THE EROSION OF HISTORY

Archaeology and Planning in Towns

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Archaeology and Planning in Towns

A study of historic towns affected by modern development in England, Wales and Scotland

EDITED BY

Carolyn M. Heighway, B.A.

MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS BY

David Hill

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Members of the Council for British Archaeology Urban Research Committee

Preface

The physical evidence for the history of the British people is being destroyed on an immense scale, at an increasing pace, and often without record. In town and country, by development and redevelopment, by the extraction of sand and gravel, by mining, farming and afforestation, the surviving remains of our past are being steadily eroded. This report is concerned with one part of the problem, the archaeology of towns.

The crisis in urban archaeology is particularly acute, not only because of the extent and archaeologically destructive nature of modern urban development, but also because each town is a unique expression of the history of its region. While rural settlements must be studied selectively if useful historical information is to be obtained, the destruction without record of the archaeology of any town will leave an irreplaceable gap in our knowledge of the evolution of its region. We are, moreover, today an urban people and an informed and intelligent understanding of the growth of towns is a vital element in the conservation of urban environment (2.9).

The seriousness of the present situation in urban archaeology cannot be overstated (5.20, 5.53-57). The most important towns of all historical periods will be lost to archaeology in twenty years, if not before (5.57). There is very little time for action, but, as I wrote four years ago, town archaeology is 'a problem which must be solved by an unprecedented expenditure of money and archaeological manpower, unless the end of the century is to mark the elimination of a major source of evidence for the history of the British people' *(Antiquity* **42** (1968), 114). Government action is now needed without delay at the highest levels.

Responsibility for the present situation cannot be easily apportioned. Much of it must lie with archaeologists themselves (3.9 viii, 3.18, 3.25; 5.5 and 5.11), but archaeology is a new discipline, and urban archaeology is barely two decades old (5.11). Some of the responsibility lies with historians for not often seeing the importance of other than written records. Some blame certainly lies with the government, whose spokesmen continue to assert, in the face of overwhelming evidence to the contrary, that existing voluntary procedures and existing legislation are adequate and effective (Commons Written Answer, 30th March 1971, see our paragraph 4.10). Most of the blame must however be attributed to sheer general ignorance, to a failure to understand that part of a town's archive lies below its pavements, and that archaeological sites are not just Roman villas and prehistoric barrows.

This report sets out to try and replace this general unawareness by an informed view set in a national framework. It is the first report of its kind to be produced by British archaeology, and will shortly be followed by a similar study of churches.

The compilation of this report has encountered many problems. It is drawn up in accordance with the present administrative framework of local government. This framework corresponds only partly to the ancient urban hierarchy of the country, and may have the effect of concealing to some degree the especially serious failure of any adequate archaeological approach to the minor towns of Britain (5.31, 5.34, Appendix V). Moreover the present framework is about to be changed *(Local Government Bill 1972).*

There has been no attempt to revise the lists (Appendix I) in accordance with the new arrangements (3.2). There should be in practice, at least to begin with, no difficulty in using them in the new situation. There are, however, more serious worries in relation to the new organisation of Local Government, for it would

appear that many planning decisions will in future be taken at District level rather than at the present county level. There is nothing in present experience to make us believe that this will other than worsen the already dangerous state of urban archaeology, and for this reason it is to be hoped that the administration, as it were, of archaeological problems will be specifically considered when the distribution of planning powers between District and Area councils is finally clarified.

The compilers of this report have faced equally difficult problems on the archaeological side. Some of these problems result from specialist divisions within archaeology, and particularly from the artificial divide between those interested in Roman Britain, and those involved in the later periods (3.19 and 25). The report aims to consider the present-day problems of urban settlements of whatever period, the fact of urban status being the critical factor. In addition to the delicate balance of period interests, there is also a proper balance to be kept between the claims of above-ground and below-ground archaeology, and between the interests of those who see the greater buildings of church and state as the objects most worth study, and those whose concern is more with the whole framework of urban society across the social classes.

The most difficult point of fact has been the question of continuity, the question of whether or not the settlement of an urban site has been uninterrupted since the Roman period, through the uncertain years of the fifth to eighth or ninth centuries. Here it is necessary to distinguish sharply between continuous habitation on the one hand and continuous *urban* settlement on the other. While many would today believe in the former, there is no case yet where unbroken urban conditions can be shown to have existed throughout this period. The report has tried to take account of this difficulty (3.19 and 3.25).

Throughout the Committee's enquiry the evidence it has received is of failure to act, stemming from ignorance of the problem. This report should itself do something to correct unawareness at a national level. At local level, and in everyday administration, the need is for appreciation of the archaeological potential of each and every site. The result may still be in a given case to do nothing, but this will at least be an informed decision. A fundamental suggestion in this report recommends that the archaeological potential of a development site should be required by law to be considered in the granting of planning permission (7.3). The increased public awareness that would result from this legislation would go far to correct the present situation. For in all its contacts with local authorities the Committee has met with a ready response which suggests, as many archaeologists have found in practice, that local authorities are willing to take notice of the considerable public interest in archaeology, and to benefit from the planning possibilities that often emerge.

Time, however, is critical. Existing legislation and voluntary procedures have not been successful (4.1 and 7.3) and there is little indication that they will be in the future (Figures and Tables 1–6). Meanwhile destruction continues unchecked and unrecorded. The facts are now available. The need for government action is immediate.

MARTIN BIDDLE
Hon. Secretary,
Council for British Archaeology
Urban Research Committee

SECTION 1: EXPLANATION OF THE STUDY

The Origin of the Study

1.1 The Council for British Archaeology's urgent concern for historic towns was prompted by the publication of Professor Colin Buchanan's report *Traffic in Towns* (Ministry of Transport 1963).

1.2 It was evident from this report that extensive remodelling of towns would become necessary whatever volume of future traffic was to be accommodated, and that in the process historic towns might be irreparably damaged. 'There is a great deal at stake: it is not a question of retaining a few old buildings, but of conserving, in the face of the onslaught of motor traffic, a major part of the heritage of the English-speaking world, of which this country is the guardian' (Ministry of Transport 1963, p.197).

1.3 The Council for British Archaeology first published a general statement on the problem of historic towns (CBA 1964). In 1965 the Council produced a list of Historic Towns worthy of special attention, annotated according to topographical and historical criteria. This list has been widely accepted and has, for example, been used in the *Strategic Plan for the South East* (South-East Joint Planning Team 1971). The list was followed one year later by a more detailed memorandum outlining the way in which the planning and recording of towns should combine so that all aspects of a town's material history could be conserved, or at least recorded before destruction (CBA 1966). On the whole, the emphasis of these memoranda was on the preservation of town centres and the survey of historic buildings. The memorandum (CBA 1966) also recommended the 'grading' of historic *areas,* and a significant step towards this was taken in the *Civic Amenities Act* (1967) with the introduction of 'Conservation Areas'.

1.4 The implementation of the Civic Amenities Act was an encouraging sign; and it was followed by the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act* (1968) which was framed to stimulate a greater degree of public involvement in the planning process, and to take into consideration specialist groups, especially amenity societies, interested in the planning process. All these were significant steps in the movement for the conservation of towns, a landmark in which was the Historic Towns and Cities Conference, held at the University of York in April 1968 (ed. Ward 1968). The 1966 memorandum had said that 'the old deserves to be saved not merely because it is old but because it possesses qualities of permanent value to humanity', and it seemed that this was being recognised.

1.5 Nevertheless rebuilding must proceed and it is with this aspect of change in towns that the Council is now concerned in this report. Recognition of the importance of remains *under* the ground is slow to come. The first survey on this subject appeared in 1968 (Biddle 1968), but it has yet to be generally realised that every town is an archaeological site; 'The town archives are not only in the Record Office, but also below the pavement and in the structure of the surviving historic buildings' (ed. Ward 1968, p.146). The problem is not one of preservation, but of recording standing buildings and archaeological levels before they are destroyed. Change means, in this century, destruction more thorough than anything that has occurred before: it is mechanised and usually total. What is not recorded now cannot be retrieved later.

1.6 It was with a consciousness of this problem rather than that of conservation, that the Urban Research Committee of the CBA was formed. The Committee began in 1967 as a

Research Group of the Society for Medieval Archaeology, established after the tenth anniversary of the Society, at which Martin Biddle delivered a lecture stressing the critical situation in town archaeology. The new Committee, known initially as the Research Group on the Origin and Development of Urban Settlement, felt that its aims would best be served by the sponsorship of the CBA, which agreed in 1969 to take over the Research Group, re-named the Urban Research Committee of the Council for British Archaeology.

1.7 The Committee's first task was to establish the size and nature of the problem. Work therefore began on the report presented here, as an assessment of the present situation in urban archaeology, and as a first step in the task of communicating the urgency of the problem to local authorities.

Summary of Results (Map 1)

1.8 Of those historic towns which remain for study, the archaeological value of one-fifth will most probably have been entirely destroyed in the next twenty years; another two-fifths will be re-developed in lesser ways (5.57). The archaeology of the most important sites underlying these towns must be recorded (Section 2) and so should the structure of any buildings of architectural or historical interest, particularly those which are due for complete demolition (5.12–5.20). Present resources and organisation are not equal to the magnitude of such a task (5.11). If nothing is done, most of these towns will be fundamentally changed without a record of their past being made.

Section 1: References

BIDDLE, Martin 'Archaeology and the History of British Towns', *Antiquity* **42** (1968), 109-116

COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY (Memorandum) *The Buchanan Report and Historic Towns (1964)*
— *Historic Towns* (1965)
— *Historic Towns and the Planning Process* (1966)

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT: Steering Group and Working Group *Traffic in Towns* (HMSO 1963)

SOUTH-EAST JOINT PLANNING TEAM *Strategic Plan for the South-East* (HMSO 1971): vol. 2, 'Social and Environmental Aspects'

WARD, Pamela (Editor) *Conservation and Development in Historic Towns and Cities*— a report of a conference at York in 1968 (Newcastle 1968).
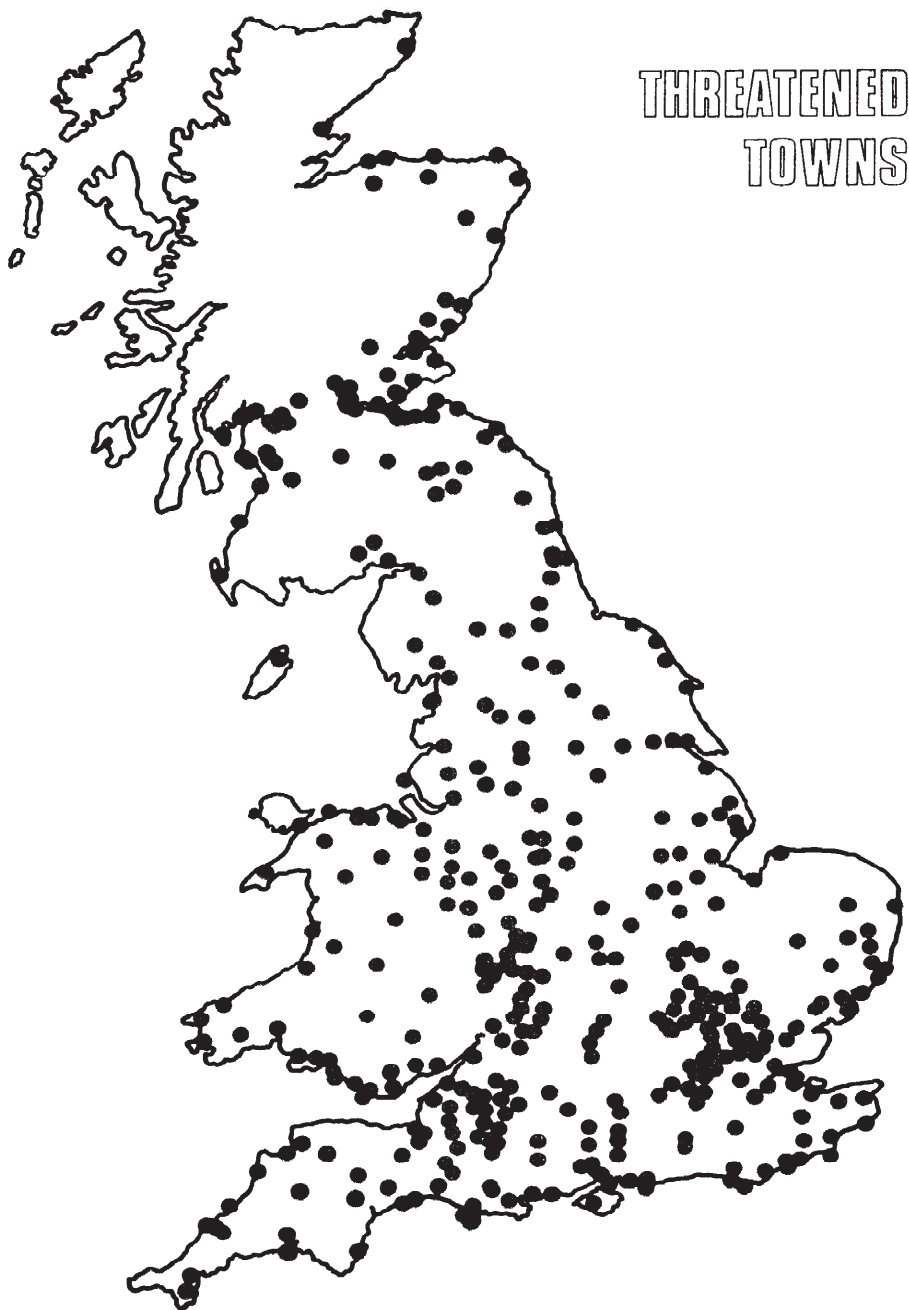
THREATENED TOWNS

Map 1: Historic towns in England, Wales and Scotland threatened by modern development.

Symbols: Red—threatened towns.

SECTION 2: THE IMPORTANCE OF A TOWN'S ARCHAEOLOGY

2.1   Most towns in Britain value their history and are prepared to back that belief from the local rates. Museums, record offices, commemorative plaques, pageants and ceremonies, or at the very least a proportion of each town's contribution to the county rate devoted to such purposes, demonstrate the value they place on the past.

2.2   The past in this civic sense is largely the written past, of borough charters, corporations and merchants. It is less often the past of ordinary citizens, of urban origins and urban growth, of houses and streets, of markets and economic activity, of churches, of health and disease, of the life and death of communities ancestral to our own.

2.3   Very few towns possess more than occasional written records of a date earlier than the thirteenth century. A substantial body of records rarely exists before the fifteenth or even sixteenth century. Yet the urban life of many of our towns has continued unbroken since the tenth or eleventh century, while the origins of some lie in the Roman or even pre-Roman periods. A town may have been in existence for a thousand years before there is written record of much more than its name, whether in the town's own records or elsewhere. It may have existed for a millennium and a half before anything like a comprehensive account of its life and character can be obtained from a study of documents.

2.4   But historical information can be sought in other ways. The physical remains of the past, the tangible results of man's activity, are as important a source of history as written records. This physical evidence is the raw material of archaeology, a discipline whose purpose is to study the history of man through the material remains of his past activities against the setting of the natural environment in which he acted. Excavation—digging—is only a part of archaeology as thus defined, one of its fact-gathering procedures. Archaeological research takes place below the ground, on the ground and above the ground, by excavation, by study of the existing topography of town or country, and by investigation of those standing buildings that have survived from earlier times. Archaeological research takes place also in museums and even in archives, for written records are as much a part of archaeological research in literate periods, as archaeological evidence is part of history.

2.5   Archaeological evidence does not suffer from the more restricted time-scale of written records. In the case of below-ground evidence, the deeper, and therefore the earlier the layers, the more likely they are to have survived disturbances in more recent periods; until, that is, the arrival of modern construction techniques. Archaeological evidence may relate to any and every period of a town's existence, from the moment of its origin. It is therefore often the only source of evidence for the beginning and early centuries of urban life. For these centuries archaeological deposits are the town's only archive.

2.6   Nor does archaeological evidence lose its importance when documents begin. Until at least the nineteenth century, and perhaps until World War I, the evidence of archaeology and of documents is complementary. Each records aspects of the past with which the other does not deal. Each gains much from the existence of the other.

2.7   There is no aspect of the past of towns about which *everything* is known. On the contrary our knowledge of even basic matters is

usually fragmentary to a degree which the non-specialist would find hard to believe. Thus the destruction of archaeological evidence unrecorded not only destroys the earliest archives of a town's history; it also diminishes the value of the written records often so carefully preserved.

2.8   The original written evidence for a town's history is inevitably selective. It deals with those matters which were relevant to limited purposes for which documents were required and other information is incidental or omitted. Although archaeological evidence is by no means as haphazard as has sometimes been implied, it is still a casual by-product of man's actions by contrast with the deliberate nature of the record contained in a written document. To this extent archaeological evidence whether buried or above ground, may provide information on any of man's activities which have a concrete and physical component, and therefore covers a wider field than the available written records. As a result archaeological research is much concerned with the environment within which and as a part of which human action takes place. For this reason urban archaeology deals essentially with the evolution of urban pattern, with the contrasts and comparisons possible between urban form at differing periods, with the reasons behind these changes, and with the relationship between the character of the town and its surrounding countryside.

2.9 Archaeological evidence must therefore play a vital part in understanding the character and detailed form of any historic town as it exists today. In the designation of conservation areas, in the selection of features of special interest as the centres of such areas, in the intelligent conservation of urban character, in the development of the intellectual as well as the recreational aspects of ancient towns, archaeological considerations are essential. The preservation of a unique identity is often the crucial problem facing a town's planners today. A successful solution to this problem requires a mature comprehension of the town's development and of the factors that led it to take its own particular course. In this comprehension the results of archaeological inquiry are fundamental.

2.10 Historical town maps, showing as precisely as possible the location of vanished features, town walls, medieval churches, institutions such as friaries, specialised industrial areas and important private houses, are an essential tool both for planners and archaeologists. The British Committee of Historic Towns (an offshoot of the International Commission for the History of Towns) has maps of just this kind in preparation for a number of towns and has already published *Historic Towns* vol. 1 (ed. Lobel 1969) with maps of eight towns at 1:2,500. This work could be expedited for any town whose authority was prepared to contribute to the cost of preparation. The Secretary of the Committee is Mrs. M. D. Lobel, FSA, 16 Met-ton Street, Oxford.

2.11   The below-ground archaeological deposits resulting from the growth of a town are by nature very extensive both in area and in depth. The former reflects the absolute size of the town as the most complex of human settlements; the latter is a function of long-continued occupation on one site.   In both aspects the archaeology of towns presents problems of an entirely different magnitude from those encountered on other kinds of site. Two further factors must be added: the extraordinary complexity of town sites due to frequent disturbance of the ground throughout a town's life, and the difficulty that the entire archaeological area lies below a living community with its own over-riding requirements of daily life. It is this last fact which now threatens to destroy without record the deposits of our history. These four factors combine to make urban archaeology as difficult and expensive as it is rewarding. There should however be no doubt, whatever may be the appearances at street level, that archaeological sites in towns are among the most important left to us in this country.

2.12 Faced with problems on this scale, urban archaeology must always be selective.

Not every site can be excavated, nor should be, for results can become repetitive, although there are few, if any, towns whose archaeological research has yet reached this stage. Nor is excavation the only means of research, even below ground. Wherever it is not possible (for whatever reason), observation of the site during contractors' work, involving no delay and minimal expenditure, should be the invariable rule (4.9). Such observation, if properly recorded and continued over years, can produce results out of all proportion to the effort involved, and should be a primary duty on all town museums (5.2). It must, however, be accompanied by the proper investigation of selected sites by controlled excavation. Similar care must be given to the recording of above-ground structures both before and during demolition.

2.13 The selection of priorities in urban archaeology will vary from town to town, but there can be no doubt that questions of origin and the evolution of street plan and defences (if any) will always be fundamental. Only when such problems have been solved can much advance be made with the more complex problems of social and economic evolution and distinctions.

2.14 Conditions for excavation will also vary from town to town. In a place where extensive Victorian development has already destroyed most of the archaeological levels, small surviving sites will be correspondingly more valuable and the ability to select sites for excavation decreased. In a town where there has been little development until today, the archaeologist will have greater freedom of choice, and potentially greater chances of evolving a satisfactory programme of research within the 'opportunities' offered by modern development.

2.15 In evaluating the need for excavation on a given site, the archaeologist takes into consideration not only the archaeological deposits likely to be present, but also the nature of the proposed development. It is sometimes argued that certain kinds of development seal deposits,

preserving them for investigation by future generations. Such claims need the most rigorous examination. The widening of medieval streets, for example, does not protect the archaeological remains of previous buildings below the new pavements. Rather it ensures their total destruction within a few years or even months through the insertion and repair of services. The effect of such widening is even more disruptive than this suggests, for the archaeology of medieval towns depends to a remarkable extent on the relationship of properties along street frontages. Destroy this evidence, and the archaeological value of a very much larger area behind the frontage is seriously diminished.

2.16 The construction of inner ring roads, some specifically designed to protect the historic core of a city, are equally destructive of archaeological evidence below the ground (3.34), even when no standing building of any historical or architectural importance is threatened. Experience shows that such roads destroy, at least in the course of a few years, the archaeological remains over which they pass.

2.17 Buildings on piles, it is also claimed, seal rather than disturb deposits. A visit to a development of this kind will show the extent to which archaeological deposits are thoroughly disturbed, at least to a depth of from one to two metres, by the digging of lift shafts, service trenches and foundations. Below that, the disturbance is proportional to the density of the piling. There are, in fact, few sites on which such buildings have been erected where future archaeological excavation would be of much value (6.14).

2.18 The archaeological excavation of sites subsequently to be piled is sometimes prohibited on the ground of the extra cost that would be incurred as a result of the disturbance of the ground near the piles. We believe on reliable evidence that this factor is frequently exaggerated and used to prevent excavation from taking place. We know of cases where subsequent claims for compensation have been

unrealistic and have been greatly reduced on scrutiny. It is today possible to work with piles designed to stand unsupported in voids or in areas of loose fill, and it would seem possible to take such problems into account at design stage, at least as a contingency, provided that the archaeological potential of the develop- ment site has been established as part of the process of planning approval (7.3).

Section 2 : References

LOBEL, Mrs. M. D. (Editor) *Atlas of Historic Towns* vol. 1 (London and Oxford 1969)

SECTION 3: THE CONTENT OF THE STUDY

Scope

3.1 The study includes England, Wales, Scotland and the Isle of Man, but not Ireland or the Channel Isles.

3.2 The basic framework of the study is a list of towns (Appendix I) grouped within counties according to their administrative status, as follows:

County Boroughs and London Boroughs	List I
Non-County Boroughs	List II
Urban Districts	List III
Historic towns with no modern urban administrative status	List IV

It is still too early, at the time of going to press, to re-write these lists to accord with the future system of local government. We feel however that the lists in their present form remain useful since they reflect the relative status of the towns within each county.

3.3 England, Wales and Scotland are considered separately in view of their different urban development.

3.4 The lists for Scotland are divided in a similar way to those for England and Wales:

Large Burghs	List I
Small Burghs	List II

List I thus represents, as it does for England and Wales, towns which are planning authorities in their own right.

3.5 List II for Scotland is equivalent to the English and Welsh Lists II and III combined, owing to the different administrative organisation of Scotland.

3.6 The Committee has been particularly concerned with the study of 'historic' towns.

As it was necessary to assign some arbitrary date limit to the definition of 'historic', it was decided to exclude from this study all those places which only reached urban status after about 1750.* Rather than omit the towns of more recent origin we have listed them in lower case type, so as to avoid doing violence to the unity of urban studies. It was only with reluctance that they were excluded from detailed scrutiny, as they include groups of towns of great interest, such as industrial towns, spa towns, and railway towns. The problem of recording such towns before their demolition is just as critical as the recording of older settlements. Their emphasis is nevertheless much more on standing remains and less on what lies underground. Moreover, towns of the industrial revolution are often thoroughly documented, and archaeological excavation is only one of many ways of studying them. In the case of earlier settlements, archaeology is often the only remaining method of study.

3.7 As stated in the first CBA memorandum (1964), many ancient towns now rank as villages; hence List IV, of places which have had some urban importance in the past but now have no urban administrative status.

What is a town?

3.8 The compilation of List IV raised the problem of defining a 'town'. There is no agreement on what a town is or was. In this document we have adopted a conceptual definition (Schledermann 1970). List IV thus includes all places for which there is reasonably sound documentary evidence for their existence as a town, according to the following criteria.

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*A date of 1800 was taken by the compilers of the maps in the *Atlas of Historic Towns,* ed. M. D. Lobel. See paragraph 2.10 and 7.4.

Urban criteria

3.9

i) *Urban defences:* A town, at some time in its history, might have a wall, or bank and ditch, or bank and ditch with woodendefences (Turner 1970).

ii) *Internal street plan:* A town may be planned at any moment in its history; part of its street pattern may display evidence of deliberate planning, such as a grid lay-out. A street plan with provision for a market place will also distinguish a town (Beresford 1967; Biddle and Hill 1971).

iii) *Market:* Perhaps the only indispensible criterion, although a market alone does not distinguish a town. The date of the market charter is usually taken in this study as indicating the date by which the place had become a town.

iv) *Mint:* The existence of a mint often denotes a town (Brooke 1950; North 1963, 1960).

v) *Legal existence:* This aspect of the town was one of the first to be studied and formed the basis of most of the early studies of towns (Maitland 1898; Stephenson 1933; Tait 1936). It has long been evident that legal history, once a favoured method of study, does not provide the only clue to urban origins, in which economic causes play an important part. However, the date of a borough charter (Ballard 1913; Ballard and Tait 1923; Weinbaum 1943) or the dates of taxation at borough rates or of the town's parliamentary franchise (Willard 1933) may provide a date from which a place may be called a town.

vi) *Position;* A town may have a central position in a network of communications and this can be a clue to its importance. This can be a difficult criterion to assess as it involves knowledge of the age of the road system in relation to the town itself, the past navigability of rivers, and other related problems.

vii) *Population;* A town will often have or have had a high density and size of population compared with surrounding places.

viii) *Diversified economic base:* Archaeological or documentary evidence might suggest a diversified economic base, particularly a concentration of various crafts in one area, and evidence of long-distance trade. For earlier periods, only archaeological evidence can determine this; it is a reflection on the state of urban archaeology that so little is known of this aspect.

ix) *House plot and house type:* The town-plan may show long narrow 'burgage-type' plots; surviving houses will be urban rather than rural in form.

x) *Social differentiation:* A town should contain a wide range of social classes and especially possess a middle class. House types, demonstrated in the earlier periods by archaeology, again form part of the evidence.

xi) The presence of a *complex religious organisation* may also denote a town; i.e. the possession of more than one parish church or the existence of other institutions, especially monastic.

xii) *Judicial centre:* A town may be a centre for courts of national or local status.

3.10 A place fulfilling *more than one* of these criteria is usually included in List IV, but it must be emphasised that the possession of one or even more of these criteria does not prove urban status. It provides indications of past status which must be considered closely in each case. Devon and Cornwall, for instance, had a great many medieval boroughs, many of which never achieved any administrative independence. The smallest of these, especially those which seem never to have had a market,

have been omitted. North Elmham, Norfolk, for another example, has also been omitted since, though a flourishing village dependent on the bishopric, it declined altogether after the removal of the see to Thetford in 1072.

The Method Used

3.11   The purpose of the study was to obtain an approximate idea of which ancient towns in Britain may be significantly affected by development during the next ten years. It was obviously not possible in a national survey to discover this with any great degree of precision in any individual case, for close observation of development in even a single town is a full-time occupation. Information and plans are continually changing. Many approved Development Plans are already out of date. For other plans in their formative stages, it may be years before they receive final approval. Most such plans by virtue of their scale and generalised detail cannot give sufficient precision and detailed definition for their full archaeological implications to be assessed.

3.12 Although copies of approved Development Plans are deposited in the archives of the Department of the Environment, many current planning proposals are non-statutory, particularly for urban centres, and cannot be scrutinised in one national centre. As the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act* (1962) relating to Development Plans are progressively implemented, only Structure Plans (predominantly policy plans) will receive Ministerial approval, while the more detailed local plans will be the subject of local decision-making processes. To make the study as complete as possible it was therefore necessary to ask planning authorities to complete a proforma, which varied in detail as the smaller towns came to be circulated, but which remained fundamentally unchanged. These forms are reproduced in Appendix II.

3.13   The major problem we encountered was the difficulty of exchanging information between two disciplines with different frames of reference. An inquiry concerning development

in the 'historic area' of a town would inevitably be misconstrued by planners who are concerned (rightly) with historic buildings and conservation areas, and may be unaware that interesting historic areas may lie *underneath* run-down areas of the town due for demolition. It was therefore necessary to specify, on the forms, areas which would probably be of archaeological significance. A limit of one mile from the nucleus was fixed initially as the area within which major developments could be considered as affecting the archaeology of the town (Appendix II(a)). This was by no means an unrealistic limit from the archaeological point of view, since towns, though small, may have included extra-mural suburbs, industrial sites, religious settlements, burial grounds, *or* other areas of interest, extending up to a mile or even more from the original nucleus. Nevertheless, from the planning point of view, it became obvious that this limit was too wide to be of any significance, since within such a limit all towns would undergo development on a considerable scale. For Urban Districts and lesser towns, the limit was therefore reduced to 'one-quarter mile from the historic centre' (Appendix II(b)).

3.14 In addition, all information and plans received were scrutinised and information was obtained from professional archaeologists working locally, so that the significance of development in each town could be judged *qualitatively* using symbols which will be described later (3.33).

3.15   In cases where the town has standing walls, or where the line of the defences is generally known, these could be used as the limit of information required, provided that extra-mural development and the existence of significant sites outside the walls were kept in mind (3.27).

3.16 The process of compilation cannot be described without tribute to local authorities, often castigated in archaeological circles, who did their utmost to produce the information and who all returned the information required. Some pointed out that development within the

quarter-mile limit imposed by our question-naires might not be significant and were care-ful to supplement their information with letters, descriptions, and plans.

Information Contained in the Lists (Appendix I)

Dating

3.17   A date is placed against each town in the lists. This is intended to indicate approximately the date by which the place had become a town (3.9). For the purpose of establishing this date, pre-urban nuclei were ignored, for many towns were villages in origin, and this survey is concerned only with towns. Many towns (such as Jarrow, Co. Durham) had their nucleus in a monastery or other ecclesiastical foundation which prompted settlement at their gates; this settlement may in turn have needed further stimulus to advance it to true urban status. Jarrow is therefore regarded as a nineteenth-century town.

3.18   The dates set against each town have thus taken into account a variety of the factors mentioned above (3.9). The date of urban origin is taken as the moment at which more than one of these factors came into operation. This has not been too rigid a rule, for very little is known, for instance, of economic condition, house types, and the population of urban centres in the earliest periods. This very ignorance is the result of inadequate investiga-tion in the towns of this period. Since the facts for the earliest places are not available, the criteria for the early medieval period have been less rigidly applied.

3.19   A town is thus described as 'Saxon' if it was a borough before the Conquest (accord-ing to Domesday survey) (Ballard 1913; Stephenson 1933), if there is documentary evidence for its defence in the Saxon period (Hill 1969, Biddle and Hill 1971), or if it had a mint at that time (Dolley 1961). Not all Saxon 'burhs' are included* however, as a few of them were merely re-furbished hill-forts. We do not

*A full list of Saxon towns was available From a PhD thesis by David Hill (Southampton University).

consider South Cadbury to have been urban, although it had defences and a mint; the same applies to Cissbury. Manchester, although a Roman fort said to have been re-fortified in the tenth century, has no other pretension to Roman or Saxon urban status, but was a con-siderable urban place by the thirteenth century, having been granted a market and a borough charter, and having considerable industrial activity. In such cases we documented these 'false starts' by noting the periods of activity between colons, e.g. Roman: Saxon: 13th century. This means no more than an absence of evidence for urban continuity, and the latest date given is that of the immediate origin of the town as it exists today, so *far as is known at present.*

3.20   It should be noted here that the term 'Saxon' used in this report denotes a period (i.e. *c.*450-*c.*1066) and not a historical description; thus towns which were occupied or founded by the Danes at some time during this period are still referred to by the term 'Saxon'.

3.21   London Boroughs (and similarly some other large conurbations) have created a problem of dating, for their re-organisation in 1965 has meant that the name of what may have been an ancient borough has been given to a vast area unrelated to the historical extent of the early borough. This modern area may also include other historic urban places. It has been decided to list all urban component places of such modern boroughs, including the original borough, under the original County in List IV. The London Borough itself also appears under its original county, but in List I, under the date of its re-organisation.

Scotland

3.22   It was more difficult to assign dates for the origin of Scottish towns, as even less is known of their urban origins. There is dispute as to whether the Scottish burghs were created at the time of their charters, or whether charters were granted to places already in existence as towns (Murray 1924; Mackenzie

1949; Houston 1954). The only method here was to adopt the legalistic expedient of giving the date of the burgh's earliest charter according to Pryde (Pryde 1965). The Urban Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland is at present working on a similar report for Scotland, so that our study should be considered as an interim assessment of the situation.

3.23   List IV for Scotland, comprising small places once possessing burgh charters but now only administered by district councils, shows no planning information.   All these places are very small and were included too late to form part of the survey; but it was felt they should be listed. Most of them are unlikely to be developed in any major way, although several will be seriously affected by road improvements.

Wales
3.24   Certain Welsh towns in List IV received charters but never became towns; these are indicated in the lists by brackets (5.37).

Roman towns
3.25   It is a vexed question, because investigation in our towns has not been intensive enough, whether occupation in Roman towns generally continued after the end of the Roman period. How many of our towns can be said to have a true Roman origin? We do not wish to underestimate the importance of Roman settlement. There can be few towns which do not have underlying evidence of Roman occupation and any archaeologist working in a town will have to take this into account, even where Roman settlement is not expected (e.g. Tewkesbury, Gloucs., Kelvedon, Essex). The study of such settlements is important and the extent of their contribution to later settlement may be more significant than is now apparent. Nevertheless, we emphasise that there is rarely evidence for these smaller Roman settlements being *urban,* nor is there in any town any certain evidence for continuity of *urban* occupation, though some of the largest: places retained some urban tradition well into the Saxon period (Frere 1966; Biddle 1971). To

avoid this problem, a similar solution to that already described (3.19) was adopted: the indication of Roman period is followed by a colon, and a date representing the possible period of urban re-foundation, e.g.
CHESTER   Roman fortress: Saxon
WINCHESTER   Roman: Saxon

3.26   The 'major' and 'lesser' settlements mentioned in the Ordnance Survey Map of Roman Britain (OS 1956) have not been listed in this survey as 'towns'; although important to settlement studies, their function was probably agricultural rather than urban (Todd 1970). Only those towns listed by the Ordnance Survey as being *Coloniae, Cantonal Capitals* and *Lesser Walled Towns* are included in our list and marked as 'Roman'. Other major Roman settlements are included only if they are today beneath important historic urban centres, such as Worcester.   'Lesser settlements' are not included for the reasons given above (3.25). Forts are included if they are beneath modern urban centres, e.g. Doncaster; and are then denoted as 'Roman fort' (or fortress in the case of a legionary base) in the date column. Our aim is to include all those major urban centres of the Roman period known to lie under existing towns.

Walled towns
3.27   The next column on the lists in Appendix I indicates with a 'W' towns which were fortified in some way. The fortification may not necessarily be visible today.   Town fortifications are not only an important criterion of urban status; their presence also helps to focus the problem of the area of archaeological significance, as explained above (3.15).

3.28 Some walls are so late and so insubstantial, especially in some Scottish towns which were fortified in the eighteenth century, that we felt it better to indicate this by a bracketed (W).

Work in progress in towns
3.29   The next two columns in the lists indicate the present status of archaeological research under two heads; (i) investigation of

below-ground archaeology, (ii) investigation and recording of standing buildings. The letters used indicate:

A   Permanent arrangements for research with publication actually in progress.

B   Some work in progress, e.g. museum observation and recording in the case of archaeology, but only *ad* hoc arrangements to deal with major problems and publication.

C   Some work done and published since 1945; no continuing arrangements.

D   Some work done and published before 1945; no continuing arrangements.

—   NIL

These symbols do not indicate an absolute hierarchy of status. 'A' indicates adequate research; 'B' indicates that research is in progress but it is not on the necessary scale. We emphasise that 'B' does not necessarily indicate publication, which is a vital part of the recording process, although this may be intended in the future. 'C' might therefore be regarded as a more satisfactory rating as it indicates that publication has taken place.

3.30 The information for the 'research' columns has been taken from various sources, for which notes are supplied in Appendix IV.

3.31   Information was also obtained by asking local archaeological and architectural societies, or other involved persons, for a summary of work done or being done in the town (a copy of the form appears in Appendix III). This form was only circulated for County Boroughs and Municipal Boroughs, since it proved too unwieldy a process to use for all the smaller places, many of which do not have their own societies or other arrangements for research.

Population

3.32   The next column in Appendix I indicates the percentage of population expansion 1969-1985, calculated from figures requested from the relevant Planning Authority (Appendix II). In many cases the figure is calculated for the years 1969–1981, indicated (*). Some figures are calculated to 1991 (†) or 1995 (‡). These figures should not be taken as precise; they are an estimate, and town boundaries change.

Nevertheless they indicate the pressure likely to be exerted on a town centre by the increased demands of population and traffic.

Development symbols

3.33   The following symbols have been used on the lists to indicate development impending in the next ten years:

XXXX (large red dot on maps 2-5)   Town to be considerably redeveloped but as nineteenth century or later rebuilding has already destroyed most of the evidence, *any surviving archaeological levels are of the greatest possible importance.*

XXX (large red dot on maps)   Towns to be affected by major road proposals affecting the historic centre, and/or major redevelopment totalling ten acres or more; or major road proposals combined with development totalling five to ten acres. These towns are thus undergoing comprehensive redevelopment in one or more particular areas, and their archaeological record is usually of *fundamental importance,* since it can still produce results on a scale impossible for XXXX towns (above).

XX (small red dot on maps)   Towns affected by minor schemes, usually redevelopment of individual properties, or infill schemes, or minor road improvements such as back service roads. The central area is in most cases a conservation area.

O (black dot on maps)   No development of any significance.

R   Towns in which proposals include an inner ring road or inner distributor road, designed to protect the character of the town centre but nevertheless destructive of underground evidence.

3.34 The question of whether roads are in themselves destructive to archaeology has been discussed elsewhere (2.16). Inner relief roads have been specially marked because they are the accepted and perhaps the only method of solving traffic and conservation problems. They are liable to be particularly damaging archaeologically because:

i) They affect the plan of back lanes of the town, truncate burgage plots, and destroy the original street pattern;

ii) They destroy archaeological evidence for defences, if these do not remain above ground;

iii) They are often, in walled towns, designed to encircle the city walls, therefore damaging the defences by covering the ditch and bank, and cutting the physical links between such features and the immediate surburban settlement areas.

Section 3 : References

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SECTION 4: THE PRESENT POSITION OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN URBAN PLANNING

Protection of Archaeological Sites

4.1   Statutory protection for remains of the past may be provided by the *Ancient Monuments Acts,* the *Town and Country Planning Act* (1968), and the *Civic Amenities Act* (1967). The Ancient Monuments legislation, first enacted in 1882, is part of the traditional British regard for the countryside. It has always been applied most extensively to rural monuments-barrows, castles, monasteries and the like. Urban sites have more rarely been scheduled*, except in deserted medieval towns such as Winchelsea, largely because of the difficulties of scheduling occupied property and of consulting and notifying a large number of property owners. Ownership itself is often difficult to establish. Since refusal to allow destruction of a scheduled site provokes a claim for compensation, the high value of urban property has also discouraged the Government from scheduling or insisting on preservation. The Ancient Monuments Acts have recently been used in the countryside to protect sites known only from aerial photography, where nothing is visible on the surface. The parallel procedure in towns would be to schedule sites, such as former churches, monasteries or castles known from documentary evidence.   Such evidence is not in fact proof of surviving archaeological deposits and so it has not been used systematically as a basis for scheduling. In short, Ancient Monuments legislation is not an effective protection for the buried remains of the urban past.

Conservation Areas

4.2 A scrutiny of the conservation areas designated under the Civic Amenities Act

shows that these range in towns from the whole historic core and in some cases its approaches (e.g. Durham, Brecon) to small isolated portions (e.g. Gloucester). There is not much evidence that local planning authorities took serious and consistent account of the circular 53/67 (Welsh Office, 48/67) which advised that conservation areas might include 'groups of buildings, open spaces, a historic street pattern or *features of archaeological interest'* (our italics). Emphasis continues to be on areas where buildings of historic interest are still standing, and such considerations as an historic street pattern or features of archaeological interest have certainly not been allowed to override attention to traffic movement or other economic factors. We would nevertheless like to mention an exception, Redditch, where the New Town threatened the ninety acres of earthworks which comprise Bordesley Abbey. After two seasons' excavation, the UDC decided to contribute £10,000 over five years for further excavation, and for the finished site to be consolidated and form the centre of a conservation area as an integral part of Redditch.

Buildings

4.3 As far as buildings are concerned, Ancient Monuments legislation is commonly applied to upstanding remains of town defences, of whatever date, and to castles and monastic buildings, but until recently not to redundant churches, or to industrial and commercial buildings such as mills, factories, and warehouses.   The protection of industrial remains, including those in towns, is now proceeding by scheduling or listing as appropriate, according to recommendations of the Industrial Archaeology Committee of the Council for British Archaeology.

*An exception is Tamworth where sites of archaeological potential have been scheduled.

Listed Buildings

4.4   The effectiveness of the listed buildings procedure has, on the whole, been greatly improved since the 1947 Act was passed, although these improvements have been the result of countless bitter experiences in which important buildings were lost. The latest improvements are the increase in staff of the Historic Buildings Division of the Department of the Environment and the current revision of the statutory lists. It should be noted however that the most adequate record of urban buildings is that carried out when listed buildings are threatened, under Section 40 of the *Town and Country Planning Act* (1968). But the ultimate responsibility for recording lies with the Royal Commission, itself seriously understaffed. There are no figures available for the numbers of historic buildings lost before this Act, or because they were not listed, but it must run to many thousands. The Royal Commission published a summary of the situation in 1963 (RCHM 1963). We note also that the *Redundant Churches and other Religious Buildings Act* (1969), Chapter 22, section 2, states that section *40* of the *Town and Country Planning Act* (1968) does not apply in the case of any redundant building within the meaning of the *Pastoral Measure (1968).* Redundant churches and associated buildings are therefore now unprotected by the legislation concerning listed buildings.

Unlisted buildings

4.5   Many buildings not on the statutory lists are yet of historical interest, and have had their true character concealed by later additions. These buildings should also be recorded. In such cases, however, the would-be recorder has no right of access and has to depend on the good-will of owners and contractors (4.9).

4.6   It has been noted that it may be desirable to retain within a conservation area buildings which are of insufficient interest to be listed, but which nevertheless form an important part of the townscape. Unfortunately their destruction cannot be prevented. This has proved to be a weakness in the Civic Amenities Act which we are glad to notice may be remedied by legislation now in progress *(Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill).*

The Archaeologist on the Site

4.7   Assuming that investigation of a site is considered desirable, how does such a proposal fit into the existing pattern of planning law and practice? Our findings are based on experience in a limited number of towns, on sites which have been thought to be of outstanding importance. These situations have arisen in the absence of what could properly be called a national archaeological policy, or even of regional policies. If Britain possessed a State Archaeological Service and a comprehensive pattern of local museums, each with its complement of field archaeologists, a different range of problems might have emerged. In circumstances in which a few individuals, in government departments and national museums, in provincial universities, local museums and archaeological societies, have tried to extemporise a policy, the following problems have arisen.

4.8   There are three processes whereby archaeological evidence can be recovered from a construction site; and they are of varying value from a historical point of view. They are the collection of finds (this paragraph), the observation and recovery of features revealed during contract works (4.9), and formal excavation (4.10). Where excavation cannot take place or is not thought necessary, the collection of random finds will be of use especially if their provenance is noted. This process can be achieved by employees handing their finds to the Architect or Clerk of Works. There is however no obligation to hand in finds unless the site is operating under the RIBA contract clause (Clause 34, as in *Local Authorities Edition WITH Quantities, 1963* edition, revised July 1971) which stipulates that antiquities should be left in place and that the responsibility for dealing with them rests with the Architect/Supervising Officer. This clause (34) is, however, voluntary; and may be struck out of the contract with the agreement

of both contracting parties; in some cases there is thus no obligation for even stray finds to be handed in.

Access to the site

4.9   We believe that it is essential not only that finds should be kept in position (as recognised in the 1971 revision of Clause 34 of the RIBA Contract) but that a qualified archaeologist should have access to the site in order to make rapid records of strata and to record any chance finds *in situ.* We cannot emphasise too strongly the importance of the skilled observer, for many archaeological objects which are collectively of great use in research might be discarded as unimportant by the casual observer. The proper recording of these chance finds can be of great value in the study of urban history, and at this stage the question of delay to the contractor does not arise, for the work can be done unobtrusively and without causing delay, The same applies to the recording of buildings before demolition; a process which can sometimes be completed in a few hours. Nevertheless, even for these simple activities, access to the site is entirely by courtesy of the owner or contractor, and the archaeologist can be refused entry altogether. Where a site belongs to a local authority, the archaeologist may reasonably expect more consideration, and is frequently given it. There are several cases where a sympathetic local authority has inserted clauses into the building contracts to ensure that the archaeologist is allowed access to the sites in question.* Access can also be granted before the demolition of buildings of interest which may even so be unlisted.

Excavation time

4.10   The best recording process is archaeological excavation, and ideally this needs to

take place *before* contract works begin. Here enters the controversial time factor. Excavation may involve delay and expense. The law cannot at present require the property owner or developer to allow, between the demolition of an existing building and the erection of a new one, a length of time sufficient for excavation. Countless instances could be quoted where an excavator has been obliged to leave his work unfinished, or has not even been able to start. In many cases, excavators have in fact found that a time-table of redevelopment can be stretched by accidental delays and allow them more time than at first calculated (6.17), but such accidents are not favourable to planned research. It is true that the Secretary of State has in principle accepted the possibility of taking powers to excavate where statutory notice of damage or destruction has been given, and this possibility may become law. Such powers could not however operate unless the building or site were listed or scheduled, and the difficulty of scheduling town sites has already been pointed out (4.1). It is also true that planning authorities 'can take into account evidence that archaeological remains may exist and can refuse permission or impose conditions to safeguard known archaeological remains. They could also consider whether it would be reasonable in particular circumstances to refuse permission in order to give an opportunity to interested bodies to make arrangements with the developers for exploratory or other excavations before development took place' (House of Commons Written Answer, 30th March 1971)" (6.16). There can in fact be few local authorities who have used or do use their powers in this way, and we think it is highly desirable that a way should be found, by law, of securing a suitable interval of time for excavation.

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*For example at Oxford where a clause relating to archaeology in the leases of Corporation-owned development sites allows site access for the archaeologist; the clause adds, 'It is accepted that archaeological investigation must not cause any delay to building work on the site.' Other examples are Abingdon (6.5) and Winchester (7.6). the latter giving the archaeologist certain powers to hold up contract works, which have never in practice been needed.

*The question, from Mr. Andrew Faulds, the Member for Smethwick, read: 'To ask the Secretary of State for the Environment if he will now introduce legislation to see that a compulsory archaeological survey is included as a condition of any planning permission in development projects; and, dependent on the outcome of such a survey, if he will take steps to make mandatory the necessary term of time for a properly conducted excavation to take place'. *Hansard,* Commons (Session 1970-71). 5th series, vol. 814 (22nd March-2nd April 1971). 340 (Written Answers, 30th March 1971).

4.11   Ideally, excavation should be phased with the development so as to cause the least disruption of site operations (6.19). Last minute decisions cause more delay and expense for all parties.

Section 4: References

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SECTION 5: THE PRESENT SITUATION IN URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Urban Archaeology in Britain

5.1   The figures presented in this report (5.12 -5.57) show that there is a considerable amount of archaeological work being carried out, on a small scale, in many towns. The nature and effectiveness of this work must first be considered.

The organisation of urban archaeology

5.2   Archaeological work in the past has most often been conducted by excavators on the staff of a local museum. This is still the case in many places. A museum however cannot often cope with an urban situation; few have more than one field archaeologist, most have none; and a museum has many other tasks apart from the conducting of excavations which are not in any case necessarily given priority. It cannot, in addition to its usual duties, undertake the detailed documentary research necessary to a thorough excavation, nor spare the staff to administer a major archaeological organisation and process all the finds (6.5 and 6.26). Few museums have their own laboratory and finds must therefore be sent away for conservation. It is doubtful whether a town museum as at present organised and financed can be the ideal centre for conducting archaeological research in towns (Fowler 1970). It seems however unnecessary to expect the existence of an archaeological committee and a museum distinct one from another in every town and it can be argued that museums should at least be responsible for the day-to-day observation of all disturbances of the ground in their area (2.12).

5.3   The most effective form of archaeological organisation seems to be the local 'Excavations Committee' which includes among its members both local government officials and interested local people. These Committees work independently of, but in close co-operation with, the local authority. They are financed from various sources, by grants from local societies, individuals, charitable trusts, etc., but the Local Authority and the Department of the Environment are usually the principal supporters. They function with varying degrees of success, often dependent on the scale of their financial resources, but the best of them have permanent arrangements for conservation of finds, storage and publication (eg, Winchester, Oxford). Many are connected with a local university (e.g. Southampton, Norwich) which lends great assistance especially in the matter of equipment and publication. The presence of a university near-by may be an important factor in the adequate recording of a town's history, although this is not always the case (6.9 and 6.10).

5.4   In some cases the only archaeological organisations are local societies, whose standards vary greatly; some are competent excavators, some are not. A severe handicap for such societies is lack of funds or facilities for publication, and excavation without publication is mere destruction and a waste of resources. But a local society provides the core of local interest and enthusiasm which makes for a successful investigation.

Local authorities and urban archaeology

5.5   Efforts have often been made in the past to castigate local authorities for neglect of the problems of archaeology. It must be said that it is hard to find evidence of positive obstruction on the part of local authorities; their attitude could more often be described as reluctant. For this, archaeology's bad publicity is often to blame; the image of archaeologists

is that of a few unskilled enthusiasts digging at random for interesting objects. The concept of professionalism in archaeology has yet to be grasped outside interested circles.

5.6 This suspicion must be overcome. Indeed in many cases it has been overcome, and Local Authorities are now appointing archaeologists at an increasing rate (5.9 and 5.10). This recognition of archaeology must however be qualified by saying that it is not always a recognition of *urban* archaeology. Most archaeologists appointed by County Councils have a very large area under their surveillance and the huge and detailed problem of recording in all the towns in that area cannot be undertaken by them alone. Only an officer appointed for a specific town, or a small group of small towns, can hope to tackle the problems. The full-time and responsible nature of such appointments must be stressed. In some towns where such appointments have been made, the work has been so demanding that a second full-time appointment is now necessary to release the first appointee to write up his work.

5.7 Other local authorities, though they may not have appointed archaeologists, give funds to local archaeological organisations (usually but not always the Excavations Committee). The following section (5.8) lists some of the sums provided during 1971-2, expressed for each town as a proportion of the product of a penny rate (£d). Many of these sums are to increase next year; others have been larger in previous years and happen to be less in 1971-2. All grants are recurrent unless marked (*). No allowance could be made for these fluctuations: the list provides examples only for the past year. Nor is it a comprehensive list: not all towns are included, but it does include most of those towns where major excavation is being carried out. Assistance in kind is frequent but difficult to estimate and so has not been included.

List of amounts provided by local authorities for excavation in towns

5.8 See page 21.

20

5.9 The following paragraph (5.10) is an attempt to list those field archaeologists who are employed by local authorities and whose duties specifically include rescue excavation work in towns. This list cannot be comprehensive. There is no standardisation of post, status or duties in the variety of local authority posts that archaeologists occupy. In museums, the archaeologist has a variety of duties and is seldom employed specifically for urban excavation and research (5.2), and although many museums have a long tradition of excavation and field work in towns (Canterbury, Chester, Ipswich, Oxford City and County, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Reading), they also have responsibility for many other urgent matters. The towns named in the next paragraph have a full-time professional person always available to carry out emergency urban work. Most of these people spend their whole time on excavation and publication and although their work is similar, their status varies; they may be Curators or Field Archaeologists; whilst those attached to other local government departments are graded on a different system altogether. There are also many other archaeologists employed by local authorities who have not been included in this list as their duties do not specifically include rescue work in towns; but their number is increasing, and is significant for archaeology as a whole, especially the number of *county* archaeologists -an indication that many local authorities now recognise archaeology as part of their responsibility. In addition to those listed (5.10), there are archaeologists for the counties of Devon, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Suffolk and impending appointments for Essex and Wiltshire. We would also like to point out the increasing number of archaeological posts created in the planning departments of local authorities, and the outstanding record of the New Town Corporations in appointing archaeologists; Runcorn, Northampton and Milton Keynes all have field archaeologists, and Peterborough is to follow, although we have not listed appointments made or to be made after December 31st 1971. Finally and most important there are Research Committees or Excavation Commit-

5.8 Amounts provided by local authorities for excavation in towns.

Town	Population†	Product of penny rate† (d) £	Amount contributed to archaeology 1971-2 £	Amount contributed as % of penny rate product (d)
WINCHESTER	31,070	7,235	4,330	50.9
EXETER	92,880	23,400	6,000	32
REDDITCH	37,910	6,750	2,000	27-6
STAMFORD	14,000	2,100	530	25.2
CHESTER	60,880	14,550	2,500	17.2
LINCOLN	75,570	11,700	1,950	16.6
MALDON*	12,920	2,380	300	13
TEWKESBURY	8,810	1,174	150	12.7
KING'S LYNN	30,650	7,640	650	8.5
TAMWORTH	37,360	6,300	500	7.9
COLCHESTER	75,210	13,350	1,000	7.5
GLOUCESTER	90,530	15,231	1,000	6.5
NORWICH	118,800	27,100	1,000	5.6
DOVER	35,640	5,425	300	5.5
OXFORD	109,720	29,900	1,500	5
ABINGDON	17,820	3,200	150	4.7
SOUTHAMPTON	210,000	48,785	2,000	4.1
LEICESTER	278,470	62,150	2,000(approx)	3.2
COVENTRY	335,650	59,035	1,750	3
LONDON CITY (day)	379,350			
(night)	4,350	205,000	4,500	2.2
BRISTOL	427,230	93,500	2,400	2
CHELMSFORD	56,900	15,200	250	1.6
SOUTHWARK	290,530	72,000	900	1.2
HEREFORD	47,170	9,250	100	1.1
CHICHESTER	20,740	5,150	50	.97
NOTTINGHAM	303,090	64,350	500	.8
PLYMOUTH	248,470	44,485	100	.22
CAMBRIDGE	100,200	24,830	0	0
DORCHESTER	13,660	3,030	0	0
CANTERBURY	33,140	6,850	0	0

Average contribution: 11.6%

*Grant not recurring
†Population and rate information are taken from the *Municipal Year Book* (1971)

tees (5.3) in many major towns with their own organisation but working closely with the local authority; such are Abingdon, Alcester, Bath, Chelmsford, Chichester, Cirencester, Colchester, Dorchester, Exeter, Glasgow, King's Lynn, Lincoln, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford, Southampton, Stamford, Tamworth, Winchester, Worcester. It will be noted that the authorities of some of these places also employ a full-time archaeologist.

Field archaeologists employed by local authorities with duties specifically including rescue work in towns.

5.10

Authority and Department	Date of appointment
BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL Planning Department	1971
BRISTOL CITY City Museum: Assistant Curator	1968
CHESTER Museum: Field Archaeologist	1971
COVENTRY Museum: Curator	*c.* 1960
EXETER CITY Museum: Field Archaeologist	1971
GLOUCESTER Museum: Field Archaeologist	1968
LEICESTER Museum: Field Archaeologist	1961
LINCOLN CITY Planning Department: City Field Archaeologist	1970
LONDON CITY Museum: (now) Field Officer	1949
MILTON KEYNES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION *two* Field Archaeologists	1971
NORTHAMPTON DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION Field Archaeologist	1970
NORWICH CITY COUNCIL Museum: Field Archaeologist	1971
NOTTINGHAM CITY Field Archaeologist	1969
OXFORD CITY AND COUNTY MUSEUM *two* Field Officers	1965, 1970
RUNCORN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION Field Archaeologist	1970
TAMWORTH Museum: Assistant Curator	1970
WARWICK County Museum: Field Archaeologist	1970
WINCHESTER Seconded to Research Unit: Rescue Archaeologist	1971

5.11 So the present situation is certainly not due to ill-will or deliberate policy on the part of local authorities; nevertheless it is parlous. Some blame can be laid on sheer lack of publicity and the disorganisation of archaeology. The present unwieldy collection of local societies, museums, interested private individuals and university departments, does not make for smooth operating or comprehensive planning (Thomas 1971). Urban archaeology is moreover a relatively new discipline. Digging in towns involves disentangling the complicated strata of many years of intensive occupation. The techniques best suited for this have only been developed in the last ten years. Archaeologists, too, have been slow to tackle the problems of urban archaeology.

Urban Architectural Survey in Britain

5.12 Ideally, any survey of the archaeology of a town should include a study of the standing buildings, since they are an integral part of its history. The older houses provide evidence of house-types which is far more difficult to obtain from excavation. 'Buildings are the visual expression of the life of a community' (ed. Ward, 1968, 136; see references, Section 1).

5.13 The work being done on the architectural survey of buildings is very difficult to assess. Many different kinds of survey are in existence, most of them inadequate as a detailed record. The Lists of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historical Interest compiled by the Department of the Environment contain external descriptions only and are not a detailed record. Most of these lists are now being revised to overcome the errors and omissions inevitable twenty years ago. Other bodies provide fuller descriptions of buildings; the *Victoria County Histories* often contain such descriptions, although their scope is necessarily limited. The best surveys are those of the Royal Commissions on Historical Monuments, but the production of these detailed volumes is such a slow process that very few historic

towns have been covered. This work is paralleled in London by the more rapid, but nonethe less excellent publications of the London Survey.

5.14   There are also records of buildings in towns in the form of photographs, plans, and drawings; these are rarely collected on any systematic basis and thus vary widely in their usefulness.   A forthcoming survey of Topographical Drawings by Professor M. W. Barley will help greatly in indicating the location and scale of older collections of pictorial material. The National Monuments Record has commissioned comprehensive photographic surveys for some towns, and local photographic cover of such towns as Manchester and Birmingham forms valuable archives. Local planning offices also hold some photographic records which have been submitted with applications for planning permission.

5.15   Finally there are local groups which have as their aim the recording of old buildings; such vernacular architecture groups do valuable work, but the results are often unpublished. In a few cases the architectural survey goes hand in hand with the archaeological survey and is published with it; as in Stamford and King's Lynn (the latter also includes a photographic survey).

5.16   In our survey of work in towns, an 'A' category has been assigned to towns where a detailed survey is in progress, combined with photography and descriptions, and with arrangements for publication. Recording by local societies, local planning surveys, and other work by local bodies, has been given a 'B' category.   'C's and 'D's usually refer to individual articles in journals or to the volumes of the Royal Commission.

5.17   A 'B' category has also been given for surveys done by various organisations for a specific purpose; examples are local surveys by local civic societies for conservation purposes and the detailed surveys carried out by planning consultants, in particular Donald Insall and Associates.

5.18   Looking at the Tables (Nos. 1-4 and 6) it is apparent that few towns have had an adequate survey of their standing buildings, although some 'B' category work has taken place in many. There are only nine 'A' surveys for the 781 historic towns in England (Table 6), although there are 210 where 'B' work has been done. Similarly there is only one 'A' survey for Wales out of 79 historic towns and only one (recently instituted for Glasgow) for the 133 historic towns in Scotland (Table 6 and Figure 6).

5.19   In most of the larger towns now being developed, more work has been done on architecture than on archaeology, but most of it is in our 'B' category. In the English County Boroughs (Table 1 and Figure 1) out of 24 'severely threatened' towns, 22 have same such work done, but only 6 of these come into category 'A'. Of 143 threatened Non-County Boroughs (Table 2), 91 have had some such work done, but in only three of them is this 'A' work (Table 2C). The percentage drops with towns of lesser administrative importance (Figures 2-4). The proportion is still less in Scotland, where in only 30 out of 76 threatened towns has some architectural recording taken place, one of which is of 'A' standard (Table 6). The proportion is better for Wales, mostly due to the work of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments; 37 out of 50 threatened towns have been dealt with by 'B' work or less (Table 6), but again there has been only one case of 'A' work.

Conclusion

5.20   The amount of work being done on the architecture of historic towns varies greatly in standard and is difficult to assess. Very few surveys are adequate in detail. Seven-tenths of threatened historic towns in England and Wales have had some architectural work, although very little has been done in Scotland.

Development in Historic Towns : Results of the Study

5.21   The results of the survey are summarised in Tables and Figures 1-6 according to the

administrative category of the towns (Lists I-IV, paragraph 3.2) and also according to historical period (Roman, Saxon, medieval).

England

List I: England (Table 1 and Figure 1)

5.22   The County Boroughs total 113 (including London and the London Boroughs) of which 55 are 'historic' according to our analysis (3.6). The diagram (Figure 1) shows that about half of these have already been heavily re-developed, mainly in the nineteenth century. Most of these are industrial towns where there is little impetus for historic towns study and no visible remains of the 'historic core'. Nevertheless, such levels as remain are of the highest possible importance, especially since in the North of England there are so many of these towns that they represent the only remaining opportunity for archaeological study of urban growth.

5.23 Half the historic County Borough towns have already been archaeologically destroyed: of the remaining 29, 24 are seriously threatened (symbol XXX) and five less severely threatened (symbol XX).

5.24 We cannot emphasise too greatly the urgency of the problem in the 'severely threatened' List I towns. In these places nothing will remain for the excavator in twenty years' time except perhaps in the conservation areas. Examination of specific cases will emphasise this point. In Oxford, it is estimated that the construction of the Comprehensive Development Area will have destroyed all the Saxon area of the historic town by 1980, after which there will be no sites available except for college gardens and other conservation areas. In Northampton, now an expanding new town, of the 70 acres of early medieval settlement, some twenty have already been completely destroyed, another five or six acres are now (at the end of 1971) being destroyed, and a large part of the rest is directly threatened by the reconstruction programme. Other examples give similar information (see

Section 6) and indicate that, where major velopment (symbol XXX) is taking place, there will be little archaeology left in twenty years' time.

Archaeological work in progress in List I towns

5.25 For each group of towns (Lists I-IV) we have compared the amount of archaeological work in progress with the number of threatened towns. Architectural survey has been considered elsewhere (5.12-5.20). Work which will begin in 1972 has not been taken into account; the survey ends at 31st December 1971. The amount of work done compared with the total threat of redevelopment has been expressed in the figures as 'pie diagrams' (Figures 1-6).

5.26   Some archaeological work is in progress in each of the 29 County Boroughs which can still be investigated. Oxford, for example, is being thoroughly recorded by the Oxford Archaeological Excavation Committee, though there is as yet no comprehensive programme of excavation in Northampton. But in this group of wealthy and historic towns, only ten out of 55 threatened towns are being investigated by 'A' work (3.29). These ten form about 17% of the total historic towns in List I, which includes the most important urban sites, including all four of the Roman *coloniae* and six out of the seven earliest (pre-860) Saxon urban settlements (London, Rochester, Canterbury, York, Southampton, and Lincoln). It ought to be axiomatic that more than ten of the 29 towns that remain to us in this group should be thoroughly excavated, on the scale of work at Winchester or Oxford. An important medieval town such as Hull, for example, should be fully recorded   (6.21-6.26).

List II England (Table 2 and Figure 2)

5.27   The Non-County Boroughs are a critical group for the following reasons:

i)   Non-County Boroughs often include towns of great past importance which later declined, especially old county towns, such as Buckingham or Wilton.

ii) They seldom have their own museum; if they do, the museum is often not equipped to deal with a major threat in urban archaeology;

iii) Development is controlled from the County Council, seldom situated in the town concerned (a situation which will continue under proposed local government re-organisation).

iv) Of the towns of Saxon origin, nearly half are Non-County Boroughs (5.50 and 5.51).

5.28 The Non-County Boroughs total 229, of which 171 are 'historic' towns (Table 2 and Figure 2). Thirteen of these have already been severely developed, mostly in the nineteenth century. Of the remainder, a *third* are severely threatened (symbol XXX) and about a *half* are less severely threatened (symbol XX).

Archaeological work in List II towns
5.29 Of the third that are seriously threatened, only seven out of the 50 are being adequately investigated. For towns in the 'less threatened' category, the problem is not one of such immediate urgency, for the centres will remain intact, usually as conservation areas, for some time. But most of these towns will be extended around their perimeters by residential areas, and many of them will be affected by ring roads, or by new service roads and car parks in the historic centre. By this means the historic fabric is broadly preserved, but the context of the town is altered, the shapes of burgage plots are often affected, and archaeological deposits are lost under roads and by the rebuilding of individual sites. The archaeological situation in these towns shows a slow erosion of deposits with a good deal of initial damage from the roads and car parks. Only half the List II towns in the 'less threatened' category have been investigated archaeologically and that to an insufficient extent (B work: Figure 2 and Table 2). The rest are not being touched by any archaeological organisation. These towns represent a steadily diminishing fund of historical information whose study is still, but will not long remain, possible.

List III: England (Table 3 and Figure 3)
5.30 List III, consisting of Urban Districts created in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, includes a large number of nineteenth-century towns. Nevertheless, out of 452, there are 172 towns of early origin and 127 of them are being re-developed in some way, 35 of them severely.

Archaeological work in List III towns
5.31 There is very little archaeological work being carried out in the Urban Districts; hardly any have a museum or are large enough to finance excavations on any scale. None have work in progress. Of the 127 threatened Urban Districts, work has been carried out in only 37 and this on a small scale, with no continuing arrangements (Table 3C).

5.32 It is thus evident that the Urban Districts, because of their lower administrative status (which is unlikely to alter under local government re-organisation), are not being touched by adequate archaeological organisation.

List IV England (Table 4 and Figure 4)
5.33 As expected, this group will not be severely affected by development. The severe threats, a small proportion, occur mostly in small places now part of County Boroughs or other List I towns. A third are less severely threatened (symbol XX); most of this is fringe residential development but it may affect the centre in significant ways (5.29); the majority are unthreatened.

Archaeological work in progress in List IV towns
5.34 Similar comments to those made on List III apply; there is little work being done in any of these places. Three out of eighteen of the serious threats, and 21 out of 101 of the lesser threats, have undergone minor investigation (Table 4 and Figure 4). None has been studied adequately.

Wales (Map 4)
5.35 The urban development of Wales has been of a different nature from that of England, and Wales has thus been considered separately.

25

5.36   Many Welsh towns have pre-urban nuclei of a native and sometimes a Roman origin. The importance of the pre-urban nuclei stands in need of archaeological study, since 'to look upon the urban element in the settlement pattern as something alien and introduced, beginning only with the castle towns of the Normans, is convenient but not in keeping with the facts' (Carter 1966, p.12). However, urban life can only be said to have really begun with the planted towns imposed on the country after the Norman Conquest. 'An economy where towns were needed did not develop in Wales until after the Norman Conquest' (Carter 1966, p.13). Those Norman towns were often deliberately founded and their foundation dates are historically documented (Beresford 1967). These dates are given in our list (Appendix I) with Roman 'origins' where applicable, and using the same criteria as in the English lists (3.25 and 3.26).

5.37   Although so many towns were founded in the Norman period, many declined before the sixteenth century, or remained small until the arrival of industry. Others received a charter but never gained any commercial life, or were perhaps never built at all. Such abortive towns are included in our lists, since they are a significant aspect of town foundation in Wales, but they have been placed in brackets and not included in any of the calculations.

List I: Wales (Table 1, Figure 1)

5.38 There are only three 'historic' Welsh County Boroughs; Cardiff, Swansea, and Newport. Little of their historic core remains. Some work is being done in all these but none of it is grade 'A': usually it is a watching brief.

List II: *Wales* (Table 2; Figure 2)

5.39 The threats to Welsh Non-County Boroughs consist mostly of less severe development (symbol XX); this comprises half the total sample. Another third are unthreatened. Only three out of twenty-one are severely threatened and all have had some archaeological work done (though only one is considered grade 'A'). As in England, the problem is not the immediate one of wholesale destruction, but of steady erosion of individual sites and lesser areas, In Wales, there is no significant work being done to record these towns.

List III: *Wales* (Table 3; Figure 3)

5.40   List III for Wales demonstrates again the English situation, in a more acute form, for in only three of sixteen threatened towns has any archaeological work been done; namely a small medieval excavation at Loughor and Roman excavations at Usk and Caerleon.

List IV: Wales (Table 4; Figure 4)

5.41   Here the problem is not urgent. There are 23 towns in this category of which 11 are threatened, though not severely, by residential development. One is severely threatened. However, nearly all these places are untouched by any archaeological work, except for 'A' work at the Roman town of Caerwent.

Summary: Wales

5.42   The situation in Wales is that the most severely threatened towns are also those where there has been most industrialisation: that is, where it would be most difficult to obtain any evidence. Elsewhere, towns are threatened by small schemes only, but there is no archaeological organisation to investigate them.

Scotland (Map 5)

5.43   Until 1970 there was no archaeological work in Scottish towns. Nevertheless research is urgently needed (3.22-3.23) and a beginning has now been made with excavations at St. Andrew's, Glasgow, and Dumbarton.

List I: Scotland (Table 1 and Figure 1)

5.44   Of the 20 large burghs of historic origin, half are seriously threatened; the other half less seriously. Nine towns have had some work done, though mostly on specific monuments such as castles; and in only one case is it of 'A' quality. The situation in these towns is therefore urgent (see the example of Stirling, Section 6).

List II: Scotland (Table 2 and Figure 2)

5.45   The small burghs in Scotland will not be greatly affected by development in the near future. Half will not be affected at all; in about 40% there will be 'less severe' development. 15% are severely threatened. Most of these are now industrial towns and a more detailed survey would be necessary to discover whether anything of the earlier archaeological evidence could now remain there. In few of these towns, however, is there any research except that a watching brief is kept on about 10% of the total.

Summary: Scotland

5.46   The situation in Scottish towns in only immediately urgent in the large burghs, but the fact that little urban archaeology takes place means that valuable smaller sites are being lost without record. Work in the large burghs is urgently needed and at least a watching brief on the more important of the smaller towns. We hope that the interest in urban archaeology at present being promoted by the Scottish Urban Research Committee will increase local interest in the archaeology of Scottish towns.

5.47   As a final comment, if we concentrate interest on the twenty-three most important Scottish burghs,* we find that eleven are seriously and eleven less severely threatened. Obviously work is urgently needed if evidence is not to be lost as in the last twenty years in England.

Historical Survey

Roman towns (Table 5; Figure 5; Map 2)

5.48   There are fewer urban settlements in the Roman centuries than in later historical periods (3.26). Present threats from redevelopment to the 61 Roman towns are: 25 un-threatened, 14 less threatened, and 20 severely

threatened. Two are already destroyed archaeologically. All the more important towns, including London and the four *coloniae,* are severely threatened.

Work in progress in Roman towns

5.49   The archaeology of the Roman period was being studied years before similar studies of the medieval centuries. Table 5 shows that 34 of 36 threatened Roman towns have been or are being investigated. Yet no expert in Roman studies would say that our knowledge of Roman towns is anything like adequate. How much less complete is our knowledge of later towns, those of the Saxon or later medieval period?

Saxon towns (Table 5; Figure 5; Map 3)

5.50   The situation is proportionately similar to that in the Roman towns. Ten years ago hardly any of these Saxon towns were being studied. It is therefore encouraging to notice that the proportion of 'A' category work being done on Saxon towns is now the same as that for Roman towns; and similarly with 'B' work. The significant difference between the Saxon and Roman figures is the higher proportion of Saxon towns-nearly half-threatened by 'lesser' development. About a further third of the Saxon towns are severely threatened but most of these have been investigated in some way, although only eight by 'A' work.

Work in progress in Saxon towns

5.51   As we have mentioned (5.27), nearly half the Saxon towns are Non-County Boroughs (43 out of 108). Such places seldom have arrangements for archaeology, and therefore deserve special care. A very high proportion of these towns lie in Wiltshire, Somerset and Dorset: the centre of the old Saxon kingdom of Wessex. Most of them (Map 3) are less severely threatened, but they also have little provision for archaeological work. This group of early towns, although fortunately in an area where there is less pressure for development than elsewhere, is nevertheless being slowly eroded by minor rebuilding. Small excavations in these towns have been shown to produce a

*Towns selected by the Scottish Urban Research Committee for special study: Aberdeen, Arbroath, Ayr, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Elgin, Falkirk, Glasgow, Inverness, Inverurie, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Kirk-cudbright, Linlithgow, Paisley, Peebles, Perth, Rutherglen, Stirling, St. Andrew's.

ROMAN TOWNS

York

Lincoln

Gloucester

Colchester

London

Winchester

Map 2: Roman towns threatened by modern development.

Symbols: Large red — severely threatened towns

Small red — less threatened towns

Black — unthreatened towns.

Certain major settlements and forts included.

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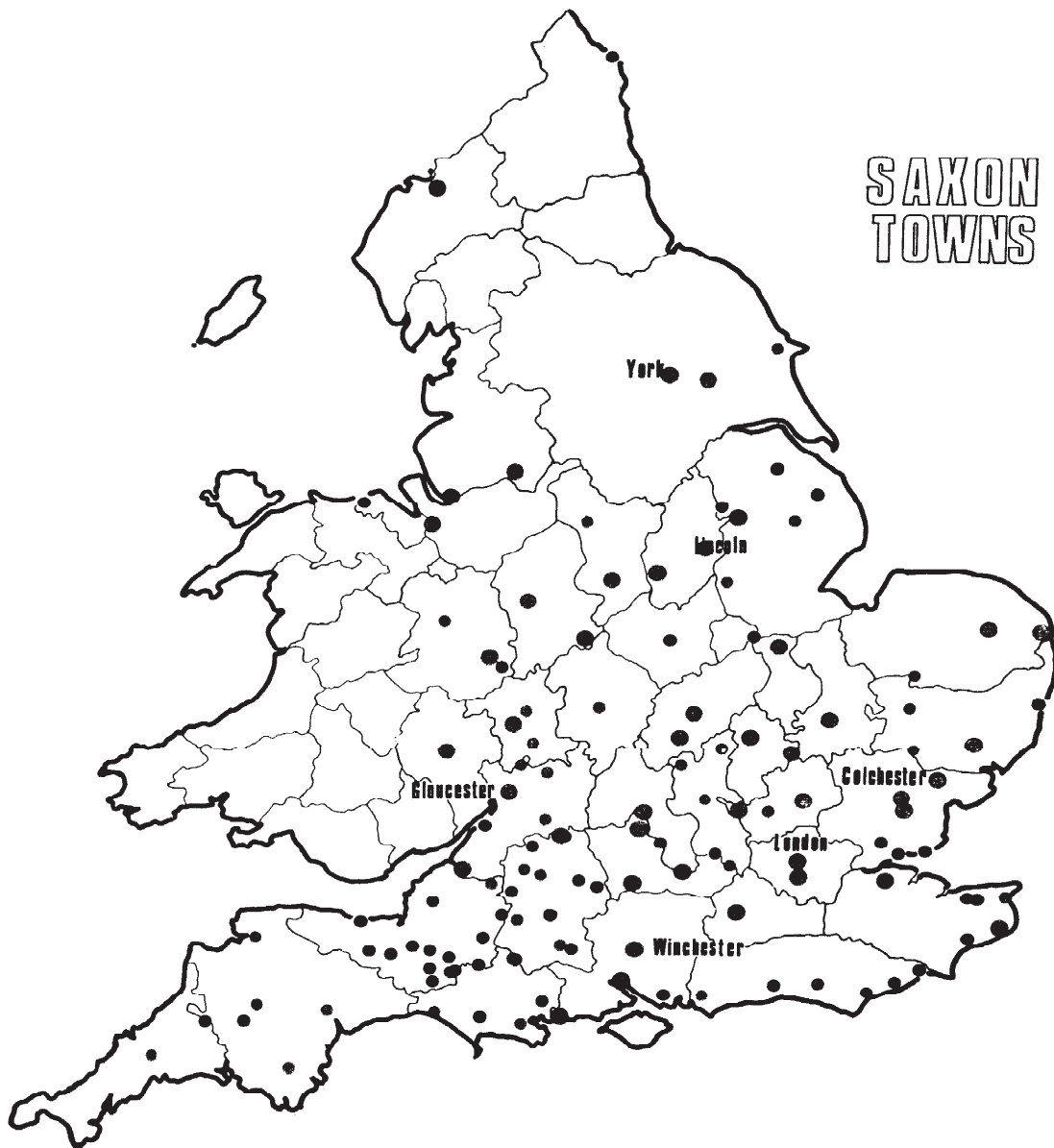
Map 3: Saxon towns threatened by modern development.

Symbols:
Large red — severely threatened towns
Small red — less threatened towns
Black — unthreatened towns.

great deal of information; a co-ordinated programme of such excavations would produce very useful results.

Medieval towns

5.52 Most towns, even if of Saxon or Roman origin, were also towns in the medieval period. The column for medieval and post-medieval towns therefore repeats the figures in Table 6 which are the totals for all towns. The distribution of threatened medieval towns is shown in Map 4.

General Summary

All towns: England (Table 6; Figure 6)

5.53 A third of all English towns are unthreatened archaeologically by modern development, but most of these are very small places. *Nearly one-fifth of historic English towns (127 out of 702) are so seriously threatened that twenty years hence little of their archaeology will remain.*

5.54 More than a third (265 out of 702) of English historic towns are threatened by 'less serious' development (symbol XX). 71% (177) of these have no work being done in them at all; only one has adequate arrangements for archaeology.

All towns: Wales (Table 6; Figure 6)

5.55 Wales shows four times as many 'lesser' threats as 'major' threats. The totals emphasise the situation we described (5.38-42). 77 historic towns, more than half of which are threatened in some way, include only three places where archaeological work of category 'A' is carried on.

All towns: Scotland (Table 6; Figure 6)

5.56 Out of 127 historic towns in Scotland, 76 are threatened in some way. 'A' work is being done in one; some work has been done in eighteen. Otherwise there is no record of the underground past of these towns.

Summary: all towns (Table 6: Map 1)

5.57 *Out of 906 historic towns, 834 remain which can still be investigated. Of these, over half are threatened* by some sort of development. *159 will be lost to archaeology in twenty years if not before including the most important towns of all historical periods.* The archaeology of another 352 towns will in the next ten years be slowly, although not completely, eroded. The total of threatened towns is 511, excluding those already developed. The archaeology of only twenty-one, and the architecture of only eleven, of these towns is being adequately studied.

Section 5: References

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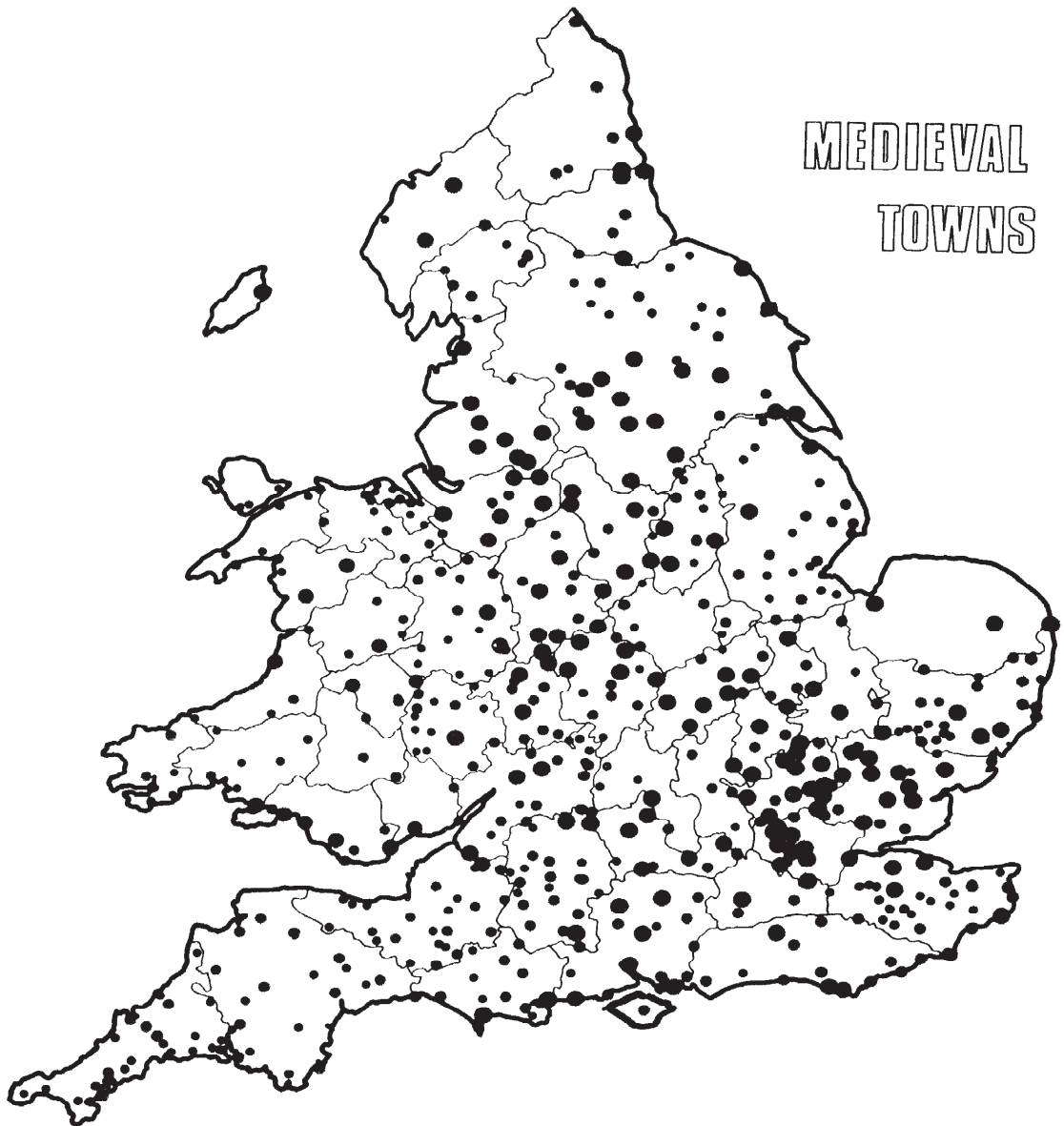
Map 4: Medieval towns threatened by modern development.

Symbols: Large red—severely threatened towns
Small red—less threatened towns
Black—unthreatened towns.
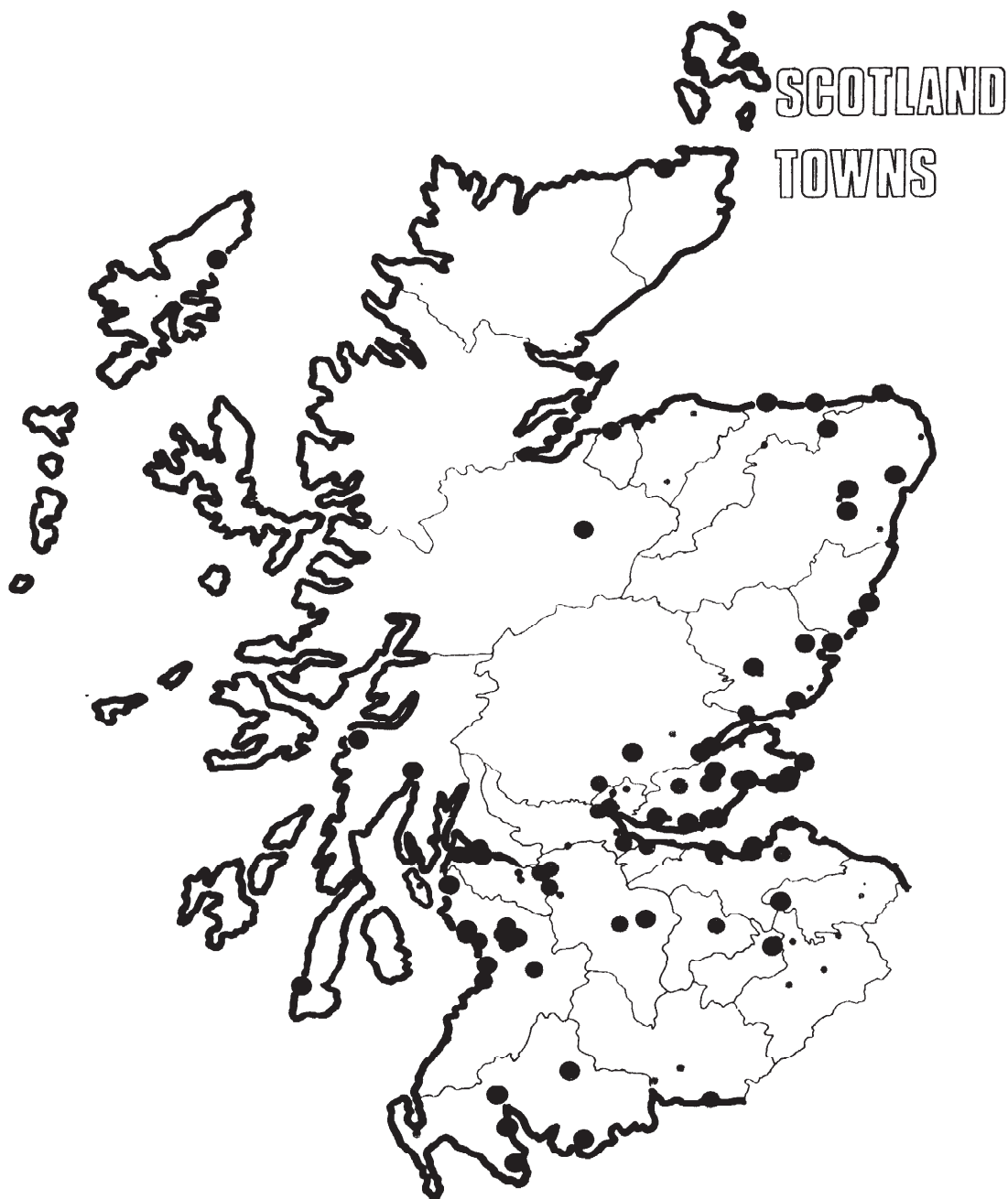
Map 5: Scottish medieval towns (those with origins before 1600) threatened by modern development.

Symbols: Large red—severely threatened towns   Small red —less threatened towns   Black—unthreatened towns.

Table I: **List 1 (County Boroughs, London Boroughs, Large Burghs; England, Wales and Scotland. Incidence of redevelopment in historic towns compared with the archaeological and architectural work in progress).**

A The sample

	England	Wales	Scotland
Total towns	113	4	25
Number considered 'historic' (3.6)	55	3	20
Number for which no information was available	—	—	—
Total sample	55	3	20

B Analysis of the sample in terms of development (3.33)

		England	Wales	Scotland
Development	xxxx	26	3	1
	xxx	24	—	9
	xx	5	—	9
Threatened		55	3	19
No development		—	—	1
Totals		55		20

C Archaeological and architectural work in progress in threatened towns (3.29) ('B' represents 'B'. 'C' or 'D' work)

	England				Wales				Scotland			
	Arch. work		Archit. work		Arch. work		Archit. work		Arch. work		Archit. work	
Development	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
xxxx	—	10	—	11	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	1
xxx	9	15	6	16	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	6
xx	1	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5
Totals	10	29	6	32	—	3	—	2	1	8	1	12
	39		38		3		2		9		13	

D Summary

	England	Wales	Scotland
Historic towns threatened	55	3	19
A archaeological work in	10	—	1
A architectural work in	6	—	1

Figure 1: List I (County Boroughs, London Boroughs, Large Burghs; England, Wales and Scotland). Redevelopment in historic towns and research in progress.

Histograms show redevelopment in historic towns expressed as a proportion of the total towns (dotted) and the total historic towns (solid outline).   Pie diagrams show archaeological and architectural work in progress expressed as a proportion of threatened towns, See also Table 1,

Conventions used in Figures 1-6

Histograms.   *Solid black-towns already developed. Cross-hatched-towns severely threatened. Hatched— towns fess severely threatened. Dotted outfine-towns not considered historic.*

Pie diagrams.   *The whole circle represents the total of threatened towns. Black-*A' category work in progress. Hatching—'B' category work or less in progress. Blank areas represent proportion of threatened towns where no work is being done.*

England · Wales · Scotland

England · Wales · Scotland
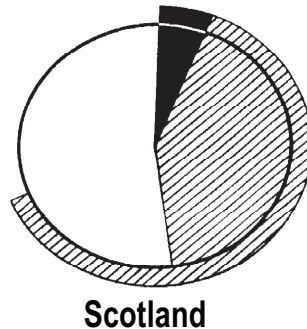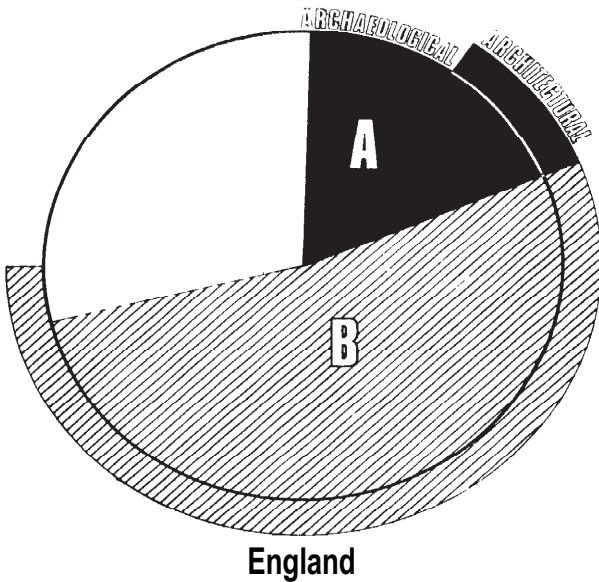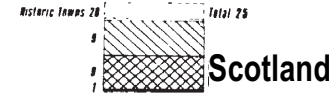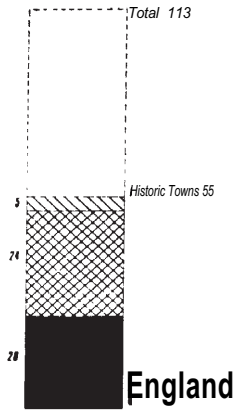
Table 2: **List II (Non-County Boroughs, Small Burghs; England, Wales and Scotland. Incidence of redevelopment in historic towns compared with the archaeological and architectural research in progress).**

A The sample

	England	Wales	Scotland
Total towns	229	32	176
Number considered 'historic' (3.6)	171	29	113
Number for which no information was available	2	—	6
Total sample	169	29	107

B Analysis of the sample in terms of development (3.33)

		England	Wales	Scotland
Development	XXXX	13	2	—
	XXX	13	3	15
	XX	80	14	42
Threatened		143	19	57
No development		26	10	50
Totals		169	29	107

C Archaeological and architectural work in progress in threatened towns (3.29) **('B' represents 'B', 'C' or 'D' work)**

	England				Wales				Scotland			
	Arch. work		Archit. work		Arch. work		Archit. work		Arch. work		Archit. work	
Development	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
XXXX	—	5	—	8	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
XXX	7	25	3	30	1	2	—	3	—	1	—	3
XX	—	43	—	50	1	5	1	12	—	9	—	14
Totals	7	73	3	88	2	7	1	16	—	10	—	17
	80		91		9		17		10		17	

D Summary

	England	Wales	Scotland
Historic towns threatened	143	19	57
A archaeological work in	7	2	—
A architectural work in	3	1	—

Figure 2: List II (Non-County Boroughs, Small Burghs; England, Wales and Scotland). Redevelopment in historic towns and research in progress.

Histograms show the incidence of redevelopment in historic towns expressed as a proportion of the total towns (dotted) and the total historic towns (solid outline). Pie diagrams show archaeological and architectural work in progress expressed as a proportion of threatened towns. See also Table 2.

Total 229

Historic Towns 16:

England

Historic Towns 29

Wales

ITotal 176

Historic Towns 107

42

15

Scotland

ARCHAEOLOGICAL   ARCHITECTURAL

A

B

England

Wales

Scotland

37
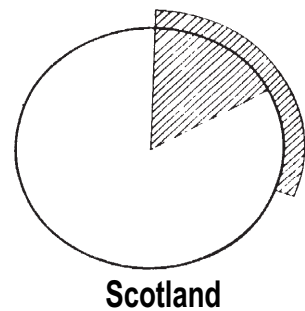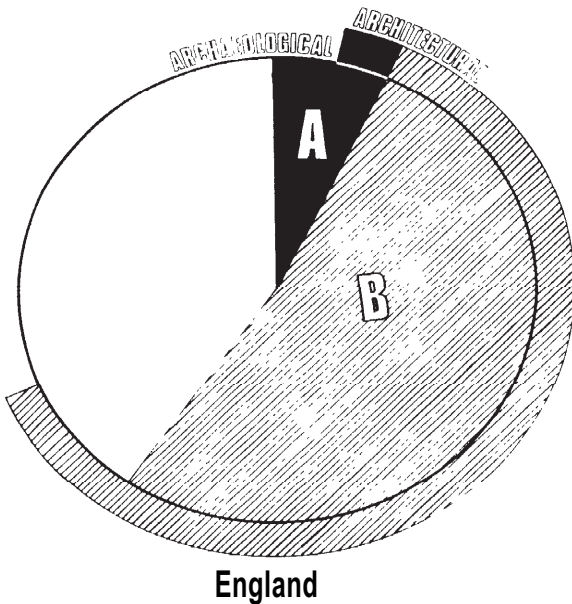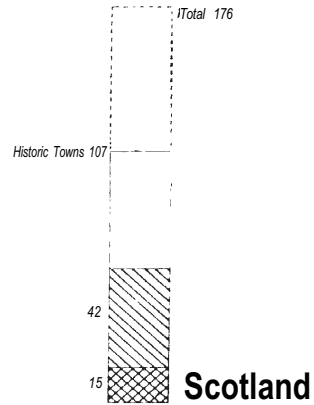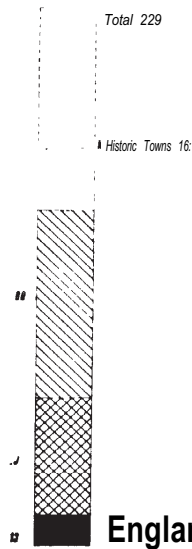
Table 3: **List III (Urban Districts, England and Wales). Incidence of redevelopment in historic towns compared with the archaeological and architectural research in progress.**

A The Sample

	England	Wales
Total towns	452	73
Number considered 'historic' (3.6)	172	23
Number for which no information was available	452	1
Total sample	156	22

B Analysis of the sample in terms of development (3.33)

	England	Wales
Development XXXX	13	1
XXX	35	4
XX	79	11
Threatened	127	16
Nodevelopment	29	6
Totals	156	22

C Archaeological and architectural work In progress in threatened towns (3.29) **('B' represents 'B'. 'C' or 'D' work)**

	England				Wales			
	Archae. work		Archit. work		Archae. work		Archit. work	
Development	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
XXXX	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
XXX	—	13	—	16	—	—	—	4
XX	—	19	—	30	1	2	—	7
	—	37	—	51	1	2	—	11
Totals	37		51		3		11	

D Summary

	England	Wales
Historic towns threatened	127	16
A archaeological work in	—	1
A architectural work in	—	—

38

Figure 3: List III (Urban Districts; England and Wales). Redevelopment in historic towns and research in progress.

Histograms show the incidence of redevelopment in historic towns expressed as a proportion of the total towns (dotted) and the total historic towns (solid outline). Pie diagrams show archaeological and architectural work in progress expressed as a proportion of threatened towns. See also Table 3.

Total 452

Historic Towns 158

79

35

13

England

Total 23

Historic Towns 22

11

4

1

Wales

B
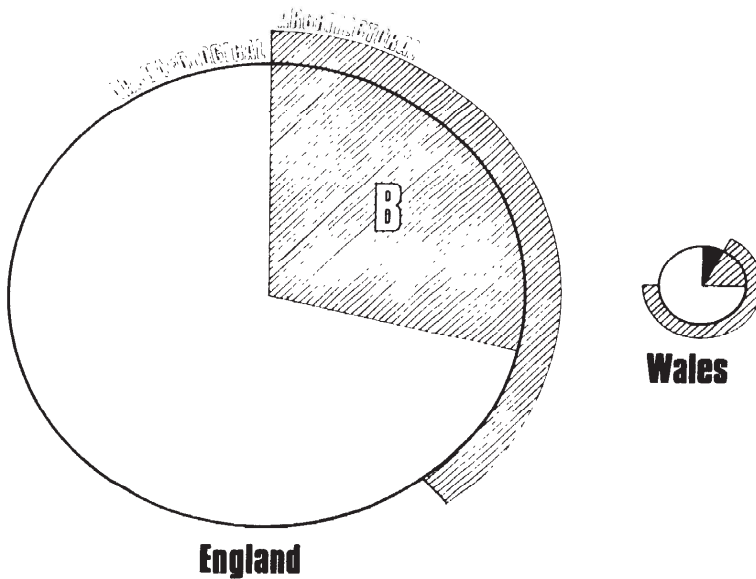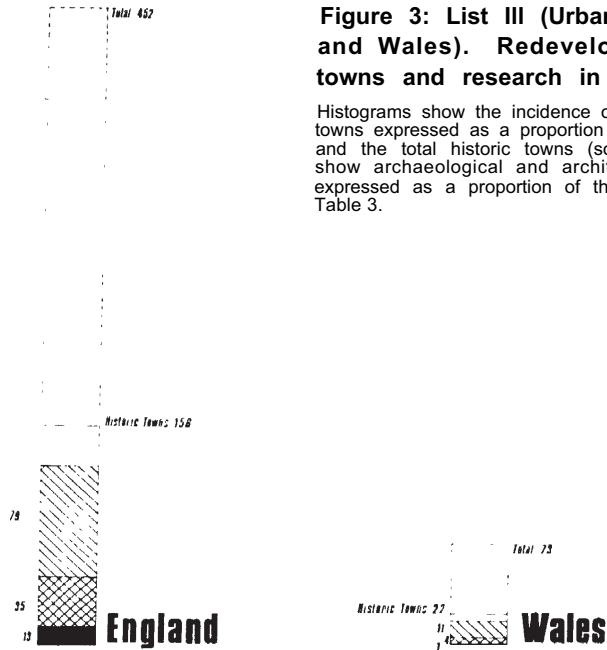
Wales

England

Table 4: **List IV (towns with no modern urban administrative status; England and Wales). Incidence of redevelopment in historic towns compared with the archaeological and architectural research in progress.**

A The sample

	England	Wales
Total towns	383	24
Number for which no information was available	61	1
Total sample	322	23

B   Analysis of the sample in terms of development (3.33)

		England	Wales
Development	XXXX	13	—
	XXX	18	1
	XX	101	11
Threatened		132	12
No development		190	11
Totals		322	23

C Archaeological and architectural work in progress in threatened towns (3.29) **('B' represents 'B'. 'C' or 'D' work)**

	England				Wales			
	Archae. work		Archit. work		Archae. work		Archit. work	
Development	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
XXXX	—	7	—	10	—	—	—	—
XXX	—	3	—	7	—	—	—	1
XX	—	21	—	22	1	1	1	7
	—	31	—	39	1	1	1	8
Totals	31		39		2		9	

D Summary

	England	Wales
Historic towns threatened	132	12
A archaeological work in	—	1
A architectural work in	—	1

40

Figure 4: List IV (towns with no modern urban administrative status; England and Wales). Redevelopment in historic towns and research in progress.

Histograms show the incidence of redevelopment in historic towns expressed as a proportion of the total towns (dotted) and the total towns for which information was obtained (solid outline). (The solid black line for Wales here represents cross hatching.) Pie diagrams show archaeological and architectural work in progress expressed as a proportion of threatened towns. See also Table 4.

Table 5: Roman and Saxon towns in England and Wales; medieval and post-medieval towns in England, Wales and Scotland. Incidence of redevelopment compared with the archaeological and architectural research in progress.

A The sample

	Roman	Saxon	Medieval and post-medieval
Total towns	65	108	993
Number with no information	4	1	87
Total sample	61	107	906

B Analysis of the sample in terms of development (3.33)

	Roman	Saxon	Medieval and post-medieval
Development XXXX	2	2	72
XXX	20	38	159
XX	14	44	352
Threatened	36	84	583
No development	25	23	323
Totals	61	107	906

C Archaeological and architectural work in progress in threatened towns (3.29) **(B represents 'B'. 'C' or 'D' work)**

	Roman		Saxon		Medieval and post-medieval			
	Archae. work		Archae. work		Archae. work		Archit. work	
Development	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
XXXX	—	2	—	2	—	31	—	38
XXX	8	11	8*	18	18	62	10	86
XX	2	11	2	29	3	109	1	152
Totals	10	24	10	49	21	202	11	276
	34		59		223		287	

D Summary

	Roman	Saxon	Medieval and post-medieval
Historic towns threatened	36	84	583
A archaeological work in	10	10	21
A architectural work in	—	—	11

NOTES TO TABLE 5

*Eleven more Saxon towns have work in progress but they are also Roman sites and work is nearly all on Roman levels.
(1)   Figures for medieval and post-medieval towns taken from Table 6.
(2)   Architectural work not considered relevant for Saxon and Roman towns.

Figure 5: Roman and Saxon towns. Redevelopment and research in progress.

Histograms show the incidence of redevelopment in these towns expressed as a proportion of the total of Roman and Saxon towns (dotted) and the total of such towns for which information was obtained (solid outline). Pie diagrams show archaeological work in progress expressed as a proportion of threatened towns. See also Table 5. Diagrams for medieval and post-medieval towns are the same as the total for all towns and appear in Figure 6.

43
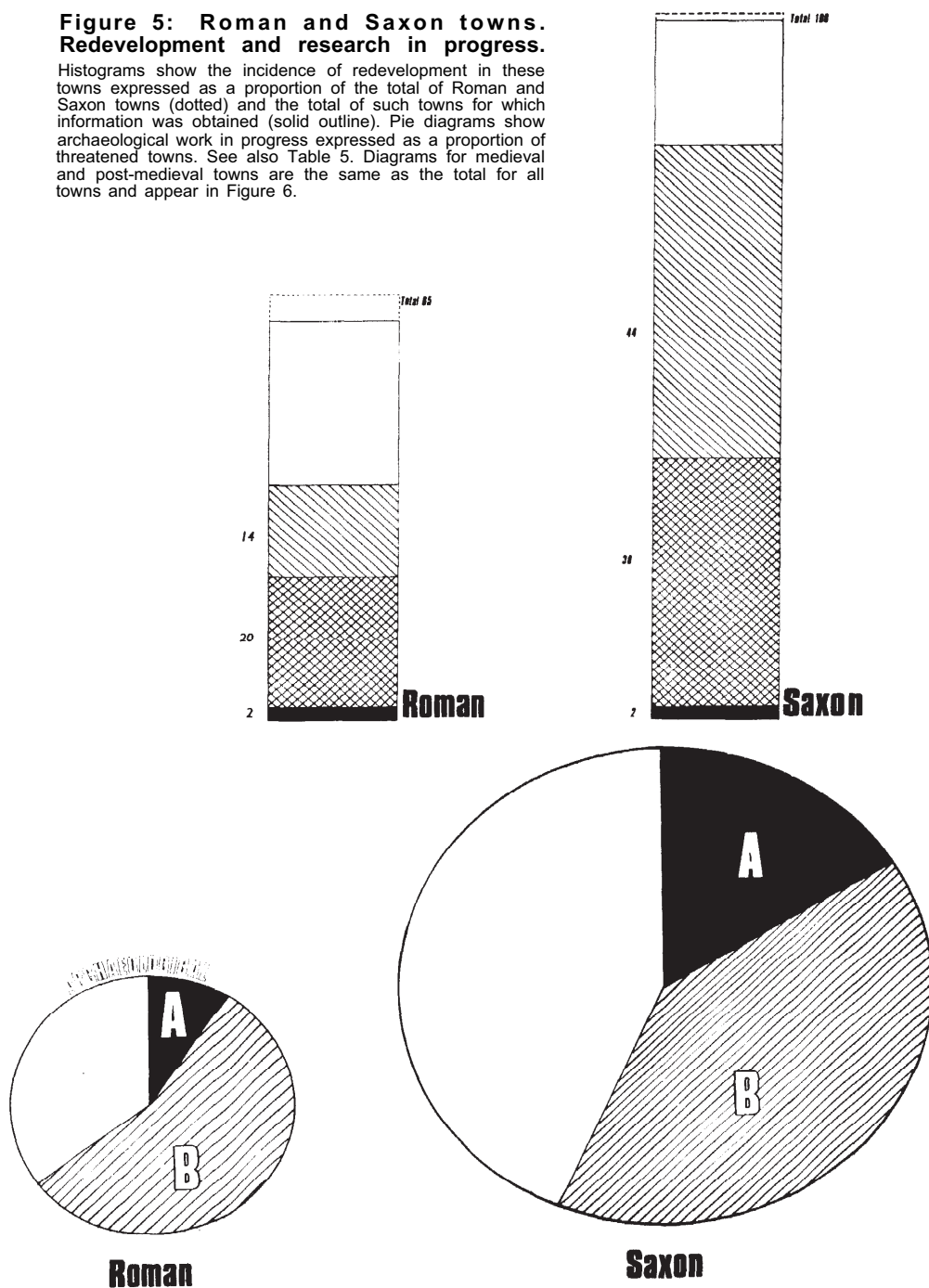
Table 6: All towns, England, Wales and Scotland. Incidence of redevelopment in historic towns compared with the archaeological and architectural research in progress.

A The sample

	England	Wales	Scotland	Totals
Total towns	1,177	133	201	1,511
Number considered 'historic' (3.6)	781	79	133	993
Number for which no information available	79	2	6	87
Total sample	702	77	127	906

B Analysis of the sample in terms of development (3.33)

	England	Wales	Scotland	Totals
Development XXXX	65	6	1	72
XXX	127	8	24	159
XX	265	36	51	352
Threatened	457	50	76	583
No development	245	27	51	323
Totals	702	77	127	906

C Archaeological and architectural work in progress in threatened towns (3.29) ('6' represents 'B'. 'C' or 'D' work)

	England				Wales				Scotland				Totals			
	Archae. work		Archae. work		Archae. work		Archae. work		Archae. work		Archae. work		Archae. work		Archae. work	
Development	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
XXXX	—	27	—	34	—	3	—	13	—	1	—	1	—	31	—	38
XXX	16	56	9	69	1	2	—	8	1	4	1	9	18	62	10	86
XX	1	87	—	107	2	9	1	26	—	13	—	19	3	109	1	152
Totals	17	170	9	210	3	14	1	37	1	18	1	29	21	202	11	276
	187		219		17		38		19		30		223		287	

D Summary

	England	Wales	Scotland	Totals
Historic towns threatened	457	50	76	583
A archaeological work in	17	3	1	21
A architectural work in	9	1	1	11

44

Figure 6: All towns (England, Scotland and Wales). Redevelopment in historic towns and research in progress.

Histograms show the incidence of redevelopment in historic towns expressed as a proportion of the total towns (dotted) and the total historic towns (solid outline). Pie diagrams show archaeological and architectural work in progress expressed as a proportion of threatened towns. See Table 6.

45
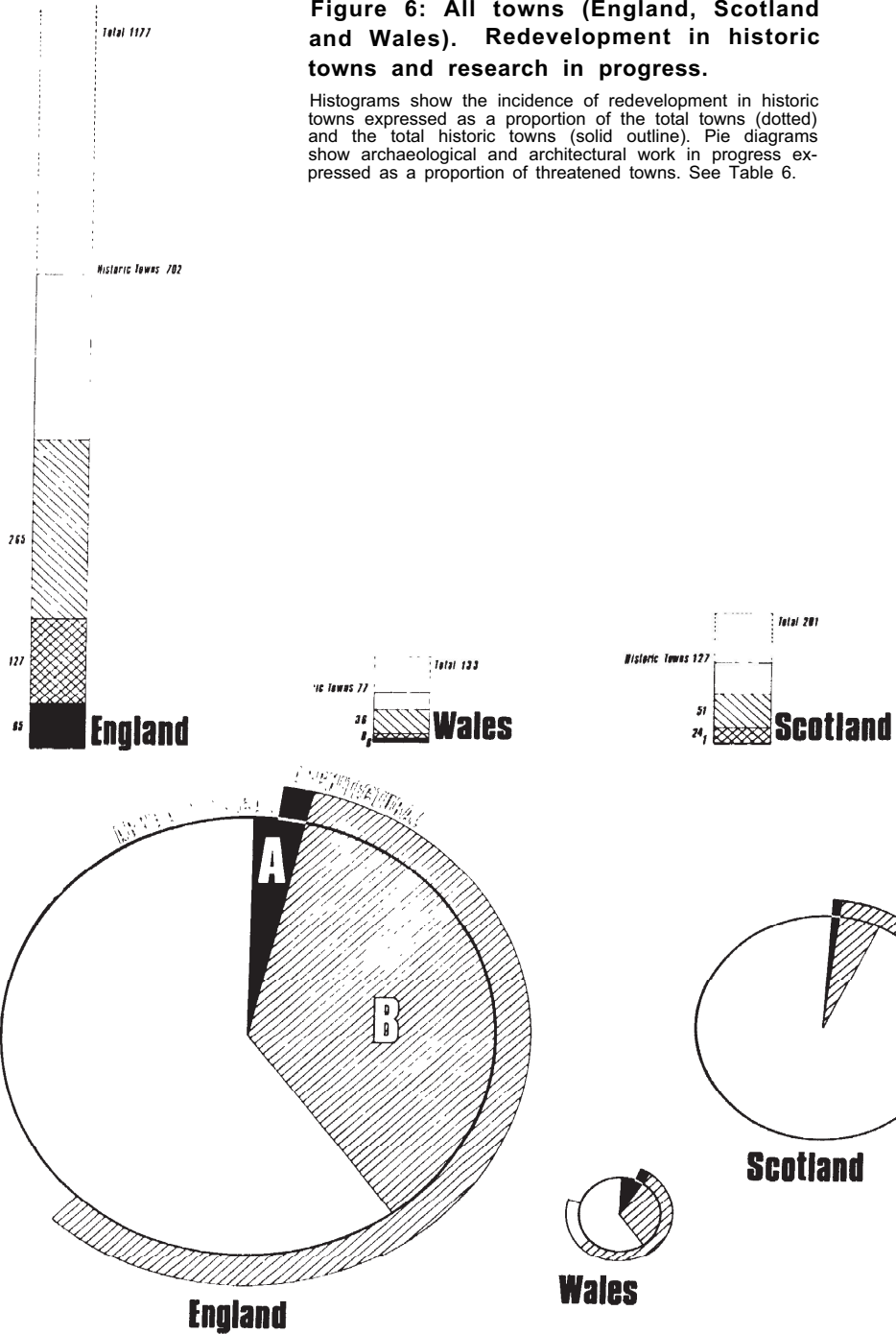
SECTION 6: SPECIAL CASES

Abingdon, Berkshire (Map 6)

6.1   Abingdon is a small but rapidly expanding town (1971 population 18,596) on the River Thames at its confluence with the Ock. The town stands on a river-laid terrace of sand and gravel which has proved attractive to settlers from the earliest times. Archaeological sites of all periods from Neolithic to Saxon have been identified in the Abingdon area, including pagan Anglo-Saxon cemeteries and settlements- Nearly all these sites and finds, many of them of far more than local importance, were discovered during gravel quarrying. Most of them have been or are being destroyed by the same process.

6.2   In Abingdon town itself there is a similar wealth of evidence. A large Romano-British settlement lay here, although its nature and extent have never been determined. Romano-British material has been found in quantity and the Roman coin-series covers the whole period of the occupation. The many coins of the first century AD and earlier suggest that there may have been a fort here of the period of the Claudian conquest of AD 43.

6.3   Abingdon provides extensive evidence of post-Roman settlement. In 1934 a large pagan Anglo-Saxon cemetery came to light close to the point at which the Ock joins the Thames. This cemetery may have come into use before AD 450 and may thus be contemporary with the final stages of the Romano-British community. Within the last year an early Anglo- Saxon settlement has been identified at Wilsham road, south of the town. The famous abbey was founded *c.*675 and, after eclipse during the Viking troubles, was re-established in the tenth century; it became one of the most important monasteries in England.

The medieval town grew up partly around the abbey gate and partly around the parish of St. Helen—another early Christian centre, traditionally the site of a seventh-century nunnery, the focus of missionary activity in the surrounding countryside, and associated with the administration of royal estates in the area. The medieval street pattern, with St. Helen's church as a focus, suggests that the site of St. Helen's is older than the market place outside the main gate of the abbey.

6.4   Abingdon has a long history of important 'chance' finds of prehistoric, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery and artifacts. These include the Abingdon sword, recovered from the River Ock in 1874. Some of the best material, including an important collection of Romano-British and early Saxon pottery, is in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and in the local museum. Since Abingdon Museum was not founded until 1927, much archaeological material has disappeared into private collections, or been lost. Few of these early finds were recorded in their archaeological context and nothing is known of any structures which may have been associated with them. Yet observation of sites in the town has shown pits, post-holes, and features from all periods, most of which have now been destroyed without record.

6.5 Despite the close proximity of Oxford, archaeological excavation prior to redevelopment has been totally unsatisfactory in Abingdon. The museum is not concerned with excavations; there is no professional archaeologist working in the borough. Excavations were carried out on the site of the abbey in 1922, but the results were not published, until an outline account based on the original excavation notes appeared recently (Biddle,

Map 6 : Development in Abingdon, Berks.
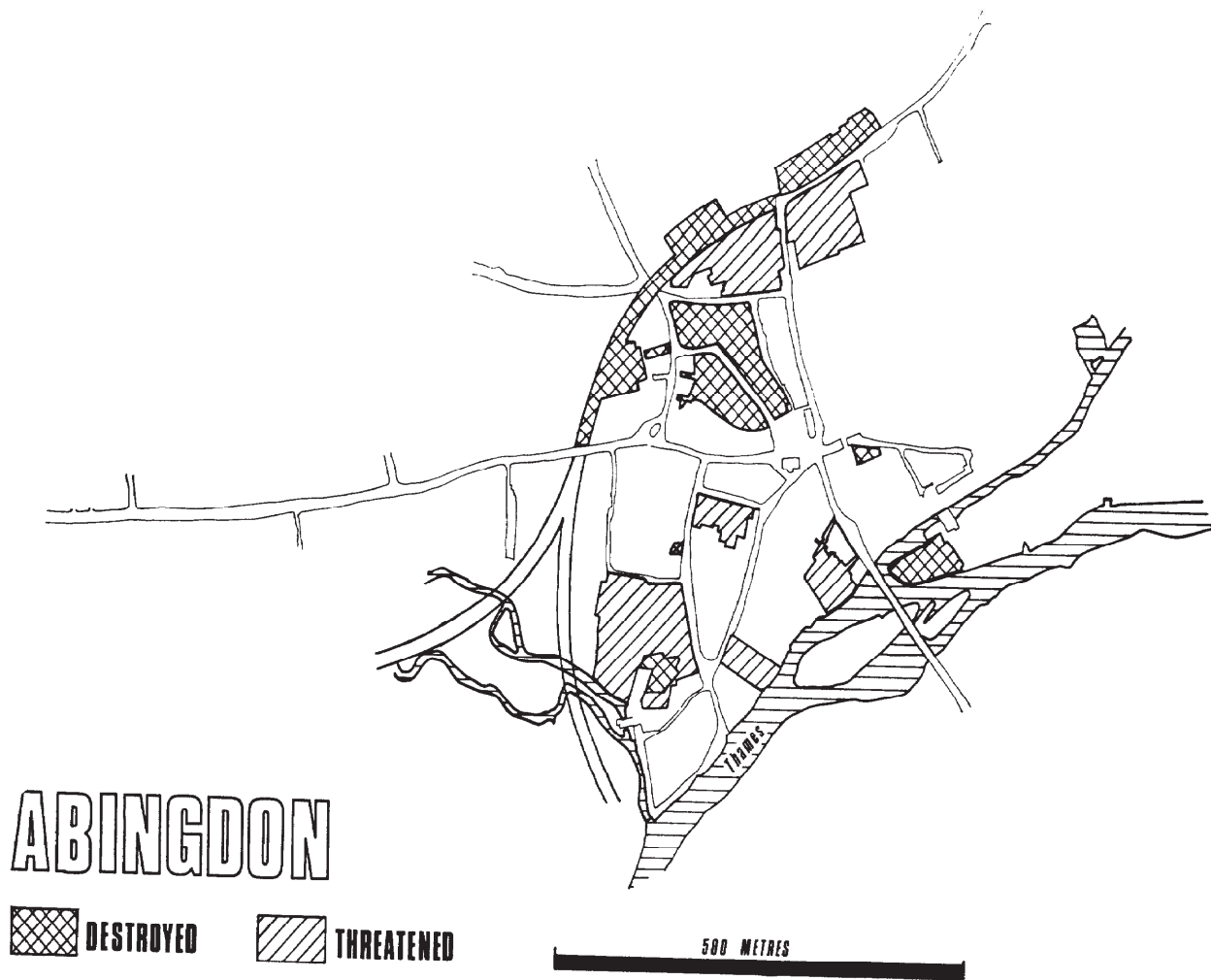
ABINGDON

DESTROYED THREATENED 500 METRES

Lambrick and Myres 1968). One of the few published excavations was that undertaken by the Ashmolean Museum and Oxford University Archaeological Society in 1934-5 on the Anglo-Saxon cemetery on the Saxton Road housing estate (Leeds and Harden 1936). In recent years small excavations prior to redevelopment in the town centre have all produced large quantities of Romano-British pottery as well as Iron Age, Saxon and medieval finds. A local historical and archaeological society founded in 1968 has pursued a policy of rescue excavation in and around Abingdon; the Borough Council has been sympathetic and has at times even written archaeological clauses into redevelopment contracts. But redevelopment of the town centre has been on such a scale that any archaeological arrangements have been inevitably quite inadequate. Finds have been recovered but no significant structures identified; and one third of the town centre including areas of the highest possible archaeological potential has now been destroyed without record. Within the next decade another third is due to be redeveloped, including areas of even greater potential interest near St. Helen's Church (see Map 6). The abbey area, although not immediately threatened, is also available for investigation. In the words of Martin Biddle, 'We have therefore a very real chance of discovering the whole layout and development of an important monastery throughout the Saxon period, something which has a high priority among the problems of medieval archaeology. The post-conquest monastery, one of the richest in the country, also requires a thorough examination and offers every hope of establishing its plan in considerable detail; and there is, finally, the added interest of Roman occupation extending through the fourth and perhaps into the fifth century on a site which was re-occupied before the end of the seventh.'

6.6 The Upper Thames Archaeological Committee, mainly concerned with gravel sites in the Thames, commissioned Mrs. Caroline Simpson to make a study of all available archaeological information including the site of the town. As a result a representative meeting was called and a working party established, out of which the Abingdon Excavations Committee emerged. This Committee, which incorporates both local and national archaeological interests, has decided that a concentrated effort must be made to rescue and record by field work and excavation as much as possible of the highly important archaeological and historical evidence still surviving both within Abingdon and in the countryside around it. This calls for the appointment for five years of a full-time archaeologist to stimulate, co-ordinate and direct local efforts; to work closely with the local authorities, developers, and contractors, and to ensure that archaeological observation and investigation are automatically built into the planning process. A budget of £5,000 *per annum* is required and the Department of the Environment will guarantee half this sum. An appeal was launched in November 1971 and it is hoped that an appointment will be made by the middle of 1972.

Cambridge (Map 7)

6.7 An easy crossing of the River Granta (or Cam) at the junction of three ecological zones, the East Anglian Heights, the Fens and the East Midlands Plateau, has meant that the site of Cambridge has been settled by man from Palaeolithic times to the early Iron Age (Coles and Liversidge 1965; Cra'ster 1969). Later a considerable Roman settlement grew up where the road system centred on the bridge. From the eighth century AD its history is documented (RCHM 1959): chosen by a Danish army for its headquarters, it became successively a Saxon burgh, a market and county town, the site of a royal castle, and finally a university town. It achieved temporary military importance again in the seventeenth century as the fortified headquarters of Cromwell's Eastern Confederation.

6.8 Most of the archaeological evidence for all these periods now lies beneath buildings and gardens. Before 1948, the only material evidence came from casual finds (Fox 1923).

Map 7: Development in Cambridge.
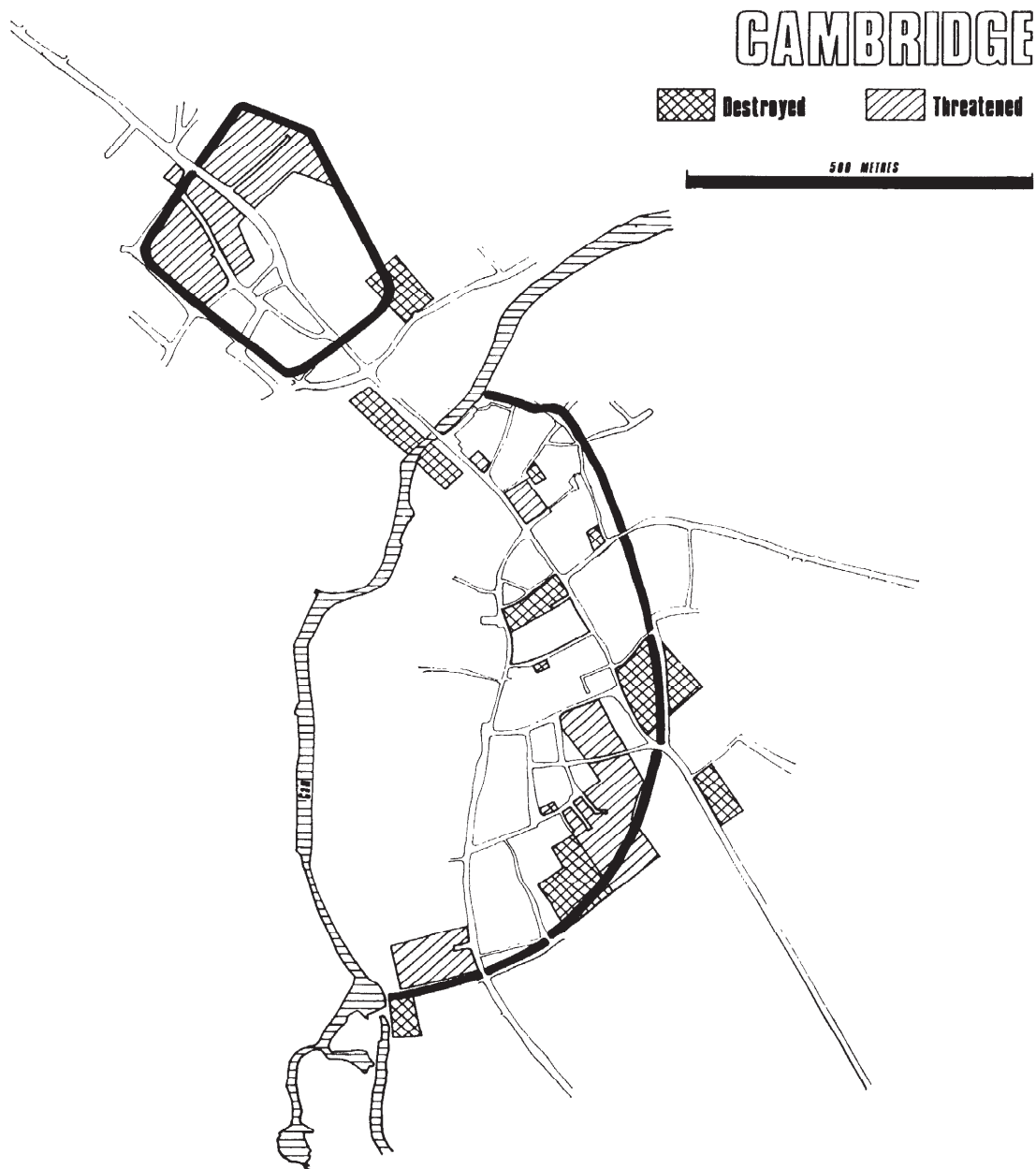
Since then, continuing redevelopment has destroyed, or is destroying, about 30% of the total area within the city boundaries (Map 7). In the Castle Hill area, for instance, are some 40 acres containing a pre-Roman village, the main Roman settlement, a Saxo-Danish settlement and the medieval castle. At present about 30% is in public hands and seems safe; 30% is under buildings not threatened by destruction; and 40% is faced by immediate and major development. Excavations in this area examined about half an acre between 1956 and 1969 (Alexander 1960, 1964, 1968). Systematic work was possible because of the co-operation of the landlords and long delays between demolition and redevelopment.

6.9   In the main area of the city south and east of the Cam lay the main Saxo-Danish settlement and the core of the medieval town; an area of about 100 acres. Major university college, city and private development schemes have developed or are developing about 30% of this area, and here the last 15 years represent a failure, for whilst observation has gone on throughout and excavation has taken place (Addyman and Biddle 1965; Alexander 1969–71), the major problems are unsolved. This has been due mainly to lack of support from the city, of initiative from the university, and to the shortage of time between demolition and redevelopment.

6.10   Archaeological organisation in Cambridge has been divided among several organisations which between them have mounted 26 excavations since 1956. The University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography has been concerned with observation and to a lesser degree with excavation. The Cambridge Excavation Committee worked annually on threatened sites from 1963-71, and by arrangement with the museum concentrated on Cambridge north of the river. There is also the archaeological Field Club, the university's undergraduate society, whose efficacy has varied with the interest of its officers. The University Board of Extra Mural Studies, through its archaeology tutors, conducted annual training excavations from 1956-71,

which since 1963 have been undertaken in conjunction with the Cambridge Excavation Committee and since 1964 with the London University Department of Extra-Mural Studies. There is no city amateur group, and the county society has not been active in the field in this period. Some excavations in Lion Yard in 1969 were conducted by the Institute of Archaeology of the University of London.   The Cambridge Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology has taken no official part in excavations although individual members have used their influence to good effect.   Other departments have helped at times, and the University Museum has aided with laboratory and other facilities.

6.11   Financing of excavations has been by a variety of local sources with some assistance from the Department of the Environment; the costs over fifteen years have been £4,000, although the value of work done has been far more. The County Council is a considerable landowner in the Castle Hill area and has proved most helpful. Relations with local authorities have been good with individuals, but ambivalent with the Corporation as an authority. Assistance in the way of equipment and plans etc. has been received from the architects and surveyors; the City Treasurer has administered the excavation fund since 1963, and a small grant (£200) has been made. However, after a fierce fight, permission for an adequate excavation of the city ditch in the publicly-owned Lion Yard area, the most important archaeological site in the city centre, was refused. Local politics, especially town-university relationships, seem to have complicated the matter.

6.12   The general picture of the last fifteen years in Cambridge has been one of a loose framework of co-operation dealing with problems on an *ad hoc* basis. This has not solved the major outstanding archaeological problems, and this framework is now outgrown. The increasing threat to archaeological remains in and around the city, the end of the series of extra-mural training excavations, and the

disastrous failure in Lion Yard demand an entirely new arrangement including:—

   i)   The appointment of a County Archaeological Officer to produce surveys of both town and county and to co-ordinate rescue programmes;

   ii) A more active field role by the county society and the formation of a local research group in Cambridge itself;

   iii) A movement for a Town and County Museum separate from the University Museum, on the lines of organisation in Oxford.

Gloucester (Map 8)

6.13   Gloucester's part in Roman and early medieval history equals that of almost any other city in Britain. The height of the city's political importance was perhaps reached in the late Saxon and early Norman periods. But from its first foundation as a Roman legionary fortress and subsequently as one of the four *coloniae* of Roman Britain, Gloucester had a vital role. By 904 it had become a 'royal' city, probably the capital of what was then Mercia. Here Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror resided during one of the three great religious festivals of the year, and held their *witan,* a distinction shared by Winchester and Westminster. In the later middle ages the city diminished in importance and by Tudor times had declined considerably. Prosperity however never wholly vanished; Speed, for example, in 1610 described the city as " . . . not great, but standeth holsomly and sweetly . . . " The unsuccessful Royalist siege of 1643 briefly revived the city's national significance, but at the cost of much destruction. Gloucester, however, continued to be modestly prosperous. Its lively response to the industrial revolution is still apparent in its fine harbour and dockyard buildings.

6.14   Ironically the continuing vigour of the city is illustrated by the way it has successfully eliminated the monuments of its past. There is ample documentation of this in the unhappy cries of historians and antiquarians over the last 200 years. In some ways, therefore, the

current redevelopment of the city centre has its precedents. What is, however, totally un-precedented is the scale and pace at which evidence of the city's past is now being destroyed. In a little over ten years, between 1960 and 1971, ten acres, or a quarter of the area once enclosed by the Roman wall (which is the heart of the historic city), has been rebuilt. Over three of these ten acres, basements have been constructed causing the archaeological levels beneath the ground to be removed wholesale. Over the remaining seven acres the grids of concrete piles on which the new buildings are almost invariably based, together with excavations for pile caps, service ducts, water tanks and lift shafts, have all irreparably damaged the archaeological deposits (2.18). Destruction of strata beneath the ground is more than matched by the rate of demolition of historic buildings above it; for example in the twenty years since the Ministry of Housing's list was compiled, over 60% of the city's listed timber-framed build-ings have been demolished. Out of the total of 603 listed buildings of all grades, just over 150 have been demolished in the last twenty years.

6.15   Until 1968 the then Ministry of Public Building and Works tried to deal with the archaeological problems of the city by financing excavations for short periods on specific sites. These were directed either by the archaeological assistant at the Museum or an outsider. Where possible the Museum also observed contractors' operations on sites where no excavation took place. In 1968, on the Ministry's initiative, a full-time Field Archaeologist was appointed for a period of four years and added to the Museum staff. Half his salary was paid by the Ministry, the other half by the City.

6.16   The period 1968-71 has been one of almost constant excavation as the development of about four acres has taken place. In the three years up to mid-1971, the excavations involved the total expenditure of about £11,000 (excluding the Field Archaeologist's salary), of which about £9,500 was provided by the

Ministry (now Department of the Environment), £750 by the City, and the rest from other sources. The organisation and scope of the work has been frankly opportunistic, according to how favourably the situation, developers and contractors were disposed. The bulk of the current redevelopment is being carried out by the City Corporation as landowner in conjunction with development companies. Where this is so, the developers are obliged to offer 'a reasonable opportunity for prior archaeological investigation', but they effectively decide what this means. Negotiations with the developers concerning excavation are carried out either by the Museum or through the City Planning Department. The Field Archaeologist's junior position means, at its worst, that in order to put the case, for instance for excavation causing delay on a particular site, he would have to persuade his head of department, the Museum Curator, to persuade the Planning Department to approach the developers. Even when the Planning Department is not directly involved in negotiation, its attitude will decide the effectiveness of the arguments the Museum may put to a developer.

6.17   But while the Museum is powerless to enforce conditions favourable to archaeological investigation, those have often arisen as a result of routine delays in development programmes. In these cases the City Planning Department, developers and contractors have readily co-operated in getting or giving permission to excavate or have assisted with mechanical excavation on the site. One such site was that of the GPO Telephone Exchange extension, where a two-year delay took place between demolition and rebuilding. Excavation took place throughout most of the period and again, when contractors' work was in progress, for a further two months. Due to the chance that medieval buildings fronting a disused length of street were on the site, this excavation for the first time gives some hint of the total archaeological wealth of Gloucester sites. In the 12-15 feet high stratigraphical accumulation covering the site (which extended over about three-quarters of an acre and was not totally excavated) part or the whole of over 50 buildings was excavated. These belonged to twelve main building periods from the first to the eighteenth century. But this was clearly still not the whole story; in ideal circumstances it would have been possible to chart between fifteen and twenty major changes in the aspect of the site from Gloucester's beginnings to the present day. A mass of associated evidence regarding the occupations, wealth and character of the inhabitants of the buildings would have been available to accompany each stage. While the excavation collected some of this information, its most forceful—and sobering—impact is to make clear quite what has been lost in the redeveloped areas.

6.18   The position regarding the destruction of historic buildings in the city is desperate. Figures relating to the number of listed buildings demolished do not give the whole picture since the true character of apparently unexceptional buildings is often only brought to light during demolition. There is need for a detailed survey of what still survives. A glimmer of light in the picture, otherwise of unrelieved gloom, is the recent activity towards forming a Civic Society, one of whose objects should be to care for the city's historic buildings, by campaigning against their demolition, attempting to find uses for them and even buying them. In the few cases where detailed records have been made of buildings due to be demolished, this has been done by the local archaeological society, the Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group, who have also been active in initiating the Civic Society.

6.19   For the future the most urgent need in Gloucester is to see that the archaeological case is understood by, and taken into account by, those involved in planning decisions, before the decisions are made. In the first place the failure to do this is the fault of the archaeologist; disastrous decisions have been taken simply in ignorance of their consequences. A wealth of knowledge about Gloucester beneath the ground is now available, but, as has been remarked, there is an urgent need for more study of the city's historic buildings. Money

Map 8: Development in Gloucester.
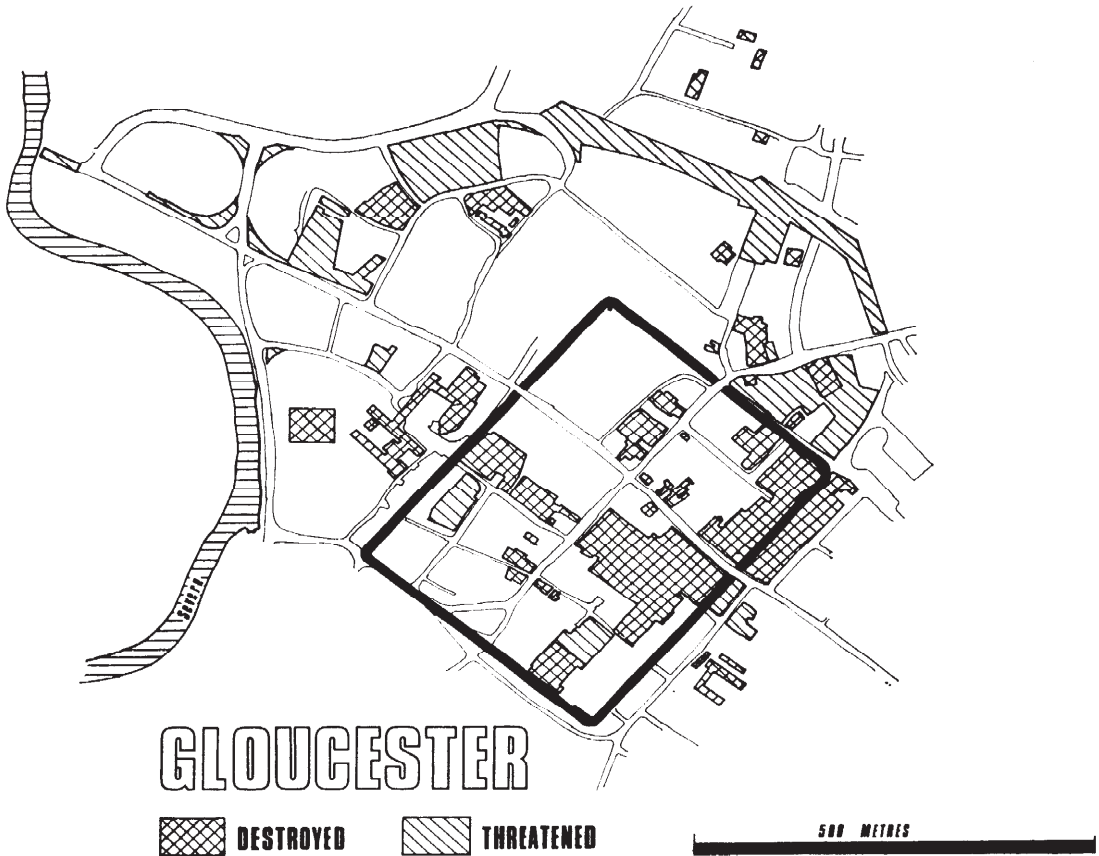
GLOUCESTER

▨ DESTROYED   ▨ THREATENED   500 METRES

spent on financing a survey geared specifically to the present emergency would be amply rewarded. It is to be hoped then that the Civic Society would be able to present the case for retaining old buildings more effectively or be more persuasive in enlisting public support.

6.20   The excavations recently carried out in the city have been essentially a passive response to planning decisions already made and redevelopment actually in progress. Where this situation exists, there seems no reason to change the *status quo:* it is already too late to do much more than has been done in the recent excavations and, as they have shown, there is much to be gained from an unassertive, opportunistic approach. But over large areas towards the fringes of the historic city the ground now lies open or buildings are being demolished with a view to the construction of an inner city ring road and other developments whose details are not yet worked out. Here there is still perhaps time to mount the type of large-scale excavation, which the Telephone Exchange site has shown is the only way by which we will reliably understand the surviving evidence for Gloucester's past.

53

Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire
(Map 9)

6.21   So far as is known the origins of the modern city of Kingston upon Hull go back to the twelfth century. Some time between 1160 and 1190, Wyke upon Hull was created as a new town and port by the nearby Cistercian Abbey of Meaux (Beresford 1967). In 1193, wool for the ransom of Richard I was collected at 'the port of Hull' and in 1203-5 Hull ranked next after the six leading ports of England. By the late thirteenth century it had become the third port of the kingdom, a position which it has maintained ever since (Victoria History 1969, 13-14).

6.22   Very little is known from documentary sources about the early days of Wyke. It was a centre for the export of wool and for the import of wine. From 1279 there was a weekly market and a fifteen-day annual fair. A chapel, on the site of the present Holy Trinity Church, is believed to have been established in 1285 and the Carmelite Friars had a property in Monk Gate (now Blackfriargate) from 1289. Rentals and valuations undertaken in 1293 were used by Bilson in an important article (Bilson 1929) to show that the street plan of the present old town of Hull already existed in all its essentials before 1293. The rental of 1347 (Guildhall archives) makes it possible to identify the burgage tenements of the fourteenth century and, in most cases, to identify the owners of the same properties in the late thirteenth century.

6.23   Before 1971, no archaeological excavations had been undertaken within the old town area of Kingston upon Hull. In that year two sites facing on to High Street were investigated jointly by Hull Museums and the East Riding Archaeological Society with the support of small grants from the Corporation and the Department of the Environment. These excavations established the high potential of the old town area of Hull as a source of knowledge about medieval urban life (Hull Museums Bulletin no. 7). In one small trial area it was possible to trace the continuous history of the

site for six and a half centuries from about 1300 to 1941, through six successive building phases. On the second site, at the junction of Church Lane and High Street, the plans were recovered of three successive merchant houses of the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries. These excavations confirm the view that the built-up area of Wyke upon Hull lay in the south-east quarter of the 'old town' between Humber Street and Scale Lane and between the Market Place and the River Hull. They showed that, despite the high water table, productive archaeological work can be carried out at low cost and indeed can be particularly rewarding for two reasons. First, the damp subsoil encouraged the medieval burghers to lay down in their houses frequent new clean floors of clay, thus producing a considerable depth of stratified levels. Second, the damp lower levels have preserved organic material, including the sill-beams of timber houses, in an excellent state. The small excavations so far carried out have produced house-plans of a type unknown elsewhere; they have demonstrated an era of stone building hitherto unsuspected by historians; and they have begun to reveal the actual conditions of life in medieval Hull. The many finds of foreign imports promise important new information for the economic historian. For all these reasons, and because of the excellent but so far largely unused documentary sources available, it will be clear that there is a strong case for further excavation in Hull on a larger and more comprehensive scale.

6.24   At the present time much of the historic heart of Hull lies waste and clear of buildings. This is largely the result of bombing during the war, damage which thirty years later has not yet been made good. However, construction is now due to start in May 1972 on a large multi-storey project between the Market Place and High Street. Also in 1972 preliminary work is planned on Stage II of the South Orbital Road, a six-lane highway which will cover the whole of Myton Gate (the medieval Lisle Street), will obliterate the site of the Augustinian Friary and cut through the heart of early medieval Wyke. Other areas especially in need of excavations

Map 9: Development in Kingston upon Hull.

DESTROYED   THREATENED   500 METRES

RIVER HUMBER   KINGSTON UPON HULL
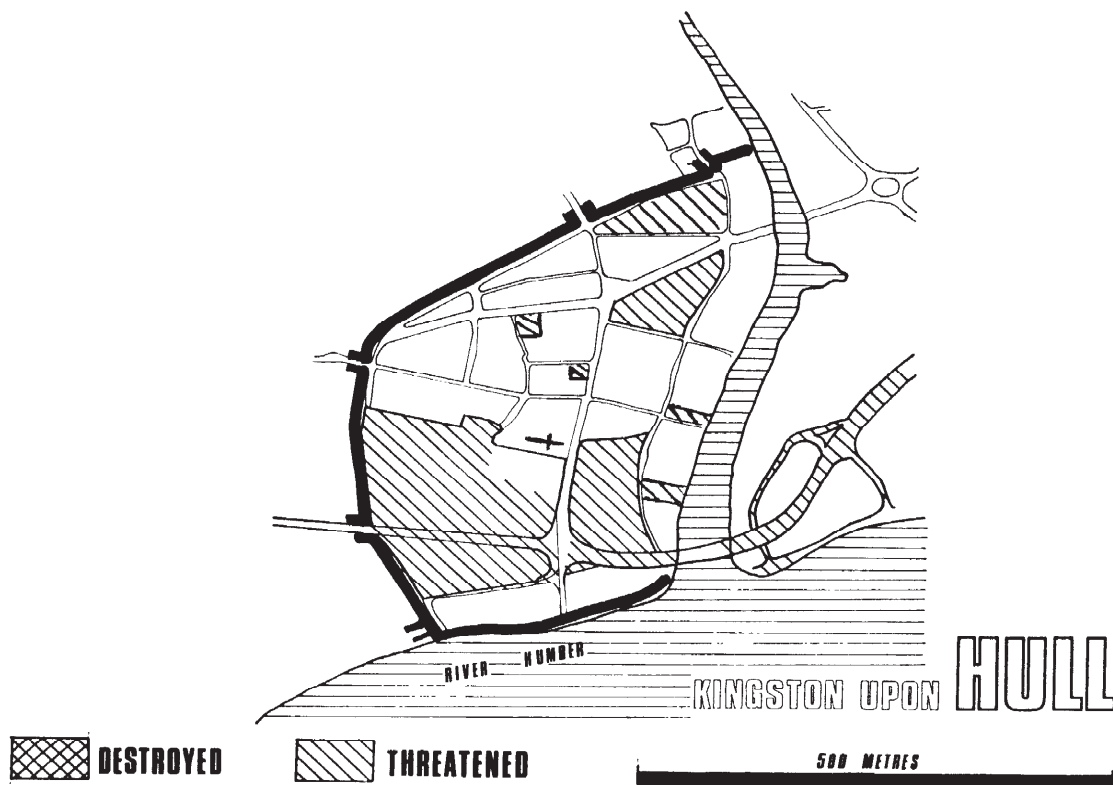
Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. Crown copyright reserved.

are: High Street frontages; a river frontage plot; the site of the thirteenth century gaol; and various house sites for which there is historical documentation.

6.25 The medieval town wail of Hull, equipped with 30 interval towers, seven gates or posterns, and built of brick, was erected between 1321 and 1400. The results of excavations in Humber Street and North Walls have been published (Hull Museums Bulletins Nos. 3 and 4, reprinted 1972). Few problems remain concerning the line or the construction of the wall, but the gates have never been investigated and a section through the backing rampart of

clay needs to be cut in the neighbourhood of the former North Gate. Henry VIII's defences east of the Haven were investigated in 1970 and a brief report published (Hull Museums Bulletin no. 6). A longer report by Alan Cook is forthcoming in *Post-Medieval Archaeology.* The South Blockhouse, which is about to be scheduled by the Department of the Environment, will need to be excavated in advance of Stage III of the South Orbital road. The third period of Hull's defences, erected beyond the medieval wall in the mid-seventeenth century, was almost entirely destroyed when the town docks were built. It is possible that some portion of these defences survives to be recovered

in the neighbourhood of the old No. 7 Warehouse and near the old North Gate. The fourth and final stage in the defence of Hull was the Citadel, erected between 1680 and 1700 and demolished in 1860. Most of this area is still free of buildings, and trial trenching could well uncover late seventeenth century deposits.

6.26   If these threats are to be met and vital information to be won from the ground before the chance is lost forever it is essential that a crash programme of rescue excavation be undertaken over the next three to five years. The museum, with its present meagre resources of staff, cannot undertake the scale of work required without special aid. Nor can a team with sufficient skill and time be recruited from the East Riding Archaeological Society alone. At the minimum, annual three-month excavation campaigns are required, using 20-30 volunteers. In addition it is recommended that a Field Archaeologist be appointed to the museum staff to undertake the direction of rescue excavations within the old town, and where necessary, outside it, to keep a continuous watch on the building and road works as they proceed, and to prepare reports on the excavations for publication. It is expected that the Ancient Monuments Directorate of the Department of the Environment would be prepared to meet half the cost of these operations: the remaining half would have to fall on the Corporation or on other sources.

Ruthin, Denbighshire

6.27   Ruthin, county town of Denbighshire and former assize town, stands at the southern end of the fertile Vale of Clwyd. Nothing is known for certain about the history of the site before the foundation of the Castle in 1277 and the borough in 1282, in the course of the Edwardian conquest of north Wales. The lordship of Ruthin was vested in the de Grey family who established there in 1310 a priory served by a warden and seven priests, which became the parish church of St. Peter's, and replaced the earlier church at Llanrhydd. The majority of the earlier inhabitants of the borough were English, which no doubt helped

to make it a prime target for Glyndwr who sacked the place in 1400. Later charters gave freedom to all living in the borough, both English and Welsh, and the latter settled there in large numbers, making it a predominantly Welsh town by the sixteenth century, when it played an important part in Welsh cultural and literary movements associated with the Renaissance and Reformation. One of the most important natives of Ruthin was Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster, who assisted in the production of the Welsh Bible and in 1595 founded Ruthin School.

6.28   In its historical development and in its scale Ruthin (population 3740) is typical of many of the small towns which serve as the administrative centres of Wales, towns which are a fraction of the size of the average English county town, yet perform the same function. It has its inevitable castle, gaol, market-place and parish church, but it is unusual in possessing a very large number of town houses of fifteenth to seventeenth-century date. These early timber-framed houses are of exceptional interest, and it is the preservation of this rich body of early domestic architecture which is the town's chief archaeological problem. The two main threats are heavy through traffic, and decay, as residents move away from the shopping centre to the more recent houses in the suburbs. The through traffic has already caused some damage, leading to the removal (by design) of a good fifteenth-century house to improve a road alignment, to the removal (by accident) of a good seventeenth century storeyed porch, and also to the revelation (as a result of a lorry driver's miscalculation) of part of a fifteenth-century shop front, showing incidentally that the town had expanded beyond its gates at an early date.

6.29   Fortunately, the County Planning Office (which is contemplating the creation of an archaeological section) has put forward proposals which should deal with these problems. A scheme has been published suggesting that the centre of the town, including the old market square, should be made into a traffic-free precinct and conservation area. If these

proposals are implemented, the decay of the historic character of Ruthin should be arrested, and a delightful small county town preserved. If it succeeds, there would, it is to be hoped, be few occasions for excavations, as the existing buildings will be retained *in situ.* Should there be any redevelopment in the town centre, there is reason to think that requests to carry out excavations would be treated sympathetically.

Stirling (Map 10)

6.30   The medieval burgh of Stirling (burgh charter 1124-27) was confined largely to the ridge descending eastwards from the Castle Rock, and is now circumscribed on the south and south-east sides by the vestiges of the sixteenth century town wall. On the east and north sides the precise boundary of the medieval burgh is less clearly defined, but it probably followed a line along, or some distance to the west of, the present Barnton Street and Irvine Place, perhaps to a point on Upper Castle Hill.

6.31   Since 1945 there has been much re-development in Stirling affecting many of the principal streets of the medieval burgh. A major rebuilding programme in the 1950s involved the construction of new houses, the restoration of many older properties, and the clearance of congested 'back-lands'. St. John Street and Broad Street, the nucleus of the medieval burgh, were developed in these ways. Much of Bow Street and Baker Street was cleared of older buildings and replaced in the 1950s by new dwellings in a traditional style. A public garden was created on the cleared open area on the south-west side of Baker Street, north of Bank Street. In St. John Street and Spittal Street, the original Back Row, the street has been re-aligned above the junction with Academy Road, and a housing scheme, extending as far as the town wall, occupies an area on the west side of the junction. At the foot of Spittal Street the municipal buildings have been extended recently on the south-west side of the street, and a large office block has been built at the rear of the Athenaeum within the angle formed by the junction of Baker Street and Spittal Street. In St. Mary's Wynd the road has been re-aligned and an extensive open area on the east side of the road has been cleared of buildings. Other developments within the medieval burgh, including areas on the north fringe of the historic town centre, are indicated on the map (Map 10).

6.32   Areas scheduled for redevelopment include the Port Street Bastion, the only surviving section of the town wall on the east side of the medieval burgh. This bastion, of sixteenth-century date, is threatened with demolition. Late medieval burgh fortifications in Scotland, incorporating intermediate towers, are confined to the examples in Edinburgh, Stirling and Peebles, and this bastion is one of the few remaining examples of its kind.

6.33   According to the Burgh Architect and Planning Officer, there are five-year housing development projects for the three principal cleared areas within the medieval burgh; the Broad Street 'backlands', the junction of St. Mary's Wynd and Irvine Place, and the north side of Upper Bridge Street. These projects are at the planning stage, as is also the development plan put forward by Mowlem Ltd. to build an extremely large hotel on the sites of the existing Military Prison and Erskine Marykirk (listed building consent would be required for the demolition of both of these properties). A report on the derelict public baths in Broad Street is under consideration; the building may be reconstructed for housing or commercial purposes within the existing shell. If the proposal to restore Cowan's House, in St. Mary's Wynd goes forward, the adjacent three-storey structures in King's Stables Road may be demolished. Castle Hotel on Upper Castle Hill is shortly to be restored by Visitors' Centres Limited, Carrbridge, Inverness-shire. There have been no redevelopment proposals made regarding the range of derelict two-storey dwellings on the north-east side of Spittal Street.

Map 10: Development in Stirling.
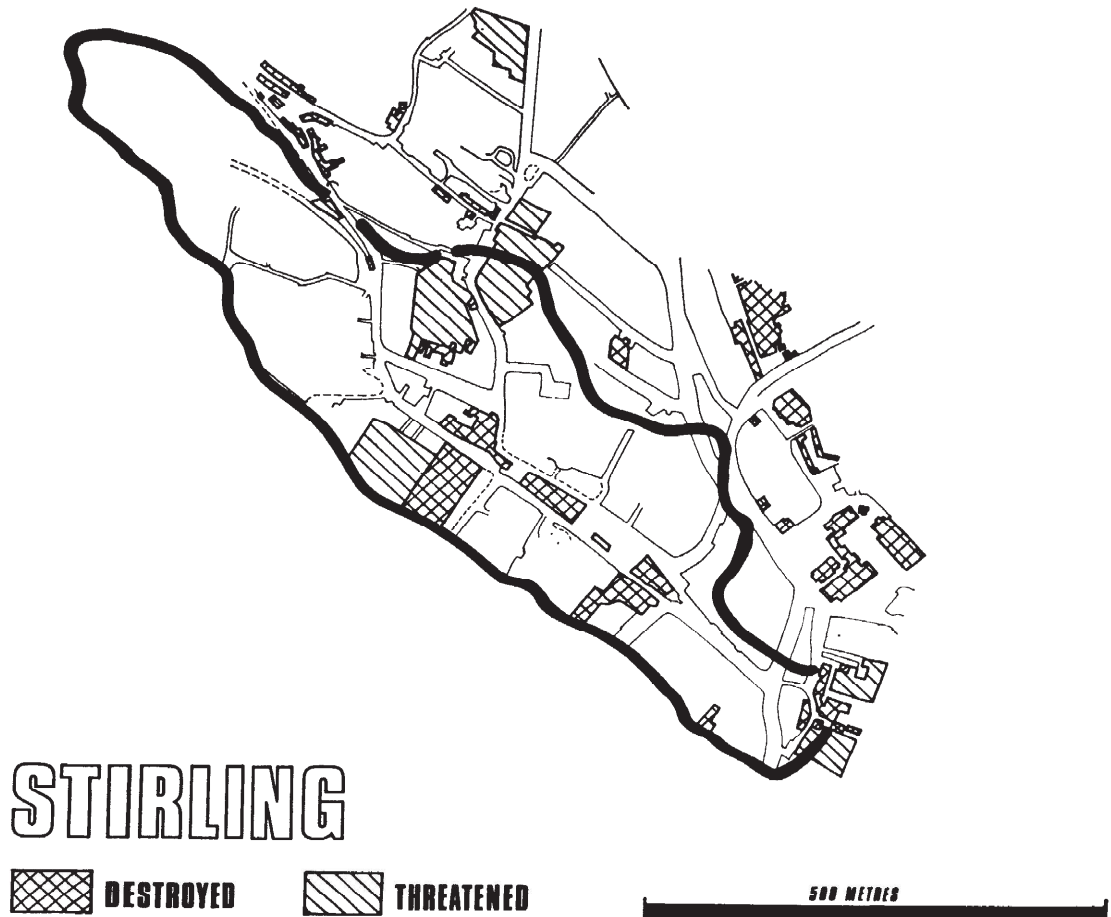
STIRLING

⊠ **DESTROYED**   ⧅ **THREATENED**   ▬▬ *500 METRES*

6.34   Archaeological work in Stirling has been confined to an excavation within the Guildhall (brief report in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1970,* p. 46-7) of the foundations of a tower, possibly part of the town wall or gate. Otherwise there are no arrangements to deal on any scale with archaeology in the town.

Comments on the Special Cases

6.35   The preceding reports give a detailed description of six historic towns. The examples

chosen have been distributed as evenly as possible, and they have not been selected as places outstanding for archaeological neglect. Indeed, Abingdon and Hull have taken the initiative in launching appeals for full-time archaeologists to deal with the problems of their archaeological record.

6.36   Several points can be deduced from these examples. First, they indicate in typical cases, the extent of development which occurs in historic towns. The areas already lost to

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archaeology are formidable; a quarter of Gloucester, a third of Abingdon; nearly half of Cambridge. These examples are reminders of the vulnerability of the archaeology of towns.

6.37   Second, these examples show how archaeological work, even when it is being done, is not necessarily of the right scale, in the right places, or even asking the right questions. If major problems remain unsolved then the excavation cannot be reckoned a success. All the towns listed in Appendix I as having work of 'B' classification in progress are doing even less than the towns described in these examples. This serves as simply another reminder that only a properly organised series of excavations combined with both the planning process and many other methods of study, can solve the still unanswered historical questions about the origin and development of our towns. There is not much time to do this; when the present rebuilding phase subsides, little archaeology will be left.

6.38   A further select list of towns where work is urgently needed will be found in Appendix V.

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SECTION 7: RECOMMENDATIONS

(Points requiring new legislation are underlined)

The planning process

7.1 The powers already vested in Local Authorities to designate Conservation Areas (4.2) should be more fully used. The Government circular concerning the Civic Amenities Act points out that 'features of archaeological interest' may form the focus of a Conservation Area (Circular 53/67). More attention ought to be paid to this possibility. It may also be noted that individual sites can and should be scheduled by Local Authorities.

7.2 It is a statutory requirement that all planning proposals should be placed on deposit for public reaction, comment and participation, both at the formative stages and before final approval. Approval can be either by the Secretary of State for the Environment (Structure Plans) or by the Local Planning Authority (District and Local Plans). In order that the archaeological and historical implications of such planning proposals may be assessed at the formative stages, Local Planning Authorities should be recommended to deposit copies of the relevant documents with the Council for British Archaeology.

7.3 The only way to prevent the destruction without record of the archaeology of historic town centres *is to secure by law that the archaeological potential of any proposed development should be considered when planning permission is granted,* and that this should be based on a professional archaeological opinion. It is clear from our report that the present voluntary procedures do not work, except in rare cases and after great initial losses. The archaeological potential of any given site could often be best established within the framework of an existing archaeological survey of a town or region. Such a survey* could be carried out by the county archaeologist where one exists and we recommend that this is one important reason for the employment of an archaeologist by all major local authorities. Where no such person exists, a survey should be commissioned from the relevant department in the nearest university, or from the local museum, or in the event of no suitable person being immediately available, the CBA or the Department of the Environment should be asked to advise. Many developments are of course very small but they should also be considered; the existence of archaeological town maps (7.4) would allow their archaeological potential to be estimated at a glance.

7.4 A critical part of a survey will be the preparation of archaeological town maps. The ideal type is represented in the publication *Historic Towns,* vol. 1 (ed. Lobel 1969) (2.10). Pending the publication of further volumes, local maps on similar lines showing sites of known archaeological interest and adding the distribution of individual finds as a guide to the archaeological potential of any given part of the town, will be an essential tool for both planners and archaeologists. Such maps would facilitate the formulation of policies for investigation and these policies could then be written into Local Authority Plans.

7.5 The Walsh Report recommended (Walsh 1969, paragraph 145) that access should be allowed to sites in cases where an arrangement to excavate could not be made with the landowner or developer. There have already been

*Archaeological surveys have been prepared in some places, for instance at Oxford (Benson and Cook 1966), York (Addyman and Rumsby 1971), Tamworth (Tamworth Research Committee 1971), and Tewkesbury (Fowler 1972, forthcoming).

several cases (4.9) where the building contract has contained clauses allowing access to a site for the purpose of observation while work is in progress.* These clauses, if inserted, are binding on the contractors, but there is no compulsion to insert such clauses in the contract, and in the case of private development sites there is even less likelihood that the archaeologist will be granted access. *We consider it essential that an archaeologically accredited person should be given access to building sites with archaeological deposits and objects* (see also 7.6).

7.6 If time is required for excavation this can only be obtained by agreement with the contractor before contract works begin. The owner of the site can delay a developer in order to allow time for excavation, although at his own expense. The RIBA standard form of contract allows for such eventualities (Clause 24(k)). The following clause for a Winchester site owned by the Hampshire County Council demonstrates this:

'The Contractor is to give the Director of Excavations (Archaeological) facilities for inspecting the work of excavation at any time. Should the Director deem it necessary to make a detailed examination of any work exposed by the excavations, the Contractor is to cease operations on such portion of the site for as long as the Director may require provided that, if the delay exceeds 24 hours, the Director should obtain and produce to the Contractor an appropriate authority in writing from the Clerk of the County Council. Any extra cost which the Contractor may reasonably claim as arising from this Clause will be added to the Contract figure'.

We wish to recommend most strongly that some such clause be included in all Local Authority contracts. In the case of sites not owned by Local Authorities it is possible for the Planning Authority to refuse planning permission for certain key sites until investigation

has been completed. We would recommend that such powers be used wherever necessary. In default of such action and where a site of special importance has been identified by an archaeological survey, or in the consideration of the archaeological potential of a development site, *we believe it essential that there should be provision in law to secure time for excavation if required.*

7.7 We consider that these two requirements, *access* to the site (7.5) and *time for excavation* (7.6) are essential in the case of sites whose importance has been specified in the archaeological survey (7.3). We realise that such provisions could not at present be made a condition of planning permission as this would be outside the scope of planning control (MHG circular 5/68), and could be appealed against in law. We suggest therefore that *new legislation is necessary giving statutory protection to key archaeological sites specified in the archaeological survey* (7.3). Not all such sites would in fact need excavation; in many cases observation alone might be sufficient. Nevertheless, in the case of these key sites, the proposed legislation would provide for both access for an accredited archaeologist, and time for excavation when this is considered necessary.

7.8 We recognise fully and appreciate the fears of contractors, developers and others that archaeology will cause them delay and considerable expense. We believe that good legislation will in fact reduce this concern and will reduce to a minimum the delay and expense that will sometimes be involved. With consideration of archaeological potential at an early stage in planning, the problems that may arise can be taken into consideration on a sensible basis by all concerned, at the earliest possible date.

Finance

7.9 The grants provided by the Department of the Environment for rescue excavation have recently been increased. This increase should be extended still further: expenditure on rescue archaeology, for pre-excavation surveys, for

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*The RIBA standard form of contract, Clause 34, sub-clause 2, allows the admission of a third party to deal with archaeological objects. The archaeologist is admitted under Clause 29 ('Artists and Tradesmen').

excavation itself, and for the preparation of the necessary publications, should be brought more into line with the amount considered adequate in some Continental countries and more particularly in line with the great expense of properly conducted urban excavations. It is, for example, already reliably estimated that excavations in York alone over the next ten years will require an expenditure exceeding £500,000. Even when averaged over ten years at £50,000 *per annum* this sum needed for one town still amounts to one-sixth of the government funds now available for rescue sites of every kind and period throughout the country.

7.10   A Local Authority is empowered to levy a rate for cultural purposes. More thought should be given to using a proportion of this 'cultural levy' for archaeological research.

7.11   The Walsh Committee decided against recommending that the cost of rescue excavations should be made a charge on developers, for the reasons that (i) the public are those that benefit and should therefore provide the financial aid; and (ii) that such a provision would be an incentive to concealment. The new legislation suggested in 7.3, that the archaeological potential of any site should be considered in the granting of planning approval, would meet the second objection entirely. Moreover, we take the view that archaeology should be to some extent a charge on the developer, on the grounds that if cultural levels are to be destroyed, the agents of that destruction should contribute to repairing its consequences. We consider that *where the archaeological survey (7.3) specifies a site of particular importance, a proportion of the contract sum should be devoted to archaeological purposes, estimated according to the sites importance and costed in advance as part of the expenses of the operation of the site.* It would be possible for a Planning Authority to enter into some agreement with the developer (under section 37 of the *Town and Country Planning Act (1962)),* particularly if it were apparent that planning permission   would only be granted after adequate investigation (7.6). It would, how-ever, apparently at present not be possible for such a provision to be a condition consequent upon the grant of planning approval (7.7)

Organisation

7.12   Local working parties should be set up in the more important historic towns, where such an organisation does not already exist. Such organisations could also be arranged on an area basis to cover groups of smaller towns, each too small to form the basis of an individual working party. Such working parties should include senior members of the principal departments of the Local Authority; a representative from the Department of the Environment, and representatives of local archaeological, architectural, research and civic societies. The local museum, where such exists, can be expected to play a key role in such organisations. These organisations, as Archaeological Excavations Committees, are already in existence in several places (town committees for example at Winchester, Oxford, Southampton; County Committees such as the Research Committee of the Essex Archaeological Society or the Kent Archaeological Council).

7.13 Such working parties should make it their business to promote:

i)   Documentary and historical research closely co-ordinated with the excavation and recording of buildings;

ii)   The preparation of maps showing all features and finds of historical and archaeological   interest;

iii)   Close liaison with the local planning department;

iv)   The regular observation of sites;

v)   Excavation where necessary;

vi)   Architectural survey, not confined only to buildings immediately threatened;

vii)   The processing and conservation of archaeological finds;

viii)   The full publication of results.

These provisions should where possible be co-ordinated with or related to existing arrangements, especially the local museum.

7.14 The ultimate success of such committees or working parties depends on good public relations; too many projects have been damaged by local conflicts. The recruitment of persons prepared to initiate such schemes and to give time, attention and diplomacy to the task before them will prove the key to successful co-operation.

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APPENDIX I: List of towns§

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE

List I

Luton						

List II

BEDFORD	Saxon	W	A	B	+ 19	XXX R
DUNSTABLE	*c.* 1119		B	—	+ 7	XXX

List III

AMPTHILL	1219		—	C	+ 1 0	XX
BIGGLESWADE	1247		—	—	+ 1 0	XX
Kempston						
LEIGHTON LINSLADE (LEIGHTON)	1086		C	—	+ 19	XXX
Sandy						

BERKSHIRE

List I

READING	Saxon	W	B	B	+ 12	XXX

List II

ABINGDON	Saxon		B	B	+ 66	XXX R
MAIDENHEAD	c. 1270		C	C	+ 6	XXX R
NEWBURY	by 1189		C	C	+ 17	XXX
NEW WINDSOR	1107-31		—	B	+ 4	XX R
WALLINGFORD	Saxon	W	B	D	+ 16	XX
WOKINGHAM	by 1146		—	C	+ 70	XX

List III

WANTAGE	1177		—	—	+ 13	XXX

List IV

HUNGERFORD	1131		—	—	+ 18	0
OLD WINDSOR	Saxon: to 14th C.		C	—	+ 9	0
THATCHAM	1306		—	—	+ 50	XX

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

List II

AYLESBURY	Saxon		B	B	+ 39	XXX
BUCKINGHAM	Saxon	W	—	B	+ 300	XX
HIGH WYCOMBE	1226		—	—	+ 13	XXX
Slough						

§ For explanation of symbols used in this Appendix, see 3.17-3.33.

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	RESEARCH Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE —*continued*						
List III						
BEACONSFIELD	1255		—	C	+ 0	0
Bletchley						
CHESHAM	1257		B	C	+ 0	XXX R
ETON	15th C		—	C	+ 0	XX
MARLOW	1183		—	D	+ 3 0	XX
NEWPORT PAGNELL	Saxon		B	B	+ 5 0	XX
Wolverton						
List IV						
AMERSHAM	1307		—	D	+ 7 0	XX
OLNEY	1232		B	D	+ 5 0	XX
STONY STRATFORD	by 1202		B	B	+1 2 0	XX
WENDOVER	1307		—	D	+ 1 0	XX
CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND ISLE OF ELY						
List II						
CAMBRIDGE	Roman: Saxon	W	B	B	+ 2 0 *	XXX
WISBECH	13th C.		B	B	+ 2 8 *	XX
List III						
Chatteris						
ELY	Saxon	w	—	—	+ 1 0 *	0
March						
Whittlesey						
CHESHIRE						
List I						
Birkenhead						
CHESTER (Deva)	Roman fortress: Saxon	W	B	B	+ 11	XXX
STOCKPORT	1260		—	—		XXXX
Wallasey						
List II						
ALTRINCHAM	*c.* 1290		—	—	+ 1 0 *	XXXX
Bebington						
CONGLETON	1272-4		—	—	+ 2 5	XX
Crewe						
Dukinfield						
Ellesmere port						
Hyde						
MACCLESFIELD	1261		—	C	— 32	XXX
Sale						
Stalybridge						

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
CHESHIRE—*continued*						
List III						
Alderley Edge						
Alsager						
Bollington						
Bowdon						
Bredbury and Romiley						
Cheadle and Gatley						
Hale						
Hazel Grove and Bramhall						
Hoylake						
Longdendale						
Lymm						
Marple						
MIDDLEWICH	13th C.		B	—	+ 50*	XXX R
NANTWICH	13th C.		—	—		XXX
Neston						
NETHER KNUTSFORD	1292		—	—		XX R
NORTHWICH *(Condate)*	Roman: 13th C.		—	—		XX R
RUNCORN	Saxon: 19th C.		B	—		XXXX
Sandbach						
Wilmslow						
Winsford						
Wirral						
List IV						
FRODSHAM	1209		—	—	+ 1 3	XX
MALPAS	13th C.		—	—	+ 4 3	XX
TARPORLEY	end 13th C.		—	—	+ 4 0	XXX
CORNWALL						
List II						
BODMIN	Saxon		—	—	+ 6 2	XX
FALMOUTH	1613		—	—	+ 4	XX
HELSTON	1201		—	—	+ 3 5	0
LAUNCESTON	1066-86	W	C	—	+ 6	0
LISKEAR D	1240		—	—	+ 4 0	0
PENRYN	1236		—	—	+ 2 1	0
PENZANCE	by 1327		—	—	0	0
ST. AUSTELL with						
FOWEY	14th C.		—	—	+ 1 4	0
ST. IVES	15th C.		C	—	+ 8	0
SALTASH	by 1201		—	—	+ 5 0	0
TRURO	c. 1153		—	C	+ 7	XX R

66

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	PO?. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
CORNWALL-*continued*						
List III						
Bude-Stratton						
Camborne- Redruth						
LOOE	1201		—	—	+ 3 0	0
Newquay						
St. Just in Penwith						
Torpoint						
List IV						
BOSCASTLE	?1204		—	—	+ 0	0
BOSSINEY			—	—	+ 0	0
CALLINGTON	13th C.		—	—	+ 1 0	XX
CAMELFORD	by 1260		—	—	+ 1 5	XX
GRAMPOUND	by 1296		—	—	+ 0	0
KILKHAMPTON	by 1306			—		0
LAUNCESTON						
ST. STEPHEN'S	Saxon		—	—	+ 0	0
LOSTWITHIEL	1190		—	—	+ 0	0
MARAZION	1070-1215		—	—	+ 0	0
MICHELL	by 1305		—	—	+ 0	0
PADSTOW	13th C.			—	+ 0	XX
ST. COLUMB	13th C.		—	—	+ 0	0
ST. GERMANS	13th C.		—	—	+ 0	0
ST. MAWES	13th C.		—	—	+ 0	0
TINTAGEL	1225		—	—	+ 0	0
TREGONEY	by 1197		—	—	+ 0	0
WADEBRIDGE	1312		—	—	+ 0	XX
CUMBERLAND						
List I						
CARLISLE *(Luguvalium)*	Roman: Saxon 13th C.	W	B	C	+ 3 0	XXX R
List II						
WHITEHAVEN	17th C.		—	—	+ 8	XX
Workington						
List III						
COCKERMOUTH	by 1295		—	—		
KESWICK	16th C.		—	—	+ 7	XXX
Maryport						
PENRITH	12th C.	W?	B	—	+ 27†	XX
List IV						
ALSTON	13th C.		—	—	+ 1 5	XX
BRAMPTON	1248		—	C	+ 1 2	XX
EGREMONT	*c.* 1125		—	—	+ 1 0	XXX
NEWTON ARLOSH	1305		—	—	+ 8	0
RAVENGLASS	1199-1216		—	—		

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	RESEARCH Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
DERBYSHIRE						
List I						
DERBY	Saxon	W?	B	—	+ 12	XXX R
List II						
BUXTON *(Aquae Arnemetiae)*	Roman: 19th C.		B	B	+ 10	XXX
CHESTERFIELD	13th C.		B	C	+ 20	XXXX
Glossop						
ILKESTON	by 1252		B	C	+ 12	XXXX
List III						
Alfreton						
ASHBOURNE	by 1296		—	—	+ 17	XX
BAKEWELL	Saxon		C	—	+ 7	XX
Belper						
BOLSOVER	11th C.		—	—	0	XX
Clay Cross						
Dronfield						
Heanor						
Long Eaton						
Matlock						
New Mills						
Ripley						
Staveley						
Swadlincote						
Whaley Bridge						
Wirksworth						
List IV						
CHAPEL EN LE FRITH	13th C.		—	—	+ 0	XXXX
LITTLECHESTER *(Derventio)*	Roman fort		B	—		XX
WINSTER	13th C.		—	—	+ 0	XX
DEVON						
List I						
EXETER *(Isca Dumnoniorum)*	Roman: Saxon	W	A	C	+ 14	XX
PLYMOUTH	Saxon: 15th C.	W	B	B	+ 10†	XX
					†to 1991	
Torbay	created 1968: for component boroughs, see list IV					
List II						
BARNSTAPLE	Saxon	W?	—	C	+ 47†	XX
BIDEFORD	by 1217			—	+ 18†	XX
DARTMOUTH– Kingswear	by 1226		—	C	+ 13	XX

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
DEVON—*continued*						
List II—continued						
HONITON	1194-1217		—	C	+ 33†	XX
OKEHAMPTON	1066-1086		—	—	+ 0	XX
TIVERTON	by 1200		—	—	+ 27†	XX
TORRINGTON	12th C.		—	—	+ 7†	0
TOTNES	Saxon	W	C	B	0	XX
List III						
ASHBURTON	12th C.		—	—	+ 49†	0
BUCKFASTLEIGH	13th C.					
Budleigh Salterton						
CREDITON	by 1238		—	—	+ 30†	0
Dawlish						
Exmouth						
ILFRACOMBE	by 1418	W?	—	—		
KINGSBRIDGE	c. 1219		—	—	+ 19†	0
Lynton						
NEWTON ABBOT	1196-1200					
Northam						
OTTERY ST. MARY	14th C.		—	—	+ 36†	0
Salcombe						
Seaton						
Sidmouth						
TEIGNMOUTH	13th C.			—	+ 24*	XXX
List IV						
AXMINSTER	13th C.		—	—		
BAMPTON	13th C.		C			
BERE ALSTON	1295-1305		—	—	+ 507†	0
BRADNINCH	1141-75		—	—	+ 0	0
BRIXHAM	by 1536		C	—	+ 0	0
CHAGFORD	13th C.		—	—		
CHUDLEIGH	1308		—	—		
CHULMLEIGH	13th C.		—	—		
COLYTON	13th C.		—	—		
CULLOMPTON	13th C.		—	—		
HARTLAND	13th C.		—	—		
HATHERLEIGH	13th C.		—	—		
HOLSWORTHY	1155-85		—	—	+ 0	XX
LYDFORD	Saxon		B	—	+ 0	0
MODBURY	by 1306		—	—		
MORETONHAMPSTEAD	13th C.		—	—		
NORTH BOVEY	13th C.		—			
NORTH TAWTON	13th C.		—	—		
PLYMPTON ERLE	1194		—	—	+ 63	0
SOUTH BRENT	13th C.		—	—		

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
DEVON—*continued*						
List IV—continued						
SOUTH MOLTON	1150-70		—	—	+ 0	XX
TAVISTOCK	1105-85		—	—	+ 30*	XX
TOPSHAM	13th C.		C	—	+ 2 2	0
DORSET						
List II						
BLANDFORD FORUM	by 1294		B	C	+ 2	XX
BRIDPORT	Saxon		B	C	+ 7	XX
DORCHESTER						
(Durnovaria)	Roman: Saxon	W	A	B	+ 2 4	0
LYME REGIS	1284		—	C	+ 1 2	XX
POOLE	1170-80	W	—	C	+ 29	XXX
SHAFTESBURY	Saxon		C	B		XX
WAREHAM	Saxon	W	B	B	+ 1 2	XX
WEYMOUTH	1244		C	C		XX
List III						
Portland						
SHERBORNE	1227		C	C	+ 1 3	0
Swanage						
WIMBORNE MINSTER	Saxon		C	—	+ 55	XX
List IV						
CERNE ABBAS	13th C.		—	—	+ 6 0	0
CORFE	1080-1215		C	—	+ 1 4	0
MELCOMBE REGIS	by 1268 (now Weymouth)		—	C		XXX R
MILTON ABBAS	13th C.		—	C	0	XX
SHERBORNE NEWLAND	1227-8 (Part of Sherborne)		—	C		0
STURMINSTER NEWTON	13th C.		—	—	0	XX
DURHAM						
List I						
DARLINGTON	by 1183		—	D	+ 28	XXXX R
GATESHEAD	1153-95		—	—	0	XXXX
HARTLEPOOL	1162-83	W	C	—	+ 6	XXXX
SOUTH SHIELDS	by 1235		—	—		XXXX
SUNDERLAND	1180-3		C	D	+ 6*	XXXX
List II						
DURHAM CITY	995-1006	W	C	B	+ 68*	XX R
Jarrow						

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NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	RESEARCH Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
DURHAM—*continued*						
List III						
BARNARD CASTLE	*c.* 1112		C	C	0	XX
BISHOP AUCKLAND	1183-1242		—	—	+ 7*	XX
Blaydon						
Boldon						
Brandon and Byshottles						
CHESTER LE STREET	Roman fort: Saxon		C	—		
Consett						
Crook and Willington						
Felling						
Hebburn						
Hetton						
Houghton le Spring						
Ryton						
Seaham						
Shildon						
Spennymoor						
Stanley						
Tow Law						
Washington						
Whickham						
List IV						
ELVET (HAUGH)	1188-1219 (part of Durham)		B	—		XXX
SEDGEFIELD	1312		—	—		
STAINDROP	1378					
STOCKTON ON TEES, see Yorks, NR.						
WOLSINGHAM	13th-14th C.		—	—		
ESSEX						
List I						
Barking (LB)	enlarged 1965. See list IV for component towns					
Havering (LB)	"					
Newham (LB)	"					
Redbridge (LB)	"					
Southend on Sea						
Waltham Forest (LB)	enlarged 1965					
List II						
CHELMSFORD (*Caesaromagus*)	Roman: 1199-1201		A	B	+ 12*	XXX
COLCHESTER (*Camulodunum*)	Roman: Saxon	W	A	B	+ 33*	XXX R
HARWICH	by 1229	W	C	D	+ 33*	XX
MALDON	Saxon		B	D	+ 50*	XX R
SAFFRON WALDEN	1141		C	D	+ 17*	XXXR

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
ESSEX—*continued*						
List III						
Basildon						
Benfleet						
BRAINTREE and Bocking	Roman: 1199		B	C	+ 40*	XXX R
BRENTWOOD	*c.* 1234		—	C	+ 6*	XXXX
Brightlingsea						
Burnham on Crouch						
Canvey Island						
Chigwell						
Clacton on Sea						
EPPING	by 1253		—	D	+ 10	XXXX
Frinton and Walton						
HALSTEAD	by 1251		—	D	+ 30*	XX
Harlow						
RAYLEIGH	13th C.		C	C	+ 30*	XXXX
Thurrock						
WALTHAM HOLY CROSS (WALTHAM ABBEY)	1189		B	D	+ 75	X X
West Mersea						
WITHAM	Saxon: *c.* 1212 (Wulvesford)		C	B	+ 90	X X
Wivenhoe						
List IV						
BARKING	by 1179			D	+ 28	XXXX
BILLERICAY	1476		C	D	+ 28	XXXX
BURNHAM	by 1348		—	D	—	XX
CHIPPING ONGAR	12th C.			D	+ 5	XXX
COGGESHALL	by 1272		—	D	—	0
GREAT CHESTERFORD	Roman: mid 15th C.	W	C	—	0	XX
GREAT DUNMOW	1253		B	D	+200*	XX
HORNDON ON THE HILL	Saxon: 13th C.		—	D		XX
NEWPORT	by 1141		—	D	+ 40*	0
PLESHEY	*c.* 1180	W	C	D	0	XX
ROCHFORD	1247		—	C	+ 27	XXX
ROMFORD	1247		—	D		XXXX
THAXTED	1553-1558			C	+ 30*	0
GLOUCESTERSHIRE						
List I						
BRISTOL	Saxon	W	A	C	0	XXX
GLOUCESTER *(Glevum)*	Roman :Saxon	W	A	B	+ 40	XXX

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT

GLOUCESTERSHIRE —*continued*

List II

CHELTENHAM	1306		—	—	0	X X X
TEWKESBURY	by 1183		B	B	+ 77	X X

List III

Charlton Kings

CIRENCESTER *(Corinium Dobunnorum)*	Roman: Saxon	W	B	C	+ 44*	X X

Kingswood
Mangotsfield
Nailsworth
Stroud

List IV

BERKELEY	Saxon		—	C	0	0
BOURTON ON THE WATER	Roman: 13th C.		B	—	+ 3	X X
CHIPPING CAMPDEN	*c.* 1187		—	—	+ 1 0	0
CHIPPING SODBURY	1218		—	—	+ 6 8	0
FAIRFORD	*c.* 1221		—	—	+ 4 0	X X
LECHLADE	*c.* 1227		—	—	+ 1 8	X X
MINCHINHAMPTON	*c.* 1269		—	—	+ 0	0
MORETON IN MARSH	1228-46		—	—	+ 2	0
STOW ON THE WOLD	1107		—	—	+ 0	X X
TETBURY	by 1287		—	—	0	X X
THORNBURY	1243-62		B	—		X X
WINCHCOMBE	Saxon		D	—	0	X X
WOTTON UNDER EDGE	1282		—	—	+ 40	X X

HAMPSHIRE

List I

Bournemouth

PORTSMOUTH	1194	W	A	A	0	X X X
SOUTHAMPTON	Saxon	W	A	A	+ 5	X X X

List II

Aldershot

ANDOVER	1175		—	C	+ 9 2 *	X X X
BASINGSTOKE	1086		C	C	+154	X X X
CHRISTCHURCH	Saxon	W	B	—	+ 3 0 *	X X X
Eastleigh						
GOSPORT	17th C.	W	—	—		X X X X
LYMINGTON	1184-1216		—	—		X X
ROMSEY	by 1544		—	—	+ 7 0 *	X X
WINCHESTER *(Venta Belgarum)*	Roman: Saxon	W	A	B	0	X X X R

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeological	RESEARCH Architectural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT

HAMPSHIRE—*continued*

List III

ALTON	1295		—	—	+ 5*	XX
FAREHAM	1261		—	—	+ 12*	XX
Farnborough						
Fleet						
HAVANT and Waterloo	1200		C	—	+ 18	XXXX
PETERSFIELD	1182-3		—	D	+ 70*	XX

List IV

ALRESFORD	1200		—	—	+ 1 4 *	0
BISHOP'S WALTHAM	13th C.		C	—		
BITTERNE *(Clausentum)*	Roman	W	C	—		0
KINGSCLERE	by 1218		—	—		
ODIHAM	1204		—	—	+ 3	XX
OVERTON	1217-18		—	—		
PORTCHESTER	Roman: Saxon by 1307	W	A	—		0
RINGWOOD	1226		—	—		0
SILCHESTER	Roman	W	C	—		0
STOCKBRIDGE	*c.* 1200		—	—	+ 68*	XX
WHITCHURCH	1241		—	—		
WICKHAM	1268		—	—		

HEREFORDSHIRE

List II

HEREFORD	Saxon	W	A	B	+ 19*	XXX
LEOMINSTER	Saxon?		—	B	+ 40*	XX R

List III

KINGTON	1267		—	D		XX R
ROSS ON WYE	1154		—	D	+ 40*	XX R

List IV

BROMYARD	1307		—	B	+186	0
CASTLE CLIFFORD	1066-86		—	B	+ 0	0
DORSTONE			—	B	+ 0	0
EWIAS HAROLD	1066-86		—	B	+ 0	0
EARDISLEY	1223		—	B	+ 5	0
HUNTINGDON	1230		—	B	0	0
KENCHESTER *(Magnis)*	Roman	W	B	—	+ 0	0
LEDBURY	13th C.		—	B	+ 0	XX R
LONGTOWN (EWIAS LACEY)	1234		—	B		0
PEMBRIDGE	1240		—	B	+ 5	0
PLOUGHFIELD (PRESTON ON WYE)	1262		—	B		0
RICHARD'S CASTLE	1086		—	B		0

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	RESEARCH Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT

HEREFORDSHIRE—*continued*

List IV-continued

NAME OF TOWN	DATE	WALLED	Archaeo.	Architec.	POP.	RE-DEVELOP.
STAPLETON	after 1086					
WEOBLEY	1140	W	—	B		XX
WIGMORE	1072		—	B		XX

HERTFORDSHIRE

List I

Barnet (LB) Enlarged 1965; for component towns see List IV

List II

NAME OF TOWN	DATE	WALLED	Archaeo.	Architec.	POP.	RE-DEVELOP.
HEMEL HEMPSTEAD	*1539*		—	C	+ 27	XXXX
HERTFORD	Saxon	W	B	C	+ 30	XXX
ST. ALBANS *(Verulamium)*	Roman: *c.* 950	W	B	B	+ 13‡	XX
WATFORD	1119-46		—	D	+ 15	XXXX

List III

NAME OF TOWN	DATE	WALLED	Archaeo.	Architec.	POP.	RE-DEVELOP.
BALDOCK	Roman: 1148-85		B	D	+ 14*	XXX
BERKHAMSTED	by 1086		—	D	+ 27*	XXX
BISHOPS STORTFORD	14th C.		—	C	+ 45*	XXX
Bushey						
CHESHUNT	by 1086		C	D	+ 22*	XXX
Chorleywood						
HARPENDEN	18th C.		—	D		
HITCHIN	12th C.		—	C	+ 28*	XXX R
HODDESDON	1253		—	D	+ 41	XXX
Letchworth						
Potters Bar						
RICKMANSWORTH	1542		—	D	+ 13	XX
ROYSTON	*c.* 1189		—	D	+ 200*	XX
SAWBRIDGEWORTH	1222		—	D	+ 33*	XX
STEVENAGE	16th C.		—	D	+ 41*	XXX
TRING	1316		—	D	+ 44*	XX
WARE	1199		—	C	+ 14*	XXX R
Welwyn Garden City						

List IV

NAME OF TOWN	DATE	WALLED	Archaeo.	Architec.	POP.	RE-DEVELOP.
ASHWELL	Saxon		—	D	+ 6	XXX
BRAUGHING STATION	Roman	W	—	—		0
BUNTINGFORD	1288		—	D	+ 82	XXX
CHIPPING BARNET	1199		C	C	+ 33	XX
HATFIELD	13th C.		C	C	+ 14*	XXXX

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo- logical	Architec- tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE- DEVELOP- MENT

HUNTINGDONSHIRE AND PETERBOROUGH

List II

HUNTINGDON and	Saxon		C	D		
GODMANCHESTER	Roman	W	B	D	+ 35	x x
PETERBOROUGH	Saxon		C	C	+110	x x x
ST. IVES	*c.* 1110		—	D	+ 86	XXX R

List III
Old Fletton

RAMSEY	by 1100		—	D	+2	x x
ST. NEOTS	1113-22		C	D	+200	XXX R

List IV
THE CASTLES

(Durobrivae)	Roman	W	C	—	0	0
KIMBOLTON	1200		—	D		XX
STILTON	13th C.		—	D		
YAXLEY	12th C.		—	D		

ISLE OF WIGHT

List II

NEWPORT	1177-84		—	—	+ 4	xx
RYDE	18th C.		—	—	+ 0	0

List III

COWES	17th C.		—	—	+ 1 1	OR
Sandown-Shanklin						
Ventnor						

List IV

BRADING	1285		—	—	+ 1 7	XX
NEWTOWN						
(FRANCHVILLE)	1255-56		—	—	0	0
YARMOUTH	*c.* 1170		—	C	0	OR

KENT

List I

Bexley (LB)	Enlarged 1965: see List IV					
CANTERBURY	Roman: Saxon	W	B	B	+ 5 0	XX
Bromley (LB)	Enlarged 1965: see List IV					
Greenwich (LB)	"					
Lewisham (LB)	"					

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT

KENT—*continued*

List II

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
CHATHAM	17th C.		—	—	+ 28	x x x
DARTFORD	1381		B	—	0	x x x
DEAL	1699		C	—	+ 19*	x x
DOVER *(Dubris)*	Roman fort: Saxon	W	A	—	+ 15*	x x x
FAVERSHAM	1252		B	C	+ 30*	XX R
FOLKESTONE	1141		—	C	+ 15	x x
GILLINGHAM	16th C.		—	—	+ 11	x x x
GRAVESEND	1422		—	—	+ 0	x x x
HYTHE	by 1086		—	—	+ 16*	x x
LYDD	1158		C	—	+ 4*	x x
MAIDSTONE	1445		B	—	+ 50*	x x x
MARGATE	17th C.		—	—	+ 12*	x x x
NEW ROMNEY	Saxon		C	—	+ 50*	0
QUEENBOROUGH	1386		—	—	+ 50*	x x x
RAMSGATE	17th C.		—	—	+ 15	XXX
ROCHESTER *(Durobrivae)*	Roman: Saxon	W	B	D		x x x
SANDWICH	Saxon	W	B	C	+ 25*	x x
TENTERDEN	1449		—	C	+0	x x
TUNBRIDGE WELLS	18th C.		—	—	+ 7	x x

List III

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
ASHFORD	by 1278		C	D	+ 23	x x x
Broadstairs and St. Peters						
Herne Bay						
NORTHFLEET	1169		—	—	+ 16	x x x
SEVENOAKS	1445		—	C	+5	x x x
SITTINGBOURNE	1549		—	—	+ 50	XXX
Southborough						
Swanscombe						
TONBRIDGE	1089	W?	—	D	+ 10	x x
Whitstable						

List IV

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
APPLEDORE	*c.* 1340		—	—	0	0
BROMLEY	13th C.		—	—	0	XXX R
CHARING	*c.* 1340		—	—	+ 4	0
CHILHAM	*c.* 1340		—	—	+ 7	0
CRANBROOK	*c.* 1340		—	—	+ 11	0
ELHAM	*c.* 1340		—	—	0	0
FORDWICH	Saxon		—	—	+ 2	0
GOUDHURST	*c.* 1340		—	—	0	0
HEADCORN	*c.* 1340		—	—	+ 20	0
IGHTHAM	*c.* 1340		—	—	0	0
LENHAM	*c.* 1340		—	—	0	0
MARDEN	*c.* 1340		—	—	+ 22	0

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	RESEARCH Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-35	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
KENT—*continued*						
List IV—continued						
MILTON REGIS	1297 (part of Sittingbourne)		—	—		XXX
MINSTER IN THANET	c. 1340		—	—	0	0
ORPINGTON	1184		C	—		XXX R
RICHBOROUGH	Roman fort: c. 1340		C	C		XX
SHEERNESS	c. 1340		—	—	+ 36	XXX
SMARDEN	c. 1340		—	—	0	0
WESTERHAM	c. 1340		—	—	+ 4	0
WEST MALLING	c. 1340		—	—	+ 4	0
WYE	c. 1340			—	+ 12	0
WROTHAM	c. 1340		—	—	+ 0	0
YALDING	c. 1340		—	—	+ 0	0
LANCASHIRE						
List I						
Barrow in Furness						
BLACKBURN	by 16th C.		—	—		XXXX
Blackpool						
BOLTON	1185	W	B	C	+ 5	XXXX
Bootle						
BURNLEY	1294		—	—		XXXX
Bury						
LIVERPOOL	1207		B	B	+ 0	XXXX R
MANCHESTER (*Mamucium*)	Roman fort: Saxon: 13th C.	W	B	C	+ 0	XXXX R
Oldham						
PRESTON	1179		—	—	+ 0	XXXX
ROCHDALE	1251		—	—	+ 0	XXXX
St. Helens						
SALFORD	1231		B	—		XXXX
Southport						
Warrington						
WIGAN	Roman fort: 1199		—	—		XXXX
List II						
Accrington						
ASHTON UNDER LYNE	1461: 19th C.		—	—		XXXX
Bacup						
CHORLEY	1257		—	—	+ 0	XXX
CLITHEROE	1086-1102		—	—	+ 9	0
Colne						
Crosby						

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT

LANCASHIRE —*continued*

List II—continued
Darwen
Eccles
Farnworth
Fleetwood
Haslingden
Heywood

| LANCASTER | Roman fort: Saxon: 1193 | W | C | — | + 10* | XXXX |

Leigh
Lytham St. Annes
Middleton
Morecambe and Heysham
Mossley
Nelson
Prestwich
Radcliffe
Rawtenstall
Stretford
Swinton and Pendlebury
Widnes

List III
Abram
Adlington
Ashton in Makerfield
Aspull
Atherton
Audenshaw
Barrowford
Billinge and Winstanley
Blackrod
Brierfield
Carnforth
Chadderton
Church
Clayton le Moors
Crompton

| DALTON IN FURNESS | 11th C. | | — | — | | XXXX |

Denton
Droylesden
Failsworth
Formby
Fulwood
Golborne
Grange

LANCASHIRE—*continued*

List III—continued

NAME OF TOWN	DATE	WALLED	Archaeological	Architectural	POP. INCREASE	RE-DEVELOPMENT
GREAT HARWOOD	1338			—		
Haydock						
Hindley						
Horwich						
Huyton with Roby						
Ince in Makerfield						
Irlam						
Kearsley						
Kirkby						
KIRKHAM	Roman fort: 1296		D	—		
Lees						
Leyland						
Litherland						
Littleborough						
Little Lever						
Longridge						
Milnrow						
NEWTON LE WILLOWS	1301		—	—		
ORMSKIRK	1286		—	—		
Orrell						
Oswaldtwistle						
Padiham						
Poulton le Fylde						
Preesall						
PRESCOT	1333		—	—		
Rainford						
Ramsbottom						
Rishton						
Royton						
Skelmersdale and HOLLAND	1310-17		—	—		
Standish with Langtree						
Thornton Cleveleys						
Tottington						
Trawden						
Turton						
Tyldesley						
ULVERSTON	*c.* 1200		—	—		
Urmston						
WALTON LE DALE	1301		—	—		
Wardle						
Westhoughton						
Whitefield						
Whitworth						

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
LANCASHIRE—*continued*						
List III—continued						
Withnell						
Worsley						
List IV						
CARTMEL	13th C.		C	—		
FLOOKBURGH	*c.* 1246		—	—		
GARSTANG	1310		—	—		
HAWKSHEAD	13th C.			—		
HORNBY	*c.* 1086		—	—		
LEICESTERSHIRE						
List I						
LEICESTER *(Ratae)*	Roman: Saxon	w	A	—	+ 1 4	XXX
List II						
LOUGHBOROUGH	1227		—	—		
List III						
ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH	1374		—	C	+ 24*	XX
Ashby Woulds						
Coalville						
HINCKLEY	*c.* 1070		—	—	+ 12*	XX
MARKET HARBOROUGH	1167-77		—	—	+ 15*	XX
MELTON MOWBRAY	by 1086		—	—	+ 2 2 *	XX R
Oadby						
Shepshed						
Wigston						
List IV						
BILLESDON	by 1610		—	—		
CASTLE DONINGTON	13th C.		—	B	+ 26	0
HALLATON	13th C.		—	—		
KEGWORTH	13th C.					
LUTTERWORTH	13th C.		—	—	+ 30	XX
MARKET BOSWORTH	13th C.		—	—	+ 20	0
LINCOLNSHIRE						
List I						
LINCOLN *(Lindum)*	Roman: Saxon	W	A	A	+ 1 4 *	XXX R
LINCOLNSHIRE (HOLLAND)						
List II						
BOSTON	1086-1113	W	C	—	+ 9	XX
List III						
SPALDING	11th C.		—	C	+ 5*	XX

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
LINCOLNSHIRE (HOLLAND) —*continued*						
List IV						
CROWLAND	13th C.		—	—	0	0
DONINGTON	13th C.		—	—	0	0
HOLBEACH	13th C.		—	—	0	0
KIRTON IN HOLLAND	13th C.		—	—	+ 2*	0
LONG SUTTON	13th C.		—	—	0	0
LINCOLNSHIRE (KESTEVEN)						
List II						
GRANTHAM	Saxon		B	C	+ 1 0	X X
STAMFORD	Saxon		A	A	+ 21	0
List III						
BOURNE	1279		—	—	+ 25*	0
SLEAFORD	1123-4		—	—	+ 5*	XX
List IV						
ANCASTER *(Causennae)*	Roman	W	A	—	0	0
FOLKINGHAM	13th C.		—	—	+ 1 8 *	0
MARKET DEEPING	13th C.		—	—	+ 30*	XX
LINCOLNSHIRE (LINDSEY)						
List I						
GRIMSBY	1201	W	—	—	+ 11*	XXXX
List II						
Cleethorpes						
LOUTH	Saxon		—	—	+ 4	0
Scunthorpe						
List III						
ALFORD	1461		—	C	+ 26*	XX
BARTON on HUMBER	*c.* 1100	W	B	—	+ 4 1 *	0
BRIGG	by 1183		—	—	+ 32*	0
GAINSBOROUGH	Saxon		—	D	+ 44	0
HORNCASTLE	Roman: Saxon?: 1231	W	C	—	+ 6*	XX R
Mablethorpe and Sutton						
MARKET RASEN	13th C.		—	—		
Skegness						
Woodhall Spa						
List IV						
BOLINGBROKE (OLD)	13th C.		C	—	+ 1 0 *	0
BURGH LE MARSH	13th C.		—	—	+ 46*	XX
CAISTOR	Roman: Saxon	W	C	—	+ 1 8 *	0
KIRTON IN LINDSEY	13th. C.		—	—	+ 30	0
SPILSBY	13th C.		—	—	+ 40*	XX

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NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
LINCOLNSHIRE (LINDSEY)-*continued*						
List IV-continued						
TATTERSHALL	13th C.		—	—	+ 72*	0
TORKSEY	Saxon	W?	C	—	+ 20*	0
WAINFLEET ALL SAINTS	15th C.		—	—	+ 45*	XX
WRAGBY			—	—	+ 40*	XX
LONDON (City)	Roman: Saxon	W	B	B	0	XXX

(For London Boroughs see under Middlesex, Surrey, Kent and Essex).

MIDDLESEX

List I
Brent (LB)
Camden (LB)
Croydon (LB)
Ealing (LB)
Enfield (LB)
Hackney (LB)
Hammersmith (LB)
Haringey (LB)
Harrow (LB)
Hillingdon (LB)
Hounslow (LB)
Islington (LB)
Kensington and Chelsea (LB)
Tower Hamlets (LB)
Westminster (LB) see list IV

Lists II and III: none

List IV						
BRENTFORD (LB Hounslow)	13th C.		B	D		XXXX
ENFIELD (LB Enfield)	1304		—	D	0	XXXX R
HARROW	1261		—	D	0	XXX
STAINES see SURREY						
UXBRIDGE (LB Hillingdon)	1145		—	D	+ 14	XXXX
WESTMINSTER (LB)	13th C.		C	D	0	XXXX

NORFOLK

List I						
GREAT YARMOUTH	Saxon: 1208	W	C	C	0	XXX R
NORWICH	Saxon	W	A	A	+ 13	XXX R

NAME OF TOWN	RATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	RESEARCH Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
NORFOLK—*continued*						
List II						
KING'S LYNN	1086-95	W	A	A	+ 76*	XXX R
THETFORD	Saxon	W	C	—		XXX R
List III						
CROMER	1425		—	—	+ 20	XX
DISS	1135		—	—	+ 75	XX R
DOWNHAM MARKET	by 1086		—	—	+ 70	
EAST DEREHAM	1277		—	—	+ 33	XX
HUNSTANTON	1225		—	—		XX
NORTH WALSHAM	1329		—	—	+ 50	XX
SHERINGHAM	1238		—	—	0	0
SWAFFHAM	1215		—	—	+ 57	0
WELLS NEXT THE SEA	13th C.		—	—	0	XX
WYMONDHAM	*c.* 1107			—	+ 25	XX
List IV						
ACLE	1252-3		—	—	+ 25	XX
ATTLEBOROUGH	1225-6		—	—	+ 71	XX
AYLSHAM	1296		—	—	+ 35	0
BLAKENEY	1222-3		—	—	+	0
BURNHAM MARKET	1270-1		—	—		XX
CAISTER ON SEA	Roman	W	B	—	0	0
CAISTER ST. EDMUNDS						
(*Venta Icenorum*)	Roman	W	B	—	0	0
CASTLE ACRE	1275-6		—	—		0
CAWSTON	1263		—	—	0	
CLEY NEXT THE SEA	1309-10		—	—	0	
EAST HARLING	1474		—	—	0	
FAKENHAM	1249-50		—	—	+ 57	XX R
HARLESTON	1369-70		—	—	+ 43	0
HINGHAM	1483		—	—		XX
HOLT	1086		—	—	+ 90	XX
LODDON	1244-5		—	—	+ 130	XX
NEW BUCKENHAM	1285	C	—	—	+	0
REEPHAM	1276-7	—	—	—	+ 15	XX
WALSINGHAM	1250-1		—	—		0
WATTON	1204		—	—	+ 43	0
WORSTED	1252-3		—	—		0
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE						
List I						
NORTHAMPTON	Saxon	W	B	C	+ 90*	XXX
List II						
BRACKLEY	1173		—	—	+ 100	XX
DAVENTRY	1401		C	—	+ 273	XXX

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	RESEARCH Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—*continued*						
List II—continued						
HIGHAM FERRERS	1251		C	C	+ 31	XX
KETTERING	1227		B	—	+ 2 5	XXX
List III						
Burton Latimer						
Corby						
Desborough						
Irthlingborough						
OUNDLE	Saxon		—	—	+ 50	XX
Raunds						
Rothwell						
Rushden						
WELLINGBOROUGH	12th C.		—	—	+ 8 6 *	XXXX
List IV						
IRCHESTER (BOROUGH CLOSE)	Roman	W	C	—	0	0
KING'S CLIFFE	13th C.		—	—	0	XX
ROCKINGHAM	1306		—	—	+ 1 1 *	0
THRAPSTON	1205		—	—	+ 5 0	XXX
TOWCESTER (Lactodorum)	Roman: Saxon	W	C	—	+ 5 0 *	XXX
WELDON	13th C.		—	—		
NORTHUMBERLAND						
List I						
NEWCASTLE ON TYNE	Roman fort: 1108-30	W	B	C	+ 2	XXX
Tynemouth						
List II						
BERWICK ON TWEED	by 1176	W	B	C	+ 9	XX
Blyth						
MORPETH	1199-1239		—	C	+ 5	XX
Wallsend						
Whitley Bay						
List III						
ALNWICK	1157-8	W	—	—	+ 8*	XX
Amble						
Ashington						
Bedlingtonshire						
Gosforth						
HEXHAM	Saxon: 1239		C	C	+ 3*	XX
Longbenton						

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT

NORTHUMBERLAND—*continued*

List III—continued

NAME OF TOWN	DATE	WALLED	Archaeological	Architectural	POP. INCREASE	RE-DEVELOPMENT
NEWBIGGIN ON SEA	13th C.		—	—	+ 8*	XXXX
Newburn						
Prudhoe						
Seaton Valley						

List IV

NAME OF TOWN	DATE	WALLED	Archaeological	Architectural	POP. INCREASE	RE-DEVELOPMENT
ALNMOUTH	by 1147		—	—	+ 7*	0
BAMBURGH	Saxon: 1197		B	—	+ 7*	0
BELLINGHAM	13th C.		—	—		
CORBRIDGE	1201		C	—	+ 20*	0
HALTWHISTLE	13th C.		—	—		
NORHAM	1153-95		—	—		
NORTH SHIELDS	1225		—	—		
WARKWORTH	1249	W	C	—		
WOOLER	1199		—	—		

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

List I

NAME OF TOWN	DATE	WALLED	Archaeological	Architectural	POP. INCREASE	RE-DEVELOPMENT
NOTTINGHAM	Saxon	W	A	B	0	XXX

List II

NAME OF TOWN	DATE	WALLED	Archaeological	Architectural	POP. INCREASE	RE-DEVELOPMENT
EAST RETFORD	1246		—	—	+ 10	XX R
MANSFIELD	1216		—	C	+ 24	XXX
NEWARK	1086	W	B	C	0	XXX R
WORKSOP	12th C.		—	—	+ 3	XX

List III

NAME OF TOWN	DATE	WALLED	Archaeological	Architectural	POP. INCREASE	RE-DEVELOPMENT
Arnold						
Beeston and Stapleford						
Carlton						
Eastwood						
Hucknall						
KIRKBY IN ASHFIELD	1252		—	—	+ 20	0
Mansfield Woodhouse						
Sutton in Ashfield						
WARSOP	1315		—	—	+ 14*	0
West Bridgford						

List IV

NAME OF TOWN	DATE	WALLED	Archaeological	Architectural	POP. INCREASE	RE-DEVELOPMENT
BINGHAM	13th C.				0	0
BLYTH	13th C.		—	—	0	0
CASTLE HILL *(Margidunum)*	Roman	W	B	—	0	0
SOUTHWELL	Saxon		—	—	0	0
TUXFORD	13th C.				0	0

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	RESEARCH Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
OXFORDSHIRE						
List I						
OXFORD	Saxon	W	A	A	+ 5*	XXX
List II						
BANBURY	12th C.		B	C	+ 4 4 *	XXX R
CHIPPING NORTON	by 1296		—	—	+ 37*	0
HENLEY ON THAMES	1179		—	C	+ 2 8 *	XX
WOODSTOCK	1154-74		—	B	+ 1 0 *	0
List III						
BICESTER	1180-1239		C	—	+ 110*	XXX R
THAME	1219-21		—	—	+ 103*	XX
WITNEY	1296		C	—	+ 7 2 *	XXX R
List IV						
ALCHESTER	Roman	W	B	—	0	0
BURFORD	1087-1107		—	—	0	0
DORCHESTER ON THAMES	Roman	W	B	—	0	0
RUTLAND						
List III						
OAKHAM	1249		C	C	+ 4 7 *	XX R
List IV						
GREAT CASTERTON	Roman	W	B	—	0	0
UPPINGHAM	1281		—	—	+ 30*	0
SHROPSHIRE						
List II						
SHREWSBURY	Saxon	W	B	C	+ 2 2	XX R
List III						
Dawley NEWPORT	1129-35		—	—	+ 67	0
Oakengates WELLINGTON	1244		—	—	+ 3 0	XXX R
List IV						
BISHOP'S CASTLE	1127		—	—	+ 30*	0
BRIDGNORTH	1086-1101		—	—	+ 5 0 *	XXX
CHURCH STRETTON	1214		—	—	+ 30*	0
CLEOBURY MORTIMER	13th C.		—	—		0
CLUN	1326	W?	—	—		0
ELLESMERE	1221		C	—	+ 32*	XX
LUDLOW	1086-94	W	—	—		0
MARKET DRAYTON	1245		—	—	+ 5 0	XX R
OSWESTRY	*c.* 1100	W	—	—	+2 0 0	X X

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NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
SHROPSHIRE—*continued*						
List IV—continued						
QUATFORD	Saxon		C	—	0	0
WEM	1272		—	—	+ 33*	0
WENLOCK	1468		—	—	+ 32*	0
WHITCHURCH *(Mediolanum)*	Roman: 1189-99		C	—	+ 10*	XX
WROXETER *(Viroconium Cornoviorum)*	Roman	W	A	—	0	0
SOMERSET						
List I						
BATH *(Aquae Sulis)*	Roman: Saxon	W	B	B	+ 13	XX R
List II						
BRIDGWATER	by 1200	W?	C	—	+ 11	XX
CHARD	1235		B	B	+ 14	0
GLASTONBURY	13th C.		C	B	+ 17	O R
TAUNTON	Saxon		B	B	+ 11	XX
WELLS	by 1180	W?	B	B	+ 37	0
Weston super Mare						
YEOVIL	Saxon?		B	B	+ 8	XXX R
List III						
Burnham on Sea						
Clevedon						
CREWKERNE	Saxon		—	—	+ 2 0	XX
FROME	Saxon		—	—	+ 50	XX
ILMINSTER	by 1086		—	—	+ 23	0
KEYNSHAM	1170		—	—		XXXX
MINEHEAD	15th C.		—	—	+ 12	0
Norton-Radstock						
Portishead						
SHEPTON MALLET	1318		—	—	+ 6	XX R
Street						
WATCH ET	Saxon		C	—	+ 11	0
WELLINGTON	13th C.		—	—	+ 5 0	0
List IV						
AXBRIDGE	Saxon		—	—	+ 6 3	XX
BRUTON	Saxon		—	—	+ 4	0
DULVERTON	13th C.		—	—	0	0
DUNSTER	1254-7		—	—	+ 14	0
ILCHESTER *(Lindinis?)*	Roman: Saxon	W	C	B	+ 8	0
LANGPORT	Saxon		C	B	+ 12	0
MARTOCK	13th C.		—	—	0	0
MILBORNE PORT	Saxon		—	—	0	XX

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT

SOMERSET—*continued*

List IV—continued

NAME OF TOWN	DATE	WALLED	Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE	RE-DEVELOPMENT
MILVERTON	by 1086		—	—	+ 30	0
MONTACUTE	by 1316		—	—	0	0
PENSFORD	13th C.		—	—	+ 22	0
SOMERTON	Saxon		B	B	+ 33	XX
STOGURSEY	1306		—	—	0	0
STOWEY	1306		—	—	0	0
WINCANTON	13th C.		—	—	+ 14	XX

STAFFORDSHIRE

List I

NAME OF TOWN	DATE	WALLED	Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE	RE-DEVELOPMENT
BURTON ON TRENT	1200		—	D	+ 14	XXXX
DUDLEY see WORCESTERSHIRE						
Stoke on Trent						
WALSALL	*c.* 1200		—	—	+ 7	XXXX
West Bromwich						
WOLVERHAMPTON	1203-4		—	C	+ 40	XXXX

List II

NAME OF TOWN	DATE	WALLED	Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE	RE-DEVELOPMENT
LICHFIELD	1149-59		—	C	+ 61	X X
NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	1154-62		—	C		XXXX
STAFFORD	Saxon	W	B	A	+ 50	XXX
TAMWORTH	Saxon	W	A	A	+ 105*	XXX

List III

NAME OF TOWN	DATE	WALLED	Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE	RE-DEVELOPMENT
Aldridge-Brownhills						
Biddulph						
CANNOCK	1259		—	—	+ 27	XXX
Kidsgrove						
LEEK	1207		—	—	+ 25	X X
RUGELEY	1259		—	—		XX
STONE	1251		—	—	+ 90	XX
UTTOXETER	1251		—	—	+ 55	XX

List IV

NAME OF TOWN	DATE	WALLED	Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE	RE-DEVELOPMENT
ABBOTS BROMLEY	1222		—	—	+ 90*	XX
ALTON	1239		—	—	+ 30	XX
CHEADLE	1216-72		—	—	+ 78	XXX
ECCLESHALL	1149-54		—	—	+ 12*	XX
GNOSALL	Saxon?					
PENKRIDGE	1244		—	—		
ROCESTER	Roman fort: 1283		C			
TUTBURY	1086		C	—		
WALL *(Letocetum)*	Roman	W	B	—	0	0

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH		POP. INCREASE 1969-35	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
			Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural		

SUFFOLK, EAST

List I

IPSWICH	Saxon (7th C.)	W	B	B	+ 12	XXX R

List II

ALDEBURGH	1547		B	B	+ 16*	XX
BECCLES	1086		B	B	+ 25*	XX
EYE	1066-71		B	B	+ 4*	XX
LOWESTOFT	1570		B	B	+ 24*	XXX R
SOUTHWOLD	1227	W	B	B	0	0

List III

BUNGAY	1158		D	—	+ 20*	XX
Felixstowe	includes WALTON: see List IV					
HALESWORTH	1223-3		—	—	+ 25*	XX R
LEISTON cum SIZEWELL	1312		—	—		XX
SAXMUNDHAM	1310		—	—	+ 20*	XX
STOWMARKET	1086		—	—	+ 60*	XXX R
WOODBRIDGE	1272		—	C	+ 7*	XXX R

List IV

BLYTHBURGH	13th C.		—	—		0
BOTESDALE	13th C.		—	—		XX
DEBENHAM	1221-2		—	—		XX
DUNWICH	Saxon		C	—	0	0
EARL SOHAM	1292		—	—		0
EAST BERGHOLT	13th C?		—	—	+ 15	XX
FRAMLINGHAM	13th C.		C	—	+ 9	XX
FRESSINGFIELD	1267		—	—		0
GRUNDISBURGH	1285		—	—		XX
HAUGHLEY	1228		—	—		XX
HOXNE	13th C?		—	—	0	0
LAXFIELD	1226		—	—		0
MENDLESHAM	1280		—	—		
NEEDHAM MARKET	13th C.		—	—	+ 75	XX
ORFORD	1256		—	—	+ 10	XX
STRADBROKE	1225		—	—		0
STRATFORD ST. MARY	1384					XX
WALBERSWICK			—	—	+ 20	XX
WALTON	1288		C	—		XX
WICKHAM MARKET	13th C.		—	—	+ 54	XX

SUFFOLK, WEST

List II

BURY ST. EDMUNDS	Saxon (7th C.)	W	B	B	+ 60	XX
SUDBURY	Saxon	W	B	B	+ 225	XX

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH		POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
			Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural		

SUFFOLK WEST—*continued*

List III

HADLEIGH	1252		—	—	+ 71	0
HAVERHILL	by 1066		—	—	+172	XXX
NEWMARKET	1217-23		—	—	+ 30	XX

List IV

BILDESTON	1384		—	—	+ 20	0
BOXFORD	13th C?		—	—		0
BRANDON	1389		—	—	+ 91	XX
BURES ST. MARY	1271		—	—		0
CAVENDISH	13th C?		—	—		0
CLARE	1086		C	—	+ 25	0
IXWORTH	1384		—	—		0
KERSEY	1252		—	—		0
LAVENHAM	1257		C	B	+ 14	0
LONG MELFORD	1235		—	—	+ 30	0
MILDENHALL	1412		—	—	+ 41	XX
NAYLAND AND STOKE	1227		—	—	0	0
WOOLPIT	1401		—	—	+ 21	0

SURREY

List I
Croydon (LB)
Kingston on Thames (LB)
Lambeth (LB)
Merton (LB)
Richmond on Thames (LB)
Southwark (LB)
Sutton (LB)
Wandsworth (LB)

List II
Epsom and Ewell

GODALMING	13th C.		—	C	+ 39	XX R
GUILDFORD	Saxon		B	B	+ 38*	XXX
REIGATE	c. 1170		B	B	+ 21	XX R

List III
Banstead
Caterham and Warlingham

CHERTSEY	1135		—	—	+ 18	XX
DORKING	1278		—	D	+ 16	XX

Egham
Esher

FARNHAM	1207		C	D	+ 33*	XX

Frimley and Camberley

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
SURREY—*continued*						
List III—continued						
HASLEMERE	1221		B	C	+ 20*	XX
LEATHERHEAD	1307		—	D	+ 10*	XXX
Staines						
Sunbury			—	C	+ 10*	XX
Walton and Weybridge						
Woking						
List IV						
BLETCHINGLEY	1295		—	C	0	0
CROYDON (LB)	13th C.		B	C		XXXX
KINGSTON ON THAMES	*c.* 1200		C	C	0	XXX
SOUTHWARK	Saxon		B	C		XXXX
SUSSEX, EAST						
List I						
Brighton						
Eastbourne						
HASTINGS	1069	W	B	C	+ 50	XX
List II						
Bexhill						
Hove						
LEWES	Saxon	W	C	C	+ 14	XXX
RYE	1066-86	W	—	—	+ 22	O R
List III						
Burgess Hill						
CUCKFIELD	1255		—	C	+ 36*	XX
EAST GRINSTEAD	1295		—	C	+ 20*	XX
NEWHAVEN	11th C.		—	—	+ 50*	XXX
Portslade by Sea						
SEAFORD	1229		—	—	+ 40*	XXX R
Liat IV						
BATTLE	1070—1		C	C	+ 30	XX
HAILSHAM	13th C.		—	—		
PEVENSEY	Roman fort: 1086		C	—	0	XX
WINCHELSEA, NEW	1288	W	C	—	0	XX
SUSSEX, WEST						
List II						
ARUNDEL	*c.* 1071	W	C	—	0	0
CHICHESTER	Roman: Saxon	W	B	B	+ 48*	XX R
Worthing						

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	RESEARCH Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
SUSSEX, WEST—*continued*						
List III						
Bognor Regis						
Crawley						
HORSHAM	1295		C	C	+ 12	XXX
Littlehampton						
SHOREHAM BY SEA	1096-1103		C	—	+ 17	XX R
Southwick						
List IV						
BRAMBER	1295		C	C		
MIDHURST	by 1184		—	—		
PETWORTH	13th C.		—	C		
PULBOROUGH	13th C.		—	C		
STEYNING	Saxon		C	C	+ 15	XX
STORRINGTON	1399			—		
WARWICKSHIRE						
List I						
Birmingham						
COVENTRY	13th C.	W	B	B	+ 33	XXXX
SOLIHULL	1381		D	C	+ 22	XXXX
List II						
Learnington Spa						
NUNEATON	1216-72		C	—	+ 28	XXX
RUGBY	13th C.		—	—	+ 20	XXX R
STRATFORD ON AVON	1196		B	C	+ 12	XX
SUTTON COLDFIELD	13th C.		—	D	+ 10	XXXX
WARWICK	Saxon	W	B	D		XX R
List III						
Bedworth						
KENILWORTH	1135		C	C	+ 10	XX
List IV						
ALCESTER	Roman: 1306	W	A	—	+ 38	0
ATHERSTONE	13th C.					
BIDEFORD ON AVON	1220		—	—		
BRETFORD	by 1199					
BRINKLOW	1307		—	—	0	0
HENLEY IN ARDEN	1185-1220		—	—	+ 50	0
SHIPSTON ON STOUR	1268		—	—	+ 56	0
SOUTHAM	1227		—	—	+ 25	XX
WESTMORLAND						
List II						
APPLEBY	1110		—	D	+ 5*	0
KENDAL	1189-99		C	C	+ 20*	XX

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeological	Architectural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOPMENT

WESTMORLAND—*continued*

List III
The Lakes

NAME OF TOWN	DATE	WALLED	Archaeological	Architectural	POP. INCREASE	RE-DEVELOPMENT
WINDERMERE			C	C		XX

List IV

WINDERMERE						
AMBLESIDE	1650		—	D		0
BROUGH	1196		—	D		0
BURTON IN KENDAL	1661					
KIRKBY LONSDALE	1227		—	D		0
KIRKBY STEPHEN	1352		—	D		0
ORTON	1278		—	D		

WILTSHIRE

List II

CALNE	Saxon		—	—	+ 90*	XX
CHIPPENHAM	Saxon		C	—	+ 84*	XX
DEVIZES	1135-9		—	—	+ 30*	XX
MALMESBURY	Saxon		C	C	+ 80*	0
MARLBOROUGH	1100		C	C	+ 16	0
SALISBURY	1219		C	C	+ 11	XXX
Swindon						
WILTON	Saxon		C	—	+ 7	XX

List III

BRADFORD-ON-AVON	Saxon		C	C	+ 50	0
MELKSHAM	1219		—	—	+ 35	0
TROWBRIDGE	1296		—	—	+ 27	XX
WARMINSTER	Saxon		—	—	+ 35	XX
WESTBURY	1252		—	—	+ 57	0

List IV

AMESBURY	13th C.		—	—	+ 50	XX
BEDWYN	Saxon		—	—	0	0
BLACKFIELD (Cunetio)	Roman	W	B	—	0	0
CRICKLADE	Saxon		C	C	+ 80	XXX
DOWNTON	1208-9		—	—	+ 71	XX
HIGHWORTH	13th C.		—	—	+128	XXX
HINDON	1219-20		—	—		XX
LUDGERSHALL	1306		B	—		0
MARKET LAVINGTON	13th C.		—	—		0
PEWSEY	13th C.			—	0	0
SARUM, Old	Roman: Saxon: 1085		C	—	0	0
TILSHEAD	1086		—	—		XX

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NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	RESEARCH Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
WORCESTERSHIRE						
List I						
DUDLEY	1261			—		XXXX
Warley						
WORCESTER	Roman: Saxon	W	B	C	+ 40	XXX R
List II						
BEWDLEY	1412		—	C	+ 50	XX
DROITWICH *(Salinae)*	Roman: Saxon	W?	C	B	+300	XX
EVESHAM	13th C.		—	C	+130	XX R
HALESOWEN	1278		—	—	+ 4*	XXXX
KIDDERMINSTER	12th C.		C	B	+ 50	XXXX
STOURBRIDGE	1486		—	—	+ 8	XXXX
List III						
BROMSGROVE	1216		—	—	+ 30	XX
Malvern						
Redditch						
STOURPORT-ON-SEVERN	18th C.		C	B	+ 42	XX
List IV						
BROADWAY	1251		C	—		0
PERSHORE	by 1086		—	—	+ 50	XX
TENBURY WELLS	1248		—	—	+ 80	0
UPTON ON SEVERN	13th C.		—	—	+ 45	XX
YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING						
List I						
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL	1160-93	W	B	C	+ 8*	XXX
List II						
BEVERLEY	1130	W	C	—		XX
BRIDLINGTON	Saxon		B	—	+ 28	XX
HEDON	1138-48	W	—	—		XXX
List III						
Driffield						
Filey						
Haltemprice						
Hornsea						
Norton						
Withernsea						
List IV						
BROUGH-ON-HUMBER *(Petuaria)*	Roman: 1239		B	—	0	0
HOWDEN	13th c.		—	—		XX R
KILHAM	1227		—	—		XX
MARKET WEIGHTON	13th C.		—	—		XX

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	RESEARCH Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING—*continued*						
List IV—continued						
PATRINGTON	1227		—	—		
POCKLINGTON	by 1086		—	—	+ 70	XXXX
YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING						
List I						
Teesside	created 1968: component boroughs in list IV					
List II						
RICHMOND	1109-14	W	—	C	+ 20	XX
SCARBOROUGH	1136	W	B	B	+ 50	XXX
List III						
GUISBOROUGH	1263		—	—		0
Loftus						
MALTON *(Derventio)*	Roman: 1154-73		C	—		XX
NORTHALLERTON	1267-8		—	—		XX
PICKERING	1200		—	—		0
Saltburn and Marske						
Scalby						
SKELTON and Brotton	by 1227		D	—		0
WHITBY	*c.* 1074		C	—		XXXX
List IV						
CATTERICK (*Cataractonium*)	Roman	W	C	—	0	0
HELMSLEY	*c.* 1186					
HOVINGHAM	1252		—	—		0
KIRKBY MOORSIDE	1254		—	—		0
MASHAM	1251		—	—		0
MIDDLEHAM	1389		—	—		0
REETH	*c.* 13th C.		—	—		0
SEAMER	1376		C	—		0
STOCKTON ON TEES	1310 (Once Durham Co.)		C	—		XXXX
STOKESLEY	11th C.		—	C		0
THIRSK	1135-45		—	—		0
YARM	12th C.		—	—		XX
YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING						
List I						
Barnsley						
BRADFORD	by 1316		—	—		XXXX
Dewsbury						
DONCASTER *(Danum)*	Roman fort: 11th C.	W	B	C	+ 14	XXX

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING—*continued*

List I—continued

Halifax

HUDDERSFIELD	1672		—	—		XXXX
LEEDS	1207		—	C	+ 1 0	XXX
ROTHERHAM	1307		C	C		XXXX
SHEFFIELD	1296		B	C	0	XXXX
WAKEFIELD	13th C.		C	C		XXX
YORK *(Eboracum)*	Roman: Saxon		B	C		XXX R

List II

Batley

Brighouse

CASTLEFORD (Lagentium)	Roman fort: 19th C.		B	—		

Goole

Harrogate

KEIGHLEY	1307		—	—	+ 4*	XX

Morley

Ossett

PONTEFRACT	by 1086		C	—	+ 1 7*	XXX

Pudsey

Ripon

Spenborough

Todmorden

List III

Adwick le Street

Aireborough

Baildon

Barnoldswick

Bentley with Arksey

BINGLEY	1216		—	—	+ 4 0	XXX

Colne Valley

Conisbrough

Cudworth

Darfield

Darton

Dearne

Denby Dale

Denholme

Dodworth

Earby

ELLAND	1237		—	—	+ 2 3	XXXX

Featherstone

Garforth

Hebden Royd

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING—*continued*

List III—continued

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
Heckmondwike						
Hemsworth						
Holmfirth						
Horbury						
Horsforth						
Hoyland Nether						
Ilkley						
Kirkburton						
KNARESBOROUGH	1313		D	C		XXXX
Knottingley						
Maltby						
Meltham						
Mexborough						
Mirfield						
Normanton						
OTLEY	1227		—	C		XXXX
Penistone						
Queensbury and Shelf						
Rawmarsh						
Ripponden						
Rothwell						
Royston						
Saddleworth						
SELBY	11th C.		—			XX
Shipley						
Silsden						
SKIPTON	11th C.		—	—	+ 3	XX
Sowerby Bridge						
Stanley						
Stocksbridge						
Swinton						
TICKHILL	1086		—	—	+ 6 5	XX
Wath-upon-Dearne						
Wombwell						
Worsbrough						
List IV						
AIRMYN	by 1253		—	—	0	0
ALDBOROUGH						
(Isurium Brigantum)	Roman: 13th C.		B	—	0	0
BAWTRY	1199-1213		—	—	+ 1 3	0
BOROUGHBRIDGE	1145		—	—	0	0
DENT	13th C?					
KETTLEWELL	13th C.		—	—	0	0
PATELEY BRIDGE	1324		—	—	0	0

| NAME OF TOWN | DATE by which place could be considered urban | WALLED | RESEARCH | | POP. INCREASE 1969-85 | RE-DEVELOP-MENT |
			Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural		
YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING—*continued*						
List IV—continued						
SEDBURGH	13th C.		—	—	0	0
SETTLE	13th C.		—	—	+ 8	XX
SHERBURN IN ELMET	1227		—	—	0	0
SNAITH	13th C.			—	0	0
TADCASTER *(Calcaria)*	Roman: Saxon: 13th C.		—	—	0	0
WETHERBY	13th C.		—	—	0	XX

ISLE OF MAN

List II						
DOUGLAS	18th C.		C	C		XX
List III (Towns with elected commissioners)						
CASTLETOWN	13th C.		B	—	+ 28	0
PEEL	13th C?		B	—	+ 24	XX
RAMSEY	13th C?		—	—	+ 15	XXX

WALES

ANGLESEY

List II						
BEAUMARIS	1295	W	—	D	0	0
List III						
Amlwch						
Holyhead						
Llangefni						
Menai Bridge						
List IV						
(NEWBOROUGH)	1303				0	0

BRECKNOCKSHIRE

List II						
BRECON	1087-1100	W	B	D	+ 67	XX
List III						
Brynmawr						
BUILTH	1095-1102		—	C	0	XX
HAY-ON-WYE	1237		—	C		
Llanwrtyd Wells						
List IV						
CRICKHOWELL	1275	W	—	C	0	XX
(TALGARTH)	1309					

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH		POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOPMENT
			Archaeological	Architectural		
CAERNARVONSHIRE						
List II						
BANGOR	13th C.		—	C	+ 2 6	XX
CAERNARVON	Roman fort: 1283	W	B	C	+ 1 1	XX
CONWAY	1283	W	B	C	0	0
PWLLHELI	1284		—	C		XX
List III						
Bethesda						
Betws-y-Coed						
CRICCIETH	1284		—	C	+ 3*	0
Llandudno						
Llanfairfechan						
Penmaenmawr						
Portmadoc						
List IV						
(DEGANWY)	1248		C	C	0	XX
NEVIN	by 1284		—	C	0	0
CARDIGANSHIRE						
List II						
ABERYSTWYTH	1277	W	B	C	+5	XXX
CARDIGAN	1165	W	—	C	+ 1 0	0
LAMPETER	1271-7		—	C	0	0
List III						
Aberaeron						
NEW QUAY						
List IV						
TREGARON	13th. C.		—	—		XX
(ADPAR)	*c.* 1326					
CARMARTHENSHIRE						
List II						
CARMARTHEN						
(*Moridunum*)	Roman fort: 1109	W	A	D	+ 13	XXX
KIDWELLY	1106-15	W	—	D	0	0
LLANDOVERY	1267-1316		—	D	0	0
LLANELLY	13th C: 19th C.		—	D	0	XXXX
List III						
Ammanford						
Burry Port						
Cwmamman						
LLANDEILO	1326		—	D	+ 6*	0
NEWCASTLE EMLYN	1303		—	D	+ 4	0

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH		POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
			Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural		

CARMARTHENSHIRE—*continued*

List IV

(ABERGWILI)	1326		—	D	0	0
(DRYSLWYN)	1271-89		—	D	0	0
LLANGADOG-FAWR	1204-1500		—	—	0	0
LAUGHARNE	1278		—	D	0	0
(NEWTOWN BY DINEFUR)						
	1298		—	D		0
(OLD DYNEVOR)	1276-80		—	D	0	0
ST. CLEARS	by 1393		—	D	0	XX

DENBIGH

List II
Colwyn Bay

DENBIGH	1283-90	W	C	D	+ 3 6	0
RUTHIN	1282	W?	—	D	+ 2 0	XX
WREXHAM	13th C.?		—	D		XX

List III
Abergele

LLANGOLLEN	1284		—	D	0	0
Llanwrst						

List IV

HOLT	1282-1311		—	D	0	0

FLINTSHIRE

List II

FLINT	1277-97	W	B	D	+ 7*	XX

List III
Buckley
Connah's Quay

HOLYWELL	12th C.		—	D	+ 1 1*	XX
Mold						
PRESTATYN	12th C.: 19th C.		—	D	+ 3 0	0
Rhyl						

List IV

CAERWYS	1290		—	D	+100*	XX
(DYSERTH)	1248		—	D		0
HOPE	1351		—	D		0
(NEW MOSTYN)	1292					0
OVERTON	1292	W?	—	D	+120	XX
RHUDDLAN I	Saxon					
RHUDDLAN II	1073		A	D	+ 3 3*	XX
RHUDDLAN III	1278					
ST. ASAPH	1375		—	D	+ 3 3	XX

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
GLAMORGAN						
List I						
CARDIFF	1081-93	W?	B	B	+9	XXXX
SWANSEA	1116	W	B	B	+ 10	XXXX
Merthyr Tydfil						
List II						
Barry						
COWBRIDGE	1090-1262	W	—	B	0	XX
NEATH	Roman fort: 1110-30	W	B	B	0	XXX
Port Talbot (ABERAVON)	1147-83		—	—	0	XXXX
Rhondda						
List III						
Aberdare						
BRIDGEND	1197		—	—	+ 27*	XXXX
CAERPHILLY	1271		—	—	+ 12*	XX
Gelligaer						
Glyncorrwg						
LLWCHWR (LOUGHOR)	after 1100		B	—	+ 4*	XX
Maesteg						
Mountain Ash						
Ogmore and Garw						
Penarth						
Pontypridd						
Porthcawl						
List IV						
KENFIG	1140-47		—	—	0	0
LLANTRISANT	1272		—	—	+ 6 0	0
LLANTWIT MAJOR			C	—	+ 4 4	XX
MERIONETH						
List III						
BALA	*c.* 1310	W?	—	D	+ 8 8 *	XXX
Barmouth						
DOLGELLAU	13th C.		—	D	0	XXX
Ffestiniog						
Town						
List IV						
(BERE)	1284					
HARLECH	1283		B	D	+ 8*	0
MONMOUTHSHIRE						
List I						
NEWPORT	1188		B	—	+ 1 3	XXXX

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeological	Architectural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOPMENT

MONMOUTHSHIRE —*continued*

List II

NAME OF TOWN	DATE	WALLED	Archaeological	Architectural	POP. INCREASE	RE-DEVELOPMENT
ABERGAVENNY (Gobannium)	Roman fort: 1087-1100	W	A	A	0	XX
MONMOUTH	1070-72	W	B	—	+ 28	XX

List III

Abercarn						
Abertillery						
Bedwas and Machen						
Bedwellty						
Blaenavon						
CAERLEON (Isca)	Roman fortress: 13th C.		A	—	+ 40	XX
CHEPSTOW	1072-5	W	B	C		XX R
Cwmbran						
Ebbw Vale						
Mynyddislwyn						
Nantyglo and Blaina						
Pontypool						
Rhymney						
Risca						
Tredegar						
USK (Burrium)	Roman fort: 1131		B	—	+ 50	XX

List IV

CAERWENT (Venta Silarum)	Roman		A	—	0	0
(GROSMONT)	1154-89		—	—		
RAGLAN	13th C.		—	—	+ 40	XX
(SKENFRITH)	1190		C	—		
TRELLECH	c. 1190		—	—	+ 16	XX

MONTGOMERY

List II

LLANFYLLIN	1293		—	D		XX
LLANIDLOES	1280-83	W?	—	D		0
MONTGOMERY	1223	W	C	D	+ 20	0
WELSHPOOL	1247-52		—	D		XX

List III

MACHYNLLETH	13th C.		—	D	0	XX
NEWTOWN and Llanllwchaiarn	1280-1321		—	D	+127	XXX

List IV

(DOLFORWYN)	1273		—	D		0
CAERSWYS	Roman fort: medieval		C			0

NAME OF TOWN	DATE by which place could be considered urban	WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
PEMBROKESHIRE						
List II						
HAVERFORDWEST	1110-17	W	B	D	+ 20	XX
PEMBROKE	1110	W	—	D	+ 13	XX
TENBY	12th C.	W	—	D	+ 15	0
List III						
Fishguard and Goodwick						
Milford Haven						
NARBERTH	*c.* 1150		—	D	0	0
Neyland						
List IV						
(NEWPORT)	*c.* 1197		—	—	0	XX
ST. DAVIDS			—	D		
(TEMPLETON)	by 1283		—			
(WISTON)	1135		—			
RADNORSHIRE						
List III						
KNIGHTON	by 1260	W?	—	D	+ 5*	XXX
Llandrindod Wells						
PRESTEIGNE	by 1328		—	D	+ 7*	XX
List IV						
(CEFNLLYS)	1240-46					
(PAINSCASTLE)	1231					
RHAYADER	1304-60	W?	—	D	+ 200*	XXX
NEW RADNOR	1257	W	—	D	+ 10*	XX
(OLD RADNOR)	1095-1100					0

SCOTLAND

NAME OF TOWN	APPROX. DATE by which place could be called a town	IF WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	RESEARCH Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
ABERDEENSHIRE						
List I						
ABERDEEN	1124-53	W	—	B	+ 0	XXX
List II						
Ballater						
ELLON	1707				+ 2 5 6	X X
FRASERBURGH	1546		—	—	+ 9	X X
HUNTLY	1488		—	—	+ 1 5	X X
INVERURIE	1191-5		B	—	+ 4 4	X X
KINTORE	1187-1200		—	—	+ 7 1	0
OLD MELDRUM	1671		—	—	+ 3 6	0
PETERHEAD	1587		—	—	+ 1 5	X X
ROSEHEARTY	1681		—	—	0	0
TURRIFF	1511-12		—	—	+ 4	0
List IV						
ABOYNE	1676					
ALFORD	1594-5					
CLATT	1501					
ECHT	1698					
FYVIE	1264 (Deserted)					
HATTON OF FINTRAY	1625					
INSCH	1677					
KILDRUMMY	1509					
KINCARDINE O'NEILL	1511					
MONYMUSK	1588-9					
NEWBURGH	1261					
RHYNIE	1684					
STRATHDON	1677					
TARLAND	1683					
TARVES	1673					
ANGUS						
List I						
ARBROATH	1178				+ 5 9	X X
DUNDEE	1191-95	(W)	B	B	+ 1 0	XXXX
List II						
BRECHIN	1165-71		—	B	0	X X
Carnoustie						
FORFAR	1153-62		—	—	0	X X
KIRRIEMUIR	1458-9		—	—	+ 1 0 *	0
Monifieth						
MONTROSE	1124-53		—	—	0	X X

NAME OF TOWN	APPROX. DATE by which place could be called a town	IF WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
ANGUS—*continued*						
List IV						
AUCHTERHOUSE	1497					
BALGAVIES or GREENMYRE	1587					
EAST HAVEN OF PANMURE	1540-41					
EDZELL	1588					
GLAMIS	1491					
NEWTYLE	1682					
ARGYLL						
List II						
CAMPBELLTOWN	1623	—		D	0	0
Dunoon						
INVERARAY	1474: replanned 18th C.	—		B	0	0
Lochgilphead						
OBAN	17th C.	—		—	0	0
Tobermory						
List IV						
KILMUN	1490					
LAGGAN or ISLAY	1614					
MELFORT	1688					
TARBERT	1329					
AYRSHIRE						
List I						
AYR	1203-6	—		B	+9	XXX
KILMARNOCK	1591-2	—		—	+ 24	XXX R
List II						
Ardrossan						
CUMNOCK AND HOLMHEAD	1509	—		—	+ 21	XXX
Darvel						
Galston						
GIRVAN	1668	—		—	+ 33	XX
IRVINE	1214-49	—		—	+457	XXX
Kilwinning						
LARGS	1513	—		—	+ 2 2	0
MAYBOLE	1516	B		—	+ 20	
NEWMILNS	1490-1	—		—	0	0
PRESTWICK	1165-74	—		—	+ 1 6	0
SALTCOATS	1528	C		C	+7	XXX
Stevenston						

NAME OF TOWN	APPROX. DATE by which place could be called a town	IF WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	Architec-turel	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT

AYRSHIRE—*continued*

List II—continued

NAME OF TOWN	APPROX. DATE	IF WALLED	Archaeo-logical	Architec-turel	POP. INCREASE	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
STEWARTON	1623		—	—	+ 5 0	XXX
Troon						

List IV

AUCHINLECK	1507					
BALLANTRAE	1541					
DALMELLINGTON	1607					
DUNDONALD	1638					
FAIRLIE	1601					
FULLARTON	1707					
KILBIRNIE	1642					
KILMAURS	1527		—	—		XXX
MAUCHLINE	1510					
NEWTON UPON AYR	1595					
TARBOLTON	1671					

BANFFSHIRE

List II

Aberchirder						
Aberlour						
BANFF	1189-98		—	B	+ 30	0
Buckie						
CULLEN	1189-98		—	—	0	0
Dufftown						
Findochty						
Keith						
Macduff (Doune)						
Portknockie						
PORTSOY	1550		—	B	0	XX

List IV

DESKFORD	1698					
FORDYCE	1499					
MILTON	1615					
NEWMILL	1673					
ORDIQUILL	1617					

BERWICKSHIRE

List II

COLDSTREAM	1621		—	—	+200	0
DUNS	1489		—	—	+ 55	XX
EYEMOUTH	1597-8		—	—	+ 33*	XX
LAUDER	1298-1328		—	—	+ 30	0

NAME OF TOWN	APPROX. DATE by which place could be called a town	IF WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	RESEARCH Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
BERWICKSHIRE—*continued*						
List IV						
COCKBURNSPATH	1612					
COLDINGHAM	1638					
DRYBURGH	1527					
GREENLAW	1596					
PRESTON or BUNKLE	1602					
THIRLESTANE	1661					
BUTE						
List II						
Millport						
ROTHESAY	1401		B	B		XX
List IV						
MOUNTSTUART	1703					
CAITHNESS						
List II						
THURSO	1633		B	D	0	XX
WICK	1393-4		B	—	+ 1 3	XX
List IV						
DUNBEATH	1624					
REAY	1628					
SCRABSTER	1526-7					
CLACKMANNAN						
List II						
ALLOA	1497		—	—	+ 6	XXX
Alva						
DOLLAR	1702		—	—	+ 7 3	XX
TILLICOULTRY	1634		—	—	+ 5 0	XX
List IV						
CLACKMANNAN	1550-1		—	—		XX
DUMFRIESSHIRE						
List I						
DUMFRIES	1186	(W)	B	—	+ 19	XX
List II						
ANNAN	12th C.		—	—	+ 5 0	XXX
LANGHOLM	1621		—	—		
LOCHMABEN	1296		B	B	+ 1 6	X X
Lockerbie						
MOFFAT	1648					
SANQUHAR	1335?					

NAME OF TOWN	APPROX. DATE by which place could be called a town	IF WALLED	RESEARCH		POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
			Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural		
DUMFRIESSHIRE —*continued*						
List IV						
AMISFIELD	1613					
DALTON	1755					
MONIAIVE	1636					
THORNHILL	1664					
TORTHORWALD	1466-7					
DUNBARTONSHIRE						
List I						
Clydebank						
DUMBARTON	1222		B	—	+ 18	XXX
List II						
Bearsden						
Cove and Kilcreggan						
Cumbernauld						
Helensburgh						
KIRKINTILLOCH	1211-1214		—	—	+ 94	XXX
Milngavie						
List IV						
KILPATRICK	1672					
LUSS	1642					
EAST LOTHIAN						
List II						
COCKENZIE and PORT SETON	1591		—	—	+ 54	0
DUNBAR	13th C.		—	—	+100	XX
East Linton						
HADDINGTON	1130		—	B	+ 60	XXX
NORTH BERWICK	1381-88		—	—	+ 40	XXX
PRESTONPANS	1552		—	—	+ 40	0
TRANENT	1541-2		—	—	+ 37	XX
List IV						
DIRELETON	1631					
DREM	1616					
INNERWICK	1630					
NORTH BERWICK	1479					
PENCAITLAND	1505					
TYNINGHAME	1591					

NAME OF TOWN	APPROX. DATE by which place could be called a town	IF WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
FIFE						
List I						
DUNFERMLINE	1124-27		—	—	+ 20	XX R
KIRKCALDY	1315-28		B	B	+ 1 3	XX
List II						
AUCHTERMUCHTY	1517		—	—	+ 1 4	0
ANSTRUTHER Easter	1571-2		—	—	+ 1 8	0
Wester	1540-1					
with Kilrenny						
BUCKHAVEN and						
METHIL	1662		—	—	+ 3	XXX
BURNTISLAND	1541		—	—	+ 9	0
Cowdenbeath						
CRAIL	1165-71		—	D	0	0
CULROSS	1490		—	B	0	0
CUPAR	1327		—	B	+ 16	XX
ELIE and EARLSFERRY	1589		—	—	+ 0	0
FALKLAND	1458		—	—	0	0
INVERKEITHING	1153-62		—	B	+ 34	0
KINGHORN	1165-72		C	—	0	XX
Ladybank						
LESLIE	1539		—	—	+ 9	0
LEVEN	1609		—	—	+ 5	0
Lochgeily						
MARKINCH	1673		—	—	+ 8	0
NEWBURGH	1266		—	—	0	0
Newport on Tay						
PITTENWEEM	1541		—	—	0	0
ST. ANDREW'S	1124-44	W	B	B	+ 36	XX
ST. MONANCE	1596		—	—	+ 10	0
TAYPORT	1598-9		—	—	+ 75	XX
List IV						
ABERCROMBIE	1596					
ABERDOUR	1500-1					
AUCHTERTOOL	1617					
CERES	1620					
COLINSBURGH	1707					
DRUMMOCHY	1540					
DUNBOG	1687					
DYSART	1549					
KENNOWAY	1663					
KINCARDINE ON FORTH	1663					
KIRKTON OF LARGO	1513					
LEVEN	1609					
LINKTOWN	1750					

NAME OF TOWN	APPROX. DATE by which place could be called a town	IF WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	RESEARCH Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
FIFE—*continued*						
List IV—continued						
NORTH QUEENSFERRY						
PITLESSIE	1540-1					
STRATHMIGLO	1605					
VALLEYFIELD	1663					
INVERNESS-SHIRE						
List I						
INVERNESS	1130-53		—	B		XX
List II						
Fort William						
KINGUSSIE	1464		—	—	+ 37	0
List IV						
BEAULY	1704					
KINGSBURGH	1666					
RUTHVEN	1684					
KINCARDINESHIRE						
List II						
Banchory						
INVERBERVIE	1341				0	0
Laurencekirk						
STONEHAVEN	1587				0	0
List IV						
DRUMLITHIE	1602					
ARBUTHNOTT	1543					
FETTERCAIRN	1504					
FORDOUN	1554					
INVERBERVIE	1341					
KIRKTON OF DURRIS	1540-51					
TORRY	1495					
KIRKUDBRIGHTSHIRE						
List II						
Castle Douglas						
Dalbeattie						
Gatehouse of Fleet						
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	1330	W	—	—	+ 30	0
NEW GALLOWAY	1630		—	—	0	0
List IV						
CARSPHAIRN	1635					
MINNIGAFF	1619					
TERREGLES	1510					

NAME OF TOWN	APPROX. DATE by which place could be called a town	IF WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	RESEARCH Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
LANARKSHIRE						
List I						
Airdrie						
Coatbridge						
East Kilbride						
GLASGOW	1175-78	(W)	A	A	0	XXX
HAMILTON	1475		—	—	+ 19	XX
Motherwell and Wishaw						
RUTHERGLEN	1126			B	+ 4	XXX R
List II						
BIGGAR	1451		—	—	+ 17	0
Bishopbriggs						
LANARK	1153-9		—	—		XXX
List IV						
BOTHWELL	1602					
CARLUKE	1662					
CARNWATH	1451					
CARSTAIRS	1765					
CARTLAND	1607					
CRAWFORD	1242-49					
CRAWFORDJOHN	1668					
DOUGLAS	1458-9					
LEADHILLS	1661					
LESMAHAGOW	1668					
ROBERTON	1631					
STONEHOUSE	1667					
STRATHAVEN	1450					
MIDLOTHIAN						
List I						
EDINBURGH AND LEITH	1124-27	W	B	B	0	XXX R
List II						
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade						
DALKEITH	1401		—	—	+ 4*	XX
Loanhead						
MUSSELBURGH	1315-28		—	—	+ 2	XX
Penicuik						
List IV						
CARRINGTON	1664					
CANONGATE	1304 (now part of Edinburgh)					
CRICHTON	1706					
EAST HOUSES	1634					
LEITH	1636 (now part of Edinburgh) (W)					

NAME OF TOWN	APPROX. DATE by which place could be called a town	IF WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo- logical	RESEARCH Architec- tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE- DEVELOP- MENT
MIDLOTHIAN—*continued*						
List IV—continued						
PORTSBURGH	1649 (now part of Edinburgh)					
RESTALRIG	1673 (now part of Leith)					
ROSLIN	1456					
WESTER						
DUDDINGSTON	1673					
WOODHOUSELEE	1664					
MORAY						
List II						
Burghead						
ELGIN	1136	(W)	C	C	+ 2 5	XX
FORRES	1130-53		—	—	+ 3 0	XX
GRANTOWN ON SPEY	1694		—	—	+ 1 4	XX
Lossiemouth and Branderburgh						
Rothes						
List IV						
FINDHORN	1532					
FOCHABERS	1598-9					
GARMOUTH	1587					
KINLOSS	1497					
NAIRNSHIRE						
List II						
NAIRN	*c.* 1190		—	—	0	
List IV						
CAWDOR	1623					
AULDEARN	1179-1182					
ORKNEY						
List II						
KIRKWALL	1486		B	B	+ 1 4	0
STROMNESS	18th C.		—	C	+ 6	0
PEEBLESSHIRE						
List II						
Innerleithen						
PEEBLES	1152-3	(W)	—	D	+ 7	XXX
List IV						
SKIRLING	1592					

NAME OF TOWN	APPROX. DATE by which place could be called a town	IF WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
PERTHSHIRE AND KINROSS						
List I						
PERTH	1124-27	(W)	C	B	+ 8	XX
List II						
Aberfeldy						
ABERNETHY	1458-9		—	—	0	0
Alyth						
AUCHTERARDER	1246		—	—	+ 3 5	0
BLAIRGOWRIE and RATTRAY	1634		—	—	+ 20	
Callander						
COUPAR ANGUS	1607		—	—	+ 25	
CRIEFF	1672					
DOUNE	1611		—	—		
DUNBLANE	1442		—	—	+150	XX
KINROSS	1540-1		—	—	+ 46	XXX
Pitlochry						
List IV						
BLACKFORD	1706					
DUNKELD	1511-12					
DUNNING	1511					
ERROL	1648					
FORGANDENNY	1630					
KENMORE	1694					
KILLIN	1694					
KIRKMICHAEL	1511					
LOGIERAIT	1671					
LONGFORGAN	1672					
MEIGLE	1608					
MEIKLEOUR	1665					
MENTEITH	1467					
RENFREWSHIRE						
List I						
GREENOCK	1635		—	B	+ 14	XXX
PAISLEY	1488		B	B	+ 3	XX
PORT GLASGOW	1668		—	B	+ 1 1	0
List II						
Barrhead						
GOUROCK	1694		—	—	+ 20	XXX
Johnstone						
RENFREW	1127-47		B	B	+ 1 2	XX

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NAME OF TOWN	APPROX. DATE by which place could be called a town	IF WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
RENFREWSHIRE—*continued*						
List IV						
ARDGOWAN	1634					
HOUSTON	1671					
KILBARCHAN	1704					
NEWTON MEARNS	1621	B				
ROSS AND CROMARTY						
List II						
CROMARTY	1264		—	—	+ 2 5	0
DINGWALL	1226-7		—	—	+ 5 0	XX
FORTROSE and ROSEMARKIE	1214-86		—	—	+ 3 0	0
Invergordon						
STORNOWAY	1607		—	—	+ 8† † to 1990	0
TAIN	1439		—	—	+140† † to 1990	0
List IV						
ALNESS	1690					
ARDGAY	1686					
CONTIN	1681					
CULBOKIE	1678					
FOULIS	1699					
GAIRLOCH or CLIVE	1619					
PORTMAHOMACK	1678					
REDCASTLE	1680					
TARBAT	1686					
ROXBURGHSHIRE						
List II						
HAWICK	1511		—	C	+ 3 1 *	XX
JEDBURGH	1118-65		—	C	+ 3 8	XX
KELSO	1237		—	C	+ 4 4	XX
MELROSE	1605		—	C	+ 1 5	XX
List IV						
LINTON	1631					
LONGNEWTON	1634					
MAXTON	1588					
MINT0	1695					
NETHER ANCRUM	1639					
OLD ROXBURGH	1119-1124 (Deserted)					
RUTHERFORD	1666					
SMAILHOLM	1687					
TOWN YETHOLM	1665					

NAME OF TOWN	APPROX. DATE by which place could be called a town	IF WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT
STIRLING						
List I						
FALKIRK	1600		—	C	+ 10	XX R
STIRLING	1124-27	W	C	B	+ 33	XXX
List II						
Bridge of Allan						
Denny and Dunipace						
Grangemouth						
KILSYTH	1620		—	—	+29	XX
List IV						
AIRTH	1195-1203? or 1597					
BUCHLYVIE	1672					
GARGUNNOCK	1677					
MUGDOCK	1680					
SUTHERLAND						
List II						
DORNOCH	13th C.		—	—	+41	XX
WEST LOTHIAN						
List II						
Armadale						
BATHGATE	1663		—	—	+ 47	XXX
Bo'ness						
LINLITHGOW	*c.* 1138		—	—	+115	XXX
SOUTH QUEENSFERRY	1576-7		—	—	+136	XX
Whitburn						
List IV						
ABERCORN	1603					
DALMENY	1616					
KIRKLISTON	1621					
LIVINGSTONE	1604					
WIGTOWNSHIRE						
List II						
NEWTON STEWART	1677		—	—	+22	0
STRANRAER	1595		—	—	0	XX
WHITHORN	1325		—	—	+10	0
WIGTOWN	1292		—	—	+ 0	0

NAME OF TOWN	APPROX. DATE by which place could be called a town	IF WALLED	RESEARCH Archaeo-logical	Architec-tural	POP. INCREASE 1969-85	RE-DEVELOP-MENT

WIGTOWNSHIRE—*continued*

List IV

GLENLUCE	1705					
LOCHRYAN	1701					
PORTPATRICK	1620					

ZETLAND

List II

Lerwick

APPENDIX II (a)
THE COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY
8 St Andrews Place, London NW1

To:

The Council for British Archaeology is a body formed in 1944 and recognised by the State as representing archaeological opinion throughout the country. The CBA has recently formed an Urban Research Committee consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Public Building and Works, the Royal Commissions on Ancient and Historical Monuments, and current specialists in the field of Urban History. This Committee is investigating the present state of urban archaeology in Great Britain, and is trying to estimate the effect of the rapid pace of modern development on this branch of urban history.

In reaching an assessment of the problems, the Committee needs to have certain information which only the Planning Authority is really competent to provide. We should therefore welcome your collaboration in completing the appended form or forms, each of which is relevant to a particular town. Answers need to be up-to-date but detail is not necessary at this stage.

You will appreciate the urgency of such a survey and the CBA hopes that you will be able to return the completed form as soon as possible. The Committee would also welcome a copy of your most recent Town Map and/or Traffic Plan so that it may be fully appraised of the topography of planning proposals. Any public participation leaflets concerning the towns named or any general information concerning future planning proposals would also be of assistance to us.

Carolyn M. Heighway,
Administrative Assistant to the
Urban Research Committee

TOWN..

Population

What will the estimated population of this town be in 1985?..

Traffic Plans

In the next ten years, will there be:

1 Minor road improvements within the town YES/NO

2 Road widening or new roads within the town YES/NO

3 Road widening in the historic centre of the town YES/NO

4 New roads in the historic centre of the town YES/NO

Re-Development

(discounting that which has already taken place)
In the next ten years, will there be development schemes in or on the border of the historic centre of the town? YES/NO

(i) 1 acre or less
(ii) 2-5 acres
(iii) 5-10 acres
(iv) More than 10 acres

Notes, if any

(N.B. In the questions above, 'historic centre' refers to the town area within the walls if the town was walled; if unwalled, to any area within a mile of the town's historic urban nucleus).

Date ....

Returned by ....
....
....

APPENDIX II (b)

THE COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY
8 St Andrews Place, London NW1

The Planning Officer,

County Council   June 1971

The Council for British Archaeology is a body formed in 1944 and recognised by the State as representing archaeological opinion throughout the country. The CBA has recently formed an Urban Research Committee consisting of representatives of the Department of the Environment, the Royal Commissions on Ancient and Historical Monuments, and current specialists in the field of Urban History. This Committee is investigating the present state of urban archaeology in Great Britain, and is trying to estimate the effect of the rapid pace of modern development on this branch of urban history.

In reaching an assessment of the problems, the Committee needs to have certain information which only the Planning Authority is really competent to provide. We should, therefore welcome your collaboration in completing the appended form or forms, each of which is relevant to a particular town. Answers need to be up-to-date but detail is not necessary at this stage.

You will appreciate the urgency of such a survey and the CBA hopes that you will be able to return the completed form as soon as possible. The Committee would also welcome a copy of the most recent Town Map and/or Town Centre Map or (for small towns) any advisory map, so that it may be fully appraised of the topography of planning proposals. Any public participation leaflets concerning the towns named or any general information concerning future planning proposals would also be of assistance to us.

Carolyn M. Heighway,
Administrative Assistant to the
Urban Research Committee

TOWN ....

Population

Please give the population of the Borough, Urban District, or Parish in 1969.......................................

and the estimated population in 1985 (or 1981)..

Traffic Plans

In the next ten years, will there be:

Road widening in the historic centre of the town	YES/NO
New roads in the historic centre of the town	YES/NO

Re-development

(discounting that which has already taken place)   (i) 1 acre or less
In the next ten years, will there be develop-   (ii) 2-5 acres
ment schemes in or on the border of the   (iii) 5-10 acres
historic centre of the town?   YES/NO   (iv) More than 10 acres

Notes, if any

(N.B. In the questions above, 'historic centre' refers to the town area within the walls; if the town was not walled, to any area within the medieval borough boundary; or if this is not known, to any area within one-quarter mile of the town's historic urban nucleus).

Date..   Returned by...

....

....

APPENDIX III

COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY
Urban Research Committee

Questionnaire relating to work being done on archaeology and architecture in historic towns.

TOWN ....

1. *Work in progress*
   Do the following arrangements exist in or for this town:

   A   Permanent arrangements for archaeological or architectural research with publication actually in progress?

	Archaeological YES/NO	Architectural YES/NO

   Organisation or person doing this research, with address.

   ....
   ....
   ....

   B   Some work on archaeology or architecture in progress (e.g. Museum observation and recording in the case of archaeology), but only *ad hoc* arrangements to deal with major problems and publication.   YES/NO   YES/NO

   Organisation or person, with address

   ....
   ....
   ....

   C   Some work in progress, but no permanent arrangements.   YES/NO   YES/NO

   Organisation or person, with address

   ....
   ....
   ....

   D   Some work done and published since 1945, no continuing arrangements.   YES/NO   YES/NO

   Work done ....
   ....

   E   Some work done and published before 1945, no continuing arrangements   YES/NO   YES/NO

   ....

   F   NIL

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2. *Historical Information*
    Please add brief paragraph about the origin of the town named at the head of the form. Was the town walled or enclosed with bank, ditch, or palisade?

3. *Further archaeological information*
    Please mention any case you know of where excavation in this town has been formally applied for and refused by either contractors or local authority. Give brief details of the circumstances, the reasons for refusal, etc.
    Please could you similarly name any instance where excavation would have been possible; i.e. permission and site were available, but there was no finance available.

Form returned by:

NAME ………………………………………………………………………………

ADDRESS …………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………

'PHONE NO ………………………………………………………………………

Return this form to:

The Council for British Archaeology (Urban Research)
8 St Andrews Place
LONDON NW1

APPENDIX IV

Sources for information for 'research' columns in Appendix I

Archaeological

A yearly summary of archaeological work appears in *Medieval Archaeology* in the section entitled 'Medieval Britain in 19 . . .', by Gillian Hurst and David Wilson. The Council for British Archaeology also publishes a yearly summary of excavations done in the previous year, as *a* part of the *Calendar of Excavations.* The CBA's annual *Bibliography* lists articles and publications on archaeology and also includes some architectural work. All these have been scrutinised, and also newspaper reports of various excavations.

Architectural

The *Vernacular Architecture Group* has published a series of duplicated *Bibliographies,* and a summary Bibliography (Lists 1–9). Further information was obtained from forms circulated to local societies (sample in Appendix III) and a list of towns for which surveys had been done was supplied by Donald Insall and Associates. The CBA bibliographies were also used (see above). The volumes of the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments were scrutinised for those which include information on towns.

Further bibliographical note

Fuller historical works on towns will be found in G. H. Martin and Sylvia Macintyre, *A Bibliography of British and Irish Municipal History* (Leicester 1972, forthcoming); vol. 1, General Works. (This is a new edition of Charles Gross, *A Bibliography of British Municipal History* (1897).)

APPENDIX V

Some small towns where no archaeological work is being done

This selects (Va) some of the better-known small towns of England where no archaeological work is in progress. *There are very many other towns* which also have no archaeological activity (for instance the small towns of Wiltshire), but the purpose of the list is to highlight the general neglect of archaeological study of the smaller urban settlements of Britain.

The first list is followed (Vb) by a detailed consideration of certain small towns, as an indication of the kind of problems they face.

APPENDIX V (a)

List of small towns where no archaeological work is being done

County	Town	List	Work if any
Bucks	HIGH WYCOMBE	II	0
Cambs.	ELY	III	0
Cornwall	TRURO	II	0
	BARNSTAPLE	II	0
	CREDITON	III	0
Dorset	WEYMOUTH	II	0
Durham	BARNARD CASTLE	III	Castle examined by D of E
	BISHOP AUCKLAND	III	0
Hants	ANDOVER	II	0
Kent	HYTHE	II	0
	NEW ROMNEY	II	0
Lincs.	GAINSBOROUGH	III	0
	HORNCASTLE	III	Some Roman excavation
	SPALDING	III	0
	TORKSEY	IV	Excavations 62/3 and 64. Nothing continues
Northumb.	HEXHAM	III	0 Excavations 1965: nothing continues
Rutland	OAKHAM	III	Castle exavcations
Salop	BRIDGNORTH	IV	0
	LUDLOW	IV	0
	OSWESTRY	IV	0
Somerset	CREWKERNE	III	0
	FROME	III	0
Sussex	RYE	II	0
	ARUNDEL	II	Site of hospital excavated 1965
Wilts.	DEVIZES	II	0
	SALISBURY	II	Some small excavations. Nothing continues
	BRADFORD ON AVON	III	0
	MALMESBURY	II	Some small excavation: nothing continues
	MARLBOROUGH	II	" " " " "
Worcs.	DROITWICH	II	" " " " "
	PERSHORE	IV	0
Yorks	WHITBY	III	Abbey excavations

Wales

County	Town	List	Work if any
Anglesey	BEAUMARIS	II	0
Caern.	BANGOR	II	0
Denbigh	RUTHIN	II	0
	DENBIGH	II	0
	WREXHAM	II	0

Many more small Welsh towns could be included (see Appendix I, Wales). The list has not been continued for Scotland as all small Scottish towns come into the above category.

Some of the above towns may occasionally be subject to watching briefs or recording of individual buildings.

APPENDIX V (b)

Small towns in England in need of archaeological investigation

Historical Notes	Development Notes	Archaeological Work
Buckinghamshire BUCKINGHAM *(List II)* Listed in Burghal Hidage; mentioned in Anglo- Saxon Chronicle as double borough 10th-century mint. Market town to the present day. Fortified with bank in Saxon period. CBA historic towns list: 1a, 7a, 7b (see paragraph 1.3 of this report).	300% population increase expected by 1985. Major redevelopment schemes, with new roads in town centre. No conservation area designated as at 1st Sept. 1971.	None
Buckinghamshire NEWPORT PAGNELL *(List III)* Burgage tenure and market in 1086.	Considerable piecemeal redevelopment; peripheral residential development. New by-pass. Conservation area in old part of town.	None
Cambridgeshire WISBECH *(List II)* Mentioned in 7th-century charter, but not in Domesday. Bishop's castle built late 15th-cent. Market since 13th-century, cont'd to 17th. No defences known. CBA historic towns list: 1a, 1b, 2a, 4, 5, 7a, 7b.	Expanding 'New Town'. Population to rise by 28% by 1981. Development of 2-5 acres, not all in central core. No conservation area had been designated at 1st September 1971.	Various local societies exist. Some excavation; no major publication.
Cheshire CONGLETON *(List II)* A chartered borough from 1272-4. CBA list: 1a, 7a, 7b.	25% population increase to 1985. Some development; several small sites and one of 2-5 acres. Centre partly protected by two conservation areas. Whole to be surrounded by a circulatory road preserving the centre.	None
Cornwall BODMIN *(List II)* A town in the Saxon period. Had a market 1086; 13th-cent. borough charter and was taxed as a borough in 14th-century and sent MPs to Parliament. A monastery founded here 936; may have been primary seat of the bishopric of Cornwall. On historic towns list originally.	Increase in population 1969-85, 62%. No new roads. Development will infill vacant sites mostly outside the historic centre; occasional sites will be rebuilt in centre. No conservation area had been designated at 1st Sept., 1971.	None
Devon TOTNES *(List II)* 10th-century mint; a borough in 1086 and continued one through medieval period. Town walled and includes a small extra-mural planned borough. Castle, post-conquest. CBA Historic Towns list: 1a, 2a, 2b, 3, 4, 5, 7a, 7b. *	At least three development sites within the walls; of 1 acre, 2-5 acres, 10 acres. Most of the town centre is a conservation area. Totnes has a severe problem with its historic buidings many of which are decaying.	There have been various historical studies of Totnes, but the only excavation has been by DoE on castle.
Dorset BRIDPORT *(List II)* Burghal Hidage town (?); a borough in Domesday, continued as such through middle ages. CBA historic towns list: 1a, 7a, 7b.	Total of 10 acres but only individual sites in historic core. More damage will probably be done by back service roads for transport, and by car parks on back lands. Main fabric of town remains intact. No conservation area designated at 1st January 1971.	None
Dorset SHAFTESBURY *(List II)* Burghal Hidage town and 1086 borough. Borough through Middleages, sent MPs. Market town since 13th-cent. or before. CBA historic towns list: 1a, 1b, 7a, 7b.	Centre of town a conservation area. Considerable length of new road to be built to create circulatory system; also central service roads. Redevelopment on outskirts; occasional sites in the town.	Shaftesbury Historical Society excavated at Castle Hill in 1947-9;otherwise no archaeological work.

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Historical Notes	Development Notes	Archaeological Work
Gloucestershire TEWKESBURY *(List II)* A borough in Domesday, with a market before 1083. Borough and market town throughout middle ages. CBA historic town list: 1a, 2a, 3, 6,7a, 7b*.	Main town centre a conservation area but major development taking place and proposed close to centre. Much Roman material on this site; also prehistoric and medieval settlement.	Much work done on buildings but little (end 1971) on archaeology.
Herefordshire LEOMINSTER *(List II)* Minster founded 660. Fortified by the Welsh in 1055 and by William Rufus. Medieval borough and market town. CBA historic towns list: 1a, 6, 7a, 7b.	Extent of development not yet known: town plan in preparation. New service roads in centre and an inner ring road possible. 40% increase in population to 1981. Centre a conservation area.	None
Northumberland MORPETH *(List II)* Planned in 1199-1239? (Beresford: New Towns). Market town and borough ever since. CBA towns list: 1a, 2a, 2b, 5, 7a, 7b, 7c.	Site of 2-5 acres but not in historic centre which is a conservation area. New roads planned.	None
Sussex LEWES *(List II)* Burghal Hideage town with 10th-century mint. 1086 borough, walled. CBA historic towns list: 1a, 5, 6, 7a, 7b.*	Population increase to 1985 only 14%. Whole of town within walls a conservation area but some buildings are very decayed and there will be some re-development. No new roads in centre.	A few very small excavations of pits, etc. Defences sectioned.
Surrey GUILDFORD *(List II)* 10th-century mint. Domesday borough. Medieval borough and market town. On original CBA historic towns list: 1a, 3, 5. 6, 7a, 7b.	Centre of Guildford is a conservation area, but most of it is already re-developed, with more than 10 acres still to go. Pop. will increase 38% to 1981. Two major sites close to centre will soon be available for redevelopment totalling some 18 acres. Areas are E and W of Onslow St. Urgent work is needed if any area of the medieval town is to be recorded. It may already be too late.	Guildford Museum watches sites and salvages finds. Some pits have been excavated. Surrey Archaeological Society records buildings if threatened.
Warwickshire WARWICK *(List II)* Anglo-Saxon burgh. Fortified. 10th-century mint. Castle built 1086. Domesday borough. Medieval borough and market town.	Conservation area designated covers most of core of old town. Much redevelopment has already taken place, and the archaeological situation here is urgent, if indeed there is anything left.	MPBW and Birmingham University have done two or three small excavations on City defences up to 1969.
Wiltshire CALNE *(List II)* 10th-century mint and Domesday borough. Medieval borough and market town.	Population increase 90% to 1981. No major development; 1-2 acres. No conservation area; needs watching.	None
Wiltshire CHIPPENHAM *(List II)* ?Fortified by the Danes in 9th-century. Taxed as a borough in medieval period and sent MPs. Market town throughout medieval period. On original Historic Towns list; not annotated. No conservation area.	Considerable development; 5-10 acres, in historic centre; pop. increase 84% to 1985. New roads.	None
Yorkshire: West Riding PONTEFRACT *(List II)* Town planned by 1086. Priory and castle. On original Historic Towns list: 1a, 5, 7a, 7b.	Considerable development of 2-5 acres in centre; new roads for circulatory system. No conservation area to 1st Sept. 1971. Large car park available for investigation and intended for future civic centre.	Extensive excavation on Priory end Castle, but no tackling of urban problems.

Historical Notes	Development Notes	Archaeological Work
Yorkshire: West Riding TADCASTER *(List IV)* Medieval market town, with occupation from Roman and Saxon period.	No major development planned in centre. No conservation area at 1st Sept. 1971. Roman fort threatened by housing development.	None
Yorkshire: West Riding SELBY *(List III)* Abbey built 1069. Not a borough in medieval period but had a full commercial life as a port. Market town. On original CBA historic towns list: 1a, 2b, 6, 7a, 7b.	No conservation area designated at 1st Sept. 1971. Some development: important area between Abbey and river available.	None
Yorkshire: West Riding CASTLEFORD *(List II)* Roman city of Legolium.	Town centre being considerably re-developed. Large areas available for excavation. No conservation area as at 1st Sept. 1971.	Castleford Historical Soc. Some excavations, but present programme should be enlarged.
Yorkshire: East Riding HEDON *(List II)* Town planned 1138-48. Borough and market town throughout middle ages. CBA historic towns list: 1a, 7a, 7b. Civil war defences.	Major alterations to centre at present awaiting result of inquiry. At any rate due for large-scale residential development.	None
Yorkshire: East Riding BEVERLEY *(List II)* Monastery c.700; town destroyed by Danes 807 and rebuilt. Defences, but not walled. Medieval borough and market town. CBA historic towns list: 1a, 4, 6, 7a, 7b.	Town map inquiry; results awaited. Ring road if agreed will severely damage defences. Development patchy, but clearance of 19th-century slum area imminent. Conservation area designated.	No museum or local activity. Friary church excavation early 1960s. Otherwise nothing.
Yorkshire: North Riding SCARBOROUGH *(List II)* 10th-century Danish stronghold; restored 1136 after destruction by Harold Hardrada. Not in Domesday. 12th-century wall replaced by 13th-century bank and ditch. Medieval borough and market town. CBA historic towns list: 1a, 1c, 3, 5, 7a, 7b, 7c.	Conservation area covers large areas of historic town. The old town is now protected but much of it has already been developed. Further excavation possible but it may be too late for large scale work. There will be no space for excavation by 1974.	Local work has been going on for some time but on an inadequate scale. Building sites watched. Nothing yet published.
Yorkshire: North Riding RICHMOND *(List II)* Planned 1109-14. Walled with castle. Medieval borough and market town. CBA list: 1a, 2a, 3, 5, 6, 7a, 7b.	Piecemeal development only. 20% population increase to 1981. Conservation area designated.	None
Yorkshire: West Riding TICKHILL *(List III)* Planned by 1086. Market town through middle ages.	Considerable residential development: no new roads. Conservation area.	None