

Medieval Britain in 1964

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The compilers of this summary wish to thank all those who have contributed to this feature by giving information about excavations and small finds. They would be grateful if all who deal with excavations or antiquities of the period with which this journal is concerned would bring to their attention, year by year, any new finds in any part of the British Isles, in order that the survey may be as complete as possible.

Part I has been compiled by D. M. Wilson and Part II by D. Gillian Hurst.

I. PRE-CONQUEST

ENGLAND

CAMBRIDGESHIRE : CLOPTON (TL/302488). Excavations produced three levels—Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval. Early in the Anglo-Saxon period, or possibly in the Roman period, a large E.-W. ditch, 60 ft. long, *c.* 7 ft. wide and of V-profile, was dug from about the level of the Roman ground surface 4 ft. into bedrock. This ditch probably had a sharp re-entrant at the W. end. It had apparently silted up slowly, and included in its bottom level eight sherds of pottery (seven certainly Romano-British and one possibly late Saxon) ; from the upper silting came many late Saxon sherds. When it had completely silted up another ditch, 80 ft. long, was dug obliquely across it (NE.-SW.). Some of its spoil was piled on its N. edge but no certain bank remained. This ditch silted up slowly. Late Saxon sherds came from the lower silt and 12th-century ones, including a nearly complete cooking-pot, from the upper filling (see below, p. 208).

CORNWALL : GWITHIAN (SW/585416). Since January 1963, exposure of an area in Sandy Lane, leading from the churchtown to the beach, has revealed a large area of middens and former cultivated land surface. The exposure, which is due to both wind action and sand removal, is increasing. Trial excavations in 1963, and surface collection subsequently, have yielded a mass of pottery. Three styles are apparent : a final phase of hand-made grass-marked pottery (11th-century), a phase with wheel-finished cooking-pots of the same fabric, but with everted rims and sagging bases (*c.* 1100-1150), and a fully wheel-made phase with everted-rim cooking-pots and some intrusive reddish wares (*c.* 1150-1300). The importance of this group is that it forms a link between the dark-age settlement (Gwithian, site I) occupied from the 5th to the early 11th centuries and such fully medieval sites as Crane Godrevy, thus completing a west Cornish pottery sequence spanning the first millennium. Similar material is known from St. Helen's, Scilly (*Archaeol. J.*, forthcoming). An illustrated report appears in *Cornish Archaeol.*, III (1964), 37-62, and the mass of subsequently-gathered material will be published in the same journal in due course.

DEVON : LYDFORD (SX/510847). Investigation of the burghal-hidage fortress was continued by the Department of Archaeology, Queen's University, Belfast. The town bank, well-preserved across the neck of the ravine-bound promontory, was shown probably to extend around the whole town. The bank was found beneath the early Norman fort (see below, p. 188) on the tip of the promontory and was also traced

beneath the north bank of the later castle bailey. The portion below the fort resembled in construction the well-preserved defence on the neck of the promontory investigated in 1963. It was made of turf, carefully laid down in layers, and dipped slightly to the rear. It buried a tall squared post (perhaps part of an earlier palisade, but more likely an integral part of the defence—a fighting platform, for example) which was removed at a later period. The front of the bank had been revetted with stone, of which a spill remained. A similar bank occurred beneath the bank of the castle bailey and is probably of 10th-century date. Below it (in the castle area) an earlier defensive bank was found.

A sample area of 5,000 sq. ft. investigated within the town revealed slight traces of timber and rough stone structures. The area had, however, been subdivided by trenches, probably foundation trenches for palisades, running at right angles to the presumably late Saxon street grid. They were superseded by trenches on a different axis which had fallen into disuse by the 12th century. Excavation continues.

DURHAM : MONKWEARMOUTH (NZ/403577). Excavation on the site of the 7th-century monastery was continued by Miss R. Cramp for seven weeks in an area to the south of St. Peter's Church (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 232). The line of the outer wall of the W. range of the 11th-century monastery has now been established running N.-S. for 60 ft. in line with the W. porch of the church. Part of the S. range was also uncovered. The post-conquest buildings in this western area overlie a large Saxon lay cemetery, but there was some evidence that this encroachment had started before the conquest, although the building had been much disturbed by the medieval re-founders of the monastery. However, in what would have been the central area of the small medieval cloister the foundations of a range of Anglo-Saxon monastic buildings, which are relatively undisturbed were traced from about 24 ft. S. of the church and 32 ft. from its W. wall, running N.-S. for about 40 feet. The foundation walls—2 ft. thick and 6 ft. apart—of a passage-like structure, were contiguous with the plaster floor of a small round-ended building orientated E.-W. The edges of the floor were rather eroded but it seems to have been about 10½ ft. wide, and the plaster had originally been surfaced with pounded brick in the manner of Roman *opus signinum*. The building may have been a small chapel or cell and had later been used for burials. It had then been cut through by a large pit (about 20 ft. wide and 21 ft. deep) at the bottom of which was a layer of branches, scrub and weeds, which evidently represented a clearing of the site in the late Saxon or immediately post-conquest period. The upper levels of the pit contained substantial debris of Saxon buildings.

This year's work has amply confirmed Bede's statement that Benedict Biscop wished to build 'in the Roman manner'. The debris of these 7th-century buildings shows that the walls were faced with painted striped plaster, that the windows were glazed with coloured and plain glass, that the floors were surfaced with pounded red brick and that decorative sculptural features, such as miniature turned columns, were painted red or black. It is too early to speak conclusively about the plan of the 7th-century monastery, but it would appear that there was an area open to the laity to the W. of the site which contained a lay burial ground, and that the central and presumably private part of the monastery was regularly planned and elaborately constructed.

HAMPSHIRE : WINCHESTER (SU/482293). (See also under Post-conquest, palaces, p. 184, and towns, p. 194 f.)

Excavations north of the cathedral, following work in 1961-63 (*Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-63), 307; VIII (1964), 233), were continued by Martin Biddle for the Winchester Excavations Committee, the University of North Carolina and Duke University. Building F, discovered in 1962-63 and identified as the Old Minster, was examined in what proved to be the central part of the structure. Although badly robbed for the completion of the Norman cathedral in 1093-94, the ground plan of the building was traced and two periods of construction defined. Not more than a third of the building has so far been excavated and any interpretation of the sequence of construction in this

badly robbed structure would be premature. What appears to be the nave, 23 ft. wide internally, has been traced for 33 feet. E. of this the building narrows to 17 ft. and has been traced for a further 33 feet. To N. and S. the nave is flanked by rectangular *porticus*, two of which have so far been found on either side. The W. *porticus* on the north contains a well, perhaps to be associated with a baptistry. At the W. end of the building part of a massive rectangular structure projects 28 ft. N. from the nave. A resistivity survey indicates that this may be part of a large rectangular forebuilding about 96 ft. square. This is perhaps a westwork of Carolingian Rhineland character such as the late Mr. Roger Quirk suggested may have been built west of the Old Minster by Æthelwold in the late 10th century.¹

Inside the building part of the flagging of the earliest floor, perhaps of the 7th century, remained *in situ*, as did the foundations of what is tentatively regarded as the early altar, with four post-holes for its canopy. In front of this foundation was a second footing, perhaps for a stone cross axially placed in front of the altar as at Reculver. The early floor had been covered by a later floor (some 18 in. higher) and into this upper floor was set the massive stone coffin found in 1962 on the axis of the nave and above the early altar. The later floor also sealed a furnace used in founding the bells of the late 10th-century cathedral. Fragments of clay moulds, some with letters of two inscriptions running around the bell, filled the flues of the furnace, which also contained several scratch-marked cooking-pots which must be 10th-century.

Many fragments of carved stones, glazed tiles and some painted plaster were found, together with a number of important silver, silver-gilt and gold objects which had probably been disturbed from important graves during the demolition. A number of Saxon and Norman coins came from the demolition-layers, as well as a quantity of pottery, including Winchester ware, which can be dated 1093–94.

On the N. side of the Old Minster, Building G was found to approach within 3 ft. of the Old Minster. Building G is probably the New Minster, which was so close to the Old Minster that William of Malmesbury said a man could scarcely walk between them.

A summary of the year's work will be published in *The Antiquaries Journal*.

KENT : FINGLESHAM (TR/826535). Excavation on the site of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery by Mrs. Sonia Hawkes for M.P.B.W., continuing her work of 1959–60, has brought the total of excavated graves to 140. Most graves found this year were of the middle and late 7th century. Three at least had originally been under small barrows (now ploughed flat) surrounded by shallow penannular ditches. The grave-goods were typical of their period : outstanding among them was the pottery, which included both wheel-made bottles and various hand-made forms ; a glass vessel of the rare type known as the 'bag-beaker' ; various necklaces made up of amethyst beads and wire rings ; and one extremely fine gilt-bronze buckle with unusual ornament (*Antiquity*, xxxix (1965), 17–32).

— : POLHILL. B. Philp carried out an emergency excavation on the site already partly excavated about ten years ago by Miss M. Blumstein (cf. *Archaeologia Cantiana*, LXX (1956), 278–80).

NORFOLK : BUNWELL (TM/12999322). Excavations by P. Day 450 yards WSW. of Green Farm revealed an oval pit, c. 4½ ft. diam. and c. 4 ft. deep ; Thetford-ware sherds, daub, an iron knife and one very worn sherd of Roman colour-coated ware were found. Near by (TM/12919328) there was a U-shaped ditch, c. 4 ft. from the surface and c. 2 ft. wide at top, rounded at one end and more than 18 ft. long. Much Thetford ware was recovered, including many jars with sagging bases, together with a piece of sandstone and iron fragments.

¹ M. Biddle and R. N. Quirk, 'Excavations near Winchester Cathedral,' *Archaeol. J.*, cxix (1962) 174 f.

——— : NORWICH (TG/23010862). During building operations in the area of *Exchange Street/Bedford Street/Little London Street* large quantities of pottery were recovered—notably Thetford ware, including wasters—together with burnt clay, iron slag and a spindle-whorl. Part of an updraught kiln used for firing Thetford ware was found but could not be excavated.

——— : ——— (TG/23400850). Remains of chalk floors and hearths of huts, probably of pre-conquest date, were found in the *King Street/Rose Lane* area during building operations. These floors, which yielded an Ipswich-ware sherd, a Stamford-ware handle and many Thetford-ware sherds were disturbed by later burials (see below, pp. 185, 187).

——— : THETFORD (TL/86728229). Excavations for the playing-field of the new *Primary School, Queensway*, yielded an early 11th-century grave-slab of freestone with a cross in a circle at either end joined by a plain panel. Flanking the plain central panel on either side was a line of plaited decoration. Workmen reported that it had covered an inhumation-burial, the grave of which was defined by stones on which the grave-slab rested. The burial was destroyed. The grave-slab is preserved in the Primary School.

——— : ——— (TL/865828). B. Davison for M.P.B.W. stripped an area 250 ft. by 150 ft. within the defences of the Saxon town (FIG. 37). Over 1,200 features were found—post-holes, slots, ditches and pits—mainly of 10th-century date. The earliest occupation is represented by four widely-spaced *Grübenhäuser*. In the 10th century the site seems to have been laid out afresh on a generous scale, with large detached buildings standing in properties bounded by small ditches; one building, or range of buildings, appears to have been over 130 ft. long. Four successive metalled roadways were each 22 ft. wide. One kiln of unusual form, producing Thetford ware, was sampled for dating by the University of Oxford Research Laboratory for Archaeology and Art.

——— : ——— (TL/86088295). About 120 yds. S. of Red Castle a trench cut by a mechanical digger revealed part of the late Saxon town ditch and bank. Late Saxon sherds were found under the bank.

——— : WITTON (TG/33543191). Excavation by Norwich Castle Museum continued on the site of a Saxon hut (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, vi-vii (1962-3), 309). The hut was approximately 16 ft. long by 10 ft. wide with three deep post-holes at each end. The centre was filled with clay, some well-fired, some partially fired and some unfired, mixed with a little soil and containing charcoal, iron slag and pottery. Pottery from the lower part of the filling was homogeneous, but that from the upper 15 in. appears to have accumulated after the hollow had been partially filled in. Two iron-slag hearths 16 ft. to the N. and a hearth with sherds 25 ft. to the S. were also cleared.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE : WILLOUGHBY-ON-THE-WOLDS (SK/649251). An Anglian inhumation-cemetery produced among other objects a great square-headed brooch, two cruciform brooches (Åberg type iv), a fragmentary florid cruciform brooch, a swastika brooch, two openwork 'triskele' mounts, girdle-hangers and a window-urn. The excavation will continue.

STAFFORDSHIRE : TAMWORTH. The archaeological officer of the Staffordshire County Council excavated on the site of the defences of the Anglo-Saxon town.

SUFFOLK : IPSWICH, CARDINAL STREET (TM/16154428). Sherds of Thetford ware were found during building operations.

——— : ———, CURRIER'S LANE (TM/16014444). Sherds of Thetford ware and bones of pig, sheep and ox were found about 2 ft. down during the construction of a manhole.

——— : ———, TURRET LANE (TM/16404425). A wood-lined well, 3 ft. square, was found during the construction of the new premises of the Suffolk Press. It was

THETFORD: THE SAXON TOWN

GENERAL PLAN OF AREA EXCAVATED IN 1964

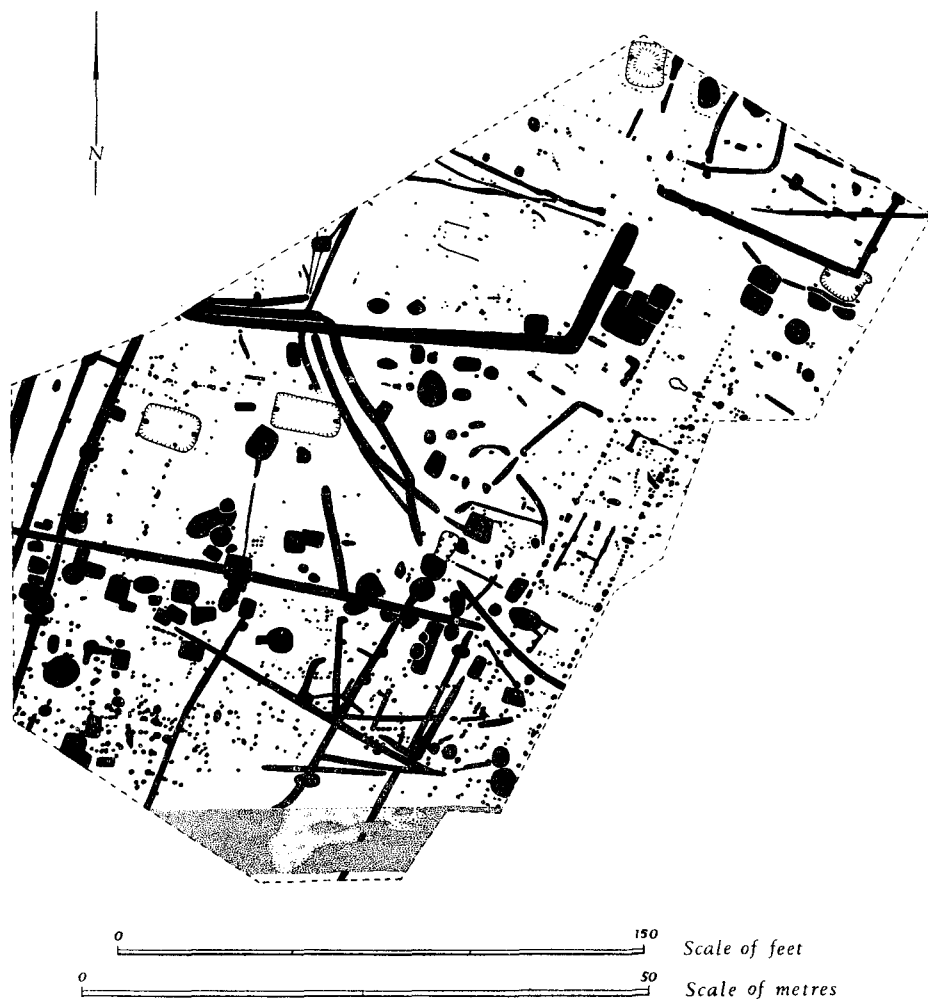


FIG. 37 (p. 173)

associated at a depth of 11 ft. with sherds of Thetford ware, two boars' tusks and a horn core.

——— : PAKENHAM, GRIMSTONE END (TL/934691). Fragments of Anglo-Saxon pottery with grass markings were found during quarrying.

——— : ———, GRIMSTONE END (TL/93526905). A shallow depression, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yds. wide, 18 in. deep, possibly the site of an Anglo-Saxon hut, found during quarrying,

yielded sherds, a portion of a triangular bone comb with ring-and-dot decoration, four bone awls, an iron girdle-hanger and four clay spindle-whorls.

——— : RICKINGHALL INFERIOR, BROOM HILLS. An Anglo-Saxon site is in course of excavation.

——— : SOUTH ELMHAM (TM/30728263). Further excavation on this site (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 238) throws doubt on the 7th- or 8th-century date of the Old Minster; an 11th-century date now seems more probable.

——— : THORNHAM (TM/096707). A stone spindle-whorl, possibly Anglo-Saxon, was found in a garden.

——— : WORTHAM (TM/088771). An iron arrow-head or small spear-head, possibly Anglo-Saxon, was found in the field known as 'Mead Croft'.

SUSSEX : OLD ERRINGHAM (TQ/204075). Chalk quarrying revealed the greater part of a late Saxon weaving-hut 100 yds. S. of the post-conquest manorial site (see p. 203 f.). Allowing for one end lost to the mechanical excavator, the hut would have been about 16 ft. long by 11 ft. wide, sunk 15 in. into the solid chalk. There was a large post-hole in the middle of the remaining gable-end and three smaller post-holes are likely to have held posts to support the ridge-pole. A hollow track led to a possible entrance in the NW. corner. About 75 intermediate-type clay loom-weights were lying on the floor in two distinct groups, some being broken and others fragmentary. Two looms appear to be represented, though there are no holes in the chalk to be assigned with confidence to the loom uprights. (Such holes are not essential, as loom uprights lean and could be supported by wedges). The ridge-pole supports could have been utilized to stabilize the looms.

Two spindle-whorls, a bone needle, quern fragments of Greensand, Mayen lava and of stone from the Mixon Rocks (one mile S. of Selsey Bill), animal bones, seafood shells and a fragment of a whetstone were found. The pottery was fragmentary and ranged from the 9th to the 13th century. The site was covered with plough-soil containing medieval sherds, so that some of the late sherds may be intrusive. A bronze brooch, in the shape of a caterpillar with arched back, was just below the plough-soil in the top of the filling over the western group of loom-weights. This, which is of a type well known in Holland but not in England, has been ascribed provisionally by Miss V. Evison to the 8th century. The brooch must have been deposited after the hut had silted up, but the pottery on the floor of the hut suggests that it was not deserted until sometime between the 9th and the 11th centuries. Unfortunately, none of the pottery is distinctive enough to be closely dated. It may be of significance that fragments of loom-weights have been found in the old soil layer below the defensive earthwork on the manorial site, which is tentatively dated to the 11th or 12th century. In this same layer were two pennies of Aethelred II, one minted at Canterbury by Leofstan, 992-998, the other minted by Aelfgar at Lewes, 997-1003 (identifications by courtesy of Mr. R. A. G. Carson, British Museum).

——— : TELSCOMBE (TQ/405033). Two clay loom-weights, one bun-shaped, the other falling between intermediate and bun-shaped, with a little pottery, animal bone and signs of a hearth, perhaps from a sunken hut, were found by farm workers building a new barn at the foot of a hill (subsoil chalk). The remaining fragment of pottery is similar to some from the Old Erringham weaving-hut, but is not closely datable. A late Saxon date is suggested.

WILTSHIRE : FORD (SU/173332). A barrow with a Saxon(?) primary interment was excavated by J. W. G. Musty for Salisbury Museum Research Committee. The ditches of this barrow and another one were revealed as soil marks during agricultural operations. The other barrow was prehistoric, but, since the tip of an iron sword was found on its surface, it had probably contained an intrusive Saxon interment as well.

The ditch of the Saxon barrow was interrupted by a single causeway. At the centre was a large grave, 8 ft. by 4 ft. and 3 ft. deep, containing a single burial with two spears, a shield-boss of 'sugar-loaf' form, a seax with silver-mounted pommel inset with garnets and contained in a decorated sheath (the sheath being fitted with tubular bronze edging, a row of bronze rivets, silver buckles and a silver tip), a double-tongued buckle decorated with three garnets, a decorated double-sided bone comb, and a bronze hanging-bowl containing vegetable material (onions and crab-apples and lengths of fine string) preserved by the infusion of copper salts from the bowl. Decayed wood was found beneath the bowl which may originally have stood inside a bucket. The burial, in view of the character of the associated objects, cannot be earlier than the 7th century.

YORKSHIRE : YORK. Excavations on the site of *St. Mary, Bishopshill Senior* by R.C.H.M. and M.P.B.W. uncovered a Roman building overlaid by a Saxon cemetery in use certainly in the 10th and 11th centuries, of which three sides of the enclosing walls were found. The late Saxon church had been built over part of the cemetery. The N. wall of this church was found to have been built carefully alongside, and not to have used, nor incorporated, the N. wall of the Roman building, although the Roman wall stands even now higher than the top of the Saxon footings. This suggests that it was in use for some other purpose, possibly as part of an earlier Saxon church which was kept standing for a time alongside the new one. The footings of the late Norman aisle added on the N. side of the late Saxon nave contained considerable quantities of reused burnt stone, perhaps resulting from a fire of 1137. Finds included a strap-end (see D. M. Wilson's note, pp. 154 ff.) and fragments of pewter mortuary chalices. Nineteen fragments of Saxon crosses and of grave-slabs, including one hog-back, were found during demolition of the church, during the excavation, and among rubble removed from the church. With one possible exception they are post-Danish.

ISLE OF MAN

ANDREAS : KIONDROGHAD (NX/397002). P. S. Gelling continued the excavation of the dark-age habitation site. Among the finds were metal-workers' pattern stones. Excavation continues.

JURBY : THE LHEN (NX/378015). A slate amulet, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. \times $\frac{7}{8}$ in. \times $\frac{3}{16}$ in. overall, formed from a waterworn pebble, with one face ground flat, and with a simple inscribed cross (with bifurcated ends to each limb) on the convex face, pierced by a bored hole $\frac{1}{8}$ in. diam. of hour-glass cross-section, was found casually. While its date is uncertain it probably belongs to the early Christian period.

PATRICK : BALLABROOIE (SC/264819). A Viking sword found here has been published (*J. Manx Museum*, VI (1965), 249-53).

SCOTLAND

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE : ARDWALL ISLAND (NX/573496). Excavations by A. C. Thomas for the Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh, investigated the previously noted presumed pre-Romanesque chapel and enclosed cemetery (cf. *Trans. Dumfries and Galloway Nat. Hist. and Archaeol. Soc.*, XXXVIII (1961), 71-82, fig. 8).

The site was more complex than surface indications suggested, four major phases being detectable. The latest (defined by pottery and bottle-glass) is a rectangular three-roomed structure, probably (as tradition has it) an 18th-century tavern for the Isle of Man smuggling industry, the S. end of which overlay, at right angles, the W. end of a massive rectangular building, externally some 30 ft. by 66 ft., which is at present regarded as a medieval laird's hall and which, on pottery evidence, had only a brief occupation centring on the period 1250-1300. The pottery includes imported

French wares, (?)local wares, and possibly products of the Downpatrick kilns (*Ulster J. Archaeol.*, xxvi (1963), 79-104). Part of the N. wall of the 'hall' incorporates a stretch of pre-existing walling of a different character, which was the N. side of another rectangular structure, externally about 29 ft. by 19 ft., internally 23 ft. by 12½ ft., its long axis lying E.-W. Portions of this structure, located at a low level within the later 'hall', were built in neat courses laid in yellowish clay. The size, proportions, orientation, W. doorway and internal features all strongly indicate that this is a pre-conquest chapel, perhaps of the 8th century. Remains of an altar, below which a grave can be seen, were found at the E. end. Below the floor of the chapel, which was cleared only in a most preliminary fashion, a series of further graves (some of which underlie the chapel walls) and a complex of post-holes, referring to some structure on a slightly different axis, suggest that a timber oratory earlier than the chapel remains to be exposed (cf. the sequence at Church Island, co. Kerry : O'Kelly, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, 59 c 2 (1958) ; and, by implication, so many of the Manx *keills* : *Manx Archaeol. Survey*, 5 parts (1909-35), *passim*).

An incised cross-slab was found somewhere on the site earlier in the present century (*Trans. Dumfries and Galloway Nat. Hist. and Archaeol. Soc.*, xiii (1927), 125). Three more, and fragments of seven other smaller slabs or free-standing crosses, were recovered in 1964, all in secondary contexts, all built into the walls of the 'hall' or the tavern. The most interesting of these, a massive slab, exhibited a deeply-sculptured wheel-headed cross of the Anglian type, the name C U D G A R in uneven pocked (minuscule) letters, and, scratched below in a more regular hand, the letters H U T (?) H G A R (?). One of the smaller stones contained a graffito showing a stylized hooded human figure holding a crook, a Latin cross in 'stiletto' outline, and part of another human figure.

The site is surrounded by a low stone-faced bank forming an oval enclosure about 180 ft. by 110 ft., the usual *cill* or embanked cemetery of the early church in the west. The assumption must be that the stone chapel, and the name C U D G A R, are later than the establishment of the Anglian diocese of Whithorn in the late 7th or early 8th century, in which case there is every hope that the timber structure with its associated graves may refer to a pre-Anglian phase of Christianity in the area. On general grounds this is more likely to be of the period of Irish (monastic) involvement in SW. Scotland—the 7th and later 6th centuries—than of the age of the episcopal, sub-Roman church attributed to Nynia and his successors. A further season is planned for 1965. Copies of a preliminary (duplicated) 8 pp. report may be obtained free from the Dept. of Archaeology, The University, Edinburgh, 8.

ORKNEY : BROUGH OF BIRSAY (HY/235285). The excavations were completed with minor test trenches to establish the final details of the layout of the site (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, viii (1964), 240).

SHETLAND : UNST, UNDERHULL. Superimposed on an iron-age site a Viking long-house of the 9th or 10th century was excavated for the University of Aberdeen. The house was about 30 m. long and 5 m. at its broadest part ; both the long walls and the gable ends are curved to give a boat-like shape. Later modifications to the house include the building of outhouses on the paved forecourt. Finds include stone vessels, fishing and weaving equipment, querns, plough-shares, fragments of gaming-boards and a number of toy querns.

WEST LOTHIAN : ABERCORN (NT/078792). Trial work at this monastic site, the *Aebbercurnig* of Bede (*H.E.*, iv, 26), now a parish church and kirkyard, began in 1963, and was extended further by A. C. Thomas for the Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh. Six areas were opened, one within the kirkyard, revealing two phases of occupation. The earlier corresponds to the Anglian monastery, established some time before A.D. 685, perhaps temporarily abandoned at that date following

the Northumbrian defeat at Nechtansmere, but apparently reoccupied in time to produce the well-known series of early 8th-century Anglian crosses now housed in the vestry.

The monastery, like most of those in northern Northumbria, is of ultimately Irish appearance and consisted of a large roughly oval enclosure sited on a spur between the confluence of two streams (whence the early place-name) overlooking the Forth. With difficulty, this *vallum* can still be traced. In the N. part of the interior (N. of the present church, the Romanesque nave of which may occupy the site of the Anglian chapel), cuttings have revealed traces of two small, apparently rectangular, structures, possibly cells. One is constructed of thick, dry-stone walls; the other is defined by a long sleeper-beam trench (a long side?) and perhaps median post-holes. Sherds of class-E imported ware in primary contexts confirm the dating of this phase.

The later period of use (separated from the earlier one by several feet of collapse and a laid pavement) yielded 13th-century pottery, numerous animal bones, including ox (over half), pig, sheep, horse and red deer, slag, and some minor artifacts. These may refer to no more than a former vicarage (existing here in 1274), or possibly a lodging for the bishop of Dunkeld in the previous century, when Abercorn was in that diocese. Excavation will continue.

WALES

CAERNARVONSHIRE : BANGOR. L. Alcock carried out extensive excavations on the supposed site of the Celtic monastery at Bangor on behalf of the Cambrian Archaeological Association. No further burials were found to the SW. of the supposed monastic cell discovered in 1924, around SH/579722, and no structures earlier than a post-medieval boundary wall. Two possible cell-emplacements were also examined at SH/58037235 and SH/58107240, but no structures were found. It now seems most probable that Deiniol's monastery lies beneath the cathedral and that the building found in 1924 is a small medieval church.

CARMARTHENSHIRE : COYGAN CAMP, LLANDDOWROR (SN/284092). Dr. G. J. Wainwright continued the excavation of this promontory fort for M.P.B.W. In addition to scanty iron-age and abundant Romano-British material, he found a few sherds of imported post-Roman pottery of classes A and B.

IRELAND

CO. ANTRIM : DROMORE (047135). A. E. P. Collins partially excavated a raised rath made by scarping a natural hillock of glacial gravel. Inside the rath was a ring gulley indicating a round hut (c. 20 ft. across) and a sub-rectangular house (12 ft. across internally) with stone-revetted earthen footings to walls 2 ft. thick. The roof had been supported by corner posts (two of which were certainly traceable) set in 2 ft. from the walls. Much of the floor was roughly paved. Finds, apart from numerous sherds of 'souterrain' ware, were few.

CO. ARMAGH : DRESSOGAGH (931554). Emergency excavation was carried out by A. E. P. Collins on a rath with bank, ditch and counterscarp. Stripping of the central area showed a circular wall-slot (diam. 24 ft.) with post-holes at intervals and traces of hurdle walling indicating a hut. Superimposed on this, and not quite concentric with it, was a shallow ring-gulley system indicative of two contiguous and contemporary circular huts, giving a figure-of-eight plan. Each had a central hearth. Finds included abundant sherds of 'souterrain' ware, plain rotary quern-stones, shale bangles, a decorated bone spindle-whorl and evidence for iron smelting.

II. POST-CONQUEST

A. MONASTIC SITES

ENGLAND

CHESHIRE : CHESTER (SJ/403659). Excavations by Miss S. N. McNamee for the Grosvenor Museum in advance of building on the site of the Benedictine nunnery of St. Mary in the *Nuns' Field* were confined almost entirely to the area to be covered by the new building. Part of the chapel and cloisters were uncovered with evidence of at least two building periods. The site had been thoroughly robbed, but an interesting series of floor-tiles was obtained.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE : CIRENCESTER (SP/023023). J. S. Wachter for the Cirencester Excavation Committee excavated to establish the site, extent and plan of what was reputed to be one of the richest Augustinian foundations in Britain immediately before the Dissolution, in which it was completely destroyed. The church itself lay much farther S. than had been supposed, close to the modern wall of the parish churchyard, and only the N. transept, measuring 29 ft. by 25 ft., was excavated, though a trench across the choir, close to the crossing, showed that the original church was aisleless, though aisles were added soon afterwards.

The main work revealed (a) the apsidal chapter-house, with maximum dimensions of 50 ft. by 25 ft.; (b) the undercroft of the calefactory and dormitory, which had possessed a vaulted roof, which survived unaltered throughout the life of the abbey and was carried partly on columns, the spaces between the columns being arched over; (c) the E. ambulatory of the cloisters, c. 95 ft. in length; and (d) the E. end of buildings of the N. range. It was in (d) that the most interesting and complicated alterations occurred, which may be connected with secular use of the buildings after the Dissolution. For the most part, the earliest buildings belonged to the reconstruction under Henry I. Only slight and inconclusive indications were obtained of the pre-conquest college.

HERTFORDSHIRE : SOPWELL NUNNERY (TL/150064). Members of the St. Albans and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society resumed work under the direction of E. A. Johnson (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 242). Two Tudor houses (in sequence) succeeded a Benedictine nunnery founded in 1140.

Parts of the latest floor of the monastic church showed tiles still in position. Below were two other mortar floors, not earlier than the 14th century, and below these again a segment of an apsidal foundation which was too far W. to fit the cloister, at least in its final form. The N. and S. walls of the later church were identified, though largely obliterated by Tudor structures, but the E. and W. ends have not yet been found. The boundaries of the central courtyard, 50 ft. square, of the first Tudor house almost certainly correspond exactly with those of the monastic cloister. For the second house, examination of the upper parts of the ruins beneath the ivy showed that the excavated E.-W. range, probably the hall, had had a clerestory on the S. side, and that the surviving E.-W. wall had been the S. wall of its single-storied aisle or corridor.

Work is expected to continue for about two more seasons to establish the positions of the principal claustral buildings and the extent of the second house.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE : ST. NEOTS (TL/181603). C. F. Tebbutt completed (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IV (1960), 134) work on the site of the priory, now covered by factories and a car park (which may incorporate indications of the plan in its future layout).

The priory was based on a cloister-garth 80 ft. square, and a plan is being made of most of the buildings round it, except the church on its S. side, which lies mainly under the yard and outbuildings of the *Cross Keys Hotel* so that its shape and dimensions are unlikely ever to be recovered. Its W. end, however, with some floor-tiles still *in situ*, was found in the garden of *Barclays Bank House*.

The E. or dormer range still retained its central pillar bases in the undercroft, which was a stone building replacing one of timber. The upper range however was

almost certainly of wood. The refectory occupied the N. side of the cloister. The cloister itself was of wood set on a low stone wall. Extending N. from the refectory, in the angle of the range, was the rectangular Norman kitchen. The southernmost of its great central pillar bases remained intact while the others had been taken out in monastic times, probably as a result of roof construction. Against this base had been built two bread ovens. In the kitchen a number of stratified floors produced pottery, coins and other small objects. E. of the kitchen, and against the N. wall of the refectory, was a rather confused range of buildings probably used for brewing. An open drain, made of Collyweston slates, led from them to a large soak-away pit.

Further to the N. was a rectangular building, probably of timber, that may have been the infirmary. Still further to the N. were two barn-like structures of unknown use. Plans by S. D. Cox are in course of preparation.

KENT : FAVERSHAM (TR/020617). B. J. Philp, in an emergency excavation for M.P.B.W. with extensive use of machinery, recovered the entire plan of the church belonging to the Cluniac abbey. At first work was concentrated on the domestic buildings of the abbey in *Well Orchard*. The cloister, some 120 ft. square, had been reduced at a subsequent period and contained two drains, running NE. and a *lavatorium*. The chapter-house together with the very large dorter lay E. of the cloister and N. was the frater. Another range closed the W. side. The buildings extended on the W., N. and E. sides beyond the limits of the area available. None of the superstructure of this complex survived, the plan being worked out from substantial chalk and mortar foundations and robber trenches.

The church itself lay in *Sextry Orchard*, the existing division apparently forming an ancient boundary. It was c. 370 ft. long and nearly 80 ft. wide, with aisled nave, long transepts, massive central tower, and a choir with three parallel apses. Each transept contained two small apsidal chapels. Large pits near the centre of the choir almost certainly represent the robbed tombs of Stephen and Matilda, known to have been buried within the church. The W. wall of the church (phase II) survived to a height of 6-7 ft. and contained the jambs of the main door; adjacent buttresses also survived and the foundations of a later porch were found in the garden of *66 Abbey Street*.

S. of the two W. end towers stood the foundations—still c. 3 ft. high—of an unusual circular tower, later than the original structure. Two areas of the floor were intact and it seems likely that most of the W. end of the nave, tiled and only covered by 10-12 in. of soil, remains substantially *in situ*. Only the foundations of the remainder of the church were found. Perhaps c. 1160-1300 the church was very drastically reduced in length, the original E. end becoming part of the cemetery. Some 60 graves were encountered here and clearly another 100 or so remain near by. This reduction probably relates to that recorded of the cloister.

The cloister and domestic buildings lay N. of the abbey church. The cloister was c. 30 or more ft. beyond the N. wall of the nave in line with the N. wall of the N. transept in a most unusual manner. This placed the chapter-house entirely E. of the transept alignment, the evidence being quite conclusive. A slype divided the two. It seems that the huge size of both church and domestic buildings can be reconciled with a royal foundation. The three-apsed choir recalls Cluniac Castle Acre and Thetford and the double apses on each transept are reminiscent of Cluny and Lewes, etc. A large quantity of glass, floor-tiles, stonework, pottery etc. was recovered and awaits study.

LINCOLNSHIRE : BOSTON (TF/329439). The refectory building of the Dominican friary is being incorporated into the structure of a new theatre. Parts of the stonework of other sections of the house still exist in several buildings near by. Before work began on the refectory Miss M. Vulich and the Boston Archaeology Group were able to examine the floor of the central section of the undercroft. Although the foundation date, 1222, is reasonably certain, little is known of the history of the house after the Dissolution.

The building had been used as a forge, a general warehouse, a wine store and a Baptist meeting-house. The room had, however, been divided before this. One half had had a long life as a treadmill, whilst the remainder had been put to several uses. Each new floor discovered was built on one which had grown uneven and required levelling before the new surface was added. There was a plentiful supply of pottery, metal and general finds. Among the most interesting were numerous sherds of imported pottery, coins, tokens, Venetian glass, a leather dagger-sheath, and some fragments of Italian brigandine armour.

——— : HAVERHOLME PRIORY (TF/109493). Further work for M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 242) by Mrs. M. U. Jones on the site of the double Gilbertine priory of 1137–1539 has resulted in buildings being traced over an acre. Except for an E.–W. wall, up to 5 ft. thick, traced for 170 ft. and a possible newel foundation, these seem still to be outbuildings fringing the S. edge of the clay island. Floor subsidence and multiplication of walls suggest rebuilding. Rubbish dumped along the marshy limit of building included a sealed 13th-century group. This yielded continental ‘*blau-grau*’ ware (the most northerly find-spot), shelly and Stamford wares including bottles, stone spindle-whorls, perforated hones, bone bobbins and bodkins, and varied food bones and shells. Romano-British roof- and flue-tiles may indicate stone ‘robbing’ from Roman Sleaford, since the priory was granted the revenues of Old Sleaford church. The site of a riverside roof-tile kiln was located, with firebars as at Meaux and fired clay pyramidal cones.

LONDON : WESTMINSTER ABBEY (TQ/301794). See pp. 198, 200 f.

NORFOLK : BINHAM PRIORY (TF/982400). Excavation by J. K. Knight for M.P.B.W. in the external angle of the W. and S. ranges produced a thick flint and mortar raft, but no evidence of a building occupying the angle. Overlying this was an extensive early 16th-century midden from the adjoining kitchens with large quantities of oyster shells and animal bones. The only associated pottery was imported German stone-ware.

——— : CASTLE ACRE PRIORY (TF/814148). The apses of the 17th-century chapter-house were excavated by J. K. Knight for M.P.B.W. The natural subsoil contained several large irregular pockets of soft material and when the apse was replaced by a rectangular end in the 14th century this was provided with a bow-fronted external foundation, as at Binham, to prevent subsidence. All burials had been translated before rebuilding began.

——— : GREAT YARMOUTH, GREYFRIARS (TG/523074). Work by J. K. Knight for M.P.B.W. revealed the W. wall of the W. range beneath post-medieval alterations.

——— : THETFORD (TL/867830). An excavation by W. F. Edwards and A. B. Whittingham investigated the extent of the Dominican friary begun in or after 1335. The site lay N. of the church of St. Mary the Great on the S. bank of the Little Ouse. Enough was found to determine the extent of the cloisters, the garth being approximately 65 ft. square, and the W. or cellar range. Buildings were of flint and ashlar, of two stories, roofed with Collyweston and pottery tiles; the cloisters were paved with glazed tiles of various colours, and the base of a newel staircase was found at their SW. corner. The kitchen appears to have lain N. of the NW. corner of the cloisters, but this area was much damaged by drainage works about 1950. A lane lay between the N. wall of the church and the S. cloister range in the Dominican fashion.

NORTHUMBERLAND : NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, BLACKFRIARS (NZ/244643). A second season of excavation by Barbara Harbottle and Eric Parsons for Newcastle Corporation established that the nave of the priory church had a S. aisle (the N. aisle having been found in 1963, cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 243), but that the external walls on either

side of the principal S. entrance did not extend across the church in the form of stone screens. While it is now clear that there was a small room, perhaps a sacristy, at the N. end of the E. range of the claustral buildings and adjacent to the quire, excavation has so far failed to reveal the wall of this range. The junction of nave and quire on the N. side of the church was found farther E. than expected, thus giving the church a lop-sided appearance, but there was no evidence that this represents rebuilding.

——— : NEWMINSTER ABBEY (NZ/189858). Barbara Harbottle (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 243) continued excavation in the warming-house, reredorter, infirmary and church. The warming-house had been at least three bays long, but was later divided—or possibly reduced in length—by a wall built across the S. end of the second bay. The E. wall and doorway of the reredorter were located, as well as the S. wall and main drain, and the width of the infirmary hall confirmed by the discovery of its E. and W. walls. The trench across this W. wall also revealed a secondary fireplace. Two trenches in the church showed that fragments of visible masonry represented a large secondary buttress at the NW. angle of the N. transept, and one surviving course of a stone screen between the NW. crossing pier and the next pier to the W.

SOMERSET : GLASTONBURY (ST/501389). The work at the abbey by C. A. Raleigh Radford (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 243) was brought to an end, completing the present series of excavations. It is now certain that the position of the crosses or shrines mentioned by William of Malmesbury and other writers, has been located on the S. side of the lady chapel. Between them was evidence of the large excavation made in 1191 when the bodies identified as King Arthur and Queen Guinevere were translated from their graves. The abbot's house of the 14th century was found to conform to plan with a great hall open to the roof at one end of the rectangular block and chambers on two or more stories set transversely at the other.

STAFFORDSHIRE : HULTON (SJ/905491). Preliminary excavations by D. Leak and J. Newey for the City of Stoke-on-Trent Museum Archaeological Society on the S. range of domestic buildings of the Cistercian abbey revealed traces of foundation walls and large quantities of pottery of a date after the Dissolution.

SURREY : MERTON (TQ/264698). Excavation by D. J. Turner for the Merton and Morden Historical Society between the site of the cellarer's range of the priory and the known position of other medieval buildings revealed a flint cobble roadway of c. 1350 bordered by an apparently 15th-century yard floored with fragments of dressed green-sand. The site was covered by a layer of debris dating from the destruction of the priory in 1538 and criss-crossed by 18th-century irrigation ditches. Pottery, floor-tiles, jettons and iron objects were numerous.

SUSSEX : MICHELHAM (TQ/558094). A training school of the Sussex Archaeological Society directed by K. J. Barton explored the area of the church and the S. side of the priory. Extensive work at the church proved negative ; at the S. side extensions to the porch of the abbey leading to the refectory were discovered under extensive Tudor and later alterations. At the W. end of the S. side what might have been the great drain from the abbot's lodging was examined in detail. This feature had been filled with domestic rubbish and sealed with a layer of clay 1½ ft. thick, containing fine medieval wares from the Rye kilns and fragments of several vessels of Dutch origin, together with a large amount of very coarse cooking-vessels.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING : KIRKSTALL ABBEY (SE/259360). Miss E. Pirie reports that during 1964 the plan of the kitchen range (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 246) was completed as far as the limits of possible excavation allowed ; late monastic foundations had been disturbed and covered by post-monastic farm buildings,

In the infirmary wing, the line of the 12th-century wall was picked up, and the outline of a rectangular construction (approximately 30 ft. by 60 ft.) was exposed. The walls were, on average, 4 ft. thick and were for the greater part of large irregular stones interspersed with small cobbles. For some stretches only the rubble footings remained. Little is yet known about the internal arrangements, except that a hearth lay against the middle of the N. wall.

The interpretation of the building is not yet determined, but it is probable that it was a shelter for a pre-monastic community, and/or quarters for the first monks, when the abbey itself was building.

———, ——— : PONTEFRAC T PRIORITY (SE/463226). Excavations were continued by Leeds University extra-mural students and others under C. V. Bellamy (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, viii (1964), 246) on the E. arms of the later church phases. The ground plan of the third church is now complete, though some ancillary buildings need further attention. Its E. arm was of five bays, aisled on both sides, so that the total length of this church was 235 feet. Its altar and reredos screen were located one bay from the E. end. The E. arm of the second church was longer than that of the third, and requires further work.

W. E. Nicholson continued excavating on the S. side of the lesser cloister, adding further walling to the plan, as well as a major drain which should help to indicate the position of the monks' reredorter, and may eventually elucidate some of the problems connected with the drainage system.

———, ——— : WOODKIRK (SE/272250). An emergency excavation by C. V. Bellamy on the N. side of Woodkirk Church before the building of a new vicarage on a site assumed to be that of a small monastic cell attached to Nostell Priory showed buildings arranged round a small cloister on the N. side of the church. The cloister was 60 ft. by 52 ft. and the present church stands on the site of the monastic church. The N. range was directly threatened by the new building scheme, and most fully explored. The building was 15 ft. wide and the full length of the cloister. One dividing wall was seen and the westernmost room had two hearths of different dates. A complex of structures in the NW. angle of the cloister will be more readily accessible later. The E. range was seen to be 20 ft. wide, but not fully excavated, since it will still be available when the building work is finished. Finds will be lodged in Batley Museum.

WALES

MONMOUTHSHIRE : CHEPSTOW, ST. KYNE MARK'S PRIORITY (ST/526942). L. A. S. Butler for M.P.W.B. continued excavation at this small Augustinian house (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, viii (1964), 248), examining the E. range and the area where the S. range should lie. The E. range measured 43 ft. by 14 ft. with a sunk rock-cut floor ; the S. end was subsequently subdivided to make a room 11 ft. long, and beyond the N. end of the range were the foundations of a passage. After the construction of this well-built range in the late 13th or early 14th century there followed a period of destruction in which quarry-pits were filled with stone rubble, painted wall-plaster and crested roof-tiles in a variety of patterns. After this a room 12 ft. by at least 28 ft. was added at right angles to the E. side of the E. range, being built over a quarry-pit. Further work is needed to recover the plan of the S. range, which had only slight walls of irregular plan, and to locate the church, which did not close the fourth side of the cloister.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE : CAER NODDFA, CARNO (SN/962966). Excavation of the supposed Roman fort by W. G. Putnam revealed that it had been reused in medieval times. In the NW. corner was a half-timbered building, 30 ft. by 40 ft. on a sleeper wall 2½ ft. wide, and a courtyard with a pit containing late medieval pottery. Tradition associates the field with the Knights Hospitallers of St. John and the building may be part of the *hospitium*. Further excavations are proposed.

B. CATHEDRALS AND ECCLESIASTICAL PALACES

ENGLAND

DURHAM : BEARPARK (NZ/243438). Barbara Harbottle, B. Dobson and E. Parsons explored briefly this manor of the priory and convent of Durham. Three trenches completed the plan of the main range of buildings, and produced evidence of a miniature reredorter, secondary walls, and occupation into the 17th century.

HAMPSHIRE : BISHOP'S WALTHAM (SU/552173). Work under S. E. Rigold for M.P.B.W. has continued (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 248) mainly at the junction of the original curtain, which underlay the E. wall of the hall range, and the cross-wall, which was found to belong to the second Norman period ; N. of the cross-wall, and so just in the outer court, a Norman building of two phases was trenched. The amount of pottery suggests a domestic use, early abandoned.

— : WINCHESTER, WOLVESEY PALACE (SU/484291). M. Biddle continued work on the N. range (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 248) for M.P.B.W. and the Winchester Excavations Committee. The W. apse found below the gatehouse in 1963 proved to be part of a twin-apsed oval building 37 ft. long externally, apparently identical with, and probably the same date as, the 10th- to 11th-century oval chapel found on the site of the Cathedral Car Park in 1961 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI—VII (1962–63), 307). The palace itself seems to incorporate at least five constructional periods. In the first (c. 1138) the N. side of this courtyard house consisted of a simple boundary wall joining the E. and W. ranges. In the second (12th-century) an outer range, including the main gatehouse, was added along the N. side of this wall, and a second range added along the W. side of the courtyard with a flight of stairs, 12 ft. broad, leading from the NW. corner of the courtyard to the first floor of the W. range. In the third (still 12th-century and probably before Henry de Blois died in 1171) an inner range was added across the N. side of the courtyard. In either the second or third period the N. end wall of the first-floor hall was remodelled to include arcading with ball-ornament reminiscent of Cluny III. In the fourth period (perhaps 14th-century) internal modifications took place and in the fifth (perhaps also 14th-century) the ranges facing the courtyard were refenestrated, as the addition of massive buttresses indicates. At this time the palace was provided with a water-supply carried in lead pipes and also elaborate drainage.

C. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

ENGLAND

CAMBRIDGESHIRE : CLOPTON (TL/302488). Continued excavation by J. Alexander (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI—VII (1962–3), 341) on the site of the church on a terrace above earlier ditches showed that the footings of the nave walls were 20 ft. apart and the walls were c. 4½ ft. wide. A cross-wall was intact below floor level and was 4 ft. wide and 2 ft. deep. All the footings were of waterworn pebbles and flint nodules, neither of which occur locally. The floor of the church had gone, but a number of floor-tile fragments were found. Beneath the floor, near the N. wall, was a burial. At the E. and W. ends of the terrace the possible length of the church was tested revealing mortar, stone rubble, cut limestone blocks and pebble wall-footings, possibly the SE. corner of the church. A path, or possibly a cobbled drain, ran along the outside of the N. wall between it and the terrace bank. Over the terrace there was a layer, thickest near the walls, of roof-tiles, mortar lumps, flint nodules and cobbles and some scraps of window-glass. The remainder of the new terrace was occupied by the churchyard. This had been much used and four successive layers of burials were found (see also pp. 170, 208).

CORNWALL : ZENNOR, CHAPEL JANE (SW/434383) Miss V. Russell is excavating a site (called 'Chapel Jane' on the O.S.) on the extreme edge of an eroding cliff a short distance SE. of *Gurnard's Head*, which clearly could not have been built with the cliff edge where it is now.

There is a building of at least two phases, the first apparently a rectangular structure orientated E.-W. and measuring externally 20 ft. by 12 ft., with a probable doorway in the S. wall. Later an extension was made at the W. end slightly wider than the original building and 7 ft. long, with a door in the W. wall. A plain granite slab, probably an altar, was found in the extension overlying a modern pit, but there are traces of a probable altar recess at the E. end of the building. Most of the pottery can be attributed to the 12th and 13th centuries, but it seems that the building was used as a chapel for most of the medieval period and in some secular capacity thereafter. Work is continuing and a report will appear in *Cornish Archaeology*.

HEREFORDSHIRE : MARSTOW (SO/554192). A preliminary excavation by N. P. Bridgewater and the Archenfield Archaeological Group on the site of the ancient church of *Llan Martin in Ergyng* revealed the foundations and plan of the medieval church, the nave of which was 10 ft. wide internally with the remains of a mortar floor laid upon a bed of iron slag. Beneath this is an earlier destruction-layer, not yet dated. The inner and outer levels of the church were raised in the 18th century, and the wall buttressed with massive stones to counteract collapse. The medieval altar-stone was also discovered. Finds included coins of Edward I and James I, a wide range of glazed roof-tiles (13th- to 16th-century) and several hand-made 18th-century pins.

The *Book of Llandaff* refers to the priest *Morfwey*, who was ordained there in the time of Edward the Confessor.

LONDON : ST. NICHOLAS ACON CHURCH, NICHOLAS LANE. The foundations of the church were revealed during the clearance of burials from the site, and were recorded by P. Marsden for the Guildhall Museum (FIGS. 38 and 39). The church destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666 and never rebuilt, was in existence in 1084, when there is a record of its presentation to the church of Malmesbury (H. A. Harben, *A Dictionary of London*, 1918, p. 436 f.).

Several late Saxon rubbish-pits suggest that the site was then used for domestic purposes. One (pit 2) contained a fragmentary silver penny (dated by Dr. J. P. C. Kent to the second quarter of the 11th century) and another (pit 1) sherds of Pingsdorf ware. Traces of ragstone foundations apparently belonging to this phase were found. The earliest church seems to have been a simple rectangular structure with chalk and gravel foundations (wall 1 in section). To this was added a chancel with similar foundations. Later, the church was extended to the W. and an aisle was added to the S., separated from the nave by pillars. An underground vault was built on the N. side, and a tower was added at the NE. corner of the church.

A lead coffin, shaped to the head and shoulders, found in a central position at the end of the nave, evidently contained the remains of someone of importance, probably a benefactor to the church. It was removed for reburial before a detailed examination could be made.

— : ST. PANCRAS CHURCH, PANCRAS LANE. P. Marsden excavated for the Guildhall Museum when foundations were revealed while the burials were being removed before the rebuilding of nos. 76-80 *Cheapside*. The earliest record of St. Pancras Church is in 1257, and it was not rebuilt after the Great Fire of 1666 although the churchyard continued in use as a burial ground. The church had a nave 19 ft. 4 in. wide, with an apsidal chancel divided from the nave by a sleeper wall. The walls and foundations were constructed mainly of ragstone and yellow cement, and appeared to be of one period. The N. wall of the nave was clearly external, but there seems to have been a room on the N. side of the chancel. A pier of reused stone, presumably the base of a monument, overlying the ruined N. wall was evidently later than the Fire.

NORFOLK : NORWICH (TG/234085). Excavation by Miss B. Green for Norwich Castle Museum at the junction of *King Street* and *Rose Lane* on the site of the church of St. John the Evangelist found burials from this churchyard which later became incorporated

NICHOLAS LANE

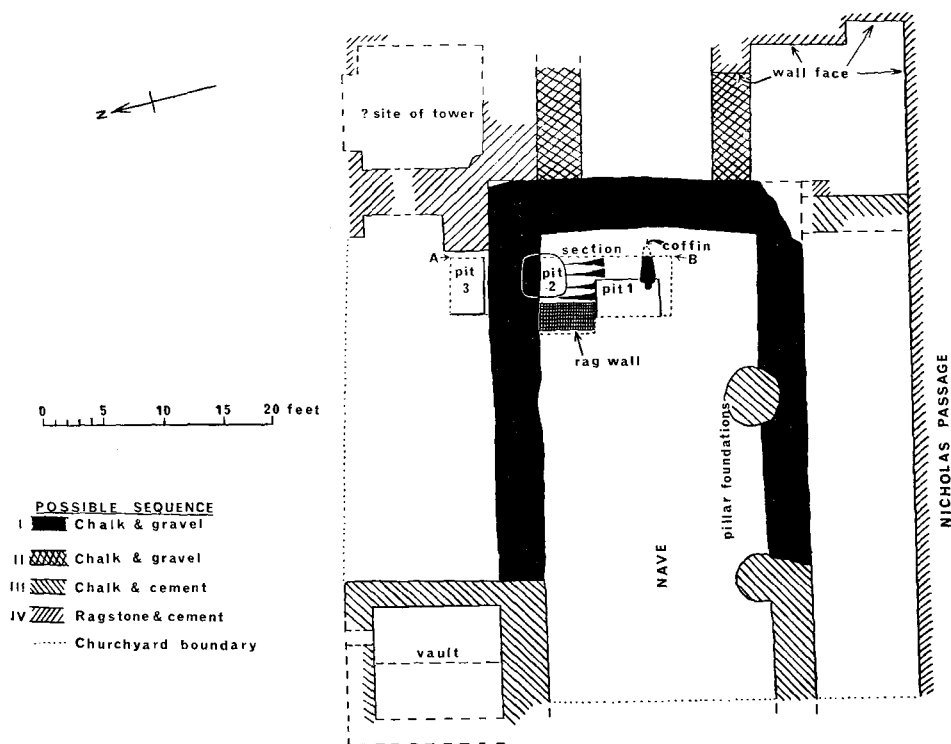


FIG. 38

ST. NICHOLAS ACON CHURCH, LONDON (p. 185)
Plan showing successive building periods

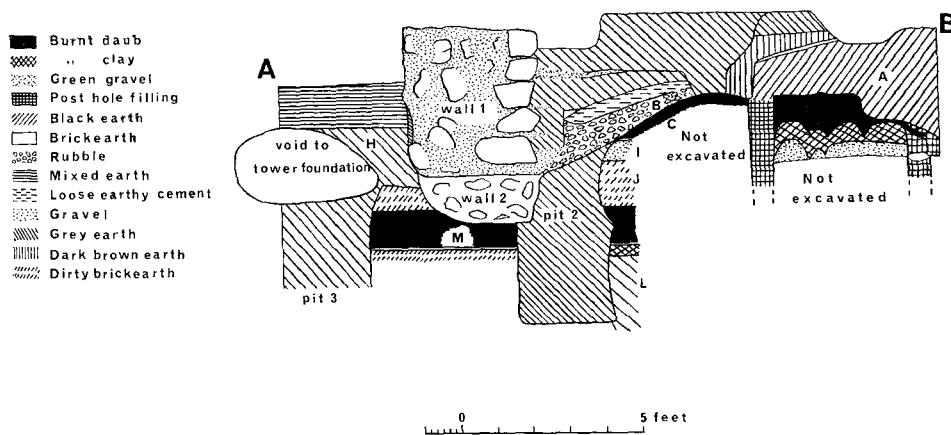


FIG. 39

ST. NICHOLAS ACON CHURCH, LONDON (p. 185)
Section A-B on plan (FIG. 38) showing early rubbish-pits

in the Grey Friars. The graves were cut through hut floors (see p. 173). Many medieval and post-medieval sherds were found.

SOMERSET : GLASTONBURY TOR (ST/513386). Excavation on the summit by P. A. Rahtz for the Chalice Wall Trust revealed the robbed footings of (1) a Saxon(?) cross-base ; (2) a late Saxon church ; (3) a Norman church ; (4) a 13th-century church. The tower added to this last church in the 14th century is still standing, dedicated to St. Michael. On a shelf below the summit were buildings cut 5 ft. deep in rock, possibly cellars ; pottery ranged from the 11th to the 15th centuries, with glass, floor-tiles, plaster and many bird and fish bones. The earlier phases may be associated with the pre-conquest *monasterium*, mentioned in a 13th-century charter.

WARWICKSHIRE : ASTLEY (SP/311995). H. E. Brown continued excavation on the N. transept of the collegiate church (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 251), proving it to be 30 ft. wide. Two burials belonging to the early years of the transept lay under an area of relaid tiles, and there were slight indications of a monument in the centre of the transept over the burials.

YORKSHIRE : YORK, ST. MARY, BISHOPSHILL SENIOR. See p. 176.

———, EAST RIDING : WHARRAM PERCY (SE/858646). Gillian Hurst for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group opened the platform area to the E. of the present (Victorian) chancel to investigate the earlier periods discovered by a trial trench (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 251), revealing at least five earlier chancels built on the artificial chalk platform or raft. The earliest was a square-ended chancel extending some 25 ft. beyond the present end. This was, unusually, shortened by 15 ft. in the second period and an apsidal end built, but this may have been occasioned by the rather unstable nature of the chalk raft. The apse had an outer face of very fine quality ashlar sandstone blocks and corresponded in both tooling and mason's marks with work on the manor house (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, II (1958), 206) and therefore was built c. 1175.

In the 13th century this apse was demolished and the floor level of the chancel was raised by 2 feet. The E. end of its foundation was incorporated in the base for the altar of the succeeding square end, which was almost on the same line as that of the first period, the raft being repaired and extended to take this rebuilding. Later this building was very thoroughly robbed, especially on its N. side, and a flimsier replacement was rendered even more unstable by the robber trenches beneath. Attempts to strengthen this structure were seen in the form of angle buttresses at the NE. and SE. corners, but were of little use being sited off the underlying chalk raft in soft made-up ground. Presumably these useless attempts led to its abandonment and to the state of disrepair of the chancel referred to in 17th-century documents. There is little archaeological evidence of the repairs of 1829, which were probably a patching of the ruined structure. In 1879 the present short chancel was built.

Examination of the angle between the N. wall of the chancel and the nave disclosed a chapel continuing the N. aisle, 10 ft. wide and extending 20 ft. along the chancel. At its E. end was an altar step, two bases for a table altar, and a piscina drain. Much of the ashlar in this construction was reused and the chapel was probably contemporary with the fourth period of the chancel. Within this chapel, in front of the altar step, was another burial of a priest, with a much decayed pewter chalice and paten. His grave had cut through others in the chapel floor, which must have been outside the church when buried, before the chapel was erected.

Northwards, outside the area of church building, approximately 100 skeletons of various periods, many of children, were examined by D. R. Brothwell of the British Museum (Natural History). In disturbed ground in one of these graves was found a silver *sceatta* of King Eadbert of Northumbria datable just after 750. This provides the first evidence for an 8th-century settlement and possibly a church at Wharram.

———, WEST RIDING : AISMUNDERBY (SE/304683). A training excavation directed

by C. V. Bellamy on a small mound on the 'Chapel Garths' site connected with the deserted medieval village of Aismunderby revealed the outlines of a rectangular building on an E.-W. orientation. Stone foundations, averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick, of coursed random rubble, showing in places a floor-level offset, delimit a room 37 ft. long and 15 ft. wide. Further foundations against the E. wall seem to mark the site of an altar. Roofing flags, both sandstone and shale, were plentiful, and potsherds suggest occupation in the 13th and 14th centuries.

SCOTLAND

ARGYLLSHIRE : ARDNADAM (NS/163791). Excavation by the Cowal Archaeological Society on the site of a reputed chapel disclosed a building oriented roughly E.-W., 11 ft. by $17\frac{1}{2}$ ft., with walls $2\frac{3}{4}$ ft. thick and standing 2 ft. high of rough unhewn stones. There was a doorway near the W. end of the S. wall. Built into the E. wall was the base of an altar $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. The chapel stood within an enclosure, half an acre in area, walled with a rough stone and earth bank, in which was found a path-way of flat stones, running N.-S., and a little early medieval and more late medieval pottery.

——— : ISLAY, EILEAN DEARG (NS/007772). Among buildings excavated by the Glasgow Archaeological Society under the direction of H. Millar (see p. 192 f.) on a small island was a chapel lying within the N. curtain of the castle. It measured 27 ft. by $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and its altar-base was intact.

WALES

GLAMORGANSHIRE : HIGHLIGHT (ST/096700). Excavations by H. Thomas and G. Davies revealed the well-preserved foundations of a small parish church, consisting of a chancel, nave and S. porch, built as separate units (FIG. 40). The walls, with the exception of the porch, were excellently built of Lias limestone cemented with lime mortar, and incorporating pieces of Roman tile. In the NE. corner of the nave a masonry platform probably represented the site of the pulpit. Fragments of coloured plaster suggest there were paintings on the wall above the chancel arch. Burials occurred below the clay floor of the chancel. The latest roof of slate capped with green-glazed scalloped ridge-tiles probably replaced an earlier one of Pennant sandstone. The only finds were a few 13th- to 14th-century potsherds. The documentary evidence, potsherds dropped by squatters, and a sixpence of Elizabeth I (1602) found in the debris, suggest that the church was abandoned about the middle of the 16th century. The church is first mentioned in the *Norwich Taxation* of 1254, when it was valued two marks.

In the N. part of the churchyard part of a stone-built domestic building was found, probably the priest's house, together with 13th- to 14th-century pottery. Earthworks NE. of the church strongly suggest a deserted village. Highlight remained an independent parish with only two houses until 1898.

D. CASTLES

ENGLAND

DEVON : LYDFORD CASTLE (SX/509848). A. D. Saunders for M.P.B.W. continued excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, viii (1964), 252) on the bailey of the 12th-century castle. The relatively late date of the bailey bank in the development of the castle was demonstrated, in that it ran over the filled-in moat, but it may be on the site of an earlier bank. Traces of a timber structure were found beneath it.

ESSEX : GREAT EASTON (TL/609245). Mrs. E. Sellers explored this motte-and-bailey earthwork for M.P.B.W. in advance of ploughing. A section across the ditch, described by R.C.H.M. as the bailey ditch, produced no evidence for its date or function. Trial

trenches further N. defined the area of occupation and a larger excavation on the edge of the moat uncovered features from four successive phases of construction.

A substantial building, possibly of timber and daub with a tiled roof, may have stood in the area immediately S. of the garden wall of Easton Hall. Destruction-debris included chalky boulder clay (not 'natural' on this site), fragments of burnt daub, a small fragment of pink painted plaster, mortar and nibbed roof-tiles, 8 in. by 14 in. by $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; and in association with this level, fragments of a pottery louver of complicated

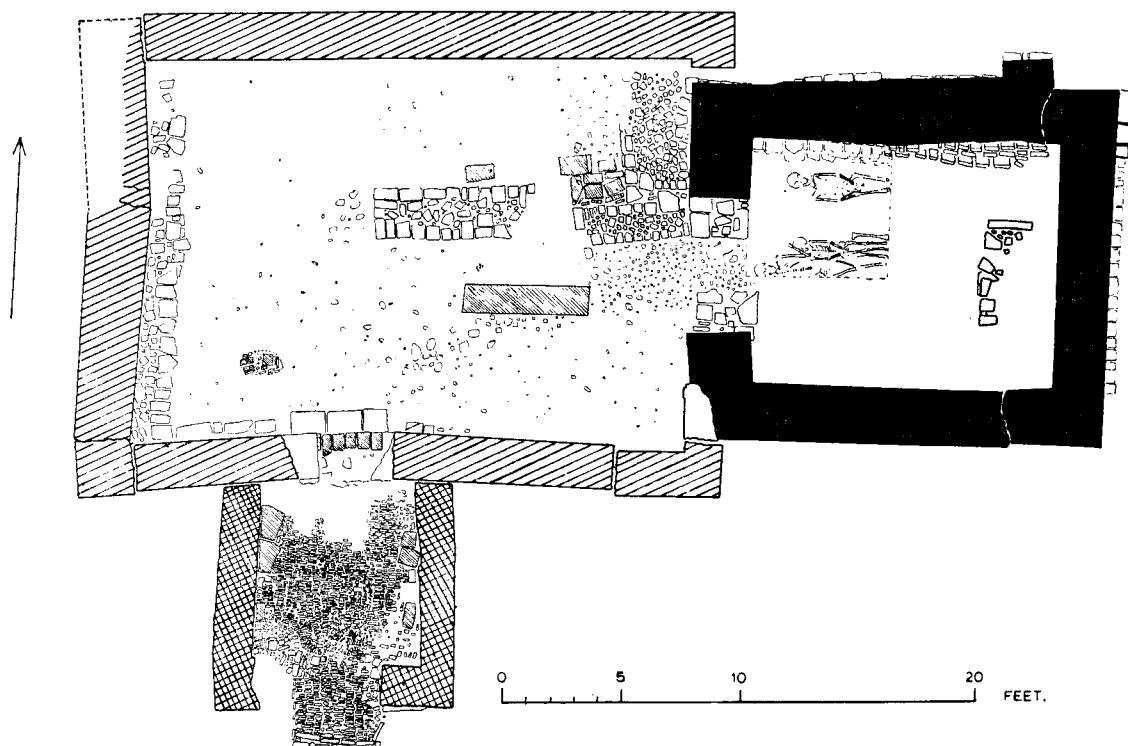


FIG. 40

HIGHLIGHT, GLAM. (p. 188)

Plan of church (period I, black ; period II, hatched ; period III, cross-hatched)

design. A fragment of green-glazed ridge-crest was found in the topsoil. Amongst the pottery found during the excavation were two Romano-British sherds, some shelly ware with soapy surfaces, and a quantity of sherds which are likely to be 13th- or 14th-century, as well as some later sherds, but not enough to suggest occupation on this part of the site in the 15th century or later. Part of the site is to remain unploughed and further excavation is planned for 1965. The finds will go to Saffron Walden Museum.

HAMPSHIRE : PORTCHESTER (TQ/625045). (a). *The outer earthworks and outer bailey.* B. Cunliffe continued excavating for M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 253). The promontory upon which the castle stands is defended on the landward side by an earthwork consisting of a single rampart and a ditch which, at high tide, becomes, in part, a water-filled moat. A section was cut through the rampart to date it and examine its structure. The few sherds recovered from the turf-line beneath the rampart

could be dated between the 10th and 12th centuries, and since the pipe rolls of 1337 describe work on the outer earthen fortifications, it is possible that the earthworks were constructed at this time. The structure of the rampart was to some extent confused by the massive chalk rubble foundation, of unknown date, which had been cut through it, but there is evidence that the original earthwork was fronted with a flint and mortar wall. Work continues.

A section cut towards the centre of the outer bailey revealed evidence of at least three periods of medieval timber buildings, together with a flint cobble footing of late medieval date. It is hoped next year to strip a large part of the adjacent area. Among the material recovered from one of the foundation trenches were a few sherds of 6th-century pottery.

(b). *The inner bailey.* The areas of the N. (basically a Norman chamber on undercroft), E. and SE. ranges were trenched by S. E. Rigold for M.P.B.W. before the floors were resurfaced. In the N. range only the underlying Roman levels were undisturbed, while in the others (which have been wrongly assigned in totality to the constable Cornwallis, 1607) there was much disturbance of that and later periods, but the Norman origin of the SE. range was established as well as the late 14th-century date of the N. part of the E. range. Between these periods there were traces of occupations without accompanying stonework, probably representing timber service buildings; these include two periods of slate roofing, one, probably c. 1200, with large greenish slates, and a pile of soft brick (cf. Carisbrooke) associated with 13th-century pottery.

— : WINCHESTER (SU/478295). S. of the mural tower SE. of the castle hall (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 253) the curtain wall of Winchester Castle was examined by M. Biddle for the Winchester Excavations Committee. The curtain wall, 13 ft. thick and without any foundations, had been built on top of the Norman bank. It is part of a structure pre-dating the round mural tower of Henry III's reign and is probably the wall constructed by Henry II in 1169–71.

HEREFORDSHIRE : RICHARD'S CASTLE (SO/485703). During the fourth and concluding season of excavation by M. W. Thompson and P. E. Curnow (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 259) the main work was a section through the bank and ditch of the village defences. A very high water table in the ditch precluded a complete section, but the bank, which was of dump construction, yielded sherds of medieval cooking-pots in the make-up and on the old surface. The village defences are not, therefore, a reused hill-fort as had been suggested, but it may be difficult to reconcile the pottery with the mid 11th-century date assumed for the rampart.

KENT : DOVER (TR/328422). S. E. Rigold, excavating for M.P.B.W. on the site of the new car park (formerly that of the married quarters) S. of the inner bailey and palace gate, located the ditch of the barbican, which had been partly filled soon after digging, but there was no sign of a ditch flanking the wall of the inner bailey, which suggests that the barbican was of one concept with the bailey. Most of the area of the barbican had been severely lowered in the 18th or 19th century. At the extreme S. of the castle, beyond the officers' mess, constructional work revealed seven square pits of varying depth, with a rapid filling in each, one of which contained early 13th-century pottery.

— : EYNSFORD (TR/524658). Preparation for a new bridge on the site of the original one led to a complete excavation of the bridge area by S. E. Rigold for M.P.B.W. One timber plate was already known to exist, but four were discovered, in surprisingly good condition—three of them used twice and the fourth a replacement. Something of the joints and the form of the uprights and braces can be reconstructed, and excavation will continue on other timber features buried in the 13th-century abutment.

NORFOLK : WEETING CASTLE (TL/778891). The surviving remains of Weeting

Castle consist of a 12th-century end-hall-house standing within a rectangular moat. Consolidation and excavation by J. K. Knight for M.P.B.W. has now begun. Underneath and in the vicinity of the S. chamber block were three successive late Saxon ditches associated with Thetford and St. Neots ware. The filling of the earliest ditch contained large quantities of burnt daub and in the silting of the second ditch was a cut pre-reform halfpenny of Edgar. When the chamber block was added to the originally free-standing hall, the hall was demolished and rebuilt from foundation level. A trial trench within the hall revealed a heavily-burnt malm floor, but this cannot yet be related to the structural sequence. Sealed under the floor of the chamber block was some Thetford and St. Neots ware, but no early medieval, though it is common elsewhere on the site.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : NORTHAMPTON CASTLE (SP/750605). Clearance of buildings in several areas in advance of development allowed J. Alexander for M.P.B.W. and subsequently members of the Northampton Natural History and Archaeological Society to investigate and clarify several problems during the fourth and final season of excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 257-8) :

1. The 12th-century occupation-layers under the rampart have now been well sampled. These are particularly important, for it is difficult to see where else in Northampton they may still exist. The stratification suggests that the occupation lasted a long time, the earliest probably being part of the pre-conquest burh.

2. The 12th-century defences of the castle have now been sectioned in the E. and N., and the main gate relocated. Traces of the 11th-century (private) motte were probably found under the NE. corner of the ramparts. The barbican defences were also located.

3. The history of the only two surviving blocks of buildings inside the castle was recovered in some detail, and some 6,000 sq. ft. of building planned and excavated.

4. The small castle hill (or ridge) just N. of the bailey was shown to be spoil heaps from cleaning out the ditch during the Civil War. Beneath them were the ruins of a considerable building, possibly a church, destroyed in the 16th century.

5. A section through the suggested line of the pre-conquest burh defences between Bath Street and Scarlett Wall Street revealed a 50-ft.-wide ditch, probably that of the burh.

SHROPSHIRE : PONTESBURY (SJ/402058). Excavation by P. A. Barker for M.P.B.W. on the interior of a mound, the ramparts of which had been previously excavated (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 323), have revealed the massive footings of a square tower or keep on the E. side. The footings were 13½ ft. wide and made of mortared rubble ; but the wall had been severely robbed, only the core being left to a height of 4 ft. The wall is unlikely to have been less than 6-7 ft. thick and the tower was probably at least 50 ft. high. A layer of charcoal and burnt wattle-and-daub inside the tower, and a thick layer of charcoal outside it, suggest that the castle and its outbuildings were burnt down. Since none of the pottery found seems later than the end of the 13th century it appears that the castle came to an end then. Leland, the 16th-century antiquary, saw in Pontesbury 'great Token and stones fallen down of a great Major Place or Castelle ; and thereby yet remaineth the name of Castelle Paviment'. It seems certain that he saw the ruins of the recently discovered tower. The results of the two excavations suggest that the castle began as a ring-work with timber buildings only and that later, probably c. 1200, the tower was erected.

SOMERSET : CASTLE NEROCHE (ST/271158). B. Davison for M.P.B.W. completed work carried out since 1961 by the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 258). The motte and inner bailey proved to have been added to an earlier enclosure (possibly for troops), and may have been the work of Robert of Mortain.

SUSSEX : LODSWORTH (SU/933210). E. W. Holden excavated on a mound close to *Lod's Mill* (a water-mill). The mound, which is of local sand, had the appearance of a motte. Although 12th- to 13th-century pottery, a clay layer and two hearths were found 3 ft. and more below the present surface, no traces of a palisade or of a central tower which can definitely be assigned to these centuries were located. At *c.* 12 to 15 in. below the top there were shallow post-holes around the perimeter of the two quadrants excavated, while a central feature at the same level showed that sleeper beams in the form of a cross had once been there. The arms of the cross-trees were between 12 and 13 ft. long and probably represent the base of a 16th-century windmill. A cutting from the base of the mound outwards revealed a quarry-ditch.

——— : PEVENSEY (TQ/645048). Excavations by S. E. Rigold for M.P.B.W. to the S. of the Norman postern of the inner bailey have explored the forework of this gate and revealed a large piece of fallen baffle-wall, already partly buried when the 13th-century refortification began.

WILTSHIRE : LUDGERSHALL CASTLE (SU/264513). Ludgershall, a royal hunting castle, figures prominently in the sheriff's accounts under John (1199–1211) and throughout the later part of the 13th century. P. V. Addyman for M.P.B.W., in whose guardianship the monument resides, excavated within the N. of the two conjoined double-ditched ring-works before an extensive programme of clearance and conservation. Major stone, or stone and timber, buildings of at least four periods were located, with a long series of occupation- and construction-levels, apparently starting in the early 12th century and ending with destruction-deposits of early Tudor times. At all periods the buildings seem to have extended to the lip of the inner moat, where some were particularly well preserved. Work will continue in 1965.

——— : OLD SARUM (SU/138327). Excavation by J. K. Knight for M.P.B.W. under the floor of the great chapel of the Great Tower built by Bishop Roger revealed a sleeper trench and a single post-hole of a previous timber building. Below the levelling up for this building was 10 ft. of tipped chalk rubble and silt and dark earth, presumably part of the make-up of the ring-work, with, below this, a series of alternating horizontal layers of tightly packed chalk rubble and black peaty mud. Natural chalk was not reached. The tipped chalk rubble contained several sherds of scratch-marked ware and in the make-up of the chapel floor were two sherds of a glazed and decorated vessel, probably a tripod-pitcher.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING : SANDAL MAGNA (SE/338182). P. Mayes conducted the first of several seasons' excavations, on behalf of Wakefield Corporation and Wakefield Historical Society, on the site of Sandal Castle.

The ground plan available for the castle is that of the mid 17th-century levels and, despite earlier excavations in the area of kitchen and larder, little disturbance was visible later than the destruction-date of 1648. Two main building phases were observed. The main block in the bailey and the curtain wall together with a single wall and a malt kiln below the later kitchen floors belong to the mid 13th century. A documented fire on the site in 1317 caused a major rebuilding which began in 1328 and the foundations and robber trenches of the later kitchen and larder belong to this period. A stair-base, stone-lined garderobe pit, twelve hearths and five drains were all fully excavated and all belonged to the well-stratified levels from *c.* 1350 to 1648. In the early 16th century a bakehouse, W. of the kitchen, was destroyed and sleeper walls were inserted for a timber building. The latest feature on the site was a Cromwellian lead-smelting pit containing a hearth, clipped roof- and window-lead, unused musketballs and crucibles.

SCOTLAND

ARGYLLSHIRE : ISLAY, EILEAN DEARG (NS/007772). Excavation by the Glasgow Archaeological Society directed by H. Millar on the E. half of this island castle des-

troyed by naval action in 1685 revealed (1) a curtain wall on the SE. and N. averaging 3½ ft. thick, (2) a tower in the SE. corner, with a buttress and drain to the E., (3) a sea-gate in the NW. corner with a 9-ft.-wide entrance and also a chapel (see p. 188). The interior of the court was cobbled. Finds included 14th- to 17th-century potsherds, ironwork and a number of worked stones.

FIFE : RAVENS CRAIG (NT/291925). Excavation by M.P.B.W. during consolidation of this castle which stands on a rocky promontory defended from the mainland by a massive forework with flanking towers, has revealed a remarkable rock-cut ditch, apparently unfinished, in front of the forework. Debris of a fallen curtain wall lay to the W. of the castle, and the foundations of a number of inferior buildings, including a kiln, on the headland. A good deal of unstratified pottery has been recovered which is of interest because the castle has no known history before c. 1460.

WALES

BRECONSHIRE : LLANSPYDDID (SO/009271). A hitherto unrecorded ring-work has been surveyed ¾ mile S. of LlanSpyddid. The roughly circular bank is 65 ft. from crest to crest.

CAERNARVONSHIRE : DOLWYDDELAN (SH/724521). J. E. Jones, excavating the fortified knoll, *Tomen Castell*, found an artificial platform of rubble, on which lay the base of a sub-rectangular tower of dry-stone rubble, 27 ft. by 29 ft., with walls 7-9 ft. thick. There were no finds.

GLAMORGANSHIRE : ST. NICHOLAS (ST/083737). E. J. Talbot excavated at Coed-y-cwm ring-work. A part-section across the bank and ditch showed that these were more formidable than appears on the ground, but failed to reveal timber-work in the bank. A small quantity of 12th-century pottery establishes the date of the site.

MONMOUTHSHIRE : LANGSTONE COURT (ST/370896). L. Alcock excavated on the N. side of the castle mound on behalf of M.P.B.W. The ditch was cleaned out or recut at least three times down to the late 15th century, the material from it being piled up to form a massive counterscarp bank. The mound was crowned by a masonry curtain or shell, presumably replacing timber-work ; but the top of the mound could not be examined.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE : HEN DOMEN (SO/214981). P. A. Barker continued excavations in the bailey, and uncovered a small wooden apsidal chapel of the 12th century close to the motte ditch (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 262). All the structures of the last period appear to have been flimsier than those of the penultimate period.. This fits the hypothesis that in 1223, when the stone castle was built on a new site, the timber castle was remodelled as an outpost overlooking the river Severn, which cannot be seen from the new castle.

IRELAND

CO. ARMAGH : LOUGH NEAGH, CONEY ISLAND. (H/938643). Excavations by P. V. Addyman for Queen's University, Belfast, and the N. Ireland Ministry of Finance (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 263) were concluded and revealed the following picture. After a long history of occupation in prehistoric and early Christian times the island was converted into an Anglo-Norman fortress in the 13th century. A motte with substantial surrounding ditch was constructed on the contemporary shore of the island ; burnt wattle-and-daub in the motte ditch suggested that the castle was destroyed by fire. The island was granted in 1265-6 by Walter de Burg, earl of Ulster, to the archbishop of Armagh. In the later middle ages the island seems to have been a native habitation and industrial site. Slight traces of buildings and/or compounds of turf and stone were found, and four, possibly more, iron-smelting furnaces indicated a flourishing iron industry. A useful and extensive group of pottery and other finds relate to this

period. Subsequently the S. part of the island was refortified with a stone-faced earthen bank built within a 4-ft. ditch, which was probably originally water-filled. Outside the ditch was a series of post-holes, apparently representing a palisade. The ditch swung out probably to encircle the circular stone tower on the island, and it is possible the tower was also constructed at this time. The bank and palisade were slighted, and the ditch filled, soon after construction. Coney Island is known to have been a main stronghold of Shane O'Neill and to have been besieged during Sir Henry Sydney's campaign of 1566. Its plan and arrangement compares well with those in a drawing of the almost contemporary native island fortress of Inisloughan (G. A. Hayes-McCoy, *Ulster, and other Irish Maps, c. 1600*, Dublin, Stationery Office, 1964) and it is presumably the first excavated example of its type.

E. TOWNS

ENGLAND

DEVON : LYDFORD (SX/508847). Excavation of the early Norman fort within the late Saxon town (p. 170 f., above) was continued by P. V. Addyman for the Queen's University, Belfast, the Royal Archaeological Institute and the Devon Archaeological Exploration Society. The fort, defended on two sides by steep ravines and on the third by the rubble rampart and rock-cut ditch investigated in 1963 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 231), contained at least one large building mainly of timber, with walls probably of turf or soil retained by wicker. The building, used to store grain, had burnt down, and great quantities of carbonized cereal were recovered. Pottery of early 12th-century type, together with a coin of the first issue of Stephen, came from the upper Norman levels, but there was slight evidence of reoccupation at a later date after partial collapse of the ramparts. The excavation will be completed in 1965.

HAMPSHIRE : SOUTHAMPTON. The City Museums Department excavated on the site of *Raffo's Garage*, near the house of the Norman merchant and the medieval town wall on the *Western Esplanade*, revealing a large stone-built house with an internal drainage system along two sides, sealed under a rammed gravel floor. The house survived intact until the early 18th century but must have been cut off from the water-front in the 14th century after the erection of the town defences on the W. shore. Excavations will continue in 1965 to seek foundations and walls of further Norman houses immediately to the N., and it is hoped that any remains of medieval houses discovered can be preserved in the extension of the grounds and garden of Tudor House Museum.

Excavations began in 1964 on the site of *Bugle* or *Bull Hall*, the 16th-century home of the Wriothesleys, earls of Southampton, S. of an area previously excavated. Foundations of a broad stone wall have been located and work is continuing during 1965.

Medieval and post-medieval rubbish-pits have been uncovered on the site of the *Woollen Hall*, S. of St. Michael's Church. Excavation will continue in 1965.

— : WINCHESTER (SU/484295). See also pp. 171 f., 184 and 190.

In 1964 the excavations on the W. side of *Lower Brook Street* were continued (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 265) by Martin Biddle for the Winchester Excavations Committee, the University of North Carolina and Duke University immediately S. of the 1962 excavation and including the area excavated in 1963. Some 200 ft. of the W. side of the street has now been excavated over a width of some 70 ft., comprising 8 houses, each set on the street frontage and all tightly packed together. Each house consists of a long narrow room along the street front—probably a shop—with a large rectangular room with hearth behind. In two, long stone halls had been built behind the houses on the garden area. In the time available it was not possible to excavate completely below the 12th-century levels, but the 11th-century levels were reached in most places and the tenement plots were probably first laid out when the streets were planned in the 10th century (see below). Most of the tenement boundaries were found and changes by amalgamation and mediation of plots were observed. Because the site

was very damp, much organic material was preserved, including the timbers of the houses, which were entirely wooden until the 13th or 14th century. After this time the houses were rebuilt, if not in stone, then on stone ground walls and with moulded details and decorated tile floors. Among the organic material preserved were parasite eggs from the cess-pits. In conjunction with the study of skeletons and the possibilities of the preservation of micro-biological organisms, it is hoped that this will lead to a broad study of the physical condition of the medieval inhabitants.

Work also continued on the site of the new Assize Courts in the area of the *County Supplies Compound* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 266). Apart from excavating a further large area of house levels and pits on the W. side of *Gar Street* (*Trafalgar Street*), the street itself was sectioned over a length of 25 ft. revealing five successive surfaces. On top of the lowest surface was a silver Kufic dirham minted in Samarkand about 898, and below this street was a silver penny of the latter part of the reign of Edward the Elder. These finds show that the streets came into existence in the first half of the 10th century confirming the suggestion put forward in 1963 that the street plan of medieval and modern Winchester is of late Saxon origin. Historically the most likely context is the reign of Edward the Elder, during the later stages of the reorganization of the Wessex burhs in the face of Danish threats.

At *Tower Street* a large area of the city defences, mainly of Roman date, was excavated. Added to the front of the wall was a rectangular tower, completely robbed in the 19th century, and probably one of the two interval towers described in the early 19th century as 'tottering' on the section of wall between the W. gate and the NW. corner. There was no dating evidence, but the tower is perhaps more likely to be medieval than late Roman. Also on this site a deep cess-pit produced a silver penny of Edward the Confessor stratified with an elaborately decorated Winchester-ware pitcher and a large amount of coarse pottery.

At *Ashley Terrace* in the W. suburb early Roman ditch defences, probably those mentioned in the early 12th-century survey of Winchester, were found to have been levelled about this period. In *Jewry Street* observation of a large area destroyed in basement construction revealed a large medieval house and many pits.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE : ST. NEOTS (TL/186604). C. F. Tebbutt reports that, when a 15th- to 16th-century timber house was destroyed at the S. corner of *Huntingdon Street* and *East Street*, trial trenches under it revealed the 12th-century street ditch containing late St. Neots and Stamford ware. Before rebuilding at the corner of *Cambridge Street* and *Church Street* (TL/185603) trial trenches revealed the corner of a large and deep ditch bordering both streets, which had been filled in the 12th or 13th century, and wooden buildings with stone sub-walls built over it. Also over part of it were two small iron-smelting furnaces of the same date.

LINCOLNSHIRE : STAMFORD. W. G. Simpson for the Welland Valley Research Committee reports that quantities of Saxo-Norman pottery, mostly Stamford ware, were found in the gardens of shops in the angle between *North Street* and *Scotgate* (TF/027073), immediately outside the medieval NW. gate of the town ; that construction of a boiler house and offices for *Fancourt's Garage* (TF/033073) revealed a level of iron slag, late Saxon to 13th-century pottery and architectural fragments ; and that excavations by the Stamford Archaeological Group E. of *St. Martin's High Street* (TF/032068) uncovered pits and occupation-levels containing Saxo-Norman and later pottery.

NORFOLK : GREAT YARMOUTH. On the E. side of *North Quay* (TG/521077) C. G. Rye reports that the site of a new block of flats revealed at a depth of 3½ ft. below mixed earth and building debris foundations of mortared flints, 3 ft. thick, laid on shingle, 1 ft. high. On this was the remains of a wall standing 2 ft. high, perhaps part of the gable end of a large building continuing E. into ground not excavated. An area 24 ft. by 28 ft. of this building was exposed, with remains of a dividing wall and a corridor on the S. side. Most of this has now been demolished. Pottery was mostly 16th- to 18th-

century, but at lowest levels there were some bases of 13th- to 14th-century grey-ware cooking-pots. It was possibly part of a Carmelite establishment known to have been in this area.

At W. end of *Fullers Hill* (TG/522080) building operations for a new garage exposed two wells which had been bricked over in the 19th century. Pottery recovered from other parts of the site ranged from modern to early 12th-century, including Pingsdorf painted ware and a handled ladle. A fragment of a holy water stoup and a 17th-century Dutch oven were also found. A little to the E. and 300 ft. from the river Bure, a pit for a fuel tank revealed black silt about 6 ft. deep containing part of a leather shoe. The Pingsdorf ware and the Dutch oven are in Norwich Castle Museum.

——— : KING'S LYNN (TF/617198). Excavations by Helen Parker for the King's Lynn Archaeological Survey (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 266) in the courtyard of *Thoresby College* are recorded on pp. 94 ff. above.

She also continued excavation (TF/617203 : cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 266) on the site of Messrs. Marks & Spencer's extension in *Surrey Street* (medieval *Jews Lane*) demonstrating continuity of occupation from the 12th century to the present day. Earliest levels were represented by wattle fences (PL. XXII, A), indicating property divisions, and small huts (FIG. 41). The wattle walls, of silver birch, consisted of sharpened stakes driven into the ground and supple branches woven between them, without foundation beam or trench. The uprights averaged only 1½ in. diam. but supporting them, at about 2-ft. intervals, stood larger posts, about 6 in. diam., both roughly squared and unworked. Some of the fences were preserved to a height of 2 ft.

No complete house plans were recovered, but three different periods of construction were shown by one building which slightly changed its position after each phase. Some of the fences showed evidence of having been destroyed by fire but there were only slight traces of burnt daub, though considerable quantities of burnt straw might indicate thatched roofs. A fence running the whole length of the trench, and at least 55 ft. long, divided the excavated area into two properties or tenement plots. The earliest layers (late 12th- to early 13th-centuries) yielded round-bottomed cooking-pots in dark grey, gritty fabric, and East Anglian, Northern and Midland wares were also found, together with three handled ladles from the Low Countries and sherds of Normandy ware.

——— : NORWICH, CASTLE STREET (TG/230085). Many sherds including a 13th- to 14th-century green-glazed face-jug of Grimston type, four bronze roundels (see p. 163 f.) and a large lava millstone were found during building operations. Finds in Norwich Castle Museum.

NORTHUMBERLAND : NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, GUNNER TOWER (NZ/246639). Barbara Harbottle investigated for Newcastle Corporation the interior of this tower on the town wall. The removal of half of the material filling the tower, of which only the base remains, revealed the foundations of both the town wall and tower wall, and established that the masonry previously visible was the result of reconstruction at the end of the 19th century. A Roman cremation was found beneath the medieval levels.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE : NOTTINGHAM (SK/568398). For town walls see pp. 164 ff.

SOMERSET : BATH (ST/750648). B. Cunliffe reports that all the medieval occupation-levels in the various parts of the city so far examined have been removed by deep cellars excavated during the 18th and 19th centuries and all that remain are the bases of deep footings and the bottoms of pits. In the cellars of nos. 4 and 5 *Abbeygate Street* the footings of the yard wall of the early medieval abbey and part of the footings for the N. side of the abbey gate have been uncovered. Built into the masonry was a small fragment of a Saxon cross.

SUSSEX : PEVENSEY (TQ/649049). Trenching by A. J. F. Dulley on behalf of M.P.B.W. at right angles to the presumed shore-line and midway between the two

sections dug in 1962 and 1963 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 268) showed that there was no quay at this point. A dump of clay and occupation-debris not earlier than c. 1400 rested on the natural slope of the shore. On the landward (W.) side a building had stood in the 13th century, about 40 ft. long, with flint cobble footings, clay floor and central hearth.

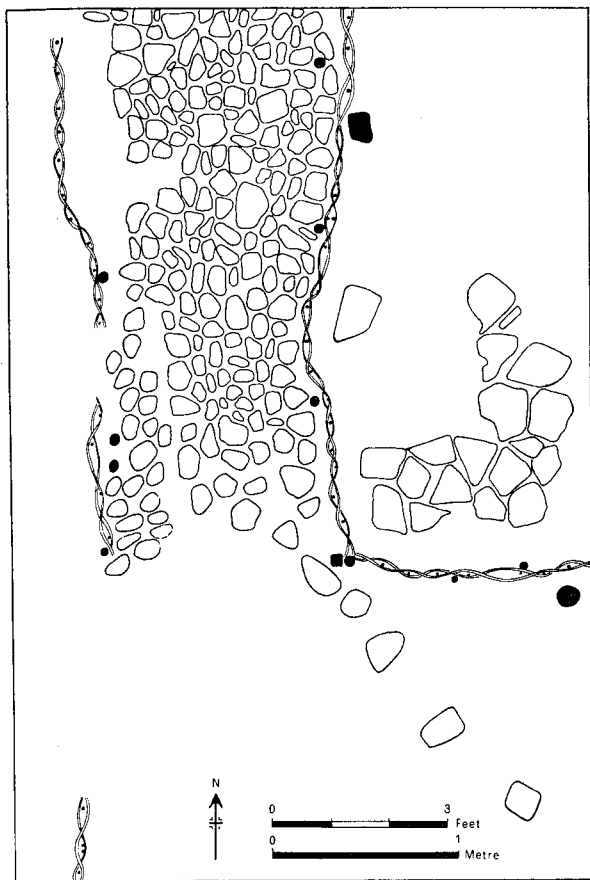


FIG. 41
SURREY ST., KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK (p. 196)
Partition wall, cobble paving and SW. corner
of building in E. tenement strip

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING : KINGSTON-UPON-HULL (TA/101282). J. E. Bartlett excavating in *Humber Street* established the line of the medieval defences of Hull towards the Humber. On the river side of the city wall 16th- and 17th-century rubbish levels produced an unusual quantity of imported wares including Manises 16th-century lustre from Valencia (Spain), tin-glazed Montelupo ware from Tuscany, 16th-century green-glazed chafing-dishes from the Saintonge (W. France) and their Yorkshire copies, Beauvais sgraffito wares from N. France, and various stonewares from Germany. A silver figurine of the Virgin and Child belonging to the first half of the 15th century may perhaps be the finial from a staff or monstrance (PL. XXII, B).

WALES

CAERNARVONSHIRE : CONWAY (SH/782774). Further work by L. A. S. Butler for M.P.B.W. at the *Old Vicarage Garden* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 264) W. of the *Hall* (FIG. 42) produced in its initial occupation only imported sherds—western French green glaze and polychrome and Mediterranean painted ware.

The N. flank of the gritstone ridge running E.-W. from the castle to the *Mill Gate* had been quarried at the time of the Edwardian occupation and then gradually filled, while into the S. flank a pit, 26 ft. by 50 ft. and c. 12 ft. deep, had been sunk. W. and S. of the latter quarry there was evidence of continuous medieval occupation, including a pent-house at the back of the tower 19 of the town walls. Although it is likely that the area immediately E. of the mill gate was occupied by administrative buildings connected with the Edwardian foundation of the borough, the early 17th-century vicarage had destroyed the evidence wherever the natural rock lay close to the surface.

MONMOUTHSHIRE : ABERGAVENNY (SO/299141). Emergency excavation by F. Radcliffe, E. J. Talbot and the Abergavenny Archaeological Group, on an area around *Flannel Street* in the centre of the town, showed that early street levels and house frontages had been much disturbed, leaving no certain medieval structures, though a concentration of 13th-century glazed roof-tiles indicated a roof fall. A cobbled area under and to the N. of *Chicken Street*, probably part of a market place, is dated by pottery not later than the late 12th century, while the houses and, therefore the street itself, were not earlier than the early 14th century. Finds included much glazed and coarse pottery, and some rouletted ware ; a silver penny of Henry III ; a small silver annular brooch ; and a 15th-century Flemish jetton.

— : — (SO/29714). Excavation on the line of the town wall and ditch at no. 17 *Neville Street* showed that the wall footings had been laid, not in a foundation trench but on a wide spread of sandstone knobs, which had been mortared together beneath the wall itself. The exact width of the footings could not be determined nor could they be precisely dated. Medieval sherds were few, though post-medieval finds were plentiful. There seems no reasonable doubt that the footings were those of the medieval wall, since immediately outside them ran the town ditch, part of which was sectioned. It had been cleaned out and perhaps recut in the mid 17th century, probably at the time of the Civil War, since the filling contained no earlier finds. This ditch had been cut into a disturbed layer in which was a burnt area with much charcoal and a few sherds of Roman coarse ware. Perhaps, therefore, the medieval wall and ditch coincide at this point with the bank and ditch of the Roman fort of *Gobannium*.

A section cut by J. K. Knight through the town ditch behind no. 11 *Neville Street*, produced a good stratified sequence of pottery, glass and clay pipes from the 17th century onwards. The ditch was 32 ft. wide and 7 ft. deep, with a step on the inner face, and (as at no. 17 *Neville Street*) had been cleaned out in the 17th century, at about the end of which a land drain was cut through the silting and thereafter the ditch was used as a rubbish dump. Finds included decorated German Westerwald stoneware, Bristol delft, part of a Bellarmine, local brown-glazed and slip wares, Bristol and Broseley pipes, and a 17th-century tradesman's token. Abergavenny was the centre from which imported wares were distributed to mid Wales and this may be the reason for the wide range of pottery.

F. ROYAL PALACES

ENGLAND

LONDON : WESTMINSTER PALACE (TQ/301794). Further excavations on this site (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 270) revealed more details of the precinct walls of

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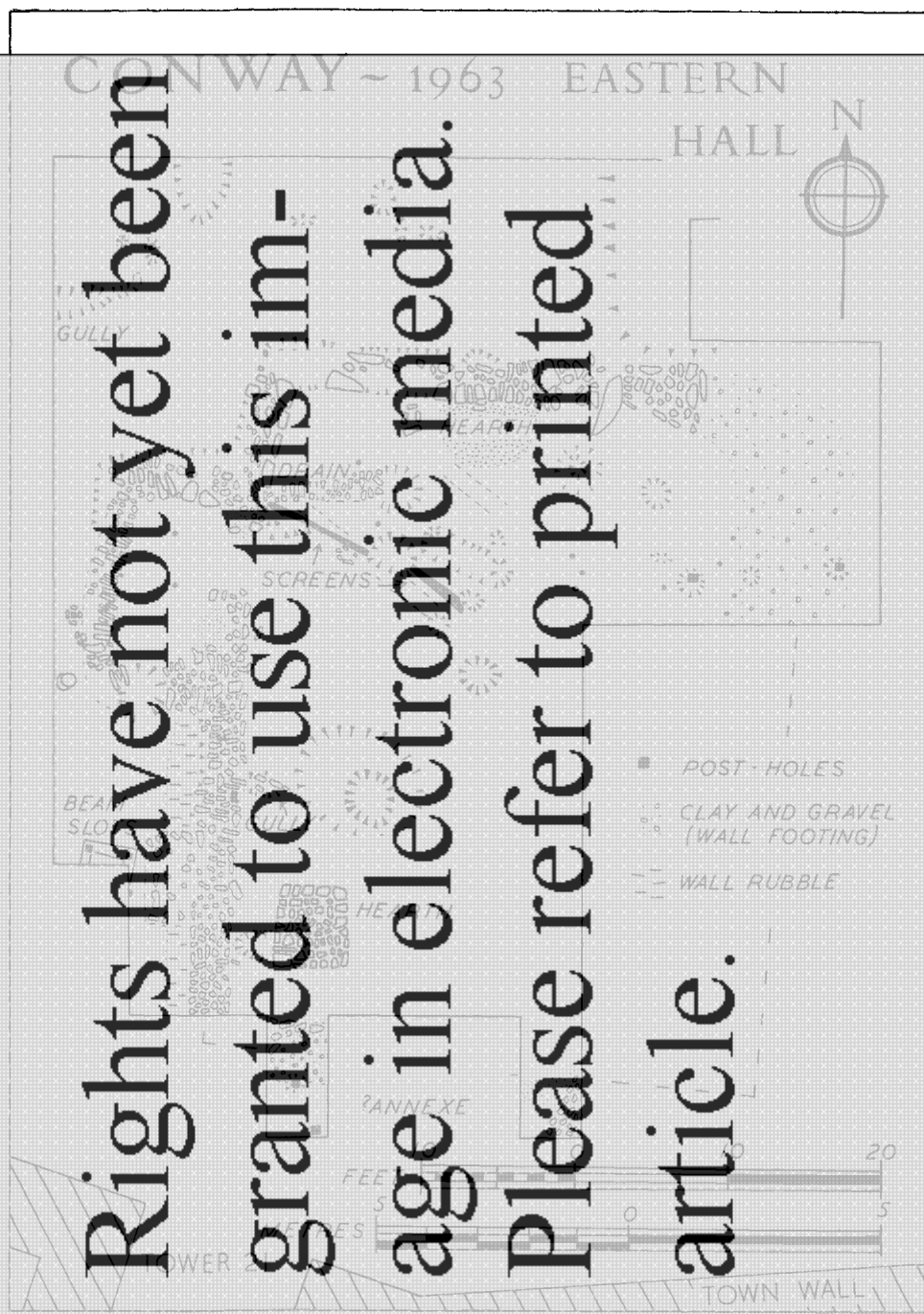


FIG. 42

CONWAY, CAERN. (p. 198)

Plan of the eastern hall, showing partition between kitchen and main hall

Westminster Abbey, and the medieval dock and defences of Westminster Palace (FIG. 43).

At least three building periods can be distinguished along the line of the precinct wall. During the earliest a corner tower was built at the S. end of the wall near *Great College Street*. The return face of the tower was faced with squared Kentish rag rubble, whose lower courses were bonded into an earlier river wall below the existing precinct wall. A large tower with a crenellated parapet and a battered base appears in this position on the plan of London of c. 1553-9, which Hogenberg engraved in 1572.

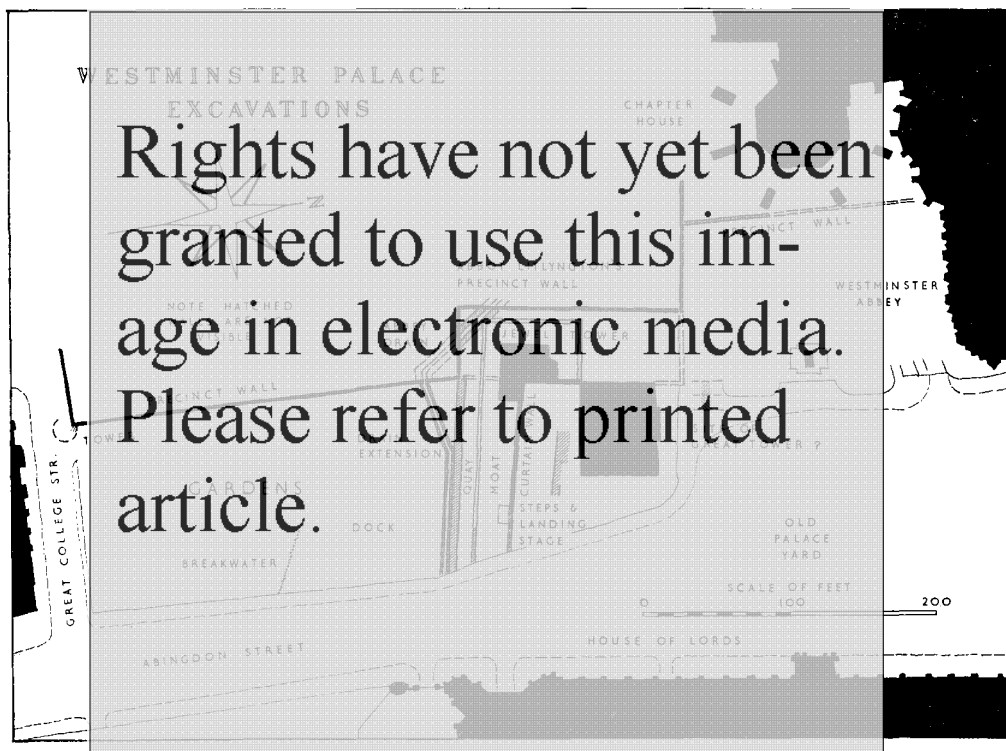


FIG. 43

WESTMINSTER, LONDON (pp. 198, 200 f.)

Plan showing precinct walls of the abbey and defences of the palace

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The main stretch of the E. precinct wall of the Jewel Tower belongs to the second period. Its upper part is of coursed rubble, but below the medieval high-tide level the structure had a battered ashlar face supported on an oak wall-plate and elm piles (PL. XXIII, A). This stretch of the precinct wall was contemporary with, or perhaps slightly earlier than, the ashlar-faced quay which was bonded into the precinct wall, was of a similar build to it and still survived to a height of 12 feet. The precinct wall of period 2 continued N. under what is now the Jewel Tower, and its foundations were found when *no. 5 Old Palace Yard* was demolished.

The stratigraphical evidence indicates that the quay, and thus also the precinct wall of period 2, are earlier than the Jewel Tower and its moat built in 1365-6. On the side of the moat the foundation trench of the palace curtain wall cut through a rubbish-

pit containing iron-working debris and pottery (including baluster jugs, one of which was decorated with scallop shells and stars) of c. 1280-1300. Some time after 1365-6 the curtain wall on the N. side of the moat was rebuilt or refaced from about 1½ ft. above the early medieval ground level upwards. The refacing on the N. side is of knapped flintwork with galleting and is associated with the construction of a flight of steps leading down to a wooden landing stage (PL. XXIII, B). On the N. side of the moat and running parallel with the curtain wall was an inner line of medieval defences belonging to the palace. The 5-ft.-wide curtain wall was built of reused materials, and at its W. end formed part of a massive structure with walls over 8 ft. in width, which may have been a tower at the SW. corner of the palace defences, possibly earlier than the Jewel Tower.

The erection of the Jewel Tower involved an encroachment into the land of the abbot and convent of St. Peter's, Westminster. Part of the old precinct wall was demolished and a new wall (period 3) was built some 40 ft. farther W. by Abbot Litlington c. 1374-6. At its junction with the earlier wall, the new one was preserved to its full height and had a pointed stone capping. Both walls had doorways, fireplaces and ovens inserted into them which had formed parts of buildings constructed against them in post-medieval times.

Another structure affected by the 1365-6 alterations was the great drain of the convent, further stretches of which were excavated including the outlet into the river in the period-2 precinct wall. The 16th-century extension of the drain butted up against the outlet and contained, as before, 17th-century pottery and glass.

Immediately W. of the chapter-house a further extension of the abbey precinct wall was excavated. It had a straight joint at its junction with the wall of period 2, and is therefore probably later than it. The wall incorporated various reused architectural mouldings including Purbeck marble column shafts and bases and a fine Romanesque capital of the last quarter of the 12th century.

MIDDLESEX : FORTY HALL (TQ/336987). Excavation by Miss I. W. Drayton and the Enfield Archaeological Society in the grounds of this 17th-century mansion to locate the site of *Elsynge Hall*, a house acquired by Henry VIII in 1540, revealed remains of a large brick-built moated house with 16th-century pottery and some earlier buildings ; it seems likely that the earliest were those known to have been enlarged and rebuilt by the earl of Worcester in the 15th century. The area excavated was probably part of the kitchens of the succeeding houses, and consisted of an elaborate drainage system, flushed by a natural culvert, still operating. Most of the pottery belongs to the 15th and 16th centuries but a few earlier sherds give hope of finding an earlier building. Excavation continues.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : GEDDINGTON (SP/896831). The site of a royal palace mentioned frequently in royal itineraries and charters during the 12th and 13th centuries was watched during demolition for a housing estate. Many lines of walls 6 ft. thick were noted and many green-glazed floor-tiles and examples of decorated stone recovered.

G. MANORS AND MOATS

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE : MILTON ERNEST (TL/038561). Further excavation by J. S. Jones (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 270) revealed an entrance in the NW. corner of the main building, and traces of other buildings, possibly a gatehouse and a dovecote. A magnetometer survey by Dr. M. J. Aitken revealed burnt wattle-and-daub, much iron-working dross, a hearth and pits producing 11th- to 17th-century sherds. Stripping of the S. area revealed pitched limestone metalling for a courtyard.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE : BABRAHAM (TL/508507). A. J. Legge began excavating a small pear-shaped enclosure, 120 ft. long by 80 ft. broad, of about one-fifth of an acre. The

moat, now dry owing to the canalizing of the river Granta in the 18th century, had a broad, flat-bottomed profile (30 ft. wide and 6 ft. deep), cut 2 ft. into bedrock, here clay-with-flints. The inner slope of the moat had a 6-in. to 8-in. layer of clayey soil containing late medieval pottery, tile and food debris. The relative lack of silting on the bottom of the moat, and the presence of recent pottery there, suggests a recutting possibly in the 19th century. With the collaboration of the Cambridge University Field Club the site has been completely cleared of undergrowth and excavation of the interior is now in progress.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE : DILLINGTON (TL/142648). G. T. Rudd excavating on what was traditionally thought to be a chapel site beside the disused medieval road known as *St. Mary's Way* found traces of a timber-framed building, probably a small manor house, built on a cobble-covered clay mound in the late 12th or early 13th century. The mound, c. 100 ft. long and 40 ft. wide, had an enclosure of a similar size on its S. side bounded by low banks, while at its NW. corner, and apparently separated from it by a ditch, was a smaller mound about 25 ft. in diameter. Enclosing the complex was a small ditch which led to a hollow area S. of the enclosure, and to the N. it appears to have been connected to a large ditch or moat which can still be seen around two sides of the small meadow in which the site lay. The section of a large ditch noticed in the bank of the river Kym on the S. side of the meadow was some 12 ft. wide at the top and more than 8 ft. deep and probably formed the third side of the moat system.

The pottery contemporary with the building, and that found in an old land surface beneath the mound, is almost all of the 12th and early 13th centuries, suggesting that the site was occupied for a short period only.

KENT : BREDHURST (TQ/800621). L. A. Griffiths and the Lower Medway Archaeological Research Group confirmed that there is a medieval site immediately S. and E. of St. Peter's Church, thought to be associated with a manor house and mill recorded c. 1300 and 1319. There is also an enclosure with a bank and ditch in *Monkdown Wood* (centre TQ/790605) which is possibly the abbot of Boxley's deer park. Work continues.

——— : FAIRSEAT (TQ/628614). A. Caiger located a site in *Hall Wood* consisting of an enclosure 120 ft. square with bank and ditch, attached to the W. end of which is another enclosure with bank and ditch, semicircular in shape, with a deep depression which may have been a cattle pond. Preliminary excavation across the bank and ditch at the E. end revealed sherds of domestic pottery of c. 1150 or a little earlier. The remains of a building probably lie in the SW. corner of the square enclosure. Excavation will continue in 1965.

——— : TONGE (TQ/933636). D. Ford and the Kent Archaeological Society investigated the moated site called Tonge Castle near Sittingbourne. The low sleeper walls, free-jointed, of three buildings represent the last of several phases of occupation on the mound during the 13th century. The complex belonged to a small farming community, with extensive farming lands in the neighbouring manor of Tonge.

MIDDLESEX : NORTHOLT (TQ/133841). J. G. Hurst and C. H. Keene, for the Northolt Archaeological and Historical Research Group (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, viii (1964), 272), continued excavating the S. cellar, which was 24 ft. square internally in period III (mid 14th-century), but in period IV (late 14th-century) it was made shallower and reduced to 17 ft. square. The hall was 30 ft. by 24 ft. and the N. cellar 40 ft. by 12 ft. internally. H. J. M. Green has continued his examination of the bricks found in the two cellars, which presumably came from solars above. There are remains of two fireplaces in the N. solar, so this long narrow building was presumably divided into two rooms 20 ft. by 12 feet. Remains of a brick pillar have been found in the S. solar suggesting that its 24-ft. span required a central support. Beyond the central range, 55 ft. by 17 ft., running NE. from the N. solar, the abutment of the 14th-century bridge across

the moat was excavated, revealing two parallel foundations 20 ft. long and 10 ft. apart. To the N. of the period-II (early 14th-century) hall a tile foundation for a timber building has been found running for a length of 60 ft. with, so far, no parallel wall or return. See also p. 213 f.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : GRAFTON REGIS (SP/752467). Excavations by Miss C. M. Mahany for M.P.B.W. on the site of a medieval manor house of the Woodville family in advance of levelling operations revealed stone buildings of several periods in the kitchen area with pottery ranging from the 13th to the 17th centuries. A large circular foundation may represent the base of a large oven and a smaller oven lay in the angle of two walls. A possible barn or agricultural building was excavated, and a dovecote sectioned. At the centre of the site near the main living-rooms there was a doorway of many periods in timber and stone. In one of the smaller rooms was a hoard of eight silver coins of Edward IV and, elsewhere, part of an ivory crucifix. An attempt to locate a surrounding moat was inconclusive.

It is not yet possible to say which of the two manor houses at Grafton Regis was the one referred to in documents as the marriage-place of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville.

SUFFOLK : RICKINGHALL (TM/044735). Further work by B. Brown (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 273) has shown that the 13th-century buildings were built round two courtyards, and that the 11th-century hall had floors of chalk deliberately hardened with a mixture of lime plaster.

SURREY : ASHTEAD, ST. GILES'S CHURCHYARD (TQ/192580). The site, first examined by A. W. G. Lowther, was sectioned by R. Reece. The earthwork, which cuts through the Roman features and which Lowther considered to be a late medieval trackway, seems to have a well-made, and possibly revetted, bank on the inner side of a large ditch. Pottery from the primary silt placed it fairly firmly in the 12th century, so that it is possibly an enclosed Norman site.

— : HOOKWOOD (TQ/266447). Excavation by D. J. Turner for the Surrey Archaeological Society on a threatened enclosure at *Moat Farm* proved that occupation was confined to one corner of the enclosed area and was restricted to the first half of the 14th century.

SUSSEX : OLD ERRINGHAM (TQ/205077). E. W. Holden made two more cuttings (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 273) through the early medieval defensive earthwork S. of the chapel. The first, on the site of a possible entrance, proved that the hollow in the bank was not a gateway, but a later path leading to a lime-kiln, 4 ft. diam., erected in the bottom of the ditch. The wall, extant to a height of 4 ft., was made of small chalk blocks bedded in clay, and tapered down to an oval base, 3 ft. by 2 ft., of natural solid chalk. There were two opposing stoke-holes with funnel-shaped entrances. The inside of the wall had been plastered with clay, which had been fired to a red colour, as had the bedding between the chalk blocks. The filling was of collapsed chalk blocks and red clay from the upper part of the kiln together with fragments of coal, suggesting that the kiln is not earlier than the 13th century. Some damage had been caused by a 15th-century poorly-built flint wall passing over the kiln. The kiln was probably built after the need for the defensive bank and ditch had passed. A faint track leads from near the kiln to a small grassed-over quarry in the meadow E. of the site where chalk could be obtained for burning into quicklime. The core of the existing manor house is medieval and it may be that the lime was burnt for the erection of an early building. Palisade post-holes at c. 8 ft. intervals were confirmed (as in 1963) in the defensive bank. Below the bank and a little to the N., sealed by an old soil layer, were several post-holes earlier than the bank, of obscure purpose. In the old soil layer was another penny of Aethelred II, minted at Lewes by Aelfgar, between 997 and 1003.

The second cutting near the W. end of the bank proved that a gateway existed here, without interrupting the ditch. See also p. 175.

— : STREATHAM (TQ/191201). A. Barr Hamilton reports (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 273) that trenching across the site from S. to N., which was completed, revealed a cobbled roadway leading from the direction of building C (probably a barn and situated by the S. arm of the moat) towards building A (a corn-drying oven, adjacent to the N. arm). The S. wall of the oven building was found, and in front of it, on the S. side, was a ditch, 9 ft. wide, yielding numerous sherds of 13th- to 14th-century cooking-pots, jugs and other vessels, together with bones of domestic animals.

WARWICKSHIRE : SHELDON (SP/144863). Excavation by Miss A. Dornier for M.P.B.W. on the site of *Kents Moat* (FIG. 44) showed that the site was occupied from the late 12th century to the early 13th century, but its exact nature is not known. Plans of the 13th-century buildings were not recovered, but the size of the enclosed area strongly suggests that Kent's Moat, and not Sheldon Hall, was the site of the original 13th-century manor. It appears to have been the largest moated site in Sheldon manor, too large for a small homestead.

During the first half of the 14th century the house was rebuilt on a ground plan fairly typical of 14th-century manor houses, with a complex of connected wings enclosing irregular-shaped courtyards. The hall had a central hearth and was entered by a door in the lower end of a side wall ; a solar wing was added at right angles to the hall ; and the kitchen block was partly an addition to the lower end of the hall. About the middle of the 14th century the S. wing was rebuilt in a particularly lavish manner with a floor of decorated tiles and, probably, an oriel window. Some private rooms may have been added in the NE. corner of the site ; the kitchen area was contracted at ground level ; and a well-constructed latrine, connected to the private wing, built. The courtyards were more finely cobbled and properly drained, and the entrance built on a more impressive scale. Throughout the occupation the W. half of the platform apparently remained open, maybe for agriculture.

WORCESTERSHIRE : KIDDERMINSTER, CALDWALL HALL (SQ/831762). Previous excavation of this manor by C. I. Walker for the Kidderminster and District Archaeological Society uncovered a sequence of building phases from the 13th to the 20th century, the earliest dated feature being a sandstone wall dated by a penny of Edward II in its construction-trench, which was dug through earlier clay floors containing 13th-century pottery.

Work in 1964 uncovered part of an aisled hall and a cross-wing. A puddled clay hearth, 8 ft. diam., with fragments of a stone topping, all reddened by fire, make it possible to estimate the dimensions of the hall and it is evident that three-quarters of the site lies under Castle Road and the Swimming Bath Superintendent's house to the W. of the site. A second burnt area on the axis of the hall about 15 ft. from the hearth was cut through by the 14th-century wall which seems to belong to an elaborate cross-wing. A tower of red sandstone (still standing) was added to this wing in the 15th century and the layout then bears striking resemblance to that of Stokesay Castle. The floor of the hall yielded 13th-century pottery.

The site is possibly that of the manor of Sudwael, listed in Domesday Book.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING : ALLERSTON (SE/878830). Excavation by F. Rimington of an early dovecote (c. 1200), N. of the 14th-century hall, showed it to be 30 ft. diam. with several unusual features. Despite the known history of the site (which goes back to Saxon and perhaps Roman times) nothing earlier than the 12th century has yet been found.

—, WEST RIDING : CHAPEL HADDLESEY (SE/587257). A double moated site beside the river Aire was excavated by Mrs. J. Le Patourel for M.P.B.W. The inner island (360 ft. by 210 ft.) was roughly rectangular with the principal buildings con-

centrated in its W. half. No trace of building was found in the area between the moats. The site was deserted by the middle of the 16th century (FIG. 45).

In its final form the house consisted of buildings extending around, and beyond, three sides of a small courtyard. To the W. were bakehouses and other service buildings ; to the N. a residential wing. On the E. a light wall joined the N. wing to the kitchens of the main block, which itself extended S. of the hall, with central hearth and screens, lying beyond the courtyard area. Brick, timber and limestone were used in wall construction ; the roof was tiled. An isolated brick and timber house (85 ft. by 20 ft.) followed the moat edge in the extreme E. corner of the island. From the main bridge with its small adjoining gatehouse a cobbled road led from the SE. moat to an entrance at the N. end of the hall.

An earlier, larger hall lay beneath the latest one and earlier prototypes beneath the courtyard buildings. In this middle phase, construction was of timber on low limestone walls roofed with thin limestone slabs. The kitchen, with its five superimposed hearths, was common to both periods.

The earliest house, entirely of timber and without roofing-tiles, lay on the same axis as, but N. of, the later hall. Of this, two buildings were excavated and portions of others observed, all earlier than the inner moat. Pottery finds suggest they were destroyed early in the 13th century.

———, ——— : THORNHILL HALL (SE/256189). The moated manor house of the Savile family was excavated by T. G. Manby for the Tolson Memorial Museum, Huddersfield, and the Public Library & Museum, Dewsbury. Very little is known of the history of this site apart from its destruction after a siege in 1648. The earliest evidence of occupation was provided by Upper Heaton ware (*c.* 1300) and clay-bonded wall foundations. The site appears to have been moated *c.* 1450 and the wall surrounding the island was traced all along the E. and most of the way along the S. side of the island. At the SE. corner the foundation of a rectangular tower jutted into the moat, as did a gateway, 13 ft. wide, on the S. side of the island. About 1600 the surrounding wall was demolished and the gateway rebuilt with a porter's lodge on the W. side.

The remains of the house were much robbed but foundations of two structures on different alignments were found. The earlier belonged to a hall 56 ft. long with narrow clay-bonded walls. The later was an H-shaped building with a hall 56 ft. long by 29 ft. wide, and mortared walls. About 1600 this building was reconstructed, and given a paved floor, plaster walls and a chimney.

SCOTLAND

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE : ARDWALL ISLAND (NX/573496) See above p. 176 f.

——— : DUNROD (NX/699458). Excavation by Col. Davis on the rampart and ditch of the medieval moated manor uncovered important structural details and medieval pottery including one piece in the foundation of the rampart.

WALES

GLAMORGANSHIRE : LLANTRITHYD (ST/045727). T. F. R. Jones continued work on this fortified hall (*cf. Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 276). Evidence of timber buildings is accumulating and the ditch is rock-cut, 20 ft. wide. Among the finds is a halfpenny of Henry I, *c.* 1110–1113, the earliest known Norman coin from Glamorganshire.

H. FARMS AND SMALLER DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

ENGLAND

DEVON : LUNDY ISLAND, WIDOWS TENEMENT (SS/136468). This 'old farm' on the N. moor was surveyed and trenched by K. S. Gardner for the Lundy Field Society. The nucleus is a substantial building of roughly-dressed granite, 18 ft. by 45 ft., with various

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CHAPEL HADDLESEY, YORKS. (p. 206)

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small enclosures attached, the whole being surrounded by an area of 17 acres enclosed by a low boundary wall. Trenching outside the building produced iron-age-A pottery, and within the building several similar sherds were found on the old land surface. Above these, however, and sealed by the collapsed wall were several sherds of 13th-century pottery. The site is provisionally classified as a medieval long-house. See also p. 216.

KENT : MAIDSTONE (TQ/762554). All Saints' Rectory, recorded by R.C.H.M. before demolition, was a large rambling building of several periods, incorporating a medieval hall and kitchen. The hall roof, the only surviving original feature, was probably late 13th-century ; it comprised pairs of rafters, each with a collar, and tie beams supporting king struts with a collar purlin, in discontinuous lengths, tenoned into them. The kitchen, probably of the late 14th century and originally detached, was built on an L-plan to incorporate service rooms.

SOMERSET : BARROW MEAD (ST/729628). Excavation of building B (see *Proc. Somerset Archaeol. Soc.*, cv (1960-61), 61-76) was completed by P. A. Rahtz. It had doorways in both long walls and a paved floor, and had been rebuilt in the later 13th century. Under this stone-footed building were post-holes of a timber house with hearth and oven, and an iron-age-B ditch.

SCOTLAND

ORKNEY : SKAILL, DEERNESS (HY/588065). Two seasons of excavation by the Department of Ancient History and Archaeology, Birmingham University, under P. S. Gelling on this extensive site revealed at one point superimposed long-houses of the 10th and 11th centuries. At another there is a very substantial stone building, the oldest parts of which probably belong to the 13th century, but which appears to have been occupied until after 1800. It overlies, and has almost obliterated, a long-house. Only a small proportion of the site has yet been excavated.

WALES

GLAMORGANSHIRE : CEFN DRUM, PONTARDULAI (SN/623044). A loosely-scattered group of four hitherto unrecorded platform sites without associated banks or enclosures have been noted on the open moorland, all about 50 ft. by 20 ft. in area.

IRELAND

CO. LONDONDERRY : GLENKEEN, NEAR LIMAVADY (C/723228). Two raths some 200 ft. apart were examined by D. M. Waterman before destruction. The easterly, with ditch and slight internal bank, produced no dating evidence and only one small rectangular structure near the edge, revealed by padstones for posts. The other, with no internal bank, but a slight counterscarp bank, contained two pits completely filled with charcoal. A scatter of so-called 'crannog ware', presumably late medieval, was found over the rest of the rath, but again there were no structures. Both raths were unusual in being sited on low-lying ground.

I. VILLAGES

EXTRACT FROM THE 12TH ANNUAL REPORT (1964) OF THE DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP :

County lists

During the year the main emphasis was placed on preparing and revising major lists of sites. The alphabetical master list of 1960 was brought up to date and retyped. Lists of deserted medieval villages with good quality A or A* earthworks were prepared as well as lists of sites which have not yet been located. The 2,000 deserted medieval villages now known are being plotted on to a new set of $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. O.S. maps. At the same

time the basic card index has been checked with the county master lists. This largely completes the three-year overhaul of the records of the group, which has been undertaken by students under the direction of J. Sheail with the help of an anonymous grant of £100.

Local correspondents

Field-work was carried out in several counties, especially Devon (Mrs. C. D. Linehan), Lincolnshire (R. C. Russell), Norfolk (P. Wade-Martins and P. Denwood), Northamptonshire (Mrs. G. Brown) and Shropshire (T. Rowley). The group have made token grants to help field-work in Norfolk and Shropshire, in both of which little field-work had been done.

Visits to sites

J. G. Hurst visited nearly 100 sites; special attention was again given to Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire to check details for the county monographs. Visits were also made to Glamorgan sites with L. A. S. Butler and a provisional list of deserted medieval sites in the county prepared.

County monographs

The Oxfordshire monograph was completed during the year and will appear during 1965 as no. 17 in the Leicester University Local History Series with the help of a generous grant from the British Academy. Northamptonshire is nearly ready and should go to press during 1965.

Threatened sites

About 20 sites were threatened during the year. Bulldozing for agriculture (11 sites) was the greatest threat. Excavations were arranged on 6 sites and many others were watched.

Excavations

ENGLAND

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE : CALDECOTE (SP/839127). The Buckinghamshire County Museum surveyed the village and excavated part of one house platform. A large area of cobbling was found and the position of two buildings located, one being c. 18 ft. by 11 ft. with stone foundations and one entrance and partly floored with rammed chalk. Sherds dating from the late 12th to early 14th century were found.

——— : SHABBINGTON (SP/668067). A street and at least four house platforms adjoining the existing village were surveyed by the Buckinghamshire County Museum before being destroyed. The majority of sherds found during commercial excavations are 13th-century, with a few possibly earlier and some post-medieval ones.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE : GLOPTON (TL/302488). J. Alexander excavated mainly at the church site (see p. 184).

It seems certain that the site was known and appreciated, and probably settled, in Roman times. How long it was deserted before the Saxon village grew up is still uncertain but the long history of the successive period-II ditches suggests that it was considerably before the 10th century. The construction of the church terrace and the building of the church seem a late (12th-century) event in the history of the village. The cemetery shows that the village prospered for at least 200 years.

CORNWALL : LANYON (SW/422337). The Cornwall Archaeological Society under Mrs. E. M. Minter excavated the ruinous structures known as 'Old Lanyon'. The earliest period comprised several successive structures best exemplified by a house, 25 ft. long and 11 ft. wide, on the S. of the site (FIG. 46). The long side walls and the

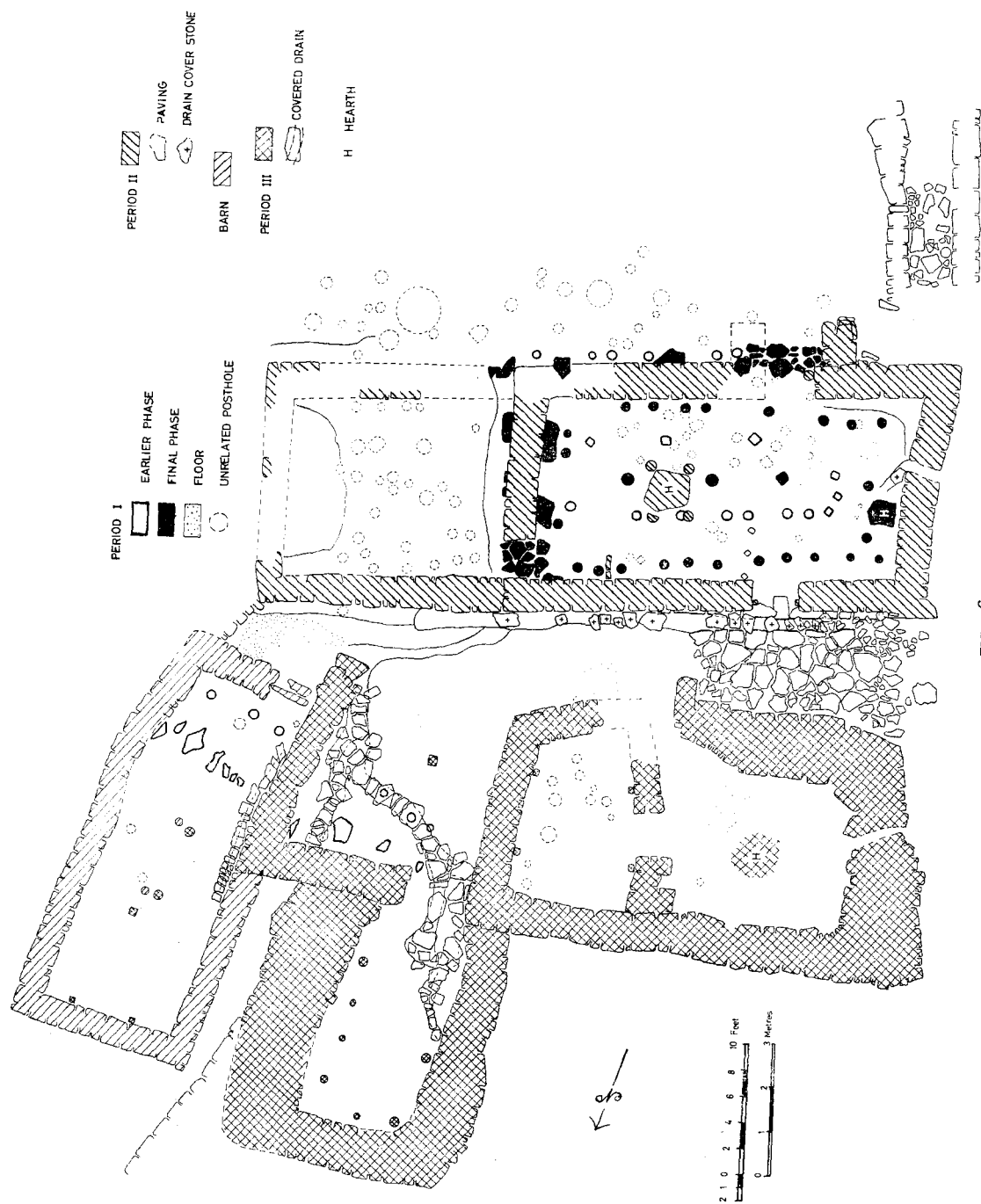


FIG. 46
LANYON, CORNWALL (pp. 208, 210)
Plan showing houses nos. 1 and 2 and later barn

short upper end wall were 5 ft. thick, of alternate courses of stone and turf with a facing of wattle-and-daub carried on timber posts. The lower end wall was of stone. A granite hearth was set in the floor close to this wall, and a nearly central row of posts supported the turf roof. The stone-walled long-house no. 1, $27\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, and with walls $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick, replaced this house, absorbing the lower end stone wall. The upper part was the living-room with a granite hearth and wattle-and-daub canopy supported on four posts. At the upper end was a raised platform. A wooden partition separated the living-room from a cross-passage with opposed entrances in the long walls, and the byre with a drain through the lower end wall. A room was later added at the E. end of the house and a porch to the S. entrance. Pottery suggested that occupation on the site began in the 12th century and continued to the late 13th or 14th century. This sequence of houses is separated by 8 ft. of paving from a similar one almost parallel to it on the N. When no longer occupied as dwellings, the buildings were used as out-lying farm-buildings. A barn was built at the E. end of long-house no. 2, probably in the 16th century.

After a period of abandonment, a single-roomed cottage and outhouses were built, probably in the 18th century, on the N. side of the site. The barn was reused, and the cottage developed finally into a two-roomed one with cock-loft. Some post-medieval sherds were associated with these buildings. The structures were finally used as farm-buildings.

——— : SHEEPSTALL (SW/915442). This site which possessed a chapel, lazarus-house, weekly market, and annual fair (30th–31st July) is now only visible on air-photographs. The chapel was included in a map of 1597, but the rest of the settlement appears to have disappeared well before this. Documents of 1291 and 1301 refer to a corn-mill and a fulling-mill, (perhaps a tidal mill), in the same small and compact settlement. See the preliminary note (with map) by Miss M. I. Somerscales in *Cornish Archaeol.*, III (1964), 102–3.

——— : TRESMORN (SX/161977). Four level-topped platforms, *c.* 110 ft. from N. to S. and *c.* 80 ft. wide, average height 3 ft. and rounded at the ends, have been damaged. Three are side by side while the fourth is to the N. of the central one.

G. Beresford excavating the N. mound recognized two periods. First there was a raised level-topped platform with an inner ditch and surrounded by a stone retaining wall and a wide open ditch. A central pit cut in the shale was 10 ft. long and 2 ft. wide, with a hole, 9 in. diam. and 6 in. deep, at each end of the channelled floor of the pit. This floor was covered with charcoal and the sides were reddened, apparently by fire. At the N. end of the pit, a small step, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft. long and $11\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, on which were a round stone, 1 in. diam., and two grey flints, had been cut 4 in. into the shale. At the side of the pit two shallow trenches ran parallel with it. The second period consisted of stone foundations, amongst which were many 13th-century cooking-pot sherds and limpet shells.

DEVON : HOUND TOR 1 (SX/745789). Mrs. E. M. Minter continued work (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 282, figs. 90 and 91) on houses 3, 4 and 5 and the area on the N., W. and S. of house 4 (area 2) ; house 6 (area 3) ; and barns 1 and 2 (area 6). The buildings had walls of undressed granite $2\frac{3}{4}$ ft. thick, and the turf roofs were carried on trusses resting on the walls.

House 3 was 58 ft. long by 14 ft. wide, contracting at the upper (W.) end. In the upper part was the living-room with a large granite hearth and cooking-pit ; a wattle-and-daub canopy carried the smoke from the fire through the roof. Two steps led into a small upper room, separated from the living-room by a narrow partition wall. On the E. of the living-room, the cross-passage with opposed entrances, to which porches had been added in a later phase, separated the upper part of the house from the lower. This part was divided into two rooms by a partition wall, removed in a later phase. A central drain passed under the lower end wall. A large quantity of pottery was found.

House 4 was 25 ft. long by 12 ft. wide internally. At the upper end was a raised platform, behind a granite hearth and cooking-pit with a wattle-and-daub canopy. The cross-passage with opposed entrances in the long sides was 6 ft. from the lower end of the house, and the N. entrance had been blocked in the later phase. A drain ran through the lower end wall. *House 5* was originally 29 ft. long by 9 ft. wide internally, but had been shortened at the lower end to 22 feet. The fire was lit on the floor near the upper end wall, and the cross-passage with opposed doors was 10 ft. from the upper end. In the final phase, both entrances were blocked, and, except for the bottom 15 in., the lower end wall was broken down, much of the stone being left inside to make a roughly-paved floor. The building was entered by a stone step outside the open end near the SE. corner, where a drain had been hollowed out under the walls. It continued as a small covered drain with stone sides cut into the ground between the houses, and discharged into a shallow gully along the N. wall at the lower end of house 3. *House 6* was 31½ ft. long by 9 ft. wide internally and the fire was lit on the ground near the upper end of the house. The paved entrance in the N. wall was 9½ ft. from the upper end. This replaced the N. entrance of the cross-passage of an earlier phase, the S. entrance of which was blocked.

Barn 1 was 30 ft. long by 13 ft. wide internally. In the upper end, a stone platform, 8½ ft. wide, held two roughly circular kilns, 3½ ft. diam., with flues at floor level. The kiln on the N. side had been filled with stone, and the flue, where it entered the kiln, was closed with a vertically-set granite slab. In front of the platform was a granite hearth, and a drain ran through the lower end wall. The entrance was on the S. side. *Barn 2* was 28 ft. long by 13 ft. wide, with a stone platform, 8½ ft. wide, at the upper end. The kiln on the N. side was 5 ft. in diameter, and had been filled with turves among which considerable pottery was found. The flue at ground level had been closed, where it entered the kiln, with a large granite slab. The kiln on the S. side was 2 ft. wide and extended 6 ft. into the platform. The slab at the entrance of the kiln was much blackened. The kiln was filled with stone and the entrance, which was in the S. wall, blocked. A drain ran through the lower end wall.

Pottery associated with these stone buildings suggests that they belonged to the late 12th or 13th century.

When floors in houses 3, 4 and 5 were removed, the area on the N., W. and S. of house 4 was cleared down to the natural subsoil, revealing the stake- and post-holes and positions of hearths in rectangular houses of an earlier period. The walls were of turf faced with wattle hurdles and a central row of posts supported the roofs. Except for the absence of structures with sunk floors, the same sequence could be seen as in area 1, where at least five successive periods of building on an E.-W. alignment overlay a similar number on the opposite alignment. From one or two houses on the E.-W. alignment it was apparent that the opposed entrances connected by a cross-passage were towards the lower ends of the long sides. Stake- and post-holes were also found under house 6, but excavation outside this house is required to complete the plan of this area. Similar indications of earlier buildings were found under the floors of the barns. The most noticeable features in these buildings were lines of stake-holes across the floor, 8 ft. long and 4 ft. apart. These earlier buildings produced no finds, but if the duration of a turf house is assumed to be a generation, the village may have begun in the 10th century. It is hoped that further excavation will provide more precise dating.

— : HOUND TOR 2 (SX/745791). Further clearance showed that the two rectangular buildings separated by an enclosed yard (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, vi-vii (1962-3), 339) represented the final period of occupation, to which also belonged the continued use of a small corn-drying barn and a prehistoric hut converted into a pen by the insertion of a partition wall. The remains of three more stone houses belonged to an earlier period, and excavation by Mrs. E. M. Minter revealed that the stone structures had been preceded by turf-walled houses.

House 1 was a stone-walled long-house, with long axis approximately E.-W., set parallel to the slope of the hillside. Under the house-floor at least six successive earlier houses were indicated by stake-holes from the wattle hurdles which lined the turf walls, 6 ft. thick. Central rows of posts supported the roofs. The houses, which were rectangular and on the same alignment as the stone houses, measured internally 38 ft. long by $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide across the middle, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide at the upper end and $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide at the lower end. The walls, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ft. thick, were of undressed granite. The turf roof was carried on trusses resting on the walls. The houses were divided into three. In the middle was the living-room with granite hearth and wattle-and-daub canopy, and a small recess at ground level in the partition wall between the living-room and an upper room to the W. This room, with a small hearth in the SW. corner, was entered through a doorway with a 6-in. step in the partition wall. A cross-passage connected doors in the long (E.-W.) walls, and separated the living-quarters from the byre at the lower (E.) end. There was a wide drain down the centre of the byre, and an entrance in the lower end wall. In the final phase the wide entrances in the cross-passages were narrowed to 3 ft., the entrance through the lower end wall was blocked and the drain filled in. The addition of a narrow wall, 6 ft. long, abutting the living-room wall on the outside, 2 ft. above the S. entrance, afforded protection from the SW. gales and formed a recess for a wooden seat. No trace of a similar wall on the lower side of the entrance was found. These turf houses perhaps began in the early 11th century, and pottery associated with the stone house suggests it belonged to the late 12th or 13th century.

——— : HUTHOLES (SX/702758). This village of eight buildings lies in an acre of waste ground on Dockwell Farm, Widecombe-in-the-Moor, and part of the sunk road leading into it can be seen in a cultivated field to the E. A house-site, excavated by Mrs. E. M. Minter, revealed stone-walled long-house no. 1, with its long axis N.-S., overlying seven successive turf-walled structures on the same alignment. These earlier buildings were rectangular and the remains of hearths showed they were dwelling-houses. The turf walls were faced on the inside with wattle hurdles and a central row of posts supported the turf roofs.

The stone-walled long-house no. 1 replaced the last turf house, and was of two periods. It was divided into three parts. The middle part was the living-room with a granite hearth with wattle-and-daub canopy and covered cooking-pit, and a recess at ground level in the partition wall. A door in this wall gave access to the smaller room to the N. A cross-passage with opposed entrances, one of which was narrowed and the other blocked in period 2, separated these rooms from the byre at the lower (S.) end. A covered drain ran down the centre of the byre. The turf roof was carried on trusses resting on the walls. In period 2 an outshot was added to the E. side. The entrance was opposite the door of the house, and the upper end formed a porch with a wooden seat.

Pottery suggests that the stone house was occupied in the late 12th and 13th century. The beginning of the site is provisionally ascribed to the early 11th century, and it is hoped that further excavation will provide more precise dating.

DURHAM : WEST HARTBURN (NZ/358142). After a survey of the village L. Still and A. Pallister exposed the foundations of a two-roomed long-house 72 ft. by 24 ft. externally. The walls, 4 ft. wide at base, had a core of worked clay faced with boulders on either side. No post-holes were found in the walls but there was a large one in the angle of the SW. corner and stone groupings suggesting post-sockets were found inside the house. A cross-wall divided the house into two unequal parts, and against this a semicircular chimney or kiln had been built at a late stage in the building's history. Two building periods could be recognized, the earlier having a central hearth in one room, the later having a hearth against the cross-wall. Pottery of the 14th to the 16th centuries was found in some quantity and a storage-pit in the house contained large pieces of very coarse ware of an unfamiliar type. Other finds included a silver penny

of Bishop Ruthall (1509-23), iron knives, two different types of iron spur, spindle-whorls of lead, a thimble, buckles, horseshoes, and a large key. See further *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 4 ser., XLII (1964), 187-206.

A second building lying within the same croft walls was constructed of wattle-and-daub, since baked daub from the fire which destroyed it bore the impression of wooden framework. Further work revealed a paved stone causeway some 4 ft. wide running down the centre of the village for 60 yd., but its beginning and end were not found. Excavation will continue.

ESSEX : CANVEY ISLAND (TQ/788820). W. J. Rodwell for the Wickford and District Archaeological Society excavated a threatened 'Red Hill' site. Above iron-age-C and Roman layers was a medieval deposit, up to 3 ft. thick in places. Much pottery was found, including fragments of 12th- and 13th-century cooking-pots and glazed and decorated jugs of later date, and occupation was continuous from the early 12th to the 15th century. No structural remains were observed. Of three hearths, only one was complete, being a circle of stones 3 ft. diam. Animal bones and shells, found in great abundance, showed an unchanged diet throughout the occupation. Most of the bones were sheep, the remainder rabbit and pig. The most common shell-fish was oyster, but mussels, cockles, winkles and whelks were also eaten. These finds concur with documentary and geographical evidence in indicating a small, and fairly poor community of shepherds.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE : UPTON (SP/152344). P. A. Rahtz and R. H. Hilton for the School of History of the University of Birmingham continued work on sites A and B (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 284, fig. 92). Excavation of the peasant buildings AA-AC was completed and they were shown to belong to the later 13th century. A further large area S. of these has been stripped of its upper soil ; it contains other buildings, one of them apparently a long-house. On site B, the area either side of the croft boundary wall was further examined ; below the medieval levels on the croft side were two stratified areas of worn stone, associated with early and late Roman sherds. These levels also end roughly on the line of the boundary wall and merge into the arable.

LINCOLNSHIRE : KETTLEBY THORPE (TA/042081). Rex and Eleanor Russell undertook emergency excavations for M.P.B.W. One building, excavated before bulldozing began, was in two parts, one end being a very substantial 14th-century stone building, 24 ft. by 17 ft., mainly of chalk stone, with a fireplace in one wall and two hearths below floor level. The walls were 3 ft. thick and up to 4 ft. high. The other part was 24 ft. by 35 ft., with walls 2 ft. thick, in chalk and harder stone. A 4-ft.-wide trench across a moated mound, 40 ft. by 72 ft., to its centre revealed a Saxon loom-weight and a few sherds of medieval pottery, but no sign of any structure. Stone footings of 6 houses were exposed by bulldozing, and of 12 others by ploughing. Four of these were cleared and measured. There was a chalk-stone well, 6 ft. deep, within one of the houses.

Findings included pottery from Saxon to 15th-century (including a fire-cover handle), ox-shoes, nails, keys, knives, spurs and 2 jettons. Some worked stone, kiln material, and signs of iron smelting were also recorded.

MIDDLESEX : NORTHOLT (TQ/133841). J. G. Hurst and C. H. Keene for the Northolt Archaeological and Historical Research Group continued work on the late Saxon and early medieval village (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 272) under the 14th-century manor house (see p. 202 f.).

Remains of 6 buildings have now been uncovered under the hall and central range, 4 being only small huts but two are substantial structures, one over 30 ft. long. All were of timber with fairly closely spaced posts inserted into a continuous foundation slot. Only one hut can be assigned to the Saxon period (plan in *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), fig. 97) ; the others seem to be of the 11th and 12th centuries. Unlike those

found further E. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), fig. 59), the buildings were not set in ditched enclosures, though there was one dividing fence of wattle. In between the buildings were pits and stray post-holes, presumably for outbuildings and other flimsy structures.

NORFOLK : THUXTON (TG/043080). L. A. S. Butler for the M.P.B.W. and Norfolk Research Committee continued work at an extensive deserted village site $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N. of Thuxton (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, viii (1964), 286). A croft 136 ft. wide and the village street adjoining the croft to the S. were examined. The southern half of the croft contained buildings surrounding a cobbled yard. On the N. side of the yard and lying parallel to the street were two apparently contemporary houses, one 40 ft. by 17 ft. internally, the other 33 ft. by 18 ft.; both were half-timbered structures with clay-and-chalk walls, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, standing on a foundation course of flint nodules set on clay platforms. On the other three sides of the yard were clay-walled barns or sheds. The post supports in both the houses and sheds showed evidence of renewal or replacement, with three phases in the latest period of occupation. Earlier buildings had been placed on the same axis. Drainage on such a boulder-clay site was important and most of the ditches had been frequently cleaned and often totally recut. The main occupation was c. 1250–1350. Until work on the documents is completed the identification of this site with the Domesday vill of *Turstantuna* cannot be proved.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : SILSWORTH (SD/620707). Mrs. Gwen Brown reports that a section 65 ft. wide revealed, beneath a medieval occupation-layer, several road surfaces of hard metalling resembling iron-working dross, raised on layers of gravel containing Romano-British sherds. At each end of the section cartwheel ruts in rock-hard surface material were preserved by chemical action on a road surface of gravel and sand. Two mortared courses of a medieval stone wall lay at right angles across the topmost road surface.

OXFORDSHIRE : DORNFORD (SP/450205). Excavation by G. Cowling and E. J. Adnams showed continual rebuilding of a series of structures in line. The latest (late 14th- or early 15th-century) was rebuilt on the remains of 11th- and 12th-century buildings. A peasant house with a large outbuilding, possibly for cattle, measured 27 ft. by 13 ft. internally. It had two rooms with a well-preserved hearth and oven. The outbuilding was 45 ft. by 13 ft. and contained a drain. Remains of another outbuilding, 25 ft. by 12 ft., lay at the E. end of the house.

— : PINKHILL (SP/436072). D. Keene, excavating for the Oxford University Archaeological Society, found several periods of occupation but none later than 15th-century. The present farmhouse belongs to the early 18th century. The earliest occupation, apparently 12th-century, was represented by a thick black-grey layer and drainage channels but no structures. This was succeeded by a building, 15 ft. by 20 ft., which may have had more than one room. Associated with this were two hearths of flat stones used over more than one period, and burnt clay, but little charcoal. The site had been built up with layers of sandy clay and gravel to prevent waterlogging.

WILTSHIRE : GOMELDON (SU/182356). Excavations were continued by J. W. G. Musty for the Salisbury Museum Research Committee on building 3 and the scarp W. of building 2 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, viii (1964), 289, fig. 94).

Building 3 (13th- to 14th-century) had two phases of construction. In the first the typical long-house plan had been adopted. In the living-end there were two hearths, one in each long side, and in the byre end there was a laterally-placed sump. In the second phase the entrance to the byre was blocked, and the whole house became living-quarters. The side hearths were replaced with hearths near each end on the axis of the building. In both phases the building was 30 ft. long (internally), but, in the second, one end was reduced from 14 ft. to 12 ft. wide whilst the other end remained at 15–16 ft. Like building 1, excavated in 1963, the walls of building 3 were of unmortared flint

and substantial post-holes for roof supports were absent. Thus buildings 1 and 3 contrast with building 2 (also excavated in 1963) which produced evidence for substantial ground-based timber framing (cruck-trusses) and this may well represent a significant difference in construction methods between 12th- and 13th-century peasant buildings in the Salisbury area. Further work is required, however, to confirm this.

Building 3 produced a coin of Alexander III of Scotland, and bits of Roman tile, including part of a box-tile, had been used in the construction of its hearths. Finds from the scarp W. of building 2 included a 12th-century tripod-pitcher handle decorated with rouletting.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING : WHARRAM PERCY (SE/858646). The fourth season on house 6 was directed by J. G. Hurst and R. E. Glasscock, assisted by P. Wade-Martins, for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group. Work was concentrated on the timber buildings, pits and quarries underneath the later medieval stone houses (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, viii (1964), 291, fig. 95).

The floor of the stone long-house was taken up revealing that the sloping, brown clayey layer, interpreted as a floor, must have been collapsed binding material from the chalk walls. Pottery of the late 15th and early 16th century lay underneath it, showing that it was a late layer. Under this layer was a layer of black occupation-material, 6 in. thick, with many stones set in it. Underneath, at the E. (byre end) of the house, was a drainage sump, the first certain evidence for cattle at the lower end of the Wharram houses since the drain found in house 5 in 1952 by M. W. Beresford. Along the length of the long-house was a row of five massive post-holes, 10 ft. apart. The posts were 1 ft. diam. inserted into holes 3-4 ft. across. This row of posts and the sump lay c. 2 ft. to the S. of the axis of the long-house. They may therefore belong to an earlier and wider stone house, of which the S. wall was found under the bank S. of the latest house, or they may form part of one of many earlier timber buildings. The pottery from the post-holes has still to be examined in detail.

At the W. end of the site nearly 250 post-holes and stake-holes were found in the C1 level that was composed of built-up chalk about 1 ft. thick over the natural subsoil. Interpretation must await examination of the area further W. In the centre of the site, 80 post-holes and 50 stake-holes were found at the natural chalk (C2) level. These make a bewildering pattern and as very few of them contain dating evidence a complete interpretation is unlikely. Several hearths suggested that the timber buildings were living-houses and not outbuildings. As there is no stratified pottery earlier than the 12th century, these timber houses will probably date mainly from the 12th and 13th centuries; the Saxon village should be looked for elsewhere, perhaps on the lower terrace, where the church stands. See also p. 187.

Two chalk quarries were excavated, each about 6 ft. across and 10 ft. deep, and two other pits, the purpose of which is uncertain.

To the N. of the main area the latest croft boundary was a bank; but underlying this was a wall that may belong to an earlier building, traces of the S. wall of which appeared in the closing stages of the excavation.

———, NORTH RIDING : DANBY-IN-CLEVELAND (NZ/700063). C. V. Bellamy excavated in the stackyard of Church House Farm, E. of the church, looking for remains of the medieval village of Danby. No buildings or structures and no pottery earlier than the 17th century were found.

SCOTLAND

INVERNESS-SHIRE : N. UIST, UDAL (NF/824784). Excavations in 1963 and 1964 of a stratified sand-hill site on the machair by I. A. Cranford confirms place-name, documentary and Gaelic oral-tradition evidence that this is an unfortified domestic settlement-site of the late medieval and possibly earlier periods. The evidence found

includes house plans, pottery and metal types. An interim report has been produced and excavation will continue in 1965.

This site, associated probably with the Lordship of the Isles, may provide a basis for the study of native cultures of NW. Scotland in the medieval period.

J. OTHER SITES

ENGLAND

BERKSHIRE : READING, ABBEY MILL (SU/718735). Preparation for the new County Offices led to an excavation of the mill by the staff of Reading Museum. A standing Norman arcade was known to exist inside the recent mill. This was shown to have had a fellow, making a building two bays wide, and the plan of the whole, but nothing of the mill-mechanism, was recovered.

DEVON : LUNDY ISLAND, BULLS PARADISE (SS/137442). Previous work had revealed Christian graves and a rectangular stone building, both later than a spread of late 12th- to early 13th-century north Devon pottery (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 249). Excavation by K. S. Gardner for Lundy Field Society on site III, a ditched mound, suggested that it might be the source of this pottery, since the ditch section seemed to show that the mound contained a substantial structure which had collapsed by the 14th century.

Inside the mound a wall was uncovered, 7 ft. thick, running parallel to the N. ditch, and with an alcove which had been 'plugged' and the site levelled with a cobble spread on which was late 12th to early 13th-century pottery. A thick black layer barren of pottery, but containing shells, bones and slabs of slate, nails, etc. ran under the foundations of the wall.

Much work remains to be carried out on this site, which promises to be confirmed by historical evidence. The stronghold of the Mariscos was taken by the King's Constable in 1242 and the present castle constructed, and before the island was taken by the Normans it appears in the *Orkneyinga Saga* as a Sea-Rovers refuge. See also p. 206 f.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE : AWRE, BLEDISLOE TUMP (SO/683083). Excavation by Miss A. Dornier for M.P.B.W. showed that by the 12th century a timber building (not fully excavated), possibly a tower, had been erected on the site. In the 12th century this was demolished, and a ditch dug in the form of an arc to truncate the end of the spur, leaving a causeway to the NW. The earth was heaped up on the end of the spur to form a flat-topped mound, 7 ft. high and 60 ft. diam. The purpose of the mound is uncertain. There are no buildings on it which can be associated with its initial use. In the 14th century a domestic building was erected on the mound ; this building continued in use until the 17th century and at some stage was probably a smithy.

KENT : DARENTH WOOD (TQ/580726). Excavation by J. E. L. Caiger proved that the large earthwork dates from the early 13th century and that it may have been an enclosure for game or livestock. An extensive medieval field system adjoins it. The excavation also proved conclusively that the associated six-chambered deneholes, which are common in this part of Kent, belong to the first part of the 13th century (cf. *Archaeol. Cantiana*, LXXIX (1964), 77-94).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : HARRINGTON GARDENS (SP/774803). Excavation undertaken by Mrs. G. Brown revealed a drainage trench, 6 ft. wide by 10 ft. deep, running from NE. to SW. along the second platform. A medieval drain underlying the top terrace produced medieval sherds, a goat's skull and domestic debris.

K. INDUSTRY

ENGLAND

ESSEX : SOUTHEY GREEN (TL/795323). Above a disused sand quarry (with scattered Roman remains) bulldozing in a field revealed abundant sherds. Excavation by J.

Lindsay laid bare remains of several kilns, one complete with two tongues, of the 13th century (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, III (1959), 325).

LINCOLNSHIRE : TOYNTON (TF/395634). Mrs. E. H. Rudkin reopened the floor of the kiln (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 296) on the NE. side to lay bare the third floor to the E. This lay on solid Kimmeridge clay at the E., with a 6-ft.-deep clay-pit on the N. side. This E. clay-pit was filled with kiln debris and flue 1 was built on it. Pottery in it consisted of cooking-pots, fish-dish fragments, and jugs with applied clay-strip patterns similar to those found in the filled-in kiln and the W. clay-pit. The pancheon pieces had no everted rim. There were here no pieces of patterned floor-tile, such as were used in the last rebuilding of the kiln walls, and thrown away in the W. clay-pit.

NORFOLK : BEESTON REGIS (TM/174416). Excavation for the National Trust by R. F. Tylecote at *Row Farm* on an early medieval iron-smelting site previously recorded by H. Harrod (*Norfolk Archaeol.*, III (1852), 232-240) identified the base of a furnace and a roasting hearth. A number of pits containing iron slag and burnt clay (?furnace linings or coverings) may have been dug for iron ore in the form of carbonate nodules distributed throughout the natural sand. The pottery included Thetford ware and early medieval ware, c. 1000-1200.

——— : SCOLE (TM/143789). Miss B. Green (Norwich Castle Museum) reports that on the site of a new bungalow was a large area of burnt clay perforated with holes about 2 in. diam. The area uncovered was about 7½ ft. square and 1½ ft. below ground level, and a 16th-century sherd was embedded in the burnt clay. This seemed to be a corn dryer. Sherds found in the surrounding area were mostly 11th- to 12th-century.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : POTTERSPURY (SP/762433). SW. of the *Old Rectory* Mrs. G. Brown began excavating a kiln which appeared to have produced several different types of late medieval pottery, revealing a stoke-hole. It seemed that much of the structure lay under a near-by house, and that a building had been constructed over the kiln soon after it had ceased production and been filled with wasters. Full excavation is planned.

SUSSEX : PANNINGRIDGE (TQ/687175). This, one of the most closely dated of the 16th-century Wealden iron-furnace sites, was leased by Sir William Sydney in 1542 and the furnace built in that year was worked by the estate until 1563, in conjunction with the forge at Robertsbridge. It was abandoned by Sir Henry Sydney in 1562, and subsequently leased by William Relfe and Bartholomew Jeffrey, who had other interests in iron-working in the area, for some years before 1574, when it was in the hands of John Ashburnham. It was only vaguely remembered in 1611.

D. W. Crossley, began excavating to obtain slags certain to be from early working, for analysis, and to attempt to recover the plan of what must be regarded as a first-generation blast furnace.

The site is a low-lying overgrown area bounded on the N. by a dam, breached in two places, which marks the S. limit of a drained pond. Two parallel cuttings were made, one at the foot of the dam, the second 15 ft. to the S. The area to the W. of the present stream, running through the E. break in the dam, proved to be covered by slag heaps. The N. trench was taken down through slag, and through the fringe of the dam, which was found to rest on a corduroy of large logs, still in an excellent state of preservation. The S. cutting was used for collecting slag samples, a sequence of which was recovered from a deposit about 10 ft. thick. These await analysis. The area E. of the stream was trenched similarly, and was found to be free of slag heaps. The cuttings intercepted disturbances which appear to be due to thorough stone robbing, and several sherds of 16th-century pottery were found. A further season's work will be required, both to follow these features and to cut trenches further away from the dam.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING : EAST KNAPTON (SE/883760). A wall of chalk blocks with a post-hole in the centre and bounded by chalky marl was discovered by T. C. M.

Brewster while attempting to locate the Roman Knapton-ware kilns. The wall was on the left-hand side of the curved road leading to *Guildhouse Farm* and immediately N. of the ruined cottages at the cross-roads. Part of the floor was covered by rammed clay and late Staxton ware and 15th-century green-glazed sherds lay on the floor line and above it.

———, ——— : STAXTON (TA/016790). Work on the site W. of the *Hare and Hounds* was undertaken by the British Junior Naturalist archaeological training school under T. C. M. Brewster assisted by C. A. Gregory, J. Pallister and T. Hall, following a detailed survey of the area by T. C. M. Brewster and M. C. Faragher. Staxton-ware kilns had been excavated E. of the garden before 1959 by T. C. M. Brewster (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, II (1958), 213).

Two levels of industrial activity were found, one of 1200–1250 and another (just above it) of c. 1250–1400. Both deposits were masked by wind-blown sand, 2 ft.–4 ft. deep. The earlier zone rested directly upon the glacial subsoil and contained a simple pit-kiln filled with red peat-ash and Staxton-ware sherds; a long flue to the pit was cut into the sand. In the same level were the remains of clay puddling-floors associated with Speeton-clay impurities in the form of phosphate nodules and small belemnites with wads of prepared clay body near by. Scattered over the entire area were sherds and broken pots of Staxton ware, some wasters, and peat-ash.

Immediately above this earlier stratum were the remains of chalk buildings bonded by glacial meltwater sand. They were much robbed, but were clearly workshops connected with the production of Staxton ware in the later 13th and 14th century. On the sandy floors were groups of unfired clay body, lumps of raw Speeton clay, wasters, peat-ash and objects of iron and bronze. In the same stratum, immediately outside the buildings to the S., was a silver penny of Edward I (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Fox class 1xb, 1300–1302). S. E. Rigold, who reported on the coin, believes that it must almost certainly have been lost in the first quarter of the 14th century.

Work will continue early in 1965 and will be published with reports on the 11 Staxton-ware kilns excavated by T. C. M. Brewster at Staxton and Potter Brompton since 1953.

———, NORTH RIDING : KILDALE (NZ/642074). Excavation by A. Aberg of slag heaps on the N. side of a stream at *Hob Hole*, Baysdale, uncovered a late 13th-century iron-smelting site. Three smelting hearths were revealed, each of bowl shape, 18 in. deep by 3 ft. diam. with an attached tapping area 8 ft. by 5 ft. The hearths appear to have been lined with stone, which has been subsequently disturbed, and have alongside them a charcoal-covered floor, probably the base of a fuel stack. N. of these was a wooden building over a forge. A drainage ditch leading from the stream runs round the forge, the charcoal stack and two of the hearths on two sides, and a stone wall closes the side between the end of the ditch and the stream.

———, WEST RIDING : BAILDON (SE/155406). A much-disturbed pottery-kiln, on the N. slopes below Baildon moor, excavated by B. Stubbs, had been surrounded by a 2-ft. gritstone dry wall of which about half remained. It was roughly circular and c. 6 ft. diam. One flue remained on the E. side and a second may have existed towards the NW. where disturbance was greatest. The pots were stacked on gritstone slabs over a clay floor. Jugs, pancheons and bowls were in a very light, hard-gritted fabric, glaze included green and varying shades of brown, and decoration consisted of an incised looped line on jug shoulders. A 16th-century date is suggested.

———, ——— : FOLLIFOOT (SE/345524). S. of the village, where the ground slopes towards a stream, Mrs. J. Le Patourel excavated the remaining half of a kiln, the rest of which had been bulldozed during building operations. It was roughly circular, with 5 or possibly 6 flues, internal diam. 6 ft., and surrounded by a 2-ft. unmortared

gritstone wall. Pottery was stacked on thin gritstone slabs overlying the clay floor. All was undecorated, most vessels being partially covered with dark brown glaze. The fabric was a late form of east Pennine gritty ware and included a wide variety of jugs and bowls with a predominance of large pitchers with broad striated handles and bung holes, still sometimes fitted with pottery bungs. A 16th-century date is suggested pending the results of magnetic sampling.

———, ——— : POTOVENS (SE/315225). P. Brears excavated six 15th- to 16th-century pottery-kilns exposed during building and road works. The earliest are of the circular, multiflue type, 10 ft. in exterior diameter. The stone kiln walls, pierced with six radiating flues, are $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick and remain to a height of $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 feet. Posset-pots with applied strips, wheat-ears, and trefoils of white clay were the earliest productions. Later Cistercian ware included two- and three-handled tygs with red body and black glaze. In the mid 17th century a second phase of kiln-building began, when many varieties of red-bodied cups, and plates with floral patterns in trailed slip were produced. It is noticeable that each kiln maintained its own set styles of shape and decoration.

———, ——— : ROCKLEY SMITHIES (SE/340023). Emergency excavation by D. W. Crossley for the Sheffield Museum and M.P.B.W. recovered structural and dating evidence on a 16th- to 17th-century ironworking site, where surface evidence indicated a small finery, perhaps with water-power for bellows and hammer.

A flat area built up with successive working-floors lies to the N. of a silted watercourse. The floor levels are composed partly of finery cinder, but also of red dust, suggesting that the area was periodically used as an ore-burning floor. On one level were the remains of a hearth, and on two others were footings of small buildings. The deposits have produced pottery of c. 1550–1700. These floors also yielded a good series of early modern pottery, providing a reference for the rest of the site.

The silted watercourse, buried beneath cottage gardens, is apparently of two periods, the first a narrow channel, the second wider, forming the neck of a pond, and fed from a stream, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S., by a leet. Both ran E. past the working-floors, but there is no evidence of their use for power for operations at this point. Level with the E. end of the floors the channel was dammed, and immediately further E. lay a deep hollow from which a narrow goit ran to join a stream c. 100 yds. further E. It is not clear whether water ran down a weir into this hollow and thence into the narrow channel towards a wheel, or whether a trough led from the top of the dam to an overshot wheel ; but it remains possible that this hollow is the robbed remains of a wheel-pit.

On either side of the entry to the narrow channel was a small furnace. That on the S. was much damaged, but that on the N., though robbed of its superstructure, remained as a hearth-bottom of iron and slag standing in a ring about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. diam. and 12–15 in. high ; gaps appeared for a tuyère and for tapping slag, which on present indications ran into a bed formed by a gap in the surrounding stone footings, which have been robbed almost to the level of the furnace-bottom. The area between the furnace and the watercourse remains to be excavated.

The channel leading E. ran between clay banks, the N. one being held by substantial timbering, while the S. one had been cut by a field drain at the point excavated. The timber lining appeared to have been replaced by a dry stone-lined channel which still acted as a drain—not, perhaps, its original purpose, as it was topped by timber, not by stone slabs. Ten feet S. of the channel there lay part of a tree-trunk, mounted on lengths of large plank, and wedged in a pit, forming the probable base for an anvil. The ferruginous working-floor E. of this feature has been seen in a test section but not yet cleared.

Excavation continues to investigate the relationship of the furnace and anvil base with the working-floors.

WALES

MONMOUTHSHIRE : LLANDOGO, COED ITHEL (SO/527027). The Archenfield Archaeological Group under R. F. Tylecote excavated the remains of a vertical half-section of part of a stone-lined blast furnace believed to date from *c.* 1650. The bottom of the shaft is buried to a depth of *c.* 6 ft., and the main objective was to investigate the lower part or hearth as so little is known about this part of the furnaces of this period. Trenches were also cut through other parts of the site.

The furnace had a pyramidal top-half (inwall) and a conical bottom-half or bosh-cum-hearth. It must have been *c.* 20 ft. high and 24 ft. square, with a capacity of *c.* 420 cu. feet. Part of an arch-shaped tuyère was found, the axis of which was 12 in. above the bottom of the furnace. The tapping and blowing openings had been corbelled and must have contained cast-iron beams, since removed. Water was supplied by a dam and a race from a neighbouring stream. There were no signs of a mill-pond.

All the material evidence fitted a 17th-century date, and the furnace is probably the Tintern furnace mentioned in the Survey of the Manor of Portgasseg in 1651. A furnace was working at Tintern in 1672-76 under the Foley partnership and had a weekly output of about 18 tons.