

Archaeology and the Middle Ages

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE SOCIETY FOR MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY TO THE HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS COMMISSION FOR ENGLAND

Preface

The Society for Medieval Archaeology is often asked to give its opinion on matters relevant to its interests, as it is the specialist body best able to contribute a particular view upon general issues and to consider problems that pertain specifically to its area of study. The Society's advice is sought each year by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England on the allocation of grants to medieval projects, and in 1986 the Commission requested that, as part of this consultative process, the Society should produce a paper that would set out its own priorities for such expenditure. The Council of the Society therefore asked a working party to draft a document which was subsequently made available to all members for comment. A meeting was held in London on 15 April 1987, at which there was an opportunity for open discussion. The final paper has therefore benefited from a wide range of opinions.

It should be stressed that the Recommendations which follow are made specifically to the Commission. The possibility of producing a Policy for Medieval Archaeology was discussed, but it was considered that this would be a very different paper, since the Commission has a limited, albeit very important, role within the promotion of archaeology as a whole. The Recommendations should not therefore be taken as a general statement of the Society's views on priorities within medieval archaeology, although many of the opinions contained in this paper might well be no less relevant in a wider context.

DAVID A. HINTON
Hon. Editor

INTRODUCTION

i. This document has been prepared at the request of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England. Consequently it is concerned with priorities and policies for medieval archaeology in England, although much of what is said is relevant to the whole of Britain. Similar documents have been prepared by the Prehistoric Society and by the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, and the legislative background is outlined in those. This statement by the Society for Medieval Archaeology is primarily intended as a guide to the

Commission in their selection of archaeological sites for investigation, excavation and preservation.

ii. The medieval period extends from the end of the formal administration of Britain by the Roman Empire, to the main impact of the Renaissance and the cultural changes of the sixteenth century: it is a period in which can be studied a range of social processes within a wide context of demographic, economic and political development. It is also a period in which England was very diverse regionally; through the archaeological record, the differences between regions can be examined. Many specialized areas of research have evolved within medieval archaeology, such as numismatics, art history, heraldry and ecclesiology. The Society for Medieval Archaeology has always concentrated upon the study of artefacts, of standing structures, and of the results of excavations and field studies. Its interests are therefore particularly germane to those of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England.

iii. The Society urges that the Commission should adopt policies that lead to the furtherance of our knowledge and understanding of the entire landscape and all who peopled it, not just of the great monuments and the aristocracy. Medieval archaeology is the study of the record of human activity contained within the physical evidence, of every kind, that survives from the Middle Ages. There exists also a documentary record for this period, which enhances the opportunities that exist for the interpretation of the archaeological record. It should not be assumed that written evidence supplants the physical: instead, the former offers an additional framework within which to explore problems that relate to behaviour patterns and interactions within human society.

I. EXCAVATIONS

i. Any excavation should be considered as a detailed investigation of a small part of the landscape, that is, a 'site' needs to be seen in its widest possible context. The most worthwhile sites are those which produce the greatest amount of evidence that can be used to reconstruct the total environment of their period. This does not mean that only large-area sites should be excavated, for small sites and watching briefs can also produce valuable results, particularly to check for the presence or absence of features, or to investigate particular problems within a partially understood pattern. For the later Middle Ages, there exist many sites about which there is extensive documentary information. Worthwhile archaeological deposits must not be ignored just because a site is undocumented: but the existence of the documents allows interpretations to be made of archaeological data the significance of which might not otherwise be understood.

ii. The justification of the expense of an excavation is that its results are likely to contribute to knowledge of medieval society. Excavation should not lead only to classifications of sites or of the data from them, but to the formulation of ideas about the processes that caused the archaeological record to be established. Consequently, the Commission should fund more than merely the primary ordering of material through its grants for post-excavation work. Many different themes can be studied from a single site. The Society stresses that sites should not be regarded as isolated units, for their relationships both with other comparable sites and with the landscape around them should be explored. Sites on which relationships between different periods can be studied may be particularly rewarding. The Society agrees with the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies on the importance of sites which illuminate the Roman/early medieval transition, although it would advocate also the importance of the transition from the late medieval period into the early modern.

iii. The Society acknowledges that it is impossible to assess the full potential of most sites until excavation has been carried out. Much is often found that could not be anticipated, not least because the latest levels may mask what lies underneath them. No archaeological

policy can be rigid, and it can never be said confidently that a site is not worth digging, since even negative evidence has value. Some guidance to the Commission in establishing its priorities in an expensive area of investigation can usefully be offered, however.

A. *Towns*

i. Urban archaeology has proved highly important for the study of the origins, growth, functioning and decay of towns. Through archaeological investigation, markets and trade-routes can be studied, and economic and demographic trends assessed. The scale of work in towns is usually circumscribed by the size of the site and of the funds available: the costs involved in redevelopment are, however, so great that the expense of archaeological research is usually slight in comparison. Support from the development companies is increasingly being obtained and is to be welcomed. The Society considers that such contributions, and access to sites, should be mandatory, and urges the Commission to press for the necessary legislation.

ii. The investigation of complete tenements and groups of tenements, from street frontages to the rear of the plots, should be given priority when they are available, particularly if well-stratified occupation levels survive. In this way, the functions of urban properties can be defined, and the relationships of out-buildings, yards and other areas of activity to the main residential blocks can be considered, as can the changes to such patterns indicated by changes to the structures. Changes in the technology of building, and in the social requirements made of buildings, are important. Internal units within towns, such as castles and friaries, can be studied for their effect both on a town's plan and on its economy.

iii. The intensity and variety of human activity on urban sites mean that larger quantities of artefactual and environmental material are usually recovered from them than from rural sites. The Society recognizes that much time may be spent extracting material from intermixed rubbish-pits which it may never be possible to arrange into a meaningful assemblage. There is a need to concentrate attention upon sealed groups, and to ensure that all the different forms of archaeological evidence are recovered from them, rather than to concentrate upon those things that can be most easily salvaged.

iv. Many water-front sites have been excavated recently, with important results, and further work should pay particular attention to dock-side structures. Waterlogged deposits may contain a wide range of material, but concentration should be upon recovery of stratified assemblages.

v. The Society would not wish to see any reduction in the archaeological work at towns of European significance, such as London and York, but would like to see more investigation of middle-rank and smaller boroughs. At present our data on the entire urban network are unbalanced, as we cannot make sufficient comparisons and contrasts between towns of different scales and in different regions. Levels of investment and expenditure by contemporary populations at all periods need to be studied as part of an overall system.

vi. It needs to be stressed that towns are part of an ecological whole, and their role within their adjacent region, as providers of services and market opportunity, as well as consumers of labour and produce, can be examined through studies of building and artefact types, and environmental data. Towns should be seen as part of the total landscape.

B. *Rural Sites*

i. The Society welcomes the present trend away from rigid categorization of classes of monument, which has led to undue emphasis upon some of them. Nucleated settlements and moated manors have been investigated more because of ease of recognition than because of outstanding importance. Dispersed settlements have received less attention because the sites within them are less immediately imposing, but the information that they contain is no less

important in reconstructing the medieval landscape and the changes that occurred within it. All types of site within the area of the manorial unit need to be investigated, from the manor house to the ditched haystack. Documentary records can help in understanding the relationship between them and in reconstructing the environment which constrained the activities of those operating within it.

ii. Important advances have been made in determining the size and scale of early post-Roman settlements, work which has consequences for interpretation of the origins of estate units. This needs now to be developed through more investigation of mid and late Anglo-Saxon rural sites. In this context, the enlargement of the the scale of the work at Wharram Percy should be noted, for it has demonstrated the complexities of settlement processes. To be welcomed, therefore, is the work at Raunds where opportunity has been taken to investigate large areas and more than one administrative unit. The Society hopes that similar projects can take place elsewhere, to achieve regional balance. The difficulties of funding are noted, because development costs, where applicable, are usually on a different scale from those in a town; central and local government support is particularly necessary, therefore. Legislation for access as well as financial provision is needed.

iii. The Society considers that insufficient attention has been paid to the investigation of the physical organization of the medieval landscape. There are many different types of exploitation unit which have not been fully studied, such as parks, warrens, fish-ponds, weirs, woodlands and the buildings associated with them. The physical reality of structures mentioned in later medieval documents, such as barns for specific functions, needs to be revealed. The physical remains of the medieval countryside are often slight, but are not therefore unimportant. Other aspects of rural investigation are considered in Section 3, below.

c. Religious sites

i. Religion permeated the whole of medieval society, and understanding its material remains is a high priority of medieval archaeology. Recent work at Uley has shown that excavation has much to contribute to our knowledge of Christianity in the fifth and sixth centuries. Projects at Winchester and Gloucester have demonstrated that no opportunity should be lost to investigate the major churches of the pre-Conquest period; an outstanding need is study of their claustral arrangements, since at present evidence is all but confined to Wearmouth and Jarrow.

ii. In contrast, the Society considers that further projects to investigate the church and cloister buildings at major post-Conquest monastic sites should not have a high priority, except in particular circumstances. It would be valuable now to have more information on the non-claustral areas of the Christian institutions, to examine their impact upon the economy and society of their surrounding region, and the investments made in agriculture and industry, both in the immediate area of the monastery and in its distant farms and granges.

iii. The major ancient cathedrals stand out for their importance as architectural monuments and their peculiar contemporary legal status. They deserve the same standard of routine archaeological care as monuments in guardianship, but they also throw up particular academic problems. Excavation would be valuable where it throws light on the early development especially of the secular cathedrals. More work is needed on the complexes of domestic, industrial and agricultural buildings related to cathedral churches, and on the economic infrastructure of which the cathedral and its community were the centre.

iv. Churches have always been subject to change, for liturgical and other reasons, and many parish churches are currently under threat of redundancy. Much work on parish churches has been undertaken, some of it of limited value in relation to the time and effort of expenditure involved. Although observation of small-scale ground disturbance can be

informative, only where a very full sequence of processes is likely to be demonstrated is large-scale examination justified, and where the structures can be related to the surrounding churchyard, to other buildings associated with it, and to the area which they served, the kind of study exemplified by work at Barton-on-Humber. Excepted from this general principle should be those churches of major intrinsic importance as monuments, where any disturbance of the fabric or ground levels should be the occasion for archaeological recording to help build up a composite understanding of their history.

v. There are many other religious buildings about which less is known, such as granges, urban friaries, colleges and hospitals, the arrangements in which were often not so formal as in monasteries and priories. They should be investigated as opportunities arise.

vi. Cemeteries and other burial sites provide data of all periods about human behaviour, demography and biology unobtainable from other evidence. The Society wishes to see the encouragement of research into human biology, physical anthropology and pathology.

vii. The Society welcomes some recent trends in early Anglo-Saxon cemetery studies, particularly the work on the Westgarth Gardens and Holywell Row cemeteries, in enlarging the scope of interpretation from mere artefact cataloguing. There is already a large database of material from Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, and the Commission should give a high priority to the preservation of such sites, financing excavation only where preservation cannot be achieved.

D. Industries

i. Since the main medieval industry was agriculture, field systems are a major area of study and important work is being done on, for instance, the origins of ridge-and-furrow. Analytical techniques for soil investigation are not advanced, however, and only the stripping of huge areas would reveal complete ditch systems and field patterns: valuable as such work has been in the prehistoric period in a few areas, it is difficult to envisage comparable projects in the medieval period. Similarly, medieval woodland and its management is a subject illuminated by recent work, including studies of existing woods, but is not one to which large-scale excavation would be appropriate. More can be done, however, to investigate crafts such as charcoal-burning that were practised as part of woodland management, and reference has been made in Section 1(b)iv to the need for work on rural structures generally.

ii. The agricultural industry can also be studied through environmental remains. The ability of the countryside to produce a food surplus to be consumed by the towns, and raw materials to be sold and converted into manufactured goods, is demonstrated in occupation and rubbish deposits that contain the residues of the production processes. Animal-bone studies reveal husbandry practices and changes, the quality of the stock, breeding patterns and the ratios of the different animals bred, as well as the degree of reliance upon fish and wild animals in the diet patterns; studies of grains, seeds and pollen show the precise species grown, and the level of weed and pest contamination. Both may reveal regional specializations. It should be stressed that this is not information that can generally be recovered from medieval documents, where they exist, which are imprecise in matters upon which archaeological study is exact. The Society recommends that the Commission should give a high priority to work on environmental material of this kind, which is one of the best ways of investigating the medieval landscape. The material recovered from excavations, and the importance of sealed and well-dated deposits, has already been emphasized.

iii. The extractive industries leave many traces in the landscape, from tin-streaming debris in Devon and Cornwall to bell-pits for iron in the north-east. Again, the full value of some of these has yet to be realized through excavation, particularly of the associated workshops, dwellings, etc., rather than just of the discards of the retrieval operations.

iv. Finishing processes are very fruitfully examined through excavation. Levels of technological accomplishment and applications of mechanical power sources can be examined, and the Society welcomes recent work, for example in Oxford and Coventry, on analysis of finished metal products which augments work on slags and residues pioneered in London; glass studies at Bradford; and work on crucible residues by the A.M. Laboratory. The scale of operations in all industries needs to be explored, and for this reason it is desirable that entire working areas should be examined, not just kilns or forges. This in turn enables interpretations to be made of the mode of production, enhancing the information in documentary sources. Although manorial control may usually be assumed, the involvement of capital investment, especially at the end of the period, opens areas of inquiry into the extent of the market for the product.

v. The use of water-power is inadequately understood, and the Society would particularly commend excavation of water-mill sites. Their relation to settlement location is also an important factor, and dating evidence about establishment and length of use of sites is required. Wind-mills, although often recognizable, are less informative sites and their use was more limited.

vi. Two industries, stone quarrying and ceramic production, lend themselves to particular study through archaeology not least because analysis may often reveal the source of their products. Consequently it is possible to study the volume of distribution and to assess the market served and changes in patterns of demand. The Society welcomes the many new approaches to pottery studies of the last two decades. Study of the different types of stone used in medieval buildings is particularly relevant to the Commission's Guardianship responsibilities. The introduction and use of brick and of other ceramic building materials should also continue to be investigated.

E. Palace and manorial complexes

i. Although more information is required, for example to examine differences between regions, useful work on the excavation of the residences of the socially dominant has been achieved, from Yeavinger to Nonsuch. Particular interest remains not only in demonstrating the types of building, but the operation of all the activities that took place within the enclosures of these economic and social foci. It is a reflection of over-concentration upon the defensive aspects of castles that there is insufficient evidence about these post-Conquest administrative centres to compare with the growing quantity of information from royal and thegnly Anglo-Saxon sites. For this reason, the Society advocates excavation of baileys and the interiors of adjacent earthworks rather than of defensive perimeters at castle sites. Impressive new information has come from modern excavation at Castle Acre and Sandal Castle, showing that even the keep buildings cannot be fully understood from anything but the most rigorous examination. The Commission should resist any pressures to make sites more appealing to the public by uncovering more walls, unless this is accompanied by total study. All such sites need to be studied within their contemporary setting, and the most useful excavations will be those that reveal a place's interaction with its hinterland.

2. STANDING BUILDINGS

i. Despite many years of research by many students, large areas of the country still have no adequate surveys of their medieval buildings. Fieldwork is therefore required to investigate the structures that have either gone unrecognized or have received only cursory inspection. Interpretative surveys of the kind pioneered by Fox and Raglan in Monmouthshire are not available for most of England. Buildings of all social levels are of equal importance, to be studied for their use of resources, the application to them of available technology and the aspirations of their builders. The three-dimensional record gives medieval archaeologists the opportunity to investigate concepts of space denied to students of most other periods.

ii. There remains a tendency to isolate the study of the dwellings of the wealthy from their regional contexts. Processes of change are best explored by a combination of excavation and survey, where this is practicable, as has been advocated above for churches. The Society recognizes that the national responsibility for the recording of upstanding buildings rests with the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England by virtue both of its Royal Warrant and by section 55 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971, which gives the Royal Commission powers to record listed buildings when consent has been given for their total or partial demolition (and the Society considers that there should be more funding for such work). The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission should liaise closely with the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England when opportunities for both survey and excavation of buildings arise.

iii. The Commission should continue to press the government to make Value Added Tax refundable on all repairs to Listed Buildings. The Society welcomes the recent enhancement of the Listings but stresses that these are still mainly dependent upon external surveys, and do not reveal the historic core of many buildings. Listing cannot be regarded as in any way providing a definitive catalogue of historic buildings, and legislation and planning policies must not be allowed to assume that it is.

3. EARTHWORKS AND FIELD SURVEY

i. Study of earthwork remains has received renewed impetus from multi-period field survey programmes which are useful not only for identification of areas of occupation, but also for recognition of field boundaries and surviving ridge-and-furrow. Other interesting aspects of field study include hedgerow dating, with all its attendant problems. The potential of many surveys can be fully realized with the study of documentary sources and early maps, but there are many topics which can only be examined through fieldwork. It needs to be stressed that few counties have been the subject of detailed studies such as that available for Northamptonshire, and that such studies are essential for assessment of preservation policies and of policies for excavation. A high priority should be given to survey work (including that carried out by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England) and to the enhancement of county Sites and Monuments Records.

ii. The importance of studies of routeways may be noticed here. The influence of both major and minor routes, many still surviving, others identifiable from maps, upon the landscape and in causing changes to settlement patterns needs to be critically assessed. Distribution of goods, location of settlements, investment in improvement and maintenance, especially at river crossings, are themes to be explored. There are also structures associated with communication lines to be located, such as wayside hospitals.

4. THE COAST-LINE AND BEYOND

i. The discovery and publication of the Graveney Boat has shown that important contributions can be made to maritime studies. Such opportunities are few, but must be taken if they arise.

ii. Coastal archaeology, for example examination of submerged sites on the east coast, is difficult to pursue, but should not be overlooked. If preservation has happened at all, the nature of what can be recovered, and the contexts from which it derives, could be of great interest. Again, opportunities are likely to be limited. Investigation of submerged sites inland, as in rivers or ponds, is important, as the material that they contain is likely to be very fragile if disturbed.

iii. Underwater marine archaeology, and especially the exploration of wrecks, is too often presented as a form of treasure-hunting. The Society welcomes recent legislation that offers

some protection to marine sites, and commends collaborative work between archaeologists and divers. Cargoes can provide very important data on trade; ships and the investment in them were one of the major catalysts for change in the Middle Ages. The Commission's terms of reference should allow such investigations to be funded.

5. ARTEFACTS

i. The Society believes that, although good dating sequences are still urgently required, there has been too much mere classification and that all work on objects, from excavations or other sources, should concentrate upon the deductions about society and the economy that may be made from them, and the technologies that produced them. Artefacts are also important as a means of interpreting the different functions carried out on different parts of a site. As has been said in Section 1, ii, the Commission should fund post-excavation research that goes beyond the level of primary sorting and cataloguing. The importance of characterizing artefacts has already been stressed (Section 1(d) iv and vi).

6. PRESERVATION

i. The Society welcomes the Commission's intention to increase substantially the number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and hopes that existing legislation will be more actively enforced than it has always been hitherto. While agreeing with other societies that more Field Wardens are needed, their work is of no value if their recommendations are ignored. Effective management schemes are needed: the current decrease in the value of agricultural land offers the opportunity for long-term agreements to be reached more readily and cheaply, or for more sites, not least Sutton Hoo, to be taken into Guardianship, than at any time since the 1930s. The effect upon those few towns designated as Areas of Archaeological Importance under the 1979 Act cannot yet be evaluated, as funding has not been adequate. The Areas should be considered as projects in their own right, and should receive the finance necessary to make the Act operative.

ii. Because of its concern for landscape, the Society wishes to stress the importance of dealing with large areas rather than individual sites. It is probable that most major visible monuments are protected: their environs, however, usually are not. The Society supports the Prehistoric Society's plea for the protection of whole agricultural and other systems, and has particularly in mind large zones of ridge-and-furrow, medieval woodland, fish-ponds and Highland field systems.

iii. The Society would also wish to see protection for less visibly obvious features, usually but wrongly considered of minor importance: linear boundaries known from Anglo-Saxon charters that are still extant; green tracks that are medieval roads; water-courses that relate to medieval mills.

iv. It is cause for concern that legislation stresses national importance. A type of site may be relatively common in one area and not in another. Regional importance should be a major criterion for establishing a site's national significance.

v. Preservation policies on standing buildings have been considered in Section 2, above.

7. ANALYSIS AND CONSERVATION

i. It is not practical to hope to preserve everything recovered from excavation, and resources need to be concentrated upon the most informative material. This may, however, be at variance with the requirements of exhibitions, which need at least some immediately attractive or eye-catching material to gain public interest. At present, selection of material for conservation is often determined entirely on resources available, rather than actual need, and

further funding and reconsideration of policy are required. There is already a very considerable back-log of conservation work.

ii. The value of physical analysis has been proved in medieval archaeology particularly in studies of metallurgy, ceramics and stones. Thermoluminescence, remanent magnetism and, particularly, dendrochronology are important dating tools for the archaeology of the Middle Ages; the Society considers, however, that many radiocarbon dates for this period have been of limited value, and that money should not be spent on obtaining them unless circumstances for their recovery are ideal and there is no other relevant dating medium.

iii. The Society welcomes the recent introduction of grants to approved museums for storage, and hopes that these can be increased. The entire archive from an excavation needs to be permanently and expertly curated.

8. PUBLICATION AND INFORMATION SERVICES

i. The Society spoke against the CBA/DOE Recommendations for Publication (September 1983), which provided no very clear guide-lines and advocated too much reliance on microfiche. The latter may be of short-term use for distribution of supplementary material such as tables, or even in some circumstances of figures to augment those that can be conventionally published, but fiche is not a satisfactory medium of communication of text. Publications that have appeared since the Recommendations, which purport to adopt the proposals, have given little reason to suggest that they are an adequate substitute for a traditionally presented report. It is to be hoped that technological developments will soon allow access by direct-link computer to archive resources. That will not, however, remove the need for judicious selection and assessment of evidence, a duty which excavators should not shirk. At the same time, the Society is very greatly concerned about long delays in publishing reports: it is important that information be disseminated as widely and as rapidly as possible, so that it can be available to all.

ii. The number of publications is already very great and it is often difficult for workers even to know what has been published; the Society would like more support to be given to sustain and develop existing 'alerting' services such as *British Archaeological Abstracts*, to provide a really detailed information service. We believe this would materially assist the Commission's work, from initial decisions on project funding to interpretation of monuments.

9. PRESENTATION

i. The Society is strongly in agreement with the Prehistoric Society's recommendations about presentation of sites to the public, especially the young, and stresses that the aim should be to lead attention from the immediate attractions of the monument into the wider world of the landscape that lies beyond it. This requires new approaches and investment. The success of the Jorvik centre shows what can be done.

ii. The Society also urges that an annual travelling exhibition of the best work in British archaeology should be instituted.

iii. Although agreeing that good public relations are required, the Society considers that the use of professional consultants has to be very closely monitored by archaeologists if it is not to be totally misleading. It would often be better to increase direct funding to archaeological units, with a mandate to produce their own material. Many of the necessary skills exist in the profession: what are required are time and money to practise them.

iv. The Society welcomes some of the initiatives taken by English Heritage since its establishment in April 1984, particularly the appointment of new education officers and the

publication of new guide-books. Nevertheless many opportunities remain, and there is concern that English Heritage has failed to seek a wide range of views and opinions.

10. ORGANIZATION

- i. The Society is concerned that there is no formal representation on the Historical Buildings and Monuments Commission for England. A representational structure would ensure that matters of concern to archaeological opinion were fully discussed, and would lead to better co-operation.
- ii. The Commission has yet to demonstrate that its autonomous status has enabled it to achieve the flexibility in its operations which had been hoped. There is also concern that insufficient attention is paid to the advice of the Inspectors, and that archaeological considerations are not given precedence over commercial interests.
- iii. The Commission should seek extra funding. The demands for archaeological work cannot now be met, and there is no reason to think that they will not continue to increase.

SUMMARY

1. Medieval archaeology studies all forms of physical evidence, and the Commission's funding policies should reflect this. (Introduction, iii)
2. Excavations should be funded so that the maximum of information can be extracted from them. (Section I, i)
3. Sites which provide evidence about chronological development may be especially valuable. (Section I, ii)
4. Legislation is required to ensure that access to sites for archaeological work is permitted. (Section I(A)i; Section I(B)ii)
5. Legislation should also place financial responsibilities upon developers. (Section I(A)i)
6. Urban archaeology has proved its worth and should be given high priority. (Section I(A)i)
 - 6a. Complete tenement blocks should receive particular attention. (Section I(A)ii)
 - 6b. Sealed and datable assemblages of artefacts and environmental material are of particular importance. (Section I(A)iii)
 - 6c. Middle-rank and small towns should be investigated, but not at the expense of the major towns. (Section I(A)v)
7. The entire landscape should be investigated, not merely fragmented parts of it. (Section I(B)i)
 - 7a. Non-nucleated settlements have been insufficiently investigated. (Section I(B)i)
 - 7b. Mid and late Anglo-Saxon settlement sites require more attention. (Section I(B)ii)
 - 7c. Minor rural structures are insufficiently understood. (Section I(B)iii)
8. The record of medieval religious life has wide implications. (Section I(c)i)
 - 8a. Evidence of early churches should be sought. (Section I(c)i)
 - 8b. Pre-Conquest cloisters must have a high priority. (Section I(c)i)
 - 8c. Resources should be concentrated upon the economic role of major post-Conquest churches. (Section I(c)ii)
 - 8d. Cathedrals require particular attention. (Section I(c)iii)

- 8e. Parish churches should be investigated as part of wider surveys. (Section 1(c)iv)
- 8f. Other religious foundations are insufficiently understood. (Section 1(c)v)
- 8g. Evidence from burials is important. (Section 1(c)vi)
- 8h. Early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries should be preserved rather than excavated. (Section 1(c)vii)
- 9. Industry and technology can be elucidated through archaeology. (Section 1(d)i)
 - 9a. Field systems, etc., should be studied through survey. (Section (d)i)
 - 9b. Environmental analyses provide unique information on the economy and society, and should be financed. (Section 1(d)ii)
 - 9c. Technological analyses should also be supported. (Section 1(d)iv)
 - 9d. Water-mills should have a high priority. (Section 1(d)v)
 - 9e. Petrological analyses should be encouraged. (Section 1(d)vi)
- 10. Further understanding of palaces, aristocratic residences and castles as economic and social foci should be sought. (Section 1(e)i)
 - 10a. Castles should not be studied just for their defences, nor should clearance schemes be encouraged unless justified by total excavation. (Section 1(e)i)
- 11. More regional surveys of buildings are required. (Section 2, i)
 - 11a. Surveys combined with excavation are especially fruitful. (Section 2, ii)
 - 11b. Close liaison between the two commissions is desirable. (Section 2, ii)
 - 11c. Value Added Tax should be refundable on work on Listed Buildings. (Section 2, iii)
 - 11d. Listing cannot provide a record of all historic buildings. (Section 2, iii)
- 12. Field surveys should be financed. (Section 2, i)
- 13. Coastal sites and boat remains should have a high priority. (Section 4, i and ii)
 - 13a. The Commission should be in a position to fund underwater archaeology. (Section 4, iii)
- 14. Classification of artefacts is not the end of their study. (Section 5, i)
- 15. Increasing the number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments is important, but only if they can be adequately protected. (Section 6, i)
 - 15a. Funding should be provided for the Areas of Archaeological Importance. (Section 6, i)
 - 15b. Protection for landscape tracts should be sought. (Section 6, ii)
 - 15c. Protection should be sought for a wider range of monument. (Section 6, iii)
 - 15d. A site should be assessed in terms of its regional as well as its national context. (Section 6, iv)
- 16. More resources are required for conservation and storage. (Section 7, i and iii)
 - 16a. Work on dendrochronology is especially important for medieval archaeology. (Section 7, ii)
- 17. Adequate publication involves both presentation and assessment of information. Reports should be completed without excessive delays. (Section 8, i)
 - 17a. Microfiche should only be used for supplementary material. (Section 8, i)
 - 17b. Attention should be paid to existing and new information services. (Section 8, ii)

18. Public presentation of archaeology should be promoted, not only for financial motives. (Section 9, i)
 - 18a. An annual exhibition should be instituted. (Section 9, ii)
 - 18b. There should be more consultation about presentation. (Section 9, iii)
19. The Commission should be a formally representative body. (Section 10, i)
 - 19a. Archaeological considerations should be given precedence in its decisions. (Section 10, ii)
 - 19b. Funding for archaeological work is inadequate, and the Commission should seek substantial extra revenue. (Section 10, iii)