

VI

FIELDWORK AND EXCAVATION AT HART, CO. DURHAM 1965-1975

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THE PRINCIPAL road from Durham City to the medieval port of Hartlepool dips down the eastern edge of the Magnesian Limestone Plateau into a small valley which contains the village of Hart. At the present day new estates in the village have swung the balance of population away from its original function as an agricultural community towards the status of commuter base for the burgeoning industrial complexes of Hartlepool and Teesside. Indeed, the eastern limits of the pre-industrial township have been heavily encroached on by the suburbs of Hartlepool, which was, before 1800, confined within its medieval walls on a prominent headland site (fig. 1).

Although close to the sea, the activities of its inhabitants were firmly rooted in the good farmland surrounding the settlement. A modern survey of the land's potential shows it to be among the most fertile and productive in the North-East of England,¹ although the detailed soil description is complicated by a great mixture of glacial tills deposited over an undulating limestone base. The generally good drainage of the dip slope is impeded in certain locations particularly to the north and west of the village where black hollows indicate wet or peaty deposits. Generally, however, the brown calcareous soils of either the Lower or Upper Tills provide an easily worked medium for cultivation. The bedrock surfaces in small areas notably Mill Hill to the south of the village where the deep rendzina soils were exploited by the medieval farmers.²

Some indication of an even earlier exploitation in the area derives from recent work on a pollen diagram from a large peat-bog on former moorland to the west of Hart, near Thorpe Bulmer. It is possible to interpret open woodland during the whole of the prehistoric period down to 106 B.C. \pm 60 when a marked hazel decline is accompanied by a steady rise in the *gramineae* and *cyperaceae* populations, together with some cereals. The date of 106 B.C. \pm 60, however, marks also the beginning of cannabis cultivation which continues throughout the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods until A.D. 1118 \pm 60. The reasons for such a remarkable crop cannot be considered here, but when it ends, a matching increase in weeds suggests the establishment of pasture or more conventional arable farming. With such an agricultural chronicle,³ it is surprising, therefore, that no late Iron Age or Romano-British

¹ North-East Development Association, *A Physical Land Classification of Northumberland, Durham and part of the North Riding of Yorkshire*, (1950).

² J. H. Stevens and K. Atkinson, *Soils and their Capability*, in *Durham County and City with Teesside*, B.A.A.S. 1970.

³ I am very grateful to Dr. D. D. Bartley of Leeds University, Dept. of Plant Sciences for permission to use this information in advance of publication.

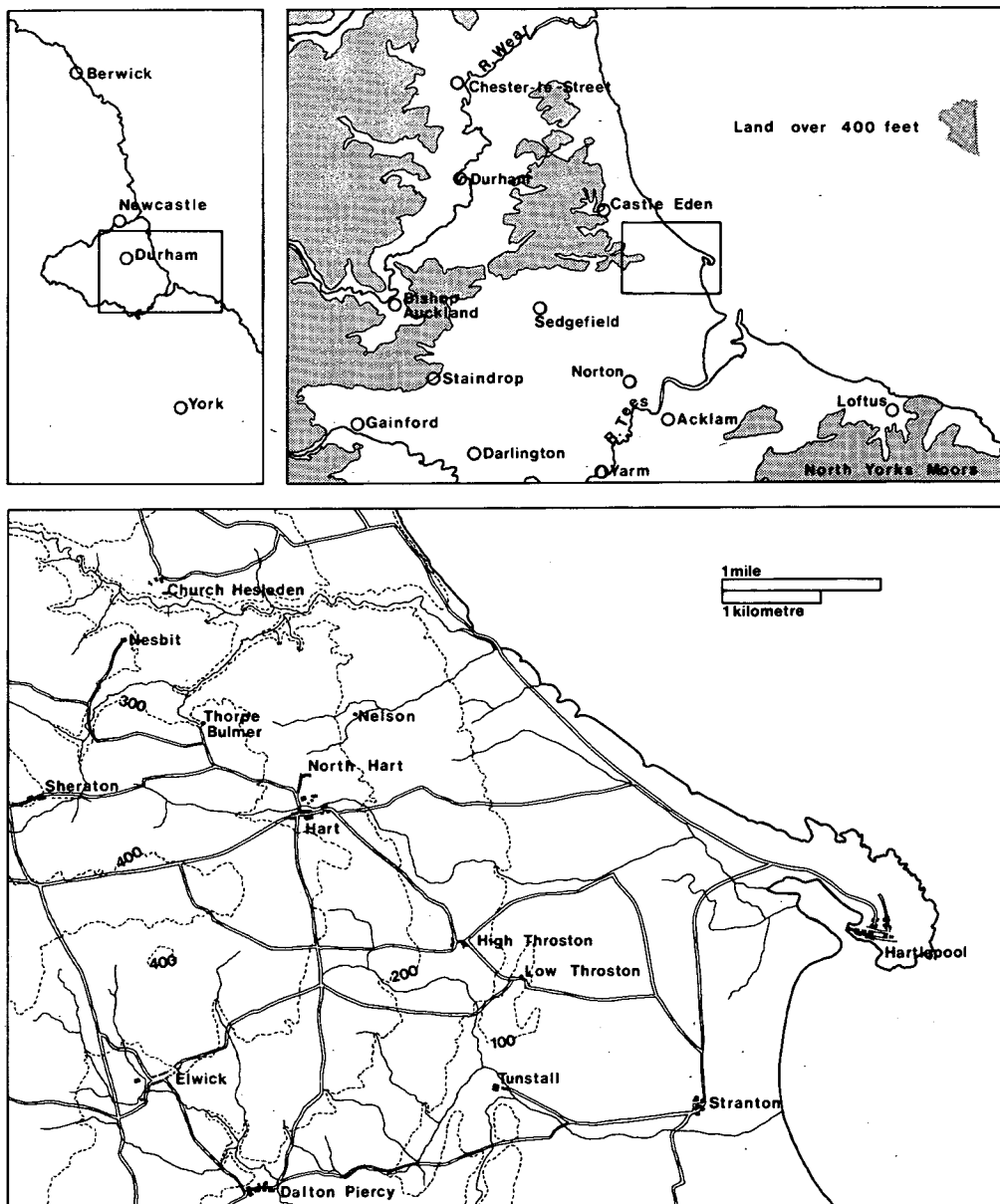


Fig. 1.

settlement site has ever been found nearer than Catcote,⁴ four miles away towards the coast.

Indeed the incidence of prehistoric find-spots is very small in general over the whole area of the plateau, although field-work⁵ and aerial photography are beginning to fill the vacuum. Other pollen diagrams do, however, suggest that clearance in the early Bronze Age and cultivation during parts of the Iron Age was occurring in at least some localities. At Hart itself, excavations in 1971⁶ produced a few sherds of Bronze Age pottery, but these were not related to any other signs of occupation. Necessarily, therefore, the present article is concerned with the Anglo-Saxon and medieval aspects of Hart's development and landscape.

THE CARTOGRAPHIC FRAMEWORK

The earliest large-scale map of the village and its surrounding fields was included as a series of separate plans in a sale catalogue for the Hart Estate in 1770.⁷ Although the earliest, it provides the most detailed evidence for the landscape historian of all the large-scale maps and despite certain distortions of scale and survey it is possible to collate the information with the Tithe Map of 1840 and the first edition of the Ordnance Survey 6" map of 1859.

For the purposes of the 1770 sale the Hart Estate was divided into lots which were sometimes single farms, but were more often two or more. Where there are clearly multiple farms the tithe map has been used to separate them. For some unknown reason every field in the estate was named as can be seen in Lot I (plate VI, 1) which maps the larger part of the village. This body of field-names is not repeated in the Tithe Survey and provides a sole reference for names which appear in the earlier documentation. On the whole, they are of post-enclosure origin and only suggest the existence of a former field system.

The only village surviving in 1770 is Hart which lies within a township comprising the northern portion of a parish which also included the townships of Elwick and Dalton Piercy. In Hart and to the north of Hart Beck on a low narrow ridge of clay and gravel, lies the church with the complex of buildings which form the manor house and Manor Farm to the west of it. On the low ground to the south of the church is a group of cottages in a row along the side of the Beck, with gardens running back up to the church-yard. The main body of the village lies to the south of the Beck on a shelf of land falling west to east at the foot of Mill Hill, and is situated along the present main road from Durham to Hartlepool. North of this road at the west end a small enclosure marked Tythe Barn Garth has no building shown within it, but undoubtedly contained what its name implied,⁸ as its position

⁴ C. D. Long, "A Romano-British site at West Hartlepool" *Hartlepool Archaeological Society Newsletter* March 1965.

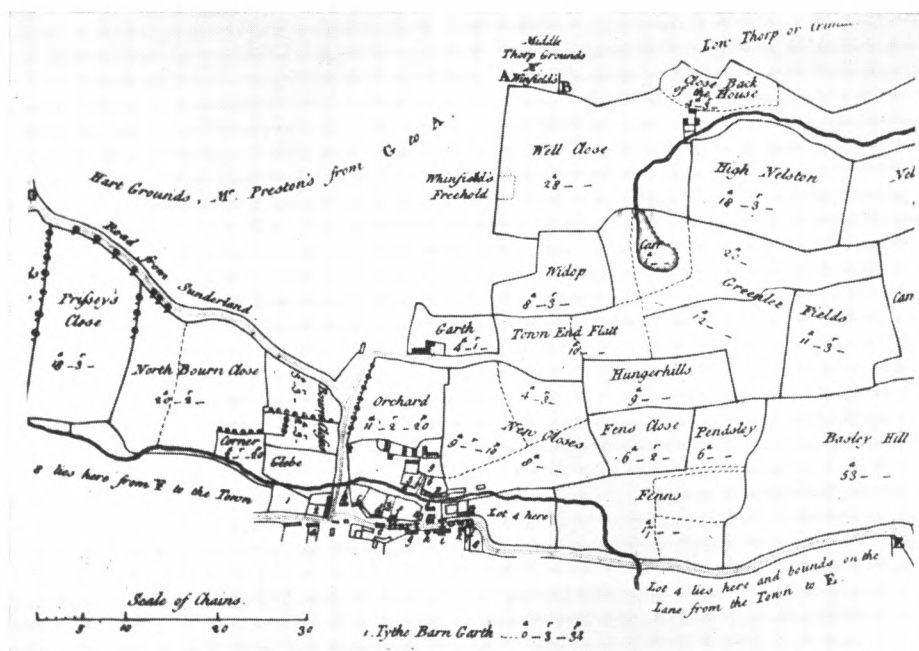
⁵ E.g. A recent find of a bee-hive quern at Nelson farm (NZ476 358).

⁶ D. Austin and L. M. Thoms, "Hart II: A Medieval

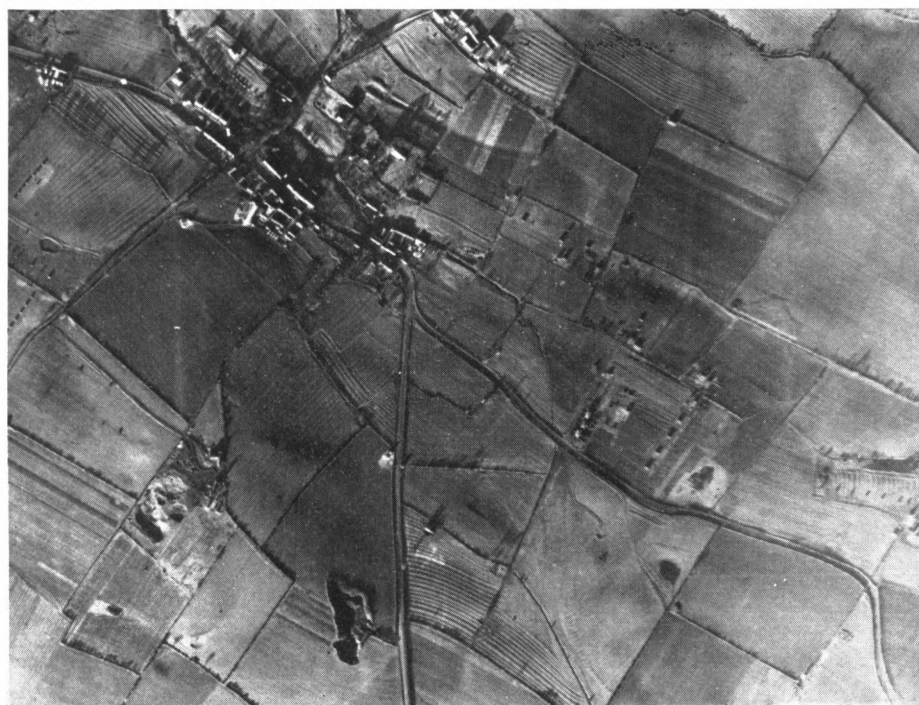
House Area at Hart, Co. Durham" *T.A.A.S.D.N.* III 1974 p. 65.

⁷ Durham Univ. Dept. Palaeography and Diplomatic Baker/Baker 13/64.

⁸ Buildings on glebe land are not shown.



1. Hart Sale Catalogue 1770, map for Lot I



2. R.A.F. vertical 540/965 1952

to the south of the Vicarage glebe would also suggest. Adjacent to this are two properties whose buildings lie along the edge of the sunken Butts Lane which crosses the Beck, forks to the north of the village passing west to Sheraton and the Sunderland Road and north to North Hart, Nelson and Middlethorpe. East of Butts Lane are cottages with gardens, two of which (b and c) are set back from the main road. This block of cottages ends against an unenclosed space which contained the Poor House and two cottages (m and o). The village ends with the courtyard and buildings of Brewery Farm and two further cottages (n).

On the south side west end, a group of cottages (a) lies in an enclosure called Palace Garths (Lot VII map). Opposite Butts Lane another sunken track runs up Mill Hill and on towards Dalton Piercy. East of this lane are three adjacent farms, the first, now gone, but called Peacock's Farm originally, the second, today called Home Farm and the third, Hart Farm. From here to the end of the village is a line of cottages.

By the time of the Tithe Map of 1840 the situation had altered slightly. Cottages (b, c and d) had been replaced by the row of terraced houses which stands there today. In the process the system of gardens and property boundaries behind had been destroyed with nothing replacing them. This would seem to have aided the process of destruction of the system of ancient boundaries in this central part of the village.

The first edition of the Ordnance Survey of 1859 shows that the original properties in Palace Garths had been replaced by the row of very small cottages still there today. The succeeding Ordnance Survey maps illustrate minor fluctuations in the fabric of the village. By 1898 Peacock's Farm had become the village school, and the cottages between the Poor House and Brewery Farm had gone. By 1922 the Poor House itself had disappeared and by 1938 the manor house had been demolished and replaced by new building. In 1952 Durham County Council acquired the freehold of Manor Farm and altered the aspect of the northern part of the village. All the buildings of the farm were demolished and a school built on the site of the farmhouse itself, leaving the rest as open space. In the late 1960s a housing estate was built on Palace Garths; in 1971-2 a similar estate was put at the east end of the village; and in 1973-4 a small number of houses were built opposite the new school. Thus the village of Hart had once more reached its late medieval size.

THE DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

The antiquarians, who in their county histories⁹ wrote the existing accounts of Hart's documented history, found scant material for their work. The surviving records only intermittently reveal glimpses of the life, buildings and tenures of the township, the best being those which derive from the Bishop of Durham's or the king's interests

⁹ R. Surtees *The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham* III pp. 90-98/1823. *Victoria County History, County Durham* III 1928 pp. 254-264.

in the manor. The details of their dispute over the right of disposal and ultimate allegiance, of the manor, properly belong to the general history of the Palatinate and the regal powers of the Prince Bishops,¹⁰ but certain aspects of the dispute's origin have some relation to the settlement patterns of this region.

The manor of Hart and Harterness was first granted after the Conquest to Robert de Brus as part of his large northern fee created perhaps in 1106.¹¹ The original extent of this manor in the pre-conquest period seems to have been larger. The anonymous author of the *Historia de Sancto Cuthberto*¹² records that Bishop Egred (830-845) built the vill of Billingham in Heorternesne and gave it to St. Cuthbert. The name "Heorternesne" derives from *heorot* (OE "hart"), the name of the head village and *gehērnas* (OE obedience, a "jurisdiction, a district").¹³ So it has the meaning of "district or estate attached to the village of Hart".

It is probable, therefore, that in the ninth century Hart estate stretched from the main village in the north to the Tees including the late medieval parishes of Hart, Stranton, Greatham, Billingham, and perhaps Elwick Hall (fig. 2). The estate was probably of some antiquity even in the ninth century since it is mentioned only at the beginning of its disintegration, when Billingham was alienated from it. How early Heorternesne existed is impossible to tell, but it is of interest that the seventh-century monastery of Heruteu, probably on the headland of Hartlepool, is situated adjacent to the head village of Hart, perhaps drawing on some part of the revenues of Heorternesne.¹⁴

Billingham and its own small estate has a separate history during the late Anglo-Saxon period, but emerges by a grant of William I in the hands of the Bishop and later Durham Priory.¹⁵ The first extent of the portion of Harterness actually granted by the king to Robert de Brus is given in the settlement of a dispute in 1149-50 between Guisborough and Tynemouth Priors who were both granted an interest in the tithes and church revenues of the estate.¹⁶ For the purposes of settlement the demesne of each manor in the estate is listed: Hart 501½ acres, Hart lands held by Roger de Camera 108 acres, Thorp 160 acres, Elwick 481 acres, Dalton 265 acres, Stranton 231½ acres, Tunstall 138¼ acres, Seaton 230 acres with 90 acres newly assarted and 90 acres taken out of Oughton Field, and Oughton 220½ acres. Some time between the ninth and twelfth centuries, therefore, the small parish of Greatham must have been lost to the Harterness estate.

The dispute between the king and the Bishops of Durham which flared up on various occasions in the Middle Ages, arose from another broader jurisdiction which Bishop Pudsey purchased from the Earls of Northumberland in 1189, the Wapentake of Sadberge. Ultimately of Scandinavian origin, this wapentake is unique north of

¹⁰ G. T. Lapsley *The County Palatine of Durham* 1900, 42 ff.

¹¹ *Guisborough Chartulary* (Surt. Soc. 86) I vff.

¹² *Historia de Sancto Cuthberto* in *Opera Symeonis Monachi* (Rolls Series) I p. 53.

¹³ E. Ekwall *The Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names* 1960.

¹⁴ The granting of estates for the foundation of monasteries is commonly mentioned by Bede; indeed, the first reference to Hild and the monastery of Heruteu (H.E. III, 24) is in the same paragraph as the account of Oswy's grant of twelve ten-hide estates and the ten-hide estate of Whitby.

¹⁵ *Opera Symeonis Monachi* I 55, 209, 108.

¹⁶ *Guisborough Chartulary* II (Surt. Soc. 89) pp. 322 ff.

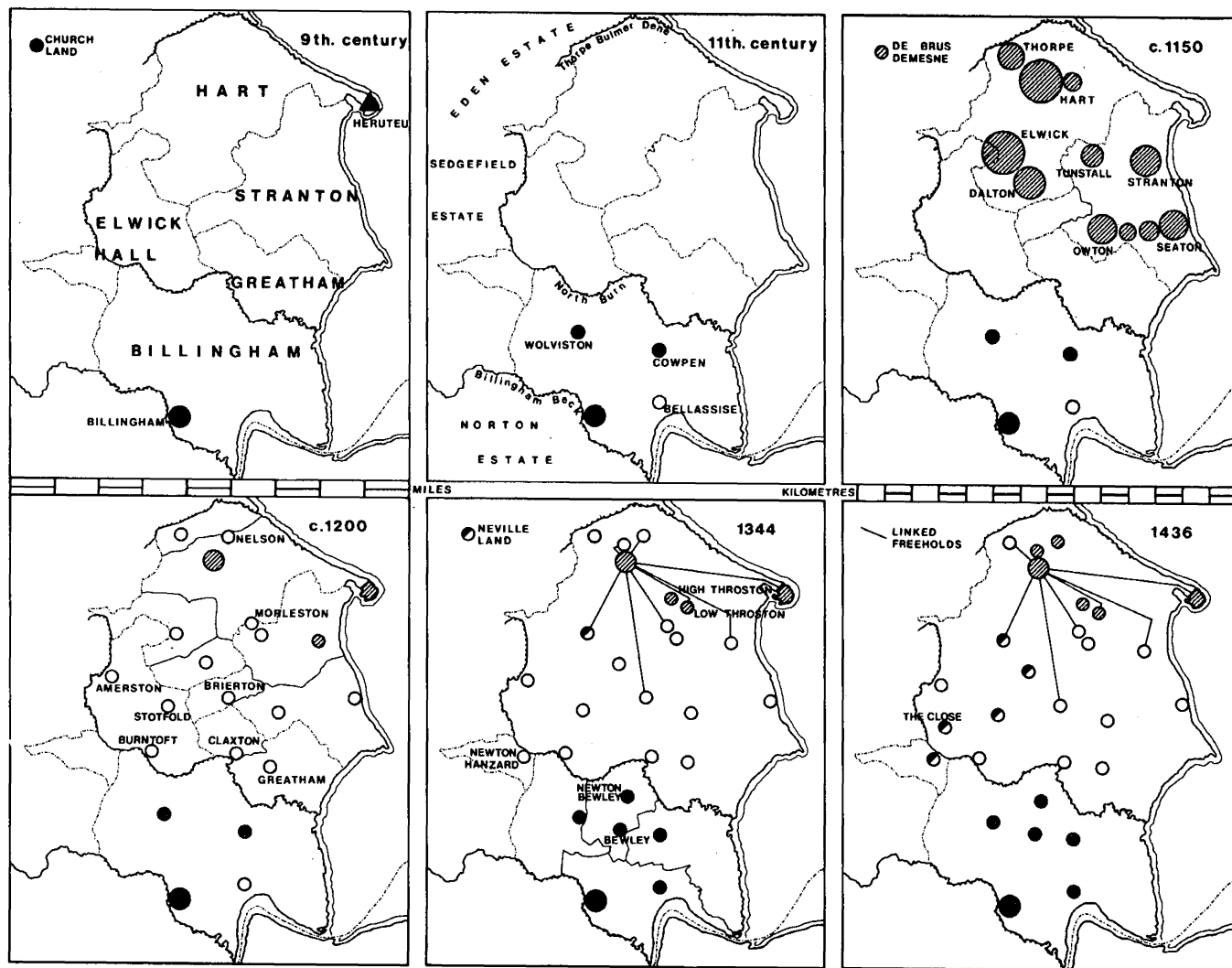


Fig. 2.

the Tees and occupied an ill-defined position in the tenurial relationships of the Palatinate.¹⁷ Clearly the Bishop believed that he had purchased the curial rights of wardship and custody over the manor of Hart and Harterness, but successive kings reserved to themselves the profitable privilege of confiscation and disposal of the manor, notably on the attainders of Robert de Brus VII in 1306 and of John Lord Clifford in 1461. The king's authority stemmed from the original grant to Robert de Brus, of the military fee, which in turn had its roots in the pre-Scandinavian estate of Harterness that gave to the head manor of Hart jurisdiction over a variety of dependent, but freely held lands. The king and his council would not admit that the later jurisdiction of the Wapentake interfered with the earlier dependencies and services.

The demesne lands listed in the Guisborough Chartulary outside of Hart itself seem from the later accounts to be freeholds which owed only token rents and suit of court at Hart manor,¹⁸ and it would seem clear that Harterness falls into the pattern of shires, socages, or multiple estates that provided the social and legal framework of the pre-feudal north.¹⁹ Harterness probably marched with three other estates: to the north, perhaps centred on Castle Eden;²⁰ to the west, centred on Sedgfield;²¹ and to the south-west, centred on Norton.

After the death of the first Robert de Brus in 1141, the manor passed into the hands of the younger line, the lords of Annandale, who held of the elder line, the lords of Skelton. The tenancy-in-chief followed the elder line until the death of Peter de Brus in 1272 when its possession was contested by his sister Lucy, wife of Marmaduke de Thweng, and Walter de Fauconberg who claimed by right of his wife, Agnes, the eldest sister and co-heir.²² The King and Bishop disputed the rights of these claimants, but by 1344 the tenancy-in-chief and the sub-tenancy seem to have merged.²³ The king²⁴ and Bishop Richard Bury²⁵ made counter-claims in that year on the right of wardship during the minority of the heir, a dispute won by the king who appointed the Earl of Warwick custodian of the manor.

The younger de Brus line, lords of Annandale, held the manor until Robert de Brus VII was attainted for the murder of John Comyn in 1306, and his assumption of the Scottish throne. Edward I was prompt in granting the manor to Robert de Clifford,²⁶ whose direct heirs held until the attainder of John, Lord Clifford, in November 1461. Bishop Lawrence Booth immediately put his own bailiff into the manor to produce a survey of its assets and to collect the rents, which he continued to do until 1476 at least and perhaps until 1485 when the attainder was reversed

¹⁷ For a recent discussion of the Wapentake see C. M. Fraser and K. Emsley "Durham and the Wapentake of Sadberge" *T.A.A.S.D.N.* II 1971 pp. 71-82.

¹⁸ E.g. Durh. Univ. Dept. Palaeography and Diplomatic Church Commission Box 71/189984 and, for the range of judicial freedoms of the manor, P.R.O. J.I. 225 m. 7.

¹⁹ Cf. G. R. J. Jones *Early Territorial Organisation in Northern England and its bearing on the Scandinavian Settlement* 4th. Viking Congress 1965 pp. 67-84. and G. W. S. Barrow *The Kingdom of the Scots* 1973.

²⁰ The constituent vills are listed in H.S.C. p. 208.

²¹ *Boldon Book* (Surt. Soc. 25) p. 11.

²² *Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense* (Rolls Series) I, 594; II, 1050, 1059; IV, 121, 129 f.

²³ P.R.O. C. 135/75 I.P.M. Robert de Clifford.

²⁴ P.R.O. *Cal. Fine Roll*, 1337-47 p. 381; *Cal. Patent Roll* 1345-8 p. 11, p. 194; *Cal. Close Roll* 1343-6 p. 624.

²⁵ *Richard D'Aungerville of Bury* (Surt. Soc. 119) p. 204.

²⁶ P.R.O. *Cal. Patent Roll* 1301-7 p. 436.

in favour of Henry, Lord Clifford.²⁷ Despite bishopric interference in 1495,²⁸ 1500–1,²⁹ and 1528–33,³⁰ the manor remained in the Clifford line until 1580 when it was sold to Robert Petrie and John Morley who released it to the Lumleys in 1587. With an interruption while administered by Parliament 1644–1660, the Lumleys held until 1770 when the estate was sold intact to the Milbank family.

This outline of the manorial succession is the most complete of the pictures which can be drawn from the medieval and early post-medieval documents. The physical aspects of the township's agriculture and the organisation of the settlements suffer badly, however, from an almost total lack of manorial accounts and an absolute dearth of halmote court records, all of which were lost during centuries of lay tenure. It is difficult even to distinguish between the principal holdings, from sparse mentions in Inquisitions *post mortem* and the accounts prepared by the Bishop's bailiff.

From the Inquisition of Robert de Clifford in 1344 a number of freeholds are apparent.³¹ Guisborough Priory has four oxgangs and seven cottages in the village, one bovat of which was granted in the first quarter of the thirteenth century by Robert de Brus IV,³² and the rest of which was probably included with the Priory's foundation grant of Hart church and tithes in 1119.³³ Stephen de Nelson held a carucate in his vill of Nelson which seems to have been granted to Nigel, steward of Robert de Brus II in the mid-twelfth century. Nigel's son Geoffrey made a small donation to the light of St. Godric at Finchale Priory,³⁴ and another son Robert granted a few acres of Nelson land to Bishop Hugh Pudsey, who made it over to Finchale Priory.³⁵ At North Hart, John de Eppleton held a carucate of land which passed to the Heron family before 1389, and the inquisition *post mortem* of Nicholas Heron in 1409 states that the holding is 120 acres.³⁶ Finally, at Nether Throston (Low Throston), Richard de Aldeburg held six bovates and two salterns for life.³⁷

The first view of the demesne of Hart itself is from the inquisition *post mortem* of Roger de Clifford in 1389.³⁸ The 204 acres of arable, 24 acres of "forland" (outlying or reclaimed land), 33 acres of meadow, and an orchard were all let out to the tenants at will who seem to have consisted of 25 husbandland farmers. A separate pasture area is mentioned, also a demesne wind-mill and bake-house, and there were 35 cottagers. All the freeholders are listed, notably Thomas de Merkyn who had three husbandlands in Nether Throston, Gerard Heron who had acquired the carucate of land in North Hart, and Richard de Nelleston who was holding the vill of Nelson.

This picture is substantially repeated in the inquisition *post mortem* of Matilda, Roger de Clifford's widow, in 1403,³⁹ and it is the same in essence in 1462, 1495 and 1500 when the bailiffs of the Bishop of Durham are completing the accounts

²⁷ Durham: Church Commission Box 71 Hart and Hartlepool Bailiff.

²⁸ *Op. cit.*, no. 189984.

²⁹ *Op. cit.*, nos. 189986 and 189987, and *Historia Dunelmensis Scritores Tres* (Surt. Soc.) p. 150.

³⁰ P.R.O. *Letters and Papers Henry VIII* IV, 5111.

³¹ P.R.O. Durham 3. 2/24.

³² *Guisborough Chartulary II* (Surt. Soc. 89) p. 341.

³³ *Guisborough Chartulary I* (Surt. Soc. 86) pp. 13 and 15.

³⁴ *Finchale Priory* (Surt. Soc. 6) p. 136.

³⁵ *Guisborough Chartulary II* p. 324 and *Finchale Priory* p. 316.

³⁶ P.R.O. Durham 3 2/163.

³⁷ For the later history of this freehold v. D. Austin "Excavations at the Deserted Medieval Hamlet of Low Throston 1972" *T.A.A.S.D.N.* IV.

³⁸ P.R.O. C. 136/59.

³⁹ P.R.O. C. 137/36/37.

for the manor. It is surprising, therefore, that an intervening inquisition in 1436 of Elizabeth, widow of Thomas de Clifford should have seen things so differently.⁴⁰ Only the orchard and wind-mill seem to have been the same, otherwise there were said to be 30 messuages, 10 cottagers, 400 acres of arable, 6 acres of meadow, and 300 acres of moor in Hart itself. In Over Throston (High Throston), there were 6 messuages, 6 cottagers, 300 acres of arable, and 200 acres of pasture; in Nether Throston 4 tofts and 40 acres of pasture; in Nelson, 2 messuages, 4 waste gardens and 300 acres of arable; and in North Hart, 4 messuages. This inquisition would seem to have been only an uninspired guess on the part of someone who knew little of the true situation at Hart. This inquisition should be rejected, therefore, which is a pity since it also contains the only extent of the manor buildings during the medieval period: one hall, four chambers, two granges, a chapel, a kitchen, a brew-house, and two stables, all of which are valued at nothing.

Most information for the organisation of the manor comes, predictably, from the bailiff's account rolls. In 1462,⁴¹ John paid one penny for his freehold at North Hart, Thomas Fulthorp paid a similar amount for the Nether Throston holding and John Megson paid 18d. for lands in Nelson. In Hart itself there was a rent of £41.17s.11d. from 12 bovates of husbandland to the entry for which is appended a cryptic note: "they are not charged for the farm of the demesne land there separately from the aforesaid husbandlands". This may mean that the demesne land is the same as, or absorbed into, the bovates of husbandland, or that the demesne land is divided in an unknown way among the husbandmen additional to their bovates for which a comprehensive charge is made. The point is important because there is no other reference to a difference between demesne and bond land. In Over Throston, there were eight bovates of husbandland and in Nether Throston, four. The wind-mill and common furnace were leased to the tenants, and there were 47 cottagers in Hart village. Among the decays of rent a "certain close in Hart" is mentioned which the husbandmen held with their other lands.

In 1495,⁴² the bailiff's return is very detailed, giving the names of all tenants and cottagers with their individual payments. In Hart there appear to have been twelve basic holdings of very similar rent and, probably, size. Two of these were at North Hart, but were sub-divided among six separate farmers, four of whom perhaps farmed from their cottage holdings in Hart and one of whom was among the other ten husbandmen in Hart itself. Clearly these twelve holdings are the twelve bovat lands of 1462 and the combined rents are very similar. In the same way the eight farms at Over Throston are those of 1462, and, although there are five farms recorded at Nether Throston in 1495, it was probably because a previous freehold was taken back within the demesne.⁴³ The unity and common interests of the 24 husbandland bovates is reflected in their disputed claims to a close called "le Orchard" in Hart and the Great Close. Among the other holdings were 43 cottages in Hart of which 13 were waste, and a free farm at Nelson returning 33s. Only one cottage in Hart is said to have had land attached (owned by John Bird and William Grundy), apart

⁴⁰ P.R.O. C. 139/83.

⁴² *Op. cit.*, no. 189984.

⁴¹ Durham: Church Commission Box 71 no. 189942.

⁴³ D. Austin, *op. cit.*

from the North Hart parcels of husbandland and small pieces of land held by John Watson and the vicar.

An account roll for only half of the year of 1501,⁴⁴ which mentions most of the same names and holdings, calls the tenants at will "the demesne tenants" and records none of the 13 waste cottages of 1495. After 1501, the evidence becomes once again very piece-meal. The Guisborough interest at the Dissolution in 1539 was "Thruscross, le ley ground, 115s. 4d." implying that all four bovates lay in one parcel of pasture ground.⁴⁵ In 1511, Finchale was said to have held one waste tenement of the manor of Hart, probably the land at Nelson, the rents of which do not seem to have been paid for some years.⁴⁶ In 1569, 90 acres in the common fields of Nether Throston are mentioned,⁴⁷ which operated a three-field system in 1586.⁴⁸ A will of 1590 refers to "arable ground in the cornefield of Hart, my southernmost parcel in Dean Flat, Richard Brimley's rigg lying on the south thereof, 3 butts of land lying at — next the north end of Robert Pattison's land there and two butts of land lying on the north side of a balk called the 'Priestebalk'".⁴⁹ Two other wills also mention dispersed single acre arable holdings, but without location, in 1592⁵⁰ and 1638.⁵¹ A deposition concerning meadow tithes in 1633 records parcels of fold meadow in various closes; Braydley Dene, Deane Close, Wydehope, Thickmeadows, the Hall meadow, which all lay in South Hart; the Carr Close and the Ring about the Carr Close were at Nether Throston; and there was also a Deane Close at Over Throston. Three other holdings produced a hay tithe in South Hart; Temple Garth, the New Close "lying on the north syde of the church" and the Orchard.⁵² In 1644, Parliament held the Hart estate which returned for 26 farms, small farms in North Hart, and 19 landed cottages,⁵³ which was in general the same situation as pertained in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. By 1725, however, the moorland at least was enclosed. The will of Thomas Herrison⁵⁴ describes his holding of the High Moor Close, the three east cavals and the two west cavals of Qualimour Close which was the farm of Whelly Moor or Whelly Hill.

In 1770, at the time of the sale of the freehold manor of Hart there were fifteen leasehold farms and four holdings farmed by tenants at will; there were 35 cottages in the village of Hart; and of a total of 3,431 acres of land, 1,379 were arable, 380 were meadow and 1,672 were pasture.⁵⁵

Such disparate evidence as the documents present for the organisation of Hart Township allows only of general summary. In 1149, the demesne acreage is divided in two: 501½ acres or approximately 5 carucates,⁵⁶ and 108 acres or 1 carucate in

⁴⁴ Durham: Church Commission Box 71 no. 189987. Only half the year because Bishop Fox was translated to Winchester in 1501 for his dispute with the Cliffords over Hart and Hartlepool.

⁴⁵ *Guisborough Chartulary* II (Surt. Soc. 89) p. xxxiv.

⁴⁶ *Finchale Priory* (Surt. Soc. 6) p. cccxcvi ff.

⁴⁷ P.R.O. E. 164/38 *King's Remembrancer Misc. Book* 38 f. 249.

⁴⁸ Durham Probate Record: 1586 Will of Christopher Armstrong.

⁴⁹ D.P.R.: 1590 Gilbert Nicholson, Husbandman.

⁵⁰ D.P.R.: 1592 William Todd, Carpenter.

⁵¹ D.P.R.: 1638 Gregory Rashell.

⁵² P.R.O. E. 134 9 Chas. I m. 31.

⁵³ *Proceedings of the Parliamentary Commission for Compounding with Royalist Delinquents* (Surt. Soc. 3) p. 1.

⁵⁴ *P.S.A.N.* 3 IV p. 156.

⁵⁵ Durham: Baker/Baker 13/64.

⁵⁶ The carucate in this area is generally in the region of 100 acres of arable.

the hands of Roger de Camera. In the twelfth century the vill of Nelson was created, perhaps by Nigel, Robert de Brus II's steward, and it is likely that this was the holding of Roger de Camera whom, by his name, one might judge to have held a similar office to Nigel's under Robert de Brus I. In 1344, the Nelson holding was assessed at one carucate, and was a freehold. The lands of Nelson lay separate from those of Hart village, as the grant of Nigel's son Robert to Hart Church makes clear: "The whole of my land which is called Kirtel in the fields of Nelson, and one acre of Caldewelleflat".⁵⁷ Another probably separate holding within Hart township was the carucate of land held in North Hart by the Eppleton family in 1344 who may have held it for many generations previously. This freely held carucate consisted of 120 acres of arable in 1409 when it was owned by the Herons. There was certainly a separate settlement at North Hart, but it is not certain whether its common fields were disentangled from those of Hart itself. One other freehold existed at Nether Throston, 6 bovates in 1344, and there seem to have been at this time, and possibly earlier, separate townfields for the two Throstones. Nevertheless, the farms of the demesne lands of Hart were scattered through the mother village's fields as well as those of High and Low Throston, amounting in all to 24 bovates of arable. Only one other notable block of land existed in the village and this was the holding of Guisborough Priory who had 4 bovates, 3 of which may have been granted prior to the 1149 assessment of demesne. In the fourteenth century, therefore, there was a total arable capacity in the township of 50 bovates, or 47 if the three Guisborough bovates are excluded. This compares almost identically with the six carucates of 1149, a remarkable stability.

This arrangement of mother village and four outlying satellites underwent a certain amount of decay which is almost impossible to document. The Nelson holding appeared last as a vill in 1403, but its lands returned rent until 1495 at least, at which date the money returned was regarded as an asset of the demesne. It is likely that the original settlement had disappeared by 1495 and that the land was farmed perhaps from Hart or North Hart. The Herons continued holding North Hart until 1523 when it was sold to John Todd of Eppleton,⁵⁸ whose failure to produce sons and capacity for producing daughters ensured a fragmentary descent, and no evidence for the freehold survives. It is clear, however, from the wills that a farm with cottages continued at North Hart into the seventeenth century, and in 1770 a freehold there still lay outside the demesne estate of Hart (fig. 3), its block of lands lying to the north-west of the village. The process by which the eight holdings of High Throston became the four (three in the vill and one on the moor), of the 1770 map is unknown but may have been similar to the gradual amalgamation of holdings at Low Throston into the single enclosure farm of 1770.⁵⁹ The enclosure also produced one farm at Nelson and another, but demesne, farm at North Hart, leaving twelve on the former townfields of Hart, the same as the medieval.

The enclosure must have taken place between 1638 and 1725, probably at the will of the lord with a large measure of agreement. Prior to that the fields of Hart were

⁵⁷ *Guisborough Chartulary* II (Surt. Soc. 89) p. 324.

⁵⁹ D. Austin, *op. cit.*

⁵⁸ R. Surtees, *op. cit.*, vol. I p. 218.

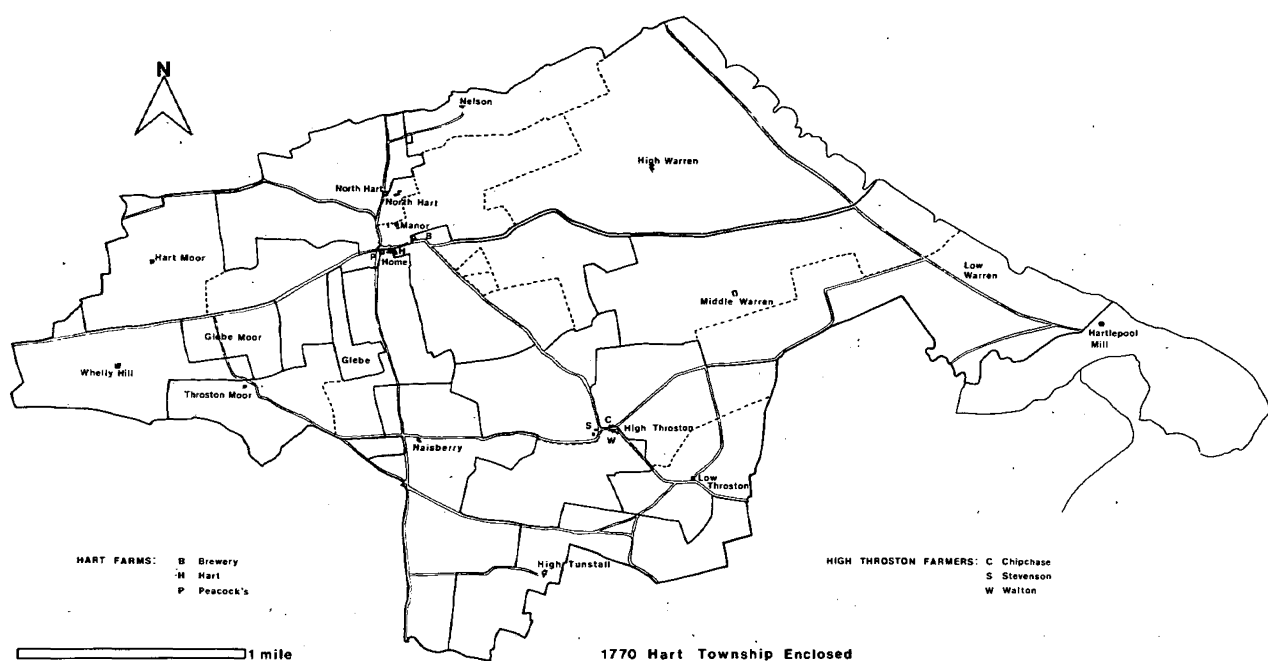


Fig. 3.

probably farmed in common, but the documents provide only a suggestion of this, and the field system employed is totally unknown. Location of pre-enclosure field-names by comparison with those on the 1770 survey helps only a little. Caldewelleflat in Nelson may be Well Close; Orchard and New Closes (also called Great Close) carried the same names in 1770 to the east and north of Hart Church; the Dean meadow and Dean Closes lay along the sides of Hart Beck as it flowed south from the village. Other names on the 1770 survey suggest former usage: the warrens on the coast; the moorlands on the uplands to the west, including Throston Moor which was detached from its townfields and reached by a road running between Hart and Elwick ground; and the arable around the villis (e.g. Rigstone bank at High Throston and Acres at Hart).

FIELDWORK 1965-75

The problem of locating the pre-conquest sites of the North-East by fieldwork is intractable: at present there is no recognisable Anglo-Saxon pottery from peasant occupation sites. This leaves aerial photography, which, on the very mixed glacial subsoils of the region, is a tiresome and often fruitless business and has as yet produced no Anglo-Saxon peasant site in Co. Durham and only a few in Northumberland. The estate of Harterness is no exception and persistent fieldwalking has produced

no early occupation sites or cemeteries, despite the good evidence of Anglian and Scandinavian place-names, early churches, sculpture and the documents. If the early occupation sites, on the other hand, were under the modern villages and the earthworks of deserted medieval villages, Hart township over the last few years has provided ample opportunity for proof.

The manor site of Hart was excavated in 1965-67, and an adjacent area in 1972-73, and a report is given below. In 1971 a group of deserted tofts to the south-east of the church was briefly examined under rescue conditions, and is reported elsewhere,⁶⁰ as are equally hurried excavations at Low Throston in 1972 on the earthworks to the west of the present farm.⁶¹ Fieldwalking located the former village of Nelson a quarter of a mile to the west of the modern farm, and deep ploughing enabled a close examination of the date range of its occupation. This was also possible at High Throston where approximately a half of the former village was ploughed out.

Nelson. During the period of fieldwalking, the medieval site was under plough, but early air photographs show its general shape: a rectangular earth-embanked enclosure 0.17 hectares in extent, with a sunken trackway entering from the south-east. By collecting pottery from the whole area of ploughed earthworks and its surrounding fields, three points became immediately clear: first, the occupation of the site ran from the twelfth century to the end of the fourteenth century with little or no evidence for the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries; second, the density of sherds from the enclosure was very high in the main occupation phases (a peak of 625 per hectare for the late thirteenth century), but in the surrounding fields the density was very low (a maximum of 36 per hectare); third, material from the townfields was distributed in very small quantities at the same rate throughout the medieval and modern periods. The conclusions from fieldwork are, therefore, that Nelson was occupied until about 1400 \pm 25 years, that material from the enclosure did not generally go out as manure on the arable; and that the arable was probably ploughed until enclosure. Extensive fieldwork around the modern farm and throughout the present area of Nelson land failed to find any occupation site after *c.* 1400 or before the eighteenth century.

Relating this to the documents suggests that the freehold vill of Nelson was a small manorial or "hall-garth" complex, abandoned for residential purposes about 1403 when the vill is last recorded. The lands themselves, however, continued to be farmed as a block until enclosure, when it became the single farm shown on the 1770 map on a different site from the medieval. It is of interest, however, that the area of the medieval enclosure itself was shown as a separate freehold both in 1770 and on the Tithe map of 1840.

High Throston. It was possible to walk a ploughed triangle at the centre of this small vill, but not, as in the case of Nelson, its adjacent townfields. The sherds gave a complete date-range from the twelfth century onwards into the modern period, and it was almost impossible to suggest a period of abandonment, because this small patch of land served as rubbish dump for the enclosure farms. The earthwork plan

⁶⁰ D. Austin and L. M. Thoms. "Hart II: A Medieval House area at Hart, Co. Durham". *T.A.A.S.D.N.* III 1974 pp. 51-69.

⁶¹ D. Austin, "Excavations at the Deserted Medieval Hamlet of Low Throston 1972". *T.A.A.S.D.N.* IV forthcoming.

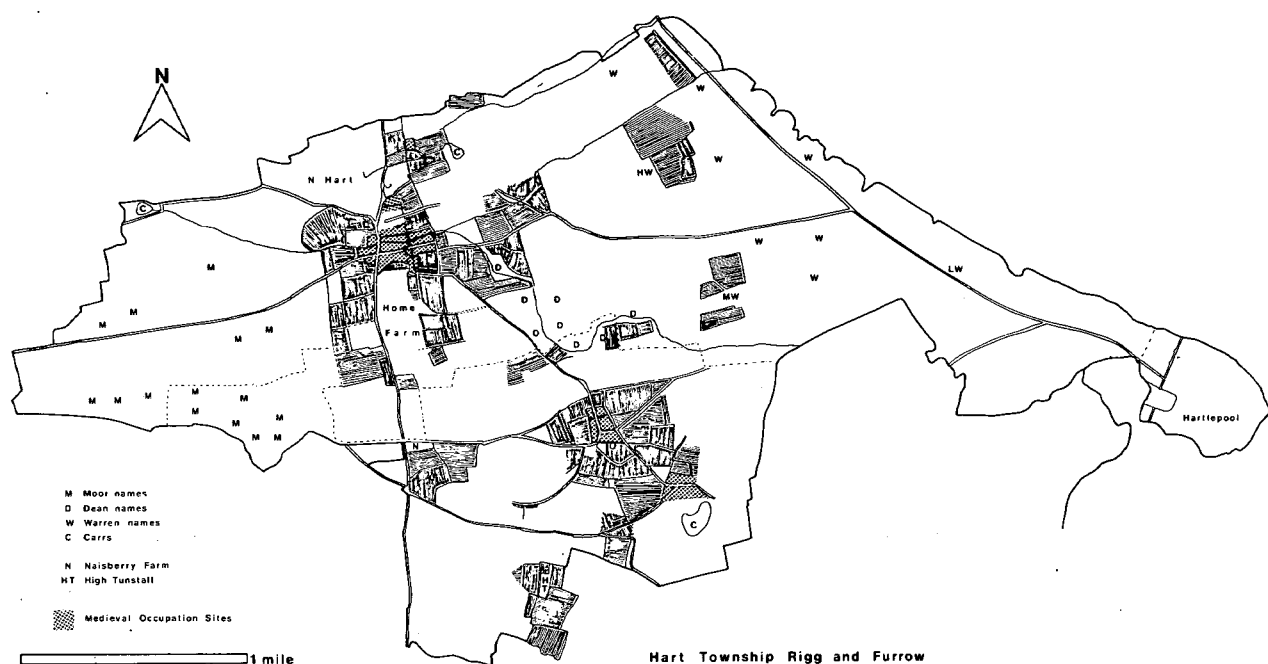


Fig. 4.

provided by the air photographs shows however that this area of the settlement was redesigned during the enclosure.

The Townfields. Vertical air photographs taken by the R.A.F. in 1948 and 1952 reveal a large amount of rigg and furrow surviving in permanent pasture around the main settlement site (plate VI, 2). It would seem that few farmers took the opportunity to plough out the riggs after the enclosure. By plotting these earthworks from the photographs, it is possible to build up a picture of the pre-enclosure arable (fig. 4). The notable exceptions are Home Farm in Hart which swept away all the riggs apart from one or two plots difficult of access, and the North Hart freehold which had only one small piece of surviving rigg. Far from destroying them farmers were anxious to create arable riggs around their farmsteads: High Warren, Middle Warren, Naisberry, High Tunstall and Throston Moor (not shown on fig. 4), all are surrounded by rigg and furrow which fits into the enclosure field patterns. So it may have been that the preservation of rigg was deliberate by all farmers for drainage purposes. This poses the question of how much of the rigg and furrow illustrates the extent and position of the open field. Occasionally the enclosure field pattern overlies the rigg, and flats are cut by later walls or hedgerows, particularly in the fields close to the settlement sites. Also the distribution of such field-names as can be related to pre-enclosure documents tend to reinforce the impression that the rigg of the photographs is open field. The Dean closes in 1770 (D on fig. 4) were in 1633 common meadow, and they correspond with lacunae in the rigg pattern, suggesting that this

area all along Hart Beck was permanent pasture. The moor (M) on the high ground to the west shows no signs of rigg ploughing and it was probably open woodland, scrub and rough pasture throughout the medieval period. To the east on the coast, the warrens, not mentioned in the documents, were low-lying, ill-drained and on acidic sandy soil, and, therefore, as their name implies, were probably hunted over and kept for turf, wood and rough pasture.

Beyond pointing out these crude distinctions, little more can be claimed. It is clear that the two Throston's operated townfields separate from Hart, but it is not clear whether separate from each other. No obvious arable field system emerges from the distribution of flatts, and it can only be said that what there is centres on the settlements.

HART MANOR 1965-67 AND 1972-73

The single surviving fragment of the de Brus and Clifford manor houses is a wall standing to eaves height on the south of an open space west of the churchyard. Known locally as the Brus Wall, the masonry shows various periods of use from the thirteenth to the twentieth centuries and continues now as a garden wall. It indicated to the local historian and archaeologist the location of the documented manor house.

Between 1965 and 1967 the open space made available by the clearance of the farm buildings was first trial trenched then area excavated in a total of four seasons, under the direction of J. E. Parsons. The original records and the finds from these excavations were lodged in the Department of Archaeology at Durham University, and this present report has been prepared from those documents. Where possible the results have been collated with information recovered from an adjacent area to the west during rescue excavations by D. Austin in 1972-73 prior to a house-building programme known as De Brus Court.

For convenience a feature-number sequence was grafted onto the original records of the 1965-67 excavations, one sequence for each season. The notation for excavated features, therefore, is prefaced by a number denoting the season: 1 and 2 for the spring and autumn seasons in 1965; 3 for 1966 and 4 for 1967 (e.g. 4/67). The feature number sequence for 1972-73 is prefaced by the number 5. In the manor area, the stone walls of medieval buildings were never removed and certain parts were not excavated to natural.

The site recording relied on verbal description with absolute depths for deposits recorded in a finds register and there were also notes in a day book. Each tray of finds had been given a letter code (e.g. DA) together with its verbal description. It was often difficult to relate these descriptions to such sections as there were, and consequently only one section has been produced in this report as an example of the general stratigraphy. It was not possible to produce any other section for publication. The use of absolute depths within a box coding of areas 10 feet square did however permit the reconstruction of stratigraphy within small areas. For this reason

there is a larger quantity of feature numbers than normal for a site of this size, particularly for clay, silt and earth levels, since it was thought better to create a separate number than to force links where they were not certain, especially on either side of unexcavated stone walls. Thus, a number of detailed stratigraphies within parts of each medieval building were reconstructed and these were related to one another by similarities of description and depth. So while it is possible to give a sound general chronology in six ceramically determined phases, it is not possible to offer the more detailed sequence of building which the excavator himself could give.

It must be stressed, therefore, that this report is of an interim nature and that all errors in interpretation are the present writer's own.

GENERAL CHRONOLOGY (fig. 5)

Phase I Saxo-Norman. Only ceramically determined, this period of occupation is represented by traces of timber buildings and enclosures as negative features in the various subsoils. Since the site was not excavated to natural in all areas the evidence is very fragmentary. The earlier phases of the church suggest also a middle Saxon occupation which was not detectable for a variety of reasons, mainly the lack of a recognisable ceramic tradition.

Phase II Early medieval to mid-thirteenth century. During this time the large proportion of the area seems to have been open with two stone buildings present, one underlying the western churchyard boundary (L). Between the two were enclosures. It is in this period that an extensive intermingling of Saxo-Norman and early medieval material occurs, with the consequent destruction of any floor levels or surfaces.

Phase III Late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries. A major stone-building phase accounts for the basic lay-out of the manor, in this and all subsequent periods. Related to this building period is a limekiln located in the open space to the west.

Phase IV Fourteenth century. Generally a period of stability and continued occupation of the site. The moat cutting the clay ridge to the west may have been dug at this time. The open area to the north of building D was enclosed by a garth wall and a small building G added between this and the building C complex. D was extended by an additional bay.

Phase V Late Medieval. This seems, from the lack of material, to be a period of decline and little use of the old manor focus. The old hall (C) was abandoned, although G was left standing, and F was added to D perhaps to give it a chamber block to enable it to replace C. In this period, however, the main hall may have lain to the south, where it was in phase VI. There is, however, very little sign of occupation from about 1450 onwards.

Phase VI Post-Medieval farm. After a time of little activity during the Tudor period, the manorial use of the existing buildings is abandoned, and a new manor house is built to the south. From the seventeenth to twentieth centuries the area is employed as yards, barns and dairies by the farmhouse, which appears on the first maps to the west, where a portion of one building was excavated. The change in function

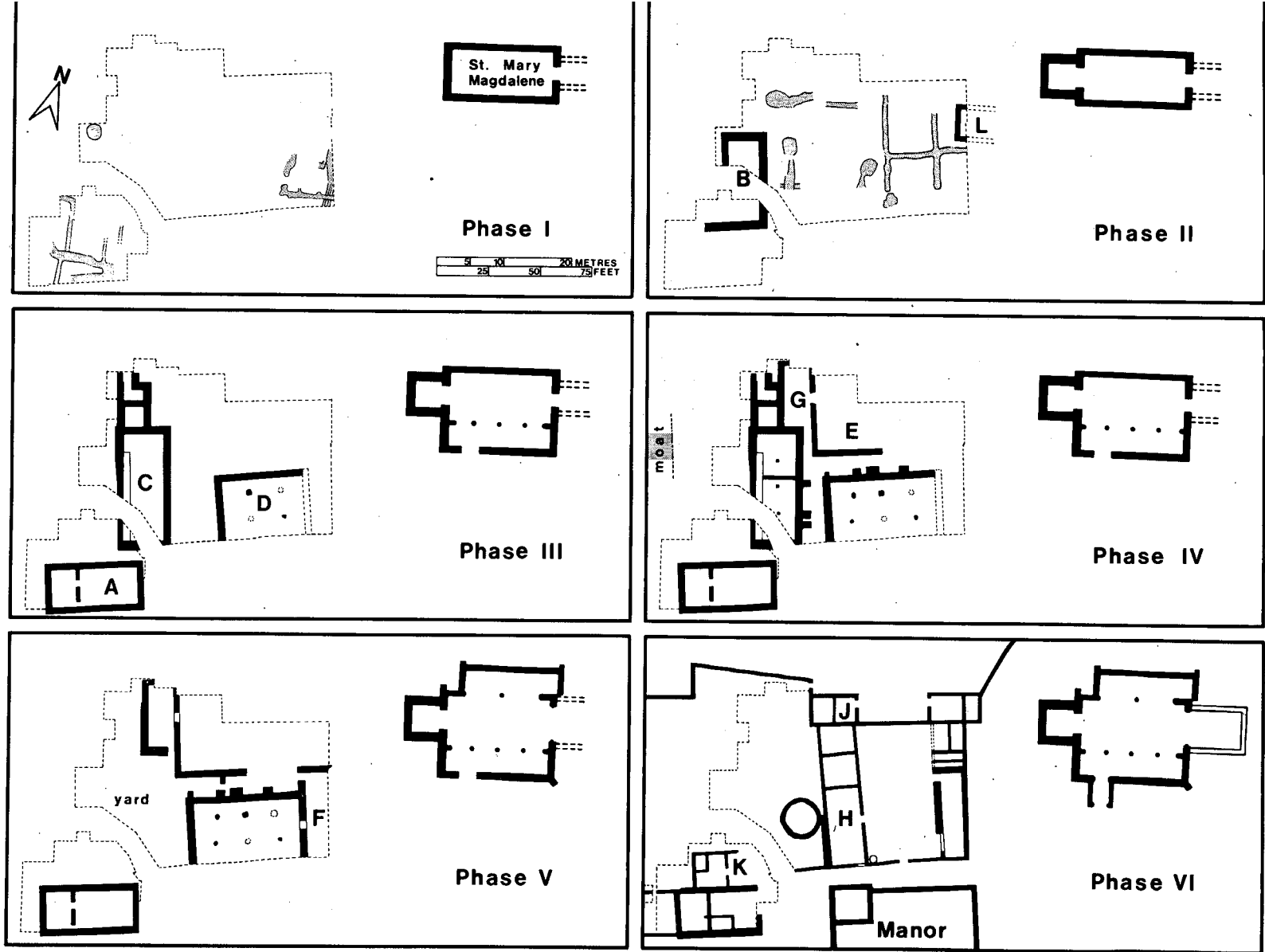


Fig. 5.

is seventeenth century and is probably related to the period of enclosure. No pottery report was prepared for the post-medieval phase.

PHASE I SAXO-NORMAN (fig. 6)

The gulleys, post-holes, trenches and pits which can be assigned to this phase form no cohesive pattern of structures or activity, and one is left with only a general impression of occupation in the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries. Because of the open nature of the site in phase II, floors or other surfaces had entirely disappeared while the depressions formed by the negative features had silted with material covering both phases. In certain parts of the site, levelling also served to confuse the material of the two periods. Ceramic groups, therefore, are very confused.

In 1972-73, a ditch (5/16) was excavated running from west to east from the edge of Butts Lane towards the post-medieval manor house. (For position see fig. 25). It varied in width from 1.90 to 2.50 metres at the top and between 0.50 and 0.90

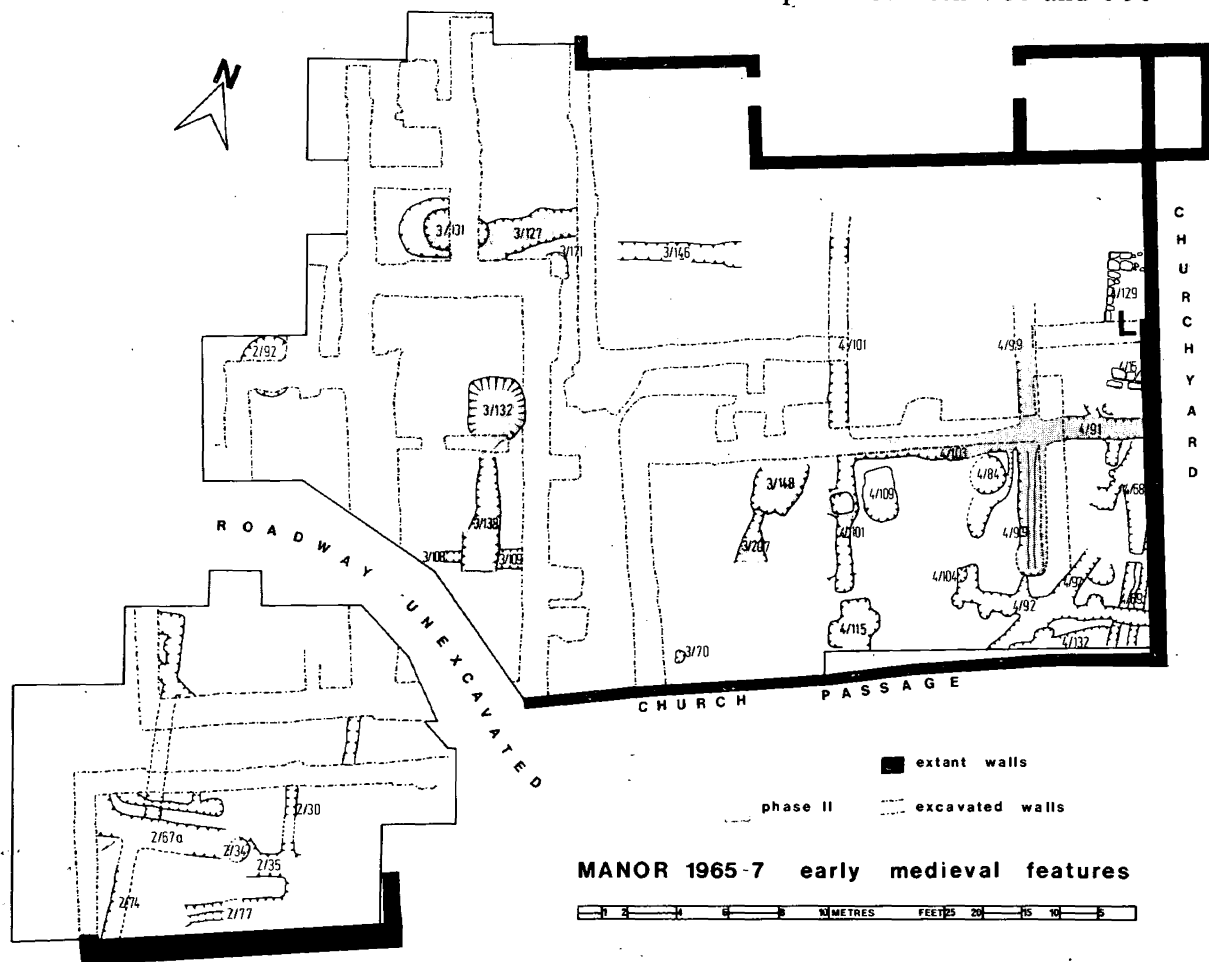


Fig. 6.

metres in depth. The upper silting contained thirteenth-century pottery, but the primary packing and silting was dated by a few examples of Saxo-Norman pottery. From various sections (e.g. fig. 7 and plate VII, 1) it was clear that the ditch had once contained upright timbers in the manner of a palisade. The projected line of this feature eastwards through the modern buildings coincides exactly with the line of the southern boundary of the churchyard. It is suggested, therefore, that in the late Saxon period an enclosure, perhaps defensible, lay along the moraine ridge and included the church. A west wall for the churchyard can only be demonstrated for the later medieval period.

To the north and within this possible enclosure traces of timber buildings began to appear in 1973 (5/24, 25, 27, 31) when excavations were prematurely stopped by the start of construction on the site. Within the manor area, and also to the north of the projected palisade, lay other gulleys, which suggested further sub-division of the area (2/67, 74, 35, 40, 34, 77, 4/68, 69, 132). None was very deeply cut (a maximum of 35 cms) and none was traced for sufficient distances for a pattern to emerge. Only one trench (4/92) may be associated with a timber building, but this disappears under the present churchyard wall and no corresponding north or south wall line was recorded.

PHASE II EARLY MEDIEVAL TO MID-THIRTEENTH CENTURY

In the 1972-73 area, this period marks the beginning of an uninterrupted use as a cobbled yard and open space which completely overlies, but dips into, the earlier enclosure boundary. A thorough reorganisation of the manorial area is probable.

This is further suggested by the grid-work pattern of trenches (4/101, 103, 99, 91; 3/308, 109) in the eastern part of the manor area which sub-divide the open space between building B and the churchyard. These are also cut into the natural clay and

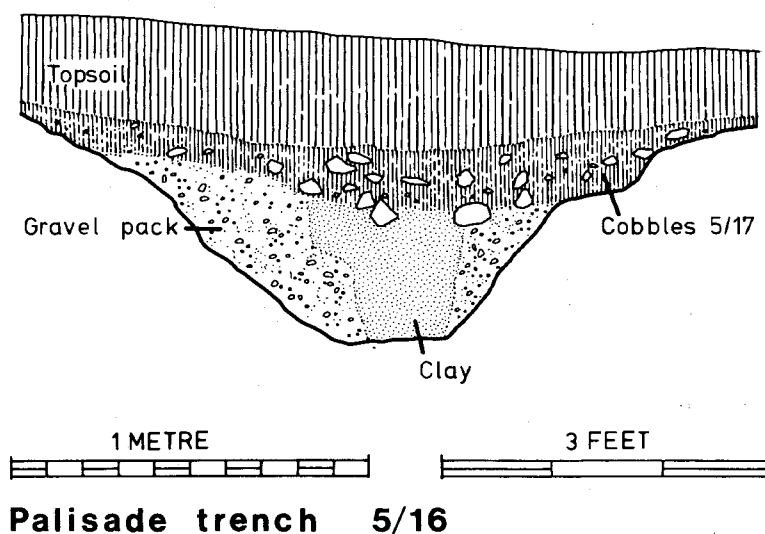


Fig. 7.



1. Palisade Trench 5/16



2. Brus Wall – west end, internal

are superimposed on the other negative features of phase I. The function of such divisions and the intervening spaces is not immediately obvious, but small garden plots may be the answer.

In the open space east of B and underlying the phase III buildings were three noteworthy pits (3/131, 132, 148) with associated gulleys (3/127, 138, 207). 3/132, found by trial trenching, contained laminated levels of clays, manure and carbon, and the whole showed signs of being lined with timber shuttering packed with cobbles. 3/131, to the north, contained similar deposits with a more noticeable timber lining (carbonised) and with unworked branches in the primary fill. In all three cases a short length of gully appeared to drain into one side of the pit. The exact function of these is difficult to determine, although clearly the contents were wet and were probably intentionally waterlogged.

Building B had a fragmentary survival and fragmentary investigation due to a modern trackway running through the centre of it (fig. 10). It was extensively robbed perhaps in the building phase III, and little can be said of the internal arrangements. The building seems to have had an L-shaped plan, perhaps for hall and wing-chamber, although this is by no means certain and there may just have been two buildings. The internal length is 11.60 metres, the narrow width 4.70 metres and the long width (south end) over 8.00 metres. One certain floor level survived at the south end, consisting of intermittent mortar and carbon deposits. Very little material can be positively assigned to this floor. Below this, accumulations of clay and earth up to 40 centimetres deep in parts may indicate the presence of earlier earth floors although no occupation surfaces were noted within them (2/28, 2/95) except a possible crushed turf level (2/27).

A general point about clay levels such as those just described should be made since they appeared on all parts of the site, usually underlying the floor surfaces of the later buildings. The material occurring within these accumulations contain a large variety of finds for all periods of occupation which can be assigned to the mid-thirteenth century and earlier. On excavation some of the clay and earth certainly belonged to levelling activity, and since in some buildings (e.g. A, see section and below) these sealed the primary features, a period of site clearance just prior to phase III is a strong likelihood. These levels are not normally discussed in the text, and their numbers may be found in the catalogue of features prefacing the pottery report.

The open space to the east remained a divided yard area during the thirteenth century, with the addition in phase II or perhaps phase III, of a building L within one of the *insulae*. Only its west side foundations 4/129, 15, heavily disturbed by later building, were visible during excavations since a large proportion of it ran under the churchyard wall. Such a building might be conveniently interpreted as residence for the Guisborough canons who officiated at the church.

PHASE III LATE THIRTEENTH AND EARLY FOURTEENTH CENTURIES

At the west edge of the 1972-73 trench and set into the cobbling of the medieval

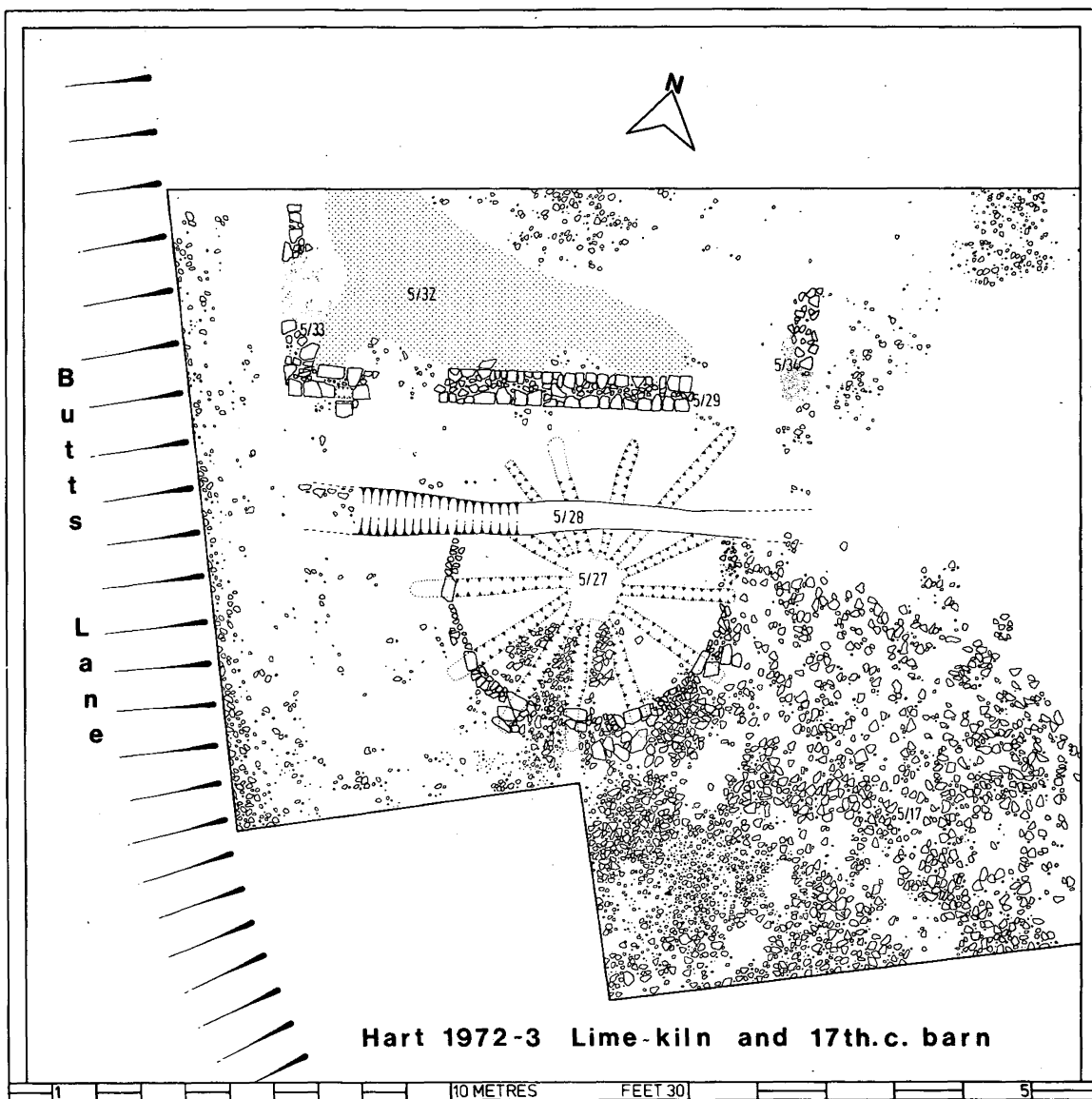


Fig. 8.

open space was a lime-kiln. Circular in plan, very little of its structure remained above foundation level. The pre-existing cobbles had been cleared to reveal the clay subsoil and a central pit (diameter 1.20 m) dug to a depth of 15–20 centimetres. Radiating from this centre, thirteen trenches of the same depth as the pit and 30–40 centimetres across, penetrated beyond the outer, encircling wall of the kiln. Where each trench passed under the wall two or three large flat sandstones had been laid to bridge the gap and bear the weight of the structure above; many of these had cracked in firing. Of the outer wall only the cobble foundations had survived and since these were of limestone had shown considerable signs of heat alteration. The clay floor of the kiln also showed the effects of firing, by oxidising to a bright orange. The total internal diameter of the kiln was 6.00 metres. (Fig. 8 5/21).

The kiln is one of a number known on the East Durham plateau, where the magnesian limestone is particularly good for reduction to mortars, plaster renders

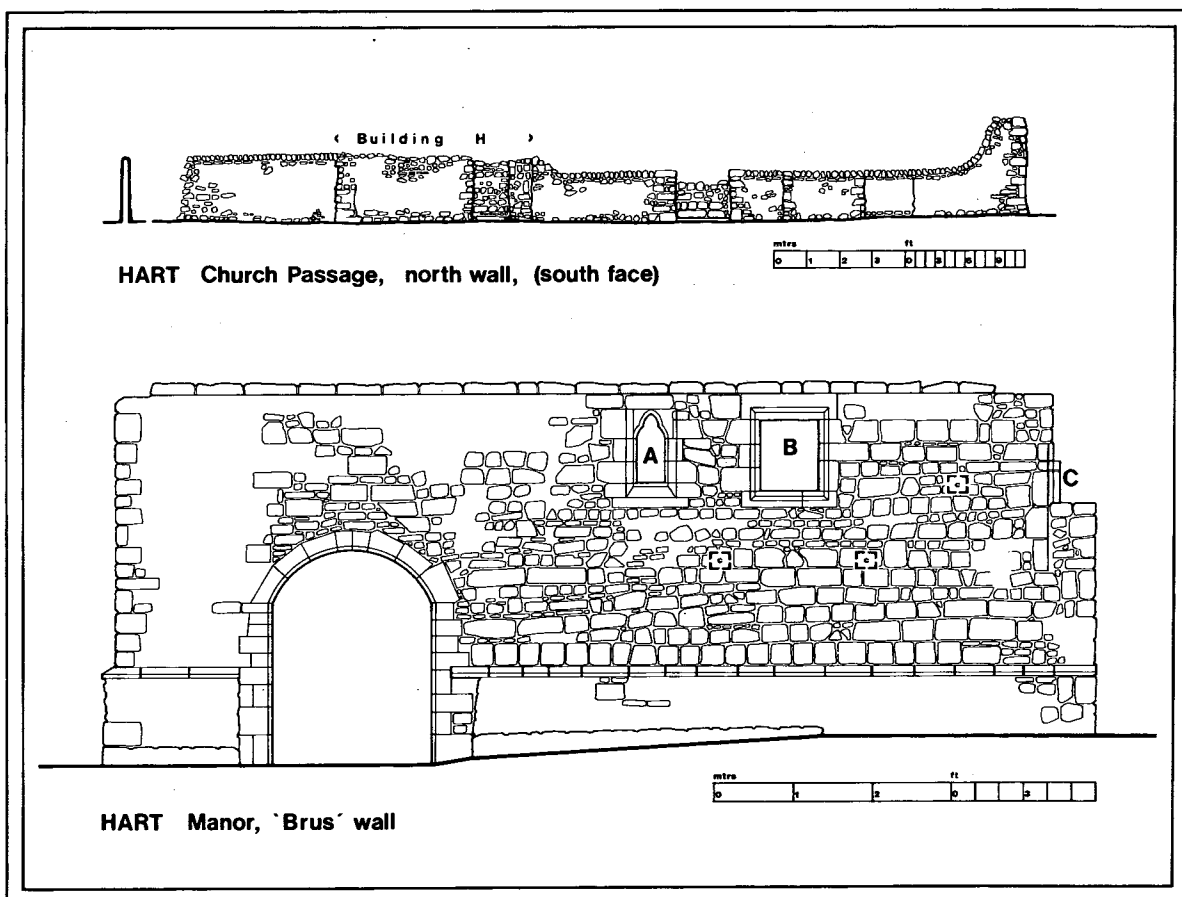


Fig. 9.

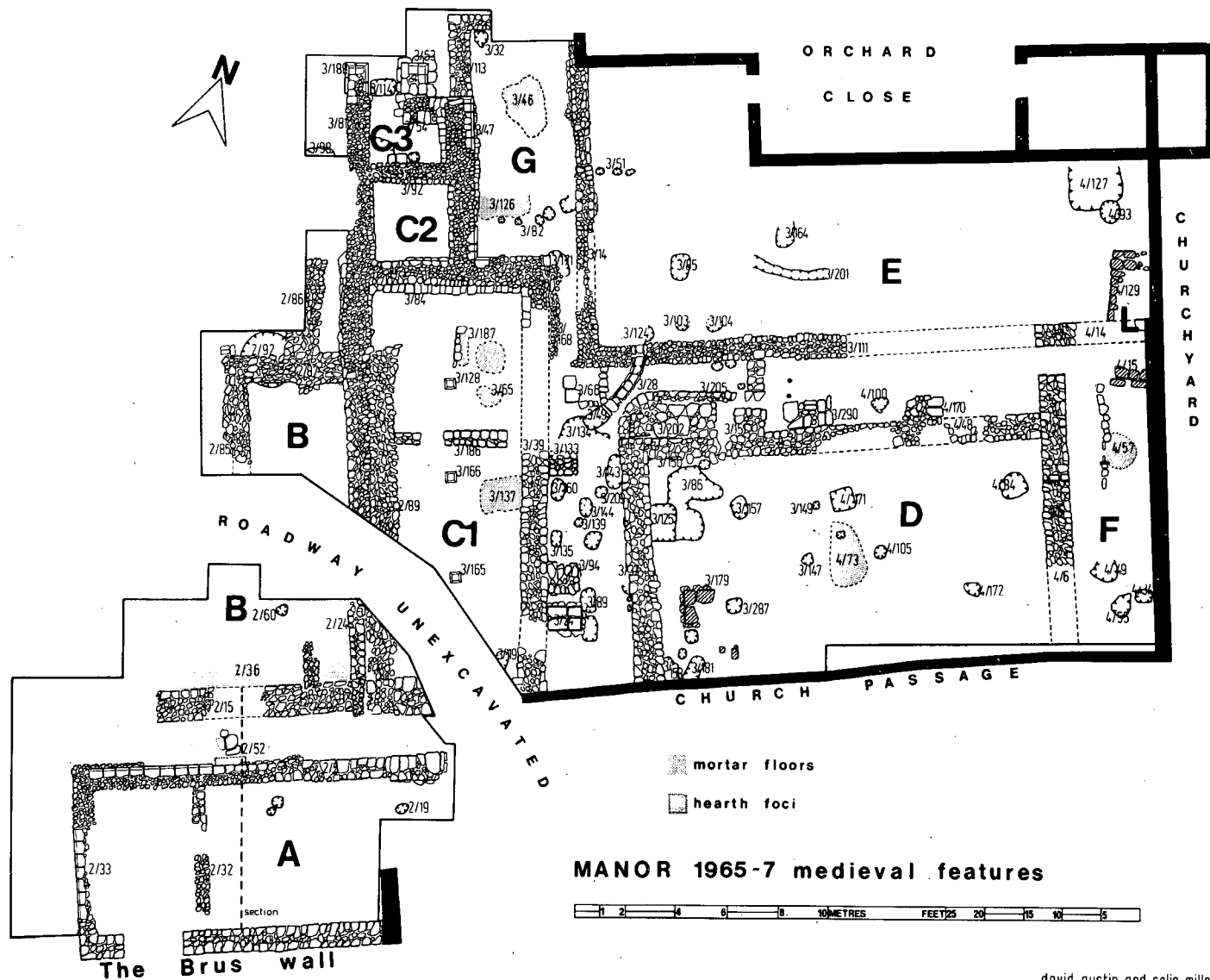


Fig. 10.

david austin and colin miller

and lime-wash. Its structure is, however, unusual, if primitive. With the trenches acting as convection channels towards the central pit, the internal lay-out of the kiln before firing can have been nothing more than a revetted and clamped bonfire with alternating layers of wood and limestone. After firing, the kiln would have to be destroyed to retrieve the contents. A large amount of lime could be made in this manner on a temporary basis and must have provided mortar for a single phase of building and no other, since a permanent industry is not indicated. In the fill of the central pit and contemporary with the firing was the base of a jug of late thirteenth-century type. Circumstances would suggest, therefore, that the kiln is related to the building operations of phase III and its distance from the manor complex could be explained by its proximity to Butts Lane, an easy access route from the limestone quarries on Windmill Hill to the south.

Building A (fig. 10). The south wall of building A was the Brus Wall, the only extant portion of the manor. In terms of providing architectural dating evidence, little assistance is possible largely because of the very long period of use and the subsequent creation of new openings. The drawn elevation (fig. 9) shows the external face of the south wall where it is visible behind modern render. A plinth, 1.10 metres above modern ground surface ran around the building; corbels on the inside face (projected onto the external elevation—C) indicate the level of a first floor for which three windows are visible: A is a single light with a pointed trefoil head cut from one sandstone and is probably original, fitting well with a late thirteenth or early fourteenth-century date; B is much later, probably being inserted in the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries; little of C survives, but may also have been original. A modern gate at the west end was cut for wagons through the chamfered plinth, but may have replaced an earlier Tudor door, a springing for which is seen in the internal wall (plate VII, 2).

The excavated foundation of the west wall (2/33) revealed a continuation of the Brus Wall's chamfered plinth which also turned along the north wall (2/5) up to a set of steps (2/52) for an entrance to the building from the level of the yard over the site of building B (see section, fig. 11). This plinth is reminiscent of a similar detail on the north-east corner of the building C complex, and a contemporary date

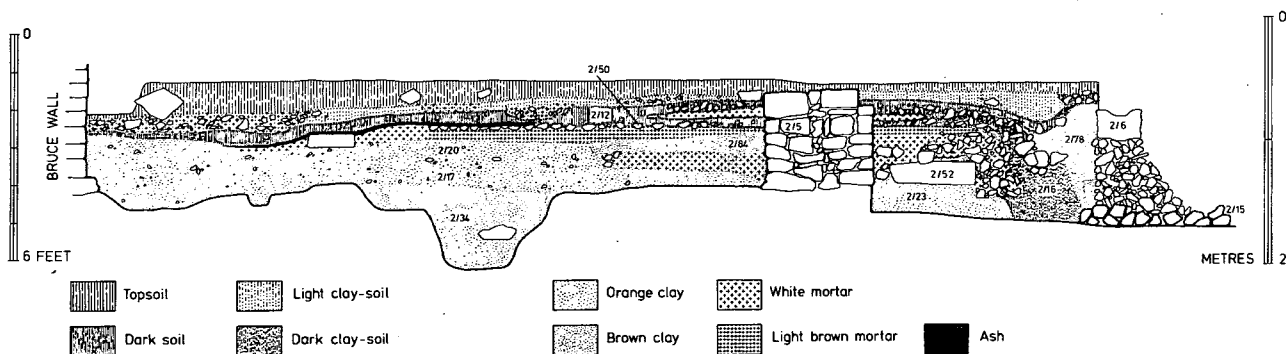


Fig. 11.

is suggested. No east gable wall was seen during excavations. A light partition wall (2/32) divided the building with the smaller end to the west, but it is not certain whether this is a primary feature.

The confused phase II clays were deep in this area and have been arbitrarily differentiated between lower and upper. The lower clays (2/17 east end 2/47 west end) sealed the natural and negative features in natural. The upper clays (2/20, 38, 10) containing larger concentrations of thirteenth-century pottery lay immediately under such floor levels as survived the heavy post-medieval disturbances when the building was in use as a barn. At the east end of the building, a cobble floor (2/50) set in mortar above the upper clays must have been in use continually from the fourteenth century to the twentieth. Material from this floor is almost exclusively post-medieval.

Building C. This building complex seems to have formed the main hall of the manor in the late thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, although almost no architectural detail survived in the structure or its demolition to assist this interpretation. The chamfered plinth on the return angle of C2 and C1 would seem to unify the whole complex within one building phase, and the same feature was seen on the north-east angle of C3. Only the north door between the buttresses of C3 could be certainly defined as an opening, and here there were no reveals to give dating information. One window can be inferred from the distribution of painted glass in the destruction debris: this was in the north gable of C1 perhaps as clerestory above the roof lines of C2 and C3.

The main hall began life as a ground floor structure with a central hearth, although the hearth focus was difficult to disentangle from a great mass of burnt material which covered the clay floor (3/38, 88, 112, 118, 2/99). This burning near the end of phase III was a general feature apparent also in G (3/126, 46, 33, 31) which was external at this period,⁶² and in C2 and C3 (3/93) and other external areas to the north of C3.⁶³ Large amounts of early fourteenth-century material were found in association with this burning, as were roofing stones particularly in building G. This seems to have been only a temporary destruction phase at some time in the first quarter of the fourteenth century.

An unusual feature of the ground plan is the apparent use of the east wall of building B as a structural feature of C1. The outer wall of the hall (2/90) narrowed when it crossed the foundations of B's north wall and was a slender structure particularly at the south end where it overlay B's south wall. An explanation of this may be that wall 2/90 was only a skin wall on the face of B's east wall, which was left standing from the earlier period. Such an arrangement is familiar in urban contexts, but not common on rural sites where more space was available. It should be noted, however, that when buttresses were added in phase IV on the east side of C1 to give extra support for the added floor, none were needed on the west where the extra thickness was sufficient. Building B area became an open space with cobbling in succeeding phases (2/94, 103).

No material evidence appeared during excavation to suggest a function for rooms

⁶² 3/33 contained a coin of Edward I 1272-1307, now lost.

place in a firm stratigraphy, but contained a large amount of material.

⁶³ Notably 3/115 and 3/116 which were impossible to

C2 and C3, although their position might indicate a chapel⁶⁴ or parlour behind the high table, or, in phase IV, a stairwell for access to the upper floor. With a large amount of pottery found in this area these rooms may also have been a very cramped buttery or pantry which would place the high table at the south end. This interpretation would probably locate the kitchen, not found in these excavations, to the north of C3 and G.

Building D. On the south side of the open space during this phase was a large hall-like building whose precise dimensions are not discernible from the excavation. Its north wall (3/150, 4/48), buttressed in three places (3/151, 290, 4/170), is clear, if heavily disturbed by modern intrusions; the existence of the west wall can be inferred only from the position of a buttress (3/179) and a change in the wall line where projecting stones were recorded on the inner face. No robber trench for this wall was seen. The south wall is assumed to lie along the line of the north wall of the Church Passage, the fabric of which is almost entirely of phase VI (see elevation drawing fig. 9). No east wall foundations survive, probably because the west wall of building F, added in phase V, replaced this gable end. A concentration of refuse pits of phases III and IV to the east, underlying F, suggest very strongly that this area was open in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The minimum dimensions, therefore, are 15.25 m by 8.60 m (50 by 28 feet). Such a roof span would undoubtedly have been supported, but only two post settings could be interpreted with the building at this phase (4/171, 172). The possible positions of two related post-holes have been shown on the phase diagram (fig. 5), which, if accepted, would give an aisled hall of three bays. It should be noted that in selecting the location for this structure, the builder respected the yard sub-division (4/103), the north wall slightly overlapping the gully.

It has proved impossible, due to very heavy disturbance of the ground in later phases, to distinguish floor levels in this phase of building D, except for vague indications of a central hearth (4/73). The floors, however, would seem to have been of clay laid directly onto the ubiquitous phase II clays. The area between C1 and D seems to have been used for small pits and drains (unplanned fragments 3/141 ran north towards pit 3/134). All were cut in clays (3/288, 289, 91) during phases III and IV.

PHASE IV

During the first half of the fourteenth century, the site seems to have undergone slight modification and expansion, and was in full use throughout the period. Building C1, at the very end of phase III and at the beginning of phase IV, was converted to a first-floor hall; clay floors 3/50 were laid down and chamfered stone bases for the upper floor-supports were put on top. Buttresses 3/24, 94, 133 were also added, one overlying earlier pits to strengthen the structure which may have

⁶⁴ Cf. Charney Bassett manor c. 1280. M. Wood. *The English Medieval House* 1965 p. 231.

been raised. At a slightly later date the new undercroft was sub-divided by a partition wall 3/186.

The open space E to the west was at least partially enclosed by walls 3/14 and 3/111, but it continued its use with some cobbling at the east end 4/94 and a lot of kitchen waste particularly 4/110. The area between E and C2/3 was enclosed by a wall 3/113 and had a spasmodic occupation in this period and the next 3/30, 21. Building D was extended by an additional bay, although this may be towards the end of the phase when C was falling out of use. Two post-holes 3/157 and 3/287 carried the roof supports on the same line as the robbed original west wall. The extension walls 3/150, 37 were placed over the top of a number of pits which had been open in the preceding period, notably 3/143, 158, 125. Remains of a clay floor 3/64, 179 with a hearth 3/161 (not planned). The arrangements in the east of this building were severely affected by modern pit and pipe systems.

The "moat" may have been dug at this time to cut the peninsula and give some defensive qualities to the manorial area. A single narrow trench was excavated across it in 1967, showing the ditch to be 10.8 m wide by nearly 3.7 m deep. The section shows three levels of black silts with some organic deposits suggesting three periods of standing water as the levels accumulated within the ditch.⁶⁵ What little material was found suggests that the ditch had almost completely silted up by the fifteenth century probably close to the beginning of phase V. From aerial photographs it is clear that no extensive moat system enclosed the manor, as earlier notes have suggested,⁶⁶ since the ditch to the north is clearly a fish-pond draining away to the east, unattached to the ditch excavated in 1967. A trench, machine cut in 1972, 30 m to the south of the 1967 excavation, found no trace of continuation. A re-investigation of the area may be needed to confirm the "moat" interpretation.

PHASE V

In the mid-fifteenth century, the manor suffered some shrinkage on the excavated site and some modification of the existing lay-out. The principal feature of the modification was the abandonment of the hall complex C which was demolished to leave the area as an open and cobbled courtyard. The moat was undoubtedly out of use at this time and access may have been from the west into the new courtyard. Building A continued to function with little alteration, but the eastern half of the site saw some re-shaping.

Building F. At the east end of D, a narrow building was abutted whose east wall was the antecedent of the present churchyard wall. One certain doorway gave access out along the north side of building D and an opening between D and F may have been present where a single line of ashlar blocks across the foundation suggests a door reveal. There was some evidence for a central hearth 4/57, and various patches of cobbles suggested a laid floor 4/8. The building of F may have been intended to

⁶⁵ No organic samples were submitted for analysis.

this excavation by the excavator see also *Med. Archs.* X 1966 p. 202 and XI 1967 p. 297.)

⁶⁶ *Med. Arch.* XII, 1968 p. 188. (For interim notes on

extend the capacities of building D by providing services such as buttery and pantry so that the whole may function as the main hall of the manor after the demolition of C.

On the whole, however, there is little material evidence of occupation during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and it is a distinct possibility that the focus of the site had moved to the south where the Jacobean manor house was built.

PHASE VI THE POST-MEDIEVAL FARM

The purely agricultural activities of the manor had probably always been west of the principal buildings, but the first archaeological evidence for this is seventeenth century. A coin of Charles I was found on the floor 5/32 of a building, perhaps a barn constructed next to the kiln and over the cobbled area excavated in 1972–73. This was the southernmost structure of the main farm nucleus which was demolished in 1952 for the village school. Manor Farm operated over 147 acres north and west of the village, and acquired for its use the remaining buildings of the manor complex when the Jacobean manor house was built on the sloping ground to the south of the area excavated in 1965–67.

In the two hundred years of farming activity on the site, building A was altered and fitted out as a barn; building F was extended north along the churchyard wall, and building D may have had some continued existence for a short period, in which a wheelwright's hearth functioned, although building H was soon established at the west end, and ran north to south across the whole site. A dairy parlour was added to building A which was itself extended westwards by additional rooms. A horse "gin gan" was worked in the open yard over building C and two farm labourers' cottages were built at the north of the site to similar basic plans, one of which was excavated in 1966.

In the twentieth century, the eastern portion of the manor site was very heavily disturbed by the provision of amenities such as septic tanks, water pipes, gas pipes and their accompanying inspection pits. This disturbance occurred before and after the area was cleared by Durham County Council who had obtained the old manor farm and divided it into smallholdings.

The developmental history of Hart manor has, of necessity, been painted with a broad brush and there is no doubt that further work on the site will clarify many of the outstanding problems. It is not known, for example, what happened in the field, now ploughed, to the north of the manor area where a great amount of pottery and some architectural fragments have come to light for a number of years. This space, between the manor and fish-ponds, may have accommodated the early kitchens. It is also only possible to speculate about the southern area now in private gardens and under the approach path to the church. The later kitchens or even a late medieval hall may underlie the Jacobean manor house, now demolished, leaving the phase V structures as peripheral to the main centre as they became in phase VI. To the east,

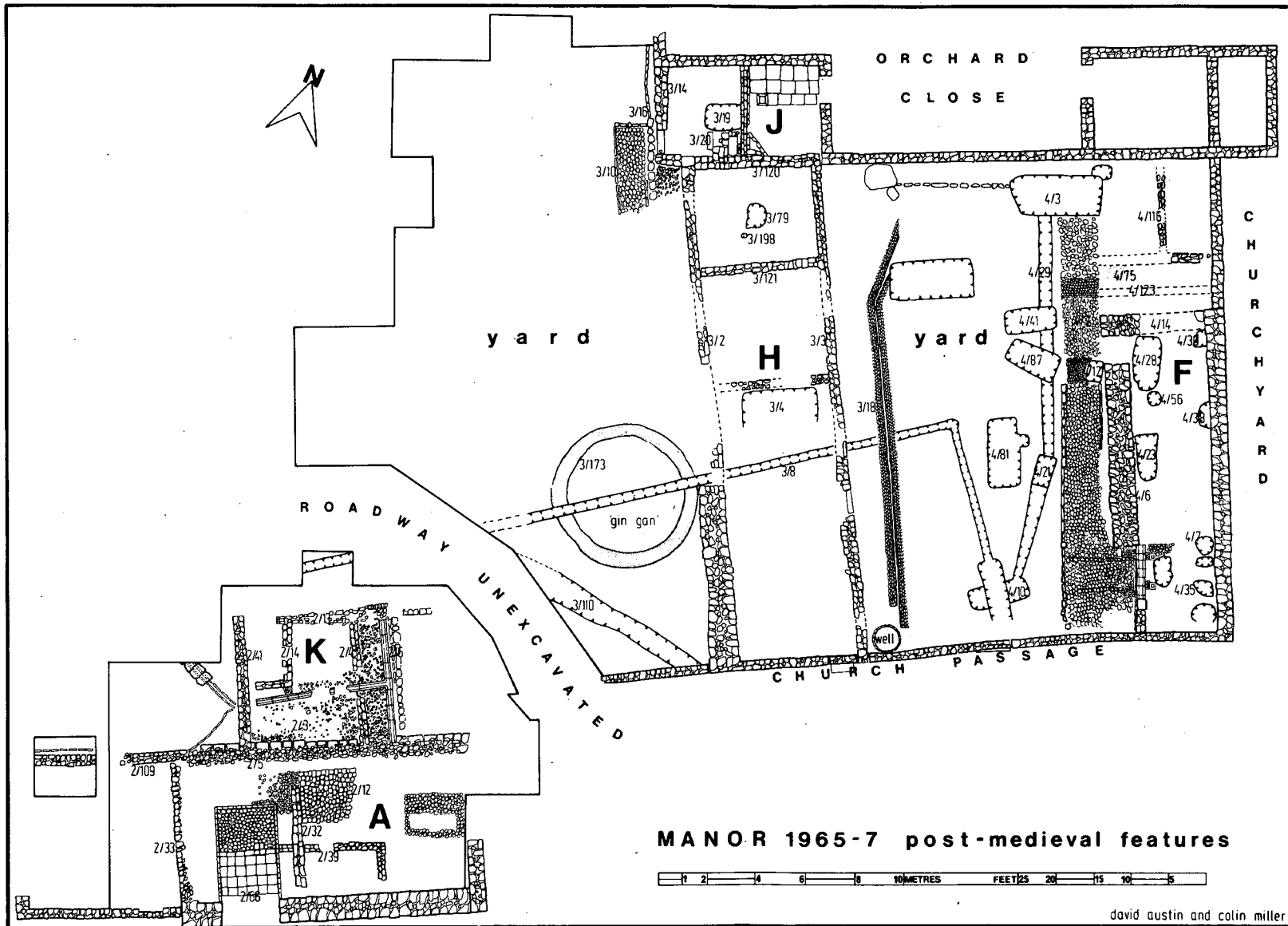


Fig. 12.

it is known that buildings and features underlie the present churchyard walls and some inspection of their relationship to the church is necessary. The more readily available space to the west will provide answers about the origins of the manor farm and the solution to the moat's enigmas.

CATALOGUE OF STRATIGRAPHY

To facilitate use of the succeeding pottery report, it is necessary to give the following simplified catalogue of feature numbers for clay, soil and floor levels in each building and area. The reason for the multiplicity of numbers is given above.

<i>Building A</i>		west end	east end
II	lower clays	2/47	2/17
	upper clays	2/48	2/10, 20, 38
III-VI	cobbles and overlying soils	2/12, 75, 40	2/50
VI	soil etc.	2/25	
<i>Area A/B</i>			
II	clay and dark soils	2/16, 23	
III-V	brown clay	2/78	
VI	ash, mortar and floors of K	2/83, 46	
<i>Building B</i>		south end	north end
II	brown clay/dark soil	2/28	2/95, 101, 98
	brown soil	2/70	
	mortar floor and burning	2/36, 55	
III	clay and rubble	2/26	2/94
III-V	cobbles	2/26	2/93, 103
<i>Building C1</i>		south end	north end
II	lower clays	3/212	3/67
	upper clays	3/117, 36	
III	floors and burning	3/112, 88, 123, 137, 38, 2/99	A. 3/65, 75 B. 3/50
IV	destruction	3/83	3/41
V-VI	rubble	3/7	3/7
<i>Building C2</i>			
II	clays and soil	3/48	
III	occupation surfaces	3/93, 200	
IV & V	destruction	3/7	

Building C3

The external areas to the north and west are included in this area. The stratigraphy here is confused particularly to the north where large dumps of pottery, corresponding to late phase III, were interpreted as kitchen deposits.

III-IV 3/115, 116, 30, 129, 192, 193, 22

IV-VI 3/9

Area C1/D

II	clays	3/289
III	clays and soils	3/163, 91, 288
VI	yard core	3/9, 5

Building D

		west	east
II	hearth and clays	3/63	4/53
III	hearth and clays	3/209, 182	4/102, 53
IV	clay and soils	3/64, 179, 161	
V	soils and destruction		4/73, 80
VI	building H etc.	3/60, 69	

Building E

		west	east
II	clays	3/154, 48, 153	large cobble area and clay 4/140, 4/88
III	clays and soils	3/62	4/125, 53, 120, 121
IV-V	clays and soils mortar and carbon	3/140, 184 3/45, 68, 43, 183	black soil 4/96 soil and rubble 4/65, 108 kitchen debris 4/110
V	soils and destruction		4/9, 76, 64, 70, 71
V-VI	rubble and building H	3/7	

Area D/E

		west	east
II/III	soils and cobbles		4/90
IV-V	cobbles and soil	3/66, 202	4/37, 13
VI	rubble		4/46

Building F

II	clay	4/31
III	clay and brown soil	4/60, 53, 54, 126
IV-V	floor and hearth	4/8, 57

Building G

II	clays	3/48
III	ash and burnt deposits	3/33, 126, 46, 31
III & IV	occupation and destruction	3/30
V	occupation surface	3/21

THE POTTERY (figs. 13–20)

E. L. Addis

This pot report is divided into two sections: (i) a comprehensive description of the fabric range at Hart, quantification of which is rendered in percentages for each type in phases I–V and expressed in block graphs, followed by (ii) a catalogue of illustrated pottery, both stratified and unstratified. This approach has been adopted in an attempt to bring some order to the discussion of north-eastern medieval pottery types. However it must be acknowledged that this report, which is no more than a preliminary statement, is both incomplete (due to the dearth of comparable published local groups from well-dated contexts), and imprecise (due to the disturbed nature of stratigraphy on the site).

In an attempt to shorten the type series, which threatened to be unmanageable, only easily recognisable wares had been treated individually (e.g. Scarborough ware). More indeterminate wares have been rationalised into general “fabric groups” according to grit size and glaze. After testing this system, however, it seems evident that “fabric groups” are not an adequate substitute for dividing all the pottery into as many individual fabrics as there are, despite the difficulties involved in co-ordinating a large number of variables. The main failure of the over-simplified Hart “fabric group” system lies in its lack of flexibility. For instance, ware 7 varies in one of the defining characteristics chosen (i.e. grit size). Consequently in Tables 1 and 2 it has been dispersed among the anonymous unglazed gritty and sandy wares. There is no block graph for it individually. Only very general information is apparent from the distribution patterns of the “fabric groups”—for example, that a transition from unglazed to glazed wares takes place in phase III.

Alternatively the inference might be that the transition was, in fact, from cooking pots to jugs. However, at this stage, with only a few profiles available, I feel that a minority of sherds are diagnostic of form. Therefore statement of form will not be found in Tables 1 and 2, but in the catalogue of drawn pottery (which represents 201 stratified vessels). The question of correlation of form with fabric is dealt with (where appropriate), in the section on fabrics.

Apart from the problems of fabric and form identification, there is also the question of whether or not we have all the relevant information necessary to a correct interpretation of each set of statistics. The distribution graph for “smooth grey glazed ware” provides an example of an anomalous rise in the sherd count in phase II, which, since all the sherds concerned are from a single finds tray, I take to be the result of an unrecorded intrusion. Sherds from a single jug lead to another incongruous rise in phase IV–V. However, it might be borne in mind that similar aberrations might be less noticeable in statistics that confirm our theories, particularly on a site not written up by the excavator himself.

SECTION I: DESCRIPTION OF FABRICS

(a) SAXO-NORMAN WARES

“Saxo-Norman” is a generic term used to describe wares 1–6 (see below), which are broadly taken to be anything from late tenth century to early twelfth in date. Since these

wares are almost without precise parallel elsewhere, and since the stratigraphy and related finds—(wares 1-6 account for no more than a quarter of the pottery even in phase I)—allow for no more precise dating, their identification has depended on affinities with more familiar types of Saxo-Norman pottery e.g. "York" and "Thetford" wares. Furthermore it should be noted that these wares are never present on purely twelfth to early thirteenth-century sites in the area,⁶⁷ but have been observed on sites with Saxo-Norman connections.⁶⁸

As graph I illustrates these Saxo-Norman wares persist until the end of phase V. From phase III onwards, where the graph levels out, this material is clearly residual, and, in at least some cases, is the result of a later feature (e.g. 4/90) overlying, and evidently disturbing a phase I feature.

1. *Shell-tempered type (i)*. Judging by the sooty exteriors, this ware consists mainly of cooking pots, which may be medium or dark grey in colour, sometimes with one or both surfaces oxidised to dull brownish red. The tempering consists of specks of shell or voids, and small mica flakes. An admixture of quartz sand (usually plentiful) gives sherds a distinctive rough surface texture. Occasional rounded clear inclusions are probably quartz.

2. *Shell-tempered type (ii)*. This is a fine sandy ware invariably oxidised to a rather pale dull orange with a light grey core and slightly micaceous surface. Inclusions, which vary in density, consist of translucent quartz, and opaque grey-black flint grits, with specks of shell variously aligned, and irregular lumps of either shell or limestone of about 2 mm diameter.

3. *Micaceous gritty ware*. The colour range of this ware, which depends on firing, varies from reduced medium grey, through incompletely oxidised khaki to fully oxidised pink or orange-pink. It is tempered with very lustrous rounded (clear, reddish or dark) quartz grits in addition to the usual whitish quartz and red iron ore, mica flakes and occasionally some shell (at which point it resembles type 1).

4. *Micaceous sandy ware*. The colour of this ware again depends on firing and in even a single sherd may shift from pale or medium dull brownish red, to orange, buff or grey. Tempering consists of mica flakes and plentiful sand which can be clear or pinkish quartz or translucent white (possibly quartzite). Drunken girth grooves on some examples of this ware suggest that they were made on a slow wheel.

5. *Other Saxo-Norman wares*. (i) See no. 89 (ii) Grey sandy Thetford type ware. See nos. 54, 64, 84, 112 and 195. This is a fine hard light blue-grey ware, consistently coloured (although it may have darker matt surfaces e.g. no. 54). Tempering consists of small rounded clear, very shiny quartz grains and white quartzite sand.

6. *Pimply ware*. Like York ware this is a very hard-fired, fused ware with raised surface grits under a thin skin of clay giving a characteristic toad-skin appearance. A few Hart examples have an additional admixture of laminated shell. This ware may be consistently oxidised to dull brownish red, possibly grey-cored or even completely reduced.

⁶⁷ E.g. these local D.M.V.'s: Hulam, Claxton, Low Throston, Thrislington.

⁶⁸ Hartlepool and Jarrow.

(b) UNGLAZED MEDIEVAL WARES

This category includes sherds regarded as accidentally glaze-splashed. Conversely, sherds judged to be from the lower unglazed parts of jugs, have been counted as if they were themselves glazed. Unglazed sherds of all categories account for more than eighty per cent of phase I pottery, decreasing to 27.5% of phase V pottery—a figure artificially swollen by residual material.

“Gritty” wares in the tables 1–3 are those having a scarce, medium or plentiful admixture of medium to large grits, at least some of which are 1 mm or more in diameter.

“Sandy” wares are taken to be those with a similarly variable admixture of sand or fine grits mostly less than 0.5 mm in diameter.

“Pasty” wares are those rare, usually rather unpleasant powdery fabrics with very little added sand or grit.

7. *Buff gritty/sandy ware*.⁶⁹ Typically sherds of this ware are completely oxidised to buff colour although thicker cores may be reduced to light or medium grey. Possibly as a result of wet-hand technique surfaces (often worn) may be light or medium orange buff. Three main types of gritting were observed in what seemed to the naked eye to be the same clay: (i) small and large grits together, both in medium quantities, (ii) plentiful small sandy grits and practically no large grits, (iii) sparse small grits and practically no large ones. This fabric tends to be rather porous, but merges into more highly fired, but otherwise similar, types. Forms are primarily cooking pots, although several examples are from glazed, highly decorated jugs.

8. (i) *Pink gritty ware*. This ware is plentifully gritted, grey-cored, and often with a whitish lens under pinkish buff surfaces. Within a single sherd grits may vary in size from fine quartz sand to large (c. 2 mm) red iron ore and white ashy inclusions. Forms are primarily cooking pots, often soft-fired.

(ii) *Pink sandy ware*. This ware is similar to 8 (i) but with small quartz grits and red inclusions.

9. *Pinkish orange sandy ware*. This is a very consistently coloured, well-fired ware, tempered with plentiful fine quartz grit.

10. *Orange gritty ware*. See no. 137.

(c) GLAZED MEDIEVAL WARES

(i) *Internally glazed wares*: see nos. 61, 75, 110 and 114. Many of the unglazed or externally glazed wares have internally glazed versions, e.g. 8, 14 etc.

(ii) *Externally glazed wares*

⁶⁹ It might be noted that differentiation between wares 7–10 is not, as their titles might suggest, on the grounds of colour alone.

11. *Orange gritty ware*. See no. 129.

12. *Purple type ware*.⁷⁰ This is a (usually underfired) local variant of Midlands purple ware which is, typically, a very highly fired, sand-tempered ware with purple toned surfaces.

8. (iii) a glazed version of type 8 (i).

13. *Double glazed wares*. These are so rare on this particular site that it is not possible to define a range. See nos. 70 and 154, the only drawn examples.

14. *Hartlepool type ware*. This is a hard-fired (but not fused), completely oxidised, bright orange ware—typically with a thin buff lens under a rather less pale surface. The external neck and shoulder surface, which is generally pale and smooth (probably as a result of wet-hand technique) is characteristically daubed, apparently at random, with red slip. Brush and/or cloth and finger smear-marks, which are clearly discernible, might therefore be associated with either the pale slurried surface, or a deliberate application of the red slip, or both.

The basic clear lead glaze appears yellow over buff or orange surfaces. However, metallic additives discolour the glaze. Consequently over iron-rich red-slipped areas, fine diagonal striations and solid, or mottled patches of light brown appear. Lustrous dark brown specks and decorative vertical linear encrustations, which seem to be iron based, occasionally occur. Copper is used to colour vertical lines of applied scales bright green. A few jugs show overall copper-green mottling, or hazy green streaks. The lower external, and in some rare forms, the lower internal surface may have a halo of dark red around the glazed area. Glaze, which can be very shiny and crazed, or matt, is always confined to the neck, shoulder and handle. Tempering consists of a substantial amount of fine quartz grit with a little mica and possibly red iron ore.

Although large, three-handled jugs have been excavated in Hartlepool itself, all the Hart jugs have only a single, sometimes grooved rod handle with one leaf terminal at each end. All are pinch-spouted, with upright, chamfered, rims either plain or collared. The chamfer may be thickened and rounded as in nos. 168 and 187. There is invariably a cordon at the base of the neck, and another half-way down it, after the fashion of Scarborough type 2 (or vice versa). There may be a third cordon, and often an incised band as well, on the shoulder, with rilling on the lower, unglazed area. The basal angles of all Hartlepool ware jugs are sagging, knife-trimmed, and thumbbed (Hurst type 2⁷¹).

15. *Scarborough ware*. This is a finely sand-tempered, buff, pinkish-buff, or orange-buff ware, often with a dark green glaze (copper based), although other shades of green, and honey sometimes occur. Jugs are the predominant form.

16. *Smooth grey glazed ware* (see no. 172). This smooth, rather powdery, grey paste, in the forms found at Hart, is regarded as typical of the late fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in the Durham area. It has little added grit (which gives it an unpleasant texture), is glazed externally either dirty olive green or brown, and is sometimes very hard fired.

17. *Sixteenth century* (see no. 166). The sixteenth century is typically represented on this site by clayey orange-buff wares with smooth green glaze and typically, with reddish surface, where unglazed.

⁷⁰ R. Hall and G. Coppack, "Excavations at Full Street, Derby, 1972". *Derbyshire Arch. Journ.* XCII, 1972 p. 47.

⁷¹ J. G. Hurst, "Jugs with bases thumbbed underneath". *Med. Arch.* VI-VII 1962-3 p. 295.

SECTION II: CATALOGUE OF DRAWN POT

(i) STRATIFIED POTTERY BY PHASE

Phase I(a) *Gullies cut into natural*

1. 4/92; 3/108. Rim and body sherds in reddish pimply ware 6. The decided curve of the sherds (0.5–0.7 mm width) suggests a carinated cooking pot.
2. 4/92. Ware 1 cooking pot rim.
3. 3/201. Cooking pot rim in hard-fired buff gritty fabric—fused, but not quite pimply.
4. 3/201. Rim in pink gritty ware 8.
5. 4/121. Wedge-shaped cooking pot rim in a grey-cored fabric, 7 (ii) with light khaki surfaces. Plentifully tempered with fine sandy grit.
6. 3/146. Cooking pot rim in hard orange buff ware with plentiful added sand.

(b) *Pits cut into natural*

7. 3/148. Ware 4 cooking pot with additional admixture of laminated shell.
8. 3/148. Thumb-impressed cooking pot rim in ware 7 (i).
9. 3/148. Thumb-impressed cooking pot rim in ware 7 (ii). There are large splashes (galena-pitted), of yellowish green glaze on the rim top.
10. 4/104. Rim in grey-cored, red surfaced pimply ware 6.
11. 3/171. Ware 4 cooking pot rim.
12. 3/171. Cooking pot rim in buff ware 7 (i).
13. 3/70. Hard-fired cooking pot rim consistently coloured (orange buff) perhaps a variant of ware 7 (i).
14. 4/84. Jar rim in 4-type ware, grey-cored and with oxidised surfaces which vary in colour from orange to khaki-grey. Trickles of cream-edged sage-green glaze (external) look very decorative, but whether or not this effect is deliberate is impossible to say.
15. 4/84. Rim in ware in 7 (ii).
16. 4/84. Pinched-spout rim in well-fired ware 7 (i) with a small splash of matt purplish glaze on the external surface.

Phase II

(Feature numbers are prefaced by letter denoting building area)

17. A 2/17 and 2/47. Ware 6 cooking pot.
18. A 2/17. Cooking pot rim in very hard fired almost fused grey-cored buff ware—possibly a variant of 7 (ii).

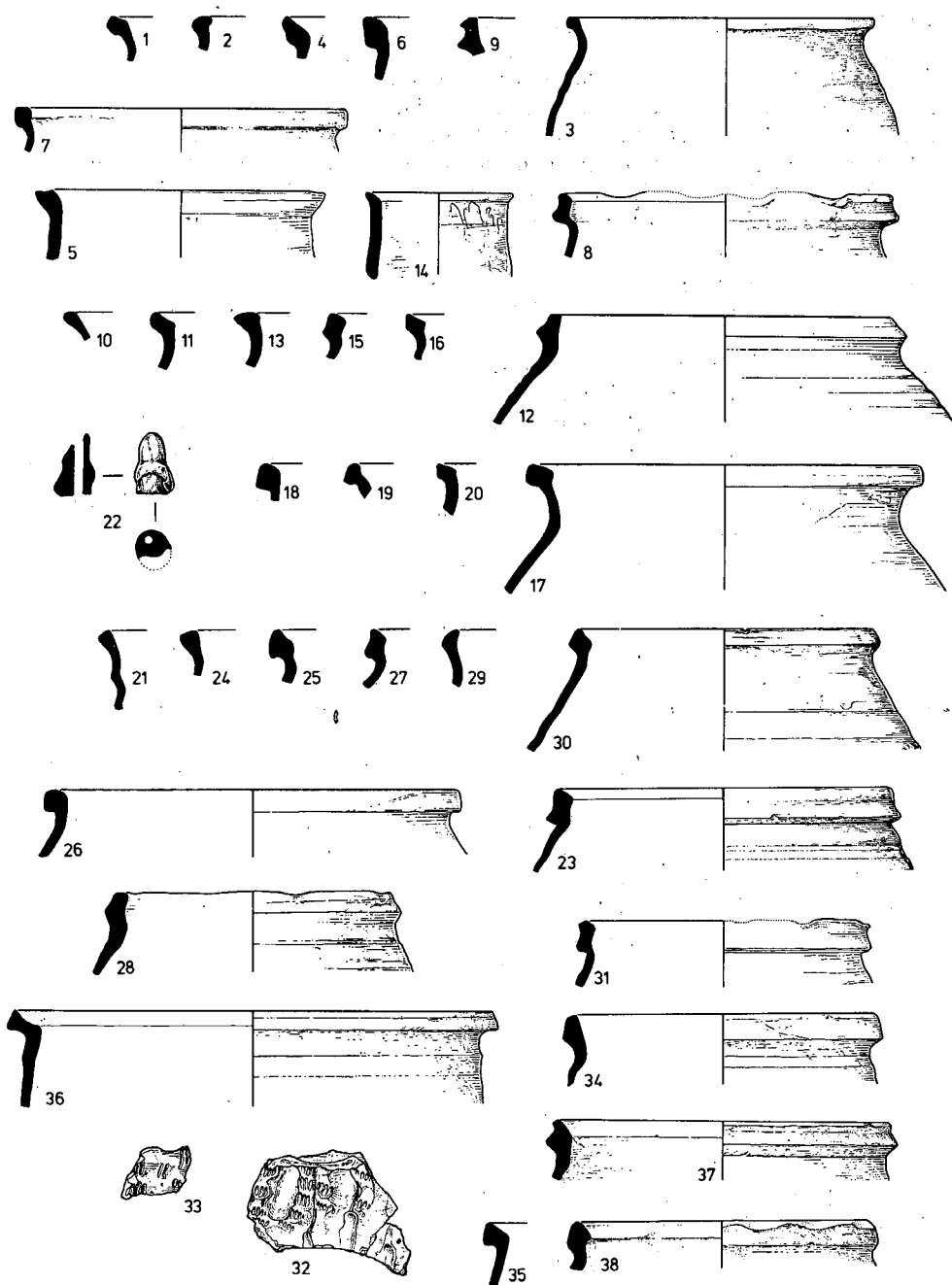


Fig. 13.

19. A 2/17. Cooking pot rim in ware 7 (ii) with a spot of maroon glaze on the underside of the rim.
20. A 2/17. Cooking pot rim in pinkish buff, ware 7 (ii).
21. A 2/20. Honey-glazed Scarborough ware jug rim.
22. A/B 2/23. Honey-glazed Scarborough ware jug spout.
23. A/B 2/23. Cooking pot rim in hard, but rather pasty, buff ware 7 (ii)–(iii). From a grey-cored thin-walled, rilled cooking pot.
24. A/B 2/23. Cooking pot rim in ware 7 (ii).
25. A/B 2/16. Cooking pot rim in ware 7 (ii).
26. A/B 2/16. Cooking pot rim in pink gritty ware 8.
27. B 2/28. Cooking pot rim in hard finely gritted ware. Fracture shows the exterior half to be orange, and the interior half grey with a khaki surface.
28. G 3/48. Cooking pot rim in a rather powdery, almost white medium-heavily gritted variant of 7 (i). Body is thin and rilled with a rather heavy uneven finger-impressed rim.
29. G 3/48. Jug rim in orange red sandy ware with external olive to brown glaze.
30. C2 3/48. Blackened cooking pot rim in buff gritty ware 7 (i), with the full range of grits including quartz sandstone clusters and one blackish cindery grit *c.* 3.4 mm in diameter. The top of the rim bears a possibly accidental knife slash-mark, a few tiny splashes of honey to brown glaze.
31. E 4/88. Thumbed bifid rim in ware 7 (i).
32. E 3/48. Handle springing body sherd in buff ware 7 (i), with external pale green glaze and brown applied scales. That the jug was placed upside down in the kiln is shown by the brown colouring which now trickles upwards. The handle ends in double-leaf terminals, stabbed with a comb.
33. E 3/48. Comb-stabbed body sherd in buff ware 7 (i) with slurried inner surface. Rilled externally with rich copper-green glaze.
34. E 3/48. Rim in buff ware 7 (i) with plentiful fine to *c.* 2 mm diameter quartz, maroon and grey grits.
35. E 3/48. Rim in buff ware 7 (ii) with possibly slurried surface.
36. E 3/48. Cooking pot rim in buff ware 7 (ii) with splashes of yellow glaze on the exterior.
37. E 3/48. Rim in buff ware 7 (i).
38. E 3/48. Thumb-impressed buff ware rim. Surface tends to be pale orange buff with a rim of yellow glaze below inner ridge. Fine grits only appear on the possibly slurried surface, with a few up to *c.* 1 mm diameter in the fracture. Powdery texture—type (ii)–(iii).
39. E 3/48. Buff ware 7 (iii) cooking pot rim with a splash of honey glaze on the external surface.
40. E 3/48. Grey-cored, rolled rim of a buff ware cooking pot type 7 (i). The slurried surface which carries few grits, tends to pale orange buff in colour with a splash of green glaze on the upper rim.
41. E 3/48. Cooking pot rim in ware 7 (i) with additional quartz sandstone grit.
42. E 3/48. Cooking pot rim in ware 7 (ii).
43. E 3/48. Small cooking pot rim in ware 7 (iii).
44. E 3/48. Rim in ware 7 (i) with tiny splashes of brownish glaze on an orange external surface.
45. E 3/48. Ware 7 (i) rim with an additional *c.* 2.1 mm diameter grit of quartz sandstone.
46. E 3/48. Rim in ware 7 with type (i) gritting. Upper surface bears small splashes of yellow glaze.

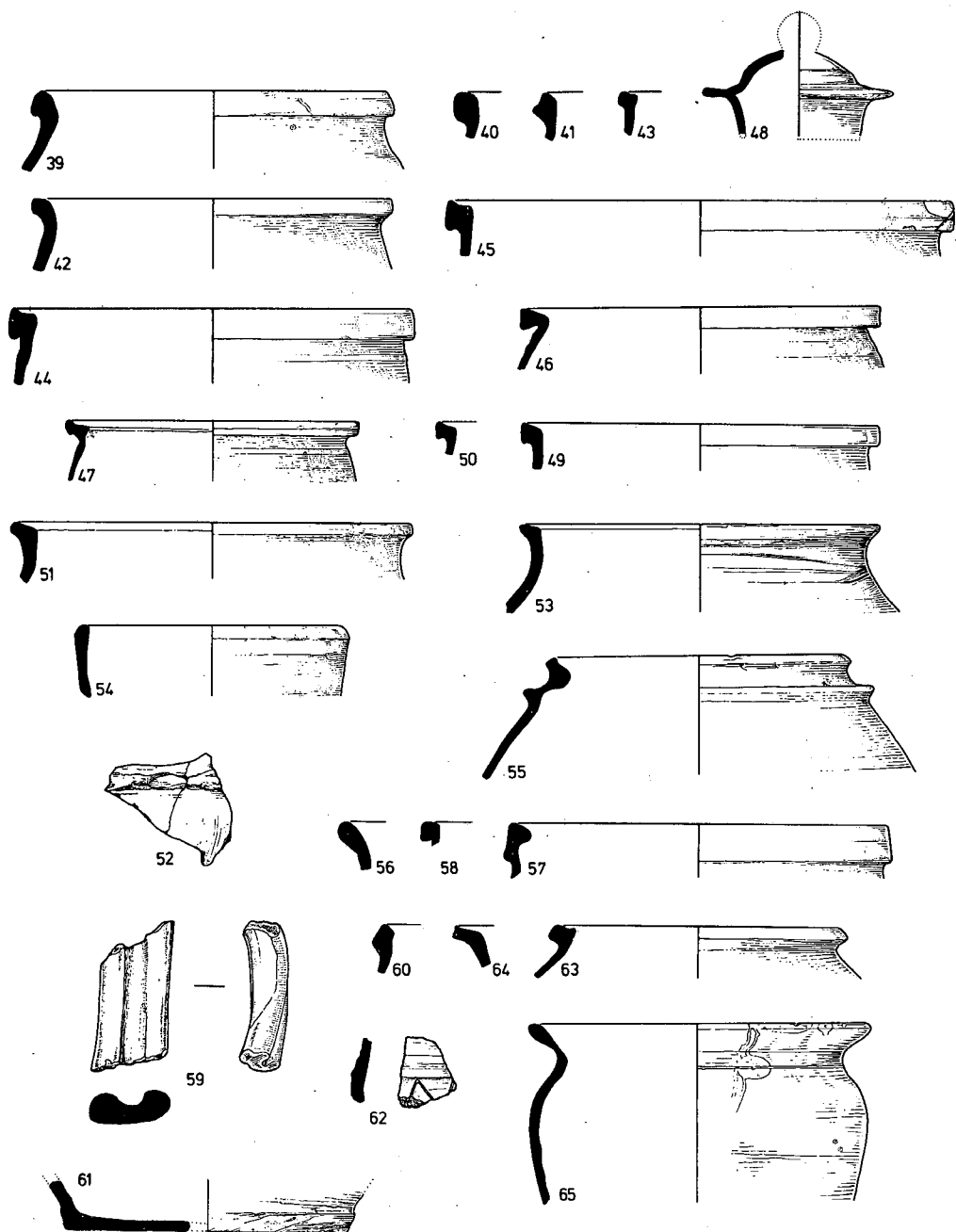


Fig. 14.

47. E 3/48. Very hard (on the verge of fusing), thin-walled cooking pot in orange buff ware 7 (i).
48. E 3/48. Lid in orange buff ware type 7 (i), but more finely gritted than usual. The upper part is glazed externally in pale olive which varies to honey and carries some copper green mottling in small specks of brown.
49. E 3/48. Well-fired (nearly fused) cooking pot rim in dark grey-cored ware, with light grey surfaces tending to buff in patches. Gritting is of very fine sand and quite plentiful.
50. E 3/48. Small cooking pot rim in similar fabric to no. 49 above, but orange buff with cracked surfaces.
51. E 3/48. Rim in ware 4.
52. E 3/48. Body sherd in light grey ware 4, dark grey cored with thumbled applied strip decoration.
53. E 3/48. Soot blackened reduced cooking pot rim in ware 4.
54. E 3/48. Rim in grey sandy ware 5 (ii), with darker grey surfaces.
55. E 3/48. Panchion rim in consistently coloured pinkish orange ware 9, with plentiful fine quartz sand and an occasional inclusion of quartz sandstone. One body sherd shows signs of internal knife trimming.
56. E 3/48. Rim in fused 6-type ware, although grits are not covered with a skin of clay in this case.
57. E 3/48. Hard fired almost fused cooking pot rim with dark grey core and surfaces thinly oxidised to buff. Plentiful quartz grits (up to c. 1 mm in size), some of which are under a skin of clay giving a pimply effect. External surface of rim bears a spot of greenish yellow glaze.
58. E 3/48. Small rim in ware 8 (ii) with a pronounced grey core.
59. E 3/48. Heavy jug handle in ware 7 (iii) with external olive-green glaze of high quality.
60. E 3/48. Jug rim in buff ware 7 (iii) with sharply defined dark grey core. External glaze is light green to yellowish.
61. E 3/48. Knife trimmed flat base in grey-cored brick-red fabric. Soot blackened externally and discovered internally where not covered with metallic dark purple glaze. Tempering consists of small sandy grits and grog/red iron ore.
62. E 3/154. Sooty body sherd with incised zig-zag below cordon in grey micaceous sandy ware 4.
63. E 3/154. Cooking pot rim in buff ware 7 (ii).
64. C1 3/67. Ware 4 rim, probably lightly thumbled like no. 138.
65. C1 3/212. Blackened cooking pot rim in buff ware 7 (ii). Splash and trickle glaze varies from light olive to yellowish.
66. C1 3/212. Cooking pot rim in pink ware 8 (ii), with a splash of yellow glaze externally (under the rim).
67. C1 3/132. Soot blackened cooking pot rim and thin rilled body sherds in grey, plentifully fine to medium quartzite gritted ware with a darker grey core.
68. C1 3/132. Buff ware 7 (ii) cooking pot rim.
69. E. 4/140. Buff ware 7 (ii) cooking pot rim.
70. E 4/140. Jug rim in pale grey sandy ware with shiny lead glaze inside and out.
71. E 4/140. Rim in gritty buff ware, burnt to black with a few splashes of olive glaze externally. Grits which are jagged white and translucent are unusual for the site.
72. E 4/140. Cooking pot rim in light grey ware with a medium admixture of fine quartz grit. The external surface seems to be buff under the soot.
73. E 4/140. Rare Hartlepool-type ware form. Internal glazes brown with copper green

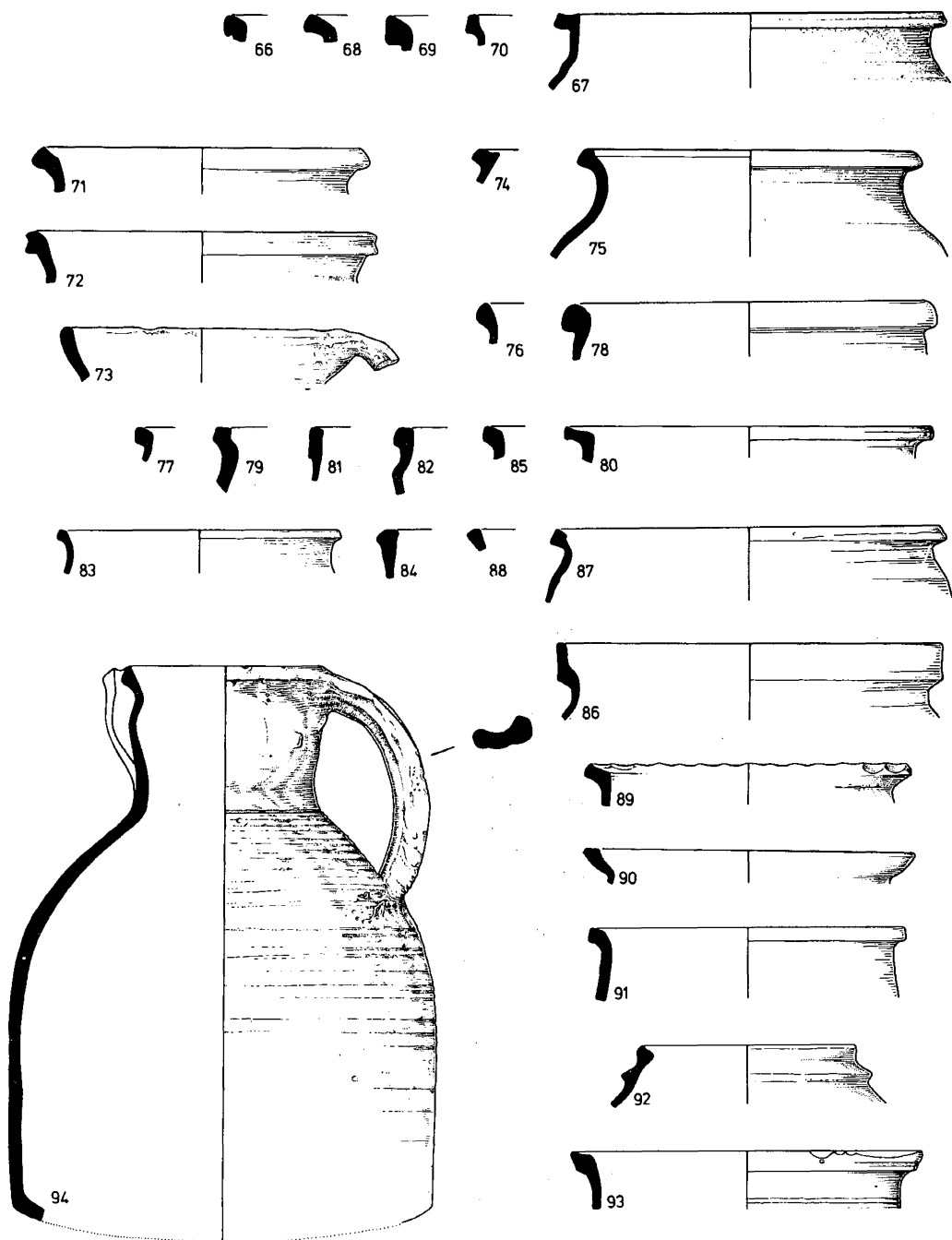


Fig. 15.

speckles and reddish halo. Rather clumsily made with possibly knife slashes on top of rim.

Phase II-III

74. E 3/153. Cooking pot rim in ware 7 (ii).
75. C1/D 3/289. Pumice-like variety of ware 4: grey fabric with shell voids, small mica flakes and plentiful, very shiny rounded grits, possibly quartz, both clear and pinkish.
76. D 4/53. Rim in ware 1.
77. D 4/53. Small rim in a softish evenly coloured grey ware, with a small admixture of fine sand.
78. D 4/53. Ware 7 (ii) rolled rim sherd.
79. D 4/53. Rim sherd of a possible jug in dark grey sandy ware with some mica. The internal surface is slightly oxidised to greyish buff, and the external glaze is flaking, but shiny, olive-green.
80. D 4/53. Rim in hard grey ware with darker grey core. Plentifully fine-gritted with a few small mica flakes.
81. D 4/53. Hartlepool ware jug rim with a tiny spot of brownish glaze externally.
82. D 4/53. Large pinch-spouted jug in grey-cored buff to orange buff ware, with badly pitted and worn surfaces. The exterior bears spots of green-centred yellow glaze.
83. D 4/102. Rim sherd in ware 3 reduced and with possible added shell.
84. D/E 4/90. Rim in ware 5 (ii), plentifully tempered with fine sand and with some mica.
85. D/E 4/90. Small possible cooking pot rim in buff sandy fabric 7 (iii).
86. D/E 4/90. Sooty cooking pot rim in quite hard-fired buff ware, type 7 (i). Grey cored with patches of orange-buff on the surface.
87. D/E 4/90. Cooking pot rim in ware 8.
88. F 4/53. Ware 6 rim.
89. F 4/53. Ware 5 (i)-type rim. Hard-fired dark grey ware with lighter greyish buff surfaces, tempered with plentiful fine sand plus some quartzite grains varying from *c.* 0.5–*c.* 2.5 mm in diameter. The outer edge of the rim is thumbled.
90. F 4/53. Rim in hard fired dull orange, grey-cored ware, soot blackened, and tempered with quartzite and quartz sandstone grains from *c.* 0.5–*c.* 1.5 mm in diameter.
91. F 4/53. Cooking pot rim in ware 7 (ii).
92. F 4/53. Sooty bifid rim in ware 7 (iii).
93. F 4/53. Cooking pot rim in ware 7 (ii) with spots of yellow glaze on the exterior and a run of olive glaze horizontally across rim top.
94. F 4/53. Pinched spouted jug in dark grey-cored, pinkish buff ware 8 (iii). The body is splash-glazed with yellow edged, light olive green, and is decorated with incised bands, both in pairs and singly.
95. F 4/53. Rim in harder fired buff ware type 7 (ii) with a few quartz sandstone and dark cindery grits.
96. F 4/53. Pie-crust bifid rim in ware 7 (ii), soot blackened externally.
97. F 4/53. Small, stamped, applied strip in grey sandy ware with metallic brown glaze, which fits into an olive-green glazed sherd from a large jug.
98. F 4/126. Ware 3 rim with added shell.
99. F 4/126. Hard-fired (but not fused) rim in light grey ware, oxidised to light orange towards the external surface which is discoloured where not glazed olive-green. Tempering consists of a medium amount of sand and occasional larger, dull, cindery grit.

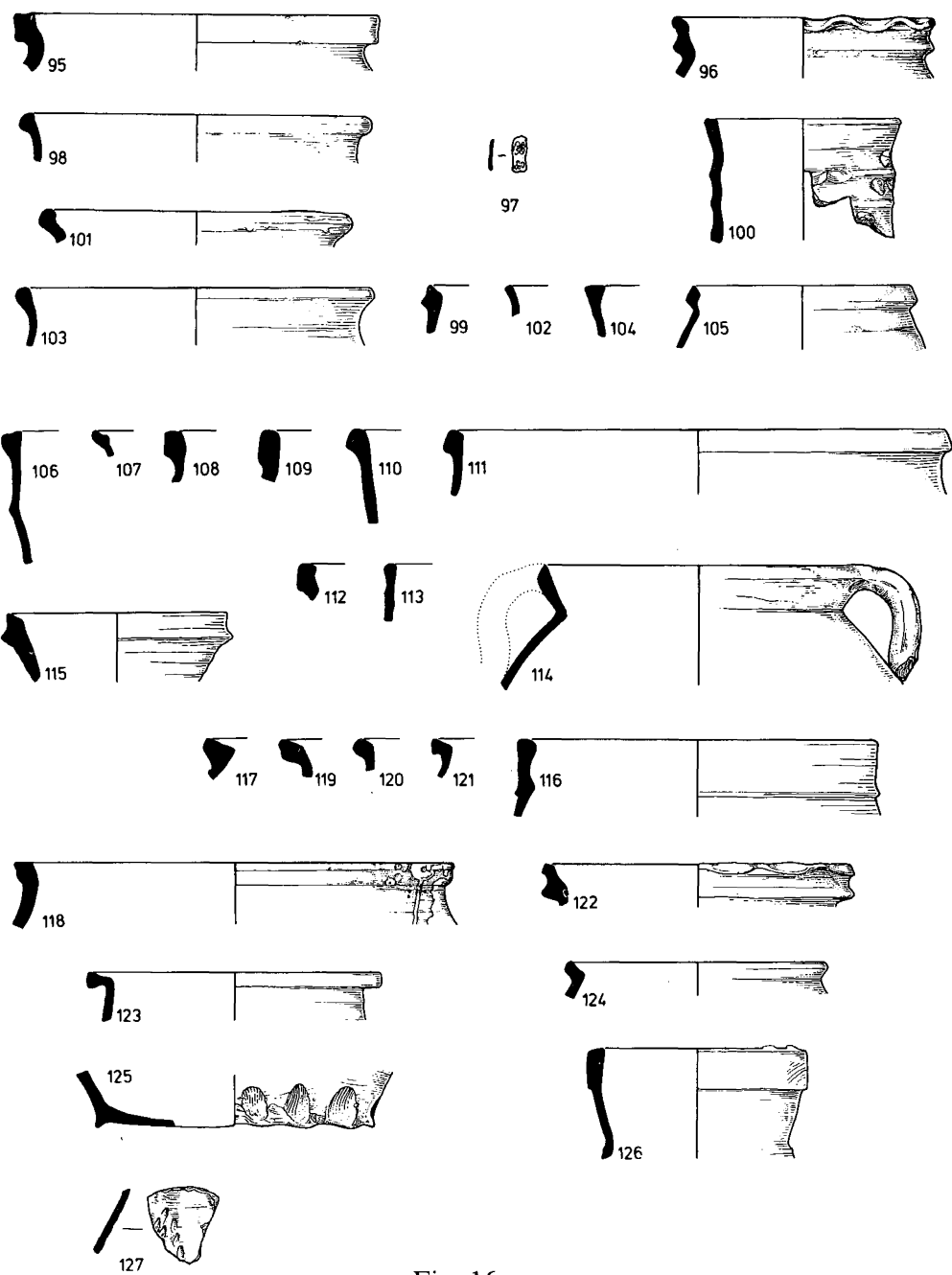


Fig. 16.

- 100. F 4/126. Scarborough ware jug rim.
- 101. F 4/131. Very sooty cooking pot rim in hard-fired, nearly fused, light grey ware with a narrow core of slightly darker tone. The internal surface bears a tiny spot of yellow glaze. Rim is rather uneven with a slight fold in the clay under the external curve, where it has sagged during manufacture.
- 102. F 4/131. Reddish ware 6 rim.
- 103. F 4/131. Ware 1 rim.
- 104. F 4/131. Scarborough ware jug rim, crudely broken off on the top.
- 105. D 3/158. Cooking pot rim in ware 7 (iii).

Phase III

- 106. B 2/36. Hartlepool ware jug rim.
- 107. B 2/94. Sooty cooking pot rim in grey-khaki pimply-type ware with a large splash of olive glaze externally.
- 108. B 2/94. Jug rim, with handle broken off, in hard-fired (but not fused), fine to medium gritted ware—grey-cored with khaki-buff slurried internal, and orange-buff external surface where not covered by pale lead glaze.
- 109. B 2/94. Possible jug rim in crumbly buff ware with reduced, pale grey lens under external pale olive glaze. Thickening of rim at fracture may indicate that the vessel had a handle.
- 110. B 2/94. Pinch-spout rim in same ware as no. 108, but with internal glaze of pale olive and only trickles externally. Tempered with a few small quartz grits. Possibly from a pancheon.
- 111. B 2/94. Ware 1 rim.
- 112. B 2/94. Saxo-Norman ware 5 (ii) rim.
- 113. G 3/30. Unglazed jug rim in smooth, dense, hard, orange-red fabric with an admixture of very fine sand.
- 114. G 3/31, 46. Everted chamfered rim and a small rod handle in Hartlepool-type ware. Internally glazed with yellow splashes, showing red halo on unglazed parts. Possibly from a two-handled cooking pot. As well as the normal gritting, it has also some clayey buff inclusions.
- 115. G 3/126, 62. Rim sherds of a small pancheon or bowl in unpleasant soft orange ware, with light grey core and plentiful tempering of very fine sand. A few splashes of light brown glaze remain on the flaking external surface.
- 116. G 3/126. Collared rim in grey slightly sandy ware, oxidised to buff on external surface. Fabric type 7 (iii).
- 117. G 3/126. Ware 9 rim.
- 118. E/D 3/163. Sooty rim in ware 7 (ii) with splash and trickle green to yellow glaze externally.
- 119. G 3/126. Cooking pot rim in ware 8 (i).
- 120. G 3/126. Possibly twelfth-century cooking pot rim burnt to black after breakage. Original fabric possibly grey-cored and buff with fine sandy grits. Exterior is splashed with galena pitted lustrous olive glaze.
- 121. G 3/126. Soot blackened cooking pot rim in medium gritty orange ware.
- 122. E 3/62. Pie-crust bifid rim in ware 7 (ii).
- 123. E 3/62. Rim in orange-buff cored, sandy buff ware.

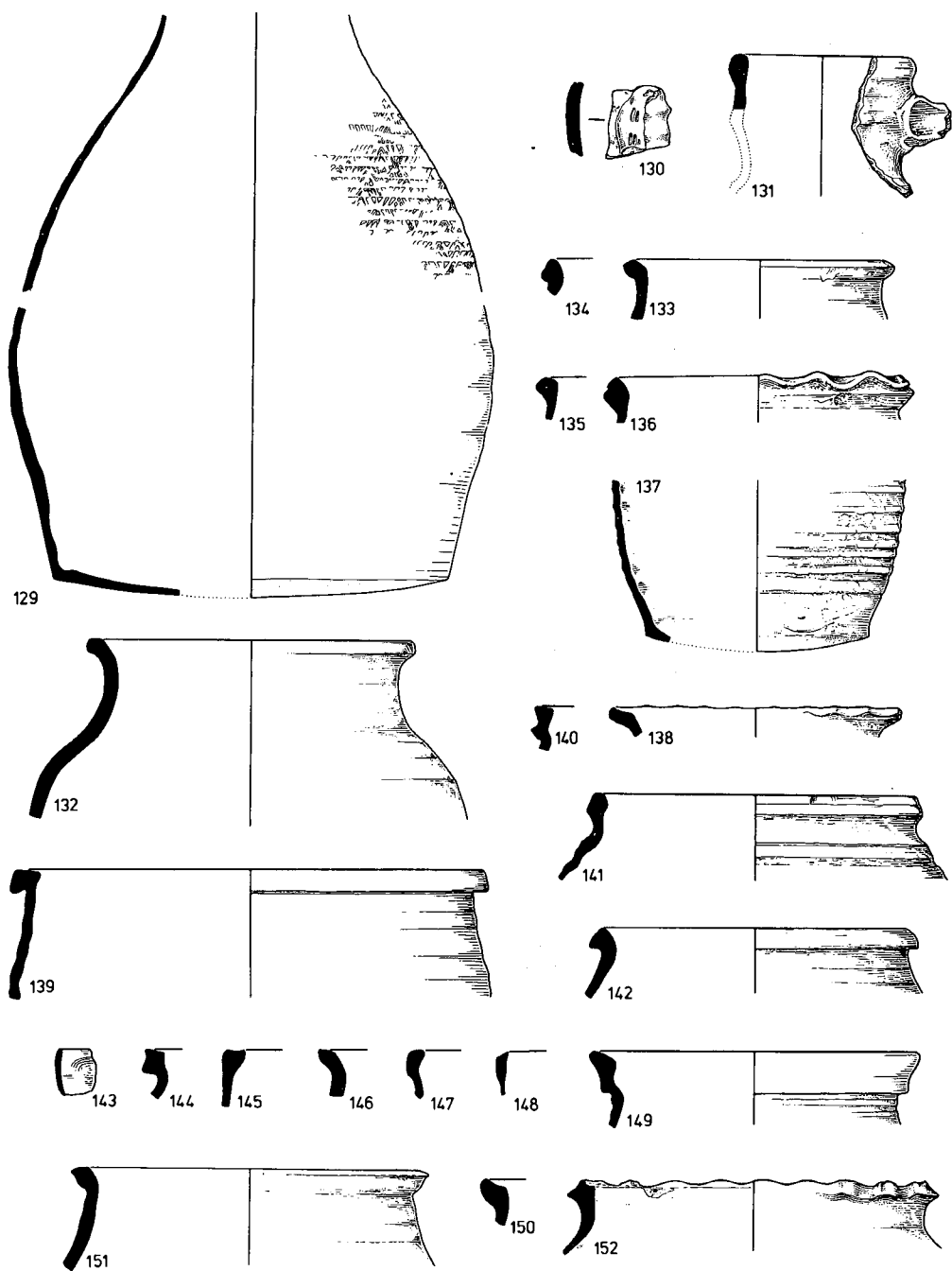


Fig. 17.

124. E 3/62. Rim in hard, consistently coloured, bright orange ware, tempered with angular quartzite grits *c.* 1 mm in diameter, and with the exterior partly glazed in yellowish brown.
125. E 3/62. Hartlepool-type ware jug base with Hurst type 2 thumbing.
126. G 3/33. Pinch-spout Hartlepool-type ware jug with external light olive glaze.
127. G 3/33. Body sherd of a jug in buff, fine-gritted ware externally glazed yellow (mottled with grey), and decorated with a triangular arrangement of copper-green applied scales.
128. G 3/33. Hartlepool-type ware (possibly a waster): small fragment from a chamfered rim with a glazed hole in it. (Not illustrated).
129. G 3/33 (and phase IV C2 3/41). This is a rouletted jug plentifully tempered with quartz grits (up to *c.* 1 mm in diameter) plus a few clusters of quartz sandstone, and possibly red iron ore. The ware, which is rather clayey in texture is grey cored with an orange internal and dirty red external surface (where unglazed). The upper part of the jug is splashed glazed with olive-green and decorated (like Hartlepool-type ware) with lumpy vertical streaks of metallic brown.
130. G 3/33. Body sherd of a hard-fired sandy grey ware jug, olive glazed externally and decorated with a stabbed applied horseshoe.
131. G 3/33. Jug rim and oval-sectioned handle in grey-cored, khaki sandy ware with external olive-green glaze.
132. G 3/33. Ware 7 (ii) cooking pot rim, splattered with yellow glaze externally.
133. G 3/33. Rim in ware 7 (ii).
134. G 3/33. Rim in softish fired buff ware 7 (ii) with a splodge of light green glaze under the rim.
135. G 3/33. Possibly twelfth-century sooty cooking pot rim in grey-cored, finely gritted buff ware, similar in ware to no. 120.
136. G 3/33. Pie-crust bifid rim in ware 7 (i).
137. G 3/33. Soot blackened basal angle in orange ware plentifully tempered with *c.* 0.5 mm in diameter, and with a spot of reddish glaze on the inside surface. From a thin-walled cooking pot, the external rilling of which has been flattened, possibly deliberately. The external surface is cracked extensively.
138. G 3/33. Thumbled rim in ware 4.
139. C1(N) 3/75. Cooking pot rim in ware 7 (ii).
140. C1 3/38. Bifid rim from a hard-fired cooking pot in sandy grey ware with some large quartz grits, and buff tinged external surface.
141. C1/D 3/141. Ware 7 (iii) rim from a rilled cooking pot.
142. C1/D 3/107. Ware 7 (i) cooking pot rim.
143. C1/D 3/107. Unusual small upright rim in grey ware tempered with a few small dark inclusions (unidentified) with thumb print (possibly facing upwards) on the interior.
144. C2 3/200. Cooking pot rim in a grey fabric, oxidised to pinkish buff on outer half of fracture, and external surface, with worn red possibly slurried surface on the rim top. Tempering consists of fine to *c.* 1 mm diameter quartz and black grits.
145. D 3/209. Scarborough ware pinch-spouted jug rim in well-fired buff sandy fabric with glossy copper-green external glaze.
146. D/E 4/120. Ware 7 (i) cooking pot rim.
147. D/E 4/120. Scarborough ware jug rim.
148. D/E 4/120. Tiny Hartlepool ware rim.
149. E 4/125. Sooty cooking pot rim in porous white ware with a medium admixture of small quartz grits and red iron ore.

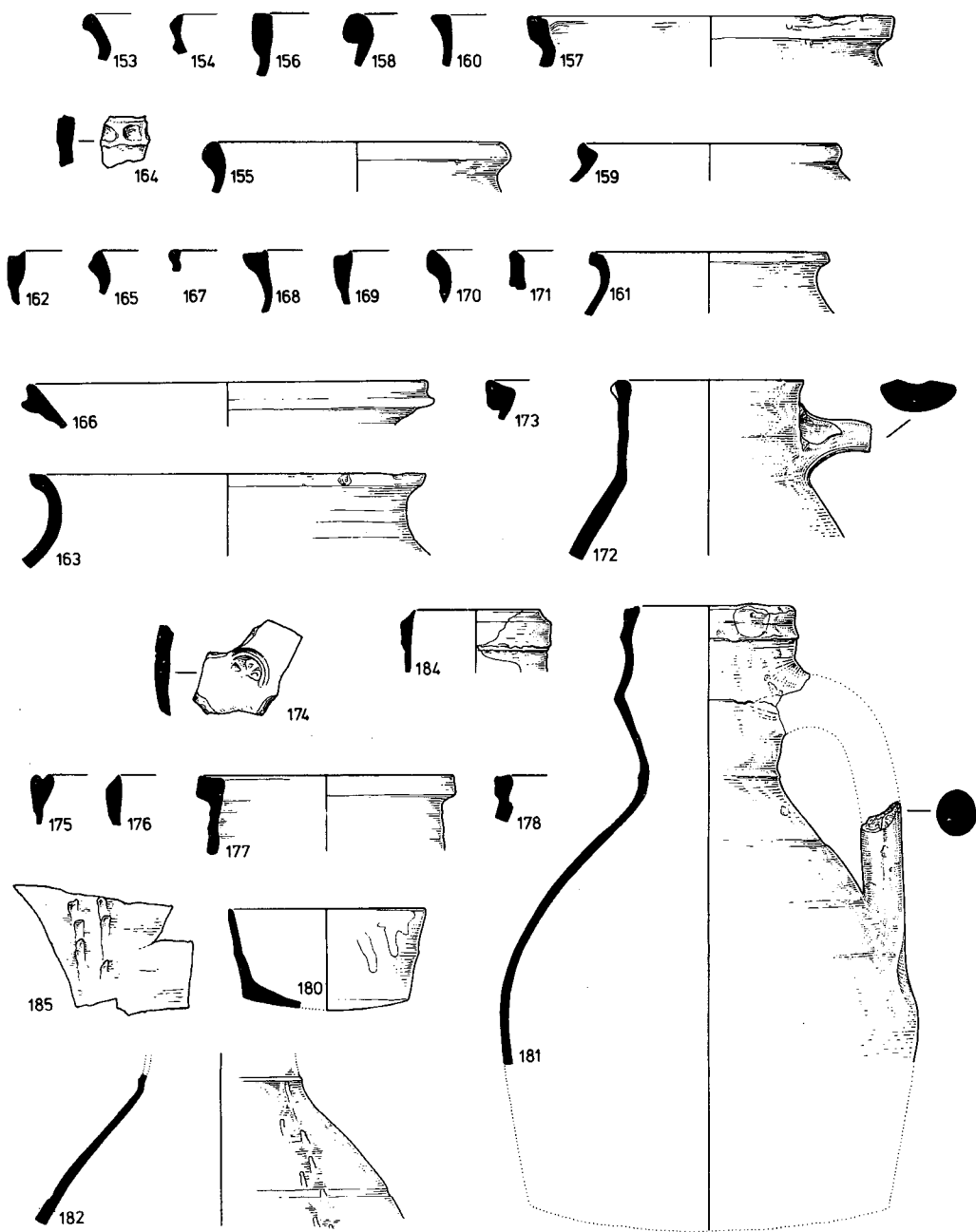


Fig. 18.

- 150. E 4/127. Cooking pot rim in hard, finely gritted, grey ware, the outer surface of which is thinly oxidised to greyish buff, and marked with fine scratches.
- 151. E 4/127. Buff ware 7 (ii) cooking pot rim with specks of yellow glaze on exterior.
- 152. E 4/127. Possibly Saxo-Norman thumbbed cooking pot rim in grey-cored, sandy ware with greyish buff surfaces and an admixture of mica flakes in the tempering.
- 153. E 4/129. Hard-fired variant of buff ware 7 (i) with splodge of speckled brown/yellow glaze externally.

Phase IV

- 154. D 3/64. Jug rim in hard-fired dark grey sandy fabric with external glaze of very shiny olive-green, and thin internal glaze. Part of a leaf-terminal is visible on one corner.
- 155. E 4/65. Cooking pot rim in light grey, consistently coloured ware, with a medium admixture of fine, sandy grits.
- 156. E 4/96. Collared rim of a large pinch-spouted vessel in ware 8 (ii).
- 157. E 4/108. Possibly Saxo-Norman rim in sooty, dark grey, sandy ware, similar to type 5 (ii).
- 158. E 4/108. Rolled rim in rather powdery, but plentifully gritted version of ware 8 (ii).
- 159. E 4/110. Purple ware rim: hard-fired (nearly fused) khaki fabric with orange-khaki internal surface and purplish external surface, tempered with a medium amount of fine grit. The exterior is slightly sooty with a large splash of olive glaze on the rim top.
- 160. E 4/110. Pinch-spout jug rim in underfired purple ware.
- 161. E 3/164. Ware 7 (ii) cooking pot rim.
- 162. C1(S) 3/83. Hartlepool type ware jug rim.
- 163. D/E 3/73. Ware 7 (ii) cooking pot rim with yellow splash and trickle glaze externally.
- 164. D/E 3/73. Body sherd of a cooking pot with thumbbed strip decoration in a heavily gritted, grey-cored, range ware—probably underfired pimply type ware (type 6).
- 165. D/E 3/73. Rim in very hard-fired (nearly fused) variant of ware 7 (ii).
- 166. D 4/80. Sixteenth-century plate rim in clayey, orange buff fabric 17 with reduced patches and characteristic reddish surface (very thinly glazed). The rim top and internal surface are olive-green glaze.
- 167. D 4/80. Small rim in ware 6.
- 168. D 4/80. Rounded, thickened version of the Hartlepool type ware chamfered rim partly glazed externally with light olive-green. From a pinch-spouted jug.
- 169. D 4/80. Hartlepool type ware jug rim.
- 170. E 4/93. Ware 8 (i) cooking pot rim.
- 171. E 4/93. Soft fired sparsely gritted ware 8, collared rim.
- 172. C3 3/9. Jug in smooth grey glazed ware 16—late fourteenth–fifteenth centuries.
- 173. C3 3/9. Rim in ware 7 (iii).

Phase V

- 174. C2 3/7. Pottery stamp in grey-cored, pinkish buff ware 8 (iii) with dirty red external surface where not covered with dull, light green to brown glaze. Medium tempering with fine sand.
- 175. E 4/9. Possibly Hartlepool type ware jug rim, body sherds and oval-sectioned handle. External glaze varies from metallic brown to light olive.

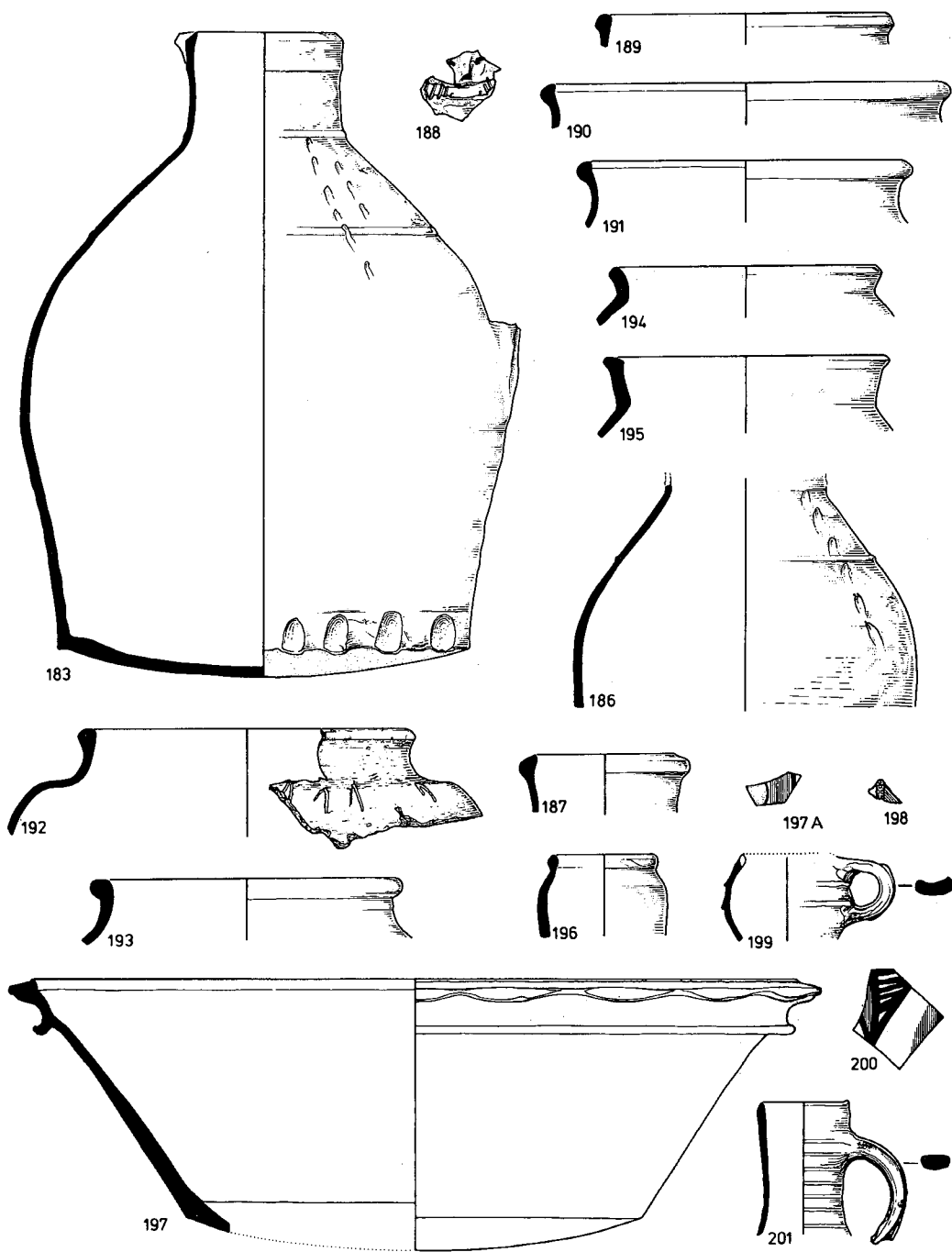


Fig. 19.

- 176. E 4/64. Hartlepool type ware jug rim.
- 177. E 4/64. Buff ware type 7 (i) rim with internal (yellow-edged) light olive splash glaze.
- 178. E 4/76. Pinch-spouted rim in hard grey fabric with lens of white below the buff internal surface and the olive-glazed external surface. Tempered with fine sand and large (up to 2 mm diameter) maroon cindery grits.

Phases IV–VI

- 179. C1(S) 3/7. Tiny oval handle in a soft red paste with no visible tempering, painted with white slip. (Not illustrated).

UNSTRATIFIED POTTERY

- 180. C3 3/116. Small bowl in grey-cored, soft, orange sandy ware with internal olive-green glaze. Where the external surface has not flaked off it is dull red and bears (yellow edged) trickles of the same olive glaze.
- 181. C3 3/116. Small Hartlepool type ware jug. The external glaze is yellow, liberally mottled with copper-green and trickles diagonally across the pot.
- 182. C3 3/115. Hartlepool type ware jug, yellow glazed with green applied scale decoration and brown mottling. The base bears Hurst type II thumbing.
- 183. C3 3/116. Hartlepool type ware jug rim, yellow glazed with brown mottling.
- 184. C3 3/115. Hartlepool type ware jug rim with glossy yellow glaze.
- 185. C3 3/115. Green scale decorated body sherds from a Hartlepool type ware jug. The dull yellow external glaze is mottled with copper green.
- 186. C3 3/116. Hartlepool type ware body sherds with green applied scale decoration. The external yellow glaze is liberally streaked and mottled with (underglaze) brown.
- 187. 1/u.s. Rounded, thickened Hartlepool type ware jug rim.
- 188. 1/u.s. Face mask in Hartlepool type ware, with green streaked yellow glaze: from top of handle-springing.⁷²
- 189. 1/u.s. Ware 4 rim.
- 190. 1/u.s. Ware 1 cooking pot rim.
- 191. 1/u.s. Ware 1 cooking pot rim.
- 192. 3/u.s. Slightly sooty cooking pot in grey-cored, brownish red Saxo-Norman ware 4. The pronounced shoulder of the pot is decorated with an irregular row of incised inverted-v slashes.
- 193. 3/u.s. Saxo-Norman cooking pot rim in grey-cored, reddish brown to khaki coloured ware, tempered with multi-coloured quartz and quartzite fine grit.
- 194. 3/u.s. Rim in grey-cored, reddish ware 4. The surfaces are quite smooth and pitted with shell voids.
- 195. 3/u.s. Ware 5 (ii) rim.
- 196. 3/u.s. Small post-medieval pot in reddish orange, sandy ware, with internal chestnut glaze.
- 197. 3/u.s. Frilled bifid rim pancheon in hard-fired (fused) grey-cored orange ware. Tempering consists of fine quartz sand, red inclusions (up to 2 mm diameter) and some unidentified yellowish inclusions. The vessel, which is completely unglazed has a slightly sooty, dull red external surface.

⁷² M. G. Jarrett and B. J. N. Edwards, *Medieval pottery from Hartlepool*. A.A.⁴ XL, 1962 pp. 241–251, cf. no. 44.

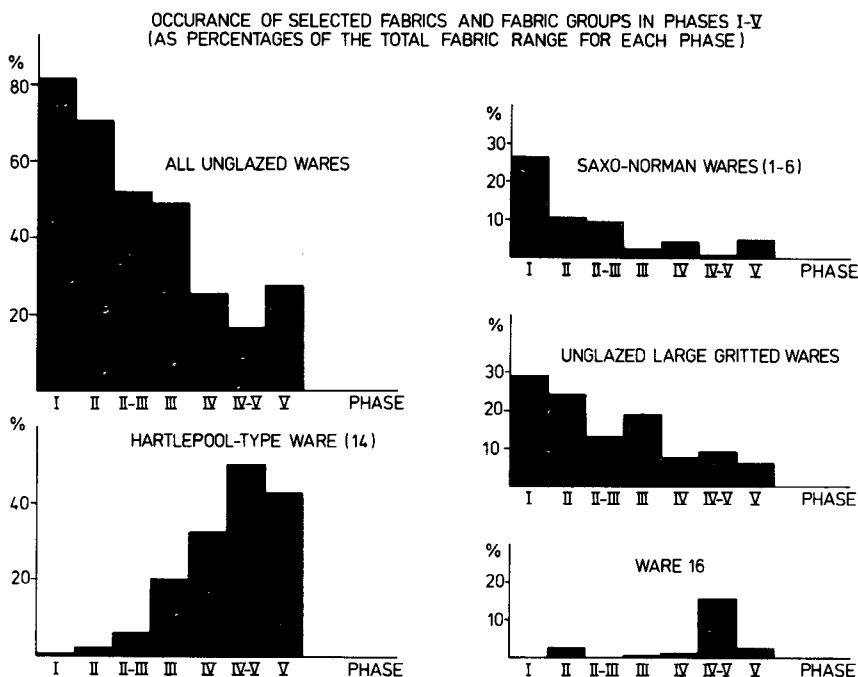


Fig. 20.

IMPORTS

- 197A. E 3/45. Body sherd in south-west French polychrome ware, of a slightly pinkish-white paste, finely tempered with red iron ore and flint. The painted decoration in yellow, green and brown underlies a clear glaze. Late thirteenth century.
198. 3/u.s. Body sherd, Rouen. Cream fabric with clear glaze over brown slip painting and cream, applied, stamped strip.
199. 3/u.s. Small cup handle in peach coloured stoneware.
200. F 4/60. Five conjoining sherds from a late thirteenth/early fourteenth-century jug of south-west French polychrome ware in fine white fabric. The painted decoration takes the form of a shield outlined in brown and filled in with copper green. External glaze is yellowish and cloudy.
201. C2 3/92. Dutch, fourteenth century. Rim, rilled neck and oval-sectioned handle of a small stoneware jug, greyish-buff in fracture, and glazed externally with a bright, medium green glaze of very high quality.⁷³

⁷³ M. R. Apted. "Excavation at Kildrummy Castle, Aberdeenshire, 1952-62". *P.S.A.S.* 1963-64, p. 232, cf no. 39.

TABLE I
SHERD COUNT OF EACH FABRIC TYPE (OR GROUP) IN EACH FEATURE

Phase	Feature	Area	1	2	3	4	5	6	Unglazed			Int. Glaze	Ext. Glaze	13	14	15	Import	16	17
									Gritty	Sandy	Pasty								
I	2/29	A	1																
I	2/70	D			1	1	1		1		4								
I	3/148	D	1			7			10	8	4	1	6			2			
I	3/171	G	3						6	1			2						
I	4/66	F	1						1	6			1						
I	4/79	D	8																
I	4/84	D	2			4			8	7	3		9						
I	4/104	D						1	3	1			3						
I	4/109	D				1			4	2									
I	3/108	C1						3											
I	3/127	G	1		1				3		1								
I	3/138	C1			1			1	4	1									
I	3/201	E				1			9	1									
I	4/68	F	1					2		1		2	2						
I	4/91	F							6	3		2	6						
I	4/92	F + D	9				4	6	9	6	8	1	9						
I	4/121	E	1	3		2			7	10	2		2						
I	4/133	F								1									
I	3/146	E				1			8	5		2	8						
TOTAL PHASE I			28	3	3	17	5	13	79	53	22	8	48			2			
II	4/99	D							4	2	1								
II	4/101	D + D/E	1		2				4				1		2				
II	4/115	D	1																
II	2/20, 38, 10	A				1			8	2	2	1		1		4			
II	2/47, 17	A	3		1	4		27	14	3	1	1	9						
II	2/16, 23	A/B			1	1		2	15	5			32		1	1			
II	2/95	B(N)							2	1									
II	2/28	B(S)			1	1			9	16		3	1		3			28	
II	2/92	B											2						
II	3/67	C1(N)				1	3		7	8			9						
II	3/36	C1(S)							1	2									
II	3/212	C1(S)		5		7		1	9	4			3		1				
II	3/117	C1(S)	1						2	1									
II	3/48	C2	1		1	1			4	19		3	4						

II	3/48	G	1		2	7			30	20	13	11	8				
II	3/48	E	5		8	1			78	107	20	18	62		9		
II	3/154	E				2	1		20	21			11		2		
II	3/132	C1(N)	1			1			12	3			3				
II	3/131	C2							15	22		3	6				
II	3/130	C2								3							
II	3/63	E				1		1	1								
II	4/140	E	2	1		6		2	12	65	2	2	30	1	6	2	
II	4/88	E				2			3	10			15		1		
TOTAL PHASE II			16	6	8	43	5	33	250	314	49	42	196	2	25	7	28
II-III	3/289	C1/D	14		1	1		2	2	2							
II-III	3/288	C1/D					2		6	1			1				
II-III	3/135	C1/D							1								
II-III	3/172	C1/D							1								
II-III	3/145	C1/D								1							
II-III	3/153	E						1		3							
II-III	3/158	D/E							6	20		1	4				
II-III	3/49	D							2						1		
II-III	3/86, 125	D							2				3				
II-III	4/53	D	2		1				17	35		15	66				
II-III	4/102	D			1				6	2					1		
II-III	4/90	D/E	1			4	1	2	7	6		1	21		20	1	
II-III	4/53	F	1			2	2	1	11	57	1	7	71		3		
II-III	4/54	F											6				
II-III	4/60	F											2		1		
II-III	4/126	F	3			1			4	16			1		4	6	5*
II-III	4/131	F	1	1		2	2	2	7	29		1	14		5		1
TOTAL PHASE II-III			22	1	3	11	7	8	76	162	1	25	189		35	7	5
III	4/120	E				2			11	20		1	32	1	56	11	
III	4/53	E				1			1	2			3		3		
III	4/121	E	2						2	5		2	3				
III	4/124	E								2					10		
III	4/125	E							6	12			2		2		
III	4/127	E							11	19		1	8		3		
III	4/129	E							2	12			7		2		
III	4/122, 123	E					1		1	1			1				
III	3/62	E				1			16	47	1	4	14		7		
III	2/94	B(N)	1		2	1	1	3	13	8		3	31		3		1

* Polychr.

Phase	Feature	Area	1	2	3	4	5	6	Unglazed			Int. Glaze	Ext. Glaze	13	14	15	Import	16	17
									Gritty	Sandy	Pasty								
III	2/36	B(S)			1				2				1		3				
III	3/65	C1(N)											1						
III	3/75	C1(N)							12	16			3						
III	3/38	C1	1						2	5									
III	3/50	C1(N)								1			2						
III	3/112	C1(S)						1					1						
III	3/88	C1(S)	1						1										
III	2/99	C1							1				1		1				
III	3/81	C2											1						
III	3/92	C2											2						
III	3/93	C2				1			3	3			1				4*	1	
III	3/41	C2							1	1			64						
III	3/200	C2							2	1					9	1			
III	3/100	C1/D								1									
III	3/91	C1/D							4	3		1	6						
III	3/141	C1/D							1										
III	3/107	C1/D					1		3				1			1			
IIIA	3/143	C1/D					1		3	2					1				
IIIA	3/209	C1/D							16	3		2				1			
III	3/182	D							2	3		1	1						
III	3/33	G				5			51	76		13	67		87			5	
III	3/31	G							1	1			6		8				
III	3/46	G								9					7				
III	3/30	G							3	2			6		7	1			
IIIA	3/126	G							29	41		1	4	1	7				
TOTAL PHASE III			5		3	11	4	4	200	296	1	30	169	2	216	15	4	7	
IV	4/65	E								11			10		9	6			
IV	4/94	E							3	1			1						
IV	4/96	E				1			2	4		1	5						
IV	4/108	E					2		2	2			17		1				
IV	4/110	E	1			5			9	21		1	53		83	9		4	
IV	3/77	D											1		1				
IV	3/37	D							1				2						
IV	3/64	D							3	2		1	9						
IV	3/161	D				1			1										
IV	3/179	D				1			1										
TOTAL PHASE IV			1			8	2		22	41		3	98		94	15		4	

* Dutch Jug

IV-V	3/73	D/E					1		8	2			7		4				1	
IV-V	2/103	B(N)													3			8		
IV-V	3/45	E							2	5		2	6		13		1*			
IV-V	3/64, 43, 45	E											3		1					
IV-V	3/85	E							1	1			1							
IV-V	3/103	E								1			1		2					
IV-V	3/111	E											1		1					
IV-V	3/140	E											6							
IV-V	3/164	E							5				1						1	
IV-V	3/183	E																1		
IV-V	3/184	E											1							
IV-V	3/83	C1(S)							2	2			9		85	1	1			
IV-V	4/77	E													9			1		
IV-V	4/93	E							9	1			2		2					
IV-V	4/116	E													8			1		
IV-V	3/9 int.	C3								5			2		8			17		
IV-V	3/9 ext.	C3				1				5			3		21			20		
TOTAL PHASE IV-V						1		1	27	22			2	43		157	1	2	48	2
V	4/80	D			1	1			1	4	26		1	16		63	2		4	
V	4/37, 13	D/E			1			4	1	2	7	6	1	21		20	1			
V	4/64	E							1	1	4		1	5		14	1		2	
V	4/9	E								2	1		1			2			2	
V	4/70	E														3				
V	4/71	E							1	1				1		1				
V	4/76	E												2						
V	4/98	E								2										
V	3/7	C2												7		2			2	
TOTAL PHASE V					2	1		4	1	4	15	40		4	52		105	4	6	4
V-VI	3/7	C1(N)								1										
V-VI	3/9	C1(S)								1	1			1		12				
TOTAL PHASE V-VI										2	1			1		12				
u./s.		C3					2			3	22		17	35		296	6		2	1

TABLE 2
PERCENTAGE OF EACH FABRIC TYPE (OR GROUP) IN EACH PHASE

<i>Phase</i>	<i>1-6</i>	<i>Un- Glazed</i>	<i>Int. Glaze</i>	<i>Ext. Glaze</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>Import</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>Mod.</i>
I	26.3	55.3	2.2	14.6		0.7	0.7				
II	10.6	59.9	4.2	19.4	0.2	2.3	0.7		2.8		
II-III	9.4	42.6	4.5	34.2		6.3	1.3	0.9	0.2		0.5
III	2.5	46.5	2.8	25.1	0.2	20.2	1.4	0.4	0.7		0.1
IV	3.8	21.9	1.0	34.0		32.6	5.2		1.4		
IV-V	0.6	15.9	0.6	13.9		50.5	0.3	0.6	15.5	0.6	1.3
V	4.9	22.4	1.6	21.2		42.9	1.6		2.4	1.6	1.2
V-VI		12.5		4.2		50.0					33.3

THE OTHER FINDS (figs. 21 and 22)

Processing of the material other than pottery has been limited, due to lack of space and facilities for conservation, to the non-ferrous finds. A comparative bone report will be written with material excavated from the nearby town of Hartlepool to be published shortly. * denotes illustration.

Phase I

1. 2/30. Schist whetstone. 170 mm long, rectangular in section, slightly tapering.
- 2.*2/35. Limestone spindle whorl, 25 mm diameter.
- 3.*3/109. Bead of emerald green glass. Length 19 mm, diameter 5 mm.
- 4.*4/79. Fragment of a decorated bone plaque. Possibly a comb case. 34 mm long, 17 mm wide.
5. 4/92. Thin bronze disc, very damaged. Diameter 30 mm. No decoration.
- 6.*4/91. Half of a limestone spindle whorl. Diameter 43 mm and 9 mm thick.

Phase II

- 7.*A/B 2/16. Chalk conical spindle whorl.
- 8.*C1/D 3/48. Small square sectioned whetstone. Length 55 mm.
- 9.*E 3/48. Barrel-padlock key. Copper alloy. Crude incised decoration on one side. Loop of bronze inserted later into the shank. The bit is missing.
- 10.*C1(N) 3/48. Stone spindle whorl—inscribed circles concentric on central hole. Sandstone.
- 11.*E 3/154. Bone gaming piece, flat and circular. Incised ring and dot decoration. Diameter 44 mm, thickness 9 mm. In 1911, a similar "ivory roundel" was displayed to the Society of Antiquaries at Newcastle and said to be "found at the depth of nine feet when digging

a trench for a drain from the cellar at Hart Manor". This piece is also decorated with incised ring and dot.⁷⁴

- 12.*C1(S) 3/212. Bun-shaped stone bead. Diameter 9 mm.
- 13.*C1(S) 3/212. Bronze finger ring with incised rilling on outer edge and narrow flattening on top. Diameter 19 mm.

Phase II/III

- 14.*F 4/53. Crude bone spindle whorl, slightly conical. Diameter at base 40 mm, height 20 mm.

Phase III

- 15.*G 3/30. The base of a small moulded glass vessel. Fluted with vertical embossed strips.
- 16.*G 3/30. Ivory comb fragment.
- 17. G 3/30. Thin silver ring, round-sectioned and undecorated. Diameter 18 mm.
- 18.*G 3/30. Fragment of fluted glass vessel 2.5-4 mm thick.
- 19.*C1(N) 3/50. Miniature chess piece in ivory. Probably the king. Height 19 mm.
- 20.*E 3/62. Miniature annular brooch, of copper alloy and decorated with raised bosses on its outer face. Diameter 15 mm.
- 21.*C1(N) 3/84. Miniature chess piece in ivory. The Bishop. Height 19 mm. Probably from the same set as 19 and both seemed to be white.
- 22. C2 3/93. 80 mm strip of lead came, rolled, but melted. Depth of missing quarries 4 mm.
This may be related to the fragments of painted window glass found in this area.
- 23.*C1(S) 3/112. Whetstone fragment. Blue slate. Length 110 mm.
- 24.*C3 3/116. Thin silver loop of unknown use.
- 25.*G 3/30. Pewter spoon of the fourteenth century. Overall length in excess of 154 mm.
Onion-shaped knob, but the shape of the bowl is uncertain due to the loss of its end (perhaps fig-shaped).

Phase IV

- 26. B(N) 2/103. Bronze pin. Length 36 mm.
- 27.*B(N) 2/103. Two bronze pins and one bronze lace-tag.
- 28.*D 3/64. Gilded bronze purse bar.
- 29.*F 4/13. Bone needle. 181 mm long.

Phase IV/V

- 30. B 2/46. Fragment of flat schist whetstone. 63 mm long, 25 mm broad.

Phase V

- 31. E 4/98. Small blue glass bead.

⁷⁴ *P.S.A.N.* 3 V. 1911. p. 138. Exhibited by D. R. Hitch of Newcastle.

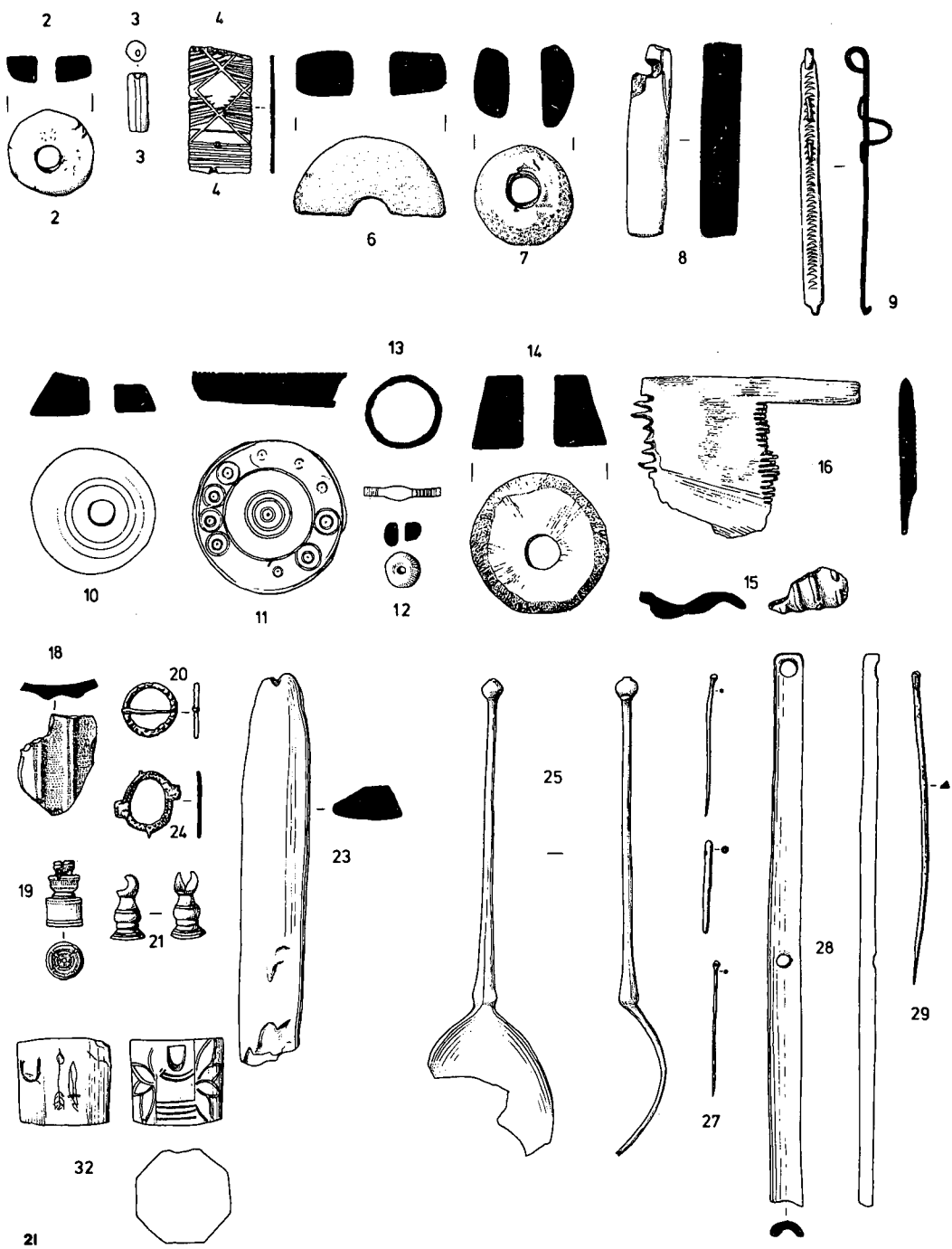


Fig. 21.

Phase VI

- 32.*D 3/59. Stone chess-man. Cylindrical, and octagonal in section. The representational decoration is crudely incised and filled with white lime. A socket at the top of one of the facets would seem to have held a nose-piece for a knight's helmet. c. 1350.

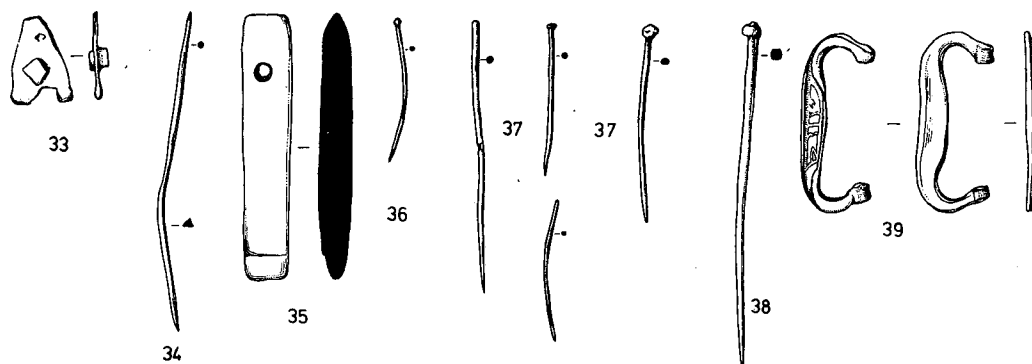


Fig. 22.

UNSTRATIFIED

- 33.*Small leaf-shaped buckle-plate in bronze. 20 mm long, 15 mm wide (at hinge).
 34.*Bronze leather-working pin. 85 mm long.
 35.*Small slate whetstone 65 mm rectangular section.
 36.*Bronze pin 40 mm long.
 37.*Four bronze pins.
 38.*Bronze pin 89 mm long.
 39.*Loop of buckle. Cf. London Museum A2496. Catalogue p. 272.
 40. Tiny blue glass bead. 2.5 mm long.

PAINTED WINDOW GLASS (fig. 23)

These fragments of small glass quarries were located in both the phase III temporary destruction level and rubbles of the final destruction of the building C complex. An original window and its replacement may, therefore, be represented.

The decoration varies from the purely geometric to the splendid representation of mythical beasts. Only one quarry is complete, however, although the shape of a few others can be traced. Not enough glass has survived to reconstruct the whole or any part of the window area.

Painted Window Glass

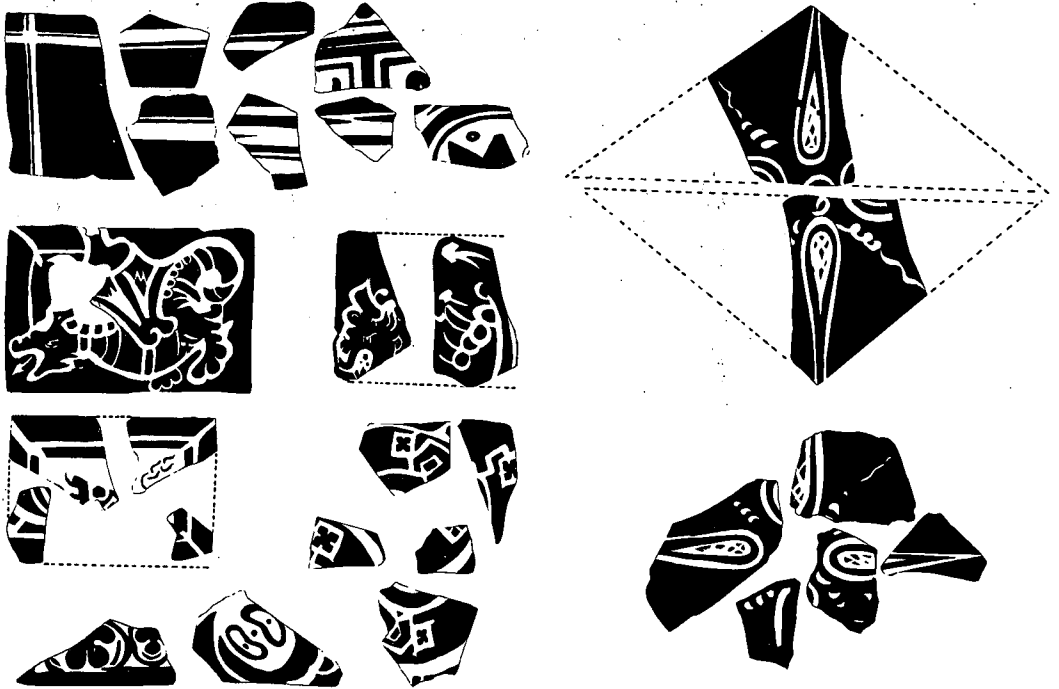


Fig. 23.

HART VILLAGE (figs. 25 and 26)

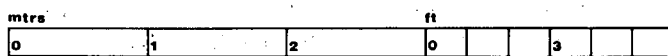
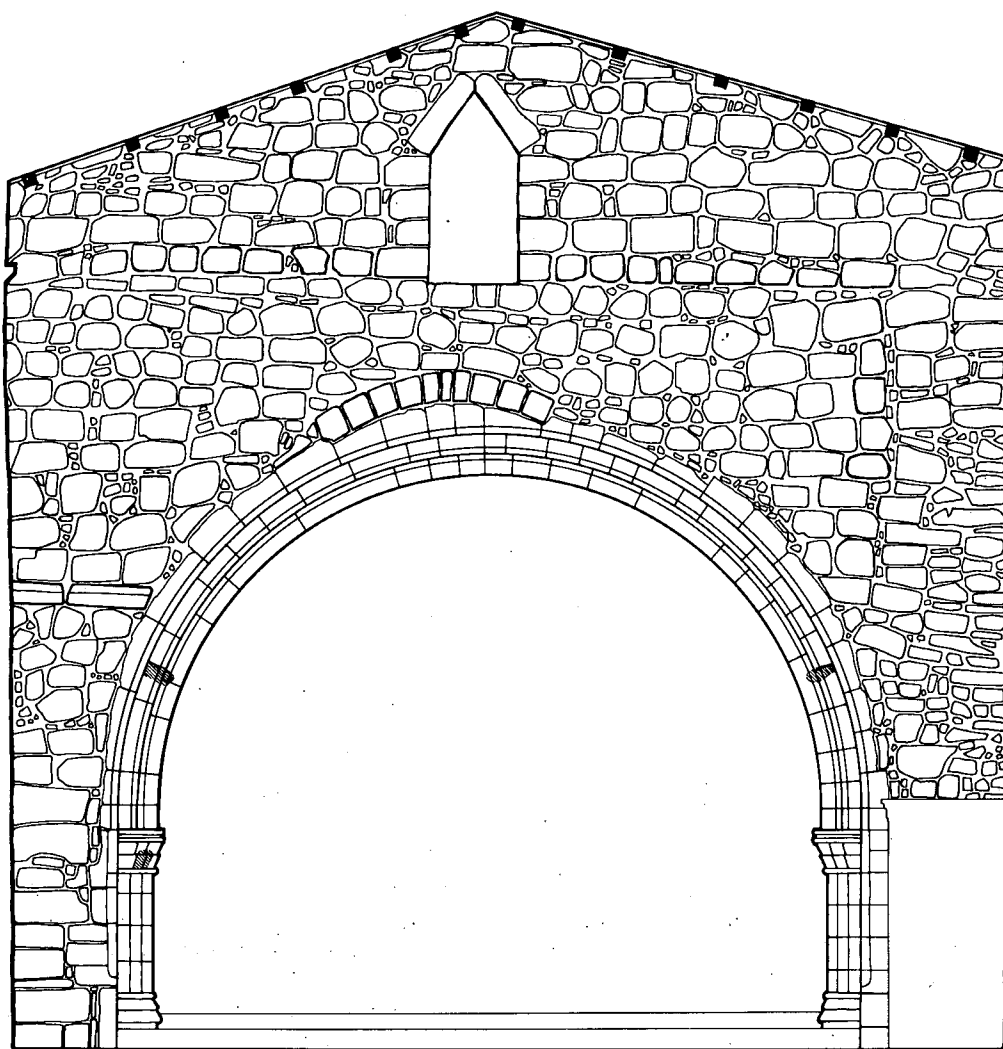
There is patchy evidence that the manor house excavated and reported above was a place of residence for the De Brus and Clifford lords. There were charters dated there in 1288 and 1345,⁷⁵ and in 1438 Thomas de Clifford wrote a letter from there.⁷⁶ Of the actual buildings little can be added from the documents since the only survey is suspect.⁷⁷ It seems evident, however, that there was a chapel separate from the church which has not been positively identified.

Hart was, therefore, a manor important to its district and its demesne lords, probably from before the conquest. In phase I the manor lay within the same enclosure as the church, on a small ridge site, and from it the land south to the Tees was administered. How early this began is difficult to determine particularly within an archaeological context which recognises no ceramic types earlier than the tenth century.

⁷⁵ P.R.O. *Cal. Charter Rolls* 1257-1300 p. 412 and P.R.O. *Cal. Close Rolls* 1343-6 p. 633.

⁷⁶ *Finchale Priory* (Surt. Soc. 6) p. 71.

⁷⁷ P.R.O. C. 139/83.



HART CHURCH, Chancel wall, west face

Fig. 24.

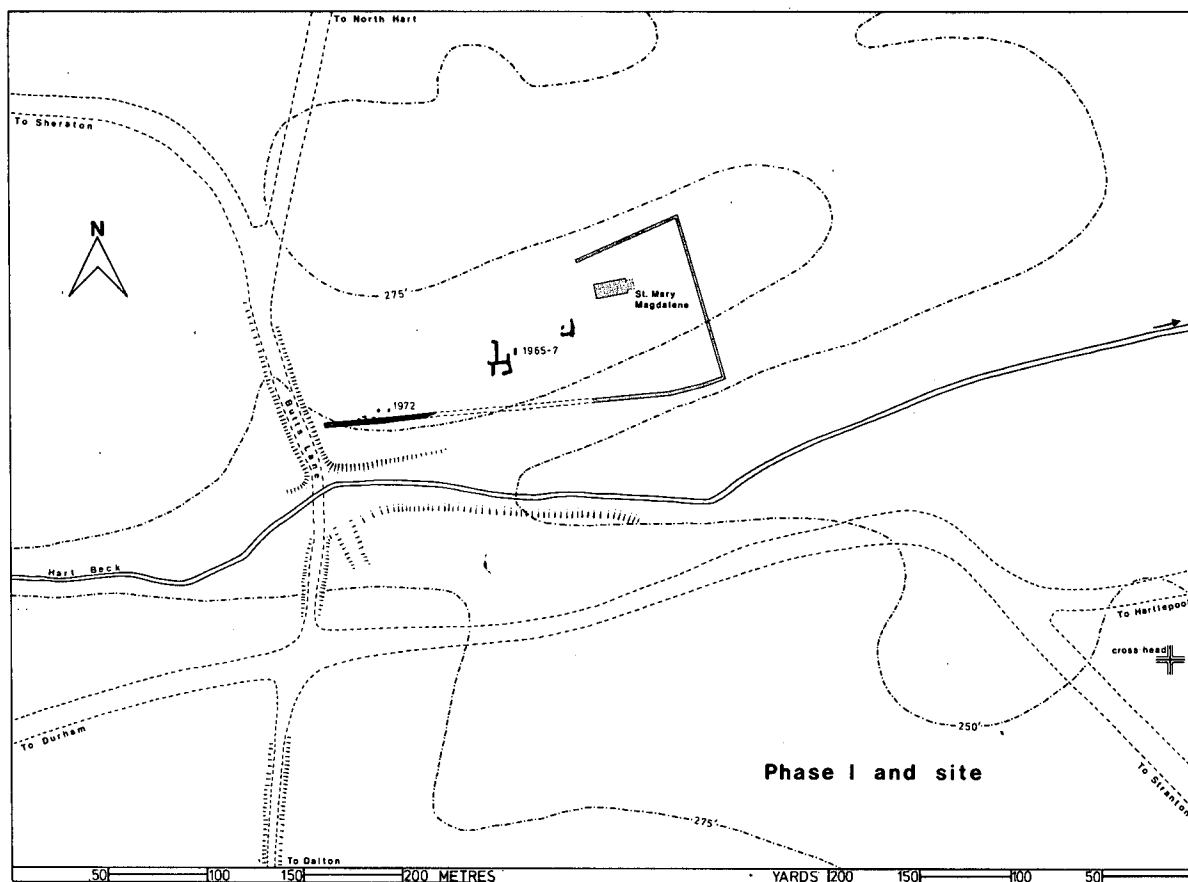


Fig. 25.

The church itself really represents the earliest material evidence from the ridge site. Much work remains to be done on this structure, but when the plaster was stripped from the stonework in the late nineteenth century certain Romanesque features were revealed, particularly in the west chancel wall. As the elevation drawing shows (fig. 24) the fifteenth-century chancel arch cut an earlier, narrower round-headed arch. Above this, a triangular-headed doorway gave access to upper storey rooms. This opening, however, dates only the upper part of the wall fabric, since there is a clear change in the building line at the level of the door step, which may represent a rebuilding to provide a first floor. This rebuilding seems also to accompany a widening of the nave. It would seem, therefore, that the chancel arch would pre-date the triangular-headed opening, which itself could be given a late Saxon or early Norman date. It is impossible without excavation to provide a date for this earlier church, but a clue may be given by the discovery beneath the floor, lowered in 1889-91, of a turned baluster shaft. A ninth-century cross-head was also found by ploughing at the east end of the village which, if in its original position, stood by the road which led to the monastic site of Hartlepool.

Whether a village existed in the late Saxon period where it is today is difficult to examine

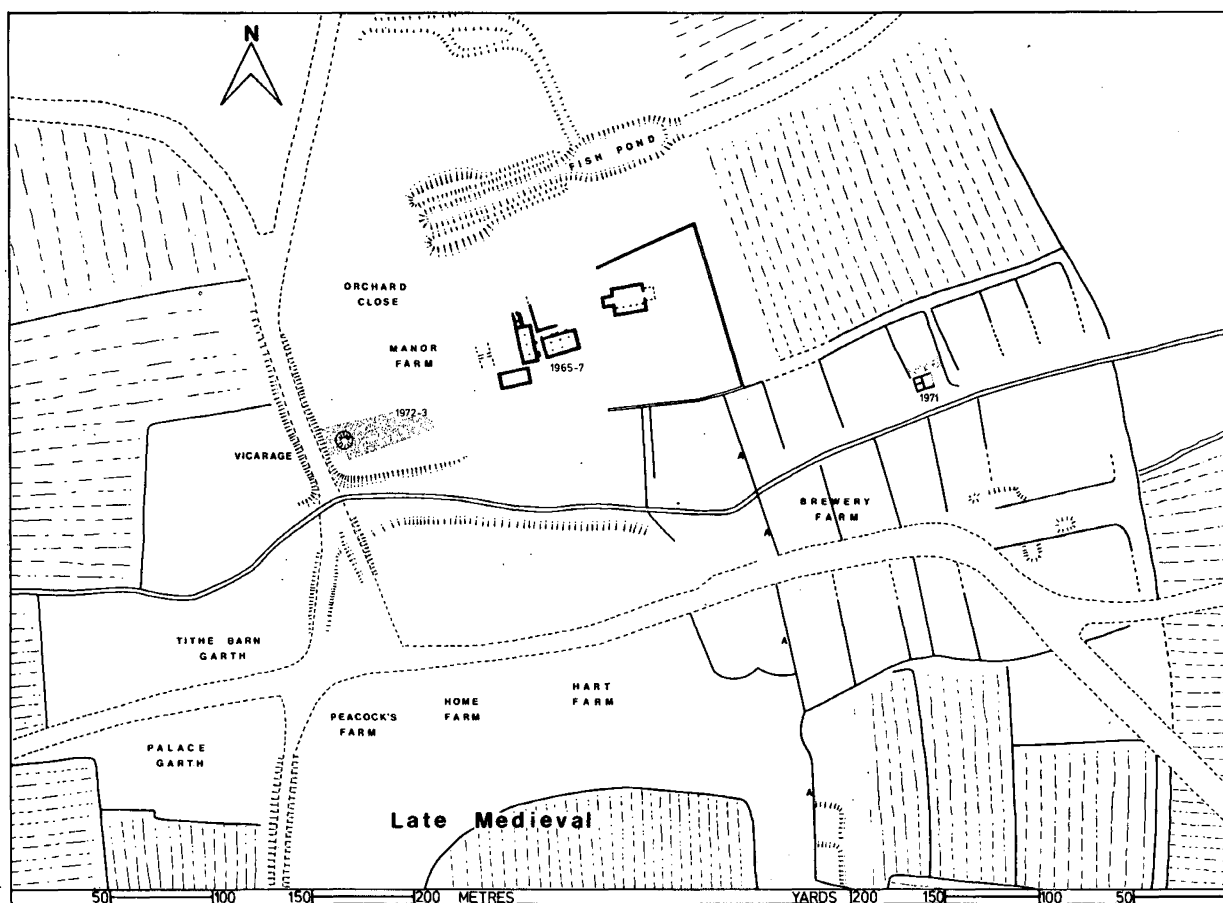


Fig. 26.

because the main part is still covered by the post-medieval farms and houses. No evidence of early occupation was found in 1971 when a site east of the church was excavated.⁷⁸ In fact it would seem that this area of the village was not occupied until the end of the thirteenth century. The excavated cottage was one of a row lying along Hart Beck which had tofts running back up the slope. This row pattern is echoed south of the stream where it is partially preserved in modern boundaries, and was, before destruction in 1971, to be made out in earthworks still visible on the aerial photograph of 1952 (plate II). A third row seems also to have lain south of the main street. The framework of these three rows looks very regular, and they appear to be added to the main village core which lay to the west of a boundary which ran along the east wall of the churchyard and south across the village (A on fig. 26). This row development echoes a characteristic to be found in the Durham villages, attributed by Roberts to the post-conquest period.⁷⁹ Roberts' demonstration of the regular row principle in the village morphology of this region is underlined at Hart where the tofts are added late to an earlier pre-conquest core.

⁷⁸ D. Austin and L. M. Thoms. *op. cit.*

a preliminary statement". *Med. Arch.* XVI, 1972, pp. 33-

⁷⁹ B. K. Roberts, "Village plans in County Durham:

56.

The village, therefore, was at its greatest point of expansion in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries when the manor is thriving and the nearby port of Hartlepool was at its peak. When the Bishop's bailiff was collecting the rents at the close of the fifteenth century, the plan must have been similar to the one shown in figure 26. The church may by this time have had its vicarage on the 1770 site and its tithe barn south of the stream. The post-holes of a large timber building were in fact excavated in this area in the 1930s.⁸⁰ The husbandmen farmed, one must assume, from buildings and garths under the present farms, which would repay careful excavation. The Orchard which these men held in common as part of the demesne was probably located to the north and west of the manor house where the 1770 name of Orchard Close would seem to locate it. The excavations in 1972-73 showed an extensive open cobbled space in this area for the whole of the medieval period, and the Orchard may have been something other than a grove of apple trees. The cottagers, 47 of them in 1462, occupied houses like that excavated in 1971 and it may be that the row development at the east end consisted almost entirely of cottages with their small plots of land to the rear.

It is, indeed, in 1495 among the cottagers that the first signs of desertion and waste are apparent. Thirteen are said to have no tenants and they do not reappear in 1501. The latter part of the fifteenth century must, in fact, have seen some decline in the importance of Hart, since there was no lord for a good part of the time, the Cliffords being attainted. When that attainder was reversed, the villagers may have seen little of their lord whose interests lay more in the west. Hartlepool also at this time was beginning its long and severe decline, and a general lack of wealth in the district may have accentuated a drift away from the land. This period of decline in the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries probably came to an end when the Lumleys, a local family, acquired the manor and took some interest in rebuilding the manor house, probably organising the enclosure at the same time.

Work still needs to be done at Hart, but what research has been possible already shows that the archaeological investigation of villages should not be limited to the deserted, the unsuccessful, sites but should be employed also among the successes.

I should like to offer my thanks to the many people who have given of their time and skills in assisting me with this study. First, I want to acknowledge the patience and kindness of the many farmers and land-owners who have allowed access to their property over several seasons. Colin Green, Eric Smith, Keith Alder, Maureen Phillips and Andrew Lawson of the Hartlepool Fieldwork Group should be mentioned especially for walking that land with me. Walter Gill drew the Hart chancel elevation while I measured, and Eric Smith produced the Brus Wall elevation. Laurie Addis, Colin Miller and Yvonne Brown made the final drawings. I want in particular to thank, however, Linda Drury of Durham University's Department of Palaeography and Diplomatic for directing me towards unpublished material, and Brian Roberts for encouraging me and for first telling me where Hart was.

The author wishes finally to thank the Department of the Environment, Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments, for their financial support throughout the years of work which have been described.

⁸⁰ Verbal information from Mr. R. Wood.