheinisches Landesmuseum Bonn during the past five years. The problem investigated was how the pattern of settlement has changed during the pre-historic and early historic periods. The emphasis of research is on two particular periods:

- (a) the Roman settlements which are well documented by finds and
- (b) Dark Age and medieval settlements.

For both periods the condition of the pattern of settlement depends largely on the distribution of settlements and arable land. The deserted settlements are known by either finds of occupation material or graves, but no interest has so far been taken in the remains of old field systems. In the area under investigation they are present in a considerable number. They are always strip lynchets in deep-cut stream or river valleys. In the parishes of Nettersheim, Zwingsheim, Marnagen, Blankenheim, Blankenheinerdorf (all in the District of Schleiden) all remains of ancient field systems have been plotted on the basis of 1 : 5000 maps. Only strip lynchets were present. The 'ridge and furrow' common in the other hilly areas of central Germany was completely missing. Strip lynchets were also found near to Roman settlements. It is possible that this type of field was common not only in medieval but also in Roman times. This would not contradict results obtained for the Roman period of Northern Italy and Tunisia.

Generally the investigation showed that the medieval and Roman settlements overlapped one another, while the Merovingian villages are close to, but not on top of, the Roman sites. The strip lynchets cannot clearly be associated with settlements of Merovingian period. In the area

investigated numerous isolated farmsteads can be found near primary medieval settlements. These farmsteads originated either in the late medieval period or are post-medieval, when large numbers were again deserted between the 16th and 19th century. For some the associated field system has been completely preserved under forest cover or heath and can be verified from the local Land Registry records.

Another main subject of fieldwork was the study of the iron mining. The area investigated lies within the Aremberg mining district, which was of great importance during medieval and post-medieval times till the late 19th century. Extensive numbers of Pingen (iron mines) were found. These were plotted, as well as slag heaps of various sizes. At first all Pingen were put down as medieval or post-medieval. In a few cases this proved to be true e.g. where fieldnames like Eisenkaul point to relative recent mining. In other cases it could be shown by datable finds that the Pingen as well as the slag heaps were of Roman date. So Roman and medieval remains overlap in the sphere of trade and industry too. It is possible that Roman slag heaps have been worked during medieval times.

Pingen were associated with settlements containing the remains of bloomeries and forges. This applies to the Roman and medieval period equally. During medieval times it is also likely that outside villages there were isolated houses or farmsteads occupied in the production and working of iron. The present pattern of settlement dominated by large villages is therefore deceptive.

The investigations were carried out on a parish basis. Experience showed that in the Eifel parishes must be very old. In nearly every parish since Roman times the development of settlement and arable land had followed a different line. Therefore it is not very easy to reach conclusions which cover a larger area. These can only be obtained after research in numerous parishes. Prehistoric material is sparse in the area investigated, as it is on the borders between the 'Hunsrück - Eifelkultur' and the 'Niederrheinische Grabhügelkultur'. It is possible to reconstruct the pattern of settlement for the Roman, Frankish and medieval periods, because nearly all sites are known for the area. For the Districts in the northern Eifel: Schleiden, Monschau, Euskirchen, Ahrweiler distribution maps for medieval deserted settlements have been produced. They contain sites known through documents as well as those known through finds.

GERMANY: D.D.R.

Prof. Dr. P. Grimm.

Prof. Grimm completed in 1966 his excavation of the Hauptburg of Tilleda. This is the first complete excavation of a royal settlement site of the early medieval period. For interim report see P. Grimm, 'Sum Stand der Ausgrabungen in der Pfalz Tilleda am Kyffhauser (1935 bis September 1963)', Jahresschrift für mitteldeutsche Vorgeschichte, MLIX (1965), 99-138. It is hoped that an English interim report may appear in a forthcoming volume of Medieval Archaeology.

HOLLAND

H.H. van Regteren Altena

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF MEDIEVAL VILLAGES IN THE NETHERLANDS

Until quite recently excavations of medieval villages in the Netherlands have had a more or less accidental character. Only fragmentary parts of some settlements were excavated and insufficient knowledge was acquired of the material structure of an conditions in a medieval village.

The causes of this situation in the Netherlands were:

- (1) From medieval written records such as lists of churches, toponyms etc. we learn that in many parts of the country villages were deserted, but as far as can be judged from these records this does not seem to have been a

general nor always a continuous phenomenon. A systematic inventarisation and interpretation of all available written material has yet to be made (cf. T.S. Jansma (1960), De 'Wustungen' der late middeleeuwen, in Landbouwgeschiedenis, pp. 132-138, with bibliography.)

(2) In this densely populated country the material remains of such villages are difficult to discover - even with the help of air-photography and the like - and are, when discovered, often unavailable for research. Few sites are exactly known. Therefore it could not be expected that Dutch economic and agrarian historians would take the initiative in organizing excavations of medieval villages, as happened in England or France.

(3) All excavations of medieval settlements (eo ipso deserted) were rescue-excavations. By sheer force of circumstances large scale excavations could not be planned. Examples of such rescue-excavations are in the Wieringermeer in 1931 by Dr. W.C. Braat (W.C. Braat, De archaeologie van de Wieringermeer, Oudheidkundige Mededeelingen uit 's Rijkmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden, N.R. 13 (1932), 15-58) and near Den Helder in 1965-66 by Dr. W.A. van Es and Drs. H. Halbertsma (Bulletin Kon. Oudheidkundige Bond, Archaeologisch Nieuws, (1965), 65-66, 73-74 and 137-138).

Since, however, settlement-archaeology has become one of the main interests of archaeology and the search for favourable sites has become one of the main concerns of the Dutch archaeologist, the situation has developed in a more promising direction for the research of the medieval village.

Two recent discoveries, one in the province of Drente and one in the province of Gelderland, now have made it obvious that in the Netherlands there is a future for planned excavations in this field of medieval archaeology.

In 1966 an early medieval settlement of the 5th-8th century was excavated at a distance of only 200 meters from the village Odoorn (Drente) by the Biological-Archaeological Institute of the University of Groningen. The excavated area was ca 2 ha. 38 houseplans, 67 huts, pits and enclosures could be examined. A great variation in the house plans was established: the oldest within enclosures were very similar to the three-aisled houseplans of the well-known settlement at Wijster in Drente (150-425 A.D.). The younger houses were, at least some of them, clearly two-aisled. The enclosures of this last period had right angles; each one enclosed a farm with smaller buildings around it. In between these enclosures lay a system of parallel and cross-roads. The most interesting fact was that this system survives in the parcelling of the field that overlies the settlement, as can be seen on the earliest cadastral plan. The site as a whole was not deserted; after the eighth century the inhabitants must have moved to the actual Odoorn and the house sites were changed into fields along the same lines as the former plots. (H.T. Waterbolck, Odoorn. Nieuwsbulletin van de K.N.O.B., Archeologisch Nieuws (1967), 1, pp. 6-7). It seems probably that this change of location of a settlement from the time of the Reihengraberfelder had something to do with the advent of Christianity and the gathering of the inhabitants around the new church. Thanks to this change of location we can get as much archaeological information about an early medieval village as from the deserted villages of the later middle ages.

In 1964 a medieval settlement was discovered on the Veluwe in the province of Gelderland at a distance of 1.5 km from the village of Kootwijk. Two trial excavations brought to light the traces of houses, huts, pits and enclosures over an estimated area of 2 ha. The settlement lies under much eroded ploughland, covered with dunes of driftsand. The latest sherds found at the site date from the 12th or 13th century, the earliest from the eighth century. At the same site two oriented graves

were discovered and at a distance of some 100 metres the traces of a native settlement dated by Roman imports to the second and third century A.D. The interrelations between these different elements (and the relation with the history of the actual village of Kootwijk) are yet unsolved problems, but it can be hoped that the excavation in the coming years (by the Institute for Pre- and Protohistory of the University of Amsterdam) will throw much light on them as well as on the patterns of structures of the medieval village. It seems likely that habitation stopped at the time when the driftsands started (12th century?) (H.H. van Regteren Altena, Kootwijkerzand, Nieuwsbulletin K.N.O.B., Archeologisch Nieuws, (1965), 11, pp. 136-137 and (1966), 11-12, pp. 122-123).

At the moment the last mentioned institute is looking for comparable sites to excavate in the future. With the help of all methods of systematic archaeological prospecting a list of available sites for each province will be made, from which can be made a selection of the most promising objects for research from a theoretical and practical viewpoint.

RUMANIA

N. Constantinescu.

Over ten years ago, archaeological researches were conducted in Transylvania (at Bedehaza, a settlement of the 12th-14th centuries, at Soporul de Cimpie, Sicleu-Cris etc.), in Moldavia (at Hlincea-Jassy, a settlement of the 13th and 14th centuries, at Traian, Danesti etc.), in Oltenia (at Verbicioara-Dolj, a cemetery in the 14th century, Vadastra - a settlement of the 14th and 15th centuries, Runcu-Gradinari etc.), and in Muntenia (at Zimnicea, a settlement and a cemetery of the 14th and 15th centuries); however, the programmes of these researches did not include, as a distinct item, the investigation of the Rumanian medieval village.

It is only since 1956-1960 that field and archive work has included the Rumanian village. Systematic and exhaustive excavations have been undertaken and, what is more important, a Scheme of historical, geographical and archaeological objectives has been drawn up - a working tool enabling us to orientate our efforts so that they may meet the requirements of Rumanian historiography. The start in this work was made by I. Donat, whose work "The human settlements in Wallachia in the 14th-16th centuries" (1956) - Wallachia (in rum. Valahia=Tara Romaneasca) i.e. the historical subprovinces Muntenia and Oltenia -, supplies the first global data on the number of medieval villages still in existence or which disappeared in the Middle Ages. In 1960, Prof. St. Pascu from the University of Cluj has published his work on "Die mittelalterlichen Dorfsiedlungen in Siebeburgen (bis 1400)" - included in "The History of Rumania", Vol. II, 1962; the author of the present note has endeavoured in the paper "Le stade et les perspectives de la recherche archeologique du village medieval de Roumanie" (1964) to show the main lines along which research in this field was conducted.

At present we know that the future List of villages would include roughly: over 3700 rural settlements mentioned in the medieval documents during the years 1075-1400 in Transylvania (of which 2754 date from the 14th century) and over 700 villages in Moldavia, in the period 1384-1450; unfortunately, in Moldavia as well as in Transylvania, the exact number and the list of deserted villages is unknown.

As regards Wallachia, on which we dwell more minutely, the reference material is supplied by the volume of chancellary documents, published (in fact, re-published) by the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Rumania in the series DOCUMENTA ROMANIAE HISTORICA, B. Tara Romaneasca, Vol. I (1247-1500), 1966. By adopting the criterion of the chronology of the first references, we established that out of the total number of 519 villages mentioned in the period 1247-1500, 454 (87%) are identifiable (249 in Oltenia, 205 in Muntenia), while the remaining 65 settlements

cannot be identified and located on the map. The 454 identified settlements may be grouped as follows:

1. Medieval villages still in existence, preserving their old names = 233 (126 in Oltenia, 107 in Muntenia; e.g.: Alboteani-today Albota, Curteani-Curteanca, Gheagheu-Ghigiu, Dvorsca-Zvorsca, etc.);
2. Idem (probable location) = 49 (23 in Oltenia, 26 in Muntenia);
3. Deserted medieval villages, probably before the year 1500 = 29 (21 in Oltenia, 8 in Muntenia);
4. Deserted medieval villages, after 1500 (particularly in the 16th and 17th centuries) = 133 (70 in Oltenia, 63 in Muntenia);
5. Silisti - i.e. deserted medieval villages defined as much on the date the documents mentioning them were issued = 10 (9 in Oltenia, 1 in Muntenia).

It follows that out of the mass of first documentary references, a rather high percentage (circa 45%) of villages consists of extinct ones (including here the 65 settlements which, in our List, are in groups No. 6, 7 and 8); however, we have to consider our archive information as being limited, because of the loss of some medieval documents and of the lack of precision in the contents of the preserved chancellary documents, often too briefly worded, ambiguous and even contradictory. Consequently, we have to be rather cautious when including one or the other of the settlements in the group of deserted villages as, in some cases, they might have changed their names and "disappeared" for a certain while or for ever; in other cases, the traces or names of old medieval villages might have disappeared because of their being swallowed (in the literal sense of the word!) by neighbouring villages which have developed more rapidly. The old villages, reduced to the status of village-streets or to suburbs (in the outskirts of townlets and towns), have continued to vegetate on the territory of the developing settlements. (For instance, in present-day Bucharest there is a district named Grozavesti, which in 1492 was a genuine village. Real disappearance or apparent disappearance - this is a highly important problem in the history of the Rumanian village in Middle Ages.

Strictly speaking, archaeological activity is carried on at present only in the area stretching between the Carpathians and the Danube, and more exactly, in today's administrative area of Bucharest city, where the Coconi (South-East of the Capital city, in the vicinity of the Danube) excavation site was opened as early as 1960. A second excavation was organised at the very outskirts of Bucharest, at Straulesti, on the spot where medieval documents attest the existence of a village called Maicanesti (in the 16th century); the excavations are directed by Panait I. Panait, from Bucharest Town Museum of History. Lastly, the third excavation is at Frumoasa-Zimnicea (South-West of Bucharest), where at the end of 14th century there were a settlement and a contemporaneous medieval fortress; work here, as at Coconi, is directed by the author of this report.

Future plans envisage excavations in other places, where documents or fieldwork bear witness to the existence of some old medieval settlements (e.g.: Badesti-Arges, mentioned in documents dated 1352; Vadul Cumanilor, in Oltenia, sited on the very bank of Danube, referred to in 1385; and Gavanesti-Teleorman, a village dated to 1451).

We should mention that this entire activity - planning, co-ordination and implementation of medieval village archaeological research is made under the scientific control of the Institute of Archaeology; fieldwork is carried on in co-operation with the experts of the district and regional museums.

In the last part of this short note, we would like to introduce to the British DMVRG the main achievements of the Coconi excavation.

Firstly, we point out that the rural settlement here was not mentioned in medieval documents (as was also the case with the above mentioned Frumoasa, Verbicioara). The spot is what we call a "siliste" - deserted village, on the former precincts of which ploughshares subsequently cut their furrows. The settlement, located on the shore of a big lake, with an area which never exceeded 4-5 hecatres - came into being in the latter half of the 14th century and ended approximately in the twenties of the 15th century. It's morphological texture consisted of: (a) dwelling-houses (dug in the earth to depths ranging from 0, 65 up to 1, 30m.), made out of earth and wood; the number of dwellings uncovered so far amount to 74, out of which 47 have been totally excavated; (b) earthen fortifications (fossa and valla) three in number, but of different periods; (c) 3 cemeteries, each one dating from successive stages in the life of the settlement. It is worth noting that the excavated fortifications and cemeteries do not show evidence of successive diminutions and expansion of the settlement's territory due to internal causes such as growth of the settlement, increase of the number of population; or because of external circumstances such as raids and plunders perpetrated mostly by the Turks living in the neighbourhoods, at South of Danube.

The Coconi archaeological finds are rich and varied: ceramics of various types - including glazed pottery decorated in sgraffito technique (three pottery kilns were discovered), various iron and bone household tools, weapons, ornaments (there was a handicraft worker who specialised in making such ornaments) fishing tools, coins etc.

There can be no doubt that the disappearance of the settlement at Coconi was due to enemy raids; the fact that all the dwellings excavated here had been set on fire shows that every stage in the life of the settlement had ended in a catastrophe provoked by fire.

By its specific features - those of a fortified rural settlement - the Coconi archaeological site fully deserves to be named sat - (=village), a word derived from the Latin fossatum, the intermediate form of which fsat is to be found in some medieval writings (The Scheian Psalter) - and whose meaning is "a spot surrounded by ditches".

SWITZERLAND - Prof. Dr. W.U. Guyan

Deserted Village Research in the Kanton Schaffhausen 1966

During the year the investigations on the location of deserted settlements were continued. They have been concentrated on the following two places:

St. Ergoltingen, 1 1/4 miles ESE of Neunkirch (Klettgau, Kt. Schaffhausen)

St. Kirchberg, 1/2 mile east of Busingen (Enklave Busingen, on the right bank of the Rhine)

On the occasion of the discovery of several "Grubenhauser" in Merishausen (northern part of the Durach Valley) soil analysis to measure phosphoric acid has also been done.

St. Ergoltingen

This place is first named in 1093 in documents. The "Ergoltinger Hof" the former "Ergoltinger (or Erlatinger) Muhle" (mill), must be the remaining part of the deserted village of Ergoltingen. When some meadows were ploughed up, black spots within the lighter soil became visible, where the content of phosphoric acid was also higher.

St. Kirchberg

The location of this deserted village is not so easy, because there are no indications which could be obtained from documents or old maps such as that called "Grenzkarte von Heinrich Peyer, 1688". Phosphoric acid analysis has not so far given any positive results, but will be continued. The so called "Schaffhauser Mühle zu Kirchberg", which is named in a document of 1313, must have been situated in the small valley east of the hill on which the church of St. Kirchberg still stands.

"Grubenhauser" in Merishausen

During the construction of a new building in Merishausen, "Grubenhauser" have been discovered. Bones, charcoal and pottery of the 6th and 7th centuries A.D. were found. By means of phosphoric acid analysis it was possible to show that the contents of the pits had a higher phosphoric acid content than the surrounding soil.

Professor Guyan has also contributed the following notes:-

Development of settlement in the Kanton Schaffhausen

During the migration period Germanic tribes reached the middle of Switzerland. This is demonstrated by the cemeteries of the Alamannen e.g. in Schleithem and Beggingen, where the earliest graves are dated to the 6th century A.D. During the 5th - 7th centuries, the early settlements with names ending in -ingen and -heim developed, while during the second half of the 7th century the settlements ending in -hofen, -hausen, -stetten were added. These settlements were not yet villages proper, but single farmsteads and small hamlets. Towards the end of the Middle Ages a fundamental change in the structure of settlement took place. By agglomeration the farmstead and hamlets merged into village settlements. Many of these villages, hamlets and farmsteads were subsequently abandoned. The causes for desertion are very numerous; certainly one important fact was medieval town development, but changes in the whole economic structure are also important. In the Kanton Schaffhausen today over a dozen deserted settlements are known. Of some the site has been located and excavated, while others are known only from documents.

Deserted settlements in the parish of Schleithem

The distance between Schleithem and Beggingen is 5km. This is too far for the known pattern in the Schaffhausen area (average settlement distance 3km). This fact started a search for a deserted settlement in this area. It is believed that the missing settlement was the Guggenmühle in the area of the present Forenhof. The mill was already out of use in the 15th century and was presumably the oldest mill in the valley. It was situated at the boundary between the parishes of Schleithem and Beggingen. To this Guggenmühle, belongs the neighbouring field name of 'Bruhl'.

In the area of the parish of Beggingen two former settlements are known; the field names Kirchstetten and Brinkhofen. These seem to have yielded Roman finds. In Beggingen there are remains of Roman settlements on the so-called 'Buckli'. In the vicinity of the deserted valley at the present Schlatterhof lies a Roman villa and in the neighbourhood of Brinkhofen the field name 'in Mauern' (Muren) indicates Roman walls in the ground. Near the present Talerhofwiesen, Talschlatt, was a chapel in 1360/70 and a hermitage is known to have existed in the 15th century. As already mentioned, the field name 'Kirchstetten' did partially survive.

One should not forget the deserted settlement, which is partly in the parish of Schleithem, partly in the parish of Oberklettgau: Tettlingen. This is a documented deserted village. Probably the parish of Tettlingen was divided between Sibblingen, Lohningen and Neukirch whose parishes meet at Tettlingen.

Notes

-hofen = farmstead of

-hausen = the house and living place of ...

-stetten = the place of (Kirchstetten = the place of the church)

Bruhl = wet meadow

Buckli = small hill

APPENDIX A

HAMPSHIRE Revised DMV List 1966.

1. Mainland

	<u>1" map</u>	<u>National Grid</u>	<u>6" map, Old Series</u>	
1. Abbotstone	168	SU/565345	XLII	NW
2. Allington	180	SU/480172	LVIII	SW
3. Applestede	180	SU/610080	LXXV	NW/NE
4. Bentley	168	SU/310295	XXXIX	SW
5. Bisterne	179	SU/149012	LXXVIII	NE
6. Blendworth	181	SU/712136	LXVIII	NE
7. Boarhunt	180	SU/603084	LXXV	NW
8. Bossington	168	SU/335309	XXXIX	SE
9. Boyatt	180	SU/451209	LVII	NE
10. Broxhead	169	SU/799369	XXXVI	SW
11. Candover, Brown	168	SU/576392	XXXIV	NW
12. Candover, Chilton	168	SU/593401	XXXIV	NW
13. Charford, North	179	SU/170196	LIV	NE
14. Charford, South	179	SU/168190	LV	NW
15. Chineham	168	SU/645540	XVIII	NE
16. Colemore	169	SU/706307	XLIII	SW
17. Compton	168	SU/349291	XXXIX	SE
18. Dogmersfield	169	SU/775515	XX	NW/SW
19. Eldon, Upper	168	SU/365278	XLIII	NE
20. Ellingham	179	SU/144084	LXX	NE
21. Elvetham	169	SU/782564	XII	SW
22. Empshot	169	SU/753312	XLIII	SE
23. Ewhurst	168	SU/570568	X	SW
24. Farleigh Wallop	168	SU/623474	XXVI	NE
25. Farley Chamberlaine	168	SU/395275	XLIX	NW
26. Farlington	168	SU/686057	LXXVI	SW
27. Fullerton	168	SU/376394	XXXII	NW
28. Godsfield	168	SU/604371	XXXIV	SW

29. Harbridge	179	SU/144101	LXII	SE
30. Hartley Maudit	169	SU/742361	XXXV	SE
31. Hatch Warren	168	SU/616488	XVIII	SE
32. Hay, South	169	SU/773398	XXXVI	NW
33. Highclere	168	SU/446588	VIII	NE
34. Hordle	179	SZ/270923	LXXXVII	SE
35. Idsworth	181	SU/743141	LXXXVI	NE
36. Inhurst	168	SU/575614	IV	SW
37. Kempshott	168	SU/598474	XXVI	NW
38. Laverstoke	168	SU/497490	XVII	SW
39. Lee	180	SU/360179	VLI	SE
40. Lomer	168	SU/594234	LI	SW
41. Merdon	168	SU/420264	XLIX	NE
42. Minley	169	SU/825580	XII	SE
43. Murrell Green	169	SU/743550	XI	SE
44. Newtown	168	SU/471579	III	SW
45. Northington	168	SU/501495	XVII	SW
46. Nutley	168	SU/609446	XXVI	SE
47. Oakley, North	168	SU/538541	XVII	NE
48. Otterbourne	168	SU/465225	XLIX	SE
49. Pauncefoot	168	SU/343201	LXIV	NE
50. Pittleworth	168	SU/328296	XXXIX	SE
51. Polhampton	168	SU/529506	XVII	SE
52. Popham	168	SU/555438	XXV	SE
53. Priors Dean	169	SU/728296	XLIII	SW
54. Quidhampton	168	SU/517504	XVII	SE
55. Roke	168	SU/337227	XLVIII	SE
56. Rowner	180	SU/584016	LXXXIII	NW
57. St. Anastius by Wyke	168	SU/300479	XLI	SW
58. Silchester	168	SU/643625	IV	SE
59. Skidmore	180	c.SU/356180	LVI	SE
60. Snoddington	167	SU/238446	XXII	SE
61. Somborne, Little	168	SU/382327	XL	NW
62. Southwood	169	SU/852551	XII	SE

63. Stanbridge	168	SU/338232	XLVIII	SE
64. Steventon	168	SU/551472	XXV	NE
65. Stock	168	SU/666266	LII	NW
66. Stoneham, North	180	SU/440172	LVII	NE
67. Stoneham, South	180	SU/440154	LXV	NE
68. Stratfield Saye	169	SU/695615	V	SW
69. Stratfield Turgis	169	SU/695593	V	SW
70. Swaraton	168	SU/570371	XXXIV	SW
71. Sydmonton	168	SU/485580	LX	NW
72. Tadley	168	SU/597600	X	NW
73. Tidgrove	168	SU/522544	XVII	NW/NE
74. Tidworth	167	SU/240480	XXII	NE
75. Tisted, West	168	SU/650290	XLII	SE
76. Wanstead	180	SU/642094	LXXV	NE
77. Warblington	181	SU/729055	LXXVI	SE
78. Wellow, East	168	SU/303204	LVI	NW
79. Wellsworth	180	c.SU/638073	LXXV	NE
80. Westbury	168	SU/657239	LI	SE
81. Weston Corbett	169	SU/688470	XXVII	NW
82. Widley	181	SU/660074	LXXV	NE
83. Winchfield	169	SU/768538	XX	NW
84. Winslade	168	SU/655482	XVIII SE/XIX SW XXVI NE	
85. Wolverton	168	SU/550585	IX	NE
86. Woodcott	168	SU/433548	VII	SE
87. Worldham, Little	169	SU/743377	XXXV	SE
88. Wymering	181	SU/650056	LXXV	SE

NB. The list of sites in the New Forest has not been revised.
(See Appendix A, 1961 Report)

2. Isle of Wight.

1. Afton	180	SZ/358869	XCIII	SE
2. Alvington	180	SZ/475886	XCV	NW
3. Ashe	180	SZ/584883	XCVI	NW
4. Atherfield	180	c.SZ/465795	XCVII	SE

5. Bernardsley	180	SZ/608903	XCVI	NW
6. Billingham	180	SZ/485818	XCVIII	NW
7. Briddlesford	180	SZ/547900	XC	SE
8. Compton	180	SZ/376851	XCIV	SW
9. Durton	180	SZ/522883	XCV	NE
10. Haldley	180	SZ/494852	XCV	SW
11. Hale	180	SZ/544846	XCV	SE
12. Hardley	180	SZ/632866	XCVI	SE
13. Heasley	180	SZ/547857	XCV	SE
14. Kerne	180	SZ/578866	XCVI	SW
15. Kingston	180	SZ/478814	XCVIII	NW
16. Knighton	180	SZ/566867	XCV	SE
17. Luccombe	180	SZ/583798	XCIX	SW
18. Moor Farm	180	SZ/533825	XCVIII	NE
19. Nunwell	180	SZ/595875	XCVI	NW
20. Penna and Fairlie	180	SZ/506904	XC	SW
21. Preston	180	SZ/598914	XCI	SW
22. Scotchells	180	SZ/582833	XCIX	SW
23. Standen	180	SZ/506874	XCV	NW
24. Stenbury	180	SZ/525790	XCVIII	SE
25. Thorley	180	SZ/367892	XCIII	NE
26. Watchingwell	180	SZ/623867	XCVI	SE
27. Wolverton	180	SZ/537778	XCVIII	SE
28. Wyke	180	SZ/537778	XCVIII	SE

APPENDIX B

Revision to Memorandum on the Preservation of Deserted Medieval Villages

A revised format for the list of the 54 sites in Appendices A-C, see 13th Annual Report (1965) Section 10D

Revision to Appendix A of Memorandum

	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>County Division</u>	<u>Topographical Division</u>
North England	1 Wharram Percy	Yorks. E.R.	East	Wolds
Midland, East	2 Gainsthorpe	Lincs. Lindsey	North	Limestone Heath
Midland, East	3 Ingarsby	Leics.	East	Heights
South Central	4 Broadstone	Oxon.	North	Cotswolds
East Anglia	5 Godwick or Pudding Norton	Norfolk	West	Loams
South-west England	6 Hound Tor	Devon	Central	Dartmoor
(Wales	Runston	Mormouth)		
(Scotland	Rossall	Sutherland)		

Revision to Appendix B of Memorandum

North England	7 South Middleton or Welton	Northumber- land	South	Fells
	8 -	Cumberland or Westmor- land	-	Fells
West Midlands	9 Abdon or Heath	Shrops	South	Upland
East Midlands	10 Hungry Bentley or Alkmonton	Derbys.	South	Lowlands
	11 Wolfhampcote or Braunstonbury	Warwk. Northants.	Central West	Feldon
South Central	12 Quarrendon or Burston	Bucks.	North	Clayland
South Central	13 Gomeldon	Wilts.	South	Downland
South East	14 (Northeye)	Sussex	South	Coastal Plain

Revision to Appendix C of Memorandum

North England	15 Old Mousen or Tughall	Northum- berland	North	Coastal Plain
	16 Barton	Northum- berland	Central	Fells
	17 Yoden or Garmondsway	Durham	Central	Coastal Plain

	18	West Hartburn or Walworth	Durham	South	Tees Valley
	19	South Cowton or Lazenby	Yorks N.R.	Central	Vale of York
	20	Mulgrave	Yorks N.R.	North	Cleveland
	21	East Lilling or Marton	Yorks N.R.	South	Vale of York
	22	Tanfield or Humberton	N.R. W.R.	North	Vale of York
	23	Toulston or Streton	W.R.	North	Vale of York
	24	Eske or Southorpe	E.R.	East	Holderness
	25	-	Yorks. Notts.	South North	Vale of York
	26	-	Cheshire Lancs.		
	27	-	Westmorland Cumberland		Fells
West Midlands	28	Wychnor	Staffs.	Central	Lowland
	29	Stretton Baskerville	Warwks.	Central	Feldon
	30	-	Heref.		Vale of Evesham
	31	Sherrifs Naunton	Worcs.	South	Vale of Evesham
	32	Lower Ditchford or Lower Norton	Gloucs.	North	Vale of Evesham
South Central England	33	Hampton Gay or Wretchwick	Oxon	Central	Clayland
East Midlands	34	Sulby or Westrill	Northants Leics.	East East	Heights Heights
	35	Hallows Cotton or Boughton	Northants Hunts.	East North	Lowland Lowland
	36	Clopton	Cambs.	South	Upland
	37	Bingham	Notts.	East	Trent Valley
East Midland	38	Horn	Lincs. Kesteven/ Rutland		Limestone Heath
	39	Rand	Lincs, Lindsey	South	Clay Lowland

	40	Calcethorpe or South Cadeby	Lincs Lindsey	South	Wolds
East Anglia	41	-	Norfolk Suffolk		Clays
	42	-	Essex		Clays
South West	43	-	Cornwall	West	
	44	Trewortha or Garrow	Cornwall	East	Bodmin Moor
	45	Badgworthy	Devon	North	Exmoor
	46	-	Somerset	Central	
	47	-	Somerset	South	
West Midland	48	-	Glouc.	South	
	49	Sennington	Glouc.	Central	Cotswolds
South Central	50	-	Wilts.	North	Downland
	51	Holworth or Winterbourne	Dorset	North	Downland
	52	Abbotstone	Hants.	Central	Downland
	53	-	Bucks	South	
			Berks	East	
	54	-	Kent		