

remarkably detailed and comprehensive treatment of York's political, economic, social, and religious life. Palliser delineates the changing relations between York and the Crown, and the growth of urban self-government; he details developments in occupational structure and civic politics. He provides a full account of townspeople's religious lives and gives welcome space to the city's culture: the Corpus Christi play receives full attention, but room is also found for the early book trade and the extensive library of the Augustinian friars. Readers of this journal will perhaps be particularly interested in the developing physical fabric of the city: its walls, castles, civic buildings, fraternity halls, private dwellings, bridges, market-places and much else. They will find this book an invaluable guide, although they will need to make frequent recourse to the (excellent) index. They may also regret that plans of buildings have not been provided. The city's changing shape is, however, excellently illustrated in the numerous maps, adapted from those forthcoming in the British Historic Towns series.

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*Landscapes and Artefacts: studies in East Anglian archaeology presented to Andrew Rogerson* (Archaeopress, Oxford, 2014). Edited by Steven Ashley and Adrian Marsden. 298 × 210 mm. xiv + 250 pp. Numerous b/w and colour illustrations. ISBN 978 1 9057 3975 2. Price £40.00.

This *festschrift* for Andrew Rogerson, prepared in secret by his long-term colleagues at Norfolk County Council's Historic Environment Service and presented to him on the occasion of his sixty-fifth birthday, celebrates one of East Anglia's foremost landscape archaeologists, finds specialists and raconteurs. As the introduction reminds us, Andrew was one of the founder members of the fledgling Norfolk Archaeological Unit in 1974. Although the name of the organisation, the job titles and the responsibilities have changed numerous times during the last forty years, as the last remaining member of that original team working in Norfolk, Andrew is, as Holmes says of Watson, 'a fixed point in a changing age'.

Andrew's bibliography, included in the front-matter, covers subjects as diverse as pottery production, Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, medieval churches and catalogues of seal matrices, and clearly emphasises his status as a true polymath, as happy working at a landscape scale as he is on the intricacies of a single artefact. The collected papers reflect this wide diversity of interests and expertise, and make for a very stimulating read with something to offer for everyone, not least the readers of this journal.

As might be expected, given Andrew's role at the forefront of forging positive relationships with metal-detectorists and encouraging the reporting of their finds, many of the papers concern artefacts of different periods and provenances. Bronze Age finds from the Norfolk parishes of Bunwell and Feltwell are presented by Andrew Lawson and Alan West respectively, while John Davies attempts to decipher the 'Boudica Code' which, he argues, is inherent in the region's Iron Age assemblages. Some of the region's Roman brooches are discussed by Jude Plouviez, and Adrian Marsden considers Norfolk's assemblage of Roman anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figurines. For the Early Medievalists, Helen Geake examines the growing number of representations of fish in Early Anglo-Saxon art, and Edward Martin reinvestigates the dubious provenance of the Late Saxon coin hoard reputedly from the Suffolk parish of Wickham Skeith (or is it Thwaite or Campsey Ash?). The medieval period is also well represented by Steven Ashley and Martin Biddle's assessment of sword and dagger pommels associated with the crusades.

Andrew having excavated, analysed and published several Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, the *festschrift* contains several pieces on the subject, including a re-dedicated version of 'Digging a Saxon Cemetery' by the noted poet Anthony Thwaite. Catherine Hills gives an account of 'Spong Man', the unusual decorated lid of a cremation vessel from Norfolk's Spong Hill cemetery which depicts a seated man, while Kenneth Penn presents his further thoughts on the furnished inhumations from the Early Saxon cemetery at Morning Thorpe (Norfolk). Churches are another of Andrew's passions, in the name of which Stephen Heywood revisits his earlier consideration of the Romanesque chapels at North and South Elmham (the former in Norfolk,

the latter in Suffolk), Sandy Heslop dissects the eleventh-century context for Great Dunham church in west Norfolk, and Elizabeth Rutledge examines the enigmatic story of Norwich's chapel of St Ann.

Of most relevance to the readers of this journal are the numerous papers which reflect Andrew's interests in landscape history and archaeology. Of the historical papers, Bob Silvester's biography of Thomas Badeslade highlights the career of the eighteenth-century surveyor and drainage engineer who worked extensively in East Anglia, Paul Rutledge presents an analysis of a newly discovered painting showing the market-place of the planned town of New Buckenham (Norfolk) in 1820, and Peter Wade Martins recounts the inter-war deeds of the Norfolk Archaeological Trust. Taking a more archaeological approach, Stanley West reconsiders the Roman town at Icklingham (Suffolk) and Brian Ayers assesses the Anglo-Saxon origins of Norwich, while Tom Williamson places the Norfolk parishes of Great and Little Fransham (the subject of Andrew's own Ph.D. thesis undertaken under Williamson's supervision) into their wider landscape context. Of particular note is the inclusion of Tim Pestell's analysis of the *Time Team Live* excavations undertaken at the west Norfolk Anglo-Saxon 'productive site' at Bawsey in 1998, the first time that any of the results of the work at this very important site have been published.

The line-up of contributors is impressive and reads like a veritable *Who's Who* of East Anglian archaeology, but one collective voice lacking from the assembled papers is that of the younger generation of academics, postgraduate researchers and fieldworkers who have been greatly inspired by Andrew and his work. For my own part, Andrew is an important influence and a great many of us owe a debt of gratitude to his enthusiasm and encouragement, as well as his willingness to share freely his knowledge of East Anglian archaeology. These characteristics and knowledge are admirably reflected in this fascinating collection of papers, but, as the editors state in their introduction, 'we haven't seen the last of Andrew Rogerson yet: indeed, the best is probably yet to come'.

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RICHARD HOGGETT

*Animals in Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian England* (Sidestone Press, Leiden, 2014). By Matilda Holmes. 182 × 257 mm. 222 pp. 34 b/w and 32 colour illustrations. ISBN 978 9 0889 0266 6. Price €34.95.

Holmes' volume presents an overview of animal bone assemblages from Early Anglo-Saxon to Saxo-Norman England, with a view to reconstructing patterns of food production, distribution, consumption and their relationship to social organisation. Chapter 1 provides a helpful and succinct introduction to the main social and economic factors at this time, especially with a view to their potential relationships to faunal assemblages. Synthesising reports from different zooarchaeologists inevitably encounters a range of issues around comparability and utility and, in Chapter 2, Holmes sets out her methods for overcoming these issues and the dataset, with a few areas for criticism. There are some strange attributions of sites to site type, *e.g.* early Saxon Bishopstone as an 'ecclesiastical' site, Saxo-Norman Little Chester, Derby, as a 'military' site. Greater explanation of some terms would also have helped (*e.g.* what is an 'edible' species?) and a strategy for dealing with animal skeletons would have avoided problems of species numbers being artificially inflated at some sites. These issues aside, rationales are generally clearly set out and well justified.

Chapters 3 and 4 discuss differences in species representation data as a means of reconstructing diet and ageing data for understanding economy and animal husbandry strategies. Chapter 5 expands upon these through integration with other data, including body-part patterns, in order to consider provisioning. Data are usually presented in the form of graphs, with appendices containing numerical data. Although many of these graphs are self-explanatory, others (namely those based on principle components analysis), will likely cause people difficulties if they have no prior understanding of the technique. Additionally, because percentages for each site or site type are usually not presented, it is sometimes hard to assess the strengths of the author's arguments without calculating these figures oneself. Having said this, many of the patterns identified by Holmes have been noted in other works. This includes the general self-sufficiency