ARCL0024 Early Medieval Archaeology of Britain
2020–21, Term 2
Year 2 and 3 option, 15 credits

Deadlines: Questionnaires, 27-1-21 & 3-3-21; Essay: 14-4-21

Co-ordinator:
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Online Office hours: Wed, 12.00-14.00. At other times via the ARCL0024 Moodle Forum (coursework/class-related queries) or email (personal queries).

Please refer to the online IoA Student Handbook (https://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/current-students/ioa-student-handbook) and IoA Study Skills Guide (https://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/current-students/ioa-study-skills-guide) for instructions on coursework submission, IoA referencing guidelines and marking criteria, as well as UCL policies on penalties for late submission.

Potential changes in light of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic
Please note that information regarding teaching, learning and assessment in this module handbook endeavours to be as accurate as possible. However, in light of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the changeable nature of the situation and the possibility of updates in government guidance, there may need to be changes during the course of the year. UCL will keep current students updated of any changes to teaching, learning and assessment on the Students’ webpages. This also includes Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) which may help you with any queries that you may have.
1. MODULE OVERVIEW

Short description
This module covers the contribution of archaeology and related disciplines to the study and understanding of the British Isles from c. AD 400 to c. AD 1100. It examines developments in the settlement and burial record in a landscape context and explores major themes such as the development of early states, the nature of religious change, the impact of conquest and the emergence of towns.

Module aims
i) To introduce students to the principal social developments in Britain from the end of the Roman period until shortly after the Norman conquest.
ii) Discuss the character and significance of a range of important archaeological sites and artefacts for the study of early medieval Britain.
iii) Evaluate the geographical and chronological variability of sources (archaeology, written sources and place-names) for Britain between the fifth and eleventh centuries AD.
iv) Identify the key theoretical approaches to the archaeology of early medieval Britain, and consider how archaeology has extended our perception of the period AD 400–1100.

Learning Outcomes
On successful completion of the course students should be able to demonstrate:

i) knowledge of the nature, extent and limitations of the archaeological evidence for the Anglo-Saxon and Viking periods in Britain;

ii) recognition and understanding of the various approaches used to reconstruct Anglo-Saxon and Viking society, and the problems of interpreting the evidence;

iii) an appreciation of the relationship of other disciplines to the period and their importance in assessing and interpreting the evidence;

iv) an understanding of, and ability to evaluate, the range of current archaeological methods and techniques used for recovering and analysing evidence for early medieval Britain.

v) Presenting information and ideas clearly in written form.

Methods of assessment
This course is assessed by three elements:

• Two online questionnaires (making up 40% of the mark) to be completed in during the module.
• One standard essay: c.2500 words in length (60% of the mark). A reasoned and critical assessment of multiple sources is the learning outcome that is expected of standard essay.

Communications

• Moodle is the main hub for this module
• Important information will be posted by staff in the Announcements section of the Moodle page and you will automatically receive an email notification for these.
• Please post any general queries relating to module content, assessments and administration in the MS Teams ARCL0024 Module forum. The forum will be checked regularly.
• For personal queries, please contact the co-ordinator by email.
### Week-by-week summary

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### Weekly Module Plan

The module is taught through lectures and discussions. Students will be required to undertake set readings, complete pre-class activities and make (non-examined) short presentations of case study material in order to be able to actively participate in the discussion.

### Workload

This is a 15-credit module which equates to 150/300 hours of learning time including session preparation, background reading, and researching and writing your assignments. With that in mind you should expect to organise your time in roughly this way:

- **20 hours** Staff-led teaching sessions (lectures, seminars, tutorials, discussion-board sessions)
- **70 hours** Self-guided session preparation (reading, listening, note-taking and online activities), about 6 hours a week
- **10 hours** Reading for, and completing Questionnaire 1
- **10 hours** Reading for, and completing Questionnaire 2
- **50 hours** Reading for, and writing, the research essay

### 2. ASSESSMENT

Each assignment and possible approaches to it will be discussed in class, in advance of the submission deadline. If students are unclear about the nature of an assignment, they should discuss this with the Module Co-ordinator in advance (via office hours or class Moodle forum). You will receive feedback on your written coursework via Moodle, and have the opportunity to discuss your marks and feedback with the co-ordinator in their office hours.

For more details see the ‘Assessment’ section on Moodle. The IoA marking criteria can be found in the IoA Student Handbook (Section 12- information on assessment) and the IoA Study Skills Guide provides useful guidance on writing different types of assignment. Penalties for late submission: see UCL guidance on penalties (Academic Manual 3.12) in UCL Student Handbook.

This module is assessed by means of one Standard Essay of between 2375-2625 words, which contributes 60% to the final grade for the module and two online questionnaires, which contributes the remaining 40%.
a) Questionnaire 1  To be completed on 27 Jan (20% mark)
b) Questionnaire 2  To be completed on 3 Mar (20% mark)
c) Essay  Deadline 14 April (60% mark)

**Questionnaires**
The two questionnaires will need to be completed on the date set, and will comprise a series of free-text and multiple choice questions. Questions will be drawn from course material and recommended readings. Questions for Questionnaire 1 will focus on topics covered in Weeks 1–3; Questionnaire 2 on topics covered in Weeks 4–8.

**Essay Options**
Essay: to be handed in no later than **Friday 14 April 2021**

Choose **ONE** essay from the following questions:

1. How has archaeology advanced our knowledge of urban development and international trade in middle Anglo-Saxon England? Consider how the English evidence compares to France and the Low Countries.
2. Consider the problems faced by archaeologists in reconstructing Anglo-Saxon society between the 5th and 7th centuries from Anglo-Saxon cemetery evidence.
3. What archaeological criteria might be used to distinguish monastic sites from high-status secular centres in Anglo-Saxon England?

If students are unclear about the nature of an assignment, they should discuss this with the Module Co-ordinator. Students are not permitted to re-write and re-submit essays in order to try to improve their marks. However, students may be permitted, in advance of the deadline for a given assignment, to submit for comment a brief outline of the assignment. The Module Co-ordinator is willing to discuss an outline of the student’s approach to the assignment, provided this is planned suitably in advance of the submission date.

**Word counts**
The following should not be included in the essay word-count (2375-2625 words): title page, contents pages, lists of figure and tables, abstract, preface, acknowledgements, bibliography, lists of references, captions and contents of tables and figures, appendices. Penalties will only be imposed if you exceed the upper figure in the range. There is no penalty for using fewer words than the lower figure in the range: the lower figure is simply for your guidance to indicate the sort of length that is expected.

**Essay Readings**
(to be used in conjunction with General Readings listed below)
***key texts **recommended reading *additional reading

(1) **How has archaeology advanced our knowledge of urban development and international trade in middle Anglo-Saxon England? Consider how the English evidence compares to France and the Low Countries.**

OVERVIEWS

**R. Hodges, *Dark Age Economics* (1982/89) [INST ARCH DA 180 HOD]

**R. Hodges, *Towns and Trade in the Age of Charlemagne* (2000) [INST ARCH DA 180 HOD]


**P. Ottaway, *Archaeology in British Towns from the Emperor Claudius to the Black Death* (1992), esp. 120-61 [INST ARCH DAA 100 OTT]


**KEY SITES**

**Ipswich (Gippeswic)**

Very little available in print, but see:


**London (Lundenwic)**


**Southampton (Hamwic)**


**York (Eoforwic)**
Topical Discussions

- **M. Anderton (ed.),** *Anglo-Saxon Trading Centres: Beyond the Emporia* (1999) [INST ARCH DAA 180 AND]
- **R. Hall,** *The decline of the wic?,* in T.R. Slater (ed.) *Towns in Decline AD100-1600* (2000) [INST ARCH DA 190 SLA]
  AVAILABLE AS AN E-JOURNAL ARTICLE.

(2) Consider the problems faced by archaeologists in reconstructing Anglo-Saxon society between the 5th and 7th centuries from Anglo-Saxon cemetery evidence.

**C Hills,** *Origins of the English* (2003) [DAA 180 HIL]
**C. Hills,** in J. Hunter & I. Ralston, *The Archaeology of Britain* (1998) [DAA 100 HUN]
  AVAILABLE AS AN E-JOURNAL ARTICLE.

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(c) What archaeological criteria might be used to distinguish monastic sites from high-status secular centres in Anglo-Saxon England?

Start with:

- **Blair, J.** 2005 *The Church in Anglo-Saxon Society* (esp. pp. 204-12) [INST ARCH DAA 180 BLA]
  [IA DAA 180 WIL]

Then read:

Followed by:
**Loveluck, C. 2007 Excavations at Flixborough (Volumes 1 and 4)[DAA 410 Qto LOV]**
**Loveluck, C. 1998 'A high-status Anglo-Saxon settlement at Flixborough, Lincolnshire', Antiquity 72, 146-61 (esp. pp. 158-60) [IA PERIODICALS]. AVAILABLE AS AN E-JOURNAL ARTICLE.**
**Blair, J. 1996 'Palaces or Minsters? - Northampton and Cheddar reconsidered?' Anglo-Saxon England 25, 97-121 [IA PERIODICALS]. AVAILABLE AS AN E-JOURNAL ARTICLE.**

Then read a good selection of the following:
**Blair, J. 1994 Anglo-Saxon Oxfordshire (pp. 114-16 for Eynsham Abbey) [IA DAA 410.0.1 BLA]**
**Carr, R.D. 1991 'Selected finds from a high-status site at Brandon, Suffolk', in L. Webster and J. Backhouse (eds), The Making of England: Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture AD 600-900, 81-8 [IA DAA 180 WEB]**
**Cramp, R.J. 1994 'Monkwearmouth and Jarrow in their European Context', in K. Painter (ed.), Churches Built in Ancient Times, 279-294 [IA CDD PAI, TC IA 317]**
**Daniels, R. 1988 'The Anglo-Saxon Monastery at Church Close, Hartlepool, Cleveland', Archaeological Journal 145, 158-210 [IA PERIODICALS]**

For further details about dating, see the references to site reports in Cramp 1976.
For a comparative continental plan see:
Price, L. 1982 The Plan of St Gall in Brief [BOOKS IN STORE 98-12828]

3. RESOURCES AND PREPARATION FOR CLASS

Preparation for class
Students are expected to read the ALL the essential readings suggested, as well as watching the pre-recorded lectures and completing any online activities on Moodle each week. Completing the readings is essential for your effective participation in the activities and discussions that we will do, and it will greatly enhance your understanding of the material covered.

Further readings are provided via the online-reading list and listed below for you to get a sense of the range of current work on a given topic and for you to draw upon for your assessments. Online reading list: https://rl.talis.com/3/ucl/lists/0F8DA3C6-193D-1FFE-3DC3-91541BFC3901.html?lang=en-US&login=1

General Reading List
The General Reading List includes books that will be useful for many parts of the course. You are not expected to read everything on it, but these provide good basic overviews.

Campbell, J. 1982. The Anglo-Saxons [DAA 180 CAM; HISTORY QTO 27H CAM]
Davies, D. 1982, Wales in the Early Middle Ages [HISTORY 26f DAV]
Foster, S. 1996. *Picts, Scots and Gaels* [DAA 500 FOS]
Higham, N. and M. Ryan 2012 *Anglo-Saxon World*, London: Yale. [<www>]

4. SCHEDULE AND SYLLABUS

**Week 1 Introduction**

This session will discuss the information and procedures presented in this Module Handbook and explain the aims and objectives and the organisation of the course. This session will examine terminology and regions for the period as well as the range and nature of the archaeological evidence to be studied and will then discuss some of the core publications and the range of contemporary written sources for the period.

This week we will also explore the general theoretical context of early medieval studies, and the development of archaeological thought. An important issue concerns attitudes towards the Anglo-Saxons and their role in British history. There are two main ‘origin myths’ for the English people. One emphasizes their Germanic decent, from invading Anglo-Saxons, bearers of democracy and the English language. The other looks to the legacy of Rome or Celtic Britain. Which version has found favour over the centuries has often had more to do with contemporary politics and intellecction fashion that with the fifth century AD.

Migration and invasion, as seen primarily through artefacts from burials, are issues which have been of importance in Anglo-Saxon archaeology since its development in the 19th century. In the mid 20th century the search for continuity from earlier periods also emerged as a significant topic and settlements, landscape and environment were added to burials as major sources of data. More recently, greater awareness of theoretical issues has brought new approaches to old data. The liminal position of the subject between archaeology, literature, language and history, between prehistory, the Classical and medieval worlds, Northern Europe and the Mediterranean is at once a challenge, and the reason for the importance of the subject, and also the source of many complications.

**Reading:-**

**Essential:**

**Further Reading:-**
Gerrard, C.M. 2003 *Medieval Archaeology: understanding traditions and contemporary approaches*, London: Routledge [DAA 190 GER]
Hills, C. 2003 *Origins of the English* [DAA 180 HIL]
Week 2 From Roman Britain to Anglo-Saxon England

The withdrawal of the imperial Roman administration in the early 5th century has traditionally been seen as a major cataclysm, as exemplified by the early sixth century writer Gildas in his De Excidio Britanniae ‘On the destruction of Britain’. In this session we examine whether there was some continuity of ‘Roman’ life into the 5th century, or whether there was a more abrupt change. Scholarly opinion is divided on this period precisely because the evidence supports multiple interpretations, and one explanation for this may be that a markedly regional pattern of variation developed, with continuity and even reinvention of Roman practices in some areas being much stronger than in others. Contrasts are drawn between the east and west. South-West England, from Dorset and Somerset westwards, (known as Dumnonia), for example, was a part of Britain which was not substantially settled by Anglo-Saxons until much later. British elites remained prominent in the 5th and 6th centuries. Sites such as South Cadbury, Cadbury Congresbury, Tintagel, and Castle Dore show evidence of high-status settlements of this period, characterised by finds of Mediterranean pottery (A and B wares); Western Gaulish D and E wares are later evidence for Atlantic trade in this region. Similar patterns to south-western Britain are observed in Scotland and Wales where iron age hillforts were also re-occupied and where imported materials are an important archaeological indicator of high-status settlement. But even in eastern England, in the area of ‘Anglo-Saxon’ settlement, there is great regional variety in the form and character of social and political organisation.

A wider context is provided by landscape and environmental history. To what extent can change be detected in the middle of the first millennium AD?

Reading:-

Essential


Mattingly, D. 2006. An Imperial Possession: Britain in the Roman Empire. London: Penguin/Allen Lane. [DAA 170 MAT; ISSUE DESK IOA MAT 8; also copies in Ancient History]. Chapter 8

Further Reading
Alcock, L. 1995, Cadbury Castle, Somerset, the Early Medieval Archaeology [DAA 410 S.4 ALC]

Dark, K. 1996, External Contacts and the economy of late Roman and Post Roman Britain [DAA 180 DAR]

Edwards, N. and A. Lane, Early Medieval Settlements in Wales AD 400–1100 [IA DAA 600 EDW]


Leslie, S. et al. 2015 ‘The fine-scale genetic structure of the British population’, Nature 519, 309–33

Pearce, S. 2004, Southwestern Britain in the early middle ages [HISTORY 7 a 3 PEA]


Week 3 Early Anglo-Saxon ‘deathscapes’

The archaeology of death makes an important contribution to our understanding of Early Anglo-Saxon people. This week we will look at the nature of burial data and discuss how archaeologists use this data to consider past societies.
Anglo-Saxon burials vary according to rite, grave structure and associated artefacts. A range of explanations have been given for this variation. Close parallels between English and continental burials suggest at least partial chronological overlap, and also the movement of people and ideas about burial across the North Sea.

Cremation was the dominant rite in the 5th to early 6th centuries in eastern England, whereas inhumation remained the main type of burial south of the Thames and became the main rite throughout England by the end of the 6th century. The elaborately decorated pots which contained the cremains carry patterns which must have meant something to their makers, as also did the choice of specific objects to accompany the dead in both cremation and inhumation burials. Inhumation burials, especially those of women, were often, but not always, equipped with a variety of jewellery and equipment. Male burials are sometimes accompanied by weapons. Regional variation has often been explained in terms of tribal or ethnic divisions, reflecting the ‘Angles, Saxons and Jutes’ described by Bede. However, burial practice did not remain exactly the same over the approximately two centuries of furnished ‘Anglo-Saxon’ burial, and other types of analysis need to take account of chronological variation.

Reading:

**Essential:**


**Further Reading:**


Halsall, G. 1995, *Early Medieval Cemeteries: an introduction to burial archaeology in the post-Roman West* [DA A80 HAL]

Härke, H. 1990 ‘Warrior graves? The background of the Anglo-Saxon weapon burial rite’, *Past and Present* 126 [www]


Härke, H. 1997 ‘Early Anglo-Saxon social structure’, in J. Hines (ed.), *The Anglo-Saxons from the Migrations to the eighth century*, Woodbridge; Boydell [DAA 180 HIN]

Lucy, S., 2000, *The Anglo-Saxon Way of Death* [DAA 180 LUC]


Mees, K. 2019, *Burial, landscape and identity in early medieval Wessex* [DAA 180 MEE; <www>]


Stoodley, N. 2000 ‘From the cradle to the grave: age organisation and the early Anglo-Saxon burial rite’, *World Archaeology*, 31.3 [www]


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**Week 4 Early medieval settlements of the British Isles**

Until recently it was generally supposed that medieval village plans were unchanged and demonstrated a steady growth from original Anglo-Saxon settlement. This section explores how study over the last 30 years has radically changed our understanding of landscape and the paths of past human action within it. In particular we will look at the placement of rural settlements in their environmental context; the nature of landscape and settlement hierarchies; the spatial context of power; and the way the past landscape may have been experienced.

Migration period settlements on both sides of the North Sea have been deployed in the debate concerning the Anglo-Saxon migration. Discussion has focussed especially on building types: *Grubenhäuser* being seen as typically ‘Germanic’, while other buildings have been argued to show continuity from Romano-British traditions. In northern Europe, by contrast, the main building type is the longhouse, which combines living space and animal stalls or barns under one roof. Here *Grubenhäuser* are subsidiary. Why has only part of the building complex been transferred to England? And what to make of regional differences in the numbers of these different building types? There are two principal layouts associated with chalk landscapes on the one hand and with sand and gravel valley terraces on the other, represented by Chalton in Hampshire and West Stow in Suffolk; in each case the ratio of *Grubenhäuser* to other types of buildings is quite different.

Another set of questions relate to the size and length of occupation of any one settlement. Some settlement plans have been interpreted as palimpsests of small shifting hamlets, whereas elsewhere continued occupation on one site with functional zoning is preferred as an explanation.

**Reading:**
**Essential:**

**Further Reading:**
Loveluck, C. 2013. Northwest Europe in the early Middle Ages, c AD600–1150: a comparative archaeology [DA 190 LOV; <www>]
Williamson, T. 2013: *Environment, Society and Landscape in Early Medieval England: Time and topography*. Woodbridge, Boydell Press. [HISTORY 27 G WIL and online], ch 3 Culture, Ethnicity and Topography

**Week 5 Landscapes of power: from kinship to kingship**
Significant changes in social organisation appear to have been taking place across the seventh century. Burial appears to change in the early 7th century, again at the end of that century and at the start of the 8th. The most dramatic and well-equipped Anglo-Saxon burials, at Sutton Hoo, and also at Prittlewell, from the early 7th century belong to a class known as ‘Princely Graves’. They indicate new levels of social and political eminence, and may be interpreted as representing the ruling elites of the regional polities (or kingdoms) attested in the historical record from the later 6th century. How and why did these people advertise their power and prestige through their burials? How did these social and political changes come about?

To this evidence from burial sites can be added the question of settlement hierarchies. The first Anglo-Saxon settlement to be described as a high status residence was Yeavering, identified as ‘Ad Gefrin’ mentioned by Bede as a villa regalis of Edwin of Northumbria, scene of the conversion of Edwin to Christianity. Excavations here in the 1950s produced a complex series of large timber halls, and structures interpreted as a segment of an amphitheatre, a temple and a church. Yeavering, has provided the type site for so-called ‘palaces’, marked out by their large halls. Similar buildings have been identified from air photographs and buildings whose size and complexity indicate status have been excavated at Northampton and Cowdrey’s Down, near Basingstoke. None of these sites has proved especially rich in artefacts.

Finally, there is wider landscape evidence for groups of people sharing a political affiliation. The Tribal Hidage is a key source here, together with Bede’s Ecclesiastical History which refers to territorial units—known as provinciae and regiones—in the seventh and eighth centuries. Together with place-names and archaeology, these can be used to develop a model of kingdom formation.

Reading:-

Essential:
McBrine, A. 2020. The Role of Anglo-Saxon Great Hall Complexes in Kingdom Formation, in Comparison and in Context AD500-750 [<www>], ch 3, 99-146

Further Reading:
Week 6 The early church
The impact of the church on landscape was felt in a number of ways. Changes in burial practice during the later 6th and 7th centuries culminated in the abandonment of formal furnished inhumation. Graves of this period have been characterized as representing a ‘Final Phase’ (of Furnished Burial), and the changes attributed to a range of causes including conversion to Christianity and cultural alignment with the Merovingian continent. In the kingdom of Northumbria in the age of Bede and in Scotland, the first monasteries adopted a distinctive architecture and furnishings, pastoral role and economic functions, while in the south, a range of archaeological, architectural, and historical evidence attests to new Anglo-Saxon minsters or mother churches. This lecture examines the evidence for ecclesiastical institutions in the Middle Saxon landscape and traces their subsequent demise in importance in the wake of the emergence of the local parish church during the Late Saxon period.

Reading:-
Essential:
Blair, J. 2005. The Church in Anglo-Saxon society [[INST ARCH DAA 180 BLA; HISTORY 27e BLA; <www>>, chp 4: The Church in the Landscape


Further Reading:-
Blair, J. 1988, Minster churches in the landscape, in D. Hooke, Anglo-Saxon Settlements, 35-58. [ISSUE DESK IOA HOO]
Blair, J. 1988, Introduction: from minster to parish church, in J. Blair, Minster and Parish Churches, the Local Church in Transition 950-1200, 1-20.
Cramp, R. 1994, Monkwearmouth and Jarrow in their European Context, in K. Painter, Churches Built in Ancient Times, 279-94. [YATES A47 PAI]
Edwards, N. & A. Lane, 1992. The Early Church in Wales and the West [IA DAA 169 EDW 1 / ISSUE DESK]
Week 7 Maritime landscapes and international trading settlements

This session surveys the evidence for a group of exceptional Middle Anglo-Saxon settlements referred to by Bede as ‘emporia’—and known archaeologically as ‘wics’—which were heavily involved in foreign trade and exchange. This entirely new strata of settlements in the English landscape were at their peak between the 7th and 9th centuries, and are characterized by evidence for craft, industry, and trade. We will discuss their functions and roles, their contacts with similar sites on the Continent, and their relationship to developments in ship building. KEY SITES: Ipswich (Gippeswic), London (Lundenwic), Southampton (Hamwic), York (Eoforwic)

Reading:-

Essential:


Further Reading:


Hill, D. and Cowie, R. 2001 Wics the Early Medieval Trading Centres of Northern Europe, Sheffield; Sheffield Academic Press. [DA Qto HIL]

Week 8 Vikings in Scotland and England

Vikings erupted into the consciousness of Anglo-Saxon England (and also Ireland around the same time) following the devastating raid on Lindisfarne in 793, although there were already signs of increasing Scandinavian contacts before this. The raids were followed several decades later by overwintering, temporary camps, burials and eventually permanent settlement, towns and landholding. This session will outline Viking activity in England, leading to the spread of settlement marked by Scandinavian place-names across northern England.

From the famous raid on Lindisfarne in 793 to the reign of Cnut (1016-35), and the battle of Stamford Bridge (1066) England (and parts of Wales) was subject to waves of Scandinavian influence, cultural, political and economic, coming both from the North Sea to the East and the Irish Sea to the West. Raids and attacks, settlement, trade, urbanisation and material culture will be covered, with emphasis on interpreting the evidence for a Scandinavian presence against the background of a closely-related Anglo-Saxon culture. The spread of Scandinavian place-names will be studied in the context of indentifying areas of Viking settlement. Evidence from excavations at Repton, Ingleby York, Goltby, Chester, Ribblehead and Llanbedrgoch (N. Wales) will be considered.

Orkney and Shetland in particular show strong Norse influence: the Viking settlement of the northern isles was probably the earliest in the British Isles: The Brough of Birsay, Buckquoy, Jarlshof and Pool are some examples of sites where Norse settlement took place immediately above earlier settlements. This also took place in the Hebrides - recent work on the Uists has added much to our previous picture from sites such as the Udal. The Viking presence in Scotland was patchy, but very intense in some parts of the Northern and Western Isles and Caithness, and isolated parts of the N, E and SW mainland, together with the Isle of Man to the south. The later presence of a settled Norse cultural landscape in the Earldom of Orkney will be examined, but elsewhere, the Viking influence was diluted/ assimilated - this importance of understanding this process will be stressed.

Scotland was at an embryonic stage of development in the early Viking period, divided between smaller Pictish, Scottish (Gaelic) and British kingdoms. Orkney and Shetland in particular were sparsely populated and made easy pickings for Norwegian Vikings venturing westwards. A pattern of conquest, assimilation and territorial annexation followed, resulting in the northern Isles becoming part of Scandinavia for the next 750 years. Settlements such as Jarlshof, Birsay and Skail attest to the Pictish/Viking transition. In the western Isles and parts of the mainland, confrontation was followed by settlement and assimilation in dense but limited pockets along the sea lanes leading down through the Hebrides to the Clyde and the Irish Sea region and the Isle of Man, and also in parts of the north-east coast.

KEY SITES: Repton; Heath Wood, Ingleby

Reading:-

Essential:
Further Reading:
Barrett, J. et al. (eds.) 2000. ‘What was the Viking Age and when did it happen? A view from Orkney’, Norwegian Archaeological Review 33/1, 1-39.
Carroll, J., Harrison, S. and Williams, G. 2014 *The Vikings in Britain and Ireland*, London, British Museum. [DAA 181 CAR]
Crawford, B. 1987 *Scandinavian Scotland*, Leicester: University Press [IA DAA 500 CRA, HISTORY 26c CRA]
Freke, D. 2002 *Excavations at St Patrick’s Isle, Peel, Isle of Man*, Liverpool: University Press.
Hadley, D. and Richards, J.D. 2000 *Cultures in Contact: Scandinavian Settlement in England in the Ninth and Tenth Centuries*, Turnhout: Brepols [IA DAA 181 HAD]
Richards, J.D. et al.1995 ‘The Viking Barrow Cemetery at Heath Wood Ingleby, Derbysh.’, *Medieval Archaeology* 39, 51-70. [IA PERIODICALS]
Ritchie, A. (1976-77) *Excavations at A Pictish and Viking farmstead at Buckquoy, Orkney* *Proceedings Soc Antiqs Scotland* 108 [IA DAA 510 RIT]

Auldhame:
*Current Archaeology* 293, *The sacking of Auldhame* http://www.archaeology.co.uk/articles/the-sacking-of-auldhame.htm

The Northern Picts Project:

**Week 9 The growth of towns**

The Burghal Hidage documents a list of ‘burhs’ (or fortifications) established during the reign of King Alfred, which formed part of a defensive network against the Vikings. The lecture discusses the archaeological evidence for these sites in southern England, looking at their layout, construction, and the evidence for urban development. A short overview of urban developments in the Danelaw will also be given.

Reading:
- Essential:

Further Reading:
- Sindbaek, S M. 2007, Networks and nodal points: the emergence of towns in early Viking Age Scandinavia. *Antiquity* 81, 119–32 [PERIODICALS; <www>]

**Week 10 Society and landscape around the year 1000**
The rise of lordship in the later Anglo-Saxon period had a profound influence on the landscape and society. It is during this period that we witness the nucleation of settlements and the creation of open fields. The lecture will look at how the Late Anglo-Saxon landscape was governed, discussing topics such as territorial arrangements, the judicial system, communication, and defence. We will also discuss royal/aristocratic/manorial and ecclesiastical estate centres in the Later Anglo-Saxon period. It will look at the economic basis of these centres, their influence on the surrounding landscape, and the industries and technological advances associated with them. Key Sites; Goltho; Cheddar

Reading:-

Essential:
Williamson, T. 2013: *Environment, Society and Landscape in Early Medieval England: Time and topography*. Woodbridge, Boydell Press. [HISTORY 27 G WIL; <www>], ch 7 Village, Farm and Field

Further Reading:
Dodgshon, R. 2015: *No Stone Unturned: A History of Farming, Landscape and Environment in the Scottish Highlands and Islands*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press. (Chapter 3, 4, 6) [available online]
Fowler, P. 2002: Farming in the First Millennium. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. [INST ARCH DAA 100 FOW]
Hall, D. 2014: The Open Fields of England Oxford, Oxford University Press. [INST ARCH DAA 190 HAL; online]
Hamerow, H., Hinton, D. A. & Crawford, S. (eds.) 2011: The Oxford Handbook of Anglo-Saxon Archaeology, Oxford: Oxford University Press. (Chapters in ‘Food Production’ section by Hooke, Moffett, O’Connor and Oosthuizen) [INST ARCH DAA 180 HAM and online]
Holmes, M., 2014, *Animals in Saxo...inh E...n Society* [DAA 180 HOL]
Rahtz, P.A. 1969, *The Saxon and Medieval palaces at Cheddar* [DAA QTO SERIES BRI 65]
Sykes, N. 2014, *Beastly Questions: animal answers to archaeological issues* (specifically 68-73 on wild animals and 157-162 on the dynamics of venison) [BB 3 SYK]