

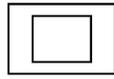
Cricklade Medieval Map.

- **The River Churn & the River Thames:** colour these in, they are dotted.
- **Roads:** colour these in.

The lord's private land or Demesne: One manor court was the manor of 'Abingdon Court.' This was to the east of the town wall.

- A dove cote
- Bee hives
- Paddock for horses
- Orchard with fruit trees
- Herb garden
- Vegetable garden
- Flower garden

Look for this on the map:



Include the following information on your map of Cricklade. You can include drawings & writing.

- **The Town Walls:** these are the dotted lines surrounding the central roads. Label this.
- **North, East, South & West Gate:** Label these

Bradon Forest: This was to the west of Cricklade.

- Pigs would feed on acorns, roots and beech nuts
- Berries, nuts and herbs
- Wood collected
- A few cattle grazed here
- In parts of the forest the trees had been cut down

Look for this on the map:



West Mill:

- This was where wheat was ground for bread. You had to pay the lord to use the mill.

Look for this on the map:



Normead (North Meadow):

- These fields need to be divided up into strips.
- Draw some willow trees around the area near the river.
- These were used for growing hay and pasturage. Wheat was the main arable crop.



A Windmill:

- Draw this was on Common Hill.

Town Bridge: mark this on your map.

Look for this on the map:



South Mead:

- Used for hay and pasturage.

The Fiddle: This means an "outside piece" or "an island of houses outside the walls."

The Hitching: This was an area to the east of Dance Common. It was either left fallow (empty), or bush fruit or vegetables were grown there.

The churches of St Sampson & St Mary:

- St Sampson was to the south of the town.
- St Mary was to the North of the town.

Look for this on the map:



Priory Hospital of St John the Baptist: This was where travellers and visitors could stay.

Look for this on the map:



The Causeway is the road between the Rivers Churn & Thames, beyond the Town Bridge. Its name indicates a crossing.

Include some waste land or marshy land in your map.

- Reeds & rushes
- Peasants plant food, feed animals or collect berries or herbs.

The houses on the High Street: these would be one storey high and built out of timber & thatch, some might be stone built. The measurements of their frontages were 4 poles (20 metres) and they were 12 poles (60 metres) in depth. They had an 'eavesdrop' of approx 61cm, this was how far apart they were. This meant gardens were 60 metres in length. Town gardens would have poultry, pigs, vegetables and fruit trees in them.

Within the Town Walls there might be: hurdled or fenced paddocks for animals. Storehouses, granaries, stables, smithies, workshops for wheelwrights and carpenters, bakers, butchers, shoemakers and alehouses.

Animals: Farming in this area was mainly sheep. These were bred for their wool & meat. There would also be some pigs, horses and some cattle or oxen to pull ploughs.