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THE DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP

15th Annual Report, 1967

Edited by P.A. Rahtz

CONFINED

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Editorial

This is the fifteenth annual report, and it seems a suitable occasion to review the progress of our subject during this time. DMV research is now well co-ordinated in this country. The success of DMVRG as an organising body is shown by its being entrusted with the administration of government funds for rescue excavation. The subject is now being taught at several universities, and has received wide non-academic recognition on the radio and the popular archeological press. The annual reports provide the best index of work done in documentary research, excavation and correlation of results. Another striking feature is the increasing work done on DMVs in other countries, perhaps stimulated by our own research.

Excavation has been of variable scope and quality; the work of the last fifteen years has shown that few useful results are obtained unless a site is explored on a large scale or over several seasons. Details of house construction and materials, and localised dating, may be recovered from individual digs, but it is the "persistent" excavations, such as Wharram Percy, Hand Tor, Faxton, Gomeldon, West Whelpington and Upton, which have produced the most significant results, and then only after several seasons. This isn't a question of money. Some of the larger digs have admittedly cost thousands of pounds over the years, but the others have not. Wharram Percy, Gomeldon and Hand Tor are run entirely on amateur labour resources and very few funds.

It may be premature to expect any useful historical generalisations to emerge after so short a period, and it may be many more decades before any major conclusions can be drawn. Nevertheless, the work done has demonstrated the kind of evidence which long-continued excavation can produce, and John Hurst is currently engaged* in attempting a preliminary synthesis of a few hypotheses which can now be postulated.

Excavation has told us more about the present house than any other aspect of the village. It seems likely that most houses were of timber before the 13th century, even in traditional stone-building areas. Where houses had stone footings, they were rather insubstantial and had to be replaced frequently. Walls were usually of clay, turf, timber or other light construction, and roofs of thatch. Central hearths are typical, stone floors are rare. All floors were kept clean and the rubbish was dumped outside. House plans are very variable, but may indicate development from long-house types, with combined animal-human occupation, and storage space, to separated buildings of the "firm" type.

There is some evidence for climatic changes such as the digging of deep ditches, piling up of toft platforms, and cobbling of ground surfaces. Houses changed position frequently in rebuilding within the same toft, while toft boundaries and extents themselves fluctuated. Even the whole village layout was subject to major replanning - a contrast both to the conservatism in village layout in more recent centuries and to the static nature of burgrave plots in towns.

Such, in the most superficial outline, is the kind of thing that can now be suggested, and will be reinforced or more probably confounded by complexity in future decades.

What suggestions can be made for future work? Field-work, documentary research, air-photography, photo-grammetric or ground survey, preservation by consent or legislation - these are all being pursued as fast as resources allow, but not so fast as sites are being destroyed or damaged before even their earthworks have been plotted. Excavations are numerous; we might question, as has been suggested in other branches of archaeology, whether we are justified in putting so much of our resources in skill and manpower into safe sites when so many are being destroyed - thereby deliberately reducing the ultimate amount of available evidence for posterity.

Is excavation itself well-planned? It may seem in retrospect that too much attention has been paid to house-sites and not enough to the village as a whole. If we were able to begin Upton again, for instance, I would spend

* Studies in Deserted Medieval Villages, to be published by the Lutterworth Press.

at least ten seasons in examining boundaries and apparently featureless areas; by now we would know a lot about the development of the village area in different centuries, and would know which house-complex was most worthy of detailed examination. Small-scale work might well be far more usefully deployed in sectioning toft and croft banks than in uncovering the odd bits of walls, floors and postholes which have been so prominent in our annual reports.

Another aspect of our subject remains very obscure - that is, the relationship between post-conquest villages and those known to exist in hundreds before 1066. Thus, again, partly due to concentration on visible house sites which are likely to belong to later phases of the village, and partly due to the slow realisation that the so-called "Saxon-settlements" are in fact deserted Saxon villages (DSV ?), settlements failed for reasons which are often historically obscure.

Finally, should we now attempt to widen our scope of enquiry? The prefix "deserted" (or, more romantically, "lost") has served its purpose in arousing interest in DMV sites. Our real subject is the medieval village. Deserted sites are convenient because they have not been much altered since medieval times, and because they are available for examination; but the aspect of their desertion seems, in retrospect, a relatively minor aspect of the total history of the village.

In response to some criticism, much detail has been eliminated from this report in the hope that it will thereby be more readable. If any members would like more information on any people, places or subjects mentioned, would they please write to the editor?

1.

MEMBERS

New Members

BARRY, J.F., 8, Charles Road, Dagenham, Essex.
BRADSHAW, Miss B., Kenton Lodge College of Education, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 3.
COGGINS, D., High Force Hotel, Forest of Teesdale, Barnard Castle, Durham.
DAVIS, G.E., 122, Leake Road, Gotham, Nottinghamshire.
DAWSON, G.J., 40, Station Road, Orpington, Kent.
DORNIER, Miss A., Department of Archaeology, The University, Leicester.
EDEN, P., Department of English Local History, The University, Leicester.
FAIRBROTHER, J.R., 2, Alma Place, London, S.E.19.
GILLESPIE, Mrs. R.P., 89, Lincoln Road, Peterborough.
GRANT, A.R.C., 23, Ennismore Gardens, London, S.W.7.
HAINES, D., Park Hills, 199, Chamber Road, Oldham, Lancashire.
HAMLIN, Miss A.E., Department of History, The University, Exeter.
HARE, J., Priestley House, 19, The Green, Calne, Wiltshire.
HOPKINS, W.J., 24, Bridge Street, Risca, Monmouthshire.
HUGHES, Mrs. A.M., The Old Vicarage, Great Bourton, Banbury, Oxfordshire.
INGLES, W.J., 12, Bushfield House, Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire.
JARRETT, Dr. M.J., Department of Archaeology, University College, Cathays Park, Cardiff.
KRAIG, B., 60, Francis Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02138, U.S.A.
LINEHAM, Mrs. C., 15, Cotlands, Cotmaton Road, Sidmouth, Devon.
LONGDEN, Dr. R.A.W., 9, Cherry Tree Lane, Hayley Green, Halesowen, Worcestershire.
McCARTHY, M.R., 131, Evering Road, London, N.16.
MOSS, Dr. R.J., 4, Gainsborough Drive, Adel, Leeds, 16.
PARISH, J.M.F., 43, Moore Avenue, Wibsey, Bradford, 6.
ROWLAND, T.H., Ridley House, 4, Demerley Road, Morpeth, Northumberland.
SLATER, D.B., Hillcrest, Wincote Lane, Wootton, Near Eccleshall, Staffordshire.
STEANE, J.M., 31, Headlands, Kettering, Northamptonshire.

Changes of Address

ADDYMAN, P.V., Department of Archaeology, The University, Southampton.
BIDDLE, M., All Souls College, Oxford.
MALLETT, M., Department of History, The University, Warwick.

Changes of Address (Cont'd)

PLATT, Dr. C.P.S., 3, Westwood Road, Southampton.

SHEAIL, Dr. J., Monks Wood Experimental Station (Nature Conservancy), Abbots
Ripton, Huntingdonshire.

WIGHTMAN, Dr. W.E., 10, Cassiobury Park Avenue, Watford, Hertfordshire.

BELGIUM, Prof. Dr. A. Verhulst, Faculteit Der Letteren En Wijsbegeerte, Gent,
Blandijnberg 2.

GERMANY, Prof. W. Abel, Direktor des Institutes fur Wirtschafts und Sozial
Geschichte, 34, Gottingen Nikolausberger, Weg, 5.

RUMANIA, N. Constantinescu, Principal, Instutul de Archeologie, Bucurest, 22,
Str. N. Iorga, 21.

Resignations

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

SINNHUBER, Dr. K., Department of Geography, University College, Gower Street,
London, W.C.1.

Deceased

RUDDY, The Reverend H.E., 3, Bekynton Avenue, Wells, Somerset.

TREVOR, Dr. J.C., Department of Physical Anthropology, Downing Street, Cambridge.

2.

Research in 1967

Mr. E.E. Dodd continued his examination of references to known DMV's in the British Museum Calendar of Charters and Rolls. The many references obtained have been listed and filed by Mr. C. Treen.

In 1967, work on the revision of county lists was confined to Lincolnshire. A full revision was attempted, largely based on work done by Mr. J. Golson some years ago. 131 sites were considered by M.W. Beresford, J.G. Hurst and J. Sheail, and 45 of these have been accepted as new DMV's (Appendix). 42 have been classified as shrunken villages, and 44 have been rejected as there is no evidence that they were ever nucleated villages. There is no doubt that these lists are incomplete because Lincolnshire is a very difficult county to work upon. There is not a standard printed history of the county, all the volumes of the Victoria History of the county have not been compiled, and there are no English Place Name Society volumes.

Until recently, little work has been attempted in the western half of England. Active work is now in progress in preparing lists for many of these counties: M.W. Beresford and J.G. Hurst started a search of the 6 inch maps of Cumberland for possible sites of desertion. It is hoped to expand this work into Westmorland. Lists are being prepared by county correspondents for Lancashire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire and Somerset. This preliminary work has already shown that there are many hundreds of DMVs in this part of England. This is likely to transform the picture of medieval desertion which has previously been based on work in the Midlands and the east of the country.

(a) Reports from local correspondents

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

C. Gowing and D. Mynard studied the air cover for the eight square miles of north Bucks. designated for the new town of Milton Keynes, and found 31 medieval sites. J.G. Hirst visited the best of these, and it is hoped that they can be preserved as open spaces in the new town. This is the first time that field work has been done at such an early stage in planning and it is hoped that the local planning authority will be able to help in preserving these sites.

In the new town area, DMVs include Tattenhoe (SP 829339), Wolverton (SP 802413) and a new one at Shenley Brook End (SP 832358). Tattenhoe is scheduled but badly ploughed, Wolverton is scheduled and Shenley Brook End in

process of being scheduled.

SMVs in the area include

Caldecotte (SP 896354 and 892356)
Great Linford (SP 855417 and 856418)
Loughton (SP 839375)
Milton Keynes (SP 890392)
Shenley Church End (SP 826365)
Walton (SP 889366)
Woughton on the Green (SP 875376 and SP 878377)

All of these have been visited and about half are to be scheduled.

HEREFORDSHIRE

Miss R. Hickling has compiled a list of the numerous isolated churches. This is the first stage in the examination of this neglected county.

LANCASHIRE

Mrs. W. Gilding has begun work on Lancashire by compiling a list of 100 possible sites. The Domesday evidence, key subsidy material and other printed sources have been used, together with the 6" Ordnance Survey maps.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Mrs. G. Brown reported on the following sites:

Barton Seagrave (SP 890764). Platforms have been cut into by road work. Masonry was found at a depth of 5 ft. by the road edge, but little damage was done.

Downtown (SP 603801) (see 11th Ann. Rep., 1963, p.6). Now levelled and ploughed.

Newbould (SP 517606) (see 14th Ann. Rep., 1966, p.16). Now levelled and ploughed; daub, 12th century pottery, and other finds recovered. In field to west there are remains of a large stone building.

Thorpe Waterville (TL 025816). Road widening has destroyed some houses here; stone walls of buildings, c. 18 x 9 ft. were recorded, about 100 yds. from the castle site. The houses had clay floors 4 ins. thick, lying on bedrock; these were covered by burnt daub with half-inch wattle impressions, and burnt straw and charcoal. Associated sheds were of Lyveden and calcite-gritted types.

SHROPSHIRE

A. Gaydon has made a list of 20 deserted hamlets and 82 shrunken hamlets in the Hundreds of Condover and Ford; this will appear in Vol. viii of the VCH now in the press.

WARWICKSHIRE

C.J. Bond is doing a Birmingham Ph.D. thesis on medieval rural depopulation, with particular reference to relationships between deserted, shrunken and surviving villages. Special attention is being paid to soil properties, climatic periodicity, settlement pattern, social structure and manorial descent. Many new sites have been added to the 1963 county list, both from documentary evidence and from field work.

WORCESTERSHIRE

P. Barker and R.T. Rowley have formed the Worcestershire Medieval Village Research Group. This has located 167 suspected DMV sites in the county. Large numbers of deserted and shrunken hamlets are found to the west of the River Severn, where the Shropshire settlement pattern seems to be repeated. To the east of the Severn the deserted sites appear to be larger, with a marked concentration in the central and southern portions of the county.

A comprehensive questionnaire* has been devised which local groups are using as a basis for fieldwork on these sites. Classification proceeds, and a programme of documentary research field work and ground survey has been arranged.

* The DMVRG are in process of combining this with another draft of a general questionnaire, which is mainly concerned with threats to sites, which it is hoped will be available for local correspondents in the autumn of 1968.

(b) Aerial photography

R.A.F. verticals: Lack of funds has again made it impossible to order further. When the Group was founded in the early 1950's, the cost of these prints was 1/-. They have been 3/6d. each for a number of years now, and the price has just risen to 8/-, in addition to a new search fee of 10/-. It is most fortunate that we have over 2,000 prints of about 1,500 sites at the old prices. There is almost no prospect of obtaining photographs of 500 sites discovered in the last few years. This is especially true since several sorties must be searched before the best photograph can be selected.

Obliques: Mrs. M.E. Ewins mounted and catalogued the 345 St. Joseph photographs purchased in 1966. The Secretary continued cataloguing photographs taken by Dr. St. Joseph since 1963. It has not been possible to purchase any of these due to lack of funds.

Dr. St. Joseph reported that during 1967 the weather had been good and flights further afield have been planned. Some 160 DMV sites were photographed for the first time, the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the Midland counties being particularly well represented. New sites continued to turn up unexpectedly, and a light cover of snow during the winter was helpful in showing variations on the ground. Work was also started in Eire. There was a very great deal of work to be done in that country, and for the time being it was being concentrated on County Tipperary. The range of earthworks of deserted settlement sites, nucleated villages as in England, is very large, and there are also earthworks associated with monastic and other Christian sites; in short, there was a tremendous wealth of material awaiting investigation.

3. (a) Publications

The two most important publications of the year were Mrs. Linehan's paper on field work on Dartmoor, the first major report on DMV fieldwork to be published in this country, and Professor Hilton and Mr. Rahtz's report on the first five years of excavation at Upton.

Deserted villages have been well represented in the new publication CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGY which publishes interim reports, plans and photographs of current excavations every two months.

Dr.L.A.S. Butler - FAXTON, Northamptonshire, No. 2, May 1967, 48-50.

Prof. R.H. Hilton & P.A. Rahtz - UPTON, Gloucestershire, No. 4, Sept. 1967, 98-9.

J.G. Hurst - WHARRAM PERCY - Yorkshire East Riding, No. 4, Sept. 1967, 92-3.

Dr. L.A.S. Butler - FAXTON, Northamptonshire, No. 6, Jan. 1968, 163-4.

P. Wade-Martins- NORTH ELMHAM, Norfolk, No. 6, Jan. 1968, 148-152.

(b) Additions to the Library

M.W. Beresford, Fallowfield, Northumberland: An early Cartographic Representation of a Deserted Village, Med. Arch. x (1966), 164-7.

D.P. Dymond, Archaeology for the Historian, Historical Association, H 71, 1967.

M.B. Gleave, Hill settlements and their abandonment in Tropical Africa, Trans. of the Institute of British Geographers, 40, (1966), 39-49.

R.H. Hilton and P.A. Rahtz, Upton, Gloucestershire, 1959-1964, Trans. of the Bristol and Glos. Arch. Soc. lxxxv (1966), 70-146.

- Catherine D. Lineham Deserted sites and rabbit-warrens on Dartmoor, Devon, Med. Arch. x (1966), . 113-144.
- B. le Messurier, Crossing's guide to Dartmoor: the 1912 edition reprinted with new introduction, 1965.
- * J. Pickering, Amington, Warwickshire - a deserted medieval village site, Lichfield and South Staffs. Arch. and Hist. Soc. viii (1966-7), 48.
- J.K.S. St. Joseph, Air reconnaissance: recent results, II North Marefield, Leicestershire, Antiquity, 1967, 216-218.
- S.C. Stanford, A medieval settlement at Detton Hall, Shropshire, Trans. of Shropshire Arch. Soc. lviii (1965) 27-47.
- J. Wacher, Excavations at Riplingham, East Yorkshire, 1956-7, Yorkshire Archaeological Journal (1967), 608-669.
- P. Wade-Martins & K. Wade, Some deserted villages in Norfolk. Notes for visitors, from Bulletin No. 17 of the Norfolk Research Committee, 1967.
- * J.W. Whiston, Croxall, Staffs. An air photograph of a deserted medieval village. Lichfield and South Staffs. Arch. & Hist. Soc. viii (1966-7), 46-7.
- * J.W. Whiston, (editor, compiled from DMVRG records). Deserted medieval villages of Staffs. and adjacent areas, ibid viii (1966-7), 49-50.

4. Preservation of Sites

(a) Preservation by the M.P.B.W.

Owing to the very heavy pressure of work, the Architects of the M.P.B.W. have not yet prepared their estimates of the costs of taking the six best deserted medieval villages into Guardianship.

The Ancient Monuments Board visited Wharram Percy on July 10th while excavations were in progress. It was able to see the state of the church fabric and the setting of the site with respect to access and future maintenance. As a result of this visit, the Board recommended to the Minister that he should consider Lord Middleton's offer to place the site in the Ministry's guardianship.

(b) Threats to Sites during 1967

21 sites were threatened during the year. As in previous years, levelling for agriculture was the greatest threat - accounting for 18 sites.

BUCKS. Burston (SP 842188) When this site was put forward for scheduling, the new owner objected, but it is now hoped that this site will be preserved under grass. During the last war an oil pipeline was cut across the lower part of the site. This has now decayed and must be replaced. The Aylesbury Museum have agreed to watch the work in the summer of 1968. The Contractors have promised to do as little damage as possible, especially in the two places where possible house sites are to be crossed.

Milton Keynes new Town. See section 2(a) for the effect of this proposed new development on the DMVs in the area.

DERBS. Barton Blount (SK 209346) It was hoped that this site would be preserved for eventual Guardianship (DMVRG Memoranda No. 10) since it is clearly the best DMV in Derbyshire with very upstanding earth-works. Unfortunately it is on a small farm and the owner was not prepared to agree for the site, which is quite large, to remain permanently under pasture. It was hoped that preservation might be possible by negotiation and by the payment of compensation; for this purpose an Interim Preservation Notice was served by the M.P.B.W. This is the first time this has happened on a DMV site.

* Copies of these are available from the editor of the Lichfield and South Staffs. Arch. and Hist. Soc. 58, Wednesbury Road, Walsall, Staffs.

Unfortunately, while the negotiations were in progress and before the I.P.N. could be served, the site was almost totally destroyed by the farmer. Too much damage was done to make preservation practical, but it is hoped to excavate a sample area in the summer of 1968 before the whole site is completely destroyed, since so little is known about medieval peasant houses in the area. This is most unfortunate but it could not be avoided; negotiations have to take place before preservation, which means that there is nothing to prevent an owner from destroying a site while negotiations are in progress. It is hoped that this anomaly may be remedied in the future. Hungry Bentley (SK 180388) should now be our second choice for preservation but the earthworks here are not nearly so clear.

DORSET Hemsworth (SU 970060). The RCHM recommended that this site should be preserved since it was the last remaining good quality site in east Dorset. Negotiations were started with the owner but he was adamant that he was not prepared to leave it with its uneven humps and bumps. In view of the fact that the site had been partially mutilated by quarrying, and that compensation for preservation would cost many thousands of pounds, it was decided that the site could be abandoned if a single house site could be excavated. Dr. L.A.S. Butler hopes to do this as one of the two major DMVRG excavations in 1968 for the M.P.B.W.

DURHAM Hartburn, West (NZ 358143) This site was recommended for preservation (DMVRG Memorandum No. 18) but before scheduling could be put into effect Mr. L. Still, who has been excavating the site for some years, reported that half the site had been levelled. It is hoped that the rest of the site will remain intact and that it will be scheduled by the M.P.B.W.

HANTS. Abbotstone (SU 565345) This site was recommended for preservation (DMVRG Memorandum No. 52). In the first instance the owner objected, but when the importance of the site was explained they agreed to preservation. A relative of the farmer has since become interested in the site and is working on its documentation. It is hoped that this will lead to a greater interest being taken in the site and its continued preservation.

HEREFORD Kilpeck (SO 445305) This important site has been scheduled for some years. The farmer asked permission to pull out the old fruit trees which cover the southern part of the site, and the field ploughed and put back to grass. It was agreed that this could be done under supervision as it would in fact improve the appearance of the site and make it more likely that the site would remain under grass. The work was watched by Mr. R. Shoesmith who reports that little damage was done. The field has been ploughed in the past unlike the northern field, where all the earthworks are intact. At the same time it was agreed that at some future date certain post-medieval hollows could be filled in in the northern field. This would not only improve the appearance of this part of the site but make it more likely that the farmer will keep the site under grass. Because of the earthwork round the village and the fine associated church and castle, this is a very strong candidate for complete preservation at all costs.

LEICCS. Knaptoft (SP 626895) As previously reported, the new owners of this site are interested in its preservation (14th Annual Report, 1966, p.15). They are the British Oil and Cake Mills Ltd., so there is a good chance of the site remaining under grass. They do, however, wish to remodel the farm and build new farm buildings and a manager's house. Plans have been submitted; they are all either on the disturbed limits of the site or in areas where few earthworks survive. It was therefore felt that approval should be given for this work as the main site would remain intact. The owners, in fact, intend to restore and restock the medieval fishponds. This

would certainly be very effective; this is the first time this has been done to our knowledge, though it is hoped this may be possible at Wharram Percy eventually.

Whatborough (SK 767060) When this site was scheduled not only the village was included but also a large area of ridge and furrow. This was because of the unique evidence for the site in a map of 1586 showing the ridge and furrow very much as it is today (M.W. Beresford, The Lost Villages of England, (1954), p.52 and pl. 5). The farmer asked for permission to level the ridge and furrow. It was not felt that it would be possible to preserve the ridge and furrow, especially as only one field of this remained; the rest of the parish had been ploughed for many years. This was therefore agreed to on the understanding that the main village site would be preserved. The levelling was watched by Mr. T. Pearce and a small amount of medieval pottery was collected.

LINCS. Cadeby, North (TF 270960) When the park was ploughed in 1955 the owner agreed to preserve the actual site of the village and fence it (3rd Annual Report (1955), p. 7). This was done and the site preserved. In 1967 the owner tried to level the site but when the M.P.B.W. impressed on him the importance of the site he agreed to leave it.

NORFOLK Elmham, North (TF 987215) When the park was made in the 19th century the village street was diverted and the earthworks of the shrunken village are in the park. The area is now to be levelled but the owner has given the M.P.B.W. three years to excavate the area. The main interest of the site are the Saxon buildings possibly associated with the Cathedral. P. Wade-Martins excavated one structure in 1967 (see section 5) and it is hoped that further work may be possible in 1968 or 1969.

Waterden (TF 886362) The earthworks of this good quality site have recently been found on both sides of the valley east of Waterden House. The earthworks on the east side of the valley were planned by P. Wade-Martins and K. Wade prior to the ploughing up of that side of the valley. The site was photographed before and after ploughing by Dr. St. Joseph.

NORTHANTS. Faxton (SP 785752) Dr. L.A.S. Butler excavated for a second season on this site. (see section 5).

Knuston (SP 938661) A slice was cut off this site to straighten the road through the village. This destroyed a larger area of platforms than expected, but not very much was recorded when it was watched by Mr. T. Brown.

Sulby (SP 653815) This impressive site was recommended for preservation (DMVRG Memorandum No. 34). When the owner was asked about scheduling, he objected. This was overruled by the A.M. Board, and as nothing more has been heard it is hoped that he will accept the position. He was not intending to carry out any work in the foreseeable future but did not want any perpetual restriction on the land.

NORTHUMB. Barton (NU 080123) This site was recommended for preservation (DMVRG Memorandum No. 16). The owner objected since a large area was involved. This was because the site is situated in a large field surrounded by ridge and furrow. This had been included in the area to make a unit. Following negotiations it was agreed that the area should be reduced to include just the village site and a small area of ridge and furrow.

West Whelpington (NY 975838) Dr. M. Jarrett continued his excavations of this late medieval site which is gradually being quarried away (see section 5).

OXON. Wretchwick (SP 597214) An application was received for industrial development near to this site. The actual site is not affected, so nothing could be done to protect the amenity aspect of the village.

SALOP. Abdon (SO 575866) Mr. R.T. Rowley reports that the farmer has removed the house excavated in 1966, but that having seen how much stone there is in the field he has been dissuaded from levelling the site which will it is hoped be scheduled and preserved (14th Annual Report 1966) p.16).

Sutton (SJ 503104) Excavations by Mr. W.E. Jenks on a prehistoric site brought to light extensive traces of the medieval village (see section 5).

WILTS. Shaw (SU 135653) The RCHM report that the farmer wanted to plough this site, the church of which was excavated in 1929. They have managed to persuade him to leave the main part of the site intact but the outer sections will have to go and the work will be watched.

YORKS. Argan (TA 112710) The farmer applied for permission to level this very fine A^x site. The M.P.B.W. managed to persuade the farmer to leave the site intact in view of its fine quality.

5.

Excavations of 1967

BUCKS. Caldecote, Aylesbury (SP 836126) C.N. Gowins, for Bucks. County Museum with M.P.B.W. grant. A platform has been examined in 1964-66, with features of 12th-14th century date. The first period of occupation of the platform consisted of a ditch, the purpose of which is unknown. The second period was represented by entrances of cobbling to the platform from the main street on the west side, from the track to Weston Turville on the south side, and from the division between the two platforms on the north side, and three buildings with a barn. The foundations were insufficient to show the internal structure of the buildings, and the absence of any stratification made it impossible to determine their relationship. After a period of decay, in the third period clay walls forming a cattle enclosure were constructed.

ESSEX Bonhunt Farm, Wicker Burhunt (TL 511335) B. Hooper. Ploughing near modern farm and small chapel (RCHM Essex Vol. 1, 1916) should scatter of lava quern fragments, bones, daub and sherds of Roman, pagan and late Saxon, Saxo-Norman and 13th century date, a small excavation produced stratified St. Neots sherds.

GLOS. Upton (SP 152344) R.H. Hilton and P.A. Rahtz, University of Birmingham. The 13th century longhouse excavation was completed; the lower end does not seem to have been a byre; the features formerly interpreted as drains are now thought to be troughs for some domestic industry. Three ? cess pits outside the east door were 6 ft. deep. A 3-6 month old baby's skeleton was buried in the house corner. Under the long-houses are indications of two earlier periods of timber buildings, one possibly pre-conquest. Further work on the west boundary showed that the 12th-13th century stone wall was preceded by a timber fence based on pairs of uprights 7 ft. apart. The survey of the field - systems of Blockley parish is now complete.

NORFOLK North Lynn (TF 613211) E.J. Talbot, Kings Lynn Archaeological Survey. Excavations 1966-67 stripped 90 x 120 ft. and revealed the plan of what appears to be a farm with associated industrial structures, of 13th - late 15th century date.

NORTHANTS. Faxton (SP 785752) Dr. L.A.S. Butler for University of Leeds and DMVRG. The second season here was concentrated on 4 crofts at the N.W. edge of the village. Apart from croft ditch sections, the four house areas of 12th-14th century date showed this sequence: (a) a

building with post-holes for timber uprights sunk into the natural clay and walls presumably of mud; (b) a building with a timber framework resting on a horizontal sill beam for which the sleeper trench still remained; (c) a building either timber-framed or mud-walled standing on a low foundation of boulders, pebbles and ironstone; (d) a building similar to (c) but standing on a more substantial foundation of well-chosen ironstone and limestone slabs. Although this sequence occurs in full or in part in all four houses there is no certainty that stage (c) in one house is contemporary with stage (c) in others.

The overall impression is that this was an area of rather poorer dwellings in contrast to Croft 29 and the adjacent bulldozed crofts examined in 1966. Certainly its final desertion date was earlier than the majority of houses in 'East Street', but it was not a catastrophic desertion, rather a gradual ebb and flow of settlement along the street during the 13th and 14th centuries.

Lyveden (SP 984861) J.M. Steane, Kettering Grammar School Archaeological Society. Two crofts with limestone rubble footings and clay floors were uncovered with associated industrial debris including floor and roof tiles and over 80 types of pottery. The kiln activity here extended from the late 13th to early 15th centuries. For a complete report of excavations here, 1965-7 see Journal 2 Northampton Museums and Art Gallery December 1967.

NORTHUMB. Linbrig (NT 893069) Barbara Harbottle and J. Philipson. This is a hamlet in the upper Coquet valley. The excavation was of part of a house; over a cobbled surface was a long stone house, abandoned in the 16th century, and replaced by a smaller building, which collapsed before 1600.

West Whelpington (NY 975838) M. Jarrett for DMVRG on behalf of M.P.B.W. Further work on the documents concerned with this upland village indicate that desertion took place within (at most) two years from Autumn 1719. It seems clear that the arable land of the village amounted to c. 540 acres, mainly disposed in two open fields each of 200+ acres. The depopulation was apparently the work of Thomas Stott of Cornhills (died 1749).

Excavation in 1967 involved four sites. Site 17 proved to be two cottages 36 x 4.5 metres overall, incorporating agricultural buildings under the same roof as the houses. It was occupied in the middle ages and down to the seventeenth century. Site 1 was a row of two or possibly three cottages, 30 x 5 metres overall, once again occupied until the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. By contrast, site 1A built on the green in front of site 1, was clearly of seventeenth century origin with no earlier building on the same site. It measured 8 x 4 metres, and contained no features other than a hearth at its east end.

A small oval - or rather elliptical - structure near the centre of the village green is presumably that interpreted by Hodgson (1827) as a cockpit. It proved to be very badly robbed, and contained no dating evidence. It seems more likely to be a pound for straying animals than a cock pit, and two pony shoes found in it lend support to this suggestion.

SHROPSHIRE Sutton (Sudetone) (SJ 503104) W.E. Jenks for Shropshire Arch.Soc. with M.P.B.W. grant (continuance of Weeping Cross excavations), observation of building activity and excavation located several features south of the 13th century chapel. They include a long house, an open-fronted shed with an oven, another smaller house, 6 ovens, with pits and hollows; the pottery includes some possible Saxo-Norman (? Stanford) sherds. A palisade aligned on a pre-historic ditch crossed the site.

WILTSHIRE. Gomeldon (SU 182356) J.W.G. Musty and D.J. Algar for the Salisbury Museum Research Committee. The fifth season on this site was on Complex 7. Building 7c was originally merely a farm building, but was later converted into a living house; perhaps two families were separately housed (in 7a and 7c) in the one holding. The yard was clear; there were buildings on three sides; no wall was found on the fourth side, and there must have been a hedge; an entrance was marked by two massive postholes 10 ft. apart. The end of the street was also found, with 150 stakeholes round its edge, possibly for post-medieval sheep pens.

YORKS. EAST RIDING, Wharram Percy (SE 858642) J.G. Hurst for DMVRG. The 18th season was concentrated on Site 6 and the Church. On Site 6 living houses were located under the earth and stone bank between tofts 6 and 7. This confirms the Site 10 evidence of constant flux in house siting and toft boundaries. To the south was a yard with an outhouse 12 x 9 ft. Adjoining it was a foundation slot at least 50 ft. long, believed to be for a timber fence. This is the first such found and is another indication that the visible remains do not reflect the early layout of the site.

On the Church site the bell-pit was completed; it was that for the surviving bell, cast in 1617, now at Wharram-le-Street. Under floor-levels natural chalk was found at a depth of 2 ft. Cut into this were the foundation trenches of a Saxon Church. This had a nave 15 ft. wide internally and 30 ft., with a chancel 9 ft. square. The trenches were first filled with large random chalk blocks, then levelled up with 3 - 9 ins. of packed chalk rubble on which was built a 3 ft. wide wall, faced with sandstone ashlar, with a chalk rubble core. Dating is uncertain, but tooling suggested a post-Danish date. 8th century occupation nearby is, however, attested by pottery finds. Excavation of the south aisle showed that in later medieval times there was no division between it and the south-east chapel.

YORKS. WEST RIDING, Holdsworth (SE 082290) J. A. Gilks for Tolson Memorial Museum, Huddersfield. The 3rd season here excavated areas to east and west of the period I house dug in 1966, and located further timber and stone walls.

6. The Accounts of the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group
For the Year Ending 31st December 1967

	<u>Receipts</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>
A. PILGRIM TRUST CARD INDEX ACCOUNT			
Balance of £300 grant brought forward	19.11.	Part file cabinet	19.11.
B. ANONYMOUS DONATIONS FOR WORK IN PROGRESS			
Balance from 1966	2d.	Clerical expenses	25. 0. 0.
Sept. 1967 for 1967	25. 0. 0.	Reserved for 1968	25. 0. 2.
Sept. 1967 for 1968	<u>25. 0. 0.</u>		
	<u>£50. 0. 2.</u>		<u>£50. 0. 2d.</u>
C. ANONYMOUS DONATION FOR PURCHASE OF AIR PHOTOGRAPHS			
Balance of £50 grant brought forward	6.17. 6.	Pacitto Air Photos	1. 0. 0.
		Balance for 1968	<u>5.17. 6.</u>
	<u>£6.17. 6.</u>		<u>£6.17. 6.</u>

D. MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTIONS

Balance from 1966	39. 0. 7.	14th Annual Report	£20. 0. 0.
Subscriptions for 1966		Stationery	5. 1. 6.
Back subscriptions for 1965 and sale of back numbers	84. 2. 9.	Part file cabinet	10. 1.
		Lantern slides	5. 9. 6.
		Library	15. 0. 0.
		Library clerical	10. 0. 0.
		Historical Research	10. 0. 0.
		Balance	<u>66. 1. 1.</u>
			<u>57. 2. 3.</u>
	<u>£123. 3. 4.</u>		<u>£123. 3. 4.</u>

7.

Research in 1967 Overseas

(a) Exchange visits

The Secretary visited deserted villages in the Auvergne with the Group's representative for central France, Professor G. Fournier, and his father, Mr. P. F. Fournier.

In July, the Group's representatives in Bohemia and Slovakia, Dr. Z. Smetanka and Dr. A. Habovstiak respectively, spent a fortnight at both the Wharram Percy and Faxton excavations. They also saw a number of sites. In September, the Group's representative for Moravia, Dr. V. Nekuda, and architect V. Hank, spent a week at the medieval kiln excavation at Olney in Buckinghamshire, and for the remaining three weeks they toured sites in England and Ireland. At the end of their visit, they lectured at the London Institute of Archaeology on work on deserted villages in Czechoslovakia. An exhibition called Missing Life was mounted in the Institute for a month, and then in the School of History, Birmingham for a further month. Copies of the printed catalogue with 70 pages of text and 37 illustrations giving a most useful account of work carried out in Czechoslovakia on deserted villages is available from the Secretary, priced 2/6d (address, 67, Gloucester Crescent, London, N.W.1.).

These were return visits for those made by R.E. Glasscock and J.G. Hurst to eastern Europe in 1965. This interchange is most useful and it is very much hoped there will be more visits of this kind in the future.

(b) Reports from Foreign Representatives

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

Bohemia : Dr. Z. Smetánka, Arch. Inst. of Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

Kravin House No. 1 of this Hussite village deserted in 1420, has been completed; attached to the living part was a farm building and bread oven.

Bratronice A rescue-dig located pits, ovens and silos, of a period ending in the late 13th century.

Svidna A well preserved 14th-15th century village has been surveyed preparatory to excavation.

Slovakia : Dr. A. Habovstiak, Arch. Inst. of Slovak Academy of Sciences and the Slovak National Museum.

Kostolisko, near Poltár, Dr. I. Hrubec excavated a 13th century church, the stone cemetery wall and manorhouse. Nearby were a potter's oven with a diameter of 3.4 m. and two houses; the village was deserted in the later 17th century.

Zbehy A Ruttkay excavated a 13th century church and graves. Nearby was the village site of 12th-15th century date.

In the Tekov area of central and southern Slovakia, it was shown that 110 of 320 historically known villages were deserted in medieval times.

FRANCE

École Pratique des Hautes Études VII^e section, Paris.

Three excavations were done in 1967 at Dracy (Côte d'or), St. Jean-le-Froid (Aveyron) and Condorcet (Drôme).

Dracy, J.M. Pesez and A. Nadolski

The Burgundian village of Dracy, which counted 15 households during the 13th century was deserted at the beginning of the 15th century. In 1965 to 1967, the excavations have revealed five buildings which belonged to the 14th century village. They are stone buildings and the walls which sometimes reach over 2 metres in height are made of limestone blocks bonded with clay. One of the houses was burnt and the fallen roofing was discovered: it was made of "laves" (limestone tiles). The lay-out of the village is perhaps already visible; all buildings are standing along two parallel "streets".

Findings include a large quantity of late medieval pottery, keys, locks, scissors, knives, horseshoes and also 10 medieval coins.

St. Jean le Froid, P. Courbin, L. Lecziejewicz and S. Tabaczinski.

This small settlement in Rouergue, now shrunk to a single farm, was the seat of a priory of Moissac Abbey from the 11th to the 13th century and remained for a long time a parish church.

Excavations since 1964 have revealed, under the ruins of the chapel, the foundations of a larger Roman church. Foundations of several buildings have also been cleared, either industrial buildings or dwellings belonging to the priory. The cemetery which corresponds to various periods of occupation on the site, as well as the defences, (which probably belong to the 14th century) have also been excavated.

Condorcet, W. Hensel, S. Suchodolski and J. Chapelot.

The village of Condorcet, mentioned in documents since the end of the 10th century, was deserted in the course of the 19th century, when its inhabitants moved down to the foot of the hill where the former village was situated. Old Condorcet stood on the southern slope of a hill topped by a castle. The village itself was surrounded by walls which probably belong to the medieval period. The excavations were undertaken in the lower part of the village, on the village square, between the walls, entrance gate and early seventeenth century parish church dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

Remains of 6 buildings, each showing several phases of occupation, have been discovered. The biggest and best preserved building shows three closely successive phases. It consists of a square chamber (9 x 9 m.) with an ogival vault which was probably used as a store room. The earliest period of occupation of these buildings may be dated from the 13th-14th centuries.

The burial ground which lay against the southern aisle of the church was also excavated. Six or seven layers of skeletons were discovered.

GERMANY

Geographisches Institut der Universität Würzburg Prof. Dr. H. Jäger has kindly supplied the following Bibliography (continuing that in the 14th Annual Report, 1966, 32-35).

K. Fehn: Die Wüstungsforschung in Deutschland. In: Deutsche Gaue, Kaufbeuren 1963/64, p. 67 - 78. Concise review with bibliography.

Erhard Kühn: Mittelalterliche Wüstungen im südwestlichen Harzvorland. In: Harz-Zeitschrift, Jg. 17, 1965, S. 27 - 78

Werner Röhl: Die kulturlandschaftliche Entwicklung des Fuldaer Landes seit der Frühneuzeit. Giessen 1966 (Giessener Geographische Schriften H. 9). Among other matters deserted medieval villages and fields are mapped and the time, causes, and consequences of the desertions are discussed. Some chapters deal with resettlements of deserted places, mainly in the 16th century.

Karl Engelhard: Die Entwicklung der Kulturlandschaft des nördlichen Waldeck seit dem späten Mittelalter. Giessen 1967 (Giessener Geographische Schriften H. 10). Among other questions deserted medieval villages are mapped, the causes and consequences of their desertions are discussed and resettlements of deserted places are investigated.

Willi Müller: Name-Zelgen-Gräber-Markungen. In: Ludwigsburger Geschichtsblätter Nr. 19/1967, p. 71 - 89. Discussion of the consequences of desertions of the 6th-7th centuries, mainly in respect of the formation of nucleated villages and of boundaries of villages and fields.

DMV sites in the Rhineland, Walter Janssen. The catalogue of deserted medieval places begun in 1962 is now complete. It comprises about 2,000 sites - villages, castles, mills, farms, churches, and mines; they have been identified from written sources, field-work, and place-name studies. The inclusion of features other than settlements ensures that village sites are seen in context. This work is combined with the registration of find-spots of objects, found in intensive field-work, parish by parish; this has led to the discovery of many new sites.

One of the most interesting discoveries in 1967 was that of a village at the foot of a very steep hill near Bonn. At the top of this hill is the medieval castle of Tomburg. It was in use during the 10th to the 14th century and built by the Pfalzgrafen bei Rhein (comites Palatini). The village at the foot of the hill is regarded as what in German is called "Burgsiedlung" (villages belonging to a castle). The builders, the comites Palatini, were the most powerful noblemen at the middle Rhine region during the 9th and 10th centuries. They had a very strong and important position as presidents of the Royal and Imperial court. During the 11th century the comites Palatini were suppressed and finally defeated by the archbishops of Cologne. So the Tomburg castle became an episcopal possession and was deserted very soon afterwards. The Burgsiedlung of the Tomburg could not develop into a proper town because the castle itself was deserted too early. So a development such as Siegburg, where the comites Palatini founded a castle, and the town developed at the foot of the castle's hill, was broken in the case of Tomburg. In 1968 the castle and the village will be excavated. On the Tomburg hill we have also remains of the Roman period. We hope that the excavations may give us an idea how the medieval settlement succeeds the Roman.

The usual periodisation of the desertion in Germany emphasizes the importance of the late medieval desertion during the 14th and 15th centuries. This desertion is usually regarded as the single important one. In Western Germany we have also a well documented early period of desertion which took place during the 9th and 10th century. Examples for these early deserted places are the Frankish settlement at Gladbach near Neuwied/Rhine or the Saxon settlement at Warendorf near Muenster/Westfalia. We have recently discovered a number of deserted places which show by their finds that they existed for only a short time during the 9th century. The lack of written evidence does not necessarily mean that we have no desertion in the early middle ages. A paper discussing this matter will soon be published in Frühmittelalterliche Studien, ed. by K. Hauck, Muenster/Westf. Vol. II (1968). Another paper discussing archaeological methods in the research of deserted medieval villages in Germany will come out as a publication of the Göttinger Akademie der Wissenschaften, Phil.-Hist. Kl. in the course of 1968.

Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Berlin University. Prof. H. Quirin. We are attempting here in West Berlin to effect both practically and methodologically the collaboration of medieval settlement archaeology, settlement history, social and constitutional history, and Slavic philology, in order to be able to trace the interaction of German

and Slavic elements in the Middle Ages to their origins. As you know, this is one of the most basic problems in German medieval history. The Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft has provided funds which will enable me to direct a programme of scientific research for a period of two years. We will begin with the excavations of medieval village centers in the territory of West Berlin. We want then to apply the methods of settlement and social historical studies to the interpretation of our archaeological findings. In addition, we will use place and field-name research. Our goal is the presentation of the historical situation in the form of maps and dissertations.

ITALY

Lucania Dr. D. Adamestcaunu of Potenza has continued research in this area which was begun in 1965. 16 villages have been identified, most of which are on the site of earlier settlement. There is air photography cover (in colour and monochrome) for all these. Three have been planned and survey of four more has begun. Excavation has been planned in four cases, and three sites have been legally safeguarded.

APPENDIXLINCOLNSHIRED.M.V. List 1967

	<u>Village</u>	<u>1" map</u>	<u>Grid Ref.</u>	<u>Old 6" map</u>	
1.	Ackthorpe	105	TF/308894	XLVIII	SW
2.	Adewelle	123	c. TA/060050	CXLVI	NW
3.	Aisthorpe	104	SK/947803	LII	SW
4.	Aleby in Rigsby	105	TF/438770	LXVI	NW SW
5.	Asterby	105	TF/264794	LXIV	NE
6.	Audby	105	TF/280971	XXXIX	NE
7.	Audleby	104	TA/110040	XXVIII	SE
8.	Aunby	123	TF/022147	CXLV	NE
9.	Avethorpe	123	TF/068296	CXXIV	SW
10.	Bacton with Asgarby	113	TF/124455	CVII	NW
11.	Banthorp	123	TF/062110	CXLVI	SW
12.	Barlings	113	TF/075749	LXII	SE
13.	Bassingthorpe	123	TL/966285	CXXXI	NW
14.	Beckering in Howton	104	TF/121806	LIV LXIII	SW NW
15.	Beckfield	105	TF/190927	XLVI	NW
16.	Beesby	105	TF/266966	XXXIX	SW
17.	Biscathorpe	105	TF/230849	LV	NW
18.	Bleasby	104	TF/130847	LIV	NW
19.	Bonthorpe	114	TF/482728	LXXV	NE
20.	Boughton	113	TF/123455	CVII	NW
21.	Bowthorpe	123	TF/066154	CXLVI	NW
22.	Brackenborough	105	TF/330906	XLVIII	NW SW
23.	Brauncewell	113	TF/045523	XCVII	NW
24.	Bullington	104	TF/093780	LXII	NE
25.	Burgh	113	c. TF/106465	CVI	NE
26.	Burnham	104	TF/059171	XII	NW
27.	Burreth	113	TF/152697	LXXII	SW
28.	Burton, Gate	104	SK/838827	LI	SW
29.	Buslingthorpe	104	TF/080850	LIII	NE
30.	Butyate	113	TF/136718	LXXII	NW
31.	Cadeby, North	105	TF/270960	XXXIX	SE
32.	Cadeby, South	105	TF/244877	XLVII	SW
33.	Calceby	105	TF/386757	LXV	SE
34.	Calcethorpe	105	TF/248885	XLVII	SW
35.	Carlton, Castle	105	TF/398838	LVI	SE
36.	Carlton, Middle	104	SK/950770	LXI	NW SW
37.	Casewick	123	TA/078090	XX	SE
38.	Casthorpe	113	SK/863356	CXIII	SW
39.	Cauthorpe	104	c. TF/050960	XXXVII	SW
40.	Cawkwell	105	TF/282800	LXIV	NE

41.	Cawthorpe in Covenham	105	c. TF/350960	XL	SW
42.	Claxby Puckacre	114	TF/307652	LXXXI	SE
43.	Cleatham	104	SK/933010	XXVII	SW
44.	Coates by Stow	104	SK/914835	LI	NE SE
45.	Coatham	105	TA/155113	XXI	NW
46.	Cockerington, North	105	TF/377899	XLVIII	SE
47.	Collow	104	TF/140837	LIV	NW SW
48.	Conesby, Great	104	SE/894138	X	SW
49.	Conesby, Little	104	SE/876144	LXXVII	SE SW
50.	Corringham, Little	104	SK/865903	XLIII	NW
51.	Cotes	113	TF/122608	LXXXVIII	NW
52.	Counthorpe	123	TF/004202	CXXIX	NE
53.	Crofton	113	TF/055401	CXIV	NE
54.	Crossholme	104	SK/992917	XLIV	NW
55.	Dalby	114	TF/410701	LXXV	SW
56.	Dalderby	114	TF/249660	LXXXI	NW
57.	Darby	104	TF/478180	X	NE
58.	Dexthorpe	114	TF/406717	LXXV	NW
59.	Draycote	104	TF/117993	XXXVIII	NW
60.	Driby	114	TF/390745	LXV	SE
61.	Dunsby	113	TF/040515	XCVII	SW
62.	Dunstall	104	SK/890936	XXXV	SE
63.	Dunsthорpe, Grantham	113	c. SK/925358	CXIII	SE
64.	Dunsthорpe, Hameringham	114	TF/302660	LXXXI	NE
65.	Farforth	105	TF/318785	LXV	NW
66.	Fenby	105	TF/260993	XXXIX	NE
67.	Firsby, East	104	TF/006854	LII	NE
68.	Firsby, West	113	SK/993853	LII	NE
69.	Fonaby	104	TA/109030	XXVIII	NE
70.	Fordington	114	TF/420717	LXXV	NW
71.	Frunthorpe	105	TF/202909	XLVI	NE
72.	Fultnetby	104	SK/098795	LXII	NE
73.	Gainsthorpe	104	SE/956011	XXVII	SW
74.	Ganthorpe	122	SK/924291	CXXII	SE
75.	Gayton le Wold	105	TF/237860	LV	NW
76.	Gilby	104	SK/864933	XXXV	SW
77.	Girsby	105	TF/218870	XLVII	SW
78.	Goltho	104	TF/116774	LXIII	NW
79.	Graby	123	TF/098295	CXXIV	SE
80.	Grebby	114	TF/438687	LXXV	SW
81.	Greetham, Little	114	TF/308708	LXXIV	NW
82.	Greetwell	113	TF/014715	LXX	NE
83.	Grimblethorpe	105	TF/238865	LV	NW

84.	Grimsby, Little	105	TF/326913	XLVIII	NW
85.	Gunby	114	TF/468667	LXXXVIII	NE
86.	Gunnerby	105	TF/215990	XXXIX	NW
87.	Hanby	114	TF/475698	LXXV	SE
88.	Hanbeck	113	TF/005432	CV	SE
89.	Hardwick, Caistor	104	TF/122987	XXXVIII	NW
90.	Hardwick in Panton	105	c.TF/175790	LXIII	NE
91.	Harrington	114	TF/367718	LXXIV	NE
92.	Havercroft	104	c.SK/830930	XLIII	NW
93.	Hawerby	105	TF/260975	XXXIX	NE
94.	Haythby	104	SE/890190	V	SE
95.	Holme	104	SK/922070	XIX	SW
96.	Holme in Sudbrook	104	TF/043762	LXII	SW
97.	Holtham	105	TA/154164	LIV	NW
98.	Houflet	105	c.TA/238130	XIV	SW
99.	Houghton	113	SK/927342	CXXII	NE
100.	Hunden	104	TA/115025	XXIX	SW
101.	Hungerton	113	SK/873302	LXXII	SW
102.	Ingleby	104	SK/893778	LX	NE
103.	Ketsby	105	TF/370770	LXV	SE
104.	Kettleby in Bigby	104	TA/034079	XX	SW
105.	Kettleby Thorpe	104	TA/042079	XX	SW
106.	Kingerby	104	TF/057929	XLV	NW
107.	Knaith	104	TF/830848	LI	NW
108.	Langworth, East	104	TF/064765	LXII	SE SW
109.	Lavington, Little	113	c.TF/030310	CXXIV	SW
110.	Laythorpe	114	TF/352630	LXXXII	SW
111.	Limber, Little	104	TA/124105	XX	NE SE
112.	Linwood	104	TF/115867	LIII LIV	NE NW
113.	Lobingham	105	c.TA/150170	CXIII	
114.	Lobthorpe	123	SK/954207	VI	SW
115.	Luddington	104	SE/836173	X	NW
116.	Maidenwell	105	TF/322795	LXV	NW
117.	Maltby	105	TF/314844	LVI	NW
118.	Manby	104	SE/936088	XIX	NW
119.	Marae	104	SE/850166	X	NW
120.	Mare	105	TF/465924	XLIX	NE
121.	Mareham, Cold	113	TF/085431	CXVI	SE
122.	Mareham on the Hill	114	TF/286680	LXXIII	SE
123.	Mere	113	TF/010652	LXXVIII	NE
124.	Milthorpe	113	c.TF/050440	CVI	
125.	Minting, Little	113	c.TF/160730	LXXII	NW
126.	Newball	104	TF/073764	LXII	SE
127.	Newsham	104	TA/128133	XIII	SW
128.	Newton by Toft	104	TF/052871	XLV	SW

129.	Norcotes	114	TF/263730	LXXIII	NE
130.	Normanby	104	SK/882830	LI	SE
131.	Ogarth	113	SK/990340	CXXIII	NE
132.	Orford	105	TF/204947	XXXIX	SW
133.	Osgodby Bardney	123	TF/018285	CXXXI	NE
134.	Osgodby	113	TF/132727	LXXII	NW
135.	Otby	104	TF/139936	XXXVIII	SE
136.	Ouseby	113	TF/104343	CXXIV	NE
137.	Oxcomb	105	TF/311772	LXV	SW
138.	Ranby	105	TF/232786	LXIV	NW
139.	Rand	104	TF/107791	LXII	NE
140.	Ravendale, West	105	TF/227997	XXXIX	NW
141.	Raventhorpe	104	SE/937080	XIX	SW
142.	Revesby	114	TF/310620	LXXXIX	NE
143.	Riby	105	TA/186072	XXI	SE
144.	Riche	114	c. TF/260360	CXVII	
145.	Rigsby	105	c. TF/431754	LXVI	
146.	Ringsthorpe	113	SK/925415	CXIV	NW
147.	Ringstone	123	TF/094268	CXXXII	NW
148.	Risby	104	TF/145920	XLVI	NW
149.	Risby, Great	104	SE/920148	XI	SW
150.	Risby, Little	104	SE/930150	XI	SW
151.	Riseholme	104	SK/980753	LXI	SE
152.	Riskenton	114	c. TF/300380	CXVII	
153.	Roxholm	113	TF/062498	XCVII	SW
154.	Roxton	105	TA/168126	XXI	NW
155.	Saltfleetby	105	c. TF/477900	XLIX	SE
156.	Santon	104	SE/940129	XI	SW
157.	Saweliff	104	SE/912145	X	SE
158.	Scrafield	114	TF/304688	LXXIII	SE
159.	Scremthorpe	114	c. TF/490645	LXXXIII	SE
160.	Scrivelsby	114	TF/270661	LXXXI	NE
161.	Sempringham	113	TF/106329	CXXIV	NE
162.	Shillingthorpe	123	TF/073114	CXLVI	SW
163.	Skinmand	113	SK/940575	LXXXVI	SW
164.	Sleaford	113	TF/076458	CVI	NE
165.	Snarford	104	TF/051825	LIII	SW
166.	Somerby by Brigg	104	TF/061067	XX	SW
167.	Somerby by Gainsborough	104	SK/846897	XLIII	SW
168.	Somerton	113	SK/954586	LXXXVI	NW
169.	Southorpe	104	SK/898952	XXXV	SE
170.	Southorpe in Edenham	123	TF/060220	CXXXII	SW
171.	Stain	105	TF/469848	LVII	NE
172.	Stainfield	113	TF/113732	LXXI	NE
173.	Stainsby	114	TF/339716	LXXIV	NW
174.	Stapleford Parva	113	c. SK/900560	LXXXV	SE
175.	Stenigot	105	TF/255813	LV	SE

176.	Stemming	114	TF/231400	CXVII	NW
177.	Stenwith	113	SK/836363	CXIII	SW
178.	Stichesby	114	c. TF/310620	LXXXI	SE
179.	Stocking	113	c. TF/850465	CIV	NW
180.	Stoke, North	122	SK/913285	CXXX	NE
181.	Stowe	123	TF/107110	CXLVI	SE
182.	Strubby	105	TF/159773	LXIII	SW NW
183.	Sturton, Little	105	TF/215755	LXIV	SW
184.	Sudtone	105	TF/197761	LXIII	SE
185.	Sudwelle	123	c. TF/990230	CXXXI	SE
186.	Swine Haven	105	c. TF/403006	XXXII	SW
187.	Swinhope	105	TF/215962	XXXIX	SW
188.	Tatebi	114	c. TF/420740	LXXV	NW
189.	Temple Bruer	113	TF/008536	XCVI	NE
190.	Thetford	123	TF/110149	CXLVI	NE
191.	Thonock	104	SK/828928	XLIII	NW
192.	Thoresby	114	c. TF/310620	LXXXI	SE
193.	Thornton le Moor	104	TF/049964	XXXVII	SW
194.	Thorpe (Buckland)	114	c. TF/217690	LXXIII	SW
195.	Thorpe Latimer	113	TF/132397	CXVI	NW
196.	Thorpe Parva	113	c. SK/850440	CIV	NW
197.	Thrunscoc	105	TF/311077	XXIII	SW
198.	Tothby	105	TF/445767	LXVI	SW
199.	Tothill in Reston	105	TF/419813	LVII	SW
200.	Towthorpe	113	SK/925385	CXIII CXIV	NE NW
201.	Toynton, Low	114	TF/279711	LXXIII	NE SE
202.	Waddingworth	113	TF/186712	LXXII	NE
203.	Walmsgate	105	TF/360775	LXV	SE
204.	Walton	113	c. SK/910360	CXIII	
205.	Waterton	104	SE/853180	X	NW
206.	Weelsby	105	TF/285075	XXII	SE
207.	Well	114	TF/444734	LXXV	NW
208.	Westhorpe (Somerby)	113	c. SK/960336	CXXIII	NW
209.	Westlaby	104	TF/093812	LIII	SE
210.	Wilksby	114	TF/283628	LXXXI	SE
211.	Willoughby, West	113	SK/965435	CV	SW
212.	Winceby	114	TF/321683	LXXIV	SW
213.	Withcall	105	TF/283837	LV	SE
214.	Woolsthorpe	133	SK/836338	CXXII	NW
215.	Worlaby	105	TF/340768	LXV	SW
216.	Wyham	105	TF/276951	XXXIX	SE
217.	Wykeham	104	TF/121974	XXXVIII	NW
218.	Wykeham, East	105	TF/225882	XLVII	SW
219.	Wykeham, West	105	TF/215890	XLVII	SW
220.	Wyville	122	SK/882292	CXXII	SE

