

There is a possible explanation of the puzzling features of the plan. The original intention may have been to form a courtyard, 115 ft. square externally, on the street frontage with (following the Oxford pattern familiar to Chichele) three narrow lodgings-ranges on west, south, and east and a broad range on the north to accommodate the chapel and hall. The S. range, which is exactly the same length as the street frontage, was built first, perhaps, for temporary accommodation and containing a temporary chapel. Work began on the grander N. range, but for some reason a drastic contraction in plan had to be made. As the college was under-endowed and chronically short of money⁵⁴ the explanation for such a change may not be far to seek. The N. range was now reduced to the standard 15 ft. width and moved southward, while a new site was found for the hall in a broad W. range brought forward to form a smaller courtyard. As the projection of the wings corresponds exactly to the width of a range, it is fair to presume that the W. wall of the hall corresponds to the E. wall of the intended W. range. There is no special provision for a chapel, although a chantry college without a place of worship is almost a contradiction in terms, and, indeed, we know from the documents that the founder intended a chapel and that the college had one throughout its life.⁵⁵ Bridges, who saw the ruins early in the 18th century, when much more survived than can be seen today, identified the existing roofed E. end of the S. range as the chapel by its fenestration.⁵⁶ It is noteworthy therefore that by clearing plaster from the E. wall of this range the Ministry has revealed what appears to be a blocked window aperture cut into by the present large window. If the suggestion is right that a proposed large N. range was not built, it must have been necessary to find an alternative place for the chapel by the conversion of a domestic range. Assuming that Bridges's identification is right, the evidence for alteration is readily intelligible.

What I have suggested, then, is that the original intention was to build a court with one broad range to accommodate chapel and hall and three narrow lodgings-ranges, but this intention was abandoned and by contraction a plan was produced much more resembling the contemporary house than the Oxford or Cambridge type of college with its prominent chapel range.⁵⁷ The two projecting wings are, I think, unique in a pre-Tudor building, but on this hypothesis were created more or less accidentally.

M. W. THOMPSON

EAST LAYTON, CO. DURHAM, IN 1608: ANOTHER EARLY CARTOGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF A DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE SITE (FIG. 74)

A plan of Fallowfield, Northumberland, drawn *c.* 1583 and showing the now-deserted Fallowfield as *old howses* and *foundacions*, was transcribed and commented upon in the previous volume of this journal.⁵⁸ This note offers a parallel treatment of a slightly later estate-plan which indicates the site of a former village in co. Durham, also abandoned by the time that the cartographer and his instruments traversed its fields in the spring of 1608.

⁵⁴ Groome, *op. cit.* in note 51, p. 6.

⁵⁵ For example the visitation of 1520 was held in the chapel, *Lincs. Rec. Soc.*, 1938, pp. 164-66.

⁵⁶ Bridges, *op. cit.* in note 53, p. 178a.

⁵⁷ Chichele was also of course founder of All Souls (1437) and had some connexion with the foundation of St. Bernard's College, subsequently St. John's. The plans of those and other colleges can be studied in the relevant R.C.H.M. volumes. Ranges of a width less than 16 to 17 ft. are almost unknown at either university. The relative position of the gateway, chapel and hall at Higham Ferrers perhaps recalls the 14th-century arrangement at Pembroke College, Cambridge, except that at Pembroke the chapel is oriented in the opposite direction because the gateway faces west.

⁵⁸ *Med. Archaeol.*, x (1966), 164-67, figs. 69-70. It is hoped to include a transcript and note on the 1601 plan of Whessoe, co. Durham, in the next volume of *Medieval Archaeology*.

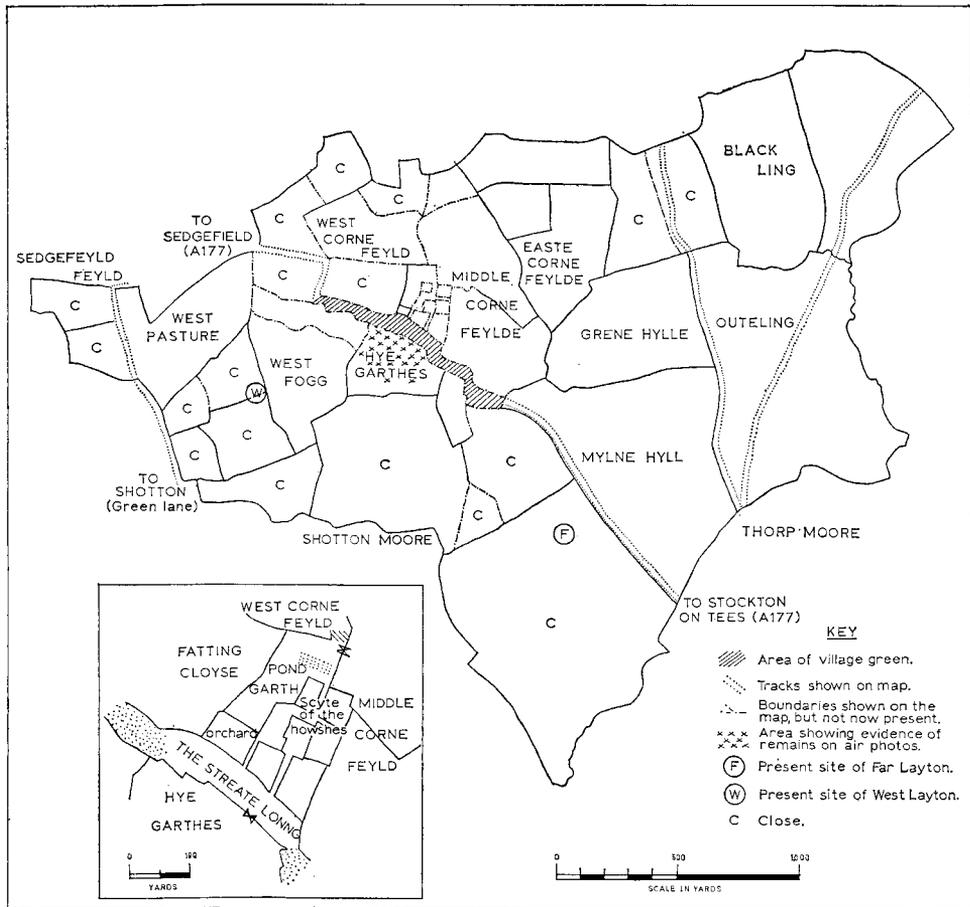


FIG. 74

EAST LAYTON, CO. DURHAM

Principal features of plan of former village made by Robert Farrowe in 1608, with inset showing detail of area round the site of the houses (p. 259 f.)

'The platt of the Lordshype of Layton in the county of durham measured by Instruments the 14th daye of apryll 1608 by Robert Farrowe th'elder' forms an enclosure to a volume of miscellaneous records among the Baker manuscripts now deposited at the Prior's Kitchen, Durham.⁵⁹ Two folios of the volume refer to the plan: folio 12r contains 'An abstract of all ye pertikuler grounds in Layton with their severall contents measured by instruments by Robert Farrow of Fishborne th'elder in comitatu dunelmi gent. ye 14th of April 1608', totalling 1,013 acres; and the facing folio 11v contains a 'short veu . . . of all ye severall closes as nowe they be severed', together with

⁵⁹ University of Durham, Dept. of Palaeography and Diplomatic, Baker Baker Ms. 72/249, and enclosure. The provenience of this volume, containing records of various properties belonging to the Conyers and Baker families, is discussed by Dr. J. M. Fewster, 'Some Conyers Deeds', *Trans. Archit. and Archaeol. Soc. of Durham and Northumberland*, xi (1965), 405. I am indebted to Mr. J. E. Fagg of the University of Durham for this reference, for assistance in examining the record, and for permission to reproduce the material.

a valuation of each close. The 'short view' places the closes in a different order from Farrowe's *Abstract*, but the names of the majority are the same, and the areas correspond. The 'view' is dated *xxvito martii 1612* and is unsigned. A note by its author refers to Mr. Farrowe's survey and repeats its total for the acreage of the closes. The *platt* (or plan) of 1608 was drawn 'by a Scale of 32 perches In the Ynche' or 1:6,336. It measures 21¼ in. by 16 in., and its principal features are transcribed in FIG. 74.

The accuracy of Farrowe's survey, when it is compared with the modern Ordnance Survey plan, is remarkable, and for the most part the outer limit of the area surveyed is that of the modern bounds of East Layton township in Sedgfield parish. The complicated indentations of the bounds facilitate the identification of particular features, and to aid comparison with the present landscape and with current maps, the positions of two modern farms (which do not appear on the 1608 plan) have been indicated on FIG. 74: *F* is the present site of Far Layton Farm, and *W* of West Layton Farm. The other aid to rapid comparison is the fact that the present main road (A177) from Stockton on Tees to Sedgfield follows a course varying only slightly from the track crossing the old plan from south-east to north-west. The axes of FIG. 74 are those of the National Grid, and the grid reference to Far Layton Farm is NZ(45)/383262, sheet 85 of the 1-in. O.S. map, 7th series.

The references to *severing* and to *severalty* suggest that the closes of the plan had been taken in comparatively recently, some of them from common grazing grounds and some from open fields. The open fields of Sedgfield are shown on the plan as abutting on the north-east of Layton township, and those of Wynyard (a place represented now only by Wynyard Hall) on the east. Shotton and Thorpe Thewles Moors abutted on the southern boundary. East Layton may have had vestigial open fields in 1608, as the names *West Corne Feyld* (sic),⁶⁰ the *Middle Corne Feylde* and the *Easte Corne Feylde* infer.

It was between these fields and the main road that the cartographer drew a cluster of small closes, and wrote across them 'scyte of the howshes', with an old orchard to the south-west and the *Pond Garth* on the north-west. These closes abutted on the main road, and at this point the plan shows it perceptibly broadening to form a long, narrow green, which the cartographer identified as *The Streate Lonng*. On the opposite side of the *Streate* there was a large close of nearly 23½ acres, called the *Hye Garthes*, with another, the *Lowe Garthes* (of nearly 6½ acres) to the east. The detail of this area has been enlarged in the inset of FIG. 74.

These fields now display earthworks and crop-marks, particularly on the northern side, and the *garthes* must be those of the former village houses. The NW. corner of the field shows ridge-and-furrow in two oblique air-photographs from the Cambridge University collection,⁶¹ and this is confirmed by an earlier R.A.F. vertical photograph⁶² which also shows extensive ridge-and-furrow in the closes that abut on Shotton township, sometimes changing its axis or 'grain' within the bounds of the *closes* of 1608. The *moors* of 1608 had once been under the plough.

The area marked as the *scyte* of the houses of East Layton is now almost covered by the farm and out-buildings of East Layton. The ridge-and-furrow that Dr. St. Joseph's photographs show to the west of the buildings lies in the area that in 1608 was the *Orchard Close*. The pond of *Pond Garth* can be identified on the vertical air-photograph as a crop-mark. From the main road it is fairly easy to see crop-marks at appropriate seasons of the year in the area of the former *Hye Garthes*. This site has not been excavated or surveyed, and very little is known of the history of the township.⁶³ The vill was not included in Bolden Book. Depositions in a lawsuit of 1586 stated that the witnesses

⁶⁰ The cartographer's spelling was not consistent between one part of the plan and another, nor between the plan and the *Abstract*.

⁶¹ LY 89 and 90, seen by permission of Dr. J. K. S. St. Joseph.

⁶² Sortie 541/23, no. 4061 of 16 April, 1948.

⁶³ *V.C.H., Durham*, III, 323.

knew there had been a 'town' (i.e. village) of East Layton earlier in the century.⁶⁴ No inhabited building of any kind appears on Farrowe's plan but there was a house, perhaps the former manor, since he noted at the end of his *Abstract* that 'ye garden, house and curtledge are not measured'.

M. W. BERESFORD

THE THIRD CHATEAU-GAILLARD CONFERENCE AT BATTLE, SUSSEX

The first Château-Gaillard conference was held at Les Andelys in 1962 (*Med. Archaeol.*, vi-vii (1962-3), 304). At the second at Büberich on the outskirts of Düsseldorf members were able to see something of the notable work on mottes that Dr. Herrnbrödt has been carrying out for some years in the Rhineland. For the third conference on the occasion of the ninth centenary of the battle of Hastings the place chosen was appropriately Battle in Sussex. About 100 scholars attended the conference, mainly from Germany, Holland, France and, of course, this country. Accommodation was found in and around the small country town for five days (19-24 September, 1966); the whole burden of organization for this and for the lectures and excursions was carried by Mr. A. J. Taylor, to whom the credit for the success of the conference is in no small measure due.

Fortunately during the whole period of the conference the weather was bright and hot, which made the excursions extremely pleasant. Hurstmonceux and Bodiam were seen at their best and there were memorable visits to Pevensy, Hastings, Arundel, Lewes, the site of the battle of Hastings, and Rochester. The outings concluded with a fine buffet supper at Dover Castle, where the conference was the guest of the Ministry of Public Building and Works.

It would be wrong to single out names from the speakers who offered a feast of lectures to the conference, but in many respects the youngest of them made the most interesting, if the most controversial, contribution. Mr. B. K. Davison, rather like Mrs. Armitage in England 60 years ago, had been to Normandy and looked at those castle earthworks for which there is historical evidence that they are earlier than 1066; the surprising fact that emerged was that the great majority are simple enclosures without a citadel mound or motte. This is obviously an advance of the first importance in our knowledge, but it need hardly be said that the conclusion he drew, that the Normans were unfamiliar with mottes when they reached England and that they invented them here in 1068, upset our continental colleagues. Few of his compatriots would perhaps be able to swallow all his views, but the lecture did provide a thought for all to take home: to what extent were the Normans themselves transformed by the giddy success at Hastings; and may a search for Saxon or Norman antecedents before 1066 sometimes cause one to fail to recognize that something is new?

M. W. THOMPSON

THE LONDON CONFERENCE, 1967

The 10th Annual Conference of the Society was held in London from 7-10 April, 1967. The theme of the Conference was 'Medieval archaeology—the next ten years'.

The Conference opened on 7 April with a lecture by Professor W. F. Grimes entitled 'Post-Roman and medieval excavations in London since the war'. Following this lecture there was a dinner in University College to mark the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the Society. Professor Francis Wormald, president of the Society of Antiquaries of London, was the guest of honour. On 8 April the Conference heard lectures by Mr. M. Biddle on 'Urban archaeology—the next ten years', by Mr. R. H. M. Dolley on 'Medieval numismatics—the next ten years', by Mr. P. J. Fowler on 'Agrarian archaeology—the next ten years' and by Mr. B. K. Davison on 'Medieval fortifications—

⁶⁴ Public Record Office, E134, Trinity 28 Elizabeth, no. 16.