

pre-Christian Anglo-Saxon cemetery lay just outside the south-east corner of the town's defences. Secondly, the project was concerned with the layout of the *burh* and how it evolved in the tenth and eleventh centuries. This relates to debates as to whether the *burhs* were initially fortifications or were always intended to serve as urban nuclei. Thirdly, it was concerned with the Norman transformation of the town. Fourthly, it was to investigate the reasons for the borough's physical and economic contraction. Fifthly, it investigated Wallingford's connections with its environs. This concerns links to wider debates on town-country interconnections. Lastly, there are methodological issues: for example on the relationship between research-led archaeology and commercial archaeology paid for by developers.

Wallingford had no major predecessor. The site was rural, but with a nucleus to the south necessitating an important early Anglo-Saxon cemetery. It was initially a fortress. Today the area within the *burh* defences features major open spaces. One contains the castle earthworks. The others, Bullcroft and Kincroft, adjoin the western bank and ditch. These two were open in Anglo-Saxon times, probably providing accommodation for the field army, and refuge for people and their livestock. A road and properties did later extend into Kincroft but they were short-lived. Only the south-east quadrant was initially divided by roads and occupied. More urban attributes developed under Alfred's successors as they located administrative functions and mints in these places. However, the most valuable discovery is the new light that is shed on Anglo-Saxon planning. It is easy to become absorbed by the obvious features of many *burhs* – the near rectangular outline of the defensive circuit of ditch and bank and a regular street layout based on two main roads linking the gates and crossing approximately at right angles. Here the project has revealed the existence of a major scheme of hydrological engineering. The scheme must have involved large work forces to dig canalized channels. The Mill Brook was a new cut delivering water that fed the town ditch via sluices before discharging into the Thames. To the south, Bradford Brook was re-engineered as a storm drain. The water probably fed mills by the south gate from Anglo-Saxon times. Later the supplies were also used to fill the castle ditches, its mill and later its swannery and ornamental gardens. They also filled the priory fishponds. Obviously, there is a need to re-examine other *burhs* in the light of these discoveries.

The antiquarian suggestions that the town's

decline was due to the Black Death and the building of a new bridge in the fifteenth century at Abingdon are disproved. Wallingford peaked earlier, around 1200. In fact its fortunes were linked to the castle. The Norman castle destroyed few houses. The authors argue that this was because it succeeded an Anglo-Saxon royal hall. Then in the civil wars between Stephen and his cousin Matilda and her son, the future Henry II, the town and castle remained loyal to the ultimate winners, undergoing three sieges by Stephen. Henry rewarded it with a generous charter, and royal favour lay behind the establishment of a hospital and leper house. Frequent royal visits helped to support a row of goldsmiths. But royal interest faded after c.1250 and visits declined. Contraction followed.

So this is a major research project. It will be an essential source for those interested in the origins of English towns and their patterns of growth and decline. Much of what has been found will have implications elsewhere in northern Europe. It will have a wider relevance for those interested in castle towns. It also shows how a major project can be aided by local support: indeed the roots of the whole project were a campaign to stop a scheme to build on part of the castle site. There is much here for a variety of scholars, although many will not need to read all the detail of the archaeological work.

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Bamberg: StadtDenkmal und Denkmal-landschaft Die Kunstdenkmäler von Oberfranken, vol. 3, edited by *Thomas Günzelmann*. Part 1, Stadtentwicklungsgeschichte, 803 pp; Part 2, StadtDenkmal, 1953 pp. Bayrische Verlagsanstalt Bamberg, Deutscher Kunstverlag Berlin München, Germany, 2012. ISBN 973-3-422-07118-6.

The key issue in this astonishing work of over 2700 pages and almost 1400 illustrations is the concept of a town as monument (*StadtDenkmal*). Of course Bamberg is a special place. It was awarded world cultural heritage status by UNESCO in 1993. The town had escaped major destruction during the Second World War and is a delightful example of a baroque town. This massive publication is

Bamberg's response as a World Heritage Site to the need to produce an inventory showing in depth involvement with its heritage.

The publication consists of two massive volumes as part of the series *Die Kunstdenkmäler von Bayern, Stadt Bamberg (The monuments of Bavaria: the town of Bamberg)*. While earlier volumes in this series dealt with individual streets and buildings, in this publication the holistic understanding of the town as an urban monument is the centre of attention. There is a full report on the historical building fabric of the town with reference to archaeological excavations and architectural surveys. The town is set in its historical context, including an explanation of how historical structures of power found expression in the built environment and its spatial organization. The interpretation adds a special dimension to the empirical evidence. Urban space is here identified as places of memory, spaces of communication, expressions of power and symbolic spaces. The editor of this work was trained as a historical geographer and we reap the benefit.

The work is subdivided into three major parts. Part I provides a historical account of the city and its spatial transformations at different chronological horizons. Bamberg is located where a former trade route crossed the River Pregnitz. The medieval town hall was erected on the bridge connecting the two parts of the town. In Part II, which is more directly relevant to readers of this journal, Bamberg is presented as an urban monument as it stands today. The identity and typology of each monument is discussed. Relatively new among cultural landscape sites are viewing points of the town that were important for the prince archbishops in the eighteenth century, but are now part of walks enjoyed by the citizens. Visible relic features of the former life-worlds of the people of Bamberg are also considered. They include the *Michelsberger Klosterobstgarten* (a monastic fruit garden), former arable terraces, standing crosses under a walnut tree, a slate workshop, an inn, a statue of St Sebastian standing in a field, sunken road ways, churches (and views of them), meadows with fruit trees, fountains, a wayside shrine from the Renaissance, a country house in former vineyards, and vegetable and flower gardens. The value of the individual monument inside and outside the legal definition is assessed. There are 46 pages on source material alone, from different archives, museums and other institutions.

The message is that the town as such is the monument. Individual monuments are important, but just as important is the ensemble. The

palimpsest metaphor comes into play. The oldest layers in this palimpsest can only be explained with the help of different disciplines. An approach that brings geography and monument protection closer together is urban morphology with its roots in German historical-geographical research. This approach is not important in German university teaching any more but it was methodologically very important for the production of this volume.

This publication includes detailed inventories. There are few predecessors of this type of work. One of them was the detailed record of the building fabric of Vienna by Hugo Hassinger. In the present publication 41 pages are devoted to the details of the roofs of Bamberg – their shape, the material they were built of and their structures – covering a time period from 1170 to 1800. The density of well kept roof constructions in Bamberg from the High Medieval to the Early Modern period is unique. The cellars of Bamberg, important storage places, are discussed over 53 pages.

The medieval wall is pursued through the fabric of the present town and is, for example, traced behind the tiles in the kitchen in a fish shop! The first mentioning of paved roads dates to 1327 but by the middle of the fifteenth century there was extensive paving. Typically, the medieval house stood with its gable along the road. Change came in the fifteenth century when houses were arranged parallel to the street. Since the early-eighteenth century Bamberg was a baroque town, where the bishop and his court resided. The new residence was built between 1697 and 1703. The harmonious effect of the Cathedral Square is largely due to the use of sandstone for the façades, the cathedral and residences. The Cathedral Square served as a self-portrait in baroque style for the Prince Bishops. The eastern wing of the residence was placed in such a way that it could be seen from the town. In 1776 the Prince Bishop ordered the lowering of the pavement of Cathedral Square to make the buildings look more monumental!

Within the city, during the baroque period, plot patterns of modest scale gave way to large-scale buildings dedicated to social care and education. Wooden houses were pulled down and three-storey houses with nine bays were built with stone balustrades on the first floor, with the coat of arms of the archbishop indicating that he was the landlord. Shops were introduced on the ground floors and the houses were residential on the upper floors. These types of houses were fitted into the old narrow streets. Particular emphasis is put on the edges of spaces (*Raumkanten*) and how they were widened or connected. Streets in the proximity of railway

stations built in the late-nineteenth century have place names such as Friedrichplatz or Wilhelmplatz that express the influence of the Prussian Government at the time. A typology of the villas built between the middle of the nineteenth century and the early decades of the twentieth century allows insight into the building practices of their initial occupiers.

As maps transcend language barriers, the coloured maps of the town in earlier centuries in particular perspectives and facsimiles of historical maps are of especial importance. Pride of place is taken by the reproduction in colour of an oil painting on wood of Bamberg in 1485 entitled 'The farewell of the Apostles'. Among the thematic maps, urban functions from around 1600 produced by GIS show that land use in the city at that time was mainly ecclesiastical. A later map of urban functions, dated 1776 shows land-use change from the bishop to the government. The next map in that series, dated 1849, after secularization, shows the impact of military barracks on the topography of the town. A digital version of an address book of 1898/1904 gives information on urban functions at that time. Another map presents a survey of all cellars in the city, and others show the gardens within the city designed by aristocrats or rich citizens and the house types before 1800 (medieval superseded by renaissance and baroque). Since 1800 speculative residential buildings have been erected in the city centre. A distribution map shows the spread of industrial buildings during four phases: pre-industrial (1770-1835); first phase of industrialization 1845-80; second phase of industrialization: 1880-1945; and post-1945. Distribution maps show the building of apartments between 1850 and 1970 on the basis of building applications, and the work of specific architects between 1850 and 1918. Günzelmann considers

maps a good way of going against the tendency in monument protection to atomize. Maps not only convey facts but they also facilitate analysis. The production of 24 coloured maps was expensive. The other illustrations in the text of the two volumes consist of archaeological reconstructions, architectural drawings or photographs taken by the State service. There are 46 pages alone on source material from different archives, museums and other institutions.

The production of this splendid publication is the achievement of the Historic Monuments Office of Bavaria in co-operation with a spirited editor and his large team of researchers and two brave publishing houses. The volumes are of great use as reference works for architects and planners when referring to the historical building fabric of Bamberg. Information is communicated in specialized architectural language and by technical drawings. The challenge for these volumes was to combine contextual analysis with a focus on individual monuments and define Bamberg's identity as urban monument. It would be a further welcomed service if the vast amount of empirical evidence presented in these volumes and the discussions surrounding the understanding of Bamberg as an urban monument could be summarized in one volume accessible to readers interested in urban morphology and the management of historical urban cultural landscapes – preferably in German and English.

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CHeriScape

CHeriScape is a new landscape-focussed network funded within the European Joint Programming Initiative for Cultural Heritage. Members come from a wide range of landscape and heritage related disciplines and fields of practice.

By more closely connecting the two concepts of 'landscape' and 'heritage', two 'ways of seeing and acting' in research and practice, and by transcending disciplinary and policy boundaries, it should be possible to maximize their impact on policy making and research in regard to major

environmental, societal and economic challenges facing Europe. Conferences are being organized, involving researchers, policy makers and stakeholders, to discuss how this might be achieved.

The next conference will be held in Amersfoort, The Netherlands, from 5 to 6 November 2014. The theme is 'Landscape as heritage in science'. It is open to participants from a wide range of disciplines and fields of practice. Further information is available at www.cheriscape.eu
