

A CELTIC VILLAGE ON TWYFORD DOWN

EXCAVATED 1933 - 1934

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The Site

ABOUT a mile south of Winchester three spurs approach the Itchen from the main ridge of Downs which lie on its east.¹

On the first lies the camp of St. Catharine's Hill; the second, which is the northern spur of Twyford Down, is occupied by the village described in this paper; and on the third, the southern spur of Twyford Down, to the east of this village across Hockley Golf Course, is an enclosure recently discovered from the air by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford.

The spur occupied by the village reaches just over 300ft. above sea level and has a flat top, gently inclined to the south, which is covered with a clay capping; this naturally impedes excavation. On the west the spur slopes down evenly to the Itchen Canal, but has been disfigured by a by-pass cutting and by two chalk quarries.

A large lynchet area covers all the sides of the hill to north, west and south, and encloses a number of pit dwellings on the top; a pond lies to the north of the village and there are others in a clump of bushes on the western brow of the hill. Near this clump a bivalent track runs down between the lynchets towards the Itchen, but its lower half has been destroyed by the larger chalk quarry.

Such are the main features of the site, which in the following sections will be described in detail.

The Lynchets

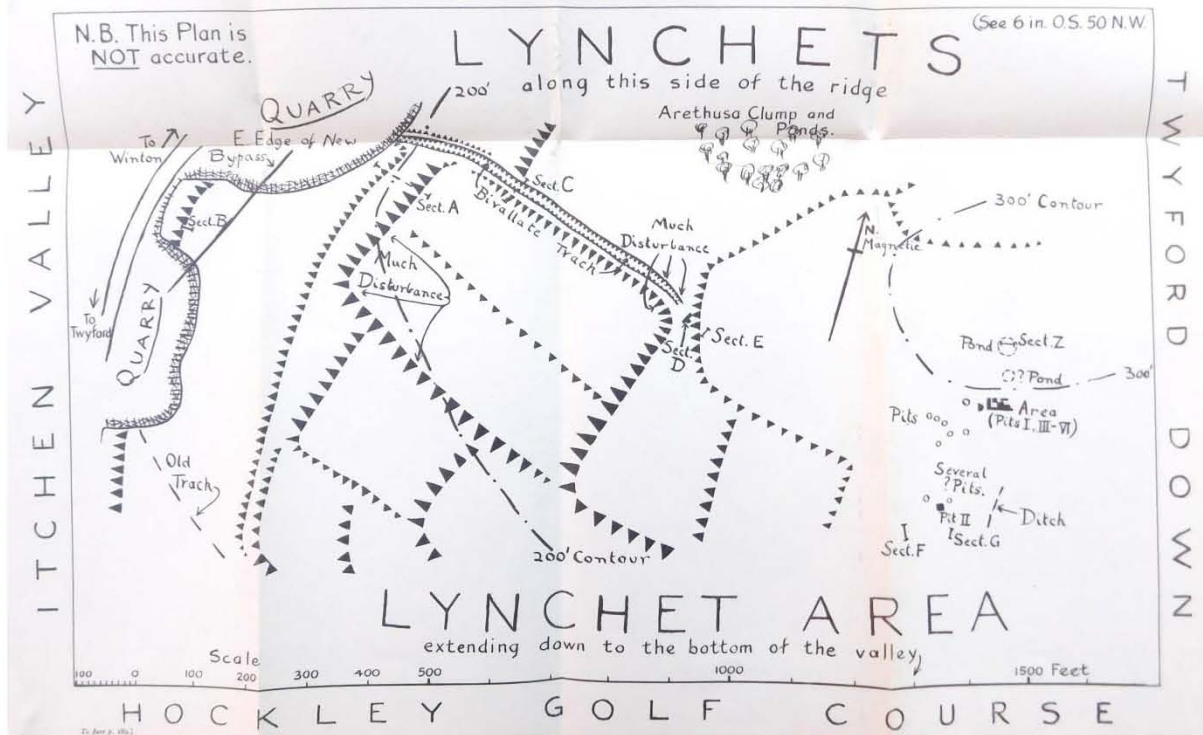
The plan of the lynchets has been considerably complicated by the alterations made during the long period in which the hill was ploughed. But two types of field can be distinguished: (a) 'chess-board' fields, approaching square in shape with sides from 200ft. to 400ft. in length; (b) a long contour field about 700ft. long and 300ft. wide.

In the big positive lynchet of one of the square fields (Fig. II, Section A) the pottery found was of a predominantly Hallstatt—La Tène I, II character (c. 500—50 B.C.), with a few La Tène III (Belgic) shards near the surface; which shows that that field and those with it were ploughed chiefly during the occupation of St. Catharine's Hill.²

1. 6in. O.S. (Hampshire) Sheet, 50 N.W.

2. St. Catharine's Hill (abbreviated S.C.H.): *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club*, Vol. XI, p. 122.

FIG. 1. GENERAL PLAN.



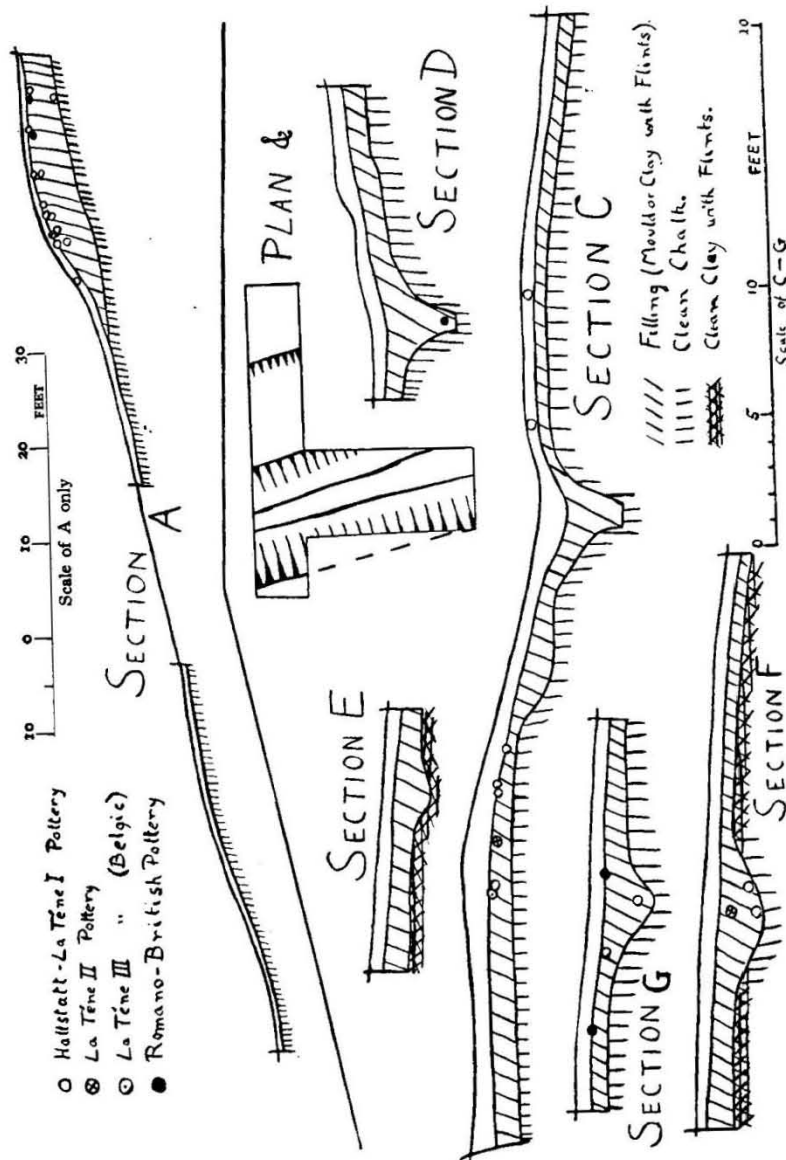
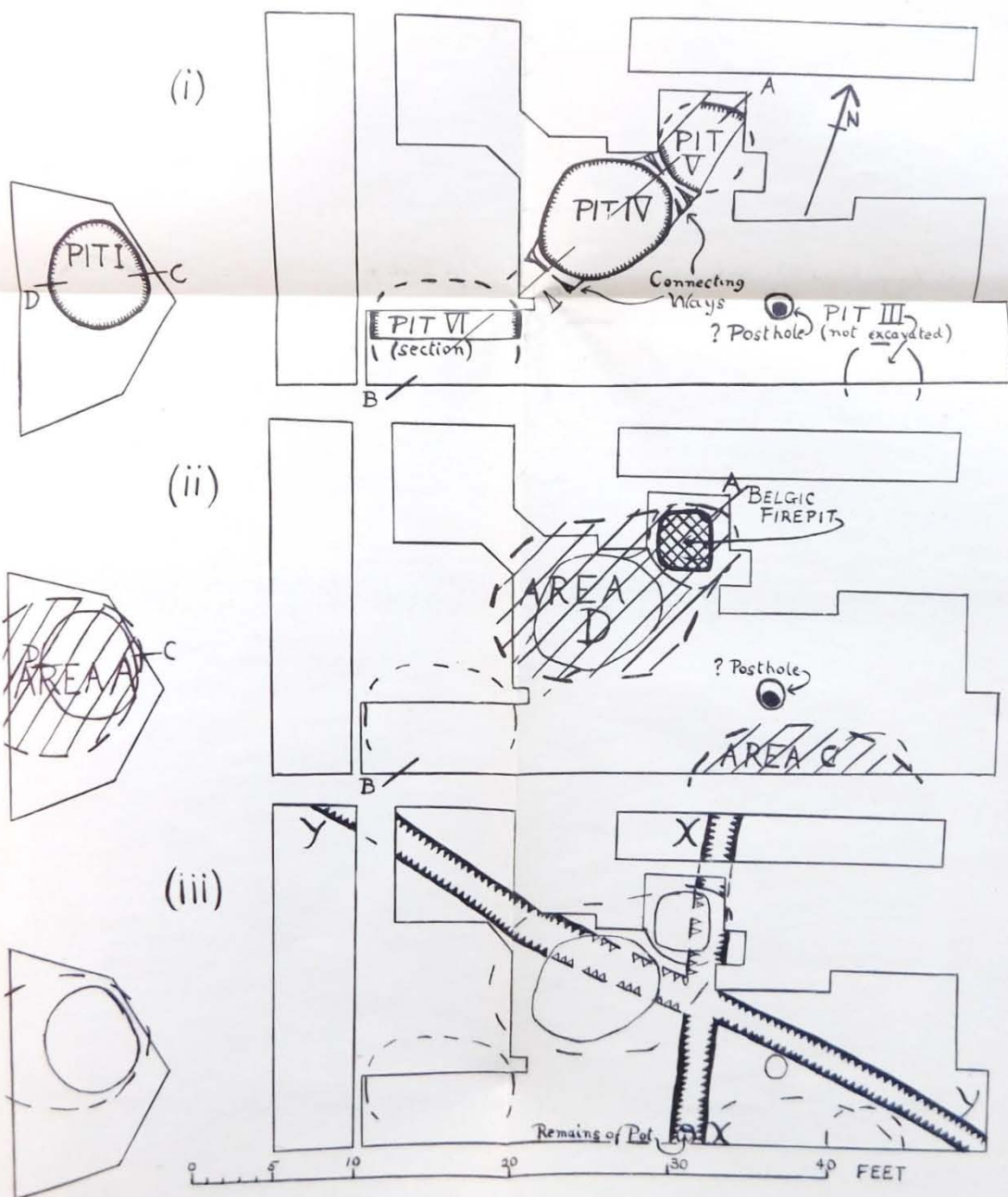


FIGURE II—SECTIONS



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FIG. 3. THE AREA, THREE PERIODS.

The pottery, on the other hand, in the positive lynchet (now destroyed by the by-pass road) of one of the longfields (Sect. B and Plate I) included a significant proportion of La Tène III (Belgic) and Early Romano-British (R-B) shards (*e.g.*, Fig. VI, 13, 39). The negative upper lynchet of this field is noticeably separated (Fig. I) by a strip of uncultivated ground from the ragged lower fringe of the chess-board fields. It therefore appears to be later in date than the series which was equated with St. Catharine's Hill.

In an article on Prehistoric Agriculture, in *Antiquity* I (1927), Dr. E. C. Curwen suggested on the evidence then available that the "Celtic" system of agriculture with its small square fields, which he correlated with the use of the light 2-ox plough, was the only one in use in Britain until the Saxon invasion; and that the Saxons were the first to introduce the Teutonic system in which a heavy plough drawn by ten oxen made it possible to cultivate the richer but heavier valley soils and to lengthen the furrow to about 660ft.; which system is best seen in the medieval "acre strips."³ Dr. Curwen notes three types of arrangement in which "Celtic" fields are grouped on the side of a hill: (a) sub-divided contour strips; (b) sub-divided ladder strips; (c) irregular chess-board areas (= the earlier Twyford Down square series). It has been suggested that the long Twyford Down fields merely belong to type (a), since, as Dr. Curwen notes, the transverse lynchets are often invisible in such cases; yet it is equally arguable that where they are invisible they never existed and that many of the so-called contour series are in fact genuine strip fields.

More recently Colonel Karslake⁴ and Mr. C. E. Stevens have advocated a pre-Saxon date for the introduction of strip fields, the former laying emphasis on finds in Romano-British hoards⁵ of coulter belonging to the heavy plough, the latter on the existence of strip-fields in England in non-Saxon *facies*⁶ and abroad beyond the Teutonic sphere of influence.

Confirmation of the genuineness of the Twyford Down strip field was supplied when in 1933, during the preparation of a new green in the neighbouring Romano-British enclosure (see above, p. 1, sect. 1), a heavy iron object (Fig. IX, 5) shaped like a butcher's knife was found with associated pottery of mid-I. A.D. date. Its resemblance (though broken) to the blades of the Silchester coulters is obvious, and Colonel Karslake and Mr. Hawkes have no hesitation in accepting it.

3. *e.g.*, at Shawford.

4. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. XIII, pp. 455-463.

5. *Esp.* Silchester and Great Chesterfield hoards; for others *cp.* C.F.C.H. in a note in *Antiquity* IX, p. 339. The Silchester examples are in Reading Museum.

6. *e.g.*, Overton Down, Coombe Bissett Down (*Wessex from the Air*, Plates XIX, XX). J.M.B. also notes a long lynchet cut by a Roman road between Baydon and Warminster in Wiltshire.

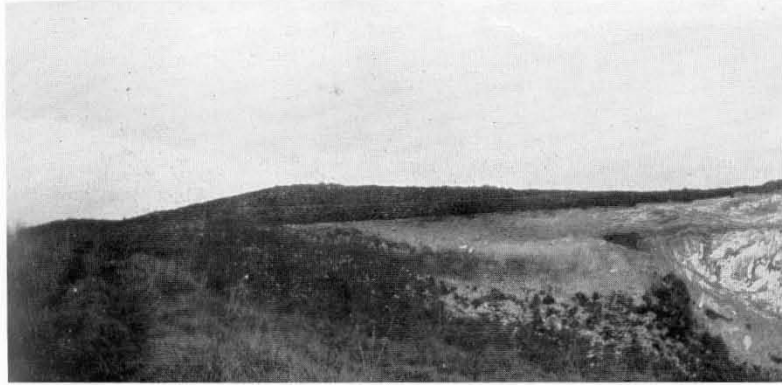


Plate I. SECTION OF THE BELGIC LYNCHET (NOW DESTROYED) BY SECTION B.

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Plate II. TERRACE AND DITCH OF BIVALLATE TRACK.

(It should be noted that Colonel Karslake is dogmatic in connecting Belgic invasion—heavy plough—strip cultivation ; but Mr. Stevens only tentatively connects the first two and does not make strip cultivation a necessary concomitant of either—in support of which he quotes early examples of strips well outside the Belgic area.)

Twyford Down, therefore, with its strip fields and heavy plough coulter, lends powerful support to Colonel Karslake's general theory that strip fields are pre-Saxon.⁷

The Bivallate Track

This feature of the site is closely bound up with the fields between which it passes from the brow of the hill to where it is destroyed by the quarry. So far as it survives, however, it is a very representative member of the family of "covered ways."⁸ Its surface configuration (Fig. II, Sect. C) shows the common shallow ditch between low banks, the upper (northern) bank being 3ft. to 3ft. 6in. above the ditch and the lower 6in. Beneath the surface there was revealed the usual steep-sided flat-bottomed ditch (3ft. 6in. deep, 1ft. wide at the bottom), and in the chalk on the upper side of the ditch was found a terrace-way, 5ft. wide (Plate II), which appeared again, more faintly, near the top end of the track (Fig. II, Sect. D). A very similar ditch and terrace were found at Swallowcliffe Down.⁹

Time prevented the determination of the exact upper end of the track. Section D (Plate III) showed the ditch continuing in the same direction as before (without the bend to the right suggested on the surface by more recent disturbance) : Section E, which was dug at the top of an intervening negative lynchet about 50ft. to the east of Section D, showed a mere dip 9in. deep in the natural soil. Therefore the track either deviates at the brow of the hill, or else shallows out on the same line as before.

At Swallowcliffe Down, Dr. Clay considered that the ditch formed a boundary to the village ; but the Twyford Down ditch leaves no doubt as to its purpose, leading as it does from a flat hill-top suitable for pasture towards the river below, with a terrace for the human users and a deep ditch from which no cattle could escape to damage the fields on either side.

The date of the track is not quite so apparent ; but it seems to cut through the already formed lynchets of the chess-board system, which therefore ante-dates it ; and the negative lynchet of the long field by the quarry clearly ends with an eye to it. Such pottery finds as were made—a fragment of La Tène III (Belgic)

⁷. This does not, however, extend to his other views expressed in the paper quoted, *e.g.*, continuity with Saxon and Mediaeval tillage.

⁸. *cf. Sussex Arch. Coll.* LIX, p. 35. *Antiquity* VI (1932), p. 24.

⁹. *Wilts Arch. Mag.* XLIII, p. 62.



Plate III. TRENCH AT SECTION D.

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pottery underneath the upper bank (Section C), and Romano-British fragments near the bottom of the filling of the ditch (Section D)—are quite consonant with a theory that the track was made in the Belgic period and used until Roman times.

The Pits

The surface indications of the pits on the hilltop are now very faint, owing to their having been filled in by the succeeding occupants. The sites of many of the pits can now be guessed from the surface, six of which have been covered by the excavations, three being completely excavated (Pits I, II, IV), two partially (Pits V, VI) and one merely tested (Pit III).

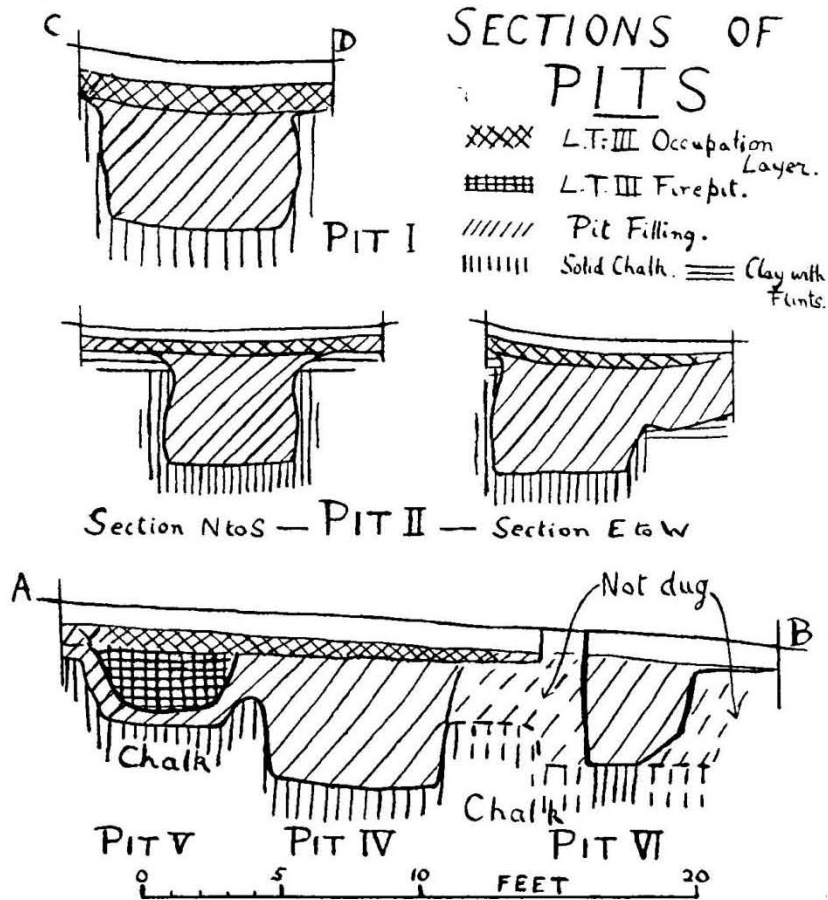


FIGURE IV—SECTIONS OF PITS

Pit I. (Fig. III (i), Fig. IV.) This is nearly 7ft. deep¹⁰ and has a diameter of about 7ft. : it has been dug through the clay capping into the solid chalk, and where the sides have not fallen in, the lower five feet are beehive in shape. The concave bottom was evenly sprinkled with charcoal and the filling contained many fragments of burnt daub with bones and pot boilers. Below 1ft. 3in. the only dateable objects were three La Tène II fragments, two high in the filling and one at 5ft. 6in. deep, and one La Tène III (Belgic) fragment which was found with a crudely chipped flint at 5ft. 6in.

Pit II. (Fig. IV and Plate IV.) The pit itself is oval (5ft. 3in. by 4ft. 6in.) and is 5ft. deep, of which 3ft. 6in. are in solid chalk ; on the west, however, there is a shallow scoop, 6ft. by 4ft. at the top with sides sloping to the bottom at 3ft. ; round this latter there was clean soil composed of weathered chalk in clay—suggestive of a natural "pocket." On the flat bottom of the pit proper were found a loom weight (Fig. IX, 1), part of a squashed La Tène II pot (Fig. VI, 6) and a fragment of Belgic pottery ; in the filling were scattered fragments of charcoal and burnt daub and pot boilers ; near the top was a fragment of a Hallstatt bowl (Fig. VI, 2).

Close by Pit II two sections (Sections F, G, Fig. II) were cut into a small ditch, of purpose unknown : on its bottom lay Hallstatt-La Tène I pottery.

Pit III. (Fig. III (i).) The existence of this pit was demonstrated and a fragment of pottery discovered, but time forbade further excavation.

Pits IV, V, and VI. (Fig. III (i), Fig. IV.) These formed one complex, to judge by their connecting passages. Pit IV is 6ft. deep and 6ft. in diameter ; Pit V 4ft. deep, and Pit VI 4ft. 6in. deep. The connecting passage between IV and VI was not followed, but its section showed plainly in the side of Pit IV.

Pit V contained nothing except the firepit described in the next section ; and only minute fragments of charcoal in the filling of Pit VI showed that the soil was not natural. These pits, however, could not be completely excavated.

Pit IV contained all the debris that was found in this group. Like the other pits, it showed no sign of primary silting and the filling was unstratified. Unweathered fragments of the same pot were found several feet apart in depth. Quantities of charcoal and burnt daub indicated a final conflagration and much of the pottery even was scorched. All of the pottery in the filling (*i.e.*, below 2ft. beneath the surface) was La Tène II in shape and fabric.

10. All depths, unless otherwise stated, are from the present ground level.



Plate IV. Prr II.

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There were also found two fragmentary chalk loom weights (Fig. IX, 3, 4) and parts of the upper stone of a "beehive" rotary quern (Fig. IX, 7) which were scattered between 2ft. and 4ft. from the surface.

Belgic Occupation Areas and Fire Pit

Between the depths of about 1ft. and 2ft. below the ground level over the top of Pits I, II and IV and to the west of Pit III were found areas of dark occupation soil distinct from the friable surface mould and from the comparatively clean pit filling. (Areas A—D; for A, C and D see Fig. IV (ii).) Nothing structural, however, was discovered beyond one posthole (3ft. 3in. deep) of uncertain date, which may be of this period (Fig. IV (ii).) In these areas pottery of La Tène III (Belgic) and Romano-British date was found together with the usual pot boilers, charcoal, broken bones and quern fragments. Site D over Pit IV proved the most fruitful and produced a chalk loom weight (Fig. IX, 2), a flint scraper, a large fragment of quern stone used apparently in a hearth, and much good pottery including much of a large Belgic pot (Fig. VIII, 56), many bead rims (Fig. VII, 14, 16, 18, 20-24, 26, 28, 29) and fragments of a Roman wine amphora.¹¹ Nearer the surface a considerable admixture of Romano-British pottery occurred.

The fire pit was found on the north-east edge of Area D (Plate V). It was a nearly square pit, 4ft. by 3ft. 6in. at the top, which was 2ft. below ground level, and was inserted 2ft. below the Belgic occupation layer into Pit V. The exact relation between Pit V and the fire pit is obscure, but there is no doubt that Pit V belonged to the earlier and the fire pit to the later occupation. The fire pit was crammed with pot boilers and charcoal, but only contained a few stray fragments of pottery (La Tène II) near the top. In the absence of parallels one can only call it a fire pit, used probably for cooking.

The Pond and Shallow Ditches

The pond is visible on the surface as a depression about 30ft. in diameter lying to the north of the village. A section (Fig. V, Section Z) shows that it has an irregular bottom, part of which is lined with large flints, and is dug into a bed of clayey gravel shown to be at least 1ft. 6in. thick. The filling was of boggy clay which when opened was still waterlogged—a surprising thing in view of the 1933-34 drought and the position on the top of a ridge. Fragments of tile and Romano-British quern stone (Fig. IX, 8) and

11. N.B. the importance of Belgic thirst in the Romanization of Britain. This amphora was probably imported. cf. Navarro, *Antiquity* II, p. 434.



Plate V. PIT IV AND FIREPIT (PIT V NOT YET EXCAVATED.)

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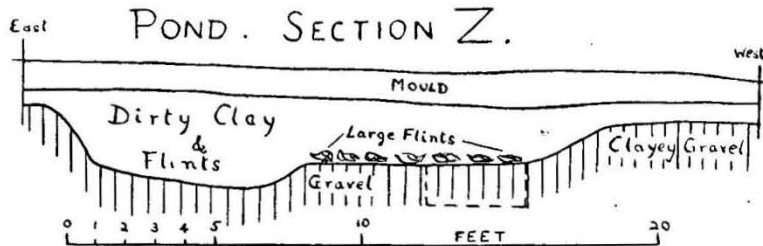


FIGURE V.—SECTION OF POND

some hundred fragments of La Tène III and Romano-British pottery—the latter in a slight majority and lower in the filling—were found in the section. But since ponds must be periodically cleaned out, the stratification only indicates use in the Roman period and does not deny the possibility of an earlier origin.

This pond may explain two small ditches (XX, YY on Fig. IV (iii)) which are about 3ft. wide and 1ft. 6in. deep and which run over the top of the Belgic—Romano-British occupation areas; of these one points directly at this pond and the other towards the group of ponds now densely overgrown on the western brow of the hill. Nothing is known with certainty about these little earthworks, which are invisible from the surface; but expert opinion suggests their use as cattle tracks which would account for their relationship with the ponds.¹² Ditch XX seemed to be dated by the presence of many shards of a 1 A.D. cord-rimmed pot (Fig. VIII, 57) lying in it; but there is no evidence to show whether Ditch YY is earlier, contemporary or later.

Conclusions

A distribution map of the Winchester district (*e.g.* *S.C.H.*, p. 4) shows clearly that it was well populated in the Iron Age. The present Iron Age site can now be added to those already dated by excavation: (pre-Belgic: St. Catharine's Hill, Worthy Down, Oliver's Battery, Stanmore, Corhampton Down. Belgic: Worthy Down, Stanmore, Winchester City, Corhampton Down).

The earliest objects found on Twyford Down are various worn fragments of Hallstatt pottery which occurred both in the lynchets (*e.g.*, Section A, Fig. II) and scattered over the hilltop (*e.g.*, in Pit II). The La Tène I brooch¹³ too, which was found in the valley to the east of the village, is further evidence that the site was frequented early in the Iron Age. Some of the fields must

¹². Similar ditches at Maiden Castle were drains.

¹³. Illustrated and described in *S.C.H.*, p. 127, plate IX, 1: now in Winchester Museum. A La Tène III brooch was found nearby but has been lost: vouched for by C.F.C.H., and drawn from memory. (S. Ward Evans, Esq.)

certainly have been cultivated by the inhabitants of St. Catharine's Hill ; but whether they permanently occupied Twyford Down at this stage has not been shown.

There was, however, a permanent settlement in late La Tène II to which period all the pits belong which have been dated.¹⁴ This occupation may be equated with Period D on St. Catharine's Hill, when the defences were pulled down in a time of security such as would have encouraged undefended village sites like that on Twyford Down.¹⁵ This occupation seems to have been short (so also was Period D on St. Catharine's Hill), for La Tène II material is scanty ; and it must have occurred late in La Tène II since the site was wrecked by the Belgae soon after 50 B.C. Such La Tène II pottery as was dateable would agree with these conclusions (Fig. VI).

The contents of the pits showed that the village had been violently destroyed¹⁶ and that the attacking Belgae had filled in the pits quite soon ; to which work they left their signature in the form of fragments of La Tène III pottery in Pits I and II. Having levelled this site to their satisfaction, they settled down in mere hovels on the surface of whose existence the only surviving indications are the areas of dark occupation soil described above. The old fields were doubtless taken over ; new ones more suited in size to their ideas of ploughing were perhaps later marked out, and a road convenient for men and restraining to cattle was made from the pasture to the river.

In an article¹⁷ on "The Belgae of Gaul and Britain," Messrs. Hawkes and Dunning state the evidence for connecting the flight from Gaul of Commius and a number of Belgic refugees in 50 B.C. with the foundation of the Commius dynasty at Silchester and the overrunning of Hampshire, Berkshire and Dorset by invaders with La Tène III culture. Although close dating cannot yet be applied to La Tène III objects before the end of 1 B.C., even so a good proportion of Twyford Down pottery must go back to the initial Belgic settlement of the district ; for Belgic forms are often modified by native survivals and worked out in a type of fabric which closely resembles that of the previous period ; and this one would expect if local potters were commissioned to copy styles familiar to their new masters.

The Belgic village seems to have lasted peaceably on into the early decades of the Roman period when it was deserted in favour

14. None of the pits were large enough for habitation ; the rubbish found in them, which dates their destruction, must have come from the surface.

15. *S.C.H.*, p. 62, 3. See Mr. Hawkes' note at the end of this paper.

16. cf. Worthy Down : *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club*, Vol. X, Part 2, pp. 180-1

17. In *Arch. Journal* LXXXVIII.

no doubt of the rising city of Winchester or of the enclosure across the valley to the east. The passage of time is indicated by the gradual change both in pottery fabric and in pottery form from Belgic types to Romano-British types which can be attributed to the end of 1 A.D. Nothing has been found much later than this, and it is safe to assume that the top of the hill was handed over to the herdsmen—whose cattle tracks or ditches, it may be, pass over the deserted hearths—and soon took on its present appearance.

The Finds

I. Pottery.

(a) **Hallstatt—La Tène I** (Fig. VI, 1, 2). These were the only two interesting fragments of Hallstatt pottery found, besides one from the shoulder of a furrowed haematite-coated bowl of the type found at All Cannings Cross¹⁸ and at many other Iron Age sites:

Fig. VI, 1. Rim fragment of a situla-shaped pot (diameter¹⁹ about 7in.) in fine black ware, haematite-coated. The flat-topped, projecting rim is typically Hallstatt (*cf.* *S.C.H.*, Pl. 12, p. 1). The form of the pot would be like that in *A.C.C.*, pl. 30, 1. Section A.

2. Rim fragment of a flanged bowl (diam. about 8in.) in coarse gritty brown ware. Mr. Hawkes can find no parallel to this form, though the texture of its ware and its punched decoration are unmistakably Hallstatt. Pit II.

(b) **La Tène II** (Fig. VI, 3-12). These specimens can nearly all be paralleled from neighbouring sites. All alike are typically La Tène II in form and finish,²⁰ and the presence of two fragments (Fig. VI, 9) with late curvilinear decoration in the same pit as most of the other specimens (3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12) will probably serve to give them a later date also.

Fig. VI, 3. Several fragments of the rim and side of a wide-mouthed bowl (diameter 11½in.) in gritty red-to-black ware, showing tooling on the outside. The swollen rim is pinched in to an irregular lip (*cf.* *S.C.H.*, Fig. 13, AR. 8; Caburn, *S.A.C.* LXVIII, pl. 15, 138; Worthy Down, *H.F.C.* X, Part 2, Fig. 29). Pit IV.

4, 5. Two fragments of similar wide-mouthed bowls (diameter 12in.) in black gritty ware, with a fine black surface. The incipient bead rim and the angular shoulder resemble a rather smaller bowl from the Trundle (*S.A.C.* LXX, pl. XIII, 157). Pit IV and miscellaneous.²¹

18. An Early Iron Age inhabited site at All Cannings Cross by Mr. and Mrs. Cunnington. Pl. 28, 1. Abbreviated hereafter *A.C.C.*

19. All diameters measure from the lip.

20. Soapy, hand-made ware.

21. *i.e.*, Found near the surface, abbreviated Misc.

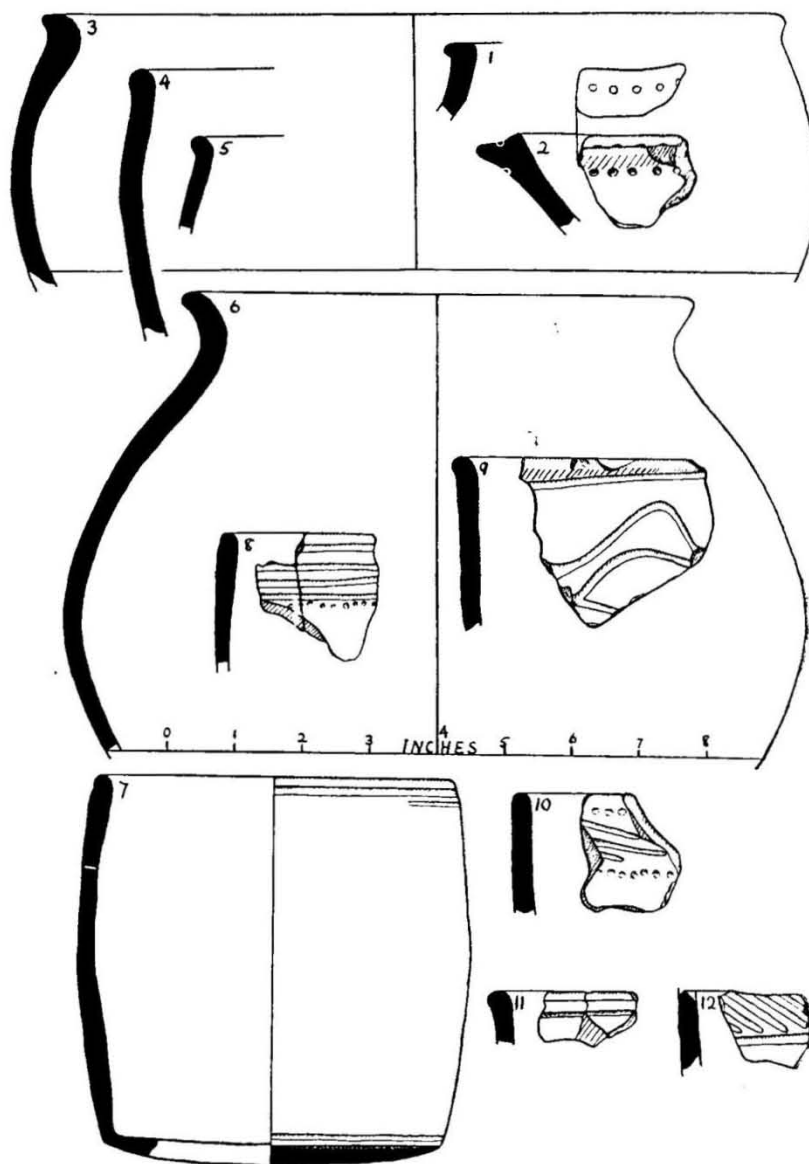


FIGURE VI.—PRE-BELGIC POTTERY

6. Necked pot (diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.) in hard grey gritty ware, surface black, burnt red in places. Parallels to this form at St. Catharine's Hill and the Trundle (*S.C.H.*, Fig. 13, AR. 12; *S.A.C.* LXX, p. 55, 142; LXXII, p. 35, pl. X, 5) are late in La Tène II; indeed a fragment of Belgic ware was found in it by Pit II.

7. A small bucket-shaped pot (diameter 6 in., height $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.) in gritty red-to-black ware, with shallow tooled lines at lip and base (*cf.* *S.C.H.*, Figs. 13, 14). The form is common (*S.A.C.*, LXX, pl. XIII, 155). Pit IV.

8. Rim fragment of a similar pot (diameter 7 in.) in black gritty ware, with four lines and a row of dots lightly tooled on a thickened rim (*cf.* Worthy Down, etc.). Pit IV.

9. Rim fragment of a straight-sided bucket-shaped pot (diameter 7 in.) in black gritty ware, exterior red; the swag-ornament below the beaded rim is a late form of decoration inspired from the West. Nothing similar²² was found at St. Catharine's Hill or Worthy Down (but *cf.* *S.A.C.* LXVIII, pl. XI; LXX, pl. XII, 140). Pit IV.

10. Rim fragment of a similar pot (diameter 6 in.) in brown gritty ware decorated with shallow oblique lines between dots (*cf.* *S.C.H.*, Fig. 13, AR. 7; *H.F.C.* X, Pt. 2, Figs. 31, 38, 39). Misc.

11. Rim fragment (diameter 9 in.) of a pot in hard black ware with a sharp groove beneath a slightly beaded rim. ? Form. Misc.

12. Decorated fragment in black gritty ware (*cf.* 10 above). Pit IV.

(c) **Belgic Bead Rims.** (Fig. VII, 13-29.)

Twyford Down has produced interesting examples of a type of ware attributed to the Belgic invaders of the south-west, namely the bead rim pot. This has a bag-shaped body with a distinctive rim and shoulder; the latter vary as follows:—

(a) The rim may be either moulded up into a beading (*cf.* 13-19), or thickened and grooved so as to give the impression of beading (*e.g.*, 22-29).

(b) The shoulder may be high and distinct (*e.g.*, 13, 15, 16, 24) or practically absent (*e.g.*, 14, 18, 28).

Pots with the moulded rim and high shoulder were brought in by the Belgae²³; those with the thickened and grooved rim and little or no shoulder are related to the common La Tène II native type (*cf.* Fig. VI). Though the former type frequently survived without change (*e.g.*, 13), many of the following examples are

²². Another similar fragment from Pit IV is not illustrated.

²³. *The Belgae of Gaul and Britain*, p. 280-1, Fig. 26.

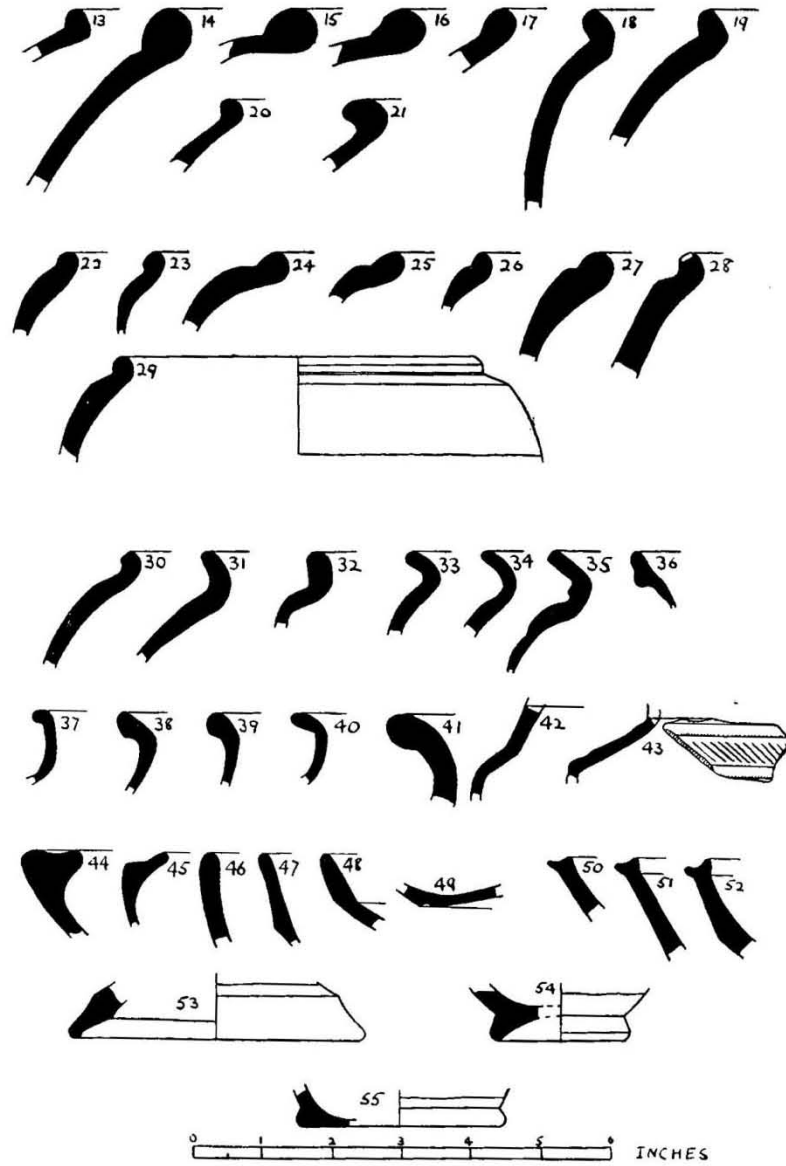


FIGURE VII.—BELGIC AND ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY

plainly hybrids (*e.g.*, 14, moulded rim, no shoulder; 24, grooved rim, high shoulder; 29, a combination of a moulded and a grooved rim). Such fusion would naturally occur after an invasion; in fabric, too, the coarse gritty hand-made tradition survives alongside of the fine sandy wheel-made technique. Some of the bead rims are in Romano-British fabric (*e.g.*, 17, 26), showing that bead rims survived here as elsewhere in the second half of 1 A.D.

Fig. VII, 13. Rim fragment (diameter 7in.) in hard sandy brown²⁴ ware. This neat example is typical of early 1 A.D. (*cf.* Belgic sites *passim*). Section B.

14. Rim fragment (diameter 7in.) in red ware, with sand and rounded grit; grooved under rim. This belongs to a shoulderless store-jar which Mr. Hawkes shows to be an easy refinement on a La Tène II form (*S.C.H.*, Fig. 14, R. 7 *cf.* Casterley *W.A.M.* XXXVIII, pl. VIII, 25.) Area D. 50 B.C.—50 A.D.

15, 16. Rim fragments (diam. 8½in., 9in.) in dark brown sandy ware: 16 polished from outside of beading. These heavy rims, as Mr. Hawkes suggests, show Roman influence (*cf.* *Arch. Journal* LXXXVIII, Fig. 28, 2). A similar fragment was found with the coulter in the neighbouring enclosure.²⁵ Area A. Area D. c. 50 A.D.

17. Rim fragment (diameter 7in.) in fine grey clay, with pink slip. The fabric is Romano-British; for shape *cf.* *Arch. Journal* LXXXVIII, Fig. 28. Misc. 50-75 A.D.

18, 19. Rim fragments (diameter 8in., 9½in.) in coarse grey sandy clay with large grit; 19 polished black outside. The beading is tending to become an everted rim. This may belong to 1 B.C., but the type is common in 1 A.D. (*e.g.*, at Sheepen Farm, Colchester).²⁶ Area D. Misc.

20, 21. Rim fragments (diameter 7in., 7½in.); 20 in black sandy ware with grit; 21 in fine light grey early Romano-British ware. These illustrate another common development of the bead rim (*cf.* Worthy Down, Pl. IV, 66). Both Area D.

22. Several rim fragments (diameter 6in.) of a pot in fine black sandy ware. A typical example of the grooved rim (*cf.* Hengistbury Head,²⁷ Class I, 6). Area D. 50 B.C.—50 A.D.

23. Rim fragment (diameter 5½in.) in fine sandy grey clay; rim crudely finished. The shoulder is slight but angular. Area D. Early 1 A.D.

24. Rim fragment (diameter 9in.) in hard grey gritty ware. The shoulder is exceptionally high. Area D. 50 B.C.—50 A.D.

24. The rest of the examples, unless otherwise stated, are wheel-made.

25. Above p. 190.

26. By the courtesy of Mr. Hull of the Colchester Museum.

27. Report of the Research Committee of the Antiquaries, Vol. III.

25. Rim fragment (diameter small) in reddish sandy clay, black outside. In this and the following examples the groove is cut sharply into the shoulder of the pot, giving a "set-back" appearance to the rim, which is most distinct in 29. (*cf.* Worthy Down. Fig. 60.) Misc. 50 B.C.—50 A.D.

26. Rim fragment (diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.) in fine grey clay, Romano-British. Area D. *c.* 50 A.D.

27. Rim fragment (diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.) in fine sandy grey clay, polished black outside. A heavy rim for the diameter. Misc. 50 B.C.—50 A.D.

28. Rim fragment (diameter small) in very coarse gritty red ware, smoothed outside: ? wheel-made. Mr. Hawkes remarks on the pre-Belgic character of the ware with its Belgic form. Area D. Last half of 1 B.C.

29. Several rim fragments (diameter 5 in.) of a pot in black sandy clay, tooled and polished black outside. The graceful counterpart of 25—28. (*cf.* Worthy Down. Pl. IV, 60.) Area D. 50 B.C.—50 A.D.

(*d*) **Belgic and Early Roman-British.** (Fig. VII, 30-55; Fig. VIII, 56-7.) These were found mostly on the Belgic—Romano-British occupation areas over the pits. Though most belong to 1 A.D., some may be earlier and are paralleled at Worthy Down.

30. Fig. VII. 30. Rim fragment (? diameter) in black gritty ware. This seems to belong to a bulbous pot like 31. Misc. 50 B.C.—50 A.D.

31. Rim fragment (diameter 5 in.) in friable brown sandy ware. Mr. Hawkes compares this with an ovoid pot at Casterley. (*W.A.M.* XXXVIII, pl. IV, 1; and *cf.* Worthy Down, Fig. 72.) Area C. 50 B.C.—50 A.D.

32. Rim fragment (diameter 6 in.) in hard buff clay with large grit. The ware is pre-Belgic, but the rim and shoulder are typically Belgic (*cf.* Worthy Down, esp. pl. IV, 52, 3). Misc. 50 B.C.—50 A.D.

33. Rim fragment (diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.) in fine sandy grey clay, outside polished black. This bowl is a fine version of Worthy Down, Fig. 76. Over fire pit. Mid 1 A.D.

34. Rim fragment (diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.) in hard sandy grey clay. Mr. Hawkes dates this to the second half of 1 A.D. Area D.

35. Rim fragment (diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.) in fine sandy grey ware of a boldly cordoned jar. Mr. Hawkes dates this Claudian. Over fire pit, *c.* 50 A.D.

36. Rim fragment (diameter 4in.) in very fine grey clay. A small jar dated by Mr. Hawkes to the second half of 1 A.D. Pond.

37—41. Rim fragments of early Romano-British jars. Mr. Hawkes dates 38 and 41 to second half of 1 A.D., and 39 to 50—150 A.D.

37. Rim fragment (diameter 6in.) in hard sandy grey ware. Misc.

38. Rim fragment (diameter 8in.) in hard grey clay. (cf. Worthy Down, Fig. 67.) Misc.

39. Rim fragment (diameter 8in.) in hard sandy grey ware. Section B.

40. Rim fragment (diameter 7in.) in fine grey ware, polished black. Misc.

41. Rim fragment (diameter 10in.) in hard sandy whitish clay. Area D.

42. Fragment of neck and shoulder in hard grey clay, finished black. Such bulbous pots with high offset necks belong to 1 A.D. (cf. May, *Silchester Pottery*, pl. LXXVI, 2.) Area D.

43. Fragment of shoulder in fine sandy grey ware, fumed black; decorated with rouletting between cordons. Mr. Hawkes compares this to a fine Belgic jar at Reading. (May, *op. cit.*, pl. LXXVII, 7.) Misc.

44. Rim fragment (diameter 9in.) in hard sandy grey clay, polished black, of a bowl with an internally swollen rim. Mr. Hull of the Colchester Museum dates this from parallels to 20—50 A.D. Area D.

45. Rim fragment (diameter 9in.) in hard sandy grey clay, coated red, of a bowl with an incurved rim on a slight offset. Mr. Hull dates this also to 20—50 A.D. Area D.

46—49. Fragments of Belgic platters.

46. Rim fragment (diameter 6in.) in coarse gritty black ware. Area D. 50 B.C.—50 A.D.

47. Rim fragment (diameter 7½in.) in soft sandy grey ware, coated dark. This is an imitation of the imported Terra Nigra ware, common on Belgic sites. c. 10 B.C.—50 A.D. (cf. *Antiquity* VI,²⁸ Fig. 6, 30.) Area D. Early 1 A.D.

48. Rim fragment (diameter 6in.) in fine grey ware, polished black. A superior imitation of Terra Nigra. Pond. Early 1 A.D.

49. Fragment of a platter base in hard grey sandy ware, polished black. Platters with similarly grooved bases occur at Casterley (*op. cit.*, pl. VII, 3; VIII, 30) and Silchester. (May, *op.*

cit., pl. LXXIV, 191.) Another fragment of platter showed the usual foot-ring and internal rouletting. Area D. Early 1 A.D.

50-2. Rim fragments of flanged dishes (all diameter 7in.) in hard grey clay, 50 coated red, 52 polished black. Mr. Hawkes dates all 50-100 A.D. Misc.

53. Fragment of pedestal base (diameter 4in.) in hard reddish clay, polished black. Mr. Hawkes compares this specimen with those at Sheepen Farm, Colchester.²⁹ (*cf.* also at Oare, *Devizes Mus. Cat.*, Part II. *W.A.M.*, 1911, pl. 50, F.) Area D. 50-100 A.D.

54. Base fragment (diameter 2in.) in soft brown sandy ware, polished. Misc. 50 B.C.—50 A.D.

55. Base fragment (diameter 3in.) in hard red ware. Area D. 50-100 A.D.

Fig. VIII. 56. Reconstruction from the rim and base in very coarse grey gritty ware of a typical Belgic form (rim diameter 9½in., height approximately 15in.). (*cf.* *Antiquity* VI, Fig. 8. 47, 8 for the form.) Area D. 50 B.C.—50 A.D.

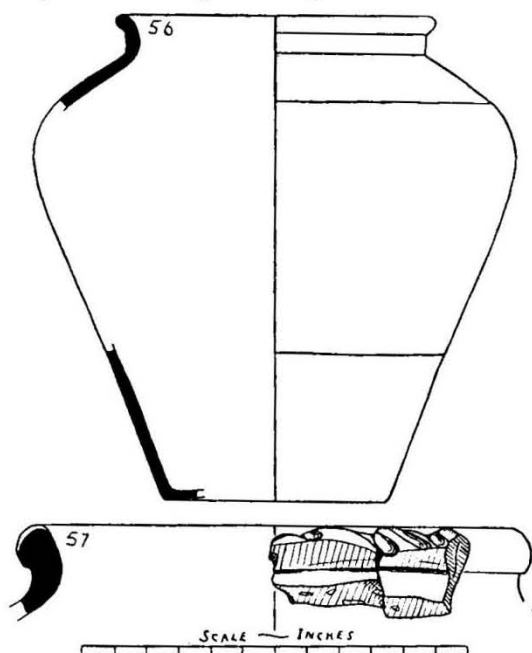


FIGURE VIII.—BELGIC AND ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY

29. Not yet published (1935, May).

57. Reconstruction of the corded rim (diameter 15in.) of a large store jar. Mr. Hawkes dates this to the second half of 1 A.D. Ditch XX. (Fig. III (iii).)

There were also found :—

Rim fragment of a Samian Cup (Dragendorf, Form 27). Ditch YY. 50—75 A.D.

Fragments of soft red ware amphora (? burnt). Area D.

Fragments of Belgic—Romano-British cordoned work.

II. Loom Weights. (Fig. IX, 1-4.)

These objects are in chalk, variously finished. In Nos. 1-3 the holes have been picked out with some sharp instrument, whose marks are still visible: the hole of No. 4, however, has been drilled. None of the loom weights show any sign of wear.

Fig. IX. 1. A well preserved loom weight, though slightly burnt in one place. Weight 2lbs. 5oz. Found on the floor of Pit II.

2. A loom weight in soft chalk, one of whose sides has been eaten away by roots in the ground. The smooth finish of the other seems to be artificial. Weight 1lb. 10 oz. Found in Area D, over Pit IV.

3. A fragment of a loom weight in hard chalk, possibly burnt. Found near the bottom of Pit IV.

4. A fragment of a well-finished loom weight in hard chalk. Found in the filling of Pit IV.

III. Iron Object. (Fig. IX, 5.)

This much corroded iron object has been discussed above. It is 10in. long, 3in. at its widest and varies from half-inch to one-fifth inch in thickness. A thick tang would have met it at the point where it is broken.

IV. Quern Stones. (Fig. IX, 6-8.)

Many fragments of sandstone of local provenance were found on the village site, some in the filling of Pit IV (*e.g.*, 6, 7), many on the Belgic occupation areas and two in the pond (8). Besides those illustrated, a number of fragments showed grinding surfaces but could not be reconstructed.

Fig. IX. 6. A rough-hewn fragment of greensand. The parallel striations on the grinding surface suggest that this belonged to a saddle quern.³⁰ Pit IV, filling.

³⁰ cf. *S.C.H.*, Fig. 15, 3.

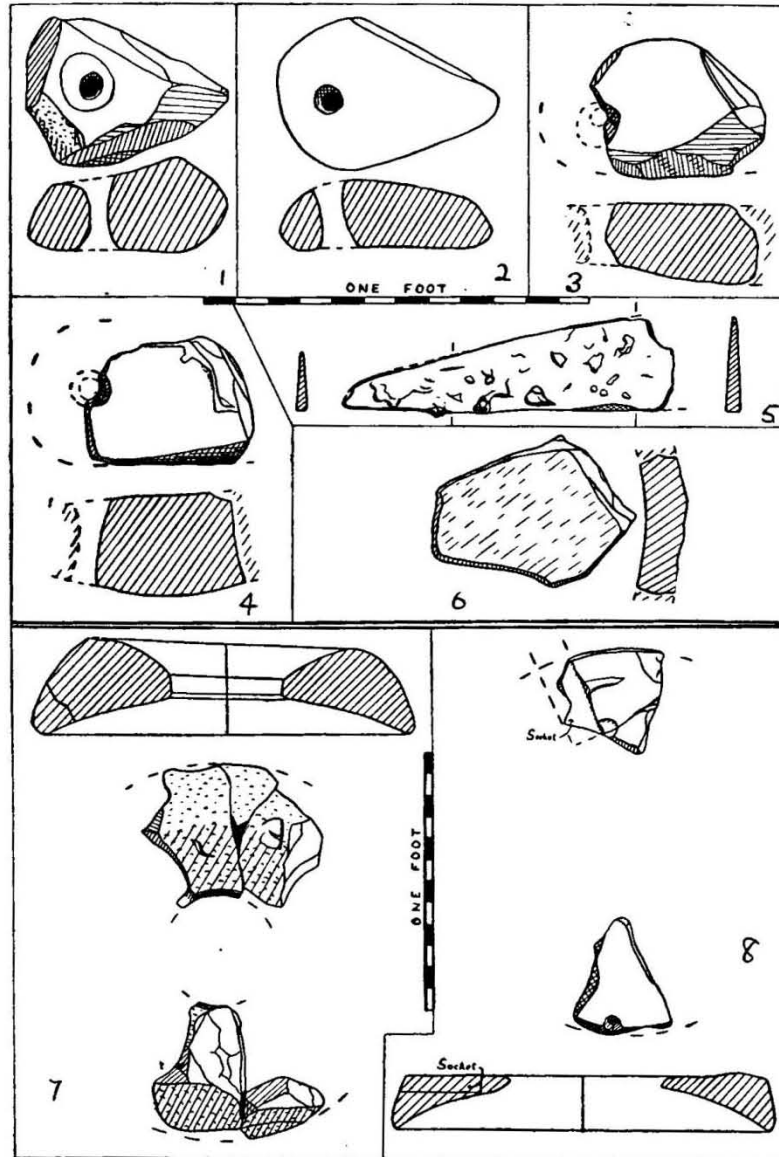


FIGURE IX—OTHER FINDS

7. Four fragments of greensand from the upper stone of a rotary quern ; well finished but of a slightly irregular shape. The ground surface (indicated by arrows) extends up the sides of the hopper. Dr. E. C. Curwen dates this late La Tène II—La Tène III. Pit IV, filling.

8. Two fragments of greensand from the upper stone of a rotary quern, one of which shows the socket of the handle. The diameter cannot be exactly determined. A common Romano-British type. Pond filling.

V. Flints.

Flint implements were rare on the site. Of those that were found most were merely flakes, only a very few were finished implements. A typical "end-scraper," "borer" and "hollow scraper" were found.

VI. Charcoal.

We are indebted to Mr. J. Cecil Maby, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.A.S., for identifying fragments of charcoal from Pits I and IV. Most of the specimens were oak (*quercus* sp.), but ash (*fraxinus* sp.) and hawthorn (*crataegus* sp.) were also represented. He notes that a number of mature oak fragments had been chopped by a sharp instrument and might have belonged to constructional timbers.

VII. Bones.

Mr. H. B. Gray of the Biology School, Oxford, has very kindly identified the following species among the bones found on the site : ox, horse and goat or (?) roedeer.

Finally, we should like to acknowledge gratefully our debt to our numerous friends and helpers ; to Mr. F. M. Hicks, the owner, and Mr. Wilson, the tenant, for their permission to dig ; to Dr. A. T. P. Williams for supporting us both financially and in the field ; to those masters and boys of Winchester College who so nobly gave up their time in order to dig ; to Mr. T. Woodson and the groundsmen at Hockley for their invaluable practical assistance ; to Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes of the British Museum for his careful examination of the pottery ; and to Dr. J. P. Williams-Freeman, Mr. F. Warren, Mr. C. E. Stevens, Mr. A. J. Butler, Mr. S. L. Pease and many others for their advice and support.

We also feel that a word of apology should be offered for the inadequacy of the General Plan (Fig. I). We hope that something better will be achieved in the future to do justice to the site itself and to connect it up with its related earthworks.