

CELTIC AGRICULTURE IN SURREY

BY

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SURREY'S sister counties to the south and west possess a wealth of the remains of the Celtic field-system, agricultural earthworks ranging in time from the late Bronze Age to the Romano-British period. It is therefore remarkable that hitherto there has been a seeming absence of such relics from Surrey and Kent. At last, however, two large examples of the field-system have been discovered in this county—one on Farthing Down, Coulsdon, and the other on Leatherhead Downs. Other suspected sites are soon to be investigated, and it may be that many acres of ancient fields lie on our downlands awaiting discovery.

The present paper is the first report on the two sites already under investigation, and while it is but a poor inauguration of a new study in Surrey archæology, it is hoped that it may act as a stimulant (if not as a guide) to local research.

*Introductory Note: Characteristics of the Celtic Field-system.*¹

I do not propose to describe the Celtic field-system at length ; other, and far more able, writers have documented the subject sufficiently to make an exhaustive general description unnecessary and wearisome. Nevertheless, the brief summary given below of the chief characteristics of these earthworks may assist the reader to whom the subject is unfamiliar. He who wishes to explore further will find guidance in the papers mentioned in the selective bibliography at the end of the present study (Appendix VI). Those by Dr. E. C. Curwen are particularly valuable, and indeed may be regarded as the classic works on the subject. Sussex has been fortunate in having one so brilliant in discovery and lucid in exposition to record her earthworks.

Summary of Characteristics.

Celtic field-patterns consist of two elements: the fields themselves, and the tracks, or fieldways, that run between them, in most cases communicating with a village-site. Sometimes villages occupy the central position in a "spider's-web" pattern, but the contours of the ground usually determined the disposition of fieldways and fields.

¹ The term "Celtic" has been applied to the field-systems of the Late Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British period, and will be used here for convenience.

At the risk of over-simplification, it may be said that basically there are two types of field-patterns, the regular and the irregular. The former, of which both our Surrey sites are examples, often suggests a layout planned as a whole; the latter, a haphazard growth of the arable area. One would expect the arrangement of fields to indicate the period of their cultivation (for instance, would not a gradual accretion of fields be appropriate to the beginning of plough-agriculture, and a planned layout to the highly organized corn growing of the late Iron Age and Romano-British farmers?), but in practice typological dating is as yet impossible, and may well remain so.

The fields are small (rarely more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres), and tend to squareness. Their upper parts are usually slightly below the normal ground level, being hollowed out by the removal of soil downhill (these hollows are known as *negative lynchets*). The resultant accumulation of soil at the foot of each field forms its most conspicuous feature (*positive lynchets*). The unploughed balks at the sides of fields retain the original contours of the site, so that these boundaries too are usually visible.

Fieldways are of two main types. One type has a bank on either side, and hence is known as a *bivallate* trackway; the other, being an unploughed strip running along the side of a hill between two series of fields, is bounded by the positive lynchets of the fields on the uphill side, and by the negative lynchets of those on the downhill side, and is known as a *double-lynchet* track. There are variant types of fieldways, but it is not necessary to describe them here.

REMAINS OF THE CELTIC FIELD-SYSTEM IN SURREY.

(A) FARTHING DOWN, COULSDON.

1. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

This site lies on a chalk ridge which first detaches itself from the main mass of the North Downs near the church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Chaldon, becoming a vast whaleback which finally narrows and descends into the valley at Stoat's Nest Quarry, near the Red Lion Inn, at Coulsdon.

In modern usage the name Farthing Down is applied only to the open space on the northern half of the ridge, a mile and one-sixth long and bounded by yew-lined hedges which run, for the most part, on or near the 400-foot contour.

The Down is neighboured to the east by the hill on which Old Coulsdon stands, and to the west by the ridge which carries Wood-place Lane up to the Netherne Hospital, a deep valley intervening in both cases.

Although these neighbouring chalk ridges are capped with extensive spreads of clay-with-flints, many feet deep in some places, there is only one small pocket of clay on Farthing Down.



Chipstead

Netherne Hospital

Chaldon

AIR PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING FARTHING DOWN IN RELATION TO THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY. (Scale about 3 inches to one mile.)

- (1) Farthing Down. (N.B. the Celtic fields are not visible on this photograph, which was taken for general survey purposes, while the sun was comparatively high; the network of white lines on the Down consist of anti-aircraft trenches and footpaths.)
- (2) First century Romano-British occupation-site, Woodplace Farm.
- (3) First century Romano-British occupation-site, Hooley. (*c.f.*)
- (4) Mid first—early second century Romano-British village, near Star Lane, Hooley (to be described in a forthcoming volume of *S.A.C.*).
- (5) Cane Hill Hospital.
- (6) Stoat's Nest Quarries.

This is not shown on the geological maps, and anti-aircraft trenches cut across the Down during the 1939 war showed that it is of small extent horizontally and vertically. Elsewhere, the rock chalk is directly overlaid with a few inches of humus and the site must have been eminently suitable for cultivation with the light plough used by the Iron Age and Romano-British farmers.

The flora of the Downs is of some interest, and it is just within the bounds of possibility that thorough ecological study might help to clear one or two of the obscurities that still remain (*e.g.*, the mutilated area at the south-west corner).

2. HISTORY OF THE SITE.

(a) *The Discovery of the Celtic Fields and Fieldway.*

The earthworks were discovered by the writer in 1942 and plotted piecemeal during the following years. Progress was unavoidably slow, as the considerable amount of field-work involved had to be done during periods of leave from war service. By 1946 the plan was substantially complete.

In 1947 the discovery was communicated to the Ordnance Survey, for insertion in the appropriate maps, and Mr. C. W. Phillips, F.S.A., the Archæology Officer, lent the support of his department to the final survey of the site. Under the writer's archæological direction, the main features of the earthworks already plotted were accurately surveyed by members of Mr. Phillips's staff. The writer, with the co-operation of Mr. E. C. Miles, completed the mapping of the fields, measuring the remaining earthworks into this accurate framework.

Two seasons of extensive excavation are planned, to test key-points of the field-group and its road; digging will start during the summer of 1948.

(b) *Summary of Other Archæological Discovery on Farthing Down.*

An anonymous gentleman from London started the archæological ball rolling on the Down in the 18th century, opening one or two of the Saxon barrows there and making off with the contents.

In 1871 Mr. J. Wickham Flower opened apparently all the remaining barrows, in a more scientific manner than that of his shadowy predecessor, albeit he spent only "several days in examining the tumuli."¹ Some of the Saxon objects he found have recently come to light again after being lost for many years (the most important of all—the gilt-bronze mounts of a drinking-cup—now, alas, crumbled into meaningless fragments).

A cable-trench, cut near the southern barrow-group in 1939, revealed a Saxon burial, without an overlying mound.²

It would seem that no pre-Saxon objects were found, or at any rate recognized, during the above excavations.

¹ *S.A.C.*, Vol. VI, pp. 109-117.

² *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIX, pp. 114-115.

At the beginning of the 1939 war the Down was slashed across with many anti-aircraft trenches,¹ and from these the writer rescued a large quantity of potsherds. Those that are datable are of the late 1st to early 2nd centuries A.D.; a number of the remainder are probably of Iron Age date. Two neolithic or Early Bronze Age flint axes and associated flakes from these trenches have already been described.²

In 1944 the writer excavated a small, late Iron Age pit on the north-west slope of the Down.³

3. *The Earthworks.*

I propose to treat of the three elements separately: of the fieldway first, since it is the key to the whole site; then of the fields it served; and lastly of the probable site of the village in which the Romano-British farmers dwelt.

The Fieldway.

If Farthing Down may aptly be called a whale-back, then this road, running from the blunt southern head to the tapered point of the northern tail, may be thought of as its backbone, from which the field-boundaries issue east and west like so many ribs.

A stranger to the site will find it easiest to find the field-way at its southern end, where it is visible as a terrace on the western slope (see Section A on Folder). It is impossible to say how far it originally travelled to the south. Today it is cut short by the Down's southernmost hedge, beyond which latter-day ploughing has obliterated it so completely that even air-photography, under moderately good conditions, has failed to reveal its course. Our hope must rest with air-observation of the area during severe drought at a suitable stage of crop development; for it would be a labour, indeed, to trace the road by excavation (it may have changed course after leaving the Down, and if it veered slightly to the south-west whatever remains of it must lie several feet under the surface, under a large modern lynchet).

For 1,200 yards from the south end the fieldway runs along the Down's western slope, and thus far is of the double-lynchet type. At one point (about 350 yards from the southern hedge) mediæval or modern agricultural traffic has crossed the terrace obliquely and worn it down, so that for a few yards its course appears to be more westerly than it is in fact.

Beyond the section described, the fieldway leaves the side of the Down, and swings boldly to the middle of the ridge, where-after it becomes almost invisible for about 500 yards. However, prolonged examination from the ground and the air (especially towards sunset) has made it possible to plot its course with some accuracy, and it is evident that it made a detour round the worst part of the clay patch previously mentioned. Undoubtedly its

¹ See Appendix V of the present paper.

² S.A.C., Vol. XLIX, pp. 94-98.

³ See Appendix III.

very low relief there is also due to the clay, for not only might the sticky subsoil have tended to discourage ploughing in that area, it would also have minimized the contour-changing effect of any ploughing that did take place, and, owing to its plasticity when wet, preserved small changes of level but poorly.

It reappears in good condition about 90 yards south of the northernmost group of Saxon barrows, having become a bivallate road (see Section B on Folder). This change of form is in accordance with its changed situation, for it will be realized that with the ground falling away from the fieldway on both sides, the downhill shift of the plough-soil would leave the unploughed margins of the track in relief. I believe, however, that these "false" banks, if I may call them such, were deliberately heightened, perhaps with soil from the side-ditches (if such existed¹), with material scoured from the central hollow, or with flints picked from the arable. This opinion is confirmed by examination of a shallow military excavation, which shows rubbly, disturbed chalk, earth and flints, to a depth of at least eight inches, on the top of the western bank.

This bivallate section of the fieldway is of extraordinary interest because it was certainly still in use in pagan Saxon times. The barrows of that period are set close to it, on both sides, and clearly it was the customary use of the fieldway that determined the site of the cemetery. In those cases where barrows lie on the very edges of the track, sections of the contiguous banks have been removed completely. Nowhere, however, does a mound impinge on the footway proper. This should be fruitful ground for research, and is one of the areas chosen for intensive excavation during the first season's work.

At the northern end of the Down one is again left to ponder the destination of the fieldway; but here there is documentary evidence to help one's conjecture on its way. An earthwork, which was almost certainly connected with the fieldway, is mentioned in Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, Vol. II, page 448. I have thought it advisable to bring together all the data by appending the relevant extract *in toto*, in Appendix II. So far as I am aware this evidence has not received notice in modern times, but this is understandable for two reasons: first, the earthwork mentioned has apparently been totally destroyed by modern building; second, before the recent discovery of the Farthing Down earthworks such travelling banks and ditches would have had no particular significance.

The reference by Manning and Bray to this earthwork is woefully inadequate. Its greatest shortcoming is that it gives practically no indication of orientation to give meaning to the words "left" and "right." The present writer has reluctantly to admit

¹ There are usually ditches at the sides of bivallate tracks, but being easily choked with silt, etc., they are seldom visible superficially. In this case there are no surface indications of ditches, but a section, to be cut across the fieldway during the forthcoming excavations, will settle the matter.

that the problem of the exact course of the earthwork has baffled him; but he has set out his thoughts on this subject in Appendix II, and has included a section of a late 18th-century map of Coulsdon in order that as many brains as possible may be brought to bear on the puzzle.

However, disregarding its ghostly northern continuation, we know enough of the road to draw from its behaviour one or two important conclusions. Its form, continuity and freedom from evasive twists and turns demonstrate that it was the first element of the field-pattern laid out—*i.e.*, that the layout of the fields was determined by the course of the road, not *vice versa*. It is possible, though not, I think, probable, that the road follows the line of a trackway which existed before cultivation started, but, be this as it may, it is evident that the layout of the field-system was not haphazard, but planned, to which the excellent use of the site's natural contours is sufficient testimony.

The Fields.

The ancient arable area of the Down is divided into two series of fields, lying respectively east and west of the fieldway. The sides of the fields in both series are defined by banks running uphill to the fieldway, approximately at right-angles to it; these boundaries will hereafter be referred to as *fieldbanks*. In many cases areas enclosed by fieldbanks are subdivided into several small fields, which are arranged one above another, thus having their side-boundaries in common (the upper and lower limits of the fields, of course, being defined respectively by negative and positive lynchets at right-angles to the fieldbanks). The relief of the fieldbanks is largely relative, being due to the fact that they were unploughed strips between fields, unaffected by the downhill shift of the tilled soil on both sides; but their absolute height may have been increased by the addition of flints removed from the fields, as at Park Brow, near Sompting, in Sussex.¹ In a few cases, where the ground slopes in two directions (notably at the north end of the Down), the sides of the fields are bounded by lynchets instead of fieldbanks.

Where the area enclosed by two fieldbanks is not subdivided by cross-lynchets, one has to assume that the whole formed one large field. However, I think it not unlikely, in view of their relatively great size, that areas such as this were subdivided, but differently from year to year. For example, to satisfy changing needs, an area might at one time be made into two fields, and at another into three, in which circumstances the formation of large cross-lynchets would be impossible. If this notion is right, one would expect to find within these areas small changes of level—rudimentary lynchets, the product of perhaps one or two years' ploughing—representing the field-pattern as it was when the site was abandoned. Such minor changes of level do occur, but the

¹ *Sx.A.C.*, Vol. LXIV, p. 31.

smoothings and scarrings of time make diagnosis difficult ; in any case, even could they confidently be accepted as the edges of short-lived fields, to recover and plot them all would be almost impossible. If the layout was altered after fairly large lynchets had already formed, an added complication would result : the small, indefinite banks which would remain after the superseded field boundaries had been ploughed several times might well be indistinguishable from the slight, rounded-off edges of the later field. For these reasons, only the most certainly defined cross-lynchets are shown on our plan.

Although, as we have seen, the general organization of the site is markedly orderly and deliberate, the fields themselves vary in size remarkably. Under this heading they may conveniently be grouped into four classes : (1) those of an area under one acre, (2) those of areas between one and two acres, (3) those between

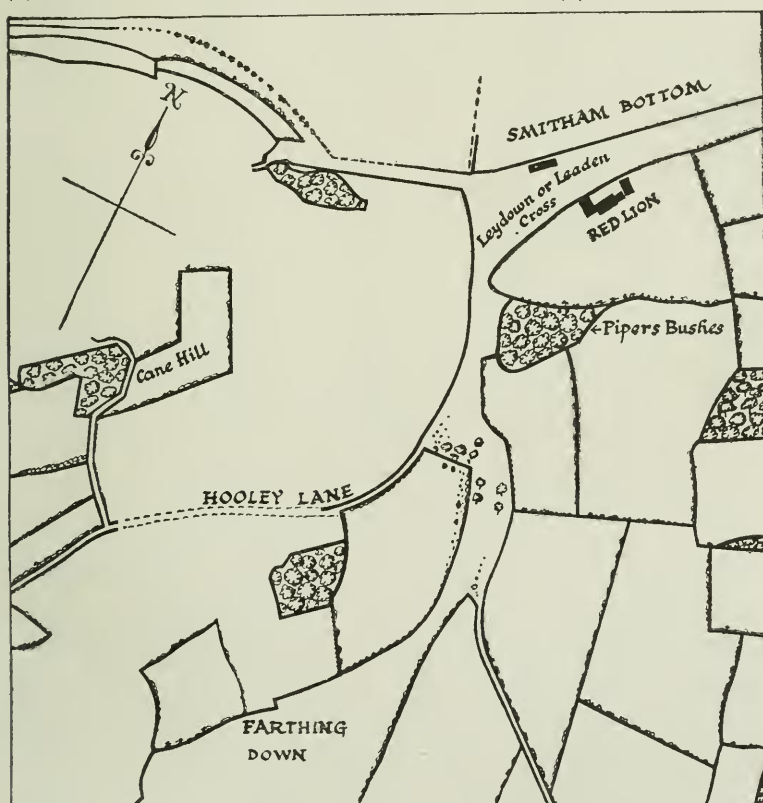


FIG. 1.—NORTHERN ENVIRONS OF FARTHING DOWN IN LATE 18TH CENTURY
 (drawn from Thos. Bainbridge's map of the Manor of Coulsdon, 1783).

This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

two and three acres, and (4) those over three acres. One is tempted to consider whether these belong to different periods of cultivation, but there is no real evidence to support such an idea—indeed, the unified organization of the site argues against it.¹

In the following table some of the field areas are set out for comparative purposes in the same manner as Curwen's analyses of Sussex sites (in every case the E—W [fieldbank] measurement of the field is given before the N—S [cross-lynchet] measurement) :—

<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Dimensions in feet.</i>	<i>Approximate Acreage</i>	<i>Breadth divided by length.</i>	<i>Class.</i>
1 ...	320 × 170	1.24	0.53	2
2 ...	370 × 130	1.14	0.35	2
3 ...	420 × 120	1.16	0.29	2
4 ...	130 × 110	0.33	0.85	1
5 ...	130 × 50	0.15	0.38	1
6 ...	180 × 130	0.55	0.72	1
7 ² ...	410 × 120	1.13	0.29	2
8 ...	40 × 100	0.09	2.50	1
9 ...	500 × 100	1.15	0.20	2
10 ...	130 × 250	0.74	0.92	1
11 ...	90 × 250	0.51	2.77	1
12 ...	290 × 250	1.66	0.86	2
13 ...	530 × 200	2.43	0.37	3
14 ...	260 × 270	1.61	1.04	2
15 ...	430 × 430	4.24	1.00	4
16 ...	500 × 200	2.30	0.40	3
17 ...	510 × 230	2.69	0.45	3
18 ...	430 × 260	2.56	0.60	3
19 ...	510 × 120	1.32	0.24	2
20 ...	520 × 190	2.27	0.37	3
21 ...	560 × 200	2.57	0.36	3
22 ...	470 × 180	1.94	0.38	2
23 ...	280 × 190	1.22	0.68	2
24 ...	390 × 180	1.61	0.46	2
25 ...	360 × 180	1.49	0.50	2

Some of the wide, class 3 fields on the middle of the Down's eastern slope may originally have been pairs of narrow fields, alternate fieldbanks having been removed subsequently; for in some cases what appear to be the remains of ploughed-out fieldbanks occur midway between their sides. Since several of the latter boundaries are themselves neither well developed nor well preserved, the elucidation of this area has been extremely difficult, and many hours of fieldwork have been devoted to it. For clarity and consistency, our plan shows only those earthworks which clearly belong to the final phase of the field-system on this site. I intend,

¹ Air-photographs suggest that the field-pattern at present visible may have superseded an earlier layout, but the indications are so vague that they need not be considered here. I hope to carry out further aerial reconnaissance of the site, after which it should be possible to speak with more certainty on this point.

² This field is so elongated that it is difficult to accept it as a single field, it may have been subdivided, but no cross-lynchets are visible.

at a later date, to make a separate study of the "ploughed-out" field boundaries, if my hope of fresh data from air observation is realized.

An exceptionally large field (4.24 acres) on the north-western slope of the Down was at first thought to be a more modern work, but careful examination has since shown that it is in fact part of the Celtic field-pattern. Three fieldbanks run up to its large bottom lynchet and divide the land below it into two fields of equal width; the outer two, forming its side boundaries, continue uphill until they reach the fieldway; the third stops short at the lynchet, but one air-photograph suggests that it, too, originally continued up to the fieldway—another possible indication that fields of greater area, or at least of greater width, were required some time after the site was laid out.

It will be seen from the plan that Class 1 fields occur in one area only, near the south end of the Down's west slope. Here we find a group of twelve small fields, six of which belong to Class 1 and six to Class 2. This group is splendidly preserved, and is quite the most impressive part of the whole monument. The lynchets are comparatively large (six and seven feet high) and less rounded-off than most elsewhere, and the fieldbanks are correspondingly well developed (especially at, and near, their junctions with the fieldway). Does this combination of comparatively great development and unusually good preservation indicate that these fields were cultivated longer and later than their fellows? Here again one must enter the realm of surmise. This group of fields lies on that part of the Down which is nearest to a Romano-British occupation-site, probably a small village, where the farmers of the Down may well have dwelt. If the cultivation of the Down came to an end gradually, perhaps because of a decline in the numbers, or fortune, of its cultivators, the first fields to be abandoned would obviously have been those at the greatest distance from the village; conversely, those nearest the village would have continued in use longest, and presumably would be the best developed and best preserved. If this theory is well founded, it is obvious that the supposed enlargement of some of the fields does not indicate that the general trend of the site was from small fields to large. On the other hand, the particularly good condition of the bottom positive lynchets in this group may be due merely to their situation, for they are well clear of the Down's present-day boundary and have thus escaped the wear and mutilation suffered by those that run along, or very near, the hedgerow.

Considering the number of field-bottoms (positive lynchets) that do run close to the modern hedge-boundaries, particularly on the east side, I cannot avoid the thought that sections of the present boundaries of the Down nearly follow the outer limits of the ancient arable. Indeed, what could be more natural? Tracks would form below the fields on both sides of the Down, and once formed would continue in use, even after cultivation of the fields

had come to an end. When, in later times, enclosure took place,¹ these tracks would form convenient geographical features with which to demarcate the area. It is noteworthy that a well-marked trackway runs inside the eastern boundary hedgerow, and is still in common use; it resembles a double-lynchet track and probably follows the original limits more faithfully than does the greater part of the western boundary. Even if I am wrong in thinking that the extent of the ancient arable thus indirectly determined the modern boundaries, it is nevertheless true that the conformation of the site would not tempt the primitive plough to venture below the 400-foot contour line (with which, as previously remarked, the modern boundaries roughly coincide). Below the boundary on the east side, the fall is particularly steep, and it is sufficiently difficult to walk down the footpaths leading into the valley to make one realize that ploughing there would be no light task. The lower slopes of the west side, though less precipitate, are markedly clayey and uninviting. They are given over to modern agriculture, which has taken a large bite out of the ancient arable area (immediately north of the field-group described in the previous paragraph), evidenced by interruption of the Down's outline and by truncation of the fieldbanks in that area.

Before closing this section I must mention an area of extensive mutilation, in the extreme south-west corner of the Down. Here, evidently, a more recent field has destroyed most of the ancient earthworks. On the western slope all that is left of the old fields is a number of stumpy balks, issuing from the fieldway, which represent fieldbanks, curtailed by the upper edge of the intrusive later field. The downward movement of the soil within the later field has left the old, interrupted field-surfaces in relief on its upper edges. Significantly, the diagonal mutilation of the double-lynchet fieldway, referred to above in the appropriate section, lies but a few yards away and points directly to the north-eastern corner of the intrusive field. Evidently farm carts cut across the fieldway at this point, in order to enter the field, having approached along the top of the track's positive lynchet.

The Village.

It is obvious that the people who farmed Farthing Down lived nearby. Probably their dwellings do not lie within the present boundaries of the Down, for we have no evidence to suggest that

¹ I have not traced the boundaries of Farthing Down very far into the past. Thomas Bainbridge's map of the Manor of Coulsdon (1783) shows the Down substantially as it is today (the chief difference being that a wedge containing a few hundred square yards has since been pared from its north-west "wing"). Although other old maps I have examined show interesting features (such as the "Horse Gallop," still visible as a flat belt of short, bright green grass, running diagonally up the west slope from the northern tip of the Down and gaining the crest of the ridge near the northern end of the double-lynchet track), I have gained little important information from them. I hope to delve deeper into the documentary evidence when time allows.

PLATE VIII



(A).—GENERAL VIEW OF FARTHING DOWN FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



(B).—THE SOUTHERN DOUBLE-LYNCHET SECTION OF THE FARTHING DOWN FIELDWAY.

[Facing p. 56



(A).—BIVALLATE SECTION OF FIELDWAY, FLANKED BY SAXON BARROWS.



(B).—FIELD-BOTTOMS (POSITIVE LYNXPETS) WEST SIDE OF FARTHING DOWN.

this area was not wholly and continuously devoted to agriculture during the heyday of the site.

We must then look to the neighbouring ridges, east and west, and to the continuation of the Farthing Down ridge beyond the arbitrary southern boundary of the common.

I have found no indications of Iron Age or Romano-British occupation on the ridge east of Farthing Down. A housing estate was laid out over part of Toller's Farm in 1945, and the sewage trenches were examined for archæological remains by Mr. Sheppard Frere, F.S.A., and myself. The only discovery, apart from a small group of (Bronze Age ?) flint flakes and potboilers, was a section across a large moat-like excavation about twenty feet wide and eight feet deep. This was mediæval in appearance, but the soil with which it was completely filled yielded no relics of any kind.

The ridge to the west, however, furnishes definite indications of a Romano-British village-site. In 1930 a mass of pottery (of A.D. 40-100) was discovered when a hole was dug for the erection of a telegraph pole, in a field belonging to Woodplace Farm.¹ This pottery was preserved, thanks to the interest of the Netherne Hospital authorities, who have now generously placed some of it in my hands (it will ultimately be deposited in this Society's collection at Guildford). It is described in Appendix IV. The workman who made the discovery made mention to me of an apparently complete "urn," but I have not been able to trace it. That this site may be of some extent is shown by excavations, carried out in the spring of 1947, which produced a few small Romano-British potsherds although sited nearly three hundred yards away from the original discovery² (these excavations were made to test certain crop-marks, observed from the air, which suggested the presence of a buried building: it was found that the crop-marks were geological in origin, and the exiguous sherds already mentioned were the only finds). Sundry "Roman relics" were discovered many years ago during flint-digging below the Netherne burial-ground,³ according to the same workman. The scars left by these operations are still visible.

I think it extremely probable that this was a village-site, and the absence of extensive remains elsewhere tends to confirm the idea that it was inhabited by farmers of the Down.

Nevertheless, one cannot assume that there was only one such village connected with the Farthing Down fields. The disparity in size between the various groups of fields might even be due to

¹ 6-inch O.S. Surrey, Sheet XX S.W., $\frac{7}{8}$ inch east of inner left margin and $4\frac{1}{8}$ inch north of inner bottom margin. It should be noted that the find-spot already marked on this map is probably incorrect, as none of the farm-workers can remember any discovery there. Discoveries of "coins" and "Samian ware" are also marked on working-sheets held by the Ordnance Survey.

² 6-inch O.S. Surrey, Sheet XX S.W., 1 inch from left margin, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches from bottom margin.

³ 6-inch O.S. Surrey, Sheet XX S.W., $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from left margin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from bottom margin.

a division of the Down between two or three families or villages—the merest conjecture, this, but I do not think the idea can be completely dismissed at this stage. In any case, we do not know the span of time in which the fields were cultivated, and our negative evidence is not so firmly based that we can deny the possibility of there having been successive villages separated by time and/or space. At present it would seem that agriculture on this site had started by the end of the 1st century B.C. (if the late Iron Age pit excavated in 1944, and described in Appendix III, is accepted as a marl-pit, connected with the cultivation of the surrounding area), and that it continued at least into the first half of the 2nd century A.D. (the date of the latest pottery found in the ancient plough-soil); but it can hardly be maintained that this dating is in any way secure. In other words, our search for occupation sites near the Down must be continued, if only to obtain conclusive negative evidence.

The area beyond the southernmost boundary of the Down is worthy of examination because the fieldway certainly continued further in a southward direction down the ridge. Unfortunately, without knowing how far it travelled it is impossible to divine its destination. It might equally well have led to a village near by, or to the Weald, via the escarpment of the North Downs.¹ There is at present no conclusive evidence for either alternative unless, for the former, one admits as such the distribution of the potsherds recovered from the anti-aircraft trenches (for none was found more than six hundred yards north of the Down's south boundary). This, at first sight, seems to support the supposition of an occupation-site at the south end of the Down; but the distribution favours the west slope in particular, and it probably represents the eastern fringe of the débris from the Woodplace Farm village (the close similarity of the pottery from the two places supports this conclusion).

The most promising feature in this area is a series of extremely faint soil-marks, including one large circle, observed for three successive years during the war, eighty yards south-east of the Down's south-west corner. These cannot be traced from the ground, but air-photographs show them moderately well. They are situated near the upper edge of a modern arable field, where the plough has been cutting into the rock chalk for years, and are evidently caused by the contrast between dark soil in the bottoms of the filled-in ditches (ancient or modern as the case may be) and the white chalk surface. The faintness of the soil-marks may indicate that the plough has nearly reached the bottom of the ditches. It may be possible to trench this area before ploughing altogether destroys the causes of the soil-marks.

A small earthwork lies in a wood, on the west side of Ditches Lane, about 300 yards south of, and roughly in alignment with,

¹ Indeed, a good case could be made for its continuation to the Weald, and I intend to test this possibility.

the south end of the fieldway. It consists of a ditch with an inner bank, and encloses three sides of a fifty-yard square (only the western side of which is marked on the 25-in. O.S. map). There is no sign that the east side of the square (which, of course, is the side nearest Ditches Lane) was similarly demarcated. It seems very improbable that this earthwork is of any great antiquity, for, until turfed though it is, its contours are fairly sharp. In its woodland situation one would expect the accumulation of leaf-mould to fill the ditch in a comparatively short time. It is probably of mediæval, or later, origin.

The Ordnance Map¹ records "dene-holes" in Devilsden Wood, on the east side of Ditches Lane. These prove to be circular depressions of different sizes, none more than two or three feet deep. Several similar hollows near by are not shown on the map. Their distribution demonstrates quite clearly that even the elastic term "dene-holes" cannot be stretched far enough to include them, for they all lie near the side of the lane and there can be no doubt that they are excavations made to obtain flints for road-metalling.

Turning last to the northern environs of the Down, we find that the suburb of Coulsdon has sealed down the most likely areas. There are no records of Iron Age or Romano-British material from this neighbourhood. Some years ago the Stoa's Nest Quarry revealed a pit which contained animal bones, and, at the time, it was suggested that the animals represented were of types usually associated with Romano-British sites. However, further quarrying has exposed nothing more, and we cannot assume that this was an occupation-site.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

We have seen that Farthing Down is the site of fairly typical "Celtic" fields, possessing a fieldway which is of double-lynchet form in the south and bivallate in the north. It is likely that the present-day boundary along the east side of the common runs on the periphery of the ancient arable area, and that part of the western boundary does so, more approximately. There are uncertain indications of changes in the field-pattern.

In the absence of positive dating evidence (which, it is hoped, the forthcoming excavations will provide), we can set this site in only the roughest of chronological frameworks, relying on the evidence of the pottery already found (most of it unstratified).

It seems significant that the extensive series of anti-aircraft trenches produced no relevant material earlier in date than the end of the 1st century B.C. (the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age axes may be disregarded, as it has been shown that the plough was first introduced by Late Bronze Age immigrants). The pit which produced the few sherds of this late Iron Age date was certainly not a rubbish-pit; it was not deep or regular enough

¹ 6-inch O.S. Surrey, Sheet XX, S.W.

to have been a storage-pit, and the exiguous nature of the finds, coupled with the absence of post-holes, is hardly suggestive of a habitation-site. One can only assume, tentatively, that it was a marl-pit, for there are classical references to the practice then current of marling fields with chalk. It is dangerous to base a hypothesis on so uncertain an identification, but it is clear that if this was a marl-pit, there were fields already in existence in the late 1st century B.C.

The fact that only one pre-Saxon object later in date than the first half of the 2nd century A.D. has been found on the Down suggests that the fields may then have been abandoned. This suggestion is confirmed by the pottery from the probable village-site near Woodplace Farm, and, indeed, by the almost complete absence of post-2nd century Romano-British occupation-material from the whole district. The one later object found on the Down, a barbaric version of a 4th-century coin, found beside a track supposedly in use in Saxon times, is not a clue to an occupation-site; it is more likely to have been lost by a traveller.

No Saxon remains, other than burials and grave-goods, have been found, although the siting of the northern barrow-group indicates use of the bivallate section of the fieldway in Saxon times.

(B) LEATHERHEAD DOWNS.

Originally, this must have been a very extensive site, but when I discovered it, in 1946, ploughing had already done grievous damage; now (1948) the earthworks are wellnigh obliterated. Fortunately, I have been able to supplement my field-notes with air-photographs, and have plotted all the information from both sources.

I have not reproduced my sketch-plan here, in view of the fact that the Leatherhead Local History Society has kindly offered to make a full survey of the site, as soon as its other commitments allow. Until this has been done there is very little that can usefully be said about the field-pattern. For the present I propose to summarize the available data, without prematurely attempting to draw any conclusions from them.

The remains already plotted consist of a small group of typical Celtic fields, laid out regularly on both sides of a fieldway which runs south-west from the north-east corner of the Downs. Air-photographs reveal numerous disconnected field-banks scattered over the whole area of Leatherhead Downs, and there is no doubt that the lynchets on Mickleham Downs, recorded by Messrs. Frere and Hogg,¹ were part of this site. A fragmentary earthwork, discovered nearby by the late S. E. Winbolt,² may also be connected with the field-group.

¹ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIX, pp. 104-106.

² *With a Spade on Stane Street*, pp. 144, 145.

As at Farthing Down, surface finds of pottery suggest that this site was in use during the latter part of the Iron Age and the first centuries of the Romano-British period.

It is very unfortunate that these earthworks were not discovered in their prime; I do not think it will be possible to recover the complete plan of the field-area without further aid from air-photography. Nevertheless this may still be regarded as a potentially fruitful site for ground-investigation and should receive the attention of any local researcher who is seeking fresh fields.

FUTURE RESEARCH.

Chance preserved the fields we have examined; had they not been sited on common land they would have been ploughed flat long before such remains were recognized. The recent unhappy end of the Leatherhead Downs earthworks has all too clearly demonstrated the destructive power of modern ploughing. It may be that other areas of ancient fields have been preserved in the same manner, and several probable sites have already been noted for future investigation. Nevertheless, it is apparent that in Surrey most of these earthworks have been obliterated by later cultivation, for Farthing Down and Leatherhead Downs were certainly not isolated agricultural areas. This being so, fieldwork alone will not enable us to map the distribution of these remains in the county; it must be reinforced by observation and photography from the air.

There is, in any case, a great need for aerial reconnaissance of Surrey—its remains are like the iceberg in the overworked simile, one-ninth visible and eight-ninths below the surface. A few air-photographs, taken when conditions were right, have already revealed a group of ploughed-out barrows near Leatherhead Downs and a new rectangular earthwork on Walton Heath,¹ giving a glimpse of rewards to come when we are able to undertake systematic air survey of likely areas.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that, useful as special, single air surveys can be, *continuous* observation of an area is invaluable.² Weather conditions influence the development and duration of crop-marks to such an extent that some sites are at their best for only a few days of the year, and remains which are clearly revealed one year may be invisible the next. Hence, the co-operation of local flying-clubs and private flyers is essential to any serious research in this direction.

The North Downs should be our first hunting-ground. Care

¹ Both discoveries will be described in a future volume of this journal.

² It is perhaps unnecessary to point out that there is no magic in air-photography; the camera sees no more than the naked eye—in some cases even less—and its function is merely to record discoveries made by observation. It is true, of course, that continuous photography gives an opportunity for a prolonged search which may reveal any small or faintly defined remains which have been missed by the observer in the air, but it is a safeguard expensive of money and materials.

must be taken to select the most suitable areas, for little can be expected from districts extensively wooded or overlaid with clay-with-flints. My experience suggests that good results may be obtained in the Epsom-Banstead-Woodmansterne and Fetcham-Ashtead areas.

It is suggested that the investigation of each area should follow this programme :—

- (1) Study of geological and land-utilization maps.
- (2) Aerial reconnaissance of the most likely areas.
- (3) Ground-checks of all aerial observations.
- (4) Where possible, identification and excavation of occupation sites associated with ancient fields.

This study warrants a major place in the county's archaeological research programme, and its successful development will integrate Iron Age and Romano-British studies by placing occupation-sites of these periods in their proper contexts.

I shall be very glad to communicate with anyone who wishes to undertake fieldwork or air-reconnaissance within the county.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I am very grateful to Mr. C. W. Phillips, F.S.A., Archæology Officer of the Ordnance Survey, for lending the support of his department to the final accurate survey of the Farthing Down earthworks ; to Mr. E. C. Miles, whose enthusiastic and continuous co-operation in the same work has been matched only by his invaluable assistance in excavation ; to the Corporation of the City of London and the Netherne Hospital authorities for permission to excavate on their lands ; and to the many people who have helped the work along, notably Miss Doris Herz, Mr. G. Fox, Mr. Tom Walls, Jr., Messrs. Edward and Geoffrey Everington, Mr. John Carreck, Mr. Michael Thornton, Mr. Charles Pringle and Mr. Dennis Turner.

APPENDIX I

The Evidence for a Saxon, North-South Track on Farthing Down

If customary use of the fieldway can be shown to have influenced the siting of the northern barrow group, may we not infer that possibly the positions of the other Saxon tumuli on the Down were similarly determined? Let us study their situation. A smaller cluster lies almost due south of the group we have considered, a quarter of a mile distant ; a relatively large barrow stands alone, about 500 yards farther to the south, and a small, much-mutilated mound, possibly a barrow,¹ lies midway between them. All occupy positions on the crest of the ridge, so it seems, if our inference is correct, that the double-lynchet section of the fieldway was not used by the Saxons, or at all events that it was then no longer the

¹ This mound will be tested during the forthcoming excavations.

only trackway along the Down ; for it will be remembered that this part of the fieldway runs along the *side* of the ridge, on the average about fifty yards to the west of the barrows.

If so, why was the double-lynchet road neglected ? The reason is clear enough : it was primarily a way between fields, in which directness was subordinated to agricultural convenience ; after cultivation stopped the only requirement of a track would have been that it should provide a short north-south route along the ridge. This requirement was satisfied by the bivallate section of the fieldway, and accordingly this section alone remained in use, its line probably being continued south by a new track running directly along the crest of the ridge. In any case, the near-invisibility of the link between its bivallate and double-lynchet sections must have jeopardized the unity of the fieldway.

To recapitulate : we have deduced from the arrangement of the large, northern barrow-group that it was deliberately sited beside the bivallate fieldway. Our inference from this, that the other Saxon burials on Farthing Down are also likely to have been placed by the wayside, seems at first to be discounted by their distance from the fieldway ; but it may stand for further examination if it is assumed that the double-lynchet fieldway fell out of use in Saxon times—an assumption supported by probability—and that a new, direct track took its place. To prove our hypothesis, therefore, we must show that the southern barrows are appropriately aligned and not merely sited haphazard on the highest part of the ridge.

This we can do in the case of the southern group, for all its tumuli lie immediately beside a track which runs straight along the top of the ridge ; the single southernmost barrow lies forty feet to the west of the track. This track is the longitudinal foot-path, shown on the Ordnance Survey maps, which today runs from end to end of the Down : if we are correct in supposing the disposition of the barrows to be significant, then at least the southern section of this track is possibly of Saxon origin (certainly its directness would have justified the abandonment of the double-lynchet fieldway). But it runs, as we have seen, the complete length of the Down ; are we then to accept it in its entirety as being possibly of Saxon origin, or are there grounds for supposing that the northern section came into being in more modern times ? If the former, then the bivallate way was used merely as an alternative route to the valley ; if the latter, then our previous reasoning is correct, and this section of the fieldway joined the track to form a single route, the whole of which is hall-marked, so to speak, by Saxon barrows and barrow-groups. In either case, there should be some indication on the ground of the junction between the bivallate way and the newer track—if not obvious physical continuation, at least a slight kink in the alignment of the latter track marking the forking of the ways or the addition of the later northern section (whichever was the case).

Now, it is noticeable that the closest contact between the two tracks is made at the very point where the bivallate way becomes invisible. One of the few small variations of alignment in the "Saxon" track (and, incidentally, the most conspicuous) occurs immediately north of the smaller barrow-group, and points almost directly at this most suitable junction-point.

Finally, it should be pointed out that there is smooth, unbroken continuity between the "Saxon" track and Ditches Lane, which runs south to Chaldon. If our hypothesis is well founded, the mediæval lane must be based, in part at least, on the southern end of the track—a natural development¹; otherwise, the track must be regarded as merely a continuation of the lane, and the presence near it of Saxon barrows, in three separate places, at quarter-mile intervals (if one includes the mutilated mound referred to above), as a chance coincidence due to the siting of both barrows and track on the highest points of the ridge. It should be added that the crest of the Down is sufficiently wide and flattened to make such an accidental alignment rather improbable.

To sum up, we may safely say that the bivallate section of the fieldway was used in Saxon times, and that perhaps then the southern part of the more recent north-south trackway came into being, implying neglect or abandonment of the double-lynchet road. If so, it was probably defined only by the wear of use; the mutilation of the fieldway's banks shows that the Saxons had no use for such retaining earthworks.

Since the above was written Mr. H. Mattingley has kindly examined a coin found on the line on the "Saxon" track,² and has identified it as a barbarous imitation of a mid-4th-century issue.³ The only object of this date found on or near the Down, it is obviously not a relic of occupation; consequently it must have been lost by a wayfarer. Its date, and the position of its discovery, imply that the track may have been in existence in the late Romano-British period; that the track was not of Saxon origin does not weaken the case for its use in Saxon times.

¹ It is noteworthy that where Ditches Lane makes its first bend, in a westerly direction (450 yards from the south boundary of the Down), a narrow, deeply hollowed trackway appears on its east side, cuts off a chord of the bend and rejoins the Lane 130 yards further south. This seems to be a fragment of an early footway, elsewhere obliterated by the metalled road which superseded it.

² Map reference of find-spot: 6-inch O.S. Surrey, Sheet XX S.W., 13 cms. north of bottom inside margin and 7.2 cms. east of left inside margin.

³ "This coin is a barbarous imitation (? struck on an earlier coin) of a Roman coin of c. A.D. 348."

Obv. Bust, diademed, draped and cuirassed, of Constantius II, or Constans.
Rev. FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Soldier spearing fallen horseman.

APPENDIX II

Evidence concerning the Northward Continuation of the Farthing Down Fieldway

Manning, *Surrey*, II, 448 :—

“At the entrance of Hooley Lane from Smitham Bottom a double bank and ditch come down the hill from a little wood on the left to the road in Hooley Lane, now (1805) a good deal of them has been removed, but enough still remains to shew them clearly; on the top of the opposite hill they appear again, and are the more visible from their ends having been lately cut off in making a new chalk-pit. On Riddlesdown are similar banks and ditches,¹ descending from the top of the hill to the inclosures below, where, the land being arable, they are lost. Their direction points to those in Hooley Lane.”

The earthwork which is the subject of the above quotation was probably connected with the Farthing Down fieldway, for “a double bank and ditch” is a passable description of its northernmost, bivallate, section. Unfortunately, however, Manning gives no indication of the observer’s orientation, and the actual course of the earthwork remains uncertain.

If the observer was facing south-south-west, as seems probable (“At the entrance of Hooley Lane from Smitham Bottom”), the “hill” would have been the lower part of Farthing Down’s north-west slope, and the “little wood” one which formerly lay between the modern Downs road and Brighton Road (see map, p. 53); the “opposite hill” would thus be that on which Cane Hill Hospital now stands. So far, so good; but unfortunately there is no chalk-pit at the northern end of this ridge, and one is left to presume either that there was originally a pit there which has since been filled in or hidden by the construction of the Hospital, or that this was not the course of the earthwork.

If, on the other hand, the observer was facing north-north-east, the “hill” would have been Cane Hill (where also there was at that time a “little wood”) and the “opposite hill” would have been that into which the Stoa’s Nest Quarry was cut. As this quarry is of vast extent and one of the oldest in the district, it would not be excessively rash to assume that it was made as early as 1805. Thus, all our topographical conditions are apparently fulfilled by a course running from Cane Hill to the earlier (northern) part of this quarry, in the direction of the Riddlesdown earthworks (and roughly in alignment with them, although Manning’s reference is not specific on this point). If this is the correct course of Manning’s earthwork, it was not a direct continuation of the Farthing Down fieldway, although the latter might have joined with it in the valley, at Coulsdon. It seems most likely that the west (east-facing) slope of the Merstham valley was an agricultural area in the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, and this second roadway,

¹ *i.e.*, those until recently known incorrectly as “Newedich.”

if such it was, may have travelled south via the Romano-British village at Star Lane, Hooley.¹

I am not satisfied that either of these alternatives is entirely correct, but I have little doubt that Manning's earthwork was contemporaneous with the Farthing Down fieldway.

APPENDIX III

The Excavation of a Late Iron Age Pit on Farthing Down

A circular depression was observed on the Down's north-west slope, and a trial trench cut across it revealed a small pit cut in the chalk beneath.

Below the topsoil was a thick layer of large, broken flint nodules, the presence of which has since been explained by the discovery of an overlying road (apparently flanked by ditches, and of unknown date²). The lowest flints lay on a thin layer of chalky humus, in which an unworn rim-fragment of early 2nd-century Roman pottery was found (Fig. 3, No. 2).



FIG. 2.

The next layer consisted of a mass of sticky clay (containing occasional broken flints), which had evidently been thrown into the pit in an attempt to fill it to surface level. One remarkable find was made near the bottom of this layer—a mass of completely carbonized acorns, thirty or forty in number. Their shells, although reduced to a substance like the ash of thin paper, were still in place around the kernels. There were no signs of the cups, leaves or stalks, nor of any other vegetable remains, so it is possible that the nuts were deliberately collected for some purpose (although their inclusion in the clay was undoubtedly accidental). Dr. H. Godwin, F.R.S., kindly confirmed my identification of the acorns, but was unable to discover from which species of oak they had come.

¹ To be described in a future volume of *S.A.C.*

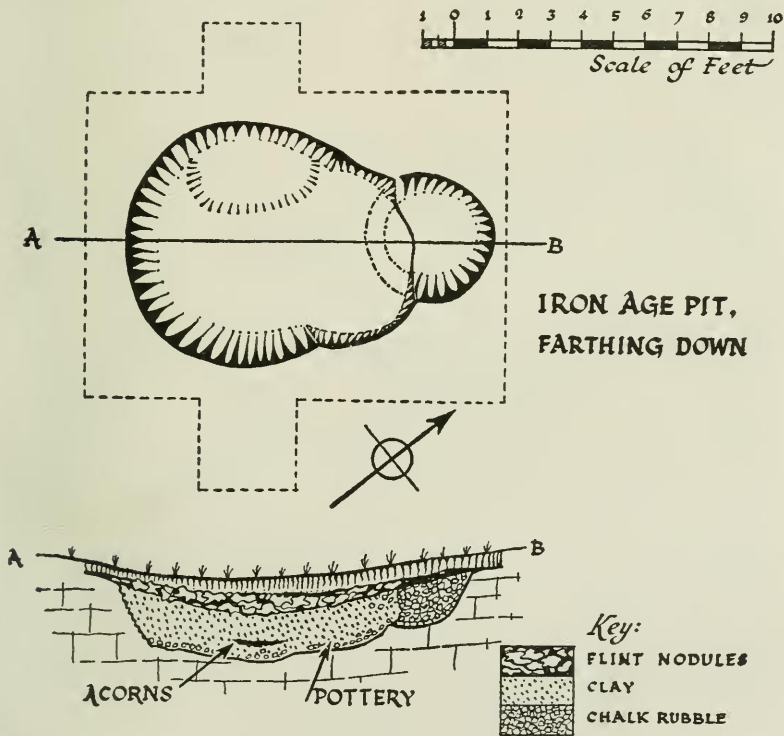
² The manner in which the road trespasses on the old fields indicates a post-2nd-century date, while two or three small, unworn sherds with sandy-surfaced green glaze, found in the turf over the flint layer, suggest that the road is of pre-16th-century origin.

A plan and full description of the course of this road will be published as a note in a future volume of *S.A.C.*

A thin layer of chalk primary silting lay between the clay and the rock chalk, and in this were found four sherds and a rim-fragment of pottery, the only material by which the pit can be dated. The sherds were of ware characteristic of the end of the Iron Age, two being typically soapy in texture, one of a shell-gritted ware (rather similar to a contemporary rim from Hooley), and the fourth of late Iron Age A type. The rim-fragment is of grey "porridgy" ware (Fig. 3, No. 1), with a slight ledge at the base of the neck, an upstanding, thickened neck and slightly outcurved lip; both ware and form belong to the last half-century or so of the Iron Age, the rim being influenced from Belgic sources (e.g., Swarling,¹ Nos. 12-15).

Numerous snail shells (apparently all of *Helix nemoralis*) lay in the primary silt, and also at a slightly chalky level in the clay, the latter situation suggesting that the pit was filled in two stages with a short interval between.

The pit was found to be roughly circular in plan (see Fig. 3).



¹ Soc. Ant. Research Committee Report: "Excavation of the Late Celtic Urn-Field at Swarling, Kent," Pl. VIII.

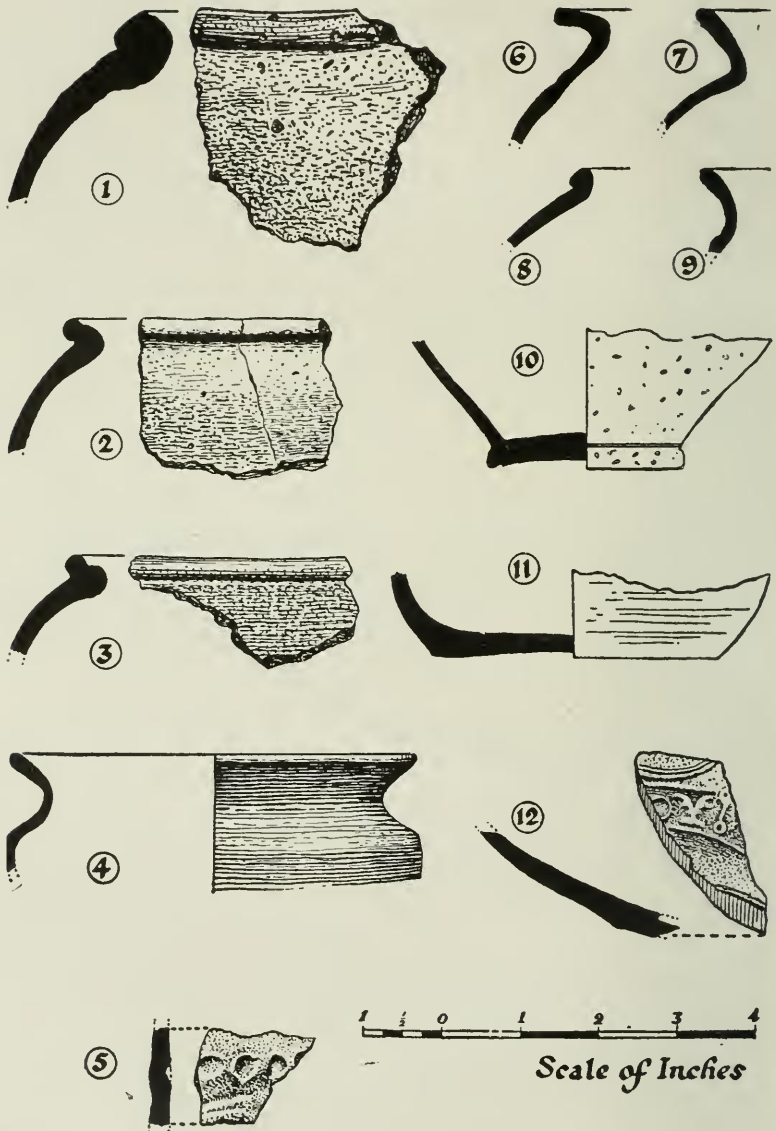


FIG. 4.—1ST CENTURY POTTERY FROM WOODPLACE FARM, HOOLEY.

Its northern edge had cut into a small earlier pit, the undisturbed portion of which was completely filled with clean chalk rubble. A few flint flakes, with thick, white patination (exactly similar to that on the flint axes previously mentioned), came from this filling, and served further to distinguish the earlier pit from the later.

The sides of the later pit were irregular, for the most part sloping inward, but undercut in one or two places. Only the upper parts of the sides were weathered. Tool-marks on the floor of the pit suggested the use of an instrument with a rounded end, about two and a half inches wide.

I am inclined to think that this excavation was made to obtain chalk for marling the earliest fields on the Down. Certainly the pit was deliberately filled with clay soon after it was made, as is shown by the negligible amount of quick-silt and by the fresh condition of the sides. This being the case, the almost total absence of chalk from the filling allows of no other conclusion than that the chalk was removed to some other place. The clay was very similar to the patch on the top of the Down which was so carefully skirted by the fieldway (the inclusion of the acorns may indicate that this patch of clay supported oaks before it was cleared).

APPENDIX IV

Report on the Pottery from Woodplace Farm, near Netherne Hospital

The pottery from the probable village-site, near Woodplace Farm, may be divided into three groups: (a) pre-Conquest, though not necessarily earlier than the 1st century A.D.; (b) post-Conquest, but not strongly Romanized; (c) Roman. Group (a) consists mainly of brownish and orange sherds of "soapy" porridgy, hand-made ware, which are not figured. (See Fig. 4).

1. A large bead-rim in "corky" rough brown ware of prehistoric appearance.
2. A smaller dark grey rim, slightly soapy to the touch, perhaps table-turned. The form of the rim is akin to a bead, but the internal bevel is slightly grooved, as for a lid; there is a tendency towards an internal downward projection, though not as marked as in the Charlton type of bead-rim commented upon by Ward Perkins.¹ The form is similar to bowls from Merle Common, Limpsfield.² The paste is slightly grittier than the sherds referred to above, but otherwise is not greatly Romanized.
3. Similar to No. 2. The granulated dark clay is very slightly more Romanized, but the fine grey ware in which bead-rims were being made in the Flavian period has not yet been achieved. This bead-rim type is common in this part of the country immediately before and after the Conquest (in this case a post-Conquest date is probable).
4. The rim and shoulder of a bowl in a very "soapy" dull, dark grey ware, the surface of which is very worn. It is entirely native in character,

¹ cf. *Archæologia*, Vol. XC, pp. 163, 170.

² *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLII, p. 110.

with no trace of Romanization, and is derived from some high-shouldered Belgic bowl (which, however, usually has cordons on the shoulder and a less flaring rim).

5. "Patch Grove" sherd, decorated with a row of jabs (perhaps made with a stick). This type of pot is typical of the Wealden area in the years just before and after the Conquest.¹ A plain sherd of the same ware is also among the finds.
6. The rim and shoulder of a jar in soft, friable, light grey Roman ware, with traces of grooves on the shoulder, and a flattened, sharply everted rim (three other rims of similar profile, not from the same pot, and a shoulder sherd of like fabric, bearing two deep, narrow, parallel grooves, were also found). A very similar example is recorded from the Ashted Villa,² dated late 1st century.
7. Outbent jar-rim in light grey paste, with traces of polished grey slip. This belongs to a fairly well-defined early 2nd-century type.³
8. A bead-rim, of Roman light grey ware, the paste being soft and easily worn. Datable to the second half of the 1st century A.D.
9. Recurved rim, of similar fabric, with traces of cordon at neck. This probably belongs to a 1st-century bowl.
10. Base of pot, of fine buff-grey ware with small, chalky inclusions. The underneath bears a circular, slightly eccentric groove. This is exactly similar in form and paste to examples from the Romano-British village near Star Lane, Hooley (also a late 1st-century site).⁴
11. Base of pot in hard, smooth, dark grey ware; underneath ungrooved.
12. A small sherd of decorated Samian ware. This is probably from a form 37 bowl (part of the lowest zone of decoration and the angle of the footstand). It is probably a fairly early example, perhaps late 1st century or, more probably, early 2nd.

It is clear, therefore, that the group covers a period of at least sixty years, from c. A.D. 40 to A.D. 100.

Mr. S. S. Frere, F.S.A., has kindly examined this pottery, and his comments are embodied in the above notes.

Nos. 2, 5, 6, 8 and 9 are at present in my possession and will shortly be placed in this Society's collection at Guildford; the remainder are displayed in a glass case on the wall of the Netherne Hospital Committee Room, and I am indebted to the Hospital authorities for permission to figure and describe them here.

¹ For discussion of this type, see *Arch.*, Vol. XC, pp. 162-165, and *Arch. Journal*, Vol. CI, pp. 59-66, with map.

² *cf.* *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVIII, part 2, p. 142, Fig. 3, 1.

³ *cf.* Richborough, Vol. III, p. 320 (dated A.D. 90-140), and *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIX, p. 110, Fig. 1 (from Betchworth).

⁴ To be published in a future volume of *S.A.C.*

APPENDIX V

Anti-aircraft Trench Diagram

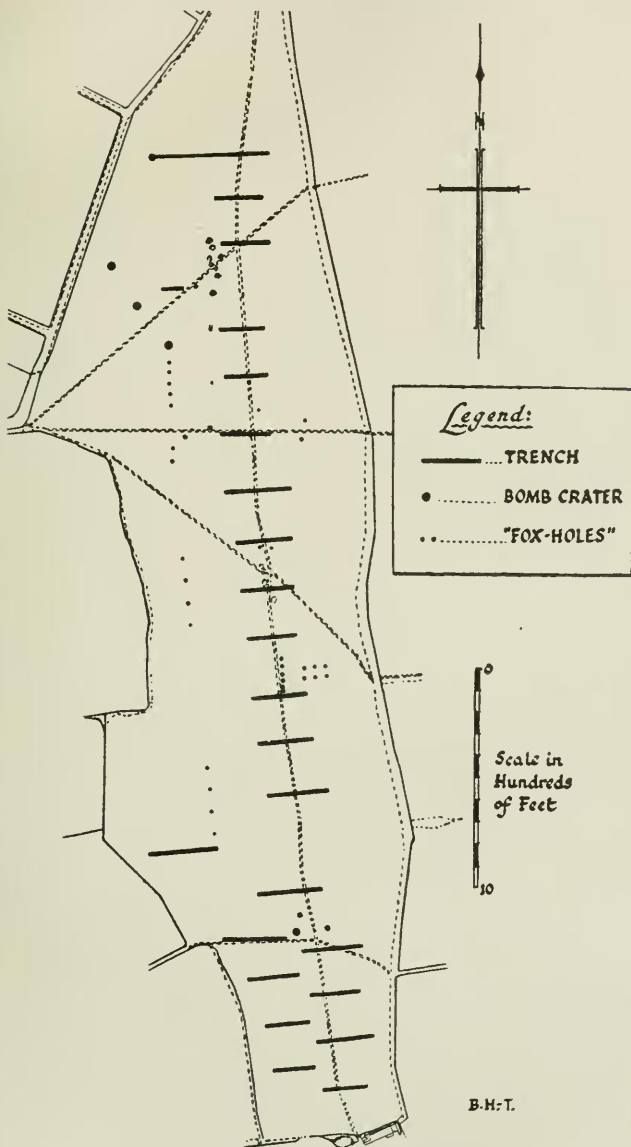


FIG. 5.—MILITARY EXCAVATIONS MADE DURING THE 1939-45 WAR ON FARTHING DOWN.

APPENDIX VI

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