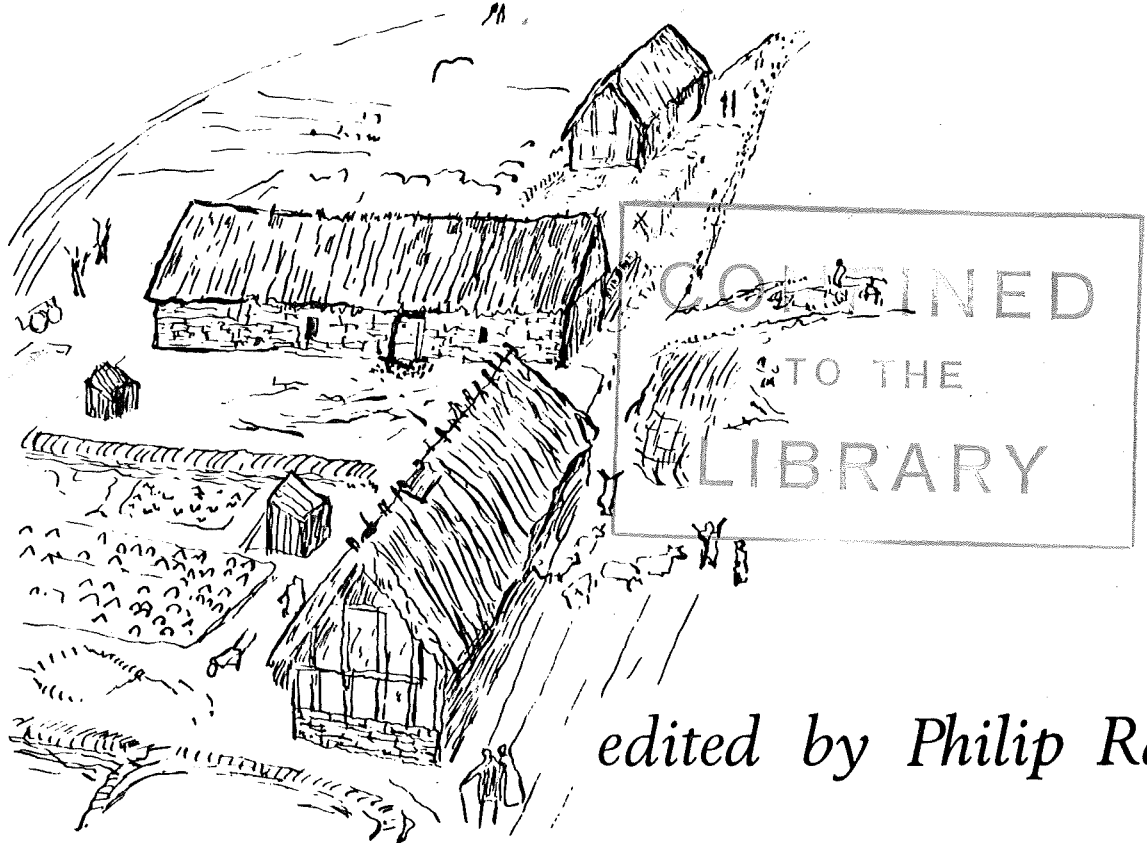


17 DEC 1971

*Deserted Medieval Village*  
*Research Group*

18th  
ANNUAL REPORT



*edited by Philip Rahtz*



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## EDITORIAL

This year we are presenting the Newsletter in a new form which we hope will make it more useful as a permanent record. The inclusion of illustrations will also add much to the value of the reports of field work and excavations. The publication of Bereford and Hurst's 'Deserted Medieval Villages' will give an added interest to current Newsletters, since they indicate the range of work since 1968. The new format is of course more expensive but we hope that the cost will be covered by the raised subscription, and that readers will feel that they are getting good value for their extra money.

The continued destruction of sites makes the survey of surviving ones an urgent matter. James Bond and Mike Aston have been very active in such work in the west midlands. They advocate the technique of 'sketch surveying' in which the earthworks of a village can be outlined in a few hours. Obviously if time permits this should be followed up by measured drawing; but any record is better than none, and already there are instances of Bond and Aston's sketch plans being the only record of sites which have been destroyed shortly afterwards.

Philip Rahtz.

## LIST OF OFFICERS

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TREASURER	M. E. Davies, Esq., The Old Crown, Long Crendon, Aylesbury, Bucks.

2.

RESEARCH IN 1970

E. E. Dodd has completed his examination of rentals and surveys (176) and feet of fines (646) of known DMVs. Entries have been listed and filed.

Mrs. Ewins has continued to help with increasing clerical work. There are several written queries each week and more lists and files to maintain. During the last year the deleted list has been revised; the alphabetical card index brought up-to-date to correspond with the gazeteer (1968) in Studies in Deserted Villages. As a result of this, a list of 388 new sites 1963-1968 has been compiled.

As a result of work by local correspondents and others, much information has been added to cards already in the files and the number of suggested sites awaiting investigation has risen to over 1500.

Alphabetical lists of queries for most counties have been compiled, typed and are available (free) from the Secretary. There is an urgent need for members of the Group to visit and report on sites, especially as M.W. Beresford and J.G. Hurst have no opportunity themselves to check all these suggestions.

M.W. Beresford and J.G. Hurst have started work on a Cumberland list by examining all the 6" maps and noting empty parishes and isolated churches. It is hoped in 1971 to look up basic documentary evidence for these and, by visiting sites, to see if any of these have earthworks.

(a) REPORTS BY LOCAL CORRESPONDENTSBERKSHIRE

J. Brookes has continued work on the documentary evidence for sites in the county, and hopes to visit some later this year. A paper on Eaton Hastings was published in Berks Archaeol. J. 64 (1969).

HAMPSHIRE

S. Moorhouse reports that work is continuing in checking listed and suspected sites in northern Hampshire. Documentary research has suggested a number of new sites and these are being systematically checked during field work. With the progressive increase in the number of pasture fields being ploughed up for arable, it is becoming apparent that a resurgence of agricultural activity is taking place in the area similar to that which occurred in the last century. This is affecting known sites and inevitably producing new ones.

On a number of deserted sites in the rich agricultural lands of northern Hampshire there are large square or long and narrow rectangular banked enclosures of uncertain function.

Herriard : Southrope (SU 671448) Enclosures and platforms to the west of this scattered group of cottages suggest a shrunken hamlet. The fields are under pasture and no finds are reported. The site is referred to in C12 and throughout C13 as a hamlet (VCH Hants 3 (1908), 368) and a chapel is suggested, for in 1168 Robertus filius presbiteri de Suthrop is referred to (Pipe Roll 14 Hen. II, 179).

Lomer Miss F. Collins has organised visits by Hants. Field Club and returned and completed a questionnaire giving a very full and detailed picture of the site. It is hoped to publish this in the proceedings of the Hants Field Club.

Isle of Wight A.G. Parker has continued to visit sites and lecture on local DMVs with the object of creating local interest.

HERTFORDSHIRE

K. R. Davies has worked on the documents for deserted and shrunken sites in the county. This is to be published with a note on the Herts. Tax Quotas for 1334. He emphasises that much field work is needed and suggests historical research into a closely knit group of mixed villages to include deserted, shrunken and surviving sites.

LEICESTERSHIRE

Work in 1970 was concentrated in the western half of the county, an area little covered in previous years; two new sites were revealed: - Far Coton (SK 389022) and Stretton-en-le-Field (SK 04119). A third site, Overton Saucy, found from documentary evidence, remains to be found on the ground although the area in which it formerly existed is known. Work on this side of the county continues.

A visit by J. Hurst and T. Pearce to Prestgrave (SK 829932) revealed that this site had been ploughed and returned to pasture; only vague earthworks remain. The documentary evidence for this site has recently been published in the "Leicestershire Historian".

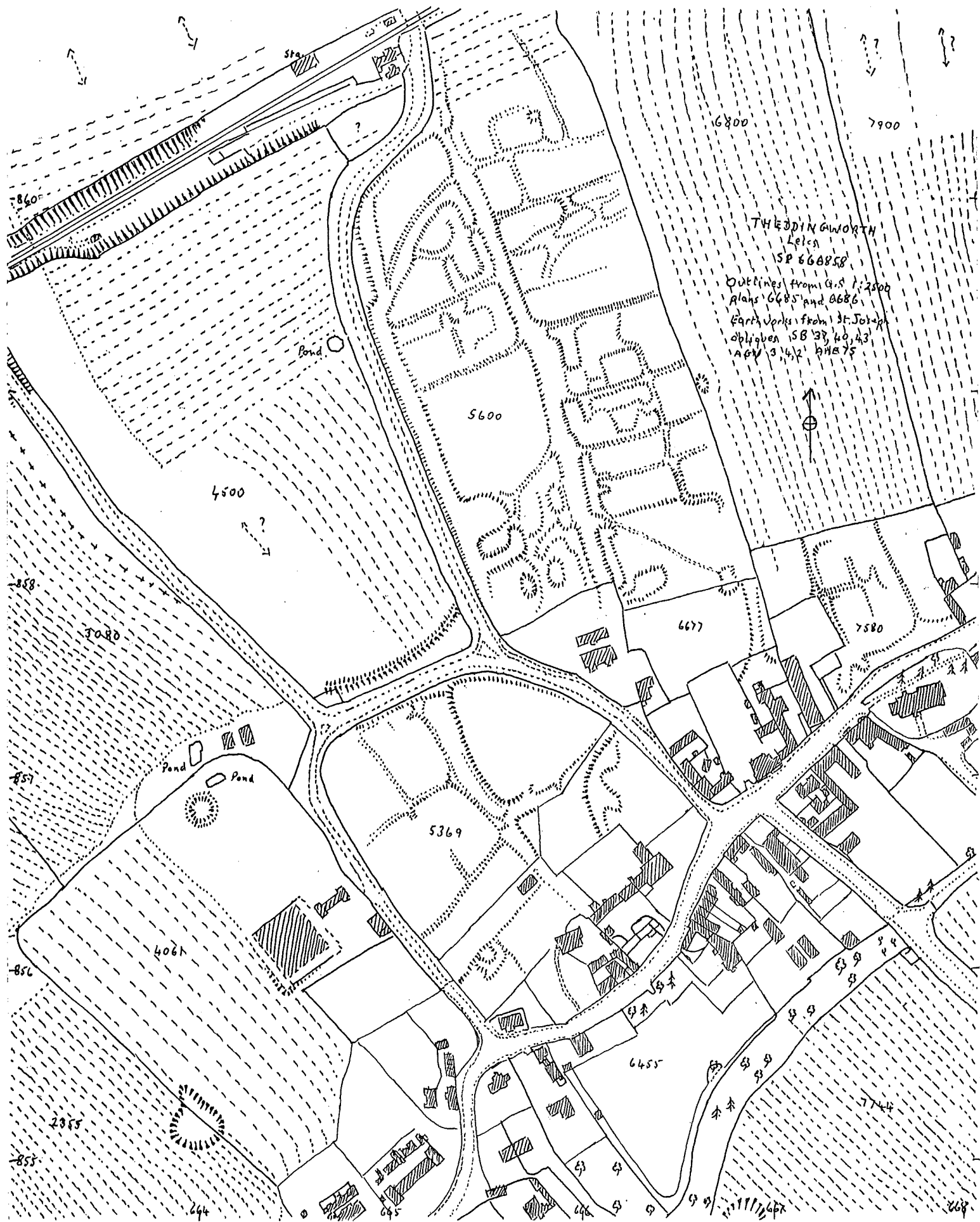
A further three sites have now been surveyed, (see 17th Annual Report, p. 6), Ingarsby (SK 685052), Theddingworth (SP 668858) SMV.) Fig. 1. and Peatling Magna (SP 595925) (SMV). It will be noted that two SMVs appear in the list and a number of these will appear in future surveys as some of them contain good quality earthworks comparable to many DMVs.

Neville Holt, (SP 828932) Fragments of green glazed jug, necked jars with angular and cordoned rims of Lyveden ware found in ploughsoil next to a meadow with a hollow way and remains of two moats, which may be the site of the DMV of Prestgrave. Ridge and furrow laps the large field to the north (suggested identification by P. Taylor of Thorpe Malsor; also Roman material; see also "In search of Prestgrave" by Miss E. Linford, The Leicestershire Historian 1, No 7 (Autumn 1970) 229-37 (Kettering Grammar School Local History and Archaeological Society).

NORFOLK

Peter Wade-Martins has just completed a thesis on the origins and development of rural settlement in a single medieval hundred in central Norfolk (the Launditch Hundred). Of the 41 villages investigated it was possible to trace 12 back to pre-Danish period, when Ipswich ware was in use. It was found that "green" settlements were very rare in the Anglo-Saxon period. Green villages grew up in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, often away from the pre-conquest centres. This phenomenon of the early medieval shift of village sites is the explanation for many of the isolated churches in East Anglia.

In Norfolk depopulation was certainly a gradual process; it was not the result of any single event; Grenstein was abandoned by the end of the thirteenth century, while others survived until the seventeenth century. The extent of village depopulation was far greater than Keith Allison perhaps appreciated. In Launditch 40% of the medieval villages have been abandoned. If this figure is used to estimate a county total, the figure in the county would be almost 400, as against 130 which Allison listed. His research, however, was not designed to locate sites which have depopulated by migration. Rougham, West Lexham, Longham and Thuxton are all deserted villages, but they still exist as small settlements elsewhere within the parish. If one was to include in this total pre-conquest villages as well, the number would be phenomenal; the archaeological potential for research and



**FIG. 1. LEICESTERSHIRE: THEDDINGTON.** Survey of the shrunken village showing the desertion of a regular layout of crofts on either side of a road which projects from the main village core. This has every appearance of being a late addition to the village the plan of which otherwise shows more haphazard growth.



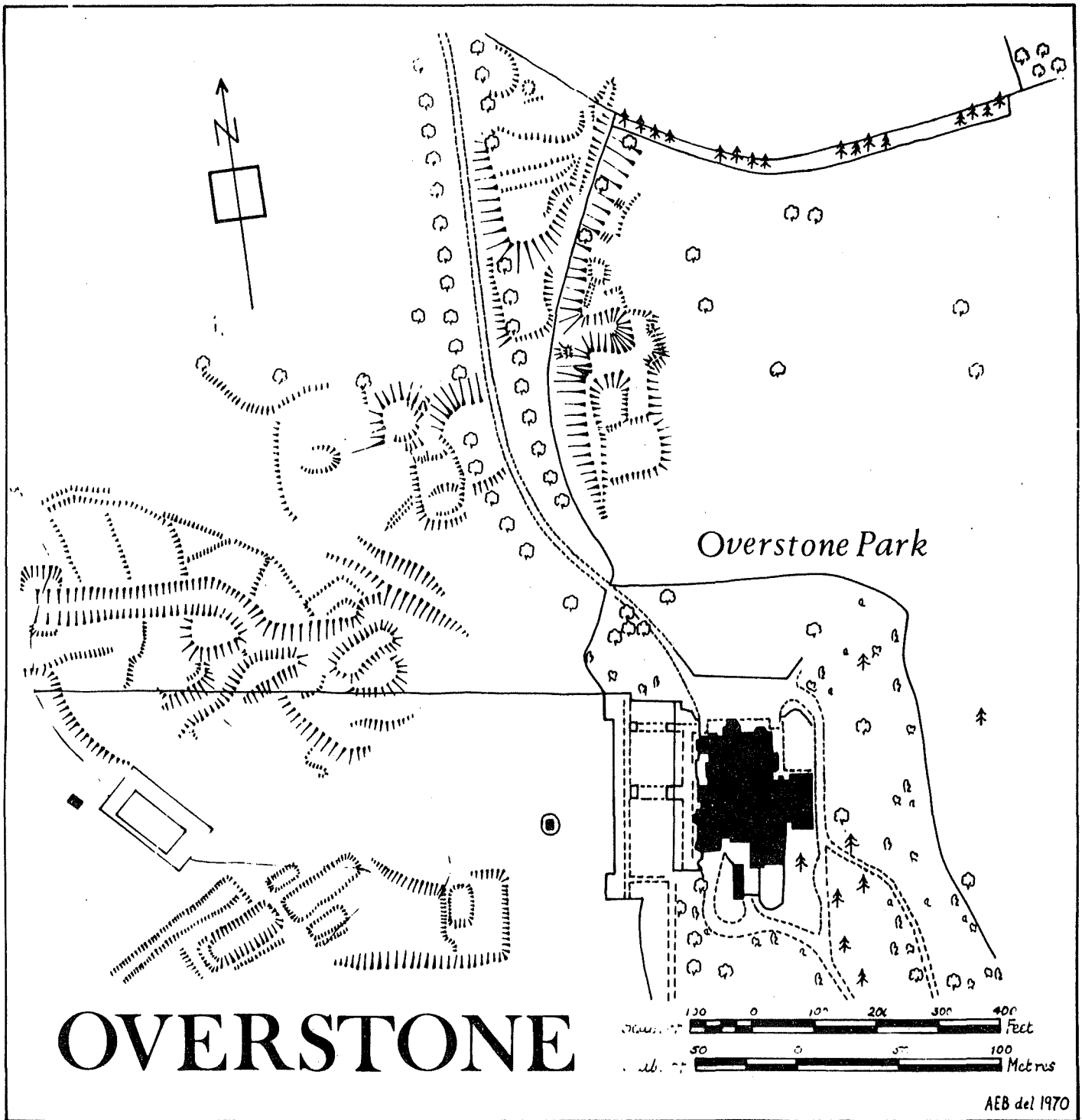


FIG. 2. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: OVERSTONE. Survey of the DMV earthworks by A. E. Brown and C. C. Taylor.

and excavation in East Anglia is enormous.

The Royal Commission have visited 6 sites in the Stanford-Battle area, which are not normally accessible to the public.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Overstone (SP 806656) The surviving earthworks of the deserted village of Overstone were surveyed (Fig. 2) by the students of a residential field archaeology school organised by the Department of Adult Education of the University of Leicester at Easter 1970. NW of the mansion the earthworks are well preserved (contra Allison, Beresford and Hurst The Deserted Villages of Northamptonshire 1966, p44) and correspond in a general way with the map of 1671 preserved in the County Record Office which shows the village in its original position. Immediately to the west of the house however all trace of the village has been removed, presumably in the interests of landscaping, and what earthworks there are seem to represent gardens. (A. E. Brown and C. C. Taylor, Royal Commission on Historical Monuments)

#### NORTHUMBERLAND (J. P. Godwin)

The Northumberland Local History Society, which co-ordinates the efforts of its affiliated societies, chose "Deserted Villages" for its current project, for several years. The aim is to utilise members resources and to avoid duplication by workers in the county.

The County Archivist has kindly made the No. RO's facilities available for the collection, recording, and forwarding to London of information, for putting people in touch with work in progress, as well as for documentary research; area lists of known and suspected sites have been drawn up and issued to the various societies. Two articles and a questionnaire by J. Godwin and T. H. Rowland in the NLHS Newsletter (1970) preceded a launching lecture at the NLHS. AGM and since then five of the 14 local societies have been addressed on the project. An article also appeared in the Newcastle Journal. There is a general and increasing public interest and the societies have taken to it enthusiastically; a DMV Research Index has been started at the No. RO. Progress reports will probably be published in the NLHS Newsletter and the University's Archaeological Newsbulletin for North'd, Cumb., and Westm. (ed. Barbara Harbottle). Ploughings-out and field-drainage are on the increase, and road-widenings etc are imminent. At present, the sites of many are known; the history and causes of desertion or shrinkage are largely unknown.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE

P. U. Bate and D. M. Palliser have produced a paper on "Suggested Lost Village Sites in Staffordshire", to be published in a forthcoming Trans South Staffs Archaeol and Hist Soc. As well as suggesting 37 new sites they have listed all 106 accepted and query sites by hundreds, and worked out a possible date of desertion from the documentary evidence. They emphasize that this is not a definitive list but a table of suggestions to work on, and they would be grateful for help to visit some of these sites and report on earthworks etc.

#### SUFFOLK

Benhall (TM 360617). Scatter of pottery, late C12-C13 along the original edge of Silver Lace Green, probably one or two croft sites. (S. E. West, N. Scarfe).

#### SUSSEX

Mr. Burleigh has been studying deserted and shrunken sites in East Sussex, as part of a B.A. degree. Questionnaires have been completed for Balmer and Arlington.

All obvious documentary sources were examined and all published material

thoroughly checked for references. 17 new DMV sites were added to the existing list of 15, and about 25 shrunken sites were identified. There are also numerous possible shrunken sites and, at least another 6 possible DMVs, but lack of written and field evidence precludes certainty. As seemed likely most cases of depopulation occurred in the coastal and Downland areas. There are no cases of desertion due to turnover from arable to sheep farming. Reasons for desertion are diverse, but mainly general economic ones, with a group of sites probably deserted in mid-late C14 and a group destroyed by coastal erosion. All sites were visited where remains were known or seemed likely to be visible.

#### WESTMORLAND

Dalton (SD 543759). Information from various sources has been collected by John Marsh; field-work has produced traces of roads, sherds of pottery, querns, and coins. The site has been surveyed by Peter Bettess, (Fig. 3.)

#### WORCESTERSHIRE

Field-work on Worcestershire sites has been continuing over the past year, and a number of new sites have been discovered. Destruction of DMV sites, known and unknown, all over the Midlands is increasing at such an alarming rate that even basic recording, let alone full investigation by excavation, is failing to keep pace with the losses. Therefore preliminary recording of every site visited is being carried out by sketch-planning techniques, (Fig. 4.) By such means the essential features of these sites were plotted in the space of an hour or so with the absolute minimum of labour and equipment:

Lower Strensham II (SO 903405): A small site west of Strensham Castle, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west of the main DMV site by Strensham church (SO 911406) discovered some years previously.

Kington (SO 991561): A shrunken village with crofts visible on either side of a curving hollow-way continuing the line of the modern village street.

Dowles (SO 780762): The site of a small nucleated hamlet on the edge of the Wyre Forest, the earthworks of which have been somewhat modified by post-medieval disturbance, Fig. 4.

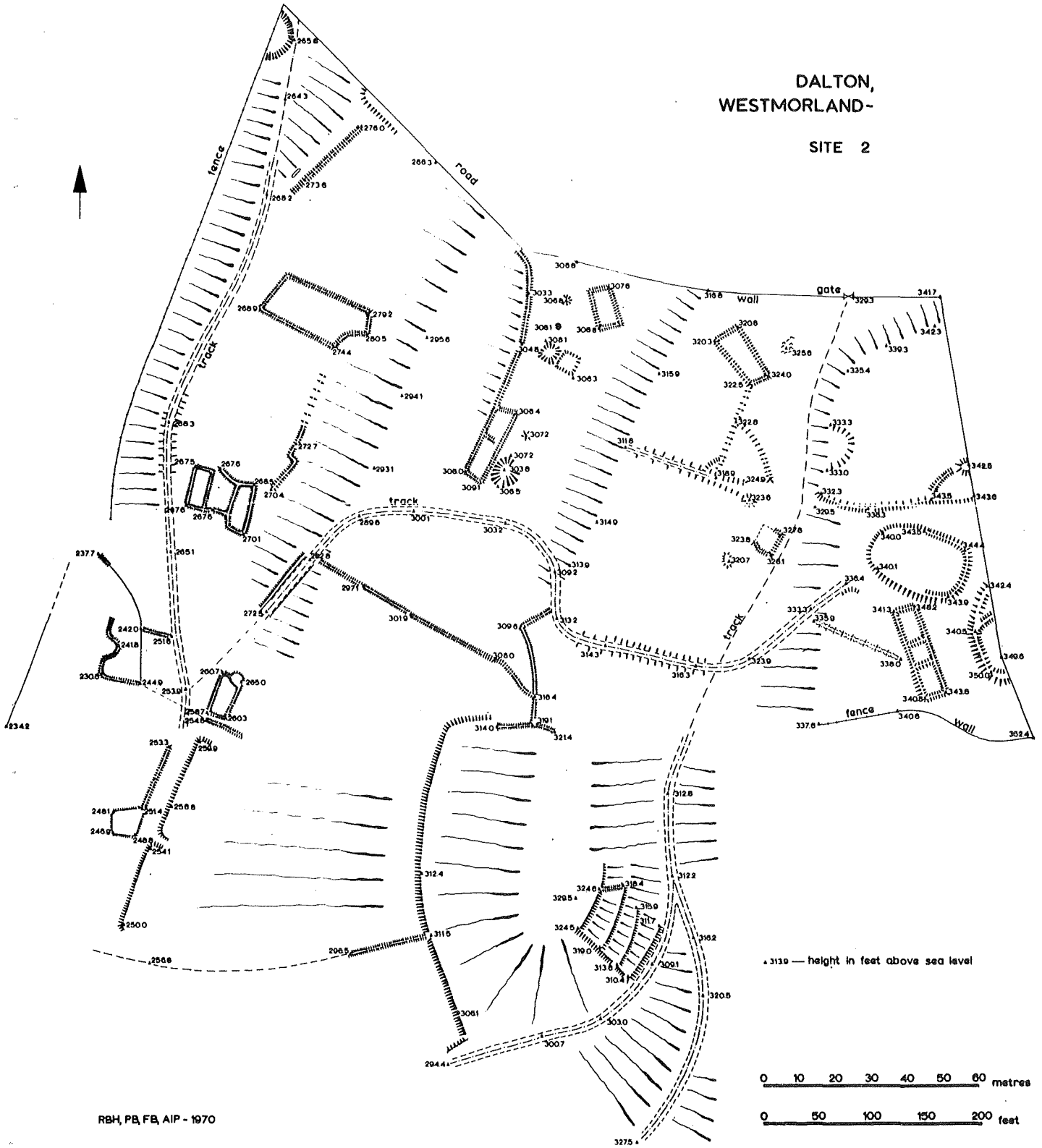
Ultimately it is hoped to cover every site with a detailed measured survey; but in the meantime sketch plans are proving ideal both for rapid reconnaissance field-work and for emergency recording of sites under destruction when it may not be possible to produce a detailed survey. (C.J. Bond. Worcestershire County Museum Hartlebury Castle.)

#### YORKSHIRE NORTH RIDING

Work on DMVs is progressing!; Alan and Mrs. Aberg continued to add information to listed and suggested sites and report a possible new site at Goulton, near Potts.

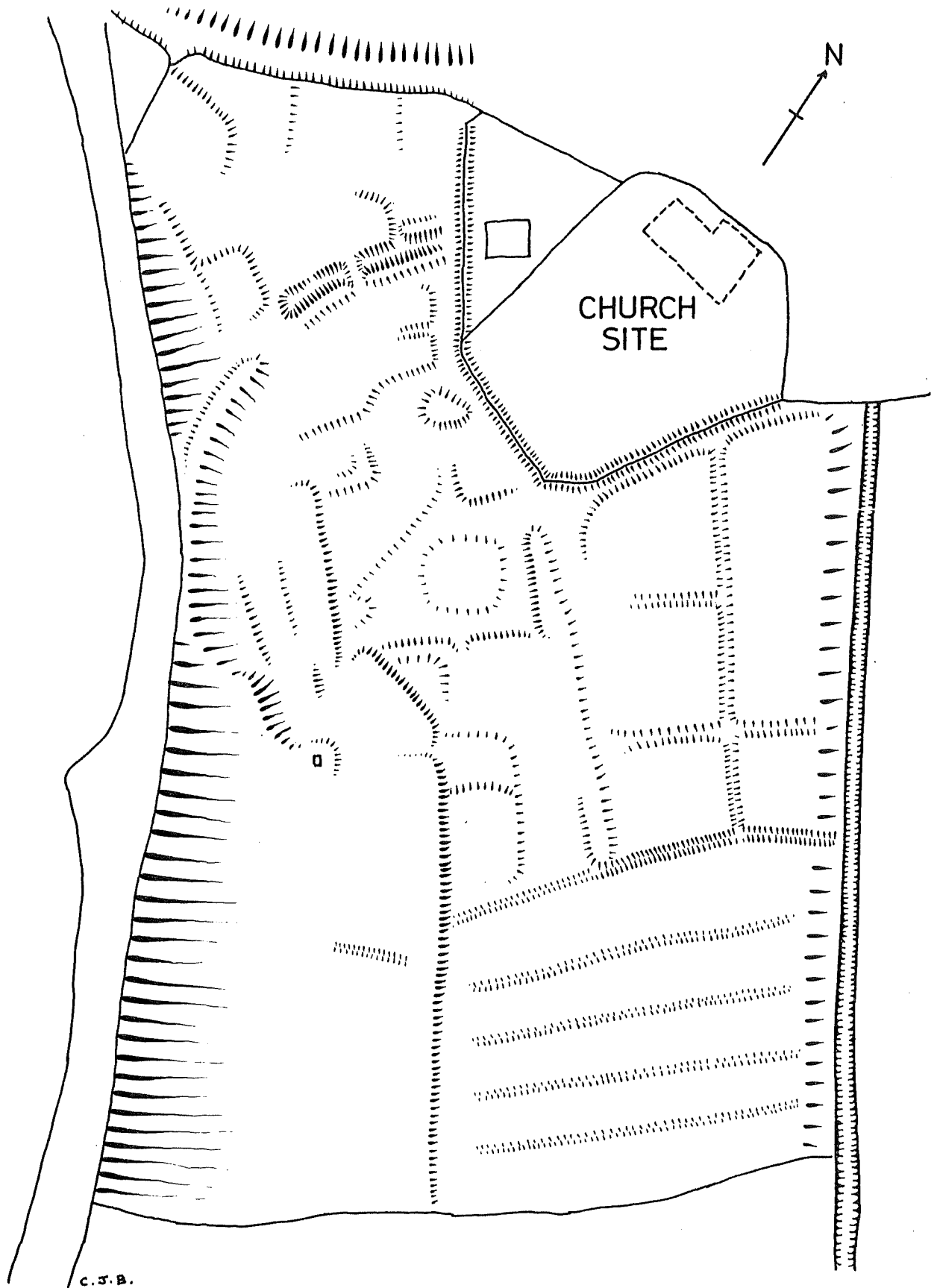
DALTON,  
WESTMORLAND-

SITE 2



RBH, PB, FB, AIP - 1970

FIG. 3. WESTMORLAND: DALTON. Plan of site 2 showing a series of well preserved foundations of stone buildings.



**DOWLES**  
 D.M.V. Site, Worcs.  
 Sketch Plan March 1971

0 Metres 100

FIG. 4. WORCESTERSHIRE: DOWLES. Plan of a small nucleated hamlet on the edge of the Wyre Forest surveyed by C. J. Bond.

(b) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

J.G. Hurst continued to look through Dr. St. Joseph's numerical list of oblique aerial photographs and examined those classified as DMVs, earthworks and villages. As these do not exactly correspond with the DMVRG categories of DMV and shrunk sites, the list made is reclassified and the details are then transferred to the DMVRG alphabetical lists of DMVs and shrunk sites while at the same time we maintain a numerical list of DMVs and shrunk sites.

The most important photographs are those of new sites not previously known to the DMVRG and details of these are added to the lists of sites for future investigation. The best prints from each series of photographs are then ordered to add to the DMVRG collection. During the year all photographs taken in 1968 were looked at and relevant ones listed. It is hoped to order the best of these in 1971 when more funds are available. The 750 photographs taken since 1963 and ordered in 1969 have now been mounted and listed.

(c) CONFERENCES AND COURSES

1. The University of Oxford Delegacy for Extra-Mural studies held a course of 8 talks by R.T. Rowley. These began in January 1970, covering Oxon. and Berks. DMVs, and were intended to guide students into further research by field work and documentary sources.
2. A week-end course was held under the same authority on approaches to local studies. The lecturers were H.F.C. Ransberry, R.T. Rowley and F.V. Emery and the course was designed as an introduction to the most readily available sources of local history.
3. The same authority organised a fortnight's training excavation in field archaeology at the DMV of Middleton Stoney Oxon. The directors were R.T. Rowley and D. Benson (see "Excavations" in Section 5).

(d) SEMINAR ON FUTURE POLICY FOR PRESERVATION AND EXCAVATION

This took place on the 13th of March 1970 at the Institute of Archaeology. Sixteen members of the Group took part, and the following is a summary of the proceedings by J. Sheail.

## Introduction:

The DMVRG has been in existence for about 20 years and in that time several major excavations have been undertaken. Five years ago, the Group presented a Memorandum to the Ministry of Public Building and Works listing the 66 most important DMV sites for preservation. The Ministry is now negotiating to take into guardianship the six best sites and the remainder have been scheduled.

.....

The Ministry and DMV sites.

Protection is best achieved in the form of guardianship and, to a much lesser extent, in the form of scheduling. The Field Monuments Committee reported that the current powers of the Ministry should be strengthened, and that the Ministry should be able to make acknowledgment payments in respect of scheduled field monuments on arable or forest land. A new attitude was

needed in the field of land-management, and that greater liaison had to be established with other bodies concerned with the preservation of the environment.

#### Guardianship sites

Guardianship is designed to give these sites complete and permanent protection. It is essential that the DMVs and their earthworks should remain intact and the opportunity should be taken, where possible, to display them to the public. The sites provide an excellent opportunity to display the features of the DMV. It may be possible to carry out an excavation of a single croft on some guardianship sites. The excavation would provide material and information for display and research purposes, but unfortunately that part of the site would then be destroyed. For this reason, such an excavation should not be rushed into simply for display purposes: very careful planning and survey work were essential before the dig started.

The meeting recommended that work should continue at Wharram Percy at the present rate, concentrating on the Saxon village which would not destroy any upstanding earthworks.

#### The management of guardianship sites.

The vegetation cover of protected sites has to be controlled. The methods of management, whether by grazing, mowing or by some other method, depends on the objectives of preservation. The management-plan will vary from one site to another. It is likely that the archaeologist will find it useful to consult other bodies concerned with land management and conservation.

#### The presentation of earthworks to visitors

It is easier to display features on stone-sites where the earthworks are striking, even to the inexperienced eye. It is much harder to demonstrate the layout of a clay-site, and it may be necessary to show the outline of house and croft sites by means of concrete markers. It would be an excellent idea if peasant house types could be reconstructed in local folk museums. This would be a great help to the visitor in understanding sites.

Information should also be available in the form of display boards and leaflets. Vandal-proof plans and boards could be erected on the site, giving adequate information in an attractive form. In addition, leaflets should be available for visitors, which pointed out the most interesting features and took the visitors, step-by-step, over the more important and accessible parts of the site.

#### Scheduling DMV sites

The Ministry was able to give some protection to the sites by means of scheduling. The meeting agreed that the DMVRG should continue to recommend sites for scheduling, although survey work was still incomplete. There were many areas where little work had been carried out. The current list of recommendations was heavily biased towards sites with good earthworks because it was hard to justify scheduling sites with few surface remains and where identification was often nebulous. The list of sites was also largely composed of late desertions, where the buildings had been constructed of stone. A greater effort should be made to schedule sites which cover the different periods of desertion.

The sites had usually been recommended on purely archaeological grounds, and it was felt that historical evidence should be taken more fully into account. A search should be made for documents on the history of sites which were threatened with destruction. This would help the Group to select sites suitable for emergency

excavations. However, the meeting recognised the difficulties of completing this documentary work in the short time which was usually available.

#### The excavation of threatened sites.

The Ministry is able to spend sums of money on excavating sites, threatened with destruction. In the 1950s, a single house was excavated on several sites each year. In the 1960s, a toft, which might contain a house and its various out-buildings and associated features, was excavated on 2 sites each year, and one major dig was carried out at West Whelpington, Northumberland.

About 30 DMVs are threatened with destruction each year, and the Ministry, on the advice of the DMVRG Excavation Committee, tries to select sites for emergency excavations from areas where little work has been previously undertaken. The meeting endorsed this policy, especially since there was little hope of large excavations being financed and carried out in any other way. These emergency excavations were usually the only way of studying peasant house types in most parts of the country.

However, experience had shown that excavation of a single house site gives very little indication of the character of other houses or the layout of the village itself. The meeting urged that all aspects of the village and fields should be studied. Unfortunately, such excavations are very costly, and it is impossible to undertake more than one or two of them at a time.

The meeting recommended that most of the money available should be spent on major excavations. A relatively small sum should be set aside for surveys and probes on a few other sites, and if these exploratory excavations proved the sites were significant, provision should be made for more extensive work later.

#### The value of watching briefs

The meeting agreed that these should be carried out as frequently as possible. They supplemented the information gained from the very few sites where excavation was possible. Regrettably, it was very hard to find people qualified to undertake this very difficult job. The Group must continue to encourage county correspondents to do it, and an attempt should be made to obtain the support of such bodies as the RCHM.

#### Research excavations

It was stressed that during the course of excavation, the remains of the site are destroyed. Now that several major excavations have been completed or are well-advanced, it is time to take stock of the situation. Techniques for studying sites, without destroying them, should be studied and used as a matter of great urgency. Excavators with limited experience of the complexities of DMV sites should be discouraged from undertaking work which might destroy a lot of evidence without any significant advance in knowledge.

#### Publication of reports on excavations

Digging is not an end in itself - the production of a report is an essential part of an excavation. It is vitally important that the results of a dig should be made available. These reports have to be detailed, otherwise other archaeologists will not be able to check the work. Unfortunately, the cost of publication is extremely high, and so reports should be concise and selective in content. Greater use could be made of the new photo-copying processes.



3. PUBLICATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

- Pamela Allerston, 'English Village Development', Trans Inst Brit Geog 51 (1970), 95-109
- K. J. Allison, Deserted Villages (Macmillan, London, 1970)
- Mavis Batey, 'Nuneham Courtenay: An Oxfordshire 18th-century Deserted Village', Oxoniensia, 33 (1968), 108-24
- C. J. Bond, Ed. The Archaeology of Redditch New Town: Progress Report No. 2. (Worcestershire County Museum, 1970) 1-25.
- S. Ingleson, 'Stockley: A Lost Village of the Nineteenth Century', Bull Durham County Local Hist Soc 12 (1970), 5-10
- D. A. Jackson, D. W. Harding and J. N. L. Myres, 'The Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon Site at Upton, Northants', Antiq J 49 (1969), 202-21
- M. G. Jarrett, 'The Deserted Village of West Whelpington, Northumberland: Second Report', Archaeologia Aeliana 48 (1970), 183-302
- Miss E. Linford, 'In Search of Prestgrave', Leics Historian (1970), 229-37
- J. Lowe, Weald and Downland: Open Air Museum Guide (Gresham Press, Woking, 1970), 1-32
- G. I. Meirion-Jones, 'Dogmersfield and Hartley Mauditt: Two Deserted Villages', Proc Hants Field Club 26 (1969), 111-27
- D. C. Mynard, 'Excavations at Somerby, Lincs, 1957', Lincolnshire History and Archaeology 1 (1969), 63-91
- P. Rahtz, 'Upton, Gloucestershire, 1964-1968: Second Interim Report', Trans Bristol and Gloucs Archaeol Soc 88 (1969), 74-12
- B. K. Roberts, 'The Green Villages of County Durham: A Re-appraisal', Typescript of discussion paper presented to the Agrarian Landscape Group of Institute of British Geographers, Dec 1968-Jan 1969
- B. K. Roberts, 'Rural Settlement', in J. C. Dewdney, ed., Durham County and City with Teeside (Durham, 1970, 235-250
- J. K. S. St. Joseph, 'Air Reconnaissance: Recent Results, 21, Yorks. E. R., Argam', Antiquity, 44 (1970), 228-9 & Pl. XXXVI
- J. Sheail and T. C. E. Wells, Old Grassland: Its Archaeological and Ecological Importance, Monks Wood Experimental Station, Symposium V (1970), 1-80
- C. Thomas, 'Excavations at Crane Godrevy, Gwithian, 1969, Interim Report', Cornish Archaeol 8 (1969), 84-8
- P. Wade-Martins, 'Excavations at North Elmham 1969: An Interim Report', Norfolk Archaeology 35 (1970), 25-78
- S. E. West, 'The Deserted Medieval Village of Snarford, Lincs', Lincolnshire History and Archaeology 1 (1969), 93-7

4.

PRESERVATION OF SITES

It was gratifying that the CBA asked the group to describe the criteria by which DMV sites were selected for preservation. This was part of their scheme to encourage local groups to draw up priority lists for preserving other types of archaeological sites.

(a)

BY MPBW

1. Guardianship. Consolidation work is in progress on the tower at Wharram Percy, and negotiations on the guardianship are in progress with the Birdsall estates. The boundaries have been agreed, but difficulties over access have held up completion. Preliminary agreement over guardianship has been reached with the owners of Hound Tor, Devon, and Gainsthorpe, Lincs. The owners of Gomeldon, Wilts, and Ingarsby, Leics., have declined to put their sites into guardianship, but negotiations are still in progress with the hope of getting them to change their minds. The multiple ownership of Chalford, Oxon has so far prevented any progress with this site. On the advice of the group it has been decided to try for the guardianship of Pudding Norton rather than Godwick in Norfolk.

2. Scheduling. Circulars were sent out to local correspondents in various parts of the country where sites had not been sufficiently studied. Definite suggestions so far have only been made for Essex, Herefordshire and Sussex, but it is hoped that more will come in during 1971 as several counties need more time to study their selection.

(b)

BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Negotiations are in progress between Dept. of the Environment and various local authorities over the preservation of a number of DMVs. The general financial restrictions have made progress difficult and slow.

(c)

THREATS TO DMVs DURING 1970

43 sites were threatened during the year, a similar number to 1968. 13 of these have been carried over from other years. As in previous years, agriculture was the greatest single threat, accounting for 28 sites.

BEDFORDSHIRE

Cainhoe (TL 100367) This site, comprising earthworks adjacent to the fine motte and bailey castle forms a dangerous bend in the road with no vision for oncoming motorists. The Department have therefore had to agree to the straightening of the road. Most of the affected strip is the outer bailey of the castle but some outer village earthworks may be damaged. It is hoped to carry out limited excavation in 1971 or 1972 in advance of the works. The rest of the site will be protected as the Bedfordshire County Council want to make it into a Country Park which will we hope include the DMV.

Chalgrave (TL 010270) The rest of this site (see Annual Report 1969, p. 13) was levelled during the year. This largely comprised the low motte or moat which was excavated by B. Davison for MPBW. No remains of the village were observed during the levelling.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Hardmead (SP 934477) D.C. Mynard reports that building stone, roof tiles, stone slates, St. Neots ware and other C13-C14 sherds have been collected from

the site of the Manor House to the west of the church. The site was levelled and ploughed C.1960 but recent ploughing has brought more finds to the surface.

Hardmead (SP 932471) D.C. Mynard reports that a small rectangular moat to the south of the site of Hardmead II was levelled and destroyed at the same time as the DMV C13 sherds were collected several years ago and a rectangular building could be seen as a crop mark from the ground when the interior was under corn. There is now no trace of the site remaining.

Newton Longville (SP 848314) Excavation by Richard Griffiths of part of a house platform situated in the garden of Baytree Cottage has located part of a building and sherds and finds of medieval and later date.

#### DORSET

Wimborne (SZ 018997) Annual Report (1961), p.5) The part of the deserted town in the Leaze is again threatened by a playing field for the adjacent school. Permission has been refused by the MPBW but there will be a constant battle to save this open space so near the town centre. The ideal permanent solution might be to make it into a park.

#### DURHAM

Foxton NZ 362248) Dr. J.K.S. St Joseph reports the ploughing of this site.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Naunton (SP 016337) Dr. J.K.S. St Joseph reports the ploughing of this site.

#### HAMPSHIRE

Ashe (SU 533498) The isolated church of Ashe stands  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile north of the main Andover to Basingstoke road,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the East of Overton. S. Moorhouse reports that in the field to the south of and between the church and the Basingstoke road, ploughing has revealed an extensive scatter of flint representing the sites of buildings around the source of the River Test. The farmer, at Lower Ashe Farm, said in 1969 that the field had produced no finds and had been under the plough for as long as he could remember. The field to the north of the church also has a flint and stone scatter, but this partly represents the remains of a C18 barn recently demolished. The churches of Ashe and Deane, a resettled village 1 mile to the east of Ashe, were united on 10th April 1592 but were separated again in 1609-10 (VCH Hants 4 (1911), 201) and today serve as independent churches.

Brown Candover (SU 576392) Gravel workings in 1952 on either side of the road, midway between the well known deserted villages of Brown Candover (ctrd at SU 576392) and Chilton Candover (ctrd at SU 593401) produced an extensive series of 11th to 14th century rubbish pits and deposits, the material from which is jointly in the Chilcomb House Museum Winchester (acc.no.W/OC 705 and 706) and in the private collection of Mr Langmead Smith of Swarraton. Recent extraction from the quarry to the north of the road (SU 58723982) during the late 1960's produced no further evidence for medieval occupation while the quarry to the south (SU 58883980) appears not to have been worked since the mid 1950's. Fields adjoining these gravel pits are under the plough and when visited by S. Moorhouse they had crops on them, but the farmer says that no other finds have been made in the immediate neighbourhood. The great distance from the centres of both Brown and Chilton Candover suggests that the finds are not connected with either site. A most likely explanation is that the pits represent, and are evidence for, medieval 'ribbon development' along the road connecting the two settlements.

#### HAMPSHIRE

Chalton (SU 734162). Prof. B. Cunliffe reports that minor building work at various

places in Chalton village has been carefully watched bringing to light details for the Medieval Village plan. See Annual Report 1969, p.15. Trial excavation by P.V. Addyman and D. Leigh for the University of Southampton on a 14 acre area of down top where ploughing repeatedly throws up pottery and objects of C5-C8 revealed a major post-built timber building, several smaller buildings and associated fences. The site seems to represent an extensive Saxon settlement, presumably a village, now threatened with destruction by ploughing.

Deane (SU 547501) The foundations for a tennis court have been terraced into the lower hill slope, to the NE of the rectory at SU 548501 in part of this village resited when Deane Park was laid out sometime during C16. The site was not watched during construction but no structures were noticed after completion and the spoil heaps failed to produce any finds. Extensive enclosures with associated platforms can be seen of the former village in the eastern side of the park, around the now isolated church, and within the perimeter of the present road system surrounding the Rectory and Deane Farm. The present uniformly laid out cottages to the north of Deane Farm were probably constructed when the village was depopulated and the park laid out.

Deane (ctrd at SU 558502) The northern part of Oakley Park was ploughed for the third time. Field work, by S. Moorhouse in the area has revealed an extensive medieval and later occupation site ranging in date from C13 through to early C19. A detailed field survey has outlined a complex settlement pattern throughout the period. Initially a line of seven crofts was terraced into the hill side immediately NW of the Hilsea College with a walled sunken pathway running their length on the NE side. Finds suggest that they were occupied during C13 and early C14. They were superseded by a small farmstead overlying the northernmost croft and the end of the sunken way. This was indicated by a large flint spread with smaller large flint nodule concentrations marking the sites of small structures. Finds suggest a date through C14-C16. The final phase of occupation is represented by large fine chalk spread some with brick and slate, one lying along the path of the earlier sunken path, which was by then out of use, and the second and third platform away from the Basingstoke - Overton road were re-occupied. The structures were presumably of timber for very little flint spread was evident with the chalk and the brick was insufficient to suggest brick structure. Finds from these areas range from the later C17 through to the early C19, for no buildings are shown in the vicinity on early O S maps. The surviving earthworks have been surveyed along with occupation concentrations and it is hoped to carry out a trial excavation on specific parts of the complex. A wide scatter of medieval pottery occurs throughout the area under plough but as the medieval settlement is unlikely to be so extensive it is probable that the finds are the result of medieval agricultural manuring of the open fields, although this has not been noticed elsewhere in northern Hampshire.

The site has been tentatively identified as that of the manor of Hall Place with its attached workmens' dwellings, referred to from C13, two messages being mentioned in 1317 when they were sold (V C H Hants, 4 (1911), 206). Earthworks to the north of the main road suggest an extension to the site, centred round an overflow pond to the sporadic spring at SU 561504.

Herriard (SU 663460) S. Moorhouse reports that the field to the SE of the isolated church, recently ploughed, has produced C13 pottery. Formerly the field was part of Herriard Park. The earthworks of this unrecorded site can be clearly seen in the park to the north of the church, representing platforms within low banked enclosures and the village boundry bank is clearly defined to the south of the church, curving round in an arc towards Herriard House where it is lost in later landscaping features, a factor recently thought responsible for the

earthwork complex in and around the park ( O S Card Index SU 64 NE 15). Ploughed fields around Manor Farm (SU 66184595) have produced stone scatter suggesting structures, especially to the north of the farm at SU 66254608; no finds are reported from this area. It is hoped to survey the village during 1971.

Herriard : Lee Farm (SU 677454) Clearance work by the owner Mr R. J. Dunford at Lee Farm, Herriard has uncovered the flint foundations of the medieval manor house. They bound a sunken area, possibly an undercroft of slight elevation, beyond the southern extension to the existing house. No finds were recorded but S. Moorhouse hopes to carry out a detailed survey of the standing structures in 1971-2 along with other medieval buildings indicated by protruding flint walls. In a triangular enclosure to the west of the house, platforms enclosures and related sunken ways suggest the existence of a small deserted hamlet attached to the manor house. The field to the south is under plough; on the 1872 O S map three cottages are shown in the NE angle of this field adjacent to the sunken way leading from Southrope past Lee Farm. They have long since been demolished but their sites were located by building rubble and C18-19 pottery. The field to the north of the present sunken way also shows evidence of platforms and related enclosures, but is used as pasture. A large chalk pit in the NE of this field shows no sign of occupation in the weathered sections. It is hoped to survey these earthworks during 1971-2 along with the house and its earlier features.

Popham (SU 555438) The proposed road scheme for Popham Court Farm reported last year (Annual Report 1969, 16) started in April 1970. S. Moorhouse watched work until Sept. 1970 although most of the archaeological levels had been destroyed during the first month of construction. The parts of the village affected lay along the southern side of the present A 30 to the NR of Popham Court where widening destroyed two platforms and parts of their associated crofts. These were surveyed before destruction. Other enclosures including the boundry bank of the village were effected in this area. Earthworks to the SW of West Farm, on the opposite side of the A 30 were levelled and a possible pond filled in. Spread flints indicating the sites of buildings were observed in this area. The major part of the site to be disturbed lay to the south of the still used sunken road leading to Popham Court, where a number of clearly defined house platforms within uniform enclosures could be seen. The croft nearest the A 30 was completely destroyed and that to the east partially destroyed. This row of crofts is bounded on the south by the village boundry bank. It was anticipated that after the initial clearance of topsoil it would be possible to further excavate and obtain plans of the structures to be destroyed, but the heavy machinery used, large 30 ton drag scrapers drawn by heavy tractors, made this impossible. Flint foundations were observed on the two platforms destroyed to the north of the sunken way (SU 556440) and C13-14 pottery recovered. Patchy flint foundations were also observed to the south of this sunken way in the croft nearest the A 30, not totally destroyed. A large quantity of C12 to later C14 pottery was recovered from this croft including the major part of an Oxford type tripod-pitcher and a large shallow bowl of later C12 - early C13 date found crushed on a beaten chalk floor associated with a solitary post-hole; possibly these can be related to a timber building stratigraphically sealed below the overlying heavily robbed flint walls. Other finds from this croft include a near complete rowel spur of C14 type, miscellaneous iron work including nails and the complete base of a heavily worn stone mortar.

The finds indicate that the part of the village affected by the road scheme was deserted sometime during the C15, with a very short lived repopulation sometime during the C18 or C19; this has steadily declined since the turn of the present

century, when the census returns indicate the maximum population of this short lived revival. This feature, where a village is repopulated for a short period during the C18 or C19, has been noted on a number of sites in northern Hampshire and probably represents an attempted revival of arable farming in the area, similar to the one that is currently taking place. The surviving houses of the village, all of C19 construction, are grouped around the pond to the east of Popham Court.

The village site was partially surveyed last year and it is hoped to complete this during 1971. A full report is to appear in Proc Hants Field Club.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE

Kilpeck (SO 445305) The south part was again lightly ploughed (see Annual Report 1969 p.16). Little damage has been done but the east rampart is still being eroded. The North boundary is still undisturbed and R. Shoesmith is watching the site.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE

Berkesden (TL 336276) B. Barr reports the levelling of this site which produced remains of flint walls, slag and pottery. It is hoped to make a plan and record of the site.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE

Wintringham (TL 220594) This site has been under threat ever since the first request to plough in 1963. The MPBW have had to agree to the destruction of the site as it is not one of the best 50 sites. The earthworks comprise a moat with outer enclosures and possible fishponds together with a road system and rather nebulous crofts. The site will be excavated by DMVRG for MPBW in 1971, before it is destroyed. But meanwhile compensation has to be paid to the owner and tenant.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE

Cotes-de-Val (SP 553887). The excavation of a silage pit (Annual Report 1969 p.17) was watched by T. Pearce but neither structures nor pottery was found.

Holyoak (SP 845957) Mrs. G. Brown reports that the whole east section of this site has been ploughed. Extensive traces of buildings were located. A small excavation was carried out disclosing several iron-working hearths of the C16. This is of considerable interest as the site is near Corby in the present heart of iron-working country. It is hoped to excavate further in 1971 and the owner has left a corner of the field unplanted.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE

Burgh-le-Marsh (TF 520654) N. Moore reports the levelling of this site. It is hoped to watch and make some record.

Goltho (TF 116774) This was the site chosen for one of the two DMVRG major excavations in 1970. (See Annual Report 1969.p.18) G. Beresford excavated a whole croft and certain other areas with important results as reported in section 5. It is hoped to excavate the manor site in 1971.

Killingholme, South (TA 147167) The farmer ploughed this site in the summer. Unfortunately it was not possible to watch but the field will be walked over.

Panton (TF 176793) (Rex & Eleanor Russell)

The DMV of Panton, about 26 acres in extent, was levelled and drained in June and July 1970, and ploughed in the autumn. The levelling of the double

moated site exposed some large worked stones, a great many large cobbles and one large piece of millstone. The pottery ranged from a few medieval shelly sherds to C18 wares. 18 separate occupation sites were exposed, some with extensive cobbled areas. Saxo-Norman shelly ware was found on 3 sites, and on most sites pottery continued into the post-medieval period.

Evidence of pottery finds after large scale earth removing is not reliable, but from careful observation we would think that some areas to the east and SE of the DMV were deserted in the late medieval period; occupation on the other sites continued into C17 and C18. During the autumn ploughing we were able to measure the complete ground plan of one house, which was destroyed in the harrowing. During ploughing we noted 18 yards of cobbles in situ in a plough furrow. There were pad stones on most sites and more and larger cobbles than we have seen on any other DMV site. It is possible that they were brought from a gravel pit to the east of the site. There are 3 or 4 more sites to the north of the road. We have permission to walk over these after harvest. The site has been ploughed for some years.

Swinhope (TF 215962) Mr and Mrs Russell watched this site as it was levelled and large quantities of pottery were collected.

#### NORFOLK

Snetterton (TM 007908)- Ashby Mere: A flint and mortar well, c. 4 ft. in internal diameter, was destroyed in laying a pipeline (Information Rev. Staines). C16 and C17 documentary evidence shows that this is site of Ashby D M V. (Information A. Davison).

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Elkington (SP 620760) J. Lucas reports the ploughing and levelling of this site.

Kelmarsh (SP 734794) A pipeline was cut across one of the main parts of the site. Mrs G. Brown watched and carried out a small excavation. The Owner, Col. Lancaster, has agreed to the site being scheduled.

Onley (SP 520715) A pipeline is planned along the edge of the site. This is not likely to do any damage and will be watched for any finds.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND

Whelpington, West (NY 975838). Dr. M. Jarrett continued his excavations, the second major dig by DMVRG for MPBW of 1970. For report see section 5.

#### OXFORDSHIRE

Tusmore (SP 564306) This important Black Death desertion was threatened with ploughing. MPBW arranged a compromise under which the quarry disturbance to the west of the site could be filled and levelled while the actual DMV itself with its road and crofts could have the grass treated and improved chemically with rotovation in flat areas thus not disturbing the earthworks. The east part of the site might need similar treatment in a few years time but meanwhile the main parts of the site will not be damaged.

#### RUTLAND

Normanton (SK 933063) It was thought last year (see Annual Report 1968) that this site would simply be covered by the new Empingham reservoir and therefore preserved. It now appears that half the site has been ploughed although it is at present under grass. So it has already been partly destroyed.

SUFFOLK

Hestley (TM 148683) This site (see Annual Report 1969 p.21) was surveyed by S.E. West and trial trenches showed that there were still occupation levels surviving. It was hoped to excavate a sample platform but the field was put down to a three year grass ley so the threat has been temporarily removed. A watch will be kept with a view to excavating before any future ploughing.

Mellis (TM 093743) This site was also surveyed by S.E. West who reports that the damage has been too great to make any excavation worthwhile.

WARWICKSHIRE

Chesterton (SP 348586) Prof. H. Thorpe reports that one field of this DMV which he has been working on for several years was ploughed this summer. J. Bond reports that it has been roughly surveyed and pottery collected. MPBW do not think that the rest of the site should be scheduled as only complete sites are worth preserving.

Coton (SP 518788) J. Lucas reports that he failed to persuade the farmer to leave one of the crofts for future excavation (see Annual Report 1969 p.21) and that the whole site is now levelled and destroyed.

YORKSHIRE EAST RIDING

Cowlam (SE 965655) Dr. K. Allison reports that this important scheduled site was half under the plough. The well-formed house earthworks are now very much rounded and the site is under crop. If the field cannot be put back to grass there will have to be excavation before more of the site is destroyed.

Nun Keeling (TA 145502) Dr. J.H.S. St Joseph reports that this site has been ploughed.

Raventhorpe (TA 010425) Dr. J.H.S. St Joseph reports that one field of this site has been ploughed. T.C.M. Brewster has visited to make a record of any finds.

YORKSHIRE NORTH RIDING

TEESSIDE A.Aberg reports that three good quality sites will be affected by redevelopment at Marton (NZ 515159), Newham (TA 517133) and Tollesby (NZ 508151). It is hoped that one of the sites will be preserved as an open space but the others will have to go and excavation should start in 1972 to be well in advance of works.

WORSALL (NZ 387093) A. Aberg and J.G. Hurst found on a visit that part of the site is ploughed and the rest is threatened. It will not be possible to find funds to excavate this site and the limited funds available from MPBW will be concentrated on the Teesside DMVs.



5. EXCAVATIONS DURING 1970LINCOLNSHIRE

Goltho (TF 116774). This deserted medieval village consisted of approximately 36 crofts, a moated manor and a C16 chapel, built on the site of an earlier parish church. About one third of the site was destroyed by deep ploughing and bulldozing in the year 1963; the remaining earthworks are due to be levelled. Excavation of one whole croft, and partial excavation of two others, revealed an almost complete sequence of mud and stud houses, dating from the Saxo-Norman period until the time of desertion, in the first half of C15. The reason for desertion is uncertain, but it would seem probable that the village was depopulated, when there was a change from arable farming to the grazing of sheep. At this time, the manor was rebuilt, approximately half a mile to the south of the site - within the parish - where there was a more abundant supply of water.

The croft, chosen for complete excavation, was almost 160ft. square and was situated 120 yards from the church, the presumed centre of the original settlement. The position and alignment of most structures, built before the middle of C13 were defined by post-holes, but the absence of hearths and internal partitions, in some, made it difficult to determine, with certainty, whether they were out-buildings or houses. There were three houses built in C11 and C12. Although no walls of these were found, their positions were defined by internal features and eaves trenches. It is probable that the houses were built on sill-beams.

The houses built after the middle of C13, were more permanent and sophisticated structures. They were built on made up ground and the studs were placed on pad-stones. There were also stone paths, leading from the houses to the road. The last house of the sequence, 32 x 15ft, was divided into two rooms by a screened passage, set between opposing doors. The hearth, in the living room, was placed against the screen. It had a wattle and daub chimney-hood. There was a blacksmith's shop associated with this house and 48ft. away. The shop was 25 x 1 ft.; it contains hearths, forges and a pit, in which the metal was quenched. The largest house, excavated in the adjacent croft and built in the last period of occupation, was 38 x 17ft. It was divided into three rooms.

Six, and possibly more, of the crofts had cobbled yards, the levels of which had sunk to the approximate level of the road. Partial excavation of one of the crofts revealed that they were crew-yards - yards in which cattle were penned during the winter months - one side of which was formed by a barn, another by the house and the other two, probably by turf banks, protected by timber rails. This croft is closely comparable with croft E at Barton Blount, Derby, Fig. 6.

The excavation finds indicated that Goltho was a prosperous community. They included enamelled and gilded bronze pendants and belt ends and many other bronze artefacts of superior craftsmanship. A considerable quantity of metal work had survived, much of which is associated with the blacksmith's shop.

(G. T. A. Beresford, for DMVRG and MPBW).

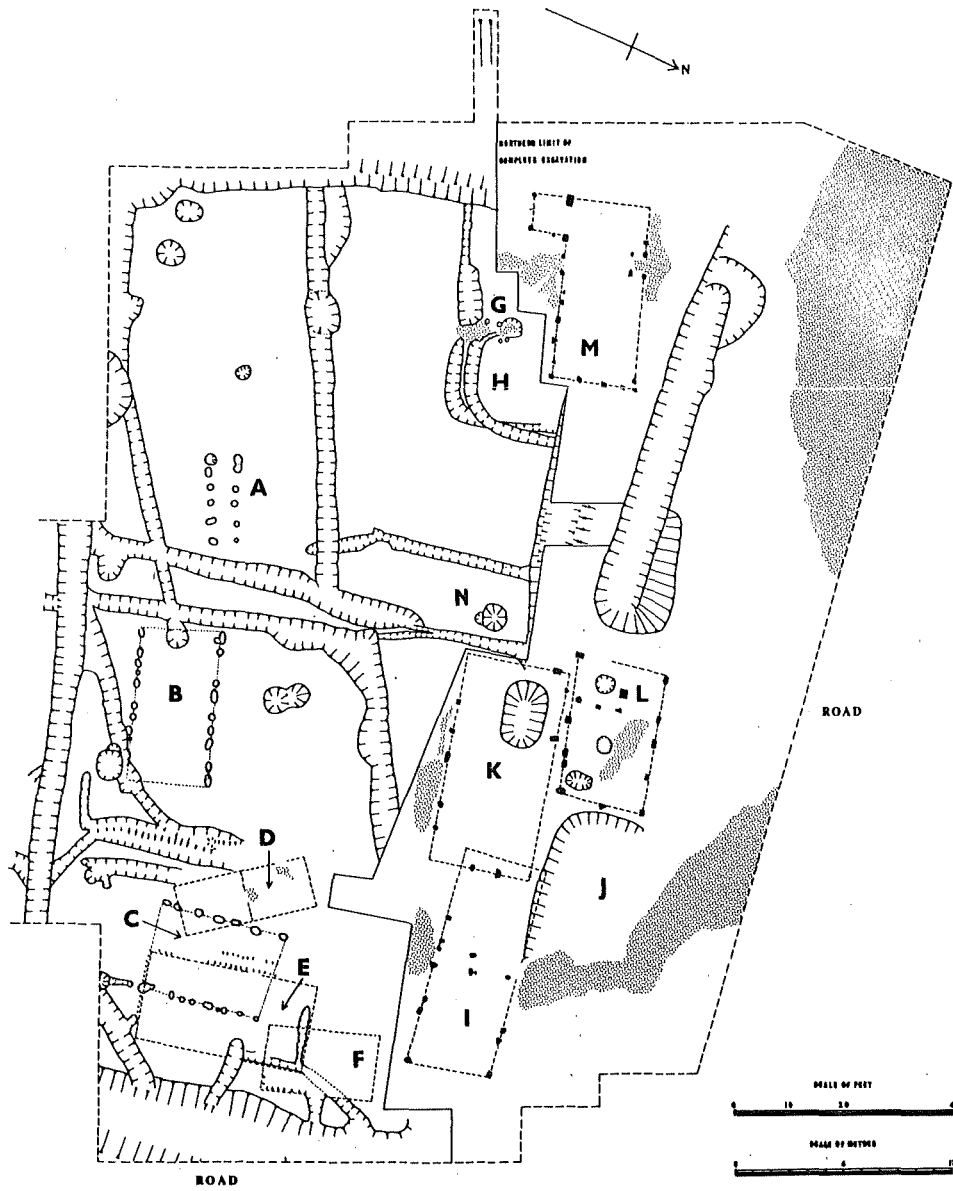


FIG. 5. LINCOLNSHIRE: GOLTHO. Plan of the excavated croft.

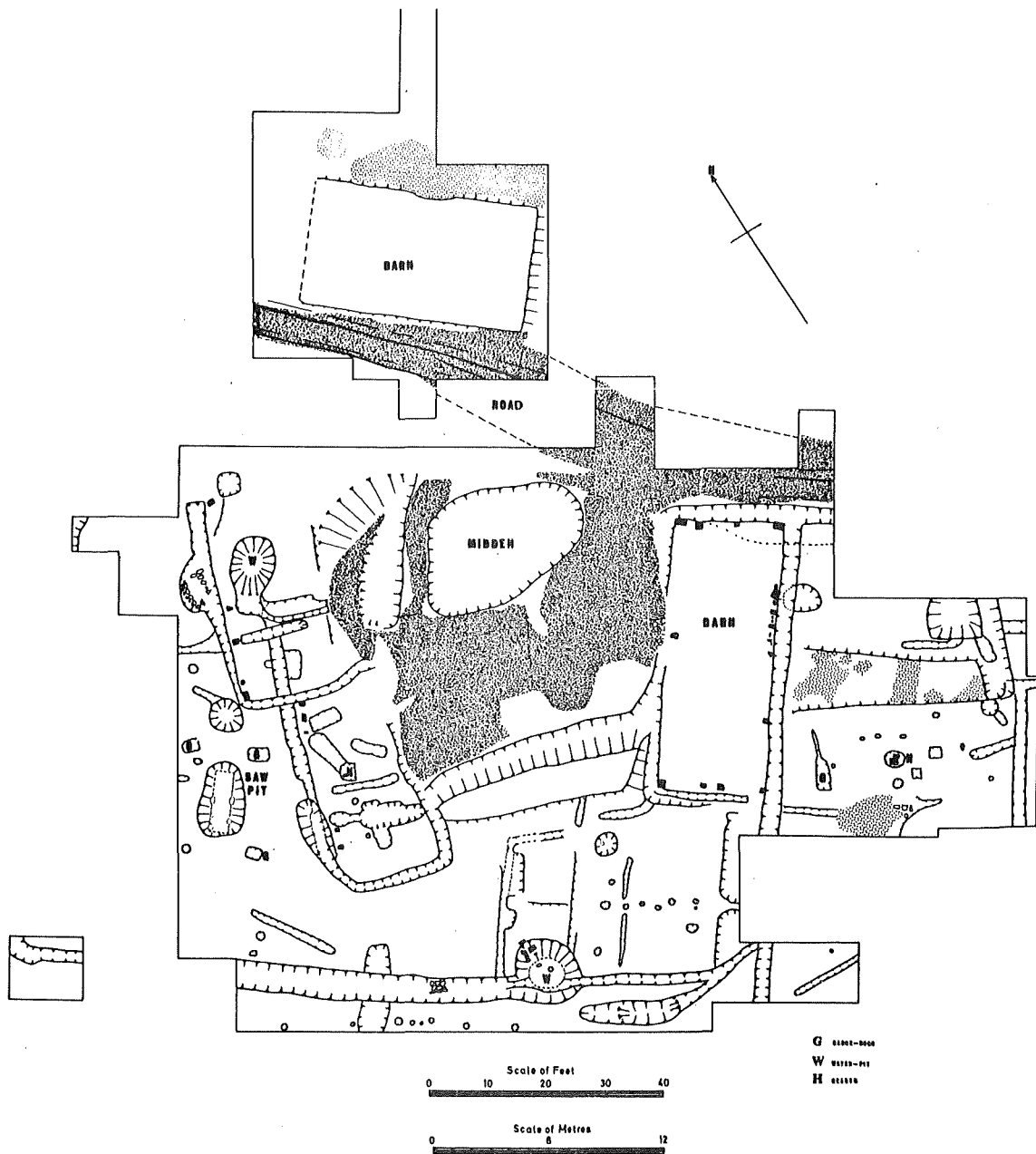


FIG.6. DERBYSHIRE: BARTON BLOUNT. Plan of the excavation of croft E with a series of farm buildings round a central yard. See Annual Report, 1969, p.23.

North Stoke (SK 916286)

Excavation of the probable site of St Andrew's Church continued and revealed that the total length of the structure was 30.1 m. The tower appears to have been approx. 9 m wide from east to west, and had a depression sunk in the floor at its east end (next to the dividing wall with the nave) 50 cms. wide by 75 cms. long and dug to a depth of approx. 50 cms below the rough floor base material. This "pit" contained no bones, pottery or other artifacts.

At a later date than the church's construction in limestone the south wall of the nave had been taken down almost to floor level, and possibly a south porch and aisle added. Pottery finds were sparse, only 2 sherds of a Nottingham mug (c.1300) being found in the chancel area. The tower floor material yielded some more Nottingham ware, early Stamford sherds (c.C11), and possibly parts of a C14 pancheon.

N.B. Only the southern half of the building has been excavated so far.

An incision in the bank to the NW of the church site revealed a dry stone wall (over 60 cms. wide) associated with C16-C17 pottery in a shallow depression on its northern side, consisting of sherds of Midland Purple and Midland Yellow wares, Cistercian ware jug handles and one Bellarmine fragment. A similar wall was uncovered 22.5 m. to the south. On the southern side of this wall was a layer of medieval and Saxo-Norman sherds, consisting mainly of Stamford ware and shell-gritted cooking pots, but also including parts of a Leicester rouletted jug, and the base of a Bourne pot (c. 1300). If these two walls represent the north and south walls of the churchyard, then the northern entrance appeared to be marked by a depression in the bank associated with four irregular shaped limestone slabs (varying in size from 80 x 40 cms. down to 50 x 40 cms).

To the SW of the "churchyard" two large buildings were discovered. One was on an E-W orientation and only the rubble cores of what may have been a corridor appeared in our 10 x 1 m. cutting on a S-N axis. The other building had a substantial, partially-dressed limestone wall (60 cms. wide) on a SE-NW orientation. This latter was associated with Saxo-Norman period Stamford and shell gritted wares, along with what appears to be unpainted wall plaster. By its commanding position near the church, yet away from the nucleus of the village, and on an eminence above the R. Wyuille, it may well be that this was the North Stoke Manor House, where (according to D.B.) 'Colegrim had it off Drew de Beurere'.

The pottery has been examined and dated by Mrs Catherine Wilson (Lincoln Museum) and Miss Hilary Healey. A report on the excavations has been made to area 14 of the C.B.A.

(D. Kaye)

NORFOLK

"Kirstead, Langhale" (TM 302969). An area 40ft. square was stripped down to natural by machine. A Saxo-Norman pottery kiln was excavated containing cooking pots of the Thetford Ware type. In plan the kiln closely resembled those excavated at Thetford in 1966. There were no other features contemporary with the kiln in the area examined, but there were post-holes, ditches and timber slots dating from C11-C14.

Half a mile to the SW of the site a large scatter of Late Saxon and Medieval pottery undoubtedly indicates the site of the deserted village of Langhale. The excavated site appears to represent an isolated Late Saxon pottery kiln in the outlying fields of Langhale village and a later outlying Medieval occupation site.

(K.R. Wade, For Norfolk Research Committee and MPBW)

North Elmham

The main excavation, where the site has been entirely stripped down to the natural clay, now measures c. 320 x 300 ft. This, with other outlying areas, has involved the investigation of nearly 90,000 sq. ft. The number of timber buildings discovered in the Park reached 30 at the end of the season. These buildings range in date from C8 to late C11 and they include every type of structure from large halls to smaller houses as well as latrines and other small outbuildings.

The earliest building excavated in 1970 was another Middle Saxon hall, building Z. After two enlargements the final dimensions of this building were 48 x 18 ft. It was built with a post-in-trench construction in the same manner as the two buildings found in previous years. All three probably had hipped roofs. An arrangement of at least 7 ditches, the largest being 8 ft. wide and 5 ft. deep, divided the site up into a regular system of large rectangular enclosures. A long central area running north-south was possibly a wide street. The three halls corresponded exactly to this system of enclosures, and they all lay to either side of this central street. The excavation next year should determine whether the Saxon well, excavated between 1967 and 1969 (see second Interim Report), was contemporary with period I. It may also locate a further hall, for the debris from a burnt-down building was found in the upper filling of the well pit in 1967.

The most interesting timber structures from later periods were fences of various dates, which greatly clarified the property pattern of the later centuries. The excavation is moving away from the area of heaviest and most frequent settlement of C10 and C11; only a further two small houses were excavated this year.

Another structure found in 1970 was a pre-conquest lime kiln. It was 9 ft. wide and roughly circular in plan, and there were four opposing air flues in the clay wall. Outside each flue was a shallow pit to allow the inflow of air from the ground surface. The kiln was situated exactly opposite the west end of the present parish church, and it was either used for building the first church on the site, or for building or repairing the Anglo-Saxon cathedral. It was just outside the cathedral cemetery.

(P. Wade-Martins for Norfolk Research Committee, MPBW  
and Royal Ontario Museum, Canada)

NORTHUMBERLAND

West Whelpington Excavation was continued on the south side of the green, west of sites 16 and 16C. On a slope where a deposit of clay overlay the bedrock were found the trenches for two successive timber buildings. These underlay the croft wall connecting 16C to 15; associated pottery is of C12-13. The buildings were apparently of frame construction, with an infilling of wattles. In this area traces of occupation continue to the southern limit of the hill-top.

To the north of the green, in the NW corner of the garden, behind site 8, a small stone enclosure was presumably a sheep-pen. Immediately north of sites 8 and 9 a substantial area, superficially sterile, was examined. It revealed the fragmentary remains of two stone buildings of uncertain date and function, inviting comparison with site 6A, which lay in a similar relationship to site 6.

Site 8 and the east end of site 9 revealed a complex history which will only be fully understood when the remainder of site 9 is examined. The east

# WHARRAM PERCY

## AREA 6

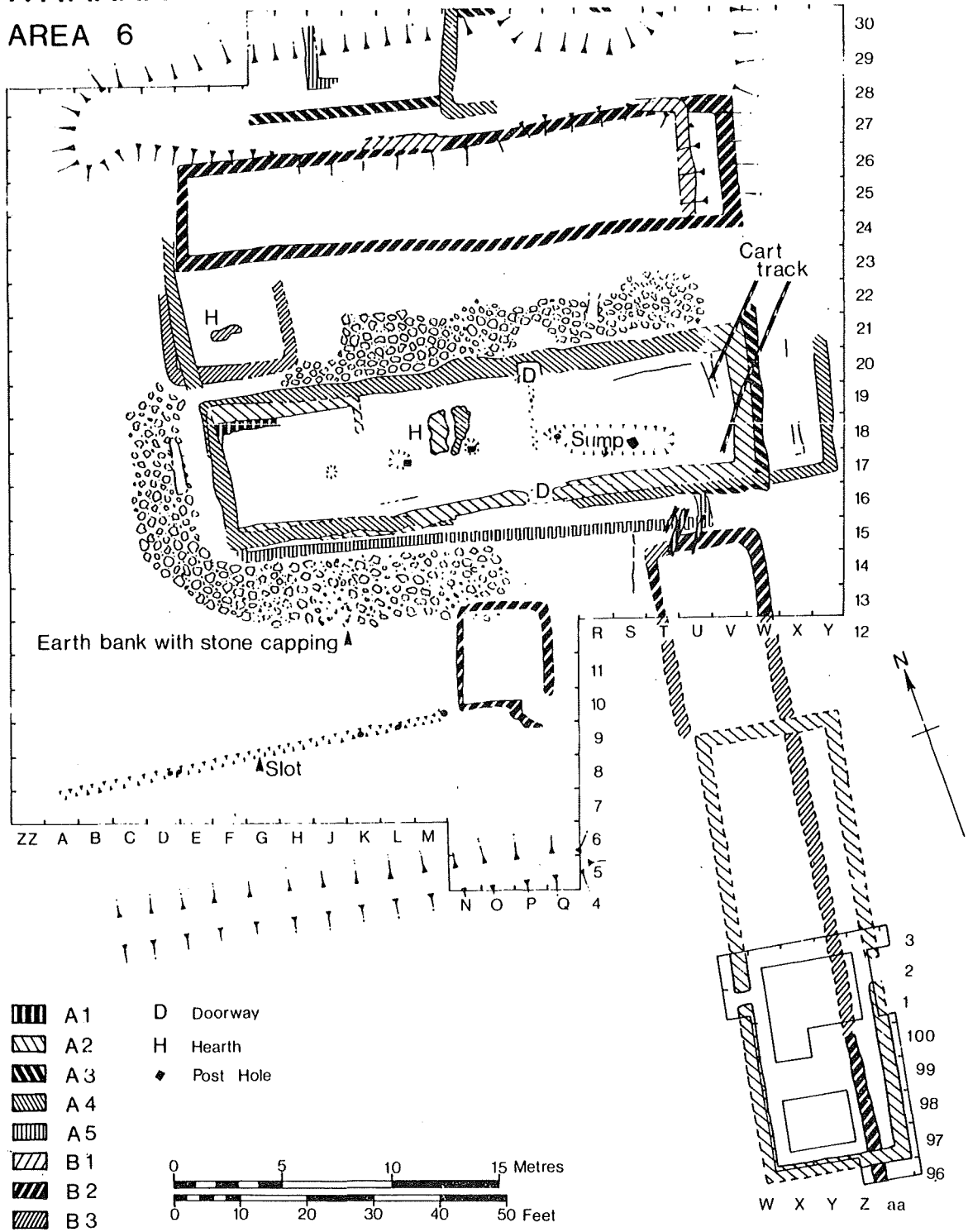


FIG. 7. YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: WHARRAM PERCY. Area 6 excavation plan showing the stone structures found between 1960 and 1969. The completion of the buildings in area H/M 28/30 is not included. 14th and 15th century.

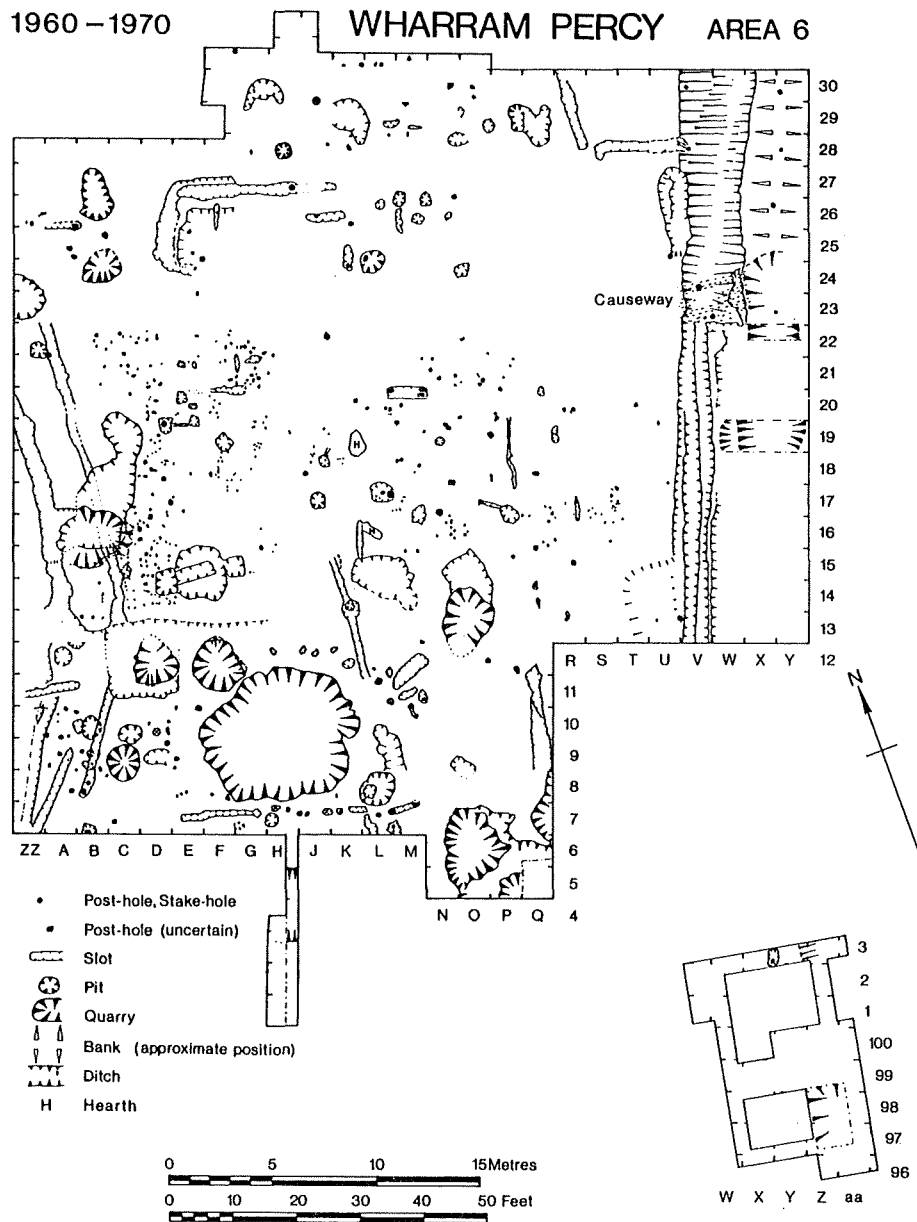


FIG. 8. YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: WHARRAM PERCY. Area 6 excavation plan showing the timber structures, pits, quarries and ditches found between 1960 and 1970. Boundary ditch in V/W 13/30 Saxo-Norman, other features 12th and 13th century.

end of 8 (separated from 7 by a narrow passage) was a byre with central stone drain. West of the central passage lay the living quarters, with a central hearth subsequently replaced by one against the passage wall. The byre was not separated from the passage by a stone wall, but by a timber frame, which may or may not have been infilled.

In the latest period 8 and 9 appear to have formed a continuous structure. A raised floor was inserted in the west part of the living-room of 8, perhaps marking its conversion to a barn. This overlay the east end of the byre drain from an early phase of 9. In its later reduced phase the east wall of 9 overlay this drain, and the west end of the drain was covered with a new stone floor. The room then became a living room, with a sophisticated hearth (probably with buttress chimney) against its west wall.

(M. Jarrett for DMVRG and MPBW)

### OXFORDSHIRE

Middleton Stoney (SP 534233) The site consists of a motte end bailey castle lying to the NE of All Saints Church; the castle is recorded as having been destroyed by order of John in 1216. The irregular earthworks lying to the north end NW of the castle represent the old village which was abandoned in the early C19 when the 5th Earl of Jersey extended his park and created the present village. There is also an extensive enclosure of several acres bounded by a bank and shallow ditch which includes both castle and church. Work in 1970 was devoted to the bailey ditch and castle levels. In the enclosure there was a Roman building under a scatter of medieval pottery. Further work will attempt to elucidate the relationship between the Roman and castle structures, and to find any possible Saxon occupation between them.

(D. Benson and T. Rowley for Delegation of Extra-Mural Studies, University of Oxford).

### YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING

Wharram Percy (21st season) (SE 858642)

(1) AREA 6. The two-roomed house found under the C14 boundary bank between tofts 6 & 7 was completed by extensions to the north and west. The walls were very poorly preserved except for one small stretch. The rest had been robbed out, leaving only a scarp in the chalk, Fig. 7.

The excavation of the Saxo-Norman boundary ditch and its causeway was completed. A very complex series of re-cuts on different lines was found. The removal of the causeway demonstrated that we were previously mistaken in assuming a bridge of natural chalk under the C14 pebble surface. The natural chalk in fact came to the surface in several places but this was because of the way that the ditch was recut each time on a slightly different alignment. There was always a continuous ditch from the first Saxon period, Fig. 8.

On the site of the C14 long-house (between the 6/7 boundary bank and the C15 long-house to the south) despite the complete removal of the floor levels to natural chalk, the remarkable difference previously observed in the vegetation, which had grown since the end of the previous season, was still observed: a large concentration of thistles defined the area of the living-room. Samples were taken by P. Noble, and these showed that while the apparent visual differences between the upper-room and the cross-passage and byre were not significant, the thistle count in the living-room was.

To the south of the C15 long-house a trench was dug across to the C15



boundary bank between tofts 5 & 6. Fig. 8. Area excavation had previously suggested that this area would be so cut by quarries that further stripping would not be successful in locating timber buildings in the toft area. This was confirmed by the finding of almost continuous quarry disturbance along the trench. It was therefore decided to bring the excavation of toft 6 to a close since the stripping of the rest of the south part would only be likely to produce more quarries and no area of house plans was likely. The site was therefore backfilled and re-sown with grass at the end of the season, thus ending the second major phase of excavation by the completion of two sample crofts above the valley (area 10 from 1953-1960 and area 6 from 1961-1970).

(2) VILLAGE BOUNDARIES.

As the west boundary of the village was uncertain between crofts 4 and 9, a geophysical survey and excavation was carried out so that the line of the proposed boundary of the Ministry Guardianship area could be determined.

(a) The Boundary Banks.

The south boundary bank and ditch were sectioned and found to have been preceded by an earlier ditch on a slightly different alignment. The most west boundary was found to have cut an earlier cart track. This ditch was itself cut by a cart track of very recent date and is likely to be of C19. A second boundary ditch, near croft 8, was also examined in the hope that it might prove to be an early village boundary. Here the ditch had been recut several times and appeared to have been accompanied by a fence. All the ditches were narrow, being rarely more than 2 ft. wide and 12 ins. deep. and there was practically no indication of date.

(b) The Sheep Enclosure.

A rectangular structure, 75 x 30 ft. internally, overlying the ridge and furrow in the open fields was partially examined before levelling by ploughing. The two 8 ft. wide entrances and the position of the structure suggest an animal, possibly a sheep fold. The SE entrance was stripped and the south bank sectioned. No evidence for a gate structure was found. The bank consisted of a low mound of earth with a low sill wall of unworked chalk blocks derived from a narrow ditch. The ditch, which was only interrupted by causeways at the entrance, appeared to have a function, possibly connected with drainage, other than simply providing quarry material for the wall. No evidence for the superstructure was found. A date in the C16 or C17 is likely.

(c) The geophysical Survey.

This was a three-day survey of the area between crofts 7/8 and 9 with the newly developed Fluxgate Gradiometer. This was the first time that this form of magnetometer had been used on a medieval village site. The results, which were largely confirmed by excavation, indicated a number of curving linear features which are more likely to be prehistoric than medieval.

# WHARRAM PERCY ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH

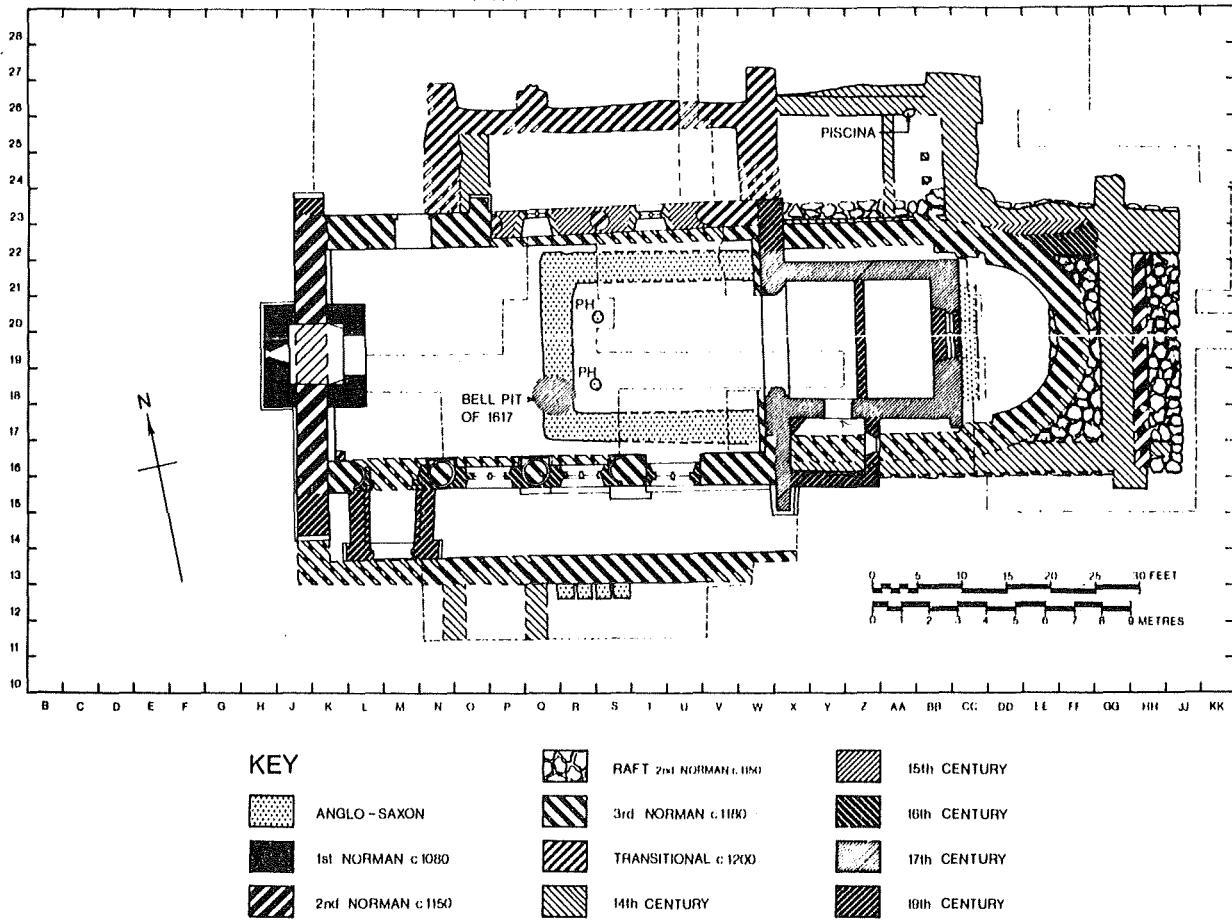


FIG. 9. YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING: WHARRAM PERCY. Plan of St Martin's church showing the results of the 1962-1969 excavations. The period plans and interpretation show the short chronology which may now have to be superseded.

(3) ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, Fig. 9(a) Interior.

In the 5th season in the nave an area the full width of the nave, 26 ft. x 12 ft. 6 ins., was excavated. It extended from the limit of the 1967 excavation to the present chancel arch, and from north and south to the nave walls of the present church. A vault containing a C19 coffin stood in the NE corner, and to the south of it was a lead coffin which had an elaborate cover of wood and copper nails, similar to that in the vault. These two coffins were left undisturbed. Most of the remaining area had been disturbed by burials, but several small patches of floor levels remained between graves, these gave a valuable correlation across the church and with the stratification found in 1967. The only area undisturbed by graves was in the NW corner of the excavation. This had several post-holes of varying size and depth, presumably for pews. Natural chalk was found here at a depth of 22 ins., and cut into it at a depth of 3ft. 3ins. lay the Saxon foundation trench. This was 4ft. 3ins. wide and was filled with very large chalk blocks.

Immediately inside the present north wall were found three courses of large ashlar blocks with Saxon tooling, the bottom course resting on natural. At a depth of 2 ins. from the top of the top course of this inner wall was a shallow layer of small chalk stones, 15ins. wide - this feature was repeated exactly inside the south nave walls, and they may have been the bases for side benches.

On the south side, the Saxon foundation trench, here 3ft. 6ins. wide, was within 3ins. of the same depth in natural as on the north side. The rubble blocks here were noticeably smaller. Several large ashlar blocks remained in situ on these foundations and gave the width of the wall here as 3ft. 3ins. Two of the facing blocks had been cut into by a later burial. There was no inner wall on this side but the foundation of the surviving south wall followed the dip of the natural chalk.

The whole of the area between the north and south Saxon foundation trenches was cleared down to natural, and 9 skeletons removed for examination. Eight post-holes were found cut into natural, three inside the line of each foundation trench and two between, making a line of four running north-south. These may possibly be associated with scaffolding for the building of the Saxon church.

It had previously been thought that the Saxon ashlar under the C12 Norman nave north and south walls was re-used but it now seems likely that some sections of the late Saxon, or early Norman north and south walls are in situ and were used as the foundations for the Percy church. It had previously been thought unlikely that this early church would have an internal width of 25ft. But restoration work on the west wall of the nave confirms that it is earlier than the Percy C12 church, and that the arch in it is the original tower arch from an earlier large tower before the present early medieval one was built astride it. The way the foundations slope down the hillside is also a Saxon feature and is unlikely to be the type of foundation used by the careful C12 masons.

This re-interpretation requires more thought but it is now more likely that a long chronology is possible. This would put the first Saxon church, with its 15ft wide nave, into the pre-Danish period with a major

rebuilding with nave 25ft. x 50 ft., a large square cancel and large west tower in the C10. The dating for this rests on the re-used capitals in the south wall of the church which are certainly pre-conquest but the exact date of which is uncertain. The small tower would then be built soon after the conquest and the major Percy reconstruction in the 1180s. On a short chronology the early church would be C10, the second large church early C11, the rebuilt tower late C11 but this does presuppose several major building periods very close together. It is hoped that further excavation west of the tower and in the chancel may help to solve the dating problems.

(b) North side of churchyard.

A trench 28ft x 18ft. was excavated running north-south from the limit of the north aisle excavation of 1965 in an attempt to determine the north boundary of the earlier graveyard. A sequence of burials in four layers extended the full length of the trench and almost all the natural chalk was cut into.

Nearly 3 ft. in from the north end of the trench there was a V-shaped ditch which was 4 ft. wide at the top, and cut 3 ft. into natural. There were burials extending beyond the fence which is the boundary of the present churchyard. In the top of the ditch fill were two burials and in the fill itself were bones of domestic animals, sherds of Samian ware, a Romano-British brooch and Iron Age pottery. This is the first pre-Saxon feature found on the lower terrace and opens up many important possibilities.

Many fragments of glass and pottery were found in the top-soil, presumably from the demolition of the north aisle. 10 skeletons were removed for examination.

(4) SURVEY

Preparatory to work on the fishpond or millpond south of the church, the breached dam was temporarily blocked to determine the limits of the pond. The water filled it very quickly in only three days, forming a pond three ft. deep at the north end and 1 ft. at the south, despite the large amount of silting. The limits of the pond were plotted and photographed, then the water was let out again. It is hoped to start excavations in the dam area in 1971, as part of a five year programme, before the proposed re-creation of the pond by the Ministry.

(J.G. Hurst for DMVRG and MPBW)

IRELAND, Co. Tipperary.

Liathmore-Mochoemog (Irish Grid. ref. S 225577).

Work in the third and final season on this Early Christian monastic site was concentrated on the investigation of the circular foundation found in 1969 and on new excavation south-east of the later-medieval church.

The circular foundation proved to be, without doubt, the base of a round tower which probably fell sometime before 1500. There is no tradition or historic record of a tower here. A few of the shaped stones of the outer face were found elsewhere on the excavation and showed that the diameter was about 15 ft. 6 ins..

The main work of the 1970 season was the excavation of a large area (approximately 13,000 square feet) south-east of the later-medieval church. All the surface earthworks of this area were found to be associated with re-occupation of the site in the late seventeenth century. Beneath this later occupation were several trenches and pits of earlier date and although yielding no positive dating evidence it is likely that these features were associated with Early Christian activity. A raised platform, a conspicuous earthwork of this site, was sectioned and found to be a burial ground. Again there were no small finds; it is likely that the burials are either of later medieval or Early Christian date.

The final season of excavation confirmed the interpretation of the first two seasons, namely that following the abandonment of the monastery about 1050 the site was not re-occupied until the late seventeenth century when a few flimsy houses were put up near the church ruins. There is no archaeological evidence for the continuity of settlement throughout the medieval period at Liathmore.

(R. E. Glasscock for Office of Public Works, Dublin)

6.

#### RESEARCH IN 1970 OVERSEAS

##### AUSTRIA. - Professor R. F. Felgenhauer

1. In 1970 an archive for the documentation of DMVs in Austria has been started. So far 700 DMVs have been named and mapped for Lower Austria alone. To these will have to be added those of which the name is known but not the location. Each deserted settlement site has its own folder in which all historical and topological information will be collected.

In spring 1971 the necessary field work together with the collection of air and other photographs plus the analysis of the land registration records will be started.

Trial excavations have been carried out on two known sites, the results of which have been published:

F. Felgenhauer - S. Felgenhauer-Schmiedt: (The Deserted Settlement Gang, Parish of Eckartsau, p.B. Ganserndorf, N.8.) Archaeologia Austriaca, Supplement 10, Wien 1969, S. 25 ff.

F. Felgenhauer - S. Felgenhauer: (The deserted settlement on the Dorflerwiese near Orth a.d. Donau, N.8., Jahrbuch des Veriens für Landeskunde von Niederösterreich und Wien, N.F. 39, Wien 1968/70.

II. In summer 1970 a trial excavation has been carried out at Stillfried an der March, Lower Austria. The results of this excavation justifies a major excavation which will be carried out during the next 6-8 years. In Stillfried, in north-east Lower Austria, is the site of a Hallstatt-B fortification of some 21 hectares. This site, which at one time contained one of the few Roman forts north of the Danube, had been reused by German settlers during medieval times. Stillfried was mentioned in 1045 in a deed given by King Henry III at Aachen. This is the first mention of a settlement

for the whole of north-east Lower Austria. It can be assumed that the new settlers used the old camp as a base from which they settled the surrounding villages. The trial excavation in the summer of 1970 showed that in parts of the interior of the fortification there were sunken huts during the C12 and C13. At one place the existence of a larger farmstead which possibly dates back to the C11 could be proved. It is possible that this may have been the centre of the first settlement.

The occupation of the fort at Stillfried was not continuous, as the present village is in the valley.

The sunken huts have a shallow, tublike depression in the ground and several have a small oven very close to them.

The finds include a large amount of pottery, some iron tools, a millstone, and a few coins.

#### The deserted settlement on the 'Dorflerwiese' near Orth on the Danube.

In May 1969 a trial excavation was carried out on the 'Dorflerwiese' near Orth to establish whether the unevenness of the ground represents former occupation. The site is situated in the marsh of the Danube and close to a dried out waterway. Its area is 200/300m x 500m.

A trial trench of 45m long 10m width and up to 1.80m in depth was put through a hummock which still rises to 0.80m. The natural was clean sand above which five occupation layers could be established, divided by layers of sterile sand and silt.

Occupation layer I contained two patches of charcoal one mixed with daub and two pits. Pit 1 was 4,70m. long, 0.30m. deep stepping to 0.50m, the walls were steep and it was filled with charcoal mixed with daub. Pit 2 was 2.60m. long, 0.30m deep, lentil-shaped. It contained a filling of charcoal and daub. No traces of superstructures were found.

Occupation layer II had (at 10-12.40m) a charcoal patch of 2.40m length and up to 0.30m thick. It contained some pottery. There were also several other charcoal patches.

Occupation layer III consists of sand plus a thin layer of charcoal. The sand is interrupted by vertical incisions at several places.

Occupation layer IV This layer contained a sequence of floor levels (at 27.20-28.80m) of 0.30m thickness. The levels were hard clay often burnt. A thin layer of charcoal extends between this and a dry stone wall 0.40m high and 0.60m wide. The charcoal contains daub.

Occupation layer V consists of a large pit-like disturbance.

The excavation proved, as at Gang, repeated occupation beginning with the C13 and using more than one building at a given time. The absence of superstructure in layer I may indicate the change from wood construction to daub.

In layer IV the floor levels belong to about 1400 while the rest of the layer extends into the C15.

The disturbance in layer V belongs to the C16.

Taking into account that the dried-out waterway was once linked to the Danube and that boat-building equipment was among the small finds, the settlement may have been a shipping place for Orth. The desertion may be due to warfare during the early C16. No documentation of this settlement is yet known.

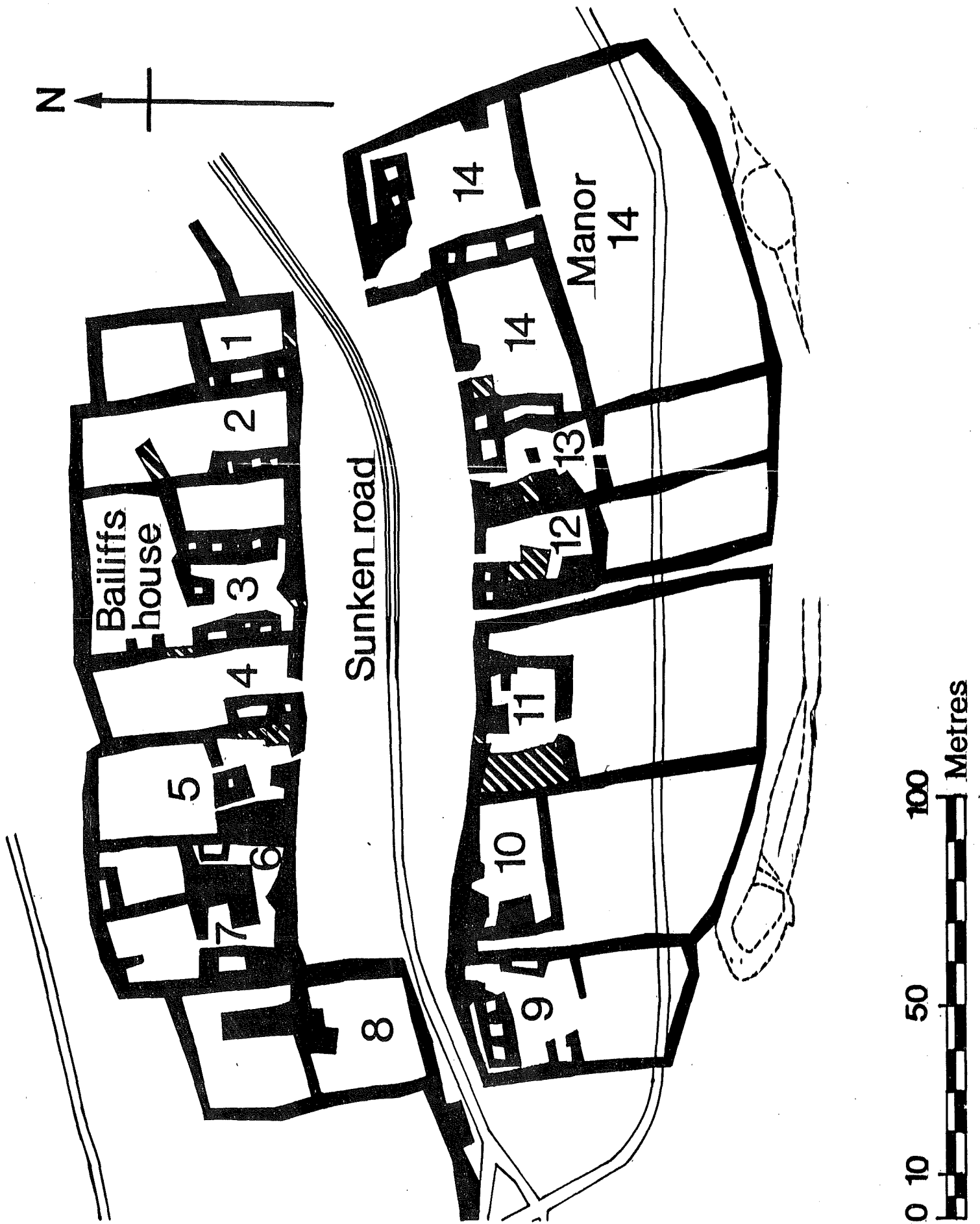


FIG. 10. CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BOHEMIA: SVIDNA. Plan of the DMV showing the regular layout of crofts and buildings on either side of a sunken road.

BELGIUM (Professor Dr. A. Verhulst)Saint-Margriete-Roeselare (province of East-Flanders)

Three excavation campaigns have now been carried out on the presumed site of the - now disappeared - medieval village of Roeselare. In 1967, ten trenches were cut and these yielded the remains of two brick-built constructions. It was possible to reconstruct the plan of a first building (inside measurements: c 7.5 m by 4.5 m), while traces of a second building - to the west of the first one - came to light. This second building seems to have been destroyed nearly completely by a creek-arm. The purpose of the second campaign - which took place in June 1969 - was to determine whether the buildings were originally surrounded by a ditch. The large creek with its smaller ramifications, which seems to surround the low, sandy elevation on which the remains of the building were found, seems to give some ground to this hypothesis.

This second campaign also permitted the discovery of a third brick-built construction. The foundations of only one of the walls came to light. The rest of the building (including the foundations) was destroyed by the flood of 1376. This third building had exactly the same orientation as the first one, i. e. north-south.

The third campaign took place in September 1970 and confirmed the results of the earlier excavations. This campaign made it possible to obtain some more information concerning the main creek and its ramifications. However, this picture should be completed. To this end, the excavators plan to carry out a series of borings near the excavated area. The purpose of these borings is to obtain a view of the creek and thus to test the value of the 1531 map of this region.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Bohemia. (Dr. Zdenek Smetanka. Institute of Archaeology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences).

Fieldwork

Intensive survey: J. Klapste of the Prehistoric Institute of the Charles IV University continued the intensive survey in the selected 10 km square near Kostelec n. C. Lesy.

The measurement of selected DMV: The earthworks of DMV "Ve spalnem" near Vyzlovka distr. Kolin /14C/ were measured.

Visits of DMV: 10 DMV were visited, the visits recorded for the Archive of the Archaeological Institute.

Preservation of DMVs: The DV "Svidna" near Slany and "Nemecka Lhota" near Klado were definitely fixed in The List of Monuments in the 1st Category.

Excavations

The systematic excavation of the DMV Svidna, near Slany, district of Klado, Fig. 10 was continued. In a two month season the area between the farm No 3 and No 2 was excavated. Small trial excavation of the DMV Nemecka Lhota near Klado was started. The desertion of the village in the middle of the C17 is documented by rich written sources. Three lists of war-damages for houses are available.



Excursions of DMVRG Representatives in Bohemia.

Dr. W. Janssen from Rheinisches Landesmuseum Bonn and Prof. Dr. H. Jager from University Wurzburg visited some DMVs in Central Bohemia.

Cooperation with Foreign Representatives of DMVRG.

In May and June 1970 Dr. Z Smetanka took part in the excavations of DMV Berslingen near Schaffhausen, directed by Prof. Dr. W.U. Guyan of Schaffhausen.

South-East Moravia. Dr. Robert Snasil, Slovacke museum Uherske Hradiste) DMV Zablacany, mentioned in written sources between 1131-1238. The systematic work took place in the years 1964-1966, 1968 and 1970. The complete area of the village on the river-terrace is about 10 hectares, the area occupied at any one period being about 2 hectares. Structures and features, include living-houses constructed from wood, half-sunken huts, and pits of unknown function. Activities of the settlers include agriculture, (grain-storage pits), animal-breeding, (bones of pig, cow, goat, sheep, horse, poultry and dog), hunting (bones of red-deer, roebuck, wild-pig, fox, bear, polecat and otter), fishing (remains of pike, carp etc.), pottery-production, carving of bones, textile-production, iron-production, blacksmith-work and tar-production. The systematic excavation is complimented by field-work in the whole district of Uherske Hradiste.

Slovakia (Dr. A. Habovstiak, Archaeological Institut of Slovak National Museum in Bratislava).

Hubina - Ducove (district Piestany). Work continued on the discovering of further graves; many were stonemarked, surrounding a destroyed church; there were also living houses of C10 - C15. The work was directed by A. Ruttkay, The Archaeological Institute of Slovak Academy of Sciences, Nitra.

Blatnica - Sebeslavce, (district Martin). Work continued on the discovering of a further 4 houses, dating to the latest (C17) period of this deserted medieval village (The work was directed by M. Slaninak, Ethnographical Institute of Slovak National Museum in Martin).

In the Archaeological Institut of Slovak National Museum in Bratislava work has continued on the investigation of further DMVs and on the collection of historical data about DMVs in Slovakia.

Works about DMVs in Slovakia published in 1970.

M. Slaninak, 'Preliminary Results of the Archaeological Investigations in Sebeslavce'. (Zbornik Slovenskeno narodneho muzea LXIV) Etnografia 11 (1970) 175-191.

A. Ruttkay, 'The Pre-romanesque Round Church near Ducovo' Vlastivedny casopis XI (1970) 84-87.

V. Budinsky-Kricka, 'The Slavic Settlement and the Deserted Village in Osuske' (Studijne zvesti). Archaeologicky ustav SAV, 18 (1970). 211-242.

A. Habovstiak, 'The Archaeological Research of Deserted Mediaeval villages in Slovakia'. Agrikultura 8, (1969) 67-84.

FRANCEEcole Pratique des Hautes Etudes - VI<sup>o</sup> Section  
Centre de Recherches Historiques (J. M. Pesez)

At Villy-le-Moutier (Cote d'Or) a third and last campaign was conducted in June and July 1970 by J. M. Pesez, F. Piponnier and J. Nicourt. Excavations were resumed on the northern platform where buildings belonging to a C13 moated manor-house were revealed as well as the related occupation layers : a rectangular building, built of stone; post-holes mark the existence of partition walls built with lighter materials; two brick hearths were revealed, associated with gravel floors. Finds include sherds of glazed and unglazed pottery, several plain or gilt bronze studs, cross-bow bolt heads, one rowel-spur, coins, glass fragments, etc.

At Saran (Loiret), J. Chapelot resumed the excavation undertaken in 1969 on the site of a pottery-kiln complex including five floor-type kilns (four of them were discovered in 1969) together with sheds, a waster and traces of a pit-dwelling. Fabrics are abundant and varied. An electromagnetic survey of the site has shown that it still extends on a wide area.

Central France (G. Fournier)1. ExcavationsA) Ronzieres (Puy-de-Dome) (G. Fournier).

A new building has been excavated, built of slightly raised dry stone walls with an uneven floor level.

This building, like the house excavated in 1969, was occupied before the beginning of C14. It forms part of a village which was built in a cemetery which itself had been made into a strong earth rampart, perhaps Carolingian.

B) Les Roussilloux (Antignac, Cantal) (M. Lapeyre)

In this little deserted hamlet the sides of the house discovered in 1969 have been cleared. A new building of dry stone construction has been partly excavated; this had a compact pavement and a hole situated near the door.

2. Bibliography

A) In a study devoted to William, the lord of Murol, M. Charbonnier has identified 8 localities which seem to have disappeared following the crises in the second half of C14. These are nearly all situated at an altitude of between 1000 and 1200 metres and seem to have been simple hamlets. It is necessary to note on the other hand that at this date the village of Murol was placed in the lower court of the castle, and in consequence on the rising ground of which the castle itself occupied the summit; only the hamlet existed in the valley. The desertion of the upper village must be concurrent with the changing of the castle in the C16 so that it could be adapted to the needs of artillery.

B) A scrutiny of the topographical dictionary of CANTAL has allowed a chart to be made of settlements that have disappeared in this department (over a thousand). In distinguishing 4 categories in the chronology (before the C15, in the C16, C17 and C18) the two principal phases of retreat of settlement are at the end of the middle ages and the C17; the phenomenon is most marked in the west of the department, the region of most dispersed settlement (in the mountains most villages were changed at the end of the

middle ages into temporary settlements for the summer). (L. Bouyssou, 'The method of using a topographical dictionary in the study of deserted villages', Reviewed in the Haute-Auvergne, (1969), t.41 p 634-640.

#### South France (G. Demains d'Archimbaud)

In 1970, the activities of the Laboratory of Medieval Archaeology of the Faculty of Letters of Aix have allowed several types of work (apart from important excavations in the abbey of Saint Victor at Marseilles, and the study of medieval mediterranean ceramics.

1) The excavations at Rougiers DMV (study of ceramics, study of tools, etc.) are now being prepared for publication.

A preliminary report on the excavations at La Gayole (Var) is in the press, also in Melangs in honour of F. Benoir.

2) M. Fixot assistant in medieval archaeology in the Faculty of Letters at Aix, has directed an excavation at Saint-Laurent de Pelissanne (Bouches-du-Rhone). The remains of a completely isolated church in open country suggested the presence of a medieval settlement of the early middle ages. The excavation has revealed the presence on this site of a Franco-Romain settlement destroyed at the end of the 3rd century A.D. afterwards reoccupied in the 4th-6th centuries contemporary with the founding of a religious building surrounded by graves; the site was apparently abandoned between C7 and C11. A new church replaced it in the C12, with a second burial ground which was in use up to the end of C13. Afterwards the use of the site seems to have been interrupted; the building was several times repaired up to the founding of a pottery kiln in the apse at the end of the C18.

The problem of the transitory nature of isolated rural settlements in the marginal zones is part of a complete study of the provincial districts in the early middle ages and the Roman period.

The investigation was carried out by using a systematic examination of the written sources (in particular, the charters of St. Victor) and studies of regional archaeology allowing systematic excavations. In 1971 the work will continue at La Gayole and at Pelissanne (summer time).

#### GERMANY

##### Berlin (Professor Quirin)

The research done in my department concerning DMVs during 1970 was as follows:

1) Evaluation of the historical sources relating to villages associated with deserted settlement in the region of Berlin (West). In this context the genesis of village types has been studied, with special consideration given to the relationship between Slavs and Germans.

Also the question of movement of settlement was analysed

- a) Slavonic-early German settlement - German settlement in the C12-C13
- b) Late developments.

2) Finishing the group of maps showing the process of desertion and concentration of settlement in one particular example.

In this context there has been a cartographic evaluation of all phenomena of desertion plus documentary evidence, especially

- a) natural conditions (situation)
- b) change in ownership
- c) fieldnames
- d) integration of the sample case into the overall process of desertion of the region (area east of Leipzig).

3) The results of this research have been presented in lectures at the congress for DMV Research held under the directorship of Mr. Nekuda in the CSSR.

Wurzburg (Professor Dr. Jager of Wurzburg)

#### Publications.

Grees, H.: 'Die Auswirkung von Wüstungsvorgängen auf die überdauernden Siedlungen'. In: H. Jager, A. Krenzlin, H. Uhlig, editors: Beiträge zur Genese der Siedlungs- und Agrarland-schaft in Europa. (Wiesbaden 1968). 50 - 66.

(Deals with the various effects of the late medieval desertions to the surviving settlements in parts of Württemberg)

Marten, H.-R.: 'Die Entwicklung der Kulturlandschaft im alten Amt Aenzen des Landkreises Hameln-Pyrmont' Gottinger Geogr. Abhandl. 53 (Gottinger 1969)

(The late medieval desertions and new methods of inquiry (mainly analysis and interpretation of records and manuscript maps) occupy a great part of the book)

Denecke, D.: 'Methodische Untersuchungen zur historisch-geo-graphischen Wegforschung im Raum zwischen Solling und Harz. Ein Beitrag zur Rekonstruktion der mittelalterlichen Kulturlandschaft' = Gottinger Geogr. Abhandl. 54 (Gottinger 1969)

(The work includes a coloured map 1: 50,000 with deserted medieval villages, fields and former roads)

Schroder, K.H. und Schwarz, G.: Die landlichen Siedlungsformen in Mitteleuropa. Forschungen zur Deutschen Landeskunde 175 (Bad Godesberg 1969)

(With a map of deserted medieval villages of the Neckar region)

Neuss, Erick: Wüstungskunde des Saalkreises und der Stadt Halle, 2 parts (Weimar 1969).

(Comprehensive schedule with many excerpts of documents and some maps with sites)

Germershausen, P.: Siedlungsentwicklung der preubischen Amter Holland, Liebstadt und Mohrunge vom 13. bis zum 17. Jahrhundert. Wissenschaftliche Beiträge zur Geschichte und Landeskunde Ost-Mitteleuropas Nr. 87 (Marburg/Lahn 1970)

(Includes a chapter (p.58 - 85) concerning desertions of 1454 - 1525 and another one (p.86 - 122) concerning following reconstructions (1525 - 1626)).

Born, M.: Studien zur spatmittelalterlichen und neuzeitlichen Siedlungsentwicklung in Nordhessen, Marburger Geogr. Schriften 44 (Marburg/Lahn 1970)

(Deals among other things with late medieval desertions and their effect on fields and surviving villages.)

Fliedner, D.: 'Die Kulturlandschaft der Hamme-Wumme-Niederung. Gestalt und Entwicklung des Siedlungsraumes nordlich von Bremen', = Gottinger Geogr. Abhandl. 55 (Gottinger 1970)

(Deals among other things with late medieval desertions and their effect on fields and surviving villages)

Kuhlhorn, E.: 'Godenhagen und Meynershusen'. Gottinger Jahrbuch (1970), p. 85 - 102.

(Problems about the sites and documents of two deserted medieval villages of the Gottinger region.)

Lob, R.E.: 'Die mittelalterliche Wustang, Bremersdorf im Aschach-Auraer Wald bei Bad Kissingen'. Mainfr. Jahrb. f. Gesch. u. Kunst, 21, (Wurzburg 1969) p. 349 - 58

Lob, R.E.: 'Die Wustungen der bayerischen Rhon und des nord-westlichen Grabfeldes und ihre Bedeutung fur die Periodisierung der Kulturlandschaftsgeschichte'. Mainfrankische Studien vol 1 (Wurzburg 1970)

(Deals mainly with late medieval desertions and the following period of reconstructions; some desertions of the 17th and 18th centuries are discussed; schedule and maps with sites.)

Machann, R. und Semmel, A.: 'Historische Bodenerosion auf Wustungsfluren deutscher Mittelgebirge'. Geographische Zeitschrift, 58. (1970), p. 250 - 266.

(New methods of pedological research on deserted fields covered by forest are discussed. The results are important for the proof of former arable in places with no or with only a few superficial relics)

Machann, R.: Wustungen im Steigerwald. (Type-written phil.thesis Wurzburg 1971)

(Deals with deserted medieval villages of the Steigerwald (mountains of Franconia); map with sites and schedule)

#### Other Work

Scheduling of deserted places of Franconia is being continued by Geographisches Institut der Universitat Wurzburg.

D.D.R. (Professor Grimm)

(Concerning the interpretation of the houses in the DMV Hohenrode in the southern Harz Mountains.)

Dr. K. Baumgarten (Rostock) quotes buildings in England and Ireland which are similar to the plan of house I in the DMV Hohenrode (near Grillenberg, District of Sangershausen, DDR), and proposes that this type of house may

have originated from the custom of living under the same roof with the livestock.

As other scholars have also put forward the idea that the larger room of the houses may have been used for livestock, soil samples have been taken from the area, which due to tree growth had not been investigated in 1935 and 1937. The result of the analysis showed the same phosphate contents as in the smaller rooms of the building, which certainly were only used for living. These results support my theory that the larger rooms too have largely been used as living quarters and therefore these houses can be considered as early types of the Franconian farm house, of central Germany.

At the same time, Prof. R. Kaubler (Halle) has been surveying the ridge and furrow associated with the DMV Hohenrode towards the south east, so that there now exists not only a plan of the settlement but also a survey of the associated field system.

The excavations at Tilleda are continuing, and also the survey of the 'Burgwalle'.

Deserted Medieval Village Research Group

### ITALY

#### Rome

#### The British School at Rome (Anthony Luttrell)

Since the excavation reported in M. Mallett and D. Whitehouse, ('Castel Porciano: An abandoned Medieval Village of the Roman Campagna', Papers of the British School at Rome, 35 (1967), activity has been sporadic. Recent work on Medieval pottery in Central Italy is summarized by D. Whitehouse in Medieval Archaeology, 13 (1969), 137-143, and a detailed article on two deserted sites is forthcoming in A. Luttrell, 'Two Templar-Hospitaller Preceptories North of Tuscania', Papers of the British School at Rome, 39 (1971). More important was the formation in 1970 of a 'Medieval Southern Etruria Committee' to coordinate work in the area, and to seek personnel and funds to continue topographical work in the area north of Rome; using the excellent library, the air-photo collection and the other resources of the British School. During 1970/1 this committee has secured the complete revision and the recording on specially-designed cards of archaeological information concerning medieval sites in 'Southern Etruria', including many deserted villages. Progress in this work requires competent workers, and especially those able to manage the medieval documentation.

7.

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