



## ARCL0025 Early Medieval Archaeology of Britain 2022–23, Term 2 Year 2 and 3 option, 15 credits

**Deadlines:** Questionnaire: **16-2-23**; Essay: **30-3-23**



Co-ordinator:

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**Online Office hours:** Tues, 14.00-16.00. At other times via the ARCL0025 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.1800 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 ARCL0025 Module forum**. The forum will be checked regularly.
- For personal queries, please contact the co-ordinator by email.

## Week-by-week summary

Week	Date	Topic
1	12 Jan 2023	Introduction to the module; sources for early medieval archaeology; terminology, core publications and written sources
2	19 Jan 2023	From Roman Britain to Anglo-Saxon England
3	26 Jan 2023	Early Anglo-Saxon 'deathscapes'
4	2 Feb 2023	Early medieval settlements of the British Isles
5	9 Feb 2023	Landscapes of power: from kinship to kingship
6		READING WEEK
7	23 Feb 2023	The early church
8	2 Mar 2023	Maritime landscapes and international trading settlements
9	9 Mar 2023	Vikings in Scotland and England
10	16 Mar 2023	The growth of towns
11	23 Mar 2023	Society and landscape around the year 1000 ( <b>class on TEAMS</b> )

## 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
20 hours	Reading for, and completing Questionnaire
50 hours	Reading for, and writing, the research essay

## 2. ASSESSEMENT

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 c. 1800 words which contributes 60% to the final grade for the module and one online questionnaire, which contributes the remaining 40%.

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| a) Questionnaire | <b>To be completed on 16 Feb 2023 (40% mark)</b> |
| b) Essay         | <b>Deadline 30 Mar 2023 (60% mark)</b>           |

## Questionnaire

The questionnaire 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 the Questionnaire will focus on topics covered in Weeks 1–5.

## Essay Options

**Essay:** to be handed in no later than **Thursday 30 March 2023**

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 (c.1800 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

\*\*\*G. Astill, Archaeology, economics, and early medieval Europe, *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 4.2, 1985, 215-31 [INST ARCH PERS]. **AVAILABLE AS AN E-JOURNAL ARTICLE.**

\*M. Biddle, Towns, in D.M. Wilson, *The Archaeology of Anglo-Saxon England* (1976), 99–150. [ISSUE DESK IOA WIL 11]

\*\*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]

\*\*R. Hodges & B. Hobley *The rebirth of towns in the West* (1988), chapters 1, 11, 13, 14, and 17.[DAA QTO SERIES COU 68]. [http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/cba\\_rr/rr68.cfm](http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/cba_rr/rr68.cfm)

\*\*\*R. Hodges & D. Whitehouse Mohammed, Charlemagne and the Origins of Europe (1983/89)[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]
- \*\*C. Scull, Urban centres in pre-Viking England?, in J. Hines, *The Anglo-Saxons from the Migration Period to the 8<sup>th</sup> century* (1997), 269-310. [DAA 180 HIN]
- \*\*T. Tatton-Brown, The Anglo-Saxon Towns of Kent, in D. Hooke (ed.) *Anglo-Saxon Settlements* (1988), 213-32 [ISSUE DESK IOA HOO 1]

## KEY SITES

### Ipswich (Gippeswic)

Very little available in print, but see:

- \*\*\*C. Scull, Urban centres in pre-Viking England?, in J. Hines, *The Anglo-Saxons from the Migration Period to the 8<sup>th</sup> century* (1997), 269-310. [DAA 180 HIN]
- \*\*C. Scull & A. Bayliss, Radiocarbon dating and Anglo-Saxon graves, in U. von Freeden, U. Koch and A. Wiczorek (eds), *Völker an Nord- und Ostsee und die Franken* (1999), 39-50 [INST ARCH DA Qto FRE]

### London (Lundenwic)

- \*R. Cowie, Archaeological Evidence for the Waterfront of Middle Saxon London, *Medieval Archaeology* 36 (1992) [INST ARCH PERS]
- \*\*R. Cowie, A Gazetteer of Middle Saxon Sites and Finds in the Strand/Westminster Area, *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society* 39 (1988), 37-46 [INST ARCH PERS].  
<http://www.lamas.org.uk/archives/transactions-archive/Vol%2039.pdf>
- \*\*R. Cowie & R. Whytehead, Two Middle Saxon Occupation Sites: Excavations at Jubilee Hall and 21-22 Maiden Lane, *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society* 39 (1988), 47-164 [INST ARCH PERS]. <http://www.lamas.org.uk/archives/transactions-archive/Vol%2039.pdf>
- \*\*J. Leary, *Tatberht's Lundenwic: Archaeological Excavations in Middle Saxon London*. PCA Monograph 2 (2004) [INST ARCH DAA 416 Qto LEA]
- \*\*\*G. Malcolm & D. Bowsher, *Middle Saxon London: Excavations at the Royal Opera House 1989-99*. MoLas Monograph 15 (2003) [INST ARCH DAA 416 Qto MAL]
- \*\*R. Whytehead & R. Cowie, Excavations at the Peabody Site, Chandos Place, and National Gallery, *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society* 40 (1989), 35-176 [INST ARCH PERS]. <http://www.lamas.org.uk/archives/transactions-archive/Vol%2040.pdf>

### Southampton (Hamwic)

- \*\*P. Andrews (ed.), *The Coins and Pottery from Hamwic*. Southampton Finds Volume 1 (1988) [INST ARCH DAA 410 H.2 SOU]
- \*\*\*P. Andrews, *Excavations at Hamwic Volume 2*. CBA Res. Rep. 109 (1997) [INST ARCH DAA Qto Series COU 97]
- \*\*\*R. Hodges, *The Hamwih pottery: the local and imported wares from 30 years' excavations at Middle Saxon Southampton and their European context*. CBA Res. Rep. 37 (1981) [INST ARCH DAA Qto Series COU 37]. [http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/cba\\_rr/rr37.cfm](http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/cba_rr/rr37.cfm)
- \*J. Hunter & M. Heyworth, *The Hamwic Glass*. CBA Res. Rep. 116 (1998) [INST ARCH DAA Qto Series COU 116]
- \*D. Hinton, *The Gold, Silver and Other Non-Ferrous Alloy Objects from Hamwic*. Southampton Finds Volume 2 (1996) [INST ARCH DAA 410 H.2 HIN]
- \*P. Holdsworth, *Excavations at Melbourne Street, Southampton, 1971-76*. CBA Res. Rep. 38 (1980) [INST ARCH DAA Qto Series COU 33]. [http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/cba\\_rr/rr33.cfm](http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/cba_rr/rr33.cfm)
- \*\*\*A. Morton, *Excavations at Hamwic Volume 1*. CBA Res. Rep. 84 (1992) [INST ARCH DAA Qto Series COU 84]. [http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/cba\\_rr/rr84.cfm](http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/cba_rr/rr84.cfm)

### York (Eoforwic)

- \*\*\*R. Kemp, *Anglian Settlement at 46-54 Fishergate*. The Archaeology of York: Anglian York 7/1 (1996) [INST ARCH DAA 410 Y.6 Series YOR 7/1] 2 vols
- \*\*\*D. Tweddle, *Anglian York: A Survey of the Evidence*. The Archaeology of York: Anglian York 7/2 (1999) [INST ARCH DA 410 Y.6 Series YOR 7/2]

## 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]
- \*\*\*I. Hansen & C. Wickham, *The Long Eighth Century* (2000) [INST ARCH DA 180 HAN] – good case studies for the wider European context
- \*\*\*D. Hill & R. Cowie, *Wics: the early medieval trading centres of northern Europe* (2001) [INST ARCH DA Qto HIL] – especially the papers by Blackmore on pottery and Scull on burial
- \*\*S. Kelly, Trading privileges from eighth-century England, *Early Medieval Europe* 1:1, (1992), 3-28 .  
**AVAILABLE AS AN E-JOURNAL ARTICLE.**
- \*\*\*T. Pestell & K. Ulmschnieder, *Markets in Early Medieval Europe* (2003)[IA DA 180 PES] – good case studies for the wider European context

**(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]
- \*\*\*C. Hills, The Archaeology of Anglo-Saxon England in the pagan period: a review, *Anglo- Saxon England* 8 (1979). **AVAILABLE AS AN E-JOURNAL ARTICLE.**
- \*\*\* \*\*G. Halsall, *Early Medieval Cemeteries* (1995) [DA 180 HAL]
- \*\*\*M. Welch, *The English Heritage Book of Anglo-Saxon England* (1992)[DAA 180 WEL]
- \*\*\*S. Lucy & A. Reynolds, *Burial in early medieval England and Wales* (2002)[DAA 180 LUC]
- \*\*P. Rahtz, *Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries 1979*, BAR Brit. Ser. 82 (Oxford 1980)
- \*\*E. Southworth, *Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries: A Reappraisal* (1991) paperback [DAA 180 SOU]
- \*\*A. Boddington, *Death, Decay and Reconstruction* (1987) [AJ BOD]
- \*\*\*C. Roberts, *Burial Archaeology: current research, methods and developments*. BAR Brit. Ser. 211 (Oxford 1989). <https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/7975>
- \*\*A. Taylor, *Burial Practice in Early England* (2001) [DAA 100 TAY]

**SITES**

- \*\*K. Parfitt & B. Bruggmann *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery on Mill Hill, Deal, Kent* (1997) [DAA 410 K.2 PAR]
- \*\*C. Hills, *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham, Norfolk*, *East Anglian Archaeology*, 6, 1977; 11, 1981; 21, 1984; 34, 1987; 67, 1994; 69, 1994; 73, 1995 [DAA QUARTOS EAA 6, 11, 21, 34 etc]
- \*\*\*J. Timby, Sancton I Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, *Archaeological Journal* 150, 1993, 243-365
- \*\*\*T. Malim & J. Hines, *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Edix Hill (Barrington A), Cambridgeshire*, CBA Research Reports 112, 1998 [DAA Quarto Series COU 112]
- \*\*\*M. Carver, C. Hills & J. Scheschkewitz, *Wasperton: A Roman, British and Anglo-Saxon Community in Central England* (Woodbridge, 2009) [DAA 410 Qto CAR]

**(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]
- \*\*\*Cramp, R.J. 1976 'Monastic sites', in D.M. Wilson (ed.), *The Archaeology of Anglo-Saxon England*, 201-52 [IA DAA 180 WIL]

**Then read:**

- \*\*Leahy, K. 1991 'Selected finds from a high-status site at Flixborough, South Humberside', in L. Webster and J. Backhouse (eds), *The Making of England: Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture AD 600-900*, 94-101 [IA DAA 180 WEB]

**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:

- \*\*Biddle, M. 1972 'Excavations at Winchester 1970. Ninth interim report', *Antiquaries Journal* 52, 93-131 [IA PERIODICALS]
- \*\*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]
- \*\*Cramp, R.J. 1976 'Analysis of the finds register and location plan of Whitby Abbey', in D.M. Wilson (ed.), *The Archaeology of Anglo-Saxon England*, 453-7 [IA DAA 180 WIL]
- \*\*Cramp, R.J. 2005 and 2006 *Wearmouth and Jarrow Monastic Sites* 2 vols [INST ARCH DAA 410 Qto CRA]
- \*\*Daniels, R. 1988 'The Anglo-Saxon Monastery at Church Close, Hartlepool, Cleveland', *Archaeological Journal* 145, 158-210 [IA PERIODICALS]
- \*\*Hill, P. 1997 *Whithorn and St Ninian* [IA DAA 510 QTO HIL]
- \*\*Rahtz, P.A. 1976 'The building plan of the Anglo-Saxon monastery of Whitby', in D.M. Wilson (ed.), *The Archaeology of Anglo-Saxon England*, 459-62 [IA DAA 180 WIL]
- \*\*Rahtz, P.A. 1993 *Glastonbury*. Batsford. (Chapter 7) [IA DAA 410 5.4 RAH]
- \*\*Saunders, A.D. 1978 'Excavations in the Church of St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury 1955-58', *Medieval Archaeology* 22, 25-63 [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.

- Blair, J. 2018 *Building Anglo-Saxon England*. Princeton, New Jersey; Oxford, Princeton University Press [DAA 190 Q to BLA; <www>]
- Campbell, J. 1982. *The Anglo-Saxons* [DAA 180 CAM; HISTORY QTO 27H CAM]
- Charles-Edwards, T. 2003 *After Rome, Short Oxford History of British Isles*, Oxford: Oxford University Press [HISTORY 27 H CHA]
- Davies, D. 1982, *Wales in the Early Middle Ages* [HISTORY 26f DAV]
- Foster, S. 1996. *Picts, Scots and Gaels* [DAA 500 FOS]
- Graham-Campbell, J. and Batey, C. 1998. *Vikings in Scotland* (1998) [DAA 500 GRA]
- Higham, N. and M. Ryan 2012 *Anglo-Saxon World*, London: Yale. [<www>].
- Hinton, D. 1990 *Archaeology, Economy and Society: England from the fifth to the fifteenth century*, London: Seaby.
- Hinton, D.A., Crawford, S. and Hamerow, H. (eds) *The Oxford Handbook of Anglo-Saxon Archaeology*. Oxford: OUP. [DAA 180 HAM ; <www>].
- Reynolds, A. 1999. *Later Anglo-Saxon England: Life & Landscape* [DAA 180 REY]

Richards, J.D. 1991 *Viking Age England*, London: Batsford [DAA 181 RIC]  
Welch, M. 1992/ reprinted 2000. *Anglo-Saxon England* [DAA 180 WEL]

## 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 descent, 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 intellectual fashion than 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 19<sup>th</sup> century. In the mid 20<sup>th</sup> 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:

- Campbell, J. 2011 Historical Sources and Archaeology. In Hinton, D.A., Crawford, S. and Hamerow, H. (eds) *The Oxford Handbook of Anglo-Saxon Archaeology*. Oxford: OUP. [DAA 180 HAM; <www>].
- Hills, C. 2007. History and Archaeology: the state of play in early medieval Europe. *Antiquity* 81, 191–200
- Hills, C., 2011, Overview: Anglo-Saxon Identity. In Hinton, D.A., Crawford, S. and Hamerow, H. (eds) *The Oxford Handbook of Anglo-Saxon Archaeology*. Oxford: OUP. [DAA 180 HAM; <www>].
- McKitterick, R. 2008. Introduction: Sources and interpretation, in McKitterick, R. (ed.) *The New Cambridge Medieval History, vol. 2*, 3–17.
- Wickham, C. 2005, *Framing the Early Middle Ages*. Oxford: OUP. [HISTORY 41 FA WIC; <www>]. Chapter 6: Political breakdown and state-building in the north, 303–79

##### Further Reading:-

- Butlin, R. and Dodgshon, R.A. (eds.) 1978/1990 *An Historical Geography of England and Wales*, London: Academic Press [GEOGRAPHY JA 60 DOD; <www>]
- Dark, P. 2000. *The Environment of Britain in the First Millennium AD*. London: Duckworth [DAA 100 DAR]
- Geary, P. 2002 *The Myth of Nations*. Princeton [HISTORY 25 1 GEA]
- Gerrard, C.M. 2003 *Medieval Archaeology: understanding traditions and contemporary approaches*, London: Routledge [DAA 190 GER]
- Hills, C. 1998. Early Historic Britain, in *The Archaeology of Britain*, ed. J. Hunter & I. Ralston (1998), 176-93 [DAA 100 HUN]
- 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> 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

- Gerrard, J. 2013. *The Ruin of Roman Britain: an archaeological perspective*. Cambridge: C.U.P. [DAA 170 GER; <www>]. Chapter 1
- Goffart, W. 2006. *Barbarian Tides. The Migration Age and the Later Roman Empire*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press [DAA 180 GOF; <www>], Chapter 8
- Härke, H. 1998. Archaeologists and migrations: a problem of attitude? *Current Anthropology*, 39 no. 1: 19–45
- Halsall, G. 2013. *Worlds of Arthur*. Oxford: OUP [DAA 180 HAL], Chapter 6, Beyond Brooches and Brochs
- Hedges, R. 2011. Anglo-Saxon Migration and the Molecular Evidence. In Hinton, D.A., Crawford, S. and Hamerow, H. (eds) *The Oxford Handbook of Anglo-Saxon Archaeology*. Oxford: OUP. [DAA 180 HAM; <www>].
- 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]
- Faulkner, N. and Reece, R. 2002. The Debate about the End of Roman Britain: a review of evidence and methods. *The Archaeological Journal*, 159, 59-76. [INST ARCH Pers; <www>].
- Leslie, S. et al. 2015 'The fine-scale genetic structure of the British population', *Nature* 519, 309–33.
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- Woolf, A. Apartheid and Economics in Anglo-Saxon England. in: Higham, N. J. (ed.), *Britons in Anglo-Saxon England*, Manchester: Publications of the Manchester Centre [DAA 180 HIG; <www>]

## 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 5<sup>th</sup> to early 6<sup>th</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> 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:

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- Halsall, G. 1995, *Early Medieval Cemeteries: an introduction to burial archaeology in the post-Roman West* [DAA 180 HAL]
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- Lucy, S., 2000, *The Anglo-Saxon Way of Death* [DAA 180 LUC]
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- Mees, K. 2019, *Burial, landscape and identity in early medieval Wessex* [DAA 180 MEE; <www>]
- Semple, S. and Williams, H. (eds.) 2007 *Early Medieval Mortuary Practices: Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History* 14. Oxford: Oxbow [DAA 180 ANG], various papers
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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:-

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#### Further Reading:

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 Hamerow, H. 1991, Settlement Mobility and the "Middle Saxon Shift": rural settlements and settlement pattern in Anglo-Saxon England, *Anglo-Saxon England* 20, 1-18  
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 Hamerow, H. 2002. *Early Medieval Settlements* (2002)[ ISSUE DESK INST ARCH HAM; INST ARCH DA 180 HAM]  
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 Loveluck, C. (ed) 2007-9. *Excavations at Flixborough* 4 volumes [DAA 410 Qto LOV]  
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## 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 7<sup>th</sup> century, again at the end of that century and at the start of the 8<sup>th</sup>. The most dramatic and well-equipped Anglo-Saxon burials, at Sutton Hoo, and also at Prittlewell, from the early 7<sup>th</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> 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 Yeavinger, 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. Yeavinger, 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:

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- Brookes, S. 2020. Territory formation in Anglo-Saxon England: names, places and districts. In Viso, I., et al. (eds.) *The construction of territoriality in Early Middle Ages: central powers and local societies*. Salamanca: Ediciones Universidad Salamanca, 25–43
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## 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 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> 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
- Boddington, A. 1990. Models of burial, settlement and worship: the Final Phase reviewed, in E. Southworth (ed.), *Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries: A Reappraisal*, 177-99 [DAA 180 SOU]
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- Morris, R. 1989, *Churches in the Landscape* [DAA 190 MOR]
- Morris, C. 1989, *Church and Monastery in the far north: an archaeological evaluation* (Jarrow Lecture) [IA DAA 500 JAR]
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- Yorke, B., 2006, *The conversion of Britain: religion, politics and society in Britain c. 600-800* (2006)

## 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 'emporium'—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:

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## 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, Goltho, 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 Skaili 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:

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- Ritchie, A. 1993 *Viking Scotland*, London: Batsford / Historic Scotland. [IA DAA 500 RIT]
- Smyth, A. 1977 *Scandinavian Kings in the British Isles*, Oxford: University Press.
- Speed, G. and Walton Rogers, P. 2004 'A Burial of a Viking Woman from Adwick le Street, South Yorkshire', *Medieval Archaeology XLVIII* (48), 1-30.

#### Auldham:

*Current Archaeology* 293, The sacking of Auldham <http://www.archaeology.co.uk/articles/the-sacking-of-auldham.htm>

#### The Northern Picts Project:

<http://www.abdn.ac.uk/geosciences/departments/archaeology/the-northern-picts-project-259.php>. See also Noble, G. and Gondek, M. 2014 'A very royal place: Rhynie and the Picts', *Current Archaeology* 289 March, 22-28.

## **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:



- Astill, G. G. (2009) Medieval towns and urbanization. In: Gilchrist, R. and Reynolds, A. (eds.) *Reflections: 50 years of medieval archaeology, 1957-2007*. Society for Medieval Archaeology Monographs (30). Maney Publishing, Leeds, pp. 255-270 [DA 190 GIL]
- Baker, J. and Brookes, S. 2013 *Beyond the Burghal Hidage. Anglo-Saxon Civil Defence in the Viking Age*, Turnhout: Brill. ch 2. Characterizing Anglo-Saxon civil defence (fortifications) [DAA 180 BAK]
- Biddle, M. and D. Hill, 1971, Late Saxon planned towns, *Antiquaries Journal* 51, 70–85 [PERIODICALS]
- Blair, J. 2018. *Building Anglo-Saxon England*, Princeton, ch. 7 Defence, Industry and Commerce [DAA 190 Qto BLA; <www>]
- Griffiths, D. 1995 'The North-West Mercian Burhs: A Reappraisal', *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History* 8 [DAA 180 ANG]
- Williams, G. 2013. Towns and identities in Viking England. In: D. M. Hadley and Letty ten Harkel (eds) *Everyday Life in Viking-Age Towns* Oxbow [<www>]

#### Further Reading:

- Abels, R.P. 1988 *Lordship and Military Obligation in Anglo-Saxon England*. Berkeley: University of California.
- Astill, G. (2000) General survey 600–1300. In D. M. Palliser (ed.) *The Cambridge Urban History of Britain, Volume 1, AD 600–1400*, 27–49. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. [<www>]
- Barnish, J. 1989. The transformation of classical cities and the Pirenne debate. *American Journal of Archaeology*, 93(2): 385-400. Available online.
- Biddle, M. 1976, Towns, in D.M. Wilson, *The Archaeology of Anglo-Saxon England*, 99-150. [ISSUE DESK IOA WIL 11]
- Biddle, M. 1976, *Winchester Studies I: Winchester in the Early Middle Ages*, 275-82, 450-5. [DAA 410 H.2 WIN 1]
- Brogio, G.P., Gauthier, N., Christie, N. (eds.) 2000. *Towns and their territories between Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages*. Leiden: Brill. INST ARCH DA 180 BRO
- Brooks, N. 1979 'England in the Ninth Century: the crucible of death?' *Trans. Royal Hist. Soc.* 29, 1-20.
- Clarke, H. & Ambrosiani, B., 1995, *Towns in the Viking Age* (1995) INST ARCH DA 181 CLA
- Hall, R.A, 1989. The Five Boroughs of the Danelaw: a Review of Present Knowledge, *Anglo-Saxon England* 18, 149-206.
- Halsall, G. 2003 *Warfare and Society in the Barbarian West, 450-900*, London: Routledge.
- Haslam, J. (ed.) 1984, *Anglo-Saxon Towns in Southern England* [INST ARCH DAA 180 HAS]
- Hill, D. & A.R. Rumble, 1996, *The defence of Wessex: The Burghal Hidage and Anglo-Saxon Fortifications*. [DAA 180 HIL]
- Lavelle, R. 2012 *Alfred's Wars*, Woodbridge: Boydell.
- McCormick, M. 2013. Comparing and Connecting: Comacchio and the Early Medieval Trading Towns. In Gelichi, S., Hodges, R. (eds.) *From one sea to another: Trading places in the European and Mediterranean early Middle Ages*, 477-502. Turnhout: Brepols. Available online.
- Reynolds, A. 1999 *Later Anglo-Saxon England*, Stroud: Tempus.
- Schofield, J. & Steuer, H., 2007, 'Urban Settlement', in Graham-Campbell, J. & Valor, M. (eds), *The Archaeology of Medieval Europe*: 1, 111–53 INST ARCH DA 190 GRA
- 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:

- Baker, J. and Brookes, S.J. 2015 Identifying outdoor assembly sites in early medieval England. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 40.1, 3–21 [PERIODICALS]

- Banham, D. & Faith, R. 2014: *Anglo-Saxon Farms and Farming*. Oxford, Oxford University Press. [INST ARCH DAA 180 BAN; <www>], ch 3
- Blair, J., 2005, *The Church in Anglo-Saxon Society* (2005) [INST ARCH DAA 180 BLA; HISTORY 27e BLA; <www>], chp 7. The birth and growth of Local churches, c.850-1100
- Reynolds, A. 2003, Boundaries and settlements in later 6<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> century England, *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History* 12, 2003, 97-136. [DAA 180 ANG]
- Reynolds, A. 2009. *Anglo-Saxon Deviant Burial Customs* (2009)[DAA 180 REY; <www>], chp 5. The geography of deviant burial in Anglo-Saxon England
- 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:**

- Beresford, G. 1987, *Goltho: The Development of an Early Medieval Manor c.850-1150*.
- Blair, J. 1996, Palaces or Minsters? Northampton and Cheddar reconsidered, *Anglo-Saxon England* 25, 97-121.
- Blair, J. 1993, Hall and chamber: English domestic planning 1000-1250, in G. Meirion-Jones & M. Jones, *Manorial Domestic Buildings in England and Northern France* [INST ARCH DA 300 MEI]
- Boddington, A. 1996, *Raunds Furnells. The Anglo-Saxon Church and Churchyard* [DAA 410 N.6 BOD]
- Davison, B.K. 1977, Excavations at Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, 1960-76, *Archaeological Journal* 134, 1977, 105-14 [INST ARCH PERS]
- 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 Saxon and Scandinavian England: Backbones of Economy and Society* [DAA 180 HOL]
- Hooke, D. 1998, *The Landscape of Anglo-Saxon England*. [DAA 180 HOO]
- Oosthuizen, S. 2013: *Tradition and Transformation in Anglo-Saxon England: Archaeology, Common Rights and Landscape*. London, Bloomsbury. [INST ARCH DAA 180 OOS]
- Pantos, A. & Semple, S, 2004, *Assembly places and practices in medieval Europe* [INST ARCH DA 180 PAN]
- Rahtz, P.A. 1969, *The Saxon and Medieval palaces at Cheddar* [DAA QTO SERIES BRI 65]
- Reynolds, A. 1999, *Later Anglo-Saxon England: Life & Landscape*, chapter 3 and 4. [DAA 180 REY]
- 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]
- Williams, A. & R. Harvey, 1986, "A bell-house and burhgeat": lordly residence in England before the Norman Conquest, in C. Harper-Bill *The Ideals and Practice of Medieval Knighthood*, 221-40.[HISTORY 82 cu IDE]