Brighton Hill South (Hatch Warren):

an Iron Age Farmstead and Deserted Medieval Village in Hampshire

Wessex Archaeology

by P.J. Fasham and G. Keevill with D. Coe

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Front cover: Vertical aerial photograph of the site, now within the Hatch Warren housing development. Principal archaeological features are marked.

Back cover: the medieval church and surrounding graves from the east

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Abstract

Brighton Hill South, an area to the south-west of Basingstoke, was designated for largescale housing development which began in 1987. Aerial photographic evidence revealed the presence of at least six interconnected cropmark sites of possible Iron Age and Roman date. Evaluation and excavation prior to, and during, several phases of development investigated a series of Iron Age enclosure complexes and the remains of a 'lost' medieval church, graveyard, and associated settlement features.

Of the Iron Age sites investigated, Site K included a large number of features, of which at least one enclosure was of Middle–Late Iron Age date.

Site B / C contained a number of enclosures. In the Early–Middle Iron Age (phase I) an enclosure was placed within an existing series of ditches but no associated structures were identified. In phase II (Middle–Late Iron Age) activity centred on an unenclosed area to the east of the phase I enclosure. Here, a variety of pits containing grain and chaff were recorded but, again, apparently with no nearby structures. Some of the pits may have contained deliberate deposits whilst others included midden material including animal bone.

In phase III (Late Iron Age–Early Roman) the open activity area of phase II continued in use and was partially enclosed. The focus of settlement moved south into a complex of subrectangular enclosures within which four subphases could be distinguished. The only possible structure identified was a four-post structure in enclosure 5912 though numerous post-holes survived. There was some evidence for zoning into specific activity areas during this phase. Storage pits were concentrated in two of the enclosure 'annexes' whilst two other annexes contained concentrations of 'scoops'. Animal bone recovered from ditch segments was almost three times as plentiful as from pits whilst that from the latter tended to be burnt.

Limited investigation also took place of further Iron Age features at Beggarwood Lane, an adjacent area of land, in 1987. A banjo enclosure identified here from aerial photographs was not investigated but several other complexes of ditches and features produced evidence of domestic activity, mostly of Middle Iron Age date.

Site A had been revealed as a double enclosure on aerial photographs and was thought to represent a further complex of Iron Age features. Excavation revealed it to contain the remains of a medieval church, graveyard, and associated domestic features of 11th–15th century date.

A two-cell church of at least two constructional phases but not closely datable, survived as wall foundations of rammed chalk and flint nodules. The nave was common to both phases but the chancel was extended. The churchyard, a square enclosure of c. 900 m^2, may originally (mid or late 11th–12th century) have been surrounded by a wooden fence. Unenclosed settlement features of this phase included at least two timber buildings to the north-west of the church with at least four timber buildings and a number of pits to the south-west. The structures consisted of post-holes and slots.

In the late 12th–14th centuries the graveyard was enclosed by ditches forming an Inner Enclosure entered to the south-east via a five-post gate structure, surrounded by a much larger Outer Enclosure. Several burials occurred within the church and thirty-one graves were excavated in the graveyard, containing at least 46 bodies. A minimum of 212 further graves was identified but not excavated, the size of many suggesting the burial of children. Other features of the inner enclosure included three pits, one post-hole, a gully, and a large terrace. The Outer Enclosure covered some 2.3 ha. Eleven segments of the perimeter ditch were examined but smallscale excavation in the interior produced only limited archaeological information.

The south-west settlement area, beyond the Outer Enclosure, produced evidence for at least six structures, six pits, an oven, a trackway, and a quarry.

In the late 14th–mid / late 15th centuries the churchyard ditch was refurbished and some burials seem to have occurred. A well was dug within the Inner Enclosure and may have had a wooden hood. The Outer Enclosure and unenclosed settlement area seem to have been abandoned.

A large assemblage of medieval pottery, metalwork, and animal bone was recovered, together with fragments of building stone and fittings from the church. Amongst the finds were a pewter paten and chalice from a burial within the church, presumably the body of a priest.

Overall the site represents a small, rural, agricultural settlement with associated church, possibly the site of the village of Hatch, within which parish it lies. Although mentioned in Domesday *little information survives about this settlement which was effectively 'lost' until the excavations discussed in this volume.*

A Note on Placenames

The name Brighton Hill South featured in the Local County Plan as the area designated for development which is the subject of this report. Since completion of the excavations the majority of the area previously known by that name has been renamed Hatch Warren.

Part 1
Introduction and Evaluation

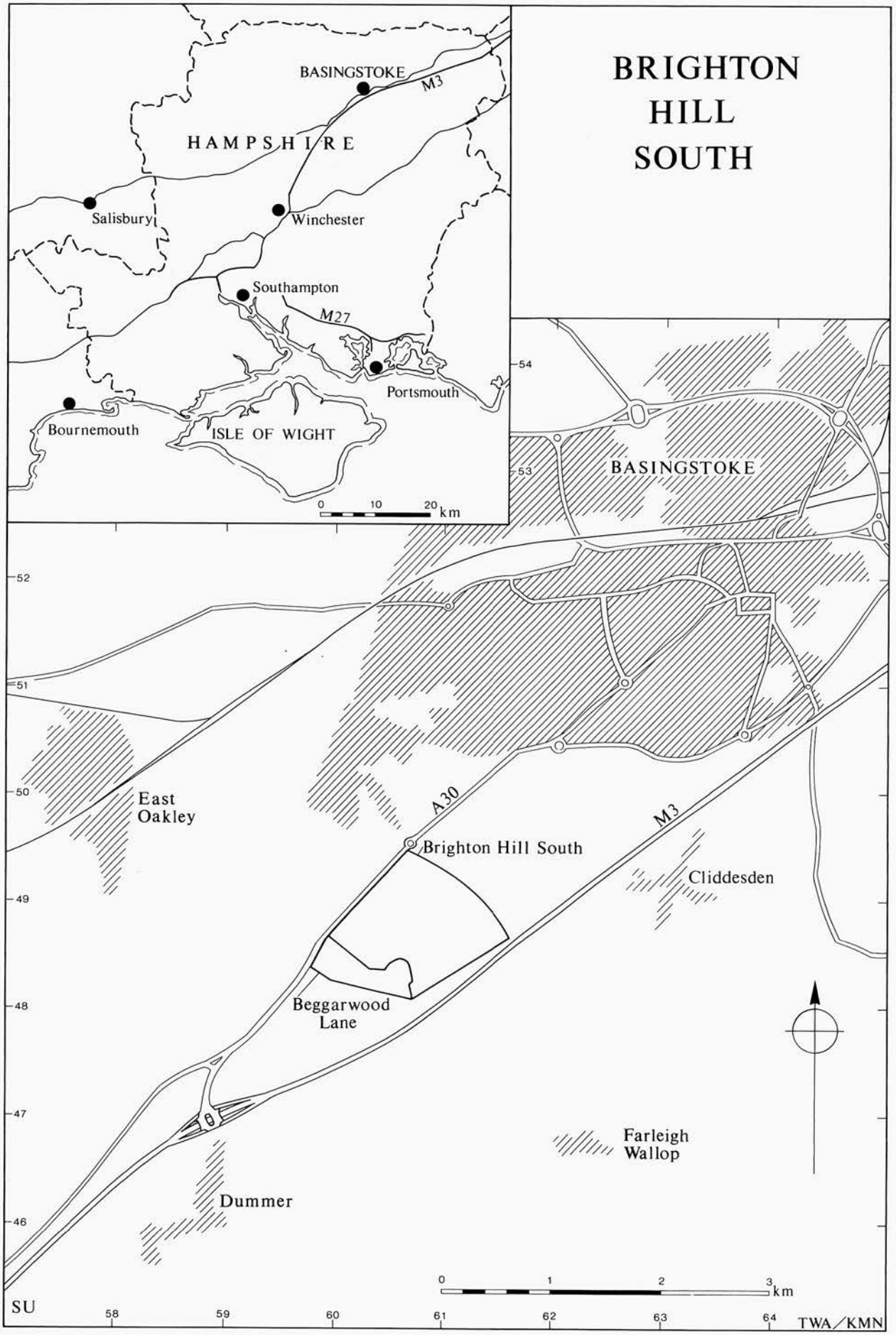


Figure 1 Brighton Hill South: location

1. Introduction

P.J. Fasham and G. Keevill

1 Background

Basingstoke was a medieval town centred on the river Loddon. By 1959 it had grown to be a market town with a population of about 30,000. Subsequently, the Greater London Council's 'overspill' policy of expanding towns in the south and south-east of England had a major impact on Basingstoke. Development and expansion have been nearly continuous since the early 1960s. By 1975 the policy was to expand the population to 95,000 by the mid 1980s (Sub-Regional Study 1975); the population — of the town rather than the administrative district — rose to about 105,000.

In the 1960s the archaeological world was unable to respond to the increasing scale and pace of development, and by 1976 most of the medieval town had been lost (Hughes 1976). The infilling of the urban fringe, meanwhile, was affecting many rural sites. Evidence from aerial photographs shows that some sites were destroyed without archaeological investigation, especially on the south and south-west sides of the 1950s town, the area which was to include the first phase of the Brighton Hill estate.

During the 1970s archaeological responses to development programmes were inconsistent and carried out by various bodies. There was little evaluation of the archaeological potential of areas prior to excavation. These excavations have been described as being of an 'heroic and relatively last-minute nature' (Fasham 1986).

The Basingstoke Archaeological Society (now the Basingstoke Archaeological and Historical Society) carried out most of the fieldwork in the 1970s, on a voluntary basis with limited financial support from local and central government. The results of their work at Rucstalls Hill (Oliver and Applin 1978) and Viables Farm (Millett and Russell 1984) have been published, and other sites are being prepared for publication. The Hampshire County Museums Service also undertook excavations which are best represented by the excavations at the Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon settlement at Cowdery's Down (Millett and James 1983). Extensive excavation over several seasons was possible because of a preliminary implication survey of the Chineham Development Area (Hughes 1975). Another development threatened the interior of Winklebury hillfort and provided the setting for the first major excavation by the Department of Environment's Central Excavation Unit (Smith 1977), following previous work on the defences (Robertson-Mackay 1977).

The area known as Brighton Hill South, now part of Hatch Warren, was designated for housing in the *North-East Hampshire Structure Plan* and the *Basingstoke Town Plan* (Fig. 1). The land was to be made available for development in 1987, with a provision for at least 2000 houses with associated school, community centre, and public open spaces. A major retail outlet was later added to the development design. In 1982 the imminent development was brought to the attention of the Hampshire County Council Archaeologist, M.F. Hughes. After confirming the site's archaeological potential through the County Sites and Monuments Record, he contacted Wessex Archaeology. In spring 1983 the Trust was commissioned to produce a plot of archaeological evidence contained on the aerial photographs.

2 Discovery

The study, by S.J. Lobb, of the aerial photographs taken since 1946, revealed archaeological remains in both arable fields. Vertical photographs taken by the R.A.F. in 1946 as part of a county and nationwide mapping survey revealed a cropmark complex near the centre of the west field, on a south-east facing slope and extending into the bottom of a shallow dry valley (Site A, centred SU 606 489; Fig. 2). The site was later photographed obliquely by Professor J. K. St Joseph in the 1960s. The field was partially ploughed, and less than half of the site was visible as a soilmark.

Photographs by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) taken during the drought of July 1976 revealed site A again, but with greater clarity and the addition of several important features (Pl. 1). Three further cropmark complexes and numerous linear features were also revealed, including Site B/C (Fig. 2; Pl. 2).

Site B/C (SU 607 686) lay on the crest of a north–south ridge and was bisected by the hedge which divides the two fields (Fig. 2). The cropmarks represented sub-rectangular enclosures, mostly to the east of the hedge. Site X/Y (SU 611 488), in the east field appeared to consist of a series of field boundaries and parallel-ditched tracks, with a focal point on the crest of a north–south ridge and with some linear features running into the valley bottom to the west (Fig. 2). Site K (SU 613 485) appeared to consist of an enclosure, divided in two, and associated with numerous linear features (Fig. 2). It lay on the higher ground at the south end of the east field. The linear features between the sites either broadly followed the natural contours or ran down slope. Further soilmark sites were evident between Beggarwood Lane and the shelter belt in the same sequence of aerial photographs.

The photographic evidence shows at least six interconnected cropmark sites of a type analogous to known examples of Iron Age and Roman date. Indeed a similar pattern of related cropmark enclosures has been identified around Rucstalls Hill, Basingstoke (Oliver and Applin 1978, 89–90).

Plate 1 Aerial view of Site A cropmarks, July 1976 (photograph: National Monuments Record, reproduced by permission of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England. Crown copyright reserved)

3 Archaeological Response

Brighton Hill South provided an opportunity to implement an evaluation programme, with a view to making recommendations about preservation of parts of the sites, or for excavation of unavoidably threatened elements. The implementation of the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* 1979, in the form of new policies by English Heritage, placed the emphasis on preservation of sites after careful evaluation of their archaeological potential. The work at Brighton Hill South is a demonstration of the 'evaluate and — where possible — preserve' ethic of the 1980s. In April 1983 a brief project design for the evaluation was submitted by Wessex Archaeology. The project design is reproduced in the archive.

Project funding was finally agreed in October 1984 and fieldwork commenced soon afterwards. The creation of new landscape features such as plantations of trees took place during 1983/84 and meant that area X/Y could not be investigated at this time (Fig. 2). Fieldwalking was confined to the north part of the site, where *c.* 75 ha were examined. Fluxgate gradiometer survey was restricted to 1.5 ha and soil susceptibility to an even smaller area of Site A. Phosphate survey of wide transects across the site was undertaken in September 1985. These surveys took place simultaneously with the initial sample excavations of the test-pits and the sample trenches through Sites A and B/C (Fig. 4).

After the initial work during winter 1984/85, further evaluation was undertaken at Site B/C in summer 1985, and at Sites A, K, and X/Y during winter 1985/86.

Plate 2 Aerial view of Site B / C cropmarks, July 1976 (photograph: National Monuments Record, reproduced by permission of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England. Crown copyright reserved)

Large-scale open-area excavation of threatened parts of Site A was undertaken during spring and summer 1986. The fieldwork programme of the *Brighton Hill South Heritage Project* ceased in October 1986.

Development began in October 1986, and a planning application for the strip of land between Beggarwood Lane and the shelter belt was presented to Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council by the same developers in 1987. Further evaluation was thus undertaken by Wessex Archaeology on Site K and the Beggarwood Lane sites during summer 1987. Fieldwalking formed an integral part of the evaluation of the latter site. During 1990 a watching brief was carried out during road construction in the area of Site K. In addition a small-scale excavation of an area of Site X/Y was undertaken.

The processes of context and finds analysis were started while the fieldwork programme of the Heritage Project was still in progress. June–August 1985 was devoted to preliminary analysis of the data recovered from trenches A, B, and C; the E and H trial trenches; the D trial pits; and the fieldwalking programme. This formed the basis for the final archive and analytical work on the 1984–86 fieldwork, completed by May 1987. At that stage a first draft of the report was prepared. The results of the 1987 evaluations were included within this report in November 1987. The results of the 1990 work were included during the final revisions to this report in 1990–91.

4 The Site

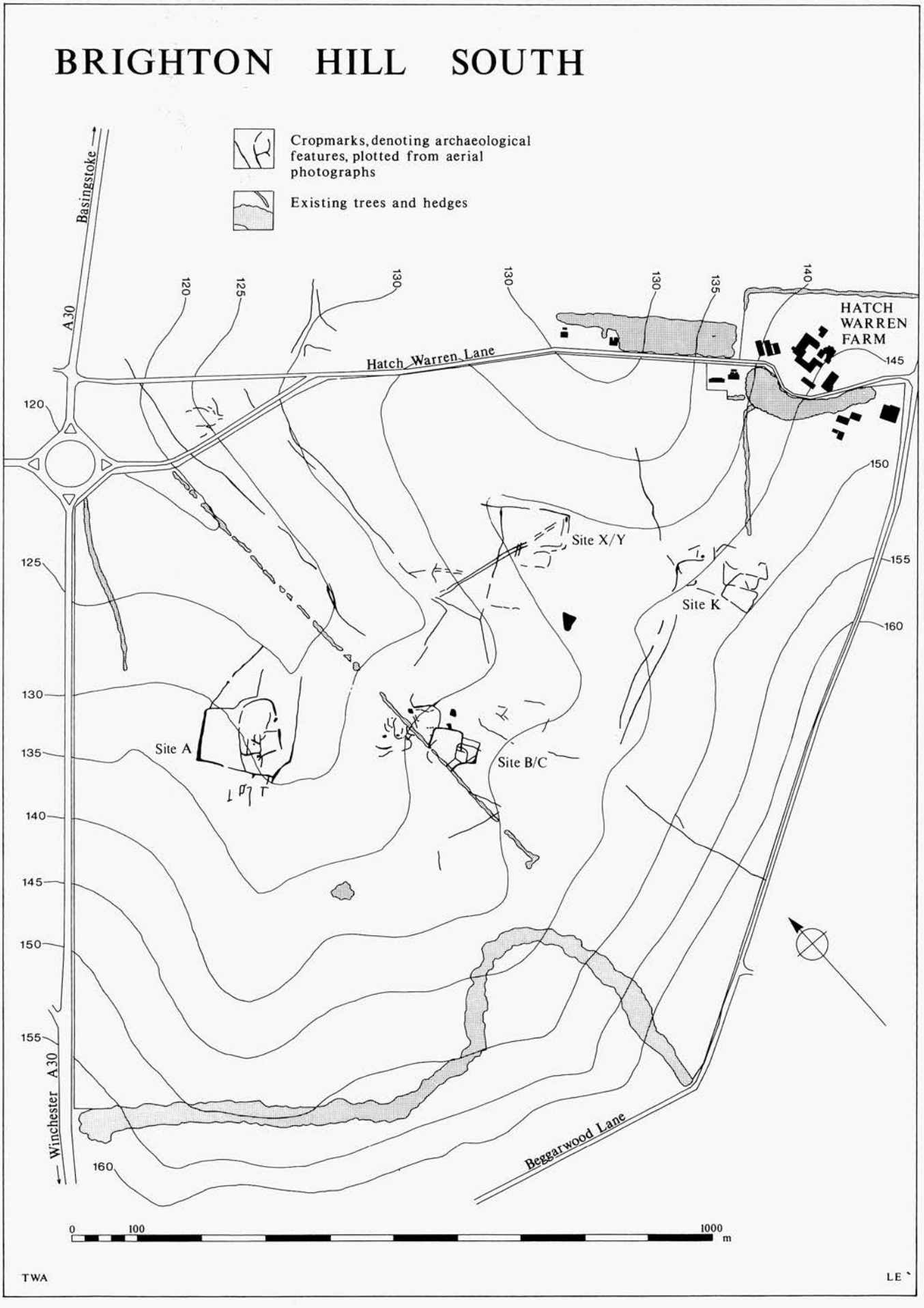
Geology and Geography

Basingstoke is in the north of the eastern half of the Hampshire Basin (British Regional Geology 1982). The town and the area to its south are on Upper Chalk, which is overlain by the Reading groups, outcropping in a narrow band running north-west–south-east. This in turn is overlain, to the north of Basingstoke, by London Clay. The Upper Chalk is overlain by patches of clay-with-flints up to 10 m thick.

The topography is undramatic and undulating. The town lies on a north-east facing shallow slope with high ground to the south and west. The highest point is at Farleigh Wallop (208 m OD) 5.5 km south of the town centre.

Topography and localised geology

The site of Brighton Hill South consisted, in 1983, of two arable fields on the south-west fringe of Basingstoke (Figs 1 and 2) comprising a total area of about 109 ha.


BRIGHTON HILL SOUTH
Cropmarks, denoting archaeological features, plotted from aerial photographs
Existing trees and hedges
Basingstoke
A30
Hatch Warren Lane
HATCH WARREN FARM
Site X/Y
Site K
Site A
Site B/C
Winchester A30
Beggarwood Lane
120
125
130
135
140
145
150
155
160
0
100
1000
m
TWA
LE

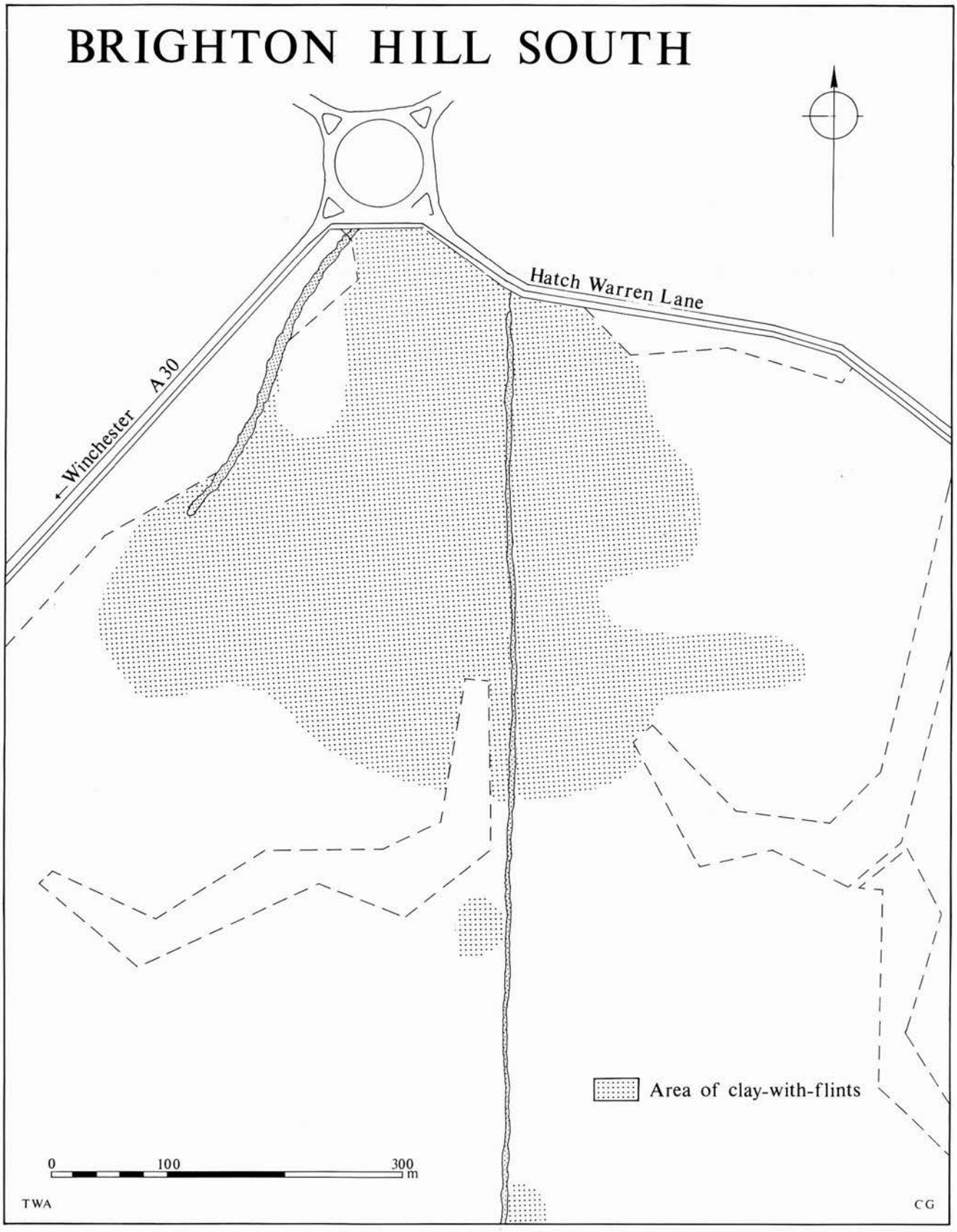


Figure 3 Distribution of clay-with-flints deposits as defined by the D and H sample excavations

Figure 2 (opposite) Plot of cropmarks revealed on aerial photographs 1946–1976

The fields formed a roughly rectangular area bounded to the north-west by the A30 Winchester Road, to the north-east by Hatch Warren Lane, Beggarwood Lane to the south-east, and by a shelter belt of trees to the south-west. The arable fields were separated by a hedge which bisected the area along its north–south axis. The land fell gradually from 167 m OD at the south corner to 119 m OD at the north. Three shallow dry valleys crossed the site, creating a series of low ridges (Fig. 2). The area between the shelter belt and Beggarwood Lane to its south was quite flat.

The site is on Upper Chalk with a substantial spread of clay-with-flints recorded in the north quarter (Fig. 3), with patches elsewhere. A number of large depressions existed in the west field and were probably chalk quarries or geological features such as solution hollows (cf Sperling *et al.* 1977). A number of medieval or post-medieval tracks crossed the east field, as did a modern rubble-built track for farm machinery. Other modern features included concrete water reservoirs.

5 Site Chronology

The sites at Brighton Hill South typified rural sites on Chalk bedrock in that horizontal stratigraphy was absent. Large, unstratified flat sites generally present problems of interpretation owing to the difficulty in phasing discrete features containing no diagnostic material.

At the Winnall Down/Easton Lane complex near Winchester, Hampshire, for example, structural grouping and phased zoning of features often had to be achieved by association (Fasham 1985, Fasham *et al.* 1989). At Brighton Hill South, however, each site formed a discrete physical entity of comparatively short duration. Thus no evidence for an occupation phase predating the Iron Age has been recovered.

Neolithic and Bronze Age material occurred rarely, and only as residual material in contexts such as Late Iron Age/early Roman ditches. No evidence for occupation between the 2nd and the early 11th centuries AD has been recovered.

Sites B/C and K were of Iron Age/Romano-British date, while Site A proved to be a previously undiscovered medieval settlement. Internal phasing of the sites relied substantially on the study of pottery and, in the absence of horizontal stratigraphy, on the study of relationships between intercutting features. Occasional closely datable finds such as coins and brooches were also used for phasing.

2 Brighton Hill South Evaluation 1984–1985

P.J. Fasham and G. Keevill

1 Introduction

The project design included an extensive programme of fieldwork to determine whether areas of archaeological activity existed which were not visible on the aerial photographs. Sample excavation, fieldwalking, phosphate, geophysical, and soil susceptibility surveys were the methods used. Work was concentrated in the north half of the two fields, where development would begin.

The evaluation sampling strategy was devised to fit in with the agricultural cycle. It had two main components:

1. Trial-pits, 5 m square, were excavated every 50 m on a square grid, based on the national grid; these examined *c.* 1% of the total area. In addition, targeted trial-trenches were excavated across linear cropmarks (Fig. 4 and Pl. 3).
2. The second component was to have been the excavation of a long 5 m wide transect running north-west to south-east from the A30, across Site A and through Site B/C (trench A; Fig. 8). The field between Sites A and B/C, however, had been sown with winter wheat in autumn 1984 and the level of crop compensation dictated that the transect ended on the east edge of Site A (*Chapter 6*), giving it a total length of 360 m. Site B/C was instead excavated by a method less damaging to the crop. Trenches B and C, each 5 m wide, were excavated on either side of the hedge dividing the two fields (*Chapter 3*). Additional evaluation trenches on both sites A and B/C were excavated in the summer and autumn of 1985.

2 The Trial-Pits and Trenches

Each 5 m square trial-pit was positioned within the north-east corner of the national grid 50 m grid square. A total of 79 trial-pits were excavated (1925 m^2); 1–46 to the west of the hedge and 47–79 to the east. It was possible to plot the distribution of clay-with-flints from these excavations (Fig. 3). The area covered by the trial-pits included the north-east half of Site A (Fig. 4). Only trial-pits which revealed archaeological features are described below and numbered on Figure 4. One pit, D10, contained a substantial geological feature which was partially investigated to a depth of 1.80 m. Of the trial-pits in the east field, D49, D60, D61, D64, D66, D69,

Plate 3 View of the D and H holes and trenches A and E, from the east

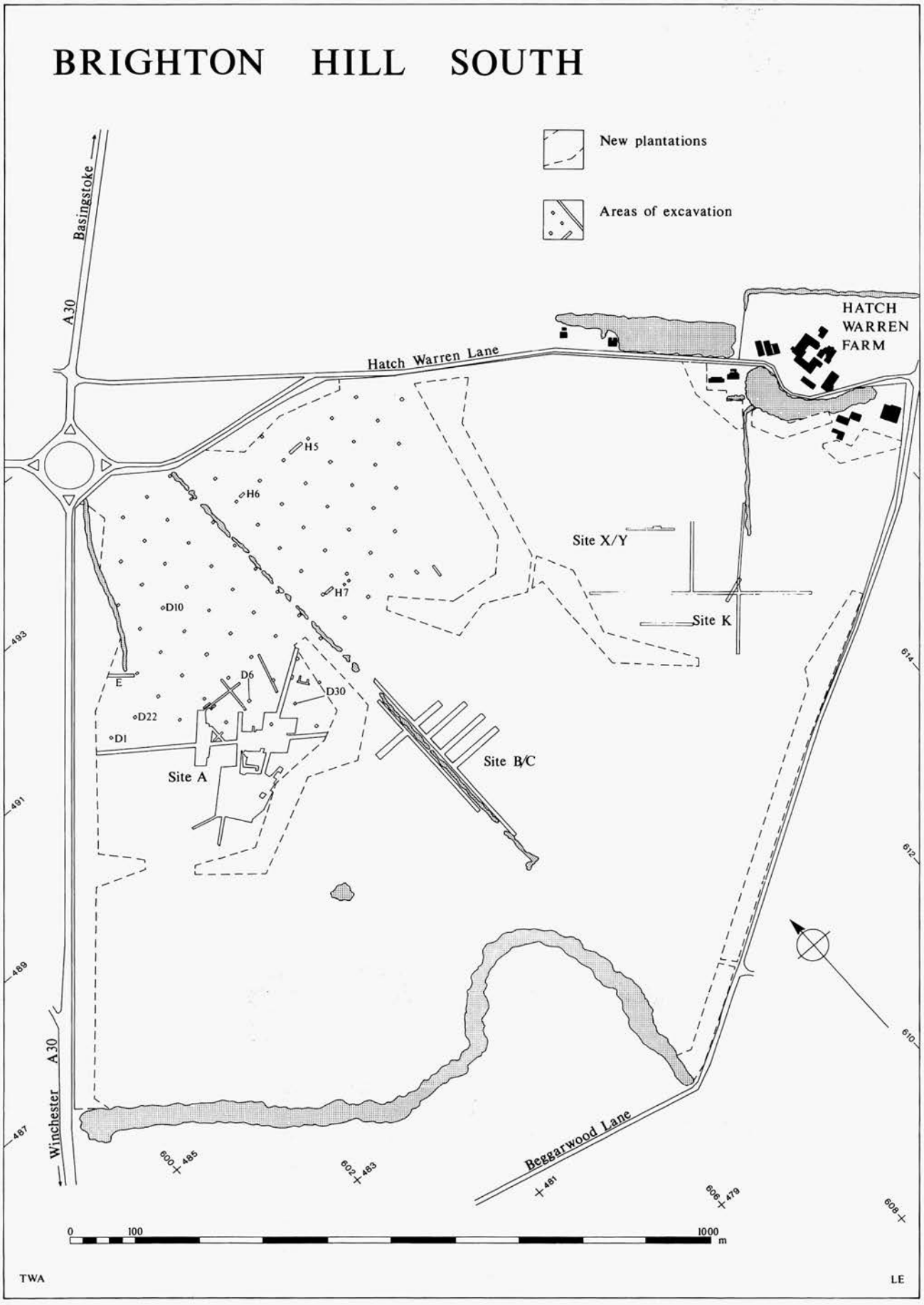


Figure 4 Plan of the excavations 1984–1986

D76, D77, and D78 contained features of natural origin which were not excavated. Plough scoring, both of the clay-with-flints and chalk surface, was noted in most pits.

Trial-pit D1 (Fig. 6): contained two parallel linear features running north-east to south-west: Feature 3027 was up to 0.34 m wide and 0.2 m deep, while 3024 was up to 0.33 m wide and 0.15 m deep. Both were filled with compacted flint chippings and are interpreted as wheel ruts, probably being the continuation of ruts 0006 and 0008 from trench A. The rut centres were 1.8 m apart. Features 3025 and 3026 were shallow ploughmarks.

Trial-pit D6 (Fig. 6): contained ditch 3054 and pit 3057. The ditch was up to 2.2 m wide and 0.8 m deep. The primary fill (3056), up to 0.3 m deep, contained 60% chalk rubble. Ditch 3054 proved to be a segment of the Outer Enclosure ditch of the medieval settlement (*Chapter 6*). Pit 3057 was a shallow scoop on the south side of the ditch. No stratigraphic relationship between them could be discerned.

Trial-pit D22 (Fig. 6): contained in the north-west corner a ditch, 3050, which ran south-west–north-east. Its full width was not revealed, but it was up to 1.24 m deep. It was probably the same as ditches 0012 (trench A, *see below*) and 4013 (trench E, *see below*). Ditch 3050 was associated with the remnant of a hedge which ran from the north corner of the west field, and ceased immediately to the north-east of trench E. Feature 3053 appeared to be a post-hole cut by the ditch.

Trial-pit D30: three pits were revealed. Pit 3037 was the earliest, being cut by pit 3074 which extended beyond the east side of the square. The latest pit, 3068, occupied about three-quarters of the sample area; it was not fully revealed in plan, but was at least 1.7 m deep. Excavation of these features was not completed.

Targeted Trial-Trenches

Trial-trench E: in the west field, was designed to determine whether the hollow-way 0002 in trench A continued to the north-east. The trench was 40 m long and 2 m wide and was parallel to and about 120 m to the north-east of trench A (Fig. 4). The hollow-way was encountered (cart ruts 4003 and 4005, as well as rut 4015, *see* D1) as was ditch 4013, continuing from trench A and trial-pit D22.

Seven further trial-trenches (H1–H7), all in the east field, were excavated to sample a series of linear cropmarks which fell outside the limits of the gridded trial pits. Features occurred in trenches H5, H6, and H7.

Trench H5 (Figs 4 and 7): 25 m long by 3 m wide, was sited to examine two cropmarks. Ditch 3136, the eastern feature, was up to 3 m wide and 1.07 m deep. Feature 3140 was 2.3 m wide but only 0.18 m deep, and may have been a shallow terrace.

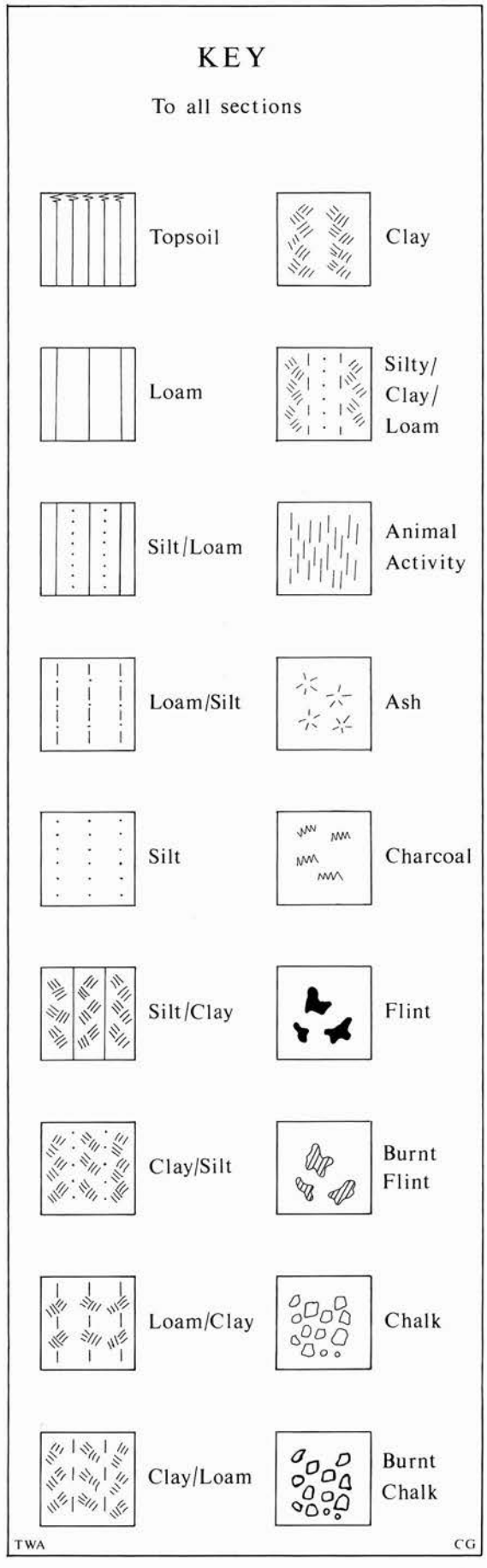


Figure 5 Key to conventions used in all sections

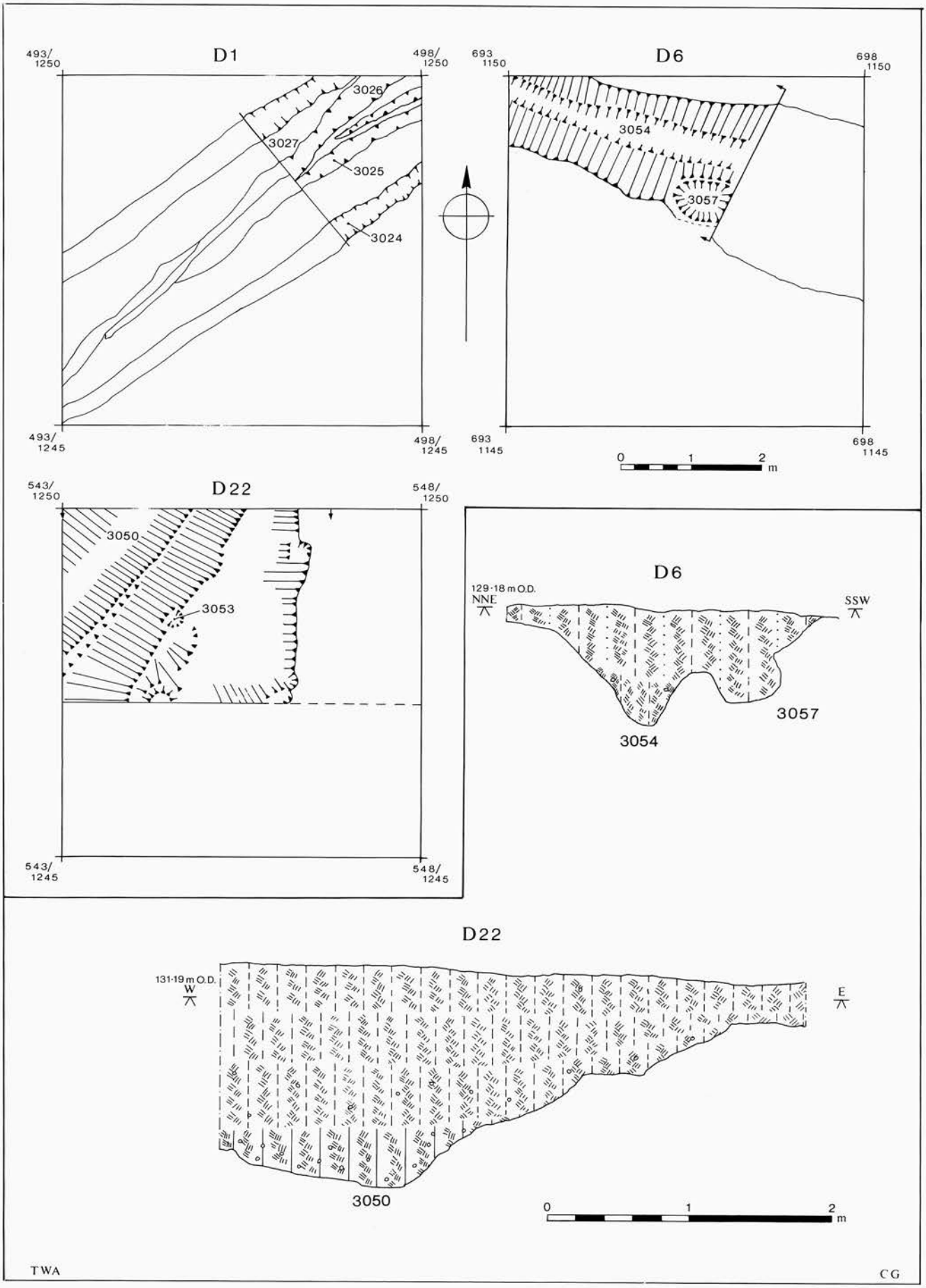


Figure 6 Sample excavations D1, D6, and D22

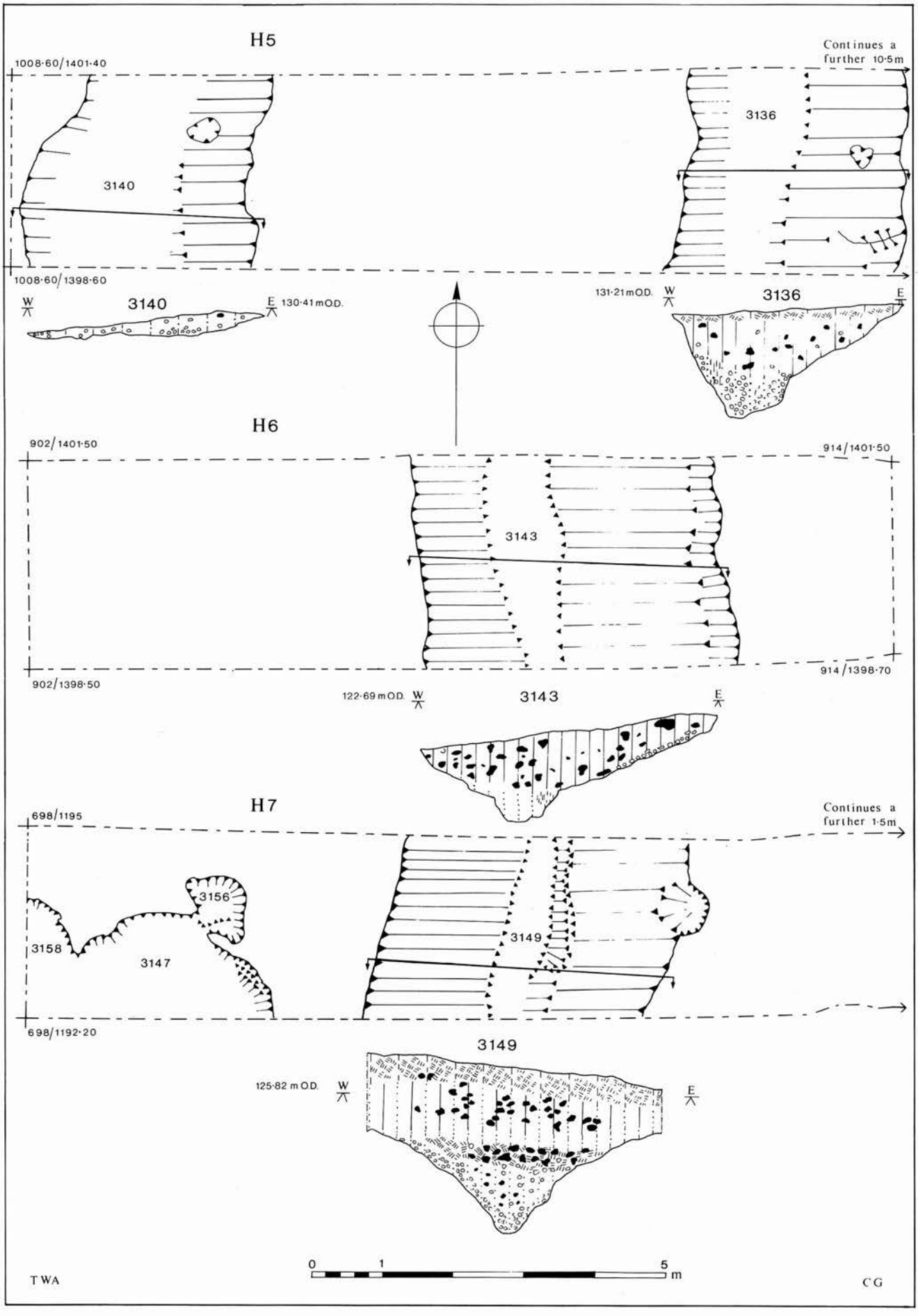


Figure 7 Sample excavations H5, H6, and H7

Trench H6 (Figs 4 and 7): 12 m long and 3 m wide, examined a cropmark parallel to ditch 3136. Ditch 3143 was 3.4 m wide and 0.64 m deep.

Trench H7 (Fig. 7): 15 m long and 3 m wide, was to excavate a possible continuation of ditch 3143. Ditch 3149 was 3.3 m wide and between 0.8 m and 1m deep. Two subcircular features were discovered to the west of ditch 3149. Pit 3147 was *c.* 3 m in diameter and between 0.22 m and 0.57 m deep, while pit 3158 was *c.* 1.8 m in diameter and 0.37 m deep. The two pits intercut, but no stratigraphic relationship between them could be determined. Feature 3156 was of natural origin, probably a tree-hole.

3 Fieldwalking

The area available for fieldwalking when sufficient manpower was available coincided with the trial-pit sample area (Figs 8 and 9). Further fieldwalking was precluded by crop growth during the spring and summer of 1985, and by the priority given to excavation from August 1985–September 1986.

Fieldwalking was based on 50 m squares, each of which received an unique number, W 1–68 for the west field and E 1–51 for the east. Each square was line-walked by 6–10 people, and obvious concentrations of finds were cross-walked. All finds were plotted by line within the relevant square.

The main artefact types collected were tile and pottery. Only two worked flints were recovered. Walking conditions, however, were not ideal, as the winter-sown crop had become well-established. Collection rates for individuals have not been quantified, but it is likely that unbalanced collection occurred. The Manpower Services Commission (MSC) team was inexperienced, their only contact with archaeology being with the project, and tile and pottery dominated the excavated artefact assemblage.

The pottery was of Iron Age, Roman, medieval, and post-medieval date. Two abraded samian sherds were found in the east field, a considerable distance from Roman Sites B/C and K (*below, Chapter 3*). A major concentration of finds was evident north of the church in Site A (Figs 8 and 9). The concentration was situated in the north-east half of the Inner Enclosure. Tile was present in large quantities, probably having been ploughed out of the building debris dumped in terrace 3200, which was in the centre of the Inner Enclosure (*Chapter 6*). A second concentration of tile and pottery was found on the west side of the hedge.

4 Phosphate Survey, by M. Trott

Phosphate analysis of four transects, and specific areas between them, was carried out during August and September 1985. The four 75 m wide east–west transects were across the entire width of the available land (Fig. 10). Samples were taken at 25 m intervals, and each sample was assumed to be typical of the 25 m square to its north-east. Additional samples were taken between the transects to encompass the cropmark sites.

Phosphate levels fluctuated widely, with a range of 100 ppm to more than 1000 ppm. The natural level appeared to be about 300–350 ppm. Four value groups were established: class 1, 100– 450 ppm; class 2, 450–650 ppm; class 3, 650–850 ppm; and class 4, 850 ppm and more (Table Mf. 36). These values allowed the results of the survey to be displayed graphically (Fig. 10).

Five areas of high phosphate levels were defined. Area 1 corresponded with Site A and contained a high proportion of readings of 650 ppm or more, extending to the area of the medieval open settlement. High levels were recorded west of Site A beyond the known limits of the medieval settlement (*Chapter 6*). High levels also continued towards area 2 (equivalent to Site B/C), where the concentration of levels could not be examined in detail as excavations were in progress.

Area 3 had consistently high phosphate levels which partially corresponded to cropmark complex K, but also extended to the south for about 140 m. The high levels by the hedge in the southern transect coincide with the known position of farm cottages and buildings. Area 4 consisted of a number of moderate levels in the area of Site X/Y. The limited nature of the concentration does not appear to indicate extensive or intensive activity.

Area 5 consisted of a concentration of moderate and high readings in the east half of the north transect. These levels do not correspond with any known sub-surface features as recorded in the sample excavations or surface collection.

5 Geophysical Surveys

Magnetometer survey, by A. David and D. Shiel

The survey was undertaken in 1984 during the early stages of the evaluation programme (David 1987). As magnetometer surveys on the Hampshire Chalk have proved effective in the past (Bartlett and David 1984), it was decided to test the method here in conjunction with more direct means of site investigation such as test-pits, trenching, and fieldwalking. It was anticipated that the survey would complement the cropmark evidence and, if effective, test areas with no cropmarks.

Squares 1–17, Site A

The survey identified only a few of the cropmarks belonging to this complex and little else of significance except for localised increases in magnetic 'noise' some of which may be attributable to spoil heaps (full report in archive). The Outer Enclosure ditch is faintly detectable running between squares 2 and 9 and through squares 16 and 17. Part of the Inner Enclosure ditch can be seen in squares 7, 8, and 12 while the Outer Enclosure ditch appears again in squares 4 and 8. Localised disturbance probably relating to medieval activity can be seen in squares 11, 12, and 14, although no pattern or structure is recognisable.

A sample of topsoil from the area gave a magnetic susceptibility value of 67.6 x 10–8 SI/kg which is consistent with human occupation. Detectable anomalies

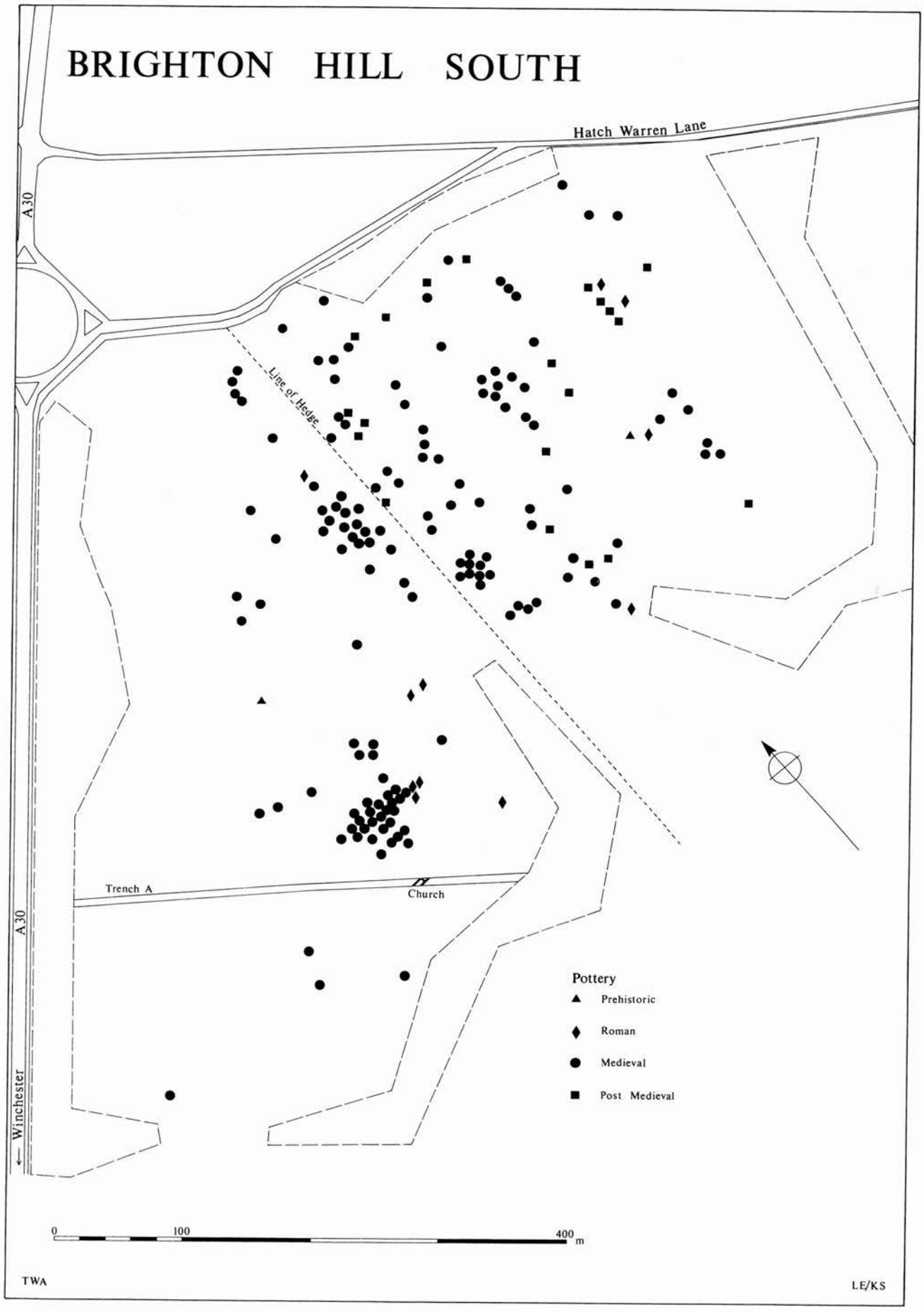


Figure 8 Distribution of pottery from fieldwalking

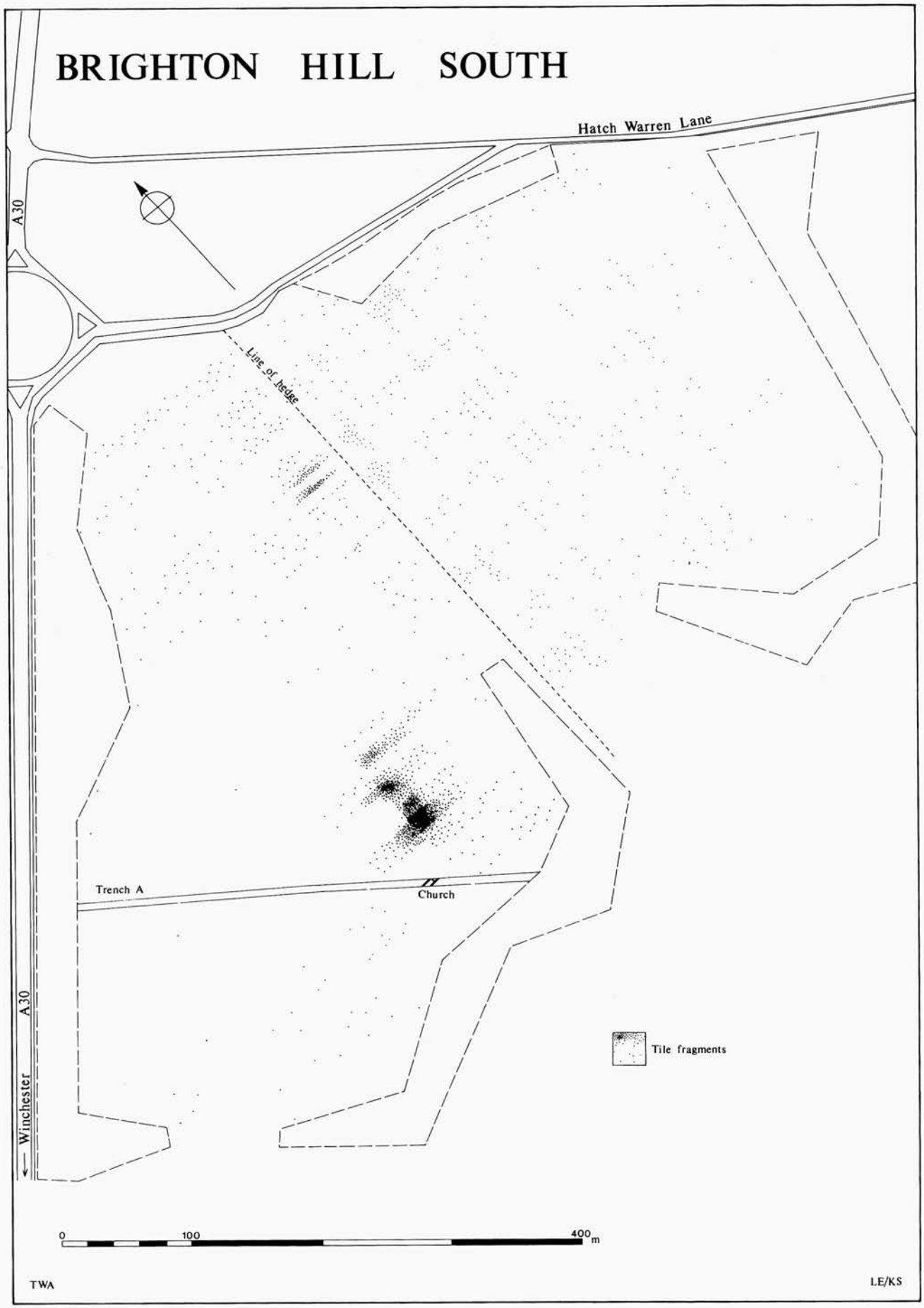


Figure 9 Distribution of tile from fieldwalking

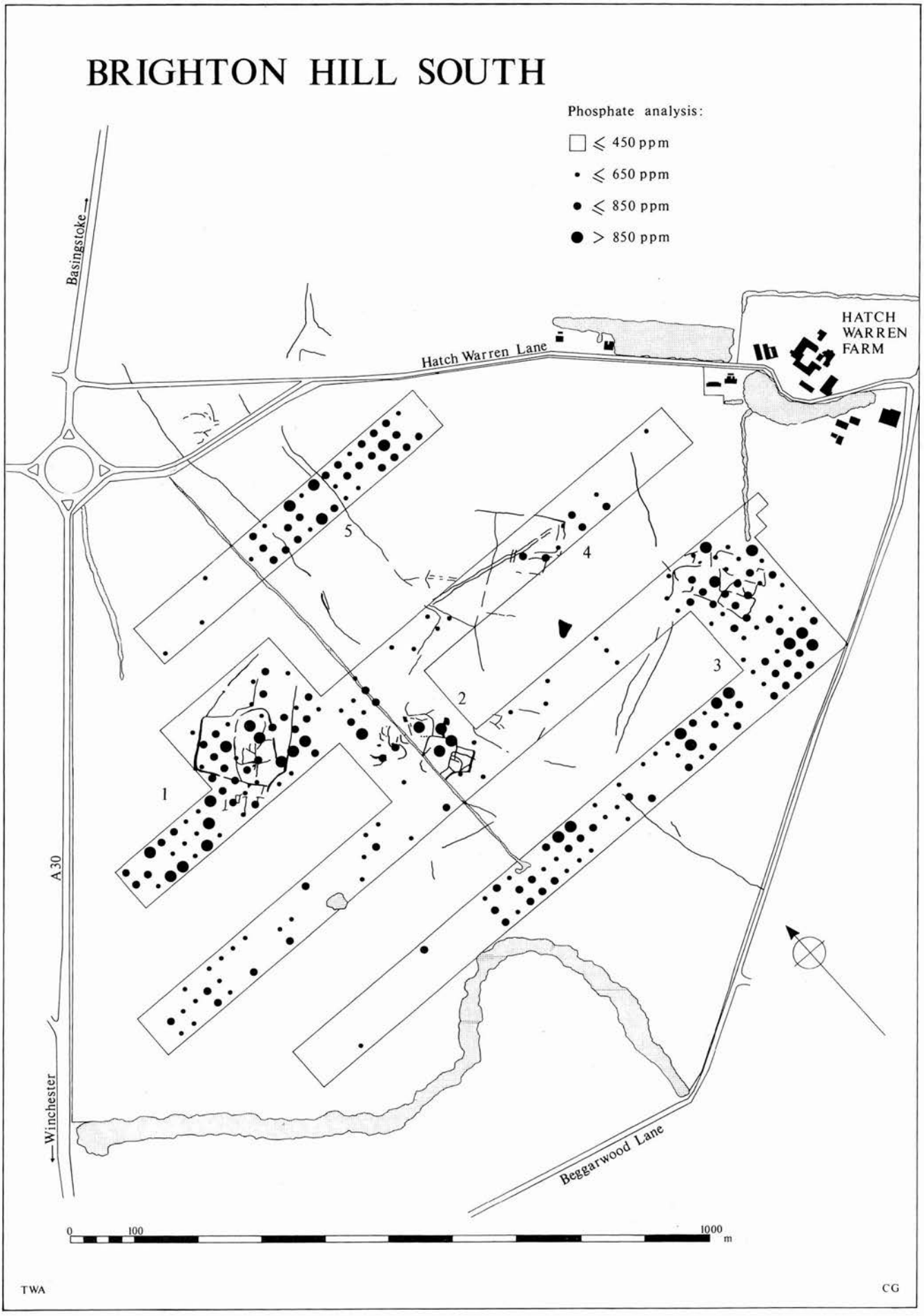


Figure 10 Results of the phosphate survey

resulting from infilling with such enhanced soil seem to be restricted to a small number of features, and it must be assumed that magnetic contrasts between feature fills and subsoil elsewhere over the site are not substantial enough to be detectable, producing the indifferent results seen here. It is certainly the case that feature fills near the church (grave 0182 and ditch 0085) gave low readings (22.1 and 19.5 x 10–8 SI/kg) showing that such fills are unlikely to be detectable against a chalky background.

Squares 18–25, Site B/C

This area (plan in archive), covering Iron Age/ Romano-British cropmarks, also resulted in a disappointing magnetic response, with weakly defined and partial anomalies detectable. The fragments of ditches which were identified were parts of the enclosure system identified from cropmarks. Two topsoil samples had magnetic susceptibility values of 58.2 and 54.2 x 10–8 SI/kg, while a sample from a feature (ditch 5052) had a value of 26.01 x 10–8 SI/kg.

Conclusions

Extensive coverage of two cropmark complexes at Brighton Hill South suggests that the majority of archaeological features were magnetically indistinguishable from the soil background. It was not possible to reproduce details of the two sites already known from aerial photographs and consequently further detailed and extensive coverage was not attempted. Free-range scanning over much of the remaining threatened area to the south, east and west of trenches B and C did not produce positive results, but in the circumstances this cannot be taken as confirmation of the absence of archaeological features. It is probable that years of ploughing at Brighton Hill South have blended many of the soil contrasts which in other circumstances would have been magnetically distinct.

Magnetic Susceptibility Survey, by T. Capon

A limited survey programme was undertaken in December 1984 using a Bartington MS 1 meter coupled to an MSIB sensor calibrated for 100 g of soil. Two areas measuring 95 x 20 m on either side of and parallel to sample trench A were surveyed, centred on the church and cemetery. The purpose was to define, if possible, the extent of the graveyard. Measurements were taken at 5 m intervals, and the results contoured.

The position of churchyard ditch 0083 was clearly distinguishable in the south transect. The high readings east of ditch 0083 probably reflect graves within the churchyard. The survey revealed low readings to the east of the church within the churchyard, reflecting a relative absence of graves in this area.

The Evidence of the Surveys

The survey methods were complementary in area and intention. Various trends were identified. Most obvious was the general lack of activity outside the known cropmark sites. The features in sample squares D6 and D30 were part of the medieval settlement. The pits in D30, indeed, were evidence of otherwise unknown activity in that area. D1 and D22 contained features related to a post-medieval hedge/field boundary, and track (*Chapter 6*). Otherwise there was no evidence of subsurface archaeological features apart from the ditches which were specifically sought, and found, in the H–trial-trenches. It is probable that this distribution is related to the incidence of clay-with-flints.

The evidence from surface collection supported the sample excavation results. A minor concentration of finds immediately to the west of the hedge did not correspond to cropmarks. In contrast, collection over the medieval settlement produced negative evidence, in that very small quantities of pottery and tile were recovered from the Outer Enclosure and medieval open settlement areas. Possible functional reasons for this are described in Chapter 6.

It must be stressed that the only major artefact concentration seems to have derived from a single large feature whose filling of building debris was exceptional. Plough-scoring was noted in all the excavations but movement of finds in the ploughsoil does not appear to have been extensive. Plough-damage to features may not have been as extensive as expected.

The phosphate survey was more widely based than the others and appears to suggest levels of activity outside the areas of cropmark sites. The sample was deliberately coarse to provide general indications rather than specific intra-site evidence. Only one concentration was thus unexpected, in area 5. This is believed to be related to the field boundaries identified in the H–trial trenches, and medieval and post-medieval activity based around known field tracks. One track, parallel to the hedge on its east side, probably explains the minor concentration of finds from fieldwalking around the hedge (Figs 8 and 9).

The magnetometer survey produced few anomalies despite extensive coverage. Enclosure ditches were detectable, but the most significant results occurred in the Inner Enclosure of Site A. Three localised, large areas of disturbance were identified; later excavation (*Chapter 6*) identified two of these as terrace 3200 and well 0898. It is likely that the third anomaly represented a similar feature, perhaps marking the position of a structure in the unexamined north half of the Inner Enclosure. The magnetic susceptibility survey confirmed the difficulty of identifying magnetic anomalies against the soil background. Weather conditions were very unfavourable, which probably distorted the efficacy of the survey.

The various survey methods, including trial trenches A, B, and C (*Chapters 3 and 6*), provided dating evidence for Sites A and B/C while examining the areas devoid of cropmarks. The methods used were speedy, economical, and efficient. The results allowed further excavations to be specifically targeted; the information provided was also used to frame proposals regarding the potential for preservation of archaeological areas within the development plan. The resultant archaeological brief and recommendations for further fieldwork is reproduced in the site archive.

Part 2
Evaluation and Excavation of Iron Age Enclosure Complexes at Brighton Hill South (Sites B/C and K) and Beggarwood Lane

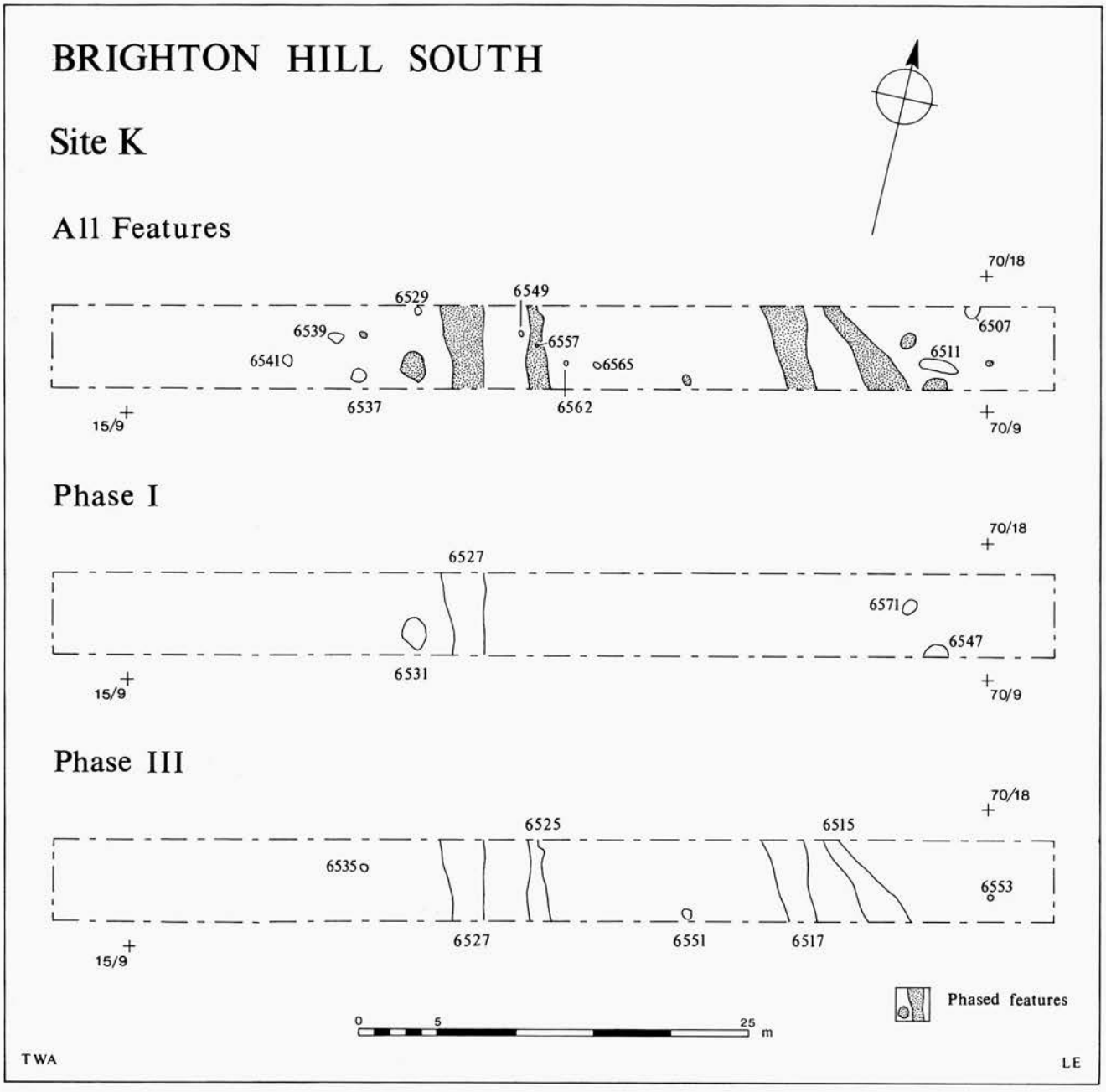


Figure 11 Site K, trench K1, all features

3 Sites B/C and K

Sites B/C and K were enclosure complexes with evidence for archaeological activity spanning about five centuries. Site B/C was extensively evaluated, while Site K was initially investigated by a single trench in 1986 with five further trenches excavated in 1987 and a watching brief conducted in 1990. The site at Beggarwood Lane immediately to the south-west of Brighton Hill South was the subject of an evaluation in 1987. The material from Beggarwood Lane, which is also Iron Age, is nevertheless discussed separately as the cropmarks formed a discrete set of complexes and the area's evaluation was undertaken separately from the work on the *Brighton Hill South Heritage Project.*

1 Sites B/C and K: Phasing

Seven ceramic phases (A–F, X) were identified for these sites, of which F was medieval and post-medieval (Table 1). This medieval phase was not correlated to the sequence established for Site A as the quantity of pottery involved was small (less than 1% of the total assemblage from both sites). Ceramic phase X consisted of undiagnostic body sherds in fabrics common throughout the Iron Age/Romano-British occupation. Features of ceramic phase X were recorded separately from those containing no pottery (U/P: unphased).

The five Iron Age/Roman ceramic phases were amalgamated into three site phases, I–III, relating to the spatial distribution and stratigraphic relationships within Site B/C (phase I: Early–Middle Iron Age, phase II: Middle–Late Iron Age, and phase III: Late Iron Age–early Roman). Features of these phases were discretely grouped, allowing some unphased and ceramic phase X features to be phased by association.

Table 1 Sites B/C and K: correlation between ceramic and site phases

Ceramic phase	*Site Phase*	*Terminology*
A, B	I	Early–Middle Iron Age: *c.* 5th–3rd/2nd centuries BC
C	II	Middle–Late Iron Age: 2nd–1st centuries BC
D, E	III	Late Iron Age/early Roman: *c.* 50 BC–AD 75
F	IV	Medieval and post-medieval
X	0	Unphasable Iron Age/Roman
No pottery	U/P	Unphased

The reallocated features were not recorded as such in the archive or in the phasing tables. On Site K features of site phases I and III were found, but phase II was absent within the sample area and no medieval features were encountered.

The ceramic analysis of the material recovered in 1987 was carried out according to the methodology used for the earlier assemblage. The new material was found to be consistent with the 1985 ceramic phasing.

2 Site K

Aerial photography revealed a subrectangular enclosure apparently divided into two by an internal ditch. In the east corner of the east field at a height of 147–150 m OD, it lay at the head of a shallow dry valley. A number of linear cropmarks appeared to be associated with the enclosure. An east–west trench (KI), 67 x 5 m, was excavated in January 1986, running east–west across the northern half of the site. Twenty archaeological features were excavated (Fig. 11).

The 1987 trenches (Figs 12 and 13), each 4 m wide, were stripped of topsoil to develop a strategy for complete excavation. Subsequently archaeological features were recorded but not excavated, the result being that dating evidence for the site was forthcoming from trench KI only. Complete excavation was not subsequently required as much of the site was preserved under open space once the development plans were approved. An access road did, however, threaten some of the features in the north of the area and a watching brief was conducted early in 1990 following the road corridor soil strip. Further datable artefacts were recovered at this time.

Trench KI

A summary of the features found in each phase in trench KI can be found in Table 2.

Phase I: Early–Middle Iron Age

Ditch 6527 (Fig. 11) ran approximately north–south across the trench, it was V–shaped in profile with steep sides, 2.8 m wide and 2 m deep, and it was filled with six layers of clay loams and silty clay loams. It produced sherds of jars with rounded-shoulder profiles (Fig. 24, 9) and expanded bases. Pit 6531 was beehive in profile and oval in plan, 2.10 m long, 1.5 m wide and 0.75 m deep. Pit 6547 was beehive in profile although its true plan shape was not seen as it extended beyond the edge of the trench; it was 1.70 m long and 0.80 m deep with four fills of silty loam and silty clays. Pit 6571 was also beehive in profile and oval in plan, 1.40 m long, 1.00 m wide and 0.80 m deep, with three fills of silty/clay loams and one fill of burnt sand and charcoal. These pits contained small assemblages, but all were typical of ceramic phase

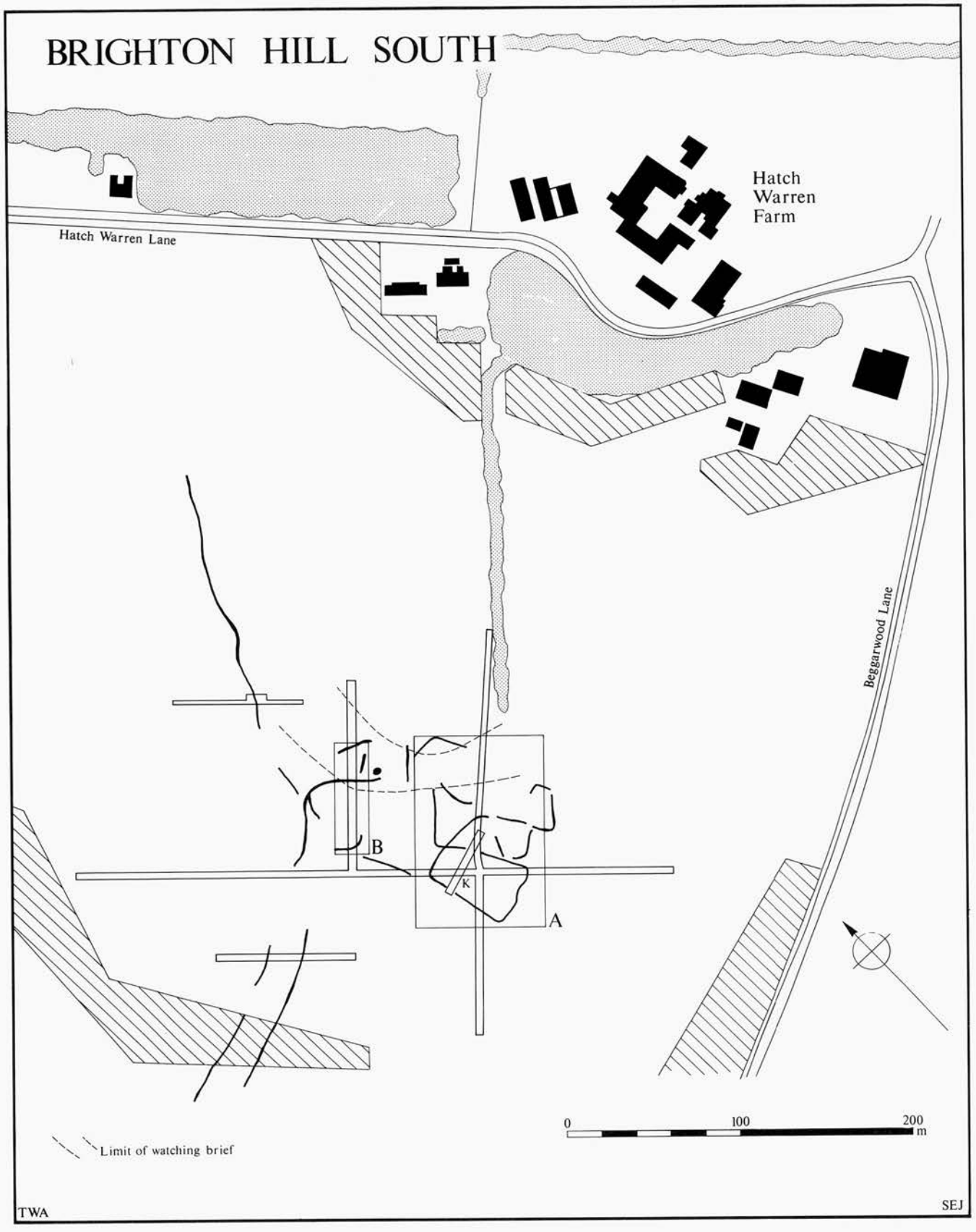


Figure 12 Site K: location of 1987 trenches

Figure 13 (opposite) Site K: plan of 1987 evaluation, showing geophysical plot

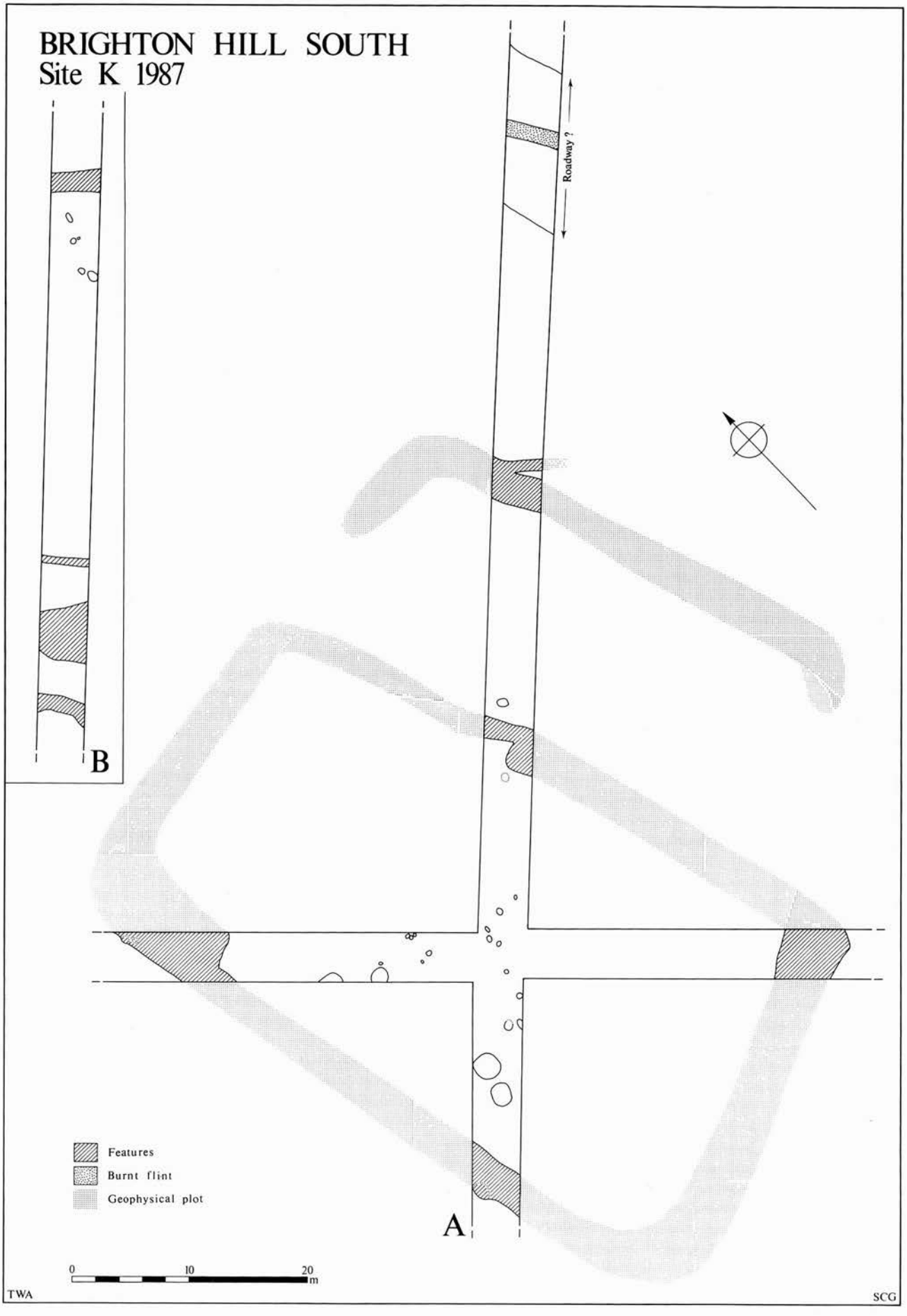

BRIGHTON HILL SOUTH
Site K 1987
Roadway ?
B
A
Features
Burnt flint
Geophysical plot
0
10
20
m
TWA
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Table 2 Trench KI: features by phase

	Phase					
	I	*II*	*III*	*0*	*U/p*	*Total*
Ditch	1*	–	4*	–	–	5
Pit	3	–	–	–	1	4
Post- hole	–	–	3	2	6	11
Total	4	0	7	2	7	20

* Ditch 6527, recorded as a single entity, had two phases of activity

A (Fig. 26; Table 1). Pit 6547 also contained a socketed sickle or billhook (Pl. 6).

Phase III: Late Iron Age/early Roman
Ditches 6515, 6517, 6525, and a possible recut of 6527 were dated to this phase on the basis of small but coherent ceramic assemblage. Ditch 6515 was aligned north-west–south-east; it had a flat base and steep sides, its width varied from 1.00–2.50 m and was 1.10 m deep. This ditch had eight fills of mainly clay loam with varying quantities of chalk. Ditch 6517 also ran approximately north-west–south-east but this had a V–shaped profile with a concave base; it was 2.38 m wide and 0.92 m deep, and was filled with a single layer of silty clay loam. Ditch 6525 ran parallel to 6527, to the east; this was a shallow irregular feature, 0.60–1.20 m wide and 0.20 m deep, filled with silty clay loam. Phase I ditch 6527 has a probable recut giving it a V– shaped profile, 2.80 m wide and 0.77 m deep, with a single fill of silty loam. Post-holes 6535, 0.45 m long, 0.40 m wide and 0.25 m deep, 6551, 0.60 m diameter and 0.255 m deep and 6553, 0.30 m diameter and 0.20 m deep, were assigned to phase III on the basis of small sherds typical of ceramic phase E.

Phase 0: unphasable Iron Age/Romano-British
Post-holes 6529 and 6541 (Fig. 11) contained undiagnostic body sherds in Iron Age or Roman fabrics.

Unphased
Pit 6511 and six post-holes contained no pottery (Fig. 11). Post-holes 6562 and 6565 were considered to be modern; 6562 contained a broken timber post. Aerial photographs show that a field boundary or track traversed the enclosure until at least 1976, and these posts probably formed part of an associated fence.

1987 Results (information supplied by M. Trott)

The main concentration of features occurred around the intersection of the two main trenches (Fig. 13, A). The north-west and south-east corners and the east and west sides of the eastern half of the enclosure were revealed, as was the north-east corner of the west half. Within the area of the enclosure four possible pits and 17 possible post-holes were recorded. A possible track of medieval or later origin occurred north-east of the enclosure.

A second concentration of four linear features and five possible post-holes occurred in a trench dug north-eastwards 70 m from the intersection of the main trenches (Figs 12 and 13, B). Three of the linear features corresponded with known cropmarks. The remaining trenches (Fig. 12) produced no archaeological features, thus apparently disproving the archaeological integrity of the relevant cropmarks.

1990 Watching Brief

The construction of a road across the north-eastern part of the cropmarks of Site K provided the opportunity for further investigation of features in this area. Four of the features recorded and examined were ditches, most of which were almost certainly components of the enclosure complex. All the pottery from these features was of Late Iron Age/early Roman origin and provides further confirmation of the dating of the complex.

3 Site B/C

Site B/C lay on the crest of a slight ridge (Fig. 2) sloping from 138 m OD at the south to 133 m OD at the north, with shallow dry valleys to east and west. The initial sample (January–May 1985) consisted of two long trenches: B (235 x 5 m) and C (335 x 5 m), oriented north–south parallel to and on either side of the hedge. In August and September 1985 five further trenches were excavated (Fig. 14). BI and CI–CIV, each 10 m wide and between 48 m and 90 m long, were set at right-angles to trenches B and C. The total area exposed during the evaluation was 6750 m^2, of which about 2500 m^2 was within the areas of Iron Age and Romano-British activity. Iron Age, Roman, and medieval features also occurred outside the main areas of activity. The sample method meant that some features, especially ditches, were excavated in two or more parts; these features were given separate numbers by segment. A summary of the features found in each phase at Site B/C can be found in Table 3.

Phase I: Early–Middle Iron Age

Three unrelated features, ditch 6476 and gullies 5434 and 6267, represent the earliest activity on the site. One of these gullies, 6267, was incorporated into an irregular enclosure, 5911, with seven internal pits (Fig. 15; Pl. 4).

Table 3 Site B/C: features by phase

	Phase						
	I	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*0*	*U/p*	*Total*
Ditch	12	–	24	1	3	12	52
Pit	3	5	13	–	3	3	27
Post-hole	2	–	5	–	5	34	46
Other	–	6	17	3	1	19	46
Total	17	11	59	4	12	68	171

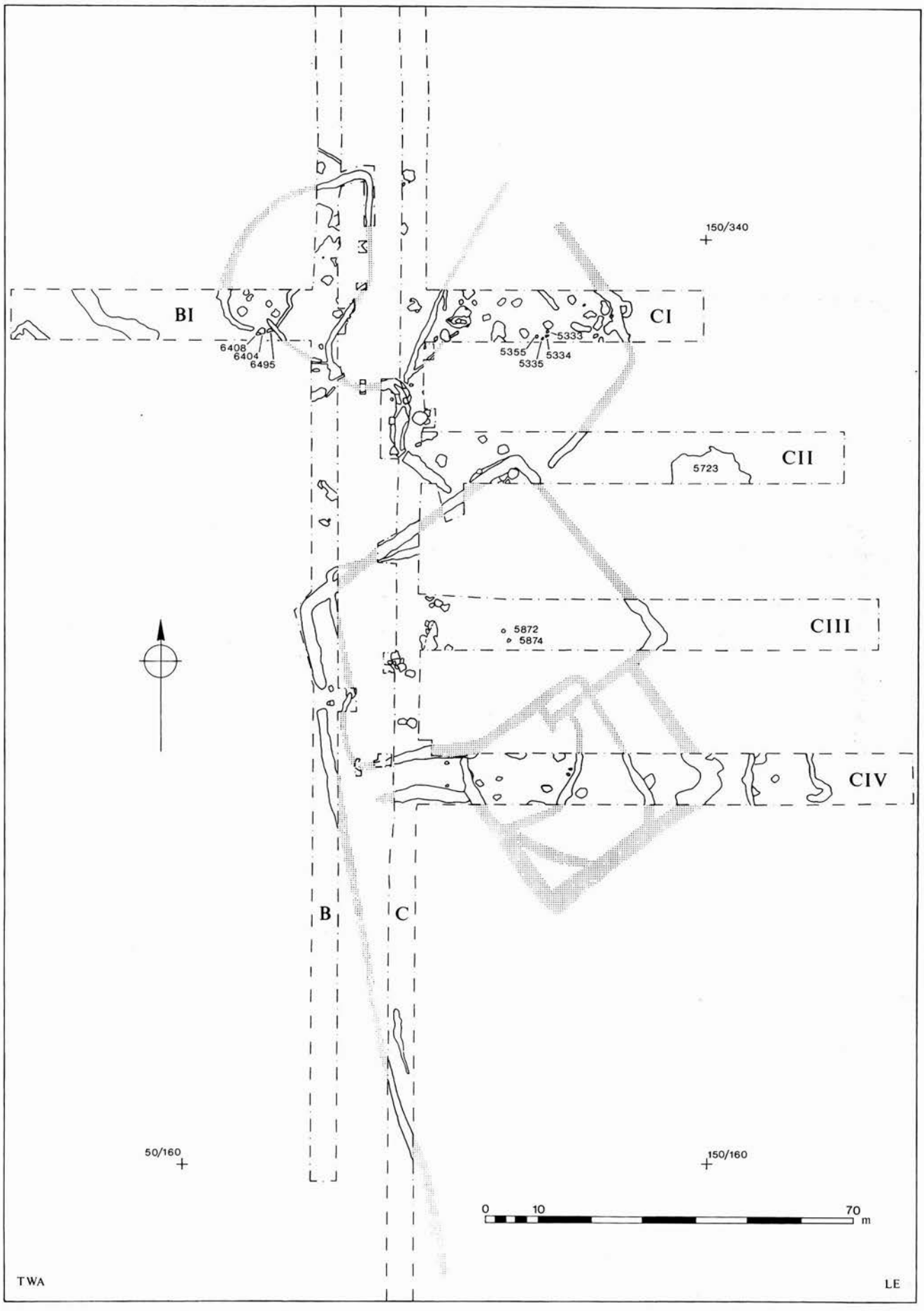


Figure 14 Site B / C, trenches B, BI, C, CI–IV: all features. Numbered features are unphased or medieval as described in text

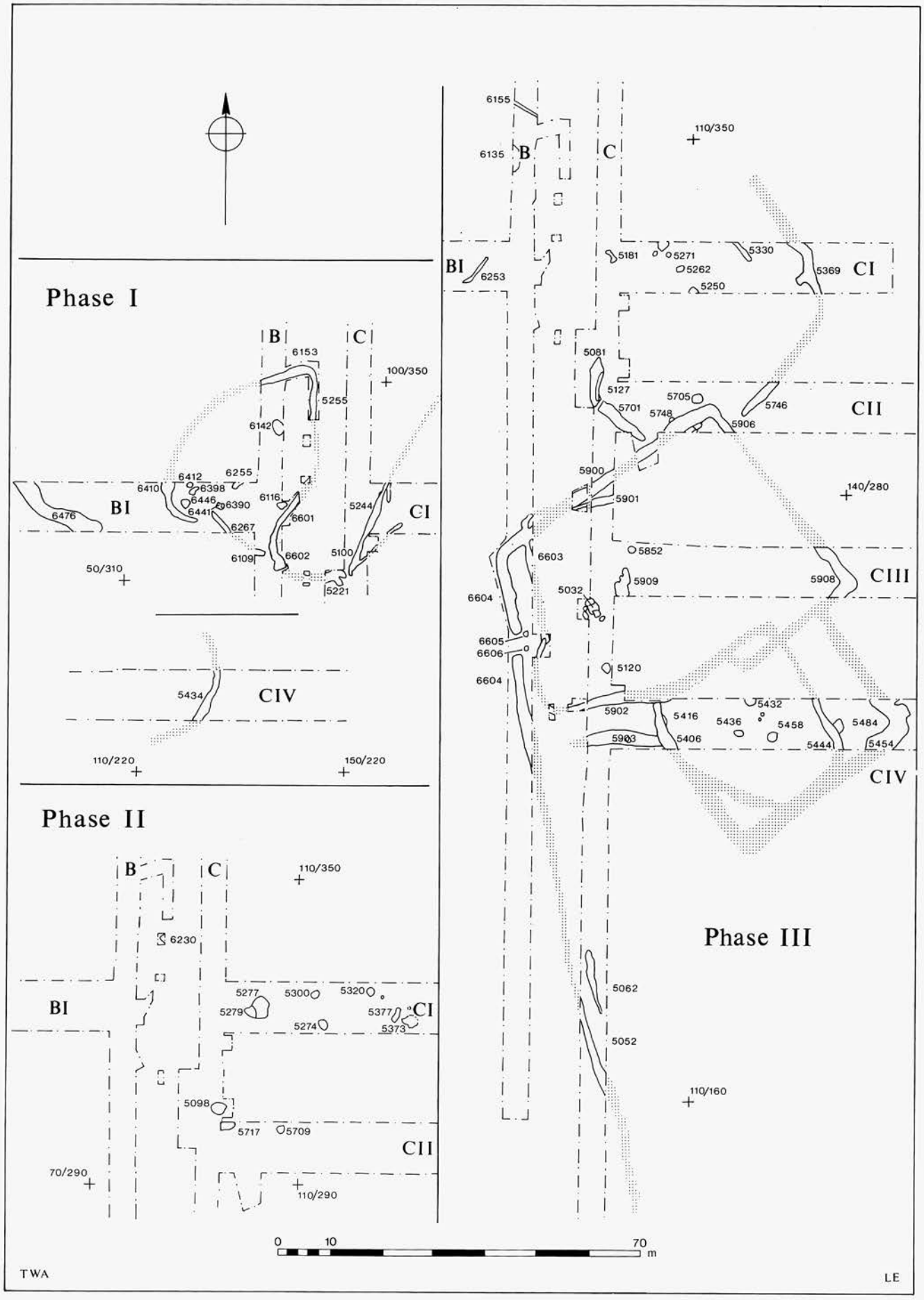


Figure 15 Site B / C: phases I–III

Plate 4 View of enclosure 5911, ditches 6601 and 6153 (in background behind scale). Note pit 6116 in the middle ground and hollow 6135 in the background

Ditch 6476 (2.5 m wide and 1.5 m deep) was of two stratigraphic phases; the first contained sherds of shouldered jars and 'proto-saucepans' of ceramic phase A, but the second phase lacked pottery. Gully 6267 also contained pottery of ceramic phase A, characterised by shouldered jars with expanded bases and proto-saucepans. Gully 5434 was 90 m to the south of the main concentration of phase I activity, within the later, phase III, enclosure complex. Gully 5434 contained 55 sherds, probably from a single proto-saucepan pot, with an intrusive sherd of ceramic phase E.

The main element of phase I was an irregular enclosure, 5911 (Fig. 16) measuring 37 x 25 m, with an internal area of 650 m^2. It occurred mostly in trenches B and BI, with a short length of the east side to the east of the hedge. The enclosure ditch was of two phases, both U–shaped in profile. Four major segments were excavated (ditches 6601, 5255, 6153, and 6410; Pl. 4), representing about 40% of the total length. The first phase ditch had an average width of 0.9 m and depth of 0.5 m, while the second phase was 0.5 m wide and between 0.2–0.45 m deep. Large quantities of flint, much of it burnt, filled the south-east quarter of the recut (gully 6602). The first phase belonged to ceramic phase B and the second to ceramic phase C, with some intrusive material. It is possible, therefore, that the enclosure continued in use into phase II. The presence on the north side (ditch 6153) of 10 sherds of ceramic phase E amongst the earlier material suggests late activity in the area.

The terminals of the enclosure ditch were 15 m apart. Gully 6267 was utilised as part of the entrance, spanning the gap with gully 6109. This produced a south-east facing entrance on the south side.

Pits 6116, 6412, and 6446 in the interior of enclosure 5911 were contemporary with it. Pit 6116 contained two spindle-whorls (Fig. 28, 4, 5). Pits 6390 and 6398 contained pottery of ceramic phase 0, and pit 6390 was cut by unphased pit 6441. The lower wall of pit 6398 cut the backfill of pit 6412. It is assumed that pits 6390, 6398, 6441, and probably 6412 were contemporary with the enclosure. Pit 6446 (8.73 m^3) was much the largest, while the others ranged from 0.66 m^3 to 3.56 m^3.

Feature 6142, a shallow subcircular depression *c.* 1.35 m in diameter, contained a single sherd of ceramic phase A. Gully 6255 contained three proto-saucepan sherds and the La Tène III/Nauheim Derivative brooch (Fig. 21, 1). Pit 6230, gully 6253, and large hollow 6135 belonged to later phases. Pits 6404, 6408, and 6495 were placed across the entrance of the enclosure and are unlikely to have been contemporary with it. The latest, pit 6404, contained 13 sherds of undiagnostic Iron Age/early Roman pottery. Pits 6408 and 6495 were unphased. No structures were recorded in enclosure 5911.

The ditch terminal on the east side of the enclosure cut a slightly earlier ditch which straddled the fence. Ditch 6602 was 1.5 m wide and 1.08 m deep with steep sides and a broad flat bottom. As it curved to the east it became wider and more shallow — up to 2.5 m wide and 0.5 m deep — with a broad U–profile. It terminated in trench C as ditch 5221. Ditch 5100/5244, starting less than 1 metre north-east of that terminal, ran north/north-east for at least 19 m. It had steep sides and a narrow, flat bottom, and was 1.1 m wide and 0.45 m deep. Ditch 6602/5221 contained pottery, of ceramic phase B, while ditch 5100/5244 contained pottery of ceramic phase A.

Phase II: Middle–Late Iron Age

Activity moved eastwards into an open area of pits and scoops (Fig. 15). Although, as has been suggested the phase I enclosure (5911) may have continued in use for a short time in this phase.

Pits 5098, 5274, 5300, 5709, and 6230 were dated to this phase on the basis of assemblages of ceramic phase C. Six sherds of Dressel 1 amphorae occurred in the primary fills of pit 6230, placing it towards the end of phase II. This feature also contained two spindle-whorls (Fig. 28, 6, 7). Pit 5274 contained a sherd of a jar with an incipient bead rim of phase II amongst some sherds more typical of ceramic phase B. Pit 5098 also contained an iron latch lifter (Fig. 21, 8).

Feature 5277, a subcircular scoop *c.* 3.2 m in diameter and up to 0.82 m deep, produced a small quantity of ceramic phase B pottery in the lower fills, while the disturbed upper fills produced some pottery of ceramic phase E. The walls of the feature were irregular and contained numerous shelves. A rectangular feature,

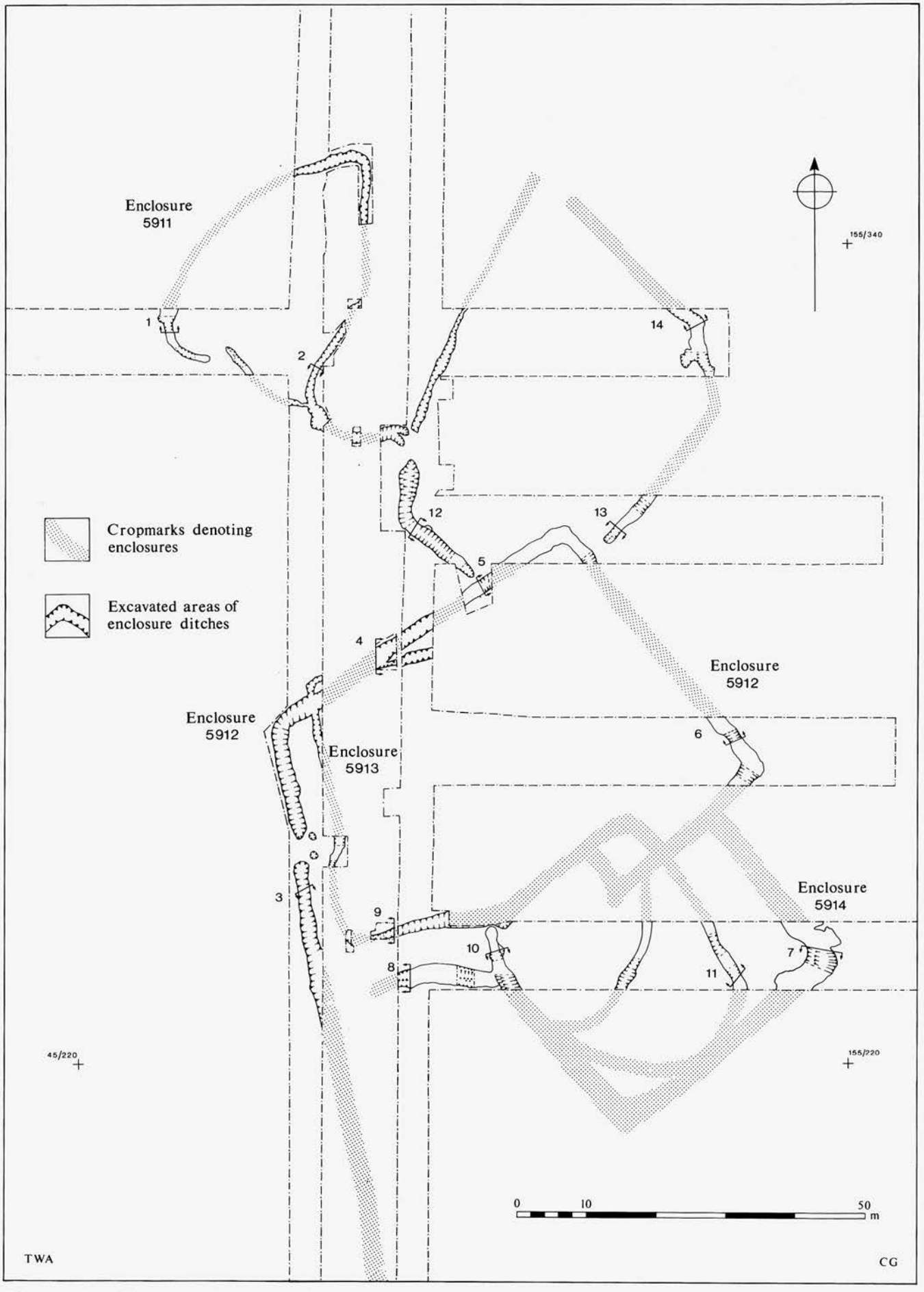


Figure 16 Plan of enclosures with positions of ditch sections

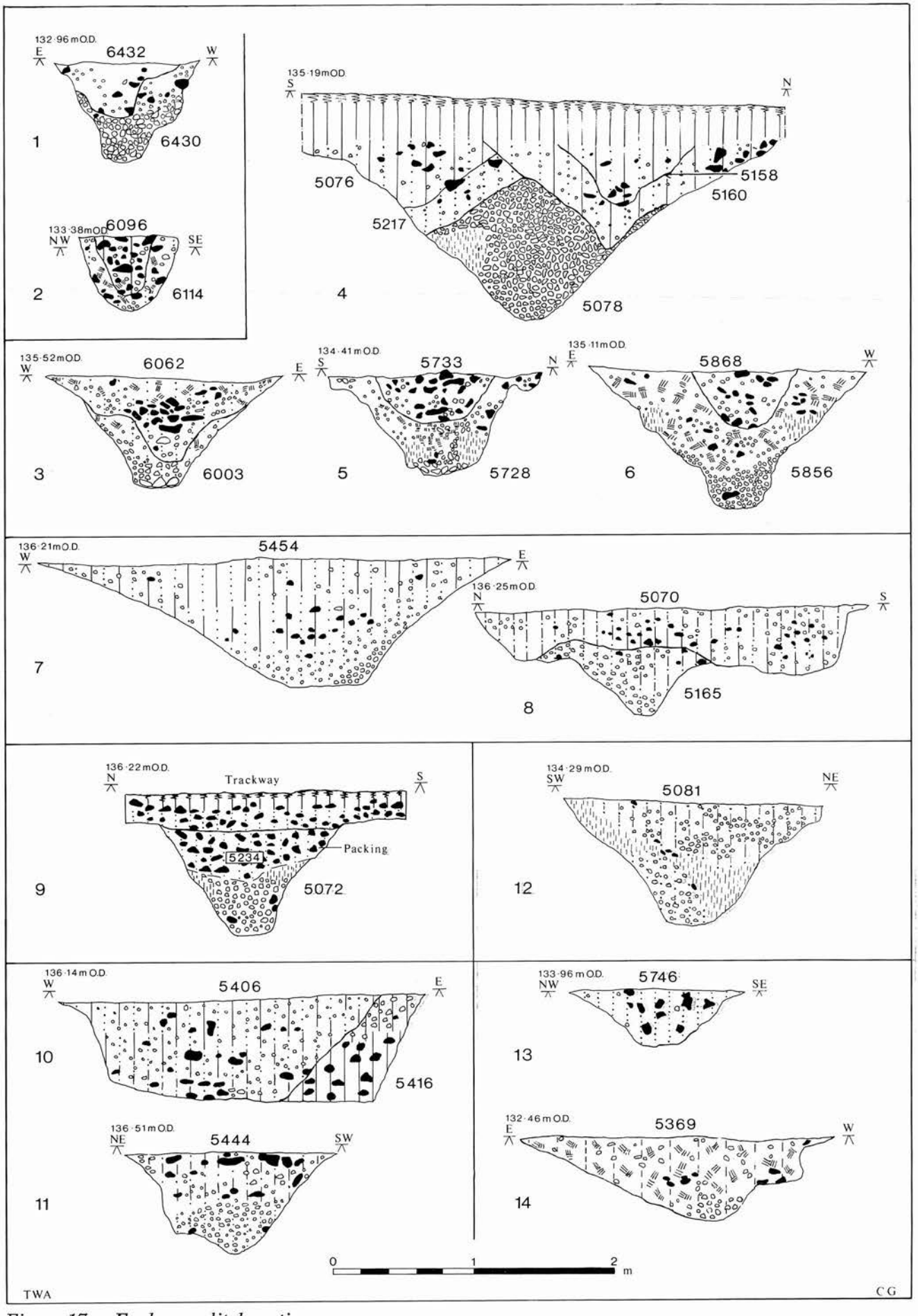


Figure 17 Enclosure ditch sections

Plate 5 View of the west side and entrance into enclosure 5912 in trench B. Note the north-west corner of enclosure 5913 in the foreground. Trench C is on the other side of the hedge

5279, cut the west side of 5277. Its heavily burnt fill may suggest that it functioned as a hearth.

The remaining phase II features were shallow scoops 5320, 5373, 5377, and 5717, containing small quantities of ceramic phase B or C pottery. Feature 5373 contained some residual sherds.

Phase III: Late Iron Age–early Roman

Activity moved southwards in phase III, with features concentrated in an enclosure complex attached to a field system (Fig. 15). The phase II activity area continued in use, now enclosed by a discontinuous ditch system. Four stratigraphically distinct periods of enclosure activity occurred in phase III and can be described as subphases, since there was little differentiation among the internal features.

Subphase i: enclosures 5912a, 5914a

The main enclosure 5912, covering an area of *c.* 2720 m^2, was trapezoidal in plan, the main axis aligned north-east–south-west (Pl. 5). The south-east side as defined by cropmarks was probably not continuous, but most of it was outside the excavations. An entrance was on the west side, with internal post-holes, 6605 and 6606 (Fig. 15), each showing two recuts, forming a gate structure. Post-hole 6605 contained no pottery later than ceramic phase B, but it was clearly associated with the entrance. The ditch terminals were 3.75 m apart, while the post-hole centres were 2.75 m apart. South of the entrance the ditch became part of a field system, continuing for at least 70 m beyond the unexcavated and assumed south-west corner of the enclosure.

Seven segments totalling 88 m (50% of the length) were excavated (Figs 16–18; Pl. 5). The ditch had a steep-sided V–profile with a narrow, flat bottom. It ranged in width from 1.55 m to 2.15 m with an average of 1.9 m and it was 0.75 m to 1.2 m, average l m, deep. The main variations in dimensions occurred in the centre of the north-west side. No evidence for an associated bank survived.

Annexe 5914, on the south side of enclosure 5912, was rectangular in plan measuring *c.* 37 x *c.* 26.5 m, with an internal area of *c.* 975 m^2. Ditch 5454 was 3.4 m wide and 0.92 m deep across the corner, similar in scale to enclosure 5912. Most of annexe 5914 lay beyond the excavations, but the first phase of ditch 5903 formed its

continuation westwards (Fig. 15). It is assumed that this ditch joined with ditch 6604, enclosure 5912, to form the south-west corner of the latter.

Subphase ii: enclosure 5913

Enclosure 5913 coincided with the west half of enclosure 5912, the two intersecting twice at their north-west corners (Figs 16–18; Pl. 5). About 31 m of enclosure 5913 was revealed, a sample of about 50%. The ditch had a steep-sided U– profile with narrow flat bottom. Dimensions varied considerably — width was between 1.15 m and 1.86 m, average 1.4m, and depth 0.5–0.9 m, average 0.67 m. Thus it was considerably less substantial than enclosure 5912. A second phase existed in some segments; this was not ubiquitous and probably represented localised ditch clearance.

Enclosure 5913 formed an open-ended system, lacking an eastern side. While its west side ran parallel to that of enclosure 5912, its general orientation was north–south and east–west, at an angle of about 30° to enclosure 5912. The western entrance of the latter was not reflected in enclosure 5913, not surprisingly in view of the open east side. The eastern terminals did not occur within the excavated areas, but are clearly visible on the RCHM(E) aerial photographs.

Subphase iii: enclosure 5912b, 5914b

After enclosure 5913 was backfilled, the ditches of enclosure 5912 and annexe 5914 were recut (Fig. 18). The size and shape of the recut of 5912 was variable. It was larger on the west where it was almost as wide as the first phase with a depth of 0.65–0.9 m. The profile was steep-sided and V–shaped. On the east side it was 0.73–0.83 m wide and 0.36–0.42 m deep with a U–profile. The change in size and profile occurred in the centre of the north side. A second recut, 5158, was visible only in segment 5160 (Fig. 17, 4) and probably represented localised ditch clearance. Annexe 5914 appears to have had a broad recut, 2.75 m wide and up to 0.7 m deep. The recut was not observed during excavation of ditch 5454, but is visible in section (Fig. 17, 7).

Subphase iv

The area of annexe 5914 was reused with a separate irregular enclosure, of which ditches 5406 and 5444 were a part (Figs 16–18; Pl. 5). Ditch 5406 coincided with and fully reused the ditch of annexe 5914 as far as ditch 5903. Thereafter it was less substantial, being 1.25 m wide as opposed to 2.2 m. Ditch 5406 terminated immediately to the south of enclosure 5913. Ditch 5444 was up to 1.31 m wide and 0.64 m deep.

Limited activity was identified within the enclosures, and no features could be allocated to specific subphases. At least one of a complex of features within the north corner of enclosure 5912 was cut by the first cut of the enclosure ditch. These features were ceramically contemporary with the enclosure, but presumably pre-dated it.

Pits 5120 and 5852 and a concentration of scoops near the middle of enclosure 5912 date to phase III (Fig. 19), and unphased post-holes 5872 and 5874 are unlikely to be earlier. The finds from pit 5852 included a copper alloy Hod Hill type brooch (Fig. 21, 2), an iron Nauheim Derivative brooch (Fig. 19, 6), a foot-ring from a samian Dr. 33 bowl, sherds of imported white-ware flagons, a native copy of a *Terra Nigra* platter with illiterate stamps (Fig. 27, 102), a chalk spindle-whorl (Fig. 27, 10) and an iron billhook (Fig. 21, 7). Pit 5852 had a volume of 0.86 m^3 and pit 5120 had a volume of 1.66 m^3.

Two groups of shallow scoops, 5032 and 5909, characterised by small size and subrectangular plan, were 5 m apart. Some of the scoops contained no pottery and are thus tabulated as unphased, but stratigraphically they appeared to be broadly contemporary with the remaining scoops, all of which date to phase III. The traces of a possible four-post structure (post-holes 5162, 5204, 5205, and 5210) were recorded, but scoop 5163 had cut away posts of 5162 and 5204. The structure was earlier than the scoop, but contained no pottery in its post-holes. Subrectangular feature 5213 was also in this area.

Five pits, all of phase III, were found in the interior of annexe 5914. Pit 5416 was cut by ditch 5406, and pit 5484 by ditch 5444; these pits were thus earlier than the subphase iv enclosure and were presumably contemporary with annexe 5914. Pits 5432, 5436 and 5458 were within the subphase iv enclosure but this does not necessarily imply contemporaneity. It was not possible to assess the volume of pit 5416, as little of it survived. The other pits ranged from 2.21 m^3 to 11.01 m^3 in volume.

The open area occupied in phase II continued in use, and was partially enclosed by a series of ditches, associated with a field system. The east side commenced 2.5 m east of the north corner of enclosure 5912. It extended for 25 m to the north-east before turning a right-angle and running 15 m to the north-east, whence it continued beyond the excavations. It was excavated as ditch 5746, 1.25 m wide and 0.5 m deep, in trench CII and 5369, 1.6 m wide and 0.64 m deep, in trench CI.

Right-angled ditch 5701/5081, up to 2 m wide and 1.05 m deep, formed the west side, starting 1 m to the north of enclosure 5912, about 15 m west of its north corner. It ended 5 m south of phase I ditch 5100/5244. Gully 5127, cut into ditch 5081, contained a late 4th century coin (*see below*), which was possibly intrusive.

Six pits, two post-holes, two scoops, and one ditch of phase III were identified to the west of ditch 5746/5369. Pit 5748 was 0.2 m^3 and is unlikely to have been used for storage. The remaining pits varied from 0.61 m^3 (pit 5705) to 5.02 m^3 (pit 5271) in volume. The upper fills of some phase II features were deposited during phase III. Ditch 5330 was 10 m to the west of, and parallel to, ditch 5369. Joining base sherds were recovered from this ditch and the upper fill of phase II pit 5300.

The large hollow 6135 lying within phase I enclosure 5911 was of phase III, assuming that a single medieval sherd was intrusive. The hollow was 9 m in diameter and up to 0.78 m deep. Slot 5181 and gullies 6155 and 6253 also lay to the north-west of enclosure 5915. They are contemporary with, but of uncertain relationship to, the phase III enclosure complexes. Gully 5062, south of annexe 5914, was parallel with ditch 5052 which formed the continuation of enclosure 5912 into a field system.

Figure 18 summary phase plan for Site B / C

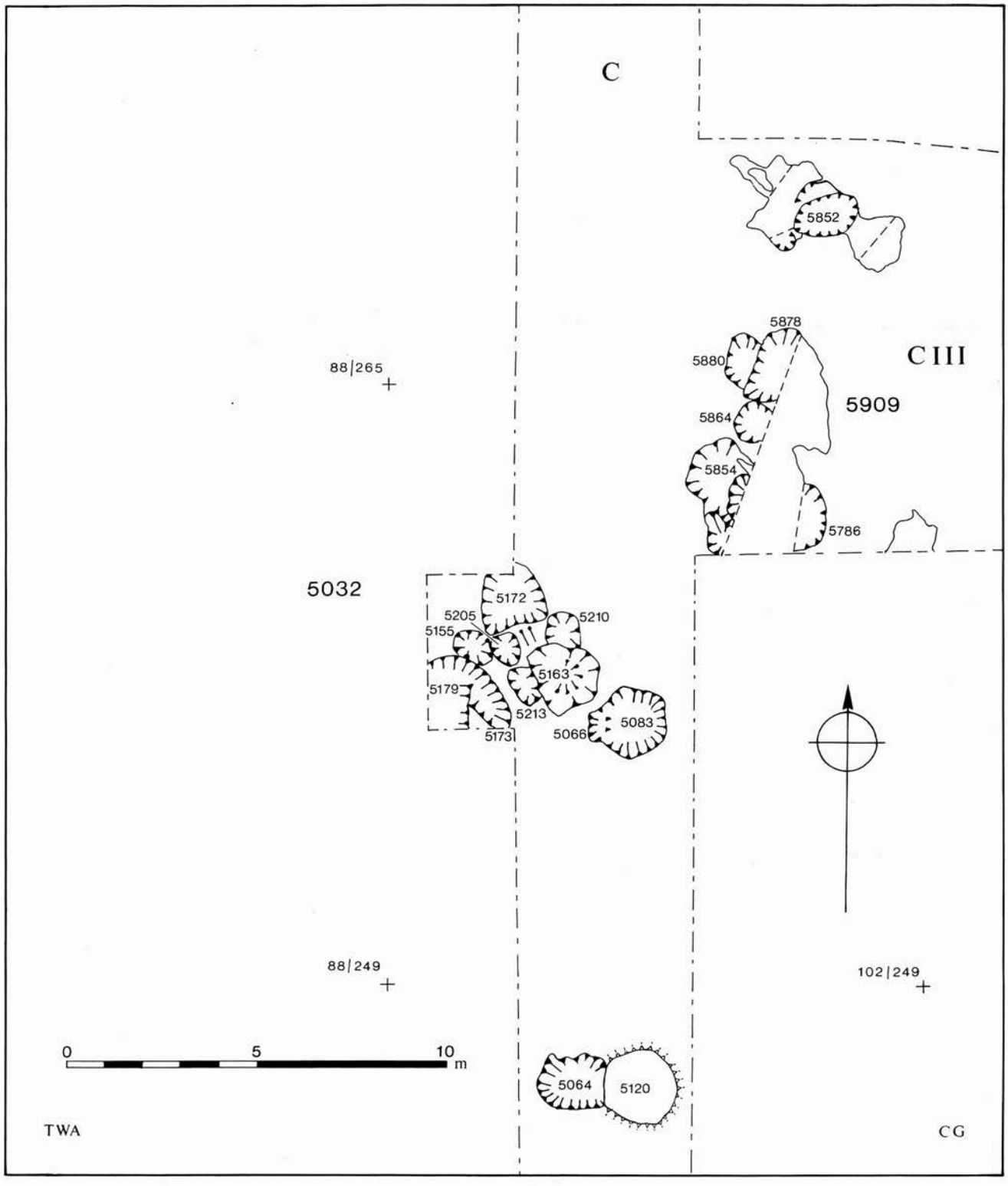


Figure 19 Scoops and pits in the middle of enclosure 5912

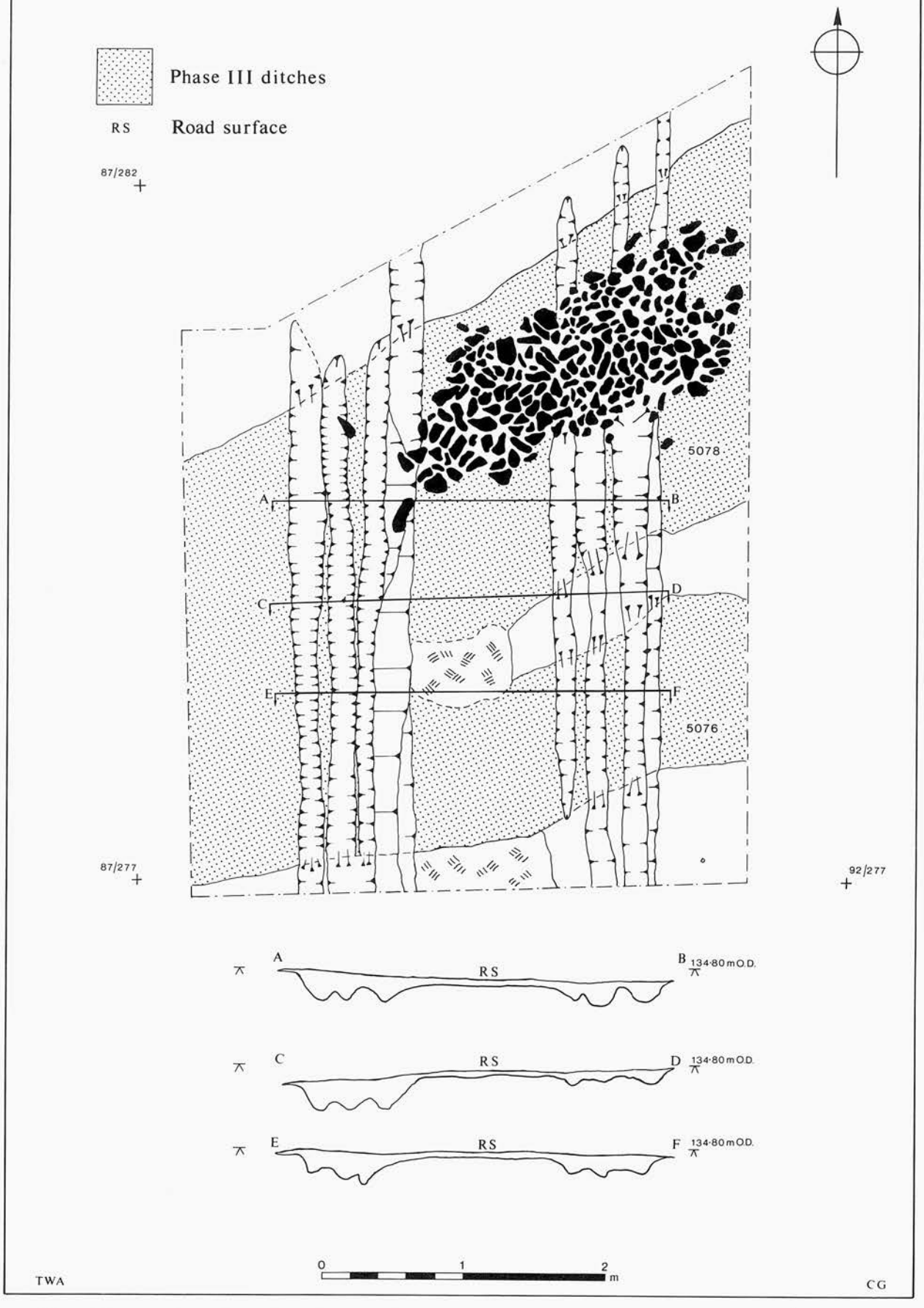


Figure 20 Plan and profiles of track 5904 showing flint packing of ditch 5078 (enclosure 5912)

Phase IV: Medieval

Two features are regarded as medieval, track 5904 and feature 5723.

Unphased

A total of 69 features contained no datable artefacts. Some could be phased by association. Scoops 5786 and 5880 within group 5909 are likely to have been contemporary with the three other scoops in the group, and thus can be placed in phase III. The same applies to scoops/post-holes 5155, 5179, 5205, and 5210 in group 5032. It is possible that the nine unphased features within phase I enclosure 5911, and that the 16 within phase III enclosures 5912 and 5914 were contemporary with the relevant enclosures.

4 Finds

Coin, by Roger Bland

Valentinian I AD 364–375
Reverse: SECURITAS REIPUBLICAE
Mint: Trier.
S.F.181, phase III gully 5127.

Objects of Copper Alloy

Pin, by D. Coe
Fig. 21

1. **Pinshaft**, probably of the swan's neck type; broken at both ends. Shaft ?bent. Probably upright head. Variety common in north Germany and Rhineland, examples in southern England include Ham Hill, Somerset, Swallowcliffe, Wiltshire, and Woodeaton, Oxfordshire (Dunning 1934, 270–3). 5th century BC, goes out of use in the La Tène I period. S.F. 223, phase I gully 6255.

Brooches, by M. Corney
Fig. 21

2. **Hod Hill type**. Fine example, little sign of wear. Cross-moulding above main panel; latter has three beaded vertical mouldings; prominent wings project from either side of panel. Lower bow has three main cross-mouldings, terminating in footed knob. Much silvering or tinning survives. Type appears immediately after the invasion of AD 43 and is common on Claudio-Neronian sites (AD 43–60) in southern Britain. S.F.290, phase III pit 5852.
3. **Nauheim Derivative**. Typical example; flat bow, four coils to spring. Bow decorated with longitudinal single cut groove, overlain by punch marks. Catchplate pierced by hole 2 mm diam. Slight recurve of bow and pierced catchplate suggest early date within range. Close parallels from Silchester, especially between *c.* AD 25–50. Mid 1st century BC–early Flavian. S.F.288, phase III scoop 5878.
4. **Colchester Derivative**. Development of 'one-piece' Colchester type, spring and pin manufactured separately from bow. Spring held by passing external chord and axial bow through pierced plate projecting from back of bow head. Plate carried over head and tapers to point in imitation of hook found on Colchester type. Plain wings projecting to either side of head. Broad bow tapers slightly towards foot, chamfered either side of central rib, which decorated with rocker-arm ornament. Catchplate pierced by two angular apertures, grooved to take pin. Faint traces of silvering or tinning on upper bow and catchplate. The brooch is in exceptionally fine condition, displaying little sign of wear on lower pin and catchplate. Parallels at Chichester (Down 1978, fig. 10.26, no. 7) and Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig. 6, no. 52). The latter lacks pierced catchplate, but is otherwise very similar. *c.* AD 45–55/60. S.F.145, phase III ditch 5072.

Other objects, by G. Keevill
Fig. 21

5. **Ring**, 15 mm diam.; single coil of wire 2.5 mm in diam. One end ?broken. S.F.211, phase II pit 5274.

Also two small, irregular sheet fragments, 5 x 5 x 1 mm and 7 x 6 x 1 mm. S.F.191, phase III pit 5705.

Objects of Iron, by G. Keevill

Fig. 21

6. **Nauheim Derivative brooch**; ?four coil spring, internal chord. Roughly circular section bow; catchplate and pin absent. From same pit as No. 2. Example poorer than similar one from Winnall Down, Hampshire (Fasham 1985, fig. 43, no. 19); similar brooch from Rooksdown Hospital, Basingstoke (Butterworth in prep.) *c.* AD 25–50. S.F.284, phase III pit 5852.
7. **Socketed sickle** or **billhook** with *in situ* rivet in socket. Rivet is bent at 90°, implying haft diam. of 20 mm. Haft

Plate 6 Iron billhook (sickle blade) S.F.341

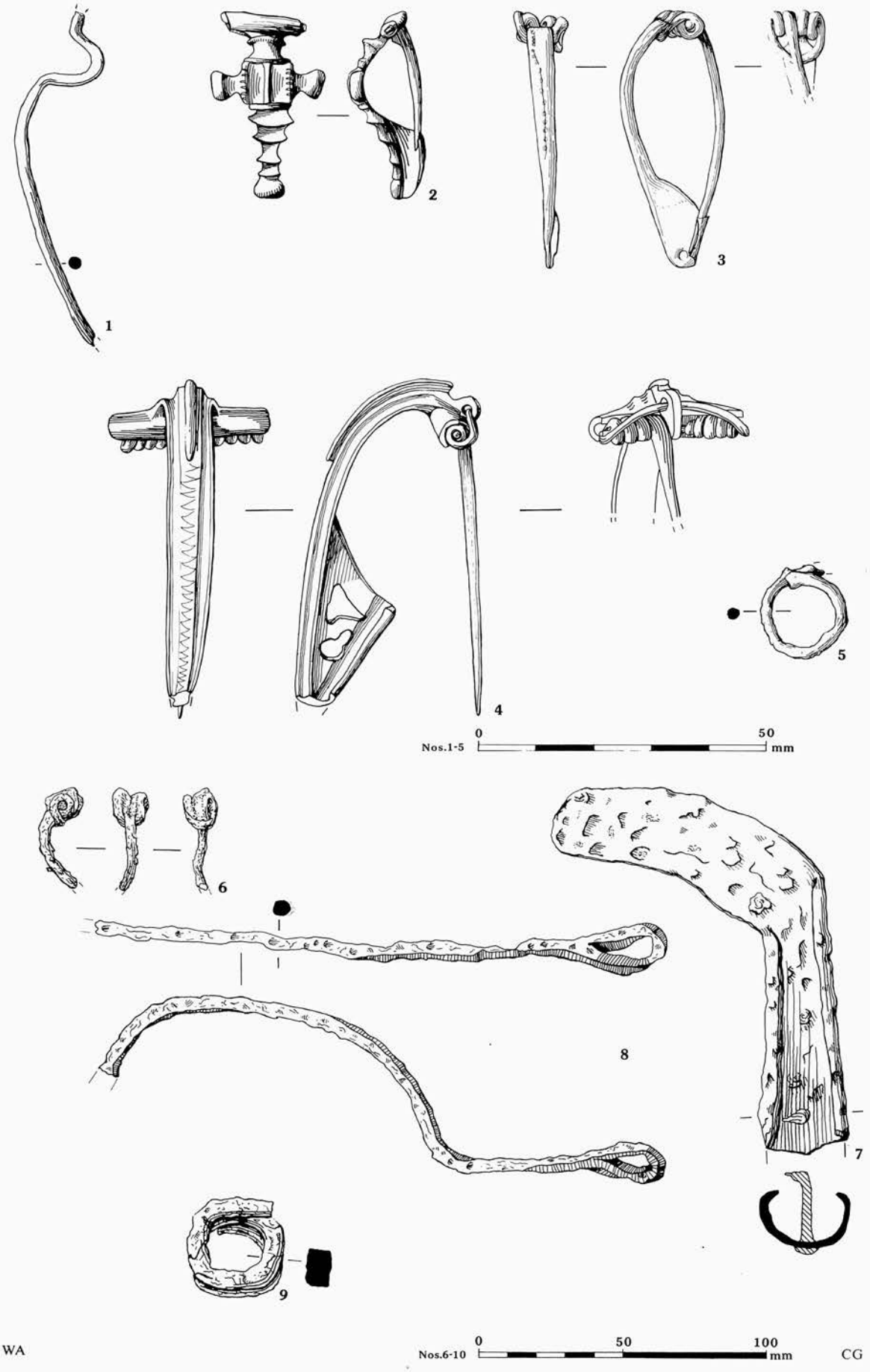


Figure 21 Metal objects. Scales 1–5 1:1, 6–10 1:2

probably in place, but broken, when object discarded. A second socketed sickle or billhook, with wood surviving in socket came from phase I pit 6547 on Site K (S.F.341). Similar socketed hook-shaped cutting tools found at Danebury in features of all phases (Sellwood 1984, 346–8, figs 7, 8). S.F.295, phase III pit 5852.

8. **Latch lifter.** Handle, 78 mm long, terminates in loop 28 x 19 mm. Key end broken, semi-circular, diam *c.* 120 mm. Rectangular section, 5 x 5 mm. Similar example from Danebury (Sellwood 1984, fig. 7.14, no. 2.76). S.F. 166, phase II pit 5098.
9. **Ring**, 33 mm diam., of square sectioned 6 mm coiled bar. Two and a half coils, max. length 21 mm. Possibly a broken ox-goad; cf Winnall Down (Fasham 1985, fig. 43 nos 24, 25). S.F.264, phase III pit 5271.

Four complete and four fragmentary nails were also recovered from Site B/C: three square, flat heads (S.Fs 282, 293 and 300), two headless and tapering (S.Fs 176 and 196), one T-shaped, rectangular-sectional head. S.F.176 was found in the fill of the medieval track. Various fragments of strips and sheets were recovered; a detailed list is included in the archive.

Iron Age / Early Roman Pottery, by H. Rees

Introduction

Some 10,000 sherds weighing just over 111 kg were recovered from Sites B/C and K. The material can be divided on vessel form into three broad groups: forms having affinities with material from Early Iron Age sites in Hampshire; forms belonging to Cunliffe's southern British saucepan pot continuum, particularly the St Catherine's Hill/Worthy Down style (Cunliffe 1978, 46); and 'Belgic' or 'Atrebatic' and early Romano-British wares.

Classification and recording of the pottery followed the established guidelines of the Trust for Wessex Archaeology. Amphorae and samian ware were identified by D.F. Williams and B.M. Dickinson respectively and other later fine and coarse wares were examined by J.R. Timby and M. Lyne. Limited comparative research was undertaken. The fabrics were defined macroscopically only, with no input from petrological analysis. All analyses were carried out manually and the preparation and presentation of synthesised data has been therefore restricted. Full primary data are in the archive.

Fabrics

Fabrics represented by six sherds or less are indicated thus *. For comment on later fabric 17 see below.

Fabric 1	handmade; fairly soft, variable colour; abundant flint.
Fabric 2	handmade; fairly soft, variable colour; abundant quartz sand.
Fabric 3	handmade; virtually inclusion-free, poorly mixed; sparse iron ore, occasional organic material and very fine quartz, the latter giving a slightly sandy texture.
Fabric 4	handmade; fairly soft, variable colour; abundant fine–coarse quartz sand and moderate–common flint.
Fabric 5	handmade or wheel-thrown; fairly hard, usually unoxidised dark grey or black; abundant coarse quartz.
Fabric 6	handmade; fairly hard, usually at least partially unoxidised dark grey or black but sometimes oxidised red throughout; abundant coarse multi-coloured quartz/quartzite.
Fabric 7	handmade, perhaps wheel-finished; soft friable, slightly sandy, usually with grey core and patchy partially oxidised surfaces; variety of inclusions, predominantly grog/clay pellets and iron. 'Belgic grog-tempered ware'.
Fabric 8	fine soft often micaceous oxidised or unoxidised, slightly sandy texture, usually wheel-thrown; some flint, carbonaceous material and iron, often virtually inclusion free.
Fabric 9*	fairly soft soapy predominantly unoxidised; abundant oolitic Limestone.
Fabric 10	relatively hard wheel-thrown grey ware; abundant medium–coarse quartz.
Fabric 11*	fine virtually inclusion-free wheel-thrown grey ware.
Fabric 12*	fine virtually inclusion-free wheel-thrown white ware. 'Gallo-Belgic white ware'.
Fabric 13*	fairly fine rather sandy white ware.
Fabric 14*	very fine hard white ware; smoothed or polished surfaces; sparse iron. Possibly a continental import (J.R. Timby pers. comm.).
Fabric 15*	South Gaulish samian ware.
Fabric 16	Amphorae.
Fabric 17*	New Forest Colour-Coated Ware (Fulford 1975, 24–25).
Fabrics 21–41	post-Roman fabrics.

Iron Age fabrics

The material was classified into four very general fabric groups, of which fabrics 1 and 3 were well defined, and fabrics 2 and 4 were rather variable in character. This approach was adopted in response to the frustration of the conventional objectives of fabric analysis (the definition of visually discrete fabrics and the attribution of some of those to source) by the homogeneous nature of the regional geology, and the inevitable lack of production sites. An alternative methodology, that of creating a large number of fabric types, was rejected on the grounds that failure to take account of potential variability in types and proportions of inclusions between vessels from the same source would produce results that were equally difficult to interpret meaningfully.

Raw materials for all of these wares could have been derived locally (within *c.* 7 km of the site; Arnold 1981, 36). Flint and ironstone are ubiquitous in the Upper Chalk, and quartz sand is available in the valley gravels of the rivers Test, Dever, Alre, and Loddon, and from the Reading Beds, which outcrop four miles to the north-east of the site.

Late Iron Age to early Roman fabrics

Of the 11 late Iron Age–early Roman fabrics which were defined, two were very variable in character (fabrics 7

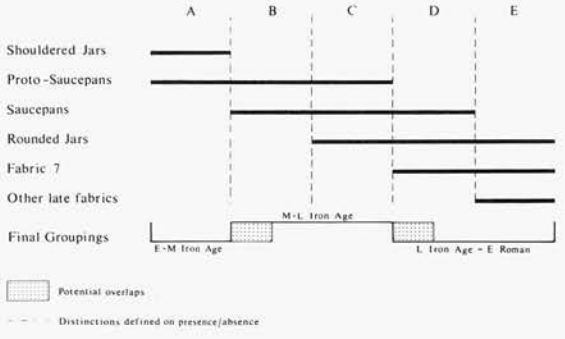


Figure 22 Definition and dating of ceramic phases

and 8), four were relatively visually discrete (fabrics 5, 6, 10, and 11), and five were fine or 'traded' wares (fabrics 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16). Only fabrics 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 were at all common.

Identification of sources for the majority of the regional wares of this period was as problematical as for the earlier Iron Age. Some sherds in fabrics 5, 6, or 10 may be early products of the Alice Holt/Farnham industry (M. Lyne pers. comm.), whilst material similar to fabric 5 has been recovered at Balksbury (Rees forthcoming) and Winchester (C. Matthews pers. comm.). All of the common fabrics have affinities with pottery from Silchester (J.R. Timby, pers. comm.). The importance of the Alice Holt/Farnham industry at Brighton Hill South is unclear, as the material could not be quantified for plain body sherds, and was identified as much for reasons of form as fabric. It is not possible to assess whether fabrics 7 and 8 merely represent 'traditions' of pottery manufacture rather than actual sources, as would seem to be the case for fabrics 5, 6, and 10, in the absence of evidence from other production centres.

Analysis

The main objectives of the analysis were to define contemporaneous ceramic types, to assess changes in the assemblage through time, and to supplement the site chronology, which is based on limited stratigraphic relationships. The restrictions of the stratigraphic evidence also dictated that establishment of the full extent of ceramic types in domestic use at any one time was dependent solely on their co-occurrence in fills of features, where, by definition, individual vessels had been out of use for an unquantifiable and potentially variable length of time. Therefore, although it is accepted that the kinds of evidence supplied by ceramics on the one hand and the site on the other are inextricably linked, methodology throughout this report has been aimed at preserving a distinction between the pottery evidence for the use and abandonment of features, and the site evidence for the use of the pottery. The former is an integral part of the site description and the latter is discussed here.

Within a framework of previous research and external dating for individual pottery types, each assemblage was initially assigned a 'ceramic phase' (A–E) on the basis of presence or absence of different types. Correlation between ceramic phases and site phases is shown in Figure 22.

A– Fabrics 1, 2 and 4, no forms.
A+ Form 1, shouldered jar/bowl with high ring feet and expanded bases in fabrics 2, 3, and 4 together with form 2, 'proto' saucepan pots, in fabric 1 and undecorated form 3, saucepan pots with rounded profile in fabrics 1, 2, and 4.
B Form 2 and both decorated and undecorated form 3 in fabrics 1, 2, and 4, alone.
C Forms 5, jar/bowl with rounded profile, 6, wide mouthed bowl with rounded profile, 7, small jar/bowl with high shouldered/carinated profile, and 8, bead rimmed jar in fabric 1.
D Fabric 7, all forms.
E Fabrics 5, 6, 8, 10, and 11, all forms.

Stratigraphic evidence for chronological overlaps between types of potentially differing dates was then taken into account to produce three broad groupings. These groupings represent methodologically convenient divisions in what would appear to be a continuum of ceramic tradition. Not all assemblages assigned to the same grouping will have been deposited precisely contemporaneously, and a degree of chronological overlap between groupings is expected as their names imply.

From the evidence of the presence of pottery in natural features, it is clear that some post-depositional movement of material took place, through animal disturbance, and possibly through other factors such as erosion and the action of tree or plant roots. This, together with the possibility of redeposition and residuality resulting from human activity, often caused difficulties in dating assemblages.

This problem was most intractable where stratigraphic evidence supplying corroboration for residuality, on the one hand, or intrusion, on the other, was absent; where assemblages were insufficiently large to assess the proportional significance of potentially intrusive sherds; and where the possibly intrusive material was not necessarily incompatible in date with the earlier material.

Recognition of intrusion was also dependent on other factors. Whilst pottery recovered from the fill of a feature need not bear any relationship at all to its excavation and primary use, it is also possible that settling of the contents of a feature after its initial infilling would allow the subsequent deposition of later material. Although the value of such material as evidence for the excavation, use and earliest disuse of the feature is severely limited, the date of deposition of the assemblage is genuinely reflected by the date of the latest sherd within it.

With these constraints in mind, possibly anomalous material has not been treated as intrusive without clear corroborative evidence. This may have resulted in a slightly greater quantity of apparently residual material in the latest phase than was genuinely present.

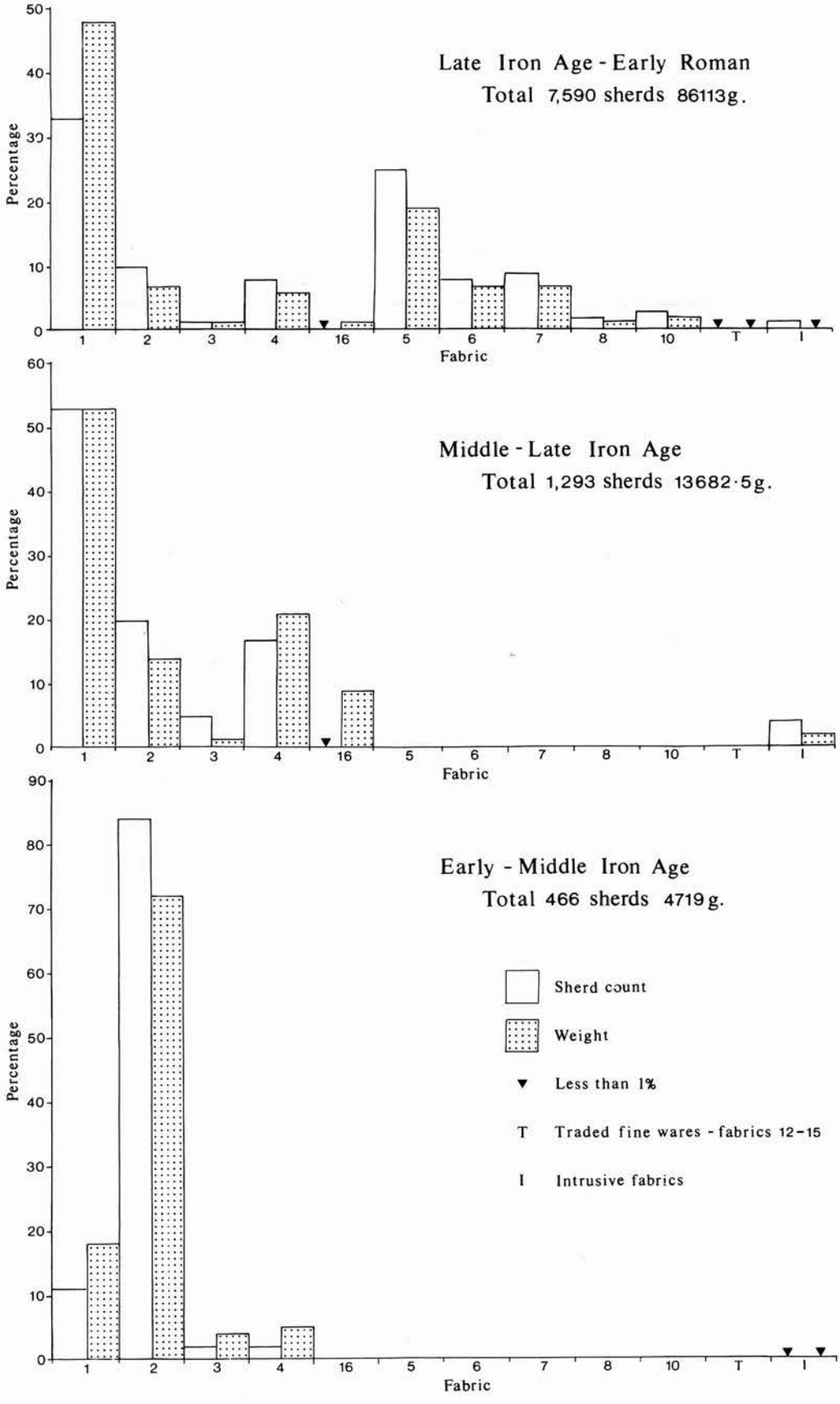


Figure 23 Iron Age and Roman fabrics by phase

Early–Middle Iron Age
Most of the material assigned to this group was recovered from a ditch and a gully section in trench BI, 6476 and 6267. Most of the vessels from 6476 were round shouldered and slack shouldered jars (Fig. 24, 1–4, 11), whilst those from 6267 were plain proto-saucepans and jars with S–shaped profiles (Fig. 24, 6, 7, 10), and it is likely that the two assemblages were deposited at slightly differing dates, since the ditches are not directly related to each other (Fig. 15), and may belong to separate enclosures. The two assemblages were linked in containing a small minority of undecorated saucepan pots in fabrics 1 and 4 and a majority of crudely made vessels in fabric 2, including expanded bases (Fig. 24, 12, 13). The second stratigraphic phase of ditch 6476 lacked any pottery.

Middle–Late Iron Age
This group was defined on the presence of saucepan pots and/or rounded and high shouldered jars with thickened or beaded rims in Iron Age fabrics. Stratigraphic evidence was equivocal as to the potential difference in date between saucepan pots and rounded jars, as those assemblages which contained saucepan pots alone were invariably rather small and possibly fortuitously lacking in the later material. It is possible that this group could have been subdivided given slightly larger or better stratified samples.

Late Iron Age–early Roman
This phase was defined on the presence of wheel-thrown or wheel-finished 'Belgic' or 'Atrebatic' style fabrics (5, 6, 7, 8, and 10) and Romano-British material (Figs 26 and 27). There was very little internal evidence to justify subphasing within this period, despite a suggestion from external dating that fabric 7 ('Belgic grog-tempered ware') was possibly of earlier date than the remaining fabrics (cf Silchester, J.R. Timby, pers. comm.). Fabric 7 occurred only four times with material otherwise of exclusively Iron Age date, in each case in the upper or central fills of pits, where it had been absent in primary fills. Nevertheless the fabric should perhaps be regarded as one of the linking factors between this and the previous group.

The assemblages

Early–Middle Iron Age
Assemblages of this group comprised 466 sherds weighing 4719 g (Table 4). Fabric 2 predominated, accounting for 84.33% of the total number of sherds and 72.32% of the total weight, and fabrics 1, 3, and 4 were all present in small quantities. The majority of the forms represented were either shouldered jars (Fig. 24, 1–4), usually with flat-topped rims, or crudely-made undecorated proto-saucepans and jars (Fig. 24, 5–9), although vessels with profiles more akin to the 'classic' saucepan were present in small quantities (Fig. 24, 10, 11). Eighteen sherds were identified as bases, of which six were expanded (Fig. 24, 12, 13) and 12 were flat. As few complete profiles were recovered it remains uncertain as to which base form belongs to which rim form. Decoration was very rare. One shouldered jar (Fig. 24, 4) was finger-impressed below the rim. Surface finishes involving separate treatment of the pot after it had dried to leather hardness, such as burnishing, were also rare. One example exhibiting faint traces of burnishing is illustrated (Fig. 24, 9).

Table 4 fabric/form correlation: Early–Middle Iron Age

	Fabric				
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*Total*
Proto-saucepan	2	3	1	–	6
Jar, S–shaped profile	–	2	–	–	2
Shouldered jar	–	6	–	–	6
Plain saucepan	1	–	–	1	2
Total	3	11	1	1	16

Middle–Late Iron Age
Assemblages of this group produced 1293 sherds weighing 13700 g (Table 5). Fabric 1 predominated and fabrics 2 and 4 were relatively common. The characteristic vessel was the saucepan pot (Fig. 24, 22, 27; Fig. 25, 29–38), followed in frequency by the rounded jar with thickened or beaded rim (Fig. 25, 39–45). There was a small quantity of carinated (Fig. 25, 46, 47) and rounded (Fig. 24, 23–25; Fig. 25, 48, 49) bowl forms, and a single shouldered jar (not illus.) which was presumably redeposited. One sherd (not illus.) with multiple perforations executed before firing was presumably from a colander. There were also six bodysherds from at least two probable Dressel 1 amphorae in pit 6230.

Separate surface treatment was more common than during the previous phase, with 36 out of the 74 vessels exhibiting matt burnishing, with or without decoration in the form of simple linear burnishing, impressed and burnished 'stitching', curvilinear designs, and the occasional complex design, incorporating several ele-

Table 5 fabric/form correlatation: Middle–Late Iron Age

	Fabric (excluding fabric 16)			
	1	*2*	*4*	*Total*
Straight sided saucepan	19	14	5	38
S–shaped profile saucepan	14	4	2	20
Rounded jar	3	1	5	9
Rounded bowl	1	–	–	1
Carinated jar/bowl	1	–	1	2
High shouldered rounded jar	2	–	1	3
Shouldered jar	–	–	1	1
Total	40	19	15	74

Table 6 fabric/form correlation: Late Iron Age–early Roman

	Fabric									
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*10*	*Total*
Shouldered jar	–	7	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Straight sided saucepan	27	11	–	19	–	–	1	–	–	58
S–shaped profile saucepan	12	13	–	9	–	–	1	–	–	35
Ovoid jar	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6
Rounded jar	29	3	–	4	2	1	1	–	–	40
Rounded bowl	6	–	?1	–	–	–	1	–	–	8
Carinated jar/bowl	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
High shouldered rounded jar	10	–	–	1	33	10	7	–	3	64
Cordoned jar	?1	–	–	–	16	–	23	7	2	49
Everted storage jar	55*	1	–	–	2	3	2	–	1	64*
Short necked everted jar	6	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	4	12
Everted jar with short narrow neck	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Everted jar with long narrow neck	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Other jars	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	4
Flagon	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Butt/necked beaker	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	3
Neckless bead rim beaker	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2
Flanged bowl (early type)	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Flanged carinated dish	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Dish/platter with 'stepped' profile	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
Plain rim dish	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	3
Other bowls/dishes	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	3
Lid	2	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	7
Total	155	35	6	35	70	14	43	9	12	379

* may be overestimated due to large size and consequent difficulty in matching sherds from the same vessel

ments and techniques. Five base sherds were grooved on the lower wall.

One complete saucepan pot profile (Fig. 25, 30) was found in association with a damaged lst century BC/AD copper alloy brooch (Fig. 21, 1).

Late Iron Age–early Roman

The assemblages of this phase were the largest and most numerous, accounting for 7590 sherds weighing 86,113 g (Table 6). Fabric 1 again predominated, occurring in a greater range of forms, particularly the everted-rim storage jar (Fig. 26, 50, 51) and the everted-rim jar (Fig. 27, 85). Fabric 5 was the commonest new fabric, followed by fabrics 7, 6, 10, and 8.

With the exception of the everted-rim storage jars, the commonest forms were rounded and high shouldered bead rim jars (Fig. 26, 55–69) both in prehistoric-style fabrics and in fabrics new in this period, and cordoned jars (Fig. 27, 70–80), the latter occurring most frequently in fabric 7. The remaining coarse wares comprised other jar forms (Fig. 27, 81–87), a minority of 'tableware' forms (Fig. 27, 88–97, 102–104), and a few lids (Fig. 27, 98–101). One plain rimmed platter was stamped twice on the upper side of the base (Fig. 27, 102), in a manner similar to a vessel recovered from Cowdery's Down, Hampshire (Thompson 1983, 184, fig. 23, F25). A similar stamp was present on a base sherd from a different vessel (Fig. 27, 103).

Apart from grooves and cordons, decoration on the coarse wares was fairly rare, and largely confined to simple burnished motifs. A vertically and horizontally incised or scratched design was present on the body of a large butt beaker in fabric 7 (not illus.), and the base of a shallow vessel bore an unusual closely incised spiral design (Fig. 27, 104), similar but not identical to one found at Rucstalls Hill (Stephenson 1979, 69, 70, fig. 19, 61).

The fine and 'traded' ware element in this phase was very small. Amphorae of Dressel forms 1 or 2–4, and 20 were present together with sherds from two Claudio-Neronian flagons in white ware, possibly imported from northern France (J.R. Timby pers. comm.), sherds from rouletted butt beakers in 'Gallo-Belgic' white ware (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 238) and a single sherd of pre-Flavian South Gaulish samian, form Dr. 33 (B.M. Dickinson pers. comm.).

Residual Early–Middle Iron Age pottery in this phase included shouldered jars in fabric 2 (Fig. 24, 14) and, interestingly, also in fabric 3 (Fig. 24, 15–18), two pedestal bases (not illus.) in fabrics 2 and 9, and one vessel which had been highly burnished and fired with a red oxidised surface, in imitation of haematite-coated

ware. The latter was very abraded and fragmentary but appeared to be from a fairly coarse jar, rather than a bowl. Other unusual or well preserved but poorly stratified Iron Age vessels are illustrated in Figure 24 (19–28).

Three brooches, a Hod Hill style, a Nauheim Derivative, and a Colchester Derivative, were associated with assemblages of this phase.

Later material

A single sherd of New Forest Colour-Coated Ware which occurred, presumably intrusively, in a large early Roman assemblage is the only demonstrably late Roman sherd from the site.

Discussion

The range of types present in the Early–Middle Iron Age phase appears rather mixed, since it comprises an 'archaic' element, most notably the rounded and slack shouldered jars in fabric 2, a slightly later element represented by proto-saucepan pots, in fabric 2, and also in fabric 3, with a small proportion of later classic saucepan pots in fabrics 1 and 4. Although it is possible that the archaic element precedes the date of the earliest occupation of the site, and is therefore totally residual, it is more likely that it represents a conservative potting tradition local to the Basingstoke area. A similar situation seems to have obtained at Rucstalls Hill (Richardson 1979, 66).

In areas where inclusions in Iron Age pottery are attributable to distinctive geological formations, petrological research has demonstrated two coexisting modes of production and exchange during the Middle Iron Age. Modes of local production are characterised by very limited distribution from source, whereas modes of centralised production cater for a regional market (Morris 1983, 334, 338). It has proven difficult to test the validity of this model for central southern England, since the prime means of distinguishing between the two kinds of material (ie geologically distinctive fabrics) is often absent.

Standardisation in vessel shape and size may be indicative of regionally or 'factory' produced pottery (Hawkes 1985, 69) and certain other attributes have also been identified as characteristic of local or regional pots. One of the most easily observable characteristics is frequency of burnishing and decoration, since vessels produced by regional concerns tend more frequently to bear these types of surface treatment than local material (Morris 1983, 334, 338). At Brighton Hill South more than 50% of vessels in fabrics 1 and 4 stratified in Iron Age contexts were decorated or burnished (although the sample in fabric 4 was perhaps too small to be statistically significant), whilst decoration and burnishing appeared on only 23% of vessels in fabric 2. In the latter case, surface treatment was confined almost exclusively to simple matt burnishing, and the more complex motifs were reserved for vessels in fabrics 1 and 4 (Table 7).

Another characteristic of regional industries is their continuation in the Conquest and early Romano-British periods, usually in forms at the kitchenware end of the Roman functional range, such as storage jars and cooking pots. The best-known of these in central southern England is Dorset Black Burnished Ware, which originated from the regional tradition of the Durotriges

Table 7 decorated/burnished Iron Age vessels

	Fabric				
Decoration	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*Total*
Matt burnishing	7	5	–	2	14
Linear burnishing	2	–	–	1	3
Lattice	2	–	–	4	6
'Stitching'	8	–	–	–	8
Complex	1	–	–	1	2
Cuvilinear	1	1	–	–	2
Impressed/stamped	–	–	–	1	1
Finger impressed	–	1	–	–	1
Total decorated	21	7	0	9	37
Total undecorated	21	23	1	7	52
Total	42	30	1	16	89

(Williams 1977, 168–70). Amongst the Iron Age fabrics present at Brighton Hill South, this phenomenon can be demonstrated most conclusively for fabric 1, which frequently occurred in cookware and storage forms in the Late Iron Age–early Roman phase.

It seems likely, therefore, that fabric 2 contains the highest proportion of quite locally produced material, (although not all of the pottery classified as fabric 2 is necessarily local) whilst fabric 1, and possibly fabric 4 largely represent wider regional sources. It is possible that fabric 2 represents both 'local' and 'regional' manufacturing which were indistinguishable through macroscopic characterisation of the fabrics. Viewed in these terms, it is no surprise that fabric 2 was commonest in the Early–Middle Iron Age period, since it has already been suggested that a large component of the assemblage represents a local tradition. The increased frequency of decoration and the high proportion of fabric 1 in the Middle–Late Iron Age period perhaps reflects a gradual increase in the importance of centralised production at the expense of local sources through time. This trend has been demonstrated for other areas of the country such as the Welsh Marches and Somerset during the Iron Age period (Morris 1983, 338).

Peacock (1982) has identified aspects of technology and marketing of Roman pottery as symptomatic of the economic conditions operating on and at the source of production. For example, the economic factors affecting a household industry differ from those of a workshop industry, and the two types of product can be differentiated by examination of distribution and techniques of manufacture. If these means of distinguishing material of different 'modes' of production can also be used for Iron Age pottery, it is possible that a detailed study of the technology of its manufacture, from selection and treatment of clays and inclusions, through forming to finishing and firing, might serve to further elucidate the relationship between local and centralised production in Hampshire. As may be inferred from the above discussion, for Iron Age pottery, 'household production', whereby each household produces the ceramics that it needs, as against 'household industry', involving

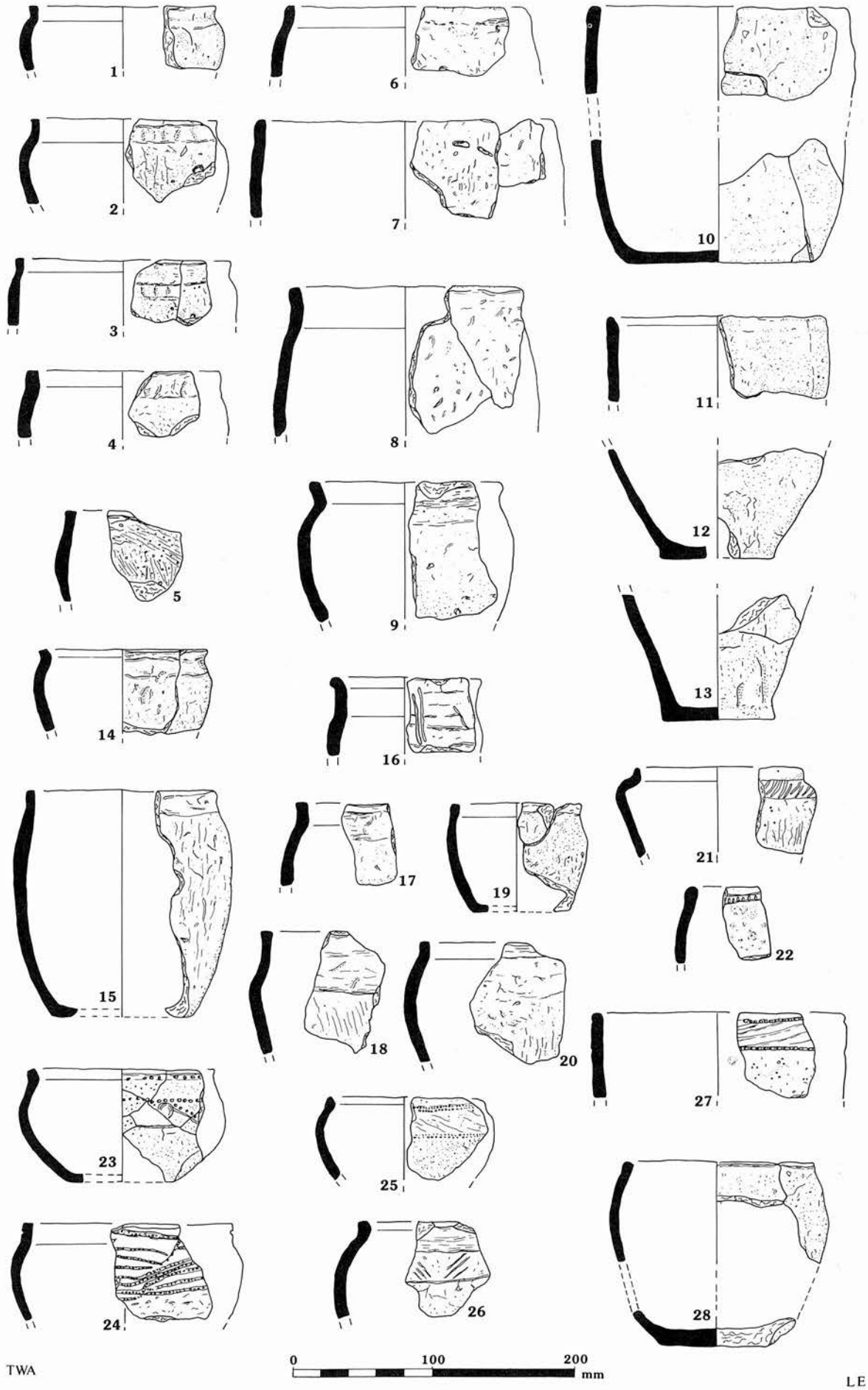


Figure 24 Iron Age pottery from phase I and unphased Iron Age pottery

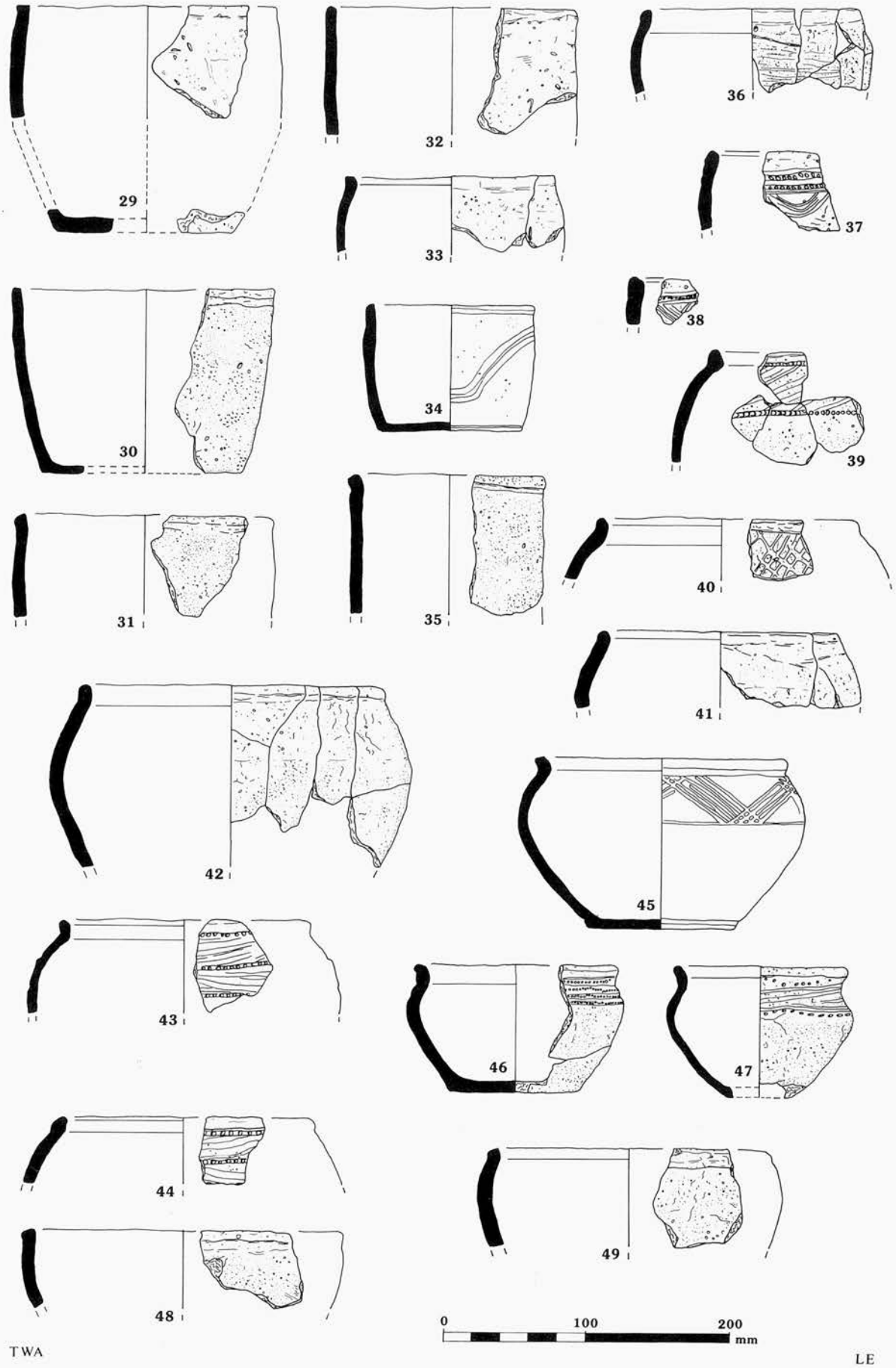


Figure 25 *Iron Age pottery from phases I and II*

production for a wider, regional distribution, seem the most relevant of Peacock's 'modes'.

At Old Down Farm near Andover, sandy fabrics predominated both during Early–Middle Iron Age phase 4/5, and during middle Iron Age phase 5. However phase 4/5 fabrics are 'rather rougher, more granular and less refined' (Davies 1981, 120) than phase 5 fabrics. In phase 5, vessels 'exhibit rather less idiosyncratic traits; and the minor variations in fabrics are much less prominent' (op. cit., 122); these latter characteristics all suggest household industry whilst phase 4/5 characteristics suggest household production.

Further hints that the technological approach may prove fruitful in this investigation, are found at Danebury where in ceramic phases 6–7 (Middle Iron Age) the 'local' fabrics (ie, those which could not be demonstrated on inclusions alone to be non-local), 'were now completely uniform, consisting of a well-cleaned clay tempered with finely crushed burnt flint, graded for uniform grit size' (Cunliffe 1984, 248).

The selection of inclusions for particular properties may have influenced the change from the use of sandy to flinty fabrics throughout the Middle–later Iron Age period observed at Danebury (ibid), Winnall Down (Hawkes 1985, 62), and Brighton Hill South. That this change was not so marked at Old Down Farm is a matter deserving further investigation.

The few externally well-dated sherds from the Late Iron Age–early Roman phase, together with the evidence of the brooches, suggest that the latest assemblages were deposited early in the Roman period, probably before *c.* AD 60. Whilst the remaining material is not susceptible to such close dating, the low proportion of genuinely Romanised grey ware and the relatively restricted range of forms bear this out. The scarcity of fine and 'traded' wares could also be taken as corroborative evidence for an early terminal date, although this factor may be related more to the status and function of the site than to the chronology of the pottery.

In conclusion, the pottery indicates that Sites B/C and K were in use during a period spanning the Early–Middle Iron Age, perhaps the 4th or early 3rd centuries BC, until the decades immediately post-dating the Roman Conquest. There was no subsequent reoccupation until the medieval period, when the focus of settlement was to the north-west. The material is comparable in most respects to that recovered from other sites of a similar type and date range in southern central England, exhibiting the most local variation in the earliest phase.

Fig. 24: Iron Age, phase I

1. Shouldered jar, fabric 2. Context 6465 ditch 6476, Site subdivision (SSD) BI.
2. Shouldered jar, fabric 2. Context 6464 ditch 6476, SSD BI.
3. Shouldered jar, fabric 2. Context 6465 ditch 6476, SSD BI.
4. Shouldered jar, fabric 2. Context 6477 ditch 6476, SSD BI.
5. 'Proto'-saucepan pot, fabric 1. Context 6143 post-hole 6142, SSD B.
6. 'Proto'-saucepan pot, fabric 3, internally wiped. Context 6269 gully 6267, SSD BI.
7. 'Proto'-saucepan pot, fabric 2. Context 6269 gully 6267, SSD BI.
8. Jar, fabric 2. Context 5435 ditch 5434, SSD CIV.
9. Jar, fabric 2. Context 6567 ditch 6527, SSD KI.
10. Saucepan pot, fabric 2. Context 6269 gully 6267, SSD BI.
11. Saucepan pot, fabric 1. Context 6466 ditch 6476, SSD BI.
12. Expanded base, fabric 2. Context 6269 gully 6267, SSD BI.
13. Expanded base, fabric 2. Context 6464 ditch 6476, SSD BI.

Unphased Iron Age

14. Shouldered jar, fabric 2. Context 5306 pit 5271, SSD CI.
15. Shouldered jar, fabric 3. Context 5313 pit 5271, SSD CI.
16. Shouldered jar, fabric 3, traces of vertically tooled decoration. Context 5273 pit 5271, SSD CI.
17. Shouldered jar, fabric 3. Context 5313 pit 5271, SSD CI.
18. Shouldered jar, fabric 2 or 3, externally burnished. Context 5453 pit 5436, SSD CIV.
19. Saucepan pot, fabric 2. Context 5278 hollow 5277, SSD CI.
20. Jar or bowl, fabric 1, ext. and int. burnished. Context 5273 pit 5271, SSD CI.
21. Jar or bowl, fabric 1, incised decoration on shoulder. Context 5273 pit 5271, SSD CI.
22. Saucepan pot, fabric 1, incised decoration below rim. Context 6154 ditch 6164, SSD B.
23. Bowl, fabric 1, two rows of impressed dots below rim and on shoulder, large impressed 'dimples' on body. Context 5343 pit 5300, SSD CI.
24. Bowl, fabric 1, complex incised motif, filled with 'pinprick' dots and int. burnished. Context 5310 pit 5271, SSD CI.
25. Bowl, fabric 1, impressed dots and tooled decoration below rim and on shoulder. Context 6077 ditch 6022, SSD B.
26. Jar or bowl, fabric 3, tooled decoration and int. burnished. Context 5336 pit 5300, SSD CI.
27. Saucepan pot, fabric 1, impressed dot and tooled decoration below rim. Context 5313 pit 5271, SSD CI.
28. Saucepan pot, fabric 2. Context 5331 ditch 5330, SSD CI.

Fig. 25: Iron Age, phases I and II

29. Saucepan pot, fabric 4. Phase I, context 6572 pit 6561, SSD KI.
30. Saucepan pot, fabric 1, ext. burnished. Phase I, context 6256 gully 6255, SSD BI.
31. Saucepan pot, fabric 1, ext. burnished. Phase I, context 6548 pit 6547, SSD KI.
32. Saucepan pot, fabric 4, ext. burnished. Phase I, context 6548 pit 6547, SSD KI.
33. Saucepan pot, fabric 1, ext. burnished. Phase I, context 6137 pit 6116, SSD B.
34. Saucepan pot, fabric 1, incised curvilinear decoration. Phase II, context 5318 pit 5274, SSD CI.
35. Saucepan pot, fabric 1. Phase II, context 5285 pit 5274, SSD CI.
36. Saucepan pot, fabric 1. Phase II, context 6246 pit 6230, SSD B.
37. Saucepan pot, fabric 4, impressed dot and tooled decoration, ext. burnished. Phase II, context 6246 pit 6230, SSD B.
38. Saucepan pot, fabric 1, tooled decoration. Phase I, context 6438 pit 6412, SSD BI.
39. Rounded jar, fabric 1, impressed dot and tooled decoration, ext. burnished. Phase II, context 5143 pit 5098, SSD C.
40. Rounded jar, fabric 4, burnished lattice decoration, ext. burnished. Phase I, context 6124 pit 6116, SSD B.
41. Rounded jar, fabric 1, ext. burnished. Phase I, context 6137 pit 6116, SSD B.
42. Rounded jar, fabric 1. Phase I, context 6124 pit 6116, SSD B.
43. Rounded jar, fabric 1, impressed dot and tooled decoration. Phase II, context 5344 pit 5300, SSD CI.
44. Rounded jar, fabric 1, impressed dot and tooled decoration, int. and ext. burnished. Phase II, context 5316 pit 5320, SSD CI.

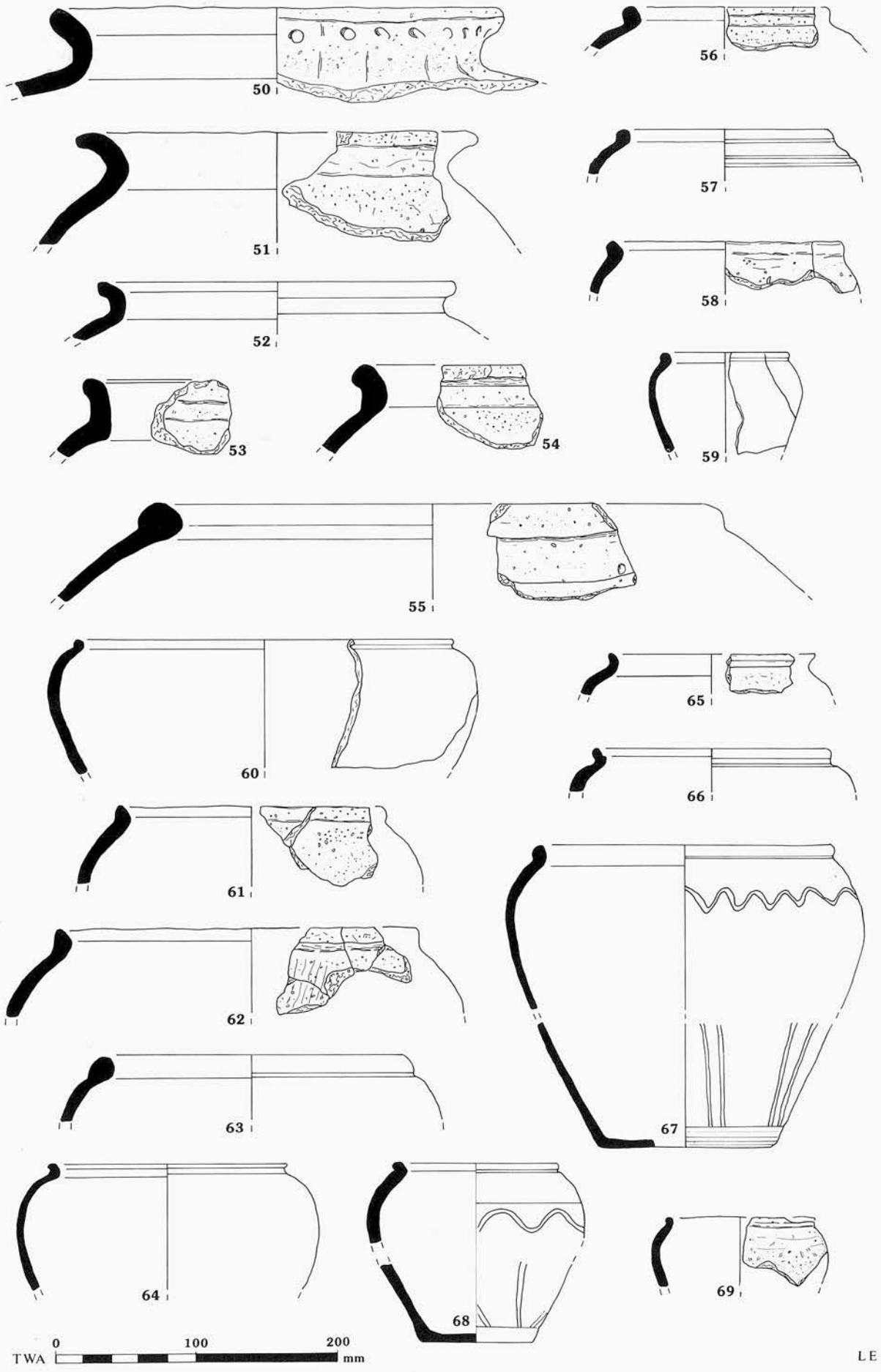


Figure 26 Iron Age–early Roman pottery from phase III

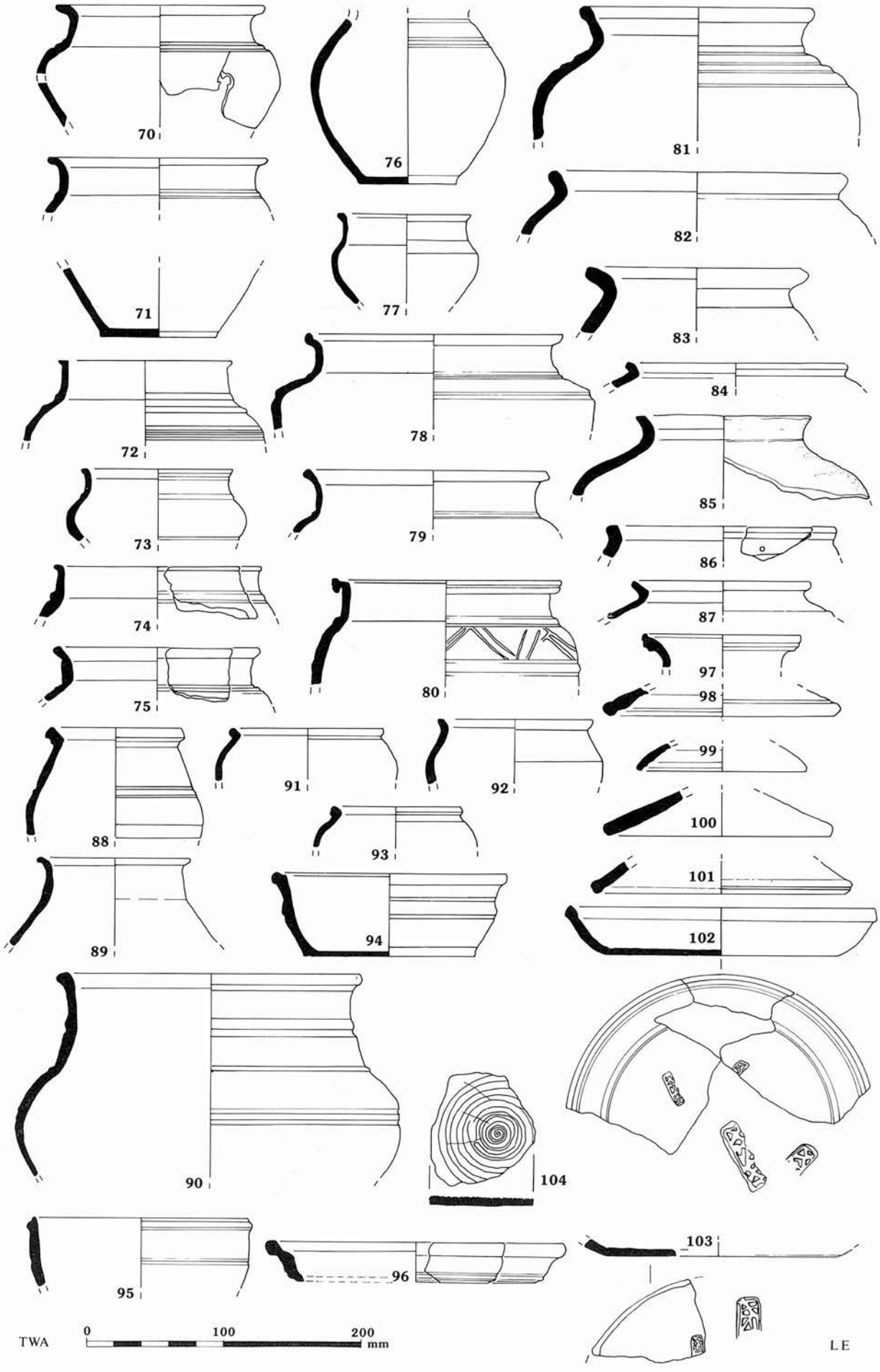


Figure 27 *Iron Age–early Roman pottery from phase III*

45. Rounded jar, fabric 4, tooled decoration, int. and ext. burnished. Phase II, context 5143 pit 5098, SSD C.
46. Carinated bowl, fabric 4, impressed dot and tooled decoration, int. and ext. burnished. Phase II, context 5143 pit 5098, SSD C.
47. Carinated bowl, fabric 1, impressed dot and tooled decoration, int. and ext. burnished. Phase II, context 5340 pit 5300, SSD CI.
48. Rounded bowl, fabric 4, int. and ext. burnished. Phase II, context 6115 ditch 6114, SSD B.
49. Rounded bowl, fabric 4. Phase II, context 7453 gully 6096, SSD B.

Fig. 26: Iron Age–early Roman, phase III
50. Everted rim storage jar, fabric 1, finger impressed decoration, ext. burnished/wiped. Context 5079 ditch 5160, SSD C.
51. Everted rim storage jar, fabric 1. Context 5865 hollow 5864, SSD CIII.
52. Everted rim storage jar, fabric 10. Context 6518 ditch 6517, SSD KI.
53. Everted rim storage jar, fabric 2. Context 6065 ditch 6064, SSD B.
54. Everted rim storage jar, fabric 6. Context 5734 ditch 5735, SSD CII.
55. Bead rimmed storage jar, fabric 6, grooved decoration. Context 5079 ditch 5160, SSD C.
56. Bead rimmed jar, fabric 1, ext. burnished. Context 5704 ditch 5703, SSD CII.
57. Bead rimmed jar, fabric 10, grooved decoration. Context 6869 hollow 5878, SSD CIII.
58. Bead rimmed jar, fabric 1. Context 6065 ditch 6064, SSD B.
59. Bead rimmed jar, fabric 7. Context 5704 ditch 5703, SSD CII.
60. Bead rimmed jar, fabric 1. Context 5704 ditch 5703, SSD CII.
61. Bead rimmed jar, fabric 1. Context 5722 ditch 5721, SSD CII.
62. Bead rimmed jar, fabric 1, ext. wiped. Context 5747 ditch 5746, SSD CII.
63. Bead rimmed jar, fabric 1. Context 6121 ditch 6044, SSD B.
64. Bead rimmed jar, fabric 1. Context 5704 ditch 5703, SSD CII.
65. Bead rimmed jar, fabric 7. Context 5702 ditch 5701, SSD CII.
66. Bead rimmed jar, fabric 5, grooved decoration. Context 5857 gully 5868, SSD CIII.
67. Bead rimmed jar, fabric 5, incised wavy line and vertically burnished decoration. Context 5734 ditch 5733, SSD CII.
68. Bead rimmed jar, fabric 5, incised wavy line and vertically burnished decoration. Context 5704 ditch 5703, SSD CII.
69. Bead rimmed jar, fabric 1. Context 5740 ditch 5773, SSD CII.

Fig. 27: Iron Age–early Roman, phase III
70. Cordoned jar, fabric 7. Context 5704 ditch 5703, SSD CII.
71. Cordoned jar, fabric 8. Context 5734 ditch 5735, SSD CII.
72. Cordoned jar, fabric 7, grooved decoration. Context 5429 ditch 5428, SSD CIV.
73. Cordoned jar, fabric 7, grooved decoration. Context 5704 ditch 5703, SSD CII.
74. Cordoned jar, fabric 10. Context 5485 pit 5484, SSD CIV.
75. Cordoned jar, fabric 10. Context 5485 pit 5484, SSD CIV.
76. Cordoned jar, fabric 7, grooved decoration. Context 6121 ditch 6044, SSD B.
77. Necked jar, fabric 5. Context 5313 pit 5271, SSD CI.
78. Cordoned jar, fabric 5, grooved decoration. Context 5855 hollow 5854, SSD CIII.
79. Cordoned jar, fabric 5. Context 5729 ditch 5728, SSD CII.
80. Cordoned jar, fabric 5, grooved and burnished decoration. Context 5879 hollow 5878, SSD CIII.
81. Jar, fabric 7, cordoned decoration. Context 5706 pit 5705, SSD CII.
82. Jar, fabric 10. Context 6121 ditch 6044, SSD CII.
83. Jar, fabric 8. Context 5098 (pit), SSD C.
84. Jar, fabric 5. Context 5853 pit 5852, SSD CIII.
85. Jar, fabric 1. Context 5704 pit 5703, SSD CII.
86. Jar, fabric 7. Context 5429 ditch 542, SSD CIV.
87. Jar, fabric 10. Context 6528 ditch 6527, SSD KI.
88. Butt beaker, fabric 10, grooved and cordoned decoration. Context 5857 ditch 5868, SSD CIII.
89. Large beaker, fabric 10. Context 5485 pit 5484, SSD CIV.
90. Large butt or girth beaker, fabric 7, grooved and cordoned decoration. Context 5734 ditch 5733, SSD CII.
91. Bead rimmed jar or beaker, fabric 8. Context 5879 hollow 5878, SSD CIII.
92. Bead rimmed jar or beaker, fabric 7, cordoned decoration, ext. burnished. Context 5704 ditch 5703, SSD CII.
93. Bead rimmed jar or beaker, fabric 5. Context 5883 pit 5852, SSD CIII.
94. Flanged bowl, fabric 5, grooved decoration. Context 6500 (layer), SSD KI.
95. Flanged bowl, fabric 5, grooved decoration. Context 5855 hollow 5854, SSD CIII.
96. Platter with stepped profile, fabric 5. Context 5455 ditch 5454, SSD CIV.
97. Flagon with double-lipped rim, fabric 5. Context 6065 ditch 6064, SSD B.
98. Lid, fabric 5. Context 5865 5864, SSD CIII.
99. Lid, fabric 5. Context 5741 pit 5775, SSD CII.
100. Lid, fabric 1. Context 5879 hollow 5878, SSD CIII.
101. Lid, fabric 5. Context 5854 (hollow), SSD CIII.
102. Platter, fabric 5, Stamped internally, three stamps, two from adjoining sherds, third from same vessel, not joining. Context 5853 pit 5852, SSD CIII.
103. Base sherd from platter, fabric 5, stamp (similar to those on No. 102). Context 5071 ditch 5070, SSD C.
104. Base sherd from platter, fabric 5, surface bears tooled or incised spiral, may be deliberately decorative or result of turning on slow wheel. Whether 'decoration' occurs on under or upperside is uncertain as insufficient survives. Context 5485 pit 5484, SSD CIV.

Briquetage, by H. Rees

Sixty-three sherds of briquetage (282 g) were recovered from Site B/C. Two fabrics were represented:

B1: handmade, soft, oxidised surfaces, usually reduced core, slightly sandy texture, slightly micaceous, containing abundant organic material.
B2: handmade, soft, sometimes oxidised throughout, sometimes reduced core, abundant organic material, moderate–abundant subrounded chalk fragments.

Sherds in both fabrics usually exhibited vertical finger-wiping on the outer surface, and were sometimes smoothed internally. In other cases the internal surface was rougher and the coils from which the vessel was made clearly visible. Organic material had largely burnt out during firing, producing a very porous vesicular fabric.

Vessel forms are unclear as only four rims — three from the same vessel — were recognised with certainty. No bases were found. Both vessels represented by rims were expanded at the lip, one externally and the other

both internally and externally. As the sherds were unevenly made and poorly preserved, rim diameters were difficult to measure and orientation (outflaring or upright) uncertain. Sherds in fabric B1 tended to greater thickness than those in fabric B2, suggesting differential vessel size.

Fifty-three sherds (233 g) were associated with phase II pottery assemblages, and only 10 (50 g) with phase III assemblages, suggesting a *floruit* in the earlier period. The spatial distribution (details in archive) perhaps reflects this chronology, rather than offering any functional information. The total absence of briquetage in phase I assemblages and its infrequency in later phases of occupation may be due to the distance from the sea. It is possible that the two fabric types represent discrete sources, which could be identified through comparison of the Brighton Hill South material with briquetage from known production sites in coastal areas of central southern England. At the prehistoric settlement at Winnall Down near Winchester, two fabrics were also present, but neither contained more than occasional chalk (Morris 1985, 76), suggesting that arrangements there for the supply of salt may have differed slightly from those at Brighton Hill South.

Fired Clay Objects

Spindle-whorls, by G. Keevill

Six ceramic spindle-whorls, of which four were complete, occurred in Iron Age/early Roman contexts. The dimensions of the incomplete examples are assumed on the basis of the surviving portion. The fabric identifications and object weights were provided by E. Morris.

Fig. 28

4. Circular ceramic, central hole, *c.* three-quarters complete. Surface polished. 30 mm diam. x 25.5 mm; hole 6 mm diam. Min. wt 18 g. Sparse–moderate flint chips are main inclusion in fabric. S.F. 151 phase I pit 6116.
5. Circular, conical, ceramic, central hole. Half survives, two pieces. Hole pierced at slight angle. Smoothed surface, poor condition. 35 mm diam. x 27 mm; hole 8 mm diam. Min. wt 17 g. Chalk and sandy glauconitic fabric. S.F.152, phase I pit 6116.
6. Bi-conical ceramic, flattened ends, central hole. Complete. Surface polished. 30 mm diam. x 23 mm; hole 4.5–5.5 mm diam. Wt 17 g. Rare chalk and sandy glauconitic fabric. S.F.234, phase II pit 6230.
7. Circular ceramic, central hole. Complete. Surface smoothed but not polished. 36 mm diam. x 26.5 mm; hole 6 mm diam. Wt 34 g. Rare chalk and sandy glauconitic fabric, with ?straw impressions on surface. S.F.236, phase II pit 6230.
8. Circular/ovoid, conical, ceramic, footed base, roughly central hole. Approx. one-third complete. Coarse surface, partially wiped. 40–50 mm diam. x 24 mm. Min. wt 17 g. Fine sandy fabric, extremely rare chalk and flint inclusions, possibly with straw. S.F.162, phase III ditch 5078.
9. Circular, flat, ceramic, central hole. Complete. Small iron tack driven into side of disc, presumably after firing as iron is not burnt. Extensive cracking around and across object from point of entry. Surface smooth but not polished. 38.5 mm diam x 10–11 mm; hole 7–10 mm diam. Min. wt 17 g.The fabric is fine with grog inclusions. S.F.199, phase III gully 5857.

Loomweights and daub/mortar, by H. Rees

A total of 686 loomweight fragments (22.8 kg), representing a minimum of 12 and a maximum of 25 loomweights, was recovered. All the loomweights which were sufficiently complete to be identified by form were of the triangular type common on Wessex Iron Age sites (eg, Oliver and Applin 1978, 78, fig. 29). A few were found virtually complete *in situ* but fragmented on removal from the ground. The fragmentary nature of the material made it difficult to determine the ratio of loomweights to spindle-whorls. With six clay spindle-whorls and a further two possible examples, one chalk and one bone, the possible range of the ratio is 1:2–1:6 if all phased material is grouped together. This is similar to the range found at Danebury (Cunliffe 1984, 438–9; Marchant 1989, 5–12).

The loomweight fabrics were quite variable in character, ranging from fine to extremely coarse. They contained a range of inclusions, most notably chalk, flint pebbles, organic material, iron grains and pebbles, and occasionally sand, in varying combinations. Since it is unlikely that such items were imported, this presumably represents the range that was available for local production of clay objects.

The fabric employed for the manufacture of daub/mortar was much more homogeneous in character, comprising subrounded chalk fragments set in a very fine pale pink clay matrix. Many of the daub fragments were quite substantial, and contained wattle impressions.

Although loomweight fragments were recovered from all parts of the site, a high proportion were retrieved from the phase I enclosure area and features in trench CI. Daub and mortar were largely confined to trench CI. Interpretation of this distribution depends on whether the material has been recovered in its primary or secondary context. Thus, if these fired clay objects were deposited in the features from which they were recovered as soon as they went out of use, the distribution reflects areas of primary activity on the site. If the objects were discarded in structures that were not subsequently recovered (such as middens) and redeposited in recovered features, the distribution reflects secondary rubbish disposal and not primary activity.

Stone Implements, by F. Roe

Fig. 28

1. **Pebble-hammer**, hour-glass shafthole, traces of battering around perimeter. Sarsen pebble, likely to be of local origin. Pebble hammers appear to have been used over a long period of time (Roe 1979, 36), so precise dating cannot be attempted, but this example is likely to be prehistoric. It was usual with these simple tools to use pebbles made of materials available locally, as here.
   SF 283, Lab No 207; not sectioned.
2. **Battle-axe**, blade half of southern variant, uncompleted secondary boring. Blade considerably damaged. Rock is very altered and additionally weathered. Ragged lathes of plagioclase visible, also some residual pyroxene; differs therefore from group XVIII. Similar hydrothermal alteration has been noted in samples from High Force quarry, Teesdale, but rock used for the battle-axe does not necessarily come from this particular locality. Appears to fall within known range for Whin Sill and this source

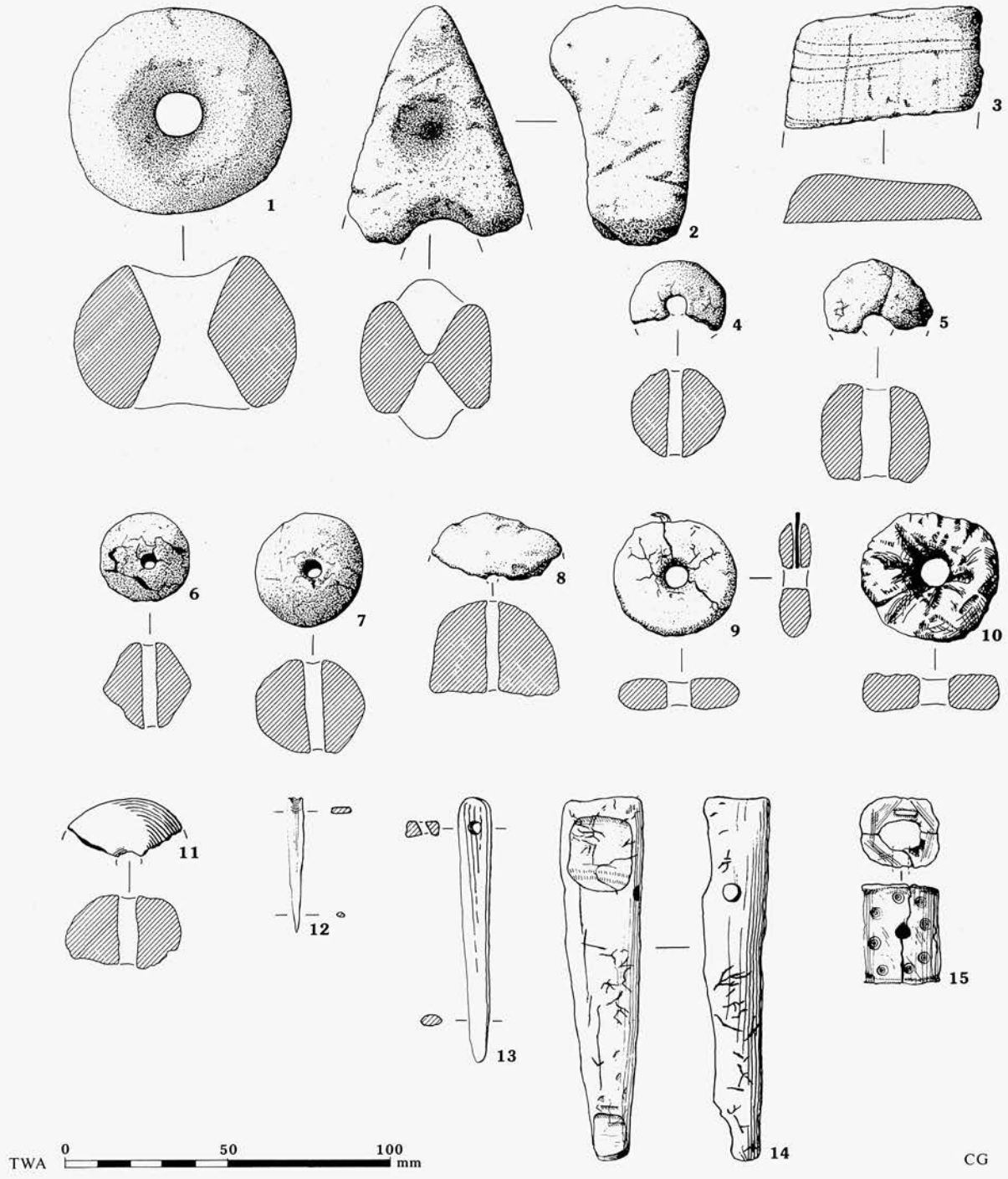


Figure 28 Stone, ceramic, chalk, and bone objects. Scale 1:2

assumed. Group XVIII is widely used for battle-axes of all kinds, with a bias towards earlier types.

Southern variants amount to *c.* 20% of the battle-axes made from this material. A typical example of a group XVIII southern variant from an associated context is that from Stourton, Wiltshire (Wilt 75), found in a barrow with a cremation and an ogival dagger (Annable and Simpson 1964, no 239). Broken halves with secondary borings are not particularly unusual (Roe 1966, 214, fig 8, A).

There are two comparable Group XVIII examples from Old Sarum, Wiltshire (Wilt 231: *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine* 56, 117–9, fig. 4, 10) and Ancaster, Lincolnshire (Li 168). These secondary borings do not usually penetrate right through the implement, and the find from Brighton Hill South is another example of this curious treatment with an uncompleted hole, the purpose of which is unknown. SF 147, Lab No R206.

Objects of Stone, by G. Keevill, with identifications by D.P.S. Peacock

Fig. 28

3. ?**whetstone** fragment. Ferruginous sandstone, probably from Tertiary deposits, smoothed ext. surfaces. 42 x 47 x 24 mm. S.F. 150, phase I pit 6116

There are, in addition, two fragments of Lower Greensand rotary quern one from a lower and the probably from an upper stone; two fragments of Lower Greensand saddle quern and part of an upper rotary quern in grey sandstone, all from phase III contexts. Several fragments of foreign stone were found which either were not worked or were too fragmentary for identification.

Object of Chalk, by G. Keevill

Fig. 28

10. Flat, circular chalk **disc** with central hole. Extensively worn. 40–43 x 14.5 mm; hole 8 mm diameter. This is probably a spindle-whorl. S.F.294, Phase III pit 5852.

Objects of Bone and Antler, by G. Keevill, with identifications by J.P. Coy

Fig. 28

11. **Spindle-whorl**. Circular, conical, worked bone, species unident., central hole. Approx. one-third complete. Surface highly polished, probably by use. Scratchmarks visible. *c.* 40 mm diam. x 20 mm. S.F. 296, phase III pit 5271.
12. **Needle** or **pin**, probably wall fragment from long-bone, species unident. Polished, broken at possible position of an eye. Length 44 mm. Phase III pit 5271.
13. **Needle/awl**. Fragment of large ungulate long-bone, probably from wall. Very highly polished, perhaps partially through use, eg, in leatherworking, and perforated. Drilled hole 8 mm from blunt end, 11 mm wide. Both faces worked to concave profile for about half their length. Length 84 mm, perforation 3.5 mm diam. Phase III ditch 5076.
14. Tip of antler tine, sawn off and perforated; signs of erosion by plant root damage. Surface polished all over, tip worn to slight notch on one side, possibly by deer itself. A second notch worn into surface between blunt end and perforation, apparently by radial action.

    A similar object at Winnall Down was tentatively interpreted as a pendant (Whinham 1985, 95, no. 5). The radially-worn notch on this object might suggest use as a peg. Phase III pit 5300.
15. **Toggle**. Sawn-off antler tine fragment with some abrasion. Core removed and the object perforated to form a toggle. Polish ed all over, substantial traces of sawmarks at both ends. Incised decoration: two lines, each *c.* 1 mm wide, running around either end of fragment and ring-and-dot motifs set in irregular and loosely spaced pattern over surface.

    Precise parallels occur on Iron Age sites in the Basingstoke area, eg, Winklebury (Smith 1977, fig. 39, no. 2) and an inhumation at Viables Farm (Millett and Russell 1982, fig. 7, nos 7, 8). While object and decorative motif are both relatively common, their combination in a geographically restricted group may suggest a fairly localised tradition. Phase III pit 5271.

Metalworking Debris, identification by J. Bayley

Small quantities of slag were found in each of the Iron Age/Roman phases, 36 pieces weighing 3106 g in phase I, 27 pieces weighing 788 g in phase II, and 101 pieces weighing 4849 g in phase III. The largest assemblage, 92 pieces weighing 2573 g, occurred in phase I ditch 6476 in a clearly deliberate deposit. The deposit in phase II scoop/hollow 5377, 26 pieces weighing 428 g, consisted of fuel ash slag. In phase III most of the slag occurred in enclosure ditches.

Three hearth bottoms (the slag that collects in a blacksmith's hearth), each of 90 mm diameter, were recovered, one in each of phases I, II, and III. Of the total assemblage, 75% was smithing slag and 14% fuel ash slag; the latter may not have been associated with metalworking. It would appear that smithing alone was carried out on site, the iron having been smelted elsewhere. Very little activity is evident in phase II.

Human Remains, by A.V.C. Jenkins

The bones presented for examination include a fragmentary and eroded adult human cranium, which had been partially reconstructed by a previous investigator. There was no mandible with the specimen and no human post-cranial remains. The sex is probably male. The supra-orbital ridge is very pronounced, and the edges of the orbits are rounded. The occipital ridge, however, is of intermediate form, and the mastoid processes are of the forward pointing, supposedly feminine, type. The age at death would have been about 25–35 years. Although no teeth have survived none were lost ante-mortem, and their sockets show that the third molars or 'wisdom teeth' were fully developed at the time of death. The major cranial sutures are clear and unfused, indicative of a young adult. Non-metric traits noted were the absence of any wormian bones, the presence of supra-orbital notches — not foramina, and a parietal foramen on the left. Alveolar recession is well advanced and indicates chronic gingivitis. S.F. 169, Context 5142, Pit 5098.

Animal Bone, by M. Maltby

The animal bones from all the phased deposits from Sites B/C and K were examined and computer recorded at the Faunal Remains Unit, University of Southampton. As a result of the paucity of finds or because of the mixed nature of the ceramic assemblage, many features could not be assigned specifically to phases. The animal bones recovered from such contexts were not analysed. In addition, the ceramic analysis revealed that several features had fills dating to different phases or contained redeposited material. The consequences of these factors for the interpretation of the animal bone data will be discussed below.

Table 8 species represented in phase I pits (unsieved fragments)

	6116 (6117)	*6116 (6123)*	*6116 (6124)*	*Other*	*Total*
Cattle	5	12	11	6	34
Sheep/goat	23	13	83*	24+	143
Pig	3	2	8	5	18
Horse	–	–	–	3	3
Dog	–	–	1	–	1
Short-tailed vole	–	–	–	8	8
House mouse	–	–	2	2	4
Unid. rodent	–	–	5	11	16
Toad	–	–	–	3	3
LM	8	12	17	11	48
SM	11	14	78	35	138
Mammal	5	3	17	4	29
Rabbit (intrusive)	–	–	–	17	17
Total	55	56	222	129	462
(Sheep	1	1	37	4	43)

LM = unidentified large mammal
SM = unidentified sheep sized mammal
* = includes 21 associated bones
+ = includes 4 associated bones

The excavated deposits were typical those commonly encountered on chalkland sites in Wessex. Most of the bones were recovered from a series of enclosure gullies or a variety of pits. Other features such as hollows and post-holes occasionally contained material which could be assigned to a specific phase. These, however, produced relatively little faunal material. Table Mf. 37 lists the number of fragments recovered by normal retrieval methods assigned to each phase and deposit type. The largest sample was obtained from phase III (4536 fragments) and phases I and II each contributed over a thousand fragments. Only 14 fragments were recovered from a single medieval context. A total of 6954 fragments was obtained from the phased features. A full discussion of the distribution of the bone is contained in the archive and summary statistics are presented in Tables Mf. 37–56.

Table 9 species represented in phase I ditches (unsieved fragments)

	6601	*6267*	*6476*	*Other*	*Total*
Cattle	30	14	30	26	100
Sheep/goat	25	72	32	20	149
Pig	4	12	8	10	34
Horse	3	8	7	15	33
Red deer	–	–	–	1	1
LM	35	28	30	52	145
SM	31	40	34	22	127
Mammal	13	6	10	13	42
Rabbit (intrusive)	8	–	34	30	72
Total	149	180	185	189	703
(Sheep	1	–	–	1	2)

Table 10 species represented in phase II pits (unsieved fragments)

	5098	*5274*	*5300*	*5709*	*6230*	*Total*
Cattle	15	13	19	27	32	106
Sheep/goat	12	75	61	13	105	266
Pig	–	13	4	2	25	44
Horse	1	3	4	–	1	9
Dog	4	–	1	1	2	8
Red deer	–	–	1	–	–	1
Common shrew	3	–	–	–	–	3
Short-tailed vole	23	–	–	–	–	23
House mouse	–	–	–	–	2	2
Woodmouse sp.	1	–	–	–	–	1
rodent	19	–	–	–	5	24
Toad	25	–	–	–	–	25
Golden plover	–	–	–	–	1	1
Bird	–	–	–	–	2	2
LM	21	17	33	18	31	120
SM	12	35	79	6	83	215
Mammal	6	6	19	1	9	41
Rabbit (intrusive)	–	–	–	–	4	4
Hedgehog (?intrusive)	–	–	–	–	2	2
Total	142	162	221	68	304	897
(Sheep	1	10	–	1	11	23)
(Goat	–	1	–	–	–	1)

Table 11 species represented in phase II ditches and other features (unsieved fragments)

	6096	*5277*	*Other*	*Total*
Cattle	30	7	16	53
Sheep/goat	36	15	21	72
Pig	9	2	3	14
Horse	6	3	1	10
Dog	–	–	1	1
Frog	–	–	1	1
Bird	–	1	–	1
LM	38	14	13	65
SM	35	26	21	82
Mammal	22	6	10	38
Rabbit (intrusive)	5	–	–	5
Total	181	74	87	342
(Sheep	7	1	9	17)

Table 12 species represented in phase III pits (unsieved fragments)

	5250	*5271*	*5416*	*5432*	*5436*	*5458*	*5852*	*Other*	*Total*
Cattle	2	11	15	29	6	14	24	7	108
Sheep/goat	6	106	8	82	28	16	47	3	296
Pig	4	11	3	12	–	5	–	1	36
Horse	–	3	2	8	1	–	1	–	15
Dog	5	1	1	1	–	2	2	–	12
Red deer	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Weasel	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Common shrew	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Short-tailed vole	7	31	–	–	–	–	–	2	40
Rodent	18	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	48
Frog	24	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
Toad	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Amphibian	8	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	11
Raven	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Bird	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
LM	5	19	39	62	39	22	24	7	217
SM	14	114	12	44	29	16	29	1	259
Mammal	2	19	14	10	9	4	5	6	69
Rabbit (intrusive)	–	–	–	4	12	1	–	–	17
Fox (?intrusive)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
Total	100	360	94	252	125	80	132	31	1174
(Sheep	–	7	–	10	–	–	8	–	25)
(Goat	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1)

In phase I most of the animal bones were recovered from ditches (60%; Tables 8 and 9). The phase I ditches (6601, 6267, and 6476) produced over 100 fragments each with sheep/goat being the dominant species in 6267. Elsewhere sheep/goat and cattle were present in roughly equal numbers. No goat bones were positively identified from phase I contexts.

In phase II, which is characterised by open areas of activity, unsurprisingly the majority of the bones (72%) were recovered from pits. Table 10 shows the species represented in phase II pits. In three, sheep/goat fragments were dominant (5274, 5300, and 6230). In the pits with the two smallest assemblages (5098 and 5709), cattle fragments were the most commonly identified. The relative proportions of unidentifiable large mammal and sheep-sized fragments varied in a similar manner, with the latter better represented in pits where sheep/goat were dominant. One goat metacarpus was identified but sheep remained the major component of the ovicaprine assemblage. Only one ditch section (6096) produced animal bone and this included intrusive rabbit (Table 11).

In phase III the majority of bones were recovered from pits, as in phase II (72%, Table 12). No articulated or other associated groups were encountered and the assemblage varied in terms of the relative abundance of the major domestic ungulates present. A large number of horn-core fragments were recovered from pits and ditches of this phase.

Specific signs of butchery and gnawing occurred throughout the assemblage. Evidence of horn-core working was encountered especially amongst the assemblages associated with the area which incorporated the ditches of enclosure 5912 (*see below*).

Analysis of contemporaneous sites in Hampshire has demonstrated that faunal assemblages can vary quite significantly in different types of deposit (Maltby 1985a; n.d. 1). The sample from Brighton Hill South therefore provides a further opportunity to investigate the extent of such intrasite variability.

Animal bones recovered from the residues of the wet-sieving and flotation of the soil samples were also examined. These consisted mainly of small fragments unidentifiable to species, although a few contexts did produce bones of small mammals and amphibians. Unfortunately, the sampling programme appears to have been restricted to relatively few features and consequently the results rely on a sample biased towards a few pits. Table Mf. 38 shows the number of fragments recovered from sieved samples.

Relative abundance of species

It has been demonstrated on other Iron Age and Romano-British settlements in Hampshire that the relative abundance of species represented can vary significantly according to feature type and depth of deposition (Maltby 1985a, n.d.1). The results from the pits and ditches at Brighton Hill South showed that

Table 13 species represented in phase III ditches (unsieved fragments)

	5900	*5081/ 5701*	*5906*	*CI*	*CIV*	*CII+CIII*	*6604*	*B+BI*	*KI*	*Total*
Cattle	97	58	173	26	58	69	296+	29	34	840
Sheep/goat	25	45	74	24	55	32	100	26	44	425
Pig	8	6	22	6	8	5	32	3	8	98
Horse	10	9	10	6	17	5	37	11	11	116
Dog	1	–	1	–	4	1	48*	–	87#	142
Red deer	3	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	7
Dog/fox	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
LM	56	81	236	50	159	65	225	24	42	938
SM	23	38	41	20	31	22	73	16	17	281
Mammal	4	14	45	24	18	23	52	8	6	194
Rabbit (intrusive)	2	58	6	2	12	2	96	13	15	206
Ferret (intrusive)	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4
Total	229	309	610	158	367	224	961	130	264	3253
(Sheep	2	1	7	1	–	1	6	1	–	19)

+ = includes 4 associated bones
* = includes 34 associated bones
# = includes 84 associated bones

cattle and horse fragments were consistently better represented in ditches and gullies, whereas sheep/goat fragments were more abundant in pits.

Figure 29 compares the ratios of cattle:sheep/goat fragments against the ratios of unidentified large mammal: sheep-sized mammal fragments in pit and ditch deposits from Brighton Hill South and contemporaneous samples from Cowdery's Down (Maltby 1983), Winnall Down (Maltby 1985a), Abbotstone Down

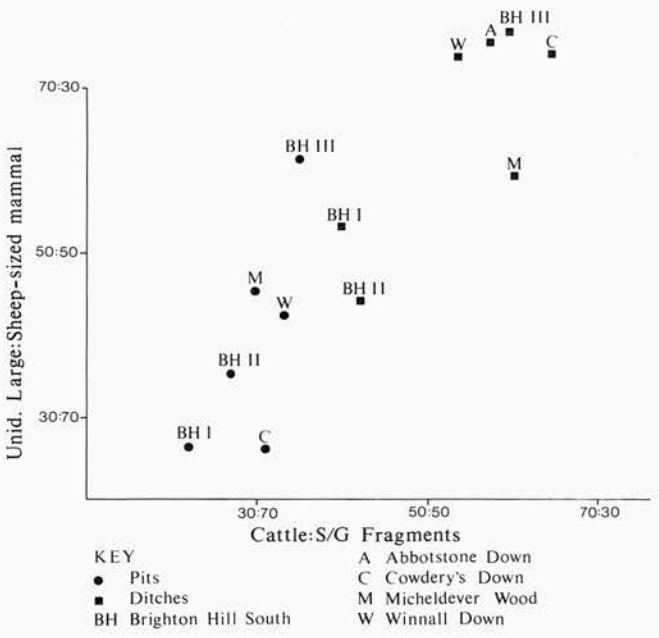


Figure 29 Ratios of unidentified large mammal:sheep-sized mammal fragments in pits and ditches compared with other Late Iron Age–early Romano-British samples from Hampshire

(Maltby n.d.2), and Micheldever Wood (Coy 1987). This demonstrates how consistently ditch deposits have produced higher proportions of cattle and cattle-sized fragments. There is perhaps slight evidence from Brighton Hill South that cattle became relatively more important in phase III, since their relative abundance increased both in the pits and the ditches. Although the samples are small enough to make such conclusions tentative, the preservation of bones in the phase I and phase III ditches was very similar and therefore the differences in species ratios cannot be ascribed to preservation bias alone. It is also interesting to note how similar the results have been from the Late Iron Age/ early Romano-British ditch deposits investigated at these sites.

Differences in the relative numbers of large and small mammal fragments in pits and ditches may result from a combination of preservation bias and disposal practices. More assemblages from ditches tend to be eroded because of shallow deposition and this tends to bias assemblages towards the sturdier elements of cattle (and horse). It is also possible that cattle and horse carcasses were often butchered in different areas of the settlement to sheep and pig. More bones of the smaller species may have been cooked with the meat. Consequently they may more often be associated with table or kitchen waste than the bones of cattle and horse. The slaughter and carcass processing of large mammals may more commonly have been carried out in the peripheral areas of a settlement. Consequently more of their bones may have been deposited near to or within enclosure ditches.

If differential preservation and retrieval rates are taken into account, it seems likely that sheep provided the most carcasses whilst cattle provided the most meat in the diet of the occupants of Brighton Hill South in all phases. Comparable estimates of minimum numbers of

Table 14 wear stages of cattle mandibles

Stage	*Phase I*	*Phase II*	*Phase III*
3	–	1	2
3/4	–	1	–
4	1	2	4
5	1	1	1
5/6	–	1	1
6	3	–	19
Total	5	6	27

Stage 1 = deciduous 4th premolar (d4) not in wear
Stage 2 = d4 in wear; 1st molar (M1) not in wear
Stage 3 = M1 in wear; 2nd molar (M2) not in wear
Stage 4 = M2 in wear; 3rd molar (M3) not in wear
Stage 5 = M3 in wear; permanent 4th premolar (P4) not in wear
Stage 6 = P4 in wear

individuals are difficult since the sheep/goat assemblages were less well preserved and the cattle samples were more fragmented. If one takes the number of mandibles with surviving cheek teeth as a guide, however, sheep/goat mandibles outnumbered those of cattle by 17:5, 25:6, and 35:29 in phase I, II, and III respectively (all deposits). However, even these figures are affected by context. The phase III ditches contained 26 of the cattle but only 18 of the sheep/goat mandibles with surviving cheek teeth, for example.

The relative abundance of horse fragments also varied in different feature types. Levels were low in the phase I and II pits in particular. Generally, however, the ratio of horse:cattle fragments was similar to levels encountered at Owslebury and the other Late Iron Age/early Romano-British samples discussed above. Proportions of horse fragments have tended to be higher on rural sites such as these than on contemporary urban sites in Winchester and Silchester, where there was a greater emphasis on the provision of cattle (Maltby n.d. 3; 1984).

Pig fragments were relatively uncommon at Brighton Hill South and their levels are comparable to those observed at Winnall Down (Maltby 1985a), forming between 10% and 20% of the total sheep/goat and pig fragments in the various deposits.

Dog fragments were comparatively rare apart from those which formed articulated or associated groups. Goat was represented only in very small numbers and red deer was represented only by antler. No domestic fowl bones were recovered. This is typical of contemporaneous rural sites in Hampshire, where domestic fowl bones have been found only occasionally, if at all.

Ageing data

Ageing evidence was limited by the fragmentary nature of the assemblage. Although epiphyseal fusion evidence was recorded, the results of this unreliable method of ageing will not be given here. Tooth eruption data were also recorded in detail and the results are given in the archive. Data concerning species tooth wear stages is given in Tables 14–16.

For cattle only the sample from phase III was large enough for comment. 70% of the mandibles from phase III deposits had completed their tooth eruption sequence (stage 6) and belonged to cattle probably 3–4 years of age. The proportion of adult cattle is similar to the levels encountered at Owslebury (Maltby n.d. 1), Winnall

Table 15 wear stages of sheep/goat mandibles

	Phase I			*Phase II*				*Phase III*			
	P	*D*	*Total*	*P*	*D*	*O*	*Total*	*M*	*P*	*D*	*Total*
1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	1	–	3
2/3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
3	1	3	4	6	–	2	8	3	–	1	4
3/4	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	1	–	–	1
4	1	1	2	3	1	–	4	–	2	6	8
4/5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
5	1	6	7	2	–	–	2	1	1	3	5
6	1	2	3	3	–	–	3	1	1	4	6
6/7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
7	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	2
Total	4	13	17	17	3	3	23	10	7	18	35

P = pits; D = ditches; O = other features; M = pahse III pits with mixed ceramic assemblages

Stage 1 = deciduous 4th premolar (d4) not in wear
Stage 2 = d4 in wear; 1st molar (M1) not in wear
Stage 3 = M1 in wear; 2nd molar (M2) not in wear
Stage 4 = M2 in wear; 3rd molar (M3) not in wear
Stage 5 = M3 in wear; M1 not in heavy wear
Stage 6 = M1 in heavy wear
Stage 7 = M1 and M2 in heavy wear

Table 16 wear stages of pig mandibles

Stage	*Phase I*	*Phase II*	*Phase III*
2/3	–	–	1
3	3	1	4
3/4	–	–	1
4/5	2	3	3
5	–	2	3
5/6	1	–	1
6/7	–	–	2
Total	6	6	15

Stage 1 = deciduous 4th premolar (d4) not in wear
Stage 2 = d4 in wear; 1st molar (M1) not in wear
Stage 3 = M1 in wear; 2nd molar (M2) not in wear
Stage 4 = M2 in wear; permanent 4th premolar (P4) not in wear
Stage 5 = P4 in wear; 3rd molar (M3) not in wear
Stage 6 = M3 in early wear
Stage 7 = M1 in heavy wear; M3 in moderate wear

Down (Maltby 1985a), and Abbotstone Down (Maltby n.d. 2). Most cattle would have been kept to maturity, not only for breeding and working purposes, but also to ensure that sufficient numbers of this valuable commodity were conserved.

Analysis of the sheep/goat mandibles revealed a phenomenon commonly encountered in other samples from Hampshire. The mortality profiles of sheep represented in pits are often quite different from those encountered in ditch or other deposits. In the phase III deposits in particular, mandibles of younger sheep were represented in greater numbers in pits (Table 15). This contrast may partly be the result of temporal changes in sheep kill-off patterns, since most of the younger mandibles came from pits with mixed ceramic assemblages and could have been of earlier origin. Romano-British samples have generally produced higher proportions of sheep slaughtered at good ages for culling for meat (stages 4–5), whereas Iron Age samples have produced higher percentages of mandibles at stage 3 and earlier. This, however, may partly be a reflection of deposit variability, in that most Iron Age samples have been obtained from pits, whereas Romano-British assemblages have tended to include a higher proportion of their samples from ditches and other shallow deposits. Contrasts between the ages of mandibles in pits and ditches have been made at Winnall Down (Maltby 1982, 89) and at Owslebury (Maltby n.d. 1). Most of the mandibles from ditch deposits in all phases at Brighton Hill South were at stages 4–6 of the tooth wear sequence (Table 15). The reasons for such variability may again lie in a combination of differential preservation and in variations in the processing and subsequent disposal of sheep carcasses of different age groups.

Most pigs represented were immature. This is to be expected for this species, which can tolerate high levels of culling of young animals for their meat. The sample was too small for detailed analysis, although it should be noted that pigs of under a year old (stages 1–3) were quite well represented in the phase III deposits. This was also the case in similar small samples obtained from Winnall Down (Maltby 1985a, 112) and Abbotstone Down (Maltby n.d. 2).

Tooth eruption evidence from horse jaws was limited to a handful of specimens. Bones of immature horses have been encountered relatively rarely on Iron Age and Romano-British sites in Wessex. However, one horse skull from phase II belonged to an animal that died probably at an age of 1–2 years and two mandibles from phase III still possessed deciduous premolars and therefore probably belonged to horses under four years of age. All the remaining jaws belonged to adult animals. Horses were not intensively exploited for meat but were of value as transport animals and probably as objects of prestige.

Metrical analysis

Inevitably, measurable bones formed only a small proportion of the total sample in an assemblage that had suffered from erosion, canid scavenging, and severe fragmentation. The data are stored in archive and they form an important addition to the pool of data available for Iron Age and Romano-British sites in Hampshire. On their own, however, they merit little discussion.

The only large group of measurable bones consisted of cattle horn-cores from phase III deposits. Unfortunately very few of them were complete enough to provide length measurements but an indication of their size was obtained from measurements of the least diameter of the horn-core base. Twenty specimens had a size range of 26.2–48.4 mm. Most of the measurements lay between 34 and 42 mm (Fig. 30). These belonged to short-horned cattle and most of them possessed ovoid cross-sections and were curved. Comparisons with the size of horn-cores from contemporaneous deposits at Owslebury showed that the specimens from Brighton Hill South tended to be larger. This could reflect differences in the size of the stock but it is also possible that larger horns may have been preferred for processing at Brighton Hill South. It is perhaps significant that the two smallest specimens were horn-cores that had not been detached from the skulls, unlike the rest of the sample. In addition, there is no evidence from the admittedly small sample of measurements of other bones from Brighton Hill South that the cattle were generally any larger than those at Owslebury.

The sheep at Brighton Hill South were small and slender even by contemporaneous Iron Age and Romano-British standards. Only horned skulls were encountered and there is therefore little evidence for the introduction of the larger, stockier, hornless type of sheep recorded in late Romano-British features at Owslebury and Winchester, where they may have appeared at an earlier date.

Butchery and fragmentation

Butchery marks were encountered only rarely because of the surface erosion on the bones. Table Mf. 55 lists the elements of the major species, on which such marks were observed. Cattle fragments produced the most butchery marks, mostly consisting of knife cuts, although a few specimens in all phases had been chopped superficially with a heavier implement. The lateral spines of three cattle scapulae (one from phase I, two from phase III) had been chopped or shaved off axially.

This method of filleting was also encountered in a late Iron Age deposit at Cowdery's Down (Maltby 1983, 189) and it became more frequent in the Romano-British deposits at Owslebury, although both there and at Brighton Hill South, other cattle scapulae bore finer filleting marks on the blade made with a knife. The detachment of the mandibles from the skull also appears to have been performed either with a knife or a cleaver. Marks made by both types of implement were encountered in phase III deposits. Nearly all the examples of butchery on postcranial elements consisted of knife cuts. This included phase III specimens and therefore there is little evidence for the techniques of butchery encountered in 1st century AD deposits at Silchester and Winchester, where nearly all the observed butchery consisted of chop or sawmarks. There were no examples of axially split upper limb bones. There was also little evidence for the distinctive method of filleting by running a blade, or occasionally a saw, along the shafts of these bones. These 'skimmed' bones have been found commonly in later Romano-British deposits at Winchester (Maltby n.d. 3) and Silchester (Maltby 1984, 210). At Brighton Hill South, however, the traditional methods of Iron Age butchery appear to have continued into the Romano-British period.

Apart from a sheep's skull that had been split open to remove the brain, all butchery marks on sheep/goat and pig bones consisted of knife cuts. Cuts on the lumbar vertebrae of these species showed that the flanks of the animal were removed from the vertebral column. This again is typical of the butchery methods found on Iron Age sites in Hampshire.

Four horse bones bore butchery marks. A third metatarsal in a phase I deposit had been sawn through laterally, so may have been associated with boneworking. Other marks were associated with filleting and dismemberment. The frequency of butchery marks was however less than in the case of cattle. The same pattern was observed at Owslebury and Winnall Down. Two dog bones bore knife cuts, both perhaps have been skinned. There is no clear evidence, therefore, that any of the dogs represented were eaten.

The fragmentation data reflected the severity of scavenging and weathering of the assemblage as much as the degree of breakage of bones for marrow. Consequently, the less well preserved phase III sample tended to produce small fragments, particularly of sheep/goat (Table Mf. 55). The high proportion of large fragments of sheep/goat metapodia in the phase I and II deposits reflects the concentration of such bones in the phase I pit, 6116. The limited evidence suggested that horse bones were less fragmented than those of cattle and this may reflect the fact that cattle marrow was more intensively utilised. In general, however, the degree of fragmentation was not as marked as in Winchester, where breakage of limb bones was done much more intensively.

Bone and horn-core working

The probable use of the site for industrial processing of cattle horns and to a lesser extent red deer antler has been discussed above. Worked bone objects or offcuts were found much less frequently. The only worked bones identifiable to species consisted of the sawn third metatarsal of a horse, an awl made from a sheep/goat tibia and a sheep metatarsus which had a small hole punched in the anterior aspect of the shaft. All these specimens were found in phase III features.

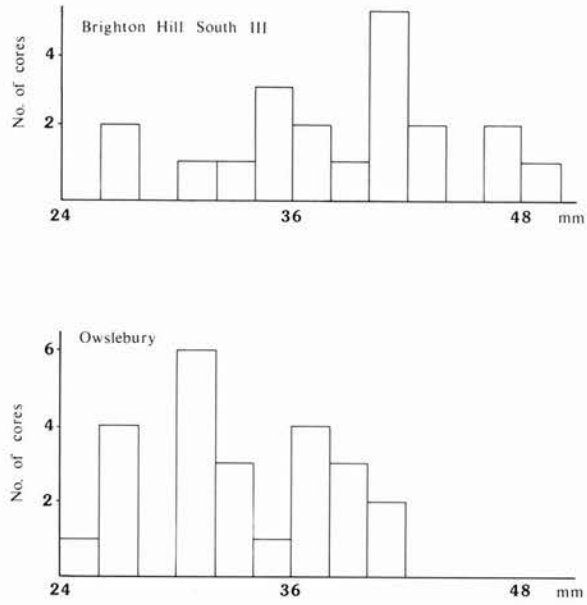


Figure 30 Measurements of least diameter of cattle horn-core bases from phase III and from 1st–2nd century AD deposits at Owslebury

Two hundred and twenty-four cattle horn-core fragments were recovered from phase III contexts, of which 218 (93%) came from the group of ditches (5900, 5081/5701, 5906, and 6604) associated with the north-western part of enclosure 5912.

One hundred and twenty-five of the horn-cores bore sawmarks. These were located consistently on the dorsal, ventral, and cranial surfaces of the body of the horn-core towards its base. It would appear that the horn sheaths were often sawn off at this point, leaving superficial marks on the horn-core. Such a practice would have utilised only the lateral portion of the horn and some of the horn sheath must have remained attached to the base of the horn-cores.

The abundance of these elements suggests that industrial processing of cattle horns was taking place in this area of the site. It is probable that many of the horns were imported for this purpose. Similar concentrations of horn-cores have not been found on any of the contemporaneous rural settlements recently excavated in Hampshire. It seems probable that some of the inhabitants of Brighton Hill South specialised in this activity.

Sieved samples

These samples were dominated by fragments from a few contexts. Only fragments of sheep/goat and pig were identified amongst the major domestic species (Table Mf. 56). The 21 fragments of sheep/goat consisted of 11 teeth fragments, two fragments each of skull, femur, and metacarpus, and a single fragment each of a tarsal,

metatarsus, 1st phalanx and thoracic vertebra. Both pig fragments consisted of loose teeth. A very high proportion of the bones were unidentifiable. Amongst these, there was a greater percentage of sheep-sized mammal fragments than encountered in the unsieved samples. This reflects both differential recovery and the fact that sheep-sized bones were probably more often fragmented into such tiny fragments by a variety of taphonomic processes. The same explanation would also apply to the high proportion of charred and calcined fragments encountered amongst the sieved samples.

Small mammal and amphibian bones were restricted mainly to a few of the samples from phase III pits. The most productive layer was 5391 in pit 5250, which contained all but one of the frog bones and most of the short-tailed vole bones. This context also produced a relatively large number of small mammal and amphibian bones from normal recovery (Table 12). Other sampled pits that produced a number of small mammal and amphibian bones included pits 5262 (5294), 5436 (5453), and 5432 (5463). These were all layers deep within the pits and the bones probably represent pitfall victims.

Conclusions

The analysis clearly demonstrated that the faunal samples varied significantly in different deposits. In particular, animal bones from pits tended to include a greater proportion of sheep/goat and, to a lesser extent, pig bones, than other features. In contrast, bones of cattle and horses were generally better represented in the ditches. There were more immature sheep represented in the pits than the ditches and there was a concentration of cattle horn-cores — the refuse of industrial processing of some kind — in some of the phase III ditches, Such intrasite variability was the result of a combination of factors including variability in retrieval rates, preservation conditions and depositional practises.

As a result of the complexities of intrasite variability and the problems of dating the fills of some features, conclusions about the pastoral economy of the site have to be tentative. Sheep seem to have been the species kept and eaten in the greatest numbers, although beef would have been eaten in the greatest quantity. There is some evidence to suggest that relatively more cattle were exploited in phase III. Pigs, horses, and dogs were also exploited but seemingly in much smaller numbers. Interpretation of exploitation patterns is also problematic, not only because of intrasite variability, but also because it is difficult to gauge to what extent the animal bones deposited at the site are representative of the flocks and herds kept by the local people. Some of the animals eaten may have been acquired from elsewhere. Conversely, some of the animals exploited may have been taken to other sites as exchange or as tribute. It is possible that stock of certain age classes or sex may have been more likely to have been imported or exported than others. It seems possible, however, that meat production was the most important aspect of sheep exploitation but the presence of a fair proportion of older animals also suggests that the acquisition of some secondary products, particularly wool, may have been of some importance. The relatively low level of immature cattle represented in the sample is typical of the periods involved. Although exploited for their meat, cattle are likely to have been kept as draught animals and their value in general would have discouraged their owners from killing or selling them off until it was necessary. Other species were represented in too small numbers to allow detailed analysis of their exploitation.

The presence of sawn cattle horn-cores and a few sawn red deer antler fragments in phase III suggests that industrial processing of these commodities took place at Brighton Hill South. The concentration of these finds in one area could suggest a zone where such processing took place, although it is not impossible that such waste could have been produced as a result of one or two isolated but intensive episodes of horn processing.

Plant Remains, by W. J. Carruthers

Soil samples from selected features were processed on site. The method used was manual flotation with the flot being recovered in a 250 μm meshed sieve. Where the soil was cohesive, a small amount of hydrogen peroxide was added to the water to help to disaggregate the sample. A total of 79 samples was examined. The full list of plant remains is presented in microfiche (Table Mf. 58). The total volume of soil processed from each feature is given at the bottom of the table.

The beehive-shaped pits

Most of the samples were taken from beehive-shaped pits in each of the three phases of Iron Age occupation. It is generally considered that these pits were used for the storage of grain, as demonstrated by experimental work at Butser (Reynolds 1967; 1974).

The primary fill of these pits is frequently found to consist of a thin layer of carbonised plant material. Examinations of these deposits by Monk (1985) at Winnall Down and Jones (1984) at Danebury have shown that they sometimes possess the characteristics of remnants of a stored crop, thus providing evidence for the probable use of the pits for grain storage. As a result of the work at Butser it is thought that these remnants become preserved when pits are 'fired' in the process of pit sterilisation (Reynolds 1974). Beehive-shaped pits not containing such deposits may also have been used for grain storage, but the evidence may not have been preserved by firing. None of the beehive-shaped pits examined at Brighton Hill South contained assemblages characteristic of stored crops.

Examination of the primary pit fills from this site revealed that a number contained high proportions of chaff and weed seeds, such as was found in some of the pits at Winnall Down (Monk 1985) and in pits at Easton Lane, Hampshire (Carruthers 1989). Where high proportions of grain were also present the deposit may have resulted from the burning of unprocessed grain (Monk 1985). Where large amounts of chaff but few cereal caryopses were recovered it has been suggested (Monk and Fasham 1980, 335) that straw and chaff may have been used to line storage pits. However, all of the beehive-shaped pits examined at Brighton Hill South had primary fills consisting almost entirely of weed seeds, with very few cereals or chaff fragments. Table

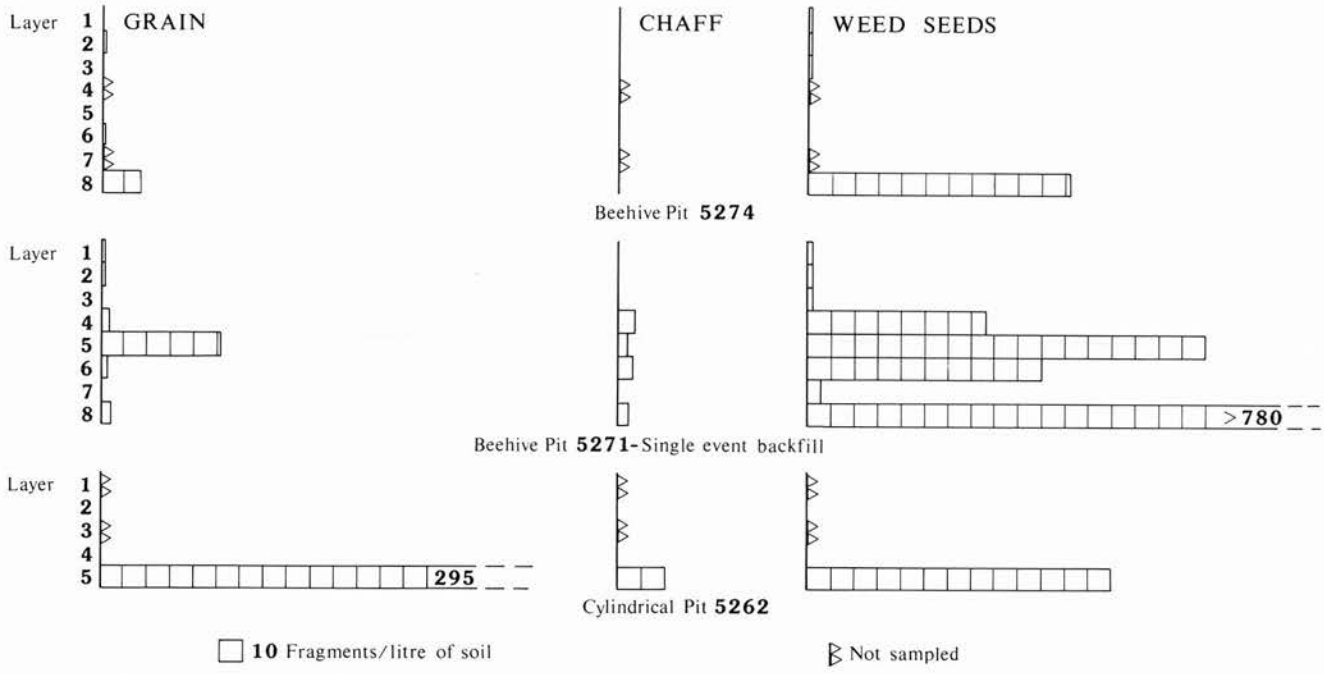


Figure 31 Occurrence of grain, chaff, and weed seeds in pits 5274, 5271, and 5262

17 gives results from the analysis of a few of these deposits and shows that most of the assemblages were composed of over 90% weed seeds.

It is difficult to imagine why such large numbers of weed seeds were present in these layers, even allowing that some differential preservation may have taken place in the burning of the pit and a proportion of the chaff fragments may have been destroyed. The taxa represented were typical weeds of cultivated and disturbed land and appear to represent the waste products of a late stage in the crop processing (eg, stage 12: Hillman 1981).

These remains may simply represent burnt waste thrown into abandoned pits, but the concentration of this type of material in the bottom layers of several pits suggests that the deposition was more deliberate. If small crop contaminants had gradually accumulated by percolating down through the stored grain, small, dense fragments of chaff, such as rachis nodes, would also be expected to be frequent. It seems unlikely that in an unburnt state such waste would make a good pit lining, although a layer of burnt material placed at the bottom of a pit would be suitably sterile and inert. It has been suggested by G. Hillman (M. Monk pers. comm.) that this waste may have been used as tinder to help start fires in the pits for the purpose of sterilisation, since the residues of the previous year's crop may have been damp and difficult to ignite. This theory would explain why the material occurred as the primary fill in a number of pits, although there was little evidence for burnt crop remnants. Monk (pers. comm.) has suggested that these remains could represent waste from the burning of animal dung as fuel, also pointing out that Fenton's (1983) ethnographic records of pit storage show that animal dung has often been used to seal storage pits, and on their opening the dung may have been burned and thrown into disused pits.

In several pits a number of the fills were sampled. Figure 31 shows the percentage components in the different layers for three types of pit. Pit 5274 was typical of most of the beehive-shaped pits examined in having a concentration of primarily weed seeds in the lowest layer, and very few carbonised plant remains in the deposits above. Table 17 shows that the secondary pit fills generally contained higher proportions of grain and sometimes chaff than the burnt primary layers. They appear to have received a mixture of domestic and crop processing waste from a variety of sources.

Pit 5271 was a beehive-shaped pit that appears to have been deliberately backfilled in a single event. The burnt primary fill consisted principally of a large quantity of weed seeds like the other pits of this type. However, the upper fills also contained quite large numbers of carbonised plant remains, notably chaff fragments which were generally not numerous in samples from this site. It has been suggested that this backfill may consist of midden material, since a mixture of ceramics from all three phases was present (*see below*). The increased number of plant remains which had the composition of primarily crop processing waste would fit in with this explanation. The plant remains may have originated from any of the three phases as a result of redeposition.

Cylindrical Pit 5262

Pit 5262 was the only cylindrical pit examined and was the only pit to produce any quantity of grain. The primary fill contained what may have been an incompletely processed deposit of wheat, probably mostly spelt. It has been suggested (Reynolds 1974) that cylin-

Table 17 Iron Age plant remains: components of the more productive samples given as percentages of the total

Context		*% grain*	*% chaff*	*% weeds*	*Total no.*
0–5% grain					
6137	primary fill, B	–	–	100	310
6554	primary fill, B	1	–	99	445
5321	post-hole	1	–	99	1282
5324	primary fill in pot, B	2	2	99	>3551
5280	?hearth	2	2	97	217
5313	secondary fill, B	4	4	92	625
10–25% grain					
5318	primary backfill, B	13	–	87	71
6124	secondary fill, B	17	1	82	770
5309	secondary fill, B	23	2	75	163
5310	secondary fill, B	23	2	75	222
6245	primary backfill, B	24	1	75	193
5365	?uncertain	19	6	75	887
6246	primary backfill, B	18	8	74	118
>50% grain					
5294	primary fill, C	66	5	29	666

B = beehive pit; C = cylindrical pit

drical pits may erode to become beehive-shaped through the cleaning of the walls and wall collapse. The secondary fills of pit 5262 consisted primarily of chalk fragments and contained few carbonised plant remains, suggesting that the walls had suffered a major collapse and the pit had become unusable for grain storage. The primary fill, therefore, could represent stored grain that had been burnt in the sterilisation process and had been sealed in when the sides collapsed.

Variation over the area sampled

Since the sampling was spread over a large area of excavation and over three phases of occupation, the number of pits sampled in each phase was not sufficient to reveal definite patterns in pit usage. However, in phase II the highest concentration of carbonised plant remains, in particular grain, occurred in area CI. The pit/hearth 5279 and scoop 5320 in this area also contained large amounts of plant material consisting primarily of weed seeds. This may indicate that crop processing activities were taking place in this area and the burnt waste was falling into and being deposited in nearby features. Conversely, the beehive-shaped pits in area CIV, phase III, contained very few remains at all suggesting that they had not been 'fired' or had been thoroughly cleaned out, and that the waste deposited in them subsequently had been derived from different sources.

Variation through the three phases

Cereals

The species composition of the samples did not appear to change greatly over the three periods of occupation. Of the cereals, the glume wheats were dominant in all of the phases (*see* Fig. 32 for presence and dominance analyses). Definite evidence for the presence of spelt in the form of identifiable glume bases was far more frequent than that for emmer, so that it is likely that most of the glume wheat caryopses recovered were spelt. Emmer was positively identified only in phase III, although it may also have been present amongst the unidentified cereals in the other phases. Since this species has been generally found to decrease from the end of the Bronze Age in southern England with the increase in spelt cultivation, the absence of positive identifications from the earlier Iron Age phases was, perhaps, unexpected. Green (1981, 133) comments on an apparent temporary increase in the occurrence of emmer during the Iron Age in Wessex, but adds a cautionary note that the periods have not yet been sampled equally, a point that may well also be relevant to this site.

Free-threshing wheat appears to have been cultivated to a limited extent at least in phases II and III, but there was no significant increase in its occurrence observed between these two phases. Barley was of secondary importance to wheat and there was some indication that its importance decreased over the three phases (Fig. 32).

It is not possible to say whether the few oats recovered were of a wild or cultivated species, but their occurrence increased over the period examined. Oats are a useful crop on impoverished soils. The increase in their occurrence could be due to a reduction in soil fertility after centuries of intensive cultivation, or the cultivation of more marginal land in the late Iron Age, as suggested by Jones (1981). However, no obvious increases in leguminous weeds or weeds of heavier, damp, or acidic soils were observed to support this suggestion. Changes in the proportions of barley and oats may represent changes in the use of cereals, such as an increase in the cultivation of oats for fodder at the expense of barley.

In general the cereal proportions follow trends observed for Iron Age sites in Wessex (Murphy 1977; Green 1981) and are very similar to the proportions found in samples from Danebury (Jones 1984). Some other Iron Age sites sampled to date, such as Winnall Down (Monk 1985) and Ashville Trading Estate, Oxford (Jones 1978), produced larger amounts of barley. These differences may indicate variations in cereal usage or soil types, or may in some cases be due to preservation biases.

Weeds

The range of weed taxa recorded from this site was very similar to that at Danebury, Winnall Down, and Iron Age sites on calcareous soils in general. Some of the

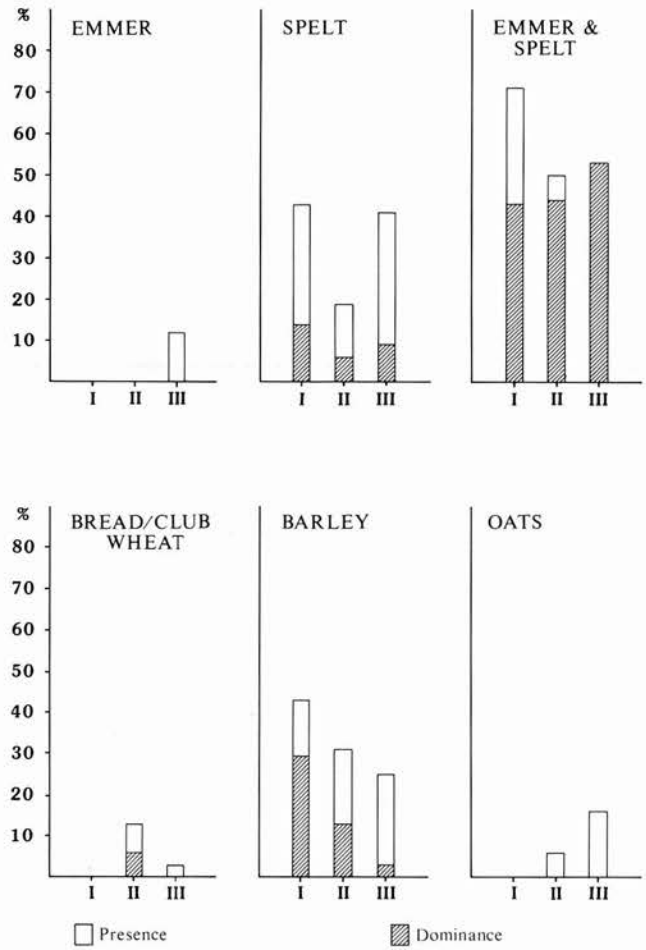


Figure 32 Presence and dominance of cereals by phase

Brighton Hill South samples, however, contained particularly large numbers of seeds from weeds such as the Chenopodiaceae, cleavers (*Galium aparine*), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), and chess (*Bromus* sect. *Bromus*). This either represents an accumulation of waste from the processing of a large amount of grain, or bad weed infestations of the crops. Some of the seeds of these taxa may have been deliberately consumed (Helbaek 1953), but there is no clear evidence to suggest that they were cultivated as crops on this site. Although they outnumbered the cereals in some samples, they were always present amongst a variety of other arable weed taxa and never found as cleaned crops.

Some changes in the occurrence of these major weeds were observed over the period examined and these may reflect changes in agricultural practices. The percentages of chess and black bindweed decreased over the three phases, whilst that of cleavers increased.

It has been suggested that the occurrence of chess was associated with the cultivation of spelt (Helbaek 1953). Although there is little evidence to demonstrate the connection on this site, it is possible that the cultivation of bread wheat had begun to replace spelt but that the free-threshing grain was not so readily preserved due to differences in the methods of processing. Thus, a decline was seen in the occurrence of the associated weed species but not of the cereal itself.

Experimental work at Butser has shown that cleavers occurs in far greater numbers in autumn sown than spring sown crops (Reynolds 1981, 112). The increase in the occurrence of cleavers could be due to an increase in autumn sowing, but the winter hardiness of both spelt and bread wheat means that this practice could have occurred to an equal extent throughout the phases examined.

Hubbard (1975) has observed that the occurrence of bindweed increased to a peak in the Iron Age and then decreased in the Roman period. It is a twining plant whose seeds might occur in proportionately greater numbers than other weeds if the crop were harvested by plucking or cutting below the ear. Tall grasses which could not be rapidly differentiated from the crop, such as chess, might also be gathered in this way. These taxa were more prevalent in the earliest phase sampled.

The presence of parsley piert amongst the arable weed flora is said to indicate reaping low on the stem (Hillman 1981, 151), since it is a plant of only 20–200 mm in height. This taxa was only recovered from phase III samples. Cleavers is a scrambling plant that may grow tall but whose seeds are more likely to be present in great numbers in a crop cut low on the stem. The changes in the occurrence of bindweed, brome, parsley piert, and cleavers could therefore be a change from reaping cereals just below the ear to reaping lower on the straw, although the statures of other weeds recovered from the three phases provided no further evidence. Small sickles suitable for cutting the crop below the ear were recovered from phase I and III deposits, but it is likely that such tools were used to perform a variety of tasks. The changes could also be related to changes in the proportions of cereal types grown.

Seasonal uses of the pits

Carbonised fragments of hazel, birch, and willow catkins were found in a few samples from each phase. They occurred in beehive-shaped pits and in a partially excavated feature of uncertain type, and were present in both primary and secondary fills. As these delicate remains are unlikely to remain intact in a reworked deposit, their presence suggests that these particular contexts were formed in spring. With reference to Reynolds' (1974) suggestion that storage pits might have been left open over the summer once the grain had been removed, the remains indicate that these pits at least had been backfilled in spring. It is not possible to say whether they had been full of grain in the previous winter but it seems likely, since if they had been left open over this period of harsh weather signs of erosion would have been observed. Whether the pits had gone sour or were surplus to requirements can only be speculated upon.

Charcoal from hazel and willow was recovered from phase I and III deposits, as well as oak, ash, alder, cf. hawthorn (Pomoideae), and *Prunus* sp. This assortment of taxa may have grown in the hedgerows or oak woodland in which some clearance had taken place. Alder and some species of willow grow in damp, riverside habitats.

The mineralised and silicified remains

The majority of plant remains recovered were preserved by carbonisation, but a few mineralised seeds and some silicified remains were also present in the flots. Mineralisation occurs where highly organic waste has accumulated in damp conditions and is often indicative of the presence of faecal material. It is not possible to determine whether such material was present in this case, as only three weed seeds were preserved by mineralisation. Most mineralised seeds do not float and had it been possible to sort the residues of samples more evidence of this nature may have been recovered.

Silicification usually occurs where plant material is burnt under oxidising conditions, such as in hearths and ovens. On this site silicified poppy (*Papaver* sp.) seeds were recovered from material inside a pot in the bottom of a beehive-shaped pit. The pot also contained a large number of seeds of other weed taxa, primarily Chenopodiaceae, scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum maritimum*) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*). It is unlikely that this assemblage was burnt *in situ*, since oxidising conditions are unlikely to have been present inside the pot. The material may have been placed in the pit with the pot as part of a ritual offering.

Summary

Samples examined contained typical Iron Age chalkland carbonised assemblages, consisting primarily of weed seeds with some cereals. The cereal caryopses and chaff fragments were identified as mainly spelt, with bread wheat, emmer, barley, and oats. The remains suggest that cereals were locally grown, stored and probably processed on site, although typical crop processing waste was not recovered in large quantities and only one deposit possibly of stored grain was found. The arable economy appears to have been relatively stable over the three phases sampled as no major changes in the cultivation of cereals were detected. However, the occurrence of barley decreased to some extent, and oats increased, although it was not possible to determine whether these were wild or cultivated.

4. Beggarwood Lane Archaeological Evaluation, 1987

C. J. Gingell and M. R. Trott

1 Introduction

The field north of Beggarwood Lane contained a series of cropmark features (Fig. 33). The field was contiguous with the southern boundary of the block of land investigated during the Brighton Hill South Heritage Project. Four separate complexes of cropmarks were visible within the development area. Complex A was an oval enclosure about 100 m north–south and 80 m east–west on the extreme west side of the field, partly obscured by the car park of the Blue Hut Cafe.

To the south-east of A, complex B is made up of the linear features and droveways associated with a 'banjo' enclosure and a 'banjo' belt. Further east, in the middle of the field, was a single ditch, complex C, which partly enclosed an ovoid area, approximately 200 m east–west. Complex D was on the west side of a dry valley towards the eastern side of the field, and may be a small (50 x 50 m) rectangular enclosure.

2 Strategy

A two-stage strategy was adopted for the evaluation. Surface artefacts were systematically collected over the entire field on a 100 m grid basis and subsequently seven trenches (1–7), each 3 m wide, were stripped of topsoil by machine. These trenches were positioned to examine known cropmarks and to make an assessment of the nature and extent of any other archaeological features encountered. Altogether over 1300 m of trench were stripped and examined, approximately 0.8% of the entire field. No trenching took place within complex B as this area is to be preserved as a designated public open space within the development proposals.

Surface Collection

The fieldwalking results conformed quite well to patterns expected from the aerial photographic informa-

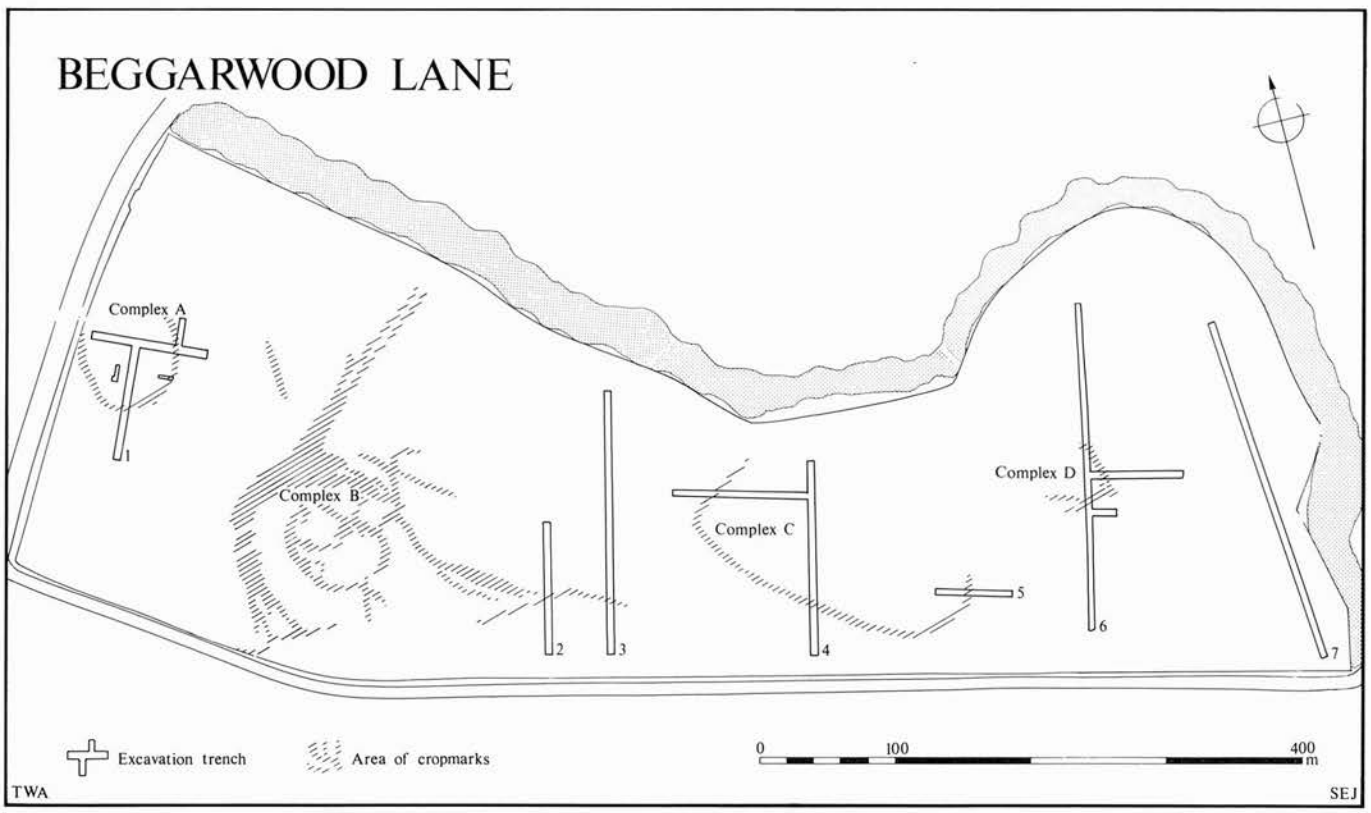


Figure 33 Beggarwood Lane: plan of the 1987 excavations. The aerial photograph marks are sketch plotted only and are 10–20 m out from features recorded by excavations and shown on Figs 12 and 13

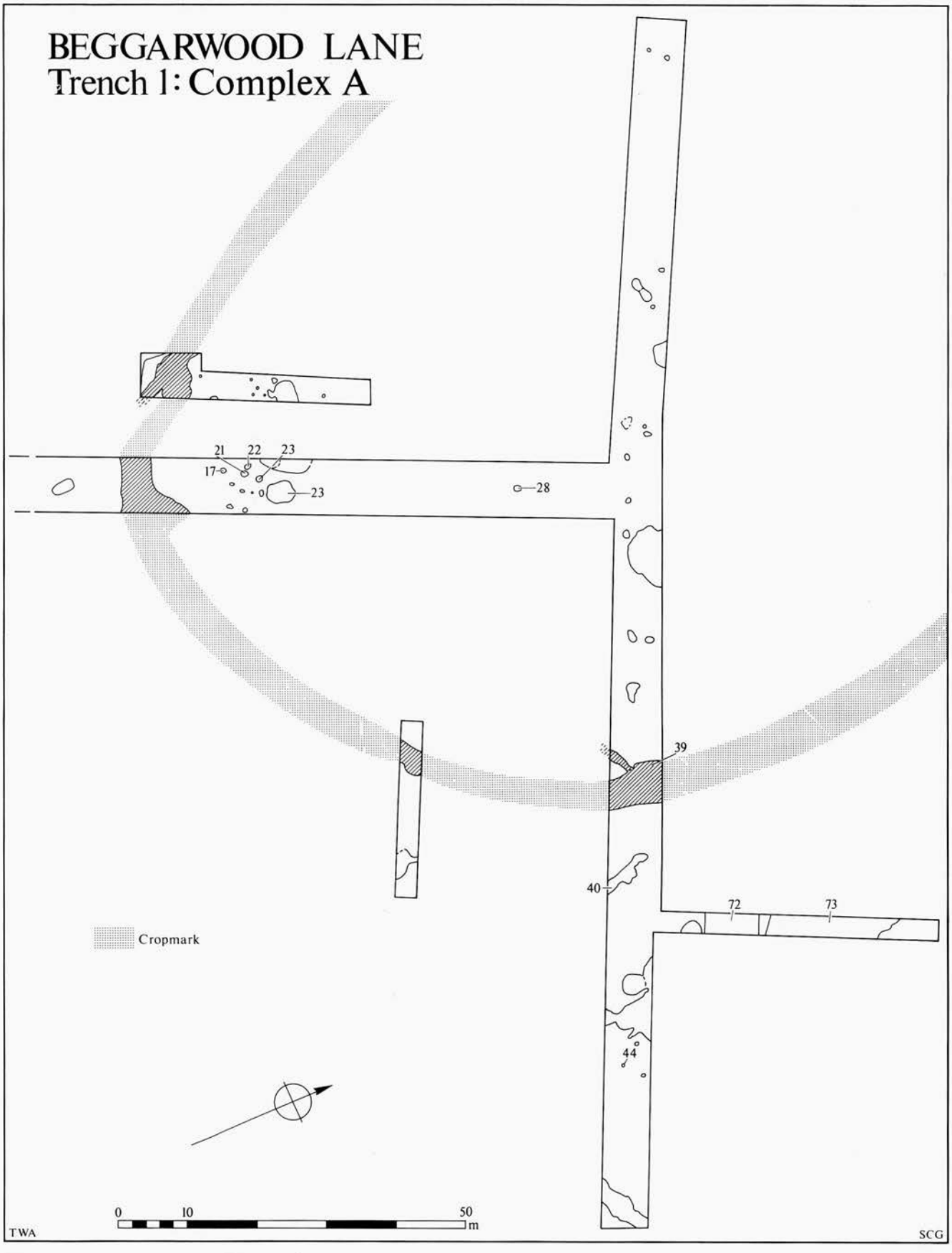


Figure 34 Beggarwood Lane: features in trench 1

tion. Brick and tile fragments, assumed to be of post-medieval date, were present in low densities over the whole field, except for a small area (*c.* 0.5 ha) in the south-west corner where large quantities of this material were found, perhaps indicative of former buildings there. The pottery was also largely post-medieval and present as a general scatter. Under poor conditions for retrieval, only a few sherds of prehistoric pottery were found.

Burnt flint, a characteristic find on later prehistoric sites, showed a very marked concentration around the two complexes A and B on the western side of the field. A second, but less dense concentration of this material occurred towards the north-west corner of the field and may be linked with complex D. Associated exclusively with the two western enclosures were fragments of coarse sandstones, assumed to be the remnants of quernstones.

The occurrence of worked flint showed little comprehensible variation over the field. The density of flakes was generally quite low but tended to be greater in the north-east corner of the field. The distribution of more specific flint types — identifiable tools and cores — showed a similar emphasis on the north-east. Like the burnt flint concentration in this area the worked flint may derive from complex D, but equally may relate to the abundance of natural flint observed in this part of the field. The flint tools themselves were undiagnostic retouched flakes and generalised scraper forms.

Trenching

Except in trenches 3 and 5, all the mapped cropmarks were successfully identified by the trenches (Fig. 33). Trench 1 showed that complex A consisted of a number of features in addition to the enclosure, but the remaining trenches revealed very little not already seen in the aerial photographs. Trenches 3 and 7 were completely sterile.

3 Complex A

The oval cropmark identified as complex A was shown to mark the line of a V–profiled ditch 2 m wide and 1 m deep (Figs 33 and 34). Features were encountered within the enclosed area and more were found outside to the east and north. The full northward extent of complex A was masked by the 2 m high terrace in the north-west corner of the field.

Excavation of a selection of the identified features showed the range to include post- holes, wall-slots, large storage pits (reaching over 1.5 m in depth), more ditches, and other linear features. The finds from these sample excavations included bone, briquetage, loomweights, and an assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery. Complex A can therefore be characterised as a small settlement site of around the 3rd century BC, still retaining evidence for structures and associated activity.

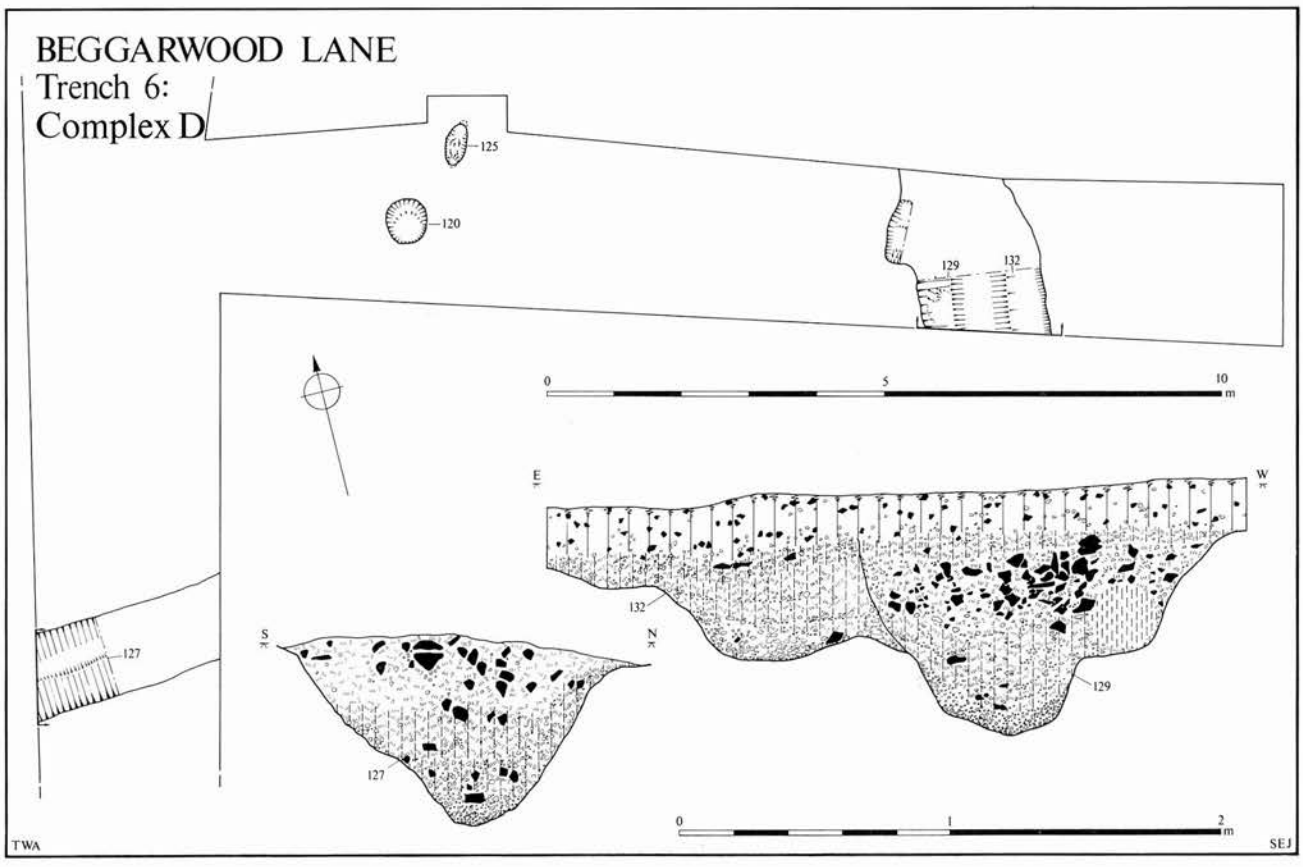


Figure 35 Beggarwood Lane: features in trench 6

4 Complex C

Other than complex D (*below*) the identified cropmarks (Fig. 33) can be generally described as V–profiled ditches around 1.5 m across, typically 0.5–0.4 m deep and filled with a calcareous yellow-brown clayey loam. That complex C was not found in trench 5, despite occurring as expected in trench 4, suggests that the aerial photographs of this cropmark may need to be re-examined. Only one of the excavated ditch segments, 113, produced any finds: two flint flakes.

5 Complex D

A group of features was found at complex D (Figs 33 and 35). Two ditches, which could form the sides of an enclosure, were excavated and shown to be of similar form (V–profiled, 1.2 m wide and 0.7 m deep). They both had a very distinctive upper fill containing many flint and burnt flint fragments. The eastern ditch cut away the west side of an earlier and less substantial linear feature. No features which could form the other sides of an enclosure were found. The only located 'interior' feature was a post-hole. Slightly to the north of these features, but not obviously linked to them, was a shallow terrace-like feature filled with a brown clay loam which crossed the trench roughly east–west. A section was cut across the dry valley below and to the east of complex D, in an unsuccessful attempt to locate stratified finds in colluvial deposits which reached 1.75 m in depth.

6 Stratified Finds

The stratified finds at Beggarwood Lane came almost exclusively from trenches 1 and 6. The only exceptions were two flakes from 113 in trench 2. The pottery from trenches 1 and 6 is discussed in detail separately from the other finds which are summarised below. Details of the finds retrieved from this site can be found in Appendix 1 (microfiche).

Trench 1

No finds were retrieved from the three 'natural' features, nor from two of the post-holes, 017 and 044. The remaining features (Fig. 34) all contained at least some pottery and burnt flint. A total of 34.75 kg of burnt flint was recorded from stratified contexts, excluding the large quantity present in the linear feature 073. Bone also occurred in nearly all features but generally in small quantities. Again 073 contained the largest amount, with 0.73 kg (268 fragments) out of the combined total of 2.75 kg (741 fragments) from all contexts in trench 1. Struck flint was present in small numbers within features, the assemblage of stratified flint amounting to 24 flakes. Eleven fragments of 'foreign' stone were recorded with a few of the sandstone pieces having dressed surfaces. Fragments of at least three loomweights of the triangular type present at Brighton Hill South were recovered from complex A, features 022, 023, and 073. Spindle-whorls and other accoutrements of textile production were absent, but this may be due to the restricted sample size. Of the 63 pieces of fired clay recovered, 37 were identified as loomweight fragments, with the remainder including fragments of briquetage as well as less identifiable pieces.

Trench 6

The finds from trench 6 (Fig. 35) were mostly of pottery and burnt flint. The burnt flint, although universally present in the features came mostly from the upper fills of 127 (128) and 129 (130) with 15.2 kg out of the recorded total of 16.3 kg from all contexts. Twenty-six bone fragments amounting to 0.13 kg were found and also two flint flakes.

Pottery, by H. Rees

Just over 4 kg of pottery were recovered from the oval enclosure, complex A (trench 1) and possibly rectangular enclosure, complex D (trench 6). The assemblage was largely of Middle Iron Age date, but included a few residual sherds in Early Iron Age forms and some later Iron Age material. Full characterisation of the fabrics and justification of the phasing are presented above (*Chapter 3*). In view of the small sample size, the interpretation of the ceramic phasing must remain tentative, and the coded ceramic phases (A–E) used for the Iron Age material from Brighton Hill South, are omitted.

All the Iron Age fabrics present at Brighton Hill South (fabrics 1–4) were represented at Beggarwood Lane. In addition, Late Iron Age fabric 7 ('Belgic' grog-tempered ware) was recovered from trench 6, and eight sherds of briquetage in Brighton Hill South fabric B1 (organic-tempered) recovered from complex A, features 72 and 73.

Fig. 36

1. Saucepan pot, fabric 1, slightly burnished. Context 153 ditch 174, SSD A.
2. Saucepan pot, fabric 1. Context 89 ditch 73, SSD A.
3. Saucepan pot, fabric 2 (*see below*). Context 50 post-hole 28, SSD A.
4. Shouldered jar, early Iron Age type in flint tempered fabric (not present at Brighton Hill South), fingertip impressions. Context 89 ditch 73, SSD A.
5. Rounded proto bead-rimmed jar, fabric 1. Context 99 ditch 72, SSD A.
6. Storage jar, fabric 1, slightly expanded rim. Context 91 ditch 73, SSD A.
7. Everted jar, fabric 1, burnished. Context 91 ditch 73, SSD A.
8. High shouldered jar, fabric 7 Context 142 ditch 141, SSD F.

A few of the assemblages from the oval enclosure (trench 1) comprised rather crudely manufactured S–profiled saucepans in a sandy fabric (fabric 2). A recent reassessment of the pottery from Beggarwood Lane has allowed the recognition of glauconitic sandy wares (Cunliffe 1984, 245–6; Morris 1991, 27–8) within the main sandy fabric grouping. This fabric may be distinguished by the absence of detrital flint and the presence of sparse organic or carbonaceous material, and by its distinctive

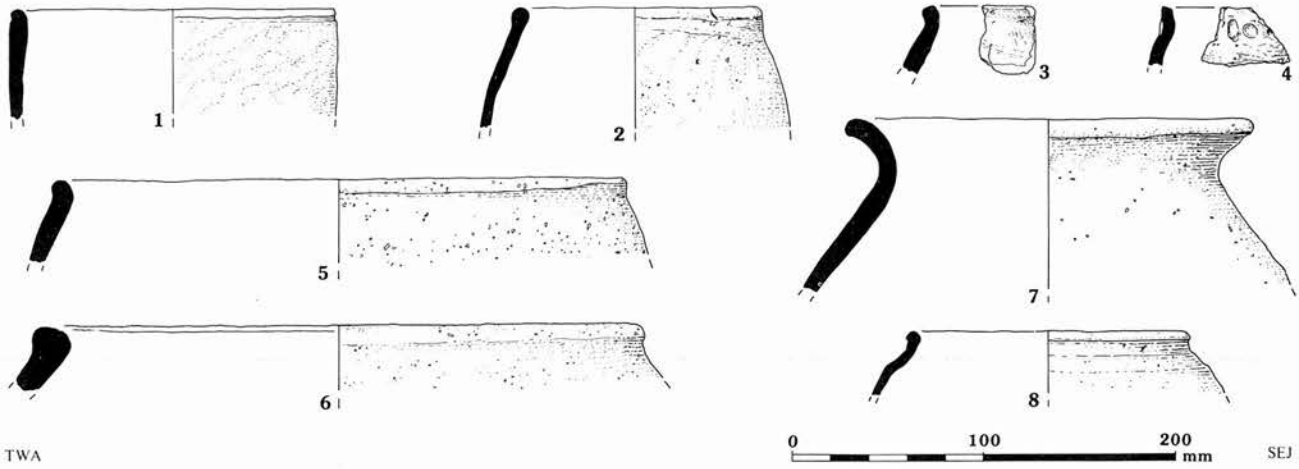


Figure 36 Iron Age pottery from Beggarwood Lane

highly burnished surface, which, unfortunately, has a tendency to flake off. As the glauconite is rarely visible macroscopically, consistent recognition for the purposes of quantification is difficult. The fabric forms at least 20% of the Beggarwood Lane assemblage, and was probably present (unrecognised) in similar quantities at Brighton Hill South. In many cases this fabric had been poorly prepared and cleaned leaving sparse large pieces of detrital flint in the clay matrix.

The majority of the groups contained more carefully finished flint-tempered wares (fabric 1). By analogy with Brighton Hill South, this contrast suggests the existence of two ceramic phases: Early–Middle Iron Age and Middle–Late Iron Age. The absence of material bearing shallow-tooled decoration, especially on the high shouldered bead-rimmed jars so common at Brighton Hill South, suggests that the sample recovered from the oval enclosure at Beggarwood Lane does not extend as far into the later Iron Age period (*see* eg, Cunliffe 1984, 231).

By contrast, the rather smaller assemblages recovered from trench 6 included examples of 'Belgic' grog-tempered wares (fabric 7), suggesting that the features excavated were filled at a later date than those of trench 1. Characteristically early Roman fabrics were absent and it is likely that the material is of pre-Conquest date. Although the sample was small, the dating of the pottery suggests the potential for further investigation of the changing landscape through time in this part of the Basingstoke area.

5 Discussion of the Iron Age Sites

D. Coe, P.J. Fasham, and G. Keevill

The excavations and evaluations at Brighton Hill South and Beggarwood Lane have provided a great deal of information about the Iron Age in the immediate area. This chapter attempts a synthesis of the evidence from the sites and presents a discussion of the wider implications of this evidence. Site specific elements, the enclosures, the structures, the pits, and zoning, are considered before moving on to a discussion of the broader questions concerning the social and economic foundations of the sites and their abandonment. Although it is intended to provide an interpretation of the type, diversity and density of activity taking place in the Brighton Hill South area during the Iron Age, it should be recognised that the nature of the investigations, especially at Site K and Beggarwood Lane, were at a minimal level, thus many of the ideas proffered in the following discussion can only be tentatively advanced.

1 Site K: Summary

The features in trench KI were grouped to the east and west of the trench. This does not reflect a chronological distribution, as each group contained features of both phases I and III. The limited scope of the evaluation and the high proportion of unphased features made structural or sequential interpretation difficult. A possible four-post structure was represented by post-holes 6537, 6539, and 6541, assuming that a fourth post lay outside the trench. Post-hole 6541 was of phase 0, but 6537 and 6539 were unphased.

Ditches 6517 and 6527 appear to have corresponded to the east and central ditches of the cropmark enclosure, suggesting that the west half of the enclosure was occupied during the Early–Middle Iron Age, and perhaps reoccupied and extended eastwards during the Late Iron Age/early Roman period. It has already been noted that the second cut of ditch 6527 was of similar dimension to ditch 6517. Thus pit 6531 would have been within the enclosure, but pits 6547 and 6571 would have been outside it to the east. This may indicate unenclosed activity. It can be argued that ditch 6527 (first cut) was a field boundary which was integrated into the enclosure complex in phase III. In either case the evidence suggests that the phase I and III activity occurred in the same area. There was no evidence of activity during the mid–Late Iron Age (phase II) within the limited evaluation trench.

As no dating evidence was forthcoming from the 1987 evaluation they cannot be related to the KI results with any certainty. Nevertheless three clear trends occurred. Firstly there was a clear concentration of activity, both of pits and post-holes, within the enclosed area. Secondly, the possible open activity area identified in trench KI (phase I) did not recur in 1987, there being no features north-east of the enclosure. This suggests that the open area, if it existed, was discrete and physically restricted. Finally, activity was not confined to the enclosure; linear features and post-holes were found up to 80 m away to the north. Nevertheless, some at least of the plotted cropmarks could not be identified by excavation. Dating for the existing features was not available due to the nature of the strategy.

2 Site B/C: Summary

Phase I: Early–Middle Iron Age

Phase I enclosure 5911 was placed within an existing series of ditches, of which 6476 to the west and 6602/5221 and 5100/5244 to the east were the major components. The position of 6602/5221 was known when the enclosure was constructed as the two ended at the same place. The ditches were probably part of a system of field boundaries to which the enclosure was added.

No post-built structures were recorded in enclosure 5911, though about half of its internal area was revealed. Presumably, either any structure or structures lie within the unexcavated north-western quarter, or no structures existed.

Phase II: Middle–Late Iron Age

Phase II activity was unenclosed in an area *c.* 45 x 40 m, 1800 m^2, centred 25–30 m east of enclosure 5911. Some physical overlap between the phases is suggested by the position of pit 6230 within enclosure 5911. The phase II pits indicate an enhanced grain storage capacity (volumes between 2.56 m^3 and 12.88 m^3). Again no structures were identified but may have occurred beyond the excavations. Unphased post-holes 5333, 5334, 5335, and 5355 in trench CI may have formed part of a structure lying to the south of the trench. At the least they can be interpreted as a pair of two-post structures (eg, Fasham 1985, 13). It should be stressed, however, that these post-holes were unphased in an area where Phase III activity also occurred.

Phase III: Late Iron Age–Early Roman

Continuity between phases II and III occurred in that the open activity area was still in use, albeit partially enclosed. The focus of settlement moved south into the enclosure complex, within which four subphases of activity were identified. It should be stressed that this is a working hypothesis based on the sample evidence. No reason for the successive replannings could be

adduced because of the lack of stratigraphic relationships and the homogeneity of the ceramics. The limited date range suggests that each subphase was short-lived.

It is possible that subphases ii or iii and iv were related, in that ditch 5406 terminated so near the south terminal of enclosure 5913 that some degree of contemporaneity is likely. Insufficient evidence was obtained by the excavations to allow preference between two possibilities: that subphase iv was the final occupation of Site B/C, or that subphase iv was connected with subphase ii enclosure 5913.

4 Beggarwood Lane

The nature of the investigations at Beggarwood Lane allows us to say little about their true nature and function. Their importance in relation to the development of the Iron Age landscape at Brighton Hill South should not, however, be overlooked.

Whilst welcoming the preservation of the 'banjo' enclosure, complex B, from the point of view of interpreting the Iron Age landscape of Brighton Hill South it is unfortunate that no investigations were carried out on this potentially crucial element of the enclosure system. Here the opportunity exists to refine the interpretation of this type of site, due to its association with a wider landscape than previously investigated in association with 'banjos'.

Complex A similarly has potential to refine the interpretation of the 'banjo' enclosure. This complex produced substantial evidence for structures and, bearing in mind the nature of the excavation sample, could tentatively be interpreted as a settlement. The presence here of a settlement immediately adjacent to a 'banjo' enclosure, a type usually assigned an agricultural function, may lend weight to Fasham's argument for the 'banjo' at Micheldever Wood, that 'the site was occupied, if not within the actual core enclosure, then in part of the immediately adjacent complex' (1987b). Unfortunately this is conjecture, as without investigation of complex B there is no evidence that it is contemporary with complex A, or that it does not itself contain structural elements.

5 The Enclosures

The shape of the phase I enclosure 5911 does not appear to be closely paralleled. In contrast, the Beggarwood Lane complex B appears to bear all the characteristics of the 'banjo' type enclosure as defined by Perry (1966), and further discussed by that author (1982) and Fasham (1987b). But as this complex was not investigated its form cannot therefore be stated. 'Banjo' enclosure sites are widespread in Hampshire with a concentration in the area between Winchester and Basingstoke and they have been shown to be associated with areas of clay-with-flints (op. cit.), a frequent geological occurrence at Brighton Hill South. While 'banjo' enclosures have previously been seen as stock enclosures (eg, Champion and Champion 1981, 40), more recent work suggests that they were closely associated with settlements as at Micheldever Wood (Fasham 1987b) and recent work in the Upper Thames valley has illustrated ways in which this type of enclosure fitted into the wider landscape (Hingley 1984).

The phase III subrectangular enclosures of sites B/C and K conform roughly to the Hampshire type 4 site as defined by Champion and Champion (1981, 40). Nearby examples of similar sites (Fig. 37) include Cowdery's Down (Millett and James 1983), Rucstalls Hill (Oliver and Applin 1978), and Viables Farm (Millett and Russell 1984). This type of enclosure is common across southern England and is usually dated to the later Iron Age–early Roman periods.

6 Structures

No structures could be positively identified on Site B/C, although a possible four-post structure existed in enclosure 5912. This contrasts with the evidence from Site K and the Beggarwood Lane enclosures. At the former a possible four-post structure was identified in trench KI and further work in 1987, while not involving excavation of features, identified a concentration of probable post-holes within the enclosure which are likely to belong to phase III (*see above*). Many of the post-holes appeared to be from structures whose full plans were not exposed. The Beggarwood Lane site, complex A, also produced substantial, probably structural, post-holes. At nearby Site X/Y excavations in 1990 revealed part of a round-house of early Iron Age date apparently part of an open settlement (Coe and Newman 1992).

Excavations in the Basingstoke area on several contemporaneous sites have revealed a similar lack of structures. At Viables Farm (Millett and Russell 1984) a substantial portion of the enclosure was excavated but no structures could be identified. The complete excavation of Rucstalls Hill (Oliver and Applin 1978) also produced insubstantial phased structural evidence. At Cowdery's Down (Millett and James 1983) approximately 20% of the Iron Age and Romano-British enclosures were excavated, but again no structures could be identified although one late Bronze Age/early Iron Age circular post-built structure was discovered outside the enclosures. Eight certain and four possible circular structures — six of which were post-built — were recorded at Winklebury, but span four centuries of occupation (Smith 1977).

There are a number of factors which may be responsible for the lack of structural evidence recovered. Plough damage was observed and recorded at Brighton Hill South, and this may have affected some of the smaller features. The layout of the excavation trenches may also have been significant. There was enough space for complete structures to have existed between the sample trenches on Site B/C, but with *c.* 40% excavated it is perhaps unlikely, but not impossible, that all structures would have been missed. The length and density of occupation may be important and although it is difficult to reconcile with the digging of enclosures, the possibility of seasonal occupation in temporary structures should be considered.

However the generally high density of post-holes on Iron Age sites such as Old Down Farm, Andover (Davies 1981), Winnall Down (Fasham 1985), or Easton Lane

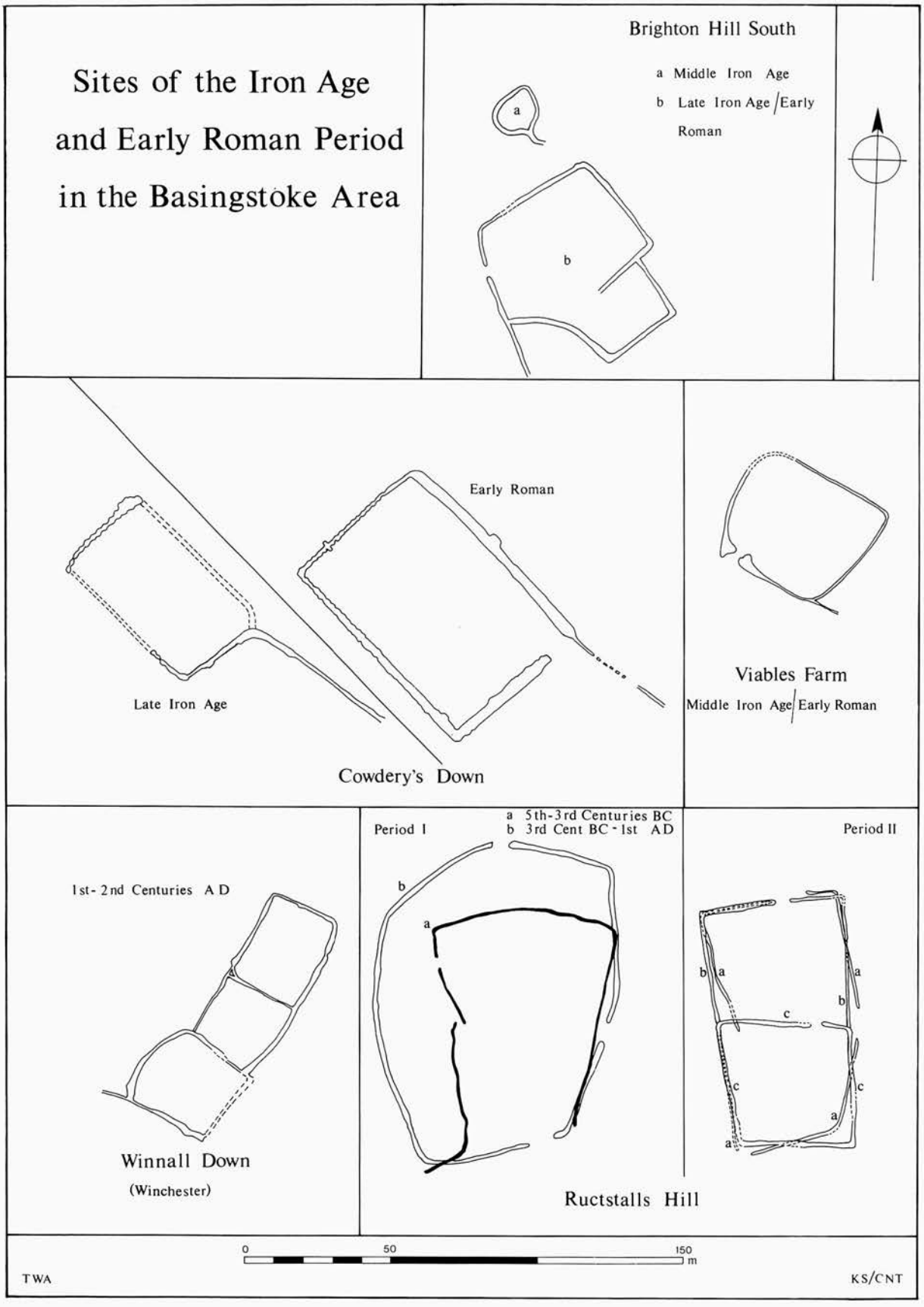


Figure 37 Sites of the Iron Age and early Romano-British period in the Basingstoke area

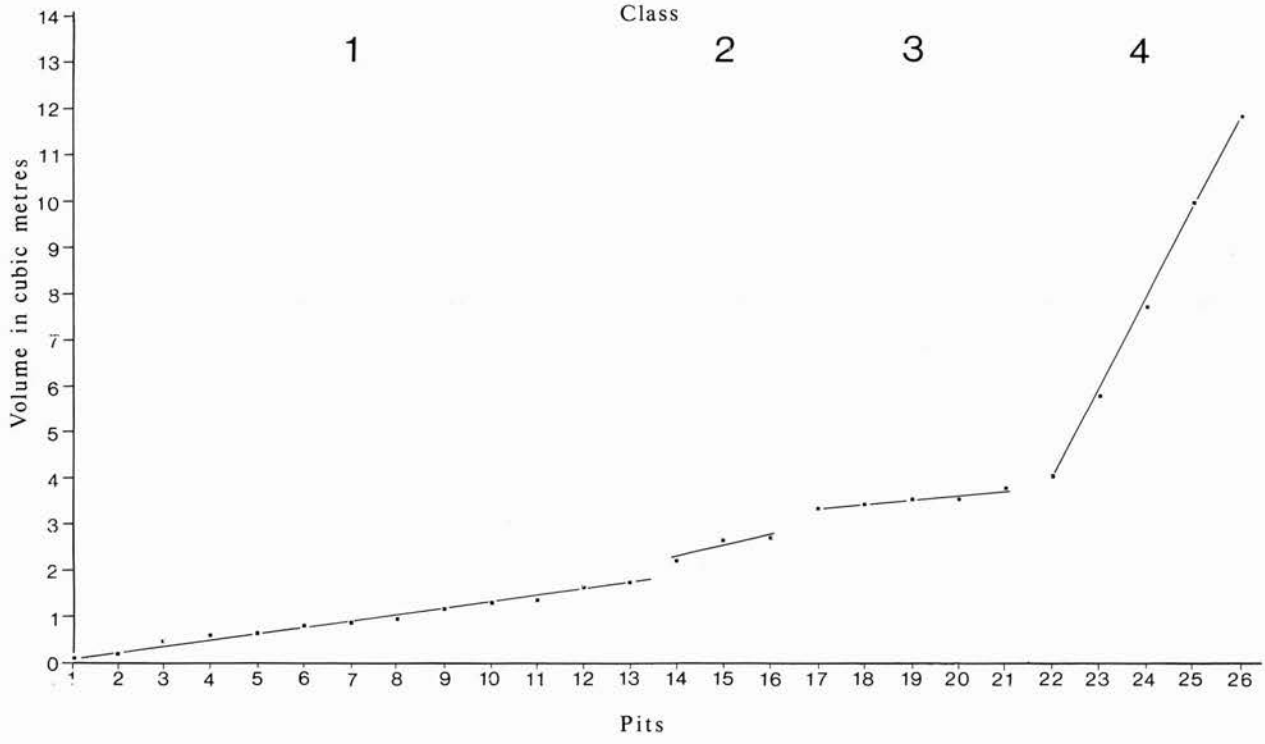


Figure 38 Definition of pit classes by volume. Pit numbers refer to Table Mf. 59

(Fasham *et al.* 1989) suggests that the absence of postholes at Sites B/C is not fortuitous. The evidence from Brighton Hill South Site X/Y (see Coe and Newman 1992) and from Cowdery's Down (Millet and James 1983), suggest that some of the local settlements, at least in the Early Iron Age, were open. Many of the enclosures observed from aerial photographs might be non-habitation areas, perhaps associated with open settlements. By targeting excavations on the basis of aerial photographic evidence a bias has been created against unenclosed settlement. A further indicator of this pattern may be seen in the phosphate survey (Fig. 10) which recorded high levels in the area to the south of Site K.

7 Pits

Twenty-seven pits were excavated in Site B/C, of which pit 5416 was cut by ditch 5406, and provided no quantifiable measurements, and four pits were excavated at Site K. The volumes of all but pit 5416 were calculated to two decimal places from the field records following the method used by Hawkes (1987b) as opposed to the more detailed calculations of Jefferies (1979). Only one pit was excavated at Beggarwood Lane, this was beehive in form, but no statistical analysis of this feature was carried out.

The pits can be divided into five types according to physical character: beehive, cylindrical, rectilinear, hemispherical, and part-conical. These types are similar to those established at Little Woodbury, Wiltshire (Bersu 1940), Gussage All Saints, Dorset (Jefferies 1979), Danebury (Whittle 1984), and the 'banjo' enclosure in Micheldever Wood (Hawkes 1987b). The part-conical pits are small and show no signs of weathering from an original beehive or cylindrical type. Twenty-four of the 27 pits from Site B/C were beehive or cylindrical types and two of the four from Site K were beehive.

The volumes of the 26 quantifiable pits from Site B/C were plotted as a graph (Fig. 38). Four volumetric classes may be distinguished tentatively (*see* Table Mf. 58, for a more detailed summary).

Table Mf. 59 shows that 60% of the pits were beehive-shaped, a profile found in all phases, while cylindrical pits, 20% of the total, were recorded in phase III only. All types became larger through time, while some of the largest pits showed long sequences of infilling with internal stratigraphic and ceramic phasing. It has been suggested that the minimum depth for grain storage is one metre (Bersu 1940), but experiments have shown that pits only 0.6 m deep could be used (Jefferies 1979, 15). Only five pits on Site B/C would thus be disqualified; two of these, at 0.57 m deep, were on the limit of defined usefulness.

Observations of pits at Micheldever Wood left open for several years before re-excavation, have shown that pits excavated in chalk will become substantially eroded if left open for any length of time, and that the pattern of erosion is visible in the filling of a pit (Fasham 1987b). Thirteen of the 31 pits (including pit 5416) recorded from

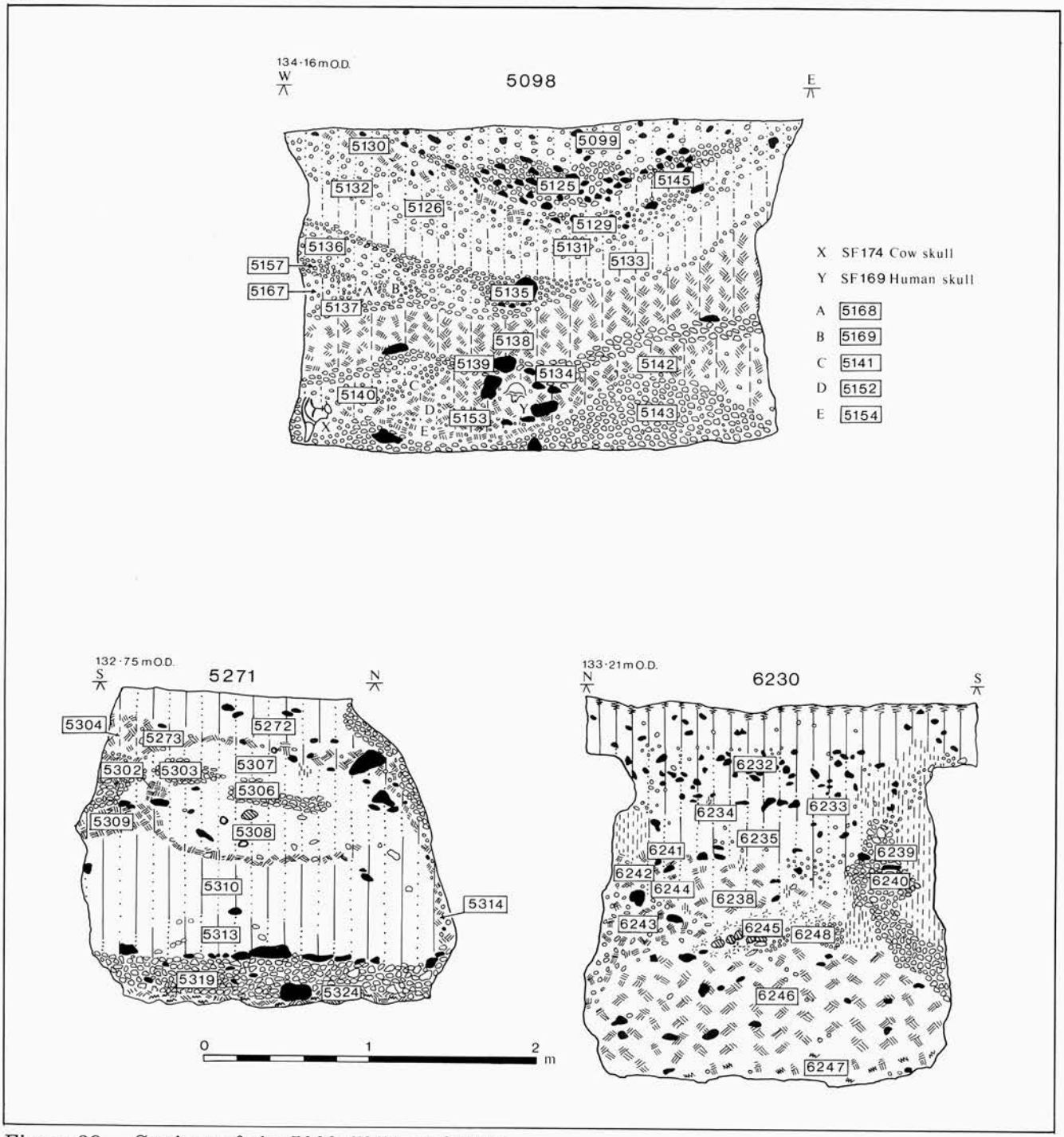


Figure 39 Sections of pits 5098, 5271, and 6230

Sites B/C and K contained primary fills consisting of chalk rubble. These rarely matched the annular ring pattern observed during the experiments at Micheldever Wood. In one case (pit 5120) chalk rubble was the only fill. The other pit fills were mostly horizontal bands or dome-shaped. The exception was pit 5098 which had a pronounced annular ring. There was clear evidence that this pit had been left open after abandonment and it may be significant that this was the largest of all the excavated pits. It is not impossible that its original capacity may have been half of the excavated volume. Many of the primary chalk deposits, however, represented deliberate redeposition of chalk originally excavated from the pit or from a new neighbouring pit. A further eight pits contained primary fills of burnt matter, often associated with special deposits (*see below*). On the whole, there was little evidence for substantial erosion of pits.

All the finds, including the faunal assemblages, from the pits were examined in an attempt to recognise ritual activity similar to that found at other Iron Age settlements, as at Danebury (Cunliffe 1984), Winnall Down (Fasham 1985), and Rooksdown (Butterworth forthcoming). Seven of the pits contained finds within primary fills which may have been special deposits. Of these, four produced finds within midden derived

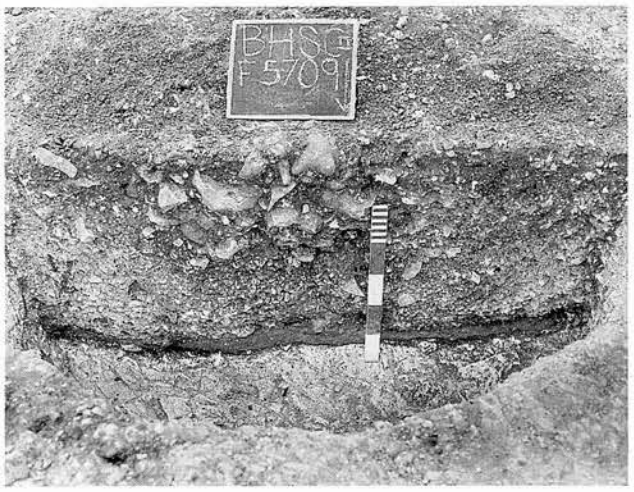


Plate 7 Section of pit 5709, showing burnt primary fill

material, whose creation or deposition could itself have been ritual (Maltby 1985b, Hill 1989). The other three pits produced finds discovered individually, or in small groups, which appear to have been deliberately placed on their floors and which were sealed by naturally derived deposits. In pit 5098 (Fig. 39) a complete pot, an iron latch lifter, a human skull, and an ox skull were found. The last three items were found amongst chalk debris found in a ring pattern, suggesting natural decay of the pit sides, and therefore indicating that the pit was open for at least one winter and that these items were not placed into the pit immediately after its final use as a grain store.

The other pits containing objects which appear to have been deliberately placed at their bases were pit 6116, which produced a loomweight, and pit 5300, which produced an animal long-bone and scapula. Pit 6116 has further significance in that it was the only pit to produce a large quantity of associated bone. All these remains were of sheep/goat and suggest that the carcasses of these animals were being disposed of in this pit with other rubbish. Although these were not found in the primary fills of this pit, their presence may still be indicative of ritual activity, perhaps the remains of feasting (Maltby 1985b).

Hill (1989) has pointed out that approximately 25% of pits on a sample of Wessex Iron Age sites contain special deposits. This contrasts with the Brighton Hill South results where just under 10% of pits have recognisable special deposits in their primary fills and 22.5% have special deposits associated with midden material. It has also been noted that two of the pits from Site K and six from Site B/C had thin layers of burnt material on their floors (Plate 7) and on Site B/C this was associated with special finds in primary fills. Reynolds (1974) has suggested that such deposits derive from sterilisation after use although there was no evidence of scorching or liming of the chalk surface of these pits, as one would expect from an *in situ* fire.

Phase II pit 6230 (Fig. 39) had at least two discrete phases of midden deposit within it. The first phase was the primary deposit and included 89% of the pottery from the pit as well as amphorae fragments, spindle-whorls, animal bone, and a complete red deer antler lying on the pit floor. The amphorae sherds date this deposit to the end of phase II, Middle–Late Iron Age. After a period of disuse the pit was finally filled with more midden material including pottery dating to phase III, Late Iron Age.

Another pit which produced midden material was phase III pit 5271 (Fig. 39), this contained a burnt primary fill sealed by a dump of redeposited chalk, upon which were laid a number of chalk nodules and fragments. It has been suggested (Reynolds 1977, 34) that this pattern might represent pit use or reuse for silage manufacture. The upper fills were deliberate deposits with large amounts of domestic refuse. Seven hundred and fifty-two sherds were recovered from the pit, including 58 from the chalk fills. Pottery of all the site's ceramic phases apart from medieval was present, and numerous cross-context joins were evident. The good preservation of the pit profile further suggests that the pit was backfilled deliberately.

The deposition of substantial quantities of domestic refuse in certain pits suggests that middens were built up on the site. Pit 5271 (Fig. 39) contained pottery in large quantities, spanning perhaps five centuries of use, which was deposited in a single event. The quantity of the earlier material is much greater than might be expected as residual. This suggests that a midden could have been in use for a prolonged period.

8 Zoning

There is evidence for zoning of Site B/C into specific activity areas during phase III. Storage pits were concentrated in enclosure annexes 5914 and 5915 (five each out of a total of 12 for phase III) while annexe 5915 and enclosure 5912 contained concentrations of 'scoops.' In 5912 these were grouped opposite the entrance in the west half of the enclosure.

The incidence of faunal remains from pits and ditches of phase III shows similar zoning. Ditch segments contained almost three times as much animal bone as the pits, while the latter contained a higher proportion of burnt bones. The quantitative difference is in fact directly in proportion to the amount of soil removed in each feature category. Eighty-four cubic metres of soil was removed from pits and 256 cubic metres from ditch segments, a ratio in favour of ditches of 3:1. The higher percentage of burnt bone in pits is indicative of ordinary domestic refuse; it has been suggested above that midden deposits were being used for pit filling, and the bone evidence tends to support this, as does the evidence of canid scavenging of the pit bones. Unfortunately the erosion caused by that scavenging means that butchery evidence is scarce.

9 Economy and Social Organisation

The floral remains suggest that a consistent arable farming regime was being practised on Sites B/C and K throughout the Iron Age. Spelt wheat was the dominant cereal crop during this period, as it was across southern

England, with bread wheat, emmer, barley, and oats also cultivated. As Carruthers points out (*above*) these crops were almost certainly grown locally and the presence and nature of the pits suggests their storage as seed grain on site. Although there appears to be little floral evidence of on-site crop processing, the occurrence of quern stones suggests that at least the final stages of processing were taking place. Some evidence for the intensification of agricultural practices has also been detected. An increased occurrence of the weed cleaver (*Gallium aparine*) through the three phases was noted. This weed is associated with autumn sown crops and may indicate a gradual move away from spring sowing. In addition the increased presence of shorter ground weeds in phase III deposits may also indicate a change in harvesting techniques, with more of the straw being taken rather than reaping just below the ear.

The faunal assemblage was also generally typical of the upland Wessex Iron Age on Chalk. Sheep/goat were the dominant species throughout, although the proportion of cattle bones increased dramatically in phase III. There was some evidence of butchery marks on the bones, mostly on the cattle. By comparing the capacities of the excavated pits with the amount of bone retrieved from them it can be seen that the amount of bone deposited increased through the three phases of the site, with a slightly larger increase between phases I and II than between phases II and III. A large number of horn-cores were found mainly in the ditches of the phase III enclosure 5912 (most of the cattle fragments were also found in the this area). These cores are almost certainly the debris from the processing of horns which could be used in the manufacture of combs and handles for tools (MacGregor 1985).

As we have seen no evidence for structures was found at Sites B/C, K during phase I, and at Beggarwood Lane complexes C and D. A possible explanation is that these enclosures were specialised activity areas, within a larger farming settlement. At the present there are no other enclosures in the Wessex area of a similar form which have been proved to be of purely agricultural function. In the Roman period, however, rectilinear enclosures associated with pastoral activities are more common particularly in the Basingstoke area and include that at Rucstalls Hill (Oliver and Applin 1978), Cowdery's Down (Millett and James 1983) and possibly Site X/Y Brighton Hill South (Coe and Newman 1992).

The amount of excavation at Site B/C gives us the best insight into what form the activity within these enclosures might have taken. In phase I with sheep being the dominant species in the pastoral economy a small enclosure was all that would have been required. A small enclosure would have served as a stockade for the flock at times of culling, lambing and poor weather in a similar way to medieval sheep penning. As a subsidiary use of the enclosure grain was stored in pits. In phase III, subphases i and iii, the enclosure is greatly expanded with a small annexe on its south- eastern side. The main enclosure would have been the main stockade increased in size to cope with not only a larger number of animals, but also a larger proportion of cattle. The evidence from the ditches suggests that the cattle were being slaughtered and butchered on site and as a by-product the horns of the slaughtered cattle were being processed. The annexe contained a large majority of the pits on the site and its ditches produced far fewer animal bones. This suggests that the crop storage area had been separated from the main animal stockade, a further example, with the floral and faunal evidence, of growing intensification and sophistication of the agricultural practices in this area.

Whilst the evidence for Site B/C being a specialised activity area appears strong, the finds from the site indicate that other activities were taking place, if not on the site then somewhere in the immediate area. All three phases produced evidence of metalworking in the form of smithing slag and it is clear that cloth was also being produced, spinning being attested by the presence of spindle-whorls and weaving by that of loomweights, supporting Marchant's (1989) case that weaving was not a specialist craft practiced mainly at hillforts as previously proposed. In addition there is some evidence from the site of broader economic contacts. Imports included an increasing quantity of Iron Age pottery, particularly jars and decorated and burnished vessels. The quantity of salt apparently decreased between phases II and III, but quernstones were only found in phase III. Other objects which may be of high status were imported although in small quantities. The discovery in phase II of Dressel 1 amphorae indicates the consumption of Italian wine, and evidence for the importation of wine, olive oil, and fine tablewares was also found in phase III.

The presence of these finds on a site with no clear evidence for houses suggests that the users of the site must have lived close by. It is tempting to see this as a component of a dispersed settlement under the control of a single family community. Site B/C would have served an agricultural function with some industrial/craft activity also going on.

The fluctuations in the size and form of the enclosures at Site B/C may be the result of the same processes. A single community farming a large area including several enclosures/storage areas might not concern itself about letting one or more of these fall into disuse if there were no immediate requirement for it. Equally these sites could be adapted as wished or needed.

The investigations at Site K and the Beggarwood Lane complexes may provide us with some of the missing elements of the settlement pattern in operation at Brighton Hill South. Site K produced little evidence of intense activity in phase I but in phase III the enclosure appears to be rebuilt with strong evidence for internal activity and structures. Whilst at Beggarwood Lane complex A has provided evidence for activity in the middle Iron Age period, possibly associated with the neighbouring 'banjo' enclosure (complex B). It may be of some importance that the main period of activity at Beggarwood Lane complex A was during the Middle Iron Age at a time when Site B/C appears, on the evidence available, to be a collection of pits and scoops and when Site K was not being used at all. This may illustrate a shift of activity at Brighton Hill South.

10 Abandonment

Sites B/C and K and Beggarwood Lane are broadly contemporary with local sites such as Viables Farm, Rucstalls Hill, and Cowdery's Down (Fig. 37). Site B/C was continuously occupied, but Site K may have been deserted between phases I and III. Beggarwood Lane Site A was in use in the Middle and Middle–Late Iron Age (*Chapter 4*) but did not apparently continue much into the 1st century AD. A gap in occupation between the 1st century BC and the Roman Conquest was suggested at Rucstalls Hill (Oliver and Applin 1978, 46), but this has since been questioned due to the conservative nature of the local pottery tradition (Millett and Russell 1984, 56). At Winklebury, occupation occurred in the 6th and 5th centuries BC, with a secondary phase between the 3rd and 1st centuries BC (Smith 1977).

Activity at Brighton Hill South seems to have ceased in the third or fourth quarter of the 1st century AD. Three early Roman brooches were found, but the date range of their manufacture need not post-date AD 60. Similarly, no pottery from contemporaneous features is later than this. Both Sites B/C and K at Brighton Hill South were abandoned some time in the second half of the 1st century AD. Site abandonment around this period has also been noted at the nearby site at Rooksdown (Butterworth forthcoming). The 'banjo' enclosure in Micheldever Wood was also occupied from the 3rd century BC until the middle of the 1st century AD. Late Roman material in the upper fills of features was believed to derive from a separate but adjacent site with no apparent continuity of use (Fasham 1987b). This is not, however, a feature of all Iron Age sites in the area as several provide evidence of activity into the Roman period, for example Viables Farm (Millett and Russell 1984), Rucstalls Hill (Oliver and Applin 1978), and Cowdery's Down (Millett and James 1983). In all these cases the nature and level of the Roman activity is imperfectly understood. This is also reflected at Brighton Hill South where excavations during 1990 on Site X/Y showed that this enclosure complex was of 2nd–3rd century AD date (Coe and Newman 1992).

Part 3: Excavation of a Medieval Settlement

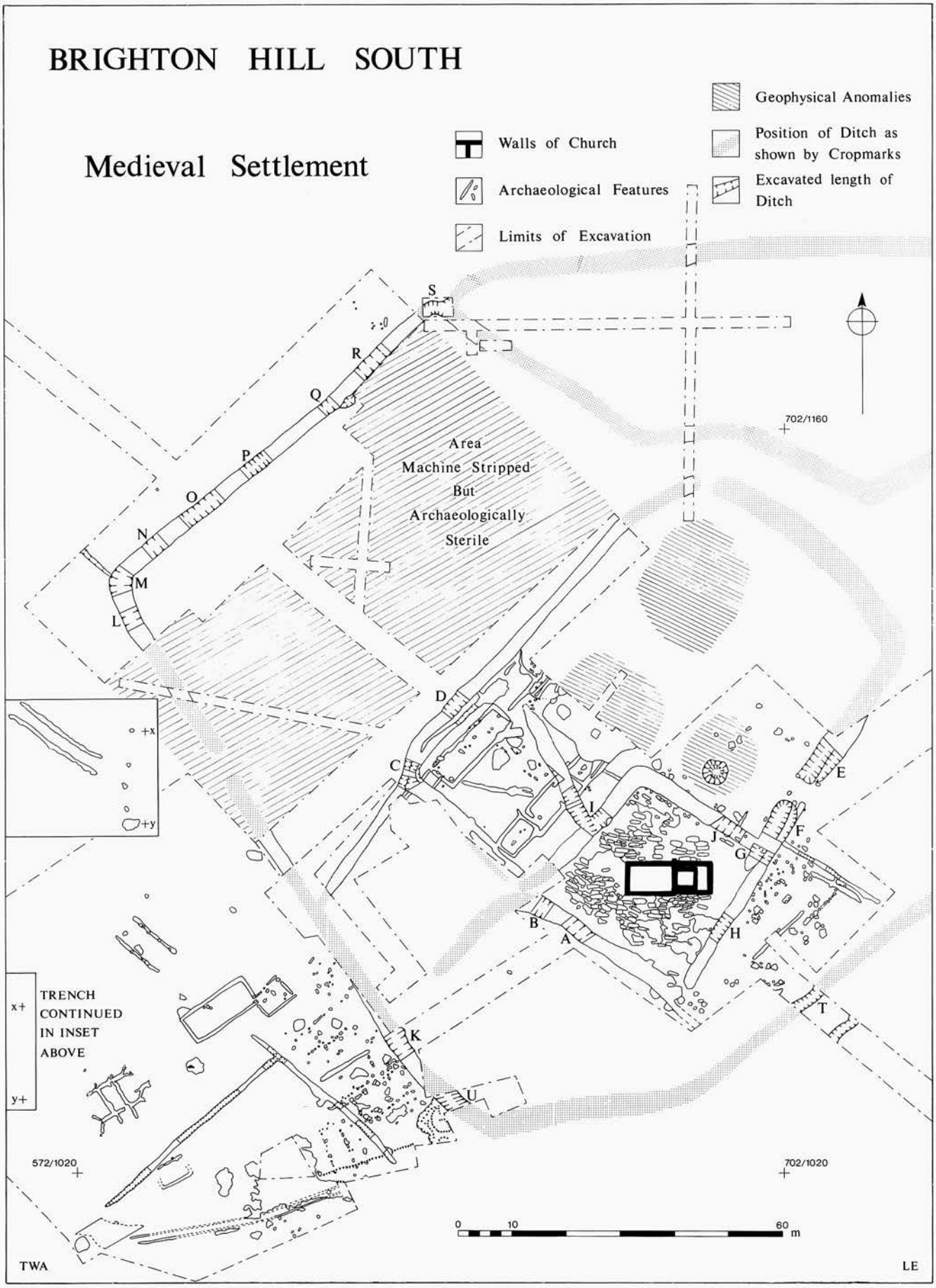


Figure 40 Site A: all features

6. Brighton Hill South Site A

P.J. Fasham and G. Keevil

1 Introduction

Aerial photographs of the area of Site A (Pl. 1) revealed it to comprise a double enclosure, a small Inner Enclosure lying completely within a larger Outer Enclosure. Associated with these enclosures were a number of features which lay both within them and to their south-west. The whole of the cropmark complex lay on the south-east facing slope of a shallow dry valley. The morphology of the enclosures had suggested an Iron Age date. Trial trench A, however, uncovered part of a medieval church and cemetery with adjacent timber structures (Fig. 40). Trench A, 360 m long and 5 m wide, ran north-west–south-east through the enclosures, and was excavated from October 1984 to January 1985. Trial trench AI, 300 m long and 5 m wide, at right-angles to trench A, crossed in the middle of the churchyard. An important function of trench AI was to evaluate a series of discrete cropmarks west of the south corner of the Outer Enclosure.

The results of the trial excavation led to agreements being reached to preserve the Inner and part of the Outer Enclosures as public open spaces within the development. Further work between February and September 1986 was concentrated on the extra enclosure settlement and the north-west half of the Outer Enclosure (Fig. 40) which were not to be preserved. The Inner Enclosure, including the churchyard to its north-east and north-west, were also stripped of topsoil in order to reveal the complete plan of the church, cemetery, and adjacent timber structures. Excavations in this area were minimal and problem-orientated with the priority being the retrieval of a plan.

2 Phasing

In all areas stratigraphic relationships between features were limited, although important evidence was obtained in several places. The phasing of discrete features relied on ceramic assemblages. The study of the pottery identified three phases of activity — phase L (mid–late 11th–12th centuries), phase M (late 12th–mid 14th centuries) and phase N (late 14th–mid/late 15th centuries). Two further phases were identified: post-abandonment phase P and post-medieval phase R. Some assemblages could only be phased tentatively, but are accepted as belonging to their ceramic phase for the purpose of site phasing. There was insufficient time within the financial constraints of the project to test the statistical reliability of the uncertainly phased assemblages, but there is a degree of cohesion in building traditions which supports the broad three phase interpretation of the site.

Slot and post-built structures were phased by ceramic assemblages from their component features, with the latest securely phased group providing the *terminus ante quem*. In some cases limited quantities of material were available from a small number of component features (*details in archive*).

Phase P consisted of a number of layers containing pottery of phase N, but sealing features already dated to that phase. Phase R consisted of a post-medieval hollow-way, track, and associated boundary ditch identified during the sample excavations of winter 1984–1985. These features occurred to the north-west of Site A.

While direct dating evidence for the two constructional phases of the church was not recovered, documentary research has shown that the settlement probably contained a church at the time of *Domesday*. The layout of the first church may indicate a late Saxon origin, and fragments of late Saxon or Saxo-Norman stonework belonging to the church were recovered. The development of the church and churchyard is therefore described first, followed by the overall development of the settlement by phase.

The settlement evidence for each of phases L, M, and N is described according to specific areas of the excavations; first the area immediately to the north-west of the churchyard, followed by the area immediately to the south-east and finally the area to the south-west, as these reflect discrete areas of activity within the site.

3 The Church

The two-cell church, aligned east–west in the centre of the graveyard, was of at least two constructional phases (Figs 41 and Pl. 8). The wall foundations were of rammed chalk and large flint nodules, with structural details such as quoins, doors, and windows in stone. These stone

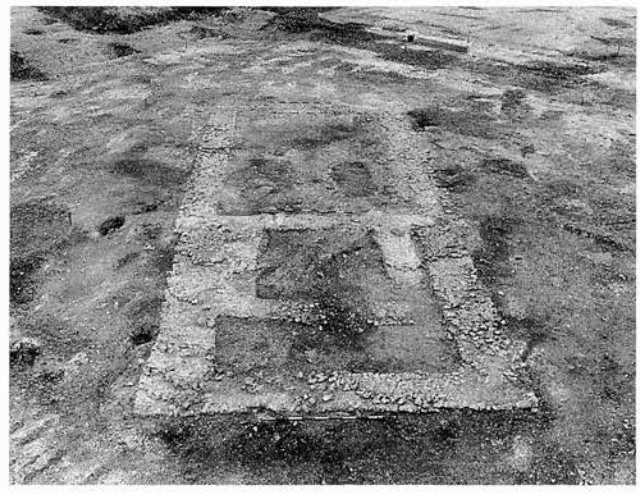


Plate 8 View of the church and cemetery from the east

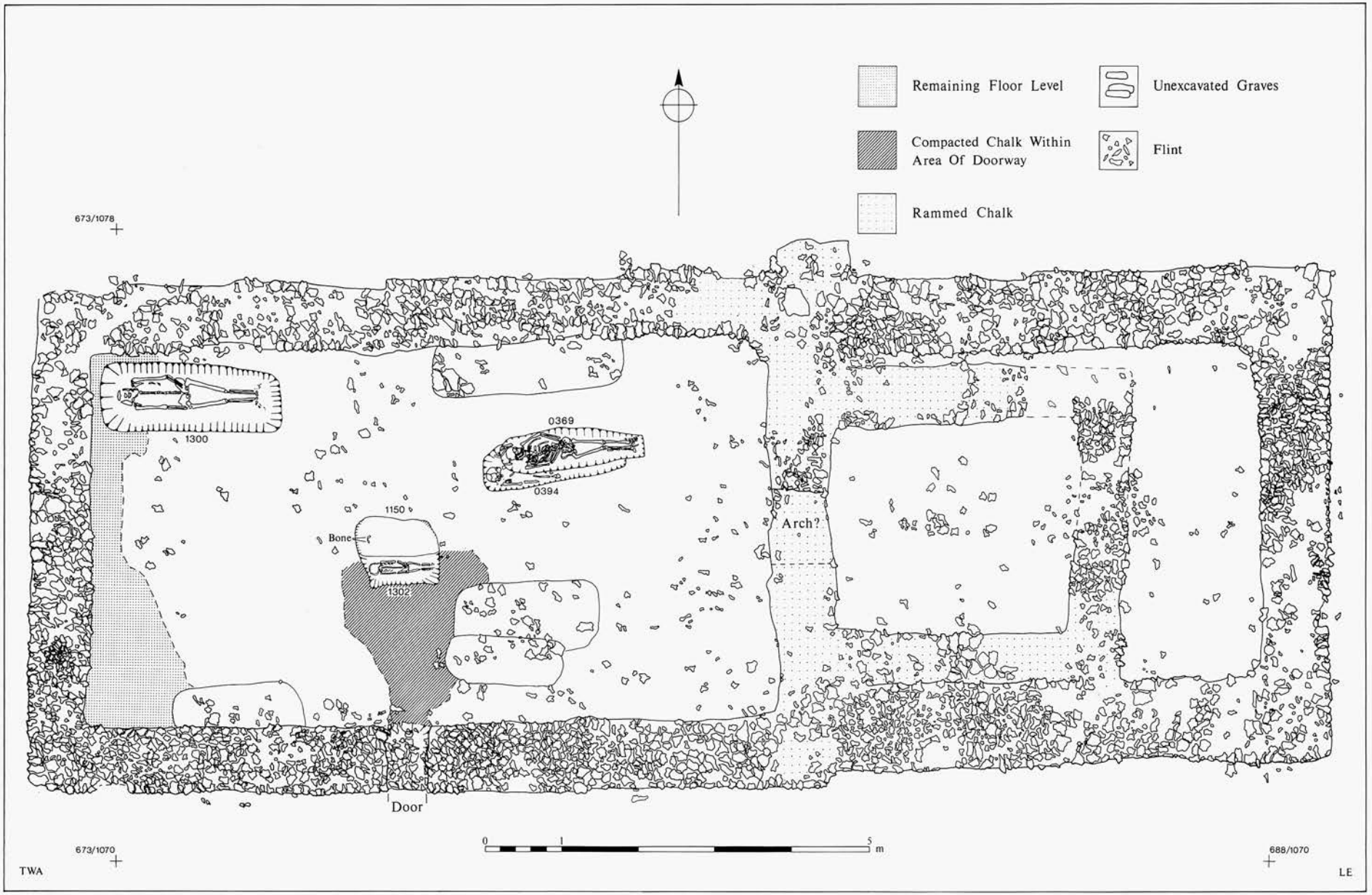


Figure 41 Plan of the church

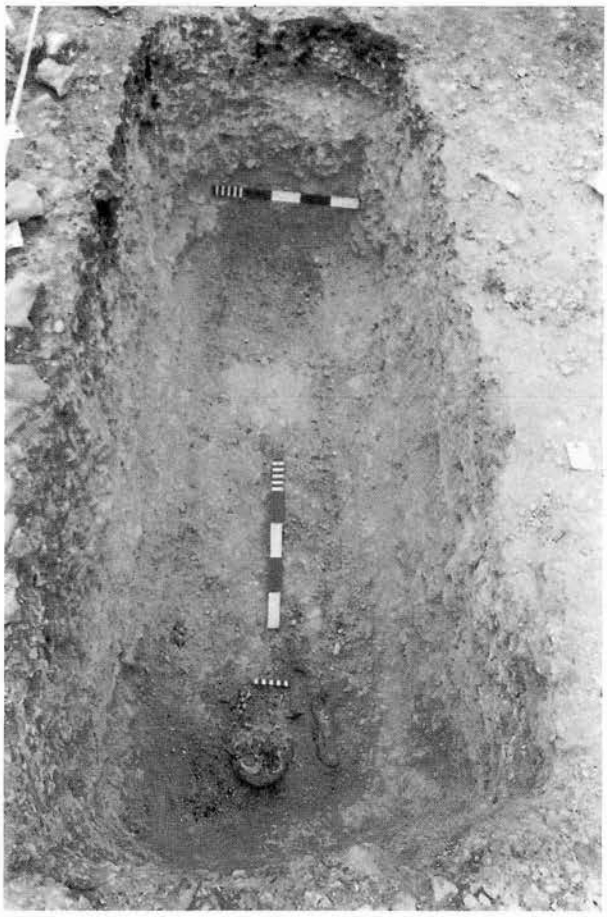


Plate 9 Grave 1300 viewed from the west. Note burnt lens 1304 surrounding the body

structural elements indicate that the building was constructed of flint and mortar, possibly with some chalk. The amount of tile recovered from the area suggests that this was the main roofing material at least at the time of demolition. Fragments of window glass and lead tracery were recovered from graves and from a phase P layer sealing Inner Enclosure ditch segment G.

The nave was common to both constructional phases. It was 10.44 m long and up to 6.54 m wide externally, with an internal area of 43.5 m^2. The walls averaged 0.8 m thick, and a section along part of the exterior of the north wall proved the foundations there to be 0.45 m deep in three flint courses. There was a narrow door in the south wall, and a triangular area of chalk leading in from the door had been worn smooth. A patch of rammed soil at the west end of the nave was interpreted as a floor level remnant.

The chancel was of two constructional phases. The first phase, 3.9 m long, 4 m wide externally and with an internal area of 8.03 m^2, had walls between 0.64 m and 0.84 m wide, averaging 0.73 m. The second chancel was bonded directly onto the north and south walls of the nave, though inset by 0.2 m from the south wall. The new chancel was 6.46 m long and 6.22 m wide externally, with an internal area of 24.05 m^2. The walls were about one metre thick. A chalk and flint buttress was provided at the junction of the north walls of the nave and chancel to give additional strength.

Use of the second chancel involved considerable erosion of the first phase foundations, and many flint nodules were removed. The east wall of the nave was apparently demolished, providing an open chancel with a wide chancel arch.

A substantial block of flint nodules did survive in the north half of the wall foundation, however, marking the north jamb of the original chancel arch. The south jamb had not survived, but its inferred position, if symmetrical, gives a chancel arch only 0.9 m wide, leading into the first chancel. The north-east corner of the second chancel cut a grave, and a second seemed to be cut by the south-east corner. These graves were not excavated. There were no post-holes or other features to indicate the nature of internal fittings such as altars.

4 The Churchyard

The churchyard was a square enclosure with an area of about 900 m^2 (Fig. 42 and Pl. 10).

Phase L

Post-holes in the north corner and in the inner face of segment B of the later Inner Enclosure ditch suggest that the churchyard was at first surrounded by a fence (Figs 42 and 43). In segment B a pair of rectangular post-holes was cut by the second phase ditch, while in the north corner 11 post-holes occurred within one metre of the internal edge of the ditch, one (1202), being cut by it. It is suggested that this fenceline continued around the churchyard on exactly the same alignment as the phase M ditch, thus explaining why the post-holes only survived in one location.

Phase M

The churchyard was enclosed by ditches in phase M, in the south corner of the broadly contemporaneous Inner Enclosure (Fig. 49).

Churchyard ditch segment I (Fig. 50) revealed two phases. The earliest, 0083, with 45° sides and a flat bottom was 3.5 m wide and 0.8 m deep. Recut 0105, possibly of two phases, had steeper sides, was of the same depth and was 2.3 m wide. The two cuts were separated stratigraphically by ditch 0085 running northwards into the Inner Enclosure. Segment J of churchyard ditch 1004 may have contained a recut. The first phase was 2.5 m wide and up to 1.2 m deep, with sides no steeper than 40°. The possible second phase was 1.6 m wide and up to 0.6 m deep.

The entrance to the churchyard was in the south corner of the ditched enclosure where there was a five-posted gate structure. The gate was 3.5 m long and 2.5 m wide. The south side consisted of two post-holes, 1102 (0.9 x 0.7 x 0.27 m) and 1168 (0.82 m diameter x 0.25 m). The north side contained three post-holes, 1100 (1.02 x 0.8 x 0.42 m), 1118 (1.3 x 0.62 x 0.26 m), and 1116 (0.96 x 0.9 x 0.17 m).

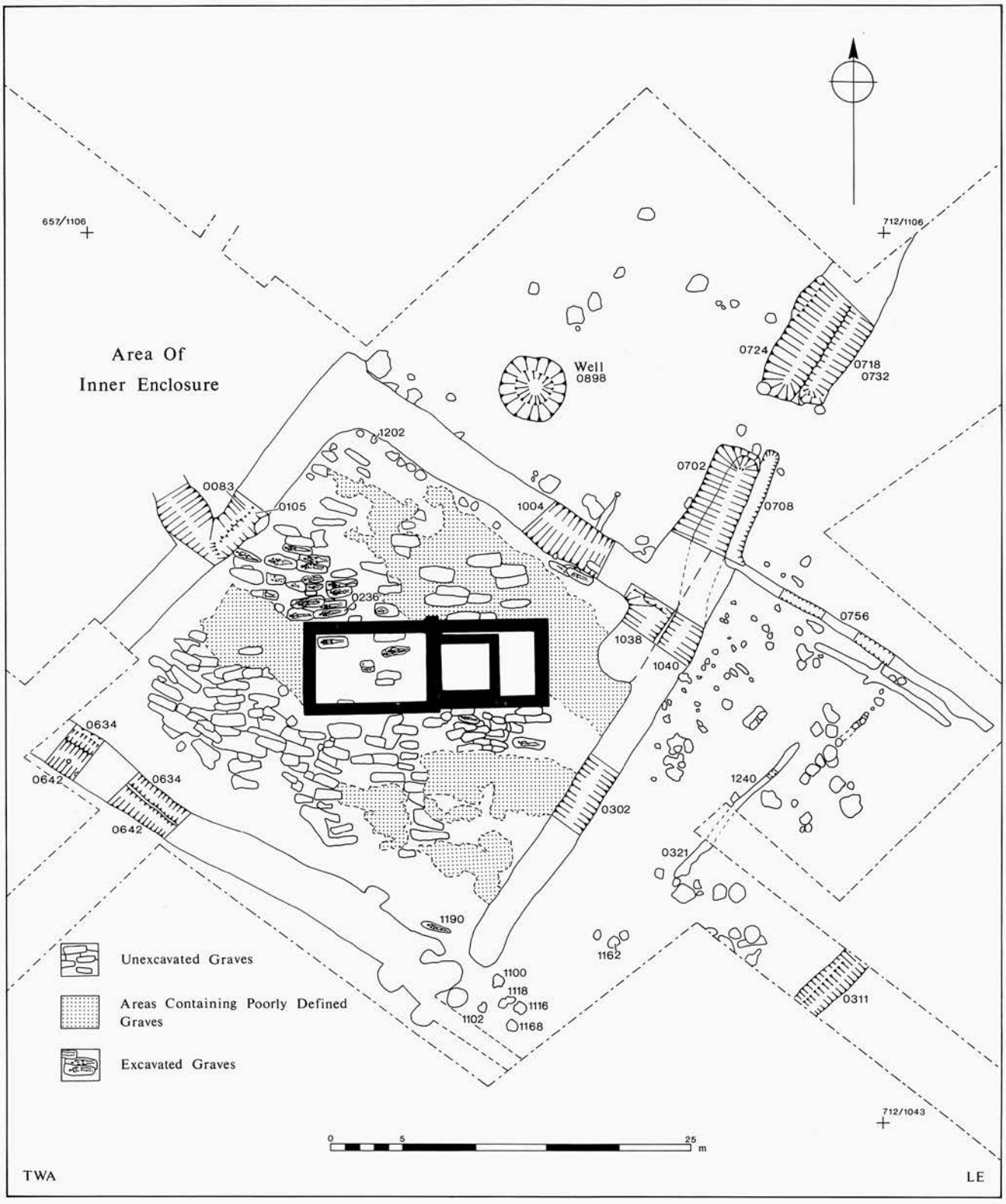


Figure 42 Plan of the churchyard

Plate 10 View of the cemetery excavations, 1984, from the east

Burials

The burials can be divided into two groups, group 1 contained within the church and group 2 in the churchyard.

Group 1: burials within the church

Nine graves were found within the nave, of which five were excavated and found to contain the remains of at least six individuals (Fig. 41).

Grave 0369: cut grave 0394, and contained the skeleton of a mature adult male. An iron buckle (S.F.99) was on the left side of the pelvis, and a pewter chalice and paten (S.F.98) on the chest. This is presumably the burial of a priest.

Grave 0394: contained the skull and fragments of the upper torso of an immature adult. Numerous bone fragments overlay the skeletal remains; the presence of three femora indicates that at least one previous burial was also represented. Two silver farthings of Edward I (S.F.143 on the right shoulder, and S.F.144 under a cervical vertebra), minted AD 1280–1300, were recovered. There was no trace of a coffin.

Grave 1300: in the north-west corner, contained a complete, mature adult skeleton (Pl. 9). Two very large flint nodules supported the right shoulder and forearm, and the right shin, ankle, and foot of the skeleton. Surrounding the skeleton, and lying between it and the flints, was a layer of burnt matter (1304), possibly the remains of a shroud. No nails were recovered though the width of this grave may imply a coffin.

Grave 1302: in the middle of the nave, contained an infant burial. Most of the skeleton survived but the bones were in poor condition. The south edge of the grave pit was cut by grave 1150, again containing an infant burial of which only skull fragments survived. Ten iron coffin nails, eight of which retained iron-replaced wood traces, were recovered; there were five around the head, and five around the feet.

Nails were occasionally recovered from other graves, but not *in situ*.

Group 2: burials within the churchyard

Thirty-one graves were excavated to the north and two to the south of the church in trial-trench A; four graves were excavated during the summer of 1986. The excavated graves contained at least 46 burials. Several graves were reused, and intercutting was common (Fig. 42).

Grave 0114: contained the complete, undisturbed skeleton of an immature adult.

Grave 0121: cut grave 0202, which may have contained a child burial but was too disturbed to say for certain, and produced an incomplete skeleton of an adult *c.* 1.82 m tall. This burial had been laid slightly on its left side.

Grave 0123: cut grave 0188 and contained an undisturbed infant burial.

Grave 0125: contained two infant burials one placed on top of the other. Both skeletons were fragmented and surrounded by the same fill.

Grave 0127: cut graves 0129 and 0234 and contained the substantially complete skeleton of a child *c.* 0.8 m tall. The head had been placed between two large flint nodules and the skeleton was surrounded by a dark silty layer, possibly the remnant of a shroud or coffin.

Grave 0129: was cut by grave 0127 and was greatly disturbed. Only the skull of an infant survived.

Grave 0131: cut grave 0259 and contained the complete undisturbed skeleton of an adult.

Grave 0133: contained the fragmentary but undisturbed skeleton of an infant. The upper torso was surrounded by large flint nodules.

Grave 0180: contained the almost complete and undisturbed skeleton of a child.

Grave 0184: had been cut by by graves 0224 and 0295 and little survived of the burial. The skull of an infant was retrieved; it appeared to have been damaged *in situ*.

Grave 0186: containing the upper torso of an infant, cut graves 0188 and 0190 and was cut by 0407.

Grave 0188: was cut by graves 0123, 0186 and 0190 but the skeleton of a mature adult, 1.6 m tall, remained intact. Two large flint nodules lay to either side of the skull. The skeleton was surrounded by a very dark silty layer, possibly the remnants of a shroud or coffin.

Grave 0190: cut grave 0188 and was cut by graves 0259 and 0407 (unexcavated). The grave was greatly disturbed but contained the remains of at least two, possibly three, individuals. The skull and two long bones of an infant underlay the main burial and fragments of another skull were also found. The main burial was of an immature adult, 1.4 m tall, with a large flint nodule placed on the right side of the head.

Grave 0192/0284: was cut by grave 0204 and contained the skeleton, slightly disturbed, of an adult, possibly immature.

Grave 0194: was cut by graves 0206 and 0230. It contained the undisturbed skeleton of a mature adult, 1.65–1.7 m tall. Large flint nodules had been placed on either side of the skull, beneath the neck and beside the left foot, ankle, and lower shin.

Grave 0200: was cut by grave 0206 and contained the much disturbed burial of an infant.

Grave 0204: cut grave 0192 and contained the almost complete skeleton of a child, 0.85 m tall.

Grave 0206: cut graves 0194, 0200, 0212, 0232, and 0281 and was the latest in a discrete group to the north of the nave, It contained the undisturbed skeleton of an adult, 1.67 m tall.

Grave 0214: cut grave 0449 and the north wall of the church. It contained the skull of an infant and must post-date the demolition of the church.

Grave 0224: cut graves 0184 and 0295 and was cut by grave 0238. It contained the much disturbed skeleton of an infant.

Grave 0234/0295: was cut by grave 0127, and all that survived was the skull of an adult.

Grave 0236: cut grave 0281 and lay at the north-west corner of the church; it contained the skeleton of an adult. A metal object on the chest disintegrated during excavation. It is possible that it was a chalice, but no shape could be defined before disintegration.

Grave 0238: cut grave 0224 and contained the skeleton of an infant less than 0.4 m tall. laid on its side in the 'foetal' position.

Grave 0254: cut graves 0261 and 0279 and contained the undisturbed skeleton of an infant, 0.9 m tall.

Grave 0259: cut grave 0190 and was cut by grave 0131. It contained the much disturbed skeleton of an adult.

Grave 0261: cut by grave 0254, contained a very disturbed infant burial.

Grave 0279: cut grave 0281 and was cut by grave 0254. All that survived was the skull of an infant.

Grave 0281: cut by graves 0206, 0234, 0254, 0279, and 0440, contained the remains of two individuals with fragments from another three. The two main burials were undisturbed. One was an infant, 0.4 m tall, and the other an adult, 1.7 m tall. Associated with the second were three nails possibly representing a coffin. Within the grave the crushed remains of three infant skulls were found. These probably derive from earlier, disturbed burials.

Grave 0288: cut graves 0297 and 0500 and contained the complete skeleton of an infant, 0.8 m tall. The legs had been hunched and folded to the left.

Grave 0297: cut 0299 (unexcavated) and 0500 and was cut by 0288. From grave 0297 were retrieved the jumbled bones of an adult. It is suggested that these bones were in the backfill of this grave and that the

main burial, almost certainly complete, lay below, unexcavated.

Grave 0383: produced the complete, indisturbed skeleton of an adult, 1.6 m tall.

Grave 0399: cut several other graves and contained the undisturbed skeleton of an infant.

Grave 0449: cut grave 0450 and was cut by graves 0281 and 0214. It contained the slightly disturbed skeleton of an infant.

Grave 0450: was cut by grave 0449 and was so disturbed that no burial survived.

Grave 0500: was cut by 0288 and 0297, and was so disturbed that no burial survived.

Grave 0915: contained an infant burial in a fragmentary state. The skull was surrounded by six large flint nodules.

Grave 1010: was 3.12 m long, and contained the remains of two individuals. Both were adult and greatly disturbed. One skull had three large flint nodules around it.

Grave 1062: cut the churchyard ditch and contained the complete, undisturbed skeleton of an adult, 1.7 m tall.

Grave 1190: lay in an isolated position immediately inside the churchyard entrance. The skeleton was damaged during machine clearance of the site but was probably of an immature adult.

At least 212 more graves were identified but not excavated. Thus there were at least 258 burials outside the church, and probably many more. Of the 52 individuals (including those within the church), 21 were adults, 30 were infants, and one could not be identified by age. The size of many of the unexcavated graves indicate that they contained child burials.

There appeared to be at least two distinct phases of burial. To the north and south of the church the graves were aligned east–west with the head to the west, but many of the graves to the west and south-west of the church were aligned 20°–30° to the north (Fig. 42). A small number were aligned north-west–south-east, including excavated graves 1010 and 1062: the latter cut segment J of the churchyard ditch. The limited stratigraphic evidence from trench A produced east–west graves cutting 'misaligned' ones (eg, 0293 cut 0196, and 0127 cut 0129 and 0234). Very few graves produced phasable pottery, except for 0125, 0127, 0131, and 0369 (phase M).

Although the churchyard entrance and the door in the south wall of the nave were roughly opposed, no clear path through the graveyard between them could be discerned. The graves were tightly packed (and often intercutting) throughout the graveyard, although not always well defined; this was particularly so to the east of the church. A distinct gap was left between the edge of the graves and the churchyard ditch, except along its south-eastern side, perhaps indicating the position of an internal bank.

Grave depths were variable. The excavated graves inside the church were 0.32–1 m deep. Those outside were up to one metre deep, but several were very shallow. Indeed skeleton S.F.401, in grave 1190, immediately within the graveyard entrance, was revealed at the level of the surrounding chalk surface, and little more than 0.1 m of the grave cut survived.

5 Settlement Remains

Phase L: Mid–Late 11th–12th Centuries AD

While the churchyard appeared to be surrounded by fence 1202 during phase L the settlement was unenclosed, although ditches were used for property or functional boundaries. There were three separate areas of activity, to the north-west, south-east, and south-west of the fenced churchyard (Fig. 43).

The north-west area

Timber buildings were discovered in this area in trial-trench A, when one interpretation of the four parallel slots and a lateral row of post-holes was that they were the remains of a large timber hall (Keevill and Fasham 1985). When the plan of the area was fully revealed, however, it was clear that the slots were part of two parallel timber structures or ranges and that the post- holes may have formed a fence or corridor between (Fig. 44). The post-holes cannot be proved to have been contemporary with the structures. The structures were excavated only in trial-trench A and produced phase L pottery.

Structure 3440 (Fig. 45), 17 m long and 6 m wide with an internal area of 70.2 m^2, was constructed of near continuous foundation slots. The segments excavated in trench A were both 0.5 m wide; slot 0139 was 0.52 m deep, while slot 0151 was 0.64 m deep. Both contained post-holes, and irregularities in the plan of the unexcavated portions may represent further examples. Internal post-holes 3366 and 3348 were corner posts at the south end while posts 3438, 0174, 0149, 0147, 3362, and 3364 formed a central row, presumably to support a gabled roof. Unexcavated post-holes 3350 and 3352 at the south-west end could not be securely related to the structure; it is possible that they supported the gable end (James *et al.* 1984, figs 7 and 8).

Unexcavated slots 3334, 3338 and 3340 may have formed a small annexe attached to the south-east of structure 3440 (Fig. 44). Though these features were not excavated, slot 3334 appeared to cut the south end wall of structure 3440. All three slots were cut by the Inner Enclosure ditch.

Structure 3463 (Fig. 44) consisted of a number of slots, perhaps a continuation of structure 3440 to its north-east. Feature definition in this area was poor due to the presence of deposits of clay-with-flints, and none of the slots were excavated. Slot 3447 continued beyond the excavated area to the north-east.

Structure 3464 (Fig. 44) was 12.4 m to the south-east of structure 3440. The plan shows that there was more than one building phase, but neither the segments excavated in trial-trench A, nor the complete but unexcavated plan, produced a coherent sequence.

Structure 3464 consisted of two parallel slots 4 m apart, both cut by phase N ditch 0085, with further slots to the north-east being cut by phase M terrace 3200. Slot 3246 appeared to be a cross-wall, creating either two rooms in a single structure, or two separate buildings. A possible hearth 3252 occurred to the north-east of the

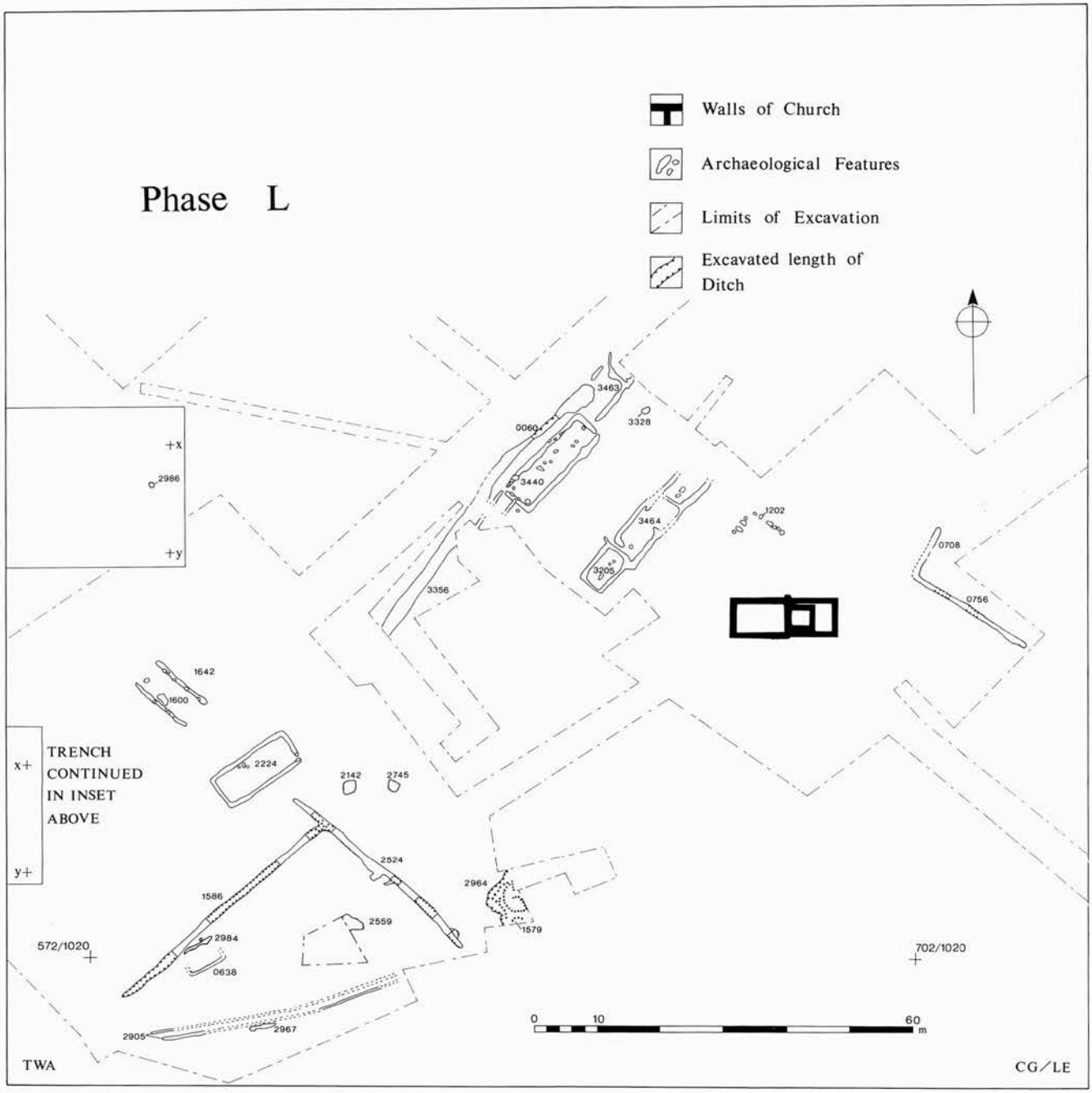


Figure 43 Plan of phase L features and structures

cross-wall. Numerous unexcavated post-holes were apparently associated with the structure.

Structure 3205 (Fig. 44), immediately to the south-west of and probably related to structure 3464, was 7.7 m long, 5 m wide, with an internal area of 20.96 m^2 and was constructed of continuous timber slots.

Circular pit 3328 was cut by the phase M terrace 3200. It was 1.2 m in diameter, 1.8 m deep, and its middle fill produced pottery exclusively of phase L, whilst its upper fill produced a small quantity of phase M material. It is possible that the pit was finally back-filled during phase M in order to create a level surface for the terrace.

Ditch 0060/3356 (Fig. 44) appears to have defined the north-west extent of the property within which stood structures 3440 and 3463. It ran south-west for about 50 m. The limited quantity of pottery recovered from ditch 3356 suggested a late date within phase L. It was cut by the phase M Inner Enclosure ditch.

The south-east area

A single feature could be placed in phase L in this area (Fig. 42).

Right-angled ditch 0708/0756 appears to have been related to the churchyard, and was cut by the Inner Enclosure ditch, segment F. Ditch 0708 ran for 8 m

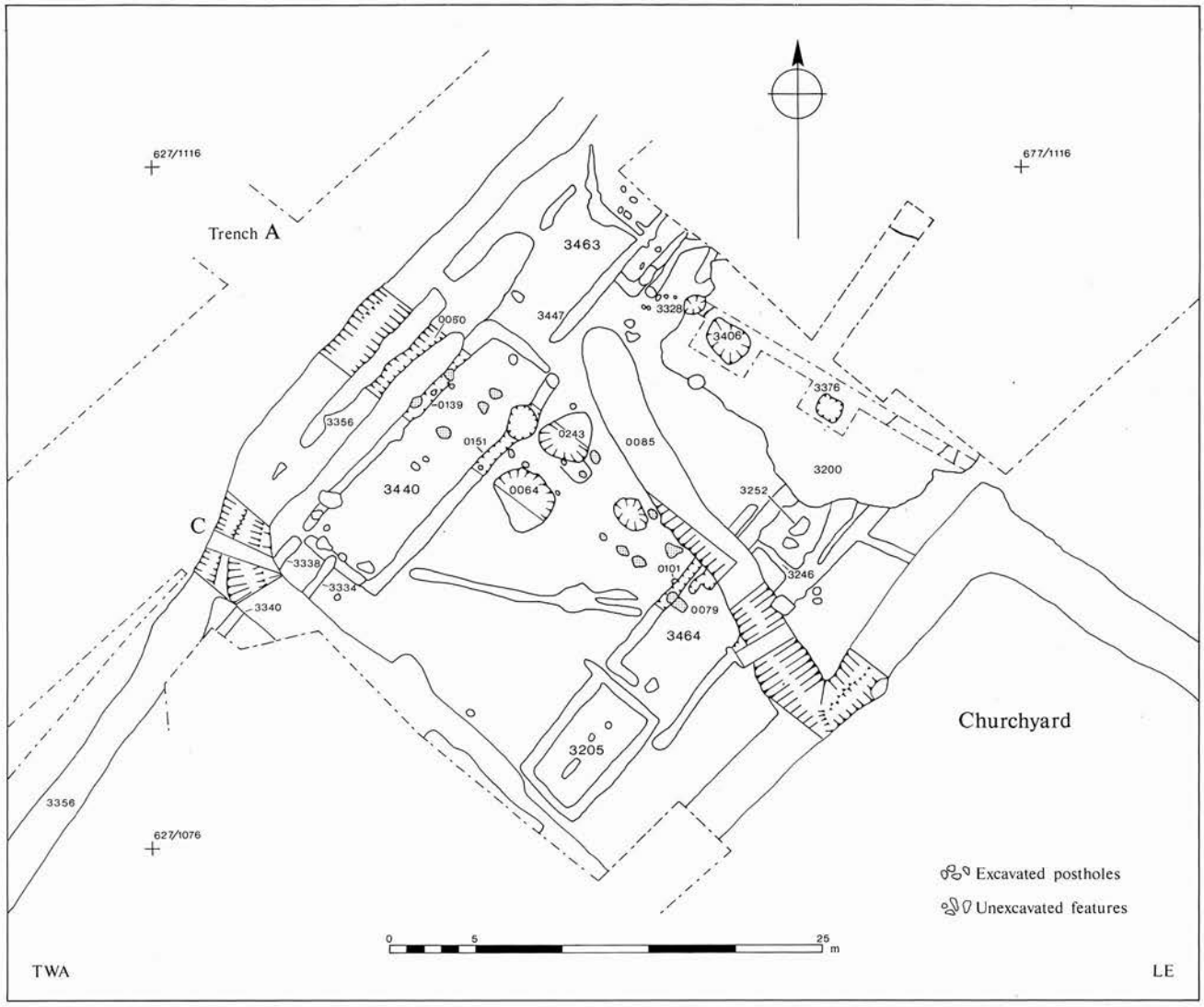


Figure 44 Plan of structures and features (all phases) in the north-west zone

north-east to south-west, turning south-east for 21.5 m. Width was one metre, and maximum depth 0.75 m.

The south-west area

Just over 50 m south-west of the churchyard and north-west area was a zone of activity characterised by timber structures and pits (Fig. 43). The area between this and the churchyard was devoid of archaeologically recognisable activity, the sole feature being ditch 0060/3356.

Structure 2224 (Figs 46 and Pl. 11), a rectangular building 13.85 m long and 6.5 m wide, with an internal area of 66 m^2, was built of posts set in a continuous foundation trench or slot. Slots 2176, 2178, 2299, and 2301 with near-vertical sides and flat bases averaged 0.6 m wide and 0.75 m deep. Most posts rested on the slot floors, but some were set from about half-way up the slots, possibly indicating secondary posts interleaved with the load-bearing timbers. A possible door 1.05 m wide, defined by rammed chalk within slot 2176, was at the north-east end of the south-eastern wall. Internal post-holes 2326, 2330, and 2336 were set close together near the middle of the north-west half of the structure.

The structure may have been of long-house type (Andrews and Milne 1979, 68), although no internal divisions were identifiable. Extensive animal disturbance, probably caused by rabbits, was obvious in the slots, especially in the south corner and south-east side.

Structure 1642 (Fig. 47) consisted of two parallel slots 4.5 m apart, each with internal post-holes, and a

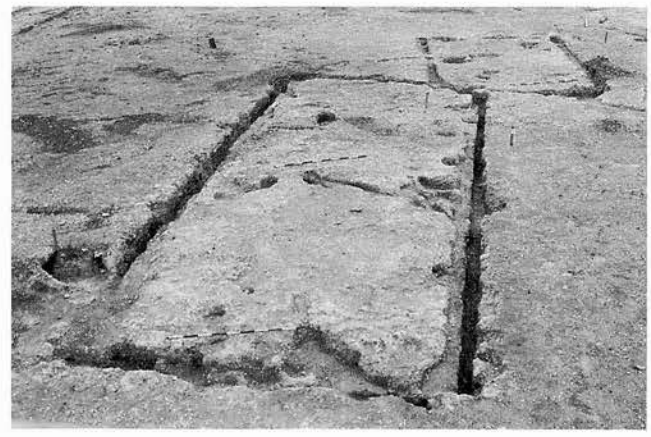


Plate 11 View of structures 2224 and 2223 from the south-west

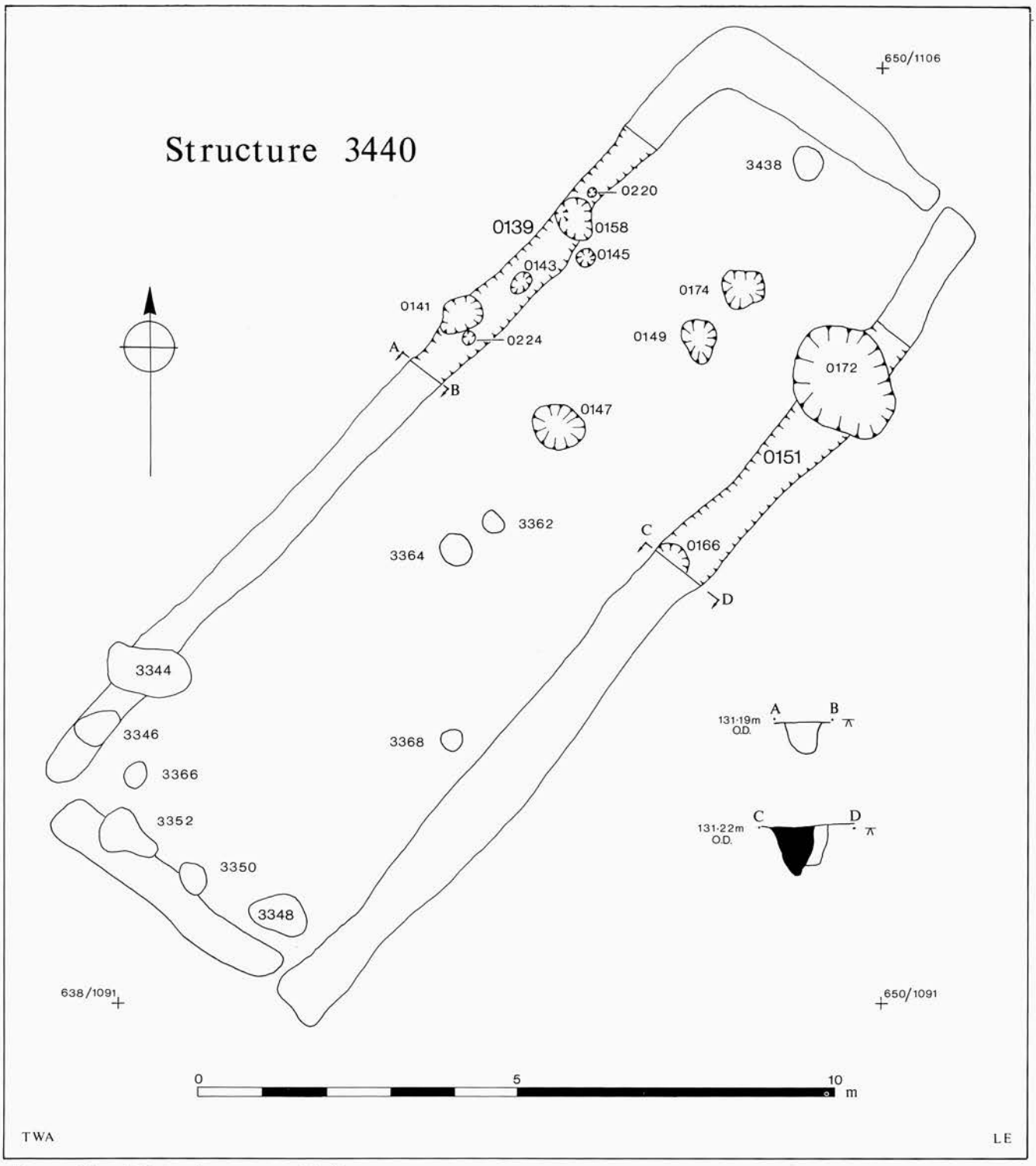


Figure 45 Plan of structure 3440

single post-hole between the slots at the west end. The east end appears to have been open. Southern slot 2358 was 10.4 m long, 0.7 m wide and up to 0.45 m deep with near-vertical sides and a flat bottom. It contained three post-holes: 1617 at the west had a post-pipe 0.31 m in diameter. The packing merged with the slot fill, but was about 0.8 m wide and 0.5 m deep, thus making an impression in the base of the slot. Post-hole 1621, near the centre of the slot, was 0.24 m in diameter and 0.4 m deep, forming a depression in the base of the slot. Post-hole 2360, 0.9 m in diameter and 0.45 m deep, cut into the base of the slot by 0.13 m. No post-pipe was visible. The slot between post-holes 1617 and 1621 showed 'scalloped' edges which may represent further post positions, although these were not detectable during excavation. Slot 1605 was 10.3 m long, 0.7 m wide (average) and up to 0.43 m deep. Six post-positions were identified as swellings in the slot or impressions in its base (1611–1616), but separate fills could not be distinguished. Post-hole 1577, 0.8 m from slot 2358 and 2.4

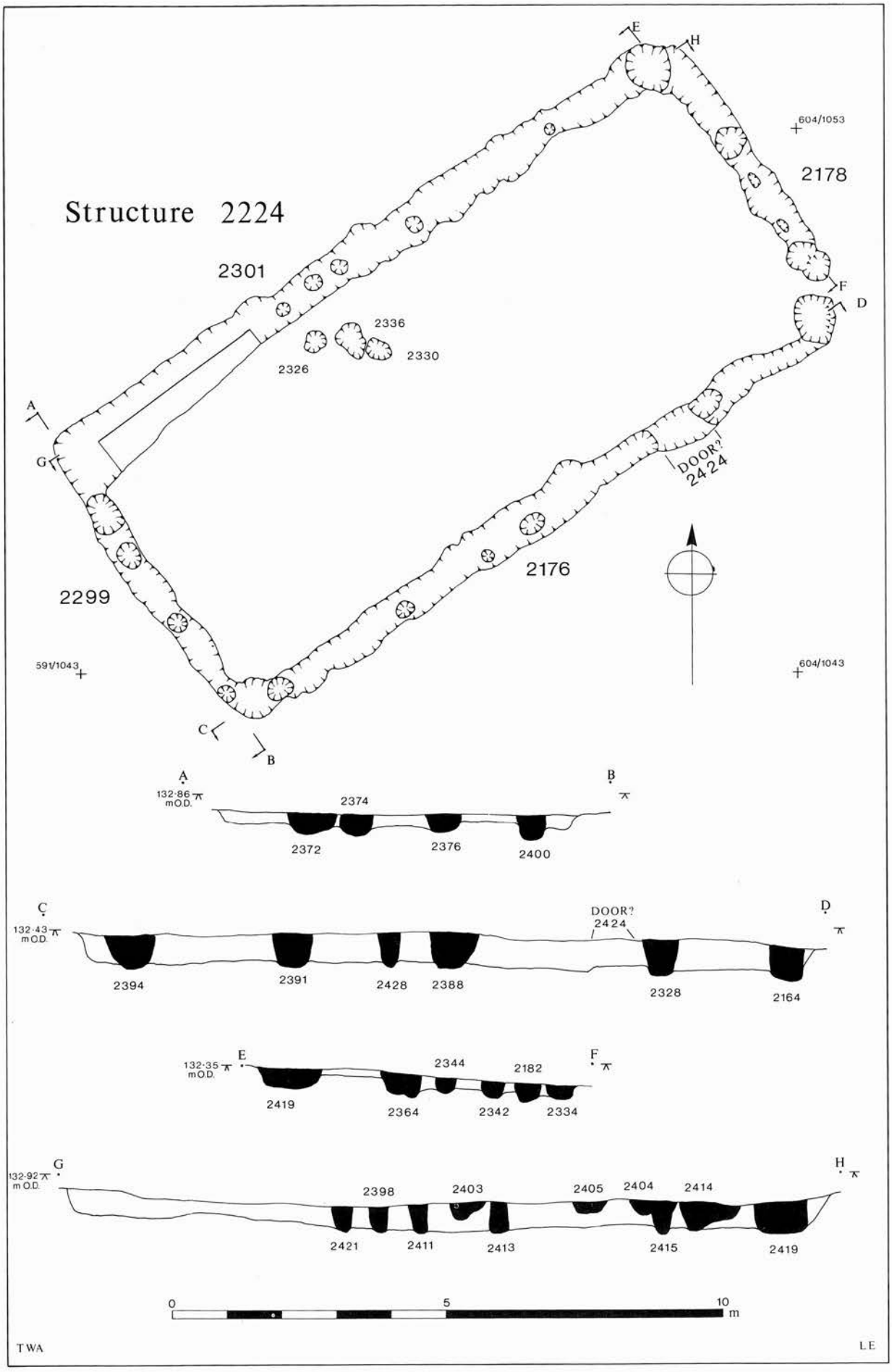


Figure 46 Plan and sections of structure 2224

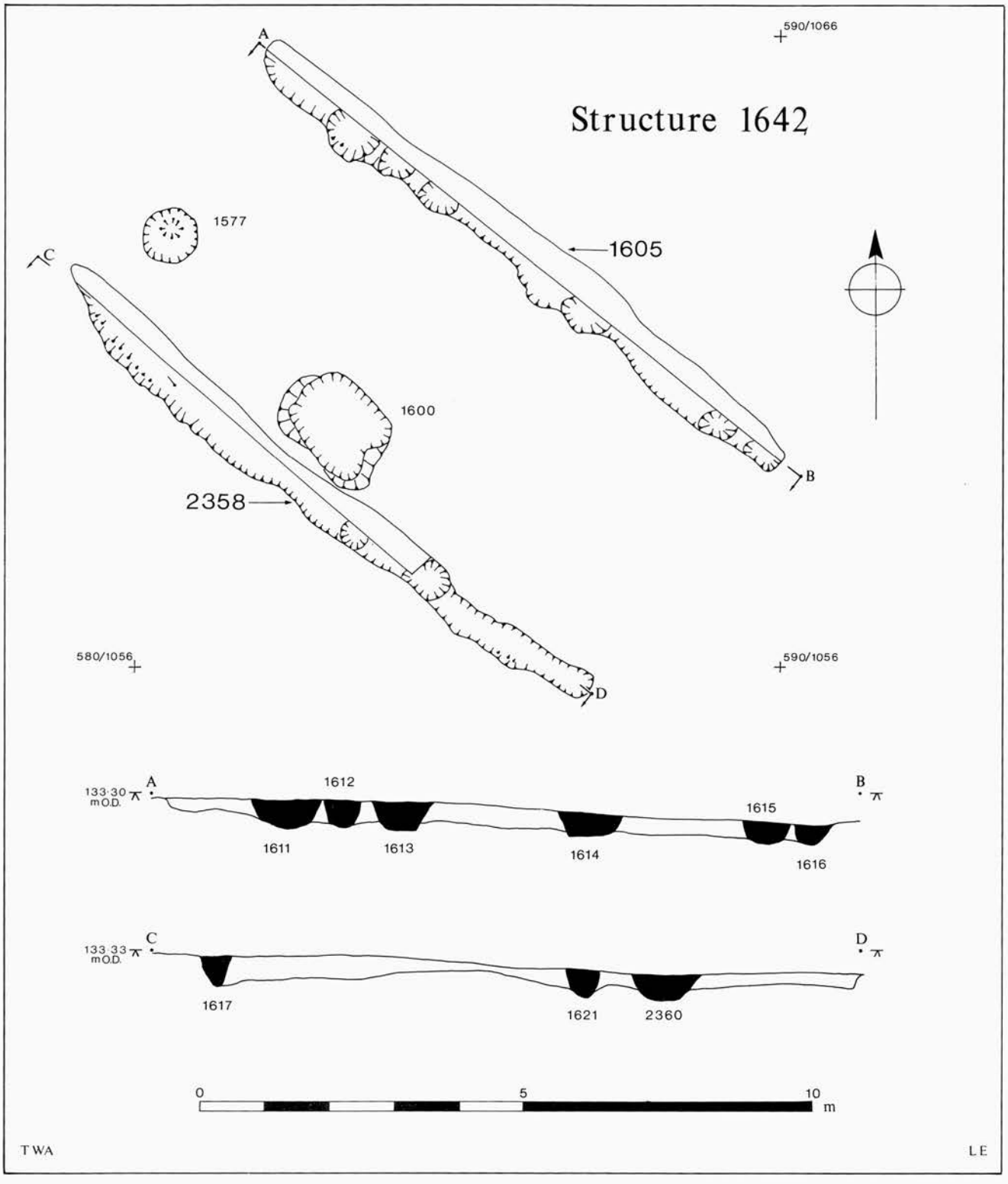


Figure 47 Plan and sections of structure 1642

m from slot 1605, was 0.85 m in diameter and 0.37 m deep. It may be associated with post-hole 1617 in slot 2358. Pit 1600 was ceramically contemporary with this structure but no stratigraphic relationship was found.

The slots and post-holes could have supported a substantial superstructure, with an open east end. A wattling screen wall may have been used, but no evidence for this was found. Post-hole 1577 perhaps formed a door in the west end of the structure. The structure was probably an open-ended barn.

A possible structure was formed by parallel slots 0638 and 2984 (Fig. 43), 4 m apart. Slot 0638 was extensively eroded, surviving to a maximum depth of 0.1 m and width of 0.35 m. Slot 2984 was 5.3 m long,

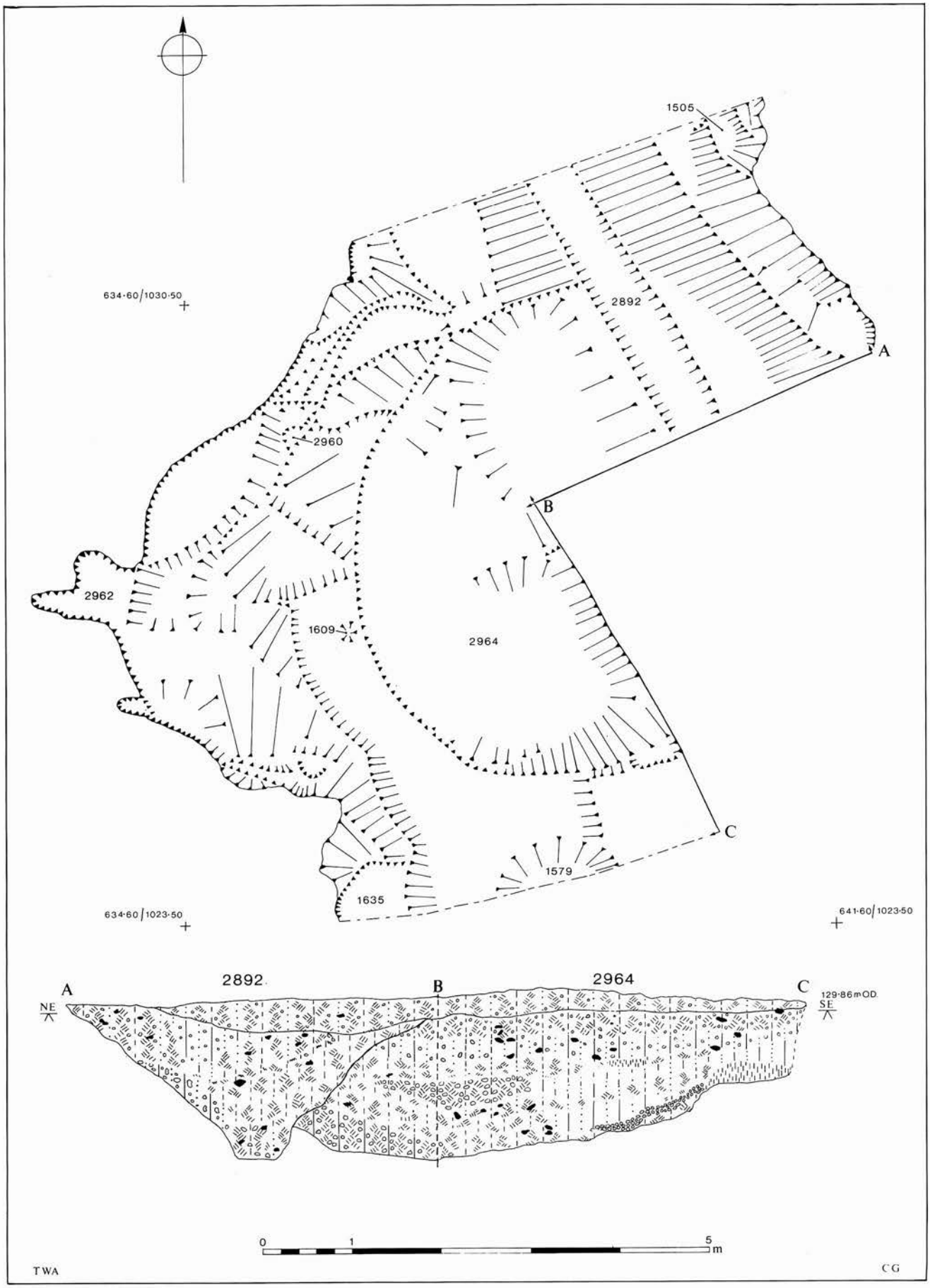


Figure 48 Plan of pits 2964 and 1579 and associated features. Section of pit 2964 quadrants A–B and B–C, with Outer Enclosure ditch segment U

Plate 12 View of pit 2964 cut by Outer Enclosure ditch segment U. Seen from the north

0.3–0.8 m wide and 0.12–0.32 m deep with steep sides and a flat bottom. It was cut by boundary ditch 1586 (*see below*) and must have been an early construction. The ends of the building were initially visible within patches of natural clay. Severe and repeated frosts in February 1986 destroyed the ground surface for a depth of about 0.10 m, and the ends could not be identified thereafter. The slots can only have been very shallow.

Ditch 1586 (Fig. 43), on average 1 m wide and 0.55 m deep, ran south-west to north-east for 42.5 m to a T–junction with ditch 2524. The latter, one metre wide and 0.4 m deep on average, was 36 m long, 6 m to the north-west and 30 m to the south-east of 1586. Both ditches had steep sides and flat bottoms.

Track 2905 (Fig. 43) was traced for 39 m. Its west end was cut by phase M quarry 0562, while to the east it continued beyond the excavated area. It consisted of two parallel wheel ruts 1.5 m apart covered by medium–large flint fragments in a silty loam spread. Gully 2967 was associated with the track, and together they defined the southern extent of the settlement.

Post-hole 2986 produced a large assemblage of phase L pottery. The post-hole may have formed part of a fenceline although its nearest neighbour is dated to phase M and others are unphased.

Six pits (Fig. 43) have been allocated to phase L. Pit 1600 was subrectangular (1.6 x 1.2 x 0.77 m), and occurred within contemporaneous phase L structure 1642. Pit 2559 lay at the north corner of a group of pits, the remainder of which belonged to phase M; it was irregular and its dimensions were not fully defined, as a large quadrangular baulk was left over most of these pits.

Subcircular pit 2142 was 2.2 m in diameter and 0.7 m deep. Its primary fill (2215) was a layer of charcoal 0.04 m thick, covering the centre of the pit base. This was sealed by a dome of silty clay (2214) up to 0.3 m deep, which was overlain at the edges by a ring of 30% chalk rubble in silty clay (2213). The upper fill was a silty clay (2143) with 12% flint fragments.

Subcircular pit 2745, 5 m east of pit 2142, was 2.3 m in diameter and 1.31 m deep. The north-west wall showed a considerable overhang, and two fills of solid chalk (primary fill 2762 and 2755) rubble probably indicate erosion of the pit walls. Pit 2745 lay within the east end of phase M structure 2218.

Circular pit 2964 (Fig. 48, Pl. 12) was 7 m in diameter and 1.83 m deep. Its upper walls were very irregular, and a shelf existed around the south-west quarter. Post-holes 1609, 2960, and possibly 2962 were probably contemporaneous with the pit and may have belonged to a superstructure over it. Most of the pit was backfilled with chalk rubble, but one layer (2893) contained 10.56 kg of smithing slag. The pit was cut by the Outer Enclosure ditch (segment U). Pit 1579 cut the south side of pit 2964, but was broadly contemporary with it on ceramic grounds. Less than half was exposed, but it was circular, at least 2.4 m in diameter and 1.3 m deep. Its primary fill (1633) was chalk, above which was a clay loam layer (2992), containing 0.55 kg of smithing slag. This was sealed by a layer of burnt material (2983) which contained 39 kg of smithing slag. These were the only surviving pit fills, as pits 1579 and 2964 were sealed by a 0.36 m thick layer of silty loam (2889). This layer was cut by the Outer Enclosure ditch (segment U), proving that both pits stratigraphically pre-dated the enclosure. Pit 1579 was cut at its west side by post-hole 1635.

Activity in phase L had three major components: the church and churchyard, a series of buildings closely associated to the north-west, and a settlement area to the south-west characterised by structures, pits and property boundaries. The essential layout was maintained and indeed emphasised in the succeeding phase.

Phase M: Late 12th–Mid 14th Centuries

During phase M the churchyard was defined by a ditch and the north-west area enclosed by a substantial ditch system; this has been termed the Inner Enclosure (Fig. 49). The south-east area became part of the much larger Outer Enclosure.

The Inner Enclosure was a subrectangular area with the churchyard in its southern corner. The perimeter ditch, 265 m long, defined a subrectangular area 75 m long and 64 m wide with an internal area of about 3300 m^2, excluding the churchyard.

Seven ditch segments were excavated, representing 15% of the total length. Dimensions varied considerably (Table 18), but the profile was uniformly steep-sided, usually with a flat bottom. In segment F only the terminal survived, the remainder having been destroyed by a massive recut. Small amounts of phase L pottery were recovered from sections A, B, C, D, E, F, and H. Much of this assemblage, however, could not be reliably dated and the small amount that could was placed very late in phase L. It would seem likely that this pottery originates from the phase L structures recently abandoned in this area.

The entrance between segments E and F was 5 m wide. Four post-holes, 0710, 0712, 1072, and 1090 probably formed a gate structure. No datable material was recovered from these posts, but post-hole 1090 was cut by a recut in segment E. An entrance also existed in the southern corner of the enclosure leading into the churchyard. This also appeared to have a gate structure (*see above*), represented by five large post-holes.

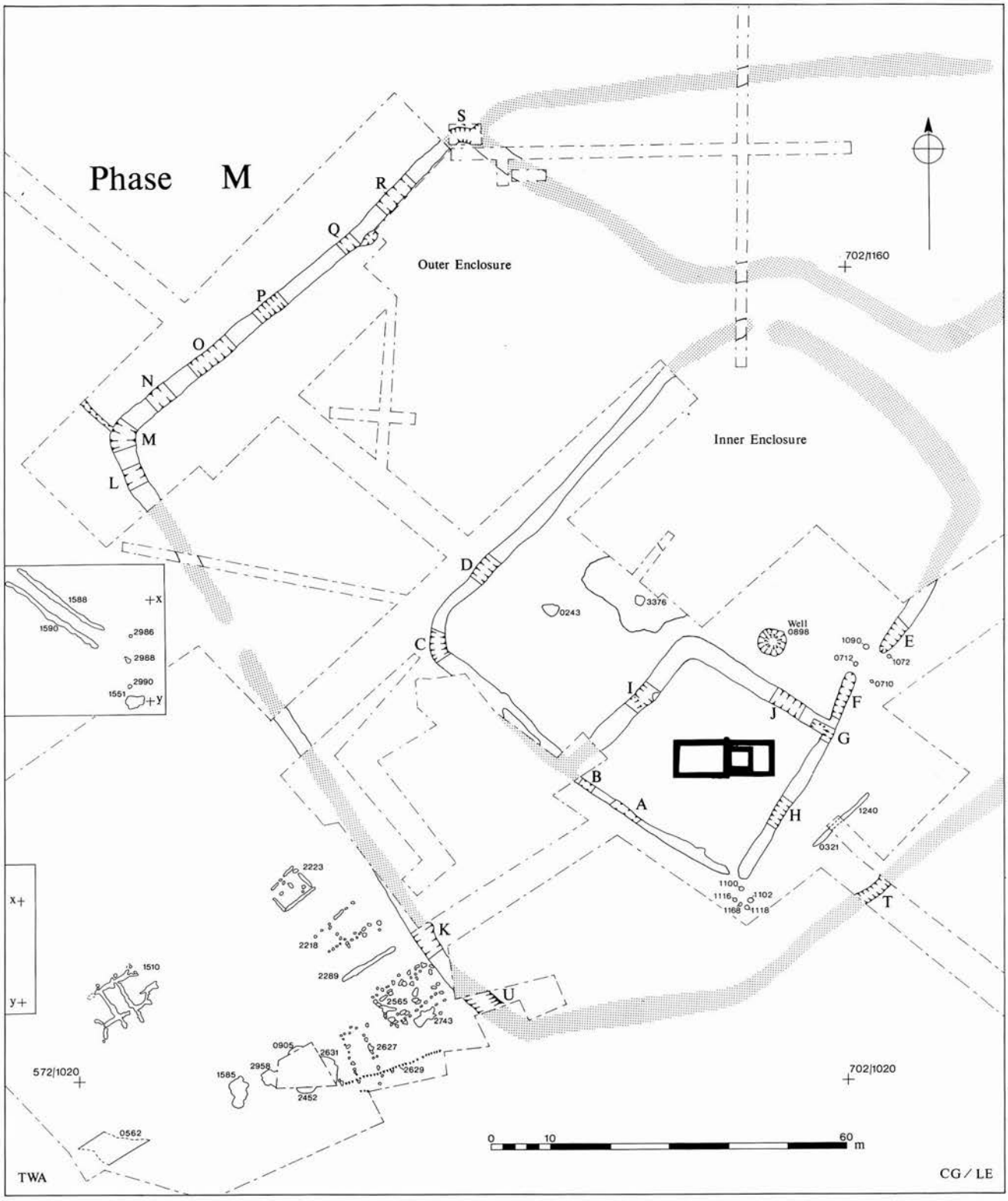


Figure 49 Plan of phase M features and structures

Features within the Inner Enclosure

A limited number of features in the Inner Enclosure was excavated. Three pits, a post-hole, a gully, and a large terrace were assigned to phase M, but no structures were recognisable.

Although phase L structures had been abandoned, the area they occupied continued in use. As the large, subrectangular feature 3200 (Fig. 44) lay partially within the excavated area a one metre wide sample trench was excavated across it, from north-west to south-east, in order to define its nature and depth, while a trench, 2 m wide and 10 m long, was machine excavated to the north-east to define its extent in that direction.

Table 18 dimensions of phase M Inner Enclosure ditch degments (m)

	A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*
Feature	0634	0634	3232	0057	0718	0702	1040	0302
Width	0.70	0.70	2.00	2.58	1.32	–	1.95	2.70
Depth	0.60	0.60	1.00	1.04	1.30	1.20	1.60	1.05

The terraced feature was 18 m long (north-west–south-east) and 15 m wide. At the north-west end of the sample trench the floor was 1.1 m below the natural Chalk surface. At the other end, it was only 0.04 m deep. The floor was thus roughly level, and the terrace had clearly been artificially created. This must have occurred during phase M, as pit 3376 was cut from the floor of the terrace. A possible slot at the south-east end of the sample trench was not excavated. It is possible that this terrace was the remnant of a semi-cellared structure, although no firm evidence for this was uncovered.

Pit 3376 (Figs 44, 49, and 51) was revealed during the excavation of the sample trench through terrace 3200, and had been cut from the terrace floor. Some time after the terrace had been filled in the fills of pit 3376 settled, producing a void 0.25–0.3 m deep at the top of the pit. The fill of the terrace collapsed into this void during the sample excavation, providing the first indication of the pit's existence.

The pit was 1.5 m square and 4.5 m deep, with sides cut vertically to a flat bottom. Twenty-one fills were identified, of which the bottom seven consisted of fine organic and fibrous material possibly representing cess deposits. Iron objects recovered from these fills contained substantial traces of iron-replaced wood.

The remaining fills were deliberate dumps. Sherds from 11 vessels were recovered from more than one fill. These cross-context joins were mostly from the deliberate dumps, although some did occur in the lower layers. Given the fine nature of the latter deposits it is possible that some post-depositional movement occurred. The upper fills at least would appear to have been deposited in a single episode. It seems likely that these fills are the result of redeposition of a midden.

Subcircular pit 0243, initially revealed and excavated in trench A, was 3 m in diameter and 1.04 m deep. Post-hole 0117, 0.1 m south-west of pit 0243, contained a small assemblage of phase M material. This included part of a curfew, of which another fragment occurred in phase N ditch 008.

Plate 13 View of structure 1510 before excavation, from the north-east

The Outer Enclosure

The Outer Enclosure of 2.3 ha was defined by a substantial ditch forming a perimeter of at least 350 m. The north-east side was not definable within the excavated areas (Fig. 49).

Eleven segments totalling 57 m of the Outer Enclosure ditch were excavated. Eight segments (L–S) were at the north-west of the enclosure, two (K and U) were near the south corner, and one (T) was in sample trench A, south-east of the churchyard. The ditch was of remarkably uniform dimensions (Table 19), with a slight narrowing around the north-west side. The profile was steep-sided with a flat bottom. In some segments possible recuts were observed, but this appears to have resulted from localised clearance rather than total renovation. Contemporaneous field gullies ran into segments M and S. Segments L and M produced pottery which was dated to phase L. The assemblage from segment M was quite large and may indicate that the north-westerly section of ditch had a slightly earlier origin than the finds from other segments indicate. Alternatively this deposit may result from the dumping of phase L domestic refuse, cleared after abandonment, in phase M.

The Outer Enclosure north-west of the Inner Enclosure was completely stripped of topsoil but no archaeological features were observed. The south-east part of the Outer Enclosure, coinciding with the phase L south-east area, was sampled in trench A. Gully 0321/1240 and post-hole 1162, 6.2 m south-west of 0321/1240, were the only features containing phase M

Table 19 dimensions of Outer Enclosure ditch segments (m)

	K	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*	*U*
					(0048)						
Feature	0572	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	0311	2892
Width	3.10	3.10	3.40	3.80	3.20	3.00	2.70	2.40	3.40	2.70	3.90
Depth	1.80	1.95	1.90	1.90	1.55	1.70	1.40	1.00	1.40	1.10	1.90

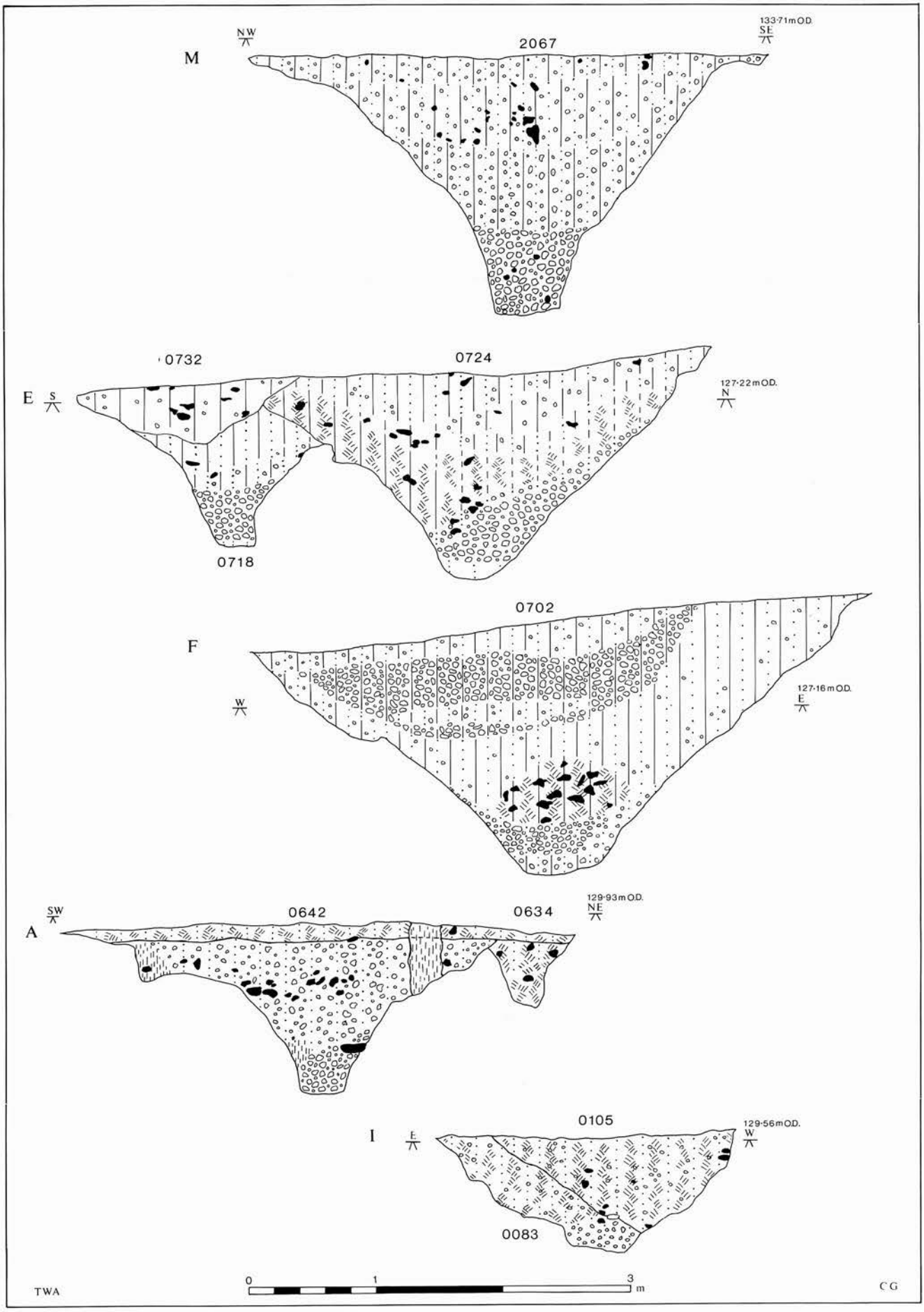


Figure 50 Enclosure ditch segments: Outer Enclosure ditch segment M; Inner Enclosure ditch segments E, F, and A; churchyard ditch segment I

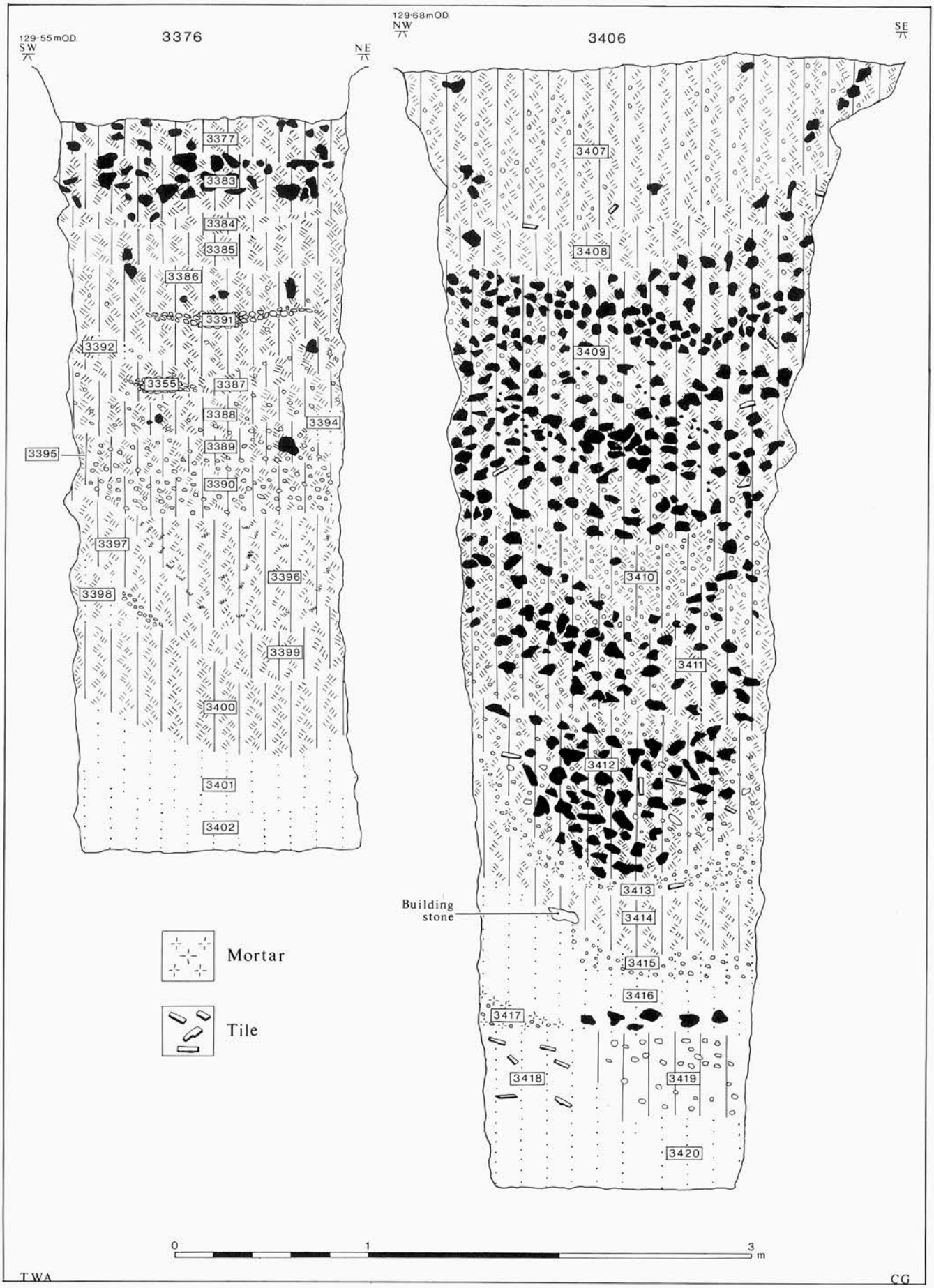


Figure 51 Sections of pits 3376 and 3406

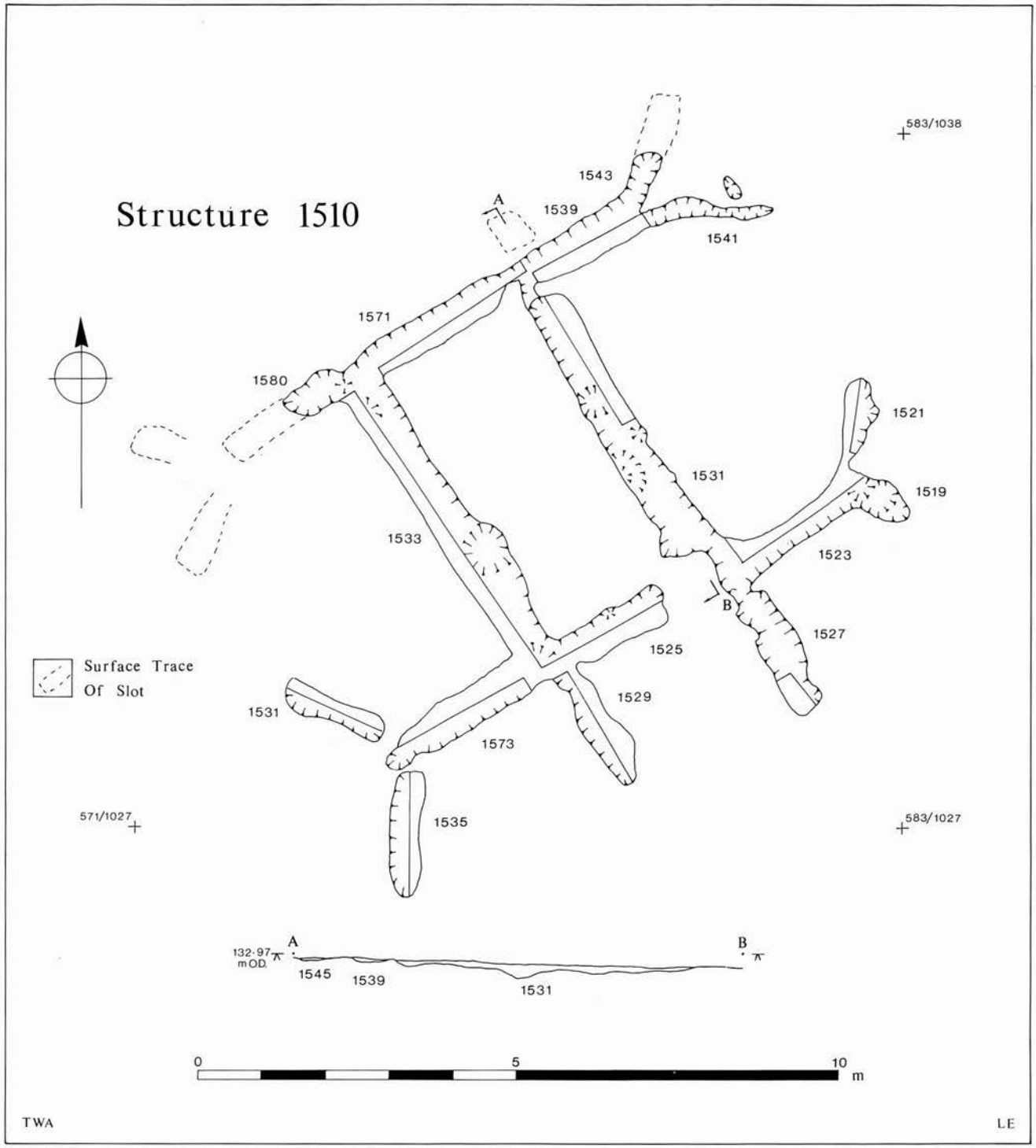


Figure 52 Plan of structure 1510, with section of slot 1531

material. No other archaeological features occurred within the excavated parts of the Outer Enclosure.

The south-west area

The south-west settlement area continued in use during phase M, with at least six structures, six pits, an oven, a track, and a quarry. A distinct terrace at the south of the site may have been connected with use of the phase L track, 2905.

Structure 1510 (Figs 52 and Pl. 13) had an unusual ground plan formed by pairs of parallel slots at right-angles, intersecting near the centre. These defined a small central rectangle (6.2 x 3.7 m, internal area 12.5 m^2) with extensions to each corner. The slots extending from the short side of the rectangle had Y–shaped or splayed terminals. The slots rarely exceeded 0.1 m in depth, and were between 0.2 m and 0.7 m wide (average 0.47 m).

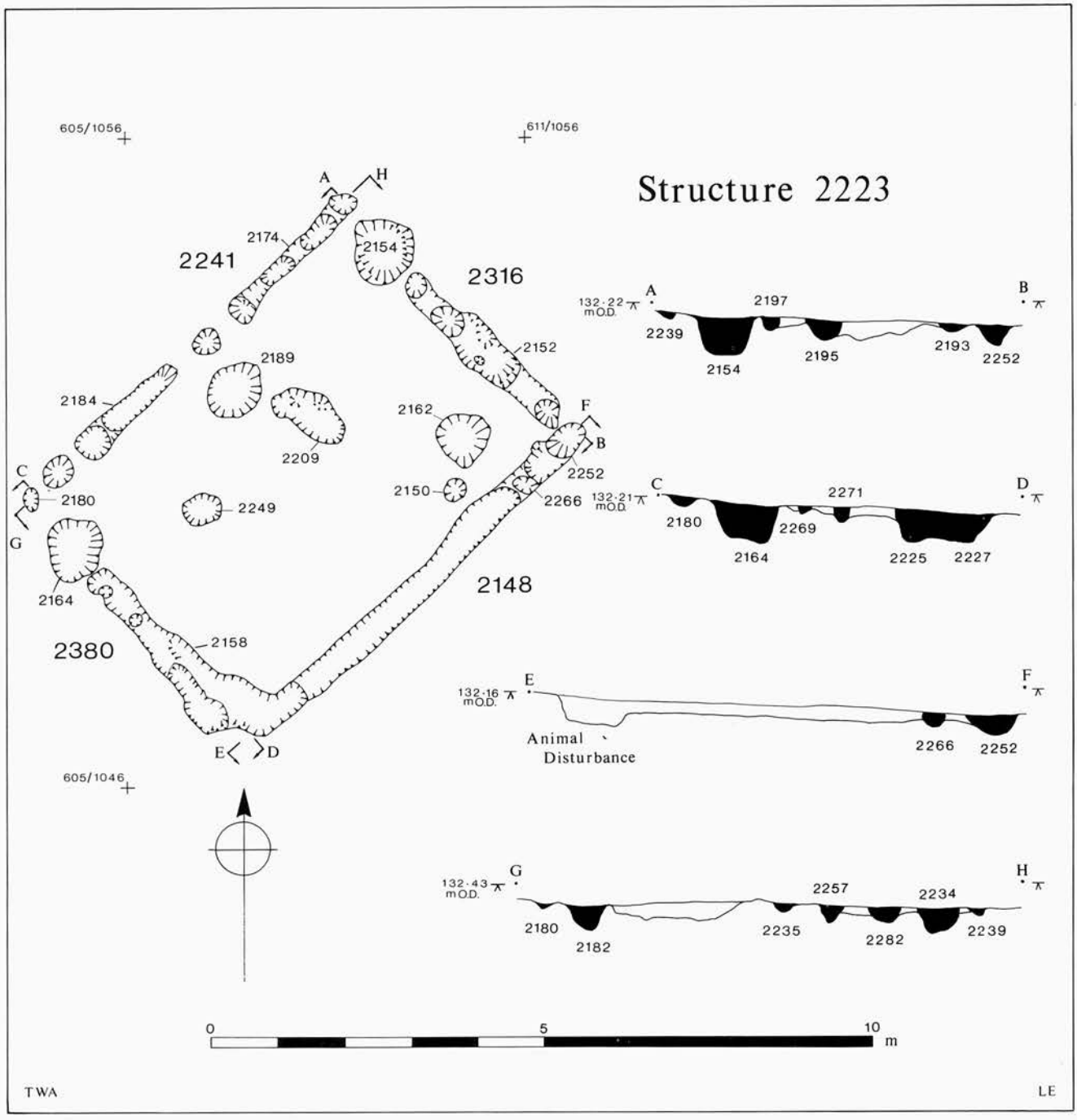


Figure 53 Plan and sections of structure 2223

The regularity and even shallowness of the slots suggests that they were for sleeper beams to support a structure with high narrow walls which required the extra support of butresses, as indicated by the splayed terminals. The presence of a roof over the flanking walls would to some extent have negated the need for butresses and this may indicate that this part of the structure was not roofed. Alternatively the absence of flanking walls would have made the extra bracing necessary.

Structure 2223 (Fig. 53) 7 x 5.25 m, internal area 27.5 m^2, cut the east corner of phase L structure 2224. The four walls (2148, 2241, 2316, and 2380) consisted of post-holes and slots. The main structural posts, 2154, 2164, and 2189, formed a line along the north-west side of the structure parallel to and one metre within wall 2241. They were 0.7–0.8 m in diameter and 0.61–0.66 m deep, and contained post-pipes 0.25–0.4 m in diameter. The post-pipes were precisely aligned with the slots of the north-east and south-west ends of the structure.

The north-west wall foundation comprised two post-holes and two slots; slot 2184 contained two plank slots, while slot 2174 contained four post-holes. The north-east wall foundation consisted of post-hole 2154 and slot 2152 which contained four posts. The south-east wall

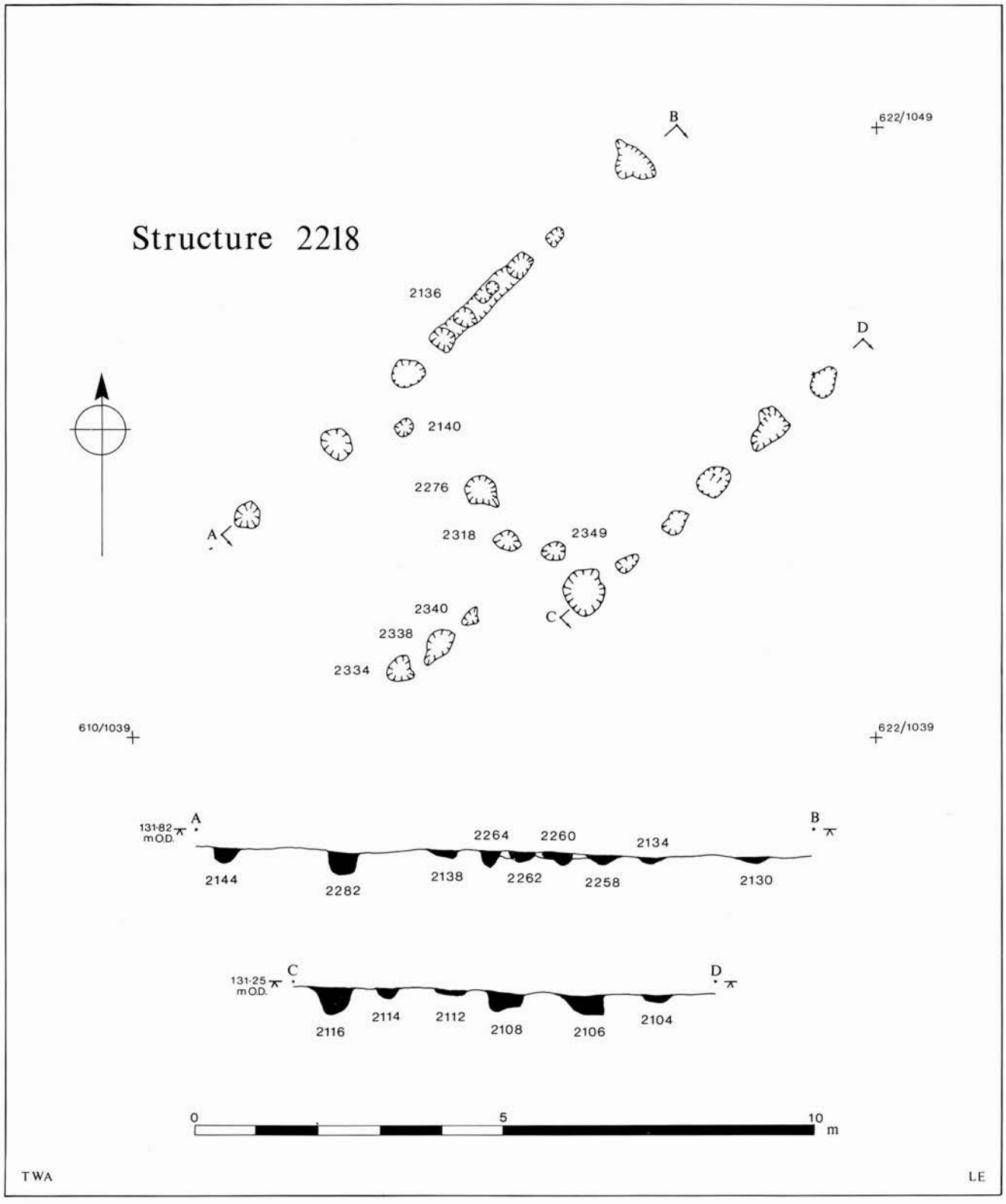


Figure 54 Plan and sections of structure 2218

foundation contained corner post 2252 and post-hole 2266. The south corner and south-east foundation were extensively damaged by animal disturbance. Wall foundation 2380 contained two posts within slot 2158, and post-hole 2164. Possible post-settings 2225 and 2227 within the slot were extensively damaged. Post-hole 2180 was the west corner-post.

Slot 2152 contained a near-complete cooking pot (*see below*). The vessel was typologically early within phase M. Post-hole 2164 contained the complete base and lower walls of a second vessel. Both pots appeared to have been used *in situ*, a not uncommon phenomenon on medieval sites (S. Moorhouse pers. comm.). The structure must have become disused early in phase M

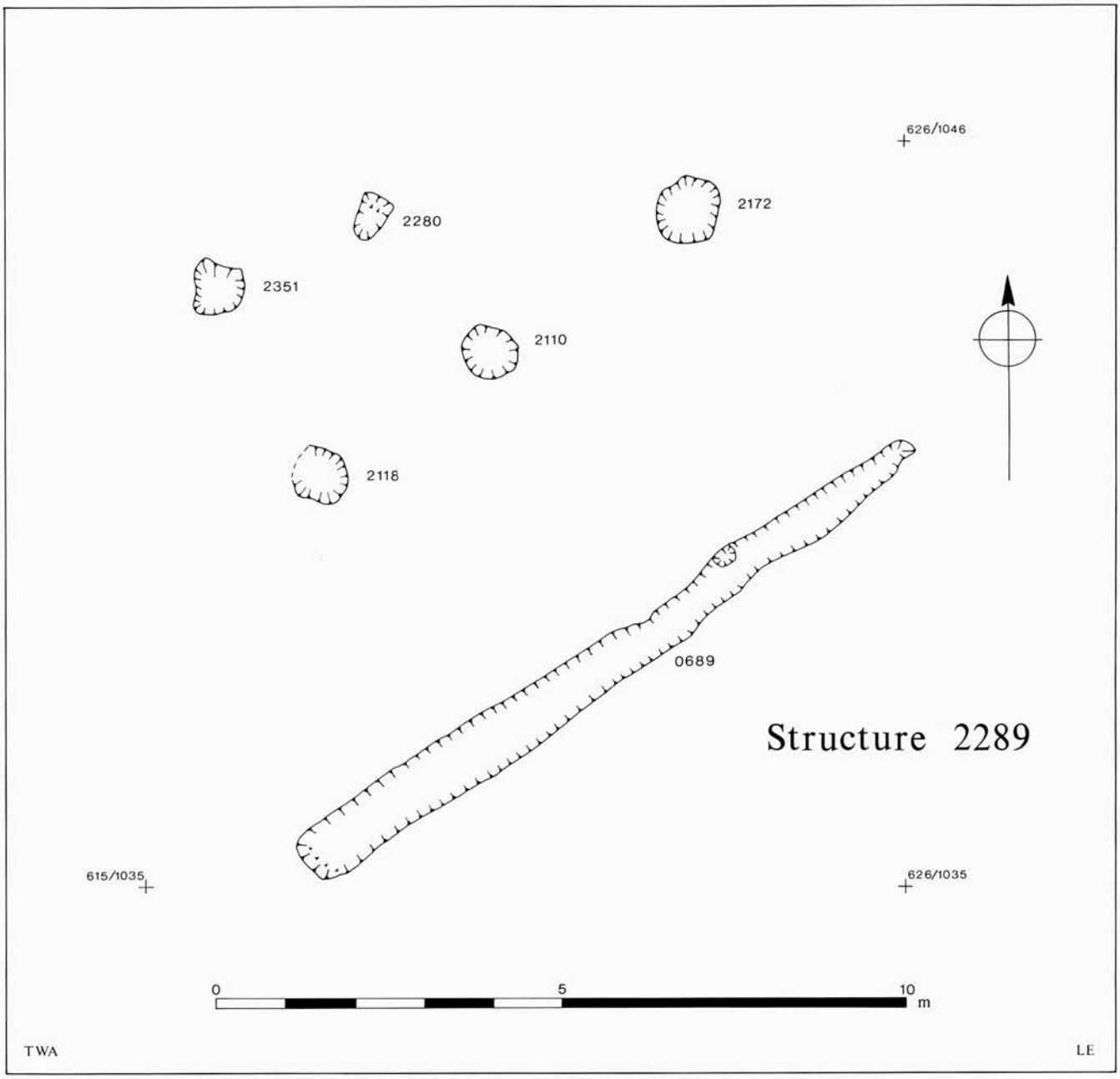


Figure 55 Plan of possible structure 2289

for the pots to have been deposited in the infilled features. Post-holes 2150, 2162, 2209, and 2249 were inside the structure. It was not possible to define their relationships with it.

Structure 2218 (Fig. 54) 7.5 x 5 m maximum, internal area 40 m^2 was 6 m south-east of structure 2223. It was post-built and had two rooms. The north-west wall contained nine post-holes, four of which were set within slot 2136. The south-east wall consisted of 10 post-holes, of which the western four were parallel with, but offset by 0.9 m to the north-west of, the eastern five. The rooms were divided by post-holes 2140, 2276, 2318, and 2349. The larger room measured 5.5 x 4.7 m, and the smaller 2.8 x 3.7 m. No post-holes forming end walls of the structure could be found. This may be fortuitous as several of the post-holes, eg, 2104, 2112, 2130, and 2134, were very shallow and might be seen as post-pad impressions.

Structure 2289 (Fig. 55) consisted of post-holes 2110, 2118, and 2172 forming a row similar in dimensions and spacing to the major posts in structure 2223, possibly associated with slot 0689 and post-holes 2280 and 2351. Post-hole 2118 cut post-hole 2116 of structure 2218 and must therefore post-date it.

Structure 2627 (Fig. 56), oriented at right-angles to the other phase M structures, was 9.5 m long and 4 m wide, with an internal area of 32 m^2. It was post-built, but the south end had been substantially eroded by terrace 2629. While they were broadly contemporaneous, the terrace fill appeared to seal post-holes 2666, 2668, and 2669, of which the first two are believed to be part of the structure. The north-west and north-

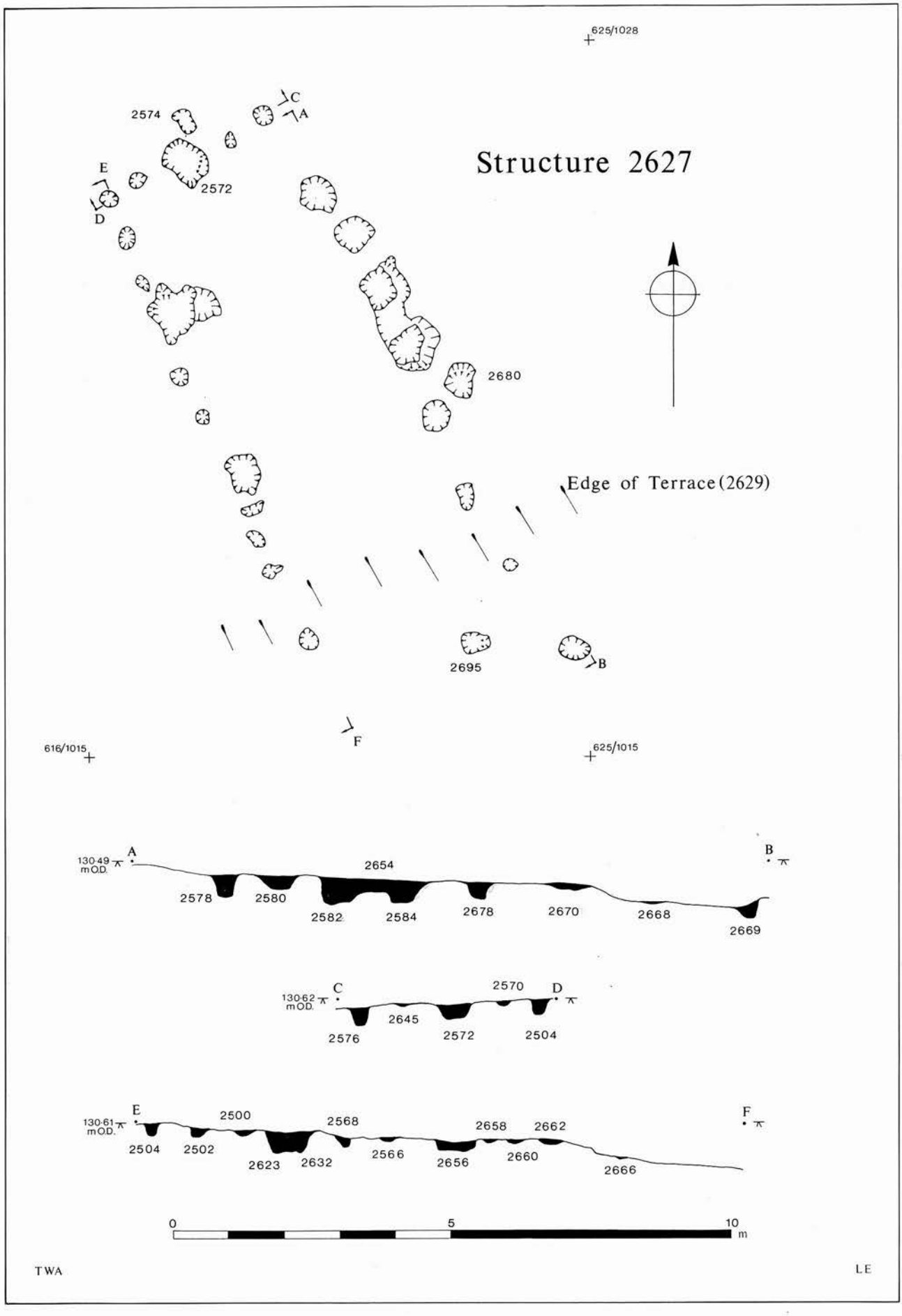


Figure 56 Plan and sections of structure 2627

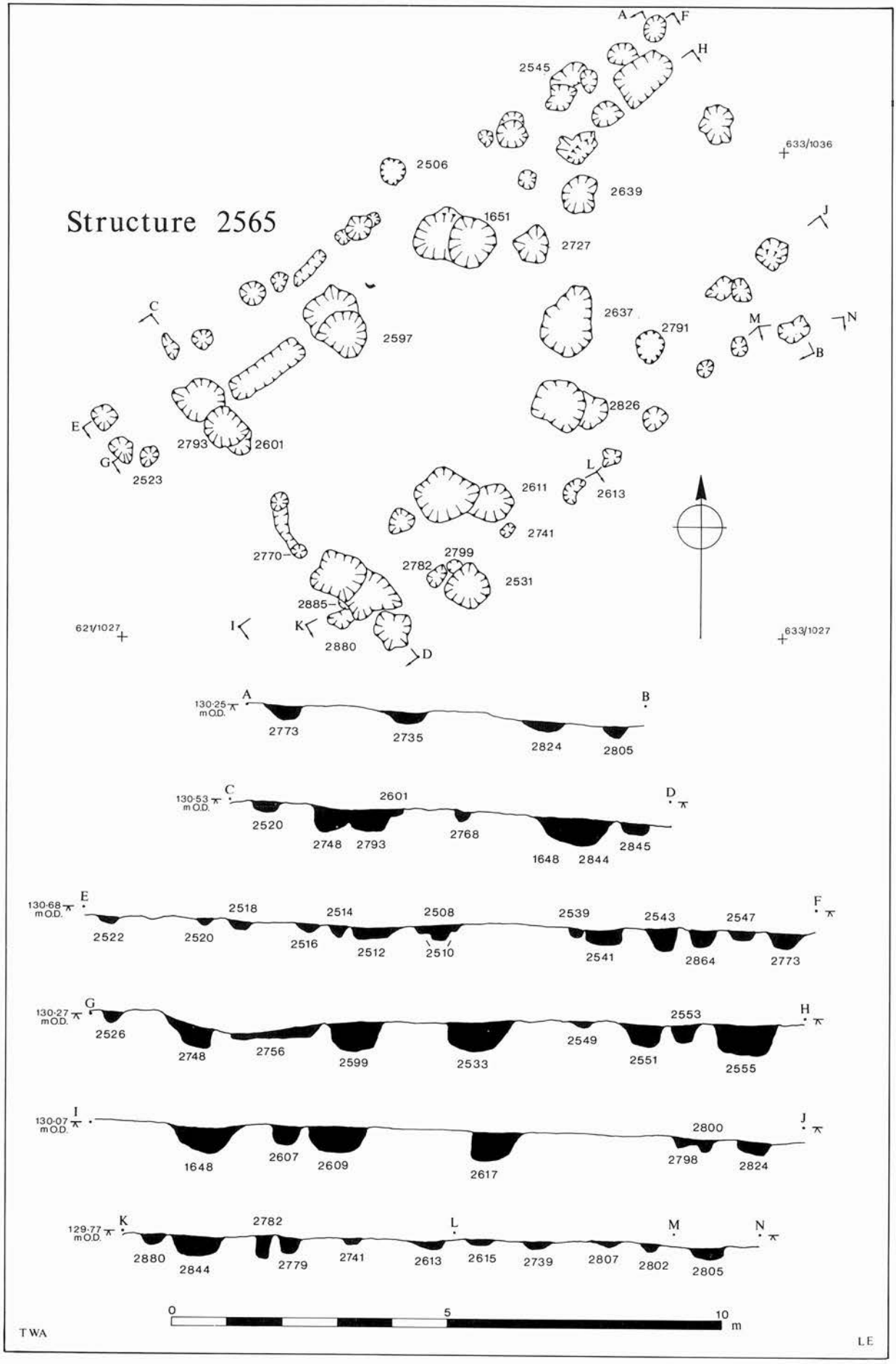


Figure 57 Plan and sections of structure 2565

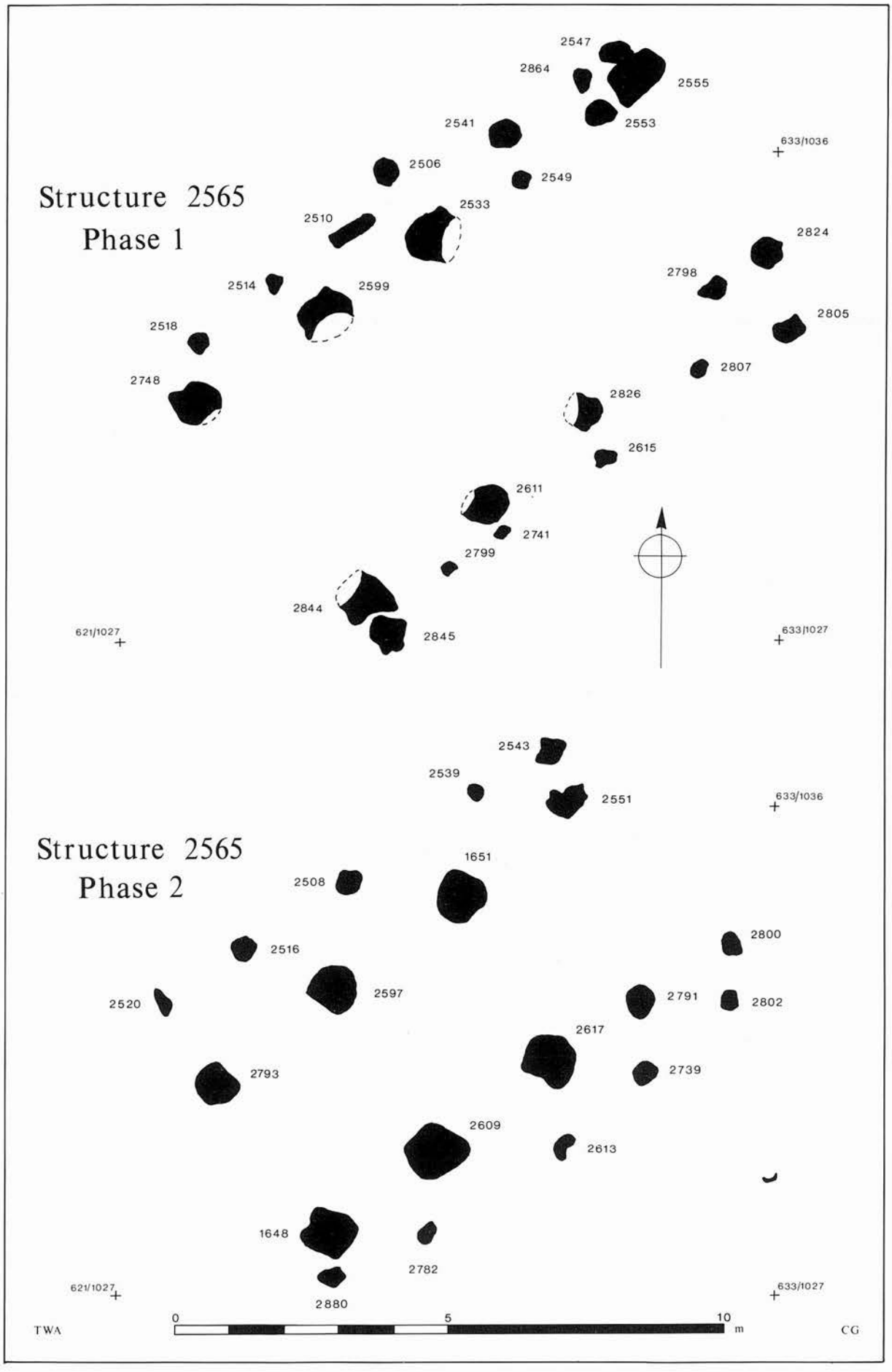


Figure 58 Phased interpretation of the ground plan of structure 2565

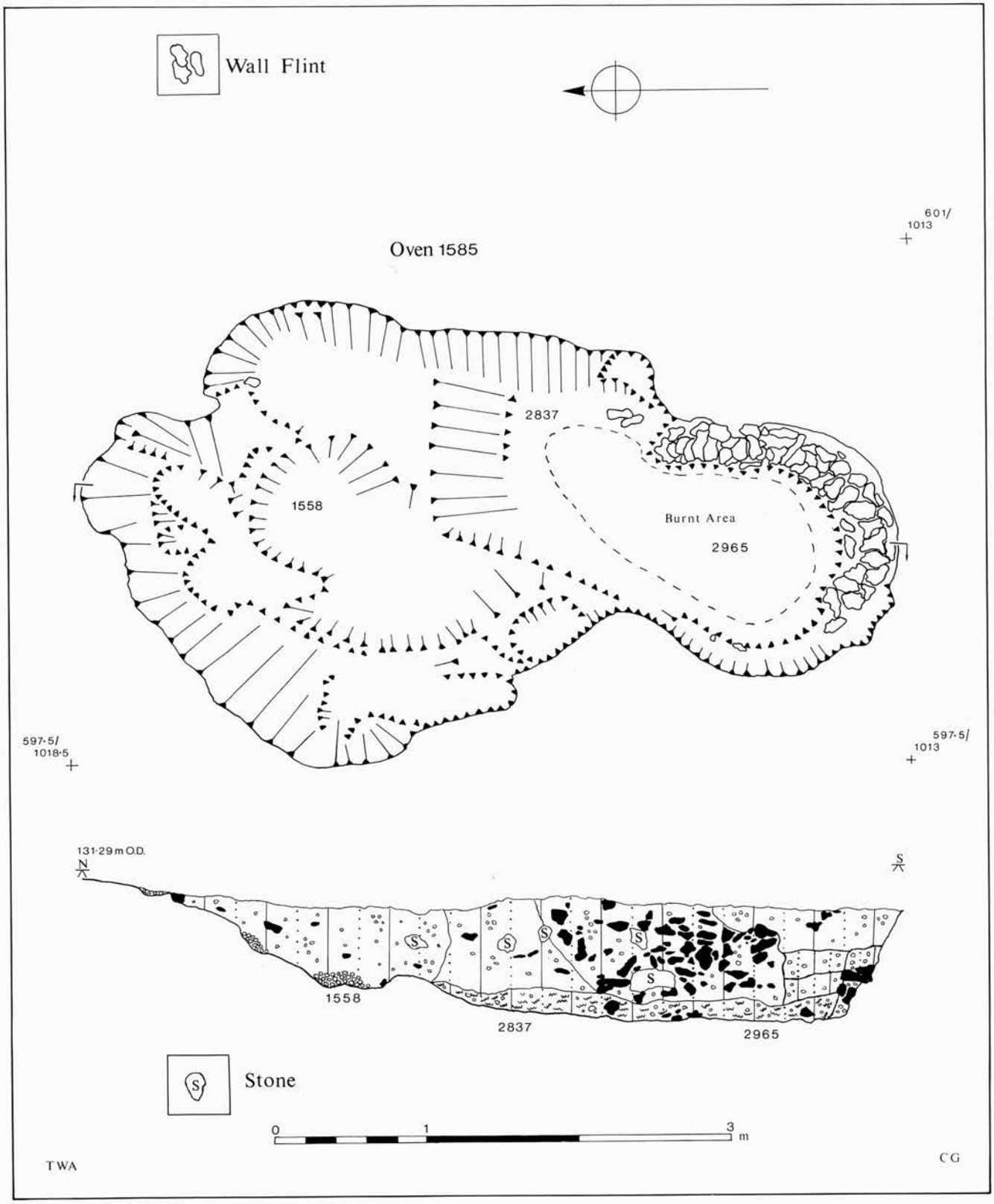


Figure 59 Plan and section of oven 1585

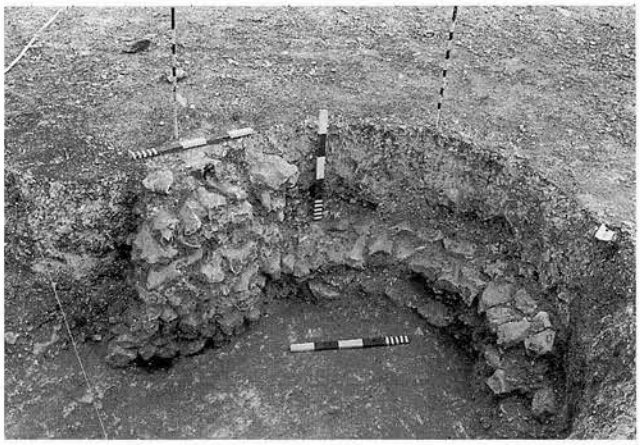


Plate 14 View of the coursed flint wall of oven 1585

east corners were formed by post-holes 2504 and 2576, between which were post-holes 2570, 2572, and 2645. Central post 2572 was the most substantial. The west wall contained 12 post-holes, several of which survived only as insubstantial traces (eg, 2566 and 2666). As in structure 2218, these may have been no more than post-pads. The east wall contained nine post-holes (including 2669 but not counting the posts of which 2582 and 2584 were recuts), with post-hole 2680 probably associated. The central post-holes (2582, 2654, and 2584) appeared to form an entrance. If this was in the centre of the wall it would suggest that post-hole 2668 formed the south end of the wall paired with post-hole 2666, and that post-hole 2669 was external to the structure.

Structure 2565 (Figs 57 and 58) was post built consisting of five or possibly six pairs of posts (2748/2844, 2599/2611, 2533/2826, 2553/2798, 2555/2824, and 2549). Outside these was another row of smaller post-holes, six (2845, 2799, 2741, 2615, 2807, and 2805) along the south-east side and seven (2518, 2514, 2510, 2506, 2541, 2864, and 2547), including a short slot (2510), along the north-west side. Thus it had an overall length of 11 m, an overall width of 7 m and an internal width of 4.25 m. The structure was rebuilt on an almost identical plan apart from losing the pair of posts at its north-eastern end. In addition the internal pairs of posts (2793/1648, 2597/2609, 1651/2617, 2551/2800, and 2791) were built slightly closer together although the outer posts (2880, 2782, 2613, 2739, and 2802 on the south-east side, and 2520, 2516, 2508, 2539, and 2543 on the north-west side), now numbering five along each side, kept roughly the same positions. The structure now measured 9.50 m in length, 7 m in width and 3.50 m internal width. In the second phase of building the six internal posts at the south-western end (2793, 2597, 1651, 1648, 2609, and 2617) became more obviously the

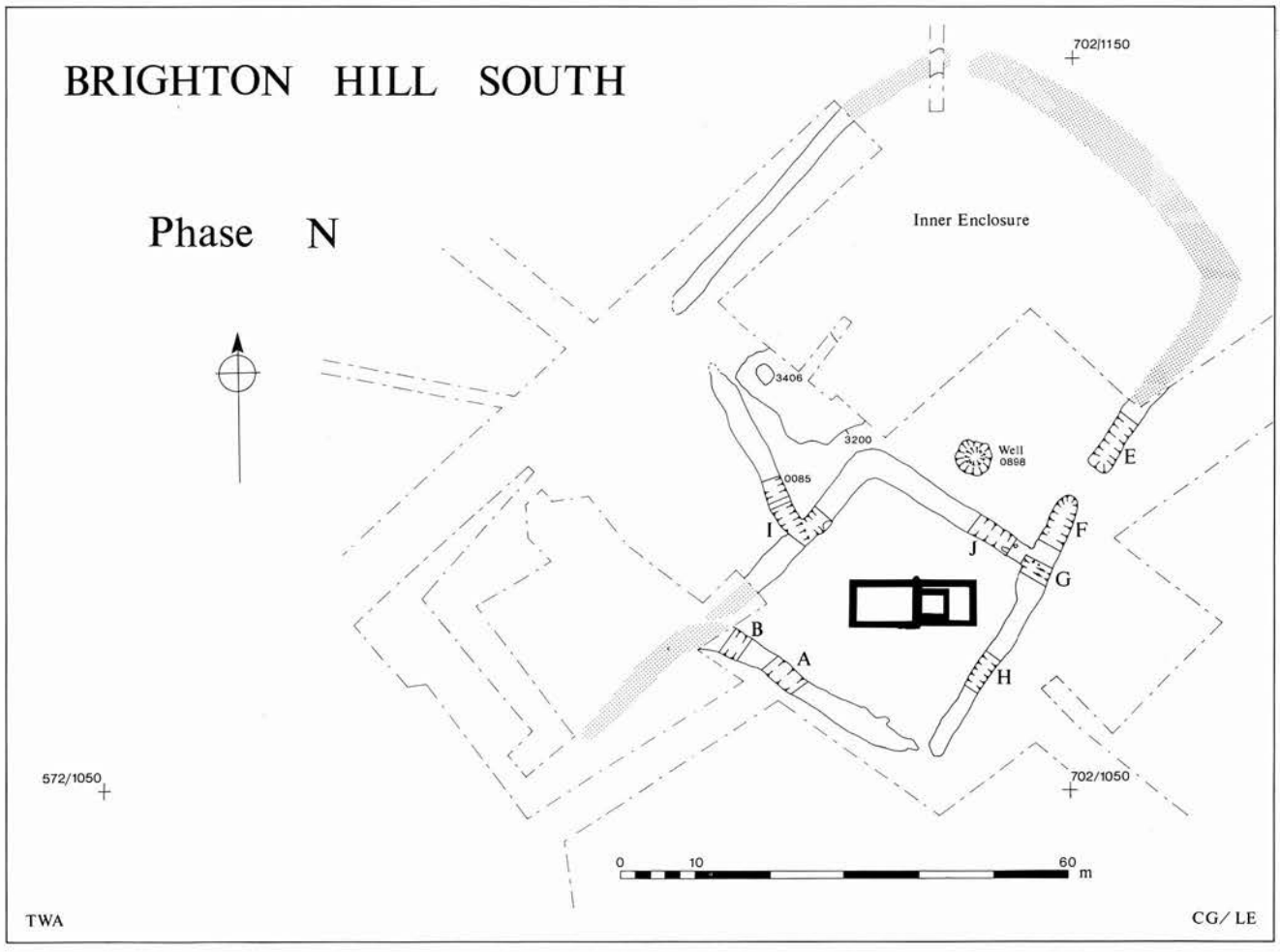


Figure 60 Plan of phase N features

Table 20 dimensions of phase N Inner Enclosure ditch segments (m)

	A	*B*	*E*	*F*	*G*
Feature	0642	0642	0724	0702	1038
Width	2.30	2.30	3.40	4.50	4.53
Depth	1.40	1.40	1.60	2.00	1.88

most important structural element, their size being at least 50% larger than any other posts within the building. Post-hole 2611 contained an iron lock plate.

Other phase M features included a track, defined by slots 1588 and 1590, leading towards posts 2986 and 2988 respectively (Fig. 49). Both slots contained pottery of phase M. Slot 1588 was 18 m long, 0.6 m wide and 0.2 m deep, while slot 1590 was 19.5 m long, 0.7 m wide and 0.2 m deep.

Pit 1551, 1.25 m south of unphased post-hole 2990, was 1.4 m wide and 0.55 m deep. Its length could not be defined as it was cut by subrectangular pit 2993, 2.09 m long, 1.6 m wide and 0.83 m deep. The latter contained no phasable pottery, but must have been of phase M or later.

Pits 2958, 0905, 2631, and 2452 were grouped around an unexcavated area. Only width and depth could be measured. Subrectangular pit 2958 was about 2 m wide and up to 0.46 m deep. It was irregular but its fill of silty loam with 30% chalk rubble was not natural. It may have been a quarry. Pit 0905, about 5 m wide and up to 0.76 m deep may have represented more than one pit. Feature 2952 was a natural hollow covered by spread 2772 (probably related to terrace 2629), from which its small quantity of pottery was probably derived. Pit 2631, about 5.5 m wide and up to 0.7 m deep, was very irregular and much disturbed both in its filling and around its walls.

Rectangular pit 2743 was 15 m east of the group, and 1.2 m south-east of structure 2565, with which it was parallel. The pit was 4.5 m long, up to 1.75 m wide, but only up to 0.15 m deep, with irregular edges.

Oven 1585 (Fig. 59 and Pl. 14), 1.3 m west of the pit group, consisted of three parts. Irregular scoop 1558, 1.77 m long, 1.5 m wide and up to 0.53 m deep, was probably used as a fuel store and/or working area and may also have provided access to the stoke-hole. Pit 2837, about 2.5 m in diameter and up to 0.75 m deep seems to have formed a grate into which the debris from the oven would have been raked. Its base was covered by a layer of charcoal 0.16 m deep. Chamber 2965, ovoid in plan (2.5 x 1.8 m) and up to 0.78 m deep, was lined with flint set in silty loam. On the east side this wall sat on a raised platform which might have been caused by erosion of the central area through use. The west wall had partially collapsed, and large flint nodules derived from it formed 50% of the main fill. Numerous fragments of charred building stone also occurred in this fill.

The charcoal covering the base of flue 2837 continued in chamber 2965, covering the central area between the walls. When this layer was removed, the natural Chalk beneath was found to be charred to a pink colour and of a soft powdery consistency. The fact that the debris of burning was found in the chamber would suggest that this is not a corndrier like those found at Wintringham, Huntingdonshire (Beresford 1977). It seems more likely that this is a bread oven of a type found on many medieval sites, usually situated within buildings. This example is unusual in being sunk into the ground, thus making access to the baking chamber difficult, but this does not preclude its interpretation as a bread oven.

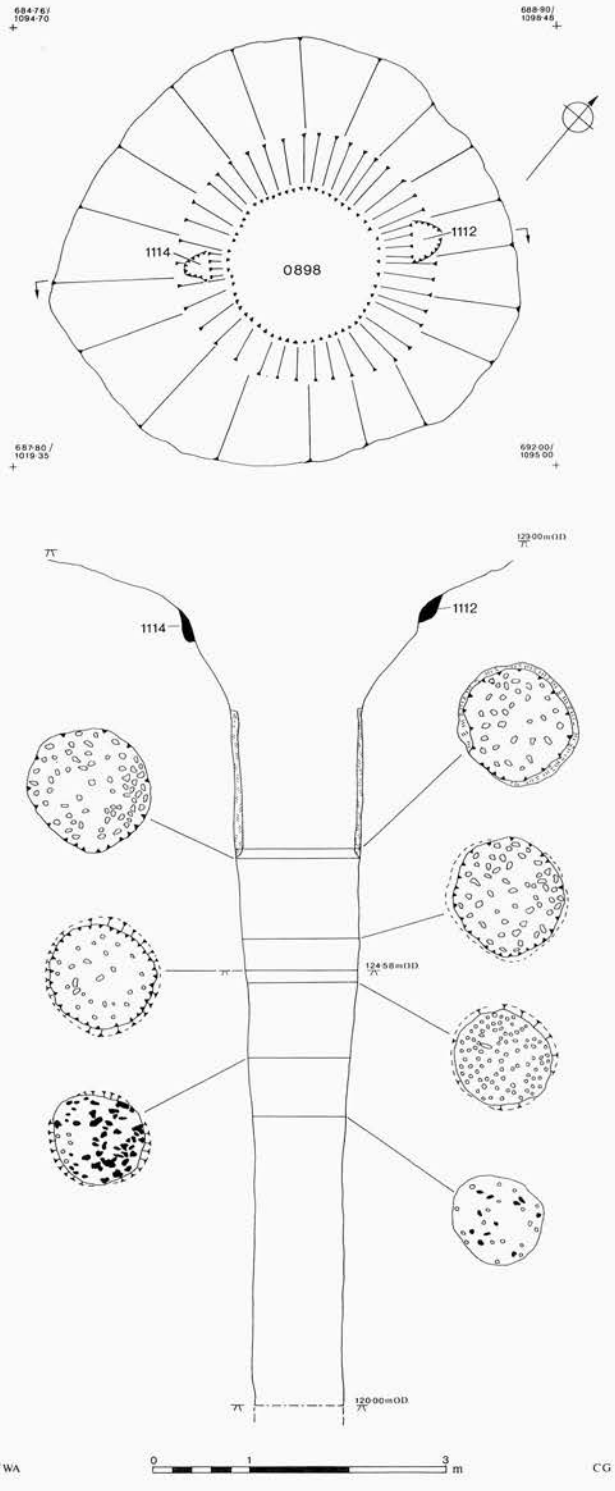


Figure 61 Plans and reconstructed profile of well 0898

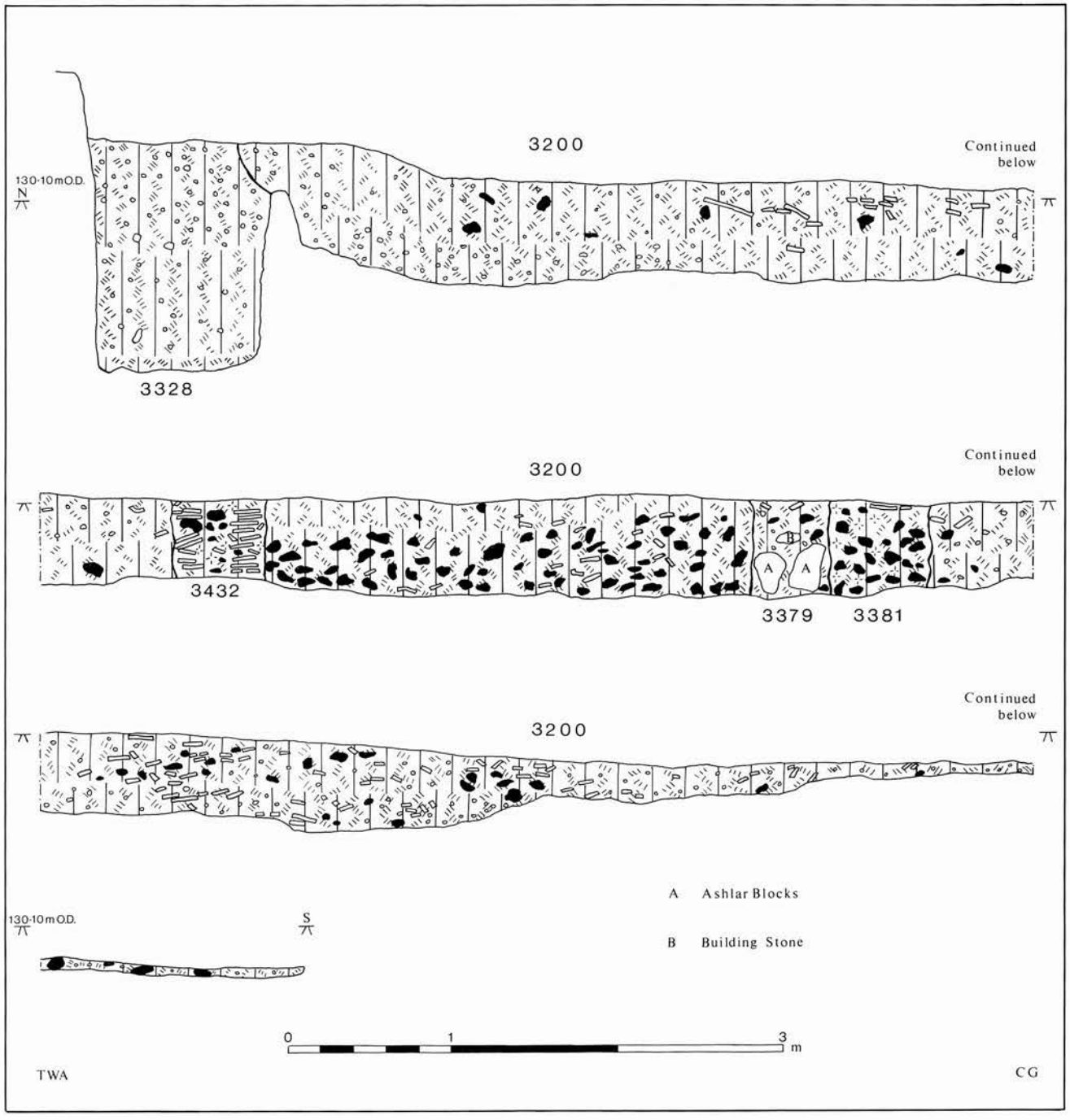


Figure 62 Section through terrace 3200 and associated features

Chalk quarry 0562, at the south-west of the excavated area, consisted of a series of irregular hollows, subrectangular in plan, cutting across the phase L track, 2905. The east end of the latter appears to have caused a terracing of the natural Chalk running east–west from the pit group to the south corner of the Outer Enclosure. Terrace 2629 cut phase L ditch 2524. It also passed along the south side of structure 2627.

A single substantial post-hole, 2988, represented the westerly extent of the activity. This was part of a line of four widely spaced post-holes one of which produced phase L pottery and two of which were unphased, thus making any interpretation difficult.

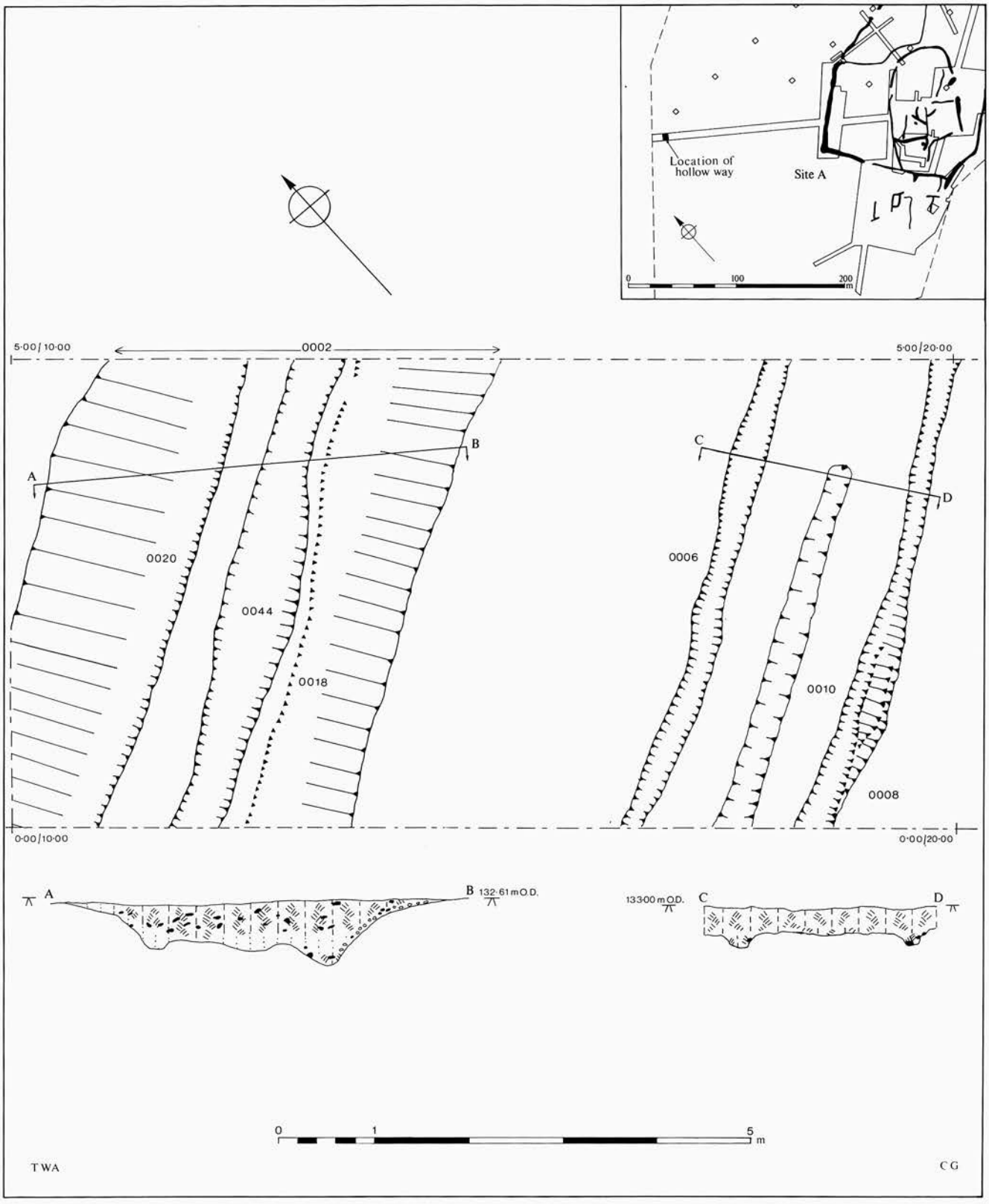


Figure 63 Plans and sections of post-medieval hollow-way 0002 and ruts 0006 and 0008

Phase N: Late 14th–Mid / Late 15th Centuries

Phase N activity is characterised by late 14th–mid/late 15th century ceramics and is separated from phase M by an absence of pottery typical of the middle of the 14th century. The churchyard ditch was refurbished and occasional burials appear to have occurred (eg, graves 1010 and 1062). Activity continued in the Inner Enclosure although it would appear that the western corner was abandoned (Fig. 60).

Segments C and D (Fig. 49) of its ditch each contained a single stratigraphic phase, and neither produced pottery post-dating phase M. The west corner of the Inner Enclosure ditch was replaced by ditch 0085, emanating from the middle of the north-west side of the churchyard. Up to 3.5 m wide, 1.5 m deep, with 45° sides and a flat bottom, ditch 0085 ran north-north-west for 26 m, terminating 7.5 m short of the Inner Enclosure ditch and forming a second entrance into the enclosure. The Inner Enclosure ditch must have been terminated along its north-west side, but this lay outside the excavated segments and was not identified.

Ditch 0085 (Fig. 60) cut first phase churchyard ditch 0083 (Fig. 42), and was contemporary with its second phase, ditch 0105. The latter appears to have been recut, and this second phase cut ditch 0085.

Inner Enclosure ditch segments A, B, E, F, G and possibly H were recut (Fig. 50), the second phase being larger than the first except for segment H (Table 20). Segments E and F at the entrance were 1–2 m north-west of the original alignment, as was segment G. The recuts of segments A and B, 1.5 m south-west of the first ditch, turned south-west through 90°, where their continuation was observed as a cropmark. The new alignment shows that the south-west side of the Inner Enclosure was abandoned beyond the churchyard ditch.

The reduced area within the Inner Enclosure measured 53 m–65 m long and 60 m wide, an internal area of 3150 m^2. Two features dated to phase N were identified in this area.

Well 0898 (Fig. 61) was 4.5 m in diameter on the surface, tapering inwards to a shaft diameter of 1m and less. Post-holes 1112 and 1114 were interpreted as supports for a hood above the shaft. It was excavated to a depth of 9 m but the bottom was not reached. At that depth it was roughly level with the bottom of the dry valley to the east, but above the water table. The upper part of the shaft was clay-lined, but otherwise the Chalk was left bare. It may have been used throughout the life of the settlement, but was backfilled during phase N.

Pit 3406 (Figs 51 and 60) 5.2 m north-west of phase M pit 3376 within terrace 3200, was rectangular in plan, 2.5 x 2 m at the top, with sides tapering from very steep to vertical, onto a flat bottom at a depth of 6.3 m. It is clear that the terrace was still in use during phase N. The pit had 14 fills, of which the lowest eight were cess-like fills similar to those in pit 3376. The four fills above these were deliberate dumps containing large quantities of flint nodules, tile, and chalk. The final two fills were similar in character to those of the terrace. It is possible that the pit settled after filling, leaving a gap which was filled at the same time as the rest of the terrace.

Pit 0900 (not illustrated) in the open settlement area produced phase N pottery.

No other features were of phase N, and the Outer Enclosure and extra-enclosure settlement had evidently been abandoned.

Phase P: 15th Century

Following the abandonment of the site, a number of structures and features were sealed by deposits containing residual phase N pottery.

Phase M terrace 3200 (Fig. 62) was backfilled after the abandonment of pits 3376 and 3406. The filling contained large quantities of building rubble, including mouldings and large ashlar blocks, flint nodules, and ceramic roofing tile. The material appears to have been systematically deposited, as balks of chalk and complete tiles were observed in the north section of the sample trench through the terrace.

The church, east part of the graveyard and ditch segments F, G, and J were sealed by an extensive spread, 0740 and 1002, containing building rubble in silty loam, probably representing a levelling of the area.

Phase L pits 1529, 2964, and Outer Enclosure ditch segment U were sealed by a 0.39 m thick layer of silty clay loam, containing phase N pottery. While the ditch fell into disuse during phase N, it seems reasonable to conclude that these features were sealed after abandonment of the whole site. Layer 2750, a substantial deposit (2 m wide, 0.57 m deep) of silty loam cut into the west corner of pit 2964, was sealed by layer 2883. Both layers contained residual phase N pottery.

Phase R: Post-Medieval

Hollow-way 0002 (Fig. 63), ruts 0006 and 0008, 0.16 m deep, and ditch 0012 were of post-medieval date. The ditch, also identified in trial-pit D22 (Fig. 6) and trench E (Fig. 3), contained 17th–18th century pot sherds. The hollow-way and ruts formed part of a pre- turnpike road also identified in trial-pit D1 and trench E.

Ditch 0012, 25 m east of rut 0008, was up to 3.35 m wide and 1.05 m deep with steep sides and a flat bottom. It was 115 m north-west of the Outer Enclosure of the medieval settlement.

Unphased

Large numbers of features, especially in the south-east area, were excavated and produced no datable artefacts and therefore cannot be phased. Whilst some can be phased tentatively by association this cannot be done with any certainty.

Two gullies and 92 post-holes were excavated in the south-east area (Fig 42). Large post-holes 0314, 0326, 0328, 0424, and 0347 excavated in trench A, may have formed part of a structure. The other features in this area probably represent fencelines. As activity has been positively identified in this area during phases L and M it would seem probable that these features belonged to these phases.

Within the Inner Enclosure in the north-west area pit 0064 was excavated. This lay adjacent to phase M pit 0243 and was 6 m long, 5.40 m wide and 0.60 m deep, and was filled with chalk rubble. Its association with pit 0243 may be significant but its precise date cannot be stated.

In the south-west area four substantial but isolated post-holes were excavated. Two of these were associated with phase L post-hole 2986 and phase M post-hole 2988, and may have formed part of a fence. The others served no obvious function.

Site B/C

Two features of medieval date were recorded on Site B/C.

Track 5904 (Fig. 20) ran along the east side of the hedge. It was constructed of flint gravel metalling compacted into wheel ruts and spread over the Chalk surface. It was between 1.48 m and 2.7 m wide, and was recorded for over 75 m in each of the extensions to the west of trench C. Patches of flint metalling were also observed at the south end of trench C. The track probably ran the entire length of the field, and may have been broadly contemporary with the hedge. Where the track crossed over them, phase III ditches 5900 and 5902 were consolidated by thick layers of large flint nodules (Fig. 17, 9 and Fig. 20), intended to reduce subsidence. The four segments excavated in extensions west of trench C produced 79 sherds, of which four were medieval, 38 of ceramic phase E, and the remainder ceramic phase X. Forty-one fragments of medieval roof tile and a medieval iron buckle were also recovered.

The track was used in the Middle Ages, but it is possible that it was first built after the abandonment of the phase III site. This could not have occurred before the end of the 3rd century AD, as gully 5127, containing a coin of AD 364–375, was cut by the track. The possibility that the coin was intrusive to the gully, however, should not be ignored. At the time of the tracks' usage the positions of the enclosure ditches were known either as visible features or repeated soft spots needing consolidation.

Large subcircular feature 5723 was 30 m east of the north corner of enclosure 5912. It was about 15 m in diameter and at least one metre deep, though the bottom was not reached. Four sherds, one of ceramic phase E and three of ceramic phase X, were recovered, as were 142 fragments of medieval roof tile.

6 Finds

Coins, by M. Archibald, B. Cook, and R. Bland

1. **Silver farthing** of Edward I
Obv: Edward: Rex.
Rev: LON DON IEN SIS.
Mint: London, Group la
Weight: 0.29 g.
Extra fine. The coin has an initial cross 2 (1c) but retains features of type 1a. The colon in Edward: Rex is a diagnostic feature of the early coins. The coin appears to be a late variety of the earliest phase of the farthing, struck between August and September 1279. It could have remained in circulation for a long time, but its fineness suggests deposition before AD 1300, and probably earlier rather than later within that time scale. S.F.143, phase M Grave 0394.

2. **Silver farthing** of Edward I
Obv: Edward: Rex.
Rev: LON DON IEN SIS.
Mint: London, Group la
Weight: 0.29g.
Fine, suffers from corrosion rather than wear. This coin was struck from a different die to No. 1, but otherwise the same comments apply, including the date range. S.F.144, phase M Grave 0394.

3. **Silver farthing** of Edward II
Obv: EDWA R AUG
Mint: Canterbury
Class 10 c–E: class 10 ends in 1310. This example is not heavily worn. Probably discarded mid 14th century. S.F.358, cleaning layer 0777.

4. **Barbarous radiate**, probably of Victorinus or Tetricus
Issued *c.* AD 270–285. S.F.8, topsoil 0001.

Copper Alloy Objects, by G. Keevill

Fig. 64

1. **Harness pendant**; circular, 25 diam x 1 mm max., hung from loop cast as one with disc. Loop measures 9.5 x 6 mm. Face bears wyvern cast in relief, with additional hatching punched between raised areas. Traces of gilding on body and foreleg of wyvern. Dragon-like head with open mouth, sits on top of narrow neck which swells into body. Front and rear legs very stylised, breast appears to have plume or mane. Tail separated from body by two small subrectangular mouldings and has four 'feathers', one nearest body turned back on itself in spiral. Body surrounded by a 1 mm wide border. S.F.349, clearing layer 0777.

2. **Balance beam, pointer and stirrup**. Beam solid, perforated at either end, one of perforations broken, other retaining single, circular chain link. Beam perforated centrally on vertical axis to accept sheet-metal pointer, perforated near base. Stirrup made from bent strip attached by small copper alloy rivet. Excellent condition, balance still moves freely. A very close parallel exists from a period V/VI (post-medieval) context in Norwich (Ayers 1985, fig. 26, no. 18). Others occur at Northampton (Cu 91, Oakley and Webster 1979) and in a 14th century context at Southampton (Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, cat. no. 1748). S.F.347, phase M Outer Enclosure ditch, segment M.

3. **Hinge clasp**, slightly convex section, three suspension rings cast with body, which is perforated by three circular (rivet?) and two triangular holes. Two openwork panels defined on either side by open-mouthed animal heads

in *Ringerike* style (Wilson and Klinde-Jensen 1980), suggesting 11th century date. Heads and other parts of surface have thin lines of chevron decoration. S.F.312, Topsoil 0001.

4. **Strap-end buckle and plate**. Wire (2 mm diam.) buckle, slightly distorted. Pin is flattened sheet looped over buckle and protruding through plate, of thin sheet bent round back of buckle and fixed with small rivet. S.F.311, phase M Inner Enclosure ditch, segment F.

5. ?**Buckle**, thin ovoid disc (24 x 17 x 1 mm), two oblong perforations. 20 punched/pierced dots 0.5–1.5 mm within circumference. S.F.382, phase L pit 2964.

6. **Hollow stud**, gilded upper face. Head, stud, and body cast as one, body afterwards bent double round iron pipe to form hinge plate. S.F.316, phase N Inner Enclosure ditch, segment E.

7. **Chain**. 20 open-ended S links 8–9 mm long of wire 1 mm diam. Total length 108 mm. Parallel at Southampton (Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, cat. no. 1791). S.F.200, phase M Outer Enclosure ditch, segment T.

8. **Pin**. Head of twisted wire, smoothed. Found within complete pot base resting in fill of post-hole. S.F.332, phase M structure 2223, post-hole 2154

9. **Tweezers**. Simple chevron pattern. S.F.297, phase M Outer Enclosure Ditch, segment K.

10. **Thimble**. Open at both ends, four rings of punched dots. S.F.393, phase M Outer Enclosure ditch, segment S.

11. Small **disc**, 20 mm diam., central perforation 4 mm diam. ?Back of button (cf, Clarke and Carter 1977, fig. 130, nos 22 and 24). S.F.322, phase P fill of hollow/terrace 3200.

12. Small sheet **mount**, perforated at both ends, upturned V–profile. S.F.377, phase M structure 2627, post-hole 2582.

13, 14. Two fragments of sheet, one flat and one V–profiled. Each is perforated at both ends and broken at one of perforations. S.F.319, soil spread, 1002, sealing phase M and N Inner Enclosure ditch segment G.

15. **Rumbler bell**. Cast as single piece with hook/loop, body roughly spherical but much distorted, cross-shaped hole in bottom. S.F.335, phase L structure 2224, slot 2301.

Objects of Pewter and Lead

Fig. 65

16. **Paten** (a) and **chalice** (b). Chalice crushed by soil pressure, part of paten rim missing. Paten consists of single sheet of beaten pewter. Saucer-like profile, central plate slightly raised, chalice has similar base and rim diameters. Base outflaring to bevel below slight moulded ridge. Hollow stem tapers gradually to bowl, single horizontal moulding near midpoint and joined to bowl by second moulding; bowl appears to be separate piece fixed to stem. Slightly outflaring rim. Decorated beneath with two grooves concentric with and 4 mm and 6.5 mm within rim. The chalice and paten were regarded as very personal objects and frequently occur in priests' burials; two examples were found in the church at Wharram Percy, North Yorkshire (Hurst 1984, 92). The grave containing the present set cut grave 0394, which contained two silver farthings of Edward I. The chalice and paten cannot have been deposited before AD 1280 whilst the church went out of use by *c.* 1380. S.F.98, phase M grave 0396.

Two fragments of lead window tracery (S.F.320, phase P spread 1002, sealing Inner Enclosure ditch) and a small lead sphere (12 mm diam), probably not a musket ball (Object 3201–4, phase P filling of hollow/terrace 3200) were also recovered.

Objects of Iron

Figs 66–9

17. **Folding knife/razor**. Blade held between two iron sheets resting on thin iron bar separating them at top. Head expanded to take hinge. Outer sheets have three small iron studs for attachment of bone or wood plates. At least two of these have traces of brass round them. S.F. 408, phase M terrace 2629.

18. **Knife**; bent tang, pierced blade. S.F.137, phase M grave 0369.

19. **Knife;** angled edges, tapered. S.F.310, phase M ditch segment K.

20. **Knife**; straight back, cutting edge curved. S.F.314, phase M ditch segment E.

21. **Knife**; straight back, cutting edge curved. S.F.336, phase M slot 2301.

22. **Knife**; tang missing, angled back, curving edge straight. Unworn. S.F.392, phase M pit 2993.

23. **Knife;** triangular blade, wood surviving on tang. S.F.407, phase M pit 3376.

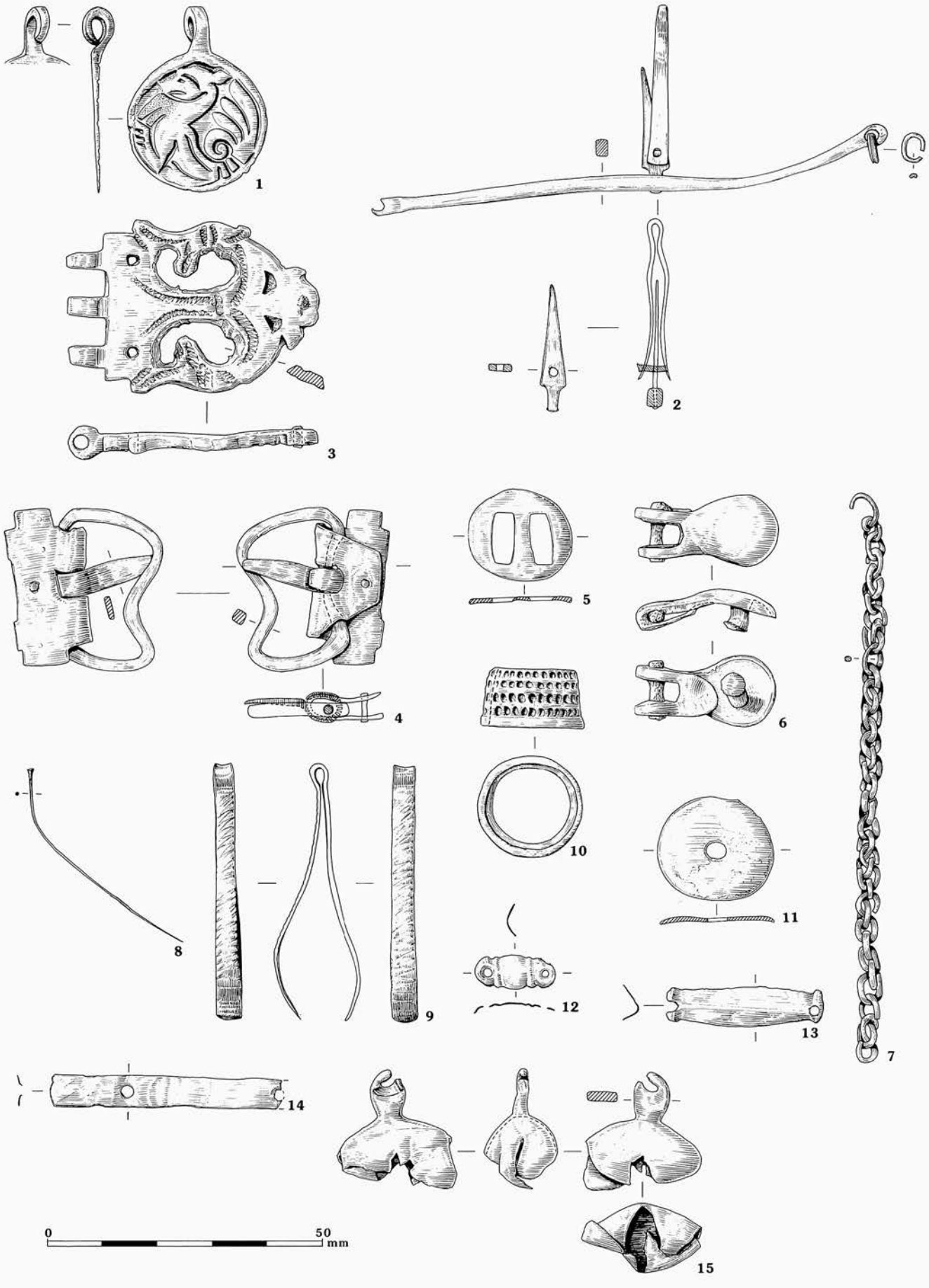
24. **Knife**; triangular blade, bone on tang. S.F.388, phase M pit 3376.

25. **Knife**; bent, straight back, cutting edge curved. Object 1109–1, phase N well 0898.

26. **Plate-lock**, case incomplete. Face has three perforations, including key-hole. Similar to examples from Writtle, Essex (Rahtz 1969, 85 and fig. 47, no. 48) and Goltho (Beresford 1975, 84 and fig. 39, no. 65). Projecting key-stem revolved in circular moulding 12 mm high (cf. Writtle). Toothed bolt, rusted in locked position, would have passed through staple of hasp attached through rectangular perforations above key-hole (cf. Goltho). Bolt engagement mechanism missing. Lock may have been operable from either side. Those from Writtle and Goltho were used on pieces of furniture such as chests. S.F.356, phase M structure 2565, post-hole 2610.

27. **Barrel padlock case**; brass-coated, slightly tapered. Broad straps round each end secured by two longitudinal straps, one either side of fin about one-third down case. Decorative iron trails below straps. T–shaped key-slot has raised strips to either side. Bolt entry plate has square hole below rectangular one. S.F.386, phase L pit 2964.

28. Small **barrel padlock case.** Bolt-entry end-plate complete, bolt missing. Possible traces of non-ferrous brazing fluid between fin and case on either side. Fin separated from case by flat,



TWA GM

Figure 64 Copper alloy objects. Scale 1:2

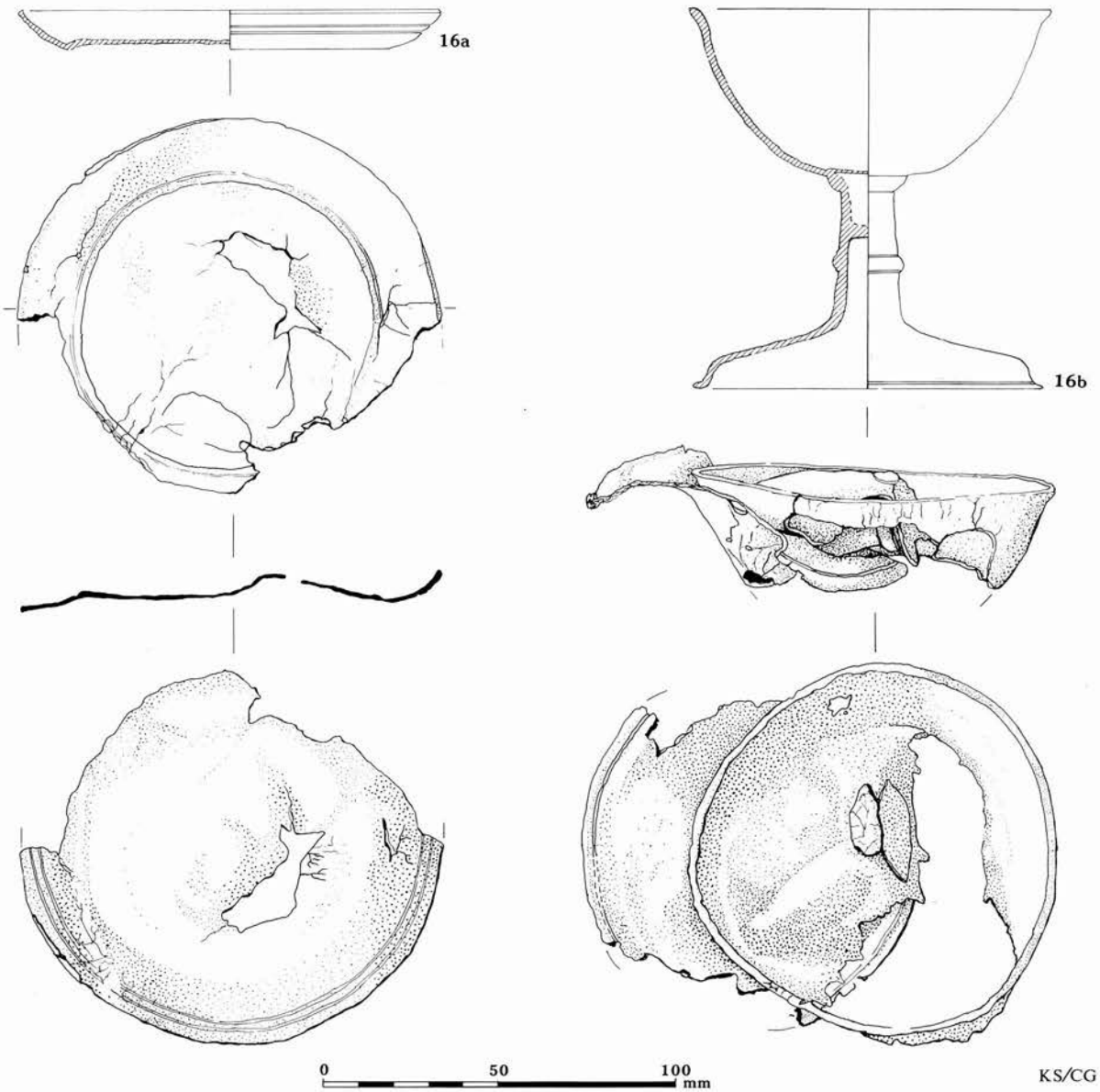


Figure 65 Pewter paten (a) and chalice (b) with reconstruction. Scale 1:2

rectangular moulding. S.F.391, phase M pit 1551.

29. **Barrel padlock case** end fragment, brass-coated. Fragments of two longitudinal straps, decorative iron trail between them. Similar to No. 27, with which it was found. S.F.386, phase L pit 2964.

30. **Bolt** from a barrel padlock case. Similar examples in and near the smithy at Goltho (Beresford 1975, 84 and fig. 39). Object 2889–2, phase L pit 2964.

31. **Padlock key**, bent, head flattened and terminating in ring. Hollow stem. Key missing. Upper surface decorated with parallel trails of tinning. S.F.406, phase M pit 3376.

32. **Padlock key**, hooked terminal. One tooth of key broken. S.F.10, phase M Outer Enclosure Ditch, segment O.

33. **Padlock key**, head flattened, terminating in loop. S.F.291, topsoil 0001.

34. **Padlock key**, bent, head flattened, terminating in loop. S.F.309, phase N Inner Enclosure ditch, segment F.

35. **Padlock key**, terminating in ring. S.F.360, phase M slot 2766.

36. U–shaped **staple**. S.F.361, phase M Inner Enclosure ditch Segment A.

37. U–shaped **staple**. Object 1301–5, phase M grave 1300

A further five staples were found, four U–shaped (Objects 0334–1, 2214–3, 2744–2, 2883–4 and 2890–1).

38. **Horseshoe**; 3 holes, 2 nails. S.F. 306, phase M Inner Enclosure ditch Segment M.

39. **Horseshoe**; 4 holes, 2 nails. Objects 3326–4, phase P terrace 3200.

40. ?**Awl**. Object 1105–3, phase N Churchyard ditch Segment J.

41. ?**Awl**. Object 1046–2, phase N Inner Enclosure ditch Segment G.

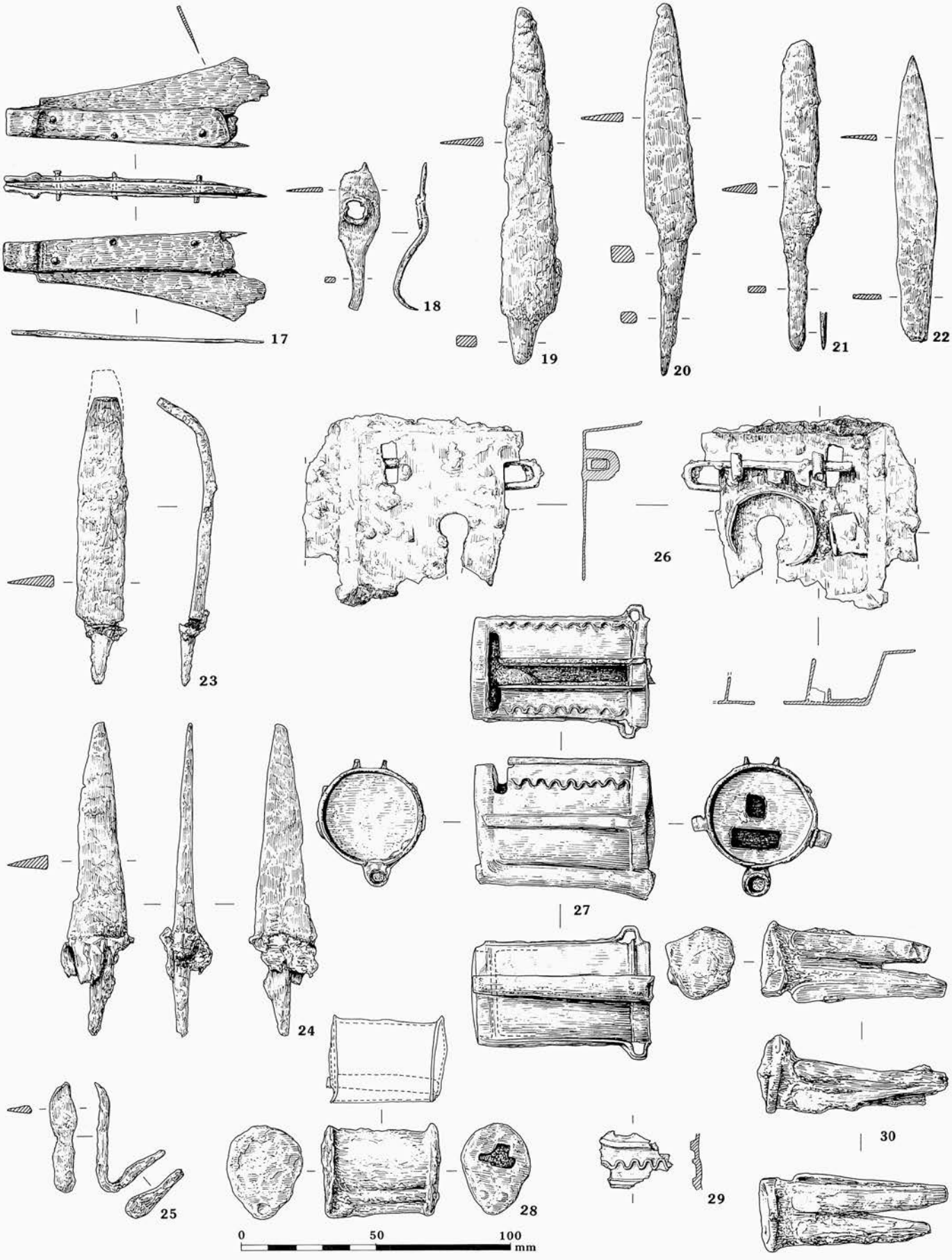


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Figure 66 Iron objects. Scale 1:2

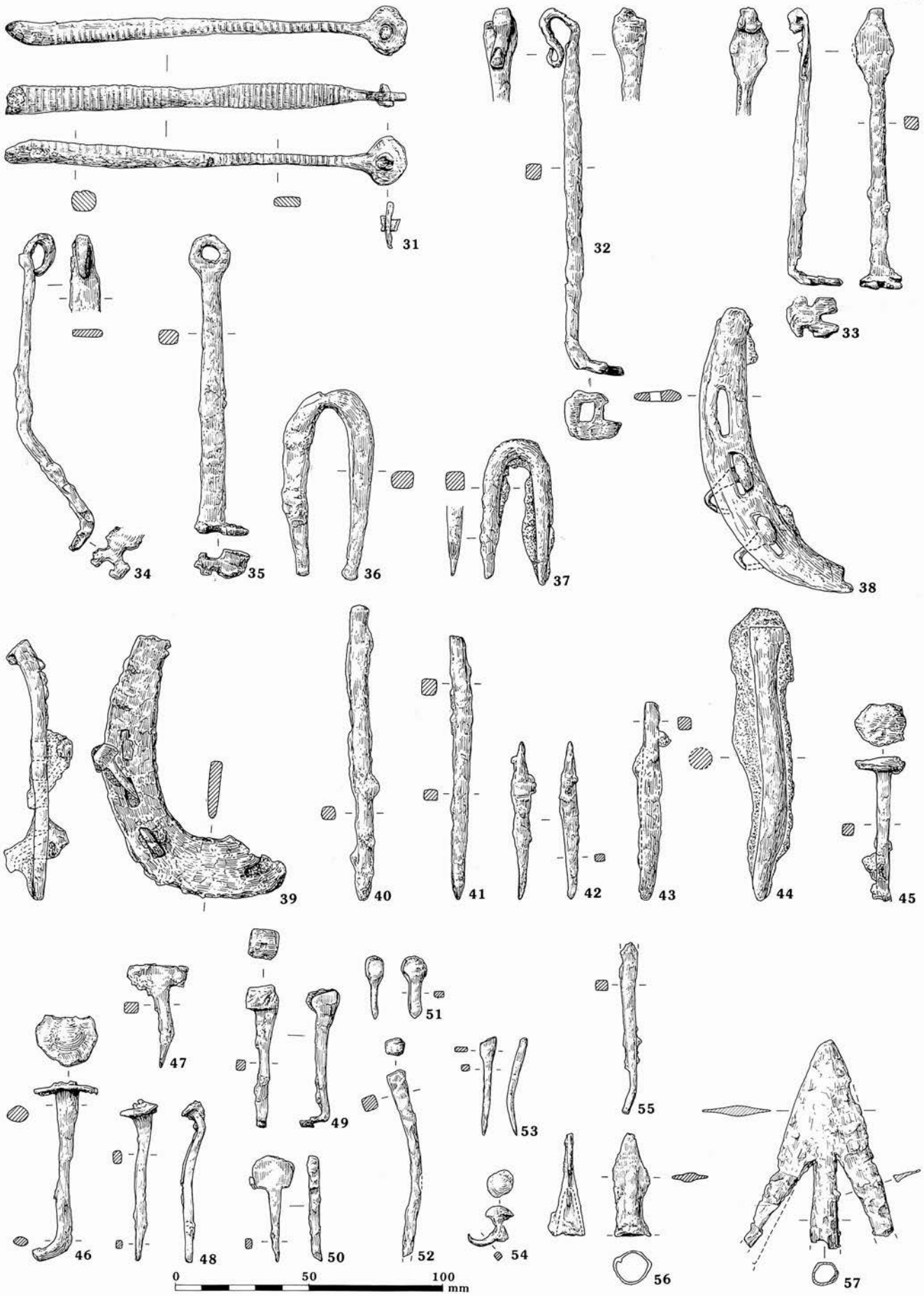

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Figure 67 Iron objects. Scale 1:2

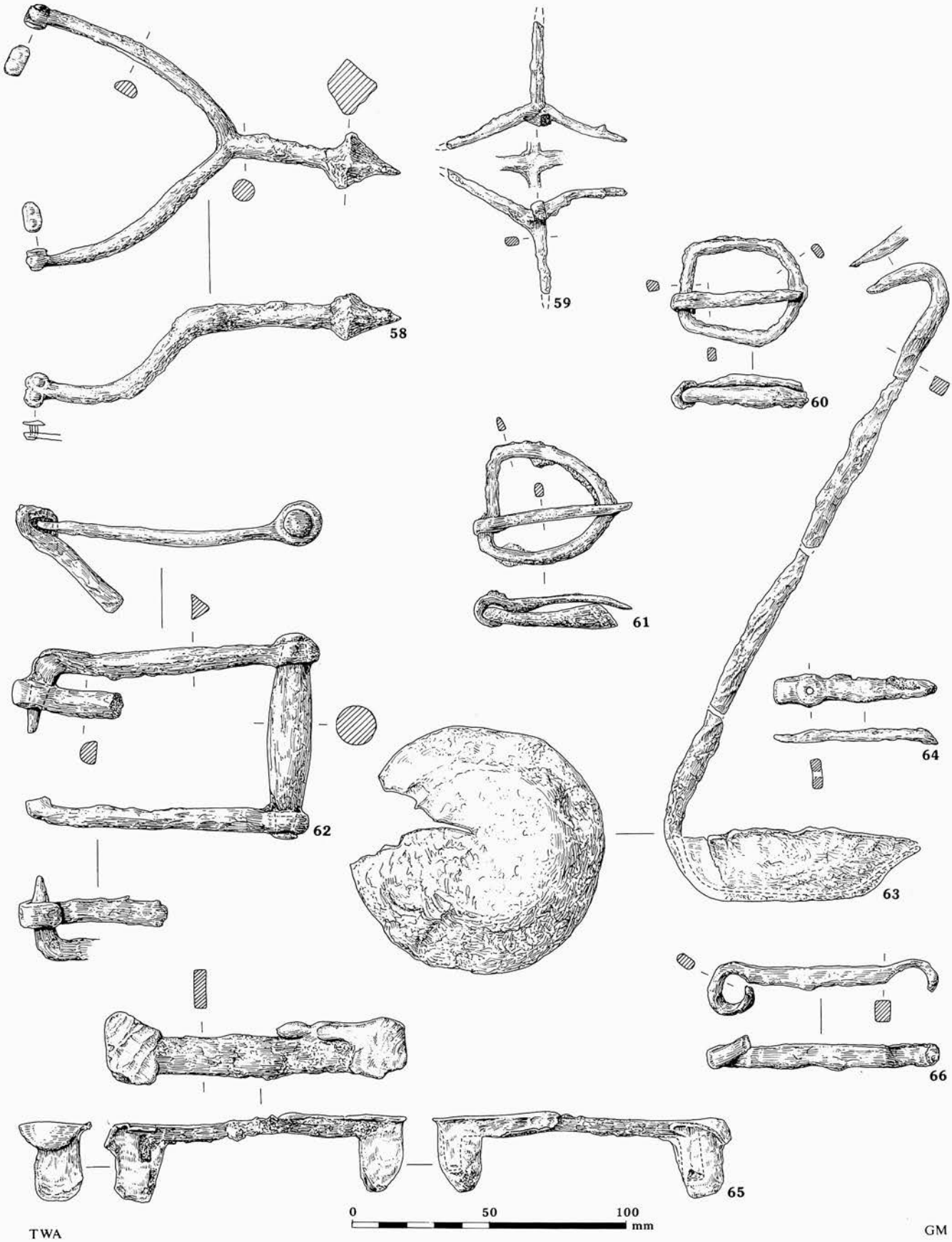

Figure 68 Iron objects. Scale 1:2

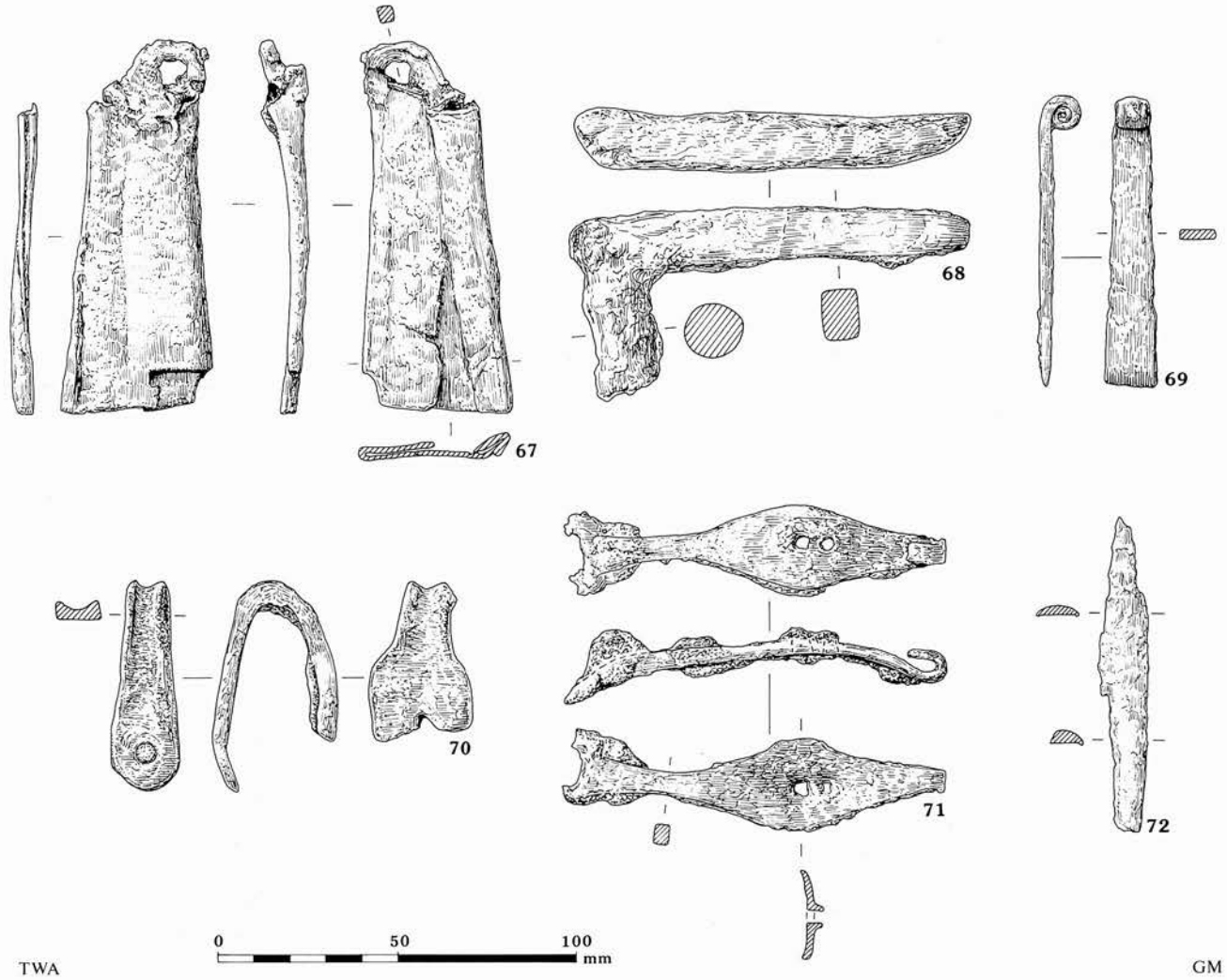

Figure 69 Iron objects. Scale 1:2

42. ?**Awl**. Object 1604–1, phase L pit 1579.

43. ?**Awl**. Object 2983–6, phase L pit 1579.

44. ?**Punch**. Object 2893–4, phase L pit 2964.

45. **Nail**. Type Ia: flat-headed, square, usually less than 20 mm^2.

46. **Nail**. Type 1b: flat-headed, subcircular, usually more than 20 mm diam.

47. **Nail**. Type IIa: T–shaped, square-sectioned head, usually no wider than shank.

48. **Nail**. Type IIb: T–shaped, flat/rectangular-sectioned head, usually no wider than shank.

49. **Nail**. Type IIc: T–shaped, cubic head: a combination of IIa and Ia.

50. **Nail**. Type IIIa: head vertical on shank, fiddle-key type

51. **Nail**. Type IIIb: head vertical on shank, triangular headed.

52. **Nail**. Type IVa: headless tapering, square shank.

53. **Nail**. Type IVb: headless tapering, flat/rectangular shank.

54. **Nail**. Type V: solid stud-headed.

55. **Nail**. Type VI: long, thin wire nail/pin.

56. Small, socketed **arrowhead**, hollow socket extending well into point. *London Museum Medieval Catalogue* (LMMC) type 10. S.F.6, phase M Outer Enclosure ditch, segment O.

57. Hunting **arrowhead**. Socketed, two prominent barbs. LMMC type 15. S.F. 292, topsoil 0001.

58. **Prick-spur**, curved arms terminating in eyes containing iron studs. LMMC type 8, terminal type Bii. S.F.302, phase N Inner Enclosure ditch, segment A.

59. Four-pronged object consisting of two iron pins pointed at both ends, each bent through 90° in middle, forged together. Possibly a caltrop, though a pricket for a wax candle is a more prosaic possibility. S.F.357, phase M pit 2742.

60. Pentangular **buckle**, pin surviving. Rectangular section. Found on pelvis of skeleton of adult male priest. S.F.99, phase M grave 0369, late 13th/early 14th century.

61. D-shaped **buckle**, pin surviving. Similar example in context dated *c.* AD 1300 in Southampton (Platt and Coleman-Smith, 1975, cat. no. 2006). S.F.326, phase M Outer Enclosure ditch segment K.

62. Large broken rectangular **buckle**. Three parts: single, triangular-sectioned bar forming one short and two long sides, latter both ending

in looped terminals. Through these is placed central bar, which swells markedly at middle. Pin looped around opposite end, triangular section. S.F.346, phase M Outer Enclosure ditch, segment M.

63. Flat-bowled **ladle** with broken handle in four parts (240 mm), one attached to bowl, including hooked terminal. S.F.387 and S.F.389, phase M pit 3376.

64. Unidentified object. Triangular section, tapering to bent back point. Broad end perforated. Object 2166–2, phase L ditch 2166.

65. **Cramp**. Terminals and parts of upper surface covered with lead. S.F.350, phase P fill of hollow/terrace 3200.

66. Hooked **clasp/strap hinge**. Rectangular section. One hook broken. Object 1587–1, phase L ditch 1586.

67. ?**Cow bell**, suspension loop and bell made in one piece. Bell is flat sheet with pieces cut out of end and side. Would have been wrapped round and joined. Object 2987–1, phase L posthole 2986.

68. **Hinge-pintle**. Bar bent at right-angles at *c.* two-fifths of length. Short length circular section, long length square section. Object 3415–5, phase N pit 3406.

69. Tapered strip, coiled at one end, flattened at other. Similar object from Wharram Percy interpreted as sheep or cow bell clapper (Andrews and Milne 1979, fig. 63, no. 73). Object 2143–2, phase L pit 2142.

70. **Strap-handle** or **mount**. Bent strip expanded into circles, perforated at both ends. Slightly concave section. S.F.394, phase N pit 3406.

71. ?Mount or handle. Bent strip expanded to **spearhead-like point**, perforated. Tip bent double, end forks, possibly representing broken loop. S.F.385, phase L pit 1579.

72. Blade-like object. Possibly half a small pair of scissors. Object 2629–1, phase M terrace 2629.

In addition to the illustrated items a further five knives, a key, two awls, 11 horseshoes, and 17 other objects, mostly bars and strips, were recovered. Of the knives several had fragments of metal-replaced wood adhering to them. The awls are all square-sectioned and achieve their maximum width between a quarter and half way to the tip from the head. The head can be pointed as well as the tip.

While no complete example of a horseshoe was found, it is clear that six nail-holes per shoe is typical. The nail-holes are rectangular and countersunk, with central perforations (round or rectangular) for the nail shank. Five examples retained at least one nail in position, all having square-sectioned (Type IIa) or 'fiddle-key' heads (Type IIIa). The horseshoes had wavy edges with the nail-hole placed close to the outside edge of the shoe.

A total of 247 nails was recovered from stratified contexts. Four major types were identified by the head form, with subdivisions within the types. Shank section and length were not found to affect the typology. A summary of the nail types by length can be found in Table Mf. 63.

Thirty-two objects without heads were ascribed to the nail category. About 40% were broken, though in the majority of such cases only the tip or part of the head was absent. Types IIb (about 27%) and Ia (about 19.5%) dominated the assemblage, while types IV (about 13.5%) and IIa (*c.* 10%) formed significant groups. Type IIa were the horseshoe nails. Several nails, es- pecially from grave 1150 and pit 3406, contained traces of metal-replaced wood. Forty nails were found in graves.

Medieval Pottery, by H. Rees

Site A produced 9738 sherds weighing 146.137 kg, giving an average sherd weight of 15 g. Apart from *c.* 400 residual Iron Age/early Roman sherds, the material ranged in date from the late 11th to the mid 15th centuries. All sherds were classified and recorded in context by fabric, form, surface treatment, and decoration and quantified by number, weight, and rim percentage where relevant. The type and position of surface deposits, such as sooting, and the occurrence of cross-context joins were also recorded. Further methodological details are are in archive.

Fabric and form

Fabrics were defined macroscopically and checked at x 30 magnification. Character of glaze and decoration were taken into account where relevant. Like the pottery from Sites B/C and K (*Chapter 3*) identifiable non-local wares formed only a small proportion of the assemblage, as fabrics contained mainly visually undistinctive and geologically undiagnostic inclusions of flint, sand, and Chalk in varying proportions. Apart from the late local material (fabric 25) characterisation of both the fabrics and forms of glazed wares was restricted by their paucity in all phases, and their predominantly poor preservation. A correlation between the form and fabric of the medieval ceramics from Site A is provided in Table 21.

Fabric numbers 1–17 were assigned to Iron Age/early Roman fabrics (*Chapter 3*) and the medieval fabrics used numbers 21–41.

1. Coarse gritted sandy wares

These were of two basic types: flinty wares with varying proportions of sand, and wares with inclusions of chalk in addition to flint and sand. They have been divided into three fabric groups of which the second is probably merely a variant of the first:

Fabric 21: Fairly soft, sandy textured; coarse, abundant coarse flint.

Fabric 22: Fairly hard, sandy textured; moderate flint.

Fabric 23: Soft to hard; calcareous inclusions, probably Chalk, varying amounts of sand and flint. Difficulty in defining consistent textural variations in this group led to its subsumation under a single fabric number, but more than one source is probably represented (*see below*).

2. Coarse and fine sandy wares

Fabric 24 probably represents a wide range of regional traditions and sources, whilst fabric 25 is a much more homogeneous grouping.

Table 21 fabric/form correlation of medieval ceramics

	Total quantity		*Form*												
Fabric	*No.*	*Weight (g)*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*P*
Coarse gritted																
21	6559	98,758	+	–	+	+	–	+	(+)	–	–	+	–	–	+	+
22	437	8137	+	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(+)
23	784	14,149	+	–	–	+	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coarse and fine sandy																
24	176	2830	+	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+
25	969	14,089	+	–	+	+	–	–	+	–	–	+	+	–	–	+
Fine and sandy glazed																
26	151	2245	–	–	–	–	+	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	+	+
27	39	402	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	(+)
28	34	357	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	18	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	22	769	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	30	448	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	15	198	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	6	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
34	60	446	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+
35	14	179	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+
36	5	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	8	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	2	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	14	467	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	+	–	–	(+)
40	6	85	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
41	13	254	–	–	–	(+)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	9362	144,146														

A = bowl; B = ?bottle; C = curfew; D = cooking pot/jar; E = costrel; F = dish/pan; G = jug; H = jug or chimney pot; J = lamp; K = ?lid; L = louver; M = pipkin; N = spouted pitcher; P = tripod pitcher

+ indicates presence; (+) indicates uncertain presence

Fabric 24: Hard; abundant coarse sand.

Fabric 25: Hard, fine sandy micaceous; usually oxidised surfaces and grey core, sometimes grey throughout.

3. Fine and sandy glazed wares

Of this group, only fabric 26 was at all common.

Fabric 26: Hard, pale orange–buff (iron-poor); abundant coarse quartz, common fine black iron ore, rare shelly Limestone/Chalk; thin green or greenish-yellow glaze.

Fabric 27: Probable Laverstock, or Laverstock-type ware (Musty *et al.* 1969).

Fabric 28: Fine, slightly sandy (iron-poor); fine quartz and black iron ore; green or yellowish-green glaze. This group includes some sherds of Surrey ware (Holling 1971) but may largely represent more local sources.

Fabric 29: Fine, soft, sandy micaceous; oxidised throughout with reduced exterior surface. Possibly Michelmersh-type ware (R. Thomson pers. comm.).

Fabric 30: Hard, fairly fine, sandy (iron-poor); cf fabric 26; very much coarser black iron ore.

Fabric 31: Hard, fine, very sandy; predominantly grey, with dark green glaze over white slipped decoration. Common in Reading (Underwood in prep.) but rare here.

Fabric 32: Oxford fabric Ag (Haldon 1977, 111–39).

Fabric 33: Hard, fairly coarse (iron-poor); abundant coarse quartz, greyish-green glaze.

Fabric 34: Soft, fairly coarse (iron-rich); abundant coarse quartz and sparse coarse flint; oxidised thin bright yellow glaze.

Fabric 35: Winchester-type ware (Hurst 1964; Biddle and Barclay 1974).

Fabric 36: Coarse Border-type ware (Vince 1985, 47).

Fabric 37: Fairly hard, very sandy (iron-rich); predominantly oxidised; yellowish- green glaze, possibly a Dorset type (R. Thomson pers. comm.).

Fabric 38: Fine, slightly sandy (iron rich); greenish-yellow glaze.

Fabric 39: Hard, fairly coarse (iron-poor);common medium to coarse quartz and rare organic material; dark greyish-green glaze.
Fabric 40: Saintonge polychrome ware (eg, Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, 138–43).
Fabric 41: Normandy black ware (Barton 1974).

Phasing

The aim of the pottery analysis was to identify phases sufficiently broad in range to avoid over-interpretative use of the very limited stratigraphic evidence for ceramic phasing, yet distinctive enough to supplement the stratigraphic information concerning the chronology and development of the site. The material has therefore been divided into three groups based largely on external dating for differing typological features but compatible with the stratigraphy:

Phase L: mid–late 11th and 12th centuries;
Phase M: late 12th–mid 14th centuries;
Phase N: late 14th–mid–late 15th centuries.

Each phase contains material of two types:

1. Pottery which has been treated as diagnostic of that phase by virtue of its typology and which is sufficiently common to be well represented in large assemblages and present in most small ones.
2. Material which, as far as is known, is compatible in date with that phase but not diagnostic of it.

The typological characteristics which have been treated as distinguishing phase L from phase M are details of cooking pot and dish forms in fabrics 21–23. Phase N is characterised by the earliest appearance of bowls with recessed rims in fabric 25. Each pottery assemblage has been assigned to a phase on the presence of a particular diagnostic characteristic and the absence of a later one. Assemblages in which typologically diagnostic characteristics are totally absent have not been phased, as fabric alone has proved an unreliable guide to phasing.

However, since the real nature of ceramic change is gradual, manifesting a complex interplay of use and disuse of types, assemblages could be most reliably phased if they were sufficiently large to enable assessment of the relative proportions of types which they contained. Ceramic phases L and M have, therefore, each been subdivided and small assemblages grouped separately (phase Lu, Mu). When each group is examined as a combined entity, certain chronological discrepancies emerge.

Table 22 shows that there is a higher proportion of later material in phase Lu than in phase L and a higher proportion of earlier material in phase Mu than in phase M. The latter discrepancy can probably best be explained by the attribution of the very large typologically late assemblage from pit 3376 to phase M. A more accurate representation of chronological change on the site, therefore, might be that illustrated in Figure 70. However, given the unquantifiable vagaries of residuality and the increased likelihood in small assemblages that contemporaneous material was lacking fortuitously, this information cannot be treated as reliable for all assemblages.

Ceramic change through time

Coarse, gritted wares

The most common fabric in this group was 21, which accounted for a very high proportion of the total pottery in all phases (Fig. 71). It did, however, decline as a proportion of the total through time and the contrast in average sherd weight between phases L–M and N might suggest greater residuality in the latter phase. The comparatively lower quantities in fabrics 22 and 23 remained fairly steady throughout, although the slight increase in phase M of fabric 23, and its subsequent falling off in phase N, may be of significance (*see below*).

The earliest forms (Table 23) in this group were jars/cooking pots and dishes/pans with fairly simple plain or slightly developed rims (Nos 1–17). However there were few early assemblages in which the more developed flanged rims (Nos 18–24) were totally absent and these increased in numbers in phase M, mirroring the proportional decline of vessels with simple rim forms. Phase M also manifested the earliest appearance of more complex rim types (Nos 25–34). Jars/cooking pots were very common in phases L–M, reducing in numbers thereafter (*but see below*). Dishes/pans were common in phase L only. One of the unusual early forms (not listed in Table 23 as Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) was indeterminate) was the socketed bowl (No. 35), which is paralleled in an 11th century context in Winchester (Cunliffe 1964, 109). The necked bowl with combed decoration, the curfew, and the lamp (Nos 36–38) were all recovered from contexts of phase N. A

Table 22 relative proportions of rim forms by phase in fabrics 21–23 (EVEs)

Cooking pot and dish rim forms	*Phase L*		*Phase Lu*		*Phase M*		*Phase Mu*		*3376*	
	EVE	*%*	*EVE*	*%*	*EVE*	*%*	*EVE*	*%*	*EVE*	*%*
Upright plain or slightly developed	3.67	92	0.83	70	0.34	2	0.33	18	–	–
Upright or out-turned flanged	0.30	8	0.36	30	3.30	21	0.83	38	0.89	8
Out-turned grooved flanged, 'hammerhead', complex	–	–	–	–	12.25	77	1.03	47	9.74	92
Total phase/feature	3.97		1.19		15.89		2.19		10.63	

Phase M includes pit 3376, which is also separately tabulated. Percentages are of the total for each phase or feature

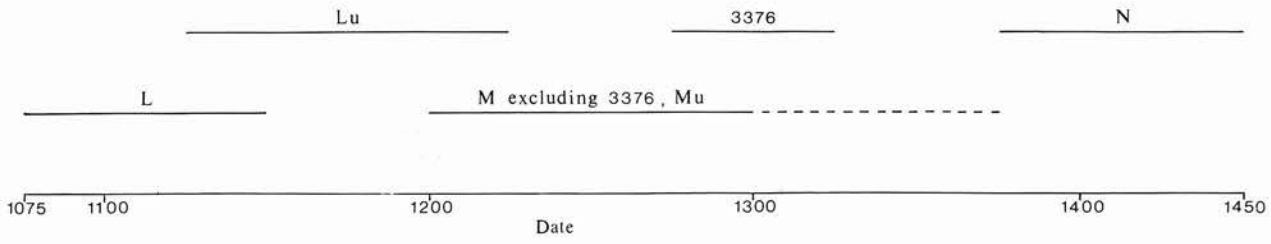

Figure 70 Definition and dating of medieval ceramic phases

few feet and spouts from spouted and tripod pitchers occurred in all phases.

The occasional decoration comprised incised and combed wavy lines, applied thumbed strips, and rosette double dot and other stamps (Fig. 74, Nos 39–42). No indisputable development in the use of decorative motifs is discernible.

Coarse and fine sandy ware

Fabrics 24 and 25 were rare in phase L and relatively uncommon in phase M (Table 23). In phase N, however, a reduction in the quantity of fabric 24 is observed, whilst fabric 25 increased to form 28% of the assemblage by sherd count and 33% by weight.

The main forms in these fabrics (Table 23) were jars/cooking pots and necked bowls, both with recessed rims (Nos 43–52), the jar component of the assemblage going some way to balance the shortfall in phase N caused by the proportional reduction of coarse gritty fabric 21 (*see above*). The necked bowls with recessed rims (treated as diagnostic of phase N) occurred in the greatest relative quantity in the latest assemblage from the site (pit 3406), which also contained the more unusual jar with plain incurved rim (No. 53). More unusual vessels, all of which were recovered from pit 3376 (phase M) were large everted jars, in both fabrics, one with small holes, resembling laceholes, poked near the rim edge, and a small bowl with cupped notched rim and internally and externally splashed glaze in fabric 25 (Nos 54–57). A small quantity of sherds from tripod pitchers and jugs, and a curfew, were recovered from contexts of phases M–N.

Decoration on the jars and bowls mainly took the form of applied thumbed strips, with, less frequently, incised wavy lines or simple grooves. Jugs were grooved and stamped, sometimes with wavy combing.

Table 23 relative proportions of forms in fabrics 21–25 by phase (EVEs) expressed as percentages of total for each phase

Phase	*L/Lu*	*M/Mu*	*N*
Jars/cooking pots: simple rims	76	3	2
Jars/cooking pots: developed rims	10	20	14
Jars/cooking pots: complete rims	–	64	31
Jars/cooking pots: recessed rims	–	5	31
Other jars/cooking pots	–	4	3
Dishes/pans: simple rims	11	–	–
Dishes/pans: developed rims	3	–	2
Dishes/bowls: complete rims	–	2	–
Bowls: recessed rims	–	–	10
Other bowls	–	1	4
Uncertain	–	1	3

Fine and sandy glazed wares

The paucity of this group in all phases hampered quantification by vessel form, which could, in any case, have added little to the information presented in Figure 76 and Table 24. The presence of part of a Saintonge polychrome jug (fabric 40) (No. 72), most of a costrel in fabric 30 (No. 68), and part of a Normandy black ware jar or jug (fabric 41) (*not illustrated but see* Barton 1974, figs 2–5) in a single feature (pit 3406) which produced an early–mid 15th century assemblage, suggests that fine and functionally specialised pottery was, at least in the case of the polychrome jug, reaching the site in the late 13th/early 14th centuries. Their context also suggests that a considerable span of time had elapsed between importation to the site and breakage and deposition.

Affinities and sources

Due to the paucity of known kiln sites in the area, and the visually undistinctive nature of the fabrics, observations concerning the affinities, distribution and sources of the common and relatively common fabrics from Site A at Brighton Hill South must remain tentative. However, certain aspects of the coarse gritted group deserve further comment.

This group appears markedly similar to Vince's Newbury groups A and B (Vince in prep.), the major distribution of which occurs in northern Hampshire and Berkshire, concentrating in the Kennet Valley. Vince has suggested a common source for both the flint/sand fabrics (group A; BHS fabrics 21 and 22) and the Chalk/flint/sand fabrics (group B; BHS fabric 23), and that the detailed differences in fabric reflect an increased use of chalk as a tempering material from the 13th century

Table 24 distribution of forms in fabrics 26–41 by phase

Form	*Phase* L/Lu	M/Mu	N	*topsoil etc*
?Bottle	–	–	39	–
Costrel	–	–	30	26
?Jar (?jug)	–	–	41	–
Jug		26	28	26
		28	32	28
		31	40	27
				32
Jug or chimney pot	–	–	39	–
Louver	–	–	39	–
Pipkin	–	26	26	–
			28	
			31	
Spouted pitcher	–	26	35	–
		28		
		31		
Tripod pitcher	(34)	30	(26)	(34)
	26	(34)	(37)	
	35	26	(39)	

Fabric numbers in brackets indicate uncertainty of form

onwards (*for summary see* Matthews 1985, 166–72). The increased quantity of chalk-tempered wares in phase M at Brighton Hill South may reflect this chronology.

However, as chalk-tempered fabrics were present from the earliest phase at Brighton Hill South, it is suggested that, if the similarity between fabric 23 and the Newbury material is accepted, the Brighton Hill South group also incorporates earlier material, perhaps from a different source. In this connection, it is worth noting that chalk-tempered late Saxon–early medieval wares were present at Easton Lane, near Winchester (Hawkes 1989), and occur quite commonly in middle and late Saxon deposits at *Hamwic* (Timby 1988), Portchester (Cunliffe 1976), Southampton (D. Brown pers. comm.) and Romsey, all in Hampshire.

Chronology

Although there are similarities between material from Site A at Brighton Hill South and from the nearby medieval site at Popham (Hawkes 1987a), the general character of the Popham assemblage is rather different (J. Hawkes pers. comm.). Similarly, whilst Vince's Newbury groups A and B (BHS fabrics 21–3) occur at Foxcotte, Hampshire, relative proportions of the fabrics differ markedly from Brighton Hill South, as group B (BHS fabric 23) accounts for over 65% of the 12th–14th century assemblage there (Matthews 1985, 166–72). Given the proximity of Popham to Brighton Hill South, and the suggestion that groups A and B shared a common source, the differences can best be viewed in terms of chronology rather than distribution.

The large, typologically late, phase M assemblage from pit 3376 can be dated to the early 14th century, and the earliest date for assemblages diagnostic of phase N falls in the late 14th century (R. G. Thomson pers. comm.), whilst at Popham pottery of the period *c.* 1320–1380 was predominant. It is therefore suggested that pottery of this period was rare or absent at Brighton Hill South.

Further evidence for this can be adduced from the proportional distribution of fabrics 23–5 through time (Fig. 71). None of these fabrics exhibit the 'normal' curve of development and decline, the proportional increase being too great in fabric 25, and the proportional decrease too marked in fabrics 23 and 24, between phases M and N. In summary, it is likely that the deposition of assemblages, although it may not have altogether ceased, was becoming increasingly sporadic throughout the 14th century. This accords with documentary evidence suggesting that the population had declined so substantially by 1388 that the settlement could not support its tithe (*see below*).

Imported pottery

The presence of foreign imports at Brighton Hill South is unusual, since they are hitherto unknown at deserted villages in Hampshire and uncommon at rich sites, although an example was retrieved from the manorial complex at Faccombe Netherton (Hurst 1990). They are more common at major coastal ports like Southampton (Allan 1983, 193–6), presumably the redistribution centre for the Brighton Hill South vessels. The possibility that these vessels were kept over a substantial period of time suggests that importation over such distances was indeed a rare event, however. In its general character, the medieval pottery was very similar to the Late Iron Age–early Roman material from Sites B/C and K (*Chapter 3*), comprising vessels that were manufactured in the Wessex region together with a minuscule proportion of extra-regional and continental imports. Whether this similarity is mere coincidence, or whether it emanates from broadly similar local exchange mechanisms and patterns in each period is a matter which may deserve further investigation.

Fig. 72

1. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 21, int. sooting. Context 2143 pit 2142.
2. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 21. Context 2983 pit 1579.
3. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 21, ext. sooting and wiped. Context (layer) 0892.
4. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 23, ext. sooting and wiped. Context 1587 ditch 1586.
5. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 21, 'waved' rim. Context 2987 post-hole 2986.
6. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 21. Context 2987 post-hole 2986.
7. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 21, 'waved' rim. Context 2983 pit 1579.
8. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 21. Context (layer) 1602.
9. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 23. Context (layer) 1602.
10. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 21, 'waved' rim, ext. sooting. Context 2983 pit 1579.
11. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 21. Context 2983 pit 1579.
12. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 21, notched rim. Context 3357 ditch 3356.
13. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 21, 'waved' rim. Context 0573 ditch 0572.
14. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 21, int. and ext. sooting. Context 3401 pit 3376.
15. Dish/pan; fabric 21, 'waved' rim. Context 2992 pit 1579.

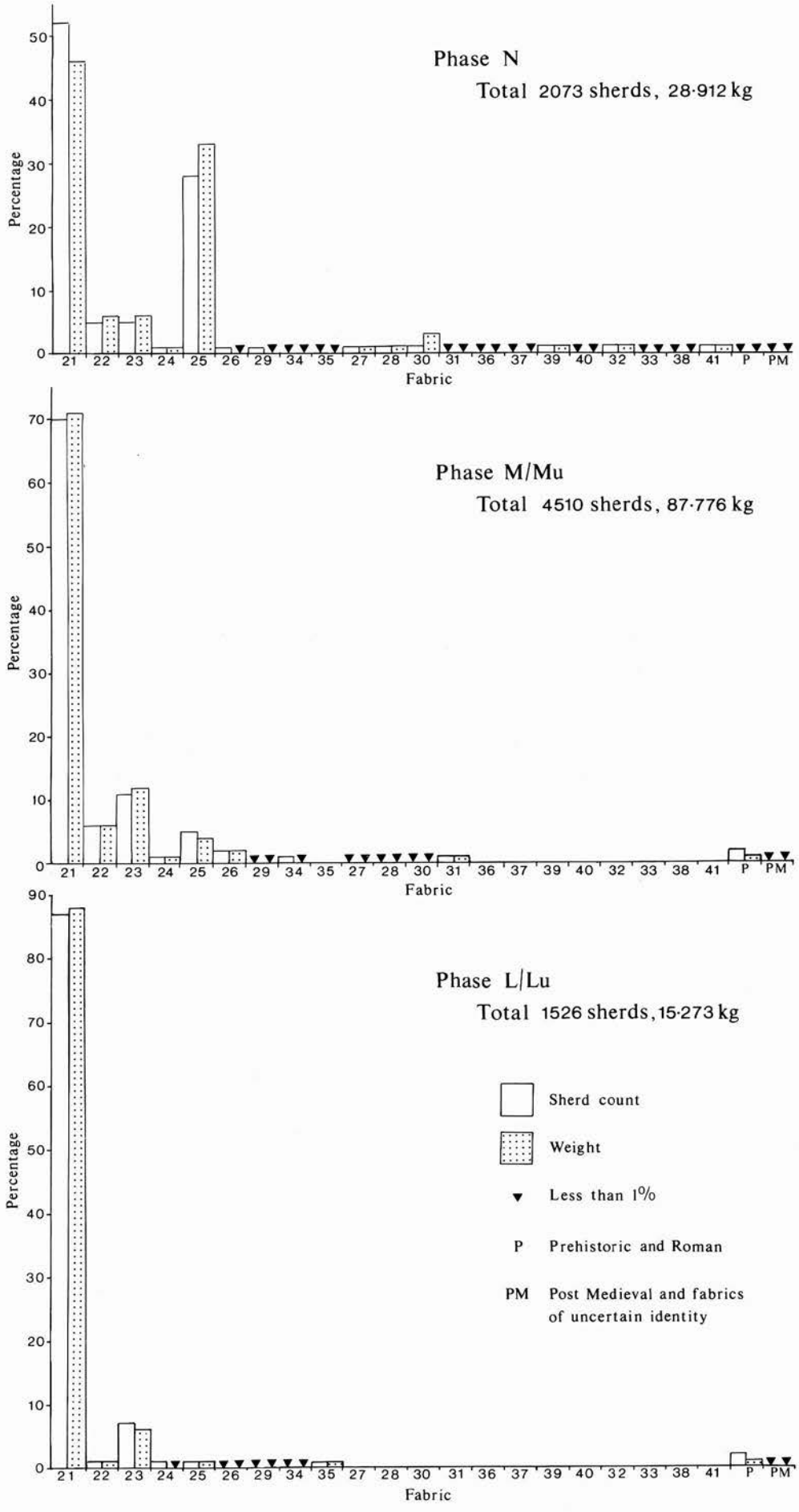

Figure 71 Medieval fabrics by phase

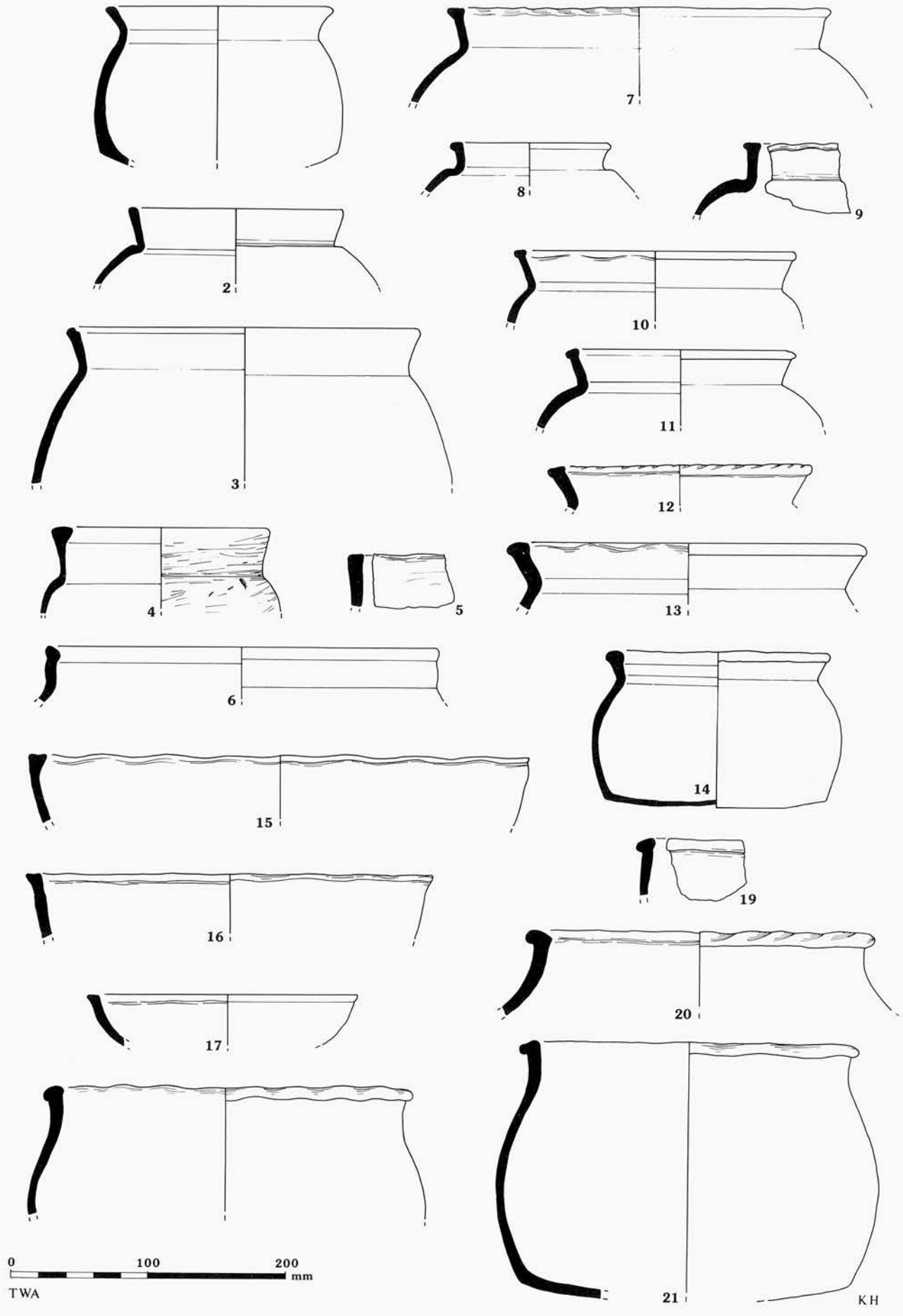

Figure 72 Medieval pottery: vessels in fabrics 21–23. Scale1:4

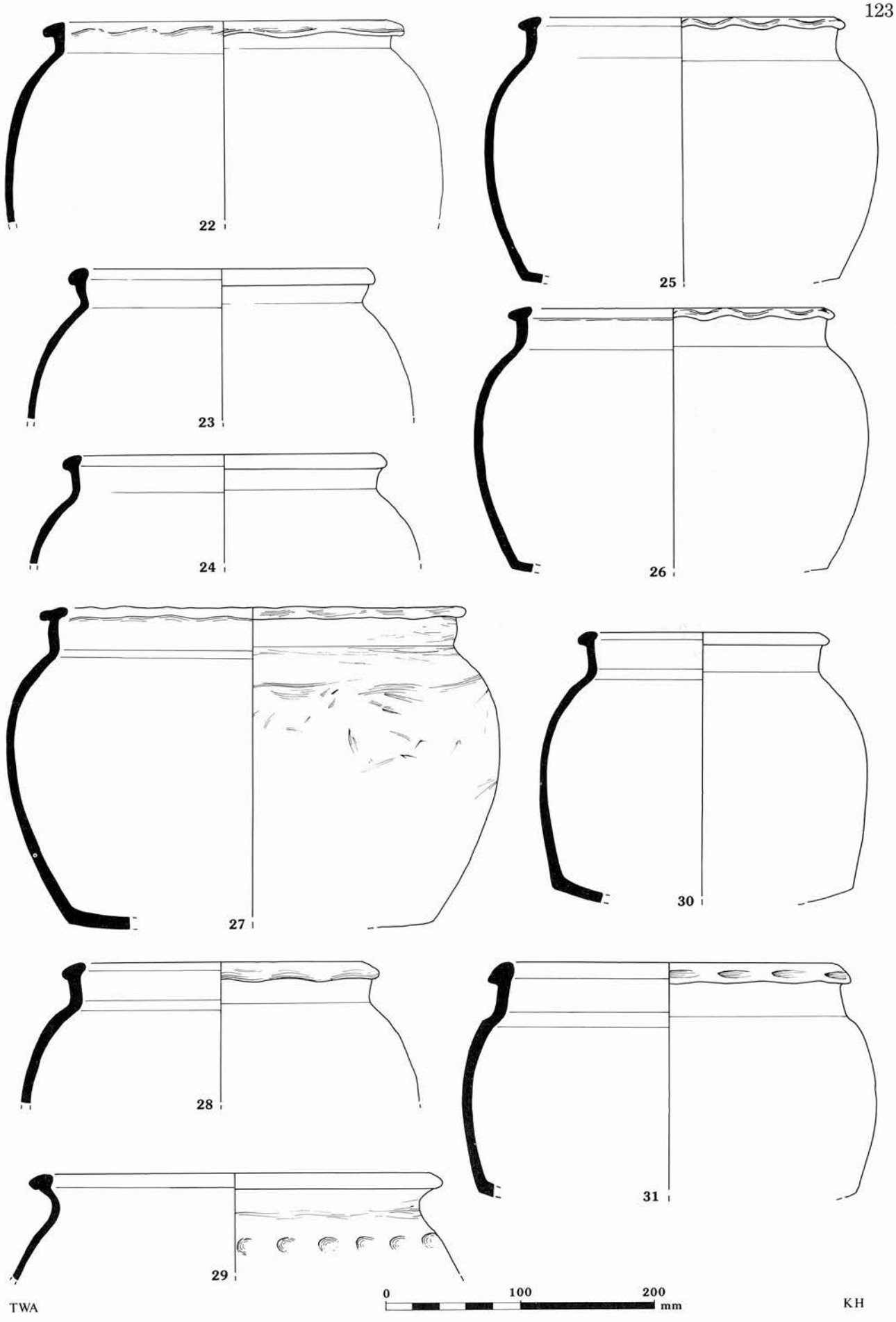

Figure 73 Medieval pottery: vessels in fabrics 21–23. Scale 1:4

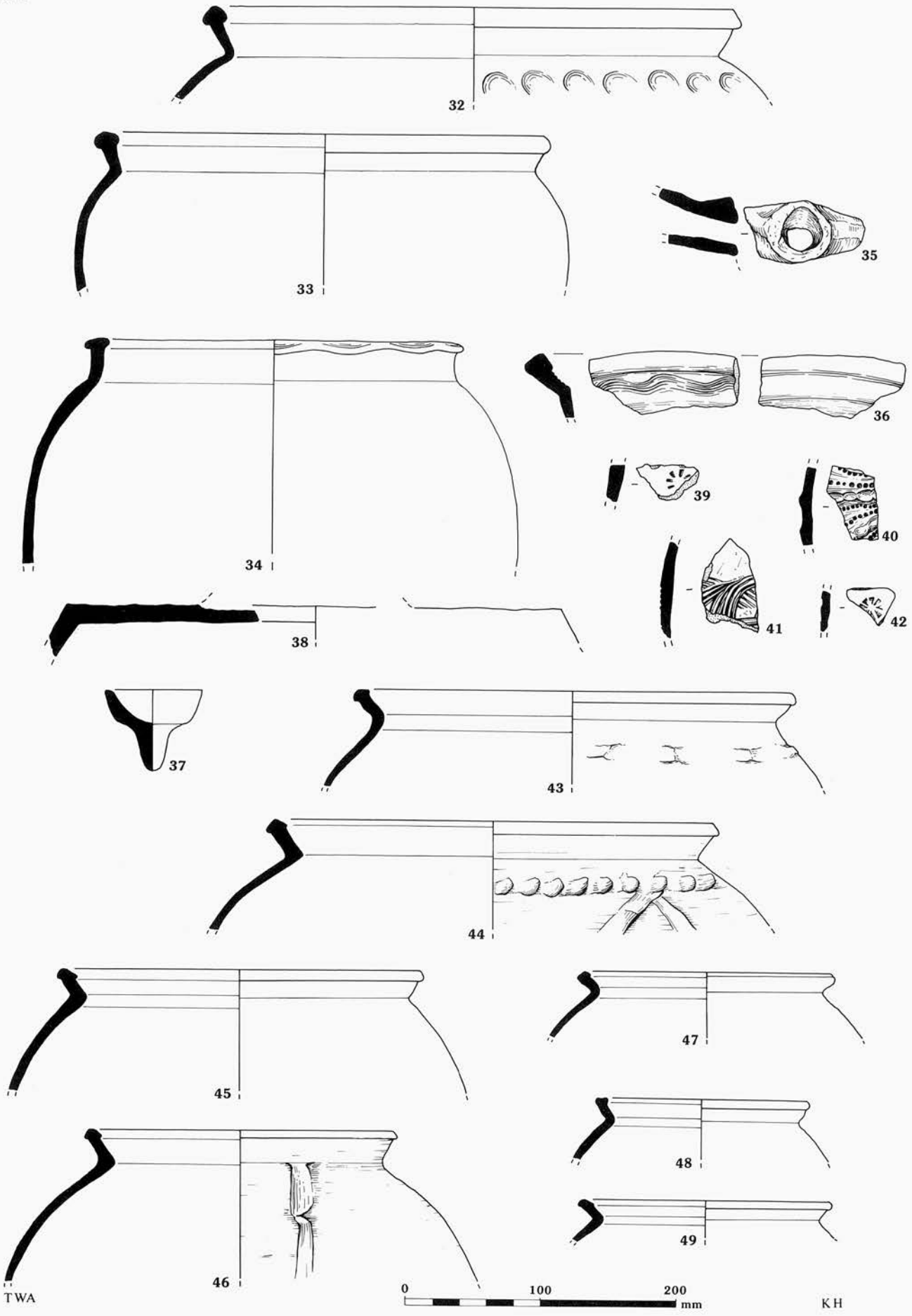

Figure 74 *Medieval pottery: vessels in fabrics 21–23 (Nos 32–42) and fabrics 24 and 25 (Nos 43–49).*
Scale 1:4

16. Dish/pan; fabric 21, 'waved' rim. Context 2214 pit 2142.
17. Dish/pan; fabric 21. Context 2143 pit 2142.
18. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 21, 'waved' rim. Context 2838 pit 2837.
19. Dish/pan; fabric 21, 'waved' rim. Context 2143 pit 2142.
20. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 22, notched rim. Context 0573 ditch 0572.
21. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 21, 'waved' rim, int. and ext. sooting. Context 3402 pit 3376.

Fig. 73
22. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 22, 'waved' rim, ext. sooting. Context 3390 pit 3376.
23. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 23, ext. sooting. Context 3386 pit 3376.
24. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 21. Context 0916 grave 0915.
25. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 22, 'waved' rim, ext. sooting. Context 1559 pit 1558.
26. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 21, 'waved' rim, ext. sooting. Context 3390 pit 3376.
27. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 21, 'waved' rim, ext. sooting and wiped. Context 3400 pit 3376.
28. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 22, 'waved' rim. Context 2838 pit 2837.
29. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 23, finger impressions. Context 3390 pit 3376.
30. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 21, ext. sooting. Context 0241 pit 0243.
31. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 21, 'waved' rim, ext. sooting. Context 0272 ditch 0270.

Fig. 74
32. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 23, finger impressions. Context 3387 pit 3376.
33. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 23. Context 3383 pit 3376.
34. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 22, 'waved' rim. Context 3390 pit 3376.
35. Socketed bowl; fabric 22, traces of int. glaze. Context 1587 ditch 1586.
36. Necked bowl; fabric 23, combed wavy line. Context 1037 ditch 1004.
37. Lamp; fabric 21, ext. and int. sooting around rim. Context 0684 ditch 0642.
38. Curfew; fabric 21. Context 0272 ditch 0270.
39. Body sherd; fabric 22, rosette stamp. Context 2012 ditch 2002.
40. Body sherd; fabric 23, impressed dots and applied thumbed strip. Context 3403 pit 3376.
41. Sherd; fabric 21, incised lines. Context 2889 pit 2964.
42. Body sherd; fabric 21, rosette stamp. Context 2893 pit 2964.
43. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 25, applied pinched strip, ext. sooting around rim. Context 3388 pit 3376.
44. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 25, pinched decoration and applied thumbed strip. Context 3414 pit 3406.
45. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 24, ext. sooting. Context 1046 ditch 1038.
46. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 25, applied thumbed strip. Context 3411 pit 3406.
47. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 25, int. sooting. Context 3386 pit 3376.
48. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 25, ext. sooting and wiped. Context 0086 ditch 0085.
49. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 25, ext. sooting. Context 0573 ditch 0572.

Fig. 75
50. Recessed rimmed bowl; fabric 25, incised wavy line.Context 3414 pit 3406.
51. Recessed rimmed bowl; fabric 25, grooves, ext. sooting and wiped. Context 3415 pit 3406.
52. Recessed rimmed bowl; fabric 25. Context 3415 pit 3406.
53. Jar; fabric 25, grooves, glazed around rim, ext. sooting. Context 3412 pit 3406.
54. Large jar; fabric 25, 'laceholes' and applied thumbed strip. Context 3387 pit 3376.
55. Jar/cooking pot; fabric 25, 'waved' rim, ext. sooting and wiped. Context 3399 pit 3376.
56. Bowl; fabric 25, notched rim, int. and ext. splashed glaze. Context 3386 pit 3376.
57. Large jar; fabric 24, int. and ext. spots of glaze. Context 3390 pit 3376.
58. Handle of jug; fabric 25, green glaze. Context 0703 ditch 0702.
59. Handle of curfew; fabric 25, green glaze, surface wiped. Context 0084 ditch 0085.
60. Bowl; fabric 24. Context 0684 ditch 0642.
61. Bowl; fabric 24, int. glaze. Context 3396 pit 3376.

Fig. 76
62. Jug; fabric 26, grooves/cordons, 'incised' wheel motif (not shown), patchy green glaze. Context 3402 pit 3376.
63. Pipkin; fabric 26, int. glaze and ext. sooting. Context 3384 pit 3376.
64. Jug; fabric 27, impressed dots, green glaze. Context 2636 pit 2631.
65. Handle of jug; fabric 28, green glaze. Context 0241 pit 0243.
66. Handle of jug; fabric 28, green glaze. Context 1046 ditch 1038.
67. Jug; fabric 28, green glaze. Context 0103 ditch 0085.
68. Costrel; fabric 30, all-over green glaze on upper surface, splashes below. Context 3420 pit 3406.
69. Tripod pitcher; fabric 30, notched rim, pale glaze. Context 2744 pit 2743.
70. Jug; fabric 31, white slipped motif under green glaze. Context 3388 pit 3376.
71. Handle of jug; fabric 34, notched edges green glaze. Context 0573 ditch 0572.
72. Jug; fabric 40, polychrome motif, green glaze with painted motifs. Context 3418 pit 3406.
73. Tripod pitcher; fabric 35, rouletted decoration, pale green glaze. Context 2983 pit 1579.

Tile and Roof Furniture, by H. Rees

Tiles

Some 780 kg of tile were recovered from Site A. The rare complete examples were all unglazed peg-tiles of very uniform size (280 x 180 x 150 mm) in a relatively fine hard sandy fabric, with occasional inclusions of iron and coarse flint. The vast majority of the fragmentary material was very similar, both in fabric and, to judge by the thickness and the presence and position of peg-holes, in form. However, a few ridge tiles (glazed and unglazed) were present, together with the occasional thicker (45 mm) unglazed hearth or floor tile. The former included one angled, crested ridge tile with spots of yellowish green glaze on one side, and one concave ridge tile.

Table 25 shows the area distribution by weight. Only relatively large features (pits, ditches, etc) have been considered, in the hope that volumes of soil excavated will have been reasonably comparable. This is certainly true of the enclosure ditches (Outer Enclosure ditch

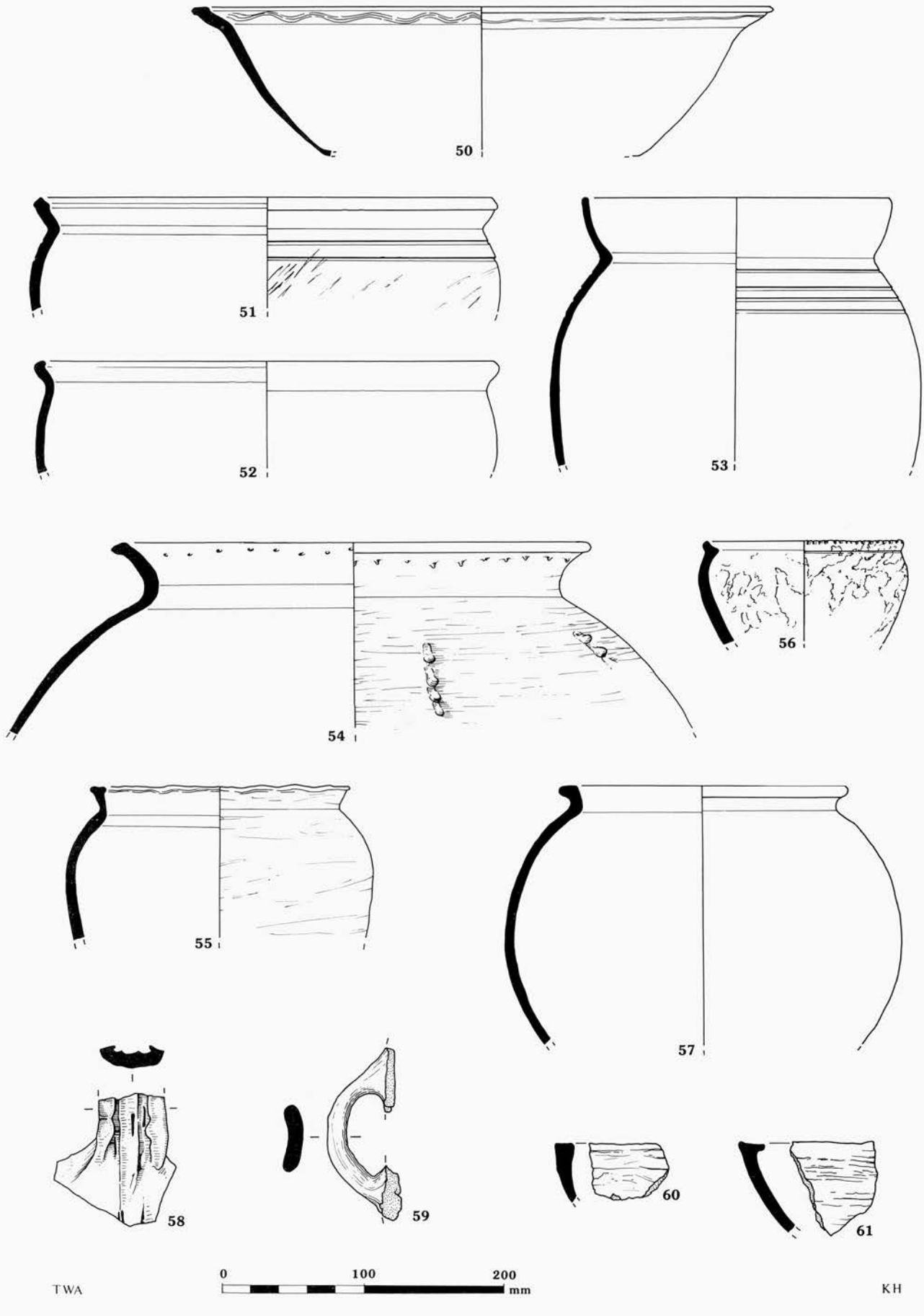

Figure 75 Medieval pottery: vessels in fabrics 24 and 25. Scale 1:4

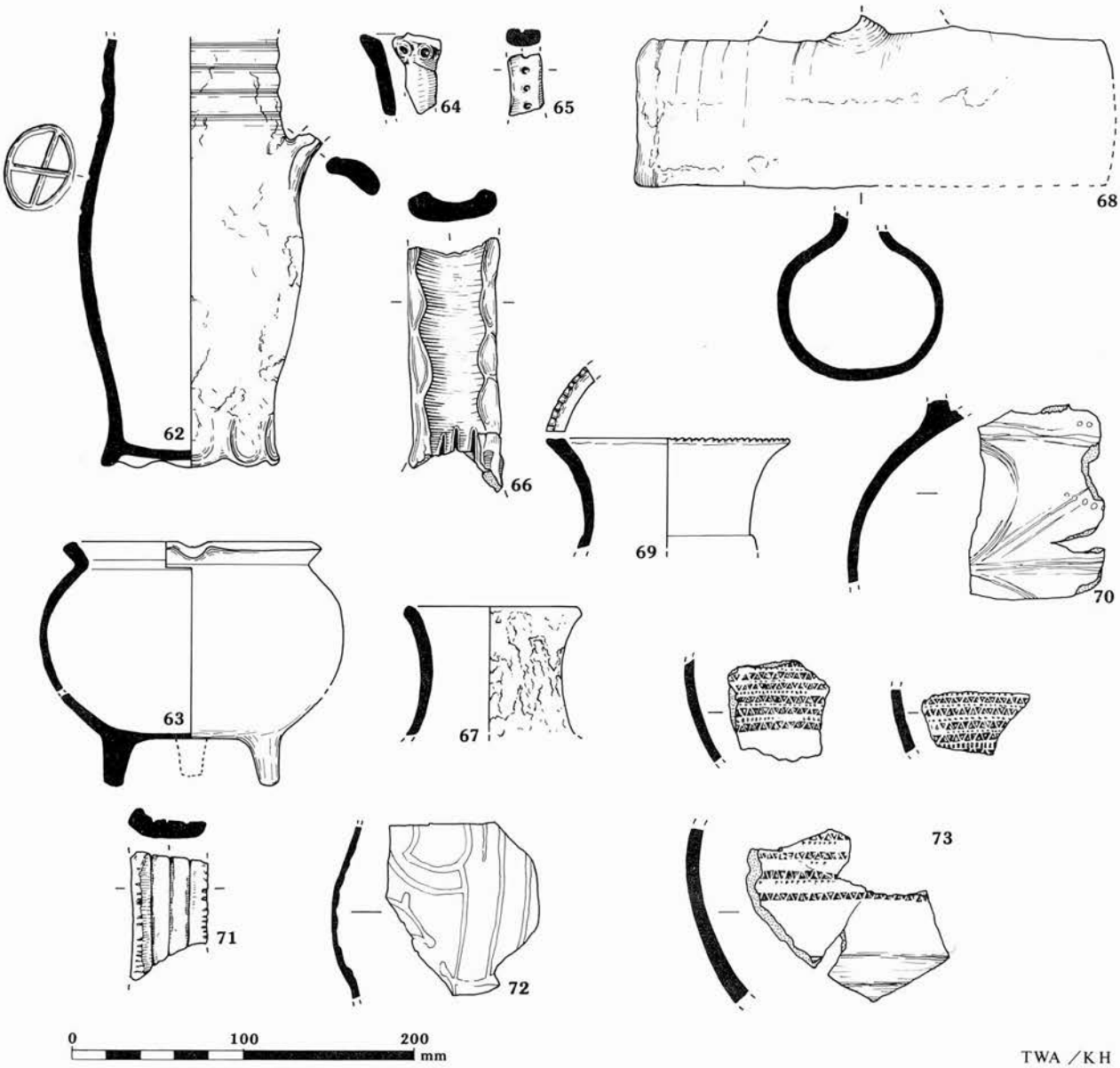

Figure 76 Medieval pottery: fine and sandy glazed wares

156.80 m^3; Inner Enclosure and churchyard ditches 149.89 m^3). The quantity of material from terrace 3200, at only *c.* 10.5 m^3 excavated, is particularly striking in this respect.

Considering the presence in the Inner Enclosure area of two very large cesspits, 3376 and 3406, and well 0898, a relatively high total weight is perhaps to be expected. However, the quantity of tile from the well is notable (352 fragments weighing 13.2 kg), and the compara- bility in average fragment size between this feature and material from the phase P spreads (*c.* 37 g and *c.* 35 g respectively) and the marked contrast with 3200 (*c.* 93 g) may be of significance.

The uniformity of the tiles suggests that they were originally intended for use during a single episode, the most obvious being the construction or reconstruction of the church. It would appear that the original building was subsequently dismantled, largely in a single operation, and its materials (also stone: *see below*) used to consolidate the terrace, whilst smaller quantities found their way into the fills of nearby features.

Since the terrace fill was stratigraphically later than pit 3406, which produced an early–mid 15th century pottery assemblage (*see above*), whilst tile was present both in 3406 and amongst finds assemblages of an earlier date in the Inner Enclosure ditch and Inner Enclosure area, it may be suggested that the building had begun to fall into disrepair but was still substantially extant before this date.

As the latest activity on the site was confined to the central area (*see above*), it is probable that the increased concentration of tile towards the focus of the settlement partially reflects chronological factors. The small average fragment size in material from the well may indicate that this feature was open for some time after the primary use and reuse of the tiles.

Table 25 distribution of tile

Area	*Weight (g)*
Extra-enclosure settlement	1025
Outer Enclosure ditch	1609
Inner Enclosure and Churchyard ditches	21,600
Inner Enclosure area	23,268
Terrace 3200	597,810
Spreads excluding topsoil	9731

Roof furniture

Fragments of a conical or biconical louver and a possible chimney pot in fabrics 25 and 39 respectively (*see above*) were recovered from phase N cesspit 3406. An additional perforated fragment, probably from another louver, was found in a spread of phase P which sealed the church. Although obviously not in their primary positions, the presence of these artefacts is of interest, since roof furniture, especially the louver, is rare outside towns. The occurrence of this type of roof furniture would appear to indicate that the church was not the only building on the site to have a tiled roof, as a louver or chimney would not have been present on a church, although they could have been combined with timber shingles. The occurrence of two out of the three items, together with a rather unusual pottery assemblage (*see above*) in 3406 is also striking and provides additional evidence that the fill of this pit represents the clearance and abandonment of an area or building of relatively high status at the settlement (*see below*).

Foreign and Worked Stone, by G. Keevill

A total of 1686 fragments of non-local stone (total weight 346.43 kg) occurred in phased contexts, as did six ashlar blocks which were too large to weigh. Only those which were visibly worked have been treated as building or worked stone, but it is believed that the majority of fragments derived from building stones. Each fragment was briefly examined and those with obvious architectural interest were selected for more detailed analysis. A representative sample of the stone types was examined and identified by D.P.S. Peacock. Detailed quantification of the occurrence of building stone or stone types was not possible in the time available.

Malmstone was dominant, derived from Lower Chalk. The nearest outcrop is 16 km to the east. Stones occasionally present were Greensand, ferruginous Sandstone, and shelly Limestone from Purbeck in Dorset. All the stone types had to be brought a considerable distance to the site. This suggests concentrated activity representing a limited number of building episodes. Most of the building stone was demonstrably used in the church, and no evidence has been recovered of stone construction in other buildings.

A small quantity — 0.57% of the phased assemblage — occurred in phase L. As the first church is believed to belong to this phase it is possible that these fragments represent masonry waste chippings.

Phase M contexts produced 21.21% of the phased stone. Oven 1585 produced 198 fragments of marl weighing 49.49 kg (67.36% of the phase M material, 14.29% of the total phased assemblage). Many of the fragments were charred. Twenty-one fragments weighing 10.246 kg (13.95% of phase M, 2.96% of all phased material) occurred in pit 3376.

Phase N contexts produced 13.08% of the phased stone, of which 18 fragments weighing 22.075 kg (48.72% of phase N, 6.37% of all phased materia) occurred in pit 3406.

Phase P contexts produced 65.14% of the stone, by which time the settlement had become disused. Of the stone from phase P, 57.57% occurred in the backfilling of phase M terrace 3200. It was clear that the church had been dismantled and the debris used to fill the terrace.

Of the unphased material, 128 fragments weighing 7.155 kg occurred in grave 1150. This was situated in the nave of the church and contained an infant burial. It is possible that the fragments had originally formed a stone grave cover.

The ashlar blocks were square in section, though one door jamb had chamfered outer corners. Exterior faces were chiselled smooth. A number of other building stone types were identified.

Fig. 77

1. 'False' column base. Approx. one-quarter of a cylinder, 109 x 89 x 107 mm, radius of arc 210 mm; would probably have occurred at junction of two walls. Rolled foot moulding 0.45 m deep, hidden sides meet at 95–100°. Base scarred concentrically with circumference. Phase P terrace fill 3326.

2. Column base fragment diam. *c.* 0.19 m. Rolled foot moulding 0.22 m deep, base has groove concentric to circumference. Surface of column finely tooled. Surviving fragment 0.82 m high, several similar pieces found. Small base diameter suggests baluster shafts from windows common in late Saxon and Norman churches. Phase P terrace fill 3372.

Fig. 78

3. Round-headed arch voussoir. Internal diam. *c.* 0.36 m, indicating a window arch. Width of voussoir 0.85 m, thickness 0.65 m, one surface survives. Phase P terrace fill 3201.

4. Window jamb, chamfered fragment. Norman or Early English. Phase P sealing layer 0740.

5. Five-faced window tracery moulding springing at angle of 15° from flat surface. Left face crudely dressed, suggesting not meant to be seen and keyed into wall. Phase P terrace fill 3201.

Fig. 79

6. Window centre shaft, base fragment, two four-sided vertical mouldings, one broken. Early English. Phase P terrace fill 3326.

7. Window tracery, fragment, same profile as mouldings on No. 6 but separating. Right-hand moulding broken off. Phase P terrace fill 3201.

8. Window tracery, fragment, similar to No. 7, both mouldings survive. That the two fragments are from the same position in a window shows that either one three-light or two two-light windows are represented. Phase P terrace fill 3201.

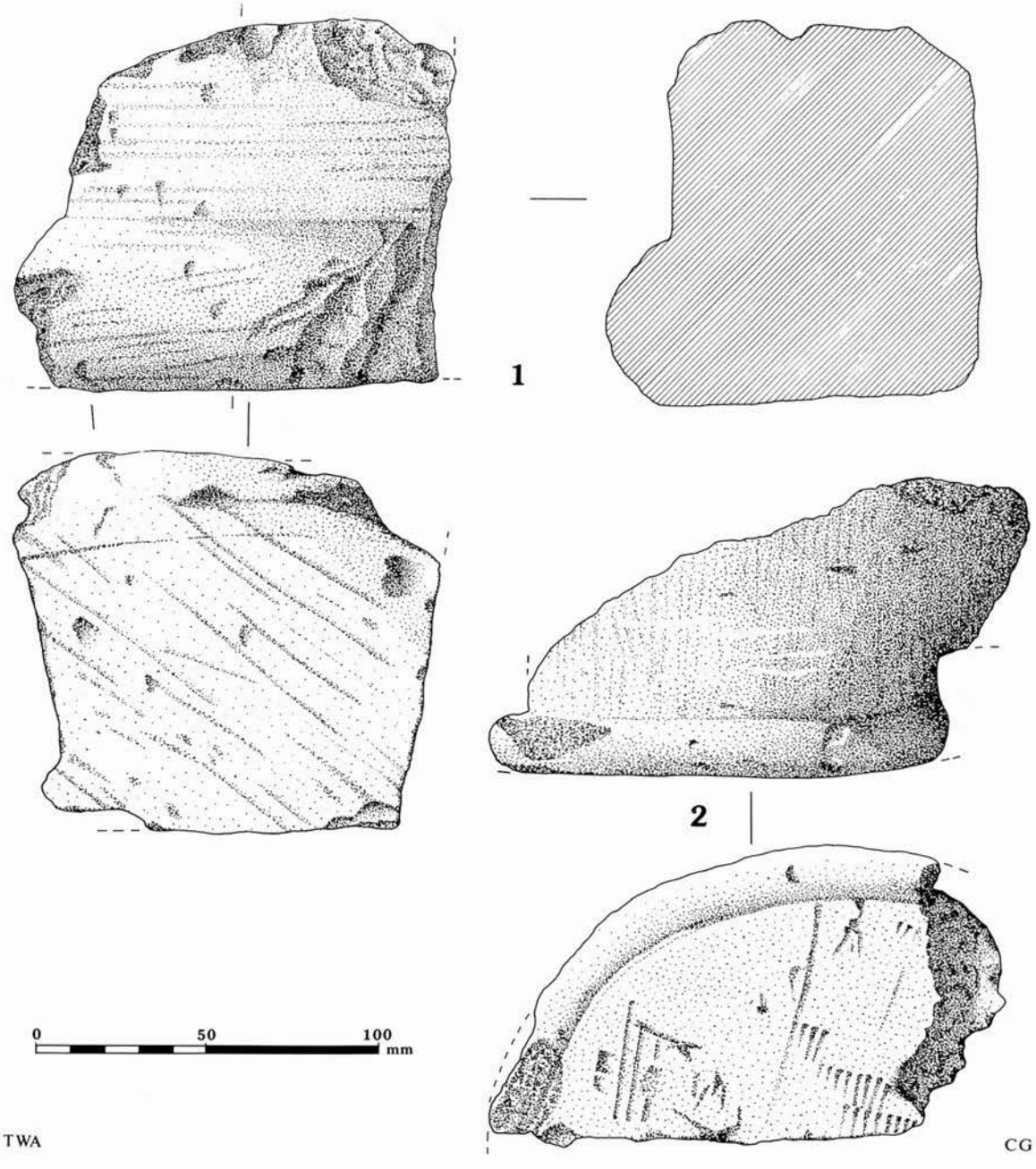

Figure 77 Worked stone objects. Scale 1:2

9. Window tracery, fragment similar Nos 7 and 8 but from position further up shaft with mouldings splaying apart. Phase P terrace fill 3201.

Fig. 80

10. ?Window tracery, fragment. Early English, possibly part of trefoil. Phase N pit 3406.

The context of most of these fragments, in the backfill of terrace 3200, suggests that they belonged to the church. While fragments 5–9 belong to at least one Early English window, insufficient evidence is available for reconstruction. No. 6 appears to be a base, Nos 7–9 at least two shaft heads, and No. 5 may be a corresponding jamb head. It would appear that the church, though small, contained architectural features not without some sophistication.

Glass, with identifications by J.R. Hunter

Fig. 81

1. ?Platter or bowl fragment, *c.* 30 x 14 mm, rounded, thickened rim, width 2 mm. S.F.398, phase N pit 3406.

A further 13 fragments of glass vessel and six fragments of window glass were recovered (S.F.2, 100, 142, 156, and 398/9). Details of these can be found in the archive.

The window fragments are characteristic of the medieval period and are of 'forest' non-durable glass (ie, glass in which wood ash or bracken has been used as an alkaline flux). They demonstrate the internal decomposition typical of high-alkali glass. One item (S.F.142) shows possible grozing for fitting into a lead came. The

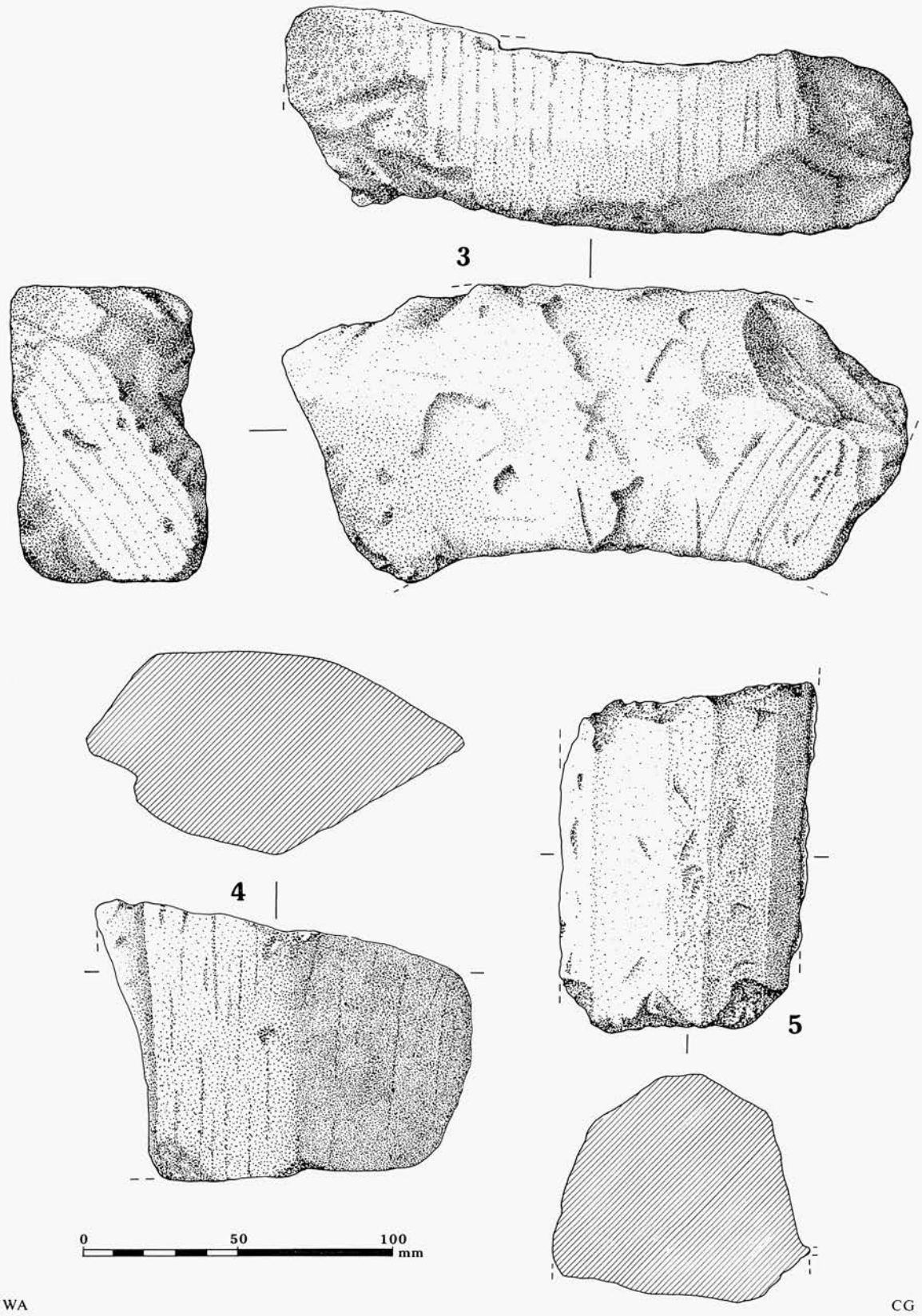

Figure 78 Worked stone objects. Scale 1:2

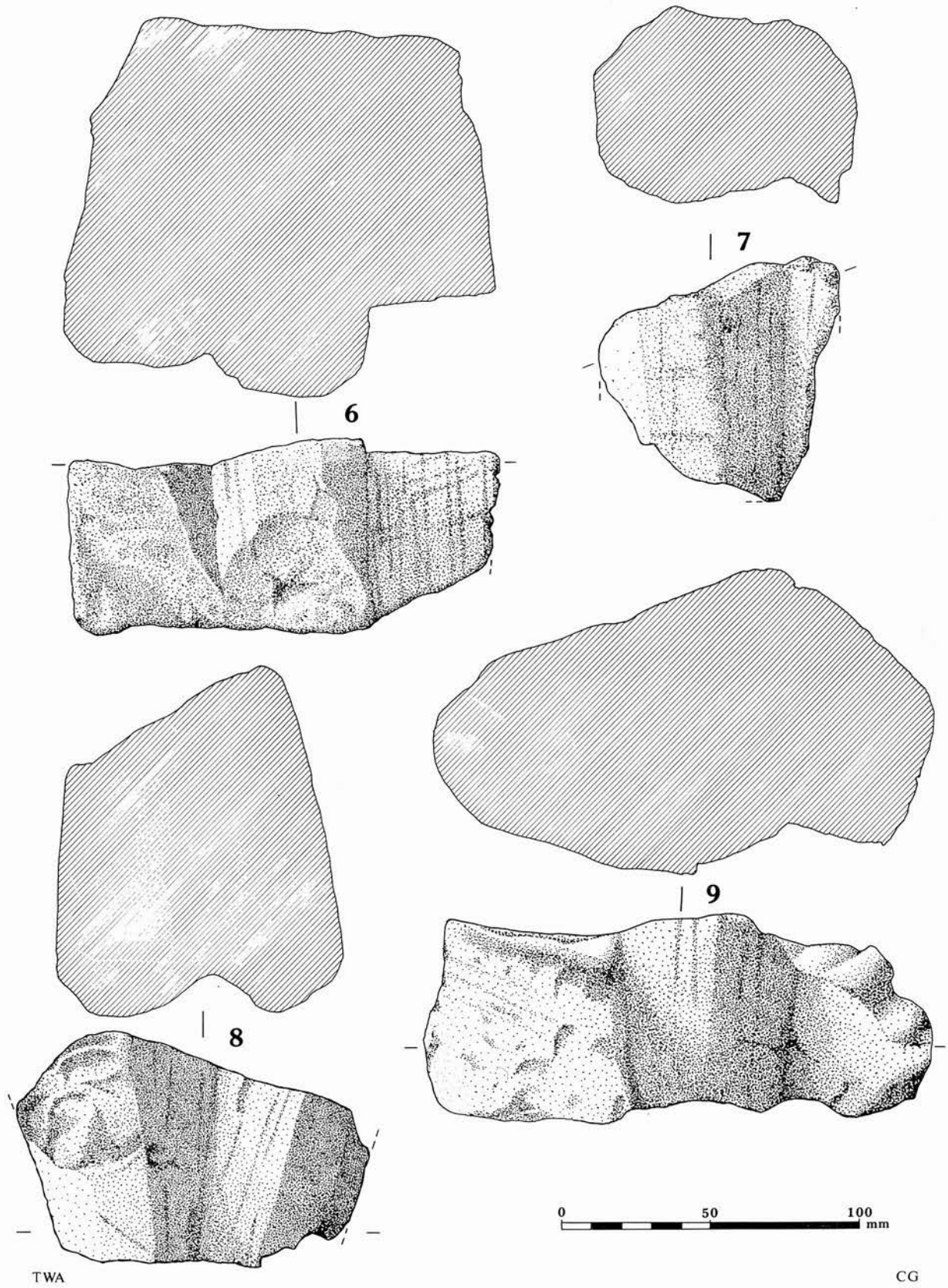

Figure 79 Worked stone objects. Scale1:2

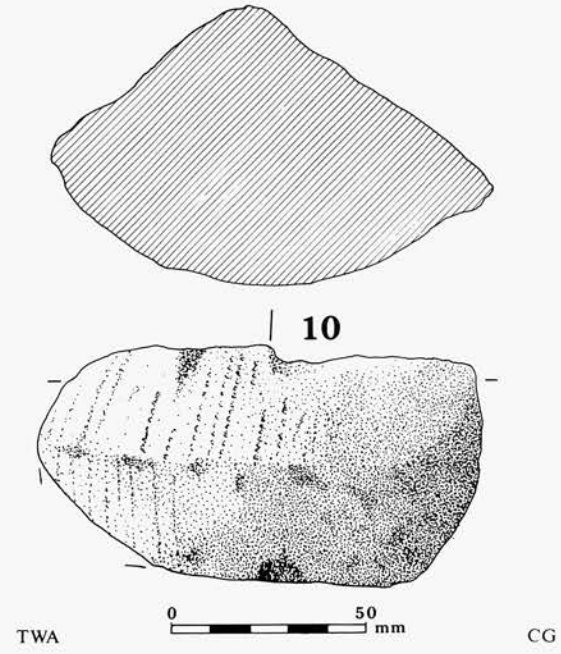

Figure 80 Worked stone object. Scale 1:4

pieces are generally unremarkable. That the fragments, however, derive from graves in the nave of the medieval church is significant. Grave 0394 is dated to AD 1280–1300 from coins in its fill and is cut by grave 0369; thus at least one leaded window was dismantled — and presumably replaced — before the end of the 13th century. It is reasonable to assume that the glass derived from a church window.

The vessel fragments, also of 'forest' glass, are more varied. The items from pit 3406 are in better condition than the remainder. The bowl or platter rim is of particular interest as form typology is sparse for medieval vessels. The glass confirms the exceptional nature of the finds from this pit, including louver fragments and imported Saintonge pottery.

Fragments S.F.2 and 156 are of bottle glass and seem to belong to French-type wine jars of the 17th century, or possibly earlier. Some of the fragments are thin due to layers having fallen off through weathering, leaving only the core to be recovered.

Metalworking Debris, with identification by J. Bayley

A total of 1249 fragments of metalworking debris (68.15 kg) was recovered from phase L and M contexts. Phase L contexts produced 88%, of which 17.445 kg (29% of all phase L) was recovered from pit 2964 and 39.565 kg (66% of all phase L) from pit 1579. Segment U of the Outer Enclosure ditch produced 116 fragments (5.79 kg), representing 70% of all phase M material. This segment cut phase L pit 2964, suggesting the slag was redeposited phase L material. The remaining phase M material was recovered from features to the west of the ditch, in gradually diminishing quantities. Pit 2958, 39 m west of segment U, was the furthest occurrence,

Figure 81 Glass vessel fragments. Scale 1:1

containing a single 50 g fragment. Metalworking debris was absent from features in the enclosed areas.

It is unlikely that such large quantities of slag as occurred in pit 1579 and 2964 and ditch segment U would have been carried far, so a smithy, of which no trace has been found, was probably in operation nearby. The fall-off in the distribution west of pit 2964 suggests that the smithy may have been to the east or south of the pit. No features occurred in the small area excavated east of ditch segment U.

Layer 2557/2772 sealed pits 2631 and 2958. Sherds of phase M pottery were recovered, but the layer clearly post-dated abandonment of the pits. Thirty fragments of smithing slag weighing 1.04 kg were recovered from the layers. These have not been included in the phase M totals.

Layer 2750, containing phase N pottery, cut pit 2964. Layer 2750 was sealed by layer 2889 which also sealed pit 1579 and Outer Enclosure ditch segment U. These layers contained 56 fragments (2.415 kg) and 156 fragments (7.18 kg) of slag. While layer 2889 also produced phase N pottery, it is believed to be a sealing layer associated with the post-occupation fills of phase P.

It is significant that large quantities of slag were included in layers sealing features which produced the largest assemblages in phases L and M. This reinforces the suggestion that a smithy operated in this area, and it may have continued in use after other activity in the area had ceased.

Four fragments of metalworking debris weighing 352g were found in segments of the phase N Inner Enclosure and churchyard ditches. Two of these fragments, weighing 171g, were fuel ash slag and the remainder was smithing slag. These can best be seen as a background scatter.

Of all the slag (excluding topsoil finds) 76% occurred in phase L contexts, 10% in phase M contexts, 13% in sealing layers post-dating phase M, and under 1% in phase N contexts. Thus smithing was at its height in phase L and declined appreciably in phase M. The early activity presumably represents an abnormally high rate of smithing during the establishment and expansion of the settlement.

Animal Bones, by J.P. Coy

The animal bones associated with phases L–P are discussed. There was no contemporaneous material from phase R, a few finds of rabbit being probably intrusive. Very little material was sieved and this is especially unfortunate with regard to two interesting pits and features which appear to contain occupation debris. Samples which had been taken were inadvertently destroyed whilst in storage. The bones were analysed

Table 26 distribution of animal bone fragments in phase L

	Hor	*Cow*	*She*	*Goa*	*Pig*	*Lar*	*Sar*	*Rab*	*Rat*	*Dog*	*Cat*	*Fow*	*Bir*	*Fro*	*Fla*	*Total*
Antler/hc	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Skull	1	38	9	–	5	3	5	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	66
Maxilla/beak	–	10	5	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
Mandible	1	13	16	–	16	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53
Vertebra	21	28	4	–	9	21	3	33	–	24	–	–	–	–	1	144
Rib	25	12	4	–	20	11	17	18	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	116
Sternum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Coracoid	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Scapula	1	8	4	–	6	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
Humerus	–	9	8	1	7	–	–	8	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	35
Radius	–	5	13	2	3	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	31
Ulna	1	1	–	–	4	–	–	9	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	18
Pelvis	–	13	4	–	3	–	–	15	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	38
Femur	2	11	3	–	3	–	5	23	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	51
Patella	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Tibia	2	6	19	–	5	1	1	18	1	4	1	1	–	1	–	60
Fibula	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
Carpal/tarsal	11	12	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
Metapodial	8	6	22	–	1	–	–	13	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	57
Phalanx	9	9	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
Loose teeth	–	11	25	–	11	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	49
L.B. fragment	–	–	1	–	–	46	127	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	176
Fragment	28	3	–	–	–	10	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64
Total	110	198	140	4	98	92	182	165	1	56	1	6	1	2	1	1057

Key to animal bone tables

Mammals

Hor	domestic horse
Cow	domestic cattle
She	domestic sheep or identified to 'ovicaprid'
Goa	domestic goat
Pig	domestic pig
Lar	large ungulate
Sar	small ungulate
Mam	other mammal fragments, including (*Meles meles*) badger and (*Vulpes vulpes*) fox
Dog	domestic dog
Cat	domestic cat
Red	red deer (*Cervus elephus*)
Roe	roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*)
Rab	rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)
Har	hare (*Lepus* species)
Rat	rat species (*Rattus* species)

Birds

Fow	domestic fowl
Goo	domestic goose
Bir	other bird fragments (inc. unidentifiable). Anatomical elements not given in table where more than one species. Includes mute swan (*Cygnus olor*), mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), sparrow hawk (*Accipiter nisus*), *Falco* species, partridge (*Perdix perdix*), pigeons (*Columba* species, inc. domestic), barn owl (*Tyto alba*), jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*), crow or rook (*Corvus corvus/C. frugilegus*), *Corvus* species, blackbird (*Turdus merula*), and peacock (*Pavo cristatus*)

Others

Fro	Frog (*Rana temporaria*)
Fla	flatfish, (Pleuronectidae) probably plaice, flounder, or dab
LB	Long-bone

In addition there are 3 fragments of sturgeon (phase P); 1 fragment of oyster (phase N); and 1 fragment of freshwater mussel (phase N)

using the standard methods of the Faunal Remains Unit for medieval material.

Bones were recorded by layer and studied according to the features in which they were found. Tables Mf. 65–68 give the layers from which animal bone was studied for each contextual unit within the phases. The details and locations of the computer archive are given in Table Mf. 73. Calculations were carried out to several decimal places, but all percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole figure.

Where possible, measurements based on Ancient Monuments Laboratory methodology were taken on all the mature bones. These were entered directly into the computer database and are available in the MET catalogue for the site. When suitable, total lengths of bones were obtained; withers heights were calculated according to the methods of von den Driesch and Boessneck (1974). Using the method of Grant (1975; 1982) numerical values for tooth wear on the three permanent molars were calculated for cattle, sheep, and pig jaws.

The state of preservation of the bones varied widely often within individual layers and, in some cases, within an individual bone. Erosion features were noted for future analysis and details can be found in the archive.

Distribution

In phases L–N most bones were recovered from pits but small numbers of bones representing all the main species occurred in a variety of other contexts including the enclosure ditches and components of the various structures. The distribution of bones by layer and feature type for each phase is discussed in microfiche (Appendix 2; Tables Mf. 65–68; Coy n.d. 2).

There were a number of features containing the burials or partial burials of individual animals. Layer 1603, the primary fill of phase L pit 1600, contained most of the skeleton of a piglet just a few weeks old with no sign of butchery. Phase L pit 2964 contained the skeleton of a mare and at least one other horse and two cattle were also represented. The partial skeleton of a dog with an estimated withers height of 0.7 m was recovered from pit 1579, also of phase L.

Phase M features containing whole or partial skeletons were associated with the Inner and Outer Enclosure ditches. The partial skeleton of a young cow, with interesting aging data (archive) was recovered from feature 634, associated with the Inner Enclosure ditch, and the partial skeleton of a dog was found in feature 701. Part of the skeleton of a piglet was recovered from feature 2892. Of particular interest is the presence in pit 3376 of a number of deer bones, mainly head and feet (*see below*).

Phase N pit 3406 contained the remains of at least 10 sheep as well as the partial skeleton of a dog of estimated withers height 0.6 m, a cat, and two rat bones. Bones of young geese, fowl, pigeons, and rabbits also occurred in this pit, suggesting deliberate breeding.
Throughout the assemblage there was evidence of gnawing and sporadic evidence of butchery on all the main ungulate species. Intrusive finds of rabbit bones were also common and could usually be distinguished from those integrated and deeply buried, as in pit 3406.

Relative abundance of species

The overall fragment identifications for the three main phase collations are given in Tables 26–28 inclusive. Cattle, pig, and sheep were the most common domesticates, with goat represented only by eight fragments and at least half the horse bones accounted for by partial burials in two features.

Figures for the domestic ungulates (Table 29) indicate a gradual decrease in cattle and an increase in sheep/goat through time. Pig is less well represented maintaining a fairly consistent presence over the main phases. However, 38–48% of ungulate bones could not be identified to species (Table 30).

Horse, dog, cat, domestic fowl, and possibly rabbit are the other domestic species represented, with red and roe deer bones indicating hunting (*see below*), and fish represented by a flatfish (probably plaice) and three

Table 27 distribution of animal bone fragments in phase M

	Hor	*Cow*	*She*	*Goa*	*Pig*	*Lar*	*Sar*	*Red*	*Roe*	*Rab*	*Har*	*Dog*	*Cat*	*Fow*	*Goo*	*Bir*	*Mam*	*Total*
Antler/hc	–	2	6	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Skull	–	27	30	–	10	12	13	12	19	8	–	–	3	5	1	–	–	140
Maxilla/beak	1	5	3	–	3	-	–	1	3	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	22
Mandible	2	21	45	–	11	5	–	6	10	12	–	4	3	4	1	–	2	126
Vertebra	–	38	39	–	3	12	2	–	1	28	1	12	24	13	21	–	–	194
Rib	1	15	33	–	1	38	49	–	–	12	1	13	18	25	12	–	–	218
Furcula	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	6
Sternum	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	–	–	11
Coracoid	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	–	–	9
Scapula	5	12	14	–	7	1	7	1	–	10	1	–	2	9	3	–	–	72
Humerus	4	11	20	–	11	5	2	–	–	20	–	1	2	8	4	–	1	89
Radius	–	6	31	1	5	2	2	1	–	11	2	1	3	5	2	–	–	72
Ulna	–	7	5	–	6	–	1	–	–	11	1	–	4	10	2	–	–	47
Pelvis	1	11	6	–	3	2	1	–	–	13	2	2	2	9	2	–	–	54
Femur	1	10	9	–	6	3	10	–	–	40	2	1	5	8	2	–	1	98
Patella	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Tibia	2	14	47	–	10	4	2	3	1	41	1	2	5	9	2	–	–	143
Fibula	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	2	–	–	11
Carpal/tarsal	6	26	4	–	4	–	–	20	14	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	85
Metapodial	8	24	33	–	11	1	–	39	48	26	2	8	4	26	2	–	1	233
Phalanx	5	10	3	–	2	–	–	52	47	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	126
Loose teeth	17	56	72	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	176
L.B. fragment	–	–	1	–	–	107	245	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	366
Fragment	–	1	–	–	–	43	27	–	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	96	3	183
Total	54	296	401	3	126	235	362	137	156	257	13	47	77	151	68	96	16	2495

Table 28 distribution of animal bone fragments in phase N

	Hor	*Cow*	*She*	*Pig*	*Lar*	*Sar*	*Red*	*Rab*	*Har*	*Rat*	*Dog*	*Cat*	*Fow*	*Goo*	*Bir*	*Mam*	*Total*
Antler/hc	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Skull	2	30	86	11	12	3	–	23	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	171
Maxilla/beak	–	2	11	4	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	30
Mandible	6	7	31	12	–	–	1	32	–	–	7	2	–	2	–	–	100
Vertebra	1	9	185	2	4	7	–	44	–	–	28	3	9	2	–	1	295
Rib	–	5	70	–	18	64	–	22	–	–	32	–	6	1	–	4	222
Furcula	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3
Sternum	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	2	–	–	14
Coracoid	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7	–	–	12
Scapula	1	9	20	2	3	–	–	15	–	1	2	2	6	2	–	–	63
Humerus	–	5	31	6	2	–	–	31	–	–	3	2	12	5	–	–	97
Radius	1	3	30	3	–	–	–	15	–	–	2	1	3	3	–	–	61
Ulna	1	3	12	5	–	–	–	19	–	–	2	1	8	2	–	–	53
Pelvis	1	5	20	1	1	–	–	30	–	–	2	–	9	4	–	–	73
Femur	2	1	15	2	1	4	1	57	–	2	4	2	16	9	–	–	116
Patella	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Tibia	3	5	46	3	–	–	–	70	–	1	5	2	19	13	–	–	167
Fibula	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	3	–	–	11
Carpal/tarsal	1	5	19	4	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36
Metapodial	4	10	48	1	3	1	1	28	1	–	20	2	9	15	–	–	143
Phalanx	1	4	14	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
Loose teeth	16	10	54	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	108
L.B. fragment	–	–	–	–	78	148	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	236
Fragment	–	–	–	–	12	64	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	27	–	104
Total	40	114	699	91	134	291	3	414	1	4	113	19	112	72	27	6	2140

Table 29 specific percentages of common ungulates

	Cattle		Sheep/goat		Pig		
Phase	*No.*	*%*	*No.*	*%*	*No.*	*%*	*Total*
L	198	45	144	33	98	22	440
M	296	36	404	49	126	15	826
N*	113	24	271	58	86	18	470
Pit 3406	1	<1	428	98	5	1	434

*excluding sheep pit

Table 30 ungulate fragments not identifiable to species

	Lar		Sar		No. frags	% identi-
Phase	*No.*	*%*	*No.*	*%*	*ungulate*	*fiable*
L	92	33	182	66	714	62
M	235	39	362	61	1423	58
N	131	31	291	69	888	53

fragments of sturgeon dermal bone from phase P. 'Wild' animals include rabbit, fox, badger, hare, rat, and a variety of birds.

Ageing data and metrical analysis

Cattle

Only five withers height estimates were obtained (Table Mf. 69). Those from metapodials range from 1.10–1.15 m but a single tibia greatest length gives 1.24 m. This tibia was, however, somewhat larger than the other fragmentary tibiae on site. Withers heights are compared in Table Mf. 69 with results from medieval A at Southampton (12th–13th centuries; Bourdillon 1983); and with the larger sample from Saxon Southampton, with its larger individuals at the top of the range (Bourdillon and Coy 1980). These results show that cattle were small and sizes had probably begun to drop in the post-Conquest period compared with the Saxon sizes.

To confirm this, ranges and means are also given in Table Mf. 70 for some of the more frequent measurements. The samples are too small to show up any possible size differences between the phases.

There were only 13 mandibles with good ageing evidence. Only two of the jaws contained the deciduous third premolar and had Grant numerical values below 32 (Grant 1975; 1982). The rest all showed good wear on all three molars and ranged NV 37–48. This means that most of the cattle were of a good age, at least 2 years but probably mostly in excess of 4 years.

With regard to butchery and usage, there was slight evidence of the use of horn from occasional saw-marks on cores. The lack of clear evidence for axial splitting of the carcass may largely be due to the paucity of occupational debris that contained more than small fragments of vertebrae. There were several atlas and axis vertebrae in phases L or M which did show axial splitting and a cervical vertebra in phase M of the Outer Enclosure ditch showed paramedian axial splitting. This type of butchery is seen in other parts of Wessex from late Saxon times onwards (eg, Coy n.d. 1).

Sheep

All sheep and goat bones were identified to species where possible but because of the scarcity of goat bones the 'sheep' entry in all tables includes sheep and sheep/goat. Full details are available in archive. A selection of sheep measurements and withers heights is given in Table Mf. 70; these show a similarity with size ranges for Southampton medieval A (Bourdillon 1983). Most of the withers heights are from the same pit: phase N pit 3406. The bones in this do not appear to be significantly different in size from those from other phases.

There are 18 jaws for which Grant numerical values could be accurately calculated and a number for which reasonable estimates were made on the basis of these. Only six of these were related to phase L material and as expected in this phase they were largely from pits. Fragments of the jaws of a young lamb, with no tooth evidence available, came from pit 1600 with a pig skeleton. The oldest similarly had no teeth, but in this case the jaw exhibited periodontal disease which looked similar to that from a elderly individual in phase N.

Of the 15 jaws likely to relate to phase M, 13 gave numerical value estimates in excess of stage 30; they were from sheep with all three molars in wear. In six cases wear was heavy and the animals must have been several years old. All but one of the phase M jaws came from ditch segments, especially the south-western Outer Enclosure ditch segments U (five) and K (five). Most of this ditch material is heavily eroded and no butchery evidence was noted.

The phase N evidence is quite different. Most of the jaws (14 of 22) were from pit 3406 and retained milk teeth. The material, again, shows no butchery. Seven of the phase N jaws were of old or senile animals, some with first molars worn right down to the base of the crown. These samples are small and it is clear that not all of the jaws are from animals eaten on the settlement; certainly not those found here as whole skeletons. It is, therefore, unlikely that any results of economic significance can be drawn from them, although we might speculate on the event which led to the deposition of a large number of sheep carcasses in pit 3406.

In addition to two cases of advanced periodontal disease there were a number of other dental anomalies in this collection. In two cases (phases L and N) there was no second premolar. This is the front tooth of the mature tooth row and sometimes does not develop. One of these cases was associated with a wear variant over the usual pattern on the third molar. There was also a sheep maxilla in phase L with the fourth premolar erupted sideways-on, and one of the jaws from pit 3406 has its fully erupted third molar rotated through 180°.

Some sheep horn-cores have been chopped off. In both phase L and phase N there is a single instance of axial splitting of the skull. There is very little vertebral evidence for sheep that is not either from the whole burials in pit 3406 or a lamb's partial skeleton in pit 3376. It is impossible, therefore, to say whether whole

carcasses were split axially or not, although a lumbar vertebra in pit 3406 shows double-sided para- median butchery.

Pig

Although most finds of pig bone are a mixture of head and long-bone fragments, extremities, and loose teeth, there are a few finds which consist only of head or foot remains or a mixture of the two. The presence of two partial piglet skeletons in pit 1600 and ditch 2892 artificially raises the proportion of pig in phase L (Table 29).

Very few measurements could be taken. These and the general appearance of the pig bones suggest that they were all from domestic animals, ranging from the very young piglets found as whole skeletons, through a good representation of immature but good-sized individuals, to adult sows and boars.

Butchery marks were recorded for many of the bones but no particular pattern of carcass treatment was evident. Full usage of the head was suggested by the axial splitting of the skull in some instances.

Horse

Horse withers heights ranged from 1.26 to 1.34 m (12–13 hands; Table Mf. 70). These estimates come from all three phases and suggest that ponies were in use throughout. They compared in stature with a 13 hand New Forest pony in the FRU collections but the limbs were often much more gracile. The sizes are smaller than most Saxon animals at Southampton for which a wide range of measurements is available: these give an average withers height of 1.34 m (n = 21) with individuals rarely showing a withers height of less than 1.30 m (J. Bourdillon, pers. comm.).

The major partial skeleton on the site was from pit 2964 and represented a mare of 3–4 years with major limb bones still not quite fused; the withers height was calculated from the metapodials which appeared to have stopped growing. There were a few larger bones from another individual in this pit with two ankylosing thoracic vertebrae. A wide range of individuals of different ages was in fact represented and many of them may not be represented either by the withers height estimates or the age estimates given in Table Mf. 70–71. Many of the horses would have been of working age and from the distribution of horse bones it is clear that there was a bias towards disposal of horse remains in ditches.

Only one bone showed what might be interpreted as butchery, a tibia in unphased layer 2772. Presuming therefore that the horses were not eaten, it is likely that bones originated from whole carcasses taken to the edge of the settlement. In the case of the major partial skeleton associated with the south-west area, the disposal of this within pit 2964 may have taken place before the ditches were available for disposal.

Deer

The deer bones were mostly from pit 3376 where it was possible to isolate them into individual heads and feet, so that it is unlikely that unrecognised deer fragments interfere at all with the figures for domestic ungulates. They were the remains of red and roe deer.

Many are immature and therefore of great interest to archaeozoologists for future ease of distinction of immature roe, fallow (*Dama dama*), and red deer. They overcome three difficulties: modern material of red deer in comparative collections is not necessarily comparable in size with archaeological material and red/fallow distinction can be difficult if only a few modern skeletons and no immature examples are available. These bones provide a group of immature animals which are definitely red deer. The anatomical criteria which distinguish the three species are not necessarily present on immature animal bones so that their specific identification usually has to rely to some extent on size; this assemblage gives us data on these sizes. Finally their importance lies in the provision of a series of specimens of different fusion ages which enable us to make these specific distinctions easily, whereas such distinctions could be difficult for isolated immature finds.

Apart from some possible superficial scratches and cuts on one astragalus and calcaneus no sign of butchery could be found. Yet removal of heads and feet is assumed as there were no bones from other parts of the body, suggesting that this was a 'professional' job done when the material was very fresh. The associated finds in the pit reinforce the idea that this could be a deposit left by an experienced huntsman. The relative lack of butchery is probably insignificant as poachers would also have been highly skilled at preparing carcasses. Good antler remains are absent. The only heads are those of senile roe deer or immature red deer. Far more individuals are represented by their feet.

Roe deer: a number of skulls and mandibles were recovered from pit 3376 and the latter were assessed using the method of White (1974) for approximate age. Compared with his sample of Northumberland deer from trophies the Brighton Hill South sample seems very old. Four individuals were recognised and gave ages of 5–8, 6–8, and more than 8 years (2) (Table Mf. 72). According to skull fragments both male and females were represented but skulls could not always be linked with the jaws. In addition there is a young roe, too young to be assessed by this method (Specimen 24). This was initially thought to be foetal, but there is some suggestion of wear on the milk teeth.

The metapodials of roe deer represent at least ten individuals, one of which may be foetal — the two halves of the metapodial are not fused together as they are in a number of newborn fallow fawns in the FRU comparative collections. Of the rest, four were at various stages of immaturity and the rest of the individuals were skeletally mature.

Red deer: the bones from pit 3376 were largely from immature animals with just a handful of bones from skeletally mature individuals. One explanation may be that mature heads and feet had been set aside as trophies. There were three red deer skulls. Specimen 33 was the youngest with only very slight wear on the fourth deciduous premolar and the first molar unerupted. Specimen 25 was a female skull and possessed a first molar with slight wear making it technically a calf with a likely age of 4–5 months. Specimen 20 was

at the same wear stage. The youngest individuals are to be found both at the top and the bottom of the lower fill.

Foot remains are from a minimum of nine deer, only one of which was skeletally mature. By the size of the metapodials the mature ones were probably from a hind (greatest length metacarpus 236 mm, metatarsus 268 mm). Such measurements are well down in the range for archaeological metatars's and below any so far recorded in Wessex for metacarpus (Coy in prep.). A number of the immature metapodials already have larger proportions than those of the red deer hind and would ultimately have reached a much larger size. At least two can be argued as having come from young stags. The metapodials of red deer are at all stages of immaturity right down to some where even the proximal end is porous. Because there is a continuity of developmental stages in the collection it was possible to deduce by careful comparison within the collection and with modern immature animals that these specimens were all too large at their particular stage of development to be fallow deer.

Other species

Tables 26–28 show the large numbers of rabbit bones. From their position and the nature of the finds it is suggested that most of the rabbit bones came from later disturbance of the medieval features. Domestic dog and cat were also often represented by partial skeletons. The fowl and goose bones included some immature examples, disposed of uneaten. Wild mammals found in addition to deer were hare, badger, fox, and rat. There were very few remains of wild bird (*above*, and microfiche), only two amphibian bones (both of the common frog) and four fish bones. The paucity of the latter was no doubt due to the relative lack of sieving. The first was a single precaudal vertebra of a flatfish, from a post-hole, and the others were all large eroded fragments of sturgeon dermal bone from the phase P levels of the terrace 3200.

Conclusions

Potential economic evidence for the major domestics, such as the remains of jaws with teeth, is hard to interpret here from what is a small but important rural medieval assemblage. Much of the material appears to be from the disposal of carcasses that were not used for food, or to be of highly eroded and disturbed material. In the same way it is difficult to know whether the sample obtained by this excavation gives a reliable picture of the representation of the species through time. In many of the late ditch collections, for example, sheep and cattle remains tend to be dominant with hardly any pig and it seems likely that pig remains were deposited elsewhere, perhaps within the occupation area itself. Thus the overall trend shown here with its gradual increase in sheep could be partly a result of a change in disposal practices. Percentage figures are also misleading. There could have been an increase in the numbers of sheep kept but at the same time no actual decrease in the level of pig-keeping (Coy 1985).

Despite these problems and questions we must proceed with such analyses as carefully as possible, as we are in the early stages of coming to grips with material remains of rural medieval society in Wessex.

Comment, by D. Coe

The faunal remains from Site A at Brighton Hill South contain elements which may be of some importance to the discussion on the site's status. In particular the phase M pit 3376 contained definite indicators of high-status occupation, with deer carcasses and the remains of birds of prey possibly representing hunting, although the fact that these remains were found in a single feature would suggest that they may be the result of a single episode of activity. The high proportion of rabbit bones found on the site may also be of some significance. A large proportion of the rabbit remains may indeed be an intrusive element in the assemblage as suggested, but the possibility of large numbers of the species being exploited during the medieval period should not be overlooked. The presence of the term 'Warren' in the modern farm name may relate to the former presence of a medieval manorial rabbit warren.

There are few recently excavated local sites to which Brighton Hill South can now be compared. One faunal assemblage is that from Faccombe Netherton, another manorial complex excavated in Hampshire (Sadler 1990, 462–508). At Faccombe Netherton deer bones were found in all phases of the site but in especially large numbers in the Norman period. The number of deer, and the range of features within which they were found, is far greater than at Brighton Hill South where the large majority were found in the single phase M pit. A wide range of wild animals were found at Faccombe Netherton, especially birds, whereas the amount and range of wild species found at Brighton Hill South is limited. Generally the faunal assemblages from the two sites are very different, with cattle growing in importance during the occupation of Faccombe Netherton whereas sheep became the dominant species at Brighton Hill South. Pig also appears to have been of less importance at Brighton Hill South. The smaller quantities of pig, deer, and other wild species at Brighton Hill South may indicate that the manor had less contact with woodland than Faccombe Netherton.

The differences in the excavation techniques between Site A and Sites B/C and K and the differences in the nature of the features excavated make any comparisons between the medieval and Iron Age faunal assemblages difficult. However, major trends can be recognised. During the occupation of the Iron Age phases cattle increased in importance, although sheep always remained the dominant species, but during the medieval period cattle decreased in importance as the proportion of sheep increased. The other major difference between the two assemblages is the amount and range of wild species present; these were more common on the medieval site.

Medieval Plant Remains, by W.J. Carruthers

A number of features on Site A were sampled for carbonised and mineralised plant remains, including selected pits, cesspits, and the possible bread oven/kiln. Unfortunately, due to problems with the temporary storage of the samples, those from the cesspits and oven were accidentally destroyed leaving only a few flots from the

Table 31 medieval plant remains

Taxa	*Phase*	*L*	*L*	*L*	*L*	*M*			
	Habitat	*Pit 1579*	*Pit 1600*	*Pit 2142*	*Pit 2964*	*Pit 1636*	*Pit 1500*	*Grave 1158*	*Grave 1300*
Volume of soil processed (l)		*10*	*15*	*25*	*10*	*10*	*2*	*3*	*3.5*
Triticum aestivocompactum (bread/club wheat caryopses)		6	–	14	3	2	–	–	3
Triticum aestivocompactum (bread/club wheat rachis frags)		1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Triticum sp. (wheat caryopses)		–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Hordeum vulgare L. emend. (6-row hulled barley caryopses)		1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–
Hordeum sp. (hulled barley caryopses)		1	2	2	3	2	2	–	1
Secale cereale L. (rye caryopses)		–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4
Avena sp. (oat caryopses)		–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1
Indeterminate cereals		2	2	26	5	6	1	–	6
Anthemis cotula L. (stinking mayweed)	ADh	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Atriplex hastata/patula L. (orache)	CD	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–
Atriplex sp./*Chenopodium* sp.	CD	1	4	–	1	–	–	–	–
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Dumort. (black bindweed)	AD	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brassica sp./*Sinapis* sp.	ACD	–	5	2	–	–	–	–	–
Bromus sect. *Bromus* (chess)	ADG	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–
Bromus sect. *Genea* (barren brome)	DG	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Bupleurum rotundifolium L. (thorow-wax)	Ac	–	1	–	–	–	–	(1)	–
Caryophyllaceae NFI		–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Compositae NFI		–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Corylus avellana L. (hazel nutshell frags)	HSW	–	1	1	1	1	9	–	–
Corylus avellana L. (hazel catkin frags)	HSW	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Eleocharis subg. *Palustres* (spikerush)	MP	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gramineae NFI		2	1	–	2	1	–	–	1
Malva sylvestris L. (common mallow)	DR	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Polygonum aviculare agg. (knotgrass)	AD	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prunus domestica cf. ssp. *insititia* (L.) C.K. Schneid. (bullace)	HSW	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
P. spinosa L. (sloe)	HSW	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Quercus sp. (acorn cup)	W	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–

Taxa	*Phase*	*L*	*L*	*L*	*L*	*M*			
	Habitat	*Pit 1579*	*Pit 1600*	*Pit 2142*	*Pit 2964*	*Pit 1636*	*Pit 1500*	*Grave 1158*	*Grave 1300*
Rubus idaeus L. (raspberry)	EW	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
R. fruticosus agg. (blackberry)	EHSW	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Rubus sp.		–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Rumex acetosella agg. (sheep's sorrel)	CGEa	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Silene alba L. (Mill.) Krause (white campion)	CDH	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	1
Tripleurospermumu maritimum (L.) Koch (scentless mayweed)	AD	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urtica dioica L. (stinging nettle)	DGHWp	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Vicia sp./*Lathyrus* sp. (vetch)		–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
NFI buds		2	–	–	6	1	–	–	–
Total		26	26	52	29	33	14	5	17

( ) = mineralised

Habitats:

A = arable; C = cultivated land; D = disturbed land; E = heath; G = grassland; H = hedgerow; M = marsh; P = pond/riverside; R = roadside; S = scrub; W = woodland

a = acidic soils; c = calcareous/basic soils; h = heavy soils; p = phosphate-rich soils

pits from which to recover information concerning the economy of the site. The quantity and range of material in these few samples were clearly inadequate for this purpose and it has only been possible to produce a list of species present (Table 31).

Wheat, barley, oats, and rye caryopses were recovered from the samples, with bread/club wheat occurring as the predominant cereal in the few samples examined. It was not possible to determine whether the oats were of a cultivated or weed species, but oats were generally a common, although usually minor, crop plant by the medieval period in southern England.

The recovery of carbonised blackberry, raspberry, sloe, and bullace seeds and hazelnut shells provided further evidence of the inhabitants' diet. Most of these remains occurred in one pit, 1636. The presence of a bullace or damson stone suggests that some cultivation of fruits was taking place. The carbonised acorn cups and hazel catkins might represent the utilisation of nearby woodland and hedgerows as a source of fodder or fuel.

A mineralised thorow-wax (*Bupleurum rotundifolium* L.) seed recovered from a post-hole demonstrated that some mineralisation had taken place on the site (andprobably occurredto a greater extent in the cesspits). This is an arable weed of calcareous soils which is less common today than it was in the medieval period. Other weed species represented were common weeds of cultivated and disturbed ground. The presence of a spike-rush (*Eleocharis* subg.*Palustres*) seed amongst cereal caryopses and arable weed seeds indicates the cultivation of damp soils.

As a result of the paucity of data, comparisons between the medieval site and the adjacent Iron Age site (*Chapter 3*) cannot be made in any detail. However, in general, the small number of medieval cereals recovered consisted primarily of bread/club wheat with more barley than was found in the Iron Age samples and with the additional cereal, rye. The weed assemblages were largely similar with the only significant additions by the medieval period being the arable weed thorow-wax and the few fruit, all native species, some perhaps cultivated.

Human Bone, by A. Waldron

The human bones from Site A comprised a group of 52 discrete inhumations and a considerable amount of disarticulated material. In general the bones had been reasonably well preserved but there was evidence for considerable post-mortem disturbance; many of the skeletons had suffered some damage and several of the bones had post-mortem breaks.

Of the 52 burials, five had been recovered from within the church and their state of preservation was somewhat better overall than the burials outside it. Inhumation 97, a priest, was recovered virtually complete, and infant burial 399 was also virtually intact.

Methods of examination

Each skeleton was examined to determine sex and age using standard methods (eg, *Workshop of European Anthropologists* 1980). Wherever possible, the sex of the skeleton was assigned on the basis of the morphology of the pelvis, or if this was not present or sufficiently intact, then from the skull. When neither pelvis nor skull were suitable, then a 'probable' sex was assigned from the size and shape of the bones and from measurements such as the diameter of the femoral or humeral heads. In the catalogue (Appendix 3, microfiche), the method used for sexing is indicated in each case.

Age was estimated either from tooth wear using Miles (1963) charts, from the morphology of the pubic symphysis (Meindl *et al.* 1985) or from the state of fusion of the cranial sutures. None of these methods is very reliable and ages are given in 10 year age bands; even so, there is certain to be a considerable error in the estimates. When dealing with immature individuals in whom the epiphyses of the long-bones have not fused or in whom the dentition is still in a state of eruption, it is possible to be more certain of the age of death (assuming always that the ages at which the teeth erupt and the long-bones fuse has not changed markedly over time).

Estimation of height was made with the use of Trotter's (1970) formulae which allow the calculation to be made from the length of individual long bones. There is an error in the estimate which varies depending on which bone measurement is used; in each case the measurement which gave the smallest error has been used (Appendix 3, microfiche).

In a relatively small number of cases it was possible to determine the cranial index and the degree of platymeria and platycnemia. The methods used were those described by Brothwell (1981). The presence or absence of a number of non-metric characteristics was determined in the skull and in the post-cranial bones based on the descriptions of Berry and Berry (1967) and Finnegan (1978) respectively.

Sex and age

One of the interesting features of this group of skeletons was the high proportion of infants and juveniles which together accounted for 59.6% of the total (Table 32). Ten of the skeletons were considered to be definitely male, three probably male, five definitely female, and two probably female; there was one adult burial in which the sex could not be determined. Twenty-one of the skeletons were infants (aged less than 5 years) and 10 were juvenile (5–15 years of age). No attempt was made to determine the sex of the juveniles but in a few cases it was possible to assign a probable sex to the infants (*see below*).

Of the 21 adults, nine were aged between 35 and 45; five were over 45 at death and only two under 35. In five cases it was not possible to make any estimate of age beyond the fact that the skeletons were adult. The numbers are too small to be able to draw any useful conclusions from either the distribution of ages or of the sexes.

Height

An estimate of height was made on 11 male and four female skeletons and the results are shown in Table 33. The male heights ranged 1.61–1.75 m (5' 4"–5' 9") and that of the females 1.50–1.62 m (4' 11"–5' 3"). These heights are somewhat less than would be expected in the present-day population but, again, the small numbers would preclude any valid statistical inferences.

Table 32 age and sex of inhumations

	Male	*Female*	*Unknown*	*Total*
Infants	?1	?2	19	21
Juveniles	–	–	10	10
25–	1	1	–	2
35–	6	3	–	9
45+	4	1	–	5
Unknown	2	2	1	5
Total	13*	7*	1	52

*Excluding uncertain

Table 33 heights (m) of adult skeletons

Male	*Female*
	1.50
	1.51
1.61	1.61
	1.62
1.63	
1.65	
1.67	
1.68	
1.68	
1.71	
1.73	
1.74	
1.74	
1.75	

Cranial index
This was derived on seven skeletons only, five male and two female. Three of the male skulls were in the dolichocephalic range and two in the mesocephalic range. The two females represented one of each range.

Platymeria and platycnemia
These indices were derived from 13 and 14 skeletons respectively and whereas the majority of males fell into the eurymeric and mesocnemic ranges, all the females were in the platymeric and platycnemic range. The significance of this result, if any, is obscured by the very small number of observations in each of the cells of Table Mf. 74.

Non-metric characteristics
Table Mf. 75 summarises the non-metric characteristics in adults. As may be seen, many of the skeletons were too incomplete or damaged to allow observations to be made. Of the cranial non-metrics, the most common finding (in 12 of the 14 in which observations could be made) was open supra-orbital foramina. Amongst the post-cranial, the most common were a double inferior talar facet, with the corresponding articulation on the calcaneum also double, and plaque on the femoral neck.

Dental health
Because of the damage which the skeletons had sustained after burial, many of the teeth had been lost. In 21 adults a total of 672 teeth would be expected (21 x 32), but only 312 were actually present. There were a further 62 empty sockets from which the teeth had been lost after death, and 49 teeth had been lost ante-mortem; 10 teeth had not erupted. Thus the grand total of teeth, sockets, and unerupted teeth was 433 or 64.4% of that expected.

Ten individuals had lost teeth during life, presumably as the result of dental or gum disease; the possibility that some were lost as the result of trauma cannot be discounted. Only five carious teeth were found, in three individuals, and there was only one dental abscess (Table Mf. 76). These observations tend to suggest that the ante-mortem loss of teeth was caused predominantly by gum disease which was the result of the poor dental hygiene which would almost certainly have prevailed at the time.

Infants
Of the 21 infants in the group, nine were 18 months of age or less at the time of their death. The ages of these nine were estimated from the measurements of the long-bones using the tables of Fazekas and Kosa (1978). The same authors give methods for sexing foetuses and slightly older infants using measurements of the ilium. Sexing could only be attempted in three cases; two were considered female and one male (Table 34).

In one case (No. 81) it seems likely that the child was stillborn, or died very soon after birth, as the estimate of age is eight gestational months. Three of the other children died in the neonatal period (that is within the first month of life) and two others were less than a year old at death. The three remaining children probably died between 12 and 18 months of age.

Disarticulated bone
There were 54 contexts from which disarticulated human bone was recovered, and 324 bones were identified (Table Mf. 77). Seven (13.0%) of the contexts also included animal bone. Of the 324 identified bones, 51 were from infants, 60 from juveniles, and the remaining 213 from adults. Table Mf. 77 shows that at least three infants, four juveniles, and two adults are represented. Context 204 contained only infant bones, almost certainly from a disturbed infant burial, probably a male judging from the ilium. Context 225 contained many infant bones, including another male ilium. Of the adult bones, it was possible to state that two individuals of 35–45 years of age were present according to dental wear (116) and morphology of the pubic symphysis (313).

Pathological findings
For such a small group of skeletons there was a good deal of pathology; no fewer than 16 of the adults had some evidence of disease as did two of the infants (Appendix 4, microfiche). The most common diseases were those which fall into the degenerative category

Table 34 ages and sexes of infant inhumations

Context	*Age (months)*	*Sex*
17	9.5–10	Male
18	9.5	
30	9.5–10	
39	12	
40	12	
53	10–18	Female
55	12–18	
81	8	Female
86	12	

(Table 35) and dental disease was also common, as has been discussed above. Amongst the disarticulated material the only evidence of disease was in a mandible from context 116 from which two teeth had been lost prior to death probably as the result of dental disease.

Degenerative disease
Amongst this group there was one case (No. 97) of diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis (DISH) which is a relatively common finding in archaeological material from all periods (Rogers *et al.* 1985) and one case of generalised osteoarthritis in which the hands, wrists, elbows, shoulders, and spine were all affected.

Trauma
Four instances of trauma were noted. In one case (No. 28) there were five well healed fractures of the right ribs; ribs were also fractured in another case, this time in association with a fractured left clavicle (No. 27). The clavicle had healed well with some displacement and four of the five ribs had healed but in the fifth, healing had failed to take place and a pseudoarthrosis (false joint) had developed between the un-united ends of the bone. It is doubtful that this would have been troublesome to the individual during life.

The two other fractures affected the bones near the wrist as is seen commonly after a fall in which the victim has put out a hand to try to save himself. Both had healed well but with some shortening. In one case (No. 19) the right ulna had been broken and healed with about 4 mm of shortening whereas in the other (No. 38) the right radius had been affected and had healed with 12 mm of shortening.

Metabolic disorders
One juvenile skeleton (No. 100) had signs of a slight degree (grade 1) of criba orbitalia which is often taken to mean that the individual had suffered from iron deficiency during life, either dietary or because of the presence of a great burden of intestinal parasites (Stuart-Macadam 1985; Kent 1986). It would certainly not be surprising to find that iron deficiency was common in medieval times but it would be premature necessarily to ascribe it to that cause on the basis of this rather insignificant finding alone.

Table 35 number of pathological changes by aetiological category

Degenerative	*Trauma*	*Metabolic*
13	4	1
Dental	*Other*	
10	1	
Unknown	*None*	
21	13	

Other conditions
The bones of one infant (No. 53) showed a generalised periosteal reaction with thickening of the cortices, especially of the ribs. The periostitis was present on the shafts of most of the extant long-bones, on the scapula and on the mandible. Radiography of the bones showed that the distribution was not symmetrical and that there was no translucent zone between the new bone and the cortex. These findings suggest that this may have been a relatively mild case of infantile cortical hyperostosis.

Discussion

The most interesting feature of this small collection of skeletons is the high number of infant burials. They were equal in number to those of the adults whereas it is often the case that infant burials are underrepresented in archaeological material. Amongst the inhumations there were 21 infants and there were at least three more represented in the disarticulated material. As may be seen from Table 35, at least one of the inhumations was likely to have been a stillbirth and several of the others were within the first year of life. Stillbirth was probably common in the medieval period and a 15th century leech-book gives a method for easing the delivery of a stillborn child: 'Take leek blades and scale them, and bind them to the womb about the navel; and it shall cast out the dead child; and when she is delivered take away the blade or she shall cast out all that is in her' (Dawson 1934, 96)

Neonatal and infant mortality rates would also have been high in the medieval period, probably similar to the patterns observed today in developing countries. The infant mortality rate (that is, the number of deaths under one year of age per 1000 live births) in some of the developing countries is approximately 100 or more, some 10 times the rate in western European countries (Bayliss *et al.* 1987); such rates could be expected in the medieval period.

There is thus good reason to expect a high proportion of infant deaths in a medieval group of skeletons. Whether the number of infant deaths in the present series truly reflects the death rate in the population from which the skeletons derive is impossible to say, however, given the small size of the sample. It may be, for example, that the infants were preferentially buried within one part of the cemetery and that this area has, by chance, been excavated. This supposition is not open

to verification, however, unless and until the rest of the cemetery is excavated.

Amongst the pathological findings, the most interesting was that of a generalised periostitis in infants, but they include chronic infections, sub-perosteal haemorrhage (resulting commonly from scurvy or from 'battering'), hypervitaminosis A, and infantile cortical hyperostosis. Periostitis may also be seen in up to a third of the very young infants as part of normal bone growth; this physiological periostitis may persist for several months.

In the present case it is not possible to rule out the possibility that the infant may have succumbed to a chronic infection of some sort but there were no signs of osteomyelitis. Hypervitaminosis A is a modern disease in this country and can be eliminated as a cause and it is also extremely unlikely that this is a case of baby battering since there were no broken bones. Radiology of the bones showed that there was no 'double-contour' effect typical of physiological periostitis (Shanks and Kerley 1971) and there was no area of translucence between the normal cortex and the new bone which is characteristic of scurvy and osteomyelitis. It is probable, then, that this is a relatively mild case of infantile cortical hyperostosis.

Cortical hyperostosis was first decribed by Caffey and Silverman in 1945. It is a condition which makes its appearance in the first few months of life, invariably before the fifth month. The affected infant presents with a fever and irritability, and on clinical examination, hard swellings are found in the soft tissues which subside before there is radiological evidence of periostitis. The new bone is generally confined to the shafts of bone and the epiphyses are rarely if ever involved. The growth of new bone is not usually symmetrical but may be so massive as to mimic an osteogenic tumour. Any bone may be affected and the condition generally remits with no serious sequelae. The aetiology of the disorder is not known but infection, allergy, intra-uterine damage to the foetus, and genetic factors have all been proposed at one time or another.

7 Discussion, Site A

Introduction

The excavations on Site A produced details of the development of a small medieval settlement. As a result a number of conclusions and hypotheses can be derived concerning the development of the settlement morphology, the nature and status of the church and the form and function of the domestic and agricultural structures found. A wider consideration of the origins, settlement status, function, and abandonment of the site is undertaken in Chapter 7, where the historical background is also taken into account. It should be stressed, however, that the relative lack of excavation in the preserved area inevitably affects its interpretive potential.

Settlement Morphology

In phase L (Fig. 43) the settlement was unenclosed with only a few property boundaries evident. The major component of the site was the two ranges of buildings lying to the north-west of the church. These ran parallel to each other (assuming that they were contemporaneous) with a courtyard area between. They were separated from the churchyard by a fence and were bounded to the north-west by a ditch. To the south-west of these structures, and separated from them by a zone devoid of activity, was an area of more open settlement. This seems to have consisted of one or two houses, a possible agricultural building, a small enclosed area, perhaps a paddock, and a trackway, which may have formed the southern edge of the settlement.

In phase M (Fig. 49) the main focus of the activity moved to the open (south-west) area. The nature of the settlement changed with the creation of the Inner and Outer Enclosures, formalising the pre-existing zones of activity. Although the structures north-west of the church were abandoned the importance of this area was reflected in the layout of the Inner Enclosure, which was laid out on the same alignment as the structures and also followed their north-western and south-western edges. Although there was no clear evidence of structures in this area a large terrace was created and the geophysical study of this part of the site revealed a large anomaly to its north-east which may represent a similar feature. It is possible that these represent the remains of substantial buildings. The area between the Inner Enclosure and the open settlement was taken into the confines of the outer enclosure. The settlement was still unenclosed but the number of structures in the area increased. Six structures were recognised in this area in phase M, although one of these went out of use early in the phase and at least one other pre-dates its neighbour, also dated to phase M. Other topographic features found in this area include a fenceline along the southern edge of the site, and part of a trackway which ran towards the settlement from its western edge.

Phase N (Fig. 60) saw the abandonment of the Outer Enclosure and a reduction of the size of the Inner Enclosure. The presence of an apparent cesspit and, possibly, the occurrence of burials in the graveyard suggests that the site was still inhabited although the south-west area appears to have been abandoned. The site was abandoned in phase P with the demolition of the church and the levelling of the terrace and ditches.

Some indications of spatial patterning can be seen on the site, despite the lack of the traditional croft definitions found on many other medieval rural sites. Some form of planning is especially clear in phase M with the more intensive use of the south-western area. Here it appears that the possibly domestic buildings (*see below*) are found in the south-east corner, bounded to the south by a fence. Immediately to the west of the structures was an area of pits and quarries. An open area or yard can be seen to the north of the pit group with the agricultural buildings located on the eastern and western sides of it.

The Church

The church was of simple nave and chancel form, with walls constructed of compacted chalk and flint rubble with dressed stone used for some corner quoins and other architectural features (Fig. 41). It was of two-phase construction; the second phase involved the enlargment of the chancel. No direct dating evidence for the original construction or for the enlargment was recovered. The only secure internal dating evidence comes from grave 0394 in the nave, where two silver farthings of Edward I point to a burial date around AD 1300. Even so, the plans of the two phases of the church's construction, provide some indicators of date.

Churches of similar plan to that at Brighton Hill South have been excavated at several sites, including the timber church at Rivenhall, Yorkshire (Rodwell and Rodwell 1985, 85–90, and fig. 62 for comparison plans) with stone examples at Wharram Percy (Hurst 1984; Bell and Beresford 1987) and Raunds, Northamptonshire (Cadman 1983). These churches belong to the late Saxon period in England.

Anglo-Saxon chancels were generally much smaller than the nave. Taylor and Taylor state that 'In many churches the chancel is narrower than the nave by about twice the thickness of the side walls, so that the outer faces of the walls of the chancel are aligned with the inner faces of the wall of the nave.' (1978, 1032). The first-phase chancel at Brighton Hill South is in fact narrower still, but clearly conforms to the type. Further evidence for a pre-Conquest date could be the possible baluster shaft (*see above*) found on the site.

It has been demonstrated that the Old English rod (5.03 m), and subdivisions of it were used in Anglo-Saxon church layouts (Huggins *et al.* 1982). At Brighton Hill South, the nave is just less than a rod wide, but its length seems to bear no relation to the rod, nor is the length–breadth ratio a significant proportion. Nor do the length and breadth of the chancel, or their ratio, seem to be significant.

A recently excavated church at Capel Maelog in Powys, Wales, was stone-built with a very similar plan and was dated to the late 12th–early 13th centuries (Britnell 1990). Although it is not clear whether this area of Wales was under native Welsh or Norman control at the time of construction, the presence of Norman lords on and off since AD 1075 would make it seem unlikely that the church was constructed purely according to native traditions. It should be remembered that the preservation policy at Brighton Hill South meant that no walls or floors of the church were excavated and therefore, we cannot say whether any earlier structures stood on the site.

The second phase chancel was built in line on the north side, but slightly stepped in on the south side, of the nave and represented a three-fold increase in the internal area of the chancel. This is more characteristic of Norman or later construction. There was no further archaeological evidence recovered which gives any more specific information as to when this expansion took place.

Entry into the first chancel was by a doorway, 0.9 m wide. If a height/width ratio of 3:1 was assumed, this would produce a chancel arch 2.7 m high. The second chancel, however, was provided with a broad arch so that it was now open to the nave. Clapham suggested (1930, 111) that the variability of Saxon arches depended upon the number of clergy serving a church: it is also probably influenced by the liturgical practices and the placing of altars. Thus in a minor church it is likely that a single priest would have taken services, and so only a narrow arch was required. The change from narrow to broad arch might represent a new emphasis in the Communion rite, with the congregation, formerly confined to the nave, now needing to see into, and for some purposes being allowed into the chancel, because of the new importance of the east end altar (Taylor and Taylor 1978, 790).

It is possible that the church might have been built in the pre-Conquest period and enlarged in the 12th or 13th century. It should be stressed, however, that a pre-Conquest date is not indicated by the artefactual dating of the site. It would appear then that although the church was built following the Anglo-Saxon tradition it need not be considered as pre-Conquest. Its date of construction may well be closer to the end of the 11th or early 12th centuries.

Timber Structures

There was a clear change in the structural tradition during the medieval occupation of Brighton Hill South. With the exception of the church, phase L structures consisted of individual posts set in continuous slots. In phase M, however, post-hole construction predominated. Structure 2223 (Fig. 53) occupies a pivotal position between the two traditions. It was stratigraphically and ceramically later than the phase L slot-built structure 2224 (Fig. 46); nevertheless the pottery recovered from its component features was characteristically early within phase M. It is notable that structure 2223 contains a mixture of slot and individual post-hole construction, in which neither tradition is dominant. Thus it would appear that the change from slot to post-hole construction occurred around AD 1200, early in phase M. Infilling between the timbers may have been of wattle and daub, but cob walling using a mix of 3:1 chalk and clay mixed with straw could have been used (Andrews and Milne 1979, 71).

It has been recognised that building timber structures with posts set into a foundation trench is an improvement on using individual timber uprights (Chapelot and Fossier 1985). By placing the posts in foundation trenches the walling materials can be partially buried, thus providing better insulation without any marked decrease in the lifespan of the building materials. It is worth noting, however that both of these building techniques were in use at Chalton, Hampshire, during the 7th and 8th centuries (Addyman *et al.* 1972). It is notable that at Brighton Hill South the apparently more advanced building technique of using foundation trenches was abandoned in phase M. One possible explanation for this change may lie in the function and status of the settlement at this time. A greater number of the phase M structures may have had an agricultural function. A more detailed analysis of the form of the buildings suggests, however, that a change in function

and status need not be postulated to explain the development of the building tradition. Timber post construction on Chalk, which has good natural drainage, need not be regarded as a primitive, temporary building technique, especially if heart rather than sap wood was used (Dyer 1986). It would not be unreasonable to expect a lifespan of over a century for such structures.

Research on the excavated remains of medieval structures has shown a development from 'primitive' earth-fast timber construction toward framed construction, the former notable for the use of unsawn timbers and the latter for the use of sawn timbers with more advanced joints (Beresford 1975). A crucial difference between primitive timber and framed structures was the use of principal posts, usually paired, in the long walls of the latter. This allowed greater structural complexity and cohesion, particularly at roof level. Several buildings at Brighton Hill South showed evidence of post pairing. Although phase L structure 2224 (Fig. 46) had three possible pairs (2328–2415, 2388–2403, and 2428–2398), the majority were unpaired posts. In addition each end wall may have had gable posts. Phase M structures 2218 (Fig. 54) and 2627 (Fig. 56) may have had some paired posts, and structure 2565 definitely had paired posts in both its phases. Structures 2218 and 2565 also contained shallow holes which may be the impressions left from post-pads.

The available evidence suggests that posts were not paired in phase L structures 3440 (Fig. 45) and 3464 (Fig. 44). Structure 2223 was the only phase M structure definitely not to have paired posts, but it has already been suggested that it holds a unique position in the development of building techniques between phases L and M. A development in the building tradition at Brighton Hill South can be defined and although it involves the abandonment of foundation slots in favour of individual post-holes, this need not be viewed as regressive. The increasing use of paired posts suggests the development of more sophisticated timber framed structures in phase M.

No evidence of stone foundations or superstructures were recovered outside the church, though stone for foundations was in use even for peasant buildings elsewhere in southern England from the 13th century (Dyer 1986, 34–40). The difficulty of obtaining building stone in a chalk area was probably the major factor in the continued use of timber; even in the church masonry it appears to have been reserved for major structural features, as quoins and decorative detail.

At the village of Popham, four miles to the south-west, flint-footed buildings were in use from *c.* 1320 (Fasham 1987a). This appears to coincide with the decline of the medieval settlement at Brighton Hill South. Popham was sited on a major deposit of clay-with-flints. The occupation areas of the settlement at Brighton Hill South seem deliberately to have avoided the clay-with-flints deposit to the north and east (*see* Pl. 3). Thus, whilst the difference in building materials may be chronological, it could relate to the need for more solid foundations on clay-with-flints and a need to take preventative measures against the rotting of wall timbers in more poorly drained surfaces. Earthfast posts may have been a more appropriate building technique at Brighton Hill South than at Popham. It is significant that in the Midlands during the medieval period, earth-fast construction was abandoned in favour of pad-stone foundations in the clayland villages of Goltho and Barton Blount (Beresford 1975), and also that on the clays of south Wales dwarf stone walls appeared earlier than in many areas of better drained soils (Robinson 1982; Griffiths and Newman 1984; *see also* Newman and Parkhouse 1989).

It has proved difficult to distinguish between domestic and agricultural structures at Brighton Hill South, due to a lack of internal features, the total absence of hearths and recognisable surfaces, and a general paucity in the finds retrieved from them. The interpretations put forward here are based almost entirely on the structures' positions within the settlement and the degree of complexity used in their construction. The absence of clearly recognisable hearths need not prevent the interpretation of some buildings as houses, for this is a common feature at some other sites, for example Cosmeston, Glamorgan, and can be attributed to the use of enclosed hearth stones, which would appear to be removed at the time of building abandonment or merely to destruction of the floors.

In phase L two of the structures could possibly be agricultural in function. Structure 1642 (Fig. 47) could have been an open-ended barn, perhaps associated with a perimeter fence. The apparent absence of substantial end walls suggests that it may have had doors at both ends. The small structure represented by slots 2984 and 0638 (Fig. 43) may have been a small peasant cot but its size and possible relationship with a paddock may indicate that it was a byre.

In phase M three structures can be tentatively interpreted as agricultural. Structure 1510 (Fig. 52) seems to have used sill-beam foundations, set in shallow slots. The Y–shaped extensions on both flanks may relate to open sided flanking compartments, the end walls requiring bracing as there was no side wall. It is possible that the side compartments functioned as animal stalls. At the current time no parallels for a structure of this type have been found and it is difficult to offer interpretations of its function. The two other possible agricultural buildings were structures 2289 (Fig. 55) and 2218 (Fig. 54). The former was large enough to be a barn, but did not appear to be substantial enough. Its north-western side was comprised of only three post-holes and it had no evidence of end walls suggesting that it may have been open on two or even three sides. This building post-dated structure 2218 which had two small compartments, the north-eastern one being slightly larger than the south-western, separated by a partition wall and seems to be agricultural in nature. Gable end walls could not be identified and it is possible that this was a development of the open-ended barn type represented by structure 1642.

The remaining structures are considered to be domestic due to their position on the site (eg, 3440, 3205 and 3464, *see below*), the characteristics of their plans, and to a lesser extent the associated artefacts. There appear to be two basic sizes: small structures about 7 x 5 m, (eg, structures 2223 and 3205, and slots 0638 and 2984) which are possibly peasant cots (Andrews and Milne 1979, 68); and large structures between 9 m and 17 m long, and up to 7 m wide (eg, structures 3440, 2627, 2565,

and 2224) which could be long-houses as defined by Andrews and Milne (1979, 68) and Dyer (1986, 35).

There was considerable variation in the degree of complexity in groundplan. Structures consisted of rectangular settings of posts, set in slots during phase L and individually in phase M, for example structures 1642, 2224, and 3205. Structure 2223 was more complex, consisting of three very substantial load-bearing timbers off-centre on the long axis, with the remaining structural elements around them. Structure 2627 (Fig. 56) was a simple rectangle, but contained a pair of substantial post-holes defining the entrance in the east side. It also contained a post-hole in the middle of its northern end which may have supported a gabled roof. This was not matched on its southern end where later terracing had removed all trace of the structure.

Structure 3440 (Fig. 43) contained the only evidence of internal arrangements. Structure 3440, at 17 x 6 m the largest building recorded, had corner posts and doubled gable supports at its south-west end, and a row of six post-holes along the middle of its north-east half. These could have supported a gabled roof. Post-holes 0145 and 3368 within the structure appear to have been related to it, and may have been necessary to provide additional support for the superstructure.

Structure 2565 (Figs 57 and 58) was the most complex domestic building. It was rebuilt once during its lifetime. A phased interpretation of the groundplan is provided in Figure 58, but this must be seen as provisional. The outer row of less substantial posts probably represent the walls of the building although they were too close to the main wall to have provided an aisle. This building was of substantial proportions with the major timbers at the south-west end. The central six post-holes defined a main room, separate from the less substantial north-east third of the building which may have served as a byre in a similar way to those found in long-houses. An iron lock-plate was found in post-hole 2611 (first structural phase). It is possible that this was deposited in the post-hole during construction but as no post-pipe was recorded it is more likely to have been deposited after the structure was dismantled. It is therefore reasonable to assume that the wooden chest from which it probably derived was situated within the structure.

Terrace 3200 has been interpreted as the remains of a structure on the basis of its plan, position, and its associated features. The rectangular shape and the fact that the terrace appears to have been deliberately constructed to form a flat surface suggest that a building stood here. We know that domestic activity continued in the Inner Enclosure after the abandonment of the phase L building ranges from the presence of features and the type and quantity of finds in this area. This being the case this area produced no other features which could represent structures, thus making the terrace and the geophysical anomaly to the north the only candidates. In addition a slot found at the south-east end of the terrace and a possible cesspit dug from the base of the terrace are indicators that a structure stood on this site. The limited excavation in this area means that this interpretation is open to question and no details of the nature of this structure can be given.

An early medieval building tradition based on square modules has recently been proposed (James *et al.* 1984). Given the apparent conservatism of the Brighton Hill South structures some affinities with the modular form might be expected. The evidence is not conclusive, but in at least five cases modular construction can be suggested. Structure 1642, 10.4 x 5.8 m, consists of roughly two squares. Structure 2218 consists of two small rooms, each of which is square. Structure 3440, 17 m long and 6m wide, consists of three squares. It is notable that the south-western third of the structure contains no central post-holes, but rather has a series of four lateral posts at the end. Structure 2224, 13.85 m long and 6.5 m wide, could consist of two squares with a central corridor about one metre wide between them, of which post-holes 2326, 2330, and 2336 might be part; this does not, however, explain the location of the proposed door 2 m north-east of the cross-passage. Structure 2627, with a conjectured size of 9.5 x 4 m, could have consisted of two squares with a central corridor about 2 m wide, corresponding with the position of door posts in the east wall, but its southern end could not be verified. Structures 2223, 2565, and 3405 do not appear to conform to modular planning.

Two distinct building traditions can be seen, with a change occurring around AD 1200. The same types, houses, and barns, were built during both phases, but the earlier structures appear to have had more substantial foundations, whilst the phase M structures appear to utilise more sophisticated timber framing techniques. Evidence for modular building occurred, but was not ubiquitous. Construction of both the domestic and agricultural buildings was of timber throughout the life of the settlement. Most roof tile was recovered from phase N or P contexts and is believed to derive mainly from the demolition of the church, indicating that the church was roofed with ceramic tiles. The presence within the tile assemblage of louver and chimney pot fragments indicate that at least one domestic building was roofed with ceramic tiles, possibly the manor house. The roofing material for the other structures is unknown, but the lack of direct archaeological evidence suggests that thatch is most likely or possibly wooden shingles.

7 The Medieval Settlement at Brighton Hill South

by D. Coe, P.J. Fasham, and G. Keevill

The results of the excavations at Brighton Hill South Site A are of particular interest in the context of recent developments in the study of medieval settlement. Until very recently dispersed settlement patterns, particularly within the richer agricultural areas of England, were seen as aberrations against the prevailing pattern of nucleated settlement. Even current theories have been fundemental to the retention of this view. For example the hypothesis that the landscape of dispersed hamlets and single farms — believed to be prevalent in the middle Saxon period — was radically altered during the late 7th and 8th centuries, when centralising processes led to the formation of nucleated villages, has assisted in focusing attention on the nucleated aspects of the medieval settlement pattern. Nevertheless, in recent years the balance of academic interest has tilted towards the study of dispersed settlement patterns, in which the hamlet and isolated farmstead are prominent (Fox 1983; Roberts 1983; Austin 1989).

It is now clear that dispersed settlement was not simply confined to the margins of the medieval landscape where it can be viewed as a result of late colonisation (*ibid.*, 241), nor can it solely be regarded as the survivals of pre-manorial systems within ancient landscapes. At Brighton Hill South Site A the settlement, with the possible exception of the church, would appear to be a post-Conquest foundation. The administrative and territorial unit within which the settlement existed, however, was of pre-Norman date and is recorded in *Domesday Book*.

1 The Estate

The fields at Brighton Hill South are part of the ancient manor and parish of Hatch (*Heche*, 11th century; *Heccha*, 12th century; *Hacche*, 14th century). The name appears to derive from the Old English for 'gateway' (Coates 1989). According to *Domesday* the manor had been held by Alsi in 1066, when it answered for one hide, and was valued at 100*s*. After the Conquest, King William granted the land to Goisfrid, the Chamberlain of his daughter, Matilda. In 1086 it answered for three virgates, and was valued at £4. There was land for three ploughs, two of which were the Lord's, while the other was owned by two villagers and there were also eleven slaves. The manor contained a church, (*aecclesia*).

Domesday Book also records a dispute regarding tenure of the land. Odo of Winchester claimed it, stating that it was pledged to him for £10 from Alsi by grant of King William. He considered that he had lost the land unjustly, but *Domesday* states that the manor remained in the hands of Goisfrid because of his service to the King's daughter.

In 1167 one Henry possessed the estate (*Victoria County History; Hampshire* i, 502b). By 1302 the manor would appear to have been part of the lands of John de Berewyk, who also held demesne lands in Cliddesden, for in that year he was granted free warren throughout his own demesne lands including Hatch (*Calendar of Charter Rolls*). By 1311 ownership had certainly passed to the lords of Cliddesden, as John de Berewyk and John de Valoignes are recorded as receiving possession of both manors, and henceforward Hatch followed the same descent as Cliddesden.

The church of the manor of Hatch was valued at £4 6*s* 8*d* in 1291 (*Pope Nicholas Tax, Rec. Comm.*, 212). Throughout its lifetime the advowson of the church followed the descent of the manor. The last recorded institution was presented by John de Valoignes during the episcopacy of William de Edendon (1346–1366). Although the manor had passed to Cliddesden, the parish was still separate at this time. During the reign of Edward III (1327–1377) 300 acres of land in the parish were recorded as untilled and unsown. In 1378, King Richard II was petitioned by the church for discharge from the payment of tithes. It was stated that no-one was then living in the parish, the church was ruinous and the value of the curacy so small that no-one could be found to serve the parish (*Wykeham's Register* ii, 292). On 4th July 1380 the parish was exonerated from the tithe (*Wykeham's Register* ii, 321), and thereafter the parish of Hatch was also merged with Cliddesden.

The name of Hatch survived in Hatch Warren Farm, but the settlement disappeared completely. V. J. Burton believed that the settlement probably coincided with the area of Hatch Warren Farm (National Monuments Record, antiquity no. SU64 NW4). It is clear, however, that the site at Brighton Hill South is the lost settlement.

The archaeological results support the picture of manorial amalgamation followed by settlement decay, portrayed in the historical record. Activity continued unbroken until the early–mid 14th century when the pottery indicates a break in occupation. This appears to coincide with Hatch losing its status first as a separate manor and afterwards as an independent parish.

2 Status

Several factors seem to indicate that the settlement was of quite high status. The proximity of the structures in the area of the Inner Enclosure to the church and their alignment with the enclosure is suggestive of a probable manorial function for this part of the site. Further indicators of the high status of this area can be seen in the finds retrieved including ceramic finewares and a

faunal assemblage indicative of access to supplies of deer and the practice of falconry. The pottery assemblage in general included louver fragments which are rarely found outside town or manor-house contexts. In addition an assemblage of high-class pottery and glass fragments was found in one of the cesspits. This assemblage included sherds of a Saintonge polychrome jug. These vessels are well represented at some coastal sites, most notably Exeter and Southampton (Allan 1983, 200), but are much more rare inland.

The nature and the layout of the structures to the north-west of the church in phase L are reminiscent of the manorial complexes found at Faccombe Netherton, Hampshire (Fairbrother 1990) and at West Cotton, Northamptonshire (Windell *et al.* 1990). These sites have ranges of large rectangular buildings constructed with posts set in slots and complexes of outbuildings and courtyards around them.

The settlement area to the south-west of the church may have been the manor farm. In the earlier phase, two of the buildings were probably houses, although the smaller of the two went out of use very quickly, suggesting that a single family unit was resident here. In phase M the number of structures increased to six or seven of which three or four may have been houses. This suggests an increase in the population in this area and a community of one or two families would seem probable.

Examination of the animal bones from the site has shown that the amount of sheep increased throughout the life of the settlement with a corresponding decrease in the number of cattle. This may help explain the changing character of the site and the construction of the enclosure system in phase M. The Inner Enclosure appears to have remained an area of high status activity with one or two substantial structures present. The Outer Enclosure reinforced the boundaries of an area which had apparently already been set aside for non-domestic use. The construction of this enclosure at a time when sheep were becoming the dominant species suggests that the two may be connected, with the enclosure serving as a stockade/coralling area for the settlement's flock. In phase N the proportion of sheep to cattle increased further, even with the exclusion of the 10 complete carcasses in one pit. Throughout the life of the settlement there was little sign of butchery, indicating that the sheep were kept primarily as a source of wool. Major epidemics of disease in sheep have been recorded in the late 13th and 14th centuries (Grant 1988) and the occurrence of the the carcasses in the phase N pit may be indicative of this. This may be one factor which led to the decline and eventual abandonment of the settlement (*see below*).

The presence of a manor in the settlement was probably the prime reason behind the foundation of a church on this site. A church adjacent to a manorial complex is a common feature; Rodwell has shown that in the archdeaconry of Colchester, Essex, 33% of rural churches are associated with an isolated hall (Morris, R.K. 1983). This work also showed that of 29 definite Saxon churches, 19 were beside halls and of 18 further possible Saxon churches, 13 were in a similar location. In west Gloucestershire many parishes (particularly the smaller ones) in the medieval period seem not to have had large nucleated centres, but a focus consisting of *Camera Manerii*, church, often a mill, and at most one or two farmsteads (R. Newman pers. comm.).

The small size of the church gives some indication of its status and of the size of the population it served. Recent research into the Anglo-Saxon parochial system in southern Hampshire (Hase 1988) suggests that from the 7th/8th centuries the parochial system in this area was based on a small number of mother churches serving 10 or more villages. By the late 10th and 11th centuries it had become common for important, *thegnly* families to set up their own church, but these churches would still have been under the control of the mother church. Whilst this system appears to have been in decline in the 10th–11th centuries, especially in northern Hampshire, there are examples such as Milford near Christchurch, where it survived into the middle of the 12th century. As the 'mother' system declined, so the medieval parish system became dominant. The church at Hatch may have begun as one of these 'dependent' churches, low in status and built only to serve the needs of the local manor.

3 The Broader Landscape

On a local level, the importance of the work carried out on the medieval settlement at Brighton Hill South stems from the general approach to the archaeological heritage within the county of Hampshire. Outside the urban areas, archaeological work in the county has concentrated on the large number of prehistoric, more specifically later prehistoric, sites within its bounds. Indeed at Brighton Hill South the medieval site, as represented by cropmarks, was originally suspected to have been Iron Age in date. The medieval rural landscape has received comparatively little attention. During the late 1960s and early 1970s most work involved documentary study with some field-survey, for example as at Dogmersfield and Hartley Mauditt (Merrison-Jones 1969), Lomer (Collins and Oliver 1971), and Abbotstone (Sanderson 1971). In 1981 M. Hughes was moved to comment in relation to the Middle Ages that 'Archaeological research has played little part in the study of rural settlement in the county to date'. Since this date three medieval rural site excavations in the county have been published, Foxcotte, excavated 1979–1981 (Russel 1985), Popham, exavated 1975 and 1983 (Fasham 1987a), and Faccombe Netherton, excavated 1967–1980 (Fairbrother 1990). Of these the former two were small excavations of only limited areas of the sites in question and the latter concentrated purely on the excavation of a manorial complex. In contrast, at Brighton Hill South as much of the site as possible was uncovered and planned and most features/structures were excavated. It is, therefore, important locally in part because there has been so little excavation on sites of this period and due to the sizeable portion of the site which was available for investigation.

Whilst access to a whole medieval site in this way is a rare occurrence anywhere in the country, Brighton Hill South's interest is enhanced by the nature of the settlement discovered. It is clear that this is not another example of the nucleated village as excavated elsewhere in the county, but rather a small hamlet. Whilst much

work has been carried out on this type of site in the upland areas of England especially in the south-west, for example Bodmin Moor (Dudley and Minter 1964) and Dartmoor (Beresford 1979), recent work has pointed to the fact that little is known about this type of settlement in lowland areas of the country (Dyer 1989; Austin 1989). The occurrence of this settlement type in these areas is likely to have been far more frequent than previously acknowledged.

Excavations at Wroughton Copse in Wiltshire in the 1960s revealed a similar small hamlet type settlement associated with a group of earthwork enclosures (Fowler 1963). This site had a date range of 12th–13th centuries and produced four definite buildings. It would seem possible that this site and Brighton Hill South are examples of a very different medieval settlement type present in Wessex than that generally recognised, although many potentially similar sites have been recorded in a survey of Dorset's deserted settlements (Good 1987).

4 Abandonment

Several factors may have contributed to abandonment of the settlement. Firstly, the climatic deterioration of the late 13th and 14th centuries would have placed pressure on small settlements and townships. This may have been exacerbated by the disease epidemics of the mid–later 14th century. Hatch, with its large areas of clay-with-flint subsoil in its surrounding fields, may have been quite marginal land, although at nearby Popham the village was also built on clay-with-flints and this settlement appeared to be flourishing when the Brighton Hill South site was being abandoned (Fasham 1987a).

Certainly the small size of the settlement and its apparently limited population would have made it vulnerable. It is notable that 30 of the 52 excavated burials were of infants and whilst the sample need not represent the total picture and could be biased by position within the cemetery, high infant mortality may have been a problem. In a small settlement non-replenishment of the number of able-bodied adults could be crucial.

Another factor may have been the decline of the manor itself. The documentary record suggests that the settlement had lost its separate manorial status by 1311. After this date the manor came under the control of the Lords of Cliddesden just as the parish was to do 70 years later. It is possible that the small population of Hatch, at a time of reduced viability, was removed and accommodated in Cliddesden. The final abandonment may have been the inevitable result of the pressures under which a small settlement was placed during the 15th century. There is certainly no evidence of a sudden abandonment and therefore, as with most deserted medieval settlements, a number of factors can be claimed to have led to the final desertion.

The status of the reoccupation at the end of the 14th century was probably low. Only the central area, previously the manor, was revived and then on a more limited scale. A new cesspit would appear to have been cut, and its backfill included high-status items such as Saintonge ware which presumably derived from the derelict manor. It may be of note that a large assemblage of sheep bones was recovered from the backfill of the pits, possibly indicative of the former manor having been given over to sheep farming.

The general character of the phase N activity suggests a caretaker status. An individual, perhaps a reeve, and his family may have been installed to oversee the dismantling of the semi-derelict church and other buildings. This would have occurred after the merger of the parish of Hatch with Cliddesden in 1380. The ceramic dating for phase N closely matches this date. The reoccupation of the Manor site continued for a limited period with the site perhaps being the centre of a single sheep farm and a satellite to the manor of Cliddesden.

5 Post-Occupation Activity

When the site had at last been completely abandoned by the mid 15th century, the church and parts of the graveyard were levelled, though not necessarily deliberately, and the churchyard and Inner Enclosure ditches sealed on the eastern, downhill side. A number of other features were finally filled or sealed during this period including segments of the Outer Enclosure ditch, pits, and the well.

Phase R saw the use of the hollow-way, track, and associated ditch. The hollow-way and track were the pre-turnpike Winchester road out of Basingstoke rising from the town's open fields to the north. The associated ditch can be identified on aerial photographs, and formed part of a hedge-and-ditch boundary. The north end of this survives as a landscape feature, part within a new plantation along the east side of the modern Winchester Road. The hedge survived in its entirety in 1946 (RAF aerial photographs), but had been grubbed out to its present state by 1976. This boundary probably fossilised part of the medieval settlement's field system, perhaps representing its north-eastern boundary.

The land at Brighton Hill South passed to the Wallop family, who managed it as farmland until the mid 1980s, and the shape of the medieval open fields outlived the settlement, maintaining the same overall plan for six centuries. In that time the settlement was lost, becoming no more than a farm name disassociated from its origin. Its rediscovery was achieved by Wessex Archaeology in 1984, and its subsequent preservation has ensured that at least a part of the settlement would survive the pace of modern development.

Introduction to the Archive

The archive, consisting of the finds, all site data, specialist reports and analyses (including level III site reports) have been deposited with the Hampshire County Museums Service under the accesion number A.1987.13. Microfiche copies of the paper archive are held by Wessex Archaeology and the National Monuments Record (NMR). The paper archive was organised into a continuous series of A4, lever arch, and box files in a sequence according to an NMR standard layout; that sequence has since been changed by the NMR. The file sequence and its relation to the microfiche copy is given below.

Standard Title:

LINE 1: R.C.H.M. Hampshire. Farleigh Wallop. Brighton Hill South.
LINE 2: T.W.A. 1984–1986.------ fiche class & title----------.

File Index

Fiche order	*Contents*	*File No.*	*Category (NMR)*
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Approx. 500 sheets of drawings in total		

Number of sheets per file

File	*Sheets*	*File*	*Sheets*	*File*	*Sheets*	*File*	*Sheets*
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5	90	6	58	7	215	8	295
9	100	10	68	11	80	12	141
13	128	14	85	15	352	16	158
17	179+25	18	114	19	87	20	67
21	256	22	174	23	141	24	16
25	129	26	45	27	235	28	37
29	158	30	94	31	133	32	275
33	49	34	77	35	210	36	118
37	20	38	84	39	42	40	61
42	44	45	375	46	161	47	143
48	447	49	474	50	469	51	354
52	372	53	351	54	224	55	100
56	143+12	57	398	58	64	59	42
60	74	61	76	62	92	63	170
64	310	65	83	66	21	67	354
68	333	69	270	70	320	71	67
72	25						

Total No. sheets = 11,382
* NB: many file counts were approximate. + = double-sided

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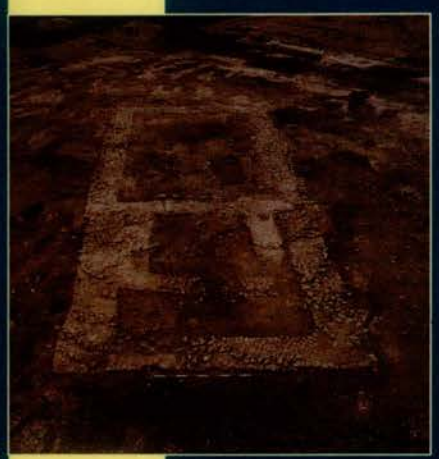

Excavations in advance of housing development on the outskirts of Basingstoke revealed extensive evidence of Iron Age, Roman, and medieval occupation.

A series of Early–Late Iron Age enclosure complexes, including a banjo enclosure, contained evidence for zones of domestic settlement which included pits, four-post structures, and extensive assemblages of artefacts, bone, and carbonised plant remains.

Site A contained the remains of a medieval church with associated graveyard and domestic structures. A two-cell church of 11th–12th century date survived as wall foundations surrounded by fenced graveyard. At least six timber buildings and associated pits and post-holes indicate unenclosed settlement close by.

In the late 12th–14th centuries the graveyard was enclosed by ditches and at least 250 burials made. A priest was buried in the church with a pewter paten and chalice. Further wooden buildings, pits, an oven, and a trackway form part of an enclosed settlement — probably the lost medieval village of Hatch.

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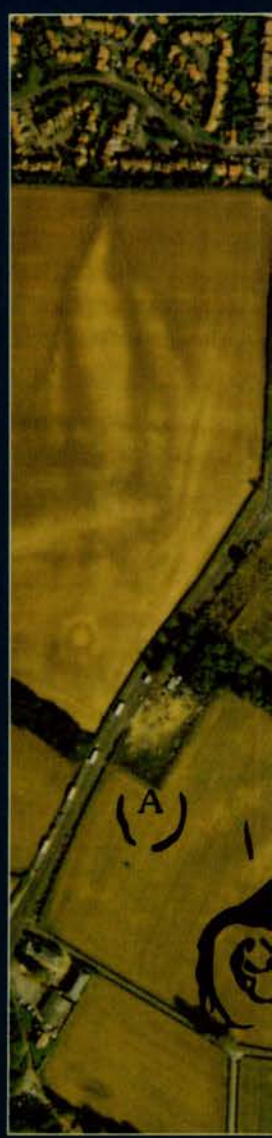

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