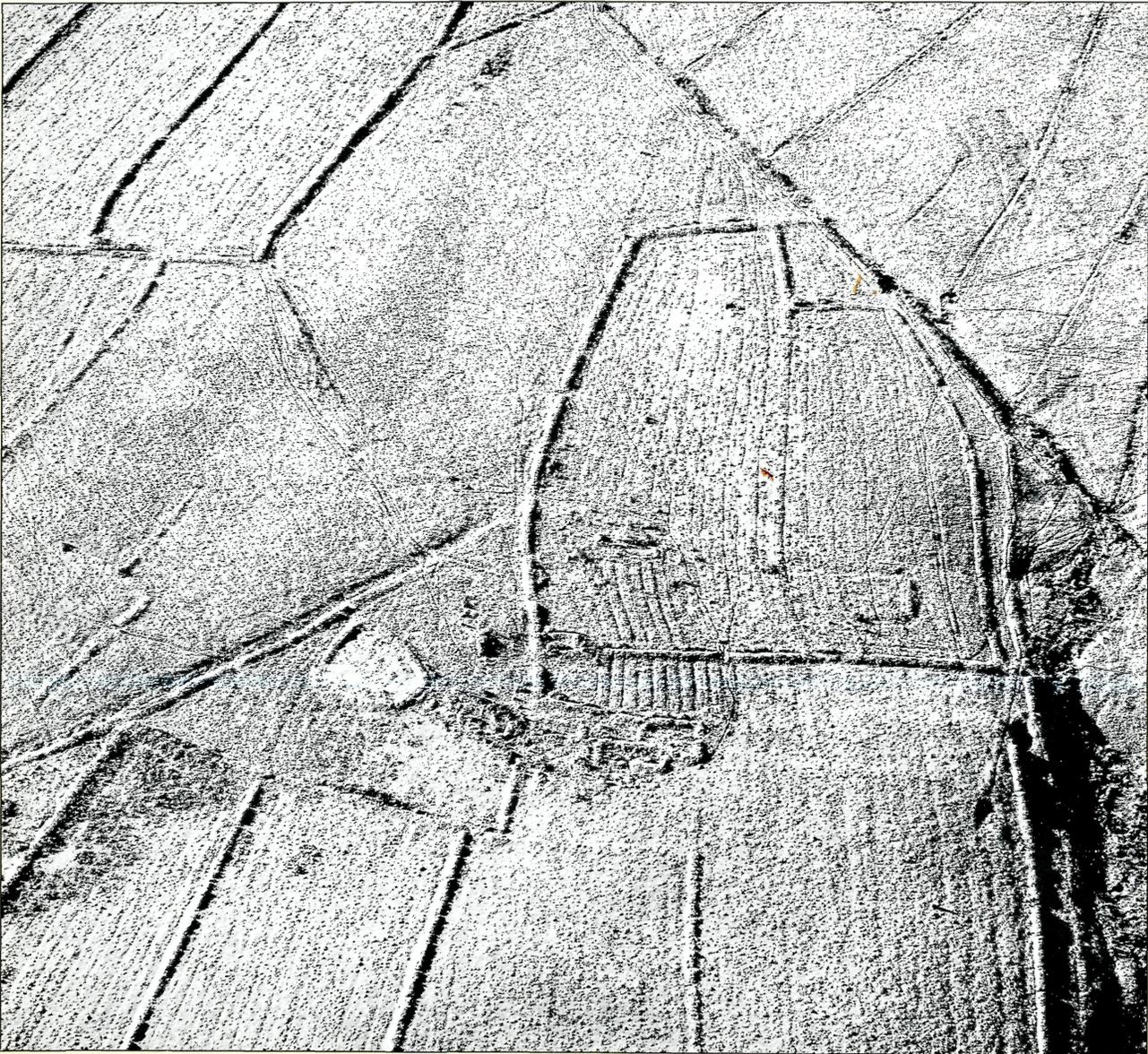


Medieval Settlement Research Group



Annual Report 12, 1997

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CONTENTS

Officers for 1997-98	2
Contents	3
Editorial Comments	4
Announcements	4
Medieval Settlement in Surrey and Nearby: MSRG Spring Conference	5
A possible early Wealden settlement type, Judie English	5
The Colonisation of the Weald of South-East England, Mark Gardiner	6
Thunderfield, Surrey – Central Place or Shieling, Dennis Turner	8
The Discovery Programme's Recent Research on Medieval rural Settlement in Ireland, Kieran O'Connor	10
The West Bower Manor Survey Project, Phase 2, Oliver Jessop and Mike Dunn	16
Puxton (North Somerset) and Early Medieval 'Infield' Enclosures, Stephen Rippon	18
Some Perspectives in Danish Medieval Archaeology: Taarnby Village, Mette Kristiansen and Ditlev Mahler	21
The English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest	27
Landscape and Settlement on an Upland Fringe: The potential of Greater Exmoor, Robert Higham and Stephen Rippon	27
Sources of Information on Medieval Settlement	28
Fieldwork and Excavation in 1997	29
England	29
Scotland	40
Book Reviews	43
Select Bibliography of Works on Medieval Rural Settlement 1996-97, Chris Gerrard	44
Medieval Settlement Research Group Constitution	47
Membership Changes 1997	48
Annual Report of the Trustees of the Medieval Settlement Research Group	49

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The last year saw the successful launch of the new policy statement of the group which has been circulated very widely and generally welcomed. A full copy of this was published in the last annual report and we would reiterate that we would welcome any comments on this.

Silk and Terry again ensured that this report was well produced and my thanks go to them and to all who have contributed to this report.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting will be held on Saturday, 5th December, 1998 at Birkbeck College, London. This will be followed by presentations, the topic of which has yet to be determined.

CONFERENCE

The Spring 1999 Conference will be held at the University of Wales at Caerleon on the 27th -28th March. Further details will be circulated in due course and members may contact the Hon Secretary for further information.

RURALIA

The second Ruralia conference took place in Spa in Belgium in September 1997 and it is expected that the papers will be published shortly. The third conference will take place in the Republic of Ireland in September 1999 and there will be a call for papers shortly.

COMPETITION

The group would like to have a logo to help to clearly promote the identity of the group. We are offering the prize of a book token to the member who comes up with an idea or design for a logo which is a clear reflection of the group's interests.

Entries should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, the closing date is 30th April, 1999 and the winning design will appear in the next Annual Report and all group literature.

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.

SPRING CONFERENCE OF THE MSRG

Medieval Settlement in Surrey and Nearby

by Robin Daniels

This excellent event took place between 25th -26th April 1998 and was based at Royal Holloway, University of London, having been organised by Keith Lilley and Stephen Coleman. For those of us unfamiliar with the area it provided an enjoyable insight into the nature and problems of medieval settlement in the area.

Saturday comprised a series of lectures whilst a showery Sunday morning provided a fascinating trip around and across the Surrey Heath.

Following an introduction by Chris Dyer, Judie English addressed the question 'Can we recognise early medieval settlement in the Weald of Surrey' and she has kindly produced a synopsis of her paper which is set out below as are the subsequent papers by Mark Gardiner and Dennis Turner.

Lunch was followed by papers from David Williams on 'Excavations in the medieval borough of Reigate', Phil Jones on 'Medieval potters and trade in the town and country of West Surrey, Jane Kirk on the use of Wealden oak in timber buildings and Rob Poulton with a fascinating account of the excavation of the lost manor of Hextalls, Bletchingley and the way in which physical changes reflected its occupants relationship to the Duke of Buckingham and his adjacent Bletchingley Palace.

The Sunday field trip was ably guided by Phil Jones and Rob Poulton of the Surrey County Archaeology Unit and an enjoyable excursion visited Thorpe village, and Chertsey before venturing on to the heath to admire the views and appreciate the extent of wilderness it represented. The trip and conference concluded by visiting Gracious Pond and Chobham Village.

A possible early Wealden settlement type

by Judie English

The development of the Weald as a secondary settlement area with dispersed hamlets and farms originating as distant, seasonal grazing areas - *denns* and *falods* - belonging to permanent, extra-Wealden settlements has been extensively researched. However, the administrative background to this pattern and the date at which it occurred is less certain particularly in areas which lack early documentary evidence. Whilst the earliest position of places whose name first occurs in the 12th and 13th centuries seem in many cases to be on the same site as the present farm of the same name which of these can be counted as among the earliest permanent settlements in the area remains uncertain. The classic methodology of locating settlements in the field, walking ploughed fields, has become increasingly difficult with the decline of arable farming and modern agricultural practises which mean crops are sown immediately after harvest. Some focus on this problem would be provided by an ability to recognise early sites from surviving landscape features.

A few years ago Kenny Jones, whom some may remember as the drummer with The Who decided to turn a flat and uninspiring area of pasture near Ewhurst in Surrey into a polo lawn. A routine assessment of the site for any archaeological implications revealed an aerial photograph showing a bank and ditch boundary, by then destroyed, but which had been far more substantial than other field or holding boundaries in the area. This boundary formed an arc sweeping east away from the road south of Ewhurst Green and north towards Plough Lane, looking notably at odds with the usual pattern of

boundaries formed either by natural features or by an interlocking patchwork of polygonal shapes (Figure 1).

A holding of this shape would seem either to have been imposed upon an existing landscape of fields or have predated the development of the surrounding field system.

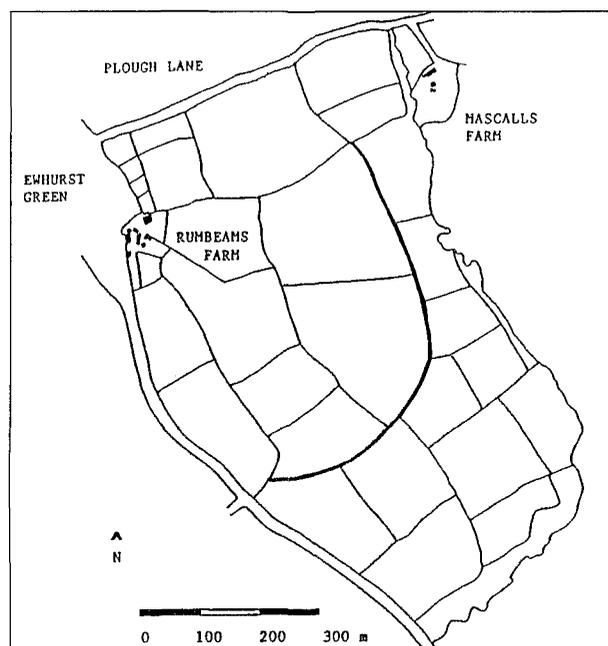


Figure 1: Rumbeams Farm, Ewhurst Green, Surrey. Arc-shaped boundary located by aerial photography with remainder of field system drawn from Tithe Map (1839).

The former explanation would suggest a park but documentary research has shown no hint of a lost park in the area. The boundary encloses land related to Rumbeams Farm (TQ 096394) situated on the edge of the common, Ewhurst Green. Coincidentally, a series of documents were deposited in the Guildford Muniment Room by Abbots Hospital, Guildford, the post-medieval owners of Rumbeams Farm. A grant of 1436 describes Rumbeams as land enclosed by a ditch - the nature of the boundary is only occasionally mentioned in local deeds and may have been considered exceptional. If the line of the arc-shaped boundary is extended at either end to the road the area enclosed is about 64 acres. Holdings in this part of the Weald regularly occur in multiples of 30 acres suggesting that the local virgate may have been 60 acres and it is tempting to see Rumbeams as a virgate allocated from otherwise unenclosed land.

There are many gaps in our understanding of the relationship between Wealden holdings and the extra-Wealden settlements to which they were subordinate. We do not know whether utilisation of the Weald was directed or permitted. Of possibly greater relevance, we do not know whether the direction or permission was given to a community or personally to individuals or families (or both). The numerous large Wealden commons suggest that in many cases grazing areas were used communally and this tendency can be seen in Kentish charters allocating Wealden common to ecclesiastical foundations; and again by placename evidence such as the string of names containing *Poling* stretching north from the Sussex coast to the Surrey / Sussex boundary. One of these names, a common woodland pasture,

Palinga Schittas has been identified with The Mens in Kirdford (Tittensor 1978), a placename derived from *gemaennes* which again emphasises commonality of rights (Gardiner 1984).

If grazing areas were communally utilised the question remains over the granting of rights to land for settlement. Areas immediately adjoining common pasture would have had the advantage of being on already developed lines of communication and the nature and potential of the land would already be clear to those who had used the pasture, possibly for decades. Allocation of a virgate from unenclosed land adjacent to a common could clearly result in a holding similar to Rumbeams.

Another possible arc-shaped boundary surrounded a property in Hascombe (TQ 030365) – no early documentary evidence survives and even the early property name is lost. Unfortunately the potential for fieldwork in this area is somewhat limited by the fact that today it lies under Dunsfold aerodrome.

Any testing of this hypothesis requires the location of further such sites and the determination of their earliest settlement but if they did prove to be earlier than other farmsteads in the same area perhaps some small light would have been thrown on the mechanism by which transhumance grazing progressed to permanent habitation in this, and possibly other secondary settlement areas.

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The Colonisation of the Weald of South-East England

by Mark Gardiner

The Weald formed one of the largest tracts of woodland in England in the early medieval period. It was an area of poor, ill-drained clay and ridges of barren sandy soils. The colonisation of this area has been the subject of considerable study in recent years. Work by Brandon (1978a) on Sussex, Blair (1991) on Surrey and Witney (1976) and Everitt (1986) on Kent have indicated the general nature of settlement development, but there remains a considerable lack of clarity on its chronology and character. The divergent views on settlement growth gave rise to an exchange of views between Sawyer and Brandon. The former argued that the resources of England were fully exploited by the 7th century and that settlement had developed in the Weald well before the 11th century when Domesday Book provides some details of their location (Sawyer 1976, 4, 5). Brandon (1974, 79-81; 1978b, 86) argued against this, saying that north-eastern Sussex had been colonised only shortly before Domesday Book was compiled.

The concept of a frontier of colonisation has been used by some authors to explain the development of settlement. Some refer to the Weald as a 'frontier district', implying

merely that it was a sparsely settled area which might be contrasted with the more developed areas in the coastal regions of the South-East. But others have argued that there was a frontier of settlement which advanced progressively towards the centre of the Weald. That idea is most developed in the work of Witney who plots the extent of the early 'folk dens' – swine pastures with place-names incorporating patronymics – and draws the frontier of penetration by the date which he estimates to be 850 (Witney 1976, 74-6, figure 7). The boundary between Sussex and Kent is interpreted as marking the point at which the men from the two counties met, perhaps in the 10th century.

It is an evocative idea to imagine herdsmen at the centre of the Weald shaking hands at the point at which they met, like the tunnellers underneath the Channel. That point was then established as the county boundary. It does, however, seem improbable that the county boundaries were determined by a series of herdsmen in clearings in the wood. Witney, who considers that the boundary was broadly established in that way, accepts that some subsequent modification must have taken place.

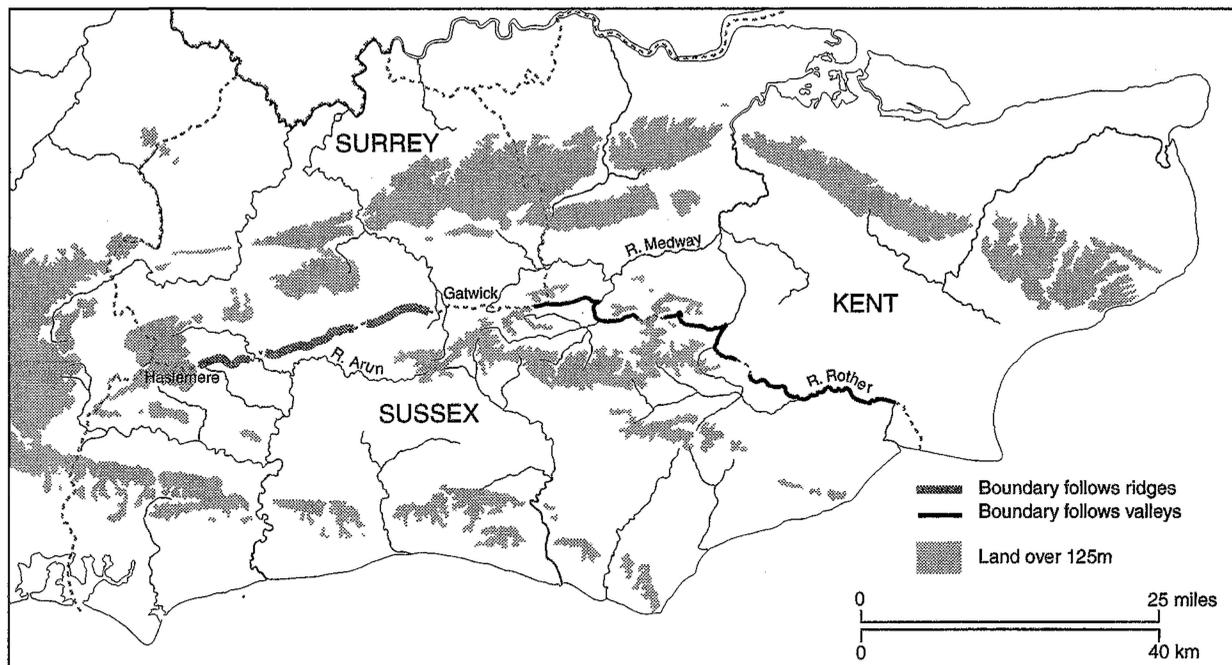


Figure 2: Surrey, Sussex and Kent Boundaries

A study of the boundary between Surrey and Sussex on the one hand, and Kent and Sussex on the other, suggests a rather different process (Figure 2). The Surrey-Sussex boundary from the east of Haslemere follows a line of ridges as far as Gatwick. It deviates from it only where it crosses the valleys three tributaries of the River Arun. Most of this line is also followed by a series of east-west tracks. It is possible, though unprovable, that the track was prehistoric in origin, as many of the ridgeway routes were (Margary 1965), and was adopted as a convenient line for the boundary.

The boundary between Kent and Sussex is different in character. The boundary follows a series of watercourses, some very minor, leaving them only briefly to cross the watersheds which separate the streams and rivers draining northwards into the Medway from those which flow eastwards to the Rother. These are successively the Kent Water, River Medway, the Teise, the Bewl, the Kent Ditch and finally the River Rother.

Neither of these look like boundaries defined by groups of pioneer wood-folk. They were not drawn up through a trackless waste, but appear to be agreed boundaries established in a systematic manner over much greater distances. It is notable that the boundaries follow two different topographical features, ridges and a trackway for Surrey, and streams and rivers for Kent. It is not possible to explain away this difference as a result of the local topography. There are ridges which might have been adopted as the line between Kent and Sussex, and equally watercourses which would have served to mark the boundary with Surrey. It is more likely that the boundary was determined in two separate agreements, one with the kingdom of Kent and the other with Surrey, the people of the Sudrige or southern region of the Middle Saxons. However, the possibility must remain open that the boundaries could be very much earlier, perhaps between Roman *civitates* or Iron Age kingdoms.

The examination of the county boundaries throws some doubt on the view that the colonisation of the Weald might be likened to a frontier advancing from north and south. An alternative suggestion is that settlement may have grown through an intensification of usage within an area which was already sparsely occupied. A charter of c.765, although only surviving in a 13th-century copy, mentions lands belonging to Stanmer in Sussex which extended northwards across the Weald as far as Burleigh, very close to the county boundary with Surrey (Sawyer 1968, no. 50). If the surviving text is authentic, it suggests activity in the core of the Weald from a very early date. The initial occupation may have occurred on the better soils, perhaps in the river valleys. The poorer soils, generally at greater altitudes, were probably not occupied until the 12th or 13th century. Ashdown Forest near the Kent-Sussex border remained commonland throughout the later medieval period, because the soils were so poor. It was not, as Neilson (1928, 34-5) has hinted, a remnant of an earlier and once more extensive pattern of Wealden intercommoning.

Some indication of the development of Wealden settlement may be given by the pattern of ecclesiastical organisation. Before the development of local churches, communities were served by churches known as minsters staffed by a group of priests. These served a much larger area than the later medieval parishes and are known to historians as *parochiae*. The minster *parochiae* were well developed in areas which were fully settled, but appear to be late in formation or entirely absent in more remote districts. With this in mind, we may note that Godstone minster in the Surrey Weald is considered by Blair (1991, 103) to have been a late foundation, perhaps of the mid- or late 10th century. In some areas of the Sussex Weald there was an apparent absence of any minster provision Weald (Page 1915, 79, 81).

This brief review has shown that the material exists for a

re-evaluation of the colonisation of the Weald based on a study of the development of boundaries, including those of the minster *parochiae*. A new interpretation of the process of settlement is likely to show that it was a more complex process than earlier writers have suggested.

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Thunderfield, Surrey – Central place or Shieling

by Dennis Turner

Pre-conquest Thunderfield has been thought of as an area of seasonal woodland swine pastures but Blair (1991, 19) has made a claim for central place status despite it being 'hard to see the economic and administrative rationale for a "central place" so far from early settlement'. Today the place-name is confined to a complex moated site in Horley, known as Thunderfield Castle. Until modern times, this lay in a detached part of Horne parish known as Harrowsley. Horne was itself part of Blechingley parish until 1707. At least part of the now totally enclosed Horley Common bore the alternative names of Thunderfield Common, Horley Heath and Home Common down to the 19th century.

There are five purported pre-conquest documents which mention a place named Thunderfield but only three (Gelling 1979, nos. 325, 327 and 331) of these clearly relate to Thunderfield near Horley.

By his will (Gelling 1979 no. 28: 873 x 888), King Alfred bequeathed to his nephew Æthelhelm properties that were not part of the royal demesne (John 1966, 42-3) and included *Thunres felda* and Eashing in Surrey. Eashing was a *burh* and some positive status might be implied for Thunderfield. The document containing the laws of Athelstan (Whitelock et al 1981, 49, 54-7) mentions various witanes: among them a Thunderfield. The usual identification is with Thunderfield near Horley but the holding of a witan does not necessarily indicate a place of importance or even reasonable accessibility.

Three charters refer to Thunderfield near Horley. One is a 'copy' of a pre-conquest charter listing Chertsey Abbey properties and a second a related confirmation: both in the abbey's 13th-century cartulary (Gelling 1979, 325, 331). Some of the documents in the cartulary were certainly or probably fabrications but fabricated charters must not be totally dismissed or ignored. Rumble (1976, 167-9, 174-5) has gone far to demonstrate the underlying validity of information in the fabricated Chertsey charters and has argued that a genuine tradition was being recorded – a view fully supported by Fleming (1985, 249-50, 257-61).

Gelling no. 325 includes *Suttone cum Thunresfelda silvatica*. The confirmation (Gelling 331), claiming indefensibly to be of 967, included *Sutton cum cubilibus porcorum quae illuc pertinent scilicet in Thunresfelda*. Despite the fabricated title, the land referred to is usually accepted as being part, at least, of the Horley estate that was later held by Chertsey Abbey as a member of Sutton manor. It may well have been a member of Sutton from the 8th century.

Not all of Thunderfield was held in the 10th century by Chertsey Abbey. The grant by Eadred in 947 of the estate of Merstham to one Oswig is preserved in an authentic contemporary diploma (Gelling 327; Rumble 1971 and 1976, 165-6) – and it can be observed that Merstham is one of the estates in the fabricated Chertsey lists. The 947 charter includes a long boundary clause ending in a list of *denns* in the Weald annexed to the estate. The list has its difficulties and Ekwall, Jolliffe, Rumble and Blair have all struggled with it. Roger Ellaby, a local historian who has over many years applied careful retrogressive analysis to a number of holdings in the district, has made the suggestion that three *denns* are involved (Ellaby 1997, 5). One at *pedan hrycg* (i.e. Peda's Ridge or Pettridge); the second at *lace* (the stream) and the third fronting on (OE *fore*) the bounds (OE *rap*) of northern Thunderfield. The *denns* of Merstham can now be located separately north of Horley.

Contiguous holdings in the vicinity have also been shown (Ellaby, 1997, 4-5) to have fronted the northern edge of Horley or Thunderfield Common down to 1814. The bounds of the common may have been fixed by the mid-10th century with all surrounding land enclosed and annexed to settled manors to the north.

Merstham was not the only estate to hold land in the vicinity and the Merstham *lace* was not the only early occurrence of the place-name nearby. A document in the Winchester series (Gelling 323) concerns an estate of 70 hides centred on Beddington which Danewulf, bishop of the monastic see of Winchester, was unwillingly leasing back to King Edward the Elder for one life, permitting

him to keep to himself or grant to whoever he pleased. The eventual restitution of the lands to Winchester (Gelling 334) mentions three named subordinate settlements, one of which is *Lace*. It is clear from the later Beddington documents that Beddington held several portions of land in Horley including at least two in the Lake area and one south-west of Petridgewood Common.

Another ostensibly 8th-century Chertsey charter (Gelling 314) provides similar evidence for a detached Wealden estate being held nearby by Cheam. From the evidence of later medieval sources, there were nearby Wealden holdings by Ewell, Banstead and Coulsdon. Betchworth also held property in Horley (Blair 1980, 112). Collendean Farm (Gover *et al* 1934, 293), at least partly a Banstead holding, probably represents a further early denn.

Merstham and its Wealden members were in the king's gift in 947 but by 1020 had passed into the hands of the archbishop of Canterbury since, according to a note inserted in a Canterbury gospel book, Merstham was granted by the archbishop to the monks of Christchurch between 1013 and 1020 (c.f. Gelling 341). Cheam was granted by the archbishop to Christchurch at the same time, so Cheam was also in the hands of the archbishop of Canterbury by the 11th century.

It is only in the will of Alfred that there is a hint of a place of any importance: the other documents show Thunderfield as a presumably common pasture near Horley from which other pastures were being detached in the 10th century, if not before. The detachments seem described as woodland.

A general picture of the localities designated as forest pasture and outstations before the conquest has often been sought by plotting the distribution of place-names containing elements such as *-denn* and *-falod*. Another element associated with areas of Wealden pasture is that of *-felde*, generally taken as meaning 'open country' or 'land for pasture or cultivation' (Gover *et al* 1934, 343, 349 and map; Smith 1956, 1, 166-8). Mrs Gelling (1976, 836) added 'open land on the edge of woodland' to the list of possible meanings and propounded a tentative connection between *-felde* and land used for common pasture. Later she suggested that, while *-felde* usually meant a woodland or heathland clearing, *-felde* may take on quasi-habitative significance and mean 'farm in clearing'. Gelling (1976, 835) had already argued that, at least in Berkshire, the *-felde* element may have been characteristic of areas that were first divided into land units after the coming of the English.

Although there are few names in *-tūn* in south-east Surrey, *-felde* names do not cluster here either and the element is usually found on the Lower Greensand (Nutfield, Linkfield, etc.). However, it is also present in the Weald at Lingfield, Thunderfield and, possibly, Lowfield Heath and Crutchfield. The name, at least, of the presumed common pasture near Horley from which other pastures were being detached by the 10th century was, from its pagan association, probably fixed by the end of the 7th century and perhaps by a century or more before that. The name is clearly the open space of (or dedicated to) the god Thunor.

The nearby names of Horley and Harrowsley may also be indicative of the early geography. Gelling has more than once (1976, 837 and papers on particular localities) advanced the view that *-lēah* can range in meaning from 'wood' through 'glade or clearing' to 'pasture or meadowland' and become attached to a settlement in a clearing.

Over the greater part of England, place-names in *-field* probably indicate early settlements made by Anglo-Saxon communities on cleared or naturally open land in the forest. Witney (1976, 19-21) has argued that in the Kentish Weald place-names in *-field* belong to clearings previously created by the Roman iron industry that were discovered and named by the pagan English herdsmen as they named other features of the forest. Place-names of this kind are a feature of the iron-working area of Sussex but are less common in Kent. Fourteen Kentish place-names derived from *-feld* are in the High Weald but three or four are in the Low Weald close to the greensand scarp.

It is just possible that the 'field' part of the name of the Horley Thunderfield does have its origin in the pre-Saxon Wealden iron industry: the mining of iron-ore is recorded at Horley in 1371 (Lambert 1921). Perhaps, however, the alternative meaning of open ground rather than specifically cleared ground should not be completely ruled out. Whether or not the open ground in the High Weald had its origin in the Roman iron industry, it is at least possible that in Thunderfield the open nature of the ground was natural rather than man made.

-felde is one of the most characteristic place-name elements in clayland Essex where it is interpreted by Rackham (1980, 106) to mean an open place in sight of woodland with which to contrast it. On the flat clay lands of Suffolk it is clear that the woodland contained tracts of open 'moorland' on which the water table rose to the surface in winter. In summer these clay moors became iron hard (Warner 1984).

The remarkably flatness of the clay south of Outwood and Norwood Hill led to the development of a racecourse and airfield before the Second World War, the construction with minimum preparation of a landing strip at Horne during the war, and the expansion of Gatwick Airport in more recent years. James and Malcolm (1794, 15) described Horley Common as becoming, in the winter months, 'so condensed as to hold water like a bowl and which, consequently, produces nothing but a sour unwholesome herbage'. Its state may well have been a result of its flatness and consequent poor drainage. It is thus conceivable that the natural climax vegetation here is, in fact, acid moorland as found in Suffolk. Thunderfield Common and Lowfield Heath may not have been 'cleared ground' but natural open moor exploited and kept open as rough grazing.

On the clay in south-east Surrey, the use of the word 'heath' could well have had much the same force as the Suffolk names in '-moor'. In the 14th and 15th centuries, Horley or Thunderfield Common was also referred to as 'heath' – 'the common heath called *Thundresfeld*' (*Chert Cart 2*, 1151).

There remains one more problem. The documents indicate woodland swine pasture at a considerable

distance from the parent manors by the 10th century. (The apparently 8th-century reference to swine pastures in the fabricated charter (Gelling 314) may well have been interpolated by the fabricator and must be discounted.) However, most historians assume a seasonal usage originating at an earlier date and Everett and Witney (1976) have argued for a whole network of drove-ways to operate the pastures. But this would seem to discount the problems of regularly herding swine over long distances between lands in other use. One answer may be that we may be misunderstanding the element *denn*. Another is that use as swine pasture was not the original function of the common pastures but a 10th-century use of the woodlands adjacent to them. The large common pasture of Thunderfield Common, which may have been part of a much larger achipelago of acid heathland, may originally have been used for the transhumance or summer pasturing of cattle. Sheiling rather than central place.

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The Discovery Programme's Recent Research on Medieval Rural Settlement in Ireland

by Kieran O'Connor

Introduction

The Discovery Programme is a research institution charged with enhancing knowledge of Ireland's past through archaeological methods. It was established in 1991 by the then Taoiseach Charles J. Haughey and currently has an annual budget of c. £700,000. This money comes from a government grant which is presently administered by the Republic's Heritage Council. The latter figure is an indication of the cross-party political support the Discovery Programme has gained since its foundation seven years ago (Eogan 1997, 5, 55-56). The Discovery Programme is run by a Directorate, which mainly consists of a panel of prominent Irish archaeologists. The Directorate are advised and their work reviewed by a Council. Since the start of its archaeological projects in 1992, the Discovery Programme has concentrated its research on the later prehistoric period (Eogan 1997, 5-10).

In September 1996, the Directorate and Council of the Discovery Programme, realising that its first tier of archaeological projects was at the completion stage, made a decision to investigate two new themes for research – namely Lake Settlement and Medieval Rural Settlement (Eogan 1997, 55). As an initial step, it was decided to commission feasibility studies into the potential and priorities for future research into both these areas (*ibid.*). In December 1996 the present writer was appointed to the Discovery Programme to carry out the medieval rural settlement study.

The resulting study is to be published by the Discovery Programme this summer as a monograph entitled *The Archaeology of Medieval Rural Settlement in Ireland*. This monograph consists of a synopsis and critical review of work undertaken to date by various historians, historical geographers and archaeologists on medieval rural settlement in Ireland. It also incorporates unpublished research carried out by the present writer on the subject over the last ten years. Most importantly, it isolates priorities for future research and suggests ways in which the Discovery Programme as an archaeological institution can substantially add to the understanding of medieval rural settlement in Ireland.

This paper is really a *precis* of the work done by the present writer for the Discovery Programme over the last year. The main aim of this article is to keep British archaeologists informed of recent research on medieval rural settlement in Ireland and the Discovery Programme's part in this work.

Due to various historical and archaeological reasons, medieval rural settlement in Ireland was defined in the monograph as meaning all settlements and settlement forms, regardless of function or status, that lay outside true towns during the period from the late eleventh and twelfth centuries through to the second half of the seventeenth century.

The History of Medieval Rural Settlement Studies in Ireland

Irish archaeologists over much of this century up to c. 1970 tended to concentrate their research on the prehistoric and Early Christian periods (Barry 1987, 1-2). This was partly because in the Twenty-Six Counties these periods were seen as eras of great cultural achievement for the Irish people – halcyon days which were undermined by the Vikings and came to an end in 1169 with the arrival of the Anglo-Normans (e.g. Macalister 1928, 356-357).

Despite this lack of sympathy for medieval archaeology in some quarters, some important research did get published on certain aspects of the whole subject from the beginning of this century to c. 1970, especially on matters relating to masonry castles and ecclesiastical architecture (e.g. Leask 1936; 1941; 1955-1960). Furthermore, a whole series of excavations of medieval sites, especially of earthwork castles, occurred in County Down during the 1950s and early 1960s (e.g. Waterman 1954a; 1959). This led east Ulster to become one of the prime places in Europe for castle research during these years (McNeill 1997, 2).

Interest in medieval rural settlement and medieval archaeology in general grew even further in Ireland after c. 1970. Again, Ulster-based archaeologists and historical geographers dominated this upsurge in the study of medieval rural settlement at first (e.g. Glasscock 1970; 1971; 1975; Glasscock and McNeill 1972; Graham 1975; McNeill 1975a; 1975b; 1980).

This growth in research on medieval archaeology in north-eastern Ireland, from the 1950s onwards, was partly a reflection in Ulster of academic interests current in Britain at that time. It could also be argued, however, that Ulster academics during these decades up to the late 1970s may have been more responsive than their Southern colleagues to this shift in academic interests due to their political and cultural background which saw both the link with England starting in 1169 and that country's historical involvement with Ireland ever since as positive (e.g. McNeill 1997, 2).

Archaeologists in the Twenty-Six Counties had become more sympathetic towards medieval archaeology by the mid 1980s – possibly due to changes in society as a whole. Barry (1987, 1-2) believes that the Republic's increasing contact with the outside world since c. 1960 through institutions such as the United Nations and the EU has allowed her scholars to take a more varied, less nationalistic approach to interpretations of the past. More specifically, Barry sees the excavations at the Viking and medieval site of Wood Quay, Dublin, during the 1970s and 1980s, as a catalyst to changing attitudes to medieval archaeology in the South. Overall, he believed that by 1987 there was a general acknowledgement of the contributions made by the Vikings and the Anglo-Normans to the development of Irish society (Barry 1987, 2).

This upsurge in interest in medieval archaeology has not resulted in a large amount of publications on the subject over the last ten years, despite a massive increase in the survey and excavation of medieval sites since the late

1980s. It might also be added that most work on medieval archaeology in the same period has been carried out in urban areas. There has been little in the way of excavations of medieval rural sites in Ireland over the last ten years and, indeed, this century, with the sole exception of the work carried out in east Ulster during the 1950s and early 1960s (e.g. Barry 1996, 136).

Castles: Country Houses and Manorial Centres

Castles of different types exist in large numbers throughout the Irish countryside today. These include mottes, ringworks, large Anglo-Norman masonry castles, tower-houses and fortified houses. In all, at least 4,000 castles were built in Ireland between the 12th and 17th centuries, probably many more. Three-quarters of these castles, however, were tower-houses; overwhelmingly built in Ireland after 1400 (Barry 1987, 186; 1996, 140; Cairns 1987, 3, 21). The modern Irish landscape has far more ruined castles in comparison to other parts of the British Isles, even Scotland.

There has always been a tendency in the popular mind to see castles as having solely functioned as military centres. This view is further complicated by the fact that certain elements in Irish society this century have tended to see castles not just as medieval strongholds but also as old centres of Anglo-Norman and later English military power and oppression (McNeill 1997, 2).

Yet castles can be defined as seriously - defended private residences, usually of someone of importance in medieval society, even if only at a local level (King 1988, 1-3). Castles certainly were built to protect their owners against attack but they were also homes in which people lived out their lives. This meant that any given castle was often the administrative centre of its owner's manors and estates. In different ways over time, castles were also working farms (ibid.). For example, most Anglo-Norman castles in Ireland, certainly those located outside the earldom of Ulster, marked the centres of demesne farms. The surviving historical sources indicate that a whole range of administrative and farm buildings lay within, beside and around many castles in medieval Ireland (e.g. Empey 1982, 332). These buildings have decayed or been destroyed over time, leaving castles standing isolated in the present landscape of rural Ireland. Their isolation today makes it easy to forget that these places were once vibrant centres of medieval life.

Almost three-quarters of the castles built and occupied in Ireland by Anglo-Norman lords during the late 12th, 13th and early 14th century had earth and timber defences. The overwhelming majority of these earthwork castles were mottes (at least in their final form). There are comparatively few identifiable ringwork castles in Ireland (O'Connor 1992, 3, 10-11).

The overall evidence suggests that mottes and most ringworks were built as permanent castles in Ireland, usually marking the *capita* of Anglo-Norman manors and not the sites of medieval Gaelic strongholds (e.g. Orpen 1907; 1909). These were the centres from which the Anglo-Normans controlled many parts of Ireland from the late 12th century through to the 14th century. The rural economy of the Anglo-Norman dominated areas of medieval Ireland was to a large extent run from these

earthwork castles (O'Connor forthcoming, b). Their importance has been continuously underestimated by Irish castle specialists this century who have overwhelmingly been interested in studying masonry castles (e.g. Leask 1941). Indeed, Lurgankeel, Co. Louth, is the only motte in the Republic ever to have been properly excavated (Oibre 1965, 22). Unfortunately the results of this excavation have never been published by its excavator. This effectively means that outside the relatively small area of eastern Ulster, archaeological excavation has not provided any information regarding the way mottes functioned in medieval Ireland.

There is also a certain amount of evidence to suggest that some motte castles were built in Ireland right throughout the 13th century and even into the very early 14th century, like Scotland and possibly Wales (O'Connor 1987-1991, 13-25). Many earthwork castles were deserted in Ireland during the course of the 14th century, partly due to the Gaelic reconquest of the areas in which they lay or possibly as a result of economic vicissitudes and the long-term effects of the Black Death. It is the present writer's opinion, admittedly based more on logic than on hard evidence, that some earthwork castles in Ireland continued to be used as defended residences into the 15th century in districts that remained under the control of families of Anglo-Norman descent. They were then either replaced by tower-houses or their defences were allowed to decay and not rebuilt due to an improvement in the local security situation (O'Connor 1987-1991, 25-28).

English Peasant Settlement on Anglo-Norman Manors in Medieval Ireland

McNeill's work in Ulster has shown that nucleated villages as a settlement form did not occur in large parts of Anglo-Norman controlled areas of medieval Ireland. The available evidence suggests that this was largely because there had been little colonisation of these areas by English peasant cultivators. The manors in peripheral areas of the Anglo-Norman colony in Ireland were peopled and worked by mainly Irish tenants who lived out in the townlands that made up the latter units. The fact that Anglo-Norman lords did not carry out demesne farming in Ulster also mitigated against the formation of villages, even small ones, in this area (McNeill 1980, 84-88).

Villages (some of which were rural boroughs or at the very least had tenants with burgess status living at them) do seem to have occurred in the parts of eastern Ireland that saw large-scale immigration of peasants from western Britain during the very late 12th and first half of the 13th century. The limited amount of excavation at certain manorial centres and rural borough sites in eastern Ireland suggests that nucleated peasant settlements, primarily if not exclusively agricultural in function, once existed at these places, if only for a while (e.g. Cleary 1982; 1983; Sleeman and Hurley 1987).

There are two somewhat conflicting models about the size and development over time of these English villages in heavily settled parts of Anglo-Norman Ireland. Anngret Simms and others have postulated that the pre-existing Irish townland system meant that English free tenants always lived away from these villages and rural boroughs at manorial centres in farmsteads scattered throughout

the landscape. They hold for this reason that manorial villages were never that large in the parts of Anglo-Norman Ireland that were heavily colonised by English peasants (Edwards, Hamond and Simms 1983; Simms 1983; 1988a, 33-35; 1988b).

A somewhat alternative model put forward by Brian Graham is that much larger villages of English Midlands-type could well have been a feature of the initial phase of Anglo-Norman settlement in Ireland, during the late 12th century up to say *c.* 1230. He believes that any dispersed English settlement on Anglo-Norman manors in eastern Ireland, historically-attested to in late sources, belongs to a secondary movement of peasants out from these villages during the course of the later 13th and 14th century (Graham 1985a, 6-10, 13; 1985b, 16-17; 1993, 74).

This whole discussion shows that there is a general agreement amongst historical geographers and historians that nucleated villages (some of which had borough status or burgesses living within them) occurred at many manorial centres in eastern Ireland. The present debate amongst these scholars is really about the size and development of these settlements over time.

Archaeology has contributed little so far to the understanding of the nucleated settlements that once existed at these manorial centres. Deserted village earthworks do not occur at most of these places. This is probably because these settlements were mainly abandoned during the course of the 14th century, suggesting these places were not inhabited long enough for earthworks to form. As noted, few excavations have been carried out at these places and most of these have been small in size. Nevertheless, these investigations have produced interesting results. The artefacts from these excavations present a picture of self-sufficient peasants growing their own food and making their own tools and clothes. Certain finds from these sites, however, indicate that these peasants of mainly English descent or origin produced an agricultural surplus for sale and seem to have been part of a market economy (O'Riordáin and Hunt 1942; Foley 1989; Cleary 1982; 1983; Barry 1996, 137; Sleeman and Hurley 1987).

Excavation in Ireland has also shown that medieval houses can occur underneath what are now flat fields at sites that were once Anglo-Norman/English settlements (e.g. Cleary 1982; 1983; Sleeman and Hurley 1987). The lack of earthworks at any given site cannot be taken as evidence that a village never existed at that place during the medieval period.

The question of dispersed English peasant settlement within the bounds of Anglo-Norman manors was also addressed during the course of the study. Very few undefended isolated medieval farmsteads or house clusters away from manorial centres belonging to tenants of seemingly English origin have been recognised in Ireland to date (e.g. Halpin 1988, 17-18; O'Riordáin 1936, 181-182). This is possibly because there had been as yet no real attempt by archaeologists to find such places.

It has been postulated that moated sites in medieval Ireland mostly functioned as the defended manor houses and farmsteads of minor Anglo-Norman gentry during

the 13th and 14th century (Barry 1977, 101-102; 1996, 137). Yet moated sites were clearly built for a number of different reasons in medieval Ireland. It is possible that many moated sites within the bounds of Anglo-Norman manors were in fact built by free tenants – substantial peasants of English descent or even origin (e.g. McNeill 1997) Moated sites do not seem to have been an exclusively lordly phenomenon in medieval Ireland.

Only five out of a possible thousand moated sites have been excavated to date in Ireland. These investigations have been mostly small-scale and in advance of development (Glasscock 1968; Sweetman 1981; Hurley 1987; Doody 1987; Brannon 1984). The excavated evidence from these sites again suggests self-sufficiency with a surplus being produced for sale.

At present, because there has been so few excavations of medieval rural settlement sites such as moated sites, it is not known exactly when dispersed English settlement became a feature of the manorial landscape in the heavily colonised parts of eastern Ireland, as already noted. Certainly, the moated sites at Rigsdale, Co. Cork, and Ballyconnor/Mylespark, Co. Wexford, date to the late 13th century (Colfer 1996; Sweetman 1981). Yet these two sites are not necessarily typical as they seem to be associated with lordship. The other moated sites excavated in Ireland, such as Ballyveelish, Co. Tipperary, and Kilferagh, Co. Kilkenny, are not so precisely dateable and are probably best interpreted as having been the homes of English peasants of the free tenant class (Doody 1987; Hurley 1987). They and other moated sites in Ireland could have been built long before the late 13th century and may even be part of the primary English peasant settlement of their respective areas in the first years of the 13th century. It is postulated that the moated site with its defences would have been an ideal settlement form for incoming English peasant settlers to use during the insecure years of the early colonisation process.

Overall, therefore, the whole question of how English peasant settlement developed and declined within the geographical boundaries of Anglo-Norman manors in eastern Ireland is clearly a major priority for future research into the whole subject of medieval rural settlement in Ireland.

Settlement and Society in Medieval Gaelic Ireland

This section of the paper looks at the question of Gaelic-Irish settlement and society in medieval Ireland. Very little is actually known about the material culture and settlement patterns of Gaelic-dominated parts of Ireland during the medieval period (Barry 1987, 51, 200).

The arrival of the Anglo-Normans to Ireland in 1169 was not like the conquest of England by William the Conqueror in 1066. In Ireland individual Anglo-Norman lords carved out territories for themselves in the late 12th and 13th century. These men usually left regions and districts of economically marginal lands to Gaelic-Irish lords and lineage groups. These Gaelic-dominated regions included most of latter west of the Bann, much of Connacht, west Munster and the bogland and mountain areas of the Anglo-Norman lordships of Meath and Leinster. The relationship between Gaelic lords in these regions and the Anglo-Normans and colonial government

varied considerably from virtual independence in some areas to the status of rent-paying tenants in others (e.g. Glasscock 1987, 225-226; Nicholls 1972, 13; 1987, 373-374; Smyth 1982, 104-112).

Few true castles were erected by Gaelic-Irish kings and lords prior to their adoption of tower-houses in the 15th century. Masonry castles or earthwork castles surmounted by complex timber defences were rarely built by these men in the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries.

The lack of Gaelic castles during this period was partly, if not largely, due to the nature of the military tactics used by Irish lords. These tactics utilised the natural, defensive qualities of the landscape, rather than fixed fortifications, in the protection of themselves and their territories against a powerful invading force. This was a practical solution for defence against attack for three reasons. It nullified, firstly, the use of armoured knights and, to a certain extent, archers by the Anglo-Normans and allowed the Irish to join battle with technically superior forces on their own terms. Secondly, the wild landscape of parts of their lordships allowed the Irish a line of retreat upon defeat or upon the advance of a hostile force which they felt incapable of directly facing in battle. This opportunity to easily retreat and disengage would have been denied them if they had defended their lands from castles. Thirdly, the predominately pastoral nature of medieval Gaelic society was yet another reason for Irish lords not to build true castles prior to c. 1400. Quite simply, it would have been difficult to feed and protect large herds of cattle in castles during the course of a long siege. It was far more sensible to move these cattle into the forests, bogs and mountains of any given Gaelic lordship, where they could not be found by the enemy and where food, in the form of grass, leaves or mast, was readily available (e.g. O'Connor 1992, 12; 1993, 264-292).

A number of other settlement-forms existed in the countryside of Gaelic-dominated parts of medieval Ireland. Crannogs and fortresses on natural islands were common in lakeland Ireland (which corresponds to much of the provinces of Connacht and Ulster) right down to the 17th century (e.g. Davies 1950, 45-56; Hayes-McCoy 1964, 9-10, 16, 20; Wood-Martin 1886, 146-154, 236-238).

Some moated sites were clearly built and occupied by Gaelic lords during the 13th and 14th centuries, especially in parts of north Connacht (e.g. Graham 1988, 30-31; O'Connor forthcoming, a). This is an important point as for many years Irish scholarship has seen moated sites as being a purely Anglo-Norman phenomenon in medieval Ireland (e.g. Barry 1987, 84-93).

At least some cashels (stone-walled ringforts), especially defensive-looking ones, went on in use as lordly residences in rocky parts of the country throughout the medieval period (e.g. Long 1994, 238-242; Raftery 1970; McNamara 1912). It is not certain at present, however, as to whether cashels and crannogs were actually *built* during the medieval period.

There has been considerable academic debate amongst Irish scholars over the last three decades as to whether earthen ringforts continued to be built and inhabited after c. 1000 up to the 17th century (e.g. Barrett and Graham

1975; Lynn 1975a; 1975b; Proudfoot 1970, 40-45; Stout 1997, 24). Again, like cashels, their functional equivalent, there is a certain amount of evidence from various disciplines and sources to suggest that at least some ringforts continued in use throughout the medieval period (e.g. Rynne 1963; Cairns 1987, 6). The bias of the excavated evidence toward a purely Early Christian date for the occupation of ringforts seems to be more a reflection of the places where modern Irish archaeologists have concentrated their work than anything else. There have been few excavations of ringforts in the parts of Ireland that were controlled by Gaelic lords during the medieval period (e.g. Glasscock 1987, 227; Edwards 1990, 8-9).

Tower-houses start to appear in Gaelic areas of medieval Ireland at the very beginning of the 15th century (Cairns 1987, 9). They are particularly common in the southern half of the country. It would appear that in much of the northern half of Ireland during the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries many Irish lords preferred to live in crannogs rather than in tower-houses (e.g. Hayes McCoy 1964, 9-10, 16, 20).

The introduction of tower-houses into certain Gaelic lordships after *c.* 1400 represent the first time Irish laymen began to comprehensively build in stone and erect fortresses which modern scholars classify as castles. Yet tower-houses were not built to withstand attack by a powerful force (e.g. Cairns 1987, 8, 10; McNeill 1997, 217-221). This meant that Gaelic lords and septs after *c.* 1400 up to the 17th century continued to use the landscape of their lordships as the best form of defence against large-scale attack as their ancestors had done before them (e.g. Nicholls 1987, 404-405; Smyth 1982, 114).

At least two types of peasant house seem to have existed in Gaelic areas of Ireland up to the 17th century. The first house-type was the 'creat', which was a small windowless, one-roomed circular or oval structure. This type of house seems to have been easy to build in terms of time and material. It appears to have been the dwelling of the poorest element in medieval Gaelic society and not just a house-type associated with booleying or transhumance (e.g. Gailey 1987, 88-89; Robinson 1979, 1-3; Williams and Robinson 1983, 37). Small, scattered unplanned clusters of 'creats' seem to have existed beside late medieval tower-houses (e.g. Nicholls 1987, 404). Perhaps such small scatters of huts also existed beside earlier, pre-tower-house Gaelic lordly centres.

The second type of Gaelic medieval house was more substantial than the 'creat'. Its sub-rectangular plan shows that this type of building was not that different in size to the peasant houses excavated to date at Anglo-Norman manorial centres (e.g. Brannon 1984, 167-169; Williams and Robinson 1983, 30-37). Yet there seems to have been peculiarities about this type of house that specifically suited medieval Gaelic society. This is because the main structural elements with this sort of building were cruck-trusses, which were placed directly on the ground surface. Walls were not load-bearing and, therefore, were built of cheap, relatively, flimsy materials such as sods. The important point here is that this type of house was relatively simple to take down and erect elsewhere, as cruck-trusses were easily portable. Given the nature of

Gaelic territorial defence, which saw whole population groups melting into the landscape, and their pastoral economy which saw the movement of herds and flocks to summer pastures, this house-type was an eminently suitable dwelling for native Irish society.

The other point about this second type of dwelling was that Gaelic lords also appear to have lived in houses like this prior to 1400 and, indeed, up to the 17th century in the parts of Ireland where there few tower houses (Nicholls 1972, 60-63; 1987, 403). The fact that native Irish kings and lords lived in what would be regarded elsewhere as peasant dwellings certainly aroused the contempt of at least some foreign observers such as the Englishman Stephen of Lexington in the 13th century (Stalley 1987, 9).

Yet there were cultural reasons as to why Gaelic lords lived in such insignificant dwellings. The historically attested custom of periodic land redistribution amongst Gaelic-Irish kindred groups seems to have partly created a situation where large houses such as first-floor halls were not built – simply because occupation of such buildings could not be guaranteed for long (e.g. Nicholls 1972, 60-63; 1987, 403). This may also partly explain why houses using cruck-trusses as their main structural element seem to have been preferred by the Irish, as adherence to this custom would have meant a consistent rebuilding of houses. Nevertheless, more substantial houses could have been erected within permanently occupied sites such as moated sites, cashels and crannogs and yet this was not done by Gaelic lords. Again, perhaps the best explanation for this is that the military tactics of the Gaelic-Irish militated against the building of large houses in such fortifications, as these would not be defended in outright war. Why waste resources on something that would be regularly or eventually destroyed! The nature of warfare in medieval Gaelic Ireland with its emphasis on mobility and not on the defence of fixed fortifications such as castles, went against Irish lords building substantial dwellings.

Strategies and Priorities for Future Research

A whole series of short-term medium-term and long-term projects designed to answer outstanding questions about rural settlement in medieval Ireland were suggested to the Directorate of the Discovery Programme in the monograph. One of these projects, however, was recommended to the Discovery Programme above all the others.

Historical sources containing social and economic information about medieval Gaelic Ireland prior to the 16th century are rare. As noted, very little archaeological work has been carried out to date on this particular subject. This all surely suggests that it is in this sphere of medieval rural settlement studies in Ireland that the discipline of archaeology and the Discovery Programme could make the most impact in the future. Archaeology and archaeologically-related methods of enquiry have the potential to provide large amounts of new information about the nature of medieval Gaelic society. This is something the discipline of history cannot do to the same extent due to the paucity of surviving historical sources. It was suggested, therefore, that the Discovery Programme should opt for a long-term project dealing

with the study of a suitably sized Gaelic lordship, involving an integrated programme of excavation, environmental-sampling, further historical research and fieldwork over a period of seven to eight years.

This recommendation involving the study of a medieval Gaelic lordship was approved by the Council and Directorate of the Discovery Programme in March 1998. It is envisaged that this project will begin in July of this year, starting with a six-month period of project-design which amongst other things, will locate a suitable area for comprehensive archaeological research. This initial period will be followed by at least two years of intensive fieldwork in the chosen district, followed by about three years of excavation at specifically targeted sites which have the potential to answer questions about medieval Gaelic society. The last two to three years of the study will consist of writing-up the results of the project to publication standard.

It is a tremendously exciting time for medieval archaeology in Ireland, given the fact that the Discovery Programme has decided to go ahead with a long-term rural settlement research project.

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The West Bower Manor Survey Project, Phase 2

by Oliver Jessop and Mike Dunn, University of York

The second major phase of fieldwork at West Bower Manor was funded by a research grant from the MSRG and completed between the 19-25 April 1998. Details of the first phase were reported upon in the 1996 Annual Report of the MSRG (Jessop 48-49). The project aims to compliment other work currently underway in Somerset, such as the programme of dendrochronological recording being undertaken by the Somerset Vernacular Architecture Group and the long running Shapwick Project. An emphasis has been placed on understanding the structural history of the site, and then to see how it fitted within the wider regional settlement pattern.

The work undertaken during this second phase involved the recording of the standing masonry, through a variety of techniques. The recording work was accompanied by a series of small archaeological evaluation trenches. The opportunity was taken to develop and adapt existing techniques of architectural survey. The recording was carried out along the lines of 'Bauforschung', which is in widespread use in Germany and incorporates careful *on-site* analysis and detailed recording of existing fabric as a basis for understanding the structural development of a multi-phase building. Traditional hand survey was used throughout, although specific control or reference points were precisely positioned with a 'reflectorless electronic distance meter' (or REDM). A small team successfully recorded all the necessary primary data, either digitally, graphically or in the form of photographic images. Working independently or in tandem, a system of rapid recording was possible. The use of an REDM (Blake 1995, 15) allowed for complete three dimensional precision without the difficulties of ladders and stretched and distorted tape.

Internal Recording

The northern wing of the house at West Bower, which is rectangular and aligned on an east-west axis, incorporates

substantial remains of a 14th century gatehouse. It has been in almost constant occupation since the medieval period and subsequently undergone numerous alterations and changes in room layout and function. A scheme of detailed archaeological recording at a scale of 1:50 was used to document the complex history and subtleties of the structure.

Two main plans at ground and first floor level show relevant interpretative elements and include details such as window and door mouldings, door sections, ceiling beam details and the orientation of floorboards, were completed. A cross section, also at 1:50, was drawn on a north-south axis through the building. This was successful in illustrating the depressed nature of the post-medieval floor levels and their relation to the medieval newel staircase. One of the trefoiled headed windows within the eastern turret on the southern side of the of the north wing was recorded at a scale of 1:10.

Situated within the post-medieval eastern wing, aligned north-south, are two geometrically carved oak beams, both in reuse. The longest, at 2.41m, is almost complete and is decorated with a repeated pattern of squares and triangles which are deeply incised. Surviving along only one of the long edges is the remains of a concave chamfer. It was not possible to obtain a thickness to the beam as it was set into a brick fire-surround. The second beam is shorter, only 1.58m long, is identical in decorative style. Its upper surface shows evidence of being planed down and the depth of detail gradually diminishes towards one end. It also has a concave chamfer running along one edge, and its thickness is 0.11m. The original function of timbers is unclear, but may have once adorned a roof structure in a similar decorative fashion to the medieval roof which survives at Cleeve Abbey, 15 miles to the northeast.

External Recording

The exterior elevations of all the surviving buildings on the site were photographed with a medium format camera. Within each frame were between five and eight reference points, carefully pin-pointed with the REDM. Each photograph will be digitally rectified with a digitizing tablet and recreated in Autocad r13. The majority of the mass walling is constructed in roughly coursed rubble and therefore only diagnostic features and openings are being plotted. The analysis and checking of this data will be completed on the next site visit. During the process of creating the reference points for each elevation, a ground plan of the standing walls and topographic features was recorded.

Excavation

While a new patio was being laid along the southern side of the northern wing the opportunity was taken to establish the depth of any surviving archaeological deposits. Four small trenches, c. 1x1 metres size were excavated down to the underlying natural clay. A shallow sequence of destruction deposits which were 18th-19th century in character were uncovered. The only trace of earlier activity, which may be contemporary with the gatehouse structure, was the presence of cobbles pushed into the natural clay. A fragment of plain window glass was found lying on this surface. Abutting the southern face, the foundations for a square buttress was uncovered. This contained reused medieval architectural stone and directly parallels an existing buttress immediately opposite on the north side of the building. There may be more substantial medieval deposits further south of the northern wing, where a demolished rectilinear structure was identified in a previous geophysical survey (Jessop 1995).

Summary of 1998 Fieldwork

The success of this phase of work is demonstrated in the vast amount of data that was recorded. It is still being processed and interpreted, and the following points are therefore a few general observations.

The sequence of structural alterations, both minor and major, were far more extensive than previously thought (Jessop 1997, 49). The most obvious structural alteration is the addition of two polygonal turrets at the south side of the building around the middle of the 15th century. These turrets are highly representative and incorporate a series of transomed trefoil headed windows as well as a number of interesting stone gargoyles at parapet level. Other alterations were more subtle. A flat headed mullioned stone window, for example, was inserted into the northern wall of the north wing sometime during the 16/17th century. The first floor was also lowered, panelling was introduced and two external buttresses were added to stabilize the outer walls. Subsequently, a major programme of rebuilding took place when parts of the south wall and the western gable were completely replaced. The presence of the earlier buttresses indicates that these walls were in danger of collapse. Later still, probably during the 18th century, over half of the northern wall was completely reconstructed in brick.

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Puxton (North Somerset) and Early Medieval 'Infield' Enclosures

by Stephen Rippon

The North Somerset Levels Project is examining the changing patterns of exploitation on an extensive area of reclaimed estuarine alluvium near Weston-super-Mare in North Somerset. Several Romano-British relict landscapes have been examined which have established that the first phase of wetland reclamation on the Levels dates to around the 3rd century AD (Rippon 1994; 1995; 1996b; 1997a, b). There was subsequently an extensive episode of marine flooding that blanketed most of the Romano-British landscape with saltmarshes and mudflats. This marshland was clearly re-settled by Domesday, though this process of expansion into a physically 'marginal' landscape is ill-understood. In order to tackle this critical phase of settlement evolution, attention in 1996 and 1997 moved to a shrunken medieval hamlet at Puxton (ST 407 633), which was potentially one of the early colonising settlements on the post-Roman saltmarsh (Figure 3 and 4).

Puxton is typical of a recently recognised class of medieval settlements that have been termed 'infields' (Rippon 1996a; 1997a). These oval enclosures, defined by an internal ditch and bank (eg Figure 3: Church Field), are found throughout the coastal parts of all the Severn Estuary Levels. Several have produced scatters of medieval pottery, some have habitative field-names (eg huish and worth), while a number are associated with medieval churches or chapels. Farms whose present fabric

is post medieval often occur around the edges of the 'infields' rather than within the enclosure. The hypothesis before fieldwork commenced was that these enclosures represented the earliest intakes from an open saltmarsh, analogous to woodland assarts, around which the present 'historic landscape' pattern of fields and roads was created (Figure 4). Though the oval plan of these 'infield' enclosures can be paralleled by early Christian sites in South West Britain, they appear too numerous for them all to have originated in this way. Therefore, key questions were, firstly, when these infields were created, secondly whether their creation pre- or post-dated the protection of the saltmarsh with sea walls, and thirdly whether the enclosures represent areas of agricultural land protected from flooding by low embankments or actual settlements; the situation of the post-medieval farms suggests a combination of the two.

The enclosure at Puxton has been subjected to earthwork, resistivity, fieldwalking and soil chemistry surveys that all indicate that the area occupied by farmsteads was restricted to a small area immediately south of the church (Figure 5). This was marked by concentrations of cadmium, copper, lead, phosphorus and possibly zinc all of which can be related to human and animal occupation through faecal residues (Jackson 1997). This area also corresponded to a dense scatter of building stone and medieval pottery on a raised sub-rectangular platform. A light scatter of Romano-British material (including one fragment of comb-decorated box flue tile) was also recovered from the enclosure, though this density of material on the Levels appears to represent no more than the manuring of fields. A Romano-British settlement and associated field system lay several hundred metres to the east and at present it is impossible to say whether there was any continuity between the two.

Excavations have examined several elements of the medieval settlement. Two trenches south of the church revealed occupation deposits from the 10th to 13th centuries. This material is yet to be looked at in detail, though an assessment of the plant macrofossils indicates excellent preservation of both waterlogged and burnt remains that will enable a detailed reconstruction of the local environment and arable cultivation (which certainly included wheat and vetch). A third trench sectioned the enclosure ditch and bank and produced a *terminus post quem* of around the 11th/12th century for its digging. The palaeoecological data suggests that even in its earliest phase (10th century) the settlement at Puxton lay in a largely freshwater environment and so presumably post-dates the construction of sea walls along the coast. It may be that the enclosure ditch and bank were indeed constructed at a later date in response to rising water levels during the 11th/12th century, though drainage ditches on the Levels must be regularly cleaned out and this may have removed all traces of any earlier feature.

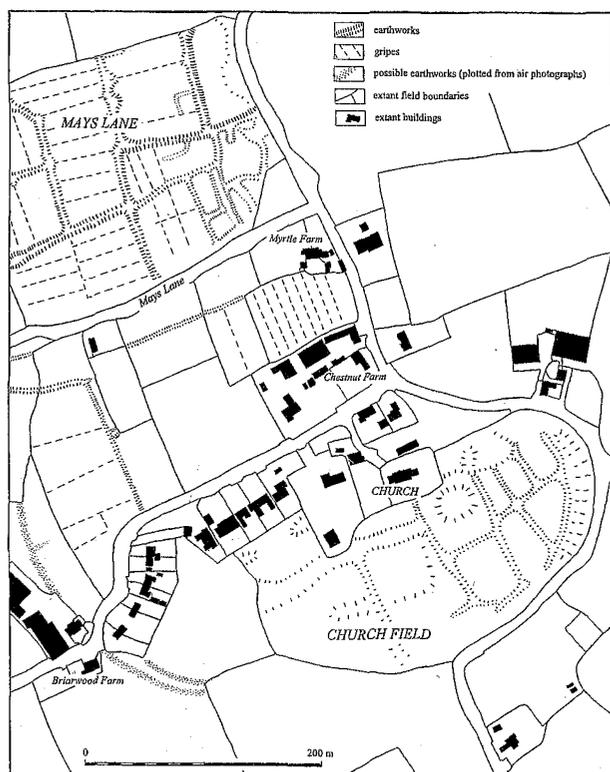


Figure 3: Shrunken settlement earthworks at Puxton, North Somerset.

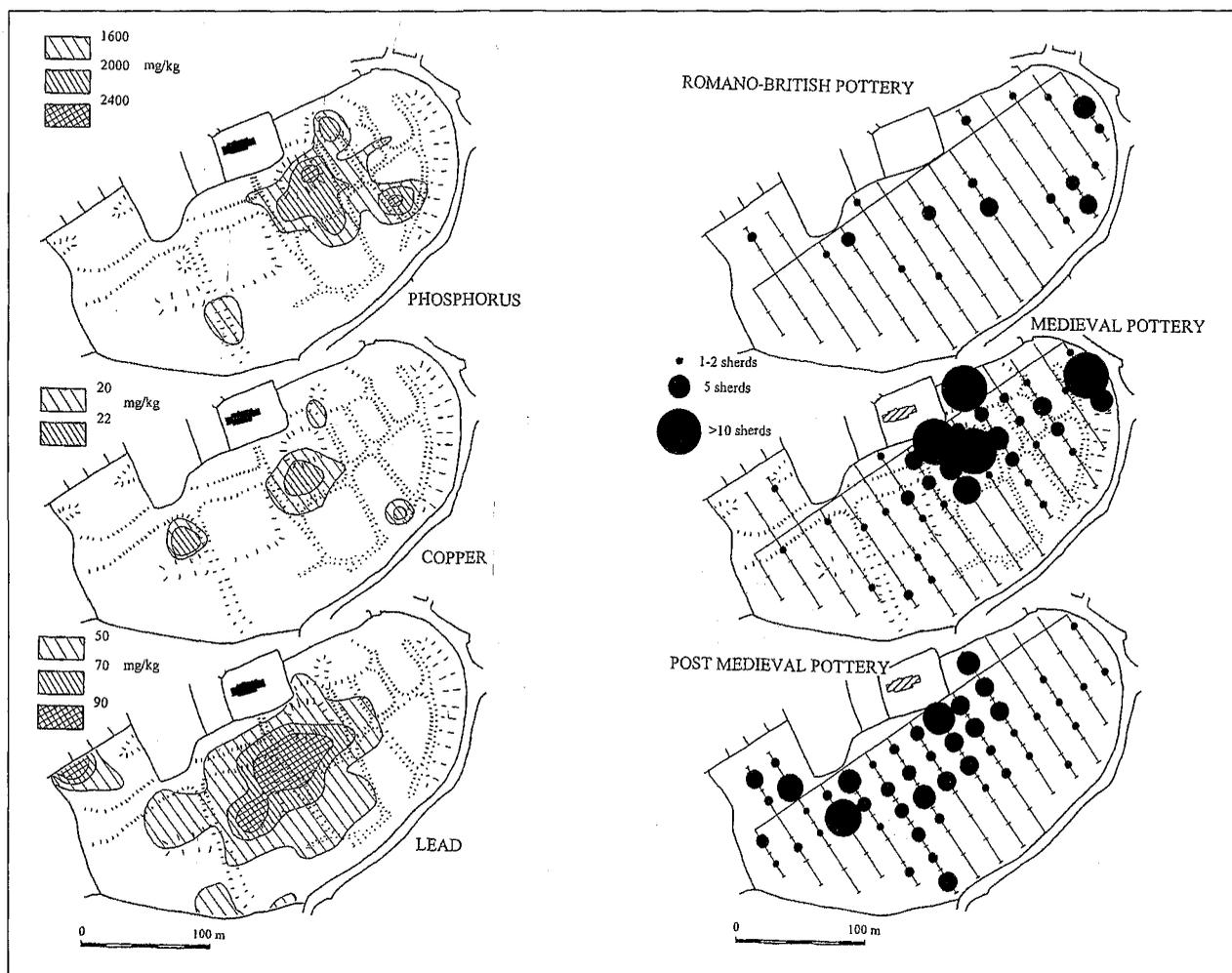


Figure 5: Selected soil chemistry (from Jackson 1997) and fieldwalking results from Church Fields, Puxton.

It is curious that the occupation south of the church appears to end as early as the 13th century. However, there is a second area of shrunken settlement earthworks in Puxton, to the north of the present village by Mays Lane (Figure 3). Aerial reconnaissance suggested a complex of rectangular platforms and small paddocks, and these have now been surveyed in detail. A series of 12 test pits was also excavated in 1997 producing pottery ranging from the medieval through to the post medieval period. It is hoped to excavate here in 1998 in order to produce palaeoenvironmental and material culture assemblages that will continue the sequence started in Church Field into the late and post medieval period.

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Some Perspectives in Danish Medieval Archaeology: Taarnby Village

by Mette Svart Kristiansen M. A. and Dr. Ditlev L. D. Mahler

"We lack... an approach to comprehensive investigations of whole farm complexes and village structures, and until such investigations are implemented, we must accept that we know far less about Medieval and post-Medieval rural settlements than we know about Iron- and Viking Age village communities.

The above quotation is to be found in Niels-Knud Liebgott's review of Danish Medieval Archaeology over the past 25 years, printed in 1993 (Liebgott 1993, p. 241). Earlier, in 1977, Olaf Olsen noted that archaeological interest in the medieval village was disgracefully small (Olsen 1977, p. 10). The same view could justifiably be applied to 1998.

It all started so well with the discovery in 1922 of the Iron Age house structures from Ginderup, a find of national and international importance (Kjær 1928 p. 19). The acknowledgement of these structures (dated from the year 0 to the early 4th century AD) had enormous influence on Gudmund Hatt's further investigations of Iron Age structures and field systems (Hatt 1937); this pioneer work saw Axel Steensberg initiated in archaeological fieldwork as Gudmund Hatt's assistant. As a result, Steensberg, with his ethno-archaeological perception of the medieval and post-medieval farm's development, became very influential through his thorough but rather solitary investigations ranging from 1939 to the sixties. Simultaneously and inspired by Steensberg, the National Museum established in 1942 the "National Museum's Farm structure Research Programme", a project that slowly faded out in the late 1950's. Twenty years passed by, before the medieval village again became the focus of applied research, and then only in a geographically restricted area on the island of Funen (Fyn) (Grøngaard Jeppesen 1981; Porsmose 1981). Our knowledge of Iron and Viking Age settlements has increased greatly, not least due to the methodic advances made possible by the systematic use of machines in archaeological excavations since the early 1960's (Becker 1966). Thus large areas could be uncovered, thereby providing the excavator with a comprehensive survey of the archaeological remains; especially post-hole patterns. It goes without saying that this method is restricted to open spaces, free of existing habitation. And here we may have one of the reasons for the paucity of the archaeological material which throws light on the development of the medieval farm and village.

In the High Middle Age a new construction feature was introduced, which became one of the main characteristics of the Danish Medieval building tradition. For centuries the load bearing constructions had consisted of earth-dug posts. Now these rested on foundations consisting of sills laid upon the ground. During the second half of the 18th century to the early 19th century scattering of farms, whole villages or areas of varying sizes within the earlier village boundaries were subjected to cultivation, with

poor consequence for the older cultural remains. Taarnby village, which will be discussed below, underwent only a few scatterings and rather late in the case of the few farms. Preservation conditions in the open country are exceedingly poor for High and Late Medieval buildings, due to the building technique involved. Thus the medieval remains uncovered tend to be postbuilt structures dating from the Early Middle Ages (1000-1200), although they can be somewhat younger in those parts of the country where the earth-dug postbuilding tradition survived, as in Todderup (Hoff & Jeppesen 1994).

The transition from the wandering Iron Age/Viking Age settlements and farms to a sedentary settlement occurred in the 11th-13th century (Porsmose 1993, p. 265). Depending on the prevailing conditions, it is possible for the settlement remains to be preserved as an accumulation of cultural layers consisting of levelled building remains. A majority of the archaeological excavations conducted within existing villages can be characterized as "key-hole excavations"; small sections placed as strategically as possible or dictated by public or private building activities; in other words salvage archaeology. On the whole rural settlement archaeology within the existing villages, in method, closely resembles urban archaeology, where lack of space has excluded the possibility of investigating large surface areas, and therefore favouring stratigraphical observations. The excavation of cultural layers is very expensive, a fact that probably also explains why we today have not one single totally excavated medieval rural settlement and just a few single farmsteads from the High and Late Middle Ages. The scattered medieval villages, in the form of "thorpes", constitute an independent problem complex, where the abandoned thorpes can, at times, be interpreted as misplaced and misadapted settlements. The "thorpe-era" is generally dated from the 14th to mid 15th century. The abandoned thorpe-sites do give a transitory picture, but do not contribute to our understanding of the inner dynamics of rural settlement development. We are virtually still unable today, to explain satisfactorily how and when the chartered geographical settlement structure of the 19th century came into existence (Porsmose 1992). The plan arrangement of 19th century Danish rural settlements are probably the result of a series of larger and smaller adjustments, that unsurprisingly may be proven to have been regulated by a central administration. The static rural settlement is a figment of the past.

During the past 15 years there has been some increase in the number of excavations carried out within existing villages dating back to the Early Middle Ages (Figures 6 and 7). However, as alluded above, these excavations have been extremely limited in physical size, and several researchers have stressed, that future excavations must at least be carried out at a croft level, if they are to provide new information on rural settlement development. It is

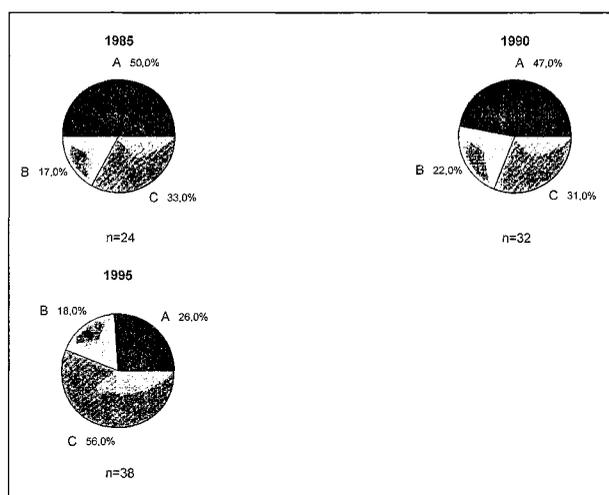


Figure 6: Survey of excavations of Medieval rural remains over 3 selected years. A: Excavations within existing villages with Medieval roots, with and without preserved cultural deposits. B: Excavations of cultural deposits in open country. C: Surface excavations containing the remains of Medieval rural settlement. These sites lack cultural deposits and are likewise in open country. n: indicates the total no./year ratio for excavations of Medieval rural settlements. The size of segment B, especially in the year 1995, is largely due to excavations carried out on the island of Bornholm. Excavations on Bornholm are famous for their content of well preserved cultural deposits. Source *Arkæologiske Udgravninger i Danmark 1986, 1991 and 1996. DLM del. 1997.*

within this context that the Taarnby excavations are important because here, for the first time since Steensberg's excavations, there is excavated a large surface area with well preserved cultural deposits dating from the Middle Ages. The evaluation of croft-sizes and their development, as well as the placement of the farm within the croft, is crucial to our ability to establish the croft through spotting ditch-systems. The recognition of ditches as croft boundaries and divisions within the village is a fairly new one within Danish Medieval archaeology (Siemen 1994, p. 29ff).

Concurrently, we note, that within the period from 1985 to 1995, there have been fewer rural settlement surveys in proportion to the general increase in Danish archaeological investigations. This holds true too, seen in relation to medieval archaeological activity, where rural settlements lag behind (Figure 7).

Which problems are being focused on at the moment within rural settlement archaeology? There is a happy tendency to re-establish a certain focus on the exploration of the medieval village. The Middle Ages have become very popular in Denmark, where the Viking Age has otherwise been dominant. That may be due to its popularity in the media, but hopefully also to the realization that we know very little of the medieval village. In this context, the 2,700 parish churches must be included. A re-evaluation of these, has shown that – as in England – they are aristocratic in their origins. Attention is now being paid not only to the churches, but also to their close surroundings, and with the very clear example from Lisbjerg (Jeppesen & Madsen 1990) it is now

proven that there is a close relation between church and manor or home farm. Many other excavations point in the same direction. This opens new dimensions in the research on the more than 1,000 ramparts registered in Denmark, as the original manors or home farms were removed from the villages in the 1300's and transformed into fortified strongholds – and the manors or home farms were usually split up.

Aside from the relationship between church – manor/home farm, the internal dynamics of rural settlement and the development of the actual farm within the croft, there are signs that medieval research in the coming years will result in archaeological initiatives involving a broad spectrum of interdisciplinary research in order to cast light upon the development of the medieval rural settlement. This will create a basis for the development of a national priority scheme, that will take better notice of the specific regional archeological source material. Until recently the agenda for Danish Medieval research has been set mostly by historians. Medieval archaeological research on the development of rural settlements has much to offer, as the salvage excavations on Amager have clearly proven.

The Taarnby excavations

In advance of the Fixed Link and communications net between Denmark and Sweden, the Museum Council for the County of Copenhagen excavated a large area in the Medieval village of Taarnby on the island of Amager¹. Due to the large surface area excavated and the well preserved nature of the cultural deposits, it was possible for the first time in Denmark, to follow the development of a single farm from its establishment in the 12th/13th century until it was abandoned, in favour of another settlement, sometime in the 19th century.

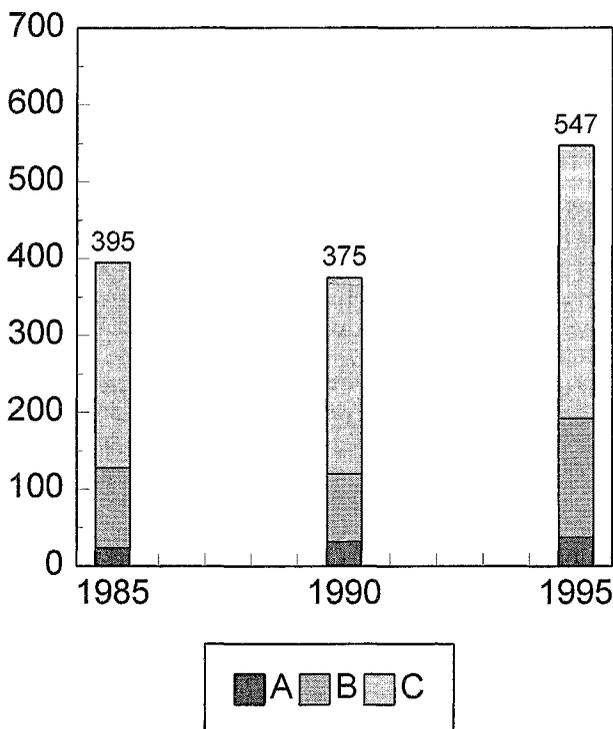


Figure 7: Survey of archaeological excavations in Denmark: A: Medieval rural settlements; B: Other Medieval excavations; C: Prehistoric excavations. Source as for Figure 6.

The area excavated measured some 7,500 sq. m. and the excavation stretched over two seasons: 1993-1994. The subsoil exhibited the traces and remains of some 1,280 different structures within the surveyed area. Amongst these were several ditch and boundary systems. The well preserved cultural deposits had a thickness of some 1.2m. and contained up to 0.7m. floor sequences. The central parts of the actual farmstead had a fixed site within an area measuring some 1,350 sq.m. within the croft facing the village street. West of the actual farmstead, a 1.5m. thick homogeneous layer of humus was registered, intersected by quite a few disturbances from the last centuries. After the preliminary trial excavations the top soil (humus layer) was removed, exposing the subsoil. Some 31 wholly or partially preserved building remains were excavated, 18 of which were Medieval (1100-1500 AD.). Furthermore 20 wells were recorded, of which 6 were Medieval, as well as several smaller structures and fragments of other possible building remains.

Within the farmstead, a high degree of site continuity was registered in the form of up to five consecutive buildings superceding one another. The buildings were mainly clustered in two groups, placed respectively in the northernmost and southernmost part of the farmstead. The two groups cannot be correlated, as the cultural deposits between them was exceedingly limited, in all probability due to an effective refuse exploitation for the fertilization of the farm's fields. The farmstead can be divided into a number of phases, of which the best preserved phases belong to the Medieval farm complex. It has not always been possible to relate a building to one or the other phase. This is due to the paucity of the cultural deposits between the two groups of buildings and the relatively restricted number of artefacts.

The following classification of the croft phases and the development of the farmstead is based on a series of stratigraphical observations combined with probable correlations, when there is a lack of physical evidence². The settlement can be divided into seven phases, the oldest representing an older and individual croft structure within the village.

Phase 1

The excavation has revealed part of a large croft, the boundaries of which are as yet unknown. The croft is probably the northernmost croft within an older settlement structure consisting of large crofts surrounding a common village green, dating to the 11th-12th century. The village structure is reconstructed on the basis of a retrospective analysis of the existing village. Central within the excavation area, following a very slight fall in the terrain from alluvial plain to lower littoral meadows to the west, a series of some 10 to 15 ditches running north-south can be seen.

Phase 2

The croft was planned (Figure 8a) presumably some time in the 12th century. To the south, the new croft boundary was registered as a ditch. However the boundary changes form throughout the Middle Ages up to the 16-17th century. There is thus a merging of ditch and fence in phase 2, the southeastward angled ditch sequence in phase 3 and the sudden end of the ditch system in phase 7. To the north the croft is bounded by a fence, possibly dating

from phase 2 and most probably dating from phase 3, where the fence corresponds with the end of a north-south orientated ditch. We can however only date the fence safely to being older than phase 6. Remains of the fence could not be traced in the western part of the excavation, this, however, could be due to preservation problems. The interpretation of the fence as either a croft boundary or an internal fence is essential to the understanding of further development of and on the croft. If the fence is a northern croft boundary, we here have the remains of three crofts, where the mid most croft measures some 40m in width. The well found on the northernmost croft can only be dated to pre-phase 6. The southernmost croft, however, may already in the 12th century have belonged to the parsonage just south of the excavation area.

Livestock and living quarters are separated by ditches and fences, two buildings with earth-dug posts and a well were recorded. The farmstead faced the village street, which today lies just east of the excavation area. After the laying out of the croft and a phase with internal relocations within the croft, the old ditch system from phase 1 continues its movement from west to east, now stretching over a number of crofts. This ditch system must have been a collective matter and not just the responsibility of a single farm. It is worth noting that the extant coastline lay only 1.5 km from the village, and the flat coastal meadowland offered no protection against flooding. It is quite possible that these ditches are in fact the remains of dykes built to protect the higher lying areas close to the actual farms from inundation.

Phase 3

New ditches mark an internal replanning of the croft (Figure 8b). It is uncertain whether the ditches are synchronous with the buildings shown here, or whether they represent a middle phase when the area was uninhabited. The buildings are from now on found within the cultural layer and represented by sills. The croft has now a clear boundary with the village street marked by a north-south running ditch.

Phase 4

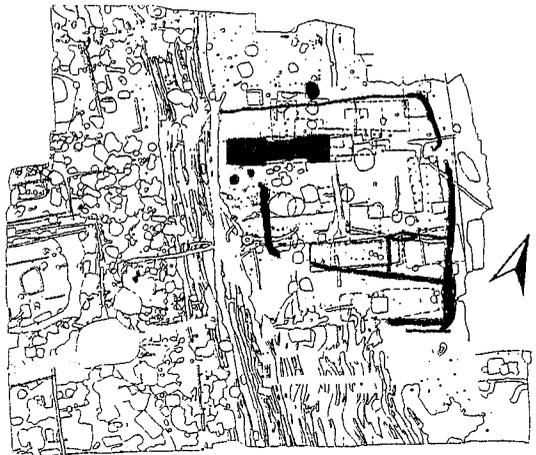
Traces of a three-winged farmstead from the 13th century can be seen on (Figure 8c). The farmstead faces the pasture land to the west. The northern and southern wings were recorded in two phases. The northern wings overlap while the southern wings lie staggered in relation to one another. The dating of the eastern wing is somewhat unsure. Fireplaces found in the westernmost rooms in both of the northern wings and in the eastern wing may indicate that these were dwellings. It has not been possible to establish a stratigraphic contemporaneity between the northern and southern wings. The ditch systems from phase 1 and 2 were discontinued in this phase. It is possible that the inferred dykes were moved out to the common west of the village. Undated dykes lying close to the then extant coastline can be seen today.

Phase 5

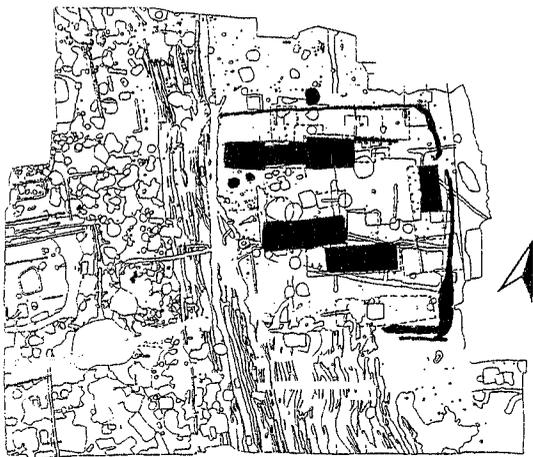
Around AD 1300 the farmstead was rebuilt as the southern wing was burnt down (Figure 8d). The northern wing is demolished and is replaced by a series of successive small economy buildings. The new southern wing is now the main dwelling. It is questionable whether there is any contemporaneity with the eastern wing.



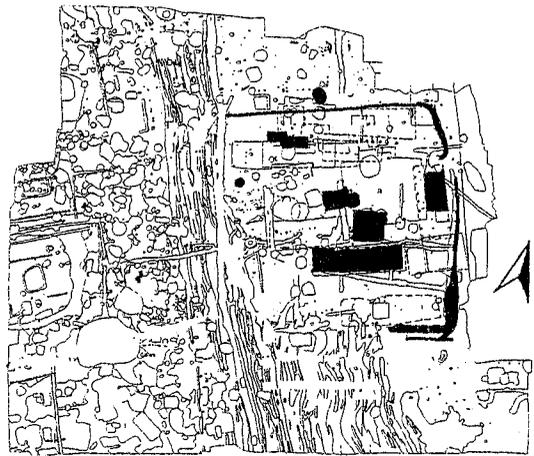
a



b



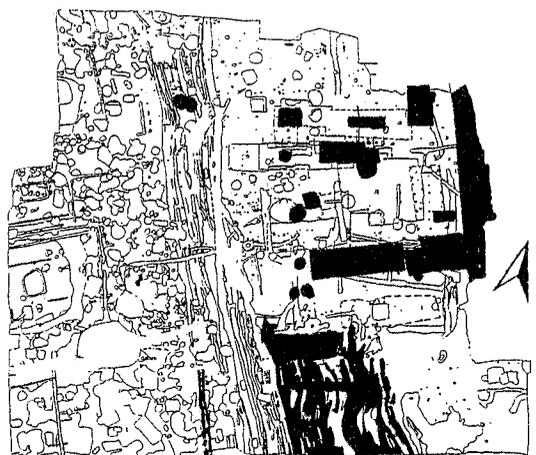
c



d



e



f

0 40m

Figure 8: (See Caption on p. 25)

Phase 6

In the middle of the 14th century, radical changes are to be observed within the croft and in the structure of the farmstead (Figure 8e). Again the southern wing burns down, and as a probable result the focus moves north within the croft with the establishment of the excavation's largest building (150 sq.m). The 27m long building could only be loosely dated to the 14th-15th century, so it is actually quite possible that the new building and the southern wing existed side by side for a while. The northern fence is, at the latest, pulled down in this phase. Phase 6 is characterized by the lack of traces of contemporary ditch and fence systems. Was the northern croft boundary abandoned, or did it have another physical aspect, which we cannot recover? If the northern boundary was in effect abandoned, it would seem to indicate a large expansion of the croft in a northern direction. Thus the croft grows in width from 40 to at least 55m. With the establishment of the new large building, the dwelling and most of the economic functions were gathered into one wing, although several small successive outhouses were still built south of the main building.

Phase 7

The Post Medieval farmstead was less well preserved (Figure 8f). The scattered buildings registered in the northern part of the excavation area belonged to a farm lying further north. The structure along the village street is one large dungpit. In the 1688 Land Register one can see that the croft width is again reduced. The boundaries could not be recovered archaeologically. On the parsonage land, in the southernmost part of the excavation area, it was possible to register a series of 15-20 ditches, moving from west to east and dating from the 16-17th century. Their function is unknown. Characteristic of these ditches is their winding form and the marked northern boundary. Furthermore the old north-south oriented western ditch system in the middle of the area re-appeared. For the first time signs of building activity were seen on the glebe to the south. This building activity is later than the latest ditch system.

The site of Taarnby, with its well preserved cultural deposits, combined with the size of the surface area excavated, has allowed us for the first time to follow the

full development of a single farmstead from its establishment probably in the 12th century to its abandonment in the 19th century in favour of another settlement. As a result of the excavation at Taarnby, we are for the first time provided with some answers to the question of Medieval rural settlement. At Taarnby, we can establish the fact that as early as the 12th century, the farmstead is a stationary unit within the croft facing the village street, a practice otherwise first proven in the 17th-18th century village. The establishment of the farmstead may be the result of a sweeping re-organisation in the 12th century, converting the old village centered around a common green into a single-row village. However, further archaeological evidence is necessary for the verification of this hypothesis. The single-row village may have been established somewhat later, and the archaeologically proven re-organisation may turn out to be a local phenomenon. The possible croft expansion noted in phase 6 may be the first archaeological evidence in Denmark of the liquidation of large estates in favour of more numerous medium-sized holdings which took place in the 14th century. This general regulation can be found described in, among other works, the Land Book of the See of Roskilde. Taarnby belonged to the Diocese of Roskilde, however as the village only appears on the Land Book's unspecified lists, we know nothing specific on tax-rates and any eventual changes in these due to re-organisation. If, however, we take a look at the archaeological evidence, we can see that the total space under roof in the 12th-14th century lies between 98-185 sq.m, while in phase 6 with the possible croft expansion and the altered plan arrangement of the main building, some 202-300 sq.m are now under roof. However, we have no evidence of a supposed contemporary liquidation of the manor "Ladegaarden", as could be supposed.

Prior to the excavation at Taarnby, there had been little, if any, increase in basic High- and Late Medieval rural settlement source material since A. Steensberg. The numerous building remains from Taarnby have changed all this. The legal basis for archaeological research and the attendant economic resources, machine power and working methods have all changed and developed since Steensberg. Thus it is worth noting that the excavation at Taarnby revealed the remains of a single farm with in all 31 buildings, while A. Steensberg's excavation at

Caption to Figure 8: (See page 24)

Six successive phases of the development of the Taarnby farmstead – 12th to 18th century.

a: Phase 2 consists of a settlement with buildings with earth-dug posts within a regulated croft (12th century). Also shown are various fence and ditch systems that cannot with any certainty be related to any one phase.

b: Phase 3, building remains from the 13th century from the cultural deposits.

c: Phase 4, the farmstead with three wings, an eastern, a southern and northern wing. The latter two are in two phases. The chronological relationship between the three wings and their phases is uncertain.

d: Phase 5 ca. AD 1300. The farmstead has undergone a certain rearrangement.

e: Phase 6 from mid 14th century to around 1500 AD. The general plan has again undergone some restructuration, and the northern croft boundary seems to have been moved considerably to the north.

f: Phase 7 shows the general plan of the farmstead in the 16th to 18th century. A new ditch system was registered to the south of the croft, later to be built over. The many western pits can be dated to the period between the 16th and 19th century.

St. Valby uncovered 30 buildings belonging to in all 5 farms. The question of the Taarnby farmstead's economy is still under consideration. More than half of the excavated Medieval buildings are interpreted as outhouses or economy buildings, and yet it is amazing that only two of the buildings may possibly have functioned as byres. The remainder seem to have been used for storage purposes. Analysis of the zoological material and macrofossils will hopefully provide intonation on the various functions of each building, the breadth and variety through times in resource exploitation.

Translated by Susan Dall Mahler

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Notes

1. The excavation is registered as SØL 457. The excavation was led by county archaeologist D. L. Mahler. In 1993 the daily leaders were mag.art. P. S. Schiellrup and stud. mag. M. S. Kristiansen. In 1994 cand.phil. T. Roland and stud.mag. M. S. Kristiansen.
2. Cand.phil. T. Roland is responsible for the phase division of the fences and ditches, while stud. mag. M. S. Kristiansen is responsible for the phase division of the farmstead.

The English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest

Over the four years up to the millennium (Paul Stamper reports) a small team of Register Inspectors will be working on 'the Register Upgrade Programme', a county-by-county review to update and greatly enhance the English Heritage *Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest*. A by-product of this work is likely to be a much better understanding of settlement change associated with imparkment, of when, why and how it took place, at least in the case of the 1,300 or so Registered landscapes.

The *Register* was enabled by the 1983 Heritage Act, and was compiled at speed in the mid and late 1980s. Most of the work was done from London by Christopher Thacker, with varying amounts of assistance by the University of York, Garden History Society and local experts. Inevitably, however, given the restricted time in which

the work had to be done, there were few site visits, and most *Register* descriptions are extremely brief. The current Review programme is designed to remedy at least some of the recognised deficiencies of those entries, as the upgrade procedure includes a site visit, and at least some research into primary and secondary sources. The final format for the revised *Register* has yet to be decided, but it seems probable that it will be issued as a series of fascicules, with one for each of the new government Regions. Individual site descriptions will be some 1,500 words long, and will be accompanied by a plan showing the boundary of the registered area.

Further information on the Register Upgrade Programme can be obtained from Dr. Harriet Jordan or David Conway, Gardens & Landscape, English Heritage, 429 Oxford Street, London W1R 2HD.

Landscape and Settlement on an Upland Fringe: the potential of Greater Exmoor

Robert Higham and Stephen Rippon, Exeter University

Summary

Whilst the importance of smaller settlements and dispersed settlement patterns has long been acknowledged, the emphasis within medieval settlement studies has been on questions relating to the larger, nucleated forms. South west England, with its predominantly dispersed settlement patterns, provides good opportunities for thinking about what seem always to have been mainly non-village landscapes. This may contribute to the wider understanding of the phenomenon as well as to the history of the region itself.

Exmoor is a highland mass, straddling the Devon/Somerset border, whose outer limits merge with lower-lying areas and which, collectively, we may call "Greater Exmoor". This territory has a long human occupation, revealed by many sorts of evidence ranging from prehistoric hillslope enclosures down to modern farms established in periods of land improvement. It offers good scope for studying the evolution of a dispersed settlement pattern: its settlements can be seen in medieval documentary record, as relict landscape features and as living farms, hamlets and occasional nucleations. A limitation on settlement study, however, and particularly on the study of settlement origins, is the relative lack of current arable use and the dearth of early medieval pottery used in the south-western countryside, both of which exclude field-walking as a significant research method.

This research project is in its infancy and its objectives and strategy are still under formulation. It is hoped to develop a programme in which the efforts of the authors (and other colleagues at Exeter University) are added to those of the, Exmoor National Park Authority, the National Trust and the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments (England). A significant input in the early stages is also anticipated from postgraduate studies at Exeter.

Issues which it is hoped to address include: testing existing hypotheses about dispersed settlement in the region; demonstrating the varied character of landscapes and settlement in the pre-modern period; examining the evidence for atypical development in both the shrinkage and growth of settlements; assessing the importance of maritime and mineral resources in the region's development; considering the distribution and form of settlement in its manorial and parochial context; exploring the possibility that a regional "culture" existed and that Exmoor may be considered as a *pays*. A particular feature of "Greater Exmoor" is the merging of the landscape of central, upland Exmoor, with landscapes of adjacent but lower areas. This provides a valuable opportunity to examine settlement patterns at the highland/lowland junction, where more cultivated areas merge with less cultivated ones: hence the phrase of our title – "an upland fringe".

Sources of Information on Medieval Settlement

Having decided to carry out research on your local village or area how do you go about locating relevant historical and archaeological information?

There are a number of accessible sources of information available both on a local and national level which can be used to further your research.

Your local reference library should be the first stop. This should contain a good collection of books about the local area and a reasonably full set of maps starting from the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey maps of the mid-19th century. The Reference Library often holds archaeological and historical journals and publications, antiquarian books and aerial photographs. The Victoria County History series is particularly useful in gaining an insight into the documentation available for any settlement and covers most of the country.

There should also be a local or county based archaeological or historical society in your area and they may well publish a journal or monograph series containing information of interest. The Reference Library should be able to provide details.

All County Councils, National Parks and unitary authorities hold or have access to a Sites and Monuments Record (S.M.R.); this is a database of known archaeological sites within an area. The information is gathered from excavations and surveys, aerial photographs, chance finds and historical sources such as documents and maps. Information can usually be sent on request or an appointment can be made to view by contacting the relevant Local Government Archaeologist. Some S. M. R.'s charge for this service. To find out where your local S.M.R. is located, ask at the Reference Library, telephone your local authority, contact the editor or check in Current Archaeology which prints a list of all archaeological sections or units once a year.

Archaeology and Planning departments also hold aerial photographs. These range from the 1940's R.A.F. series and Meridian series taken for census purposes to more recent coverage of individual sites, Aerial photographs are particularly useful for revealing features such as

cropmarks or soil marks which are not visible on the ground and the earlier series show the landscape prior to the large scale development which has occurred since the last war.

Your local archive service may also hold a variety of historical documents of medieval and later date including early maps and the church records of births, deaths and marriages from the area while the local museum service may also hold objects and documents of interest.

There are transcriptions and translations of a wide range of medieval documents including wills and national taxation returns available in a variety of publications and a good reference library or the local university library may hold some of these and be able to tell you where others can be found.

At a national level the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England holds the National Monuments Record (N.M.R.). This consists of three main parts:

the National Archaeological Record (N.A.R.)

the National Building Record (N.B.R.)

the National Library of Aerial Photographs (N.L.A.P.)

They can supply information on request from their catalogues and databases and provide photographic copies of material held in archives although there may be a charge for this. Photographs, drawings and field notes are held and a reference library of over 32,000 books is available.

The records of the Medieval Settlement Research Group are held in Swindon by RCHME and if you wish to use these as well as any other RCHME records then you should contact them at the address below.

NMR Customer Services
National Monuments Record Centre
Kemble Drive
Swindon
SN2 2GZ (Telephone 01793 414707)
ENGLAND

Fieldwork and Excavation in 1997

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE

Church End Lower School, Marston Moretaine (SP 9960 4178)

Marston Moretaine is situated 7 miles SW of Bedford in the Vale of Marston. The site lies on the southern edge of the village immediately to the NW of the 14th century church of St Mary's. The settlement of Marston Moretaine is recorded in Domesday Book and is therefore thought likely to have at least late Saxon origins. The underlying geology comprises, non-calcareous gley soils overlying Oxford Clay. The poorly drained nature of the land is reflected in the settlement's name, Marston being derived from the Old English *merston*, meaning settlement by the marsh (*Crick forthcoming*).

Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service carried out an excavation, in advance of a proposed extension to Church End Lower School, in March 1998. The northern part of the site consisted of substantial modern dumps of material, probably associated with the construction of the school. In the south, an early medieval aisled hall was partially uncovered as well as a late medieval saw pit and a variety of medieval and post-medieval features, indicating significant changes in the use of the area (Figure 9).

The earliest occupation is represented by an early medieval building, of post and interrupted beam

construction, constructed on a gravel 'island' on the southern edge of the site. The building was aligned NNW - SSE, with its long side parallel to the road leading to the church. It was 7m wide and extended 9m from the southern limit of excavation, though only the northern end of the building was uncovered. At least two phases of construction were identified. A narrow beam slot, which was truncated by a later pit, may have defined the northern bay and possibly formed an early partition for a cross-passage. This was sealed below a levelling deposit which may have been associated with the subsequent insertion of an aisle, defined by a line of post holes, in the west of the building. The only dating evidence for the building, predominantly 12th century pottery, derives from the backfilling of the disused structural features. Few artefacts were recovered from this area of the site which may suggest a non-domestic function for this part of the building.

The late medieval saw pit was discovered to the west of the building. The steep-sided rectangular pit was c3.5m long and 1.45m wide with a flattened base cut into the natural subsoil to a depth of 1.19m. The waterlogged conditions had preserved layers of sawdust within which a crude floor, consisting of a number of planks from the outer part of the tree trunk, had been laid. The pit appears to have been backfilled soon after it went out of use. A late medieval boundary ditch aligned parallel to the present-day road cut through the backfill of the saw pit. Domestic refuse from the fill of this ditch attests continued occupation in the area.

Later land divisions denoted by a substantial boundary ditch, tentatively dated to the post-medieval period, suggest that the site was eventually given over to agriculture.

Sean Steadman and Gary Edmondson.

Reference:

Crick, *forthcoming*, Evidence for medieval settlement from Marston Moretaine, *Beds. Arch.* 23.

Biggleswade, Stratton (TL 203 439).

A further 1.6 hectares of the Stratton Residential Development Area were investigated by Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service in advance of social housing construction. The area of excavation lay on the W central margins of the known area of Saxon and medieval settlement remains, which cover a total area of around 18 hectares. The recorded evidence was principally Saxon and Saxo-Norman in date with the subsequent medieval phases represented only by field boundaries.

The first phase of occupation appeared to date to the early 7th century. Its principal components were four widely spaced wells, a small number of pits, a sunken featured building, and the remnants of a probable post-built structure. These appear to represent peripheral elements of an unenclosed settlement. This type of activity continued into the Middle Saxon period with replacement wells being constructed. The two deepest contained wattle linings, each of which had been renewed at least once.

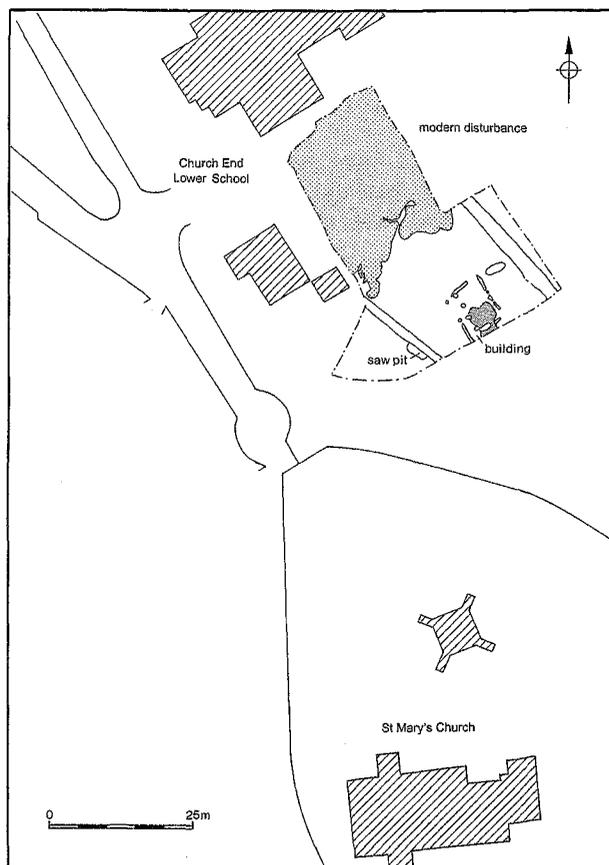


Figure 9

A considerable quantity of Maxey-type ware was recovered from these features.

By the late Saxon/Saxo-Norman period the majority of the wells had been abandoned and a farmstead site, comprising a post-built dwelling, an ancillary structure, and a concentration of pits and structural cuts had been established within a landscape increasingly characterised by ditched enclosures and trackways. The latest substantive activity within the excavated area was represented by the re-location of this farmstead site 60m to the S. The replacement dwelling was of beamslot construction. It was approximately 14.5m long and 5.5m wide with opposed entrances towards the centre of its long axis. The doorway, facing to the SE, was defined by substantial door posts and a possible porch structure. This entranceway led directly to one of the abandoned Middle Saxon wells, which was used as a dumping ground for domestic rubbish from the building. Large quantities of butchered animal bone, over 5kg of St Neots-type pottery and various tools and domestic objects of stone, bone and metal were recovered.

Drew Shotliff

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Deeping Gate, Market Deeping Bypass (TF139090)

Excavations were undertaken, by Archaeological Project Services on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council, on a cropmark site on the line of the Market Deeping bypass. The site contained evidence of occupation and use from the prehistoric to Saxon periods. Several inhumation graves of Saxon date, probably part of a larger cemetery which extended beyond the excavation limits, were revealed. A number of the graves contained multiple burials, perhaps family groupings. One such grave, which employed a partially silted Roman pit, held the skeleton of an adult male, pregnant female and a child of 3-4 years of age. An iron buckle, glass bead and iron knife of probable eighth century date was recovered from the grave. Two further graves contained adult male and female pairings, one with an iron knife and copper alloy buckle. A poorly preserved burial also contained an eighth century iron spear.

Dale Trimble

DORSET

Corfe/Studland

Documentary Research

In Annual Report 7(1992) under the title "New light on a missing 13th century New Town in Dorset", p. 12/13, I suggested that the description in the 1286 charter (Patent Rolls 1281, 217) should be interpreted as two adjoining land units either side of the boundary between Corfe and Studland parishes, on the grounds that "on the King's land, which was late of Robert de Muchegros and contiguous to the said place" is at odds with contemporary documents on Studland. This interpretation has now been given further support by an earlier reference to the official appointed to lay out the new town. In 1283 Richard de Bosco was granted "the issues of the warren of Corfe and the land late of Robert de Muscegros within the same warren, which the said Richard bought to the king's use"

(Patent Rolls 1281, 80). Richard de Bosco was Constable of Corfe Castle from before 1280 to after 1299. The other official, Walter de Marisco, parson of the church of Bromesburwe, is found on a list of ministers at Bromesberrow Church, Gloucestershire, on which Richard de Bosco is given as his patron. On April 18th 1286, three months after the charter to set out the new town was granted, Richard de Bosco was given protection to go overseas with the King, presumably on the Gascony expedition, and though he was back in England within a year, the failure of the new town might well be attributed to the Edward's sudden decision to spend three years in Gascony, and subsequently to embark on a crusade. The site of the failed town is more likely to be the inlet of the Claywell Valley, west of Ower, where the surviving place name Shotover Moor has more resemblance to Gotowre than either Goathorn or Newton.

Dr Thomas C. Welsh

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Hidcote Bartrim (SP 177428).

As part of the Admington survey (see the Warwickshire section of this report) C. Dyer has continued with the plotting, of earthworks and field walking at Hidcote, which was part of the Winchcombe Abbey manor of Admington. Much evidence for prehistoric activity has been located, from neolithic to Iron Age, with most of the finds on higher ground. Romano-British pottery has been found in a number of locations in the valley near to Hidcote village and on the top of the Cotswold escarpment to the E. The most important find has been a group of sherds of grass tempered ware, suggesting a pre-Conquest settlement, to the S. of the medieval village of Hidcote. There is also evidence from the S. and the N. of the village of intensive manuring in the later middle ages.

Hazleton (SP 080180)

D. Aldred and C. Dyer have continued with their fieldwork on this Cotswold parish. The main activity of the year involved field walking, which produced the abundance of evidence for prehistoric settlement found everywhere on the Cotswolds. The most important find of the year was a group of sherds of grass tempered ware 200 metres from the nearest Romano-British site and 1,000 metres SE of the medieval village, suggesting a small pre-Conquest settlement belonging to the period before nucleation. Field work and documentary research has located the site of the medieval mill on the eastern fringes of the village, served by two leats. Work continues on documents, earthworks and field walking.

KENT

West Hythe, Dyke Side Farm (TR122339)

Mark Gardiner for the Queen's University of Belfast examined an area of land adjoining the Middle Anglo-Saxon site discovered by Gordon Ward in 1947. The excavations form part of a larger project organised by Queen's University and the Canterbury Archaeological Trust to study the site known as *Sandtun*. The project is supported by the Romney Marsh Research Trust. The aim of the work in 1998 was to determine the extent and degree of disturbance to the site, and recover further evidence of the environment and economy of the

settlement. A number of trenches were excavated. Quarrying had removed some of the areas examined, but samples were taken for flotation and an extensive sieving programme recovered a large collection of shells and fish bones.

Preliminary examination of the material suggests that Middle and Late Saxon pottery is present with a significant number of imports from Flanders and north France. The study of the pottery has confirmed the identification of the site as a port of trade, which is also suggested by the recent discovery of a number of coins, including one of Pippin the Short. It is intended that all the excavations and finds from this area are now being prepared for publication.

LEICESTERSHIRE

Peatling Magna, Arnesby Lane (SP594926)

An evaluation, supervised by P. Cope-Faulkner of Archaeological Project Services, was undertaken in the centre of Peatling Magna village. Previous research had suggested that the site fell within an area of medieval and later settlement activity (see *Medieval Settlement Research Group 11*, 1996, p. 37). A small amount of Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery was recovered from the site, suggesting occupation of those periods in the proximity, though probably not on the site itself. Additionally, a cobble path, a drainage gully and features of indeterminate function were identified though all were undated and thought to be related to relatively recent gardening activity.

Paul Cope-Faulkner

LINCOLNSHIRE

Bourne, Spalding Road/Eastgate (TF 104199)

N. Herbert of Archaeological Project Services supervised an evaluation in an area of previous discoveries of medieval and later settlement and pottery production remains. A large pit, filled with abundant fragments of locally made Bourne A/B ware pottery of 14th century date was revealed. Much of this material was overfired or distorted kiln waste and it was associated with fragments of possible fired clay kiln lining, though no physical evidence of a kiln was revealed in the investigation. These medieval remains were sealed by alluvium that probably resulted from flooding of the nearby Bourne Eau. The silts were reclaimed and pottery production recommenced in the area in the 16th century. A working floor and clay preparation pit were identified together with deposits of ash and charcoal, probably kiln rakings. Pottery associated with these remains was Bourne D ware of the 16th-17th centuries. The industrial activity terminated in the 17th century and soil developed across the area. This probably correlates with documentary evidence of a major fire in 1637 which destroyed the potteries and street.

Neil Herbert

South Hykeham, Newark Road (SK924654),

As part of an investigation under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, G. Taylor of Archaeological Project Services identified a probable wood bank, comprising a double bank and ditch, alongside Danker Wood. The date

of origin for the bank is unknown, though the boundary was depicted on the 1774 enclosure map.

P. Cope-Faulkner

South Somercotes, St. Peter's Church (TF416938)

Renovations within St. Peter's Church, built c. 1200, was monitored by C. Moulis of Archaeological Project Services. Several undated floor layers were identified, together with the foundation trenches for the existing 15th century nave walls. Additionally, the remains of two substantial east-west walls beneath the north and south arcade piers were revealed. These may be the remains of the north and south walls of an earlier and smaller nave and perhaps relate to documentary evidence which records that alterations were made to the church in the 15th century to provide more space in the nave and aisles. A possible mortar-mixing pit was also revealed and unstratified fragments of 13th-14th century pottery recovered.

Neil Herbert

NORFOLK

The following sites were surveyed by Brian Cushion, mostly at a scale of 1:1,000, as part of this ongoing project for the Field Archaeology Division of the Norfolk Museums Service.

Alburgh: Site 11042, (TM270872)

A series of ditched earthwork and existing hedged enclosures are situated to the east of a medieval common edge ditch to the north and south of the church. Some may in part be medieval tofts or closes, but map evidence indicates that several date from the early nineteenth century.

Alburgh: Site 11056, (TM258879)

A group of ditched enclosures abuts the northern edge of a former broad "green lane" in grassland to the north of Abbey Farm, and represent probable medieval tofts and closes.

Ashwellthorpe (Fundenhall): Site 9950, (TM148966)

Adjacent sub-rectangular outer enclosures and a hollow way leading to an OS mapped moated site have recently been identified. Several irregular fields, including one possible toft fragment and one shown as woodland on nineteenth and early twentieth century maps suggest a surrounding medieval enclosure pattern.

Bedingham: Site 30406, (TM294926).

A small area of very faint medieval ridge and furrow, with one headland scarp, is situated to the east of a small enclosure abutting a medieval common edge ditch.

Brooke: Site 29781, (TM288981)

A series of subrectangular enclosures to the north-west of a truncated depression which once formed the boundary of Little Green, are probably mostly post-medieval. Shallow curving ditches are transposed onto this layout and almost certainly represent part of a nineteenth century woodland landscaping scheme at the extreme southern end of Brooke House Park, which was probably not completed.

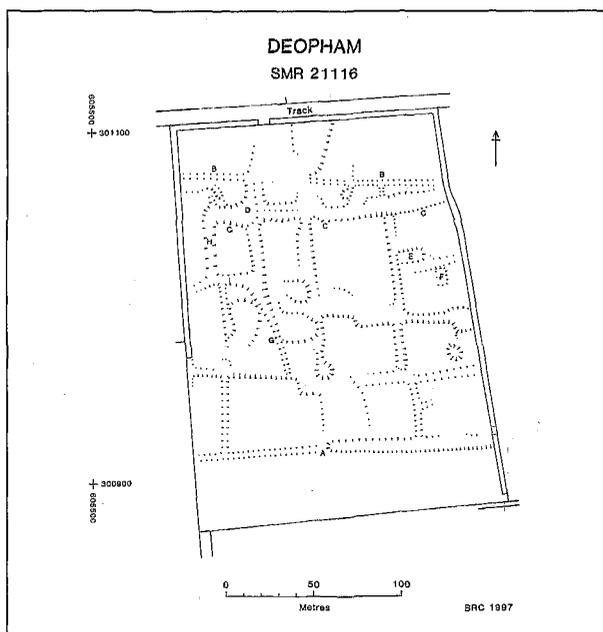


Figure 10

Broome: Site 29789, (TM339932)

Two incomplete ditched enclosures are terraced into a shallow east-facing valley side, with a fragment of a curving scarp which once enclosed a larger adjacent enclosure. Medieval pottery finds on the grassland supports the interpretation of the site as a probable medieval toft and close.

Castle Acre: Site 22537, (TF815151)

A house platform and associated enclosure boundaries to the north of the church may in part be medieval.

Deopham: Site 21116, (TGO56010)

A series of ditched enclosures are terraced into north-facing grassland abutting the rather degraded boundary of the enclosed Low Common (Figure 10). Building platforms, medieval and early post-medieval pottery finds

with later roof tile, further indicate a series of tofts and closes, occupied later possibly by farm buildings.

Ellingham: Site 30620, (TM379914)

This series of sub-rectangular and rectilinear ditched enclosures on the edge of common on the broad flood plain of the River Waveney, represents the most impressive recently identified area of medieval settlement earthworks in the county (Figure 11). Tofts and adjacent closes are situated either side of a curving causeway leading towards the common, with several building platforms at a surprisingly low level of c.1.2m to 1.5m. Medieval pottery was found in several locations, with later building material in one area, whilst a few sherds of Romano-British greyware suggests settlement associated with two mortaria kilns, excavated within the nearby farmyard.

Forncett: Site 32871, (TM164941)

A well defined hollow way bounds the northern and much of the western edge of the former Julion's Green to the north-west of St Mary's Church. The grassland of the green has had post-enclosure subdivision, probably associated with farm buildings shown on nineteenth century maps, as well as clay extraction pits.

Hilgay: Site 24137, (TL628972)

Three areas of medieval ridge and furrow follow the gentle N-S slope in grassland to the south of Wood Hall. The southernmost hectare is the best preserved with a headland at its northern end and one double width strip.

Kimberley (Carleton Forehoe): Site 29608, (TGO94058)

Earthwork enclosures to the north-west of a former common edge, indicate medieval tofts and closes with some later features in between existing cottages. The best defined central area on which medieval pottery and post-medieval roof tile fragments have been found also has a building platform with flint masonry.

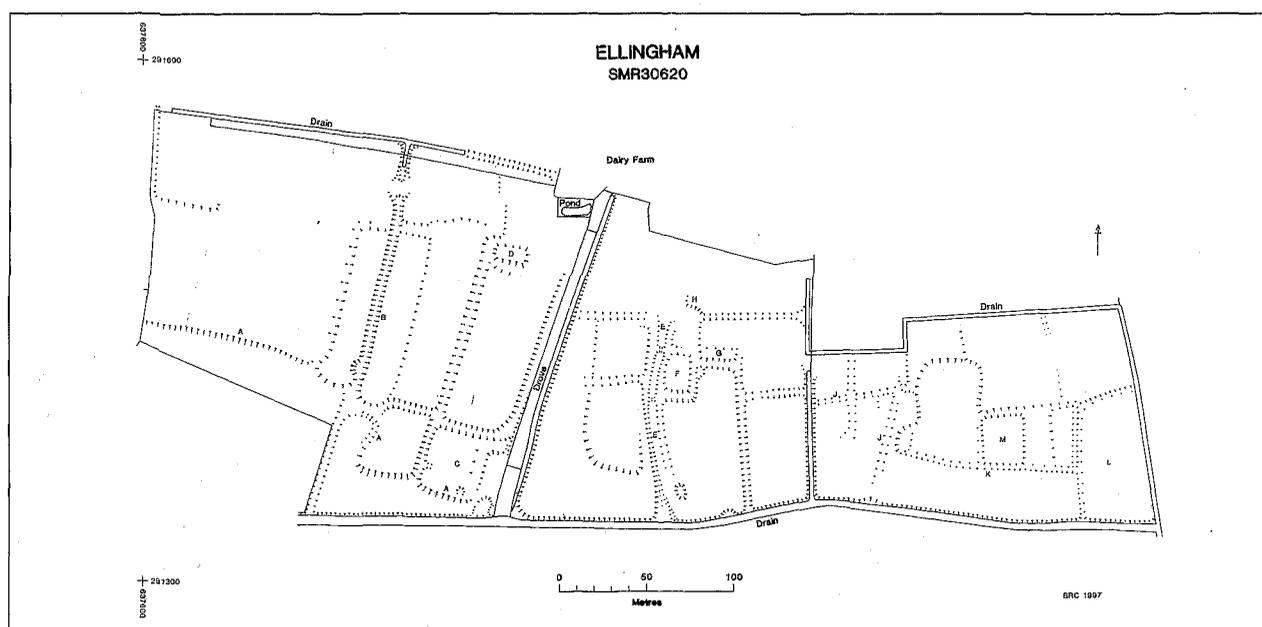


Figure 11

Kirby Cane: Sites 10690 & 29792, (TM371940)

The earthworks within the park comprise an incomplete ditched enclosure which has been thought a likely moated site predating the present hall, although internal ditches do not convincingly suggest a building location. Several other features are thought to be subdivision of parkland, mostly within the limits as delineated on Faden's Map of 1797, and still evident as linear earthworks or extant boundaries. One possible earlier park boundary is recorded as well as two incomplete enclosures which could be remnants of tofts abutting the road to the east of the park. A former drive or roadway diagonally crosses this essentially rectangular pattern.

In more recent parkland to the west, four straight ridges are thought to be late post-medieval features rather than medieval ridge and furrow.

Kirstead: Site 29784, (TM292977)

A small ditched enclosure, tentatively of medieval date, with a probable flanking trackway is terraced into a north-facing slope.

Long Stratton (Stratton St Michael): Site 33332, (TM207935).

This site comprises ditched enclosures and boundary fragments of likely small medieval fields, with one more rectangular enclosure, possibly truncated by the present field boundary and within which one Romano-British and a few medieval pottery sherds were found.

Narborough: Sites 3905, 3937 & 32794, (TF748129)

Within the parkland to the south of the hall, an icehouse (3905) is situated on the northern section of the Bichamditch (3937), here a west-facing scarp rather than a bank and ditch. The surrounding parkland(32794) has fragments of roadways, boundary banks and ditches of at least two different layouts and a former drive from the hall to the church. There may well be medieval features within this rather confusing group of earthworks, this being partly confirmed by medieval and earlier pottery fragments from the grassland.

North Wootton: Site 25143, (TF636242)

Previously considered as medieval ridge and furrow, this enigmatic layout of straight, 4m wide strips on drained former marshland is probably either a close drainage network or postmedieval cultivation features.

Pulham Market: Site 18420, (TM208879)

A likely medieval toft is represented by a mainly ditched enclosure abutting a former common edge ditch, with a fragment of a close joining the toft.

Soulton: Site 17695, (TF980012)

The earthworks comprise a series of medieval tofts abutting northwards onto a former common edge. A trackway separates a toft from one of the closes which lie to the south, and there is slight evidence for cottages demolished in the 1950s, near the present road.

Shelfanger: Site 24984, (TM106835)

A group of mainly ditched subrectangular and rectilinear enclosures central to the village near Church Farm suggests a probable medieval layout, but the straightness of most boundary features indicates some are post-medieval, possibly associated with the farm.

Starston: Site 30307, (TM230854)

Fragments of a moat at Laurel Farm link to a probable adjacent enclosure, which has an eastern boundary ditch which formed the western edge of a broad "green lane".

Stow Bardolph: Site 25344, (TF633053)

Three adjoining areas of medieval ridge and furrow, separated by headlands, and covering six hectares, form one of the best surviving examples in the county.

Tacolneston Site 32307, (TM138956)

Medieval tofts and closes straddling a stream, with pottery finds within and on adjoining arable land, are to the south of the hall. A small area of faint ridge and furrow has been identified within an adjacent enclosure. One broad bank and double ditch represents a former boundary, and a series of small circular ditches correspond to woods, part of park landscaping of the nineteenth century.

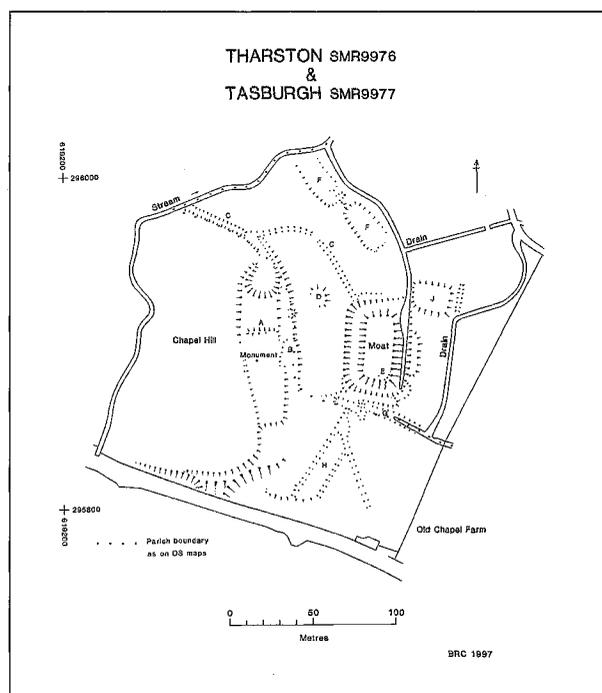


Figure 12

Tasburgh/Tharston Sites 9977 & 9976, (TM193959)

These two adjoining and probably related sites comprise a moated enclosure and a scarped enclosure on Chapel Hill (Figure 12). The moated site is thought to be the site of Uphall and Boylands Manor, with evidence for a leat and possible fishponds, whilst the enclosure on Chapel Hill may well be the graveyard for the medieval chapel of St Michael. A monument on the hill records the finding in 1897 of skeletons and Roman pottery.

Tittleshall Site 17454, (TF892213)

A series of incomplete ditched enclosures to the south of Manorhouse Farm, represent enclosures abutting the former Pound Green to the east, including a farmstead site noted on the Tithe Map of 1837.

Tittleshall Site 32978, (TF894212)

A field immediately north of the church contains a well defined hollow way still in use into the eighteenth century, with one fragment of a linking contemporary ditch and possible later subdivision.

Topcroft Site 20531, (TM262924)

A moat fragment, with an outer enclosure abutting former common to the west has a trackway leading to it from the east. A separate small enclosure is to the north-west.

Tottenham Site 14426, (TF636103)

Medieval ridge and furrow is on two different alignments, covering 1.9 hectares, and is one of the best examples in the county.

West Acre Sites 3887, 3888, 29824 & 31636, (TF793180)

Features within the park surrounding High House include a roadway and a part-banked garden enclosure associated with the earlier house (3887), with irregular undulations where contemporary outbuildings once stood. The icehouse (3888) is in garden woodland to the west. Several enclosure boundaries, either ditches, banks, scarps or trackways can be related to a subrectangular layout of the parkland (31636) in 1726, but an area to the north-west of the house (29824) has a truncated roadway and associated boundary features which pre-date this, abutting one of two areas of probable medieval ridge and furrow. Park boundary ditches are noted to the west, south and east, whilst within the present eastern park are the collapsed remains of two brick kilns and a sinuous trackway roughly corresponding to the parish boundary.

Wymondham (Browick) Site 32308, (TG131014)

A series of mostly truncated enclosures face onto a former common edge, with one probable toft.

One other significant site was investigated which did not necessitate an earthwork survey as the majority of it is arable land.

Winfarthing Sites 32795 & 32796, (TG105870)

At The Lodge, the site of the medieval manor house, near to a moated site and within a deer park was identified as a result of air reconnaissance by Derek Edwards and a ground visit by Brian Cushion.

A mostly ploughed out moated site to the north of the village hall, with only part of the eastern arm and a separate fish pond extant has a few medieval pottery sherds on the surface. A significant building platform with a profuse concentration of medieval and early post-medieval pottery and roof tile was noted to the north.

Blomefield and various maps and records in the parish file at the Norfolk Record Office confirm the site of the manor, known as Hall Yards on the Tithe Map of 1841. It is situated on the southern flanks of a deer park, still

identified by the radial field pattern laid out at its enclosure, centred on The Lodge. This is one of two deer parks in the parish mentioned during the late medieval and early post-medieval period, the second already identified as Site 17882 to the south-east around Park Farm.

Brian Cushion

Bibliography:

Blomefield, F., 1805-10 *An Essay Towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk*, continued by C. Parkin. (London, William Miller 2nd edition).

West Acre, (TF 780 153)

Fieldwalking and documentary research have been continued by Alan Davison. A small Iron Age concentration was found in the far north-west of the parish while a much larger and stronger area of Iron Age activity lies south of the River Nar. A Romano-British concentration previously reported south of the Nar (Report No 11, 1996) has proved more extensive. Romano-British and Iron Age activity appears to have been concentrated on higher ground in contrast to the post-Roman settlement nearer the valley floor. Documentary search has revealed names of three medieval watermills and the presence of a fulling-mill. The site of St. Peter's chapel and burial ground has been roughly located in isolation west of the village while St. Nicholas's chapel may have been a distinct building at the eastern end of the village.

Bixley, (TG 259 050)

Re-seeding, preceded, in one case, by deeper surface disturbance of two fields of this DMV gave an opportunity for fieldwalking. On the field immediately northeast of the church concentrations of Thetford-type and medieval pottery were found near the line of a ploughed-over hollow way, but no significant finds were made near the church in this field.

Scole, (TM 150 788)

Fieldwalking was possible after earthworks in pasture to the west of the village had been destroyed. Although the majority of finds were Romano-British a band of medieval pottery was superimposed on the earlier material suggesting linear expansion fringing valley-floor pastures along what is now the A143.

Kenninghall, (TM 0650 8560)

Fieldwalking on a double-moated feature known as Candle Yards revealed the location of a substantial building on the easternmost enclosure with associated medieval pottery. There were no signs of a building on the western enclosure but a limited concentration of medieval pottery was found at the northern end. This was the site of East Hall demolished c. 1530 by the Duke of Norfolk when Kenninghall Palace was built on a site a little further east.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Oundle, Blackpot Lane, (TLO41884)

A proposal to develop in the scheduled Saxon settlement enclosure (Northants No. 200) at Oundle was the subject of investigations carried out by staff of Archaeological

Project Services. A desk-top study indicated that the site lay just within the boundary of a Late Saxon settlement, itself perhaps an expansion of preceding Early and Middle Saxon occupation areas. Additionally, a Victorian building and an electricity cable were considered to have probably damaged the archaeological deposits on the east side of the site. Subsequent evaluation established that archaeological deposits had largely been removed from this eastern side of the site during a probable Victorian phase of ground lowering. However, on the western part of the investigation area archaeological remains of medieval and earlier date were intact. A Late Saxon wattle and daub built oven or hearth was identified and a small quantity of slag and hammerscale indicated iron working in the vicinity during the Late Saxon period. These Saxon remains were overlain by a stone-rich dump deposit of 13th century date which was in turn sealed by layers containing 18th-19th century material.

Paul Cope-Faulkner

Elkington, (SP626762)

The much plough-damaged remains of this village were fieldwalked by students of the Department of Adult Education of the University of Leicester.

They consist of the denuded boundaries of a compact, regularly set-out village lying between a set of N-S streets A, B and C. See Figure 13

The field walking produced (See Figures 14-16).

- (a) Evidence of a large Roman site producing pottery covering the entire period down to the 4th century, including Samian and imbrex tiles
- (b) One solitary piece only of buff micaceous gritty pottery which could be of early - middle Saxon date;

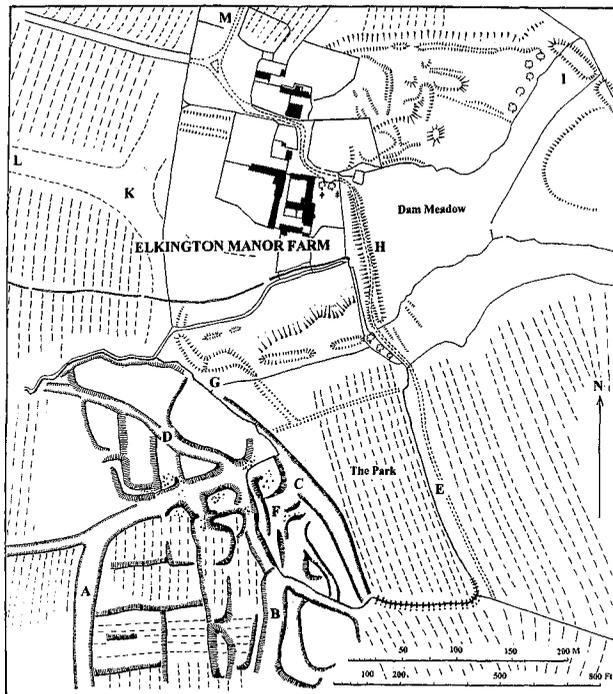


Figure 13

- (c) A thin scatter of Stamford ware sherds and pieces of soapy shelly pottery of the 11th and 12th centuries;
- (d) A great deal of medieval pottery, going down to the early 15th century mostly Lyveden type shelly wares, Potters Marston and Nuneaton sandy types. Elkington was virtually deserted by 1412 (*Calendar of Papal letters*, 6, p. 393).

The village plan is odd in that the tracks which compose it do not lead anywhere in particular – the principal track south of the stream is E, which runs southwards to Winwick and by-passes the village completely. The explanation probably lies in the history of Elkington as a

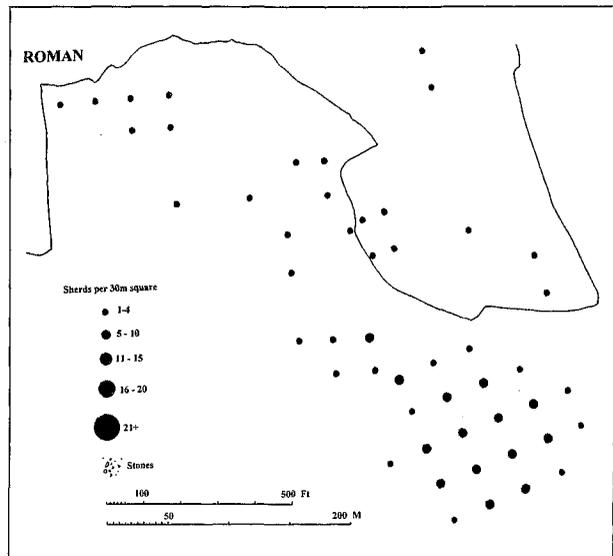


Figure 14

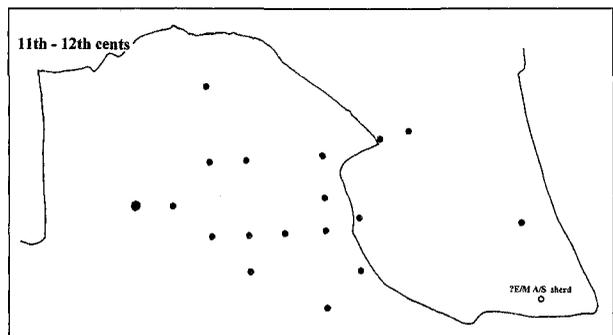


Figure 15

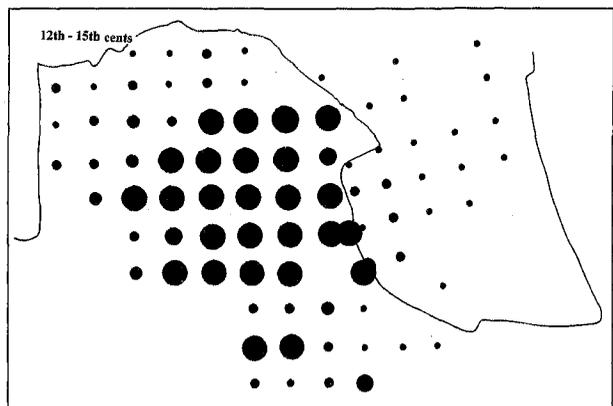


Figure 16

village which passed largely into the hands of Pipewell Abbey in the mid-to late 12th century. The abbey built a grange on (probably) the site of the lay manor house - a capital messuage with watermill, dam and fishpond are mentioned in the original grant. There are references in the Pipewell Cartulary to enlargement of the grange (Elkington Manor Farm now), and to the enclosure of land to the south of it; this is probably the embanked enclosure known as The Park to this day. All this activity could have provided the context for readjustments in the local trackway system and in the final plan of the village, if not its entire replanning.

A. E. Brown

SOMERSET

Shapwick

The multi-disciplinary project based on the parish of Shapwick in Somerset which began in 1988 and which is envisaged to run until the summer of 1999, was continued in 1997.

Fieldwork

A further fifteen fields were walked in the spring and autumn 1997, six of which were reworked. Three of the new fields were located just to the north of the Nidons, on the moor itself, a new departure, as fieldwalking has been confined to the upland part of the parish in previous years.

Investigation of the village settlement area continued by means of test-pitting in gardens and surface collection from flower and vegetable beds. Thirty-six metre square test-pits were dug, mostly in May and June, one in the front lawn of Shapwick School providing entertainment for the school open day. As well as continuing to produce tenth century pottery from the village area, two places have produced unabraded Roman pottery and will require more intensive evaluation.

Earthwork, Soil and Geophysical Survey

The earthworks in three areas around the village were surveyed by James Bond revealing an area of house platforms on the main east-west road immediately to the west of the village; an area of ridge and furrow and a disused road; and a long curving bank of uncertain purpose, to the north-east of manor.

Analysis of soils continues with sampling concentrating in the first instance on the Old Church site, and on areas which had habitative furlong names in the 16th century.

During 1997 and 1998 King Alfred's College students undertook resistivity surveys at Hill Farm Orchard, Oldchurch, 'Enworthy', Kent Farm and over part of the area of 'Buddle' with the aim of identifying early medieval structures. Further augering and shovel-pit testing work will continue at Kent Farm and 'Buddle' during the summer of 1998.

Excavation

Excavations were carried out in June and July of 1997 in four sites within the village with students from King Alfred's College, Winchester, the University of Bristol and volunteers, under the direction of Chris Gerrard.

A section across the moat to the north of Shapwick House revealed a 4m deep silt sequence which was intensively sampled for environmental deposits, especially mollusca and plant macrofossils. The moat had been filled in the early 17th century, presumably as part of Sir Henry Rolle's redesigning of the house and gardens.

An area to the north of the church in Bridewell Lane was excavated with the aim of locating further evidence of pre- and post-Conquest archaeology. No structures were identified but the field had been used for dumping floor tile and other building materials from successive phases of remodelling of the 14th-century church.

A large trench was placed across the medieval and post-medieval alignment of West Lane where it survives as a substantial earthwork in the 18th-century area emparked to the south of Shapwick House. A sequence of ornamental road surfaces lay above medieval cobbling and adjacent housing plots.

Three small trenches were put in Hill Farm Orchard in the southern end of the village, following the recovery of a spread of Saxo-Norman pottery during test-pitting. No structures were identified and it is possible that the material was dumped here from adjacent plots or that buildings lie beneath post-medieval structures and modern hardstanding.

In June 1998, King Alfred's College set up a website so that dedicated Shapwick followers can follow the progress of the project and get a glimpse of pre-publication results. There is a 'live' excavation page, too, for those interested in following the 1998 excavation from turf-stripping to back filling. This somewhat irreverent site has achieved the accolade of being New Scientist Website of the Week! The address is: www.wkac.ac.uk/shapwick.

Post-excavation

Work continues on the identification and quantification of materials from excavation, fieldwalking, shovel-pit testing, test pits and garden bed collection. Basic sorting and interpretation forms the basis of undergraduate projects at King Alfred's College and the results are available in volume 7 of the Shapwick Reports.

Twenty-eight samples through the medieval moat deposits at Shapwick House were examined for mollusca and plant macrofossils. The mollusca indicate that the sediments formed in shallow water in a mud-rich environment adjacent to developing scrub vegetation. These findings indicate that the moat was derelict by the later 16th century prior to infilling.

A summary article has been submitted to the Antiquities Journal for publication which outlines our results to 1996. A shortened version will appear shortly in 'Medieval Archaeology' describing the 12th century bronze object found during excavation at Shapwick House in 1996.

Future Work

In the final year of the Project a number of tasks remain. Geophysics will continue over Roman and medieval sites identified from fieldwalking. The program of test-pitting through the modern village will continue and shovel-pit

testing will be carried out in the areas of pasture. Loxley Wood will require further ecological and botanical evaluation. New augering transects will be carried out to clarify the interface between dryland and wetland environments at the base of the Nidons. The results of the excavations in 1996 and 1997 will be prepared for publication in volume 9 of the Shapwick Reports. The final season of excavation in summer 1999 will target other early medieval settlement in the parish.

Chris Gerrard, Mick Aston and Teresa Hall.

Meanwhile Shapwick Reports 3, 5, and 7 are available at £10 each plus postage, and Shapwick 8 is in press. The full report of the buildings in the parish by members of the Somerset Vernacular Buildings Research Group is also now available at £7.50 plus postage. If you would like to receive any of these or to be put on the mailing list please send your cheque and your name and address to Professor Mick Aston, Department of Archaeology, University of Bristol, 11 Woodland Road, Clifton, Bristol.

WARWICKSHIRE

Fenny Compton, Manor Cottages, Northend Road, (SP 415 525)

Excavation in advance of a housing development on two plots east and west of Manor Cottages in April 1997 by G. C. Jones of Warwickshire Museum on behalf of London and Oxford Homes revealed medieval building remains fronting Northend Road. To the east a stone-built house with a rubble yard to the rear was occupied from the later 13th century to the early 15th century. To the west another house with a possible outbuilding was probably occupied from the 12th/13th century to the early/mid-14th century.

Stoneleigh, Finham Sewage Treatment Works, (SP 3296 7420)

Observation of topsoil stripping in the south-east corner of the Treatment Works between September 1996 and May 1997 by Robert Jones and Cathy Coutts of Warwickshire Museum on behalf of Severn Trent Water Ltd revealed no archaeological features or finds. Background research suggested that the DMV of Finham should be located at Finham Green (SP 332 744) and not, as suggested by the Warwickshire SMR following Beresford and Hurst (1971, 205), adjacent to Finham Park (SP 334 738) which is a late 18th /early 19th century settlement.

Ufton, Harbury Lane, (SP 377 617)

Excavations were carried out in November-December 1996 and May 1997 by G. C. Jones of Warwickshire Museum on behalf of Oxford Developments Ltd in advance of a housing development on a site previously evaluated by the Cotswold Archaeological Trust. The site covered parts of two later medieval plots within the village on the east side of the main north-south street. There was a single, possibly Bronze Age pit in the north part of the site, but a few sherds of Romano-British pottery probably indicate only settlement in the general area. The earliest medieval occupation dated to the 12th century and consisted of a number of enclosure ditches,

probably associated with a timber building *c.* 8-10m long, marked by a line of postholes. The area was rearranged, probably in the 13th century, and a house with stone footings was built at right angles to Harbury Lane, probably with an outbuilding to its south. The site remained in occupation until the early 15th century.

Wappenbury, Riversmeade, (SP 379 672)

An archaeological evaluation in February 1997 by G. C. Jones of Warwickshire Museum involving two test pits, on a site in the south east corner of the Scheduled valley fort and Romano-British settlement (Warwickshire Monument 21555), and within the medieval village, encountered a Roman ditch in one pit and a late medieval gully in the second, along with other modern features.

Admington and Whitchurch

C. Dyer has continued with his landscape and settlement survey of Admington parish, tidying up the loose ends having completed the main programme of field work. The hamlet of Bruton in the parish of Whitchurch was so closely connected with Admington, lying across the stream and in its lay out apparently echoing that of Admington, that the site was planned. (Figure 17). The northern part of the site is occupied by a very well preserved moated site, with associated water control channels, and platforms and holloways of subsidiary

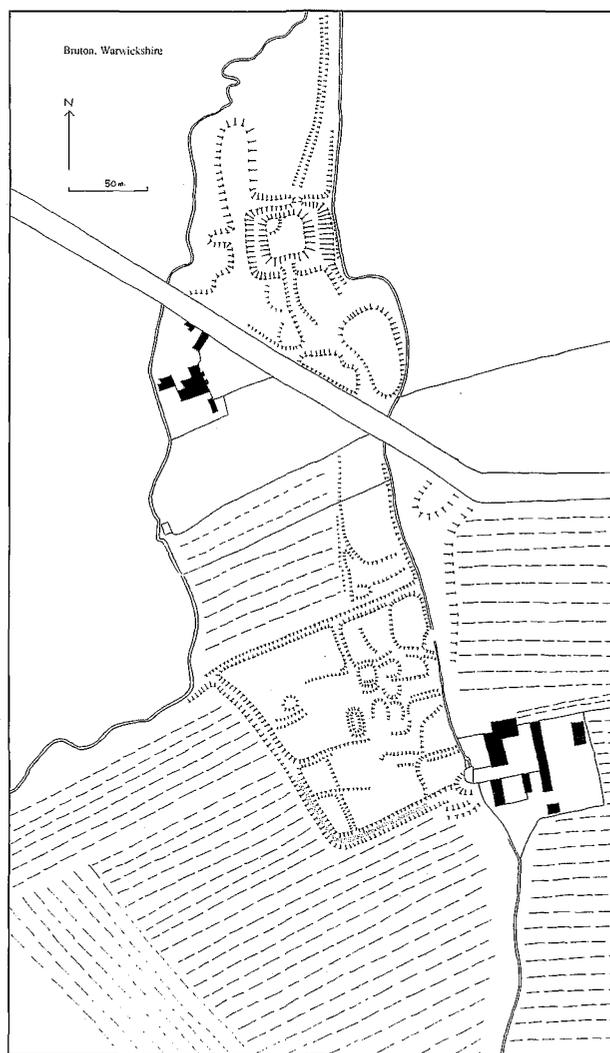


Figure 17

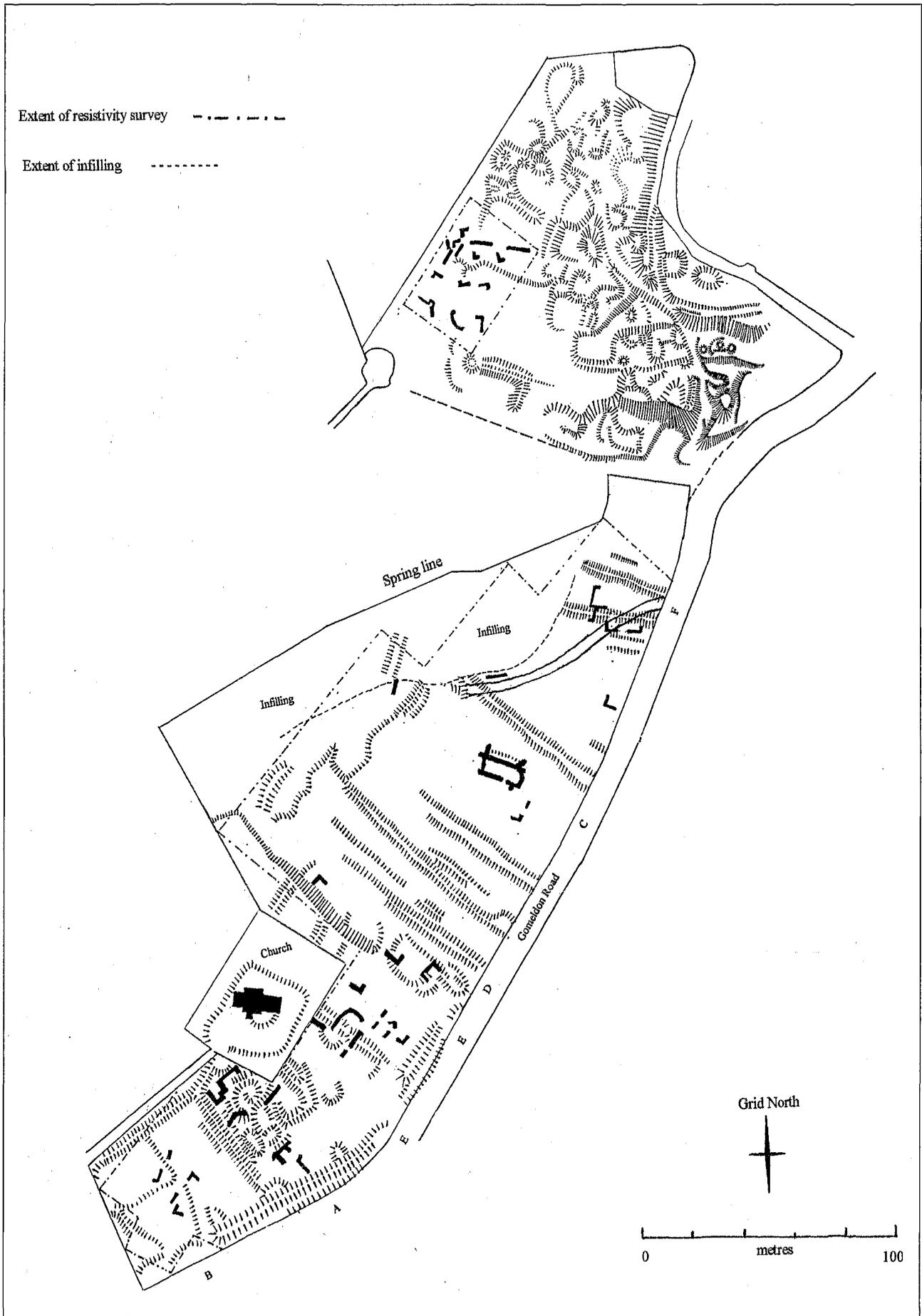


Figure 18: Winterbourne Gunner

buildings (SP 205464). To the south lie the earthworks of the hamlet of Bruton (meaning brook town) with a main settlement area in a rectangular enclosure edged by banks, ditches and holloways (SP 205461). Within the rectangle two buildings are still visible as earthworks. More house sites extend the settlement to the north of the rectangle. The whole group of settlement earthworks is surrounded by well preserved ridge and furrow. The earthworks suggest that Bruton contained between 6 and 12 households, which makes it one of the smaller of the 5 settlements in Whitchurch parish. It is unfortunately not well documented, as it belonged to a succession of gentry families, but it had been deserted and converted to pasture by the 17th century. The Admington survey has included work on Hidcote, described under Gloucestershire.

WILTSHIRE

A resistivity survey of the field adjoining the abandoned medieval settlement of Gomeldon, Wiltshire plus a small area unexplored at the time of the original excavation of the site was carried out during February and March 1997 by students at King Alfred's College, Winchester under the supervision of Janet Symonds and Alex Turner.

St Mary's Field, Winterbourne Gunner, (SU180354)

The field known as St Mary's field adjoins the earthworks of the medieval settlement of Gomeldon at its southern edge. To the east, within 200 metres lies an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery (SUI83520). The 13th century church of St Mary is located at its southwestern corner but there are earthworks alongside the churchyard boundary and the remains of terracing running in a SE to NW direction from the roadline at its eastern boundary to the stream line at its lower boundary. The field has been disturbed by the laying of service lines in the area immediately adjoining the settlement village site and the in-filling of the stream bank levelling the slope towards it to a distance of some 20 metres from the water line (Figure 18).

The geophysics survey revealed the foundation trenches of structures associated with the earthworks alongside the church at its south and west fenceline (A), these appear to run below the banking that the church and churchyard stand upon. Two holes that have appeared in this area may be collapsed underground features (B). Besides the map evidence for cottages in this field at the 1845 Inclosures, there is a further structure lying at the same east-west orientation as the current church (C) and some 100 metres away from it to the north-east. There is no indication of any earthwork at this point. Re-survey of this location using half metre grid readings revealed the foundation trenches of a building of c. 9-10 m x 20 m. An apsidal end at the east is indicated but no internal walls. The presence of ancillary structures is suggested at both corners of the eastern end, while aerial photographs show parching over the site and some indication of a surrounding enclosure (RCHME, Swindon; NMR 968: Frame 60). The survey also shows the outlines of structures below a possible terrace or boundary bank (D) which rises to a height of some 1 to 1^o metres on the northern side of the churchyard. The line of an early roadway (E) is clearly visible running alongside and then under the existing metalled road at the eastern field boundary. A further area of low resistivity readings indicates a possible channel of an early stream/river line

(F) that would have run into the existing water line at the northern field boundary. Mole activity in the surveyed field has revealed much pottery, brick, tile and animal bone of early medieval date.

Great Ground, Goweldon - AM817, (SU182356)

A further resistivity survey was made of a small area at the western end of the site. The ground here is very wet due to disruption of spring lines and water meadow construction. The survey took in the area bounded by a 40 foot trench remaining from the original excavations, the stream line and the gas pipeline. There are also indications of structures beneath the surface at this point.

NORTH YORKSHIRE

High Worsall

In October 1997 Channel 4's Time Team investigated the deserted medieval village of High Worsall (NZ 386095). The investigation comprised earthwork plotting, carried out by RCHME, Geophysical Survey by GSB Prospection, soil chemicals analysis by Phil Clogg of Durham University, excavation by Tees Archaeology and documentary research. The resultant programme was screened on 31st March 1998.

High Worsall comprises two opposing rows of farmsteads set either side of a broad green. The northern row comprises well preserved earthwork remains, while the southern had been bulldozed flat. There are also clear earthworks and enclosure boundaries on the green. The western end of the village was closed by a further set of earthworks and a church lay immediately adjacent to them on the green.

The investigation set out to pose a number of questions;

1. the date of establishment of the settlement
2. the date of abandonment of the settlement
3. the nature of the earthworks at the western end of the village
4. the reason for the positioning of the church
5. the character of the 'earthwork' buildings.

A trench c5x5m were opened on a well preserved earthwork of a building on the west row and this was shown to be of clay wall construction with a stone floor, this type of construction has been seen on other medieval sites in the area.

A trench was also opened on the earthworks to the west of the village and this recovered high status material and evidence of an aisled building. This confirmed the suggestion that these earthworks were those of a manorial enclosure and in so doing provided an indication of why the church was sited in this location, that is immediately adjacent to the manor house.

Excavation on a number of boundary features on the south row produced medieval pottery not earlier than the 12th century, while fieldwalking to the south of the south row produced a variety of results including two pieces of mortaria.

The most significant trench was perhaps that opened on the village green. Sited on a discrete platform this

recovered the remains of a timber building associated with the earliest pottery seen on the site. An interpretation of the latter might be that the earthworks on the green represent the remains of a unplanned nucleated settlement which was re-organised into a two row village laid out either side of the existing settlement.

Both the archaeological and documentary evidence indicate that the site was abandoned in the later medieval period and its abandonment may be related to emparkment of the site in the mid 14th century.

It is intended to produce a full report on the site in due course.

Robin Daniels, Tees Archaeology

SCOTLAND

THE NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The last two years have been productive both of publications and new projects, covering both field survey and desk-based studies. In particular a new project, jointly funded by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and Historic Scotland, has been established using the RCAHMS Geographical Information System (GIS) to develop a mapping system for characterising Historic Landuse in Scotland (see below).

EASTERN DUMFRIESSHIRE

Dumfries

Eastern Dumfriesshire: an archeological landscape, reported upon in 1995, has now been published (RCAHMS 1998a).

ABERDEENSHIRE

Strathdon

The examination of the Don valley in Aberdeenshire, begun in 1995, has continued. The valley has been subjected to intense agricultural activity and the survival of settlement remains across most of the area is poor, although considerable traces of rig-and-furrow cultivation have been identified in the tree plantations of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Only in the glens of upper Strathdon do settlement remains survive consistently, notably in Glen Ernan, in whose lower reaches there are a number of farmsteads, and a well-preserved system of rig-and-furrow has given rise to the formation of prominent lynchets. Several of the farmsteads are on record in the 16th century, though the remains currently visible may well be relatively late and post-date the period of arable farming represented by the cultivation remains. Until the 19th century the glen was a detached part of the parish of Tarland, some 12 miles to the east-south-east in the Howe of Cromar, and provided grazing grounds for the touns there. The shieling grounds in Glen Ernan are also recorded in the 16th century, and groups of shieling huts are much in evidence in the upper glen and in its tributary burns.

Peter Corser

THE AFFORESTABLE LAND SURVEY

During 1996 and 1997 field surveys have been executed in Liddesdale, Scottish Borders; Lorn, Argyll; Strathearn,

Perthshire; Menstrie Glen, Stirling/Clackmannan.' Glenurquhart, Highland.

A broadsheet has been published on the results of the survey in Achiltibuie, Highland which highlights the archaeology of a crofting landscape (RCAHMS 1997), and a report on the Strathbraan, Perth and Kinross survey was published in the Tayside and Fife Archaeological Journal (Cowley 1997), which outlines the settlement and landuse history of the strath. A long-awaited report on the Archaeology of the Central Scotland Forest, 'Forts, Farms and Furnaces', which includes a section on the effects of the Agricultural Improvements on the settlement landscape, has been published (RCAHMS 1998b)

In-house, the First Edition Survey Project team have completed Highland Region, an area the size of Wales, and is currently processing data from the Western Isles, Perthshire and Argyll.

Historic Landuse Assessment

Another desk-based study, jointly funded with Historic Scotland, to characterise the historic landuse patterns of Scotland was launched as a pilot project in the summer of 1996. This was intended to provide a means of contributing to the debate about the characterisation and conservation of the landscape that was being carried out by Scottish Natural Heritage. The aim was to create a map which combined the cultural elements of the current landscape and relict archaeological landscapes. The RCAHMS GIS provided the medium for this, since it can accommodate the multiple attributes of complex landscapes. The map is being prepared on paper overlays of the 1:25000 map, which is the smallest scale at which field-boundaries are mapped, and then digitised on-screen using the backdrop of the OS Basic Scale data. The sources tapped are the OS map itself, the National Monuments Record of Scotland and the All Scotland Survey 1988 of vertical aerial photographs. Additional information from RAF vertical air photographs and early editions of the OS map are also used, where necessary, and selective ground-checking is carried out to test and confirm interpretation. So far studies of the landscape of west Mainland, Orkney; north-east Skye, Highland; the core of the Cairngorms, Aberdeenshire, Highland and Perthshire; Liddesdale, Scottish Borders; the east end of the Antonine Wall, Falkirk; north-east Fife; and the Cleish Hills, Fife and Perthshire, have been carried out.

BORDERS

Liddesdale

Field survey in *Liddesdale*, Scottish Borders concentrated on the west side of the valley, providing a strip of ground 20km long, stretching from Hermitage Castle in north to the English Border in the south. It revealed the most extensive assarting landscape of a hunting forest yet to emerge from an archaeological survey. This comprises an interconnected system of deer-dykes looping from burn to burn around the remains of medieval and post-medieval settlement and cultivation. Documentary sources and field evidence suggest three phases of abandonment of this settlement landscape, dating from the 15th century to the late 18th century. Historic Landuse

Assessment of the area has confirmed that the same pattern of settlement is to be found more widely in the valley. The predominant settlement pattern is one of scattered farmsteads, of which the smallest units are single buildings. The longest lived sites show much phasing and replacement, and in one case, at Foulshiels, a robbed-tower replaced a turf byre-house (Figure 19). The tower was probably constructed in the 16th century, replacing the earlier building. A report of the survey is to be prepared for publication in 1999.

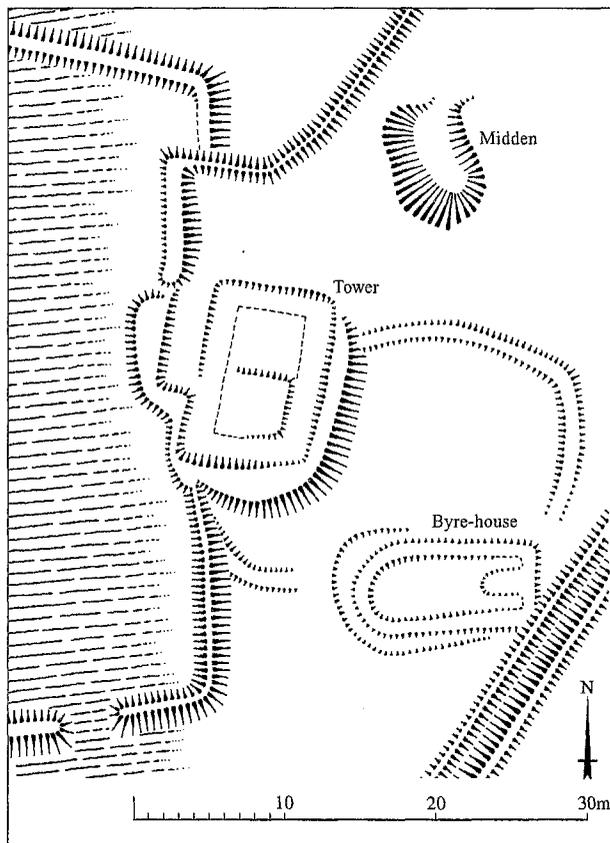


Figure 19: Plan of the robbed Tower of Foulshiels, Scottish borders, which replaced an earlier farmstead, comprising a turf-walled byre-house and an enclosure. Scale 1:500.

ARGYLL

Lorn

Fieldwork in *Lorn, Argyll* concentrated on a block of ground on the west of Loch Awe around the village of Kilchrennan. Most of sites recorded were post-medieval townships, shieling-groups and charcoal-burning platforms, which were not recorded during the preparation of the Inventory of Argyll as, at that time, they lay beyond the RCAHMS remit. The majority of the townships are at least partially mapped on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map and underwent abandonment in the late 19th century. The buildings in the townships generally survive as upstanding stone-walled structures, accompanied by byres, barns, lime- and corn-drying kilns. During the survey a medieval settlement on an island on Loch Tromlee was recorded.

PERTSHIRE

Strathearn

The survey of a lowland portion of *Strathearn*, stretching southwards from Crieff towards Braco, revealed a very different picture from that seen in Lorn. The rich farmland of Strathearn has been heavily cultivated with extensive tracts given over to the policies surrounding country houses, and many of the archaeological sites that do remain have been reduced to cropmarks. In addition to a wide range of prehistoric monuments on the gravel terraces flanking the river Earn, a number of subrectangular, negative, features, measuring 4m-5m by 2m-3m across, have been identified, which have been interpreted as sunken-floored buildings, similar to grubenhauser. In the same area much larger buildings may be represented by subrectangular and rectangular maculae measuring up to 15m in length. The identification of a subrectangular timber hall lying within an enclosure at Dalpatrick further highlights the potential for recognising early medieval sites in the cropmarks of southern Scotland and complements the handful of excavated sites of similar date. Square and round barrows have also been located amongst the cropmarks infilling the distribution of cemeteries of 1st millennium AD date along the east coast. Several abandoned farmsteads of 18th or 19th century date, surviving as earthworks, were also recorded.

STIRLING/CLACKMANNAN

Menstrie Glen

The field-survey of *Menstrie Glen* was undertaken following a desk-based examination of the western Ochils. It was selected for the superb preservation of post-medieval settlement, including several types of rig cultivation, field-systems and head-dykes. Shieling-sites were also identified beyond the head-dykes. The settlement remains range from turf-walled byre-houses, stone-walled farmsteads of 18th century date and a fine-example of an Improvement Period steading at Loss. One of the turf-walled byre-houses at Quarterside of Lipnie has grooves in the upslope wall at 2m-3m intervals, which may mark the location of cruck-slots (Figure 20). The ridge and furrow cultivation remains include broad-rig, sub-divided broad-rig, curving narrow rig and straight narrow rig, plus traces of earlier terracing and patches of lazy-beds. An interesting series of documentary sources for the farms in the glen include 17th century inventories which detail the possessions of some of the farmers, and the crops grown. A report of the survey is to be prepared for publication.

Glenurquhart, Highland

The west side of the Great Glen has not been much explored by the RCAHMS, despite the pressures of afforestation. The south side of *Glenurquhart* has been largely afforested, but the north side is progressively going under trees. This part of the valley has at least one well-known Pictish cemetery at Garbeg. An additional cemetery was recognised at Buntait during the survey and a number of round-ended, slightly bow-sided buildings were found in the peripheral ground. These new structures are thought to date to the 1st millennium AD on analogy with similar sites in Sutherland and Caithness. A complex

pattern of post-medieval townships, which were unaffected by the Clearances and are depicted on the 1st edition OS 6-inch map, have suffered much abandonment and dilapidation in the late 19th and 20th centuries, whilst few pre-Improvement field-systems have survived the last 150 years.

Piers Dixon and Dave Cowley

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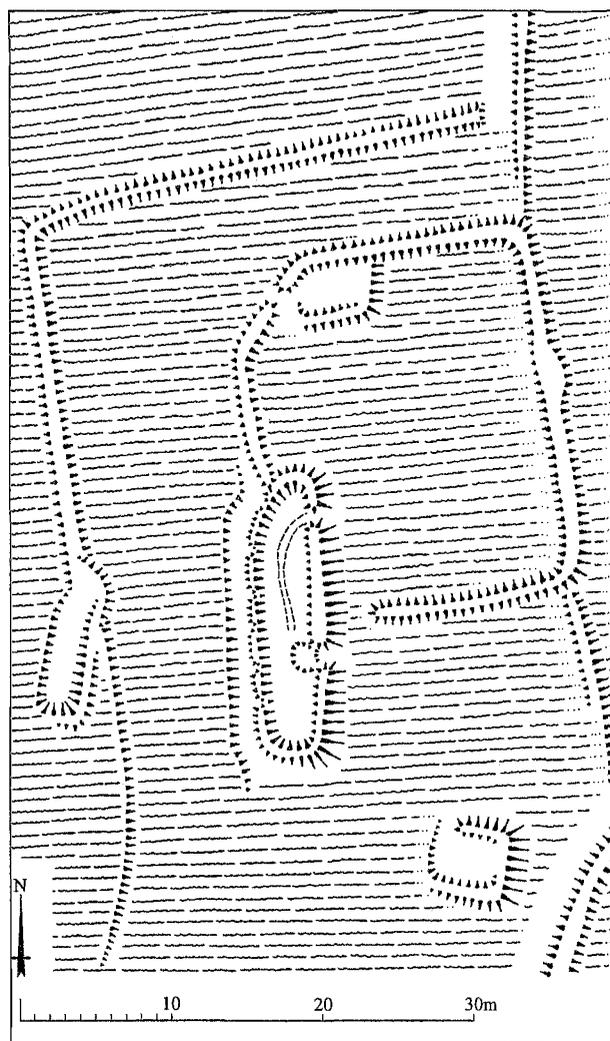


Figure 20: Plan of a farmstead at Back of Lipnie, Menstrie Glen, Clackmannanshire. The main building is a byre-house with slots surviving in the upslope wall for cruck-blades.

HIGHLAND

Easter Raitts, Badenoch (NH 776 022)

Excavation and survey at this deserted settlement near Lynchat, north of Kingussie continued on behalf of the Highland Council, Highland Vernacular Buildings Trust, and the University of Aberdeen.

A report describing the background to this project and the first Field School in July-August 1996 can be found in last year's Annual report.

The 1997 season took place over three weeks in July and August. The field team consisted mainly of students on the University of Aberdeen Certificate in Field Archaeology course who undertook this as part of their training in field techniques. The primary research objectives were to recover structural information which could inform a programme of experimental reconstruction currently under way at the Highland Folk Park at Newtonmore, and to investigate the use and abandonment of the settlement at different times. Very little is currently known about the archaeology of medieval and later settlements in highland Scotland.

Two long-houses, a smaller structure and a cobbled yard were investigated. Both of the long-houses were oriented east-west. One of them (Structure 21), comprised a main part 10m long by 3.5m wide internally, with a narrower annexe 4m long by 3m wide built onto its eastern end. SW of this another long-house (Structure 24) included an eastern section 9m long and 4m wide internally, built against a slope along the north wall. The south wall survived only as intermittent turf-clad boulders. The location of the original entrance was unclear, and the eastern gable wall was missing. Adjoining it on the west was another structure 4m long and 2.5m wide, sitting slightly higher and on a more westerly alignment. This represented a separate phase of construction, and contained much more stone in its fabric than the eastern structure. It had an entrance on the south, and abutting the wall on the south side was an amorphous stony feature which could be another structure. West of this house lay a large scooped or hollowed area about 6m square.

A typical highland house as described by Edmund Burt, an Army Officer serving in the area in the 1720s, consisted of a framework of crucks supporting a large roof-beam whose weight helped the structure resist gusts of wind. The walls stood about 4 feet high, and were lined with panels of wattling with an outer skin and roof of cut turves. The whole would become overgrown with weeds and grass. A peat fire would occupy the centre of the hut and smoke escaped through the roof. He compares the appearance of the smoking roof to 'a fuming dunghill removed and fresh piled up again, and pretty much the same in colour, shape and size'.¹ This description is broadly in accord with the archaeological evidence. In 1997 we found clear evidence of turf walling, set on a base of boulders, central hearths, and possible cruck bases. However although highland houses were often reported as never having locks, a large key was found in the doorway of structure 24.

The houses seem to have been occupied for a very long time, although how long is difficult to assess yet. Certainly

there is evidence of relaying of floors, running repairs and structural alterations. Structure 24, for example, was converted into a byre after it ceased to be a house. Although turf walls needed replacing regularly, the timber frames were durable and, as they belonged to the tenant, could be dismantled and re-erected elsewhere if a lease was not renewed.

According to local tradition, Easter Raitts was cleared in 1803; the last people had certainly left by 1838. The nearby estate village of Lynchat was established by 1835 and probably received many of Raitts' former inhabitants.

The Easter Raitts project as a whole is directed by John Wood, Highland Archaeologist. The field director in 1997 was Olivia Lelong, whose more detailed interim report is available from the Highland Archaeology Service (address below). The excavation was supervised by Susan Bain, Stephanie Dunning and Robert Squair.

John Wood, Highland Archaeology, Service, The Old School, High Street, Clachnaharry, Inverness IV3 6RB (Tel: 01463 711176; Fax: 01463 711455; email: archaeology@higharch.demon.co.uk).

¹ For details see Olivia Lelong, *Excavations at the Township of Easter Raitts, Badenoch – 1997 Interim Report*. (1997)

Book Reviews

Ruralia I. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum 5. Institute of Archaeology, Prague 1996. 340pp. Price not stated. ISBN 80-901934-7-1.

Is it worth reviewing a 1996 book at the end of 1998? (A personal disclaimer: I wasn't responsible for the delay as I was only asked to do this a few months ago). In this case I judge the answer to be yes on two counts, first that many people will not otherwise know of this book's existence and, secondly, the publication is a very useful addition to the literature of European settlement studies.

Ruralia I is a collection of papers presented at the first conference of this name held in Prague in 1995. Knowing how publication of conference papers is apt to drag on, the editors and the Institute of Archaeology at Prague are to be congratulated on bringing this volume out so quickly. It is a nicely produced paperback in A4 format with plenty of maps and plans but not many photographs (perhaps no great loss as those that there are have not reproduced very well). The content is wide ranging. Regular readers of this Report will already be familiar with the recent English interests of Della Hooke, Carenza Lewis, Robin Daniels and the Roberts-Wrathmell-Stocker trio all of whom have contributed. There are useful summaries here: I stress summaries because few of the papers in this volume are larger than six pages and some are much shorter. There are two papers on Wales by Jonathan Kissock and Lawrence Butler and two on Ireland by Tadhg O'Keefe and Terry Barry. Harold Mytum attempts to bridge the Irish sea with an interesting paper on cultural unity and diversity in Western Britain and Ireland. All these papers are in English as are eight others on continental topics relating to Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Slovakia (two) and Bohemia, now in the Czech Republic, (three). If your French is good there are nine papers to choose from (including one on Cyprus) and if German is your strong point there are ten. Reflecting no doubt the origins of the participants there is unfortunately only one paper on Italy and nothing on Iberia. With these exceptions this collection of papers is a useful indicator of what is going on in rural settlement studies in western and central Europe. Unfortunately there has been no attempt here to tease out the main strands and

to pull all this work together. While the participants no doubt learned from each other at the conference there is a feeling in the publication that the orchestra is playing without a conductor.

Ruralia II is presumably in the offing although quite how this new body relates to the pre-existing and long-running Permanent Conference for the Study of European Rural Settlement is not clear. Both groups seem to have the same agendas and there would surely be a case for merging the two? Meanwhile this volume is the outcome of what appears to have been a successful new venture; it is presumably still available from the Institute of Archaeology at Prague (118 01 Praha 1, Letenská 4) and/or Kubon and Sagner, PO Box 34 01 08, D-8000 Munchen 23, Germany, but the price is not stated.

Robin Glasscock

Castles and moated sites of Herefordshire
Ron Shoesmith Logaston Press, 1996. Viii + 247pp.
£9.95. ISBN 1 873827 59 8.

This paperback book, the second in a series on Monuments in the Landscape published by the Logaston Press, Almeley, Herefordshire, is a useful addition to the literature on the castles of the county and on the less well known moated sites and other earthworks. Take it with you if you are exploring.

The book consists of a forty-page historical survey in which Herefordshire's position as a border county, essential to putting its monuments into their historical context, is a recurrent theme in short chapters on origins, the Domesday evidence, the siting and design of early castles, stone building and, lastly, late-medieval decline. While some references to sources of information are included many more might have been to judge from the select bibliography at the end of the book. Nevertheless, this is useful introduction both as a prelude to the gazetteer and for those who don't already know the county well.

The parish-by-parish gazetteer has been compiled by Ron Shoesmith who acknowledges the help given to him by many others not least members of The Woolhope

Naturalists Field Club and the City of Hereford Archaeological Unit. His knowledge of the field monuments of the county is probably unrivalled; he has personally visited almost all the sites but admits that because the visits have stretched over many years some of the descriptions may now need updating. For each site there is a grid reference, a description and references to published work. Unfortunately the book production is not very good. Perhaps in an effort to keep down costs the paper is not of a quality that permits good reproduction of either photographs or plans of which there are several. These are therefore rather disappointing; nor are they listed and the sources named. Another omission is a general index; this means that one cannot find out which sites have been singled out for discussion in the first section nor can one find the text references to influential historical figures as, for example, Walter Fitz Osbern.

While there is a parish map, there are no separate maps of the castles and moated sites of the county; consequently one gets little feel for the distribution of these features (of which much is made in the historical survey). As the text has many minor inconsistencies and printing errors one is left with the impression that the final version of this book was rather rushed; this is a pity because, valuable as it is, it could have been so much better with a little extra care and expense.

Robin Glasscock

Note. I understand that the Logaston Press would be interested in discussing other possible volumes in this series. Potential authors should contact Andy Johnson, Logaston Press, Little Logaston, Woonton, Almeley, Herefs. HR3 6QH.

Select Bibliography of Works on Medieval Rural Settlement 1996-7

Compiled by Christopher Gerrard

No bibliography of this kind is ever complete and tends to reflect the scope and rate of accessions of the libraries I look in when compiling the lists. I am aware, for example, that the coverage of Scotland is probably better than that for East Anglia or north-east England and that the strengths of the bibliography lie in its coverage for the southern and Midlands England. If I miss something then I would be grateful if irritated authors could write in to me with their suggestions so that I can add them next year. Please accept my apologies in advance! My address is: Dr C. M. Gerrard, Dept. of Archaeology, King Alfred's College, Winchester, Hants S022 4NR or you can e-mail me at GerrardC@wkac.ac.uk

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Medieval Settlement Research Group

Constitution (as amended, December 1988 and December 1997)

1. The society shall be called the Medieval Settlement Research Group.

2. The objects of the Group will be the advancement of public education by promoting interdisciplinary involvement in the collection, analysis and dissemination of data relating to the history, geography and archaeology of medieval rural settlement. In furtherance of the above objects but not further or otherwise the Group shall have the following powers:

- a) To promote and carry out or assist in promoting and carrying out research, surveys and investigations and publish the useful results thereof.
- b) To cause to be written and printed or otherwise reproduced and circulated, gratuitously or otherwise, such papers, books, periodicals, pamphlets or other documents or films or recorded tapes (whether audio or visual or both) as shall further the said objects.
- c) To hold conferences, seminars and field meetings.
- d) To collect and disseminate information on all matters affecting the said objects and exchange such information with other bodies having similar objects whether in this country or overseas.
- e) To do all such other lawful things as shall further the said objects.

3. Membership of the Group shall be by subscription, the amount of which, payable on 1 February annually, may be varied by resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting. On failure to pay their subscriptions, members will be expelled by decision of the committee after two calendar years have elapsed following the date on which the subscription fell due and after a written warning has been sent to this effect. Members whose subscriptions are in arrears shall not receive the Group's publications.

4. The Committee shall have the power to fix the amount of any fees that it may be desirable for members of guests to be charged for attendance at conferences or other functions of the Group.

5. The affairs of the Group will be managed by a Committee consisting of the officers and nine ordinary members. Ordinary committee members shall hold office for a term of three years and may not be re-elected until after a year has elapsed since their previous term of office. The Committee shall have the power to co-opt as it deems necessary.

6. The officers of the Group shall be the President, Secretary, Editor, Treasurer and any such other officers as the Annual General Meeting may from time to time deem necessary. The President shall be elected annually and may hold office consecutively for not more than three years. There will be four honorary Vice Presidents, who will be non-voting, elected for life. Other officers shall be re-elected annually. At least 21 days notice shall be given to members of the Group of such vacancies as will be

occurring on the committee at the time of election. All nominations for election to the Committee shall be received in writing by the Secretary together with the names of the proposer and seconder, and must have the prior consent of the nominee.

7. Decisions of the Committee shall be a simple majority, the chairman holding the casting vote.

8. An Annual General Meeting shall take place at which elections will be held, accounts proved, and other business transacted. Notice of every Annual General Meeting shall be circulated to members at least 21 days before the date of the meeting. Accidental failure to receive notice of such a meeting shall not be deemed to have invalidated that meeting.

9. The subscription and all other property acquired for the purposes of the Group shall be deemed to be vested in the Officers of the group as trustees for the members. The Accounts of the Group shall be circulated to members annually and will be subject to scrutiny by an Independent Examiner.

10. Institutional members may nominate a representative to attend the Annual General Meeting or any other meeting organised by the Group, such representative enjoying the same privileges as individual members.

11. Alteration to this Constitution shall receive the assent of two-thirds of the members present and voting at an Annual General Meeting or a Special General Meeting. A resolution for the alteration of the constitution must be received by the Secretary of the Group at least 21 days before the meeting at which the resolution is to be brought forward. At least 14 days' notice of such a meeting must be given by the Secretary to the membership and must include notice of the alteration proposed. Provided that no alteration made to clause 2 (objects), clause 13 (dissolution) or this clause, shall take effect until the approval in writing of the Charity Commissioners or other authority having charitable jurisdiction shall have been obtained; and no alteration shall be made which would have the effect of causing the Association to cease to be a charity in law.

12. The Committee shall have the power to appoint from the membership of the Group any subcommittee which it may from time to time deem necessary, provided all acts and proceedings of any such sub-committee shall be reported back as soon as possible.

13. In the case of the Group's dissolution, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, if there remains any property whatsoever the same shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of the Group but shall be given to or transferred to some other charitable institution or institutions having objectives similar to those of the Group, and if and insofar as effect cannot be given to this provision then to some other charitable purpose.

Membership Changes 1997

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 1997. 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.

New members 1997

RUTH ALLEN,
32 Tadfield Road, Romsey, Hants., SO51 5AN
TALYA BAGWELL
6 Homeway, Helsby, Cheshire WA6 0DR
OLIVER CREIGHTON,
Dept. of Archaeology, Trinity College, Carmarthen, SA31 3EP
ELIZABETH FITZPATRICK,
Dept. of Archaeology, University College, Galway
D. A. G. GADD,
44 Manor Street, Braintree, Essex CM7 3HP
JENNIFER HOLE,
3 Riga Crescent, Willetton, W.A.6155, Australia
Dr TOM JAMES,
21 Cranham Road, Cheltenham, Glos. GL52 6BQ
OLIVER JESSOP,
19 Mavin Street, Durham City, DH1 3AU
Miss R. LEAMON
Short Acre, Brimpton Common, via Reading, Berks. RG7 4RY
ANN C. MCLAREN,
1 Wiston Path, Fairwater, Cwmbran, Gwent NP44 4PZ
Miss A. MAXWELL,
Covertside, Hasfield, Gloucester GL19 4LJ
Dr P. MITCHELL-FOX
12 Lower Paxton Road, St Albans, Herts. AL1 1PG

JOYCE B. MOORE,
Silver Birches, The Common, Portsmouth Road, Bursledon,
Southampton SO31 8EP
MARK PAGE,
Flat B, 46 Clifton Road, Winchester SO22 5BU
UDO RECKER,
Agnesstr. 67, D - 53225 Bonn, Germany
JEAN SHELLEY,
4 Norwood Hill Road, Charlwood, Surrey RH6 0ED
Dr K. TROUP,
Dept. of History, University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand
Mrs P. UPTON,
Redlands Bungalow, Banbury Road, Lighthorne,
Warwicks. CV35 0AH
ROBERT WEEKS,
32 Maes Gwyn, Pentwynmawr Newbridge, Newport NP1 4HU
M. A. WILLIAMS,
11 Banks Lane, Garston, Liverpool L19 8JL
MARTIN D. WILSON,
50 Rectory Drive, Exhall, Coventry CV7 9PD
M. N. WILSON,
9 Bowland Close Birchwood, Warrington WA3 6TJ
C. J. WRIGHT,
c/o 11 Hamilton Road, Salisbury SP1 3TF

F. J. Chesher (Walhampton, Devon)
Mrs J. E. Duffield (Hon. Member)

Deceased

C. J. Sturman (Colchester)
Mrs J. Withersby (Ormskirk)

S. C. Clarke (Weston-super-Mare)
N. B. Clayton (Little Gransden)
G. R. Featherston (Redcar)
P. R. Graham (Lincoln)

Resignations

Mrs A. Hallam (Much Hoole, Preston)
D. D. Miller (Burnham, Slough)
J. F. Palframan (London SW16)
M. W. Philpot (Fressingfield)

Lapsed (and therefore reluctantly struck off)

A. Moro (London)

H. T. Way (South Chailey, Sussex)

Information wanted

Judy Brough (was in Lyneham, Wilts.)
D. J. Griffiths (was in Grimsby)
D. C. Law (was in Great Yeldham, Essex)

R. Longden (was in Stourbridge)
D. J. Smith (was in Norwich)

Changes of Address

C. S. BRIGGS,
LLwyn Deiniol, Llandeiniol, near Aberystwyth SY23 5DT
L. A. S. BUTLER,
Dept. of Archaeology, Univ. of York, King's Manor, York YO1 2EP
W. D. COCROFT,
R.C.H.M.(Eng.), 24 Brooklands Ave., Cambridge CB2 2BU
P. L. EVERSON,
6 Monks Lane, Nantwich, Cheshire CW5 5DN
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R. W. E. HILLIER,
Field End, 43 Oundle Road, Chesterton, Peterborough PE7 3UA
T. HOLLOBONE,
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K. HUNTER-MANN,
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Wolfson College, Cambridge
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P. PATTISON,
R.C.H.M. (Eng.), 24 Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2BU
A. J. REYNOLDS,
47 Summertown House, 369 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7RA
T. M. SHAW,
45 Victoria Road, Madeley, Telford, Shrops. TF7 5EU
J. A. SHEPPARD,
48 Upper Chyngton Gardens, Seaford, E. Sussex BN25 3SD
R. SHOESMITH,
2 Claston Cottages, Dormington, Herefs. HR1 4EA

Research Grants 1997

C. C. Dyer £180 (Admington project, Warwickshire)

O. Jessop £250 (West Bower Moated Manor project, N. Somerset)

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT RESEARCH GROUP**

Registered Charity No 801634

Objectives

The objective of the group is the advancement of public education through the promotion of interdisciplinary involvement in the collection, analysis and dissemination of data relating to the history, geography and archaeology of medieval rural settlements.

Review of activity during the year

The group's activities (policy making, conferences and publication) have continued as before. The range of interests and issues is reflected in the content of the accompanying Report (No 12) covering the year 1997-8.

Result for the year

The surplus of receipts over payments amounted to £11,906.25 (1997 £2,170.81) and is carried forward.

Trustees

The Trustees who served during the year are:

Professor C. C. Dyer (President)
Mr S. Coleman (Secretary)
Dr R. E. Glasscock (Treasurer)
Mr R. Daniels (Editor)

Address

c/o Dr R. E. Glasscock
Department of Geography
University of Cambridge
Downing Place
Cambridge CB2 3EN



R. E. Glasscock
Treasurer

**INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT TO
THE TRUSTEES OF MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT RESEARCH GROUP**

I report on the accounts for the year ended 31 January 1998 which are set out on the following page.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and examiner

As the charity's trustees you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts; you consider that the audit requirement of section 43(2) of the Charities Act 1993 (the Act) does not apply. It is my responsibility to state, on the basis of procedures specified in the General Directions given by the Charity Commissioners under section 43 (7)(b) of the Act, whether particular matters have come to my attention.

Basis of independent examiner's report

My examination was carried out in accordance with the General Directions given by the Charity Commissioners. An examination includes a review of the accounting records kept by the charity and a comparison of the accounts presented with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the accounts, and seeking explanations from you as trustees concerning any such matters. The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit, and consequently I do not express an audit opinion on the view given by the accounts.

Independent examiner's statement

In connection with my examination, no matter has come to my attention:

- (1) which gives me reasonable cause to believe that in any material respect the requirements
 - to keep accounting records in accordance with section 41 of the Act; and
 - to prepare accounts which accord with the accounting records and to comply with the accounting requirements of the Acthave not been met; or
- (2) to which, in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

S. Gerrish
Chartered Accountant
2 Spencer Drive
St Ives, Cambs.

MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT RESEARCH GROUP

Registered Charity No 801634

GENERAL FUNDS – RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

Financial Year ended 31 January 1998

RECEIPTS	1997-8	1996-7	PAYMENTS	1997-8	1996-7
	£	£		£	£
Voluntary Sources			Direct Charitable expenditure		
Subscriptions	4,124.05	4,105.00	Research grants	430.00	—
Donations	12,989.02	2.00			
			Other Expenditure		
Trading Activities			Annual Report printing costs	3,580.00	2,620.00
Publication sales	219.55	148.75	Index printing costs	275.00	—
Conference receipts	713.00	—	Policy document printing costs	735.00	—
			CBA affiliation fee	64.00	62.00
Income from Assets			Conference expenses – 1997	373.05	—
Deposit account interest	1,059.13	1,035.00	Prepaid 1998 conference expenses	904.16	—
Current account interest	19.09	10.63	Seminar expenses	—	45.00
			Bank charges	—	20.00
			Secretarial & committee expenses	133.70	45.05
			Postage and stationery	722.68	338.52
	<u>19,123.84</u>	<u>5,301.38</u>		<u>7,217.59</u>	<u>3,130.57</u>
			Statement of Assets and Liabilities		
Balance of receipts over payments	11,906.25	2,170.81	Bank Current Account	2,967.19	1,610.07
Balance brought forward	18,904.80	16,733.99	National Savings Deposit Account	27,843.86	17,294.73
Balance carried forward	<u>30,811.05</u>	<u>18,904.80</u>	Net Assets	<u>30,811.05</u>	<u>18,904.80</u>

Accounting Policies

Historical Cost Convention

The Receipts and Payments account and Statement of Assets and Liabilities are prepared under the Historical Cost Convention.

Stocks of Publications

Stocks of Publications are not valued or included in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

