

Medieval Britain in 1966

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and

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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 David M. Wilson and Part II by D. Gillian Hurst.¹

I. PRE-CONQUEST

ENGLAND

BERKSHIRE : EAST ILSLEY, CROSS BARROWS. A split-socket spear-head was found in the area.

——— : HARWELL. A seventh grave, that of a man with a spear-head, has been excavated at this known cemetery (cf. *Oxoniensia*, XXI (1956), 22).

——— : WALLINGFORD (SU/608898). N. P. Brooks excavated for a second season in the grounds of the castle (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 168), with grants from the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, the Russell Trust, the British Academy and the Reading Museum. It was possible to distinguish three principal stages in the history of the borough defences.

The primary earthwork, about 35 ft. wide at its base, was formed of redeposited brick-earth and gravel, which had been thrown up when the ditch was dug. The few sherds of pottery from the body of the bank were all hand-made, grass-tempered ware of the early or middle Saxon periods (c. 500-c. 900), with the exception of two sherds of the earliest gritted wares attributed by Professor E. M. Jope to the 9th century. The pottery evidence is therefore consistent with a date for the construction of the primary earthwork in the reign of Alfred. The turf in the area of the rampart had been carefully stripped before the rampart was built and was then stacked to form a revetment at the rear of the bank (the gravel core of the rampart must have been particularly unstable). There would have been a similar front revetment of turf or of timber, but the face of the bank had been cut back in phase II so that no trace remained. It was evident that the instability of the gravel bank was the main problem of construction. A complex of post-holes, representing vertical stakes within the body of the rampart, was traced; it showed no sign of any regular plan or recurring pattern, as in contemporary continental earthworks. Evidently the posts, varying from 3 to 10 in. diam., had been rammed in as required during the construction of the bank, and had never formed a rectangular timber framework. This casual method of construction may indicate, either that the bank was hurriedly built, or perhaps that Anglo-Saxon military architects had not previously encountered the problems raised by the local soil-condition.

¹ Several types of entry previously included in Part II, but concerned with material of a date substantially later than 1500, will henceforth be found in a similar section entitled 'Post-medieval Britain' in the *Journal* of the newly-formed Society for Post-medieval Archaeology.

As in the contemporary Anglo-Saxon town-defences at Wareham, Lydford and Cricklade the original revetment of timber or turf was replaced during the Anglo-Saxon period by a stone wall. At Wallingford the wall was built of local malm stone, and placed, as at Wareham, on the crest of the bank. At the same time the face of the primary rampart was cut back and the ditch widened and deepened, the spoil being used to heighten the bank. No indication of the shape and size of the Anglo-Saxon town-ditch could be recovered, for the ditch was periodically cleaned out. See also below, p. 284.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE : LATIMER. Keith Branigan for M.P.B.W. excavated 5th-century occupation-material from an area near the Romano-British villa. Two phases of occupation later than the villa (i.e. after *c.* 380) were traced. The earlier is represented by a narrow timber-framed building some 50 ft. long and 11½ ft. wide, which survived as two long sleeper- or bedding-trenches running parallel to each other, and four (originally five) pairs of post-holes set between and adjoining the two trenches, suggesting that the building may have had a cruck roof. A second building represented by eight post-holes may belong to this phase, but could also be contemporary with the villa. (It is, however, outside the boundary-wall of the villa and is aligned with the long timber building.)

The second phase lay over part of the timber building described above. It survived as two very regular spreads of stone rubble, measuring 27 ft. by 8 ft. and 30 ft. by 6 ft. The two spreads were separated from each other by a gap of 7 ft. Traces of a threshold were found near one end of the narrower spread. The absence of post-holes and bedding-trenches suggests a flimsy structure. The larger spread had a small wing projecting at each end; one of these may represent the position of a doorway.

The two phases are not precisely dated. The earlier timber building contained several sherds of New Forest ware and two of Crambeck ware in the filling of its trenches and seems to have gone out of use towards the end of the 4th century. Two very worn coins found in the rubble spread are tentatively dated middle and end of the 4th century respectively. The rubble spread therefore seems to have been deposited no earlier than *c.* 400. We do not know when these structures were abandoned. No post-Roman sherds earlier than the 15th century were found.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE : CAXTON (TL/296583). A fragment of a Mayen lava millstone was found at Church Farm.

——— : GRANTCHESTER (TL/436552). A Viking spear-head was found at the mill.

CHESHIRE : ELLESMERE PORT (SJ/411754). Two sherds of Chester ware were found on the site of the Cistercian grange.

DEVONSHIRE : LYDFORD (SX/510847 and SX/508447). Excavations in the burghal-hidge town and on the small Norman fort continued (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 168 f.). Area excavation S. of the main street of the Saxon town in 1966 for M.P.B.W. revealed timber buildings of several periods. As usual, there were no finds in the earlier periods, but the features were earlier than the 13th century and were probably Saxon. Five burnt-out timber granaries, probably mid 12th-century, were excavated in the fort on the tip of the promontory. Beneath the fort the timber-strengthened turf bank of the Saxon town-defences was revealed, with an inserted stone revetment at the front. Stone and timber structures behind the bank were also presumably Saxon.

DURHAM : JARROW (NZ/339652). Miss R. Cramp continued excavating for M.P.B.W. on the site of the Anglo-Saxon monastery (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 169 f.). Area excavation W. of the standing 11th-century S. wall of the church revealed a large building which is part of a range running parallel to the line of the Saxon churches, *c.* 45 ft. from the wall of the modern nave. The main building so far exposed measures

internally 21 ft. N.-S. by 71 ft. E.-W., with what may be a buttress against the S. wall. The western limit of the building has not been found, but it originally had a partition-wall towards its E. end. This division may indicate some difference in function in the building, since to the W. the floor was more worn and of poorer quality. The partition-wall was pulled down while the building was occupied, when a drain was inserted across it. Both the drain cover and robbed wall-trench were roughly patched with red brick chipping set in clay so that these areas superficially resembled the *opus signinum* flooring of the building proper.

An octagonal column-base exactly in the centre of the building, *c.* 24 ft. from its E. wall, may mean that the E. part of the building was separated from the rest by a double arch. Small stone settings, irregularly placed towards the W. end, may have been supports for stone furniture. The roof seems to have been of wood, partly or wholly covered with lead. A deposit of charred wood (rafters?) lay over the floor and a certain amount of melted lead was found, particularly near the wall line, which may have come from guttering or roof ridges. The windows had been glazed with glass of various colours. The floor had been much disturbed by modern drains and by post-Dissolution graves, but was primary. The only indication of what the building was used for seems to be fish debris found in the drain and alongside the structure. It seems to have been large, for some communal use, forming part of a range parallel to the line of the Saxon churches. In the *Lives of the Abbots*, v, Bede mentions that, at Monkwearmouth, Benedict Biscop glazed the windows not only of the church but also of the cloisters and refectories. It seems therefore that the refectory was imposing; this function would well fit this building.

———— : MONKWEARMOUTH (NZ/403577). Miss R. Cramp continued excavating on the pre-conquest and post-conquest monastic sites S. of St. Peter's Church for the University of Durham and Sunderland Corporation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 171). During restoration of the pre-conquest porch and tower investigation revealed an annex S. of the tower set back 2 ft. from the W. entrance of the porch. A N.-S. wall, which seems to turn E. 12½ ft. from the S. face of the porch, could be a porticus or the beginnings of an aisle. A small fragment of interlace sculpture, which was perhaps part of the internal decoration of the original church, was found in the 11th-century thickening of this 7th-century wall.

An oval concrete floor thinly faced with red brick chipping, part of which had been discovered in 1964, measures 12½ ft. on its E.-W. axis. It had been sunk about 1½ ft. into the ground with a superstructure constructed on a plaster-covered wooden frame. Its entrance appears to have been on the N. It was earlier than, or contemporary with, the passage-like building, found in 1964, which immediately adjoined it. E. of the oval building in the Saxon period there was an open cloistered area, traversed for 52 ft. by a cobbled path.

Further evidence for rebuilding, possibly in the 11th century, was discovered under the post-conquest monastic buildings of the W. range. Finds this year included coloured Saxon window-glass and architectural fragments, e.g. baluster-shafts, capitals and string-courses. Work will continue.

ESSEX : MUCKING (TQ/673803). Excavations by Mrs. M. U. Jones revealed Saxon huts (*Grubenhäuser*) in silted Roman ditches and at ditch intersections, positions which suggest the persistence of the Roman field-system into dark-age times. 60 huts were recognized, mostly from crop-marks on the facing slope of the 100-ft. Thames gravel-terrace. Most lie on gravel, but a few are on the edge of tongues of brick-earth, where denser vegetation might imply a wood supply. The normal hut has a floor, 12 ft. by 10 ft., with a deep post-hole at either end of the long axis (which lay along the slope). The sunken floors have unstratified accumulations of earth, charcoal and ash, containing sherds, animal bones, metal objects (lead rings, iron knives and shears), clay loom-weights, fragments of querns and Romano-British tiles. Hearths are suggested. The only other Saxon features are occasional domestic pits. A few of the 30 huts so far examined

may have been workshops, having produced lead waste and cast lead rings, a red-deer antler with a sawn edge, and associated fired and unfired clay loom-weights.

The pottery is mostly coarse grass-tempered ware with baggy shapes and, occasionally, rusticated, roughcast and scored surfaces. Finer, harder, black-burnished carinated pots with (rarely) pedestal bases bear linear designs, dimples, slashed cordons, sliced facets, swirling bosses and occasional stamps. Such pottery (which compares with 5th-century material from Feddersen Wierde in Schleswig), a saucer-brooch, and a late Roman coin, indicate that this settlement, which is near the 1955 Linford excavations, possibly has sub-Roman origins (*T. Essex Archaeol. Soc.*, I, pt. ii, 1-48).

GLoucestershire : CIRENCESTER. Excavation revealed the foundation plan of the W. end of the pre-conquest church. The nave and aisle foundations continue without interruption to the W. wall, the N. aisle is subdivided into four chapels varying from 12 to 33 ft. long and a narthex, c. 11 ft. wide, crosses the W. end of the nave (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 170).

— : GLOUCESTER, ST. OSWALD'S PRIORY (SO/830189). Two sculptured stones unearthed in 1957 and 1966 seem to derive from a single cross. Each bears interlace and a bird whose tail interlocks with a vine-scroll (cf. the cross from St. Andrew's Church, Bishop Auckland: T. D. Kendrick, *Anglo-Saxon Art to A.D. 900* (1938), pl. lii).

HAMPSHIRE : FAREHAM, PORTCHESTER CASTLE (SU/6204). 2,300 sq. ft. in the SW. corner of the fort were stripped. Traces of 1st-century occupation (roads and timber buildings) and rubbish-pits of the late Roman fort were examined, and early middle-Saxon occupation-levels produced grass-tempered pottery. Part of a late Saxon aisled hall and its yard (containing a well and a large rubbish-pit), an early medieval grave-yard and boundary-fence(?), were also found, and a later medieval pit and occupation-layers and early 19th-century metallurgy of a courtyard complete the sequence. Trial-trenching for M.P.B.W. in the centre of the fort yielded 6th-century pottery and a road surface of late Saxon or early medieval date. Excavation continues.

— : WINCHESTER (SU/482293). M. Biddle continued excavating in 1966 for the Winchester Excavations Committee, the University of North Carolina and Duke University, on the site of the *Old Minster* immediately N. of the cathedral (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 170 f.). The 1966 excavations lay W. of the area excavated in 1962-65, on the suspected site of the medieval chapel of St. Swithun immediately N. of the W. end of the present cathedral. The demolished N. tower of the W. front of the Norman cathedral was located and the medieval chapel found to be a rectangular structure (37 ft. square externally) built in the angle between the N. tower and the N. side of the cathedral. The original chapel is not earlier than the 13th century; it was later reduced in size to 20 ft. E.-W. externally, the position of the altar against the E. wall being preserved in the alteration. The earlier chapel was probably demolished when Bishop Edington rebuilt the two western bays of the N. side of the nave c. 1360. The area around the chapel was, like the whole area N. of the nave, used as a lay cemetery during the middle ages, but the burials were clustered particularly densely E. of the chapel, as near as possible to the site which was believed to be that of St. Swithun's grave.

Below this cemetery and the layers of builders' debris from Norman and later work on the present cathedral, the W. end of the 10th-century *Old Minster* was uncovered. As elsewhere in this building, the foundations had been almost totally robbed, but the plan was recoverable and showed that the nave projected 10 ft. W. from a western 'transept', 28 ft. wide from E.-W. and forming with the nave a W. façade, about 100 ft. long. The total E.-W. length of the *Old Minster* thus becomes 159 ft. Internally the N. porticus contained three compartments, the two northernmost floored with *opus signinum*. The nave was about 2 ft. lower than the exterior ground level to the W., and was reached by two or three steps. Work inside the minster will continue in 1967. Excavation W. of the 10th-century church, below the medieval chapel of St. Swithun, revealed

a large area of pink plaster, probably the floor of a forecourt in front of the Old Minster. The court was *c.* 86 ft. N.-S., and extended at least 65 ft. W. of the 10th-century façade. Set into this forecourt, in a regular pattern aligned on or parallel to the axis of the Old Minster, were four stone coffins; the robbed location of a fifth grave, as yet unexcavated, lies on the axis of the Old Minster, directly beneath the altar of the medieval chapel. This fifth grave had later been marked by some kind of standing stone monument, traces of which remained on the upper plaster floor with which the forecourt had been resurfaced (perhaps in Norman times after the demolition of the Old Minster). This monument was subsequently rebuilt and finally incorporated in the foundation of the medieval altar. Work will continue in 1967, but there seems little doubt that this was the site believed during the late Saxon and medieval periods to be that of the grave of St. Swithun.

It is clear from the sections visible in the sides of medieval and later pits that an extensive raft of chalk, about 2 ft. thick, lies under the forecourt of the 10th-century minster. On the upper surface of this chalk, and set into it, are the remains of another building, partly of flint and mortar, aligned E.-W. It seems likely that this earlier building, which contains an axial crypt-like structure (as yet unexcavated), is an earlier church, perhaps the 7th-century minster. This 7th-century building, the SW. part of the 10th-century church, and the S. half of the 10th-century forecourt are beneath the N. aisle and the N. tower of the W. front of the Norman cathedral. There can thus be no doubt of their Saxon date.

The S. wall of the *New Minster*, immediately N. of the Old Minster, was traced to its W. end, showing that the nave of the New Minster was 119 ft. long and that, including those parts of the E. end so far traced, this minster is at least 141 ft. long. Reused as rubble in the foundations of the S. wall of the New Minster (and thus earlier than *c.* 903) was a stone block with a painted surface showing within a geometric border, two heads and possibly part of a third figure. This, the first substantial fragment of an Anglo-Saxon wall-painting to be discovered, may represent a choir, or group of holy figures, such as can be seen on a number of Winchester MSS. of the 9th and 10th centuries.

————— : —————, WOLVESEY PALACE (SU/484291). For the late Saxon building and boundary-ditch, see below, p. 282.

KENT : BARHAM DOWNS. Anglo-Saxon graves were discovered in three areas during roadworks on the A2 where it passes the Kingston and Barham cemeteries:

a. (TR/200523). Nine flat graves were found while laying electricity cables. Few bones remained and there were no grave-goods.

b. (TR/203518). An area of topsoil was stripped under supervision and three barrows and one flat grave were planned. Two barrows had penannular ditches and a section through one of them was obtained. Three more flat graves were found in this area in a trench for a water-pipe. There were no grave-goods.

c. (TR/206515). 18 flat graves, from 11 of which bones were recovered, were found during commercial excavation. One grave contained a small iron buckle.

————— : ORPINGTON (TQ/46786758). P. J. Tester continued excavating the Anglo-Saxon cemetery for the Orpington Museum. The total number of burials so far examined is 45, including 16 cremations in pots (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 171). The graves have produced saucer-, disc-, square-headed and bird-brooches, spears, shield-bosses, and a sword. Some graves are oriented W.-E., others lie S.-N. The cremations are interspersed among the inhumations and there is nothing to suggest that the two rites were not practised at the same time. Two of the pots are decorated with vertical incisions and dimples around the shoulder, and are dated middle 5th century. One pair of saucer-brooches has the 'whirligig' decoration paralleled by Leeds's example from Broughton Poggs, and another has running scrolls similar to brooches he illustrated from

Westerwanna in Hanover, and Caister by Norwich (E. T. Leeds, *Early Anglo-Saxon Art and Archaeology* (1936), pl. xi).

Much Romano-British pottery is found on the site. One Anglo-Saxon infant's grave contained two Roman coins (Allectus and Constantine the Great) pierced for suspension as part of a bead necklace.

——— : RAMSGATE (TR/355652). Seven Anglo-Saxon graves were found in a trench for a water-pipe parallel to the A256 at Lord of the Manor. Grave-goods included two spears, a shield-boss, a weaving-batten and a bronze cup-mount. This site may be part of the Ozengell cemetery.

LEICESTERSHIRE : GLEN PARVA. This is a moated site, the area within the moat being roughly rectangular, c. 60 ft. by 90 ft. So far, about one-sixth of the enclosed area has been excavated, and two sections cut across the moat, which seems to have been partly filled and drained in the 18th century. No substantial medieval structures have yet been recovered, although there are indications of collapsed mud walls in a roughly rectangular plan, and ditches of at least two different periods. The series of medieval pottery starts with Stamford ware and seems to end in the 14th century. Beneath the medieval levels is a cobbled area, cut through by the medieval moat, and on a different alignment to it. This lies over a series of large post-holes, some of which form a roughly circular structure, c. 14 ft. diam., concentric with a darker patch containing much charcoal, extending slightly beyond it.

The early levels have yielded much fragmentary pottery, mostly very rough, hand-made with large quartz temper in a hard, slightly sandy fabric, ranging in colour from light red to grey-black. The shapes of partly-reconstructed pots suggest that it could possibly be middle or late Anglo-Saxon. There were no other associated finds. A kiln-like structure, partly excavated, is cut by the earliest medieval ditch, but there is no other dating evidence for it.

LINCOLNSHIRE : STAMFORD (TF/032073). Further excavations on the Albert Hall site, High Street frontage, showed that the earliest structures on the site bore no apparent relationship to the modern street lines, but from the 12th century onwards the houses tended to occupy the same sites as they do today. The most valuable areas, therefore, for the recovery of building plans are along the street frontages, rather than in the clear areas to the rear of the houses which seem to have been used from the earliest times for rubbish disposal or quarrying. The earliest occupation was represented by traces of slight timber buildings or fences dug into the natural heavy yellow clay and associated with Stamford ware of a date early in the late Saxon period. A vertical-sided cess-pit, 3½ ft. deep, probably also belongs to this period.

The Saxo-Norman period is marked by a great burst of industrial activity which has been observed elsewhere in NE. Stamford and in contractors' trenches over most of the Albert Hall site. In this excavation it was represented by four shallow oval hearths cutting through the slots of period I. Over these there were interspersed layers of iron slag, charcoal and burnt soil, presumably the rake-back from other furnaces outside the excavation. These layers also contained Stamford ware and had been cut by the post-holes of period III. See also below, p. 293.

——— : WELBECK HILL (TF/217042). G. Taylor continued excavating on the cemetery for the Grimsby Archaeological Society (*Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 171 f.). 51 inhumations and 3 cremations have been excavated, arranged in two alignments N.-S. and E.-W. Finds include a great square-headed brooch, a repoussé disc-pendant of silver, a necklace of amber and other beads (all found with one burial), two silver spiral serpent rings, an iron knife, a large iron ring and a saucer-brooch with an insignificant rim and decorated with a continuous spiral pattern.

——— : WORLABY. In an Anglian cemetery investigated by the Scunthorpe Museum six burials, some badly damaged by ploughing, have been examined. Scatters of bone after ploughing indicate further shallow burials. Grave-goods, including amber beads, silver-foil pendants and bronze annular brooches, belong to the 6th century. The remains of two burials lay over the debris of a substantial Romano-British building. Pitched, chalk, wall-foundations and robber-trenches have been found, sometimes over 4 ft. wide. The filling of the robber-trenches contains objects of various periods, including some Anglian grave-goods.

NORTHUMBERLAND : TYNEMOUTH PRIORY. A mid 11th-century openwork mount, decorated in the Urnes style, was found on the floor of a building on the N. side of the N. transept.

OXFORDSHIRE : WILCOTE (SP/373138). Excavations at Shakenoak Farm, begun in 1960 and still continuing, indicate 6th- to 7th-century occupation on the site of a Roman villa. Anglo-Saxon finds include a scatta dated 725–750 (*Oxoniensia*, forthcoming), pottery, loom-weights and objects of bone, iron, bronze, glass and stone. The Roman occupation of the site which consists of at least three substantial buildings, is dated 120–430 (cf. *J. Rom. Studies*, LII (1962), 175; LIV (1964), 166; LV (1965), 210; LVI (1966), 222).

RUTLAND : GREAT CASTERTON. During road widening along the N. side of Ryhall Road human skeletons and Anglo-Saxon urns were found. An emergency excavation was undertaken by the Stamford Archaeological Research Committee for M.P.B.W. Two skeletons at the E. end of the site had been buried in slab-lined graves, similar to some belonging to the later Roman period. One skeleton apparently had a bead necklace which may be Saxon. About 19 urns, found E. of the Roman inhumations, contained bones, fragments of bone comb, and in one case a pair of bronze tweezers. The urns had linear, bossed or stamped decoration, or combinations of all three, and probably belonged to the late 5th and early 6th centuries. 11 other burials of two kinds were found, about six semi-crouched infants (two with small undecorated pots) and five adults, one contracted, three semi-crouched and one disturbed. Two of the latter had grave-goods including a spear, a knife, sleeve-clasps and a pierced coin of Tetricus.

SOMERSET : GLASTONBURY TOR (ST/513386). P. A. Rahtz in his final excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 173 f.) found a further dark-age platform at the W. end of the summit, with post-holes and two more imported 'B' sherds, a large amphora-handle and a combed body-sherd. Farther down the W. slope late Saxon cuttings in the rock and post-holes probably represented the cells of hermits and a wooden church. An outstanding find of this complex was an almost complete wheel-headed cross, of the 10th or 11th century. See also below, p. 283.

——— : TAUNTON, HICKNALL SLAIT (ST/63972503). Four graves, discovered during excavation for a reservoir, have been oriented E.–W., although only two skeletons were *in situ*. The only grave-goods were an Anglo-Saxon spear-head and a fragment of a conical shield-boss of the late 7th century.

SUFFOLK : IPSWICH, COX LANE (TM/16614456). Sherds of Thetford ware (including wasters), lumps of iron slag, and the remains of at least three individuals were found in a pit behind the fish shop of the Co-operative Society.

——— : ———, OLD FOUNDRY ROAD (TM/16624466). Trial excavations on a building site revealed a pit containing a bronze coin dated c. 700.

——— : ———, WESTGATE STREET (TM/16084471). Pottery, including Thetford and St. Neots ware, was found on the site of the Barley Mow Inn.

——— : LITTLE BEALINGS (TM/23174660). Remains of an early Saxon pot containing cremated bones and accompanied by a shield-boss, two spears (one bent), and a javelin were found with Roman sherds during gravel-working.

——— : SNAPE (TM/38755967). Sherds of hand-made ware of Ipswich type (pinkish buff in colour) and one sherd of Thetford ware were found with much charcoal in a rubbish-pit 6¼ ft. long by 2 ft. wide and 4¼ ft. deep.

——— : SUTTON HOO (TM/287487). In July and August a re-excavation of the site of the ship-burial began. A fresh plan of the whole site was prepared; at least four further tumuli were identified, and new photographic studies were made of all the mounds. Only the tumulus first opened in 1939 was excavated. The objectives were: to ascertain the present state of the ship and to consider whether its remains could and should be preserved, and in any case to study it in complete detail; to examine the tumulus for structural features and signs of ritual observances connected with the burial and in the light of this work, to decide in consultation with M.P.B.W. the future of the tumulus. C. W. Phillips, in *Antiq. J.*, xx (1940), 159, pointed out that the keel region required further study, and, indeed, surviving records of this part of the boat are by no means clear or complete. Some points in connexion with the construction of the boat also need to be checked and it is necessary to investigate the limits of the trench originally dug to receive it. No Anglo-Saxon tumulus seems to have been studied as a monument in itself, and, with such an important burial, all possible information needs to be recovered. The work of removing and studying the tumulus will be carried out in 1967 by P. Ashbee and R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford.

The 1966 excavation showed that the gunwale strake and the top two strakes of the boat had been destroyed and in general swept inwards over the centre of the vessel. The stern and about 2 or 3 m. of the bows had been destroyed. The rest of the hull was in a surprisingly good state of preservation, apart from some distortion towards the stern. All this was re-excavated and a plan was made of the plank joints showing the lengths of wood used to make up the individual strakes, and how they were staggered. Outside the boat, on the starboard side near the bow, an 8-ft. length of wood was found straight and with a squared end of circular cross-section *c.* 2½ in. diam. It may be the remains of one of the oars. Planks, which may have been used for sliding or levering the boat into its final position, were also found at various points beneath it. It was hoped to discover the steering paddle and 38 or 40 oars, though of course they may not have been buried with the boat. Traces of them may yet be found on the old ground surface. Useful information was obtained about the soil-conditions, and various observations made which throw light on the excavators' records of 1939. Work on the remains of the boat continues.

——— : WEST STOW (TL/797714). S. E. West excavating for M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966) 174) stripped an area 200 ft. square on the E. half of the early Anglo-Saxon site (FIG. 75). A parallel ditch to that recorded by Miss V. I. Evison (*Med. Archaeol.*, iv (1960), 137, and v (1961), 310) was found 65 ft. to the S. and linked by two cross-ditches, suggesting that the N. half of the site was divided into small plots. To the N. were two sunken-floor huts, 18 ft. by 14 ft. and 15 ft. by 12 ft., with a large post-hole in the middle of each end. All contained many loom-weights and may be weaving-sheds. Two had been burnt; examination of the charcoal showed that the huts originally had wooden floors, plank walls and thatched roofs. To the S. a group of five huts, containing much domestic rubbish, was deeply cut into the sand; they all had three posts at each end and one had a wall-slot at the lowest level to retain the sand. Associated with them was a curious structure, 15 ft. by 17 ft., delineated by a sleeper-trench with one large post-hole in the middle of each side. 10 double-sided bone combs were found in this, out of a total of 35 for the site. Between the huts was an area filled with square-cut, flat-based pits, which had not been used for rubbish. Four other rectangular structures were identified from post-hole distribution. The village should be dated *c.* 450 to *c.* 650 from the evidence of two early brooches and a little Ipswich ware. A preliminary assessment of the bones indicates the importance of sheep, although ox, pig and red deer also occur. Extensive gulleys and post-holes of an iron-age settlement complicated interpretation of the site.

WEST STOW, SUFFOLK
 IRON AGE & SAXON SETTLEMENT.

Scale of 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 feet.

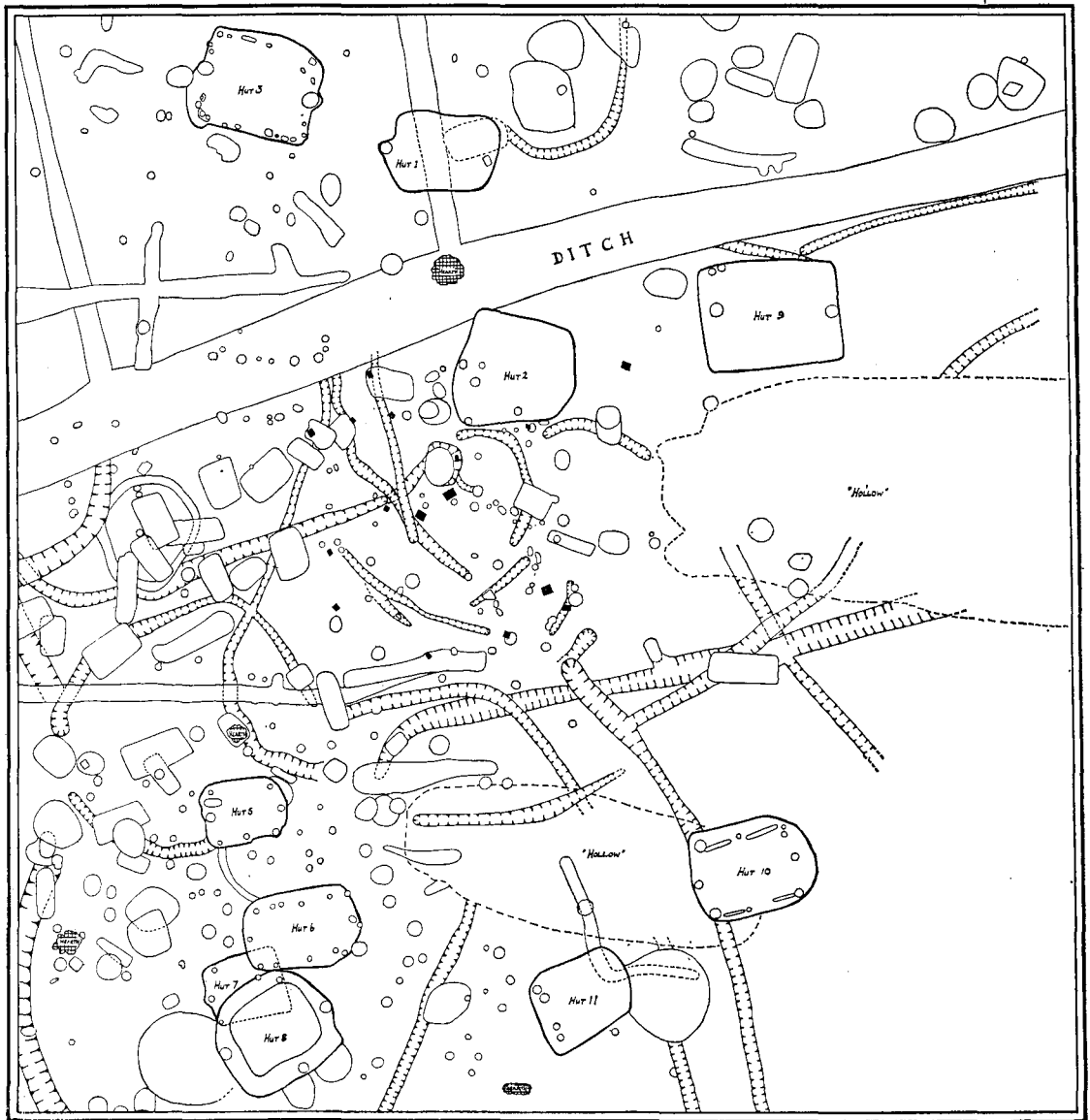


FIG. 75 (p. 269)

SURREY : MITCHAM (TQ/267691). Two adult skeletons were found extended in shallow graves, oriented N.-S. and apparently without grave-goods. Subsequently the Merton Historical Society and the Beddington, Carshalton and Wallington Archaeological Society excavated an area of over 400 sq. ft., but only one further skeleton, of an adolescent, was found—again in a shallow grave, oriented N.-S., with no grave-goods. A scatter of medieval pottery in the topsoil, and a flat-bottomed ditch containing Romano-British pottery were also found. The orientation of the burials suggests pagan rites, but the skeletons are undatable. The site is too far from the well-known Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Mitcham to be part of it, and probably too close for it to be another Anglo-Saxon burial-ground.

SUSSEX : JEVINGTON (TQ/566031). Digging for a reservoir on a N. spur of the South Downs revealed eight early Anglo-Saxon inhumations. They were excavated by E. W. and H. G. Holden for the Sussex Archaeological Society. The skeletons, which were badly decayed, were oriented E.-W. with heads to the W. Two 'broken-back' iron knives, an iron buckle, a bronze pin and fragments of a blue glass bead were found. The distance between some of the graves may indicate a larger cemetery. The area S. of the reservoir will be investigated.

WILTSHIRE : ALTON. A section was cut through part of Wansdyke by H. S. Green to seek original ditch-causeways in the Red Shore region (SU/118648) where the Ridgeway passes through the dyke. Resistivity surveys were made at the same point and at another broad gap W. of Red Shore on the former Alton Priors/Alton Barnes parish boundary (SU/114647). The latter showed that the causeway is almost certainly modern. The survey at the former site is still incomplete but the modern causeway may be in part original. The section cut through Wansdyke showed that in this area it was not built through arable land, although there is evidence for ploughing at an earlier date. On the crest of the dyke was a trench, probably for a palisade. That the dyke was built in two phases seems clear both from this section and from an eroded section further W.

———— : ANSTY, SWALLOWCLIFF DOWN (ST/96722540). A large Saxon grave, which had destroyed the primary burial of an early-bronze-age barrow excavated for M.P.B.W., contained iron bed-fittings, 2 glass palm cups, a bronze-mounted wooden bucket, a tinned bronze diadem, ring-and-strip satchel or box fittings, a comb, a spoon and bronze and other metal objects. It was covered by a turf mound.

———— : ENFORD. Saxon pottery was found.

———— : WESTBURY, WELLHEAD. Grass-tempered pottery was found.

ISLE OF MAN

ANDREAS : KIONDROGHAD (NX/397002). P. S. Gelling of Birmingham University continued excavating this dark-age site (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 174). Further evidence was found that the site represents a metal-worker's hut.

ARBORY : BALLADOOLE. A cranium fragment (crown and orbital arch) was found at the Crofts.

SCOTLAND

ARGYLLSHIRE : IONA. R. Reece, excavating for the Russell Trust and M.P.B.W. in an area some 10 yds. N. of the rebuilt abbots' house, revealed a circular working-area which produced much charcoal and iron slag. Successive layers of smelting debris were surrounded by circles of small boulders. From the undisturbed levels above came a sherd of 'A' ware which Professor A. C. Thomas suggests may be 7th-century. The iron-working area may be the forge mentioned by Adamnan in his *Life* of St. Columba.

MORAYSHIRE : BURGHEAD (NJ/107692). Partial excavation revealed that only a tiny proportion of the upper fort near the coastguard houses remained undisturbed. Three sections through the remaining W. rampart showed that the original stone rampart was still standing some 10 ft. high beneath a filling of sand. This structure, 27 ft. to 28 ft. thick, consists of rubble retained on either side by a carefully-built revetting wall. The remains of timbers, which have previously been regarded as timber-lacing for the wall project from it into the interior of the fort, probably as support for another structure, such as a wall-walk. In none of the sections was there any evidence of domestic occupation although temporary occupation was indicated during the iron age and in the Norse and early medieval periods.

PERTSHIRE : LONGFORGAN (NO/306299). During farm-work in the field next the souterrain discovered in 1955 (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, LXXXVIII (1954-6), 57) a fragment of a red sandstone symbol-stone, 10 in. by 8 in. by 4 in., on which was a crudely-incised double disc, was found. Later dressing of one end of the stone, presumably when reused, has removed about a half of one disc.

IRELAND

CO. ARMAGH : KILNASAGGART (J/063150). Ann Hamlin excavated for the Ministry of Finance on the early Christian cemetery. A dense superficial scatter of stones included one pecked cross-slab. The burial-area was bounded by a stone revetment and parts of three slab graves were found, all disturbed. No dating evidence was found, and no sign of the claimed radial arrangement of graves. Work continues.

CO. FERMANAGH : BROOKEBOROUGH, DRUMEE RATH (H/378407). Emergency excavations were carried out by Miss C. Warhurst for the Ministry of Finance on this rath which had a ditch with slight internal bank. A palisade-trench for a solid wooden revetment to the inner face of the bank was found, with an entrance on the NE. marked by a cobbled path and post-holes for a gate. A sherd of crannog ware was the only find.

II. POST-CONQUEST

A. MONASTIC SITES

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE : ELSTOW (TL/049474). D. B. Baker and P. G. Tilson continuing to excavate at the abbey for the Bedford Archaeological Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 177) concentrated on the S. part and on the NW. corner of the latest cloister. Three periods can be tentatively distinguished: (1) *c.* 1080 (foundation) to middle or late 13th century; (2) middle or late 13th century to middle 14th century; (3) middle 14th century to 1539 (Dissolution) and *c.* 1625 (part conversion to mansion). The dates for period 2 are derived mainly from five cloister-arcade blocks found reused in the buttress foundations of period 3. The walls which probably supported them, and the other walls of period 2 were seen as substantial robber-trenches. In period 1 these walls may have supported a Norman superstructure, contemporary perhaps with the nave arcade of the church of *c.* 1100; direct evidence for this, however, is small. The cloisters and main domestic ranges were enlarged, probably in the middle of the 14th century. The new plan, so far similar to the old in layout, appears to have been an expansion, to the W. and S. in particular, from the E. walk and range. Burials, now numbering 72, may prove to be earlier than the monastery. (Cf. *Beds. Archaeol. J.*, III (1966), 22-30.)

BERKSHIRE : READING (SU/718736). A small excavation at the abbey by C. F. Slade followed a collapse of the W. continuation of the high retaining wall supporting the refectory. This continuation had been rebuilt, but the medieval floor level, as found in 1964, was traced within it. S. of the refectory the base of the retaining wall was

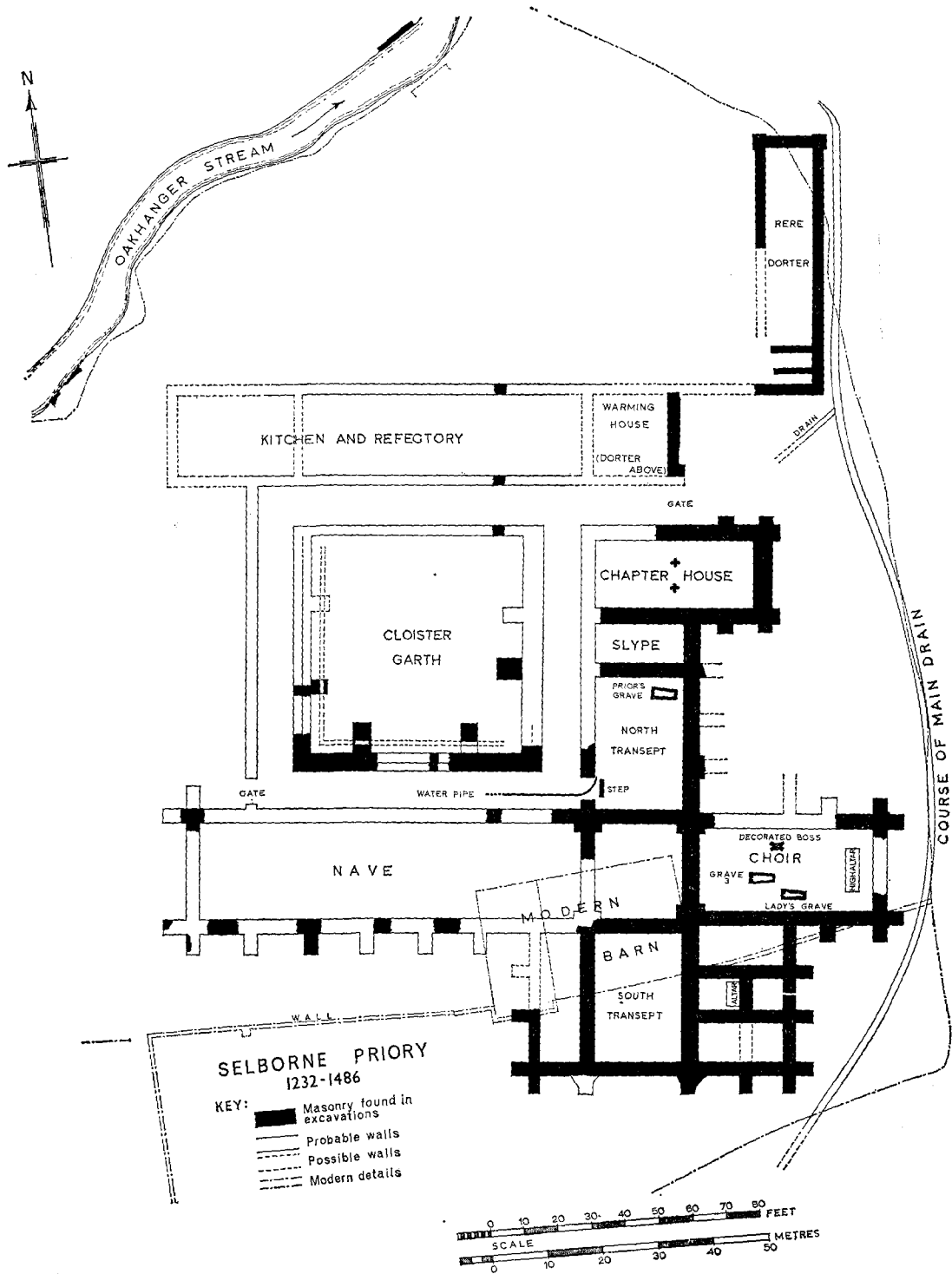


FIG. 76
SELBORNE, HAMPSHIRE (p. 274)
Plan of Augustinian priory

near the present ground level, and a late medieval structure, containing a deep cellar, abutted on the E. part of the retaining wall.

HAMPSHIRE : SELBORNE (SU/755345). The Rev. G. E. C. Knapp continued excavating on the walk and wall of the cloister of the Augustinian priory (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 177). The junction of the S. and W. walls and further foundations of the possible buttresses were found. The latter now make a more regular pattern (FIG. 76).

The choir had been floored with patterned tiles. Several complete tiles, together with many broken fragments, were found, but no complete tile pavement was preserved, although impressions of the tiles remained in the mortar in which they had been set. The most interesting pattern was that of two fish. The central boss of the vaulting had fallen in the middle of the choir. It is carved and still bears traces of colour, Dr Peter Kidson reports that the practice of carving the side panels between the cross-ribs of the vaulting, as on this boss, is unusual and that the closest parallel is from the ambulatory at Chartres which is dated between 1225 and 1250. It seems likely that there was northern French influence at Selborne and that the vault was built c. 1250. A second burial in a stone coffin was found in the choir. The coffin had been opened and the covering slab removed, but the mortar by which it had been fixed remained on the side slabs. The head-piece of the coffin was carved in one piece. Nothing was found to help in the identification of the skeleton, whose main bones were in their correct position, but it was probably one of the priors. After opening, the coffin had been filled with clay, containing many fragmentary and some complete tiles. Examination of the plans made during the early years of this excavation suggest that there may have been chapels on the E. of the N. transept, corresponding to those found on the S. transept, shown as 'possible walls' on the plan. These will be examined in 1967.

HERTFORDSHIRE : SOPWELL NUNNERY (TL/150064). E. A. Johnson continued excavating (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 177 f., figs. 73-4) for the St. Albans and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society. Some uncertainties in the plan of the second Tudor house were resolved, and on the E. side it was found that, as elsewhere, the intended plan had never been completed. Some small additions were made to the plan of the first Tudor house. There will be no further work on the site.

KENT : HIGHAM (TQ/717742). *Abbey Farm*, 100 yds. E. of the church, is traditionally the site of the priory of Benedictine nuns founded in the 12th century and suppressed in 1522. P. J. Tester, excavating for the Kent Archaeological Society, traced the claustral layout. It is now established that the existing 18th-century farmhouse lies over the SW. corner of the cloister. The nuns' church was on the N. side, but is covered by a farm-track which makes excavation very difficult. The E. range has been examined in some detail and the chapter-house, common room (with fireplace) and reredorter have been planned.

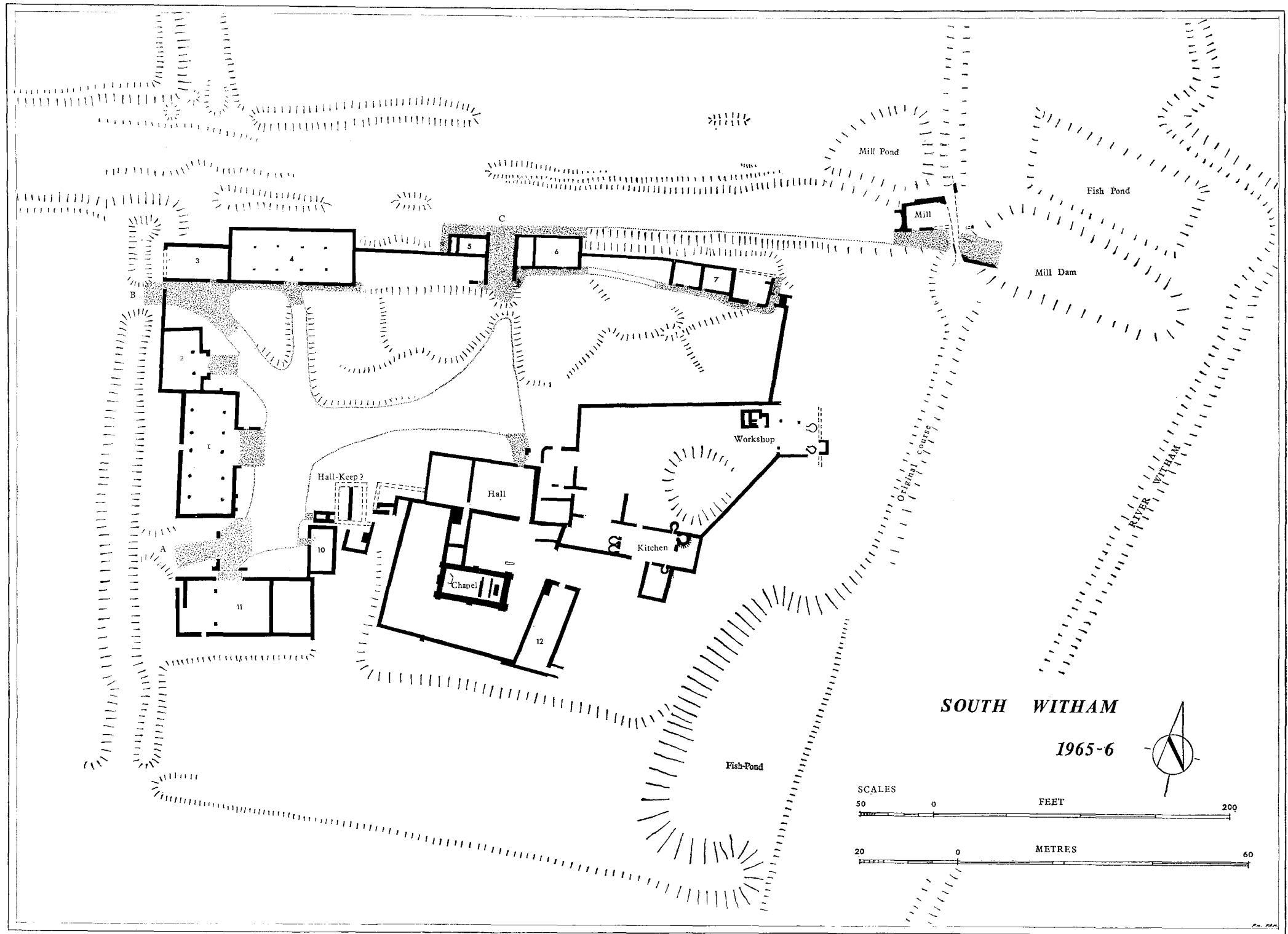
————— : STROOD, NEWARK HOSPITAL (TQ/737693). Excavation by A. C. Harrison for the Kent Archaeological Society and M.P.B.W. recovered almost the whole plan of the principal building, which consisted of an aisleless hall, 24 ft. by at least 48 ft., lying approximately N.-S., with a chapel, 35 ft. by 18 ft., projecting at right angles to the E. The hall was entered by two large doorways in the W. wall and was divided by a partition-wall opposite the centre of the archway leading into the chapel. This partition separated the male and female inmates while enabling them to have an uninterrupted view into the chapel. In the later middle ages the whole was rebuilt; the hall range was cut short to form an ante-chapel, and the early 13th-century detail was preserved only below the later floor level.

LINCOLNSHIRE : SOUTH WITHAM (SK/929205). P. Mayes continued excavating the preceptory of the Knights Templars for M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 180) to determine the full range and, if possible, the use of all the structures on the site (PLS. XXXII, XXXIII, A). The function of a preceptory such as that at South Witham was

FIG. 77
 SOUTH WITHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE
 Plan of the preceptory of the Knights
 Templars (p. 274 f.)
 A-C, successive entrances; 1, 4, 11, large
 barns; 12, ancillary hall; 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10,
 other farm-buildings

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[face page 274



Ed. P.M.

similar to that of a manor; it is quite likely that only one or two Templars lived permanently on the site. It may have been built as early as 1164 and is certainly not later than 1185. By 1338, when the land was in the hands of the Knights Hospitallers, South Witham is referred to as a 'ruined house' and there is documentary evidence to suggest that the site had fallen into disuse by 1311, by which time it was entirely subordinate to the Templar preceptory at Temple Bruer. The preceptory was the fiscal centre of nine estates in Lincolnshire and seven in Rutland and Leicestershire with a total annual revenue of about £11. Of this South Witham returned almost one-third. The original grant of a messuage to the Templars was confirmed by the excavation of two domestic buildings partly covered by the later chapel. One was either a workshop or kitchen.

There were three entrances to the site (FIG. 77) of which A was the earliest and never completed, B was in use for a long time and then partly blocked by a wall, and C with its flanking buildings was the final main entrance. These changes reflect in part the badly drained condition of the site. The domestic range, which occupied the SE. corner of the preceptory, consisted of chapel, great hall, ancillary hall and other buildings, kitchens and hall-keep. Of these the great hall and hall-keep are the only certain two-story buildings, but all were roofed with stone slates and decorated ridge-tiles and probably had stone walls. The chapel had a porched entrance which was later blocked and used as a warming-house. In the chapel were the remains of a tower base, screen, altar step and altar base and the base of a stone coffin lay off the NE. angle. There were three burials in timber coffins to the S. The great hall, divided by a cross-wall and served by external stairs, lay over a smaller L-shaped hall. The small ancillary hall, 12 on the plan, was destroyed before the site fell into disuse, and the ancillary buildings lay at the E. end of the great hall. The kitchens contained five ovens, one of which was a waist-high bread oven, and two hearths. W. of the great hall was the probable hall-keep with a semidefensible entrance. Between this and the great hall was a large garderobe-pit.

The barns and workshops were thatched and probably had stone walls. There were three large barns (nos. 1, 11 and 4 on plan); 1 and 4 were probably used for storage, 11 for carts and ploughs. Of the smaller barns three were used for animals. S. of the hall-keep was a small metal-working shop. The main workshop contained various kilns and hearths, including a single-flued roof-tile kiln, two corn-drying ovens, a lead-smelting hearth, and probably a vat enclosure. There was also a small workshop of uncertain use with a gatehouse against its E. wall. The mill, linked by road to the rest of the site, was rectangular with a large hearth against the outside of its W. wall. The mill-race still contained probable gate-timbers and led to the stone-lined mill-pond. The mill-dam, cut by the modern course of the River Witham, was faced on its upstream side with a heavy stone revetment. Three fishponds were identified and between the N. range of barns and the domestic range was a series of sunken areas, probably gardens.

SOMERSET : WITHAM (ST/758417). P. Barlow and R. D. Reid excavated for the Wells Archaeological Society on the site of the priory, the first Carthusian house in England, which had been lost until Dr. Armitage Robinson, dean of Wells, discovered in the chapter library the original charter granted by Henry II. From a detailed consideration of boundary names he identified a likely site which was confirmed by air-photographs. The priory has been marked on O.S. maps near the parish church of Witham (more than a mile away) but this is almost certainly the site of the lay brothers' church.

Trenches were first cut across the N. section of the site where the principal buildings would normally be situated. The foundations, some robbed, and some walls, c. 1 ft. high, of several buildings were found, one of which corresponded in measurement, though not in orientation, with the first chapter-house of Hinton Charterhouse, near Bath (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, II (1958), 192, fig. 48), which was colonized from Witham in the 13th century. Abundant evidence of occupation was found, including many encaustic

tiles of the 13th and 14th centuries and pottery from the 12th century to c. 1760, when the site was cleared and levelled. The line of the great cloister on the S. and E. sides has also been established, with a length of what appears to be a different claustral construction on the S. It would also seem that, unlike the normal Carthusian practice in England, there were buildings within the great cloister-garth. Other finds include much of the tracery of a large late 15th-century window.

STAFFORDSHIRE : HULTON (SJ/905491). The E. end of the Cistercian abbey church (founded c. 1219) has been excavated by the City of Stoke-on-Trent Museum Archaeological Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 182). Foundation-walls were uncovered down to the footings and much iron-glazed pottery and floor-tile fragments recovered. Portions of walls, the high altar and an altar in the S. transept chapel were restored *in situ* after technical advice from M.P.B.W.

SUSSEX : ROBERTSBRIDGE ABBEY (TQ/755238). The position of a (subordinate?) gatehouse, SE. of the claustral complex, was traced during clearing operations along the S. boundary of the precinct. The unique 13th-century roof of the abbot's house, built in the French fashion, with full-height king-posts and butted central purlins, was surveyed, and near by a broken inscription in Lombardic lettering was found, dated November [12]90 and apparently recording the *obit* of Queen Eleanor of Castile.

———— : UPPER BEEDING (TQ/193112). D. Kaye investigated N. of the chancel of the church, finding wall-foundations, probably of the cloisters of Sele Priory. See also below, p. 318.

WARWICKSHIRE : COVENTRY, ST. MARY'S PRIORY (SP/336792). B. Hobley for M.P.B.W. and the Herbert Museum and Art Gallery excavated the area of the conventual buildings N. of the medieval cathedral (FIG. 78).

In 1856 the W. end of the cathedral was discovered during building operations, and in 1955 the building of the new cathedral revealed the remains of two small polygonal apses with strongly projecting buttresses. P. Woodfield produced a tentative plan for an E. end with ambulatory, of possible 15th-century date, with five chevet chapels (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, v (1961), 312 ff.). However, certain difficulties about this scheme suggested the need for further excavation. In 1955 seven apparently undisturbed stone coffins oriented E.-W. were discovered on the site of the new cathedral refectory. In 1966 three more earth graves were found on the same site (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 182). Their position would place them immediately underneath the N. wall of the suggested N. chevet chapel. No structural evidence was discovered for the N. chevet chapel, although there were substantial remains for the suggested E. chevet chapels. It has been suggested that in view of the 15th-century date and on architectural grounds a chancel or lady chapel with a three-sided termination would be a more suitable interpretation. If, however, there had been an earlier multi-chevet end, it could have been squared off, 14th-century carved masonry being reused in the foundations. This interpretation is supported by the discovery in 1955 of the N. wall containing the sloping sill of a large window with mullion bases and mouldings. Unfortunately conclusive evidence for dating the masonry and coffins is lacking and redevelopment makes further excavation unlikely.

The conventual buildings (FIG. 78) show certain similarities to those of Christ Church, Canterbury, which are also built on the N. side of the church. However, at Coventry the hill-side position and the silting nature of the subsoil necessitated terracing and precluded the existence of a building of great length on a N.-S. axis. The solidity of the remains was indicative of how these problems had been met. The dormer is 80 ft. square, with 6 bays. The relationship of the E. range of the 80-ft.-square cloister-garth with the central tower poses problems yet to be resolved. In 1959, excavations in the garden of *3 Priory Row* revealed what was thought to be the NW. pier of the central tower (cf. *Trans. Birm. Archaeol. Soc.*, LXXVIII (1960), 10). If the normal conventual plan is to be expected, the N.-S. alignment of the W. face of the E. range would run through

the NW. pier. On present evidence this does not seem to occur. The kitchen, with orientation similar to that of the great kitchen at Canterbury, was linked either by a pentice or corridor to the frater; the absence of a doorway suggests that the food was passed through a service-hatch. In the kitchen court, where there was a stone-built drain from the cloister garth and lavatorium, many coarse sherds of uniform fabric, and animal bones, including roe deer, ox, sheep, goat and pig, were found. The alignment and dimensions of the reredorter are very similar to those at Canterbury and there may have been a second dorter in the same position, but with the farmery buildings, not the farmery cloister, directly to the S.

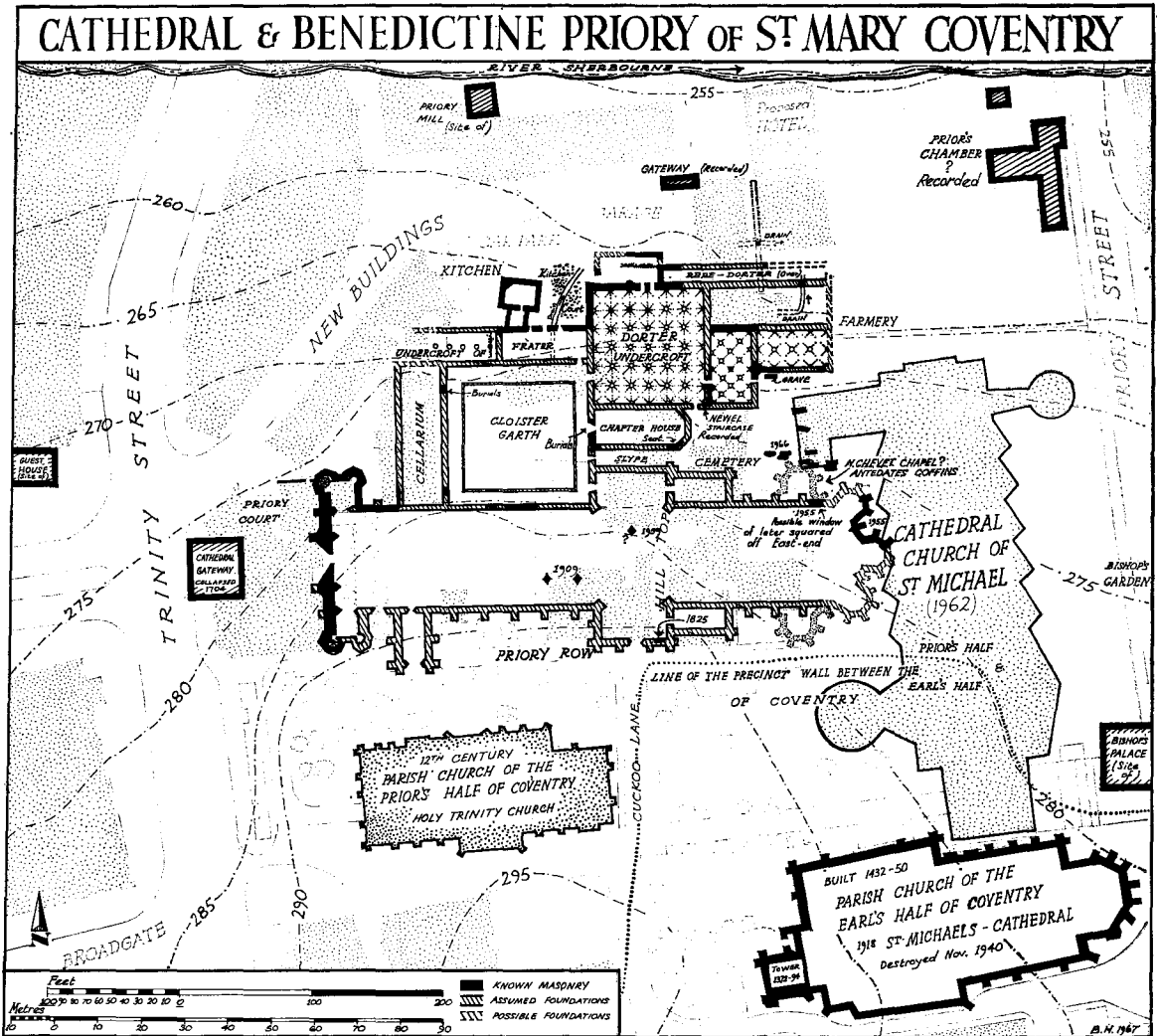


FIG. 78

COVENTRY, WARWICKSHIRE (pp. 276 ff.)

Plan of 15th-century parish church (and cathedral) and Benedictine priory of St. Mary superimposed on modern street plan

There were slight traces of an earlier period, not shown on the plan (FIG. 78). The large number of upstanding walls indicates their use until the Dissolution of 1539. As to their construction, documentary evidence (Reg. Roger de Norbury, 1322-58 (*Coll. Hist. Staffs.*, 1), pp. 253, 256, 271) states that after the middle of the 13th century a new start was made on both the church and the monastic buildings. Furthermore, new work was still being carried out in the early 15th century.

———— : ———, WHITEFRIARS (SP/340787). Mrs. C. Woodfield, excavating for M.P.B.W. and the Herbert Museum and Art Gallery in advance of roadworks which will destroy the nave area (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 245), revealed much of the plan of the exceptionally large church (FIG. 79). The main building period ended c. 1400. The church, though ruinous by 1423 and with a fallen tower (the 'new work') in 1447, lingered on until c. 1570. The friary was dissolved in 1538. The site was honeycombed with quarries which caused structural anomalies.

The six-bay choir, 97 ft. by 30 ft. internally, was clearly of the same date throughout. The irregular resonance passages, below the medieval floor, were c. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. square, lined with rough walls and with a natural rock floor. There was no trace of acoustic pots or of stone 'acoustic boxes'. The nine-bay preaching nave, 147 ft. by c. $67\frac{1}{2}$ ft. internally including the aisles, their bays being c. 16 ft. 5 in. square, was probably of one date. The walls were generally narrower than those of the choir. Buttress 4 at the N. was abnormally long because of a pit, and buttress 9 at the S. had never been built. There was no evidence for a N. porch. Despite the curious relationship of the W. end wall with the N. nave wall and its buttress, all were contemporary. There were steps to the higher ground level outside the W. door. The westernmost and easternmost N. arcade piers were identical; there were slender arcade piers in the Austin Friars Church, London, of the middle 14th century, and a late medieval date here is unlikely. A curious 'draught lobby', probably later than the Reformation, was partly exposed.

At the crossing the first NE. tower pier (perhaps associated with a small stair) duplicates mouldings of the second SW. tower pier, which in turn relates to the form of the arcade piers. There was a doorway in the NE. wall, access from the town before 1352 being through the postern in Gosford Street. The mutilated walling outside the doorway probably represented a porch. A pilaster buttress W. of centre on the later N. wall of the transept, which was perhaps intended originally to be the full width of the N. aisle, marks the end of the first building period. The NW. wall of the transept is clearly later, as it butts against it. Very little appeared to survive of the opposing NW. tower pier, but earlier features may have been undiscovered below the later medieval floor level. It was much cut into by graves. The first SW. tower pier survived fragmentarily under later flooring, and a beam-slot ran N. from it. A short length of transept wall ran S. from the first SE. tower pier; its continuation, clearly later, butted against it. When the existing W. tower piers had been cleared, it was found that nothing of the second NW. tower pier survived except its door sill and chapel wall, but that the second SW. tower pier was comparatively well preserved. Subsequently a 13-ft.-square foundation was built round the NE. tower pier. The second NW. tower pier was entirely rebuilt, with a second door sill to the E., and the interior face of the NW. wall (and, as mouldings indicate, much of the tower superstructure also) reconstructed. Although the door in the NE. wall was now (or earlier?) blocked, and an altar possibly erected on the rebuilt threshold, the porch seems to have remained. Finally heavy masses of reinforcing masonry were added at the external angles of the N. wall.

Outside the church the NW. corner of the cloister-garth was exposed, the garth being c. $102\frac{1}{2}$ ft. square. The W. range did not appear to have been double, but its external wall was entirely replaced by an Elizabethan wall.

15th-century floor-tiles, including mosaic tiles, window-glass and 14th- to 15th-century stone mouldings, were recovered in great quantity.

Whitefriars Coventry

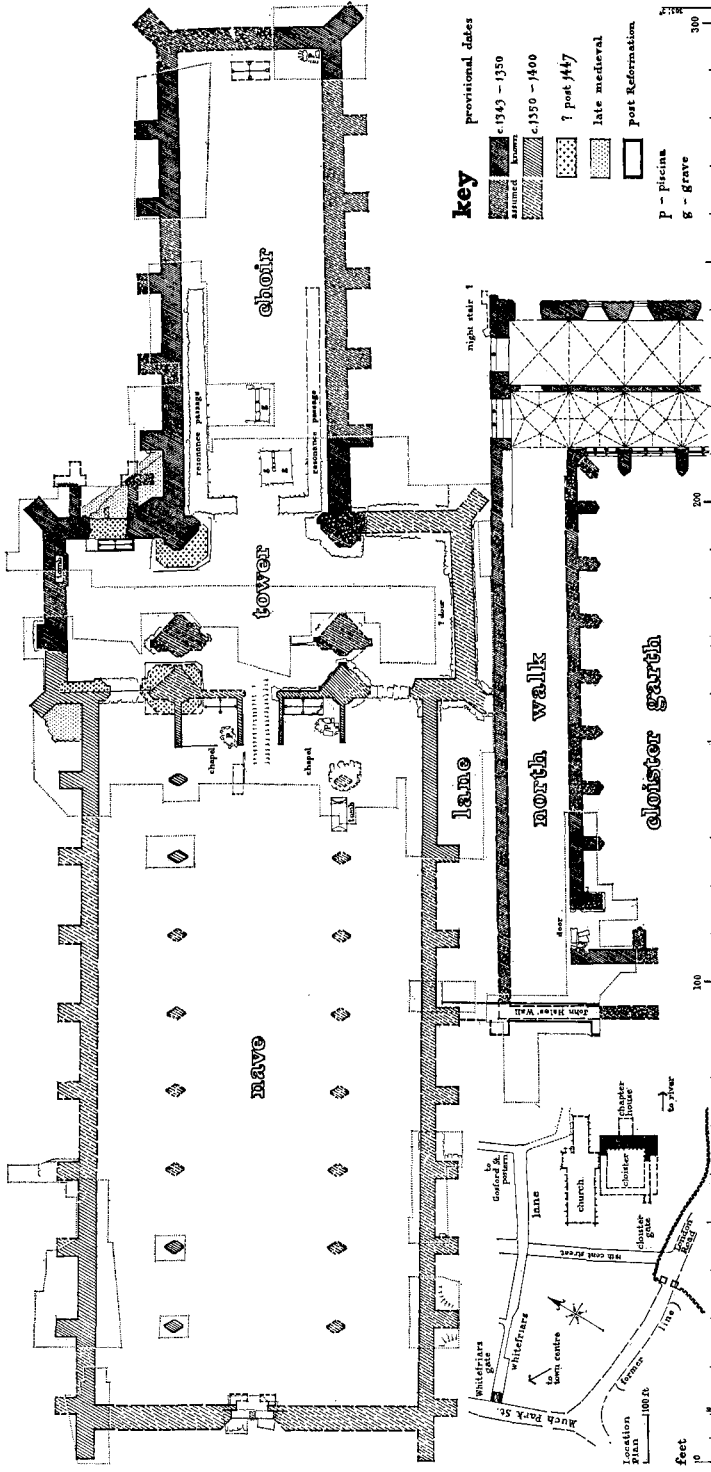


FIG. 79

COVENTRY, WARWICKSHIRE (p. 278)

Plan of church and part of cloisteral area of the Whitefriars, with inset plan showing site of friary. Continuous hard line indicates exact position of dressed wall-face; dotted line, assumed position and surviving foundations. Only graves with stonework are shown; pits filled with rubble and silt are thought to be piscina drains.

— : THELSFORD (SP/271583). Mrs. Margaret Gray excavated the site of the Trinitarian priory for the Avon-Severn Valleys Research Project with financial aid from M.P.B.W. The enclosed area of *c.* 4 acres was bounded on the S. and W. by a large ditch or moat and to the N. by Thelsford Brook; the church lay to the E. close to the present road. The buildings were either entirely of timber or with stone footings and timber superstructure, except for the church, which appears to have been entirely of stone.

The church seems to have been cruciform with the cloister in the SW. angle of the transepts and was possibly of at least three periods. The walls appear to have been of limestone and green sandstone; the latter had also been used for the many fragments of carving found. The main walls were mostly robbed, but the floor levels were preserved with very fine tile impressions and a few floor-tiles in position. Much decorated window-glass, window-leading and a piece of fabric which may contain gold thread were found. Three graves were discovered at the E. end. One contained a lead-encased skeleton originally within a wooden coffin; another was covered by a yellow sandstone grave-slab with traces of a foliate cross on it. All skeletons were left *in situ*. At the W. end a large, much-robbled, brick-built tomb was found; there was another tomb outside the N. wall. The robber-trenches contained 16th- and 17th-century pottery. The floors were left in position; it was not possible therefore to date the various periods of construction, although the documentary evidence for foundation in 1214 and dissolution in 1538 was confirmed by the chronological sequence. The church was much robbed, but the conventual buildings appear to have suffered little damage except from continuous ploughing. Research is proceeding on the nine other Trinitarian houses in this country.

WILTSHIRE : SALISBURY (SU/147296). Clearance of buildings on the site of the Franciscan friary revealed a brick wall which in many places incorporated areas of stone and flintwork. This wall is clearly shown on Naish's map of Salisbury in 1716. It was suggested that it might stand on the line of the original precinct wall. C. N. Moore, for the Salisbury Museum Research Committee, excavating S. of the brick wall, exposed a well-built flint-faced wall, 2¼ ft. wide and 2½ ft. high. Embedded in the mortar were some glazed sherds of *c.* 1300. In 1290 the friars obtained a licence from the king to use materials from the castle at Old Sarum to rebuild the friary in stone. Perhaps the wall belongs to this date.

WORCESTERSHIRE : BORDLESLEY (SP/035697). Miss K. B. Hughes and the Young Members' Field Group of the Birmingham Archaeological Society have revealed the position of the S. range of the abbey in relation to the church and cloister-garth. Work on the kitchen produced evidence of continuous use from the middle of the 13th century until the Dissolution and of occupation afterwards. In the W. range was an undercroft with large central pillars supporting a first-floor room, probably a lay-brothers' dorter in the Cistercian manner.

— : WORCESTER, BROAD STREET (SO/850551). P. A. Barker for the Worcester Archaeological Research Group and M.P.B.W. has begun work on the monastery of the Black Friars. Some inhumations, which had cut into four late Roman iron-smelting hearths, have been found. The hearths and the associated slags, which are of the greatest importance, since vast quantities of slag have been found in Worcester in the past, are being fully examined at the Wolverhampton College of Technology. See also below, p. 294.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING: HUTTON LOWCROSS (NZ/597141). C. V. Bellamy continued excavating (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 182) on a site indicated by 19th-century plans as that of a leper hospital. Foundations of buildings with a drain were found. Associated pottery was mostly medieval. Work will continue in 1967.

———, WEST RIDING : PONTEFRACT (SE/463226). C. V. Bellamy continued excavating (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 182, 184) and concentrated mainly on the E. end of the second church and on the S. end of the dorter range. The second church was found to have a square E. end, divided into 5 bays by substantial party-walls parallel to the main axis. The centre bay projected *c.* 8 ft. farther E. than the two pairs of flanking bays. There were many burials inside and outside the E. wall. Work on the S. end of the dorter range revealed many fragments of glass and pottery, alembics, cucurbets, etc., used in chemical distillation in about the late 15th century. Residues are being analysed.

WALES

CARDIGANSHIRE : STRATA FLORIDA ABBEY (SN/747658). M.P.B.W. report that the laying of paths W. of the church exposed foundations which continue the line of the side walls and aisles. It would appear that the nave was originally intended to expand farther W.

GLAMORGANSHIRE : BURRYHOLMS ISLAND (SS/400925). D. B. Hague excavated three of the four sites identified in 1965 on the ecclesiastical settlement (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 184, fig. 75). The structural history of the enigmatic building B was revealed, but not its purpose. At C the added chancel was 14th century; beneath was found an early 12th-century apse which was contemporary with the nave. The church was enclosed by a cashel wall of at least two periods, which on the S. branched off to embrace the domestic quarters D. W. of the hall and beneath a late enclosure was a long rectangular building lying across the slope, and beneath this were post-holes of a circular hut. The hut was undated; its occupation-level contained sling-stones. S. of the hall was a scriptorium consisting of a stone bench and table; farther S. was a small well-built lime-kiln. Apart from much pottery the finds included three coins, of which two were in sealed positions, and a 12th-century carved stone cresset. A third season is planned for 1967.

IRELAND

CO. ARMAGH : ARMAGH (H/876448). A. E. T. Harper excavated in advance of road construction for the Ancient Monuments Branch of the Ministry of Finance in an area N. of the standing remains of the Franciscan friary. A complex of large, possibly 16th-century, post-holes was uncovered at the extreme N. end of the site. A double palisade-trench and rubbish-pit more closely associated with the friary were found, together with much pottery, particularly crannog ware. Unfortunately no stratification could be established because of 19th-century disturbance.

The buttress of a building at the extreme NE. range of the conventual buildings was uncovered but is not threatened. It seems likely that much remains to be uncovered between the line of the new road and the standing nave of the church. Further excavation may lead to conservation of the whole site.

B. CATHEDRALS AND ECCLESIASTICAL PALACES

ENGLAND

HAMPSHIRE : WINCHESTER (SU/482293). For the medieval chapel of St. Swithun, the lay cemetery, and the N. tower of the W. front of the Norman cathedral, see above, p. 265 f.

————— : —————, WOLVESEY PALACE (SU/484291). M. Biddle continued excavating for M.P.B.W. and the Winchester Excavations Committee on the N. range (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 184, 186) and began on the E. range. The late Saxon oval building, probably a chapel, below the N. range was found to have an added rectangular chancel at the E. end. To the S. the late Saxon boundary-ditch found in 1965 was traced for a length of 90 ft., with a turn to the N. at its W. end. The chapel would thus lie in the SW. corner of an enclosed area, which was probably that of the pre-Norman palace.

The Norman and later palace comprised at least nine major constructional periods, with several subdivisions. The first four of these periods belong to the 12th century. In period I, *a, b*, (1129–35?) two isolated blocks faced each other across an unenclosed courtyard. The E. block, *c*, 144 ft. N.–S. and 79 ft. E.–W. externally, contained a first-floor hall, with a complete W. aisle and an E. aisle extending only along the S. half of the E. side. There were two chambers at ground level at the S. end of the hall and a garderobe tower at the SE. corner. The plan should be compared with that of Bishop Jocelyn's hall (c. 1230–40) at Wells (Margaret Wood, *The English Medieval House* (1965), fig. 8). The W. block (as yet unexcavated) contained the bishop's chamber. Both buildings were faced with high-quality ashlar. In period II (c. 1135?) a range was added along the E. side of the chamber block, together with external stairs at the N. end. These additions were faced entirely in Caen stone. Possibly at this time a further range was added S. of the hall block. In period III, *a, b*, (1135–38?) the courtyard between the two blocks was enclosed by a curtain-wall on the N. and probably another on the S. A keep added against the E. side of the hall block is probably that mentioned in 1138. The garderobe tower at the SE. corner of the hall block was now encased to form a SE. defensive tower in detail closely similar to, and obviously contemporary with, the keep. These works, designed to make the palace defensible, were probably undertaken because of the increasingly disturbed political situation at the beginning of Stephen's reign. In period IV, *a, b* (1159–71), probably after his return from exile in Cluny, de Blois appears to have enlarged the palace, turning it into a courtyard house by the addition of a N. range. Internal improvements included the decoration of the hall in a style reminiscent of the third period at Cluny and of La Charité-sur-Loire.

The palace had reached almost its final form by de Blois's death in 1171, and the later works were aimed at increasing the amenities of the building. A mass of documentary evidence concerning these later works and the layout of the palace as a whole is now available from the Pipe Rolls of the bishops of Winchester, as a result of research by Mr. Ian Fisher of Christ Church, Oxford. The most important additions so far excavated are the building of a room at the N. end of the hall (period V, after 1361–63), the extension of the NE. corner and perhaps the linking of the keep (now turned into the great kitchen) to the SE. tower (period VI, late 14th-century), the construction of various service-buildings in the NE. corner and E. range (periods VII to IX, 15th- to 16th-century) and the formation of a cloister in the central court (early 15th-century).

Excavation will continue in 1967 on the N. and E. ranges and a start will be made on the S. range. An interim report will be published in *Antiq. J.*, XLVII (1967), pt. ii.

SUSSEX : CHICHESTER (SZ/860048). Mrs. M. Rule, excavating to recover part of the plan of the corner of the Norman cathedral, revealed foundations of a small apsidal chapel radiating to the S. of a presumed great E. apse. It is hoped that future underpinning of the cathedral buttresses will reveal additions to the plan.

SCOTLAND

LANARKSHIRE : GLASGOW CATHEDRAL. In November 1965 G. Hay for M.P.B.W., and E. L. G. Stones of Glasgow University made a tentative examination of the stonework beneath the effigy in the lower church usually said to be that of Bishop Robert Wishart. As suspected, there was no burial immediately below the effigy, and the

masonry as far down as the bench-table was poorly rebuilt in the 19th century. Below the bench-table, however, an unexpected cavity, roofed by large transverse slabs, and containing some of the longer bones of a human skeleton was found. Close investigation was impossible without complete demolition of the wall beneath the effigy. The origin of these bones is quite uncertain and may be comparatively modern in view of the use of the lower church for burials until the early 19th century, and the large amount of reconstruction when it was restored. The effigy was geologically examined by Dr. Brian Bluck of Glasgow University, who confirmed that the stone is probably local. In the powerful light used for photography it was noticed that the so-called lion at the bishop's feet is really the remains of two kneeling human figures. A fuller account will be published in the *Innes Review*.

C. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

ENGLAND

HAMPSHIRE : WINCHESTER (SU/484295). For the church of St. Mary in Tanner Street see below, p. 291 f.

LINCOLNSHIRE : STAMFORD (TF/030070). During the reconstruction of *no. 5, St. Mary's Street* the Archaeological Section of the Stamford and Rutland Natural History Society investigated an area adjoining St. John's Church on the SSE. A well, a drain and very strong foundations 2 ft. thick indicating a heavy superstructure, with limestone slabs splayed to give an arched effect, were found. Pottery from the base of the foundations suggests that they belonged to the earlier church. The present church was restored in 1478.

SOMERSET : GLASTONBURY TOR (ST/513386). P. A. Rahtz excavating for a final season for the Chalice Well Trust (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 188) on a shoulder on the W. side of the summit found the boundary-wall of the church of St. Michael; outside were substantial foundations of a 13th- to 15th-century priest's house with an oven built of reused glazed tiles. See also above, p. 268.

SURREY : KENLEY (TQ/321594). Mrs. M. Saaler, excavating to find the site of the village of *Watendone*, exposed the foundations of a flint structure, 62 ft. by 48 ft., which are probably the remains of the church mentioned in Domesday. N. of this, 14 burials were found; the full extent of the burial-ground, probably *c.* 1 acre, was not explored.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING : WHARRAM PERCY (SE/858646). Mrs. D. G. Hurst and Mrs. M. E. Ewins assisted by P. Norfolk continued excavating (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 188 f.) the parish church of St. Martin for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group. Work was confined to the inside. Plaster taken off the walls revealed more paintings and exposed the stonework so that the various building periods could be more easily distinguished. In a trench 4 ft. wide along the axis of the church from W. to E., several superimposed floor levels and many graves were found. A bell-founding pit and furnace were partly excavated. It is hoped to open up a larger area inside the church in 1967. Fallen stonework from the tower was restacked according to architectural types. R. T. Porter completed the first plan of the standing fabric of the church to be made at a scale as large as $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 1 ft.

WALES

GLAMORGANSHIRE : HIGHLIGHT (UCHELOLAU) (ST/096700). H. Thomas and G. Davies continued excavating (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 188) on the site of the church and priest's house (see below, p. 314). Many burials were found below the clay floor of the church. Of these the most interesting are one of a priest in a wooden coffin with two pewter chalices and paten, and one believed to be William St. John, lord of Highlight, who is known from his will, recently found at Somerset House, to have been

buried in Highlight Church in December 1563. In the churchyard S. of the church six grave-markers of lias limestone were exposed, with no traces of markings or inscriptions. Below the original surface of the churchyard were 16 burials, three in wooden coffins, the remainder in shrouds. Finds consisted of a large iron door-key of the late 15th or early 16th century, earthenware ridge-tiles, roofing-slates, and window-glass.

D. CASTLES

ENGLAND

BERKSHIRE : WALLINGFORD (SU/608898). N. P. Brooks continued excavating for the Reading Museum in the NW. corner of the castle defences. For the late Saxon defences see above, p. 262. An area of c. 2,500 sq. ft. beneath the outer bank of the castle was stripped to reveal the post-holes, timber-slots and chalk and flint foundations of buildings of the late 10th to 13th centuries along the original main N. street of the town. The alignment of these houses had been altered, apparently in the middle of the 12th century when the middle ditch of the castle was dug. Coins of Ethelred II (cut half-penny of the Cricklade mint, 1st hand type, c. 980) and Henry I (Winchester mint, type XV, 1134-5) help to determine the chronology of the principal buildings. Charred grains of wheat and rye from the fire in two clay ovens of elongated form, one with a domed clay roof partially intact, suggest that they were corn-drying kilns. Some bone weaving-implements were found, including a weaving-sword inscribed in OE. of the 9th to 11th centuries with the name of its owner. This type of weaving-sword is at present known only in Scandinavian Viking graves of the 8th to 11th centuries, though they continued in use in the north with warp-weighted looms until modern times. Excavation will be resumed in 1968.

CORNWALL : LAUNCESTON CASTLE (SX/331846). A. D. Saunders continued excavating for M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 190) within the bailey and on the motte. In the centre of the bailey a group of buildings, first discovered by the removal of the concrete bases for wartime huts, consisted of timber structures of three periods and four stone buildings. Below them there was some occupation during the pre-Roman iron age. Although the buildings in the centre of the bailey had largely been destroyed, a kitchen or bakehouse with a well-preserved oven survived to some height against the S. curtain-wall. The dimensions of the rock-cut ditch surrounding the motte were recorded. The ditch beside the steps had been filled early in the castle's history, presumably to improve access to the top of the motte. Later the causeway was heightened and there were two periods of walling flanking the steps. The defensive strategy had been changed by the creation of a walled terrace at the foot of the motte contemporary with the guard tower at the bottom of the steps. The ground in front of the terrace had been scraped away to form a steep slope.

DEVONSHIRE : LUNDY ISLAND, JENNYS COVE (SS/133459). K. S. Gardner reports that high on the cliffs is a revetted platform commanding the only landing-place on the W. side. The site is military in nature and classified by O.S. as a battery. Early 13th-century pottery now suggests this to be the site of one of the mangonels of the Mariscos transferred from Cameley, Somerset, in 1222 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 216). See also below, p. 301.

ESSEX : GREAT EASTON (TL/609254). Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sellers excavating in a final season for M.P.B.W. showed that immediately W. of the building excavated in 1965 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 190) were chalky boulder-clay sills for a 14th-century building 20 ft. by 24 ft. The line of an E.-W. cobbled cross-passage was continued by clay sills for a corridor 15 ft. by 4 ft. running from the W. doorway. This building, probably entirely of timber with a tiled roof, was possibly the kitchen; the building excavated in 1965 should be described as the 'roasting-house', as two very substantial

clay sills to the NW. may represent a N.-S. hall 18 ft. wide. Sealed by these clay foundations were the remains of earlier structures. A ditch, possibly early 13th-century, may be associated with a curved slot 20 ft. long. Another ditch was an extension of the one found below the 'roasting-house' in 1965. Various post-holes found at this level cannot be assigned to any specific structure. Among the finds were parts of three mortars, one of Purbeck marble and two of Bembridge limestone.

KENT : EYNSFORD (TQ/524658). S. E. Rigold excavating in a final season for M.P.B.W. (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IX (1965), 190) completely cleared the bridge area, where timbers were known to have been preserved, and re-examined the footings of the early curtain. It was confirmed that the lower part of the curtain was earlier than the low motte with a central tower within it, and had been rebuilt from the ground around the entrance when this was formed (c. 1130?). Between this date and the later 13th century were three successive oak bridges, with intermediate modifications, the second having elm sole-plates. Remains included one nearly complete truss, pushed over to make a raft for the final stone abutment. All timbers were recorded and lifted for conservation; the joints showed little development, the mortises being similar to later medieval ones, but cut without drilling. Associated finds included two stone mortars and a fine barrel padlock.

NORTHUMBERLAND : NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (NZ/251638). Barbara Harbottle and C. M. Daniels for the City Planning Department and M.P.B.W. supervised ground-leveling between the inner face of the S. curtain-wall of the castle and the County Council car-park, and the excavation of the W. part of this area. (For work in 1960-1 see *Archaeol. Aeliana*, 4 ser., XLIV (1966), 79 ff.). A stretch of the curtain and some fragmentary foundations level with the top of its foundation-trench were revealed and much pottery was recovered. In a level cut through by the foundation-trench lay another rough stone foundation of uncertain Roman or medieval date. Partly below and partly cut through by this were clear traces of two Roman occupation-levels, rich in pottery, but lacking definite structures.

——— : WARKWORTH (NU/247057). Barbara Harbottle investigated for M.P.B.W. a small part of the S. defences of the castle. It was confirmed that the curtain had been twice rebuilt, and that the moat had originally been 21 ft. deep and 6 ft. wide at the bottom.

SUSSEX : BRAMBER (TQ/195108). K. J. Barton and E. W. Holden for the Sussex Archaeological Society excavated at two points to determine the sequence of construction of the motte and to discover any buried features under its lip, and to identify the gatehouse tower and distinguish any buried features and their sequences.

A trench 42 ft. by 4 ft. revealed that the body of the motte had been raised on level ground by a process of quarrying into the natural Lower Chalk in a series of stepped and sloping levels descending to a depth of 15 ft. at 30 ft. from the edge of the motte. The full extent of this quarry-ditch was not revealed. The chalk thus removed was dumped together with some imported alluvial clay and Clay-with-Flints (occurring naturally on the knoll) to form the mound. After its construction, with which no finds can be associated, there was continued silting of the quarry-ditch throughout the 12th and 13th centuries by soil washed down from the motte. By the early 14th century the area was level enough to support working-floors where a small hearth for smelting bronze and iron was found, together with many fragments of sawn antler. This 14th-century level had been cut by a large lime-kiln pit in which imported Upper Chalk was burnt.

Underneath the tower on the inside, at a depth of 10 ft. below the present ground level, a soil level, 2 to 3 in. deep and containing fragments of pottery and bones, had developed on the natural Clay-with-Flints. The pottery was abraded and without rims, bases, or decoration, and is similar to that of the late iron age or early Saxon period. Above this soil level was a layer of Lower Chalk blocks covered with a fine skin of clay

in which cobbles were set. Over these cobbles was a thick deposit of pottery, bones and oyster shells. The trench for the footings of the tower had been cut into this deposit and the filling of this trench was scraped from the occupation-layers. A gatehouse was then constructed on two walls rising from these levels, probably with an arch at ground-floor level, entrance being effected through a cellar underneath a wooden floor supported on beams. The upper floors were perhaps supported by central wooden posts carried on cross-beams from two internal buttresses at ground level. After its construction the hollow into which the gatehouse tower was built was filled with chalk blocks round the outside. The use of the underground entrance was soon abandoned, and the N. end was blocked by a wall 9 ft. thick inserted to ground level. The cellar was then filled with chalky soil possibly sloped to the top of the blocking. Outside the blocking to the N. the approach to the gate was covered by a flint and mortar road 1 ft. thick. On architectural evidence and parallels from other dated structures, the tower appears to have been built *c.* 1100. On the outside, by the W. wall of the gatehouse, a kitchen area was levelled on the chalk and two ovens built, one superseding the other, soil changes being the only indication of possible lean-to buildings over them. In this area also were the footings of a semicircular construction lying directly under a possible intra-mural privy, although there was nothing in the filling to suggest a garderobe-pit. In the 14th century these structures were levelled and a filling of brown soil accumulated which contained a coin of Edward III. No other occupation occurred here after the deposit of late 15th-century domestic rubbish. At some time after the 15th century the gatehouse tower fell into ruin, and by the 17th century the S. wall had fallen into the ditch, where fragments of it remain. At this time the N. end of the gatehouse was blocked by a wooden(?) gate with a wicket approached by a brick path. The E. wall of the tower, now a stump, had two recesses and a winding stair cut into it and on the outside a lean-to building of two rooms was erected probably for domestic purposes. A rubbish-dump of 17th-century pottery was found outside.

WILTSHIRE : LUDGERSHALL (SU/263512). Excavation by P. V. Addyman for M.P.B.W. and consolidation of the double ring-work castle continued. The range of 13th- to 14th-century flint and mortar buildings revealed in the N. ring-work in 1965 (*Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 191 f.) included what is probably the undercroft for a first-floor hall, a substantial latrine tower, and various ante-rooms. The standing building is certainly of this period and its first-floor room may have been a solar. A ground-floor entry and a latrine shaft for the standing building were also found. Earlier than the 13th- to 14th-century domestic buildings and separated from them by at least one building period were the remains of a range of timber buildings with wattle-and-daub walls. A substantial stone structure was apparently standing at the same time some way to the W.; in 1966 only massive stone steps and a balustrade in well-dressed greensand and a thick destruction-layer of similar ashlar were found. They are apparently the remains of a demolished fore-building, perhaps for keep or hall. Occupation-material in and around the buildings contained middle 12th-century pottery and small finds.

Investigation of the defences of both ring-works continued (FIG. 80). A resistivity survey suggested that the deep narrow trench found immediately inside the bank of the S. ring-work in 1965 continued at the base of the bank for some distance, and was therefore probably an integral part of the defences. It can hardly be other than an emplacement trench for timbers, and if so, it indicates a massive superstructure in relation to which the other features of the bank must be explained. A trench in 1966 through the defences of the N. ring-work immediately N. of the standing building revealed the truncated remains of an inner bank, into which the 13th- to 14th-century domestic structures had been inserted. The trench also cut through the inner ditch, the outer bank and the outer ditch. Both ditches had steep outer faces, and less steep inner faces, and were 17 ft. and 15½ ft. deep respectively. Building-debris and destruction-deposits occurred in the filling of the inner ditch with 13th- to 14th-century pottery,

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WILTSHIRE

DIAGRAMMATIC SECTIONS OF THE DEFENCES

12th Century Pottery

12th Century Pottery

Robber Trench and Wall for Mortar Floor

Greenwood Wall and Chippings

Fallen Masonry

Emplacements for Timbers and Posthole

Remains of Inner Rampart

FEET 0 METRE 0

0 50 100 150

FIG. 80

LUDGERSHALL CASTLE, WILTSHIRE (pp. 286, 288)
Diagrammatic sections of defences of N. and S. ring-works

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above a considerable depth of weathered silting material mostly from the outer lip. In the top were substantial slabs of masonry from the adjacent 13th- to 14th-century buildings, which must have fallen during or after the late 16th century. The outer bank, constructed of spoil from inner and outer ditches, suggested that the inner ditch was dug first, the spoil being dumped on its outer lip; spoil from the outer was then heaped against the first bank to form the broad flat-topped rampart seen today. It was revetted with timber on the outside, where post-holes and emplacements for horizontal timbers were found. Revetting would also have been necessary on the inside, but all evidence for it had been eroded away. The bank was built up in rammed layers behind the outer revetment. A greensand chipping layer was found everywhere near the top of the bank, associated with slight traces of a wall on the inner edge of the bank. It probably related to the construction of a parapet wall, perhaps on both inner and outer edges, and was buried in the final levelling of the bank top. A resistivity survey suggested that the S. ring-work was originally continuous, indicating perhaps that the S. ring-work is the earlier of the two. The earth and timber defences of the N. ring-work need not, on present evidence, be earlier than the middle 12th century, and may represent an addition, presumably to defend the timber and stone buildings which clearly belong to the period and are the first buildings on this part of the site. Excavation will continue in 1967.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING : KILTON (NZ/704177). F. A. Aberg completed work on the well (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 192), which contained a bucket, numerous wooden tools, etc., in its filling. In the courtyard, adjacent to the buildings excavated in 1965, a stone-built drain and, at the E. end, the outer wall of another range of rooms were found.

———, WEST RIDING : SANDAL MAGNA (SE/338182). P. Mayes for Wakefield Corporation and Leeds University totally excavated the undercrofts of two major domestic buildings, but there was virtually no stratification. The original stone floors had been partly removed in the Cromwellian destruction (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 192) and middle 17th-century material was confusingly mixed with the middle 13th-century level below the floor. A large area of the bailey was excavated to the middle 17th-century level, whilst preliminary work on the barbican tower proved the existence of ashlar facing 4 ft. below the present bottom of the moat. Drawbridge footings on the barbican were excavated. It seems quite certain that a great depth of kitchen waste fills the S. half of the inner moat.

SCOTLAND

ARGYLLSHIRE : COLL, BREACHACHA CASTLE (NM/159538). D. J. Turner for the owner continued excavating the tower-house (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 192²), the area outside the E. entrance to the courtyard, and the complex N. of the castle. The tower-house appears to be of three main periods. No close analogies can yet be cited for the pottery which was associated with the start of the second of these periods. Outside the E. entrance to the courtyard a late 17th-century cobbled area was partially sectioned. It had been crossed by a well-made open conduit. N. of the castle the lower courses of a finely constructed rectangular building, earlier than the castle, were exposed. This was later incorporated in a 16th-century artillery bastion and part of it eventually became the 'Frenchman's House' mentioned by Boswell. A semicircular spring-basin, which appears to have been used, with modification, down to the abandonment of the castle in the 18th century, was also discovered.

——— : EILEAN DEARG (NS/007772). H. B. Millar continuing excavation for the Glasgow Archaeological Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 192) showed that, as the N. wall of the SE. tower continued W., the building may be a hall rather than a tower.

² Where the name is misspelt 'Breacha'.

A cobbled area, 20 ft. by 15 ft., bounded on the N. by a wall 8 ft. thick and on the S. by the S. curtain of the castle, was also excavated. From this area finds included much pottery of the 14th to 17th centuries, musket-balls and flints, and two pairs of finely-worked brass dividers, probably nautical and of Dutch manufacture.

WEST LOTHIAN : LINLITHGOW PALACE (NT/002773). L. R. Laing, excavating for M.P.B.W. on the W. slope of the 'peel', found a ditch with a V-shaped profile, 25 ft. wide and just over 9 ft. deep at its greatest extent, running in a straight line below the crest of the 'peel'. There was no evidence that it continued to the bottom of the slope; either part of an earthwork which enclosed the top of the 'peel' on three sides only (being defended by a presumptive palisade on the N. side facing Linlithgow Loch) or evidence of its existence had been removed in later landscaping. Certainly several feet of the original ground surface had been removed in landscaping; what survives probably represents only the bottom of the ditch. One section of the ditch produced evidence of a stone structure at the bottom, possibly a drainage-ditch with stone revetment.

It had been hoped to discover the extensive fortifications which are recorded in literary sources as having been constructed by Master James of St. George for Edward I in 1302 (cf. R. A. Brown, A. J. Taylor & H. M. Colvin, *History of the King's Works*, 1 (1963), 412 f.), but the existing ditch, even allowing for subsequent levelling, hardly seems to answer the description of Edward I's peel. No dating evidence was recovered from it and it had been filled in the 17th century.

In addition to the ditch various cobbled areas and a 17th-century sand-pit connected with palace building-operations were found. Among the small finds was some pottery, one group of which seems to be stratified with a 'Crossraguel' penny struck by Bishop Kennedy at St. Andrews in the late 15th century. Many early shapes and types of decoration occur in this group, which on analogy with northern English material (from York, Carlisle and elsewhere) should be of late 13th- or early 14th-century date. This argues for long survival of certain types of vessels in Scotland, a time-lag already inferred from Bothwell and elsewhere.

WALES

CAERNARVONSHIRE : DEGANNWY (SH/782795). L. Alcock, in a final season of excavation for the University of Wales (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 193 f.), confirmed the structural sequence, and reinforced the evidence for the architectural embellishment of the castle of Llywelyn the Great and for the thoroughness of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd's destruction of Henry III's castle. Examination of the S. range of the donjon revealed a large and elaborate building, thus confirming the R.C.A.M. identification with the King's Hall of Henry III. No traces of the supposed keep of Robert of Rhuddlan were found at the highest point of the hill, nor was any dark-age material discovered. A useful group of pottery was sealed by the destruction of 1263.

GLAMORGANSHIRE : CARDIFF, TRE ODA (ST/156804). A mound of two periods was totally excavated by J. K. Knight, E. J. Talbot and I. Rowlands for M.P.B.W., by mechanical means in advance of building. In the first period it was of turf, 80 ft. diam., and was almost certainly a bronze-age barrow, though no burial was found. Small crumbs of bronze-age pottery were found in the ditch, which had entirely silted up before enlargement of the mound in the second period. In the turf line between the primary mound and its enlargement were a little abraded Roman material and several early 12th-century sherds. The motte, 120 ft. diam. at base and composed of heavy pebbly boulder clay, survived only to a height of 5 ft.; there was no trace of the stone keep seen by G. T. Clark in the 19th century. An iron caltrop and 14th-century pottery were found in the secondary silting of the motte ditch.

——— : SCULLY CASTLE (ST/152684). G. Dowdell excavating for M.P.B.W. on a site threatened by building development found a complex sequence of stone buildings, including a hall. Finds include polychrome ware.

MONMOUTHSHIRE : MONMOUTH CASTLE (SO/129508). D. Jemmett excavated for the Monmouth Archaeological Society NW. of the castle, directly below the scarp in an orchard bounded by the River Monnow, to try to locate the castle ditch. Only pottery, and natural clay at a depth of *c.* 4 ft., were found. The pottery included a little 12th- to 13th-century French imported ware, part of the base of a late 14th- to 15th-century glazed pitcher, a late 14th-century glazed handle; there was also a little post-medieval material including a few early clay pipes. It is hoped to excavate inside the ditch and the scarp of the castle mound in 1967.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE : HEN DOMEN (SO/214981). P. A. Barker continued excavating the bailey of the pre-Domesday motte-and-bailey castle (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 195 f.). More details of the buildings on the inner slope of the rampart and, for the first time, post-holes of the main palisade, belonging to an early phase, were found. Two sections were cut across the bailey ditch. In one, two waterlogged sill-beams with longitudinal trenches 3 in. wide and with peg-holes approximately 15 in. apart are almost certainly from a palisade framed with planks which were, therefore, 15 in. wide and 3 in. thick. These timbers appear to date from phase Y (*c.* 1200–1225) and therefore suggest that framing superseded post-hole construction in the later phases. Other early structures in the bailey included a hearth and an oven, perhaps for bread, and a stake fence, *c.* 40 ft. long, with a pebble-paved gateway. From the primary silting of the bailey ditch came, as well as the timbers, half a leather ankle-boot and two great-toe bones and a humerus, graphic reminders of the constant petty warfare which a castle such as this provoked.

———— : MONTGOMERY CASTLE (SO/221969). J. M. Lewis for M.P.B.W. excavated the inner bailey and two rock-cut cross-ditches filled with rubble during the demolition of 1649. The inner gatehouse of 1223–7 has been found buried in its own rubble and is in part intact to first-floor level. It has a first-floor plan, the ground-floor rooms being a cellar (not yet excavated) and a storage chamber, fronted by solid three-quarter-round towers. The hall was almost certainly at first-floor level—the earliest known example of this arrangement. The gate passage has a recessed bench and four cupboard-like recesses, probably for lamps. The sculptured head of a youth was found in the rubble blocking the gate passage. From the first floor of the gatehouse, a wooden gallery (known from documentary sources) ran to the first-floor chamber of the well tower. Most of this chamber has gone, but the well in the ground floor is being cleared. The plan of the 13th-century castle is very like those at Dyserth and Criccieth. In the courtyard of the inner bailey several periods of 'lodgings' are being excavated, the final period belonging to the survey of 1592. Much 17th-century pottery scattered around the inner bailey suggests that it declined radically in social status after the Herbert house was built between 1622 and 1625.

Finds include medieval pottery (with a firm initial date of 1223), much sealed 17th-century pottery, and many other items, including armour and the keys of a large harp.

RADNORSHIRE : BOUGHROOD CASTLE (SO/132391). R. Allen Brown, B. V. Field and E. J. Talbot excavated on this site for the Department of History, King's College, London. The castle, a mound (with faint traces of a bailey to the SE.), is mentioned in the Close Rolls of 1205 and 1218 and the Pipe Roll of 1206 and may have originally been, in the middle 12th century, the castle of *Eimon Clud*. A 19th-century house has cut into part of the mound and excavation revealed that the motte as a whole has been much altered. A foundation- (or robber-) trench was found at the edge of the top of the motte and contained some 13th-century pottery and three small stones bearing glaze but no stonework. There was a large tumble of stone above it. An area of vertically-bedded stones, some mortared, may represent a foundation for a wall, as at Longtown, Herefordshire. 18th- and 19th-century pottery, found at a depth of 8 ft. on the top of the motte and at a depth of 4 ft. on the side, shows the extent of the interference. The

counterscarp bank of the motte ditch (incompletely excavated because of flooding) was sectioned, but only a thin layer of metallurgic (fighting-platform?) at the top was found. A cut was made at the foot of one of the three semicircular projections of the neighbouring 18th- to 19th-century castle, but there was no evidence of an earlier date.

IRELAND

CO. DOWN : BELFAST, BALLYMAGHAN TD. MOTTE (J/338375). A. E. T. Harper excavated in advance of housing development for the Ancient Monuments Branch of the Ministry of Finance. The site, perhaps to be identified with the castle of 'Balimichgan' in the king's hands in 1221 (*Rot. Parl.*, 6 Hen. III; see also Irish Pipe Roll 1211-12 in *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, IV (1941), 56, 62), was much disturbed and the top occupied by a 19th-century fernery. A ditch was found at the base of the mound; but no evidence for structures, either on top of the mound or in the area to the NE. thought to have been the bailey, was forthcoming.

——— : GREENCASTLE (J/250125). This royal castle stands on the N. side of Carlingford Lough and consists of a rectangular keep protected originally by a curtain-wall with D-shaped angle-towers. It was completed by 1261 and major alterations were made in the 15th century and again in the middle of the 16th century. The area between the keep and the N. curtain-wall was excavated by Miss C. Warhurst, Ancient Monuments Branch, Ministry of Finance, before restoration. Stratification suggested that after the foundation for the N. wall of the keep had been laid, a small stone block-house had been constructed alongside the curtain-wall. Rubbish accumulated and was then cut through to clear the foundations of the keep. Finds included much 13th- to 16th-century pottery and a silver penny of 1279. Excavations round the NE. angle-tower will continue next year.

E. TOWNS

ENGLAND

HAMPSHIRE : SOUTHAMPTON (SU/418112). C. Platt and J. Pallister excavating on sites in the SW. corner of the walled town between *Cuckoo Lane* and *Bugle Street* found simple timber-framed structures of the 11th and 12th centuries on top of a shallow cliff. These were replaced by stone foundations for a substantial building, probably half-timbered and perhaps as late as the 15th century. The yard and outbuildings of this building were used to provide the site for the earl of Southampton's 16th-century mansion, Bugle Hall, known to have been built about a central quadrangle, of which only the outer wall of the S. wing was revealed.

Meanwhile, more prosperous merchants had taken the chance of building fine stone houses on the gravel foreshore. These were abandoned by the end of the 17th century. Deliberate heightening of ground behind the town wall had preserved much of the foundations, of which the most rewarding was a subterranean store built at the end of the 13th century against the S. wall of a Norman merchant's house. The whole of the merchant's property was destroyed by fire and the store had subsequently become waterlogged, preserving not only the remarkable assemblage of imported pottery (PL. XXXIV) but also wood, the stave of a long-bow, clothing including silks, basketry, and the skeleton of a pet monkey.

——— : WINCHESTER, LOWER BROOK STREET (SU/484295). M. Biddle continued excavating for the Winchester Excavations Committee, the University of North Carolina and Duke University (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 198) on the site, begun in 1965 N. of the junction with *Friarsgate*. The development of houses IX and X and their relationship to the church of St. Mary in *Tanner Street* was worked out in detail for the 14th and 15th centuries, and their structures linked to house I (excavated in 1962: *Antiq. J.*,

XLIV (1964), 197 ff., pl. 50). The structural development of St. Mary's Church is extremely complex. In the earliest phase so far revealed the church was single-celled with internal division between nave and chancel. There was a bench against each wall of the nave, interrupted only for entrance in the N. wall, and the opening through the chancel screen. In the centre was a circular foundation for a font. A closely similar arrangement has been found in the church at Blistrup, near Rageleje, North Zealand, Denmark (O. Olsen, 'Middelalderkirkens Moblering', *Skalk*, 1966, no. 5, p. 11). Subsequently the font was demolished and a double bench provided down the middle of the nave. In the 15th century a W. tower, buttresses for the tower, a N. and perhaps a S. aisle were added successively. Before the addition of the N. aisle, the church was entered from a narrow lane on its N. side, which separated it from house XI. In the final medieval phase the latter had been a line of four single-room cottages opening N. on to *St. Pancras Lane* and the entrance to the church seems to have lain between two of them. This line of cottages had developed out of a narrow house gable-end on to Tanner Street. The house was first extended back along St. Pancras Lane and subsequently and in several stages divided into four cottages. On the N. side of St. Pancras Lane the development of house XII seems to have followed similar lines, culminating in a line of single-roomed cottages opening S. on to the lane.

Excavation in 1966 has probably still not penetrated beyond early 14th- or at the earliest late 13th-century levels. The extreme complexity of the structural development of each building and the many phases recognizable make interpretation very difficult, but the detailed documentation for each house is now almost complete, as a result of work by Mr. Derek Keene of Oriel College, Oxford. It seems clear that the dating suggested by him is going to be several decades later than the dating suggested by the pottery, which will have to be revised. Mr. Keene has shown that in the 13th and 14th centuries the houses were occupied by dyers and fullers and that the chalk-lined water-channels at the front of each house supplied water used in these occupations. The excavations will continue in 1967. An interim report on the work in 1966 will appear in *Antiq. J.*, XLVII (1967), pt. ii.

————— : —————, ORAM'S ARBOUR (SU/475297). Sections cut by M. Biddle for the Winchester Excavations Committee across the early defences on the W. side of the Arbour showed that the line of the early ditch (probably Belgic) had been recut in the 12th century and provided with a bank on the E. side. This ditch is referred to as 'The City Ditch', 'The Boundary of the City Liberty', in 1750 and a detailed consideration of the 12th-century surveys of Winchester suggests that it was constructed to defend the W. suburb.

HEREFORDSHIRE : HEREFORD. Emergency excavations have located three of the city-wall bastions (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 198 f.). In *Blue School Street* (SO/512402) Miss H. Sutermeister revealed the semicircular 13th-century bastion near Bycesters Gate which was rebuilt as a rectangular structure, perhaps during the Civil War. In the car-park in *Bath Street* (SO/514399) the city wall was inserted into an existing earthen bank which was later than the middle of the 12th century. This bank followed the known circuit of the city wall and presumably represents the work envisaged by the charter of 1189 for the enclosure of the town. The refurbishing of the defences in stone with the aid of murage grants of 1224 and later entailed building straight alignments on the originally curved rampart in order to meet the tactical requirements of the new bastions. This explains the curved course of the intramural roads (e.g. parts of Gaol Street, Maylord Street and Wall Street), and the uneven spacing of the bastions in an effort to conform as closely as possible to the existing defence line.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE : GODMANCHESTER (TL/245703). H. J. M. Green excavating a Roman site for M.P.B.W. in 1964-6 discovered traces of medieval and later tenements in *Courthall*. Medieval settlement does not appear to have occurred until the 13th or 14th century in this area of the town. Late medieval buildings with rubble walls had partages

on to Courthall, whose building line lay farther W. and at a sharper angle than at present. As a result of this the cobbled surface of *Pinfold Lane* was 25 ft. farther S. than today. In the back premises of the tenements was a series of wells and pits. During the 16th century the alignment of the block was changed to that of today and in the 17th century the site was cleared and a barn built on the Courthall frontage. A clay-lined cellar or tank, probably associated with brewing, lay in the tenement behind this building and was filled during the 2nd quarter of the 17th century.

LINCOLNSHIRE : STAMFORD (TF/032073). Miss. C. M. Mahany for the Stamford Archaeological Research Committee excavated on three sites:

1. On the *Albert Hall site* (site A) a stone-built malt-drying kiln, probably 14th-century, rectangular with stone sides battered outwards and covered internally with plaster, had a flagged floor which had been heavily burnt and appeared to be built inside another stone building. The stoke-hole, which led into a vertical-sided stone flue, was enclosed within a stone structure and had steps leading down into it. Underneath the kiln and over the rest of the site were large pits filled with accumulated domestic rubbish and ash interspersed with layers of limestone rubble. These pits, the earliest of which may be Saxon, may have been dug initially to quarry stone, since many penetrate several feet into the natural limestone. A near-by smelting furnace was indicated by iron slag in the upper filling of one of them. Much stratified pottery including Stamford ware was found. It has been arranged in a type-series of forms and fabrics and indexed to provide a framework for future work.

2. N. of site A a mechanical digger revealed an underground chamber of unknown date measuring internally 9 ft. 5 in. by 6 ft. and *c.* 8 ft. deep from the centre of the barrel-vaulted roof. The walls were well built of unmortared limestone blocks and low down in the NW. corner there were two small openings *c.* 1½ ft. wide, which had been blocked with stones. These were the only signs of an entrance. The roof, which had two chimney holes near the W. end, was mortared and sprung from a string-course down both sides. A fire had been built against the W. end wall. The floor could not be exposed.

3. An area of about 500 sq. ft. was opened to the rear of *nos. 15 and 16 St. Martins* (site D). Stone quarries, filled with stone rubble and a very little pottery and domestic rubbish, were found.

In these excavations four main periods of occupation were distinguished. For period I (late Saxon) and period II (Saxo-Norman) see above, p. 267. In period III (12th-century?) a timber building, aligned on the street frontage though apparently set back from it, was erected. In an outside wall of post-construction, parallel to the street, there was evidence of successive replacement of posts. This wall formed a right angle with another one represented by post-holes joined by a shallow timber-slot. Another line parallel to this may have held internal roof-supports. Most of this building had been destroyed by the structures of period IV. In period IV (13th-century and later) a substantial stone building was erected. Three walls, *c.* 3 ft. thick and much robbed, enclosed a room 14 ft. by *c.* 18 ft. The walls were of large limestone blocks, reused from an earlier structure, which had evidently been burnt down. Two large slabs, used as a doorstep, were of freestone, and against the wall was a well-built stone drain, covered with reused roofing slabs. 13th-century pottery was associated with the construction of this building. At some late date one of the walls had been rebuilt, while another was incorporated into a stone floor on which lay 19th-century pottery.

LONDON : ALDERMANBURY. Foundations of a medieval building, presumably a house, were found a few yards W. of the site of the church of St. Michael, Bassishaw, together with a large chalk-lined 15th-century cess-pit.

— : CANNON STREET. Excavations on the site of the '*Dyers' Arms*' public house, immediately E. of the railway station, exposed a chalk-lined cess-pit containing pottery of the late 16th century and earlier, and a heavy gold noble of Henry IV, which is

unlikely to have been lost much later than 1412. Closely associated with the coin in the bottom of the filling was much glass of the 15th or 16th century. The cess-pit evidently belonged to the late medieval mansion named 'The Herber'.

———— : WARWICK SQUARE. Excavations on the N. side of the square exposed the foundations of a substantial late medieval building, presumably Warwick Inn, town house of the earl of Warwick, which is known to have occupied the site (FIG. 81, *a, b*). This lay over two earlier houses, the first of which had been built during the 13th century. A cutting against the inner face of the city wall exposed part of a large rampart-bank of the 12th or 13th century.

NORFOLK : GREAT YARMOUTH (TG/523078). C. G. Rye discovered a layer of flint cobbles and oyster shells on a building-site, *c.* 50 yds. S. of *The Conge*. A piece of a mortar of nummulitic limestone and some small sherds of 13th- to 14th-century pottery were found. This mortar from the Paris basin is the second reported from Great Yarmouth.

———— : KING'S LYNN (TF/616197). In *All Saints Street, South Lynn*, an area for which there is little documentary evidence of early settlement, Helen Parker excavating for the King's Lynn Archaeological Survey (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 199) near the present street frontage revealed a substantial late medieval stone building with associated rubbish-pits, in one of which was an almost complete face-jug of the long-bearded Scarborough/Nottingham type. Earliest levels produced evidence of 12th-century tenements defined by wattle fences well-preserved in the waterlogged soil.

———— : NORWICH (TG/230840). At *no. 5 Haymarket* an undercroft was discovered by Norwich City Museum during building operations. One complete late 14th-century stone pilaster and the upper part of another were uncovered. The undercroft may have been reconstructed in the late 14th century, as the foundations of the complete pilaster were resting on thin floor-tiles with a spotty green glaze. Fragments of a door jamb and a stone window-frame were found *in situ*. 13th- to 14th-century roof-tiles (similar in fabric to the floor-tiles), chamfered bricks from the vault, early 16th-century sherds, a 15th-century French jetton, a late 15th- to early 16th-century jetton from the Low Countries, and a boy-bishop token were recovered from the filling. The boy-bishop token is identical with a type attributed to Bury St. Edmunds, but boy bishops are recorded in Norwich.

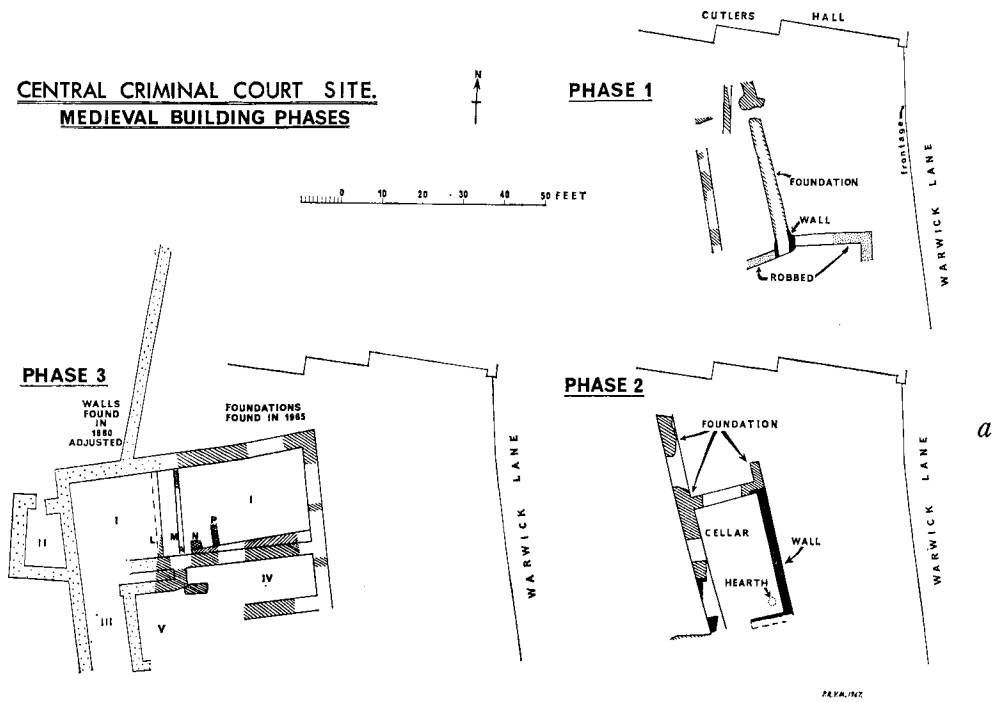
SUSSEX : PEVENSEY, WELSH CROFT (TQ/648048). See above, p. 217 f.

WARWICKSHIRE : WARWICK (SP/279648). Excavation was continued inside the line of the town-defences on the site of the former '*Mulberry Tree*' public house E. of Market Street. The site had been much disturbed by post-medieval buildings and drains, and no trace was found of earlier buildings. A series of seven large pits (two at least of which were originally stone quarries) produced much pottery of the 11th and 12th centuries, a silver penny of Cnut, and a halfpenny of Henry II. See also below, p. 318.

WORCESTERSHIRE : WORCESTER (SO/851547). P. A. Barker excavating for the Worcester City Archaeological Research Group in *Lich Street* found boiling-stones of the late bronze age or early iron age on the original ground surface. Important groups of pottery and many well-preserved leather fragments including some complete and firmly-dated shoes came from many medieval cess-pits and rubbish-pits. There were also some good associated groups of post-medieval pottery. It is now clear that there has been more or less continuous occupation of Worcester since the late bronze age or early iron age (see also above, p. 280). There has, however, been no trace yet of the 9th-century burh or any Saxon or early medieval structures. The groups of medieval pottery so far found show the influence of trade up the Severn.

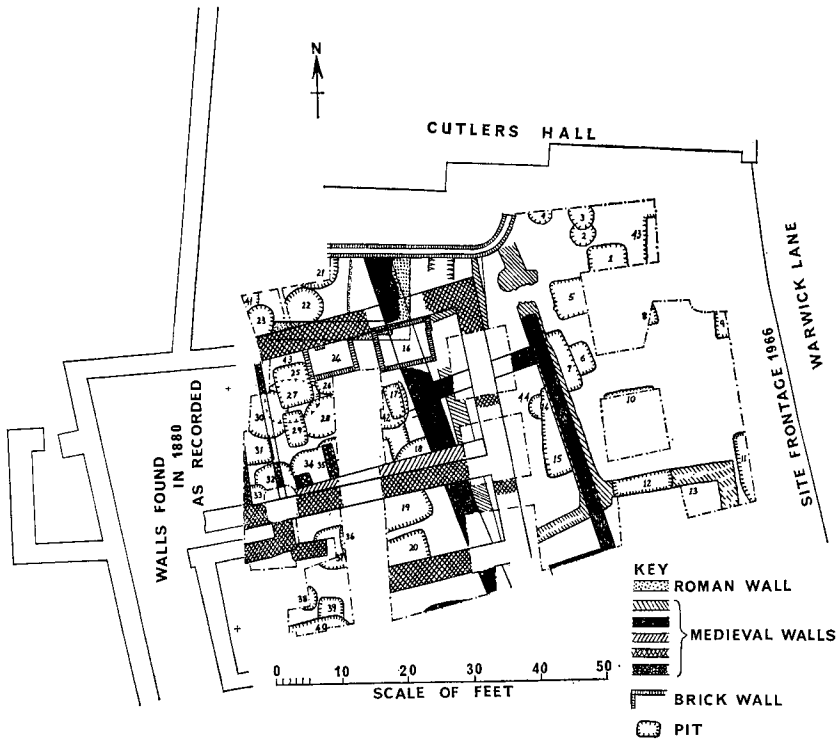
YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING : WAKEFIELD (SE/335208). P. Brears and the Wakefield Archaeological Research Group have begun a detailed study of the development of the

**CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT SITE.
MEDIÆVAL BUILDING PHASES**



a

**CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT
FEATURES IN AREA 'B'**



b

FIG. 81

WARWICK SQUARE (CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT), LONDON (p. 294)

a, successive medieval building phases, phase 1 being 13th-century, phase 3 presumably the 15th-century Warwick Inn; *b*, three medieval and one post-medieval phases of building, as found

toft and croft system within the city. Cellars have destroyed most of the original toft buildings lining the main streets. Examples of 15th-century timber-framed buildings still remain in the crofts; two of these have been drawn.

WALES

MONMOUTHSHIRE : MONMOUTH, CLAWDD DU (SO/504122). S. H. Clarke excavating before building developments on the rampart of the ditch enclosing the suburb of *Overmonnow* showed that the rampart was of two main phases divided by a layer provisionally dated 1250–1350. Pottery believed to be of the 12th century lay beneath the earliest rampart.

ENGLAND

F. ROYAL PALACES

LONDON : KENNINGTON PALACE (TQ/311782). The Southwark Archaeological Excavation Committee and the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society excavating on this site between October 1965 and February 1967 with the encouragement

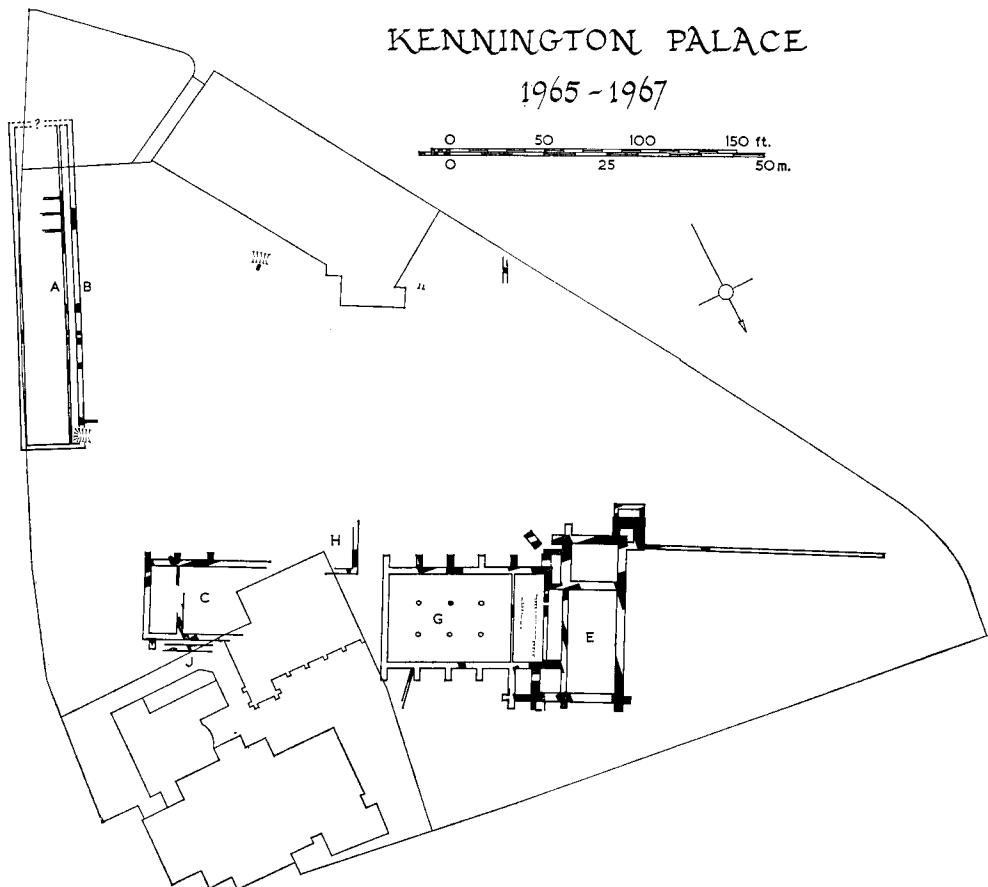


FIG. 82

KENNINGTON, LONDON (p. 296 f.)
Plan of 14th-century palace built by the Black Prince

of the landowners, the Duchy of Cornwall, found evidence of four medieval periods of occupation (FIG. 82). The only feature from period 1 (11th- to 12th-century) was a grave containing the skeleton of a young woman whose orientation, NNE.-SSW., shows that it was an irregular burial. The manor house which occupied the site before the palace was built belongs to period 2 (13th- to early 14th-century). A ditch, a few post-holes which did not make any plan, and some pottery were the only finds.

Parts of six buildings belonging to the palace built by the Black Prince (period 3, c. 1340 to 1531) were found. The most important was hall G, 82 ft. by 50 ft., built completely of stone probably chalk-faced with greensand, and with window- and door-mouldings, also in greensand. It had an undercroft floored with rammed chalk and roofed with a stone vault supported by pillars, the base of one of which was in position. The main room would have been at first-floor level and the undercroft served as a store-room. One end was cut by a partition-wall, built partly of brick probably imported from the Low Countries. At its W. end was the king's or prince's chamber, E, also of stone, and with a floor of rammed chalk on which a tiled floor may have been laid. Its foundations are so massive that they probably supported a two-story building, especially at the S. end, which was partitioned off to serve as a 'parlour' and possibly also as a private chapel. At its SW. corner was a tower which had been converted into a wardrobe tower; a very small lean-to had been added. The roofs of both these buildings may have been of lead; the rest were tiles. These include two subsidiary chamber blocks, C and H, which were half-timbered on stone foundations with wattle-and-daub walls. Block C had rammed chalk floors and one end partitioned to form an inner chamber. An important building, J, largely destroyed, probably completely in stone and oriented N.-S., was built very near the chamber block, suggesting that they are of different dates. A long outbuilding, A, more than 150 ft. by c. 30 ft., probably the stables, half-timbered on stone foundations, was less solidly built than the chamber blocks. Its roof, probably tiled, was possibly supported by a central row of posts. It may have been part of the manor house of period 2 renovated by the Black Prince. 6 jettons were found but very little pottery and domestic rubbish, probably because the standard of cleanliness was high and the rubbish was carted away.

After the palace was demolished in 1531, two small brick-built manor houses were built in period 4 (middle 16th-century). The basement of one was found. On the site of the stables and apparently reusing three of the walls much of the long barn was found. The manor houses were demolished c. 1750 and the barn in 1795.

G. MANORS AND MOATS

ENGLAND

BERKSHIRE : READING (SU/691717). C. F. Slade excavating for the Reading Museum and M.P.B.W. on the site of the medieval *Southcote Manor* obtained valuable information to supplement the scanty written evidence for the earlier phases of its history. It is tentatively concluded that early 13th-century occupation on the original ground level was covered by a mound 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep, the material for which came from digging a moat round the site. On the mound buildings of three main phases, 14th-century, Tudor, and modern, could be distinguished.

DURHAM : HART (NZ/471350). J. E. Parsons continuing to excavate for M.P.B.W. examined an area c. 500 yds. W. of the village church and noted five modern and six medieval occupation-phases beginning in the 12th century. The earliest of the six medieval buildings lay partly over a structure found in 1965 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 202). It measured 57 ft. by 27 ft. and had three chamfered column-bases for central roof-supports on its long axis. Below the building a hearth, 15 ft. by 11 ft., sealed a large latrine-pit. Many similar pits produced material of both archaeological and biological interest. Pottery included rare continental imports.

HAMPSHIRE : WARNFORD (SU/623327). S. E. Rigold reports that consolidation of the W. end of the ruined aisled hall, King John's House, revealed a garderobe at the NW. corner and some evidence of late medieval modifications.

KENT : FAIRSEAT (TQ/628614). J. E. L. Caiger continuing to excavate in 1965 and 1966 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IX (1965), 202) revealed a small mound in the NE. corner of the site which was the remains of a look-out tower destroyed by fire in the middle of the 13th century. Many cooking-pot sherds ranging in date from the late 12th to the late 13th century were recovered from the ditch. A causeway across the E. side of the enclosure was found to be slightly later than the main earthwork. Outside the enclosure the footings of a windmill, an oven and much iron ore in various stages of processing, perhaps indicating a bloomery, were found. Work continues.

———— : SMARDEN, HAMDEN (TQ/891406). S. E. Rigold discovered the first known early 14th-century base-cruck hall in Kent of the general type known from several examples in the Sussex Weald.

LEICESTERSHIRE : GLEN PARVA. See above, p. 267.

LONDON : BLACKHEATH PARK (TQ/399759). Building operations in the grounds of *St. Michael and All Angels Church* revealed the walls of 'Wricklemarsh', a large mansion built in 1731 and demolished in 1787. In tracing and examining these walls, a layer of dark sandy loam, up to 18 in. thick and 4 ft. to 6 ft. below present ground level, was uncovered. From this layer came a continuous sequence of sherds, dating from the late Saxon period to the 17th century but virtually unstratified. Search in the area, which is considered to be *Witenmors* of Domesday, has so far failed to establish the position of any earlier 'Wricklemarsh' building. Work continues.

MIDDLESEX : NORTHOLT (TQ/133841). J. G. Hurst and C. H. Keene for the Northolt Archaeological and Historical Research Group (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IX (1965), 202 f.) continued excavating the solar complex SW. of the hall. Mechanical clearance of the S. cellar showed that the 24-ft.-square cellar was a reduction from a larger structure, the extent of which still has to be worked out. A large 14th-century room of some importance, floored with Penn tiles, lies between the cellar and the NW. range (the area marked 'Tudor buildings' in *Med. Archaeol.*, V (1961), 216, fig. 56, where the S. cellar was erroneously marked 'dais'). It had been assumed that all the floor-tiles came from the upper floors over the N. and S. cellars. Underneath the manorial buildings further extensive traces of the early medieval village with houses built of timber have been found (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, IX (1965), 213 f.).

SHROPSHIRE : THONGLANDS (SO/545890). The manor house is surrounded by a circular moat, which has been partially filled on the E. Documentary sources indicate that there was a grange and a hamlet here during the middle ages, and when the farm-buildings were reconstructed in the middle of the 19th century several skeletons were uncovered in the farmyard. These may have been associated with an early chapel which stood there; the O.S. 6-in. map marks the farmyard as the site of the chapel. The field lying N. of the house has several earthworks with ridge-and-furrow representing the fossilized open-field system.

As it was far from clear whether the moat served a defensive function or was created in the late 16th century by the Lacon family as a piece of landscaping, R. T. Rowley cut a section across it at the SW. corner where it lies nearest the house. It was filled with heavy black silt to a depth of 5 ft. at the centre and 2 ft. at either end and was U-shaped with a pebble revetment on the W. side. Modern pottery only was found. Later, a 20-ft. square covering the corner of one of the earthworks was stripped. No structures except a small area of loosely bedded stones were found. It would appear that the moat was subject to rapid silting to which was added refuse from the house and that continuous occupation of the site meant that it was periodically cleaned. Certainly it had been thoroughly scoured within the last century.

SOMERSET : ENGLISHCOMBE (BAREWE) (ST/729620). J. Bolwell examined a stone building, probably a barn, in *Middle Field*, S. of the dove-cote (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 333). It measures c. 70 ft. by 16 ft. with walls still standing 1 ft. 4 in. high. The floor is of cobbles pressed into the natural subsoil. Several sherds of pennant-grit tiles and one small piece of pottery were found, similar to material from elsewhere on the site and belonging to the 12th and 13th centuries.

STAFFORDSHIRE : STOKE-ON-TRENT, BUCKNALL (SJ/913457). Preliminary excavations were carried out by the City of Stoke-on-Trent Museum Archaeological Society on a site at *Lawn Farm* described in *V.C.H., Staffs.* (1908), p. 366, as 'Rectangular, altered by mineral railway, dry. Dimensions 220 feet by 200 feet. Altitude 543 ft.'

A well-constructed stone foundation-wall, roughly semicircular and with double footings embedded in clay was found, together with small fragments of pottery, one bearing traces of green glaze. A late 14th- to early 15th-century date is suggested. Work continues.

SURREY : FARNHAM, BADSHOT LEA (SU/863486). I. G. Dormor excavating for the Surrey Archaeological Society at *Park Farm* began by working on the area enclosed by the ditch of the dry moat (site I). A Tudor brick wall, much Tudor pottery and a 14th-century English token were found. Excavation on the area enclosed by the wet moat (site II) revealed two Tudor brick culverts and associated chalk floors with partly robbed walls of an earlier building. A sealed Tudor rubbish-pit contained many sherds of green-glazed and coarse wares. Work carried out in the moat by a diving team suggests that it was dug in period I (late 13th-century) and that the revetting walls were added in period II (16th-century). The moat was probably partially filled in Georgian times when the site was cleared for the period-III house. It is hoped to examine the Tudor house and the earlier structures in 1967.

— : HORLEY (TQ/273431). Excavation by G. P. Moss for the Surrey Archaeological Society and the Holmesdale Archaeological Group indicated that the manor house had existed from about the 12th century until it was dismantled in 1847. Several post-holes and 35 ft. of robber-trench representing a foundation-wall were found. The medieval ware is either gritty or sandy—the latter including a face-jug and many decorated sherds. A 15th-century French jetton was also found.

SUSSEX : MOUNTFIELD (TQ/726221). Excavations by the Robertsbridge and District Archaeological Society at Glottenham W. of a flat rectangular area 110 ft. by 160 ft. surrounded by a moat, now dry on its W. side, revealed a postern gate consisting of two rooms separated by an entrance passage. The external walls, battered on both sides, were constructed of large blocks of uncoursed rubble. In the SE. corner of the S. room, where a small portion of dressed wall remains, the lower course of a doorway complete with chamfered sill, and traces of paving in Paludina limestone were found. The moat, which lapped against the walls at this point, had a bottom of puddled clay. Finds include coarse pottery and brick of the late 13th to 14th century, and a 15th-century key. A little early 17th-century red-glazed pottery found amongst destruction-debris seems to be later than the occupation of the area.

WARWICKSHIRE : GRIFF (SP/357892). The moated manor house known as *Sudeley Castle* was excavated by S. E. West for M.P.B.W. before development of the site for open-cast coal-working and a proposed new ring road. Much of the interior of the trapezoidal enclosure was stripped and the remaining areas trenched. At the narrow E. side of the moat a substantial stone building of two periods was exposed (FIG. 83). In period I there was a hall 40 ft. long with two stone pillar-bases on its central axis and a small narrow room to the S., and in period II a large side-chamber with angled buttresses to the N. Lighter foundations, representing the kitchen and store-house range and largely destroyed by deep ploughing, were found along the N. side of the moat. No material earlier than the 13th or later than the 14th century was recovered. Documentary evidence shows connexions with the de Sudeley family in Gloucestershire.

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SUDELEY CASTLE
MAIN BUILDING

SCALE 0 4 8 12 16 20 FT.
0 1 2 3 4 5 METRES

FIG. 83

GRIFF, WARWICKSHIRE (p. 299)
Plan of main domestic building of Sudeley Castle

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YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING : ACKLAM (NZ/488171). Excavations by F. A. Aberg on a moated site at Acklam Hill revealed timber structures, ditches and pits of medieval date. Pottery and a coin of Henry VIII were found.

———, ——— : ALLERSTON (SE/878830). F. C. Rimington and the Scarborough and District Archaeological Society excavated on the site of the manor house. The discovery of well-constructed masonry may indicate a stage of the manor house between that of the 14th century and the present farmhouse.

———, WEST RIDING : WALTON (SE/364163). P. Brears prepared measured drawings of the gatehouse of Walton Hall. This structure, originally carrying a drawbridge over the moat, was constructed in accordance with a licence to crenellate of 1333.

SCOTLAND

DUMFRIESSHIRE : DINWOODIE GREEN, LOCKERBIE (NY/107882). B. Blake, K. Hodgson and W. F. Cormack excavating a crop-mark site photographed by J. K. S. St. Joseph in 1949, which was due to be destroyed by the new Annandale highway, revealed a moated manor with trenches for sleeper-beams and post-holes of a timber hall. Several rubbish-pits with pottery were found. For report see *Trans. Dumf. Gall. Nat. Hist. Antiq. Soc.*, forthcoming.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT : NEW ABBEY, LOCH ARTHUR (NX/903690). A massive dry-stone structure, probably footings of a timber hall, are being excavated on a timber crannog of possible iron-age date. No firm dating evidence has been recovered, but the site was apparently already underground by the time of General Roy's maps in 1758. Halls on islands or crannogs are proving common in Dumfriesshire and Galloway.

H. FARMS AND SMALLER DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

ENGLAND

CHESHIRE : ELLESMERE PORT (SJ/411753). The Grosvenor Museum under Mrs. E. H. Brotherton-Ratcliffe, excavating for M.P.B.W. a moated grange known as *Grange Cow Worth* which belonged to the Cistercian house at Stanlow, revealed timber and stone structures, presumably outbuildings, and drainage gullies within the moat. The moat was sectioned. Most of the finds were 15th-century and later; some earlier material included sherds of late Saxon pottery.

DEVONSHIRE : DINNA CLERKS (SX/692751). Clearance of a heavily overgrown walled enclosure for recultivation disclosed the remains of a rectangular stone structure in the NE. corner. Excavation by Mrs. E. M. Minter proved it to be a three-roomed long-house with one period of occupation. It had been destroyed by fire, and subsequent ploughing had damaged the walls, particularly at the lower end. Finds included pottery, metal, etc., and a date in the late 13th or early 14th century is suggested.

——— : LUNDY ISLAND. At *Bulls Paradise* (SS/137443). K. S. Gardner showed that a primary structure of the middle of the 12th century was levelled by a basalt foundation into which the secondary, 13th-century, structure had been inserted (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 216). Pottery similar to that from Jennys Cove (see above, p. 284), indicates *c.* 1220 for the foundation and the secondary building. Indications are that the site was levelled later in the 13th century, perhaps in 1242 when Henry III captured the island and built the present castle. At *Widows Tenement* (SS/136468) excavation revealed the plan (FIG. 84) of a typical long-house (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 206 f.).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : BADBY (SP/562593). Mrs. G. Brown excavating on the W. side of a site now known to be a grange of Evesham Abbey (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966),

202) revealed earthworks covering masonry of the 14th and 17th centuries and earlier timber structures. Of 14th-century date was a cobbled kitchen containing ovens and a well.

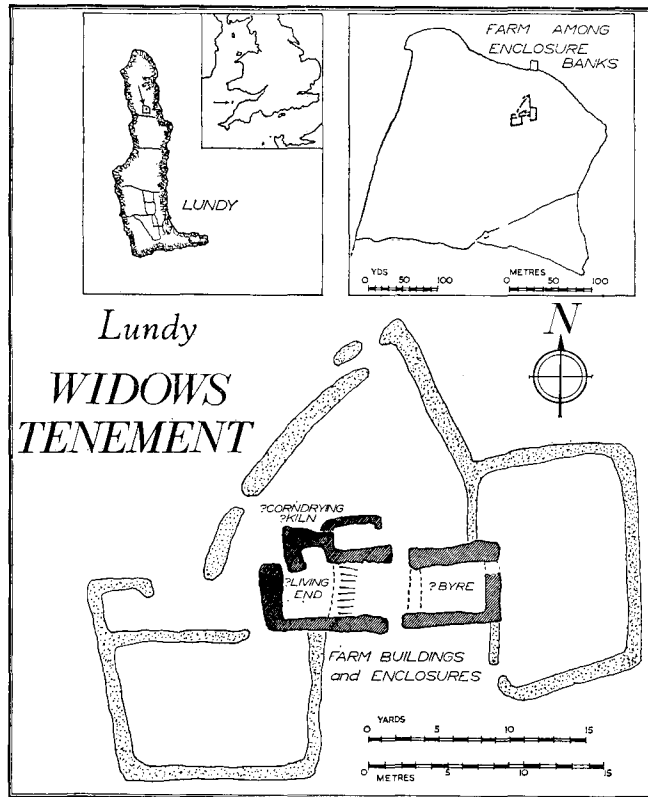


FIG. 84

LUNDY ISLAND, DEVONSHIRE (p. 301)

Plan of 13th-century farm at Widows Tenement with inset sketch-maps showing its position

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING : HOLDSWORTH (SE/082290). J. A. Gilks excavated on the SE. wall of house 1 and part of the W. wall of house 2. There appear to be three periods of construction:

1. A large rectangular house (house 1), 70 ft. by 15 ft., was erected *c.* 1300. The walls are of post-construction and a stone hearth and a clay oven were found. Associated pottery was Upper Heaton ware.

2. Soon after a fire, which partly burnt down the SE. wall, house 1 was demolished and house 2 was erected partly over it using timbers salvaged from the fire. Associated pottery was Baildon ware of the middle of the 14th century.

3. At the end of the 14th or beginning of the 15th century house 2 was abandoned. There was no subsequent occupation until the end of the 16th century. Early 15th-century Humber ware was found.

SCOTLAND

INVERNESS-SHIRE : N. UIST, UDAL (NF/824784). Further excavation (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 217) confirmed that a considerable chronological range of occupation-levels occurs in the two main sandhills at Udal (Udal North and Udal South). On the N. sandhill, a probable medieval farm-building was rebuilt in post-medieval times (after 1610 in this area). The medieval building, 50 ft. by 28 ft., has double stone walling 6 ft. thick (packed with sand or machair turf), is ovoid-ended and has two opposing doorways sited asymmetrically in the long walls. One of these doors may have communicated with a further complex lying under post-medieval structures. There was a scatter of human remains, and decorated pottery and other artifacts, which must establish the dating criteria for this area, were also recovered. No comparative dated material exists. Lower levels on Udal North contained well-preserved remains of double stone-walled buildings of rectilinear shape and considerable proportions, only partially excavated. Part of a finely-decorated composite bone comb and much ironwork including many lozenge-headed 'boat' rivets belong to a level which is possibly late Viking or later.

The top levels on the S. sandhill (c. 50 yds. away) are earlier than the latest levels on Udal North and consist of two small cairns without contents and an extensive scatter of human remains. There is an entirely reliable report of a composite bone comb, now destroyed, closely resembling the fragmentary example found on Udal North. The human remains on both sandhills are tentatively associated with a reported massacre between c. 1465 and 1469. In earlier levels on Udal South there is a circular fort, 40 ft. diam., and a possible aisled farmhouse, perhaps comparable to that at Allasdale, Barra (cf. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, LXXXVII (1952-53), 80). The fort and farmhouse may belong between the 4th and 8th centuries. An interim report is available. Excavation will continue in 1967.

WALES

GLAMORGANSHIRE : PENRHYS (ST/002946). A watch kept by E. J. Talbot on the monastic grange during building development showed that there has been very limited destruction of the possible church excavated by John Ward (*Archaeol. Cambrensis* (1914), 357 ff.). The field adjoining the supposed church is called 'Y Fynwent', the churchyard. It has been extensively excavated, but no burials were noted.

I. VILLAGES

EXTRACT FROM THE 14TH ANNUAL REPORT (1966) OF
THE DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RESEARCH GROUP:

Work on the Group's files and records

A major revision was carried out on Hampshire and a revised list of 88 deserted medieval villages and 20 shrunken sites has been produced; 39 suggested sites were not accepted as deserted villages. E. E. Dodd working on the *Calendar of Charters and Rolls* at the British Museum has collected more than 3,000 references to deserted villages. In 1965 the 2,000 deserted villages now known were plotted on O.S. $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. maps. These have been transferred to one map, which shows the present state of research on deserted medieval villages (FIG. 85). It should be compared with the original maps prepared ten years ago (J. G. Hurst in *Recent Archaeological Excavations in Britain* (ed. R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford, 1956), figs. 78-80). In the north many new sites have been located in Durham and Northumberland while distribution in more southerly counties, which originally petered out at the R. Thames, is now shown to extend to the S. coast. The work done on Hampshire since this map was prepared extends the distribution farther E. It is

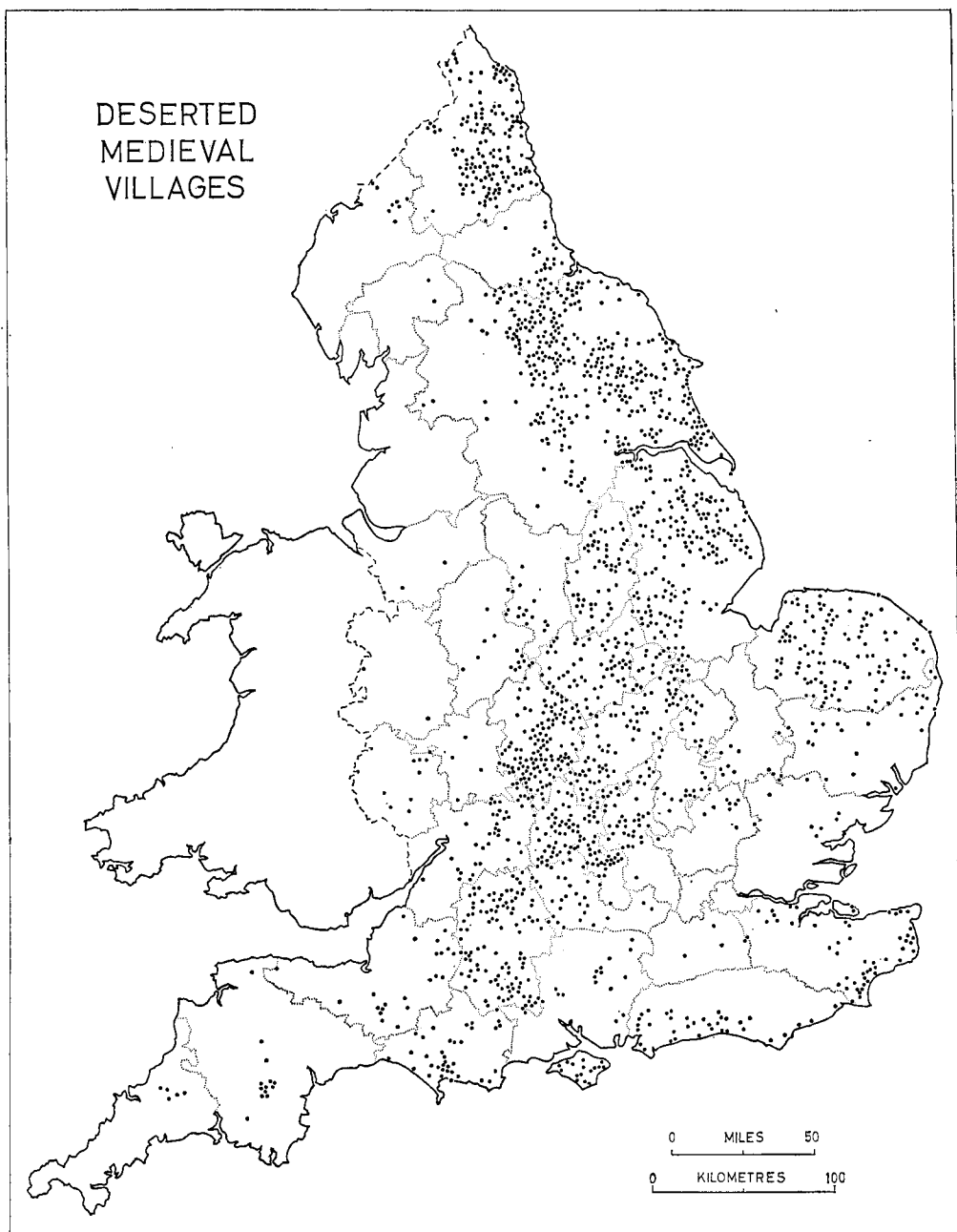


FIG. 85

Distribution-map showing deserted medieval villages located by Deserted Medieval Village Research Group up to end of 1966 (pp. 303, 305)

now becoming increasingly clear that most of the gaps, except for specific areas like the Fens and the Yorkshire moors, are caused by lack of fieldwork. In many areas of the south-east and west, now largely blank, many deserted medieval villages will be found when it is possible to undertake work in these counties.

Fieldwork

Work was carried out in several counties, especially Berkshire (J. Brooks), Buckinghamshire (D. C. Mynard), Essex (Mrs. J. E. Sellers), Lincolnshire (R. C. Russell) and Shropshire (R. T. Rowley).

Air-photographs

An anonymous grant has enabled the Group to purchase 345 oblique photographs taken by J. K. S. St. Joseph which completes the collection from this source up to the end of 1963.

Preservation of and threats to sites

The Ancient Monuments Board for England has approved the Memorandum on the Preservation of Deserted Medieval Villages and recommended that the Ministry of Public Building and Works should take into guardianship the six best sites. The remaining sites are in process of being scheduled as ancient monuments. During the year 36 sites were threatened. It is disturbing that nine of these are either in the Memorandum or alternative sites under consideration. Many of the rest are very important. If any good sites are to be preserved, urgent action is required.

Excavations

ENGLAND

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE : STANTONBURY (SP/837428). D. C. Mynard watching for M.P.B.W. during gravel-working reports that most of the cottages had been well-constructed of stone. Both mortared and dry-stone walls were noticed. One cottage was almost certainly rectangular, 26 ft. by 12 ft. with walls 2 ft. 4 in. thick. It had a partition-wall, generally 1 ft. thick, dividing the interior into two rooms, one 11 ft. by 12 ft., the other 14 ft. by 12 ft. The entrance was not found. Associated pottery belonged to the 12th to the 14th centuries. The site is now destroyed except for several platforms between the road and the river.

CORNWALL : TRESMORN (SX/161977). G. Beresford completed the excavation of two crofts (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 209 f.) on the N. side of the sunken street (FIG. 86). They were smaller than the inequalities of the ground had suggested, their size having been exaggerated by the fall of the surrounding banks. There were two periods of occupation in each croft. The earlier buildings represented by lines of post-holes, had turf walls and no associated pottery. In the second period, the buildings were of stone and associated with 13th-century pottery.

Croft 1 measured c. 54 ft. by 56 ft. A turf-walled structure lay on the E. side of the enclosure, with its long axis approximately NE.-SW. At least two turf buildings seemed to have been erected on the same foundations, but many of the post-holes were destroyed by the superimposed stone-walled house of the second period, which lay on a N.-S. axis. The stone house, originally 23 ft. by 10½ ft. internally but shortened to 17 ft. when the S. wall was rebuilt, had a single doorway in the E. wall, at the N. end. The house was later divided by a stone partition 7½ ft. from the N. wall. Two hearths were found in the living-room and the other room had been roughly paved. There was a fire-pit 6 ft. W. of the house.

Croft 2, similar in size to croft 1, was separated from it by a bank and ditch. The turf structures and the overlying stone house were built on its E. boundary, their

alignments being similar to those of croft 1. Later 17th-century alterations along the E. boundary to make the enclosure of croft 1 into a garden caused slight damage to the buildings. The single-room stone-walled house, 21 ft. by 9½ ft. internally, had an entrance on the W. and its walls were 3 ft. thick. Stone foundations of another building, 18 in. thick, were found 5 ft. W. of the house. It was not possible to determine its dimensions or function.

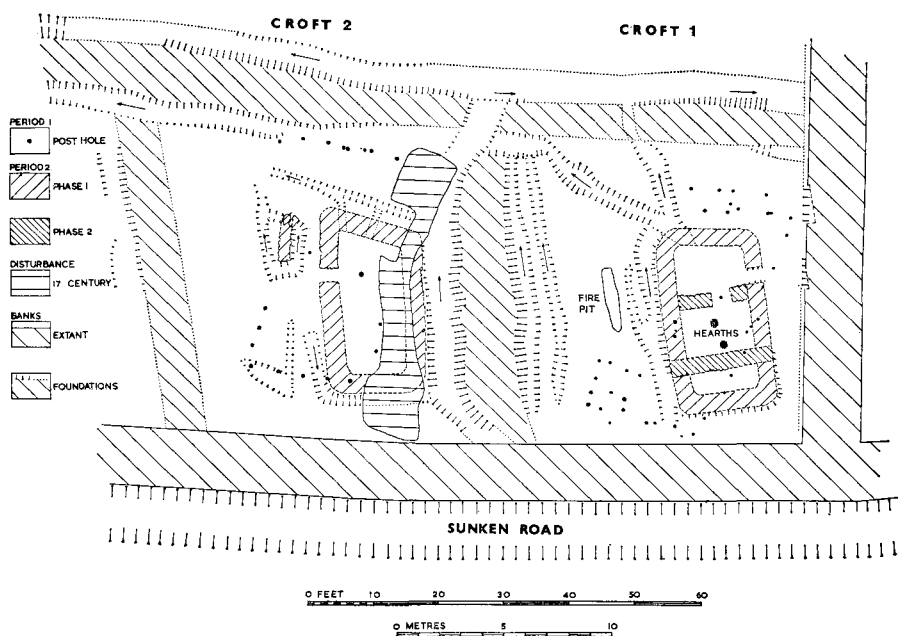


FIG. 86

TRESMORN, CORNWALL (p. 305 f.)

Interpretation plan of crofts 1 and 2 showing development of buildings in three phases

DORSET : GILLINGHAM (ST/796281). Excavation by W. W. Slade indicated this to be the site of the lost settlement of *Mitton*, consisting now of slight toft and croft remains associated with a hollow way. Stone walls were found and pottery was 12th- to 13th-century.

— : TOLLER PORCORUM; WOOLCOMBE FARM (SY/554953). G. V. D. Rybot excavating a platform at this Domesday settlement revealed slight traces of a building, a pit, and mainly late medieval pottery.

DURHAM : WEST HARTBURN (NZ/358142). L. Still and A. Pallister completely excavated a small wattle-and-daub house lying behind and within the croft walls of the long-house previously excavated (cf. *Archaeol. Aeliana*, 4 ser., XLII (1964), 187 ff., and *Med. Archaeol.*, IX (1965), 212 f.). The house, 41 ft. by 17 ft. externally, stood on a slightly larger clay platform. Large pieces of brick-red clay from the internal faces of the walls bore the impression of the wooden framework upon which the clay had been plastered. All walls were 3 ft. thick at the base with few stones even at foundation level. A cross-wall was found only 7 ft. from the E. end; the outer doorway led into the first small room. The fireplace was in the centre, towards the W. end of the larger room; it had later been covered by a second floor of clay. Evidence of reroofing was provided by the position of a wooden post, one of three on the central axis where the earlier hearth had been.

Post-holes with support stones were found in three corners. There was much pottery and ironwork, but a marked absence of nails. The pottery was of a rather soft, yellow fabric with a wavy design on the rims, a type becoming associated with south Durham. A silver brooch with a talismanic inscription, thought by Dr. J. P. C. Kent to be 13th-century, came from the clay floor beside the hearth and a silver sixpence of 1570 was found immediately above a collapsed wall. Sherds of imported stoneware were taken from the layer of burnt material inside the house.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE : UPTON (SP/152344). R. H. Hilton and P. A. Rahtz for the School of History, Birmingham University, examined a new range of end-to-end buildings which preceded the peasant-house complex previously examined (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 210, fig. 87). The middle building of the new range is a long-house with oven, central hearth and opposite doorways. Lower than the long-house was a square building, perhaps an animal pen, and at the other end, 4 ft. higher than the long-house and approached by a ladder set into a pit, was a building which could be a solar. Outside were three cess-pits. This new range of buildings suggests comparative prosperity and the small finds included a pottery ridge-crest for a thatched roof. The ruined stone wall associated with the W. boundary-bank was found to lie over post-holes suggestive of a timber stockade.

MIDDLESEX : NORTHOLT (TQ/133841). See above, p. 298.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : FAXTON (SP/785752). L. A. S. Butler excavated for the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group and M.P.B.W. a site previously watched (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 214). One croft, 150 ft. E.-W. by 100 ft., consisting of a house, yards, and boundary-banks, and the adjacent village street were excavated. The croft stood at the SE. angle of the green, N. of the street leading to the neighbouring village of Old. A cobbled yard along the W. margin flanked by sheds or byres, house A lying E. of the cobbled yard, an inner yard or central court containing the lesser farm-buildings, and a garden area on the E. containing rubbish-deposits, were all enclosed in the croft (FIG. 87). Four main periods of occupation were distinguished although the dating, based on pottery and coin evidence, may need modification.

In period I (c. 1200) a clay platform was built slightly above the level of the surrounding clay and on it a dwelling-house A1, 14 ft. by c. 30 ft., with its main axis E.-W. and with mud walls and post-holes, was constructed. A barn was built on the N. boundary of the croft and shallow ditches marked the boundary on all sides but the S. The S. ditch was up to 3 ft. deep and 10 ft. wide and was soon replaced by a similar ditch farther S.

In period II (c. 1250) the first house was replaced lower down the slope by house A2, 40 ft. by 17 ft. internally, with its main axis N.-S. It lies over the two ditches. It was first built with mud walls laterally and stone sleeper-walls at the gable ends, but later the lateral walls were placed on stone footings with a mud or clay superstructure. The internal arrangements suggested a clean, sleeping-end at the upper (N.) end and a working-area with heat supplied by braziers, and opposing doors on the long walls at the lower end. On the W. at right angles to the lower end the barn remained. E. of the house was the inner yard with a circular oven, F8, on the S., a clay-lined water-trough, F4, in the centre, and another barn on the N. The garden area to the E. gradually filled with rubbish and new ditches were cut on the S.

In period III (c. 1300) house A3, 40 ft. by 15 ft. internally, on the same axis and partly using the N. wall of house A2 as its S. wall, replaced the second house higher up the slope and partially lay over the first one. House A2 probably remained in use for storage, since two barns were abandoned. Sleeper-trenches packed with clay and faced with ironstone blocks represented the walls of the third house. Inside these was a central fire-pit, later replaced by a paved hearth. In the inner yard one barn on the N. was enlarged, and a second water-trough, F7, was dug. Sheds indicated only by post-settings of

stone and clay were erected in the rubbish area. On the N. the boundary-ditches were recut to their final limits.

In period iv (c. 1350) house A3 was enlarged though retaining the same limits on the S. and E. It was later divided into a three-unit house with a hearth in the central room and a temporary oven, F9, in its E. wall. There was elaborate provision for drainage inside and outside. The lower room had a cross-passage but no evidence of a byre. The enlarged barn remained in use and byre c? with stone footings was added W. of the house. The disused oven, F8, was incorporated into a barn, E. of which stood a well-preserved oven, F6, for drying corn, peas and seeds. The filling of the garden area continued with a gradual encroachment on the S. towards the street and its flanking ditch. The expanded E. boundary was fixed. It seems that, in this period at least, the occupants were of consequence in the village. In period v (after 1400) the croft decayed and the large ironstone rubble and well-chosen limestone paving slabs were robbed.

Three coins from the croft have been provisionally identified: a penny of Henry III in the rubbish-deposit of period II to III, a halfpenny of Henry III in the hearth-debris of period III, and a penny of Edward I among the tumble of the E. wall of house A4. A fourth coin yet to be identified came from the bulldozed croft East Green 10. Metal finds included bronze rings, buckles, strap-ends, a foot of a tripod pitcher and three sheep bells (all of period v), three knives and two spurs (period iv) and one horseshoe. Bone objects included a weaving-slide and decorated knife handles; three rosary beads belonging to period v were found. Whetstones were of mica-schist and gritstone and fragments of Rhineland lava millstones were used as building material. In the water-trough, F4, was a globular jug complete except for a broken spout.

———— : GREAT HARROWDEN (SP/879708). Mrs. G. Brown reports that pasture covering streets and platforms of the 12th- to 14th-century village was ploughed for the first time, revealing masonry and rough foundations of reused stone. Adjacent to some foundations 72 ft. long, two rooms, both 12 ft. by 16 ft., one with a floor of beaten clay and the other with a clay floor 4 in. below an uneven small-stone floor, were excavated. At an intersection of streets a circular structure with massive-faced stone walls 4 ft. thick overlain by masonry tumble was revealed. The old sunken road from Great Harrowden to Wellingborough joining the modern road A509 at the toll house, and the moat N. of the manor house are now both filled.

———— : LYVEDEN (SP/984861). During 5 years of deep ploughing sherds and lumps of limestone have been turned up in a large field. B. F. Dix and Kettering Grammar School Archaeological Society excavated on three sites.

Site 1, on the NW., appeared to be a house. A layer of stone rubble, interrupted by scatters of pottery, was found over a large area but no walls were traced apart from one line of possible footings. Site 2, NE. of site 1, on the other side of the stream, was an area 15 ft. by 20 ft., where there had been magnetic disturbance in five places. Rubble similar to that from site 1 and a line of coarse shell-filled bricks, very inadequately fired, were found. They appeared to enclose an area of yellow clay. A section in the NW. corner revealed much charcoal and shattered and burnt lumps of limestone. Beneath lay a stratum of dirty yellow clay. Site 3, SE. of site 2, may be a pottery-kiln with stoke-holes at both ends. The pedestal had largely been ploughed away and there were no traces of any of the fire arches. The pottery was all of one date, probably early 14th-century.

NORTHUMBERLAND : WEST WHELPINGTON (NY/974837). West Whelpington is one of several deserted sites in the ecclesiastical parish of Kirkwhelpington. Documentary evidence suggests that it was deliberately depopulated c. 1725-1740; pottery and clay pipes found during excavation confirm this. The reason for depopulation was presumably a desire to use the land for pastoral rather than arable farming. It is not possible to say whether West Whelpington is typical of the many deserted villages in Northum-

FAXTON

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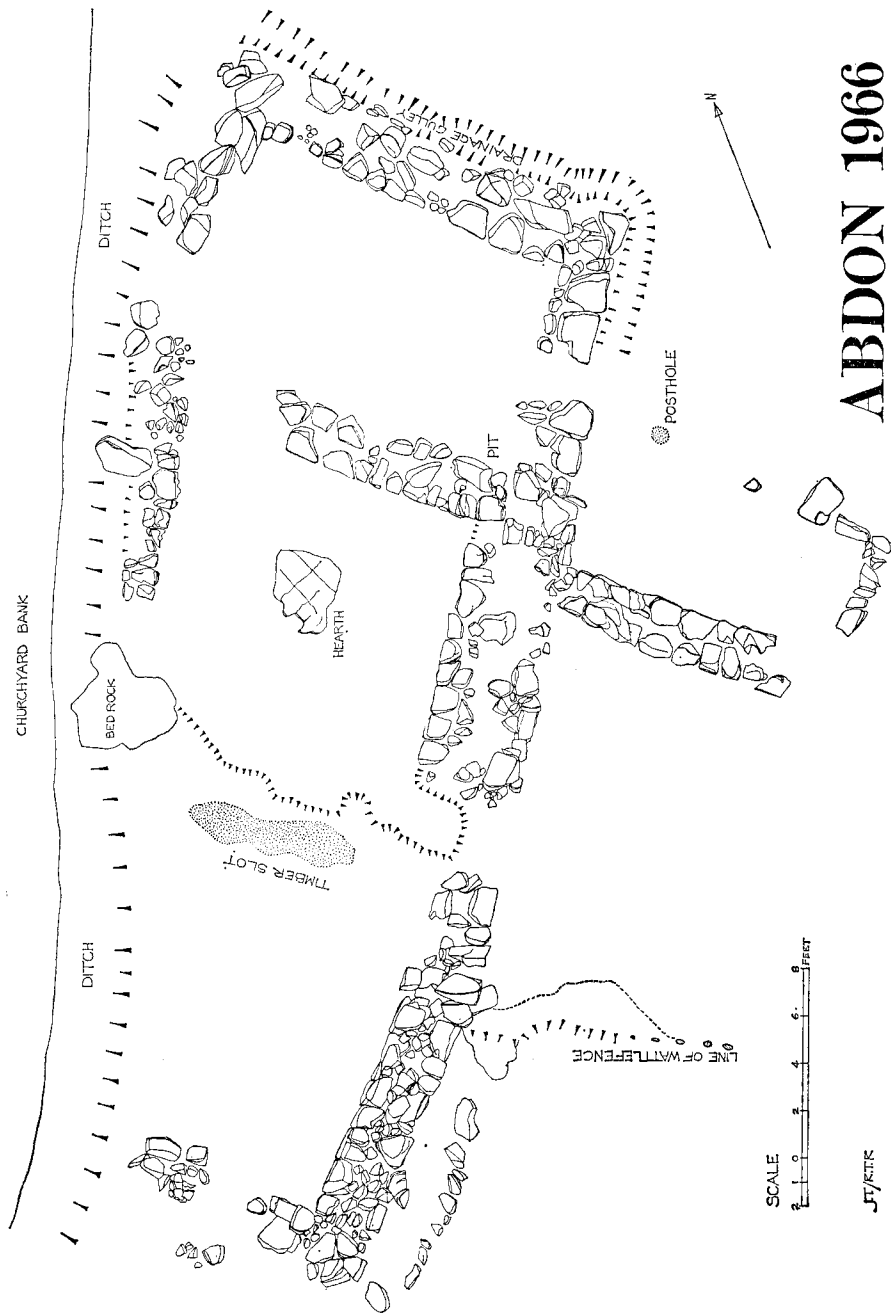
FIG. 87
 FAXTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (p. 307 f.)
 Plan of croft 29 showing development of four building periods

berland in the date of its desertion or the reasons for it until much more documentary work has been done and at least some of the other sites have been excavated.

The site is now due to be destroyed by a quarry, and, since this is likely to take at least twenty years, it is an ideal site for the total excavation which is planned by M.P.B.W. and the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group. The first excavations, in the SE. corner, were carried out in 1958-60 (*Archaeol. Aeliana*, 4 ser., XL (1962), 189 ff.). Some seven houses with very different histories were examined. It was clear that by concentrating only on the visible remains of stone houses, earlier structures under later yards and gardens, for example, might be missed. Accordingly, when M. G. Jarrett for M.P.B.W. and the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group resumed excavation, it was decided to clear the widest possible area (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 214). On the S. side of the village, immediately W. of the houses excavated in 1958-60, two buildings and an area of the croft between them were examined. The larger building was a house on the edge of the village green with pottery suggesting occupation from the 13th until early in the 18th century. Extensive robbing in the 19th century makes it uncertain whether it was a single house or a row of cottages and whether it was occupied continuously. The latest floor, of stone flags, was certainly not laid before the late 17th century. Iron slag suggested smelting at some period. S. of the first, the second building, 7.5 m. by 3.3 m. internally, was linked to it by a croft wall. There was a door at the W. end, but no laid floor or hearth; it was possibly a barn or store-house. Fragments of window-glass found near by may not belong to it. A house examined in 1958-9 had a well-built hearth with a buttress chimney; all other buildings excavated since appear to have been heated by central open hearths. There was no evidence of timber construction in the two buildings examined in 1966; it is assumed that the walls were carried in stone up to the eaves. Apart from the evidence of iron smelting, a shale mould for casting a pair of buckles, probably in bronze, was also found. There had been no previous evidence of metal working.

OXFORDSHIRE : DORNFORD (SP/450206). Previous work (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 214) had revealed a line of late 14th-century or early 15th-century peasant dwellings and outhouses built on remains of 11th- to 12th-century buildings. Ridges on the site suggested occupation over a fairly large area with a possible outer boundary-wall. To confirm a probable entrance to the village c. 250 yds. SE. of the earlier excavation E. J. Adnans excavated an area c. 70 ft. square and found an entrance c. 12 ft. wide in the NW. corner of the village probably dating from the 14th or 15th century. An earlier wall to the SW. below the present enclosure suggests that the village existed earlier. A recent concrete farm-road has destroyed much of this wall but its line is clearly visible in a field SW. of the present excavation; it was not possible to excavate farther.

SHROPSHIRE : ABDON (SO/865575). After an encouraging magnetometer survey near the isolated church of St. Catherine, R. T. Rowley excavated an area 50 ft. by 60 ft. The stone base of a two-roomed rectangular building (FIG. 88) covered with an extensive deposit of sandstone rubble was found. It lay immediately S. of the circular churchyard wall, the extension of which in the middle of the 19th century had destroyed part of the building. The walls of worked sandstone had been extensively robbed, possibly for 16th-century rebuilding of the village. An E. room, 14 ft. by 13 ft. internally, containing a pit, 2 ft. by 3 ft. horizontally by 2½ ft. vertically, was possibly a solar. The adjacent room, 13 ft. by 30 ft., was divided by a wide timber-slot. The section next the solar contained a hearth based on natural bedrock and there were traces of several floor levels. The other section was slightly lower and based on tightly-packed clay. The more crudely-constructed walls suggest a byre or store-room. S. of the main building were traces of several subsidiary buildings, with robbed walls and closely-spaced post-holes containing burnt clay. The extent of burnt clay, 1 ft. thick in parts, suggests destruction by fire during the last period of occupation. Much pottery, mostly 13th-



ABDON 1966

FIG. 88
ABDON, SHROPSHIRE (p. 310)
Plan of 13th-century building

century but some earlier, was found, mainly unstratified; a few of the forms of cooking-pot rim and glazed sherds have not been found in Shropshire or at Hen Domen, Montgomeryshire. Natural bedrock was found throughout; there was no indication of any earlier occupation.

WILTSHIRE : GOMELDON (SU/182356). J. W. G. Musty and D. J. Algar for the Salisbury Museum Research Committee undertook a fourth season of excavations (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 214 ff., fig. 89). Previous work has been focused on houses on the W. slopes of the hill; in 1966 complex 7, on the S. side of the hill next the village street, was examined. The visible earthworks occupied an area 50 ft. square, bounded on three sides by major scarp changes and on the fourth by the street. The foundations of two buildings, 7A and 7C, could be seen extending up and down the slope; one appeared to be of long-house form, the other was much smaller. A third building, 7B, lay across the slope between the other two and was apparently integral with them. A yard presumably occupied the rest of the area and the whole was enclosed by a wall.

Buildings 7A and 7B and part of the W. wall of building 7C were uncovered. The remainder of building 7C, the yard and its entrance, and the boundary-wall will be examined in 1967. As in all the buildings so far excavated, the walls of these three buildings were of knapped flint, although there was evidence, not previously noted, for the use of mortar in some of the walls of building 7B. Building 7A, 36 ft. by c. 11 to 12 ft., was possibly divided into three bays each 12 ft. long. The N. bay (bay 1) was clearly a living-area with a central hearth and a fireback of large flint blocks. This hearth was littered with 13th- to 14th-century pottery. The S. bay (bay 3), containing a large flint-filled hollow which, on the basis of previous finds, should be a sump, was probably the byre. It was divided from the central bay by a partition-wall; this bay, separated from the N. bay by a screen, was an extension of the living-end and may have been used for some domestic activity, such as weaving. The W. wall of building 7B formed part of the E. wall of 7A. The E. wall was separated from 7C by a drip-trench which had been filled with flints and rammed chalk, possibly before the erection of 7C. Building 7B, 17 ft. by 8 ft., had a very uneven floor and no hearth. It seems unlikely that this building served a purely domestic function. A gold quarter noble of Edward III in almost mint condition was found on the floor; it must have been dropped c. 1370 which is therefore a likely date for the abandonment of the building. The loss of it suggests that the floor had been covered with some loose material, such as straw, or even roughly floored; the unevenness of the chalk might possibly have been caused by rats. The one excavated wall of building 7C suggests that buildings 7A and 7C were contemporary, but that 7B was a later intrusion between the two earlier buildings.

Altogether ten buildings have now been excavated. A consistent pattern of development of house types and groupings is emerging, although this year's work shows that variations can occur. Previously three stages of development had been distinguished:

1. Small 12th- to 13th-century long-house;
2. 13th- to 14th-century long-house with well-defined byre-end and with a fenced yard in front;
3. 13th- to 14th-century farmhouse (with animals no longer under the same roof) forming part of the boundary of an enclosed yard with other buildings round it.

As a result of the 1966 excavation a parallel development to the third stage has been demonstrated:

4. An integral range of buildings round an enclosed yard, one unit being a 14th-century long-house.

These four stages might be provisionally termed long-house; long-house with open yard; farm with enclosed yard; and courtyard farm. It must be emphasized, however, that one type of building may have survived another, and that the basis of development is likely to be complex and to depend on various social and economic considera-



FIG. 89
 RIPLINGHAM, YORKSHIRE (p. 314)
 Plan of 14th- to 15th-century house

tions. The terrain, or disused buildings available for conversion, may at times have determined the adoption of a certain type.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING : RIPLINGHAM (SE/960320). At the E. end of the village which occupies *c.* 200 acres seven house sites are clearly visible. P. T. Norfolk examined a house at the extreme SE. end of the N. street (FIG. 89; PL. XXXIII, B). The house measured *c.* 50 ft. by 34 ft., the N. wall standing *c.* 2 ft. high in places. In two of the rooms the floor level was not well defined, but in the third there was a clay floor some 6 in. deep. The absence of tiles suggests a half-timbered building with a thatched roof. The building has at least three building-periods, which on pottery evidence belong to the 14th and 15th centuries. It is hoped to investigate the outbuildings in the near future.

———, ——— : WHARRAM PERCY (SE/858646). Miss J. Escritt, assisted by P. Jarvis and B. Kraig, continued the excavation of *house 6* (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 216) under the general direction of J. G. Hurst. The large spoil-heap was moved on to the completed excavation of the main house, so that the whole of toft 6 can now be excavated. No stone buildings were found on the S., but on the N. the stone buildings first found between 1962 and 1964 were much more complex than expected. Both houses were excavated down to the B1 level of built-up chalk. In 1967 and 1968 it is proposed to excavate to natural chalk and to look for further timber structures of the early medieval period.

WALES

FLINTSHIRE : HEN CAERWYS (SJ/141742). G. B. Leach and T. Pennant Williams started to excavate a building 44 ft. by 38 ft. divided into two rooms. It is close to and SW. of the platform-house already excavated (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 217). There are signs on the surface of another room on the SW. side which pottery suggests is contemporary with the platform-house.

GLAMORGANSHIRE : HIGHLIGHT (ST/097699). In the N. part of the churchyard (see also above, p. 283 f.) H. Thomas and G. Davies completed excavating the priest's house. The building was rectangular, 29 ft. by 18 ft., aligned NW.—SE. (FIG. 90). The dry-stone walls, 2 ft. 2 in. to 3 ft. thick, were well built with lime plaster on the inner face. A line of stones bedded in the clay floor and probably representing the base of a timber or wattle partition divided the house into two rooms. There was a door in the N. corner and a hearth in the inner room. Water was drained from the floor by a rubble-filled sump leading into a slabbed drain. Later, paving was laid near the door of the outer room. Finds were scanty, consisting of sherds of 13th- to 14th-century cooking-pots, jugs, and flat dishes with incurved sides; nails; a fine schist hone; bones of ox, pig, sheep and domestic fowl; and shells. Clearance of undergrowth has revealed features which suggest that the N. part of the churchyard in which the priest's house lies was an annex, probably representing the croft attached to the house. A trench through the enclosure-bank produced 12th-century sherds, suggesting a building earlier than the priest's house, and a rubbish-deposit resting on the outer slope of the bank.

A possible mill has been found *c.* 500 ft. NE. of the church. Drainage operations near the bank of the stream exposed the remains of a crude dry-stone revetment, containing a fragment of a large millstone, together with occupation-soil and 13th- to 14th-century sherds. A house site and croft enclosure have been located between the farm and the church, where building of the extension to Brynhill Golf Club has exposed traces of a medieval metalled road running alongside the house and croft, and an iron-smelting hearth associated with 13th- to 14th-century pottery. In a field by the church many medieval sherds were noted in black soil and in the banks of the stream further traces of medieval occupation were found.

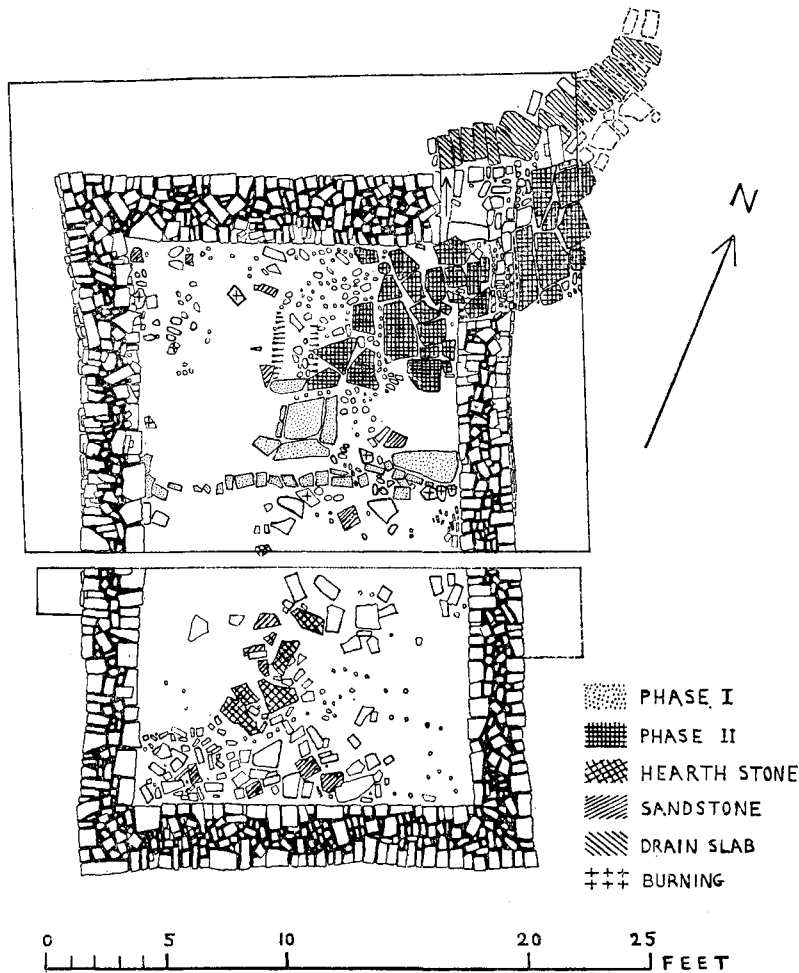


FIG. 90

HIGHLIGHT, GLAMORGANSHIRE (p. 314)
 Plan of 13th- to 14th-century priest's house

At ST/101698, on marshy ground, at the junction of two small streams, is a raised platform, *c.* 100 ft. square, surrounded on the S. and E. by a silted moat. In the SE. angle the curved corner of a rectangular building, crudely built of lias rubble and surviving not more than two courses high, was revealed. Much 12th- to 13th-century pottery and animal bones, mostly ox, were found. Another stone building was found in the N. part of the enclosure.

MONMOUTHSHIRE : DIXTON (SO/518135). D. Jemmett reports that roadworks revealed evidence of a medieval settlement. A certain 'Chateres Croft' is mentioned near Dixton in the register of the bishop of Hereford under the year 1432. 13th- to 14th-century cooking-pots together with sherds of jugs bearing complex rouletting, and other pottery perhaps as late as the 16th century, were found. Evidence of iron smelting was found near by in association with similar cooking-pots.

J. OTHER SITES

Nothing to report.

K. INDUSTRY

ENGLAND

DERBYSHIRE : DUFFIELD (SK/343437). An excavation limited by a near-by house and outbuilding was undertaken by R. G. Hughes for the Derby Museum *c.* 200 yds. SW. of the castle. A pottery-kiln, 4 ft. by 6 ft., was of simple up-draught type, lying N.-S., with a central pedestal attached to the rear wall. The firing-chamber was on the S. and the stoke-hole on the N. Two fragments of pottery radial bars, used for supporting the pots during firing, were the only pieces of kiln furniture. The pottery consisted mostly of squat unglazed cooking-pots, *c.* 8 in. diam. and 7 in. high, with beaded rims and sagging bases. There were fragments of unglazed jugs with pinched spouts and strap-type handles. Only a few glazed sherds were found. Decoration was restricted to incised lines round the upper part of the pots. The pottery, dated by comparison with similar pottery from other sites in the midlands, belongs between the middle of the 12th and the early 13th century. As far as is known this is the first medieval kiln to be excavated in Derbyshire.

KENT : FAIRSEAT (TQ/628614). For possible bloomery see above, p. 298.

LINCOLNSHIRE : BOLINGBROKE (TF/356649). Recorded evidence for the manufacture of pottery in Bolingbroke is scanty. The families of Burton, Owesman and Stanney, who were connected with the industry, occur in documents before 1600, but it is not until the early 17th century that their trade is mentioned in the church registers.

Drainage work in the field N. of the Old Rectory revealed medieval pottery, and Mrs. E. H. Rudkin clearly saw, from Keal Hill, the dark marks in the field indicating where brushwood had been burnt to fire the kilns. Two pits filled with wasters have been investigated and a range of green-glazed pots recovered. The wares include jugs, pancheons, large two-handled storage jars with bung holes, chafing dishes, costrels and other vessels which suggest influence from the Low Countries. Some of the typical pottery from this kiln has been recognized in the excavation of the castle, but as yet the wares can be ascribed to no closer date than the 15th or first half of the 16th century. It is hoped to recover the plan of one of the kilns. Other reported sites in the village have produced later orange- and brown-glazed pottery.

———— : SOUTH WITHAM (SK/929205). For various industrial buildings see above, p. 275.

———— : STAMFORD (TF/032073). For malt-drying kiln and smelting furnace see above, p. 293.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE : LYVEDEN (SP/984861). For possible 14th-century pottery-kiln see above, p. 308.

SUSSEX : BINSTED (SU/978065). A tile- and pottery-kiln excavated by C. Ainsworth lies on a valley side, where the Eocene clays of the Reading beds can be worked beneath their cover of Pleistocene sand and Coombe rock. The pottery-kiln produced an extensive range of late 13th- to early 14th-century pottery including the well-decorated and glazed jugs classified as west Sussex ware. Wares with curvilinear white decoration under glaze were also found. The tile-kiln produced, in addition to normal roof-tiles, rectangular decorated floor-tiles, crenellated and glazed ridge-tiles, chimney pots or ventilators and other roof and floor furniture.

Both kilns (FIG. 91) lay N.-S. but are built back to back, so that the stoke-hole of the tile-kiln faces N. and that of the pottery-kiln faces S.

The tile-kiln was the usual rectangular structure of the period. The kiln floor lay on the arches; part of the kiln wall was found intact. Complete excavation is prevented

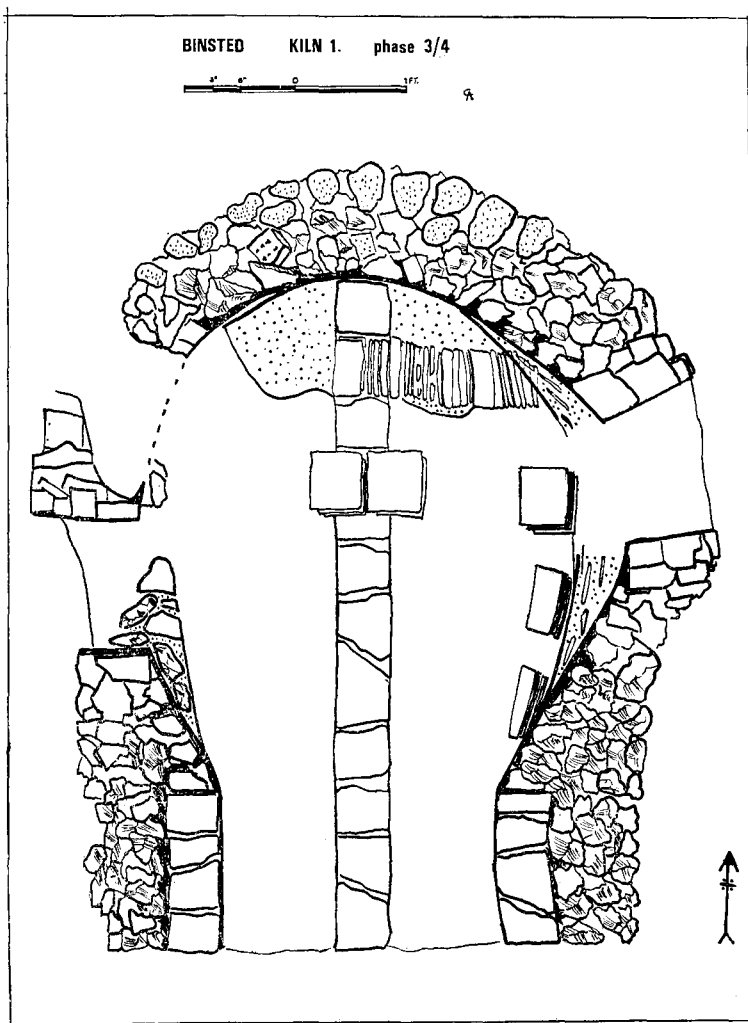


FIG. 91

BINSTED, SUSSEX (pp. 316 ff.)

Plan of 13th- to 14th-century pottery- and tile-kiln

by a large willow tree growing over and through the kiln. The pottery-kiln lies on a base of tile wasters. Under this base and extending under the S. end of the tile-kiln, is a layer of pottery wasters, mainly hard red ware, in charcoal, indicating earlier pottery-making. There were four building periods in the pottery-kiln:

1. Of the earliest period there remained one curved wall with a vitrified inner surface and a small part of the floor, once renewed. The first floor resting on a puddled chalk surface was separated from that above by a layer of charcoal and ash.

2. Inside the demolished period-1 kiln a new kiln was built with roof-tiles. It was an up-draught kiln with a semicircular chamber and with twin flues leading from the stoke-hole. The spine between the flues was bonded to the rear wall and by analogy

with period 4 carried arches which supported the kiln floor, gases ascending through the spaces between.

3. Part of the spine was demolished, the floor above was relaid, the kiln proper was enlarged, and two side flues constructed. Pot rings burnt into the floor indicate that the pottery was fired on it. No evidence for a separate firing-chamber was found.

4. The period-2 plan was readopted. A spine was relaid on the period-3 floor and parts of the floor at the rear of the kiln were restored. The W. side flue, though not the E., was blocked with flints laid in clay, and the inner surface was faced with clay. The spine supported arches of tile on which the kiln floor lay. The abundance of west Sussex ware found in this period suggests that the more sophisticated kilns of periods 2 and 4 were used to fire these glazed wares, that of period 3 being used for coarse wares.

——— : UPPER BEEDING (TQ/198092). One of a small group of saltworks-mounds on the E. side of the R. Adur (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, vi-vii (1962-3), 348) was to be covered during stockpiling of chalk by the Sussex River Authority. Under E. W. Holden's supervision the Authority bulldozed a trench 72 ft. by 4 ft. through the centre of a 3½-ft.-high mound. It was composed of alluvial clay and silt, in which were tip lines and traces of wood fires. There was no briquetage and only a little red earth where clay had accidentally come into contact with fire. A few early medieval sherds, mostly of large cooking-pots, and a fragment of melted lead, probably from a boiling-pan, were found. See also above, p. 276.

——— : WITHYHAM (53/523338). J. H. Money excavating during the last four years at the early iron-working site in *Minepit Wood*, has revealed five furnaces—three for roasting ore and two for smelting it. Carbon-14 analysis suggests a date of A.D. 340 ± 150 years for one smelting furnace. In the slag heap possibly associated with the other were a few sherds of 14th-century (?) pottery. The furnace itself is built of sandstone lined with clay. Fieldwork continues.

WARWICKSHIRE : WARWICK (SP/279648). At the rear of nos. 36-40 *Market Street* S. J. Taylor has excavated many fragmentary wasters of 14th- and 15th-century glazed and unglazed cooking-pots and jugs. The quantity of material seems to indicate a nearby kiln. See also above, p. 294

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING : THORNER (SE/401375). P. Mayes found the remains of a probable kiln, disturbed by bulldozing, and pottery including several wasters. The material will go to Leeds City Museum.

———, —— : WINKSLEY (SE/240716). C. V. Bellamy excavating on either side of the kiln revealed in 1965 (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 219) found filled pits on the S. side, but no kiln. The pottery was generally of the same forms and decoration as that found in 1965. To the N. another kiln was uncovered, with much associated pottery, some apparently still in the firing position. This pottery was—as in 1965—decorated York ware, but the range of decoration was quite different from that found in 1965. Samples were collected for remanent magnetic dating.

ISLE OF MAN

KIRK BRADDAN (SC/364768). A. M. Cubbon for the Manx Museum excavated the area where the new vicarage is to be built. The site is bounded on two sides by a bank, reinforced with large unshaped stones, forming part of a system of enigmatic earthworks sometimes described as a 'camp'. Excavation revealed traces of slight structures and of iron working. Much of the usual 13th- to 14th-century local pottery, nearly all cooking-pots, made from micaceous clay with patchy galena glaze, was found. Two sandy-red sherds and a white unglazed rim-sherd may be imports. A silver penny in poor condition

has been identified by Mr. R. H. M. Dolley and Mr. W. A. Seaby as of Edward III, 1351-61. A merels board scratched on a slate boulder, the third from the Isle of Man, had been built into one of the walls adjoining a red clay basin which is probably the floor of a furnace. It is hoped that work may continue.

SCOTLAND

KIRKCUDBRIGHT : NEW ABBEY, MILLHILL (NX/963671). A smelting-site with a hearth and secondary structures was excavated. Pottery of the 2nd half of the 13th century was found *c.* 100 ft. away, possibly indicating a habitation-site associated with the smelting. See *Trans. Dumf. Gall. Nat. Hist. Antiq. Soc.*, XLIV (1967), 126-32, where other medieval smelting-sites in Dumfriesshire and Galloway are listed.

WALES

GLAMORGANSHIRE : HIGHLIGHT (ST/097699). For mill and iron-smelting hearth see above, p. 314.

MONMOUTHSHIRE : TROY (SO/115509). D. Jemmett excavated a water-mill represented by a large oval mound *c.* 30 ft. by 50 ft., directly above the R. Trothy, but revealed no structural remains. Among the finds were 14th- to 15th-century ridge-tiles, coarse gravel-tempered ware, nails, and post-medieval, mainly 16th- to 18th-century, pottery. This excavation is the latest in the programme of research on and excavation of medieval water corn-mills undertaken by the Monmouth Archaeological Society (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VIII (1964), 299).