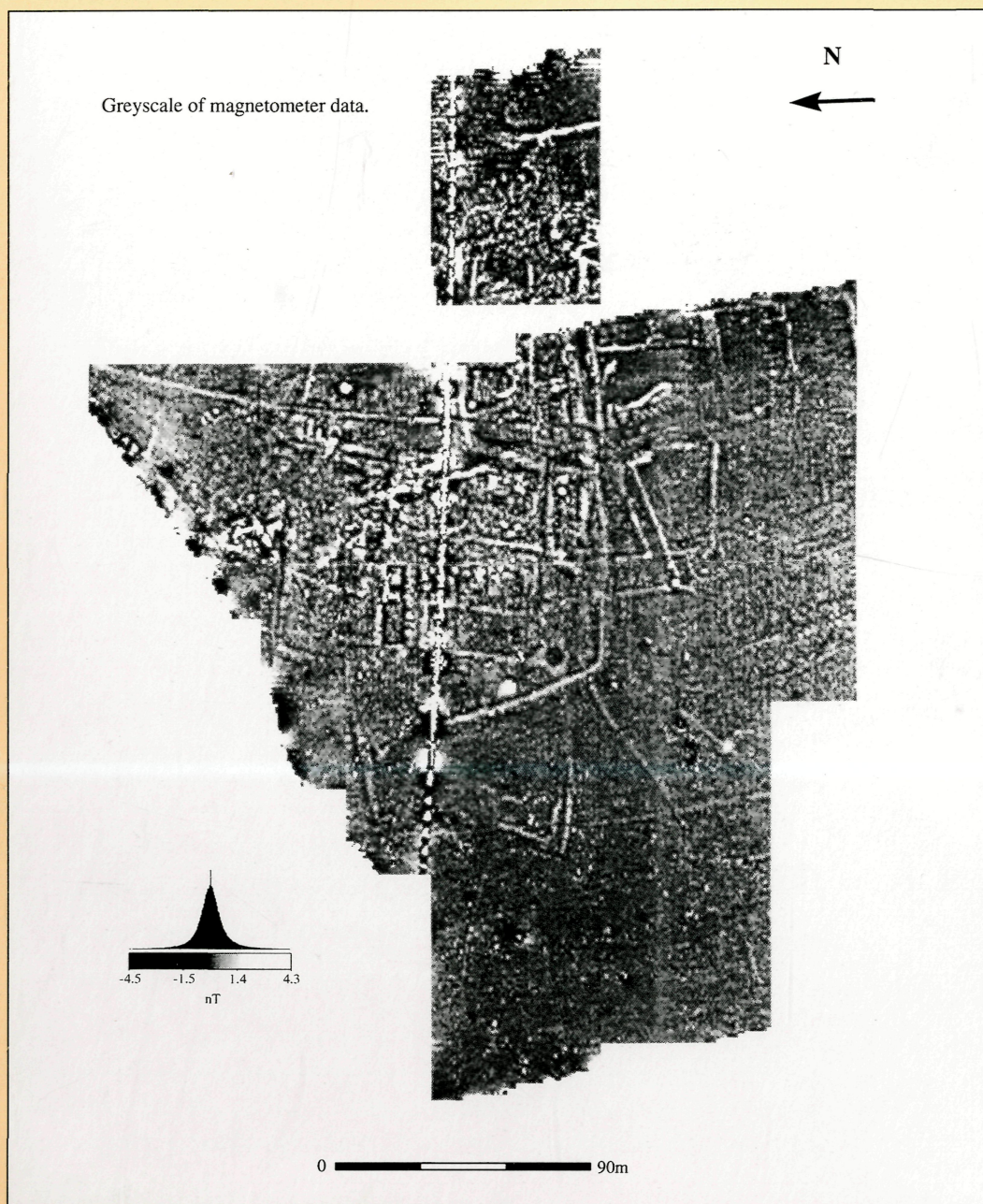


# Medieval Settlement Research Group



Annual Report 10, 1995



# **Medieval Settlement Research Group**

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# OFFICERS FOR 1995-96

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# EDITORIAL COMMENT

The tenth Annual Report of the Medieval Settlement Research Group contains a series of short articles and reports on ongoing work. It is pleasant to see reports from all parts of the British Isles and I would hope to continue this.

As with previous reports this volume has been printed by Silk & Terry Ltd of Birmingham and I would like to extend my thanks for the hard work involved.

I would like to extend encouragement to all those carrying out work in rural medieval settlement to consider producing pieces for the Annual Report in order to bring work to a wider audience. Contributions for the 11th Annual Report should reach me no later than the end of April 1997.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting will be held on Saturday, 7th December 1996 at Birkbeck College, London. This will be followed by presentations on 'Environmental Archaeology and Medieval Rural Settlement'.

### CONFERENCE

There will be a conference on the 12th-13th April 1997 at Lampeter University, Aberystwyth on the subject of Welsh Medieval Rural Settlement and this will be accompanied by a field trip. For further details contact the Secretary.

### RURALIA 1997

The second conference on European settlement will take place at Herbeumont in Belgium between 1st and 7th September 1997 and this will involve a study tour of sites in Belgium and Luxembourg. The theme of the conference will be Social and Economic Aspects of Medieval Settlement Archaeology and anyone wishing to submit a paper or interested in attending should contact Alan Aberg at 29 Pine Walk, Liss, Hampshire GU33 7AT.

### MEDIEVAL EUROPE – BRUGGE 1997

An International Conference of Medieval Archaeology: 1st-4th October 1997, Brugge (Belgium). Organised by the city of Brugge, the *Institute for the Archaeological Heritage of Flanders*, the *Free University of Brussels*, and the Provincial Government of West-Flanders.

The *Medieval Europe 1997* conference is the successor to *Medieval Europe 1992*, the international conference on Medieval archaeology held in York. The 1997 conference will consider the period c. 400 to c. 1800 AD, covering as many countries as possible, from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean and from Ireland to Russia. Special attention will be paid to the integration of the results of different disciplines.

The following themes have been selected: Urbanism, Death and burial, Exchange and trade, Religion and belief, Art and symbolism, Rural settlements, Material culture: production and consumption, Travel technology and organisation, Environment and subsistence, Method and theory in historical archaeology, Military studies

The organisation of the conference is based at the following address, where more information may be obtained: MEDIEVAL EUROPE 1997 BRUGGE, Instituut voor het Archaeologisch Patrimonium, Doornveld 1, Bus 30 - B-1731 ASSE-ZELLIK (Belgium) Tel. +32.2. 463 13 33 – Fax +32.2. 463 19 51

### GENERAL NOTICES

**RESEARCH GRANTS** – The Group has some limited resources for the support of research by members of the Group within its field of interest. Small grants are available annually up to a maximum of £500 for projects relating to medieval settlement. Preference will normally be given to field survey, documentary research and the preparation of graphics rather than to excavation and the preparation of reports for publication. A summary report of the work will be required within a year and, subject to editorial consideration, may be published in the *Annual Report*.

**APPLICATIONS** – There is no special form. Applicants should apply by letter (4 copies) summarising the proposed research and the costs involved. Mention should be made of other applications for funding. The names of two referees should be included. Letters should be addressed to the Treasurer (Dr. R. E. Glasscock, Department of Geography, Downing Place, Cambridge, CB2 3EN) to reach him by 1st August in the year preceding that in which work will be carried out. Applicants will normally be notified of the outcome in December.

### Annual General Meeting 1995

The annual general meeting had been scheduled for Saturday 9th December 1995 at Durham. Unfortunately inclement weather resulted in an inquorate meeting which was nevertheless given an impromptu seminar by the retiring President Brian Roberts. A second general meeting was arranged for 27th April 1996 to coincide with a field visit to Shapwick. This was extremely well attended on a lovely spring day and the group was given short presentations on the Shapwick project by Mick Aston and Chris Gerard followed by an excellent guided tour.

The group would like to record its thanks to the retiring President, Brian Roberts and to Bob Croft who stood down as Secretary after serving the group well for a number of years.

# Midland open fields and the Monuments Protection Programme

by David Hall and Glenn Foard

Ridge and furrow, the remains of former open fields, is well known in the Midland region of England. Over the last 50 years its extent has much diminished and, in response to threats, Northamptonshire Heritage commissioned a report in 1993 that highlighted destruction rates, caused mainly by ploughing. A list was prepared, based on rapid assessment and professional judgement, of those parts of Northamptonshire where the best preserved examples of ridge and furrow with good research potential survive (Hall 1993). Some of the areas have been incorporated in Countryside Commission Schemes, although this arrangement does not give long-term protection.

Before any preservation action can be recommended to English Heritage, it is necessary to assess the evidence within the framework of the Monuments Protection Programme. Relict open fields should be considered as a class of monument in their own right and studied in a national context. There is already an MPP national analysis of medieval settlement types, made to ensure that suitable settlement examples are selected for preservation. A recent report outlines the scope of this work (Roberts and Wrathmell 1995). The study of fields is to be made within the same framework. As well as providing the physical setting for a settlement, and providing its main economic support, Midland fields relate to villis in various subtle ways. Among the most important is the planned nature of many field systems, there being a regular tenurial cycle of strip ownership that is reflected in the physical structure of the fields (furlong sizes) and can be related to the 1086 Domesday assessments.

An MPP pilot study of Northamptonshire was made, in 1994-5, chosen because of the amount of previous work and because of the survival of good historical records (Hall 1995). The study was used as a sample of the Midland region and to examine parameters needed to determine a monument classification system. An internal report is available.

It was found that there was a very high percentage of arable away from woodlands. The relative proportions of resources of wood and meadow can be used to define medieval landuse and predict where regular Midland fields are likely to occur. There was a widespread change from two or three fields from the early Middle Ages until the 17th century, by which time most townships had a three-course cultivation. Woodland areas often had complex fields. Within a township there was nearly always a single settlement. Townships vary in size but this seems to have no effect on the field types. Only a few examples of multiple settlement occur within one township, some of which have very complicated multiple fields.

There is some correlation between field types and the MPP settlement zones, especially in the forest regions where multiple fields occur in association with a complex or dispersed settlement pattern. Assarting is the likely reason for these complications.

It was recommended that examples of field systems for further study or preservation should first be selected according to the landuse – the available resources of woodland, meadow, etc. Samples of all field-system types should be chosen. Selection should then follow a monument-scoring procedure taking account of the date of enclosure, historical documentation, visual quality, and association with medieval settlements of national importance selected by the MPP study.

A further project is at the design stage (June 1996) to proceed with the identification of all surviving Midland ridge and furrow so that it can be considered for preservation. The region to be studied is the Midland Core of the Central Province, as defined by the MPP settlement classification (CEMID). This region includes all or part of the following counties: Beds, Bucks, Cambs, Gloucs, Leics, Lincs, Northants, Oxon, Warwicks (and small parts of Derbys, Hereford and Worcester, and Herts).

The aims are to map the whereabouts of all ridge and furrow surviving at the time of the most recent comprehensive county vertical aerial survey. This will be recorded on digitised county maps, prepared by Northamptonshire Heritage, showing a background of townships in so far as they can be determined. Landuse will be mapped in terms of its main components of arable, meadow, woodland and other 'waste'. Selection of ridge and furrow samples will be made from each landuse type, choosing some townships with high arable content, and some with woodland etc. The surviving ridge and furrow will be considered in the context of its township and for its association with significant monuments. The most important areas will be assessed for the documentary potential. All will then be scored by MPP methods. County lists will be prepared with maps of selected ridge and furrow recommended for preservation, each example having a brief statement of its importance and historical context. To achieve these aims four main areas of work are required, and are currently under consideration.

## Bibliography

- Hall, D., 1993 *The Open Fields of Northamptonshire; the case for preservation* (Northamptonshire County Council).  
Hall, D., 1995 *The Open Fields of Northamptonshire* Northamptonshire Record Society, vol. 38 (Northampton).  
Roberts, B. K. and Wrathmell, S. 1995, *Terrain and Rural Settlement Mapping* (English Heritage).

# RCAHMS: First Edition Survey Project

by Piers Dixon

In August 1995 the First Edition Survey Project (FESP) was established by RCAHMS to transfer information on deserted rural settlements from the first edition of the Ordnance Survey 6-inch maps to the National Monuments Record of Scotland's Oracle database, the national source of records on archaeological sites.

The study of the archaeology of post-medieval rural settlement in Scotland is still in its infancy and, as a class of monument, pre- and post-Improvement farms, townships and their associated agricultural remains are poorly represented in the national database. This, however, is not to say that there is no information available on these sites, indeed in the course of the recent assessment (1992-4) of the archaeology remains in the area designated for the Central Scotland Woodland, the Afforestation Land Survey (ALS) team showed that the early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps comprise an invaluable, but underexploited, source of archaeological information, particularly for sites which have subsequently been destroyed or abandoned. The problem was that, although this information was already mapped, and the NMRS is fortunate to have a complete set of first editions, individual site-based records had not been added to the Oracle database.

At the same time Historic Scotland (HS) were becoming increasingly concerned about the management of abandoned post-medieval settlements. The Medieval or Later Rural Settlement Panel (MOLRS) was set up, and HS commissioned GUARD to prepare a report on post-medieval settlement. This report (Atkinson 1995) made a series of recommendations for the improved management of post-medieval settlement and identified the lack of archaeological information about the sites as a fundamental problem.

In reviewing the findings of GUARD's MOLRS Report, RCAHMS proposed that a rapid and practical approach to filling one aspect of the information lacuna would be to build on the ALS's experience in CSW, and to use the data already available on OS maps to supplement the NMRS database. This approach had the advantage of being relatively inexpensive, as well as providing information that could be used by a wide range of NMRS customers.

The First Edition Survey team, which comprised four short-term contract staff, was set up within a few months of the publication of the MOLRS Report, with the aim of abstracting information on rural settlement sites that are shown as deserted or partially deserted on the first edition of the OS 6-inch maps. Starting in the north, the team has begun the job of adding what may be some 15,000 site records to the Oracle database, a task which will take at least three years to complete.

All rural settlement sites shown as abandoned or partially abandoned on the first edition maps (dating to the third quarter of the 19th century) are identified and checked against the existing NMRS records. Each new site is then classified, using established terminology (e.g. township,

crofting-township, farmstead, building, shieling-hut, mill, kiln etc.) and a short descriptive entry added to the database; at the same time, the OS depiction is digitised into the NMRS Geographical Information System (GIS) and the site's position fixed onto a modern OS 1:10,000 map.

No attempt is made to analyse the morphology of the settlements, since there is no obvious descriptive tool for so doing. However, the digital map is designed so that the data is tagged as one of five layers, unroofed buildings, roofed buildings (where these exist), partitions, enclosures and head-dykes. This categorisation should aid any future analysis of the form of the settlements, whilst in addition, to ensure that analysis can be done on the buildings, they are made into topologically correct areas and appear shaded on our standard GIS query screen called Artemis. Using Artemis the digital map forms a layer which may be viewed in conjunction with any other digital data, including the main NMRS database, and is available for further analysis.

By the end of 1995 Sutherland was substantially completed, while work on Caithness was well in hand. With the aid of GIS it is already possible to carry out some analysis of the data, either simple tasks such as geographical distribution by site type (e.g. distribution of townships against farmsteads), or more complex procedures using additional information layers derived from external data sets, e.g. landuse (provided by the Macaulay Institute) or height data (OS). The initial results, demonstrated at a seminar for the MOLRS Panel in January 1996, have shown that the data derived from FESP will be of immediate use to archaeologists and historians, as well as central and local planners.

In 1996/97 work will continue to be concentrated on those areas where most benefit is to be gained: Caithness and Ross & Cromarty will be completed, along with the rest of Highland, as well as the Western Isles, and, should time allow, a start will be made on Argyll. It is the Highlands where there was the greatest incidence of clearance in the 19th century and so it is in these areas that this process will be most productive. The survey is not a complete survey of rural settlement at the time of the 1st edition OS, rather it is a survey of the relics of rural depopulation.

At the MOLRS seminar held in January 1996, RCAHMS indicated that it was unlikely that funding would be available to complete the FESP coverage of the whole of Scotland. Following the seminar, Historic Scotland generously offered to support the team by providing contracts for three posts, based in RCAHMS, initially for one year, but with the intention of seeing this innovative project through to completion.

## Bibliography

- Atkinson, J., 1995 *Medieval or Later Rural Settlement (MOLRS) Study: recommendations towards a policy statement*, GUARD, Glasgow.  
Maclaren, A. 1974, 'A Norse House on Drimore Machair, South Uist', in *Glasgow Archaeological Journal* Vol. 3, 9-18.



# Settlement in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight

Carenza Lewis and Patrick Mitchell Fox

## The Project

Recent work in Hampshire by RCHME arose out of work carried out by Birmingham University in the East Midlands. This has been reported in this journal (Lewis & Mitchell Fox 1992, 1993) and is now approaching final publication by Manchester University Press (Lewis, Mitchell Fox & Dyer forthcoming). The East Midlands project highlighted the incomplete nature and variable quality of the existing state of knowledge of medieval settlement. Many known settlements, in particular non-shrunken and dispersed types, are excluded from present archaeological recording systems, and much of the information about known settlements is still scattered through different sources, and often dispersed in different places in the same source. As a result, it is very difficult and time-consuming even to quantify, let alone assess, the evidence for medieval settlement in any particular place.

The East Midlands project suggested that it would be both useful and feasible to carry out a rapid county-by-county computerised collation and synthesis of archaeological, historical and topographical evidence pertaining to medieval settlement. It indicated that this could considerably improve the existing (national and county) records of medieval settlement, and would also provide an opportunity to review the patterning, distribution and extent of medieval settlement in each county (and ultimately on a regional or even national scale). It could provide data to test and refine current hypotheses about the origins, development and abandonment of medieval settlement, and also identify areas where the present level of knowledge is particularly poor, highlighting priorities for future work. A project of this type represents the logical next step following both the East Midlands project and recent English Heritage-sponsored work for MPP: the latter has also encountered problems stemming from the incompleteness of present records, and advocated a national 'census' of medieval settlement (Roberts & Wrathmell 1994, 12-17; Roberts & Wrathmell 1995; see also Welch 1996, 37).

Following consultation with interested parties internally and externally to RCHME, the methodology developed in the East Midlands (see Lewis & Mitchell Fox 1992 for a summary of the sources used) was explored further in a short pilot project carried out in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. Some of the results of that pilot project are reviewed below.

## Some aspects of settlement in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight 410-1540 AD

Hampshire is a large county occupying nearly 3,800 sq km along the south coast of England. The natural topography of the region varies considerably (Allen 1996, Basford 1980, Melville & Freshney 1982). Hampshire is dominated by rolling chalkland which occupies most of the centre of the county. This high, dry, open downland landscape is dissected by several south flowing river valleys of which the two largest, the Test and the Itchen,

contain significant spreads of alluvium. The chalk hills, particularly in the east, are capped intermittently by deposits of clay-with-flints. In the north (London Basin) and the Wealden east of the county, by contrast, clay and sandstone belts produce a more intimate wooded landscape with, on the Wealden greensand, sharply incised river valleys. In the south and west of the county, tertiary brickearths and gravels give rise to the heath and marsh landscape of the Hampshire Basin (either side of Southampton Water), which is bounded on the south by a narrow estuarine and coastal plain. -

The Isle of Wight is separated from Hampshire by the Solent, a narrow stretch of sea which is nowhere more than five kilometres wide. The island is generally easily accessible from the mainland, although the crossing can be treacherous in poor conditions, and is complicated by the fact that two tides meet in the middle – a fact known even to Bede writing in the early eighth century. The Isle of Wight was included in the Medieval Settlement Project pilot because it has strong historical links with Hampshire – in fact, for many of the documentary sources it was almost as easy to include it as to exclude it. It is about a tenth the size of Hampshire and is in some ways a microcosm of it, with greensand in the south-east, open chalkland in the centre and west, and a continuation of the Hampshire Basin in the north.

Although the ninth-century Anglo-Saxon Chronicle claims that southern Hampshire and the Isle of Wight together formed some of the earliest English land occupied by the immigrant West Saxons from the fifth century, this contradicts the archaeological evidence and is now considered unlikely on a number of counts (Yorke 1989, 1995). It seems more likely that the island and much of southern Hampshire comprised a Jutish kingdom in the fifth century which was annexed by the West Saxons, probably in the later seventh century, as part of a southward expansion of the latter from their earliest heartland which was centred on the Upper Thames Valley. A few place-names such as *Ytingstoc* (Bishopstoke) and *Ytedene* (a lost settlement near East Meon) indicating Jutish presence on the mainland, provide supporting evidence for this reinterpretation. More widespread across the pilot region, a number of '-tun' place-names with probable early Saxon personal names such as Bica (Bicton & Bighton), Cyma (Kimpton), Stiffa (Steventon), Tota (Totton), Tocca (Tufton) or Ufa (Ovington) may have originated in the period of the West Saxon takeover, although these places were not actually documented until the tenth century or later. It is interesting to note that most of these place-names are also the names of Domesday Book manors.

Generally, the archaeological evidence for pre-Conquest settlement in the region is limited: on the Isle of Wight it is almost non-existent. The presence on the island of early post-Roman populations with Jutish affinity has been affirmed by excavations at the cemeteries of Chessell Down and Bowcombe, but no evidence of any

contemporary settlements has yet been found. Handmade organic-tempered domestic pottery, which could be Jutish or Saxon, has been found at only a handful of sites, and none of these have yet produced firm evidence of any accompanying settlement. However the presence of significant numbers of -ing and -hamm place-names suggests that Saxon occupation must have been more extensive than the archaeological evidence has yet revealed. Domesday Book records a high population density of ten people per square mile in the south, which must reflect the situation prevailing in at least the late pre-Conquest period, if not even earlier.

Hampshire has benefitted from the detailed long-term excavation of well-known settlement sites such as Church Down near Chalton (multi-period) and Cowdery's Down (late 6th century), but the downland location of these has tended to reinforce the idea that settlement in the earlier part of the post-Roman period was restricted to the cusps of the chalk downland. However, a wider review of the archaeological and place-name evidence suggests that Anglo-Saxon settlements were also present in some numbers in the chalk valleys. It is becoming increasingly evident that this was probably the case from at least the Roman period onwards. In fact, estimates of the density of this settlement pattern in the Anglo-Saxon period may yet need to be revised upwards as field walking in the Avon Valley is likely to reveal more evidence. The chalkland river valleys seem to become even more dominant as the prime zone of occupation from around the seventh century onwards. Settlements such as Church Down and Cowdery's Down have no evidence for any occupation after this date and in the south, where river valleys are closely spaced, there is little or no evidence for any downland settlement later than this. In the valleys, by contrast, most settlements have continued in existence up to the present day, many are named in Domesday Book, and a number have artefactual or structural evidence confirming their occupation in the late, or in some cases earlier, Anglo-Saxon period.

In a significant number of cases such as Bicton (in Fordingbridge) and Easton (in Micheldever), evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement has been found on the margins of later chalk valley villages, suggesting a process of settlement shift up and down the river valleys in operation well before the late medieval period. However, the observable tendency for significant finds of Anglo-Saxon material to occur within c. 500m or so of later medieval settlements suggests that the distance a settlement could 'travel' was constrained within certain bounds. This would seem to lend weight to suggestions that the late Anglo-Saxon administrative and economic division of the chalkland into defined units with designated zones for pasture, arable, meadow and settlement did indeed have their origins in the seventh century or perhaps even earlier (Goodier 1984).

Further north, however, the streams peter out towards the drier chalk plateau around Basingstoke. A limited amount of evidence for early Anglo-Saxon activity has been identified around here, including a bead (presumably from a burial) found at Hatch Warren Farm, but little evidence (documentary or archaeological) for settlement has been identified pre-1086. That this area was less favoured for settlement, probably because of its remote

aridity, is suggested also by a clustering in this area of later deserted and shrunken sites, such as the excavated site of Hatch (Fasham 1995), occupied by no more than a handful of families from the eleventh to the mid fourteenth century and largely abandoned thereafter.

The chalklands have benefitted from more archaeological investigation than other areas in the pilot region. Consequently, it is perhaps unsurprising that less evidence for postRoman/pre-Conquest occupation is known away from the chalk massif. However, even in the east Wealden area, where intensive field-walking has been carried out, this has produced only a few sherds of organic-tempered hand-made pottery. The far north of the county appears to have produced no archaeological evidence for pre-Conquest occupation at all; a similar dearth characterises the heathland around the New Forest. Historical evidence, however, does not support the implication that these areas were totally unoccupied before the medieval period. A number of places are recorded in pre-Conquest charters, and many others have place-names indicative of Anglo-Saxon or even British occupation.

However, it seems likely that the archaeological distribution, however biased, may reflect a genuine contrast (the archaeological pattern seems to be right for the wrong reasons ...). In 1086 the far north, east and south-west of the county were all considerably less densely populated than the chalklands: it may well be that this was a situation inherited from earlier centuries. For example around Aldershot and Selbourne the recorded population density in Domesday Book is around 2 people per square mile, in the New Forest it is less than 1. In the upper Test Valley, by contrast, it reaches as high as 12. Only along parts of the coastline did the population in the south rise above average for the county. The opportunities for pre-conquest trade presented by the sea are demonstrated by the substantial emporium at Hamwic, founded in the seventh century (probably by the newly arrived West Saxons) in the south of the county at the head of Southampton Water. Although Hamwic was in decline by the ninth century, the origins of the eleventh century high coastal population may lie in this early stimulus to commerce. Several late Saxon sites, including Porchester, Lymington and Emsworth, also lie along the coast, as do three of the four Saxon burhs (Porchester, Southampton and Twynham).

The unevenness, both geographical and chronological, of population ebb and flow in the later medieval period is attested by historical and archaeological evidence. As an example, deserted medieval sites, which are not particularly common in the region, but which might be expected to show some uniformity in decline, can now be compared and assessed. While the average population of such sites in 1327 (nine per square mile) is, as might be expected, considerably lower than the average for the whole region (sixteen per square mile), this conceals considerable variety between sites which ranges from one (Westbury in East Meon) to nineteen (Foxcotte in Charlton). The status of deserted settlements also varies considerably. Old Highclere stands out as the site of a Domesday Book superior church (probably indicating a Saxon minster) with 69 recorded inhabitants in 1086 (by far the highest of all the subsequently deserted sites) – the

population of Old Highclere may have remained high until its forcible desertion in the thirteenth century when a park was created. Other high status sites are Merdon and Newton which were both boroughs in the thirteenth century: Merdon was also the site of a castle and paid the highest sum of all subsequently deserted settlements in 1334. However, by 1524 its taxable population was only nine, and just two farmsteads existed in 1810. It is likely that the decline of these settlements was related to their commercial failure.

By contrast with these high status sites, Durton in Arreton on the Isle of Wight lacked even a church, recorded only two occupants in 1086 and does not occur as an independently taxed unit in 1327 – an example of medieval desertion of a place which was never large or significant and might be expected to succumb rapidly in hard times (1327 postdates a series of calamitous harvests and widespread famines, but predates the Black Death). However Lomer, which also lacked a church, had a recorded population of eleven in 1086, and only seven in 1327. In 1428 it was exempted from tax as it had fewer than ten households, but was still in existence with six (or eight according to the second survey) taxpayers recorded in 1524. With early/middle Saxon occupation attested by pottery finds and documentary references, Lomer seems to have managed to maintain a remarkably stable, albeit small, population for most of the middle ages, and its real decline to a single farmstead in 1810 must have occurred in later centuries. A more erratically fluctuating history is indicated at Westbury (now in East Meon), which did have a church. Here Domesday Book records thirteen people in 1086; the 1327 lay subsidy records only one taxpayer; while there were as many as 6 in 1524, but by 1810 the place was merely the site of a single farmstead.

This variability implies considerable variety in the causes and dates of settlement desertion and contraction in the pilot region – settlement desertion cannot be attributed to a single factor such as the Black Death. This is interesting because the Black Death does seem to have hit the region particularly hard: the fact that nearly half the beneficed clergy in the diocese of Winchester died in 1348-9 gives some indication of its impact. 25 vacant holdings are recorded at Cheriton immediately after 1348, 35 at Burghclere, and at Wooton specific reference is made in 1354 to the pestilence in records of tenants arrears. On the Isle of Wight the toll seems to have been even higher: nearly every benefice fell vacant during the period of the Black Death and by 1350 the king was forced to remit all tax due from his tenants.

The Black Death followed a series of famines in the early fourteenth century and together they mark the end of a period of growth in the region which seems to have been generally modest compared with other parts of England. Inevitably, there are individual exceptions such as Chilbolton or Milford, where the number of tenants rose considerably between 1086 and the later thirteenth century. Overall, the figures for the Poll Tax of 1377 suggest that the population of Hampshire as a whole had risen by 53% on the figure estimated for 1086. Compared to other parts of the country the region's population was on the low side throughout the middle ages, even more so in the late fourteenth century than in 1086 (perhaps because of the Black Death). The tax of a fifteenth in

1225, however, provides a useful intermediate benchmark. Country-wide, this records an increase of less than 50% between 1225 and 1334; in the pilot region however, the figure is more than 60%. This suggests that expansion in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight must have been relatively sluggish between the mid-eleventh and early thirteenth centuries, if the larger than average increase during the century following 1225 still resulted in a less than average overall growth rate for the whole of the period 1086-1377.

The region did recover from the Black Death, but it is difficult to estimate how long this took, particularly in the absence of detailed figures for the 1377 Poll Tax for the region. As we have seen, the figures for individual settlements tend to vary considerably. Generally, however, it seems that the population of Hampshire was very little higher in 1524 than in the late fourteenth century. The Isle of Wight seems to have declined relative to even Hampshire's modest performance: the 1488 anti-depopulation act was aimed exclusively at the island (Sly 1995, 5-6). By 1524, however, the gap between the most and least populous parts of England seems to have narrowed, and Hampshire, while still in the bottom half of the national table, seems to have fared no worse than most other regions during the last two centuries of the middle ages.

These post-Conquest demographic cycles had little effect on the distribution of population within the pilot region: local variations in population density observable in the later middle ages are largely the same as those of 1086. On the Isle of Wight, the south remained more highly populated than the north throughout the period. The population of the New Forest remained low in the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries, with the Avon valley to the west consistently higher. However, although the population of the Test Valley remained high in the fourteenth century, it was less conspicuously so by the sixteenth. The coastline, particularly around Southampton, which was relatively densely populated throughout the period was by 1524 the most populous part of the region. As in the pre-Conquest period, it is likely that the prominence of the coastal zone was underpinned by commerce: Southampton and Portsmouth were thriving trading ports and boroughs, and there is a notable density of market settlements in south-east Hampshire. This does not seem to have been the case to the same degree on the Isle of Wight, but this may be due to the particular vulnerability of the island to seaborne attack.

These variations in population density are mirrored to some extent by variations in the settlement pattern. The first edition one inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map of 1810 indicates that nucleated villages predominated in the chalkland river valleys, while the northern and eastern parts of the county are conspicuous for the predominance of dispersed settlement. The distribution of evidence for deserted and shrunken medieval nucleated settlements suggests that this pattern does broadly reflect that of the medieval period. The south coast has a mixture of nucleated and dispersed settlement, but much of the nucleation is probably of late origin and it is likely that the area in the middle ages was more extensively dispersed. Large nucleations are uncommon on the Isle

of Wight, where the settlement pattern is dominated by farmsteads, small hamlets and interrupted rows.

It is apparent from this that the highly populated chalklands were characterised by almost exclusively nucleated settlement, while the more thinly populated north and east were dominated by dispersed settlement. However, the correlation of nucleated settlement with high population breaks down in the south of the region. The New Forest is, even today, extensively wooded and thinly populated, but contains a number of large, compact (albeit rather untidy and apparently unplanned) settlements such as Ringwood, Lyndhurst and Brockenhurst. Ringwood had a market charter by 1226 which might account for its unplanned growth by aggregation, but neither Lyndhurst nor Brockenhurst can be explained this way. Also in the south, much of the highly populated coastal region contains a predominance of dispersed settlements, in particular around Southampton.

Outside the towns and perhaps the coastal zone, the rural population would have been supported largely by arable farming. Domesday Book figures indicate that slightly more than a quarter of Hampshire may have been under plough in 1086, and about a third of the Isle of Wight. Even in the most densely populated Test Valley, it is likely that less than 50% of available land was under the plough. This contrasts with eastern England where figures of 50% are common and of up to 70% are sometimes found. While much of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight operated a 'midland' field system, the organisation of this contrasts with that of the midlands in that the arable fields are frequently found in combination with very large areas of pasture. Furthermore, extents of manors such as those of Littleton and Linkenholt (belonging to Gloucester Abbey) reveal that the actual operation of these systems was often less regular than the simple bipartite or tripartite field names and divisions suggest. Field systems were often much more irregular in the woodland areas, where much of the land was held as small enclosed crofts rather than in open fields.

Assarting is extensively attested in the region, particularly in the twelfth century, and the number of settlements created anew or enlarged may be hinted at by the profusion of placenames of post-Domesday origin. These are particularly densely distributed across the more wooded north and east of the region, but much less common in the chalklands or the New Forest. However, even after these clearances, comparison of the extent of demesne arable suggests that the extent of cultivated land rarely rose above 55%. This fell again from the later fourteenth century onwards, as vacant holdings were turned over to pasture, mostly for sheep, which had long formed a significant part of Hampshire's rural economy (and may even be represented in Domesday Book by the common occurrence of excess numbers of slaves over ploughs, who may have worked as demesne shepherds rather than ploughmen). In some cases the vacated holdings allowed the lord to enclose the land, but early enclosure is more widespread in the woodland areas, where it was at an advanced stage in places such as Funtley, Wade or Barton even by the late fourteenth century.

## Conclusions

The RCHME research in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight has allowed a considerable amount of information to be brought together, synthesised and reviewed. More than 2,700 settlements have been recorded and more than 60 problem sites assessed during field visits. A number of priorities for future work have been identified some of which have been tackled during the pilot, such as the number of sites which have in the past been classified as DMVs solely on historical evidence, but which have no recorded corroborating physical evidence. Most of these have been assessed during field visits and reclassified as necessary.

The above summary has picked out only a few themes from those which have been considered during the pilot and are being prepared for fuller publication. Constraints of time mean that even the latter may have to exclude some subjects. However, the data we have assembled and used will remain available for further research and future work as imperatives change and ideas develop: this, we hope, will be the project's greatest achievement.

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# Hampshire Village Survey

by Bob Edwards

In October 1994 the School of Conservation Sciences, Bournemouth University was commissioned by the Hampshire's County Archaeologist to undertake a survey of all existing rural settlements within two districts of the county; namely Test Valley and Basingstoke and Deane. The County Archaeologist had recognised that the Sites and Monuments Record held very little relevant information relating to the area of existing villages, many of which are likely to become subject to new developments ranging in scale from small infill to larger estate developments. Known deserted villages were not included in the survey as it was felt that a greater level of information was held in the SMR about them and also that they are less likely to come under threat from development. The project involved a desk-top assessment and a field visit for each of the one hundred and eleven settlements surveyed and over six hundred previously unrecorded sites were identified. In addition to the recording of specific sites, analysis of the plans of the villages together with historical, archaeological and buildings data, enabled areas of archaeological potential to be identified. Upon the successful completion of the survey, Bournemouth University were commissioned to undertake a similar survey of the New Forest district of the county which at the time of writing is nearing completion. The information gathered will enable the County Archaeologist to make more informed decisions within the planning process.

The fieldwork element of the survey was primarily aimed at identifying areas that contained earthworks. It was found that the majority of settlements within the two districts have some form of earthwork surviving including manorial sites, building plots and field systems. Some of the earthworks indicate that many settlements have either experienced some shrinkage or have shifted to some degree. Unfortunately, time did not allow for detailed recording of sites but with their existence now recorded in the SMR, it is hoped that such surveys can be undertaken as and when the site becomes either threatened by development or the focus of research. The survey also helps to improve the SMR as a database for future researchers into rural settlement in Hampshire.

One previously unrecorded deserted site (although well known to the locals) was discovered at East Tytherley (SU 294290) in the Test Valley district where the remains of the village lie immediately outside a park pale whilst the church and the site of the manor lie in the heart of the park. Although a disused chalk pit within the park pale has created some disturbance to the north of the church, there appear to be earthworks in this area. Field survey is required to enable better interpretation of the site but on the present information it is suggested that the village was originally sited near the church and manor and was shifted to outside the park pale at the creation of the deer park in the mid-thirteenth century. This site also became deserted at some, as yet unknown date.

A possible DMV at Hoddington (SU 701481) in the Basingstoke and Deane district is indicated by documentary evidence. An eleventh century charter for the estate of Hoddington exists and Domesday records it as the caput of the small Hundred of Hoddington. Upton Grey, now the principal settlement of the parish of that name lay outside the Saxon estate and was not recorded in Domesday Book but by the time of the Lay Subsidy of 1334 was being taxed at a similar level to Hoddington which is now only represented by Hoddington House in the parish of Upton Grey.

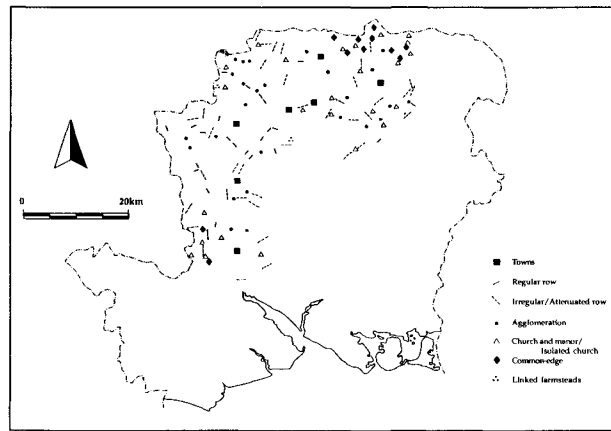


Figure 1

Classification of the plans of the settlements within the study area following the methodology of Roberts (1987) and as adapted by Lewis (1994) allowed a distribution map to be produced, (Fig. 1) while this is not complete in that the single farms and some small hamlets are not represented and it only covers a part of the county; it did confirm that the settlement pattern in the chalk region of the study area is dominated by the valley of the River Test and its tributary valleys such as the Wallop Brook, Pillhill Brook and the river Bourne where linear villages, both regular and irregular rows, predominate (Hughes, 1994). In this area there is very little settlement of any form, on the downs above the valleys, that predate the enclosure of the open fields and downland. Examples of shrinkage in and between some of these valley settlements such as those discovered in similar chalk valleys by Lewis in Wiltshire (1994) and Taylor in Dorset (1994) have been discovered. The Wallops provide one such case where most of the spaces in and between the three settlements of Nether, Middle and Over Wallop have evidence for settlement, often with an apparent regularity. The Wallops also exhibited evidence for regular planned elements within the village plans, especially at Over Wallop where the majority of the settlement appears to have been planned. Some of the areas of shrinkage between the villages also appear to have been regular rows and this corresponds with evidence from other chalk valley settlements in Dorset (Taylor, 1994, 213).

To the north of Andover the settlement pattern changes markedly from that to the south of the town although chalk remains the predominant solid geology. Immediately north of Andover there are several small settlements in the valley of the River Anton but further to the north the pattern becomes one of dispersal with many small hamlets and farms. Apart from along the Bourne valley the majority of settlements in the north-west part of the county are sited not in the valleys but on the higher chalk ridges in direct contrast to the pattern found along the Test valley. Such settlements include Ashmansworth, an attenuated row along a ridge culminating at the point where the ridge becomes a spur, Crux Easton, similarly sited at the end of a spur, and Tangley where there are two centres, the church area of settlement which is divided from a small cluster of farms by a narrow but deep valley. Excavations on Anglo-Saxon settlement sites on chalk ridges have been undertaken in Hampshire at Church Down, Chalton (Addyman, 1972). The excavations at Chalton led Cunliffe to propose a model for the development of the contemporary valley-based settlement pattern which involved a movement of settlement from the ridge top sites to the valleys in the late eighth and ninth centuries (Cunliffe, 1972). An existing settlement situated on a ridge near to Chalton was considered to be a possible remnant of the earlier settlement pattern. How do the settlements in the north-west of the county fit into such a model? Do they represent a 'fossilised' settlement pattern and if so what factors either prevented or did not induce a movement into the valleys? One of the few valley settlements in the area is Netherton in the parish of Facombe where Jon Fairbrother undertook excavations on the manorial site. Occupation from the ninth century was discovered which allows the site to fit into Cunliffe's model but where was the antecedent settlement? Facombe is a ridge top settlement to the E of Netherton but Fairbrother argues that it was a later development from Netherton where the parish church was originally sited. Fieldwalking in the parish has brought to light a small quantity of grasstempered pottery which may indicate the site of an earlier settlement (Hughes, 1984). At Ashmansworth the chancel of the church is possibly of Saxon construction and the nave is of early twelfth century date indicating that there was probably settlement situated on the ridge by that date at least. It is hoped that further work in this area will shed more light on the development of these settlements.

There is also a noticeable change in the settlement pattern on the clays and sands to the north of the limit of the chalk, in particular in the area north of Basingstoke, where there is a cluster of 'common-edge' settlements. As their name implies, these settlements lie around and sometimes

on often large areas of common land and their distribution coincides with a number of church/manor centres. In settlement studies such places are often classified as irregular or attenuated rows and so are lost within distribution maps although they represent a particularly distinct form of settlement. A post-medieval date is often attributed to these settlements and they are often regarded as the result of squatters settling on the fringes of an established village's agricultural land or as late incursions onto marginal lands but this is almost certainly not the case in some of the examples seen in Hampshire. At Sherfield-on-Loddon a large green has several hall houses of sixteenth century date which were evidently built by people of a much higher status than squatters. In the very south-western part of the study area a similar pattern of common-edge settlements is beginning to emerge. One such site, Lockerley bares a striking resemblance to the village of Longham, Norfolk. Lockerley has an isolated church which although Victorian is on the site of a Norman building, a small irregular row of settlement that appears to be the older core of occupation visible in the parish and several large greens around which there are farms and cottages. These elements link together to inclose a large sub-circular area within which there is evidence for open field strips. At Longham Peter Wade-Martins has shown through field-walking that settlement was beginning to move away from the church where there was evidence for Saxon occupation to alongside a large green by the fourteenth century (Wade-Martins, 1980).

Although the survey commissioned by Hampshire County Council was primarily intended as a way of improving the SMR coverage to assist with development control, aspects of the settlement patterns including those mentioned above have raised questions that will become the focus for further research.

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# Settlement Studies in Highland Perthshire: The Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project

by Robin Turner, National Trust for Scotland

## Introduction

Ben Lawers is one of the most beautiful mountain areas in Scotland, and is recognised as being of international importance in ecological and landscape terms. However, few elements of the scenery and vegetation remain unaffected by the impact of humans on their environment. Evidence of past land-use is abundant throughout the north side of Loch Tay, from the townships at the water's edge, to the late 18th-century farm units above the road, and up to the extensive shieling complexes above the head dyke. The value of these field remains is considerably enhanced by the existence of documents dating from as early as the 14th century, and particularly by Farquharson's detailed Lochtayside survey of 1769.

The combination of these elements makes the area of unsurpassed importance in landscape terms, and demands that the management of this living landscape should be undertaken as sensitively as possible. This can only be done from a position of knowledge; the Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project is principally intended to fill the gaps in our understanding of the evolution and equilibrium of the present day landscape.

The project is being Promoted by the National Trust for Scotland (NTS), the main landowner in the area, and will be led by John Atkinson of Glasgow University. A pilot season of fieldwork for 1996 is being funded by Historic Scotland, the Russell Trust, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and the NTS.

As well as assisting in the management of the landscape, the project will benefit the study of medieval or later rural settlement (MOLRS). Only recently has the archaeological community in Scotland fully appreciated the value of and threats to the ubiquitous remains of post-medieval rural settlement, and that research priorities urgently needed to be set. This realisation stimulated Historic Scotland to set up an inter-disciplinary MOLRS Study Group (Hingley 1993; Hingley and Foster 1995), one product of which, a detailed discussion document (Atkinson 1995), has identified a wide array of research topics many of which can be addressed in the context of Ben Lawers and North Lochtayside.

A further stimulus for the project has been the near total decline in opportunities for volunteers to become involved in Scottish field archaeology, whether students, amateurs or those with a passing interest. In setting up the Ben Lawers Archaeological Field School (BLAFS), the principal field component of the Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project, the National Trust for Scotland is both addressing this problem in Scottish archaeology, and at the same time helping fulfil several of the stated aims for volunteers in its Corporate Plan 1992.

## Threats

The high altitude parts of the study area are in the care of

the National Trust for Scotland and lie within the Ben Lawers National Scenic Area. Even this far up one of Scotland's highest mountains, matters arising from the day-to-day management and use of the property nevertheless can and do constitute threats to the archaeological and historic remains. Sheep and deer prevent natural regeneration of trees and shrubs, but also cause scouring and erosion through over-grazing, as well as destabilising remains through rubbing. Footpaths may threaten sites if not properly managed, and even the repair of footpaths can, in an age-old tradition, lead to the temptation to rob the stone readily available from tumbled buildings or disused dykes. The Nature Trail above the present Visitor Centre has recently been fenced-off to prevent grazing and promote natural regeneration (with a helping hand from some additional planting), creating a long-term threat from root disturbance.

Some of the threats described above are also present below the head dyke, with additional problems of cattle erosion, housing and holiday development and long-established tree-root disturbance. The area is therefore by no means stable, and an examination of the condition of and threats to the archaeological remains is a crucial part of their management.

## Historical and Documentary Background

The historical background has been considered by Albert Bil, who has undertaken a detailed preliminary documentary consideration of land-use from a historical viewpoint (Bil 1996).

Farquharson's 1769 maps of North Lochtayside have long been recognised as key historical documents, being transcribed for the Scottish History Society in the early 1930s (McArthur 1936). The survey not only indicates in great detail the positions of houses, buildings, fields, woods, roads and tracks, but is accompanied by tables detailing occupancy, cropping and other valuable pieces of historic land-use information for much of the land below the head dyke; Farquharson's 1772 maps extend into the high grazings. These, however, are just two of a series of important documents relating to the area, part of a well known resource for detailed study (e.g. Morrison 1985).

Bil's new work (1996) has demonstrated an astonishing depth and breadth of information which can be directly related to the surviving field remains. We know, for instance, to which townships various shielings were attached; who would go to the shieling grounds; when, with how many beasts, and for how long. Information has also been brought to light on vernacular building traditions, historic grazing management, and general agricultural traditions. This work has exceeded all expectations in laying down the historical foundations for a study of the surviving field remains.

### Archaeological Background

While concentrating on medieval and later rural settlement, the project will not ignore the important role of the prehistoric inhabitants of the area in shaping the modern landscape; the area is rich in prehistoric rock art and crannogs, and boasts a nearby Neolithic axe factory.

Dark Age and medieval remains are perhaps the most elusive, despite adequate documentary evidence for extensive settlement at this time (Bil 1996; Yeoman 1991; see also Stevenson 1975). This paucity of field remains is generally the rule throughout most of Scotland, and can largely be attributed to the use of organic building materials and to the tradition of rebuilding houses on a regular basis rather than building them to last. The boat-shaped shielings surviving on the Ben offer the possibility of a glimpse of the everyday life of this period. Other medieval sites include potential former castle sites to the west, and the crannogs, some of which probably remained in use into the 17th century or even later.

Although the earlier remains are of great interest, it is the abundance and good survival of post-medieval structures and fields that makes the area so special in archaeological terms; their national importance is reflected in the recent designation of many of these remains as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The atmospheric ruins of Old Lawers Village (more properly Milton or Parks of Lawers) are outstanding (Fig. 2), especially the church of 1669, the House of Lawers of similar date, the associated mills as shown on the 1769 survey, and the numerous longhouses of 18th and 19th-century date. Similar small clusters of ruins can be found along the lochside below the road, and many are shown on the 1769 survey.

Between the road and the head dyke are the remains of farmsteads planted by the Breadalbane Estate at the end of the 18th and turn of the 19th century. These survive particularly well on NTS land at Cragganester, where a pre-forestation survey (McKeague and Sangster 1991) showed the presence of farm buildings, corn kilns, enclosures, tracks, fields and cultivation traces, as well as a group of low shielings.

Above the head dyke, the shielings extend to heights of over 2300ft (700m). Unlike the single dispersed structures more commonly found in the Western Highlands, the Ben Lawers shielings can extend to 48 buildings, sometimes even set out along a track or street. A recent survey of a small area of the NTS Nature Trail above the Ben Lawers Visitor Centre (MacInnes 1996) revealed various forms and sizes of shieling huts, along with ancillary buildings (?dairies), possible building platforms, enclosures and other man-made features. These structures are often connected by so-called 'peat tracks', which can exhibit high-quality laid stone surfaces, and which were clearly the result of intensive labour. While many of the shieling remains are likely to relate directly to post-medieval lochside townships, the shieling tradition in the area was active in medieval times (Bil 1990), and earlier structural remains may underlie some of the more obvious later structures.

Like the documentary record, archaeological remains of the 19th and early 20th century are sparse. Little in the way of industrial archaeology has been identified, although some of the older mill sites are known to have remained in use. The scene appears to be one of steadily decreasing population, resulting in the abandonment of unsuitable accommodation, and upgrading of selected sites for farms and workers' cottages.

### Project Research Aims

The overall aim of the historic landscape project is to provide information which will help the Trust with decisions on the long-term management of the project area. As a by-product, specific historical and archaeological research questions will also be able to be addressed.

An initial set of questions was posed in an early draft of the Project Research Design. Various specialists were then invited to the study area to see for themselves the quality of the remains. This field visit stimulated a number of proposals for applied research, under the umbrella of the overall Historic Landscape Project. The proposed projects cover detailed prospection and field survey,

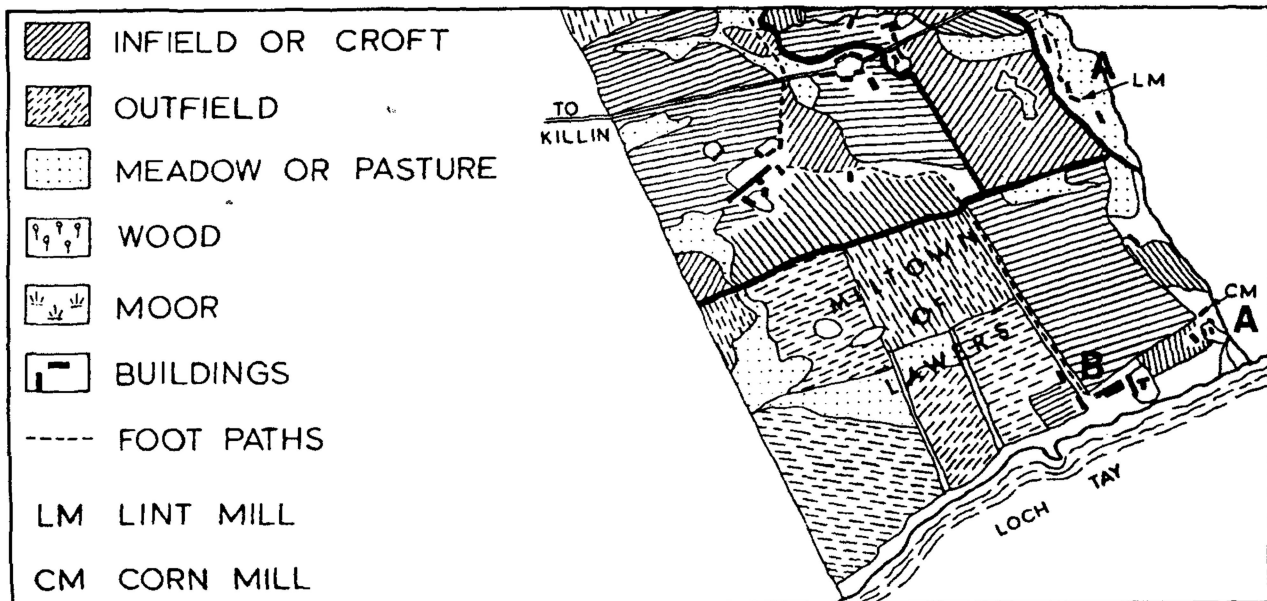


Figure 2: Transcribed extract from Farquharson's 1769 survey of North Lochtayside. The remains of Milntown of Lawers, now known as Old Lawers Village, are extremely well preserved, surviving in places to eaves height  
Illustration: Alex Morrison



excavation, scientific analysis and further historical research.

Field survey will be undertaken on a number of levels. Relatively coarse scale survey of the whole survey area has been offered by the RCAHMS. This will enable areas and sites of potential interest to be identified for more detailed survey by a combination of students, amateur groups, and Field School participants, under the supervision of the Project Director.

The excavation of MOLRS sites, where turf may have been used as the mortar or even the fabric of the main walls, requires a great deal of care. Just how much information can be teased out of the soil in these circumstances remains to be seen, but extensive geophysics, soil chemistry and thin section analysis will act as a guide to the use of these techniques elsewhere in the future. Excavation will not be restricted to in and around buildings, but will include the examination of rig and furrow, dykes, and other areas of activity where evidence of farming practices may be preserved.

In addition to the arsenal of scientific tools to be used in excavation, palaeoenvironmental analysis techniques will be used to examine the effects of human impact on the ecological record. In particular, understanding the woodland history of the area will hopefully assist in the authentic restoration of the ancient woodland remnants which can be found dotted along the lochside. Below the water line, evidence for water-borne transport may be present, while crannog remains will also be explored.

Albert Bil's already impressive historic land-use study (Bil 1996) represents the beginning of even more detailed research into the records relating to specific townships and shielings in the study area. Examining how the archaeological evidence relates to the historic record promises to be one of the most instructive areas of research. More ephemeral work into the oral history and folklore of the area has also been proposed; this too will be able to be studied in relation to other types of evidence.

#### **End Products**

The Project will result in an extensive and wide ranging collection of information, much of which can immediately inform management decisions relating to the field

remains. Being an Environmentally Sensitive Area, farmers may then be able to claim cash benefits if they change their farming practices to protect the archaeology.

The usual technical and scientific reports will also be generated, but care will also be taken to make the results available to the local community and general public at all levels. It is envisaged that books, booklets and leaflets will be produced on various topics, and the NTS Visitor Centre exhibition and educational resource will be considerably enhanced. In this way we hope to enable people to understand how our not-too-distant ancestors lived and worked off the land, and to appreciate the cultural significance of the landscape which they have otherwise come to accept as 'natural'.

The 1996 pilot season will demonstrate the feasibility and potential for the project, but major funding will be required if the ambitious plans outlined above are to succeed.

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# DMV Churches and Chapels in the South Worcestershire and North Gloucestershire Area – A Survey Project

by Bruce Watson

## Introduction

The aim of the project is threefold. Firstly, to locate and survey the churches/chapels associated with either deserted or shrunken rural settlements within the region. Secondly, to collect all relevant documentary evidence. Thirdly, to study the later secular uses of these buildings.

## The Agrarian Background

Most of the study area is occupied by the Avon Valley – a vast tract of prime arable land, occupied by a dense network of nucleated villages, almost all of which had parish status from the 12th C. onwards. Study of south-east Worcestershire 16th C. probate inventories and glebe terriers show that between circa 1350-1550 there was a general transition from a two field to a four field system of agriculture within the Avon Valley. This transition was linked with the adoption of a four course rotation of barley, pulses, wheat and fallow (Yelling, 1969: 26-33). It is significant that at a time when rural settlements were being depopulated and arable land converted to pasture in other regions, these Avon valley villages successfully responded to the same economic circumstances by arable intensification.

On the edges of the Avon valley are areas of more marginal farmland, often with potential drainage problems. During the 11th-14th C. these marginal areas were occupied by small communities, which often did not have parish status. Many of these hamlets were served by chapels attached to adjoining parishes. During the 15th-early 16th C. while there was intensification of agriculture in the nearby valley, there were varying degrees of depopulation within these marginal settlements. Part of this depopulation may have been caused by the movement of tenants from the marginal to prime land. One response of the marginal communities to changing economic circumstances appears to have been a shift from labour intensive mixed farming to a system of more extensive pastoral or “ranch” farming (Watson, 1988:126).

In a number of instances these new “ranch” farms appear to have been run from a single premise – which is often the nucleus of the present main farm, plus a few cottages to provide additional labour, eg Ullington (Watson, 1994), Bickmarsh, Netherton, Poden, and Woollashill DMVs. In several hamlets the former chapels were converted to farmhouses, by the addition of open-hearth fireplaces eg Netherton and Woollashill. Since the 17th C. a number of these buildings have become barns or ruins.

## Sites Studied 1992-95

(all sites are in the county of Hereford and Worcester)  
St Michael’s chapel, Lenchwick hamlet estimated position SP 03 47 (Norton and Lenchwick civil parish).

The chapel was part of the rural deanery of Evesham Abbey, it is first documented in 1206. The chapel closed before 1600 and its precise location is not known.

Netherton chapel (dedication unknown) at Chapel Farm, Netherton SO 9908 4157 (Elmley Castle civil parish). Until 1864 Netherton was a hamlet of Crophorne. The ruined chapel was surveyed in 1993. The nave is of 12th C. date and the chancel was rebuilt during the 13th C. In the 16th C. the chapel was converted to farmhouse (Watson, 1993). A chimney stack was added to the west gable, new windows were added and a first floor inserted. Documentary evidence suggests that this conversion may have happened during 1522. Before 1738 the farmhouse had become a barn. By 1900 it was in poor condition and partly collapsed in 1907. In 1920 it was restored and consolidated as a ruin. The chapel is now a scheduled monument in a private garden.

Ullington chapel (dedication unknown) at Ullington Hall Farm, SP 109 471 (Pebworth civil parish). In 1281 it is documented that there was a chapel at Ullington hamlet/DMV attached to Pebworth. Before the 18th C. the chapel had been demolished. The site of the chapel has been extensively quarried. Salvage recording on the DMV in 1986 revealed part of a medieval building and a hollow-way (Watson, 1986).

St Katherine’s chapel, Woollashill, SP 9538 4031 (Eckington civil parish). The chapel is believed to be of 13th C. foundation and served the nearby DMV of Woollashill (Dyer, 1967). The site of the chapel was excavated in 1929-30 (Fletcher, 1932) and the exposed ruin re-surveyed in 1994-95 (Watson, 1995). The chapel probably ceased to function during the 15th C. when Woollashill was depopulated. During the 16th C. the chapel was converted to a farmhouse, an open-hearth fireplace was inserted into the western gable and a second hearth was inserted into the north door. By the early 17th C. the abandoned farmhouse had become a ruin.

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# Early Christian Settlement in the Braid and Upper Glenarm Valleys, County Antrim, Northern Ireland, 500-1100 AD

by Lynn Black

## Introduction

This study concentrates primarily on the Early Medieval/Early Christian settlement of two valleys in County Antrim, on the southern edge of the Glens of Antrim (Figure 3). Approximately 1000 years ago, this area had the usual trappings of Early Christian settlement – raths (ringforts), souterrains (underground passages), church sites and field systems on the higher ground on the valley tops. This paper will concentrate primarily on the rath settlements and their distribution in the landscape. Raths are the most common earthwork in Irish archaeology, consisting essentially of a circular inner bank and outer ditch (although there may be arrangements of double or triple banks and ditches), with an average diameter of circa. 35 metres. It has generally been assumed that they were occupied by the free grades of Irish society, from the prosperous farmer upwards, as described in law tracts such as *Crith Gablach*.

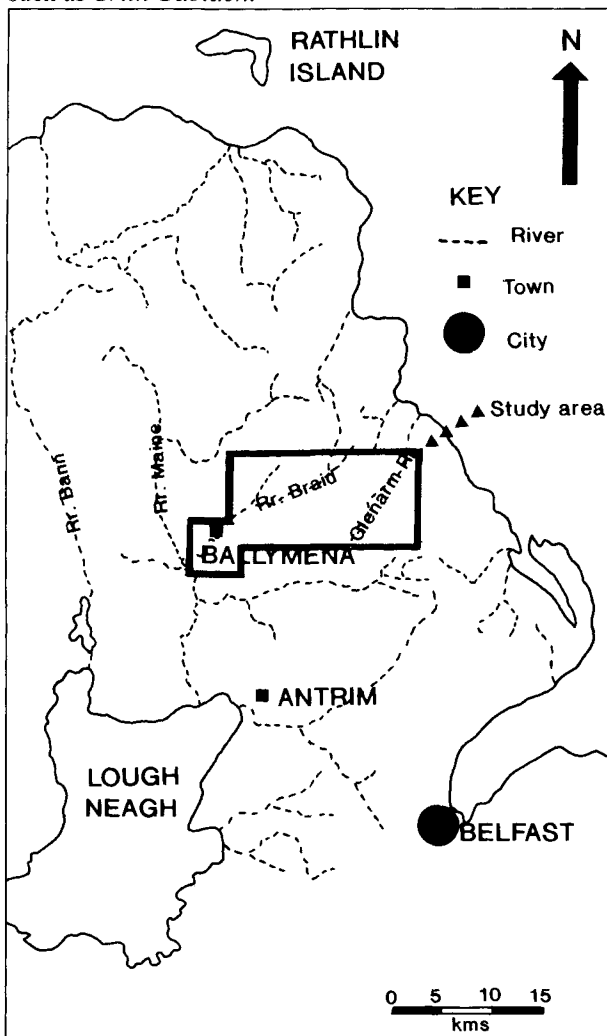


Figure 3: Location of Study Area

Their sheer number, with various estimates ranging from 30000 to 60000, surviving or identifiable through aerial photographs or 19th century Ordnance Survey maps, would seem to make them an ideal subject for distribution studies. Unfortunately, this must be balanced by considering that most excavated examples suggest occupation of little more than a century (about 0.2% have been excavated), with only 1/6th being occupied at any one time (Mytum, 1992, 132). Such a statement assumes occupation of this type of settlement throughout the Early Christian period, with the inherent dangers of allocating a settlement type to a long period of time, approximately 600 years in this case. Accepting that they are occupied for only a few generations, will obviously beg the question, which raths in a given area were inhabited simultaneously. At the same time, the question of contemporary occupation should not be allowed to prevent attempts to understand land allocation through rath studies.

## Case Study

The study area included 100 raths and 53 townlands (Irish landscape division below the level of the parish). The area under examination is approximately 30 miles north of Belfast and includes the town of Ballymena. The location of raths in the landscape was plotted through use of the Sites and Monuments Record of Northern Ireland, D.O.E.N.I. and appropriate fieldwork in 1993-1994, as part of an undergraduate dissertation.

Of 100 raths, there are 56 univallate examples, 22 with an unknown number of banks and ditches, 7 bivallate raths, 9 raised raths (mounds) and 2 cashels. There appears to be an abnormally high number of multivallate raths (considered to represent the habitation of the higher ranks of the nobility), compared to a survey of 400 examples in the Dingle peninsula (County Kerry), where there was only one example of a multivallate rath. This may possibly indicate the importance of the Braid valley as a boundary zone, with a battle taking place at Slemish mountain (Braid valley), according to the Annals of Ulster for the year 775 AD (Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill, 1983, 229). Alternatively, the lack of multivallate raths or cashels in Dingle peninsula, may be the result of more substantial univallate examples with fine masonry, as the equivalent of the multivallate rath (Mytum, 1992, 155).

The majority of the rath population (75%) is located on hill slopes, with only 11% of the sample being situated on the top of hills and this may relate to drainage. It has been estimated that 12.5% of the named population in a tuath/kingdom would have been nobility (pers. comm. Dr. M. Avery, 1994). The similarity between the percentage of hill-top location raths and the estimated percentage of nobility in a tuath (assuming that raths were mainly occupied by free-men and nobility) could be the result of

the nobility visibly dominating their clients, as well as impressing fellow nobles. This reminder of their presence would have been particularly important because of the large number of petty kingdoms, which provided a variety of opportunities for a free man to find another member of the nobility to act as his protector and benefactor. Presumably, clients had to be carefully monitored to prevent them from switching allegiance.

In the study area, the percentage of raths with theoretical territories approximating to the size estimated for the free-men classes of *ocaire* and *boaire* (the two lowest ranks of free-men, with estimated territories of 27.5 and 41.7 ha respectively, pers. comm. Dr. M. Avery, 1994) is 60%. This correlates roughly with the percentage of the *boaire* and *ocaire* classes as a proportion of the named lay population in a *tuath*, which has been estimated as 70%.

### Tir Cumaile

The landscape unit of the townland has been seen as representing Early Christian boundaries to varying degrees in different studies (McErlean, 1977, 33; McNeill, 1980, 89; Proudfoot, 1959, 112). One Early Christian law tract which considers the nature of cultivable and uncultivable land is *Tir Cumaile*. The most important passage in *Tir Cumaile* as regards this study, involves the valuing of land according to its productivity. The statement "...when equivalent rough land is doubled in quantity in lieu of the equivalent cultivable land..." (MacNiocaill, 1971, 85) suggests a possible system of land distribution, where a rath owner on predominantly brown earth arable land would receive half the quantity of land allotted to his more unfortunate neighbour on mountain slopes.

If the distribution of raths is seen to represent territorial boundaries, then it would seem to follow that the spatial area between these boundaries may resemble Early Christian territorial units. In other words, townland areas may be based on the theory of *Tir Cumaile*. Townland area was therefore plotted against altitude (1-100m, 101-200m, 201-300m categories, which represent the valley floor, sides and top). This shows a general relationship where the townlands in the altitude grouping of 100 metres or less, are considerably smaller in area than those in the altitude category of 101 to 200 metres, which in

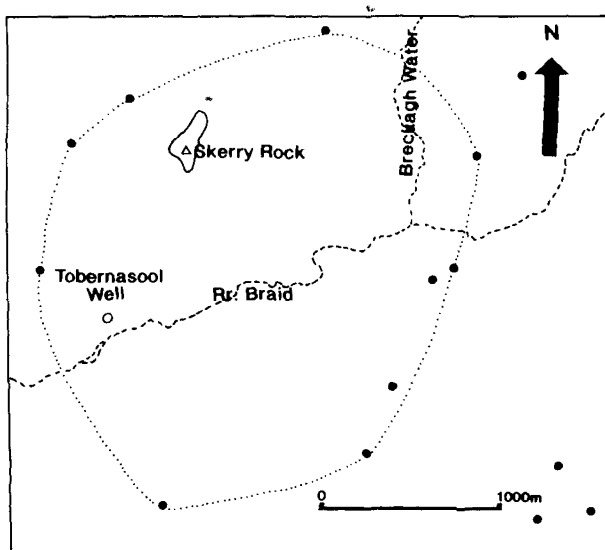


Figure 4: Possible territory of Skerry Church

turn seem to be smaller than those in the altitude category of 201 to 300 metres. Also apparent is the smaller size of predominantly arable townlands, compared to mainly mountain pasture townlands, with townlands containing a high proportion of bog being largest of all.

The relationship between soil type and town land area was also examined but this only revealed a weak relationship compared to that between altitude and townland area.

It has also been observed that townlands containing raths were larger than those not containing raths, although there is some overlap between the townland areas in this case. The exercise has assumed a primarily agricultural function for raths, but the study area indicates that certain raths possibly had other functions, perhaps as metal-working centres or for controlling passes between hills. Their location in unsuitable agricultural conditions suggesting motives other than farming for their siting.

### Church Territory

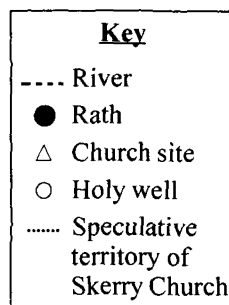
It is also important to remember that church lands would have formed part of the landscape jigsaw in this area. The possible territory of one of these church sites (Skerry Church, Magheramully townland, Skerry parish, County Antrim, Grid reference: D 1890 0896) can be seen as an area encircled by a number of raths (Figure 4). Skerry Church, with its surrounding raths may even represent a small scale example of a gateway community. That is an entry point to a region, and a redistribution centre. (Mytum, 1992, 262). This may be one of the reasons for the location of churches on territorial boundaries.

### Conclusion

The proliferation of raths in the landscape provided the stimulus for this study and it is hoped that such an approach could be used on a larger scale, where boundary antiquity is approximately known. The use of G.I.S. in rath distribution studies is in its infancy, but it may help to answer some of the queries raised by past study.

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# 'Hyde Farms' and Hyde place-names: summary report of work

by Rosamond Faith, Wolfson College, Oxford

A grant of £250 from the *MSRG* awarded for the year 1995-6 has enabled me to start work on this project. Work I have been doing recently on the early history of the English peasantry had suggested a connection between different strata within the peasantry and different types and locations of settlement. (*The English Peasantry and the Growth of Lordship* (forthcoming)). One aspect of this which seemed worth further investigation was holdings of hides. From Bede we know that the hide was reckoned as 'the land of one family'. Tenures consisting of hides and their fractions can be seen in the surveys of the twelfth and thirteenth century, their tenants owing notably lighter and less servile services than did villeins. Is it possible that the 'Hyde Farms' and 'Hides' which survive today are relics of these more independent holdings? Are they analogous with the Somerset *huish* farms and hamlets investigated by Michael Costen, which have the same root in OE *hiwisc*? (M. Costen, 'Huish and Worth: Old English survivals in a later landscape', *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History* v. (Oxford 1992), 65-83). All aspects of the hide over time seem worth investigating.

Work completed so far has been as follows:

## Modern distribution

An unexpectedly useful source has been the GPO list of addresses and postal codes. This gave a national list and area map of current farm and house names containing the elements *hide* and (more commonly) *hyde*, to give a rough idea of counties where enough examples exist to make further investigation worthwhile. I already have cause to be grateful to many people for references to hides and Hyde Farms, whether current or historical, of which they have personal knowledge and I would be glad to have any which may occur to members of *MSRG*.

## Historical distribution

This can be investigated from a search of the farm and field name information in the *English Place-Name Society* volumes. The *Sites and Monuments Record* provides information on individual sites. A pilot study of (pre 1974) Oxfordshire and Berkshire on this basis has been completed. Examples have been mapped with relation to local settlement and parish boundaries from the first edn. OS maps, and enclosure and tithe award

maps. A site visit was made to an individual hide recorded in Domesday Book, now Hyde Farm, Marcham, Oxon. This farm, with a thirteenth century hall house and excellent documentary evidence, is a good candidate for a detailed study.

## Anglo-Saxon charters

Some Anglo-Saxon charters convey individual hides. Hides occasionally occur as landmarks in boundary clauses. These will be collected via the data-base of Anglo-Saxon boundary terms collected by Joy Jenkyns (St Edmund Hall, Oxford).

## Holdings of a single hide in Domesday Book

It would be desirable to assemble the DB references to holdings of a single hide, but it would be too time-consuming to search the entire text manually. Oxfordshire holdings of a single hide are being recorded, and *VCH* entries followed up to determine whether there is sufficient information about them to warrant further investigation. Larger holdings beneficially rated at a single hide will need to be eliminated from the study. The Hundred Rolls for Oxfordshire will be a valuable source, giving an idea of the social status of holders of a hide by the late thirteenth century.

There are some obvious pitfalls in this project and doubtless more will be discovered as it progresses. This will be a study not of a phenomenon, but of chance relics of one. Differences in settlement and field pattern will have affected the survival chances of hide holdings. Costen's examples of *huish* farms are in an area still one of dispersed farms and hamlets: the situation was very different in areas where the settlement pattern has become nucleated. The creation, and later the enclosure, of common field systems may well have eliminated all traces of earlier fields and farms. Families called Hyde abound, and some Hyde Farms are named from them, not from Anglo-Saxon hides. Nevertheless, the pilot study has already shown some surprisingly tenacious examples, some common characteristics are beginning to emerge, and the work seems well worth continuing. I am grateful to the *MSRG* for their assistance.

# Recent Excavations at Laxton, Nottinghamshire

by Keith Challis

Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust

The parish of Laxton lies in mid Nottinghamshire, about midway between the towns of Tuxford and Ollerton, astride the Mercia Mudstone ridge which forms the western boundary of the valley of the River Trent (Figure 5A). Laxton is noted nationally for the survival of the system of Open Field farming. About 480 acres have escaped enclosure and the unenclosed land is organised into three open fields (Figure 5C). A fourth field (the East Field) was enclosed in 1903 and the strips within the remaining three fields were substantially reorganised between 1903 and 1907 (Wood 1980) so that the present arrangement bears little relationship to the Medieval pattern of land holding. In addition, the open fields are ringed by a number of farmsteads and closes with their origins in piecemeal enclosure, principally in the 18th-century.

During the tenancy of the de Caux family, successors to the Domesday tenant Geoffrey Alselin, Laxton served as the *caput* for a substantial feudal estate. In the 12th and 13th centuries the de Cauxs and their successors the de Everingham held office as the hereditary keepers of the Royal Forest of Sherwood. Laxton has a substantial motte and bailey castle (Speight 1994), probably the work of the de Cauxs and this together with the regular, possibly planned, layout of the village indicate an important and prosperous settlement, little removed in status from nearby towns.

Though much has been written on the history of Laxton (notably by Orwin and Orwin 1938 and most recently by Beckett 1989) and in spite of its historic character and undoubted importance, there has been little archaeological investigation of the development of the village or the parish landscape. Over the past three years the author, with Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust, has undertaken three excavations in the village and, together with colleagues, is involved in a number of pieces of ongoing survey work. Results of the survey work, which involves detailed recording and analysis of the form and fabric of the village, castle and surrounding landscape, will be published in due course. For the present the results of the excavations are summarised below, together with a brief discussion of their implications for understanding the development and decline of Medieval Laxton.

## **Top Lane** (Figure 6: SK 717671)

During the Autumn of 1993 a small excavation was undertaken on a site on the western edge of the village, earmarked for new affordable housing (Challis 1994). The site, which comprises two adjacent, narrow, ploughed fields, originally tofts and crofts intended for occupation, lies on the north side of Top Lane. Documentary sources indicate that the site has not been built upon since at least the early 17th century (both fields are shown as vacant in the earliest surviving map of Laxton, dated 1635 (Oxford Bodleian Library MS C 17:48), and on all subsequent maps).

Excavation trenches close to Top Lane produced evidence for Medieval occupation and possible structures in the form of area-stratified deposits and isolated features cut in to subsoil. A modest collection of pottery, comprising Middle Saxon, Late Saxon, Saxo-Norman and Medieval sherds, was recovered from the excavation.

A single sherd of 8th to 9th century northern Maxey Fabric B from a residual context represents the only evidence for middle Saxon occupation at Laxton. Pottery of the later Saxon period, also residual, was dominated by Lincolnshire products including 9th and 10th century Lincoln Kiln Type and Stamford Type ware. Medieval products are represented by a number of sherds which closely resemble material from Nottingham, while a number of sherds of unfamiliar fabric may indicate the presence of further, as yet unlocated, kiln sites within Nottinghamshire, perhaps in the northern part of the county as the fabrics are unknown from the city of Nottingham. Medieval Lincolnshire products include both Lincolnshire Shell and Quartz Tempered ware, Medieval Shelly ware and Lincolnshire Shelly ware dating from the 12th to 15th century, together with Humber ware and Bourne 'A'.

## **The Old Infants' School** (Figure 6: SK 720670)

In the Spring of 1995 an excavation was undertaken in advance of a new building to be erected on the site of the Old Infants' School, Laxton (Challis 1995). The Old Infants' School lies at the heart of the village of Laxton on the north side of Main Street. In contrast to Top Lane, the map of 1635 shows two buildings occupying the site, at that time divided into two narrow tofts. Subsequent surveys indicate that buildings continued to occupy these tofts throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Henry de Bruyn's 1812 map of Laxton for Earl Manvers (Nottingham University Manuscripts Department MA 4P 15B) shows the site, still at this date comprising two tofts, occupied by two buildings with their walls abutting on the shared property boundary. The accompanying field book describes the western-most building as the property of William Dewick and used as a blacksmith's shop and croft. These structures survived until the construction of the school in 1870.

The excavation uncovered the remains of the Post-Medieval blacksmith's workshop and isolated features of Medieval date. A trench excavated close to the street frontage contained a substantial number of large, roughly worked stone blocks, forming a rough, cobbled floor surface, and the stone footings of two walls. The only dating evidence for this structure came in the form of an east-west drain constructed of 18th or early 19th century brick and capped with roughly shaped sandstone blocks. A trench at the rear of the property contained two intercutting pits, the earlier of which produced several sherds of Medieval pottery.

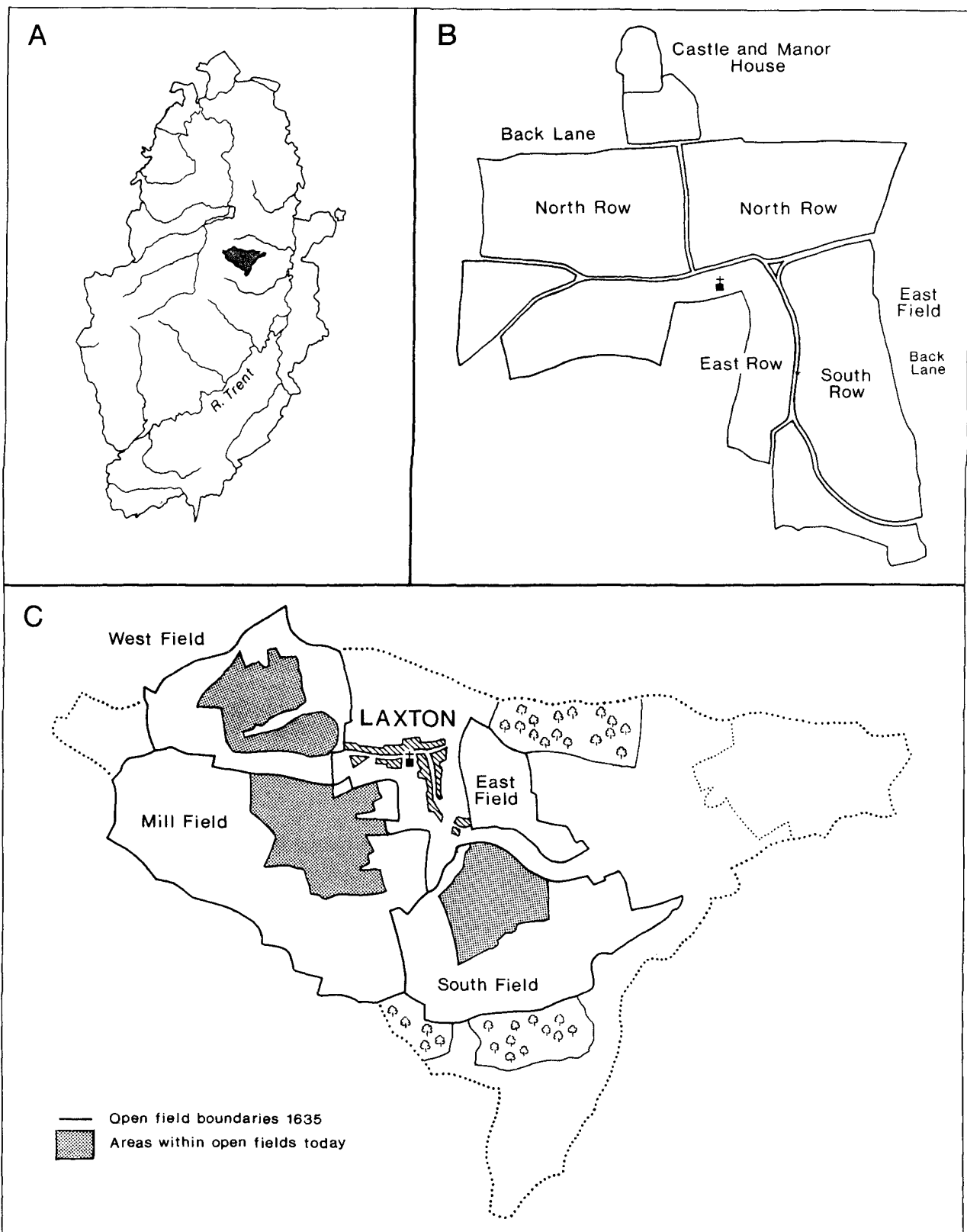


Figure 5: Laxton, Nottinghamshire, showing (A) the location of Laxton parish within the county of Nottinghamshire; (B) in outline the principle elements of the village plan, and (C) the layout of the parish showing the present and historic extent of the Open Fields and the location of the village. (C after Beckett 1989, fig. 11.1)

**The Old Vicarage** (Figure 6: SK 721669)

The Old Vicarage lies at the heart of Laxton, on the south side of the Main Street, close to the parish church and well to the south of the modern and Medieval street frontage. The vicarage buildings are of late nineteenth

century date, and prior to their construction there is no indication from available map evidence that the site had ever been built upon.

In the Spring of 1996 an archaeological watching-brief was carried out in advance of construction works within

the vicarage grounds. A number of archaeological features were identified, cut into the clay subsoil. These included a north-south ditch, approximately parallel to, and partially outside of, the area of excavation and a substantial pit. The fill of the ditch produced a number of sherds of unglazed pottery in a coarse, dark grey, shell tempered fabric, provisionally identified as Medieval Lincoln products. The pit contained animal bones, including fragments from at least three cattle skulls and a single heavily abraded rim-sherd in a fabric similar to those recovered from the ditch.

### Discussion

Documentary sources indicate that Laxton, an important and prosperous settlement from the 12th to 14th centuries, suffered a marked decline from the later 14th century onwards. Examination of early maps of Laxton, in particular Mark Pierce's map of 1635, confirm the antiquity of the regular village layout, an L-shaped plan with tofts and crofts perpendicular to north-south and east-west streets and ending at back lanes running parallel to the two main streets (Figure 1B). Its regular layout might indicate that Laxton was a planned creation, perhaps laid out at a single episode. The date of origin of such planned villages, of which Nottinghamshire has a number, is unknown. In Laxton's case it is possible that the layout of the planned village may be contemporary with the 12th century construction of the motte and bailey castle (as argued by Cameron 1980) and perhaps linked to the sudden increase in significance bestowed upon the settlement by the appointment of its feudal lord to the title of hereditary Keeper of Sherwood Forest. If this is the case an earlier layout must have preceded the planned

village; traces of this earlier layout might survive, either within elements of the later village plan or as archaeological evidence.

In the southern part of Laxton, to the south of the main east-west village street, the regularly laid out tofts and crofts characteristic of most of the remainder of the village are apparently absent. This may suggest that the area may have formed the original core of a Saxon-Norman village which pre-dated the planned, regular north and east rows. However, findings from the **Old Vicarage** might suggest otherwise. The north-south ditch at the eastern edge of the excavation appears to be a Medieval property boundary. Clearly this boundary was forgotten by 1635, as it appears on neither the 1635 map nor any other map until the present century (the present boundary, mapped by the Ordnance Survey, which continues the line of the ditch south for a further 150m is composed largely of a wooden fence of no great antiquity). It is possible that the excavated ditch forms one of a series of north-south boundaries dividing the area south of Main Street into narrow crofts similar to those to the north and raising the possibility that the area south of Main Street was a planned layout, echoing that to the north, fading from use sufficiently early to be largely absent by the time of the earliest surviving map of 1635.

The excavation at Top Lane has produced what is so far the only archaeological evidence for pre-conquest occupation at Laxton. Both the middle and late Saxon pottery was residual and so the precise nature of Anglo-Saxon occupation remains unknown. Further excavation may serve to clarify the nature of Late Saxon activity and

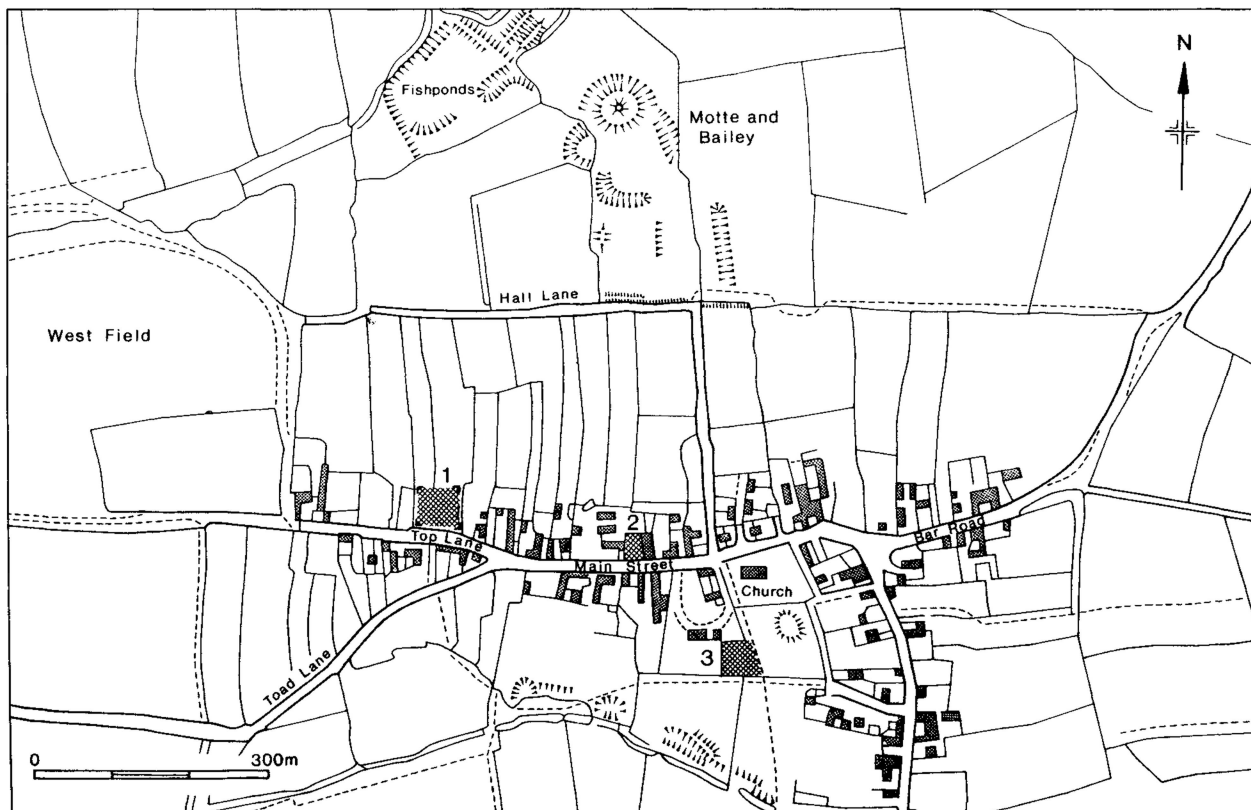


Figure 6: Laxton, Nottinghamshire showing the location of the three excavations (1) Top Lane, (2) The Old Infants' School and (3) the Old Vicarage  
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its relationship to the planned village. The Medieval pottery from Top Lane provides evidence of settlement on the site from the 12th to the 15th century. Though results from this small-scale excavation are not sufficient to demonstrate the nature or extent of this settlement, the virtual absence of late Medieval pottery suggests that the area was not occupied after the 15th century. This observation may be borne out by the documentary evidence, which indicates that from the later 14th century Laxton experienced a marked decline in its fortunes. This decline was in part a result of nationwide recession and the effects of the Black Death, although local factors, such as the loss of the keepership of Sherwood Forest by the lord of the manor, Robert de Everingham in the late 13th century, may also have played a part (Beckett 1989, 14). Economic decline undoubtedly led to a reduction in the village population and the gradual abandonment of formerly occupied tofts.

At the **Old Infants' School** excavation has contributed little to understanding of the development of the Medieval village beyond the observation that pits, presumably for refuse disposal, occur at the rear of tofts. The structural

remains identified are those of the blacksmith's shop first documented in 1812 and demolished c. 1870. It is worth noting that the continuity of occupation within this toft appears to have eradicated almost all trace of Medieval activity. At Laxton, as elsewhere, the key to understanding the fortunes of the Medieval village appears to lie within those tofts abandoned during later Medieval settlement decline and never reoccupied.

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## Ruralia I – Conference on European Medieval Rural Settlement (Prague September 1995)

by Robin Daniels

This was the first of what is intended as a standing conference on European settlement and it was attended by delegates from across Europe. The conference was hosted by the Czech Academy of Sciences in Prague and it is intended to hold the second in Luxembourg in September 1997. Further details can be obtained from Alan Aberg. This first conference was intended as a statement of the current position on research in order to better acquaint delegates with what was happening across the continent. The Medieval Settlement Research Group were represented by a strong contingent including the then President Brian Roberts and the Editor Robin Daniels. While the conference as a whole was very enjoyable and useful the study trip led by Pavel Vareka and colleagues was especially good and there follows an account of the places visited based on notes by Pavel with comments in *italics*.

#### Study Trip to Central Bohemia

The study trip was intended to visit different landscape regions as well as individual sites (Fig.7).

#### Cernokostelesko Region

This region was intensively colonised from the first half of the 13th century, but the structure of settlement had changed dramatically by the 15th century with nucleation taking place and the abandonment of marginal sites.

Aldasin (1) is a deserted medieval village sited next to a spring and possessing a church, dedicated to St George, and first recorded in 1392. There are

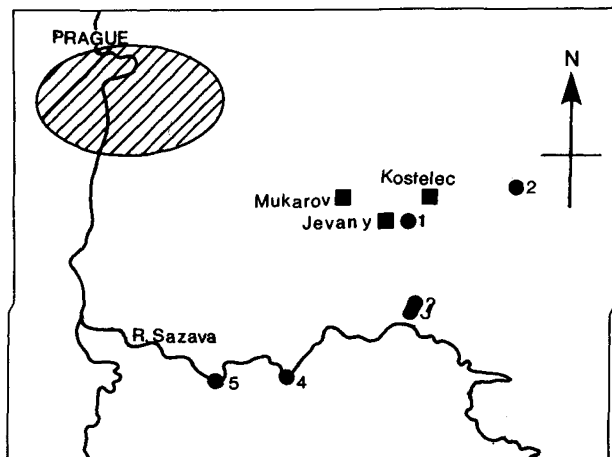


Figure 7

extensive remains of buildings and streets and pottery dating from the 13th to 17th centuries has been collected. *The site is planted as part of a plantation and it was quite difficult to get a feel for the layout of the site.*

#### Polabi Region

This is an area of early settlement from Prehistory onwards and is the nucleus of settlement in Central Bohemia.

Tismice contains a late 12th century basilica dedicated to the assumption of the Virgin Mary and the church

was probably built as part of a manorial complex for lands owned by the church in this area. *The doorway is particularly interesting demonstrating the Burgundian influence which was strong in the area in the 14th and 15th centuries (L. Butler pers. comm.).*

Klasterni Skalice has the remains of a Cistercian monastery founded in 1357 with the help of the emperor Charles IV and probably built by the guild of Matthew of Arras. It was completed by 1400 and destroyed in May 1421 during the Hussite wars. The site was only partly rebuilt and by 1690 a chapel had been erected in the ruins, it was abolished in 1783. *The site had been part of a communal farm and has been damaged as a result. Its location is unusual in that it is placed within a heavily settled area rather than in the isolation typical of Cistercian sites.*

Kourim (2) this was a major centre from at least the 9th century A.D. onwards. The first major presence was a hill fort 'A' from here the focus of settlement moved to a second fortified hill 'B' which attracted settlement and Romanesque churches. The second site was abandoned at the end of the 13th century and replaced by a planned and fortified town, the present day Kourim. The town still retains extensive remains of its medieval fortifications.

Lunch was taken at the 'Skansen' Museum of Folk Architecture (Pl.1) which comprised a collection of re-located buildings from Central Bohemia. The aim being to collect a representative sample of Bohemian Vernacular Architecture.



Plate I

Malotice, a moated and fortified manor house was visited here, one arm of the moat still contains water; a defensive tower and the main accommodation building still survive. The site dates from at least the 14th century and had been abandoned by 1637.

#### River Sazava Valley

This river valley was 'colonised' at the end of the 12th and beginning of the 13th centuries in a movement sponsored by noble families and which left behind it a large number of Romanesque churches at the former manorial centres.

Rovna u Stribrne Skalice (3) the late 12th century church of St Jacob is apsidal with a tower at the west end, it has a fine carved frieze of animals above the doorway in the north wall. The interior contains the original stone altar table and wall paintings which date from the late 12th to mid 13th century. The whole church is decorated and the themes depicted are Christ in Majesty in the Apse along with the Apostles and the legend of St Jacob. The story of Christ is depicted on the north and south walls with that of St Nicholas on the west wall. The church was part of a manorial complex, the core of which was to the north of the church and which belonged to Ctibor ze Skalice.

Porici Nad Sazavou (4) the 12th century church of St Peter was renovated in 1667 and is apsidal with a square west tower containing two rows of two double windows in each face of its top storey. The apse contains the remains of wall paintings of the 13th and 14th centuries depicting St Catherine and the Assumption. Traces of a manor are known from west of the church.

Tynec Nad Sazavou (5) this fortified site took over a religious site which contained a Romanesque rotunda church dedicated to St Wenceslas. During the first half of the 13th century the rotunda was incorporated into a fortification which was protected by an oval moat and which originally contained timber structures. A stone manor house was then built and a square tower was added to the rotunda.

# Fieldwork and Excavation 1995

ENGLAND

AVON

## The Winscombe Project

(A short report of work in 1995)

The Winscombe Project began in New Year 1994 and proceeded slowly through 1995. The Project is meant to complement the Shapwick Project in Somerset, which is based on a strongly nucleated village with a fully developed common field system. Winscombe parish, by contrast, has a landscape of numerous hamlets and farmsteads, with no proper common field systems (Fig. 8).

Two areas have been examined in 1995.

## Sandford (Figs. 9,10,11)

In a field being developed for housing, an earthwork platform with carved stones was observed. Permission to survey and excavate the platform was granted by the builder, M. Smith of Winscombe, and three months were allowed from January to April 1995. The excavation was used as a teaching exercise for University of Bristol students and members of local societies.

The stones emerged as the sides of a large fireplace in a long domestic building. The carving indicated a sixteenth-century date, whereas the cottage (Fig. 11) seemed to be of late seventeenth- or eighteenth-century form. Clearly, the finely carved stones had been reused in a later cottage.

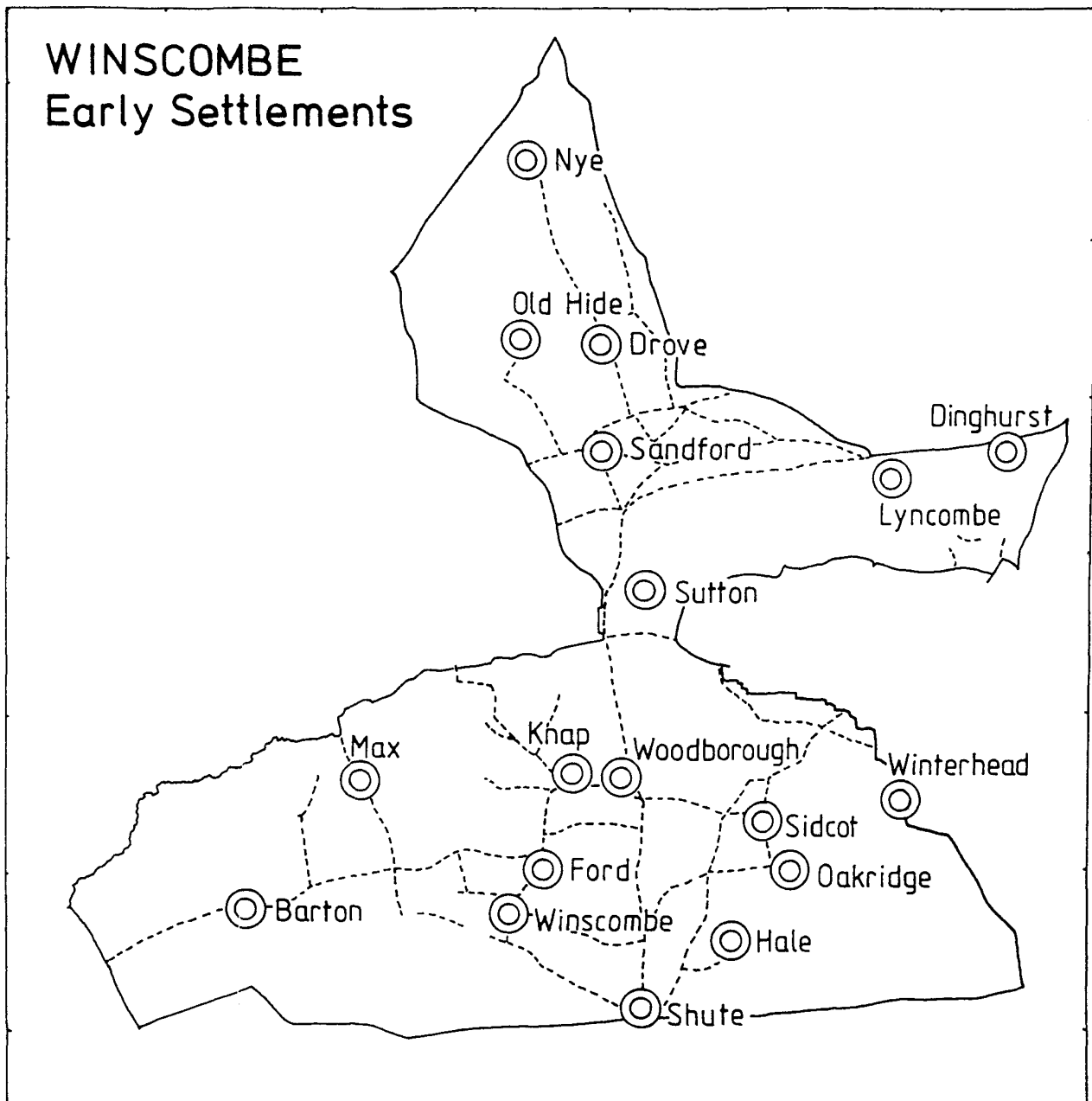


Figure 8

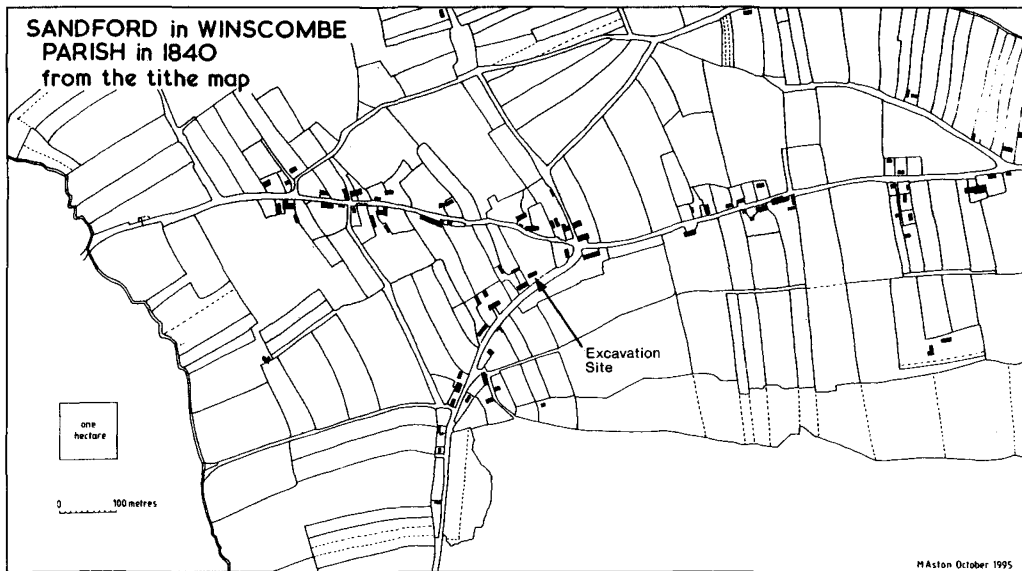


Figure 9

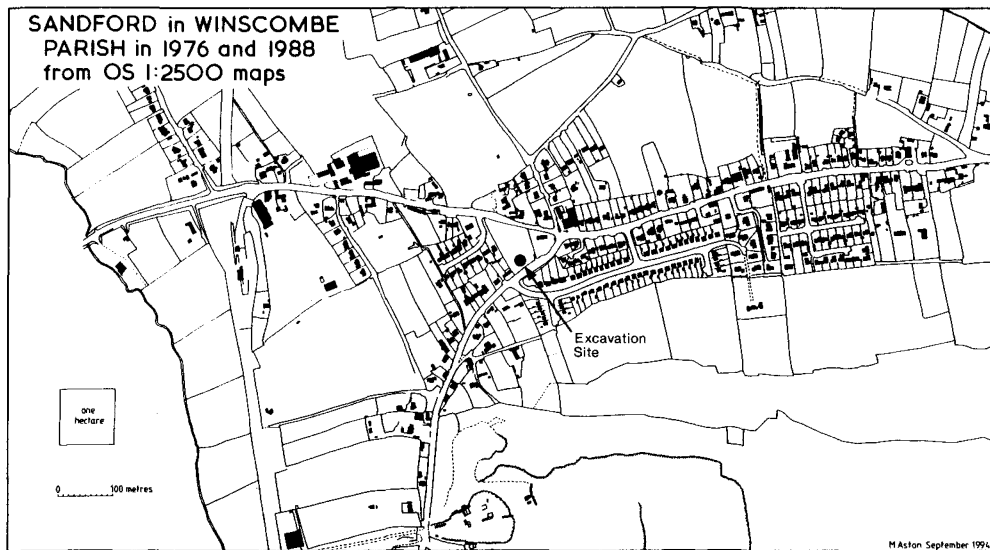


Figure 10

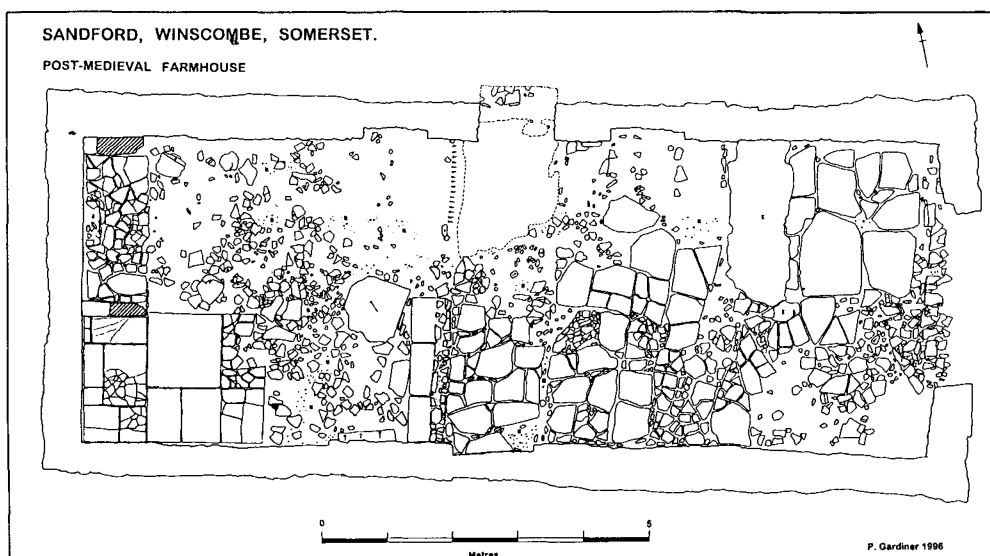


Figure 11

Following demolition of the structure to make way for new houses the stones were moved again to a sixteenth/seventeenth-century house in Winscombe owned by a local doctor.

Beneath the cottage was found a pit with twelfth-century pottery; similar pottery was found scattered all over the building site, but no medieval structures were observed. Other twelfth- and thirteenth-century pottery has been found in other gardens in Sandford and it begins to look as if this is the period when the village developed, perhaps replacing an earlier site at Old Hide.

### Max Mills

The farmer and his wife, Archie and Maria Forbes, have collected material from pipe trenches, etc, for a number of years. They have prehistoric flints, Iron Age (?), Roman and late Saxon pottery, together with a full range of post-medieval wares. The mill, which survives as a ruin, is documented from the twelfth century and the house is sixteenth-century and later. The farm, which was moated, is a good candidate for a continuously occupied farm site from possibly late prehistoric times. The pottery from the site has been analysed and catalogued and in June 1995 a resistivity survey was carried out over the area south of the farm, where most of the finds were made. The ground was probably too dry, since in spring 1996 magnetometry and resistivity over the same area produced evidence of a substantial ditch around the area. Work, including an earthwork survey of the moat and mill pond, will continue.

M. Aston

## CHESHIRE

W. D. Cocroft and Dr G. White report that students on the Chester College Landscape, Heritage, and Society M.A. course have surveyed the earthwork remains of a small hamlet at **Chowley** (SJ 4775 5630: Fig. 12).

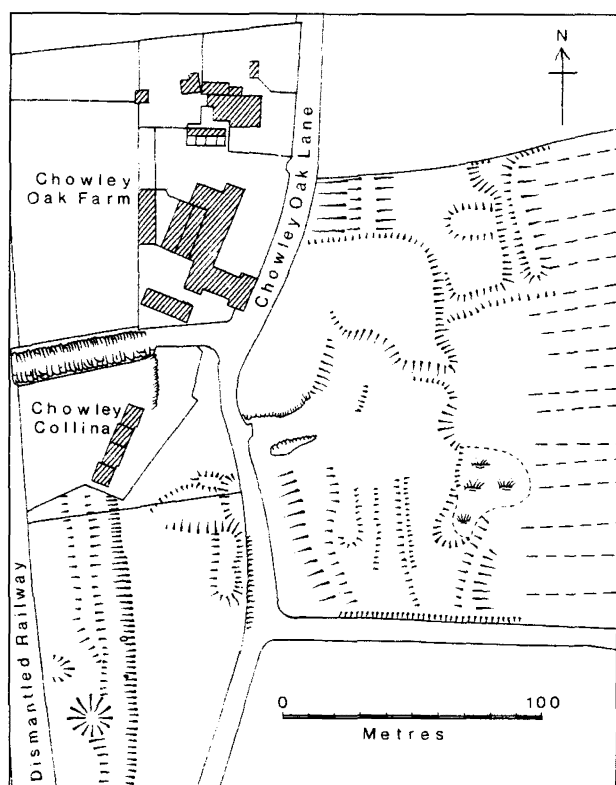


Figure 12

A possible deserted medieval village was first recorded at Chowley in the late 1970s based on an entry in the Domesday Book. Aerial reconnaissance in 1984 confirmed the existence of small ditched enclosures bounded by ridge and furrow to the east and the classification was revised to that of a shrunken or shifted settlement (Cheshire SMR 1828).

Chowley, lies in a locally prominent situation over sandstone bedrock gently dipping to the east. It is advantageously positioned at the centre of a local patch of readily cultivable sandy brown soils, in contrast to the more typical clayey till deposits of the Cheshire Plain. Fresh water was available from a small stream to the east.

The earthworks lie to either side of Chowley Oak Lane. The field to the west is dominated by a north to south hollow-way, the northern end of which formerly swung along the line of Chowley Collina cottages before it joined the present line of the lane. At the northern end of the field at (A) are slight remains of cottages or farm buildings shown on Burdett's 1777 map of Cheshire (Harley & Laxton 1974, pl. VIII). On the opposite side of the lane the earthworks are dominated by the remains of a large farm (B) built on outcropping bedrock. On the level ground to the south of the farm are the remains of a slight, subrectangular mound which may mark the site of another building. A disjointed scarp to the east of the farm marks the boundary between the settlement remains and the ridge and furrow to the east. At the northern end of the field a number of ridges were enclosed (C) and taken out of cultivation (RAF CPE/UK/1935 17-JAN-47). In the meantime ploughing continued and a small headland formed against the eastern edge of this enclosure.

Reference to historic mapping, however, warns us about the difficulties in trying to extrapolate the medieval or even post-medieval settlement form from the present field evidence. Burdett's map shows a simple row settlement with three buildings to the east and two to the west of Chowley Oak Lane and a single building roughly on the site of the earthworks (A). By this date the communication hierarchy within the area had already changed, with turnpiking in 1760 of the Chester to Whitchurch road 200m to the east of the hamlet. On the 1838 Tithe map the settlement comprised the large farm (B) to the east and perhaps a cottage to its north, a cottage and outbuilding at (A) and to its north Chowley Oak Farm. Two years before the publication of the first edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map in 1874 the Chowley the Whitchurch to Tattenhall Junction branch line cut through the hamlet. The railway appears to have prompted the realignment of Chowley Oak Lane, otherwise an unuseable strip of land would have formed between the railway and the western side of the former hollow-way. In the interim between the tithe map and 1874, the cottage north of farm (B) was lost and Chowley Oak Farm partly rebuilt. The cottage at (A) may also have been rebuilt. By the beginning of the twentieth century (OS 25" 1911 Cheshire LIV.2) the cottage at (A) had been demolished and Chowley Oak Farm extended. This pattern persisted into the early post-war period (CPE.UK 1935 17-JAN-47) when Chowley Collina cottages were built in 1948, named in honour of the landowner's Cypriot wife (Townend 1965, 40). By the late 1960s (OS AP 4-JUL-1969 Frame 69 329) the farm buildings to the east of the lane had been demolished. In the early 1990s Chowley Oak Farm was

demolished and the character of the settlement altered by the construction of a small rural business park.

Harley, J B & Laxton, P eds 1974 *A Survey of the County Palatine of Chester: P. Burdett 1777* Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire Occasional Series Vol.1.

Townend, P. 1965 *Burke's Landed Gentry* London.

## DURHAM

### The Deserted Medieval Village of Nether Middleton or Middleton St. George

The present village of Middleton St. George grew up around the blast furnaces established there in the mid-19th century. In the Middle Ages the parish of Middleton St. George contained three villages. One of these, Over Middleton, still exists today as Middleton-One-Row, which name it was already assuming by the 15th century. A second, West Hartburn, has disappeared, but has a visible site and can be reasonably well reconstructed on the basis of the survey and excavation work carried out there by the Teesside Archaeological Society in the 1960's (Pallister and Wrathmell 1990).

Both these settlements are remote from the chief seigneurial seat and the ancient church of the parish. Thus there is no apparent correspondence with the state of affairs examined in Daniels' paper "The Church, the manor and the settlement: the evidence from Cleveland". It is mainly this factor which leads to the assumption that there must have been a third settlement to fill the void and fit rather better into the normal pattern. The existence of a village has not otherwise been recognised, nor its site hitherto located.

The manor house of Nether Middleton or Middleton St. George was situated in the extreme S.E. corner of the parish, by the River Tees. The present Low Middleton Hall, substantially of early 18th century date, is the successor of the older manor house. It is overlooked from a distance by the Church of St. George, standing on higher ground about half a mile away, its churchyard abutting on Teesside Airport.

The "missing" medieval village was in fact contiguous to the manor house, assuming that Low Middleton Hall stands on the old site (Fig. 13). Earthworks of part of the village were visible in 1963 in a small grass paddock surrounded by cultivated fields. The earthworks were at that time surveyed, and appeared to represent two or three toft enclosures. A few years later these last remains also went under the plough, and all surface traces of the village are now lost.

The survey plan was made available to Mrs Janet Gettings for use in her BA dissertation of January 1994. She looked at RAF vertical aerial photographs of the area taken in 1941 and 1946. Although the detail is not good, two of these appear to show an extension of the line of tofts beyond the area of the 1963 survey. If this interpretation is correct, it doubles the known length of the village.

In any event, the single line of tofts now identified would be a very unusual arrangement. The other Middleton assumed the name of Middleton-One-Row because it did have that distinctive configuration, arising from its position on the high bank of the Tees. It would hardly

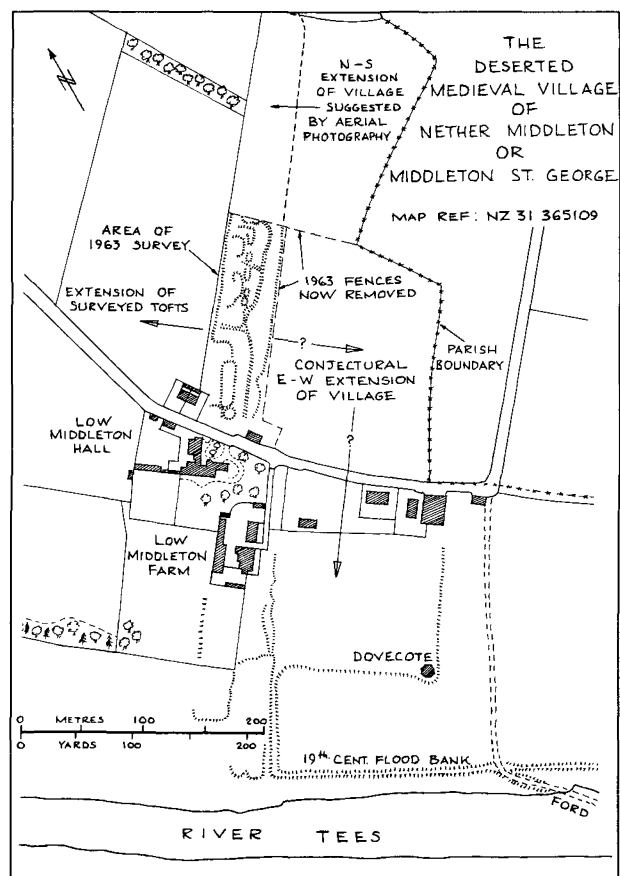


Figure 13

have taken that distinguishing name if Nether Middleton was also of only one row. The inference is that there was at Nether Middleton a second alignment of tofts on the other side of a green or open space – probably to the east of the identified row. A substantial build-up of plough soil on both sides of the 1963 paddock would contribute to the masking of any signs of the second row.

On the basis of this partly proven and partly conjectural reconstruction of Nether Middleton or Middleton St. George, the village probably comprised in the Middle Ages about a dozen houses, which is similar in size to the other two medieval settlements in the parish, Over Middleton or Middleton-One-Row and West Hartburn.

These notes can only give a simplified view of a very interesting emerging picture. Much more can be said, and much remains to be learnt about the relationship of the villages within the parish, the connections with adjoining parishes, and the development of the settlement pattern.

Daniels, R. 1995 *The Church, the Manor and the Settlement: the evidence from Cleveland*, in ed B. E. Vyner, *Moorland Monuments: studies in the archaeology of north-east Yorkshire in honour of Raymond Hayes and Don Spratt*. CBA Res. report 101, 79-90.

Pallister, A. and Wrathmell, S. 1990 *The Deserted village of West Hartburn, Third Report: Excavation of Site D and Discussion*, in ed B. E. Vyner *Medieval Rural Settlement in North-East England*, AASDN Res Report No 2, 59-75.

A. F. Pallister

## **EAST YORKSHIRE**

### **Argham Grange (TA 112716)**

Ed Dennison reports that Barton Howe Warren Blackledge (BHWB) carried out a farm presentation survey at Argham Grange near Bridlington, on behalf of the landowner and funded by English Heritage. The project involved a combined archaeological, architectural and ecological survey.

The main site within the landholding is the extensive and well-known deserted medieval village. A survey of the earthworks and the readily available documents suggests a multi-phase site: possible pre-Conquest origins; a 12th century regular 2-row planned village extended in the 13th century by the Argham family; partial desertion in the mid-late 14th century with courtyard farms replacing the older street-frontage properties; complete desertion by the 15th century when a minor country house and gardens occupied the site; 16th and 17th century conversion to sheep ranching; and a final late 18th century phase when the present farm complex was built slightly to the north of the village site.

The existing farm is characterised by a pair of conjoined farmhouses with two foldyards to the rear. There is some evidence for a gradual and piecemeal development, rather than a single planned episode of building. Although the buildings are not of special interest individually, they form an important example of a traditional Wolds farmstead. From an ecological view, the semi-improved calcareous grassland on the village earthworks is particularly valuable.

## **ESSEX**

### **Boreham, Bulls Lodge Quarry (TL 7447 1210)**

An evaluation was carried out to determine the extent of archaeology present on land at Boreham Airfield prior to gravel extraction. An early medieval ring ditch, probably a 13th century wind mill, has been located with a large pit present within the interior. This is surrounded by a medieval field system and an enclosure ditch.

Previous summaries: Gilman (ed.) 1992, 151-2; 1994, 241.

M. Germany, E.C.C. (F.A.G.)

### **Grays, Stifford County Primary School, Parker Road (TQ 6055 7820)**

Six trenches were excavated revealing evidence of pits, ditches and gullies. These may have been on the edge of a small early medieval settlement occupied between the 11th and 14th centuries, with the centre of activity some distance from the development area. Further work is expected.

K. Reidy, E.C.C. (F.A.G.)

### **Tollesbury, Tollesbury Wick Marsh (TL 970 090)**

A programme of test pitting was undertaken as part of the archaeological evaluation of two mounds identified from aerial photography and previously interpreted as possible red hills (Strachan 1995). Two test pits were investigated.

The evidence recovered indicates that neither of the mounds were red hills but were comparable to groups of medieval mounds and tanks investigated in the past at Hullbridge and Tolleshunt D'Arcy, and may be interpreted as salterns.

A. Garwood, E.C.C. (F.A.G.)

### **Wimbush, Parsonage Farm (TL 5795 3544)**

Three test pits and a linear trench were excavated in order to assess the degree of survival of archaeological remains within this scheduled moated site. Medieval occupation deposits were found to lie beneath 0.38-0.43m of post-medieval overburden in test pits C and D. Pottery dated these deposits to the 12th-14th centuries. More dating evidence was recovered from a domestic rubbish pit in test pit A, indicating, that the main focus of active occupation in the medieval period was from the 12th to the 14th century.

A. Garwood, E.C.C. (F.A.G.)

### **Witham, Maltings Lane (TL 815 132)**

Fieldwalking has produced an almost complete absence of medieval material, thus weakening any claim that this area is the location of the Saxon or early medieval *burh*. Rodwell (1993, 52-54) has suggested that this area may have been an enclosed medieval or later woodland.

H. Brooks, H.B.A.S.

### **Colchester, 79 Hythe Hill (TM 0133 2468)**

Excavations on the medieval and post-medieval buildings at the former Colchester Tractors site were completed in January 1995. The earliest building dated to the 13th/14th century. It was a three-roomed house with masonry footings, clay floors and a central hearth for heating and cooking. The footings presumably supported a timber superstructure. The house measured approximately 5 by 15 yards. The implication of the central hearth is that the hall (the main room) was a single storey, and open to the roof. To the rear of the house were yard areas, a few pits, and a tile-built circular bread oven. This was substantially rebuilt during the 15th/16th century into what was ultimately a five-roomed structure – still with masonry footings, clay floors, and central hearths. Although the earlier structure was probably a domestic residence, this later and larger structure may have contained shops or industrial units – blacksmithing debris was found on one of the floors.

Further building work occurred in the post medieval period.

Previous summaries: Gilman & Bennett (eds.) 1995, 249.

H. Brooks, C.A.T./H.B.A.S.

### **Cressing, Cressing Temple (TL 799 187)**

The main excavation of the year was the Field School excavations just north of the Granary, during the summer. Last year's trenches were re-opened to excavate the cellar and other features hinted at by the deposits revealed in 1994. The excavations revealed that the gravel foundations of the medieval house became much deeper in the west corner, and may have been as much as 50% wider here. Disturbance from the cellar construction made

accurate measurement impossible. The foundations were in excess of 1.8m deep compared with the average of 0.5m and must have been designed to support a large staircase or chimney. Part of the foundations of a second building were found, built against the first building. Evidence indicates that these buildings were of flint with dressed greensand coins and apertures.

Work also began on the new system to link the site to the main sewage network. This involved the excavation of a trench across the south-east corner of the monument and a watching brief on a trench along the B1018. It was clear that there has never been a direct connection between the present moat and the pond across the road.

Previous summaries: Gilman (ed.) 1989, 61-2; 1990, 130-1; 1991, 153; 1992, 103; 1993, 204-5; 1994, 249; Brown and Flook 1990; Robey 1993a, 1993b; Gilman and Bennett 1995, 247-9

T. Robey, E.C.C.

#### **A604 Haverhill Bypass Phase II (TL 687 444)**

Excavation adjacent to the A604 and the Sturmer Barrow revealed part of a medieval settlement site. After topsoiling, a colluvial or remnant ploughsoil deposit was seen to cover the eastern part of the site. It contained abraded early to mid 13th-century pottery. A number of shallow post holes or pacts were cut into this deposit. On removal of this layer, a series of ditches was discovered. Several contained pottery, and they probably defined fields and domestic plots. Initially, at least four phases of layouts appear to be represented, although finds analysis should provide more detail.

C. Abbott, S.C.C.

#### **West Hanningfield, Downhouse Farm (TL 7462 0135)**

Excavations uncovered evidence of Early Saxon occupation including a post-built structure, ditches, a possible trackway, post holes and pits, all dated to the 5th/6th centuries. Part of a large medieval ditch or moat was also located along with some smaller medieval field ditches.

Previous Summaries: Gilman (ed.) 1992, 100.

S. Godbold, E.C.C. (F.A.G.)

#### **Wimbish, Tiptofts Farm, Swards End (5702 3737)**

Recording of *in situ* timbers and investigations of the underlying archaeology was carried out during improvements to a 14th century moated farmhouse which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No. 20685). After removal of the floor boards, plans of the timber joists were made in the drawing room, dining room and study, and the different joints recorded. It was noted that the wings at the side of the house were later than the main building. Box sections were dug through the floor below revealing medieval floor layers, the original north-eastern wall of the house and a cobbled yard surface. The cobbled yard was also recorded outside the present-day house during a watching brief on groundworks. The depth and make-up of the moated platform was revealed during this work as well as the remains of a now demolished post-medieval chimney breast.

R. Clarke/M. Germany, E.C.C. (F.A.G.)

#### **Boreham, Borham Airfield (TL 7455 1225)**

This watching brief was undertaken during the stripping of topsoil and runways prior to gravel extraction. Two medieval ditches, one pit and one large amorphous feature were located beneath one of the World War Two runways. The ditches were aligned south-west/north-east and south-east/north-west respectively, and contained sherds of early 13th-century pottery, oyster shells and many small fragments of daub.

These features, together with the complex of cropmarks to their immediate west, may have been part of a medieval moated settlement. The cropmarks seem to include the remains of several timber buildings and several enclosures surrounded by a number of very large ditches or moats.

M. Germany, E.C.C. (F.A.G.)

#### **Previous summaries (Gilman (ed.) 1994, 241)**

Brown, N. and Flook, R. 1992 'Archaeology at Cressing Temple 1988-90', *Essex J.* 25 No. 2, 39-41

Gilman, P. J. (ed.) 1989 'Excavations in Essex 1988', *Essex Archaeol. Hist.* 20, 157-171.

Gilman, P. J. (ed.) 1990 'Excavations in Essex 1989', *Essex Archaeol. Hist.* 21, 126-139.

Gilman, P. J. (ed.) 1991 'Excavations in Essex 1990', *Essex Archaeol. Hist.* 22, 148-161.

Gilman, P. J. (ed.) 1992 'Archaeology in Essex 1991', *Essex Archaeol. Hist.* 23, 98-113.

Gilman, P. J. (ed.) 1993 'Archaeology in Essex 1992', *Essex Archaeol. Hist.* 24, 195-210.

Gilman, P. J. and Bennett, A. 1995 'Archaeology in Essex 1994', *Essex Archaeol. Hist.* 26, 238-258.

Robey, T. 1993a 'The Archaeology of Cressing Temple' in D.D. Andrews (ed.) *Cressing Temple, A Templar and Hospitaller Manor in Essex*. Essex County Council.

Robey, T. 1993b 'Cressing Temple', *Current Archaeol.* 135, 84-87.

Rodwell, W. 1993 *The Origins and Early Development of Witham, Essex*.

Strachan D. 1995 *Tollesbury Wick Marsh, Air-photo Interpretation*. Essex County Council Internal Report.

#### **Abbreviations**

Bt. M. Braintree Museum

Ch. E. M. Chelmsford and Essex Museum

C. A. T. Colchester Archaeological Trust

C. M. Colchester Museum (formerly Colchester and Essex Museum)

E.C.C. (F.A.G.) Essex County Council (Field Archaeology Group)

E. F. D. M. Epping Forest District Museum

H. B. A. S. Howard Brooks Archaeological Services

S. C. C. Suffolk County Council

S. W. M. Saffron Waldon Museum

T. M. Thurrock Museum

## **GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

#### **Hazleton SP 080180**

This Cotwold parish is the subject of an extended programme of documentary and field research by D. Aldred and C. Dyer. Work on the fields has produced the abundant evidence (typical of the region) for prehistoric and Romano-British activity, including a Roman settlement site. The varied distribution of medieval pottery suggests considerable differences in the pattern of medieval manuring. The village, which is a nucleated settlement with a complex plan, is much shrunken, and a large area of earthworks has been planned. This includes peasant house sites and tofts, and a large area of building remains and long rectangular enclosures that seem to have formed part of the manor house complex. The site has



been chosen for research because of the high quality of its medieval documentary evidence and modern maps, and research into these is proceeding.

### LEICESTERSHIRE

**Fregthorpe, Ketton parish,** (formerly Rutland, SK 991049)

This heavily ploughed site was fieldwalked by students of the Department of Adult Education, University of Leicester, with the kind permission of the farmer, Mr M. Andrews, Holmes Farm, Ketton. The earthworks, heavily denuded, indicate a very small settlement, perhaps just a single farm, lying on the northern side of a track to Easton on the Hill, 1km from the village of Ketton (Fig. 14). They coincide with the boundaries of a series of small closes (marked Fregthorpe) on the Enclosure Map of Ketton of 1769 (Leicestershire Record Office DE1381/600). This map shows a number of narrow closes with curved boundaries running away from the site to the north; three of them, taken from the 25-inch Ordnance Map of 1900, are shown on the plan. It is possible that the evidence of these two maps should be taken to show that Fregthorpe had been set down on land already ploughed with curved ridge and furrow.

The fieldwalking produced a thin scatter of abraded Roman sherds and a tegula fragment. The medieval pottery consisted of Stamford shelly and sandy ware of 11th and 12th century date but mainly sandy ware and Lyveden type ware of 13th and 14th century date, nothing later, with one decorated tile fragment. Post medieval pottery consisted of possibly 18th century stoneware but mainly 19th century Staffordshire wares, consistent with ploughing at that time.

The place-name Fregthorpe means 'Frithegist's (outlying) farm; a name consistent with the surveyed remains. It is considered to be a relatively late name formation dating from the period 1050-1250 (Barrie Cox, *The Place Names of Rutland*, 1994, xl) and the evidence of the pottery is in agreement with this; there is no documentary reference before c. 1300 and not many after that. It looks like an early medieval addition to the settlement pattern in the parish of Ketton which in the Middle Ages seems not to have been a nucleated one at all, since in addition to the village there were scattered settlements at Geeston and Kilthorpe (the latter becoming a separate manor and appearing first in documents in c.1250), and possibly also at Newbottle, Manthorpe and Soulthorpe, all of which are now lost (Cox, 151).

A. E. Brown

**Lindley, parish of Higham on the Hill,** (SP 365 958)

The parish of Higham on the Hill contained three townships in the Middle Ages – Higham itself, a small settlement with its own land unit called Rowden, and Lindley. The earliest possible documentary reference to Lindley occurs in a charter of Nigel d'Aubigny of 1109-1114 in which a place called *Landeleie* is mentioned. A more certain reference comes in 1150-1183 when its ownership, as Lindleja, is attributed, following an exchange of land, to William de Rudeville (D.E. Greenway, *Charters of the honour of Mowbray* 246-7, 264). The name suggests a woodland environment which is borne out by an early 13th century document which

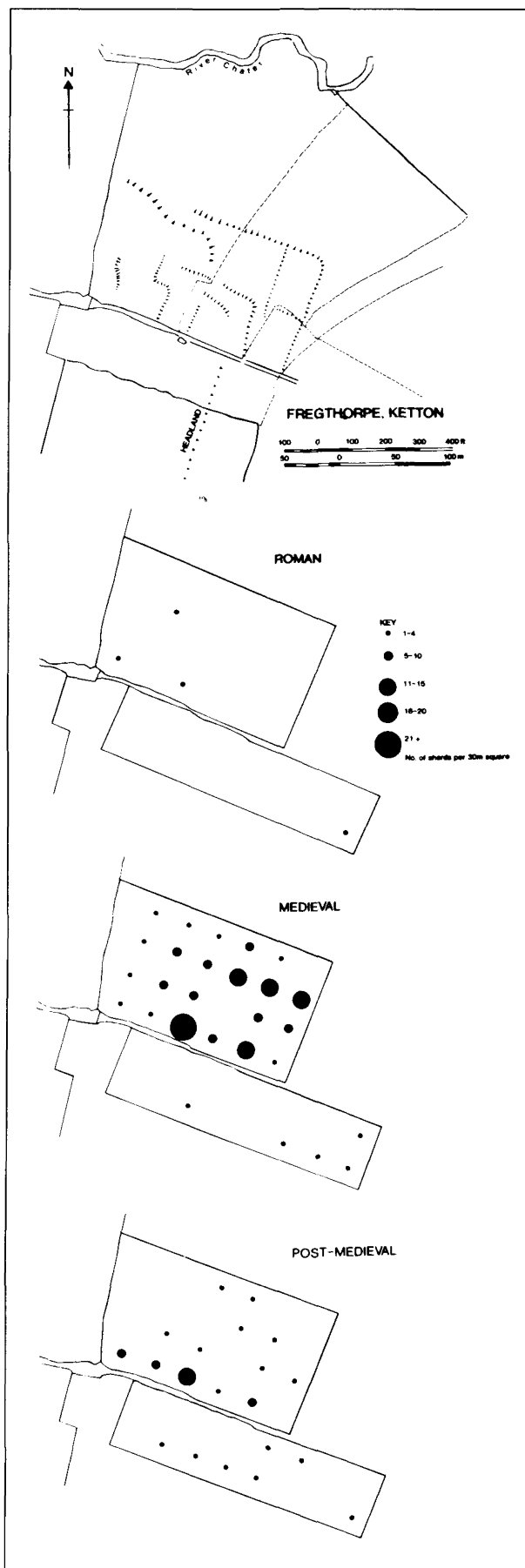


Figure 14

refers to 100 acres of wood in the SW corner of the township. In 1279 the fields of Lindley contained 30 virgates and much of the wood had gone (there is a medieval document which indicates solskifte) and there were two lords, William Hardwick and Nicholas Linle. The antiquary William Burton, who owned part of the manor, recorded that it was depopulated by John Hardwick c. 1500, 'being one of the first inclosed lordships in all the hundred' (quoted by Nichols *History and Antiquities of Leicestershire*, Vol 4 (2), 1811, 647). There is a series of deeds in existence which record the acquisition by Hardwick of various freehold tenements with open field land in Lindley during the reigns of Edward IV and Henry VII.

The site was fieldwalked in poor conditions by students of the Department of Adult Education of the University of Leicester. It consists now of a series of very plough-damaged parallel sided banks on either side of the track leading to the site of Lindley Hall (Fig. 15). The track is an original feature and was joined at its eastern end by

another one, ((a) on the plan), running north-south. This also had earthworks on both sides of it and the village could have extended into the unwalkable area where the Hall stood. There were two moated sites at Lindley. Lindley Hall, the Burton mansion which succeeded the Hardwick manor, had a moat which is shown in a residual form on a series of early 19th century maps in the Leicestershire Record Office, but which had been substantially filled in during the 18th century. Another lay at (b) on the plan, now hardly recognisable as an earthwork but clear on the 19th century maps and on 18th century topographical engravings. It was presumably the manor house of the other, Linle, holding.

The pottery consisted of (a) a thin scatter of Roman grey ware; (b) a small quantity of 11th-12th century shelly and black sandy pieces; (c) a great deal of 13th and 14th century Coventry/Chilvers Coton and Potters Maston wares; (d) a substantial quantity of 15th century hard sandy grey, buff and purple ware. The evidence is consistent with a foundation in the early medieval period and with depopulation c. 1500, as the documentary sources suggest. There was also a great deal of post medieval pottery mostly of 19th and 20th century date which from its location looks like dumping over the fence from Lindley Hall.

A. E. Brown

## LINCOLNSHIRE

### Bassingham, Water Lane (TF 390360)

An archaeological examination by staff of Archaeological Project Services was undertaken in advance of development at Water Lane, Bassingham. An enclosure map of 1654 indicated the presence of a large house with four smaller structures within the investigation area.

A geophysical and contour survey revealed the presence of a moat, possibly adjoining the adjacent River Witham (Fig.16). Excavation identified a Romano-British enclosure and field system that was overlain by 13th century boundary ditches. These were replaced by the moat later in the 13th century. Within the moated area, was an aisled hall measuring 18m by 11m with an adjoining garderobe to the northeast. Situated 40m to the east was a circular dovecote, some 7m in diameter.

Following a possible abandonment episode in the 15th and 16th centuries, the hall was extended to the west and a new floor laid. A separate building was constructed to the south and the dovecote fell into disuse. The hall appears to have been finally abandoned in the 18th century.

Paul Cope-Faulkner

### Chapel St. Leonards, Sea Road (TF 552772) East Lindsey District, Lincolnshire.

N. Herbert of Archaeological Project Services monitored development at Sea Road, Chapel St. Leonards. Romano-British and medieval pottery has been recovered from the town and its coastline and salt-making sites have been revealed by tidal erosion on the beach. A medieval settlement has also been located on land adjacent to the development.

The watching brief identified remains from the Romano-

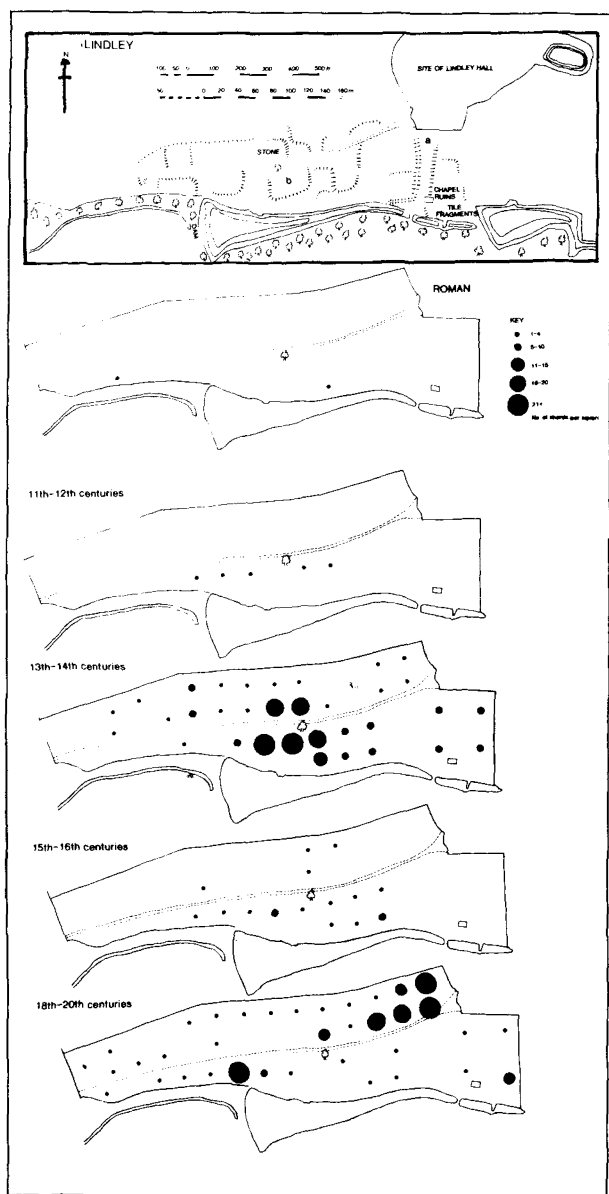


Figure 15

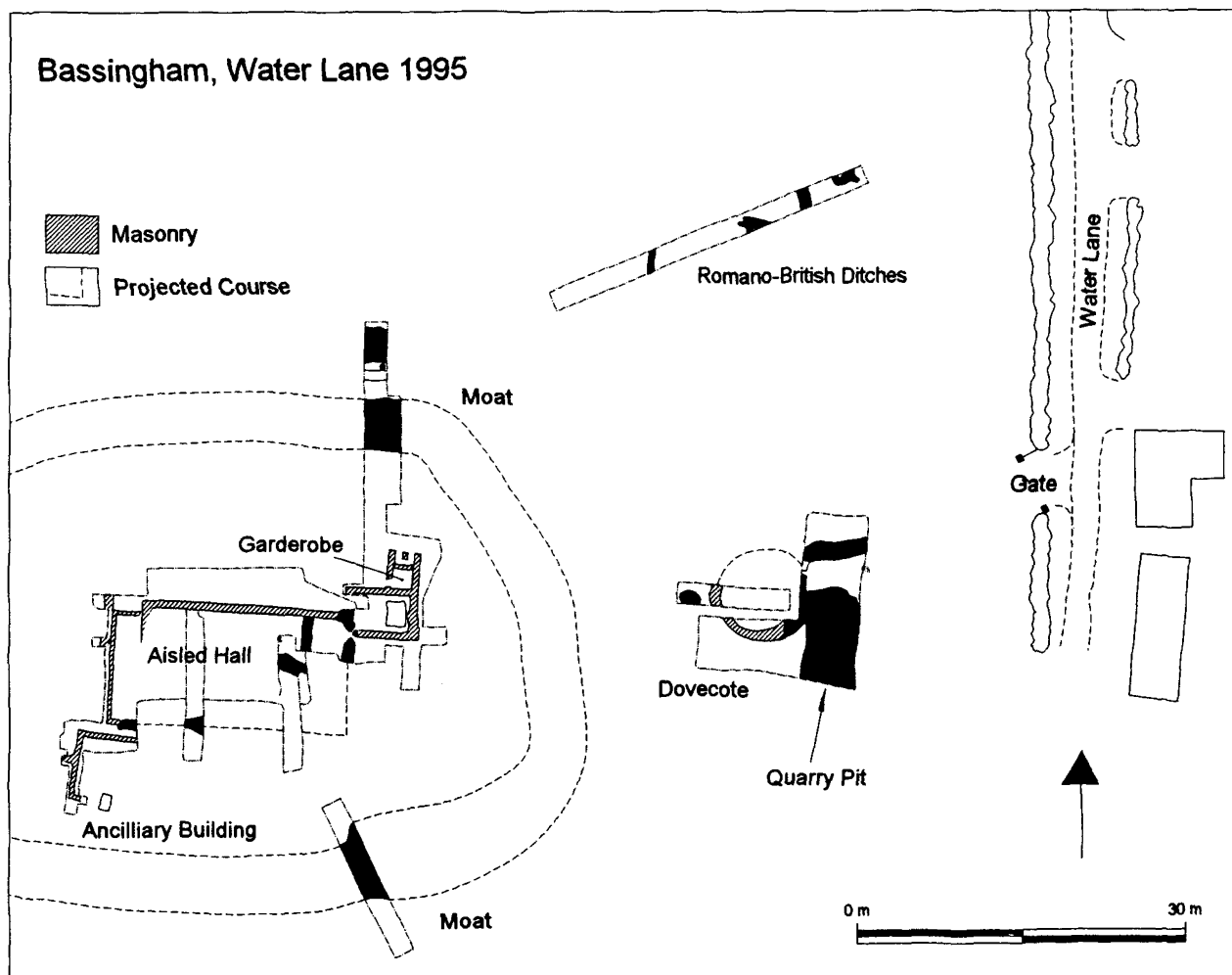


Figure 16

British and medieval periods, though these had been disturbed by modern development. A large quantity of Roman and medieval pottery was recovered during the site examination.

Neil Herbert

## NORFOLK

### Hargham (TM 020 913)

Alan Davison has completed the fieldwalking of the estate centred on this DMV (Reports 8 and 9). Evidence of shrinkage at Wilby (TM 032899) was revealed by the discovery of a hollow-way and associated platforms and other features north of the 17th century Wilby Hall. The hall stands within the remnant of a large moat and is probably on the site of the medieval Beck Hall. Pottery found on and around the earthworks indicated medieval and Late Medieval occupation but finds of Ipswich-type and Thetford-type sherds suggest earlier activity. The earthworks were subsequently planned by Brian Cushion for the Field Archaeology Division of the Norfolk Museums Service.

### Garboldisham (TM 005 816)

The Domesday entries occur under two names, *Gerboldesham* and *Wica*; the major portion consisting of holdings of de Warenne, Bishop Osbern and de Montfort

(the largest of all) appearing under 'Wica'. The King held the remaining one portion as 'Gerboldesham'. By 1739 'Wica', afterwards 'Wykes' and later 'Wyken', survived only as the name of a common, Wicken Ling, once part of a large area of common land stretching eastwards into the Lophams (Blomefield, 1739). An earlier record (c.1045-1066) of the Abbey of Ely (Hart, 1966,91) refers to the land later to be the de Montfort manor as 'Gerboldesham'. It is thus possible that the scribes of 1086 confused the name of the capital manor with that of minor subordinate settlements. *Faden's map (1797) shows buildings fringing 'Garboldisham (Wicken) Ling'*. Uphall (TM 013 840) with its moat would appear to have developed similarly on the edge of common land (Kenninghall Heath) to the north.

Blomefield, F., 1739, *An Essay towards a topographical History of the County of Norfolk*, Volume I.

Hart, C.R., 1966, *The Early Charters of Eastern England*.

Brian Cushion reports that the following sites were surveyed during 1995, at a scale of 1:1000, as part of the ongoing Norfolk Earthworks Survey.

### Acle St. Mary's Priory: Site 8601, (TG415115)

Mainly ditched enclosures denoting subdivision of this small site were recorded after damage was reported.

**Aldeby: Site 15127,** (TM449932)

An enclosure and pond to the west of Priory Farm.

**Ashill: Site 4711,** (TF877030)

A well defined moat with an impressive hollow-way are bounded by various enclosures, partly spoil covered. Further probable tofts have been ploughed and reseeded to leave only subdued remnants.

**Bawsey: Site 5554,** (TF656203)

A moated site in Crow's Wood with an adjacent smaller enclosure also has remnants of a surrounding enclosure system whose relationship is not entirely clear.

**Carbrooke Commandry: Site 8814,** (TF951021)

Norfolk's only Knights Hospitallers site includes a part moated enclosure with a square building outline, fishponds and several other outer buildings as parchmarks. A probable precinct boundary ditch is recorded on the north and north-east.

**Carbrooke: Site 31424,** (TF952023)

Adjacent to the above are a series of enclosures, some of which are likely tofts facing onto a former road.

**Dersingham: Site 1579,** (TF692302)

A well defined moat, with adjacent enclosures to the west and south, including some enigmatic parallel ridges, possibly a remnant of ridge and furrow.

**Dersingham: Site 31059,** (TF694301)

Probable medieval enclosures divided from the above site by Manor Road.

**Dersingham: Site 17436,** (TF696304)

Building outlines with associated enclosures and surrounding medieval pottery fragments suggest a farmstead, with further enclosures to the east.

**East Walton: Site 30996,** (TF743164)

Tofts and closes to the north of Chapel Lane, partially incorporating existing properties.

**Filby: Site 31191,** (TG466135)

A moated enclosure which is most likely a fishpond.

**Fritcham with Appleton (Little Appleton): Site 3501,** (TF710270)

A hollow-way and several mostly incomplete enclosures and linear features form the earthworks of a former hamlet.

**Fulmodeston: Site 1068,** (TF989299)

A manorial site includes a moat, an outer enclosure partly ploughed out, with internal divisions, and a hollow-way leading to the complex.

**Fulmodeston: Site 28091,** (TF997328)

A moat with adjacent toft-like enclosures and possible road line.

**Fulmodeston: Site 12159,** (TF997325)

A series of moats with adjacent enclosures, some being

later subdivision of the valley floor.

**Hellington: Site 31562,** (TG315034)

Enigmatic enclosures and ponds with remnants of a former roadside boundary bank.

**Hoe: Site 2810,** (TF998165)

A small moat as well as other toft-like enclosures and closes adjacent to hollow-ways within the park of Hoe Hall, indicate a considerable area of fossilised landscape change.

**Kelling: Site 29587,** (TG094417)

A banked enclosure adjacent to the moated site of the Old Hall is within the Manor Yards, whilst a former road line is noted to the south.

**Little Dunham: Site 11351,** (TF863129)

Enclosures to the west of the church are thought to include an earlier manorial site, whilst a former drive to the Old Rectory and adjacent enclosures are also noted.

**Lynford (West Tofts): Sites 5148, 5149 & 31035,** (TF836930)

A linked group of earthworks to the north and east of the church comprise the well defined moated site of Caston Hall (5148), with some in part associated enclosures and channels to the east (31035), and the subdued remnants of part of the medieval village (5149). The latter has incomplete tofts and/or closes with further truncated features to the west representing internal park and woodland boundaries associated with the former rectory.

**Middleton Sites: 3393 & 3395,** (TF670175)

An additional ditched enclosure surrounding the well known moat at Middleton Towers has been recorded, along with fish ponds and further enclosures to the east and south, the latter being tofts.

**Middleton: Site 18547,** (TF653162)

Ridge and furrow of varying states of preservation with adjacent enclosures, including probable tofts, which may have been superimposed upon former areas of ridge and furrow.

**Middleton: Site 31613,** (TF651162)

A U-shaped ditched enclosure, with some internal subdivision, that probably formed a boundary of the grounds associated with an earlier dwelling at West Hall Farm.

**North Pickenham (Houghton on the Hill): Site 4630,** (TF869055)

A hollow-way and adjacent enclosures form the surviving earthworks of the DMV.

**Quidenham (Wilby): Sites 31185 & 31186,** (TM032918)

Two adjacent sites comprising a hollow-way and a side road, both with several associated tofts and closes. See also under Margham.

**Sandringham (Babingley): Site 3257,** (TF671261)

Ridge and furrow, a probable medieval road line and

enclosures to the south of Hall Farm have been recorded, with one likely dock inlet on the edge of the former estuary.

**Warham (Hales Manor): Site 1886, (TF957416)**

Upstanding masonry and other ground level building outlines within a partly destroyed moat, as well as other enclosures and building evidence denote a substantial manorial complex.

**Warham: Site 30711, (TF948413)**

Roadways shown on Faden's Map (1797), as well as enclosures and a probable building platform survive as earthworks.

**Warham: Site 31528, (TF951418)**

A series of mostly incomplete, mainly ditched enclosures and one well defined trapezoidal enclosure are recorded on valley floor and low terrace locations.

**Warham: Site 31562, (TF949416)**

Two small building platforms adjacent to the present village street.

**West Acre: Site 29470, (TF785155)**

A series of tofts, partially quarried for chalk, with at least two building platforms as well as further building outlines to the east which appear more likely to be remnants of a farmstead.

**Wighton: Site 2051, (TF942390)**

A moat, partly damaged by a later watercourse, has flint revetting and building evidence. Various adjacent enclosures, some not necessarily contemporary, are situated on both terrace and valley floor positions.

Brian Cushion

**Wighton, Norfolk (SMR 1850) (NG Ref TF946403)**

by Brian Cushion

**Summary**

The site is situated in 4.3 hectares of grassland on the east side of the River Stiffkey, 700m NE of the village centre and 300m north of Grove Farm, the nearest existing settlement. It was first noted as an earthwork site in 1995 whilst undertaking other surveys for the Norfolk Earthworks Survey noted elsewhere in the report.

It comprises a series of subrectangular enclosures, located upon a low natural river terrace, and suggestive of medieval tofts. A larger ditched enclosure, several linear features, including a causeway and features indicating water management are recorded in the northern part of the site.

**Description**

The subrectangular ditched enclosures are aligned E-W between the low, essentially natural scarp of the river terrace and a rather variable sinuous linear boundary to the east. To the west, on the flood plain, the drains shown are considered to be of probable 18/19th century date.

Enclosure A is the most prominent, up to 0.7m high with slight internal undulation possibly indicating a building platform, although there are no totally convincing features

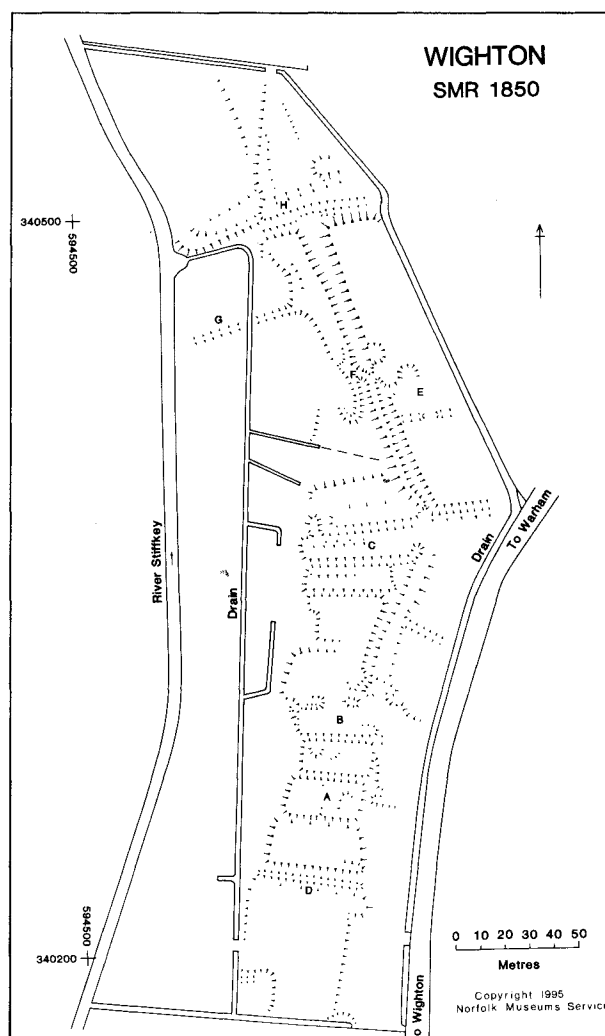


Figure 17

of this nature on the site. Enclosure B does have a near rectangular depression within it which corresponds to a likely building outline noted on 1993 air photography. Enclosure C and those adjacent have slight E-W internal ridges which could be remnants of cultivation features. The 0.3m high bank D is the only example of this type of feature in this part of the site, having a well defined ditch to the north and a lesser one to the south.

Surface finds from molehills on the area of tofts included seven medieval body sherds, a few post-medieval brick fragments and a fragment of iron smelting slag.

South of A the eastern boundary is a shallow sinuous scarp with a slight flanking depression between A and B, but no consistency of form. North of B, a more obvious c.0.4m ditch is recorded to the east, with a broad flanking bank further east, joining to a 0.3m high E-W bank, the only convincing linear feature between the enclosures and the present road. The width of the N-S bank, (4-6m) does suggest it as part of a degraded causeway. Indeed the lack of features east of the enclosures could indicate that this area was part of a previously wider road to which the tofts were aligned. Certainly Faden's Map of 1797 shows a roadway broadening into a possible small green in this general vicinity, although the precise position cannot be certain.

North of C the character of the earthworks changes, with one much larger subrectangular ditched enclosure (E) of 0.3 hectares. This has the continuation of the roadside drain as its eastern boundary, it being up to 1.3m deep and regularly maintained and carrying water, given the evidence of recent spoil (not shown) which extends along much of the interior of the present field boundary. The SE corner of E is masked by this spoil, with the southern ditch being the shallower of its boundaries. The northern boundary ditch, up to 1m deep, meets the eastern field boundary at a curve in the latter, suggesting that they could both be part of a contemporary layout of enclosures. They are shown as such on an 1828 map, (NRO Church Commissioners map 11904). However air photographs show soil marks extending east from this junction and then south, suggesting that enclosure E may only be part of an earlier larger and squarer enclosure. The western boundary of E is the most complex, with the southern half being a ditch up to 7m wide and almost 1m deep. It has a bank to its west, up to 0.5m high forming another narrower causeway-like feature. To the west is a length of curving bank which seems to funnel the flood plain into a short channel which is blocked by a barrier bank (F), which also acts as a break in the western boundary of E. The ditch to the north of F is wider, increasing to 12m at its northern end where it meets the northern ditch, which continues, with some modern overdeepening, to the river.

The configuration of the features joining at F does suggest it as a barrier to two separate channels, forming a culvert, sluice or possibly a mill site, although the funneling from the flood plain is not totally convincing. A few features within E are recorded, particularly a shallow, near dividing ditch with a possible culvert to the SE of F and some less regular undulations immediately east of F. A broadening of the boundary ditch to the north of F is at a higher level than the main feature.

Molehills and bare soil at various points on the boundaries of enclosure E have allowed seven medieval pottery sherds, including one early medieval rim, to be found during the survey.

A broad raised area exists to the NW of F, with a low (0.3m) bank (G) extending westwards across the flood plain. NW of enclosure E, the E-W ditch has a rather irregular bank (H) to the north, again rather causeway-like. It merges with the unrecorded spoil from river dredging but continues as a very clear 0.6m high causeway west of the river, noted on the 1828 map, to a crossing of an earlier river channel where a mill has been located. (SMR 15208) Bank G also continues as a less well defined feature to the west of the present river, almost parallel to the causeway.

To the north of H, some rather incomplete features may represent in part trackways to a current field gate, whilst the westernmost scarp is the natural river terrace edge.

## **NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

### **West Warden (SP 5210 4997)**

David Hall reports that the deserted village of West Warden has been identified in the parish of Chipping Warden, north of Banbury. The vill has not been

identified before because its township belonged to Warden Abbey, Bedfordshire, which built a grange on a different site. It has generally been assumed that 'West Warden' referred to the grange in Chipping Warden parish that lay far west of Bedfordshire. The villagers of Chipping Warden viewed the site differently and called the vill East Warden. To complete the confusion the field where the deserted site lies is called 'the nunnery' although it was not the monastic site. Aerial photographs held by Northamptonshire Heritage show a few cropmarks and ground survey revealed a central hollow way with areas of building stone and 13th-century pottery lying either side, extending to a few hectares. The township was enclosed early and some of its territory became shared with neighbouring Woodford Halse and Aston le Walls parishes.

## **NORTH YORKSHIRE**

### **Swinithwaite Estate, West Witton (SE 040890)**

Ed Dennison reports that a historic landscape survey of the 600 hectare Swinithwaite Estate, in Wensleydale, was undertaken by Barton Howe Warren Blackledge (BHWB), on behalf of the landowner and funded by the Yorkshire Dales National Park and English Heritage.

The survey identified some 220 archaeological sites which were recorded by sketch survey and written description. A number of pre-medieval occupation sites and the remains of field systems were noted. The known Knights Templar preceptory and ruined chapel on Penhill were surveyed in detail, and the existence of an earlier preceptory site and the boundary of the Templar estate was confirmed. The site of a manorial complex was located next to the 18th century Swinithwaite Hall while earthworks around the village suggested a period of contraction. The surviving elements of the extensive medieval and post-medieval field systems were recorded, and the continuity of boundaries with the pre-medieval co-axial systems was noted. Several deserted farm complexes were also located, as well as former road and track alignments.

A parallel architectural survey led to the identification of a total of 98 individual buildings and structures. The majority are agricultural in nature, dating from the 18th and 19th centuries, and many are associated with the five working farms in the Estate. Several limekilns, sheepfolds and boundary markers were also recorded.

The approximately 70km of drystone walls within the Estate were inspected and classified according to their form, and the presence of associated wall furniture such as gateways, stiles, and sheep creeps was noted. Although this revealed that there are a number of walls of probable medieval origin, the majority appear to be of 18th century or later date.

### **Wood Hall, Womersley. (SE536 206)**

The Wood Hall Moated Manor Project, sponsored by National Power and undertaken by North Yorkshire County Council, is now (1995) in its eighth year. The Project aims to undertake the total excavation of the moated site known as Wood Hall, Womersley (SE536 206) in advance of its destruction by the Gale Common Ash Disposal Facility, and to put it into its national and

regional context by a study of its hinterland, focused on the parish of Womersley.

Excavations in 1995 have concentrated mainly on Area 20, investigating primarily the formal gardens of the Tudor period at Wood Hall, and underlying earlier features (Fig. 18). Excavation in the moat was this year limited to a small area at the eastern side of the entrance. Work in Areas 14 and 26 concentrated on identifying the evidence for late medieval and early postmedieval horticulture within the moated platform. In addition, limited trial work (Area 27) was undertaken with the aid of a mechanical excavator at the east side of the platform, in the twentieth century orchard.

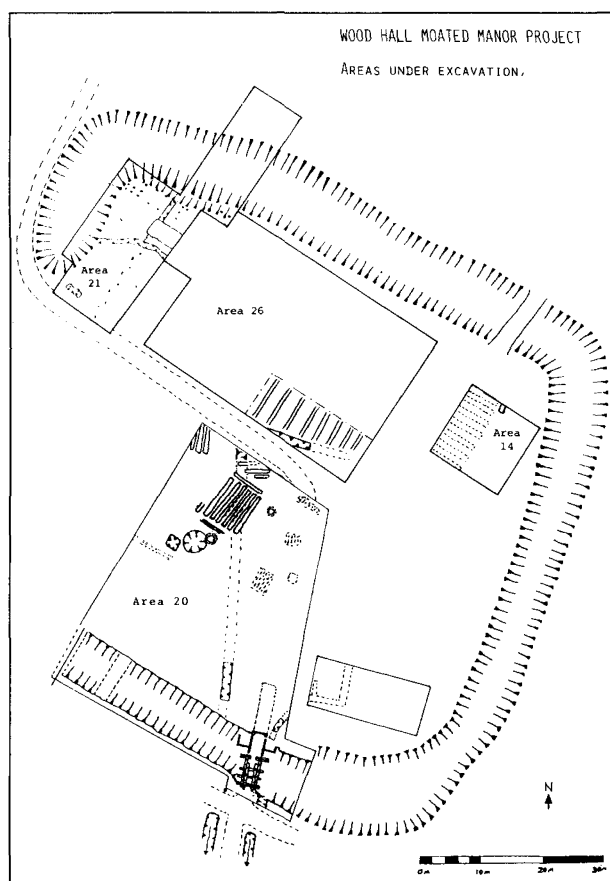


Figure 18

## Area 20

### The Moat

The very hot, dry conditions at the beginning of the summer led to the decision not to undertake further excavation work in the moat, for fear that pumping the moat dry would badly affect the remaining bridge timbers. In the event the moat dried out naturally, and excavation was undertaken at the eastern side of the bridge. This area has now been excavated to moat bottom, and the complete sequence of fills exposed and recorded in section.

The eastern gatehouse tower was constructed on an offset stone plinth which rested directly on the clean clay of the moat bed. This indicates that all the pre-gatehouse fills were removed from this area of the moat prior to the construction work. All the existing fills close to the bridge can therefore be dated post- 1493 (the dendro-

chronological date for the gatehouse construction) and pre-c. 1700, the approximate date for the causeway construction, which effectively sealed the bridge sequence. Only the fills between the bridge timbers are pre 1493.

Environmental samples (animal, plant and insect remains) from the moat fills have been assessed by scientists from the University of Sheffield ARCUS, by courtesy of a grant from the British Academy. They reported exceptional preservation of biological material and some unexpected results: peacock bones, seeds from imported fruits, unusual plants and an absence of cereal remains in the late medieval period. The sequence of moat fills indicates a gradual change in land use from primarily pastoral in the late 15th century to mixed farming with a fairly large percentage of cereals in the late 18th century.

Samples of the timbers from Bridges Z and A (the earlier two) were sent to the Dendrochronological Laboratories at Sheffield University for dating. Only one date was obtained from Bridge A – a felling date of 1457/8. The trees used in bridge Z, the earliest bridge, had such an unusual growth pattern, with wide-spaced rings, that it proved impossible to date them. This work was also funded by a grant from the British Academy.

The excavations in the moat have confirmed that the eastern dyke flanking Cow Lane connects directly into the moat. This demonstrates that the moat formed an integral part of the medieval land drainage system. The dyke at the west side of Cow Lane, found to be earlier than the moat during the 1993 season of excavations, has this year been traced approximately north/south across the moated platform. It appears to have been constructed by digging closely-spaced individual pits and then breaking through the 'walls' between them. The ditch, which possibly represents an early medieval land division, was backfilled with material including animal bone and pottery dating to the mid/late twelfth century.

### The Gardens

During the sixteenth century almost the whole of Area 20 was laid down as gardens. At the north of the area were a number of linear 'bedding' trenches, aligned north/south, east/west, and northwest/southeast. These were flanked to the south by a wall, possibly a 'bench', aligned east/west. To the south of this, and apparently originally extending to the edge of the moat, was an area of dense organic soil which was probably the base of a lawn. It contained quantities of medieval finds, including demolition material from earlier buildings. A large area of the lawn soil was removed or damaged by the insertion of the late eighteenth century farm buildings; its true extent may never be known.

### Earlier Features

Within the garden area, though pre-dating it, lay a large circular pit, 3.3m in diameter by 1.3m deep. The pit had been lined with timber stakes and clay, and may have been a tank or cistern for holding water. It contained a number of wooden fragments, debris from the conversion of tree-logs to usable timber. It had also been used as a dump for brash from clearance or pruning of shrubs – immediately identifiable species included rose, holly,

birch, and hawthorn or blackthorn. Artefacts found in the pit included a tooled leather knife scabbard with a pattern of waves and fishes, a brass mirror case, and two fine lathe-turned wooden bowls.

The removal of the lawn and garden soils has revealed a number of earlier features. These include areas of limestone rubble, pits, post-holes and a hearth, indicating earlier occupation. These features will be explored fully in 1996.

#### Area 27

One of the problems at Wood Hall has been that seven years of excavations have not yet revealed the manorial complex – nor any major medieval building within the platform. In the spring of 1995 a trial area (Area 27) was opened in the modern orchard on the east side of the moated platform, with the intention of assessing what damage the tree roots had caused to the archaeology, and locating the remains of any bunks that may have once been located in the area.

The removal of approximately 0.5m of topsoil by mechanical excavator revealed two robbed-out walls, at right angles to each other, forming part of a building on a north/south axis. Both walls had been removed to foundation level in order to re-use the good building stone, and the 'robs' back-filled with rubble debris. This included fragments of wall-plaster, indicating a high-status building.

Finds associated with the robbing are of early eighteenth century date, suggesting that the building was 'quarried' as a source of stone for the new 'model' farm complex begun at Wood Hall in the 1740's. Material used in the construction of the eighteenth century farmhouse, barns and well lining, which had been robbed from a late medieval building, tends to confirm this; re-used fragments included a fire-place architrave, window tracery, a window voussoir, a threshold stone and door-pivot block, pillar fragments and bonded masonry.

In 1996 Area 27 will be extended in an attempt to locate the whole of the supposed manorial building complex, which will then be excavated.

### SOMERSET

#### The Shapwick Project

The multi-disciplinary project based on the parish of Shapwick in Somerset, which began in 1988 and which is envisaged to run until 1998 or 1999, was continued in 1995.

#### Fieldwork

Fieldwalking continued with another thirteen fields being examined. Two more Roman sites were located, as well as a field with Roman and tenth-century pottery which might possibly be the site of the original 'Shapwick'.

A programme of sampling gardens in the village in 1m x 1m test pits was carried out from October 1994 to April 1995.

James Bond carried out an earthwork survey of the area around the abbot's manor house (Shapwick House Hotel) and located the moat referred to in 1515 (Fig.19).

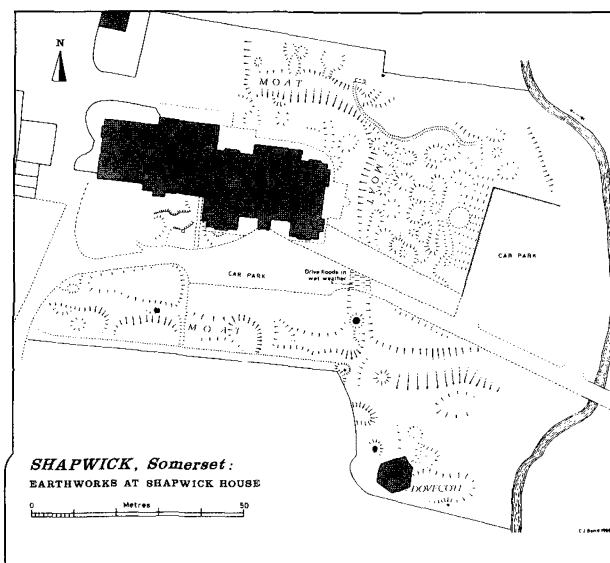


Figure 19

#### Buildings Survey

The survey of all the domestic and farm buildings is now complete and analysis and writing up for a separate publication is underway. Dendrochronological dating was carried out on two buildings. The roof of the abbot's manor house produced a felling date of spring 1489, while the detached kitchen was dated to spring 1428.

(Dan Miles)

#### Geophysical Survey and Soil Survey

Following the ideas discussed at the Group's conference on 25 March 1995 and reported in the Annual Report 9, 1994 (pages 20-21), an extensive programme of geophysical and geochemical survey has begun. So far a field called 'Sladwick' has produced both geophysical anomalies and high concentrations of certain heavy metals (as well as finds and an earthwork mound), while fields called 'Henry' and 'Enery' (ie Enworthy) have produced a few late Saxon sherds and geophysical anomalies. The most spectacular geophysical survey results have emerged in the field with the site of the old church. This has already produced evidence of prehistoric settlement around the spring, a Roman villa and Saxo-Norman 'manor', but anomalies indicate a far more extensive settlement of unknown date (see cover). Soil sampling has been carried out over an extensive area here and the results are awaited.

Shovel pitting has also been carried out in many of these fields.

(Dr M. Martin, Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, and English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory)

#### Excavation

Excavations were carried out in September 1995 at a number of locations in and around the village of Shapwick with students from King Alfred's College, Winchester, the University of Bristol, and a local community archaeology group, all under the overall direction of Chris Gerrard. Within the village, near the church, occupation and probable structures from the tenth century were



identified. At 'Abchester', an enclosure located by geophysical survey and reflected in high concentrations of heavy metals proved to be a Romano-British site, while a late Iron Age/Roman site was evaluated in the east of the parish. Geophysical and geochemical anomalies near 'Sladwick' did not produce any excavated features.

Shovel pitting elsewhere in the parish indicated extensive prehistoric activity near Purchase Copse and out on burlles in the Levels.

(C. Gerrard, C. Webster, R. McConnell, P. Marter, N.Thorpe and many others)

### **Botanical Survey**

Further work on the botany of the parish was carried out, with further analysis of the mass of data from the hedgerow survey. The reasons for the differing numbers and types and combinations of species in the hedges are still proving elusive!

(D. Hill, M. Williams)

### **Documentary Research**

At long last, major progress has been made on the analysis of the holdings and the furlong names recorded in the large 1515 survey. It has proved possible, beginning with the East Field ('by North Brook'), then East Field ('by South Brook'), and finally moving on to the West Field, to locate many of the furlongs recorded in 1515, at least with degree of confidence. Habitative names contained in this survey have been located to within a few hundred metres, probably close enough for them to be more closely located with geophysical and geochemical survey. This shows that 'Worth' and 'Bass castell' in the East Field are near the old church and therefore probably part of the same settlement complex, while the 'short', 'long' and 'gold' 'worth' names are all in the Henry/Enery/Enworthy area. 'Chestell' in the West Field relates to an area that has produced Roman pottery during fieldwalking, as does 'Blacklands' in the East Field. There are still problems with the West Field, however, as so few of the names have survived.

(M. Aston and M. Costen)

Partly to solve some of the above problems, but also to locate as many minor topographical names as possible, intensive research has begun on the good runs of Court Rolls for the manor. This is already producing interesting results, including a further, thirteenth-century, windmill site.

(M. Ecclestone)

### **Future Work**

Further fieldwork will be carried out as fields are ploughed, especially for spring-sown maize. Soil sampling, shovel pitting and test pitting will be carried out at selected areas where pre-Conquest settlements might exist.

Most effort will be concentrated on further soil sampling and geophysical survey at likely sites of these settlements and in the summer (July 1996) a programme of selective excavation will be carried out at the most promising locations.

Shapwick Report No 5 for 1993 is still available at £10 plus postage; No 6, a special report on excavations in the parish, is available also at £10 and No 7 for 1994 and 1995 is in active preparation. If you would like to be put on the mailing list for these, please send a cheque and your name and address to Professor Mick Aston, Department for Continuing Education, University of Bristol, 8-10 Berkeley Square, Clifton, Bristol, BS8 1HH.

M. Aston

### **SUFFOLK**

compiled by Edward Martin, Colin Pendleton and Judith Plouviez

### **Field Surveys**

*Breckland Archaeological Survey*: Survey work has continued on this two year project to investigate and characterise the archaeology of the Breckland Environmentally Sensitive Area. The main surviving areas of heathland and pasture, as well as selected parts of Thetford Forest, were targeted for fieldwork and a significant number of new earthworks were recorded. These included several possible new round barrows (e.g. at Brandon), extensive rabbit-warren boundary-banks (mainly of 18th century date) and numerous woodland banks (probably constructed during the 18th or 19th centuries to enclose early areas of coniferous planting on the open heathland) such as those at Elveden and Knettishall. A limited amount of fieldwalking was carried out in both Norfolk and Suffolk, including Barnham Heath, areas of Icklingham and Troston, and at Rymer Point, where nine parishes converge on a group of ponds. Prehistoric worked flints, together with Roman and Saxon pottery, were recovered from a site adjacent to one of the now-dry ponds at Rymer, highlighting the longstanding importance of water sources in the upland areas of Breckland. (Kate Sussams for English Heritage, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology and Suffolk County Council)

**Debenham**, (TM 16 S.E.; DBNO51-055 & 057-078) Further fieldwalking has revealed thirteen new medieval sites, mostly with 13th/14th century pottery, but five sites also had small amounts of 12th century pottery. Among the new sites were two on the Aspoll Road, suggesting 'ribbon'-development on the roads leading out of the town. A number of medieval sites were also found on the high ground (*Hunger Down*) between Sandy Lane and Gracechurch Street.

(Edward Savery).

*Earthwork Reconnaissance Survey in Suffolk (Rapid Identification Survey)*: This survey was carried out between October 1994 and May 1995 and was designed as a way of gauging the types and survival of earthworks in the county. Five sample areas were selected on different soil types and landscape zones: High Suffolk (south), High Suffolk (north) and the Waveney Valley, Stour Valley and Shotley Peninsula, Sandlings (south) and the Deben Valley, and Sandlings (north) and the Blyth Valley. Breckland was omitted as it is currently the subject of a separate survey (see above). Within each of the five areas, two strips of 10 x 1km were randomly selected for intensive survey. For each strip, landuse

information and field boundaries were transcribed from the Tithe Maps of c. 1840 on to 1:10000 base maps. (For four strips it was also possible to include information from earlier maps). Similar information was taken from the 1986 colour aerial photographs held by Suffolk County Council, amplified by data from the 1946 aerial photographs held by the National Monuments Record in Swindon. Archaeological sites were also plotted from the county Sites and Monuments Record. All the current areas of grassland, heathland and woodland (as the areas most likely to contain upstanding earthworks) were then inspected on the ground.

Although many of the 184 new earthworks located by the survey were of minor archaeological significance, they included 17 medieval moats or fragments of moats; four areas of hollows and platforms; two fishpond dams associated with the site of Dodnash Priory; three areas of possible water meadow earthworks; two areas of banks on heathland possibly associated with intermittent cultivation; two animal pounds; two oval mounds over 2m high (? ornamental features) in Grey Friars Wood, Dunwich; a low circular mound of uncertain purpose at Park Farm, Lavenham; and some 20th-century defensive works – a massive ditch along the north side of the Dunwich River, a long bank with circular machine-gun platforms at Blythburgh and an area of now-ploughed-out anti-gilder ditches seen on a 1946 aerial photograph of Blythburgh. Seventeen wood banks were also recorded. The non-earthwork sites located included a major complex of Napoleonic, 1st World War and 2nd World War defences at Bawdsey and the brick base of a windmill at Preston St Mary.

The majority (62%) of the significant new sites were located in the claylands of High Suffolk, with a smaller concentration in the northern Sandlings. The lowest total (8%) was recorded in the Stour Valley and the Shotley Peninsula, but paradoxically this was the area with the highest number of wood banks.

The work on the Tithe maps indicated that, by the 1840s, Suffolk was already a highly arable county and that a significant proportion of the grassland was in the form of temporary 'leys'. Three strips – two in High Suffolk (south) and one in the sandlings (north) – had close to the present day average of 83% arable land. Since the 1840s the amount of grassland has declined even further. The study of the 1946 aerial photographs showed that even by that date there were few earthworks on the surviving areas of grassland. The survey indicated a higher rate of survival for earthworks on heaths, marshes and in woodland, than on grassland.

The evidence from the pre-1840 maps indicated that the clayland fieldscape of High Suffolk is significantly older than that of the lighter lands of the Sandlings, confirming the designation of the former as an area of 'Ancient Countryside' (Rackham 1986).

Field boundary removal has been most intense in High Suffolk (north) and the Waveney Valley and in the Stour Valley. In parts of northern high Suffolk the pattern of the landscape has been destroyed, including important areas of co-axial field systems in the South Elmhams and Ilketshalls (see Williamson 1987) and sites of dispersed

farmsteads. The area of least field-boundary-removal is the Sandlings, mainly because the fields there were already larger and more regular, as a result of late 18th-century/early 19th-century land reorganisation.

Overall, the survey showed a relatively low level of survival of earthworks on grassland, but more on the heath, marshes and in the woods. Boundary features (field boundaries, green-edge ditches, wood banks etc) emerge as vital features of the historic landscape, especially in High Suffolk, but they are currently unprotected and very vulnerable to destruction.

Copies of the report have been deposited with the Archaeology Service of Suffolk County Council and with the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England.

(Stephen Podd for Suffolk County Council and the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England).

#### **Hinderclay, Willow Cottage (TM/0276; HNY024)**

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in response to a planning application to build a new house to the rear of the site of Willow Cottage. The cottage lay close to the former southern edge of Hinderclay Green (enclosed between 1783 and 1844, ? c.1819). The ruined cottage was built of red brick with indications of an integral timber frame and was 17th century or later in date; there were no indications of an earlier structure on the same site. A large pit immediately to the south of the building and partly underlying its south wall (and therefore pre-dating it) contained a substantial amount of pottery of 15th or early 16th century date. An infilled ditch located 11m to the north of the cottage was probably the former boundary of Hinderclay Green, as it aligned with a shallow hollow that led towards a linear pond in the adjacent property. This ditch was 2m wide and 0.5m deep and contained red bricks and a small quantity of 17th century or later pottery.

(Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council and A. C. Taylor).

#### **Ipswich, Hewlett Packard plc, Whitehouse Industrial Estate (TM/1347;IPS247)**

An area of 3,400sq m was excavated in advance of a new development on the outskirts of the town, in an area that was formerly a part of Bramford parish. Attention had been drawn to this area by the finding of five human graves during the construction of a car-park (see 'Archaeology in Suffolk 1993'). The excavation revealed significant occupation of the late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Roman, and Middle and Late Saxon periods.

The most extensive remains related to a small Middle Saxon settlement contained within a sub-rectangular enclosure (Fig. 20). This measured 80m x 100m and was defined by a ditch that was up to 2.8m wide and 1.4m deep. Artifacts were recovered from the north side of the ditch. The interior of the enclosure was subdivided into at least three unequal parts by small ditches or gullies. Two internal entrances were located, one with a line of three post-holes set close to the opening.

The northern segment of the enclosure was the largest and contained a rectangular building, an inhumation

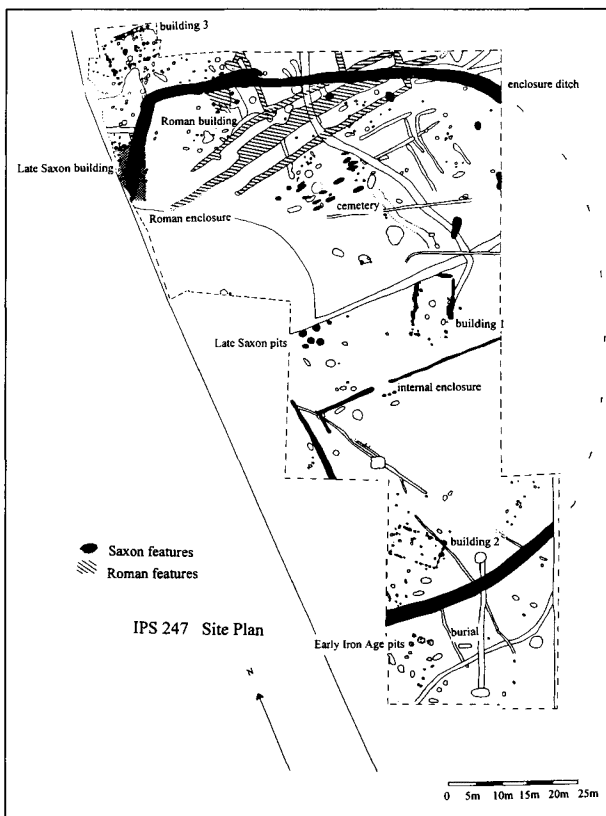


Figure 20

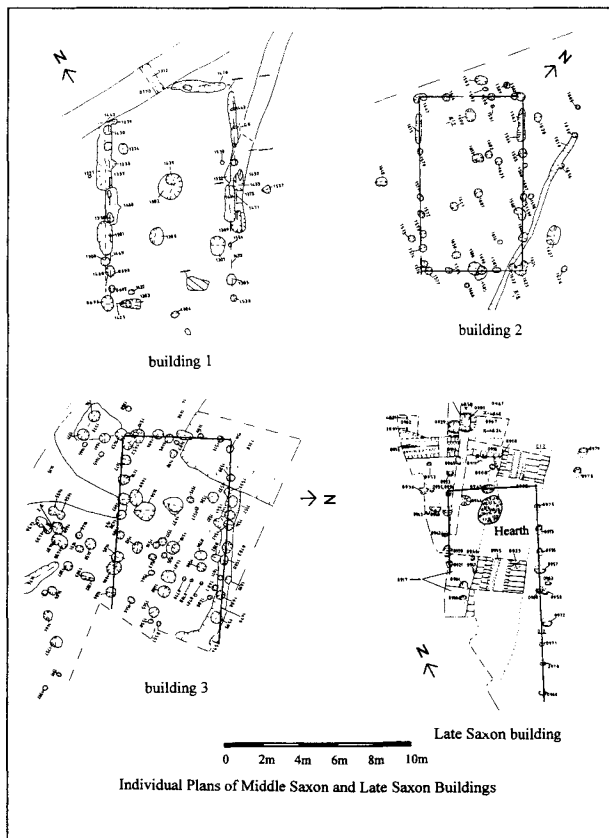


Figure 21

cemetery and five large rubbish pits. The building (Fig. 21) measured 11.5m x 7m and was constructed using a combination of foundation trenches and individual post-holes. The trenches for the long walls were relatively substantial, but those for the end walls were shallow and sometimes absent. Opposed entrances in the middle of the long walls were marked by short inset trenches, probably for thresholds. No hearths or floors were found in this or any of the other Middle Saxon buildings. The cemetery lay to the north of the building and consisted of 16 graves containing 14 bodies (in addition to the five found in 1993). All were aligned E-W, with their heads to the west and lying in a supine position. Both adults and children were represented, but there was no grave goods and no evidence for coffins. Two silver coins (*sceatta*) were recovered from the largest rubbish pit and fragments of bone combs were found in two of the others.

The building in the southern segment of the enclosure measured 9.3m x 5.5m and was built mainly using post-holes, but two opposed slots were present towards the west ends of the long walls. A third building with substantial post-holes and probably of Saxon date, was identified just outside the north-west corner of the enclosure. The east wall of this lay outside the excavation area, but it measured 5.8m x at least 10.75 m. Close by, but overlying the enclosure ditch, was a Late Saxon post-built building with a central clay hearth. A tight group of six Late Saxon rubbish pits was found within the Middle Saxon enclosure approximately 30m to the S. W. of the building.

The remains of a Roman enclosure were found underlying the northern part of the Saxon one. One side of this was made up of three parallel ditches which contained Iron Age and Roman pottery. One Roman building was identified within the enclosure. This rectangular post-built structure had been partly cut by the Saxon enclosure ditch, but it measured approximately 6m x 4m. The broad and shallow post-holes contained large lumps of chalk and flint as packing for the posts.

A group of six pits containing large quantities (965 sherds weighing 18.5kg) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was uncovered to the south of the Saxon enclosure. An undated human burial was found close to these pits. This E-W aligned inhumation was in a more decayed state than the Saxon burials and may therefore be prehistoric.

(Joanna Caruth for Suffolk County Council and Hewlett Packard plc).

**Sudbury, Wood Hall (TL/8742; SUY003):**

The survey of the moated enclosure was undertaken as part of a conservation programme. The survey recorded the undulations on the surface of the island prior to the clearance of trees and scrub. The survey consisted of a measured sketch with spot heights to illustrate the scale of the features. Three sherds of pottery were found – two medieval (12th-13th century) and one Roman.

(David Gill for Suffolk County Council and Babergh District Council).

**Trimley St. Mary, Parker Avenue (TM/2734; TYYO21):**

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on c. 6ha of

land to the rear of Parker Avenue. Evidence for medieval activity (covering the 13th or 14th centuries) was recovered from two of the trial trenches in the lowest-lying area of the site. A metalled surface and two ditches (one recut) were located, together with a significant quantity of unabraded medieval pottery and a silver penny of Edward I. The limited nature of the investigation meant that the exact nature of the activity could not be determined, but an isolated farmstead with associated fields seems most likely.

(Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council and Trinity College, Cambridge).

**Winston, Winston Pipeline** (TM/1761-1861. WNT024-025):

Two small medieval sites were identified during archaeological monitoring of topsoil-stripping operations for a 10m wide and 4800m long water pipeline route. Four ditches and three pits containing 13th-14th century pottery were found on the first site, and a ditch containing late 12th-early 13th century pottery was found on the second.

(Stuart Boulter and Kevin Sparkes for Suffolk County Council and Anglian Water Ltd.).

## SURREY

**Puttenham Priory, Puttenham, Surrey** (SU 933 478):

Evaluation and watching brief by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit on small scale development adjacent to Puttenham church (12th century and later). Although no features of interest were noted, a number of sherds of pottery were recovered, including part of a rim of a late 11th/early 12th century cooking pot, fragments of grey-brown sandy wares of 12th-13th century date and fragments of late 13th-early 14th century whitewares.

**Botleys Park moat, near Chertsey, Surrey** (TQ 025 650):

Evaluation of a moated site which is to be partly restored during the creation of a public park, by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit for P & O Developments Ltd. Trenching across the line of the moat indicated that filling had occurred recently. The moat measures approximately 11m across and appears to have a roughly U-shaped profile, with steep sides. A number of sherds of whiteware of late 15th/early 16th century date were recovered from the inner side of the moat, a quantity of roof tile was also recovered as was a quantity of slag. The moat is presumed to originate in the 12th-13th century, but no evidence for occupation at that date was recovered from these limited excavations.

Surrey Archaeological Society's Bulletin no.300 (March/April 1996): 9-10

## WARWICKSHIRE

**Admington. SP 200460**

Field work by C. Dyer continued on this south Warwickshire parish, together with documentary research. The field walking programme is almost complete, and the total of fields producing prehistoric flints is 62, with pottery find spots as follows: iron age 11, Romano-British 59, and medieval 50. The first object securely dated to the pre-Conquest period, a baked clay

loom weight, has been found characteristically on high ground at the edge of the parish, remote from the later medieval village. This might suggest that dispersed hamlets preceded the development of the nucleated village, but without pre-Conquest pottery scatters this will be hard to demonstrate. Surveys of earthworks have shown that the village of Lark Stoke did not consist of a single row of tofts on the western side of a stream as previously thought, but included another group of tofts on the sloping side of the valley to the east of the stream. The four tofts now discovered, together with the six previously planned, account for the great majority of the tenements recorded in the documents for Lark Stoke. Field work at Stoke Wood shows no evidence for previous cultivation, and indeed has revealed banks, ditches and other boundary features suggesting that the modern wood stands on the site of the Hazel Grove mentioned in medieval documents. New documentary work includes transcribing a manorial account for Mickleton, which gives details of the tithe corn for the parish of Mickleton, which included Admington.

A combination of documentary research and field work has revealed the site of the hamlet of Newnham, which belonged to the manor of Admington but lay in the parish of Whitchurch. The earthworks (Figure 22) include a well defined hollow-way leading from the stream that marks the boundary to the east, and a headland bank on the western edge of the ridge and furrow. The settlement is marked by a series of banks (on the same alignment as the ridge and furrow) and dense scatters of building stone, associated with Romano-British and medieval pottery. The pottery and documents both suggest a date range for its occupation in the 12th to 14th centuries. The site raises many problems about the chronology of the development of settlement, the relationship between the nucleated villages and smaller hamlets, and the significance of the parish and manorial boundaries.

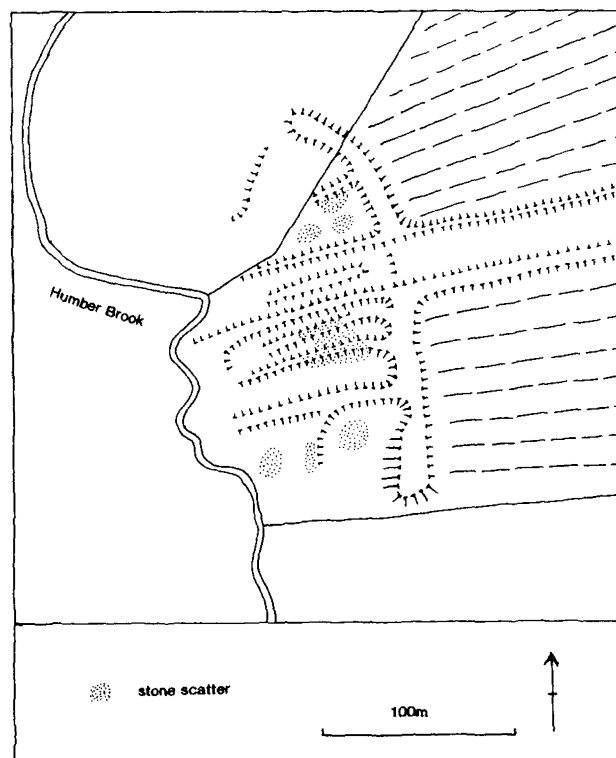


Figure 22

### **Admington, Lower Lark Stoke Manor (SP 197 438)**

A small scale excavation was carried out by James Meek for the Warwickshire Museum after landscaping operations south of Lower Lark Stoke Manor and at the north end of the deserted village site exposed human remains in September 1995. Six definite and three possible burials were revealed: two adult males, one adult female, two juveniles and two indeterminates. The burials, which contained a single 12th century sherd, were cut by one of two undated wall footings. The pottery from the excavation included one Roman sherd, two possibly 11th century sherds, the rest being 12th-14th/15th century. It is likely that the burials belonged to a cemetery around an unrecorded church or chapel.

### **Compton Verney, Compton Verney House/Compton Murdak DMV (SP 312 527)**

An evaluation of a site in the grounds of Compton Verney House, south east of the lake, was carried out by G. C. Jones of the Warwickshire Museum in August 1995 on behalf of the Compton Verney House Trust. No evidence of the expected medieval village was found although the trenches contained two undated boundary banks and a probable 18th century field drain. It seems that Compton Murdak did not extend as far to the S.W. as previously thought.

## **WEST YORKSHIRE**

### **Collingham, Main Street (SE389 460)**

Colm Moloney reports that an archaeological evaluation consisting of geophysical prospection and trial trenching was carried out by West Yorkshire Archaeology Service on an area of open grassland at the junction of Main Street and Church Lane, Collingham adjacent to the Anglo-Saxon Church. This revealed a sequence of medieval tenements the eastern most of which contained a stone structure with mortar and clay floors. The archaeology appeared to be confined to the east side of the site with very few features surviving towards the west. A large ditch containing medieval pottery was also identified crossing the site from northwest to southeast. The results of the evaluation would seem to indicate that the original focus of medieval settlement in the town consisted of a ribbon development with Church Lane acting as the spine which developed towards the east from the church.

### **Lotherton Hall Estate (SE 444 363)**

An assessment of the archaeological potential of the estate by Dave Weldrake of West Yorkshire Archaeology Service has revealed the presence of substantial earthworks relating to the medieval village of Lotherton. These included the major part of two tofts defined by low earthen banks and a substantial area of ridge and furrow. No earthworks are visible beyond the boundaries of the estate but documentary work has enabled a tentative layout of the field system to be established.

### **Wakefield, Lower Altofts (SE 390 238).**

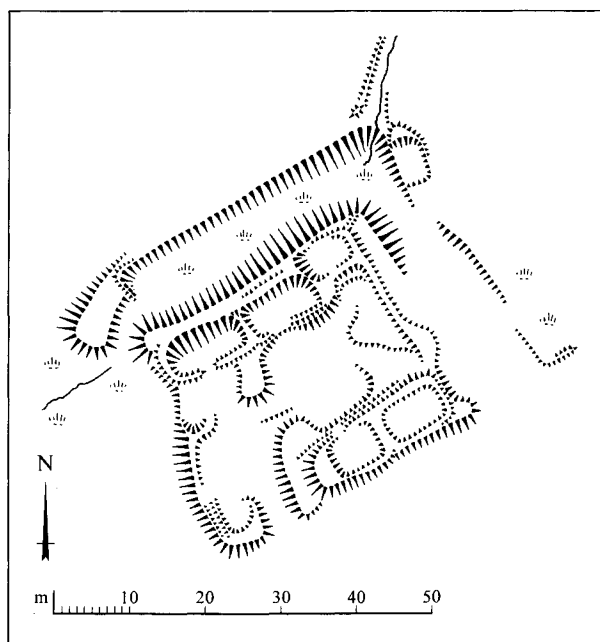
Antony Francis and Andy Boucher of West Yorkshire Archaeology Service report that open area excavations on the new Europort site have demonstrated the existence of a medieval farming landscape superimposed upon an earlier Iron Age/Roman settlement. The medieval

component of the site consisted of a regime of N-S and E-W ditches, the former often in pairs. Pottery dates this system to the 12th/13th centuries. Ridge and furrow earthworks have been observed immediately to the south of the excavated site.

## **SCOTLAND**

### **Dumfriesshire**

The National Archaeological Survey team of RCAHMS now completed its fieldwork in Eastern Dumfriesshire and the report is in the final stages of preparation. It will probably be published in 1997. The volume is divided into three sections, the first examines the evolution of the landscape from the earliest prehistory to the agricultural improvements at the end of the eighteenth century, whilst the remaining two focus on the prehistoric and medieval periods respectively. The medieval section explores the establishment of the Anglo-Norman lordships in the area, the nature of the estate centres and the subsequent development of settlement. Medieval land-use is also discussed in the landscape section. The early castles, estate centres, settlement remains and field-systems are all extensively illustrated. Shown here is the moated site at Roger Moor (Fig. 23), probably to be associated with the family of French who held lands in the vill of Moffat from the early 13th century. Only the north-west arm of the moat remains complete though on the north-east the outer lip of the infilled ditch is clearly visible. Water was led into the ditch by a burn which still enters at the northern corner of the site. There is some evidence for the damming of the north-west arm at its south-west end, where a small rectangular platform suggests the possible site of a mill. Within the enclosure the turf-covered wall-footings of two substantial ranges lie on opposite sides of a yard, probably closed on the east by a stone wall.



*Figure 23*

### **Hebrides**

The survey of the Hebridean island of Canna has also been completed. Relatively few of the townships that are known to have existed now survive on the island, but the

entire landscape has been mapped, revealing the pattern of shieling and the full extent of the land that was under cultivation immediately before the population was cleared. As on previous trips, rabbit damage has thrown up artefacts and pottery on several sites; little of this material is closely dateable, although a significant proportion of the pottery appears to be neolithic.

### Highland Region

The following surveys were carried out by RCAHMS as part of the Afforestation Land Survey.

Rogart is in a part of Sutherland very rich in cleared townships, but also includes areas occupied by later crofting-townships. The survey is being combined with paleo-environmental work by Dr Richard Tipping of Stirling University, who is looking at pollen and sediment deposits at Little Rogart, a core area of settlement with both a cleared township and modern crofts. These elements combined with work on the Sutherland estate papers for the parish will form the basis of a future report in our series of publications.

Kingussie is equally rich in clearance archaeology, but belonging to a later date than in Rogart, largely due to a more gradual process of estate reorganisation. It is most remarkable for its shieling-groups, which are to be found at heights up to 800m above sea level in the glens of the Monadhliath mountains, where lime-rich pastures at high elevations have provided the focus for transhumance at astonishingly high altitudes.

Achiltibuie, which was mapped and recorded in 1994, presents a mixture of coastal crofting-townships, cleared pre-crofting townships and shielings, and traces of a dispersed pattern of prehistoric settlement as well as occasional sites of other periods, such as a broch and a dun. The 1995 season was directed towards the creation of detailed plans of a selection of these sites, including an early medieval building that is eroding from the sand-dunes at Achnahaird (see Fig. 24). This building has affinities with a Norse house that was excavated at Drimore, South Uist (Maclarer. 1974).

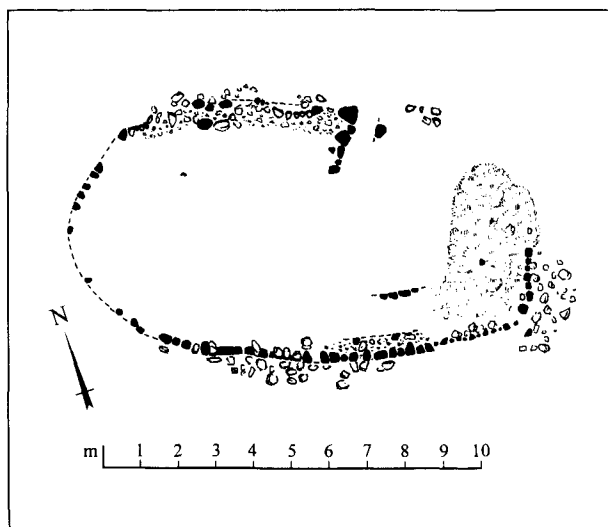


Figure 24

## WALES

### Clwyd

#### Pale Estate Survey, Llandrillo, Clwyd (SJ 0400 3200)

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust was commissioned by the Countryside Council for Wales in July 1994 to carry out a survey of the archaeology of a tract of land forming part of the Pale Estate near Llandrillo in Clwyd. The area of 5.4 square kilometres which was selected for the survey is located to the east and south-east of the head of Cwm Pennant, the valley to the south of Llandrillo; and to the west of Moel Sych.

The landscape of the survey area is one of rounded hills and spurs, divided by steep-sided, U-shaped, valleys probably formed by glacial action which now carry small rapidly flowing streams. The lower sections of the area have a cover of grass, bracken and rushes, while the upper slopes, to an elevation of 730m have a dense cover of heather.

A total of 37 sites, ranging from the prehistoric to modern periods, were identified within the survey area; only 6 of these sites had been previously recognised.

One small area of ridge and furrow cultivation can be found at the north-western end of the survey area, but, in general, the area falls outside the zone of intensive medieval agriculture typified by strip field systems associated with shelf above Cwm Pennant (see elsewhere in this volume). Two probable hafotai (PRNs 105758 and 105760), which are likely to date to the medieval period, were discovered adjacent to streams in the northern section of the survey area.

The results of the survey suggest that the main use of the survey area has been for pastoral agriculture. More intensive farming has occurred on the periphery during the Bronze Age and medieval periods, most probably as a result of more favourable climatic conditions.

Richard Hankinson, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

#### Ruabon Mountain Upland Survey, Denbighshire

Fieldwork in and around Ruabon Mountain was resourced by RCAHMS under its Uplands Initiative programme in 1994/95. Just over 14 square kilometres of open moorland, much of it under heather, was fieldwalked using standard techniques adopted elsewhere by CPAT.

A total of 136 archaeological features or groups of features were recorded of which twenty-eight (21%) had been previously identified. This total does include a substantial number of relatively modern features including shooting butts and marker cairns. Post-medieval sites included five farms including Fron Lwyd which may have originated as a sub-medieval hall-house, sheepfolds and other indicators of stock maintenance, and features relating to peat cutting and mining. The medieval period is perhaps represented by a few hafotai, while from an earlier era there are three cross dykes (centred at SJ 207 483) traversing a broad shelf below Cryn y Brain; there are a couple of hafod-like features 'inside' these dykes, though there is no reason to think the cross dykes are contemporary and indeed by analogy they are more likely to be prehistoric. Irregular field and enclosures

banks on the limestone plateaux were identified intermittently and only normally in ideal vegetation conditions: again they are more likely to be prehistoric in origin. A significant number of Bronze Age cairns and barrows, nearly twenty in number were already known from the survey area. One major cairn and several smaller ones have been added to the list during the survey.

Bob Silvester, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

### The West Berwyn Survey

During the last five years the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust has taken various opportunities when resources were available to record the archaeology of the western fringe of the Berwyn Mountains in southwestern Clwyd (until 1974 in Meirionydd). Relict medieval field systems on the moorland edge above Llandrillo were recognised from the air some years ago (Silvester 1991; *AW* 32 [1992], 55), and in 1995 funding from Clwyd County Council enabled a full measured survey to be produced of some of the surviving fields (centred at SJ 0334).

The fields on Ffrith Camen reported on in 1991 were exceptional inasmuch as they had not been detrimentally affected by post-medieval land utilisation, but the greater part of the systems lie in improved pasture above the Cadwst farmholding and are vulnerable to continued cultivation and stone clearance.

The Cadwst fields occupy shelving ground approximately 1.2km from north to south and about 600m from east to west, bounded on the north and south by V-shaped valleys cut by streams feeding down to Afon Ceidiog and, to the west, the steep-sided Cwm Pennant containing the river itself. The boundaries of these strip fields now cover just over 37 hectares (92 acres) in two discrete blocks. Originally, however, it is likely that they extended over a larger area of at least 65 hectares (161 acres).

Four phases of land-use can be detected on this upland margin, a conservative estimate perhaps, but one that can be supported by the physical evidence. The earliest appears to be a small group of low stone banks set on a natural terrace not far from the lip of Cwm Pennant: the focus is a small subcircular hut set in a D-shaped enclosure (SJ 0340 3456, PRN 26535/6), accompanied by a linear bank of stone nearby. Now functioning as a tip for stone cleared from adjacent areas, the remains suggest a prehistoric (?Bronze Age) house site set in its own enclosure together with a contemporary field wall. The only other feature of putative prehistoric origin is an upright standing stone, 1.45m high, set in a field bank (SJ 0357 3377, PRN 26537).

The second phase is represented by the strip fields (PRN 101 820). The banks that demarcate the strips are now in varying condition but rarely attain a height of more than 0.5m, and beneath a grassy cover are composed primarily of stone with some earth infill. Many run for 300-400m and, towards the west where the ground steepens, the banks give way to lynchets, sometimes rising to several metres in height, which curve southwards to produce terraces capable of cultivation. Some of the banks are continuous, particularly where they have been fossilised in later boundaries. Others are completely fragmented, existing only in short lengths that have escaped later improvement. The width of the strips themselves also

varies: most are between 20 and 30m across. Scattered throughout the fields are numerous stone cairns, some patently modern in origin, others of apparently greater antiquity.

Higher up the slope and spreading across the divide between the modern pasture and the unimproved moorland are a couple of hectares of low ridge and furrow (SJ 0375 3435, PRN 105074).

The third phase focuses on an abandoned farmstead (PRN 105118) at the northern end of the survey area. The contemporary name of this is lost but it is termed Nurse Gron here, a name attributed to an adjacent plantation. The farmhouse and outbuildings have walls standing to around a metre but the latter in particular have become a dumping ground for stone and other agricultural rubbish. Radiating out from the buildings are boundaries enclosing irregularly shaped enclosures. Some of these are stone and earth banks, other stone walls. Both relate to the farmstead and may represent successive methods of stock control. It is likely that this phase of activity is wholly post-medieval in origin and duration.

Finally in modern times the ground has been divided up into larger enclosures and fields. Some but not all may date back to the occupation of Nurse Gron. Most are defined solely by fences, others show earlier banks though most if not all of these are re-used medieval boundaries.

Bob Silvester, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

Silvester, R.J. 1991 'Medieval Farming on the Berwyn', Medieval Settlement Research Group Annual Report 6, 12-14.

## CZECH REPUBLIC

### A Survey of Deserted Upland Settlement in the Jince Area (Central Bohemia)

Karel Novacek, Museum of West Bohemia, Pilsen, Czech Republic.

A survey of well preserved relics of two deserted medieval villages situated on the Brdy highlands ridge was undertaken in 1994-95. The villages are c 45km SW of Prague at a relatively high elevation above sea level (600m).

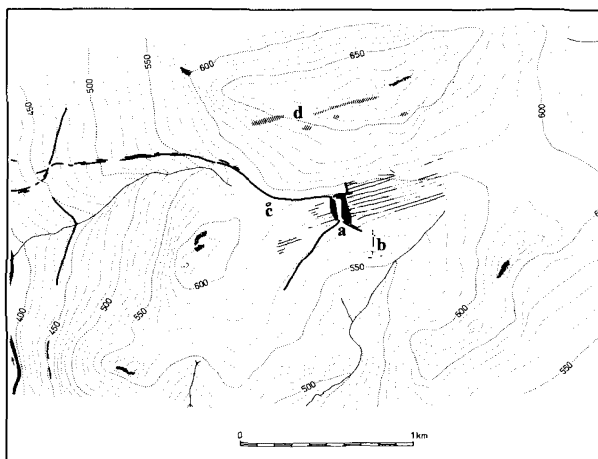


Figure 25

The region around Komorsko: a- village with fields and roads; b- traces of pasture; c- quarry; d- post-medieval iron ore mining.

Komorsko is recorded as a deserted settlement in 1454 and its name indicates a connection with the King's Chamber. The establishment of the settlement has been dated by artefacts to c. 1300 AD. The village lay on a platform cut into the south slope of the ridge (Fig. 25). Around the triangular village green were concentrated 13 farm complexes on narrow sites, about 20m wide (Fig.26). The houses were subdivided and lay either at right angles to the frontage or were 'L' shaped. The most substantial part of the house, usually stone built, was on the frontage; this is with the exception of farmstead VII whose atypical plan and larger dimensions suggest that its owner had more wealth or was of higher status. Farmstead XIII was deserted shortly after the foundation of the village. Roads came into the green from four directions but only that from the NW connected Komorsko directly with other settlements. Plot boundaries continued into the terraced fields defining cultivation strips. The area of the fields was estimated at c 23 -28 ha. (Ranging between 1. 8 to 2.2ha for any one farm) which was clearly insufficient. Traces of pasture banks were found in the fields (Fig. 25), an area of beech/ fir woodland covered the top of the ridge.

A contemporary unidentified settlement lay on the opposite side of the valley of the Litavka river. Its form was quite different comprising 2/3 irregular farm complexes, a pond with a mill(?) and small two-part field system of about 1ha (Fig.27). Remains of several piles of charcoal of uncertain date are also present in the settlement.

The deserted upland villages in the Jince area colonised *territories of low agricultural potential*. Wood cutting and processing, especially charcoal production for neighbouring iron working, appear to be the dominant economical activity. The settlement of Komorsko demonstrates the necessity to adapt arable and pastoral production to atypical microclim and geomorphology. Komorsko is also an example of the oldest nucleated villages of regular plan in Bohemia. The contemporary establishment of new planned small towns in the area could have influenced the use of this type of plan. Both settlements were deserted during the political crises of the 15th century, probably after a long stagnation.

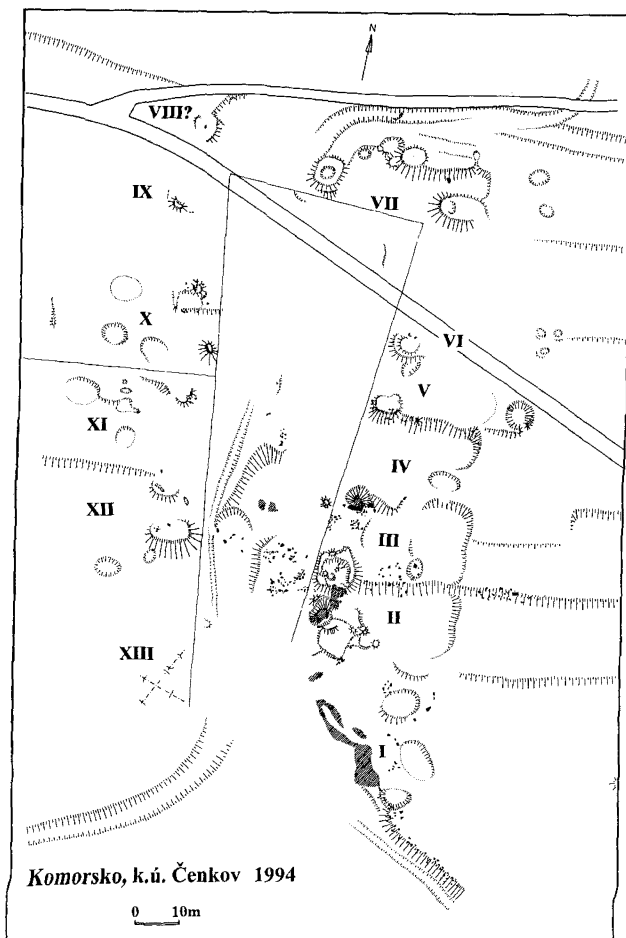


Figure 26  
Earthworks of Komorsko: I-XIII farmsteads (areas of stone are hatched)

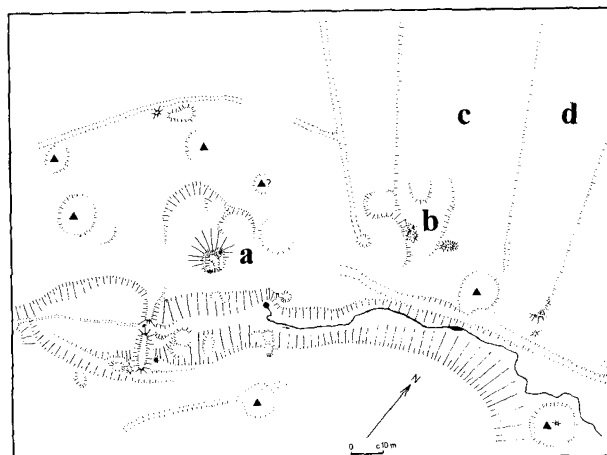


Figure 27  
Earthworks of unknown settlement in the Velci area: a,b- farmsteads; c,d- twopart field; - charcoal.



# Obituaries

## Margaret Elizabeth Ewins 1918-1995

Betty Ewins died on 31 May 1995 in a Somerset nursing home, following several years of a disabling illness which contrasted sadly with the ebullience of a lifetime of service to many good causes, settlement archaeology being only one. It was a cause to which, beginning as an untrained amateur with no basic training, she was to make a remarkable contribution.

Following a chance meeting with Gill and John Hurst, she first came as a volunteer to Wharram Percy for the season of 1959, excavating Peasant House Ten; when the church excavation began she worked there under the supervision of Jean Le Patourel and later was a supervisor in her own right.

Before her marriage she had been a nurse at Guy's Hospital, and at Wharram from the very first she was the mother, big sister, confidant and nurse to the volunteers (and supervisors) of whatever age, her spirits high in the most sodden of weathers and her bubbling sense of humour surmounting every mishap. I can still hear her saying, *forte voce* 'Can't we find an uncracked mug for Lord Whitelaw's tea?' when Lord Middleton brought the then Lord President of the Council over to see the excavation.

From their home in The Avenue, Kew, she, the late John Ewins and their Welsh sheep dog dispensed hospitality to overseas visitors on their way to and from the excavation; to many others coming down to London for the annual Wharram reunions, conferences, research or meetings; and to students of art and architecture while they sought permanent lodgings (one of whom was possibly David Hockney); and as an ex-cubmistress she had the appropriate skills to be caterer for dozens of Research Group meetings. She had an address book spanning the continents, and a tenacious memory for anniversaries. The postcard was her favoured line of communication with these cohorts. [R.T. Porter writes: she had a genius for seeing 'Wharram' in many a picture postcard of illuminated manuscripts or old paintings or sculpture. By means of a few words on the back she would reinterpret the scene... Thus Tenniel's 'Alice arming Tweedledum and Tweedledee' was 'JGH and MWB prepare for Wharram 1974'.] She was never lost for an opportunity to promote a celebration, serious or gay, and made a notable Abbess of Twytby in Warwick Burton's first Wharram pageant. It was she who presented the dig, on one of its early anniversaries, with the ex-ARP (Air Raid Precautions) Warning bell that thereafter became the Organiser's principal call to order and his disciplinary tool.

Each winter (when the house martins were deserting their nests on the Wolds for the southern hemisphere) she too found another nest for herself as a voluntary filing clerk and guardian of what became the Research Group's archive. At first this was at Lambeth Bridge House, then at Abell House, then at Sanctuary Buildings and finally at Fortress House, Savile Row, following John Hurst and the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments from office to office. She could be found at her desk one day a week, in

a corner of a room where John was accumulating the notes of our visits to DMVs countrywide, the extracts from documents collected by the late E.E. Dodd, and the air photographs from the Cambridge collection. She was invaluable at those early stages when the collection of what is now the Group's records was unmechanised and uncomputerized; and there – aided in her last years by Pat Lawton – she coped with enquiries, dispensed the elemental County Lists and the early Annual Reports to those who enrolled as Members, and guided around the collections any visitor who had made an appointment. Her services to the then DMVRG were recognised when her name began to appear in the Annual Reports as its Honorary Secretary.

In her later years, after the church excavation was completed and until 1989, she would pack each July the unsorted files, maps, index cards and unanswered correspondence in order to bring them down to her 'Outer Office' in the Wharram cottages, rather like the records of Exchequer and Chancery that accompanied itinerant medieval kings on their progress (as they must on the night that we know Edward I spent at Wharram le Street).

There she organised those wet-weather tasks which helped to alleviate the boredom among volunteers. As ever, the work was surrounded by gusts of laughter. The First Aid boxes were at hand, and jars of boiled sweets were never far away.

It is not surprising that her funeral at Taunton, where Group members made up a majority of the mourners, did not lack its moments of jollity and laughter as her very full life was remembered and celebrated. Like Sir John Falstaff, whom she came to resemble in her bulk, she rejoiced in 'being not only a source of mirth in myself but of merriment in others'.

Maurice Beresford.

## J. K. S. St. Joseph and DMVs: a further note.

by M.W. Beresford and R.T. Porter

The obituary of J.K.S. St. Joseph (*Annual Report 9*), p. 53 reported the apparent absence of evidence for the date of an interest in DMVs earlier than his flights of 1948. R. T. Porter now reports a much earlier indication of his interest, evidenced in a lecture given to the Royal Geographical Society on 4 December 1944: 'No survey of the Lincolnshire and Yorkshire villages abandoned at the time of the Black Death has yet been attempted, though the low mounds and hollows that mark the sites are most suitable subjects for shadow photography: 'Air Photographs and Archaeology', *Geographical Journal* CV (1945), pp. 1-2.

I have read the text of the lecture in the *Geographical Journal*, and its importance has been indicated more recently by his British Academy obituarist. At its conclusion, the chairman of the meeting pleaded for the establishment of a national library of air photographs.

The lecture embraced a survey of many settlement features, but principally prehistoric and Roman. The medieval paragraphs confined themselves to village sites;

the significance of ridge and furrow for medieval field systems was not recognised beyond one reference to lynchets.

The lecture was well illustrated by a number of air photographs from the Crawford and Allen collections, since often reproduced, including the former's Gainsthorpe village (Lincs.) taken in April 1925 (*Antiq. Journ.*, v, pp. 432-3. He referred to the pre-war village excavation at Seacourt (Berks.) but seemed unaware of a view of Pudding Norton, (Norfolk), taken by a private flyer from the Norfolk and Norwich Aero Club.

There was no specific reference to landscape features appearing on the RAF vertical series, with which he must have been familiar but which would not then have been derestricted. No specific village site seen or photographed by St. Joseph himself was mentioned.

Besides his friendship with C.W. Phillips, his awareness of Lincolnshire sites could have come from Canon Foster's list, published 20 years earlier: but there was then nothing comparable from Yorkshire. His 'Yorkshire' reference might well have arisen from using the six-inch Ordnance Survey plans of that county, with their many references to medieval village sites, while pursuing his own Roman researches in pre-war years.

#### **Errata and addenda, *Annual Report 9, 1 1994***

Obituary, p.51 *sub* B.L.S. Bruce Mitford; para 3, line 2. The date should be 1948 not 1946.

Obituary, p.52 *sub* Mrs Ada Milner: the meeting from which the DMVRG sprang was August 1952 not 1953.

p53, *ibid*. The author's name was accidentally omitted, but it would have been evident that the 'I' of the text was Maurice Beresford.

## **Book Reviews**

### **The medieval landscape of Wessex**

Edited by Michael Aston and Carenza Lewis. Series: Oxbow Monograph No.46: Oxford, 1994 viii + 280 pp. £28.00. ISBN 0 946897 78 6.

Alfred would have enjoyed reading this; his kingdom continues to challenge the archaeologists and to fascinate the landscape historians. There is much to commend the revival of Wessex, hitherto the main hunting ground of prehistorians, as a unit of study for medievalists. This book on the recording and interpretation of its medieval landscape is nicely representative of the current state of the art and is none the worse for being rather uneven in coverage and content. There is something here for everyone.

The book comprises thirteen chapters of uneven length (it looks as if the contributors were given relatively free editorial rein) each of which address aspects of settlement and landscape evolution. In this brief review it is only possible to make passing mention of the contents but hopefully even this may serve to bring them to the attention of the wider readership that they deserve.

The first six chapters concern Wessex as a whole in the Anglo-Saxon period; the following seven look at particular themes, mainly post-Conquest, in the four counties of Dorset, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Somerset and their margins. After an overview by the editors and an entertaining short preface by Maurice Beresford (not by Hillaire Belloc as at first sight it appears) the opening chapter by Bruce Eagles is a very useful, well-referenced survey of the archaeological evidence for settlements and cemeteries in the post-Roman period. All the familiar difficulties are evident, not least the problem of relating archaeological evidence to place-names (overwhelmingly English in origin) and literature. Wisely the author does not erect any major thesis on such uneven and fragile evidence. David Hinton is on surer ground when, building upon his earlier work on Alfred's Kingdom and drawing

upon an impressive corpus of more recent works, he charts the emergence of Wessex from the eighth century onwards. The contributory role of the church, including the evolution of the parochial structure, is considered in a long and comprehensive chapter by Patrick Hase; again there is an impressive reference list. Della Hooke's chapter on the administrative and settlement framework of Anglo-Saxon Wessex (which begins in Cornwall and works its way eastwards) is, like Michael Costen's on tenth-century charter evidence, on the short side but no less valuable. These are followed by James Bond's mammoth chapter, far and away the longest in the book, on forests, chases, warrens and parks. He need not have apologised for its length (p.151) for this, like many of the other contributions, is a first-rate piece of primary research which will be of benefit to all others interested in these aspects of the medieval landscape.

From Chapter 7 onwards the regional framework gives way to the constituent counties and the Anglo-Saxon period to the historian's Middle Ages. John Hare writes on the expansion and contraction of agriculture and Settlement on the chalklands of Wiltshire and Hampshire while Carenza Lewis and Michael Hughes concentrate on the complex nature of medieval settlement across the distinctive topographical areas of both counties respectively. Plenty of new stuff here but no easy answers. Nor are there in Christopher Taylor's interesting revisit to the Dorset of his Royal Commission youth where he looks again with hindsight and a more experienced eye at the medieval material in the published county Inventories, especially at the evidence for so-called regulated villages and for the planned components in settlement morphology (most notably illustrated from the earthworks of the North Winterbourne valley). Thirty years on he can read more into the earthworks but explanations remain as elusive as ever. If this is true for Taylor's Dorset then there is plenty of work 'out there' for the rest of us. However, Somerset comes into its own in the last three contributions to the book, on settlement (Michael Aston), wetland

reclamation (Stephen Rippon) and monument protection (Bob Croft). Again, lots of interest here.

While the chapter-by-chapter bibliographies are a plus in this volume the ten-page index, strong though it is on names, is disappointingly weak on topics. Alright if you want a stray reference to a dean of Wells but no good if you are searching, for example, for parishes, boundaries, sheep, warrens or deer. It is also a great pity that such a well-illustrated book lacks a comprehensive list of figures. Notwithstanding these drawbacks this large format book (unfortunately rather expensive) updates us on the impressive range of work which is going on in south central England. As such it complements recent work in the Midlands and North. Perhaps the West Mercians will follow suit?

Robin Glasscock

### **Mar Lodge Estate Grampian: an Archaeological Survey**

RCAHMS Afforestation Land Survey 36pp, 37 figs  
Edinburgh, RCAHMS 1995 ISSN 0969-0694

This is the latest report by RCAHMS under the aegis of the Afforestation Land Survey aimed at targeting areas of the countryside thought vulnerable to new planting. At Mar Lodge the potential threat was not the introduction of exotic coniferous species, but large scale woodland regeneration programmes to secure the long term future of the historically and ecologically important native Scots Pine.

The 33000ha which comprise Mar Lodge Estate, situated at the head of the River Dee, was for most of its medieval and post medieval history managed as a hunting forest. Limited human settlement of Glen Dee is documented for the later medieval period with an expansion to other areas after the relaxation of forest laws in the later 17th century. Enforced farm clearance during the 18th and 19th centuries meant that this window of opportunity was short-lived.

The evidence of archaeological field work is consistent with that of the documents, revealing settlement remains of post-medieval date only. Twenty two permanent farms comprising 174 buildings, 20 corn drying kilns, and up to 12 lime kilns were identified, many associated with cultivated areas. In addition, around 300 shielings were recorded and features associated with later land-use including sheep management and the revival of the hunting reserve.

All reports in this series combine different sources and the strength of this survey lies in its fusion of documentary and archaeological evidence. This provides a more complete picture than either source in isolation would allow. This is not a novel approach, but it has been executed rigorously and successfully.

The results contribute to the stimulating debate concerning medieval and later rural settlement in Scotland, and in particular to our understanding of the nature and importance of transhumance. Evidence of links between farms and specific shieling grounds is inconclusive. Groups of shielings were apparently organized to exploit a given area of ground but beyond this further associations could not be demonstrated.

Perhaps such links could be revealed through consideration of their wider landscape setting in which tracks and droves – the physical manifestations of such links – may be recognized.

Surprisingly, no archaeological evidence of the medieval forest was identified despite its longevity and the discovery of such features elsewhere in the British Isles. This may point to continued use of favoured locations, allowing only the latest phase of occupation to be detected by surface examination, which may also account for the absence of pre-medieval remains.

The survey illustrates that the medieval and post-medieval landscape of the Mar Lodge Estate has been significantly influenced by the interaction between humans and woodland. The intricate relationships between settlement and woodland, as exemplified by the impact and relaxation of forest law, is a common theme in human-landscape relations at all periods.

This excellent report is a solid contribution to our knowledge of medieval and later rural settlement in Scotland and provides a basis for further understanding. It may also lead to future management of the estate in a manner which illustrates that the needs of different aspects of the historic environment need not be irreconcilable.

Myra Tolan-Smith

**Seasonal Settlement: Papers presented to the December meeting of the Medieval Settlement Research Group, 1993**, edited by HSA Fox. Vaughan Paper No 39: University of Leicester, pp 69. Available from Marc Firch House, 5 Salisbury Road, Leicester LE1 7QR, £4 inc postage.

This small booklet represents the first bringing together of work on Seasonal Settlement in England (and the Isle of Man) as such I would recommend it to all interested in medieval settlement as a valuable introduction to an economic practice which has received little attention in this country.

The volume commences with a valuable and lengthy introduction by Harold Fox reviewing the different economic bases of seasonal settlement, namely 'greater transhumance' where stock is moved from pasture to pasture in search of better grazing; 'lesser transhumance' where stock is moved from winter pasture on lands which will be cultivated to summer pasture on higher uncultivated land; and the seasonally occupied fishing villages of the coast.

There follows papers on 'Seasonal settlement in medieval Gloucestershire: sheepcotes' by Chris Dyer; 'Transhumance in medieval Cornwall' by Peter Herring; 'Medieval Shielings on the Isle of Man: fact or fiction?' by Gillian Quine; 'Aergi names as indicators of transhumance: problems of the evidence' by Mary Higham and lastly 'Cellar settlements along the South Devon coastline' by Harold Fox. All of the papers contain extensive footnotes and useful references and I would support the plea for more work in this area, particularly on the medieval sea fishing industry which is a sorely neglected subject.

R. Daniels

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Compiled by Christopher Gerard and Richard McConnell

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Compiled by Alan Davison

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## Membership Changes 1995

A list of Founder Members with their addresses was published in Report NO.2 (1987); subsequent changes in the membership and changes of address have been published annually since then. Listed below are changes recorded in 1995. Members are asked to send any corrections, new addresses etc. to the Hon. Treasurer, Dr R.E.Glasscock (Department of Geography, Downing Place, Cambridge CB2 3EN) who maintains the membership records.

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8 Walnut Tree Lane, East Bridgford, Notts. NG13 8NN

T.J.T.SLY,  
88 Kent Road, St.Denys, Southampton 5017 2LM

DAVID THOMPSON  
Gwynedd Arch. Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd  
LL57 2SE

### Deceased

Mrs. Betty Ewins (Hon. Member)

### Resignations

Mr J.P.Austin (Byfield, Northants.)  
Mr P.J.Gray (Lingfield)

Mr P.Marsden (Hemel Hempstead)  
Mr J.K.Saunders (Pudsey)

### Changes of Address

Dr LESLEY ABRAMS,  
Dept. of History and Welsh History, Hugh Owen Building, Penglais,  
Aberystwyth, Dyfed SY23 3DY

E.P.BECKMANN  
Onion Farm, Warburton Lane, Lymm, Cheshire WA13 9TW

Mr C.J.BOND  
The Anchorage, Coast Road, Walton-in-Gordano, Clevedon, Avon  
BS21 7AR

Dr J.E.BROOKS,  
Timberley, Oakley Road, Battledown, Cheltenham GL52 6NZ

A.F.CHAPMAN,  
4 Oat Mill Drive, Ecton Brook, Northampton NN3 5AL

GILL CHITTY,  
5 Grange View, Bolton Le Sands, Carnforth, Lancs. LA5 8JQ

J.B.CRISP,  
The Barn, Moscow Farm Court, Milford, Belper, Derbys.  
DE56 0QG

Dr JANE CROOM,  
RCHME (ERS), National Monuments Record Centre, Kemble  
Drive, Swindon, Wilts. SN2 2GZ

Dr S.P.DARK,  
324 Norbury Avenue, Norbury, London, SW16 3RL

Dr H.HAMEROW,  
Institute of Archaeology, 36 Beaumont Street, Oxford, OX1 2PG

J.R.KENYON,  
140 Fairwater Grove East, Llandaff, Cardiff CF5 2JW

Dr C.P.LEWIS,  
Dept. of History, 8 Abercrombie Square, Liverpool L69 3BX

E.MATTHEWS,  
14 Lead Lane, Brompton, Northallerton, N.Yorks. DL6 2RG

PHOEBE MERRICK,  
19 The Thicket, Romsey, Hants. SO51 8SZ

Mrs B.A.MORRIS,  
39 Priestfield Road, Edinburgh M16 5MX

I.T.REYNOLDS,  
40 Grange Close, Leighton Buzzard, Beds. LU7 7PW

Mrs S.A.ROBBINS,  
29 Shelton Close, Tonbridge, Kent TN10 3DY

K.C.K.SCOTT,  
'Wayside', Wolverton, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwicks.  
CV37 0ME

Mrs J.SHAVE,  
The Old Schoolhouse, Plush, Piddletrenthide, Dorset, DT2 7RJ

C.J.STURMAN,  
18 West Street, Colchester, Essex C02 7BG

Dr C.C.THORNTON,  
75 Victoria Road, Maldon, Essex CM9 5HE

### Information wanted

S.M.Cowan (was in Bridgnorth)  
C.M.Dalwood (was in Aylesbury)  
D.J.Griffiths (was in Grimsby)  
D.Maigh (was in Cambridge)  
D.C.Law (was in Great Yeldham, Essex)  
Dr R.Longden (was in Stourbridge)  
J.L.Minkin (was in London SE22)

Caron Newman (was in Codford, near Warminster)  
Paul Pattison (was in Exeter)  
J.G.Perry (was in Sutton, Surrey)  
D.J.Smith (was in Norwich)  
T.R.Turbin (was in Brentwood)  
R.E.Yarwood (was in Leeds)

**M.S.R.G. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT,  
23.12.94 — 31.1.96**

<b>INCOME</b>			<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	
<b>Subscriptions</b>			<b>Printing of Report No. 9 (for 1994)</b>	2620.00
by cheque/cash	652.00		<b>C.B.A. Affiliation Fee</b>	62.00
by bankers order	<u>2842.00</u>	3494.00	<b>Seminar expenses</b>	67.00
			<b>Grant to Editor (Prague Congress)</b>	150.00
			<b>Aerial photograph</b>	6.23
<b>Sales</b>		96.60	<b>Envelopes/Postage</b>	331.89
			<b>Research grant</b>	250.00
<b>From National Savings Account</b>		2620.00	<b>To National Savings Account</b>	3000.00
<b>Balance in Current Account 23.12.94</b>		1130.78	<b>Balance in Current Account 31.1.96</b>	854.26
		<u>£7341.38</u>		<u>£7341.38</u>

R. E. GLASSCOCK (Hon. Treasurer)

Audited and found correct when read in conjunction with the National Savings Account.

C. M. P. JOHNSON (Hon. Auditor)

**National Savings Investment Account** (as at 31.1.96)

<b>Income</b>		<b>Expenditure</b>	
From Current Account	3000.00	To Current Account	2620.00
Interest 1994	971.36		
In hand	<u>14528.37</u>	In hand 31.1.96	15879.73
	<u>£18499.73</u>		<u>£18499.73</u>

**Acknowledgement**

The Group is again grateful to Dr. C. M. P. Johnson, formerly Senior Bursar, St. John's College, Cambridge, for auditing the annual statement.







