THE BOURNEMOUTH AREA IN THE MIDDLE AND LATE BRONZE AGE, WITH THE 'DEVEREL-RIMBURY' PROBLEM RECONSIDERED

By J. Bernard Calkin

My purpose in writing this paper has been to record the remains of the Middle and Late Bronze Ages in the Bournemouth area. In endeavouring to understand the significance of these remains I have found myself devoting more and more time to the study of neighbouring areas, mainly those of South Dorset and Cranborne Chase, and I have gradually come to see the local material as part of a much larger canvas. More particularly, my attempts to analyze the various elements in the 'Deverel-Rimbury Culture' have led me to a number of conclusions which, if correct, have more than a mere local significance.

I had expected originally to be able to divide the paper quite simply into two parts, one for the Middle Bronze Age, one for the Late. The former would have run from the end of the Early Bronze Age to a date near 1000 B.C., and its commonest cinerary vessel would have been the collared urn. The latter, running through the centuries from that date onwards to the Iron Age, would have been distinguished chiefly by 'Deverel-Rimbury' urns. The whole, as originally conceived, would then have formed a natural sequel to my earlier paper on the local Neolithic and Early Bronze Age material.[1]

However, not only has the field of this investigation widened, but, whilst I have been at work, the simple and traditional scheme of 'Middle Bronze Age' and 'Late Bronze Age' has become upset. It is now seen, in the first place, that while the Middle Bronze Age cannot be reckoned to start before *c.* 1400 B.C., yet collared and some other cinerary urns had begun to be employed much earlier. In parts of Southern Britain they had certainly appeared by the 16th century B.C., when they are found in various graves of the 'Wessex Culture'. In the second place, the urns known as 'Deverel-Rimbury', with all else that that name has been loosely used to cover, can today no longer be confined to the Late Bronze Age, nor be all dated later than 1000. And in the third, the traditional concept of this 'Deverel-Rimbury complex' seems likely to undergo considerable revision in the near future. In the present paper Part I contains the early native elements and Part II the Deverel-Rimbury complex and later elements; but although the main division of material is much as originally intended the chronological division is very different and the whole picture much more complex.

The validity of our main divisions of Bronze Age time — Early, to *c.* 1400, Middle to *c.* 850, and Late to *c.* 550 — rests on reckonings made from evidence of various kinds and of variable precision. Sepulchral pottery, when unassociated with other finds, does not admit of close dating. Its value lies rather in the evidence it affords of continuity of tradition, and development from earlier to

[1] J. B. Calkin, *Dorset Procs.*, 73 (1951), 32.

Note: A list of abbreviations used in this paper is published on pp. 50-1.

later forms. Occasionally it may reveal new intrusive elements. This means that in studying pottery, one cannot always be bound by chronological divisions derived from evidence of other kinds. Thus in our area there are numerous bucket urns, a class which itself belongs to the Deverel-Rimbury complex; yet analysis of these has led back to what is strictly a distinct class, concentrated mainly in Wessex, and generally described as biconical. It has become more and more evident that the two are closely related, as later and earlier embodiments of one tradition. Of the urns from the Bournemouth area, accordingly, the biconical are listed in Part I of the paper, the bucket in Part II, each along with the contemporary material of other classes. However, to bring out the unity of their tradition more effectively, I have concentrated its fuller treatment wholly in Part II, so that both these classes, biconical as well as bucket, may be considered together. I have felt obliged, in other words, to discuss there both the later development of the tradition, as shown by the bucket urns, and also the question of its origin, as reflected in the biconicals; I have moreover brought in examples of the biconical class from outside the area, and have offered observations on their general significance. I should be happy if these could be followed up by others whose personal acquaintance with Bronze Age pottery extends more widely through the country than my own.

It remains for me to explain how I have found it best to deal, in the present state of Bronze Age studies, with the chronology as it affects this area. Part I contains all those elements which appear to be earlier than the arrival of the Deverel-Rimbury culture. These consist of round barrows other than those of Deverel-Rimbury age, collared urns and ridged food-vessel urns, biconical urns (their discussion being reserved for Part II as before explained), food vessels and a very few bronze implements. Until recently all these elements would have been classed as Middle Bronze Age, but in the new scheme they are allotted to Early Bronze and Middle Bronze 1, and bring us down to about 1200 B.C. Part II covers the 'Deverel-Rimbury complex' and its later developments, formerly placed entirely within the Late Bronze Age, but now relabelled as Middle Bronze 2 and 3, and Late Bronze. The new chronology was formulated by Prof. Hawkes at the C.B.A. London Conference on the Bronze Age in December 1960, and was largely based on Margaret Smith's demonstration[1] that the bronzes found in some of the first Deverel-Rimbury settlements of South Wiltshire and Cranborne Chase must be earlier than was previously supposed. There can be no doubt, however, that the Deverel-Rimbury population persisted here as elsewhere for several centuries. Association of its pottery with datable objects is rare, and in this area is not yet recorded, but it is not quite unknown, nor is it the only indication of persistence. Among such indications there are certain signs of late date in the pottery itself; some of these do occur within our area, and I have drawn attention to them. The true Late Bronze Age begins with the appearance of bronzes in datable founders' hoards perhaps about 850, and since bronzes of this period are known locally, it is reasonable to suppose that the more degenerate examples of D-R pottery,

[1] *P.P.S.*, xxv (1959), 144.

as well as a small group of wares presenting new features, are more or less contemporary with them. After a long period of decline the D-R tradition was eventually replaced, probably in the 6th century B.C., by the establishment at Hengistbury Head of one of the earliest known Iron Age settlements in Britain.

Acknowledgments

When the new chronological scheme made its appearance in December 1960, it soon became evident that the framework of the present paper, which was the outcome of data collected over a period of years, and for which the figures were already completed, was going to be entirely out of date, even before it reached the printer's hands. I was in a quandary, since my understanding of the new chronology was extremely superficial, and nothing as yet had been published by way of summary. At this stage Prof. C. F. C. Hawkes most generously offered to come to the rescue, with the result that several sections of this paper have been rewritten in the light of his suggested amendments and copious notes, and indeed, as may be observed, I have not hesitated to incorporate some of his paragraphs verbatim. He has also helped in the removal of a number of obscurities and inconsistencies in the text. For those that remain I am myself entirely responsible.

In compiling these records it has been necessary to visit and correspond with a large number of museums. Here I have been most fortunate in the assistance given by curators and staff alike, and since they are too numerous to mention individually, I hope they will accept this acknowledgment, with my thanks for services so willingly rendered.

Several specialists have contributed over details. The field of the biconical urns has till lately been so obscure and tangled that I should have made slow progress but for the help of A. M. ApSimon, and more especially of Dr. Isobel Smith, whose industry and passion for detail have equally assisted and astonished me. On the collared urns, I have gained much also from the work of Dr. I. H. Longworth. Above all I wish to express my deep indebtedness to Professor Hawkes, who has most kindly contributed a note on the gold torc from Blackwater, and the local bronze material. He has also allowed me to read the typescript of his chapter on the MBA and LBA, due to appear in the V.C.H. *Wilts.*, Vol. I, whilst I have already referred to his invaluable help in the revision of this paper.

Without his wise counsel and encouragement over a period of more than 30 years, this paper could not, and certainly would not ever have been written.

PART I. EARLY NATIVE ELEMENTS

(*Period* I: *Early Bronze to Middle Bronze* 1)

A large proportion of the local[1] antiquities have come to light as chance finds during the development of 20th-century Bournemouth. In my earlier paper I referred to the important part played by the late Herbert Druitt, in building up a collection of local material between the years 1906 and 1943. His collection forms the nucleus of the Red House Museum, Christchurch, which was reopened to the public under a Board of Trustees in 1951. My own collection, made during residence in Bournemouth between 1927 and 1941, was transferred to the British Museum in 1940.

The main area with which we are concerned is the region of the lower Stour and Avon valleys (Fig. 1). The high ground consists of dissected gravel terraces resting on sands and clays of the Bagshot series. Later terraces

[1] In this paper the terms 'local', 'locally' and 'Bournemouth area' refer to the region covered by the map, Fig. 1.

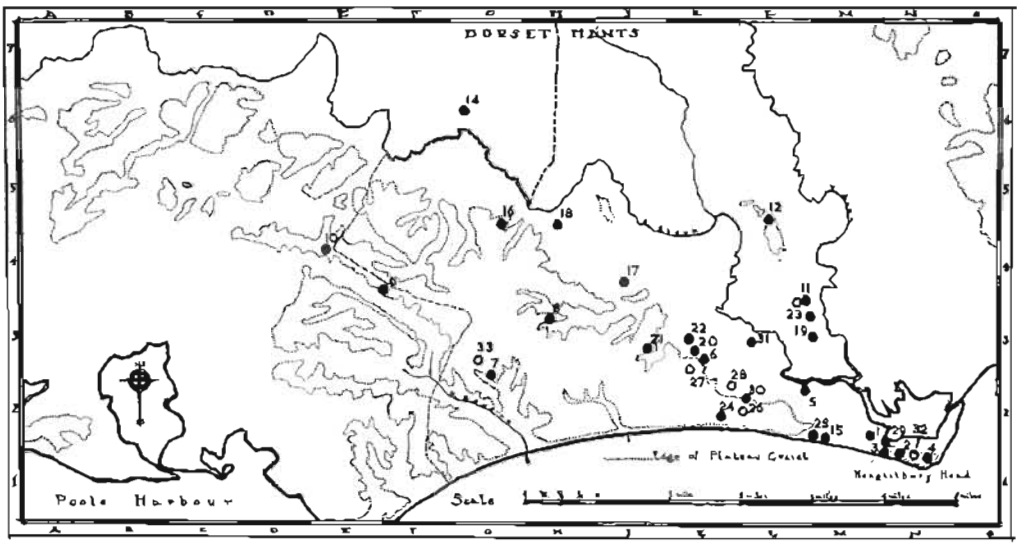


Fig. 1. Map showing distribution of finds attributed to Period I (Early Bronze to Middle Bronze 1)

at a lower level separate the higher gravels from the Stour and Avon flood plains, which are generally about half a mile in width. There are numerous lenses of pipe-clay in the region of Poole Harbour. In the south-east the two rivers unite at Christchurch above the harbour of Hengistbury, which is conveniently sheltered from the south-westerly gales. A journey up the Stour takes the traveller across the Hampshire basin to the chalk uplands in the north-west corner of the map. These form part of a valuable belt of pasture land some 10 to 15 miles wide, which runs north-east from Dorchester by way of Cranborne Chase to Salisbury, where it widens out into Salisbury Plain. The Stour valley was without question the main port of entry for immigrants to prehistoric Wessex, and the chief route for trade with the continent. The Avon valley was little used and may have been liable to periodic flooding.[1]

Summary of Barrow Excavations

First of all a word on the distribution of barrows and our knowledge of their contents. As Heywood Sumner and W. G. Wallace pointed out,[2] most of the barrows are situated on the edge of the high ground, and many overlook the Stour valley. The heights close to Poole Harbour were avoided, as in earlier times, presumably on account of the marshy nature of the ground below.

About 137 round barrows have been recognized. Seven appear to be bell barrows, of which three have been excavated.[3] Many barrows seem to have

[1] Calkin, *Dorset Procs.*, 73 (1951), 54.
[2] B.N.S.S. *Procs.*, XII (1920), 48.
[3] C. M. Piggott, *P.P.S.*, IV (1938), 169; H. J. Case, *P.P.S.*, XVIII (1952), 148.

been opened during the 19th century or earlier. The only records published before 1900 are summarized in the following list, together with short references to more recent excavations. For fuller details the reader should refer to L. V. Grinsell's publications on the barrows of Hampshire and Dorset.[1] Sites containing material of Period I, whether barrows or otherwise, are numbered serially S.1, S.2, etc., and have been plotted on Fig. 1; the few barrows probably dating from Period II are also listed here for convenience.

BLACKWATER. 3 barrows opened by the Earl of Malmsbury in 1852; one contained an inhumation, one an urn cremation and the third a gold torc.[2]

CANFORD HEATH (S.10). Barrow excavated in 1951 by P. Ashbee for M.o.W.; of henge type, with surrounding post circle; no ditch, but a short entrance-way also flanked by posts. No human remains survived. A piece of timber 3 ft. 6 in. long, found in the body of the mound, may have been a bier. Date EBA or MBA.[3]

CARBERY (S. 30). Biconical urn found about 1880–85 near the corner of Southbourne and Seafield Roads; Druitt's notes suggest it came from a barrow.

DUDSBURY (S.14). Turf barrow excavated by Lt.-Col. C. D. Drew produced a ridged food-vessel urn above a supposed primary inhumation.[4]

HENGISTBURY HEAD: B. I (S. 1). Wessex cremation in collared urn, incense cup, gold cones, etc. EBA/MBA.[5] Another urn found in 18th century.[6]

B. II (S. 2). 2 collared urns, a biconical urn of Cornish type and 1 or 2 others unspecified; 2 food vessels.

B. III (S. 3). 2 collared urns, etc.

Barrows I to III above were excavated, 1911–12, by Capt. J. P. Bushe-Fox; the contents are the property of Sir George Meyrick.

HENGISTBURY HEAD (S. 4). 3 collared urns found in barrows in 1919 by H. St. G. Gray; 2 were handed over to Mr. Gordon Selfridge, then owner of the property. The other 6 barrows which Gray excavated between 1918 and 1922 'gave no evidence of sepulchral origin'.

HURN: B. I. Excavated 1942–3 by Mrs. C. M. Piggott. Supposed primary inhumation and secondary D-R cremation.[7]

B. II. Excavated as last. Supposed primary inhumation.

B. III. Excavated as last. Primary D–R urn. Lost.

KING'S PARK, THISTLEBARROW. About 1920, at the request of Councillor Hayward, an official of the Boscombe Football Club, the barrow was lowered to stop sightseers looking over into the enclosure! When the barrow was threatened by gravel excavation in 1925, Druitt cleared the central area but found it had been opened previously. He recovered a few beaker and rusticated sherds. About 150 yds. to S.W., Druitt records a small barrow with a decayed urn, found in 1915. Lost.

KINSON, EAST HOWE. 3 barrows excavated in 1948 by Gp. Capt. G. M. Knocker for M.o.W.; nos. 1 & 2 had been previously robbed but no. 3 contained 11 D-R urns and 3 other cremations.[8]

LANSDOWNE. In 1930 Mr. John Mills informed me that in 1874 when a boy he dug out 4 urns, a central one with capstone and 3 others; all were of plain oval shape and undecorated. For some years they were kept in his father's building yard. Lost.

[1] H.F.C. *Procs.*, XIV (1942), 9; *Dorset Barrows* (1959).
[2] O. G. S. Crawford, *P.S.A. 2nd ser.*, XXIV (1911), 39.
[3] P. Ashbee, *Dorset Procs.*, 76 (1954), 39.
[4] C. D. Drew, *The Times*, letter dated 25th April, 1935.
[5] J. P. Bushe-Fox, Soc. of Ants. *Research Rep.*, III (1915), 14.
[6] F. Grose, *Arch.*, V (1779), 237.
[7] C. M. Piggott, H.F.C. *Procs.*, XV (1943), 248.
[8] G. M. Knocker, *Dorset Procs.*, 80 (1958), 133.

LATCH FARM (S. 11). Bell barrow with primary cremations in oak coffin and collared urn, and over 90 D-R secondaries; excavated by Mrs. C. M. Piggott in 1937. At a later date, 2 MBA food vessels and 8 urns were found.[1]

MERLEY HEATH. Urn (bucket?) found in 1847 by the Rev. J. H. Austen.[2]

MOORDOWN, REDBREAST. In 1875, trenching for a tree plantation led to the discovery of 97 urns close to a barrow; 2 more found about 1908 and 5 about 1923. All probably D-R. All lost.[3]

POKESDOWN, HILLBROW (S. 6). From barrow and adjoining cremation cemetery, 1 collared urn and over 40 D-R urns, mostly obtained by Druitt in 1909-10.[4]

QUEEN'S PARK, HADDEN HILL. 16 cremations including 6 in urns, all probably LBA, found in 1927 by Dr. R. C. C. Clay.[5]

ST. CATHERINE'S HILL (S. 12). Collared urn found in a barrow in 1921 by W. G. Wallace.[6]

STOURFIELD. 3 bucket urns found in 1910; remains of 2 other urns, since lost.[7]

TALBOT WOODS (S. 7). Barrow on Little Forest Road destroyed in 1910, when Mr. A. R. Mangin, a local estate agent, observed that its ditch had a causeway.

WALLISDOWN (S. 9). A pair of adjacent bell barrows excavated in 1949 by H. J. Case for M.o.W.; of henge type, each with a single causeway facing the Bourne valley. Both had stake-holes round the grave (probably cremations), and one had a ring of post-holes at the foot of the barrow and on either side of the causeway approach. Date EBA or MBA.[8]

WICK (S. 5). Cremation cemetery, found during excavation of gravel at Barrow Plot, Wick Lane, in 1927–9, contained 5 collared urns and at least 12 D-R urns. The site also produced a looped spearhead[9] and numerous Neolithic & Bronze Age flints.[10] Nearly all the material was brought to Druitt as found and recorded in his diaries. The large barrow on the east side is the property of the Druitt Trustees and has probably never been excavated.

WINTON, MAYFIELD PARK. Small sub-biconical urn, and 2 or more accessory vessels with lugs, found in 1921.

WINTON, MAZEBARROW. Trenched about 1909–12 by Mr. W. de C. Prideaux of Dorchester; an urn was found but has been lost.

WINTON (S. 8). Part of a collared urn found when clearing a barrow on Winton Common, 1904–5.

In considering the evidence from barrows we must bear in mind that in the acid soils of the Bournemouth region unburnt skeletal remains have entirely disappeared. Consequently inhumations can only be recognized, failing any grave goods, by the presence of a grave pit. Accounts of early excavations often state that nothing was found. Unfortunately we have no means of telling if the barrow in question originally contained a primary inhumation, or if it had been opened previously and an urn removed. Mrs. Piggott's examination of the barrows at Hurn and in the New Forest shows how much can be deduced from careful excavation. Primary inhumations were inferred in two barrows at Hurn, and in another at Dudsbury. Although no less than 16 funerary beakers have been recorded from the Bournemouth area, not a single one comes from a barrow.

1 C. M. Piggott, *P.P.S.*, IV, 169.
2 C. Warne, *Celtic Tumuli of Dorset* (1866), ii, 22.
3 T. Cox, *H.F.C. Procs.* (1887), I, 47; II, 14.
4 Calkin, *B.N.S.S. Procs.*, XL (1951), 79; see also p. 27 below.
5 R. C. C. Clay, *Ant. J.*, VIII (1928), 87.
6 W. G. Wallace, *B.N.S.S. Procs.*, XIII (1921), 63.
7 H. Druitt, *Book of Bournemouth* (1934), 101.
8 H. J. Case, *P.P.S.*, XVIII (1952), 148.
9 Druitt, *loc. cit.*
10 Calkin, *Dorset Procs.*, 73 (1951), 45.

THE MATERIAL (Figs. 2–5)

The beginning of the Middle Bronze Age may be said to coincide with the general adoption of cremation as the normal burial rite towards the end of the Wessex Culture period. As a suitable receptacle for the ashes of the dead, it was natural to make enlarged versions of the vessels already in use for domestic purposes. Three main types of urn are found in Wessex. The collared urn is by far the commonest, being derived from a vessel with a heavy rim, going back to the Late Neolithic. The second type, with an everted rim, generally with ridges and girth grooves above the shoulder, is of food-vessel origin. The third type is biconical; its characteristics, origin and subsequent history are discussed in the second part of this paper.

Local remains, apart from flints and a few bronze implements, are entirely of a sepulchral nature. The pottery and bronzes will be described under five headings:— I. Collared urns; II. Ridged food-vessel urns; III. Biconical urns; IV. Food vessels; and V. Bronze implements.

I. *Collared Urns* (Figs. 2, 3)

These urns are generally tripartite, the three elements consisting of the heavy overhanging rim, the neck and the body. The local collared urns are all of this type, except for three bipartite examples in which the neck is omitted. The urns figured here are numbered M 1 -M 19, the total recorded in this locality being about thirty-two.

M 1. SOUTHBOURNE (S.15). Urn found in 1915, inverted over a cremation, 2 ft. deep in the cliff face, about 700 yds. west of Double Dykes, by Capt. B. H. Cunnington; no sign of a ploughed-out barrow. Well-developed neck and unusually prominent shoulder. Panels of alternating vertical and horizontal corded lines (hurdle pattern) on the collar, and three rows of diagonal stabs on the neck. Height 18.8 in. BMC.

M 2. REDHILL (S.16). Urn found lying inverted 4 ft. deep over a cremation, during the construction of a garage in Headswell Crescent in June 1934; a sewer trench, extending outwards for 12 yds., showed no evidence of a former barrow. Cord ornament consists of a band just under rim with diagonal lines below; inside is a similar band, and a chevron extending down the whole depth of the collar. Height 12.3 in. BMC.[1]

M 3. CHARMINSTER, CASTLE LANE (S.17). Urn found in July 1930 inverted over a cremation in flat ground near Cattistock Road. The ware has a black core with a small quantity of angular grit; the exterior is reddish-brown. Ornament on the collar of horizontal chevrons[2] made with a looped cord; radial corded lines on the rim. Height 10.8 in. Win.[3]

M 4. WICK, BARROW PLOT (S.5). Urn found inverted over a cremation, 14th July, 1927. This and the two following found not more than 15 ft. apart in flat ground about 12 yds. north-west of the Wick barrow. Reddish-brown ware with very little grit. Well-developed neck and shoulder. Ornament in cord technique consists of horizontal chevrons on the collar and the lower part of the neck; radial corded lines on the rim. Height 12.9 in. RHM.

M 5. WICK, BARROW PLOT (S.5). Upper part of urn found 14th July, 1927. On the collar are five corded bands, with horizontal chevrons between, partly corded and partly stabbed; irregular stabs on the neck, and corded crescents on the rim. RHM.

[1] J. B. Calkin, S.E.U.S.S. *Trans.*, XL (1935), 21.

[2] I use the term chevron for a more or less continuous zigzag, and follow Miss F. M. Patchett (*Arch. J.*, CI (1944), 17) in calling it horizontal or vertical according to the position of the individual lines if the zigzag were compressed.

[3] Calkin, *ibid.*

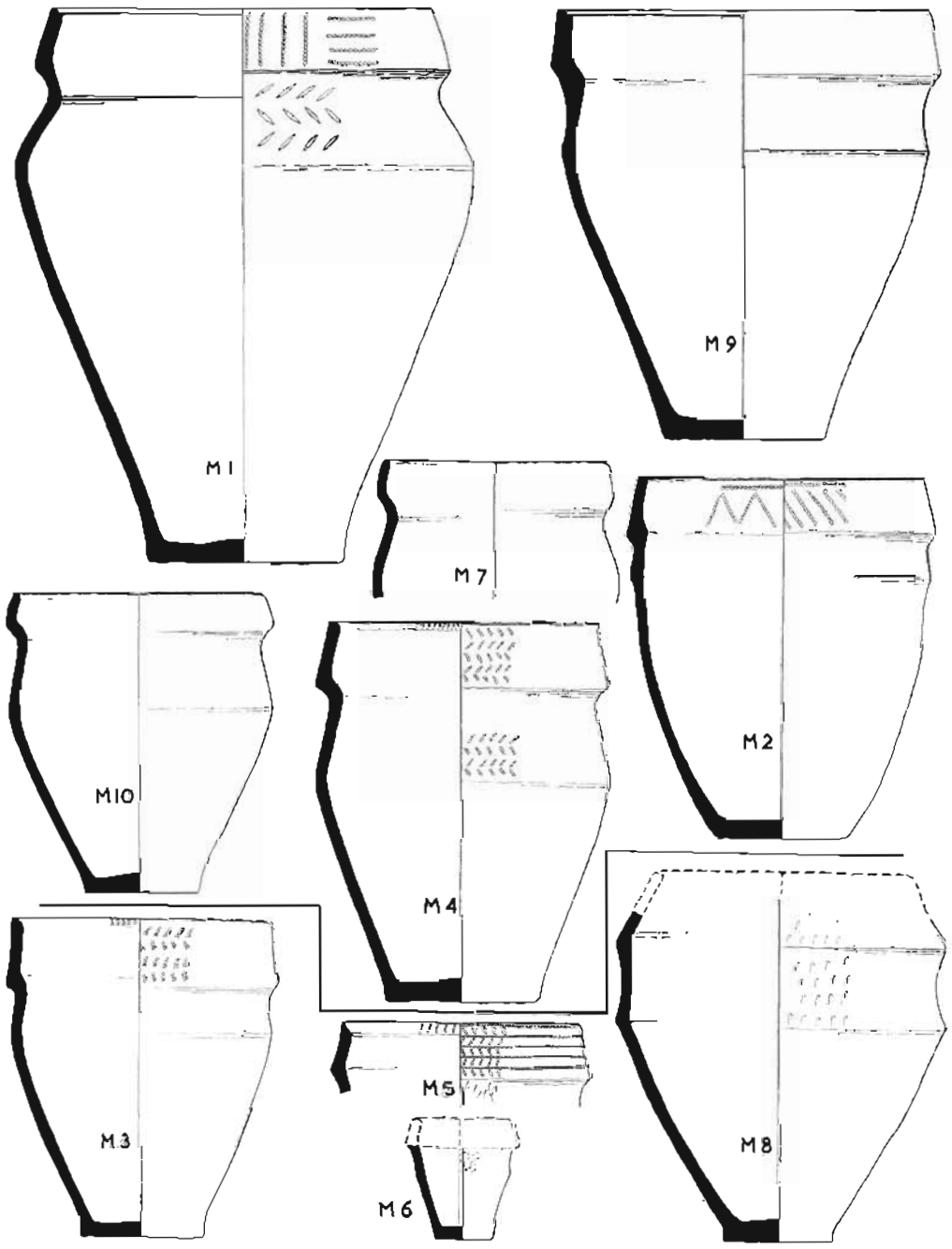


Fig. 2. Local collared urns (see pp. 7, 9). Primary series above the line ($\frac{1}{6}$)

M 6. WICK, BARROW PLOT (S.5). Small urn found 15th July, 1927. Punch marks on the neck; the collar is missing. It contained clean ochreous gravel and a few minute fragments of bone. RHM.

M 7. WICK, BARROW PLOT (S.5). Urn found August 1927 amongst a group of four or more Deverel-Rimbury urns about 45 yds. west of the barrow. Ware red and crumbly. Plain. RHM.

M 8. WICK, BARROW PLOT (S.5). Urn found about 1907 during the construction of a house about 150 yds. south-west of the barrow. It is reddish-brown and well-fired, but lacks the rim. Rows of vertical stabs on the collar and neck. Height about 12.5 in. RHM.

M 9. MOORDOWN (S.18). Urn found in July 1935 during building operations in Cheddington Road. It lay inverted, resting 1 ft. 8 in. below the surface, and contained the cremated remains of a young adult and a child aged about seven. The trench, extending outwards for 30 yds., showed no indications of a former barrow. The urn is widest at the collar, below which there is a well-developed neck and shoulder. Plain. Height 14.5 in. PM.[1]

M 10. CHRISTCHURCH (S.19). Urn containing a cremation 'found in 1886 at a depth of 5 ft. behind the new station'. Narrow collar with internal shelf and a prominent shoulder. Plain. Height 10.1 in. Bir.

M 11. CHRISTCHURCH LOCALITY. Urn from the Druitt collection, and no doubt of local origin. Plain. Height 12.5 in. RHM.

M 12. ST. CATHERINE'S HILL (S.12). Secondary urn found inverted in a barrow in 1921. Greyish-brown in colour with a somewhat rounded outline. Plain. BNSS.[2]

M 13. BOURNEMOUTH LOCALITY. Upper part of urn of dark brown crumbly ware with very little grit. Ridged shoulder. RHM.

M 14. POKESDOWN (S.6). Urn found in 1910 in a Deverel-Rimbury urnfield adjoining a barrow at Hillbrow. Weakly defined collar and shoulder. Cord ornament of horizontal chevrons on the collar and slightly oblique lines on the shoulder; radial corded lines on the rim. Height 7.9 in. RHM.[3]

M 15. POKESDOWN (S.20). Urn found in 1926 near the entrance to King's Park and Lascelles Road. Cord ornament on the collar of deeply incised lattice between two pairs of horizontal bands; two corded bands on the rim; the shoulder is marked with a row of fingerprints. Height about 12 in. RHM.[4]

M 16. HENGISTBURY, NORTH SHORE (S.29). Urn found in 1958 in trenching for a telephone cable. Stabbed, horizontal chevrons on the collar, and herringbone above the shoulder. Well-developed internal shelf. RHM.

M 17. KING'S PARK (S.21). Bipartite urn found in December 1914 in the Thistlebarrow gravel pit, near what was later to become Dean Court Football Ground, at its north-east corner. No sign of a barrow. Brownish-buff exterior; very little grit; the core and the inside are black with a carbonaceous deposit adhering in places. The collar is ornamented in cord technique with three long sections of horizontal lines and three short sections of vertical lines, a form of hurdle pattern. Height 12.3 in. RHM.[5]

M 18. WINTON COMMON (S.8). Bipartite urn fragment found in a barrow about 1904. False collar formed by the addition of a projecting plastic strip. Ornament of corded lattice. RHM.

[1] *Ibid.*
[2] W. G. Wallace, B.N.S.S. *Procs.*, XIII (1921), 63.
[3] Calkin, B.N.S.S. *Procs.*, XL (1951), 79.
[4] *Ibid.*
[5] *Ibid.*

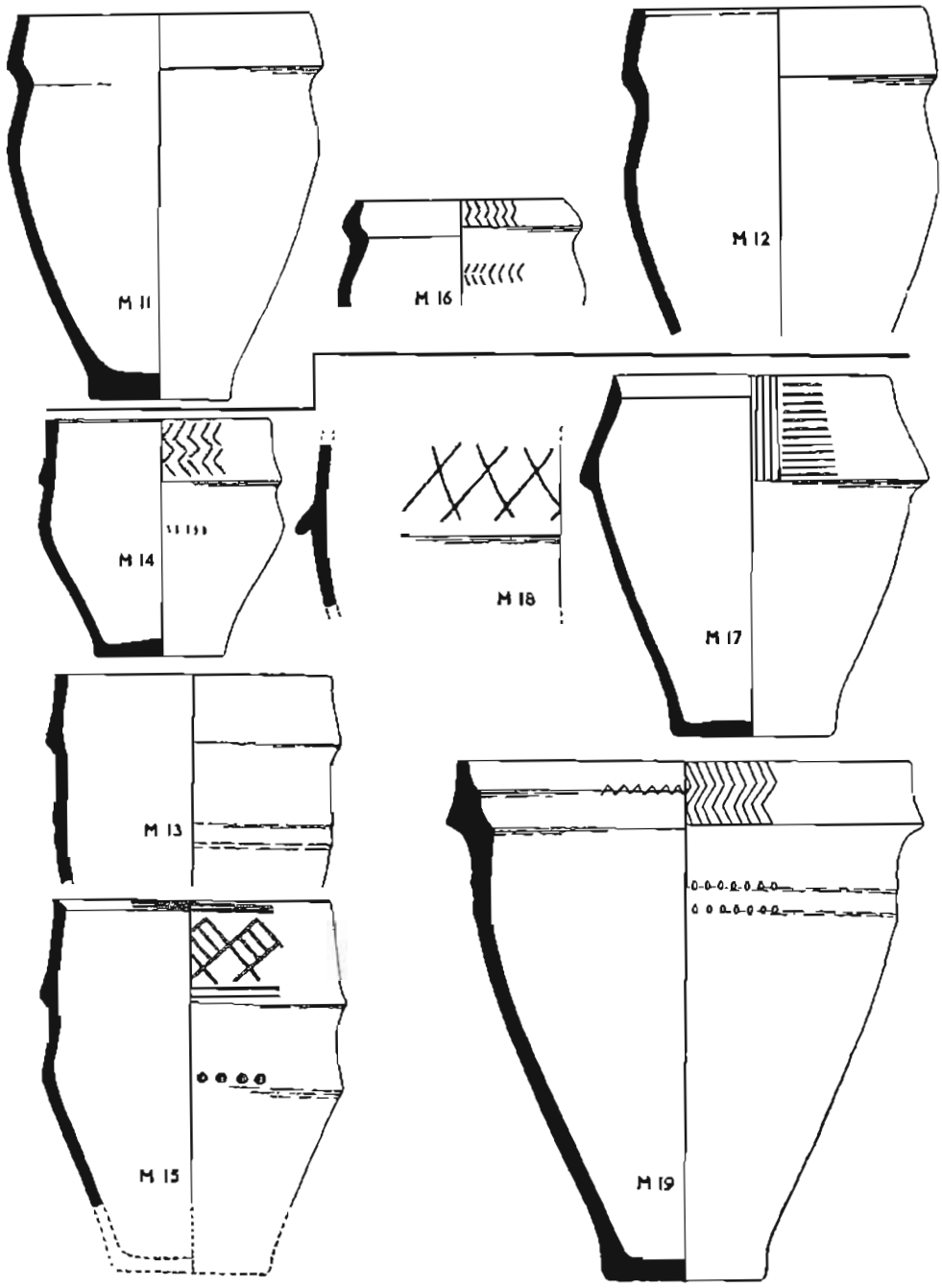


Fig. 3. Local collared urns (see pp. 9, 11). Primary series above the line (M 19 from outer area) ($\frac{1}{6}$)

M 19. OLD LAWN FARM, PAMPHILL, DORSET (Outer area).[1] Urn found about 1948 in trenching near National Grid ST984047, some 1½ miles north-east of Badbury Rings. The subsoil is chalk, and a slight rise in the ground suggested a ploughed-out barrow. The ware is hard, with a small amount of angular grit; the core and interior surface are black, but the exterior appears to be coated with a buff-coloured slip. The collar has a pronounced overhang, and the shoulder is ridged. The collar is ornamented with horizontal chevrons sharply incised, and the ridges are picked out with neatly impressed ovals, possibly made with the fingertip; the interior of the collar has an unusual double moulding, with a vertical chevron incised on the upper one. A part of this urn is in the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Farnham, Dorset. Height 1 ft. 5 in. RHM.

Other collared urns not figured in this paper:—

HENGISTBURY HEAD: (S.1–3), 5 urns; (S.4), 3 urns.

POKESDOWN CREMATION CEMETERY (S.22). Urn. BM.[2]

LATCH FARM BARROW (S.11). Primary urn and bipartite secondary. RHM.

MILL PLAIN, CHRISTCHURCH (S.23). Rim fragments of 3 urns. RHM.

HAMPRESTON. A possible collared urn recorded by Warne.[3]

IBSLEY COMMON (Outer area). 3 urns. RHM.[4]

II. *Ridged Food-vessel Urns* (Fig. 4)

M 20. LATCH FARM (S.11). Urn found in 1936 by men digging gravel about 10 yds. NNW of the barrow. It lay 4 ft. 6 in. deep, and was inverted over a cremation. The ware is red or reddish-brown, but the core and interior surface are black in places, with a moderate amount of coarse grit; only fragments remain and these in a very crumbly condition, whilst much of the surface has perished. Everted rim with a double internal moulding, and two ridges and girth grooves between neck and shoulder. Ornament of stamped crescents or horseshoes on the rim and the three ridges, and apparently forming a swag pattern on the neck; two rows of crescents inside the rim. RHM.

M 21. CHRISTCHURCH LOCALITY. Urn with everted rim, and a cordon and girth groove between rim and shoulder. Red ware and well-fired. Ornament of maggots impressed diagonally on the rim, cordon and shoulder. The same ornament occurs on an urn of this class from Puncknowle, Dorset. RHM.

M 22. DUDSBURY, HAMPRESTON (S.14). Urn found in a barrow by Lt.-Col. C. D. Drew in 1935; it lay inverted above a primary grave-pit in which however no human remains had survived.[5] Like M 20, the urn is in very crumbly condition, and only the upper part has survived excavation. Everted rim with double internal moulding, and three ridges and girth grooves between neck and shoulder; the rim is decorated with three rows of diagonal stabs, and internally with herringbone. RHM.

III. *Biconical Urns* (Fig. 4.)

M 23. CARBERY (S.30). Urn with two well-developed horizontal lugs; rim slightly bevelled. Ware well-fired and with some grit. Found 1880–85 at the corner of Southbourne and Seafield Roads, probably in a barrow. RHM.

M 24. HARBRIDGE, PLUMLEY HEATH (outer area). Urn with slightly concave neck, bevelled rim and two vertical handles with dimple ends. Ware well-fired and with some grit. Found in a barrow in 1940–41 by troops making a look-out post. RHM.

[1] This term denotes marginal sites outside the area of the map (Fig. 1).
[2] R. C. C. Clay, *Ant. J.*, VII (1927), 465.
[3] *Celtic Tumuli of Dorset*, ii, 27.
[4] H. Sumner, *Local Papers* (1931), 109.
[5] C. D. Drew, *The Times*, letter dated 25th April, 1935.

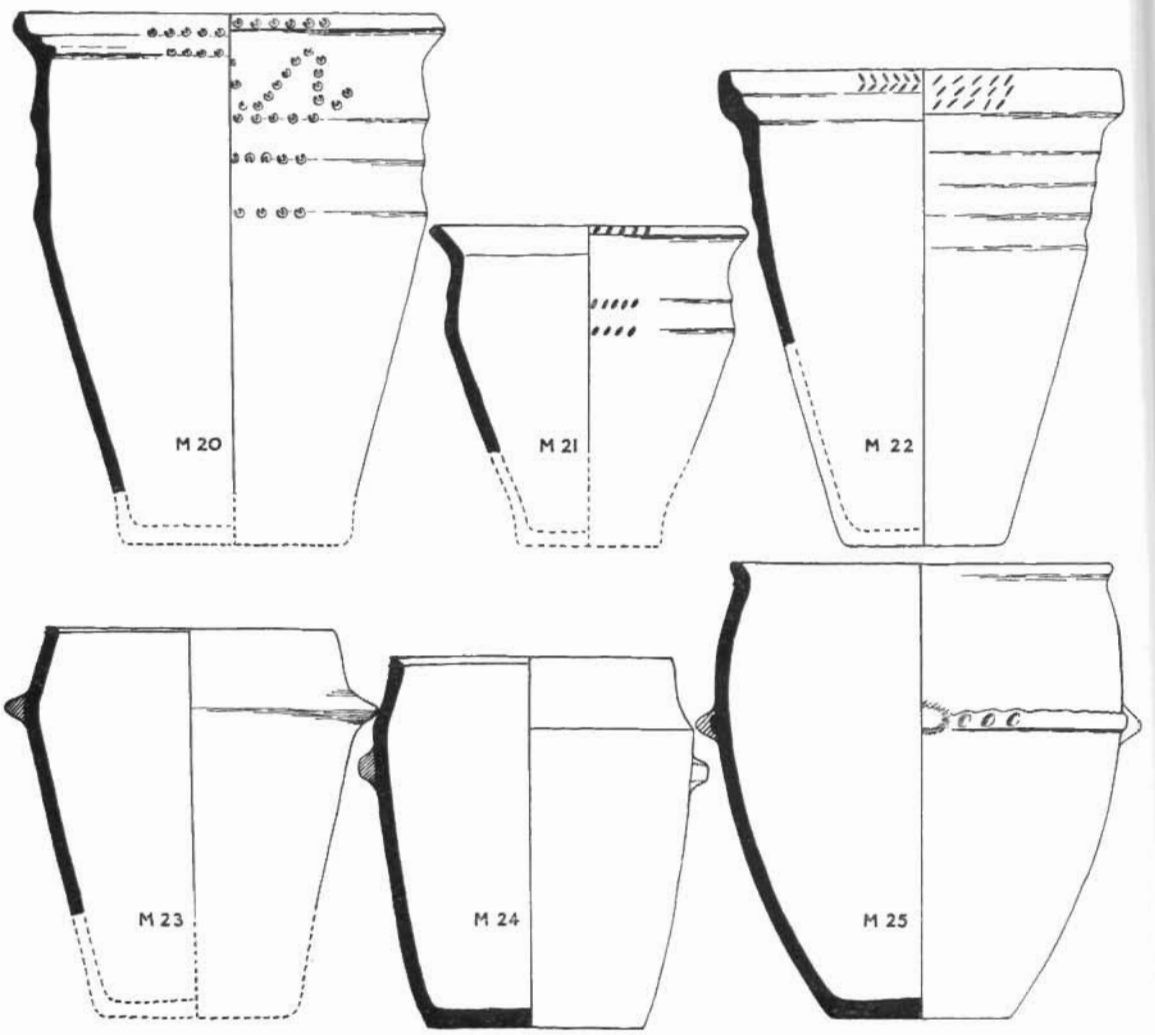


Fig. 4. Local food-vessel urns and biconical urns (see p. 11)
(M 24 from outer area) ($\frac{1}{6}$)

M 25. IFORD, EXTON ROAD (S.31). Urn found in 1931, 4 ft. deep in a gravel pit. Subsequent excavation showed no sign of a barrow ditch. Pinched-out rim, and a fingerprinted applied cordon with 4 lugs. BMC.[1]

Not figured in this paper:—

HENGISTBURY HEAD B. II (S.2). Biconical urn with corded lattice ornament, and a pair of vertical perforated handles, which suggest Cornish influence.[2]

[1] Calkin, S.E.U.S.S. *Trans.*, XL (1935), 31.

[2] Bushe-Fox, Soc. Ants. *Research Rep.* III (1915), Pl. IV.

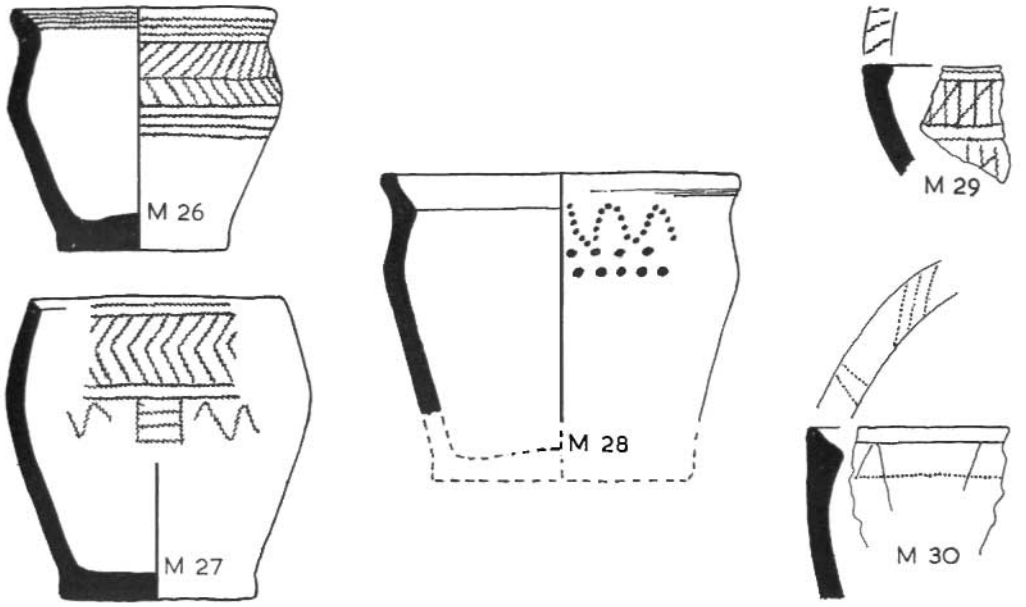


Fig. 5. Local food vessels ($\frac{1}{3}$)

IV. *Food Vessels* (Fig. 5)

Since food vessels properly belong to the Early Bronze Age, I published in my previous paper[1] the only local example which was thought at that time to have accompanied an inhumation. Those listed here are of miscellaneous age, some belonging to Middle Bronze 1, whilst others are examples of survival into Deverel-Rimbury times.

M 26. LATCH FARM BARROW (S.11). This vessel is roughly biconical, with an everted rim, bevelled internally, a pronounced shoulder and a slightly expanded foot. Cord ornament of herringbone on the neck with four horizontal lines above and below; also four continuous lines inside the rim. The ware is reddish-brown, well-fired and has a black core. The vessel contained the cremated remains of an infant. Its form is almost identical with a food vessel from Yarnton, Oxford (Abercromby's no. 7 of his type 4a) and with another from a barrow north of Stonehenge (Sal. 180). When the Latch Farm Barrow was threatened by gravel excavation, an emergency dig was conducted by Mrs. C. M. Piggott in July–Sept. 1937. The primary burial deposit consisted of a cremation in a collared urn, and another in an oak coffin. Upon the resumption of gravel digging in the following January, according to Druitt's diary, the present food vessel was found 'in the centre of the barrow, where Fred Barrow broke into the side — about 18 in. deep on a layer of white sand'; it probably came from the region close to Pits 1 to 3 (see report[2]). The recorded depth of 18 in. presents a little difficulty, but some of the topsoil may have previously been removed. Since food vessels are often associated with oak coffin burials, it is likely that this food vessel formed part of the primary deposit, in which case it is interesting to note that both coffin and food vessel were made to serve as burial urns. RHM.

[1] *Dorset Procs.*, 73 (1951), 62.

[2] C. M. Piggott, *P.P.S.*, IV, 169.

M 27. LATCH FARM BARROW (S.11). Another food vessel or urn of biconical form was found by labourers in 1939 somewhere in the north-east quadrant, the last part to be destroyed. Brownish-black ware, with a black core. Cord ornament of a zone of herringbone with double bands above and below; beneath is a line of chevron or swag, broken at one point by a small rectangular grid. Nothing was recorded as to its contents. RHM.

M 28. SOUTHBOURNE (S.24). Food vessel found in 1907 in Southwood Road. Dark brown ware with a black core, crumbly and with very little grit. Form rather similar to M 26. Ornament of punch marks in two sizes, the smaller being a continuous swag on the neck, the larger being two zones on the shoulder. RHM.

M 29. SOUTHBOURNE (S.25). Rim fragment found in the cliff face near Solent Road in 1923. Colour dark brown, rim thickened internally. A horizontal line below the rim, and two zones of lattice, all in cord technique; similar diagonal lines on top of the rim. Diameter 8 to 10 in. RHM.

M 30. CHRISTCHURCH LOCALITY. Rim fragments of dark brown crumbly ware; much of the surface has perished. Ornament of incised lines and rows of pricks are still visible. Diameter 9.5 in. RHM.

Not figured in this paper:—

HENGISTBURY HEAD, B.II (S.2). Two food vessels with everted rim, found 1911–12; probably secondaries. The larger vessel has faint radial corded or stabbed lines on the inside of the rim. In the absence of cremated bones, they may have accompanied inhumations, as did two similar food vessels from the Badbury barrow.[1]

POKESDOWN CREMATION CEMETERY (S.22): (i) Collared accessory vessel accompanying collared urn;[2] (ii) Food vessel with incised herringbone.[3] RHM.

LATCH FARM CREMATION CEMETERY (S.11): (i) Sherd, LF.46a, with wedge-shaped incisions, found inside a globular urn; (ii) Sherd, LF.62, with pricked lines.

V. *Bronze Implements*

In 1954 I published a short account of the gold torc and the local bronze implements.[4] A more correct and detailed description by Prof. Hawkes will be found in his note on pp. 47–9.

The bronze objects belonging to this period comprise a flanged axe from Hengistbury Head (S.32), and palstaves from Talbot Woods (S.33), Pokesdown Hill (S.27), Southbourne, Belle Vue Road (S.26) and Irving Road (S.28). The remains of a bronze pin were found with a cremation in the primary oak coffin deposit at Latch Farm (S.11).

DISCUSSION: PERIOD I

Dr. I. H. Longworth[5] has distinguished a 'Primary Series' of collared urns, retaining an appreciable number of formal or decorative traits proper to the Peterborough family of Neolithic bowls from which he shows the type in general to be descended. These are of Early Bronze Age or early Middle Bronze Age date. A list of the local examples follows, with their number in Longworth's general list indicated by an L.

M 1 (L.53)	M 7 (L.49)	M 11 (L.46)
M 2 (L.45)	M 9 (L.47)	M 12 (L.52)
M 4 (L.48)	M10 (L.50)	M 16 (L.51?)

[1] Bushe-Fox, Soc. of Ants. *Research Rep.*, III, Pl. V.
[2] Clay, *Ant. J.*, VII, 465 (P. 14).
[3] Calkin, B.N.S.S. *Procs.*, XL, Pl. I, 5.
[4] Calkin, B.N.S.S. *Procs.*, XLIII (1952), 57.
[5] *P.P.S.*, XXVII (1961), 263.

These are shown above the line in Figs. 2 and 3. Longworth provisionally adds the urn from Bushe-Fox's Hengistbury Head, Barrow I.[1]

It is not surprising that urns found in the Deverel-Rimbury cremation cemeteries generally show later features. Dr. Clay's urn and accessory vessel from Pokesdown (S.22)[2] both have a deep collar and a weak outline, as do M14 and 15, which were both found near Deverel-Rimbury urns on other Pokesdown sites. Other late examples are M17 and 18, and one from Latch Farm (LF.81).

Four of the collared urns, M 4 to M 7, were found in flat ground adjoining the Wick barrow on its west side. M 4 and M 7 are of the early type. The pinched ridges of M 8 may be compared with an urn from Sheepdown.[3]

The ridged food-vessel urns, M 20 to M 22, belong to a class of urn believed to be derived ultimately from the Yorkshire food vessel. The late Dr. J. F. S. Stone pointed out that whilst the Yorkshire food vessels rarely have more than two ridges, the enlarged forms used as urns in the south sometimes have three or even more. Our local examples, M 20 and 22, have three and four respectively, a feature common in the Cornish urns of Patchett's Class E.[4] Longworth has shown that the ridges are often emphasized by stabs or other impressed decoration.

Some 14 examples of ridged food-vessel urns from Dorset and S.W. Hampshire are listed in Appendix VI. In several there is no definite shoulder, the sides gradually tapering to the base. The rim is generally splayed outwards, and may be straight, outcurving or incurving (*e.g.* M 21, A. 361a & M 20). The curious double internal moulding on M 20 & 22 also occurs on a food-vessel urn from Little Ryton in the Shrewsbury Museum, and on other urns of this class.

We find some of the above features transferred to collared urns. Thus M13 and 19 have a ridged shoulder, the latter also possessing the double internal moulding of the rim. The stabbing and incised lines which variously occur on M1, 5, 6, 8, 16 and 19 perhaps derive from the same source.

The biconical urns M 23 to M 25, and other urns of the same class, will be considered in the second part of this paper, but it may be noted here that two remarkable urns from Worgret and Afflington in south Dorset[5] combine three different elements: (i) collared rims; (ii) shoulder ridges with impressed decoration; (iii) horseshoe handles derived from the biconical tradition (Pl. Ia). The swag motif on the food-vessel urn M20 may also be due to biconical influence. On the other hand, the urn may be a late example of its class, with decoration borrowed from the barrel urns (see Fig. 7). Another example of a hybrid is the collared urn M15 from Pokesdown, the fingerprinting on the shoulder being a common feature on biconical urns (see below p. 35).

Out of a total of 32 local collared urns, 12 come from barrows, and 18 almost certainly from flat ground, including the four near the Wick barrow. Two other urns, M 20 and 25, also come from flat ground. Again not a single

[1] *Ibid.*, 289*n*.
[2] *Ant. J.*, VII, 473.
[3] J. W. Brailsford, *Arch. J.*, CVIII (1951), 17, no. 15.
[4] *Arch. J.*, CI (1944), 39.
[5] Calkin, *Dorset Procs.*, 81 (1959), 118.

one of the 16 local funerary beakers was found in a barrow, so we must conclude that barrow building was locally rather a rare event.

There is no positive evidence that the region provided good grazing land. On the other hand the discovery in the Bournemouth area of more than 600 flint arrowheads of various types suggests an abundance of wild game. The fact that seven of the collared urns are lacking in any form of ornament, coupled with the entire absence of grave goods, except in two barrows at Hengistbury and Blackwater, points to the general poverty of the district, a state of affairs which seems to have been applicable to the whole of the Hampshire basin. Wealth was seemingly concentrated among the inhabitants of the more attractive chalk lands of the interior.

Part II: 'Deverel-Rimbury' Innovations and Native Tradition, with their sequels

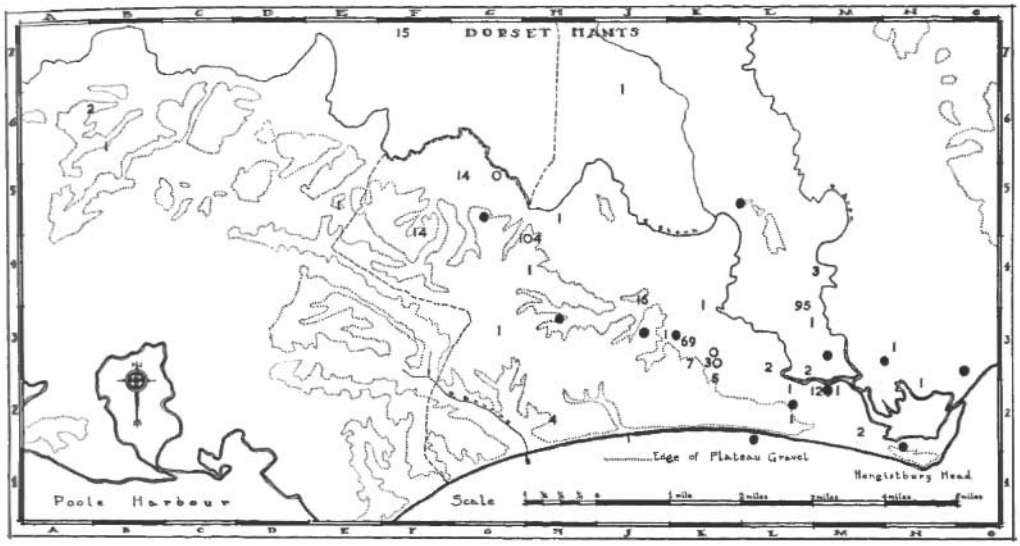
(Period II: *Middle Bronze 2–3 and Late Bronze Age)*

Throughout these periods, stretching from about 1200 B.C. to the Iron Age, the range of the local material remains limited. Bronze implements, however, include some unusual types, two of them exotic; a gold torc, from Blackwater, stands for wealth and for trade from Ireland. It can only be regretted that chance has disclosed no settlement-site for excavation, as has happened in adjacent regions. That such sites existed is clear, not only from finds of two or three loom-weights, and of a few pottery vessels of a possible domestic nature, but from the evidence of the sepulchral finds for a steady local population. These finds have supplied the great bulk of our material from the periods in question. It consists, indeed, entirely of cinerary urns and their contents, together with some accessory vessels. However, the number of these urns recorded in our area is well over 400, and so large a number has given opportunity for detailed study. Thus, whilst interpretation from urn typology is notoriously full of pitfalls, the field has here been wide; and I have thought fit to put forward, even if tentatively, some fairly definite conclusions.

It has long been recognized that in this part of England generally, at a time well back within the Bronze Age, urns such as were considered in Part I died out rather abruptly, or underwent considerable modification, owing to the appearance of new types of urn, together with their related domestic pottery and other kinds of innovation, representing an entirely new culture. From the Deverel barrow and the Rimbury cremation cemetery in Dorset, explored in the earlier and middle 19th century respectively, where some of these types of urn (though by no means all) were represented, this culture has usually been known by the joint name 'Deverel-Rimbury'. For several reasons this name is not a good one, but it is retained here for convenience.

The sepulchral pottery of this period is set out in tabular form in Appendix I (pp. 52–3), which also gives details of museums and documentation, and is as complete as my information can make it; abbreviations in the key column are used for references in the text to individual urns. Appendices II-V, in which

the types of these urns are dealt with separately, cover much wider fields geographically. They may omit details already given in Appendix I, or previously in the inventory of 'Deverel-Rimbury' pottery published 30 years ago by Hawkes,[1] which I took as my starting-point when I compiled them. They may doubtless contain deficiencies, but I hope none will be serious, though I have not been able to trace the present whereabouts of quite all the published urns.



● Metal objects ○ Loom-weights etc. *The figures indicate number of cremations on each site*

Fig. 6. Map showing distribution of finds attributed to Period II (Middle Bronze 2 & 3, and Late Bronze Age)

On the corresponding distribution map (Fig. 6), the following method of plotting has been used. Each barrow or cremation cemetery is indicated by a figure showing the number of cremations recorded. The sites can be identified by reference to the map squares given in Appendix I. Barrow sites which contained Deverel-Rimbury urns have been referred to in the earlier part of the paper (pp. 5–6). Cemeteries at Pokesdown, Kinson and Stapehill appear to be unconnected with barrows. The discoveries at Pokesdown need clarification. There is (i) the barrow with cremation cemetery at Hillbrow, (ii) a small group of urns from Lascelles Road, and (iii) the Pokesdown cremation cemetery proper, from which the urns excavated by Dr. Clay went to the British Museum, whilst others saved by Mr. H. R. Homewood, together with those from Hillbrow and Lascelles Road, are in the Red House Museum, Christchurch. At Kinson the urns found in flat ground in 1929 should not be confused with the Kinson barrow urns, excavated in 1948 more than a mile to

[1] *Ant. J.*, XIII (1933), 414.

the south-west. The Stapehill urns were found on agricultural land and little has survived. On another site at Stapehill, Mr. C. Marchant informed the writer that he found several fragmentary pots when clearing the ground for a nursery on Keeper's Hill about 1926; none was kept. Two other cremation cemeteries should be recorded. About 1933 some urns were found, one with fingerprints, during road construction at Merley. The other site is a few miles to the north of our area at Wigbeth near Horton where, according to a note made about 1877 by F. Argyle, a local antiquary of Christchurch, a great number of British urns were found 2–4 ft. beneath the surface.

THE MATERIAL

I. *Burial Urns.* A total of 418 cremations has been recorded, and another 50 are probable. Upwards of 60 burials were by cremation without urns. Out of 198 urns of which the type is known, 101 are barrel or barrel hybrids, 29 are globular, and the remaining 68 are bucket urns. Each type will be considered in detail below.

II. *Accessory Vessels.* Some 28 accessory vessels are known, nearly all quite plain except for occasional lugs. They often taper slightly downwards. No less than 19 come from the Latch Farm barrow, fragments being found either in or beside 17 of the urns. These generally show signs of re-firing in the funeral pyre. They occur with all three types of urn. Two fragments were in an earlier tradition (LF. 46a & 62). Of the remaining nine, two come from Rowbury, two from Mayfield Park, two from near Christchurch, and three from the Pokesdown urnfield (P.15a & b).

III. *Capstones.* Capstones are not uncommon with isolated bucket urns. None was recorded at Pokesdown, but at Latch Farm, Mrs. Piggott inferred that several, as supposed by Clay at Woodminton, had been laid level with the ground. Most of them on both these sites covered barrel urns.

IV. *Domestic Pottery.* Only a few sherds have been recorded, and all seem to be of late date.

V. *Loomweights.* Two loomweights of baked clay, one cylindrical, the other said to have been shaped like the base of a cone, were found about 1913 close to the south bank of the Stour during bridge construction at New Road, Ensbury. A few black sherds from near by, made of hard gritty ware, one with fingerprints, may have been contemporary. Another small cylindrical weight for loom or spindle comes from Hillbrow, Pokesdown, where it was found a few yards from the cemetery.[1] Its fine grit is reminiscent of barrel urn ware, but it is not vesicular. Iron Age A domestic pottery was also present on this site.

VI. *Gold Torc and Bronze Implements.* The metal objects of this period are fully described by Prof. Hawkes on pp. 47–9. In addition to the gold torc, there are two spearheads and a sword (point only), two looped palstaves and one with double loops, three socketed axes and a rare example of a shaft-hole axe.

[1] *B.N.S.S. Procs.*, XL, 79.

The Burial Urns

It was in 1929 that the first batch of local 'Deverel-Rimbury' material came into my hands, in the form of urn fragments from the cremation cemetery at Kinson.[1] Current literature stated that Deverel-Rimbury pottery consisted of three types of urn, barrel, bucket and globular. Dr. Clay had recognized (though not for the right reason) that the bucket urn was a native development, but most people followed O. G. S. Crawford in believing that all were of foreign origin, and Hawkes was soon borrowing the theory of Doppelfeld, that they were mostly (if not all) introduced here from the Low Countries. The discovery in 1936 of nearly 100 urns in the Latch Farm barrow raised the problem of distinguishing barrel urns from buckets in an acute form, since they had never been clearly differentiated. Eventually a key was found in the difference of their wares. A number of the urns presented some novel features in British pottery. The ware was sometimes surprisingly thin, with walls of 0.18 in. not unusual for urns 12 in. high, whilst it contained a large quantity of finely pounded flint grit. At the same time the ware was seen to be vesicular, that is, riddled with a number of small cavities, which could not have been produced by pieces of grit falling out, since the aperture to the holes was often smaller than the interior. In texture and general appearance the ware looks singularly like the side crust of a loaf of brown bread. It seems that carbonates were still present in the ware after insufficient firing, and that fragments of chalk or shell have been subsequently removed by solution. Pitt-Rivers actually mentions the presence of chalk fragments in urns from Handley, and whilst the cavities are generally best developed under conditions of acid soils such as prevail around Bournemouth, there are some examples from chalk soils, as at Marleycombe and Middle Woodford in Wiltshire. This class of ware was seen to be characteristic of the vessels generally known as barrel urns, and served as a valuable clue in identifying less common forms and various types of hybrids. Globular urns are made of a similar fine-gritted ware, but with rather less chalk or shell content. The buckets on the other hand are not vesicular, and contain much coarser grit. The practice of burying Deverel-Rimbury urns in shallow holes, together with their bad firing, gives them a poor chance of survival. Even when left to dry out *in situ*, they will often disintegrate as soon as they are handled. Hence the record of large cremation cemeteries at Moordown, Wigbeth and Swanmore from which not a single sherd has survived. The only thin-walled barrels urns from Latch Farm of which the full section was recovered were LF. 56 and LF. 80.

Barrel Urns

Barrel urns vary from $7\frac{3}{4}$ to $24\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height. The ware is buff in colour, or it may range from dark brown to black; red shades are almost unknown. The urn has a convex body, a more or less concave neck, and a flat or sometimes internally bevelled rim, which is expanded outwards. It may be entirely lacking in ornament, but is more often decorated on the shoulder, or on an

[1] Calkin, *Dorset Procs.*, 54 (1932), 78.

applied shoulder-cordon, and sometimes on the outer edge of the rim, with fingertip or fingernail impressions. Barrel urns have no lugs. Other fairly common features are vertical ribs, and an extra cordon a little way below the rim. Ribs and cordons were sometimes formed by merely squeezing up the clay, but if applied they were generally of slight projection and always carefully welded into the walls, in marked contrast to the clumsy cordons and other applied bands on bucket urns, which have frequently become detached. Much rarer is an applied band of swag or chevron on the neck, and a plastic cross inside the base. Urns which possess one of these rarer features, as well as ribs or an extra cordon, I have termed 'South Lodge' urns after the well-known vessel of this type found by Pitt-Rivers at South Lodge Camp, Rushmore.

There can be little doubt that this vessel (PR.240), which was recovered from the bottom of the ditch of what was probably a cattle enclosure, was used, as Pitt-Rivers pointed out, for domestic purposes, perhaps corn storage. This view is confirmed by fragments of several more barrel-like pots on this site, as also on other cattle enclosures and occupation sites of this same culture. It is probable that the pattern on these urns (Fig. 7) represents a rope network formerly used for carrying the pots about. The ribs would take the weight, the extra cordon would represent the top ring, whilst the swag would serve for lifting. The neck of the vessel would have to be constricted to prevent the network slipping down. Out of a total of 249 barrel urns listed in Appendix II, 22% have ribs. It is noteworthy that all the 18 examples in the coastal area have plain ribs (type A), whereas fingerprinting (type B) becomes increasingly common inland — up to 73% for the whole of Wiltshire. Some 16% of all barrel urns also have the extra cordon, which gives rise to the curious distinctive profiles shown in Fig. 7.

It seems therefore that the barrel urns are derived from an ancestral form of 'South Lodge' type. At least 18 such are known, and there are seven other possibles (see Appendix III). Their size ranges from 15 in. and upwards. The plastic strips on their base are sometimes very loosely applied and tend to peel off, as distinct from the carefully welded ribs and cordons. Perhaps the potter just stuck them on for their supposed magical or protective value, like the incised crosses on the underside of food vessels, etc.[1]

There is some evidence that the several characteristics of the 'South Lodge' urn tend to disappear as we pass inland. Four urns from the Bournemouth area possess all four features, so far as the urns are complete. The Woodminton urn and Handley no. 49 (Fig. 7, 3) lack the extra cordon, a Launceston Down urn has no swag, the Barton urn and the Dorset urn BMD. 263 (Fig. 7, 2) have no cross. The Newbury urn has a cross but no ribs, whilst a sherd from Martin Down Camp has a thickened rim, but in place of a plastic strip in swag fashion a wavy band of fingerprints has been impressed straight on to the neck.

[1] The cross is later found lightly tooled on the underside of certain Early Iron Age bowls from Hengistbury, namely Bushe-Fox's Class B, where it is sometimes double (one wide and one narrow cross), and also on a Durotrigan bowl of Brailsford's Class B.

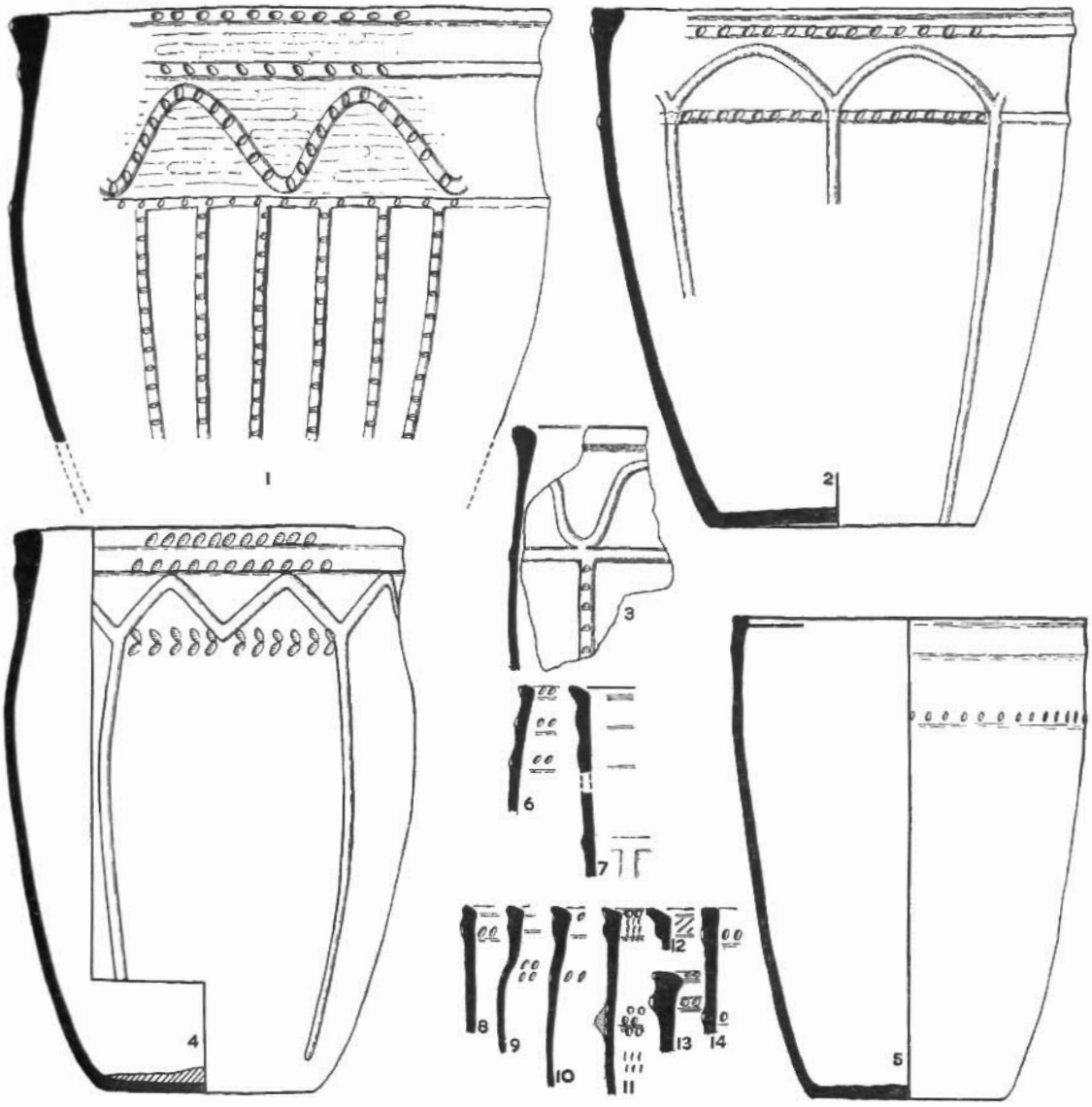


Fig. 7. Barrel urns of 'South Lodge' type, and others showing survival of the extra cordon ($\frac{1}{6}$)

1. Horton
2. Dorset, BMD. 263
3. Handley B. 24, no. 49
4. HP. 1
5. PHH.
6. LF. 74
7. HP. 23
8. P. 7
9. LF. 56
10. KB. 10
11. Barnes, I.o.W.
12. Preshute
13. Angle Ditch
14. Bishopstone

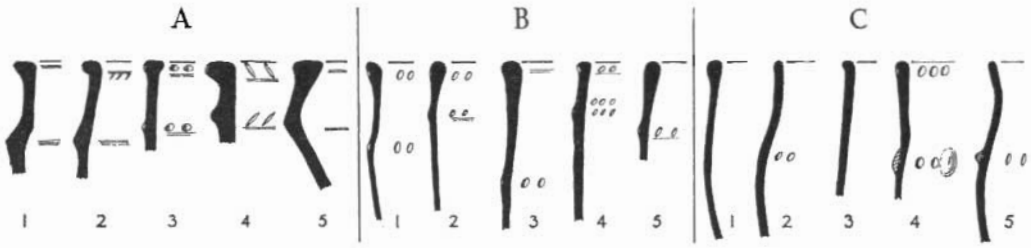


Fig. 8. Barrel urn profiles, showing stages of degeneration ($\frac{1}{8}$)

A.	1.	BPWL. 1	2.	P. 8	3.	HP. 9	4.	HP. 22	5. HBP. XI
B.	1.	LF. 53	2.	LF. 41	3.	LF. 47	4.	P. 11	5. LF. 65
C.	1.	HBP. VI	2.	HBP. XIX	3.	HBP. XVIII	4.	HP. 17	5. Wootton

As examples of the simpler form of barrel urn we may instance four from Latch Farm (LF. 26, 34, 85 & 86), and two from Pokesdown (P. 9 and 10). Other examples mostly unpublished and not in all cases typical are shown in Fig. 8A. It is not difficult to find local forms which suggest modification to a more rounded outline. The examples in Fig. 8B have less angular rims and sometimes not so obvious a shoulder, whilst those in Fig. 8C take us a stage further, with both features tending to disappear. At the same time the ribs die out, and the urns being nearly all of small size almost invariably have very thin walls. Examples of similar degeneration may be seen at Handley. There are rare instances such as two from Pokesdown, HP. 17 (Fig. 8C, 4) and HBP. II, where the urns have acquired lugs under the influence of bucket urns.

In his account of the Pokesdown cemetery Clay describes two urns, P. 7 (Fig. 7, 8) and P. 11 (Fig. 8B, 4), as being of the 'flowerpot' variety.[1] After careful examination I am of opinion that these urns, as well as P. 5, were 4 or 5 in. taller than shown in his drawings. Clay found eight more or less complete urns inverted, and fortunately recorded in each case the depth of the cist. These urns had an average ground clearance of $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. On the other hand P. 5, 7 and 11 as reconstructed would have had a clearance of $14\frac{3}{4}$ in. Their lower halves having completely perished, I believe that he was mistaken as to their original form. P. 11 seems to be a normal barrel urn, P. 7 a barrel urn with cordon, whilst P. 5 is a bucket urn. Several urns from the Landford barrow were also, I believe, taller than the excavator supposed.[2]

It may come as a surprise to many, as it did to the writer, that barrel urns are not represented at either of the type sites of Deverel or Rimbury; indeed Abercromby placed them in a separate class. There is moreover not a single example from the whole region between Blandford and Weymouth. The distribution of barrel urns, shown in Fig. 9, follows a well-defined route from the Isle of Wight and Christchurch up the Stour valley to the chalk uplands beyond Wimborne, thence northwards by way of the Allen to Pitt-Rivers' sites in Cranborne Chase and to others at Woodminton, Marleycombe and around

1 *Ant. J.*, VII, 465.

2 J. P. Preston, *Early Iron Age Site at Landford* (1929).

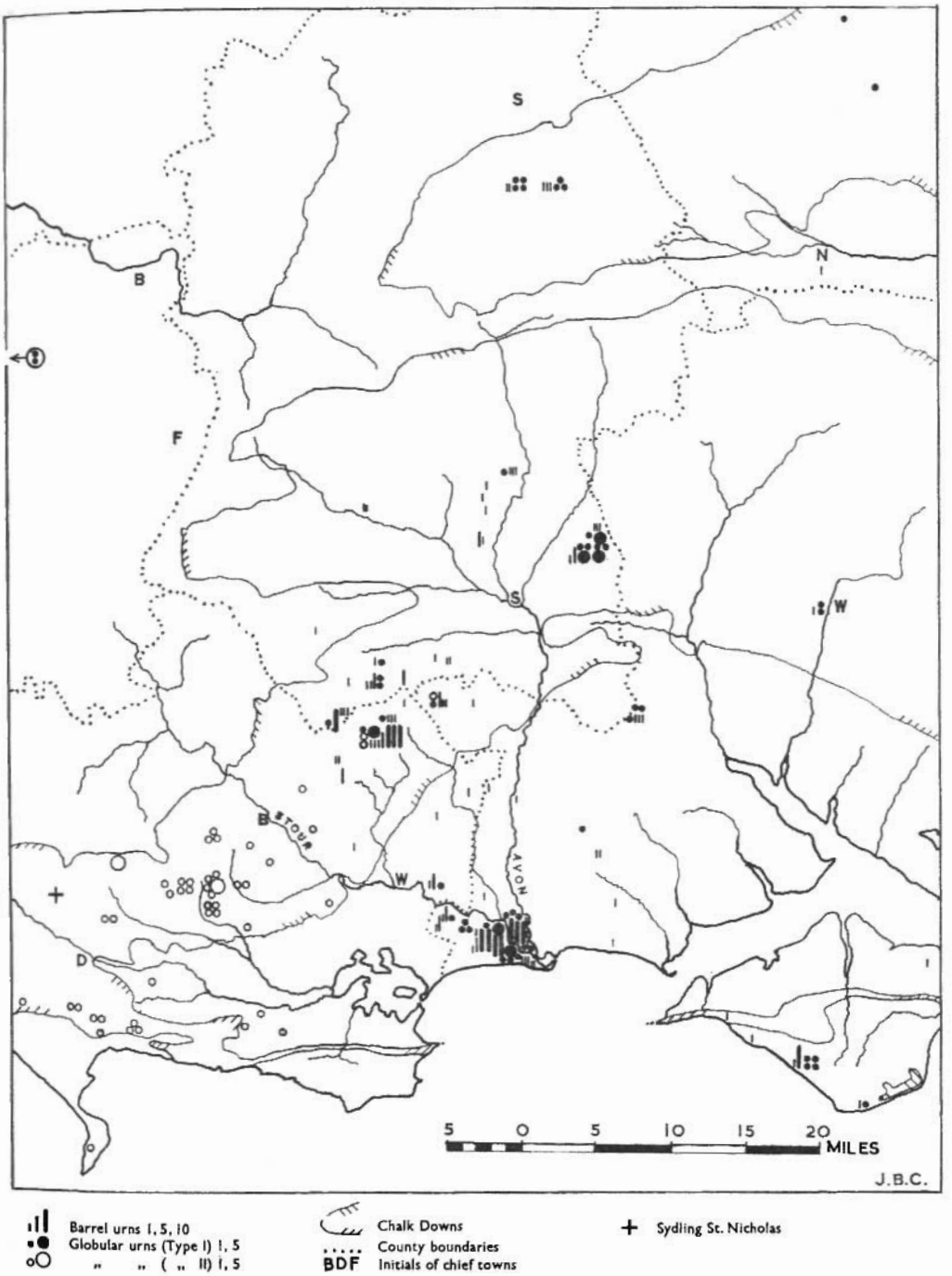


Fig. 9. Distribution map of barrel urns, and globular urns of types I & II

Bishopstone. North-east of Salisbury we come to Dr. Stone's habitation sites at Thorny Down and Boscombe Down East, and to other sites, mainly barrows, west of the upper Avon. Finally there are Mrs. C. M. Piggott's cattle enclosures in north Wiltshire and a stray site at Newbury.[1] This route supports Mrs. Piggott's view, which was based on the distribution of the main urnfields, that Christchurch must have been the focal point of the movement that introduced the type.

Abercromby figures 11 examples of barrel urns (A.378 to 388). Of his last example, from Berkshire, he remarks that it differs considerably from other urns of this group. In spite of its being more barrel-shaped than the true barrel urn as defined above, there is little doubt, as I hope to show later, that it really belongs to the bucket urn family, together with some rather similar urns from Rimbury (Fig. 13). It may be the faulty classification of this urn that is partly responsible for the confusion among subsequent writers and museum curators in the use of the terms 'barrel' and 'bucket'.

Globular Urns

Globular urns are more widely distributed than barrel urns, but we are concerned here only with those found in Wessex and any possible derivatives.

The typical globular urn has a spherical body with a constriction above, leading to a more or less vertical neck. On the shoulder there are four small lugs, whilst the base has a slight kick in it. Conventional forms of ornament are applied to the neck and upper part of the body. In decadent examples, constriction, ornament and lugs tend to disappear. There are two distinct types, and it will be convenient to consider these before discussing the local material. The distinction is a regional one, and there is very little overlap. The distribution of type I closely follows that of the barrel urns, whilst type II is almost entirely confined to the Poole, Blandford, Weymouth triangle south of the river Stour (Fig. 9 and Appendix IV).

Type I (Fig. 10). The ware like that of the barrel urns is generally vesicular, and contains a considerable quantity of fine flint grit. The urns are often found in a fragile condition as a result of poor firing. Better preserved specimens show a burnished surface. Height varies from 6 to 8 in., wall thickness from 0.2 to 0.25 in. The distinguishing feature is the mode of applying the ornament. This was impressed very lightly with a blunt tool, and the designs, which can often only be detected in a strong side-light, do not admit of being photographed satisfactorily. For the uppermost zone a form of chevron, swag or hatched triangles was favoured, generally with a few horizontal lines below, and occasionally above as well. Such horizontal toolings are generally about 0.1 in. wide, with a similar width of flat surface between adjacent toolings. In rare cases there are two zones of chevron. Zones of small hemispherical depressions or small sharp stabs also occur.

The cinerary urns are best represented in the Bournemouth area and Cranborne Chase (PR.316),whilst domestic examples are now well-known from

[1] There are also outliers at Winchester to the east, and at Cheddar to the west.

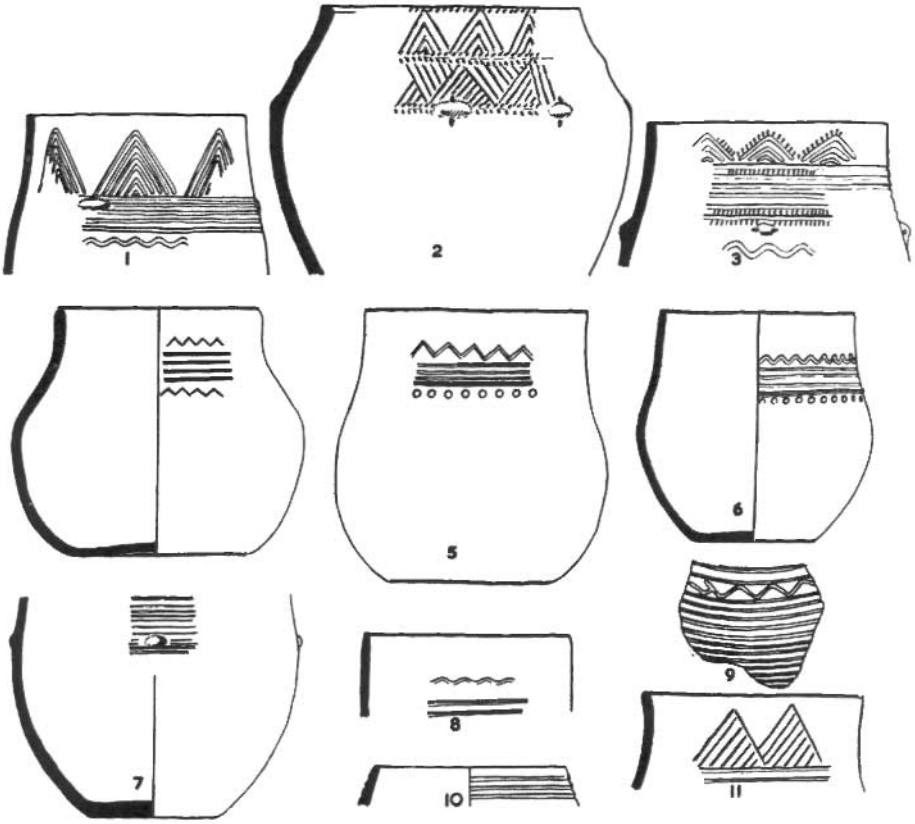


Fig. 10. Local globular urns of type I (all lightly tooled) ($\frac{1}{8}$)

1. HP. 3
2. HBP. IX
3. HP. 2
4. HBP. XX
5. LAP. 4
6. BPWL. D
7. HP. 20
8. BPWL. E
9. Moordown, Redbreast
10. HBP. 4a
11. HP. 21

the Wiltshire settlements and cattle enclosures, where the vessels have a gritty surface, and are of necessity much better fired. Some of the latter are as much as 16 to 18 in. in height. The extreme lightness of the tooling is once more their chief characteristic. Mrs. Piggott has suggested a possible link between the globular pots of north Wiltshire and those of Glatting Down[1] and Plumpton Plain.[2] Abercromby's only example of type I is his no. 392; the pattern is invisible in the plate.

Type II. The ware presents a contrast to that of type I. Generally gritless and of a pinkish buff colour, it is much thicker and better fired. The uppermost zone of decoration usually consists of horizontal furrows or incised lines.

In type IIa a series of from five to ten horizontal furrows was formed round the neck, the smoothing being presumably done with the fingertip. The

[1] C. M. Piggott, *P.P.S.*, VIII (1942), 48.

[2] C. F. C. Hawkes, *P.P.S.*, I (1935), 39.

average width of a furrow is about 0.4 in., and each furrow is usually in contact with the next, without any flat surface between (A.394 & 401). Occasionally rows of fingernail marks (A.396a) or fingertip impressions (A.401) are added.

In type IIb the lines are incised with a sharp tool. A series of from ten to twenty horizontal lines is usual (A.393 & 395). Sometimes a smaller number of lines alternates with multiple swag or chevron (A.389d). In several cases the swag pattern was made with a four or five-toothed comb (A.396b), which was occasionally used for the horizontal lines as well. Comb swag forms the top element in A.393 and 404, the latter having two zones of fingernail marks in place of horizontal lines. Two urns have pricked lines. An unusual feature is seen in three urns, two from the Deverel barrow (A.389b & c), and another from Bere Regis (A.390), which have an internally bevelled rim, in each case the rim being slightly hollow. One of the Whitchurch urns (A.395) contains much fine grit, and appears to be haematite-coated.

There is no regional distinction between types IIa and b; in two instances both modes of ornament are combined on the same vessel. A few globulars of type II are found north-east of the Stour, but they do not extend beyond Cranborne Chase. There are examples of IIa from Keynston (A.401) and Handley (A.397), and of IIb from Handley (PR.298, 2 & 5), Martin Down Camp (PR.313, 7 & 8) and Tarrant Hinton.[1] These are all in the thick gritless ware. A few incised sherds in gritted ware turned up at Thorny Down and Boscombe Down, and there is the remarkable type IIa barrel hybrid from Ebbesbourne Wake.[2]

In addition to types I and II, we have a small group of miscellaneous globular urns in the traditional gritty ware of type I, but their shape and their decoration, which is sometimes incised, show a greater variety than type I. They are however generally undecorated and lacking in lugs. Some are evidently degenerate, and all appear to be later in date than type I, whilst those with incised lines may possibly be the result of fusion with type IIb.

Lugs. There are a few examples of types I and IIb without lugs. While four is the normal number, two, three, five and eight also occur, but no importance seems to attach to number, nor does it signify whether the lugs are perforated. In type II the perforation seems invariably to be horizontal, but in type I vertical perforation is more usual.

Passing now to the local material, we have some 29 globular urns listed in Appendix I. If we assume that featureless fragments belong to the same type as associated specimens, it appears that all except five late examples belong to type I. The best preserved are shown in Fig. 10. Three of the four surviving urns from the Pokesdown cremation cemetery (Fig. 10, 1, 3 & 11) have a handsome chevron ornament. A Latch Farm urn (LF.55), has the quartered circle design in light tooling under the base. Two Bournemouth urns, from Pokesdown, Lascelles Road, and Wick (Fig. 10, 5 & 6), are almost identical in

[1] W. Shipp, *Dorsetshire (Cuttings)*, II (1859), 43; (DCM).

[2] R. C. C. Clay, *W.A.M.*, XLIII (1926), 325.

ornament, whilst a fragment from Christchurch has two perforated lugs side by side. There is little doubt that urn no. 1 from the Kinson cremation cemetery is really globular.[1] Originally it would have been taller, and with a more rounded body than the drawing suggests.

The most important site in our area is the Hillbrow cremation cemetery, Pokesdown, about which some details must now be given. Under Druitt's direction a barrow on this site, threatened by development, was excavated down to ground level early in 1909, when five urns, one a barrel of late type, were obtained. During subsequent road construction and house building in 1909–10 the workmen brought him a great deal more material from the adjoining ground to the west, apart from about a dozen urns which were not kept. The majority lay 1 to 2 ft. below the surface, and for the most part were much perished. Often they consisted merely of the bases of upright urns or the rims of inverted ones. The cemetery was partly overlapped by an Iron Age A settlement, yielding typical pottery, as well as the small loomweight mentioned earlier (p. 18).[2] Including the five urns from the barrow, there were 30 of these urns (6 bucket, 14 barrel and 10 globular), and also a collared urn (M 14). The latter 'found at a depth of 6 ft.' might have been the barrow primary, but as it came from a building plot and the barrow straddled the road, this point cannot now be determined. At least five of the barrel urns are of type C (Fig. 8). Six globular urns belong to type I. Of these, two urns have been restored, including the fine specimen HBP. IX (Fig. 10, 2) which has zones of chevron and hatched triangles, five rows of small oval impressions, and eight vertically perforated lugs.

The Hillbrow material also contained a small group of pottery made of an almost gritless black ware with a lumpy surface, somewhat reminiscent of Iron Age ware, but not quite so hard. It comprises four globular pots and a few indeterminate rims (Fig. 11); nos. 1 and 4, which have incised ornament, are known to have contained cremations. An anomalous urn of leathery texture with a pinched inturned rim and incised lines comes from Redhill (Fig. 11, 5). This urn as well as the group from Hillbrow is presumably of late date, and with the miscellaneous urns from the type I area already mentioned cannot be classified under types I or II.

The globular urns are listed in Appendix IV, with the above miscellaneous urns placed at the end. Urns of types I and II have been plotted wherever possible on Fig. 9. Type I appears to be unknown south-west of Blandford. The distribution of type II suggests the possibility of a landing at Poole Harbour as well as Weymouth Bay. This view is supported by an unmapped urn in the Eldon Collection at Dorchester, since it almost certainly comes from the Isle of Purbeck.

Appendix IV shows some 83 urns belonging to type I, of which no less than 29 come from the Bournemouth area and the Isle of Wight. There are about 67 of type II. I have followed Hawkes' V.C.H. list of fragments from Wiltshire, but the number of vessels represented is impossible to determine.

[1] Calkin, *Dorset Procs.*, 54 (1932), 78.

[2] Calkin, B.N.S.S. *Procs.*, XL, 79.

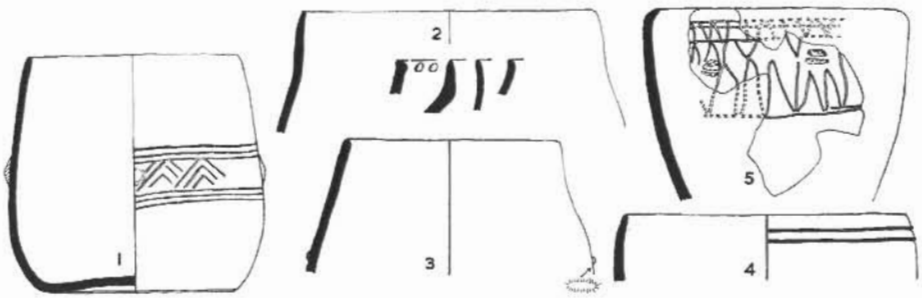


Fig. 11. Late globular urns and rim fragments from Hillbrow, and a late urn (no. 5) from Redhill ($\frac{1}{6}$)

Since the above account of the globular urns was written, some new facts have come to light from the M.o.W.'s excavations carried out by P. A. Rahtz in the earthworks and occupation site at Sydling St. Nicholas.[1] Four prehistoric periods are represented by the pottery, as follows: (i) collared urns; (ii) globular and sub-biconical or early bucket-shaped pots; (iii) heavily gritted bucket-shaped pots; (iv) Iron Age A. Most of the material, all of which is extremely fragmentary, belongs to the second period, and is of special importance as coming from the only known Bronze Age farmstead in Dorset south-west of the Stour.

By the kindness of P. A. Rahtz and A. M. ApSimon I was allowed to examine the material before its detailed publication.[2] Both types of pottery from period (ii) are almost gritless. Among the globular pots, type IIa is represented by two or three sherds with furrows round the neck, type IIb by a sherd with sharply incised chevrons and by fragments of two large pots with comb swag. A rim piece with ten horizontal rills, 0.15 in. wide and almost contiguous, seems to be intermediate between types IIa and b. Lastly there are two fragments in the same thick gritless ware with faintly tooled straight lines or chevrons reminiscent of type I. These urns are omitted from Appendix IV but the site is shown by a cross on Fig. 9. The associated pots appear to be sub-biconical, two having plain shoulder cordons, three others having fingertip or nail marks on the shoulder or shoulder cordon.

I suggest that this puzzling assemblage represents an early stage in the development of the globular tradition, before types I and II became differentiated. The fact that these globular pots ante-date the heavily-gritted buckets of period (iii) suggests that the makers of the globular pots at Sydling St. Nicholas represent the earliest known Deverel-Rimbury immigrants in Dorset or Hampshire.

Whereas barrel and globular urns generally occur in cremation cemeteries or intruded into earlier barrows, a barrow on Launceston Down (B.10)[3] and

1 P. A. Rahtz, *Dorset Procs.*, 80 (1958), 100.
2 *P.P.S.*, XXVIII (1962), 307–21.
3 S. and C. M. Piggott, *Arch.*, XC (1944), 47.

another on Knighton Hill each contained a primary burial in a barrel urn, whilst a primary globular urn of type II was found at East Stoke.[1]

The close association of barrel urns with globular urns of type I is clearly shown on the distribution map (Fig. 9), in the Isle of Wight, at several places around Bournemouth and at others in Cranborne Chase. Again it is seen in the habitation sites north-east of Salisbury, at Woodhenge and in the cattle enclosures of north Wiltshire. Out of a total of 249 barrel urns, some 47% are concentrated in the coastal area and the Isle of Wight. In the same region we have one-third of all the globular urns of type I. Moreover both classes of urn, as we have seen, are made of a similar ware originally containing shell or chalk, and also a large quantity of fine grit. The two classes must surely have been introduced at one and the same time; they have no antecedents in the region's earlier pottery, and seem therefore certainly due to a seaborne movement landing in Christchurch Harbour.

The globulars of type II are mainly confined to Dorset south-west of the Stour. These urns must represent another intrusive element, which together with the associated native sub-biconical or bucket urns constituted the original Deverel and Rimbury groups of Abercromby. Now that we know of other intrusive groups of pottery, barrels and type I globulars in Hampshire and Wiltshire, and globulars in Sussex and Essex, all found associated with native pottery, the term 'Deverel-Rimbury' has been widened to include them all. There is much to be said in favour of calling the 'barrel, type I globular, bucket' complex the 'Cranborne Chase' group of this culture, for although nearly twice as many urns of all three types have been found in the Bournemouth area and the Isle of Wight, the Cranborne Chase sites are better known. Moreover they include cattle enclosures, as well as examples of both domestic and funerary pottery. The type II globulars and native buckets, as represented at Deverel and Rimbury, might be termed the 'South Dorset' group.

Bucket Urns

In the Bournemouth area bucket urn ware is readily distinguishable from that of barrels and globulars by its much coarser grit, which consists of burnt flint. It is thick, crumbly and often of a reddish tinge. A few examples however are better fired and almost gritless. The ware is not vesicular.

When the bucket urn was recognized to be a native product, it was at first supposed (as by Dr. Clay) to be derived from the bipartite form of the collared urn.[2] An unexpected contribution was then made by Dr. Glasbergen, who showed that so far from the 'Deverel-Rimbury' pottery being derived from Holland, the Hilversum urns were the outcome of a migration from Britain. Closer examination of the Dutch series by Dr. Isobel Smith[3] has demonstrated that it is derived from the British biconical urns and not from our collared urns. The present writer is much indebted to Prof. Hawkes for having first drawn his attention to these biconical urns, and he hopes to show below that these urns played a predominating part in the development of the bucket urns of Dorset.

[1] P. Ashbee and G. W. Dimbleby, *Dorset Procs.*, 80 (1958), 146.

[2] A view which I supported in my note on Barrels, Buckets & Globulars in *A.N.L.*, 6 (1958), 111.

[3] Inst. of Arch. *Annual Report* (1956), 20.

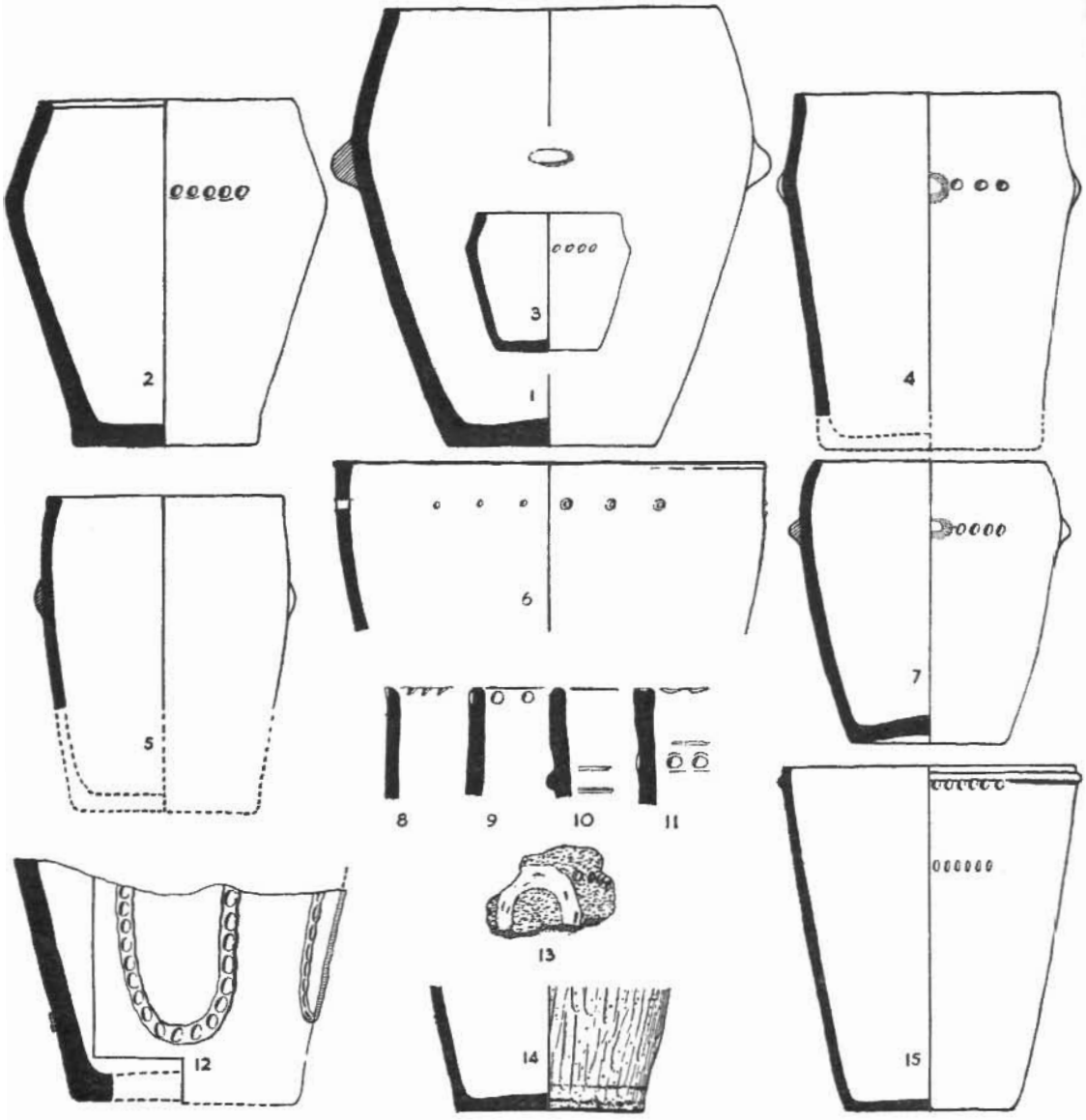


Fig. 12. Local sub-biconical and bucket urns (see also p. 31) ($\frac{1}{6}$)

1. Tuckton
2. Bournemouth loc. 1
3. HMW
4. HBP. XV
5. HBP. XVII
6. FLF. 2
7. SBC. 3
8. P. 1
9. LF. 89
10. LF. 39
11. LF. 38
12. HP. 7
13. CM. 1
14. WM. 3
15. LAP. 1

If we include among bucket urns all the Deverel-Rimbury material not classified under barrels and globulars, we have a wide range of forms and decoration. Several urns are illustrated in the Pokesdown and Latch Farm reports.[1] Fig. 12 shows examples of Bournemouth bucket urns for the most part not previously published. The three urns numbered 1–3 are sub-biconical in shape, and really in a class apart, being well fired and containing little or no coarse grit. Others grade into the more familiar shape with sides tapering downwards, and sometimes incurving at the top. The true bucket shape with *straight* tapering sides is relatively rare.

Description of Local Sub-Biconical and Bucket Urns (Fig. 12)

1. A large slightly gritted urn of sub-biconical shape with two large[2] and two small lugs, found in 1881 during the construction of Tuckton Bridge at its S.W. end. For many years it was housed at the Lansdowne Library, Bournemouth, with its accompanying cremation and several large slabs of ironstone, which presumably had formed a cist. The label made no reference to a barrow. Only single capstones seem to have been used in the local cremation cemeteries. RHM.
2. Sub-biconical urn with shoulder fingerprints and a trace of a rim bevel. No lugs and gritless. Bournemouth (loc. 1), exact site not known. RHM.
3. Small gritless sub-biconical urn from a barrow in Mayfield Park, Winton (ex H.R. Homewood coll.). RHM.
4. Sub-angular, with shoulder fingerprints and lugs. Hillbrow, Pokesdown (HBP. XV). RHM.
5. Incurving rim and lugs. Hillbrow (HBP. XVII). RHM.
6. Large vessel with row of perforations made from the inside before firing. Found at Furzy half a mile north of the Latch Farm barrow (FLF.2). RHM.
7. Thinned incurving rim. Stourfield barrow (SBC.3). RHM.
8. Pinched rim with stabs. Pokesdown (P.1). BM.
9. Fingerprints below rim. Latch Farm (LF.89). RHM.
10. Shoulder cordon. Latch Farm (LF.39). PM.
11. Fingerprints on top of rim. Latch Farm (LF.38). RHM.
12. Four applied inverted horseshoes. Pokesdown (HP.7). RHM.
13. Horseshoe, detached, and fingerprints. Corfe Mullen (CM.1). BMC.
14. Vessel with vertically smoothed surface. Found with burnt flints, but no bone or charcoal. Perhaps domestic. Wick, Broadwater (WM.3). RHM.
15. Hybrid bucket urn of thin vesicular ware, with two rows of fingerprints, and a cordon just below the rim, as in Fig. 14, 7. Lascelles Road, Pokesdown (LAP.1). RHM.

The Dorset bucket urns include some other forms. By way of contrast they are much better fired, and are almost always gritless. Colours range from buff and pink to brown. In Fig. 13, no. 1 is of the sub-biconical type and has a concave neck. This feature is also seen in no. 3, which has a zone of stabs on the shoulder, with a groove below. The groove again appears in no. 6, joining the lugs. No. 5 is of rounded outline or barrel-shaped, but it certainly cannot be classed among the barrel urns as defined above. Nos. 2 and 4 are somewhat

[1] *Ant. J.*, VII, 465; *P.P.S.*, IV, 169.

[2] The large lugs are double, as in Fig. 14, 6.

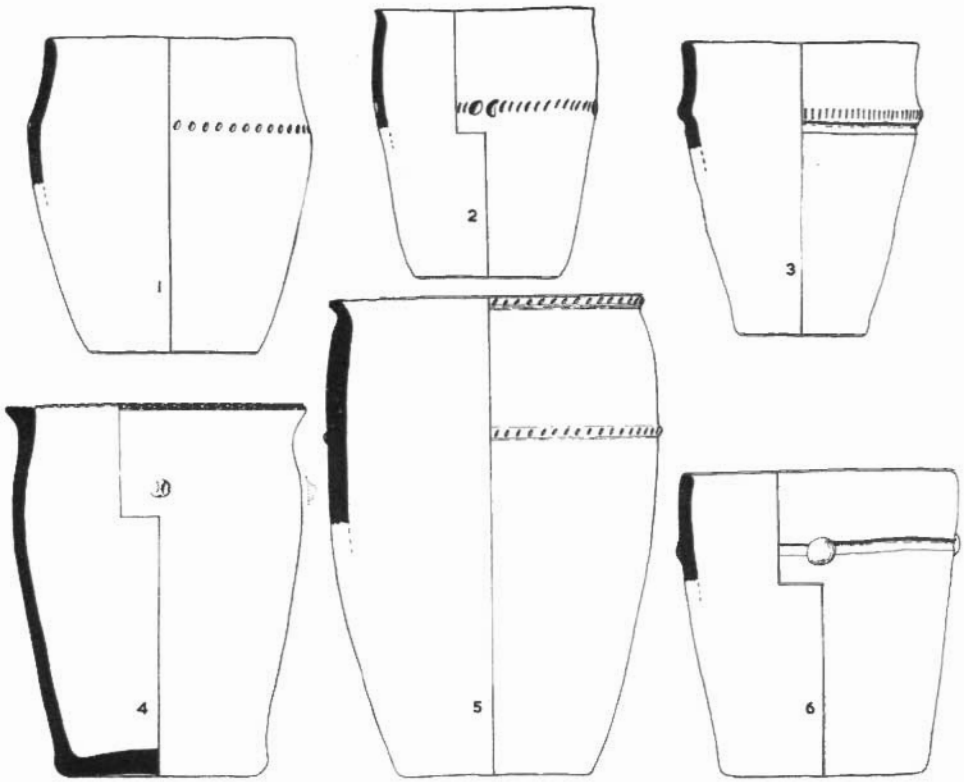


Fig. 13. Sub-biconical and bucket urns from Dorset ($\frac{1}{8}$)

1. West Chaldon, DCM. 1931.6.1
2. Rimbury, A. 425b
3. Nr. Weymouth, A. 423
4. Rimbury DCM. 40 (*C.T.D.*, pl. V)
5. Rimbury, A. 425e
6. Puddletown Heath, A. 424

similar, the latter having a heavy expanded rim or rim cordon. This urn is comparable with Latch Farm no. 63, and with the Berkshire urn (A.388), which puzzled Abercromby. Nos. 2, 4 and 5 have pinched-out rims.

Bucket urn features and their origin

We can now attempt to classify the various features of the bucket urns from Dorset and S.W. Hampshire. Apart from the normal somewhat sub-biconical form, we can distinguish three other forms, as well as several decorative and miscellaneous features:—

A. Straight sides tapering downwards.
B. Rounded body.
C. Concave neck.
D. Pinched-out rim.

E. Lugs.
F. Double lugs.
G. Horseshoes.
H. Finger or nail prints below the rim.
I. Finger or nail prints on the shoulder (no cordon).
J. Finger or nail prints on top of the rim.
K. Finger or nail prints round the base.
L. Stabs and slashes.
M. Shoulder cordons, plain or fingerprinted.[1]
N. Shoulder grooves.
O. Ribs on or above the shoulder.
P. Holes below the rim.
Q. Rustication.
R. Vertical smoothing.

Three of these features, A, L and N are probably of food-vessel origin. Some 17 Dorset bucket urns have a girth groove at shoulder level. In two cases (Fig. 13, 3, & A.400a) there is a row of stabs above the groove. These grooves and stabs seem to have been suggested by the ridged food-vessel urns discussed above. There is also little doubt that the true bucket shape with straight tapering sides comes from the same source (see A.456 — 456k).

The ridged food-vessel urns from Dorset and S.W. Hampshire have been plotted on Fig. 17, and listed in Appendix VI, together with the bucket urns possessing girth grooves. The map suggests that bucket urns of this type emanated from Milborne St. Andrew. They are essentially a Dorset type. A late urn from Landford in the New Forest has a pair of tooled lines in place of a groove, and there are isolated grooved examples from Oliver's Battery, Winchester, and from Bulford in Wiltshire. The everted rim urns from the distant sites of Puncknowle, and Wroxall, Isle of Wight, have been included although they have lost their ridges.

The stab and slash technique is probably of similar origin. In the Bournemouth area it appears, as we have seen, on several collared urns, also on four bucket urns from Pokesdown, P. 1 (Fig. 12, 8), HP.5, 6 & 12, and on three barrel or barrel hybrid urns, one from Pokesdown, HP. 22, and two from Latch Farm, LF. 22 & 36.

Three Dorset urns, A.424a, 425g and an urn from Plush, have a rusticated surface. This is a common feature of the Essex bucket urns, and may be a survival of the well-known rusticated ware.

The rows of holes below the rim, made before firing, on the Furzy urn, FLF. 2, and on an urn from Muscliff, are a recurring feature in prehistoric pottery, including Neolithic A, but I know of no more recent precedent,

[1] Cordons, horseshoes and lugs are generally roughly made and badly applied.

except a stray collared urn in Devizes Museum,[1] for its widespread use in bucket urns. There seems to be no antecedent for the fingerprints round the base of an urn from Hampreston.

To summarize, we have three features of probable food-vessel origin, one originating from rusticated ware, and two indeterminate. Detailed investigation suggests that the twelve remaining features are all immediately derived from the biconical urns.[2]

To follow the sequence from what appears to be its start, we must go back beyond the biconical urns of Wessex, and begin with those of Cornwall. The successive stages of development seem to be as follows: I. Cornish biconicals; II. Cornish derivatives in Wessex; III. Wessex biconical urns; IV. Sub-biconical urns; V. Dorset bucket urns.

First a word on nomenclature. The Cornish and Wessex urns fall into three main groups: (i) true biconicals, which form the largest group; (ii) urns convex below the shoulder, and vertical or sometimes concave above; (iii) urns of rounded outline. It is not easy to find a term to cover all three types. Perhaps the nearest would be 'bipartite', but this is already used in another connection. I am therefore using the general term 'biconical' to cover the whole group, since it constitutes the chief and probably the original element in it.

I. *Cornish Biconical Urns.* Abercromby distinguished two groups of biconical urns, one mainly from Cornwall (A.356–370), and the other from Dorset (A.371–377). The Cornish material was later published in detail by Miss F. M. Patchett.[3] We are here concerned only with her classes B and C, which are ribbon-handled, and carry impressed decoration, generally of plaited cord, above the shoulder. The commonest motif is the chevron which is generally horizontal, but lattice and hatched triangles also occur. Two or three horizontal lines are sometimes placed below the rim or on the rim bevel. The upper part of the wide ribbon-handle was also generally decorated.

The Cornish B urns are believed to date from 1550–1500 B.C., and to have been produced by immigrants coming westward from the Continent, the first people to exploit the Cornish tin deposits.

II. *Cornish Derivatives in Wessex.* Wessex has produced three urns very similar to Patchett's class B. The beautiful urn from Winterslow, Wiltshire (A.356), bears a striking resemblance to the Cornish class B urns A.357 & A.359 in its biconical form, its pinched-out rim, shoulder ridge, wide ribbon-handles (only one now preserved), small base, and in the chevron ornament in plaited cord on its upper part and handles. Its internally bevelled rim is another feature common in Cornish B. An urn from Sturminster Marshall, Dorset, though of rounded outline (Fig. 14, 1) is otherwise even closer in resemblance, having horizontal chevrons, whereas the Winterslow chevrons are vertical. Fragments of a third urn, with horizontal chevrons and wide ribbon-handles, come from an unrecorded site on the Dorset Downs. Five other Dorset urns, including

[1] W. Cunnington, *Cat. of Stourhead Collection* (1896), no. 253.

[2] Another link is the practice of stopping the urn mouths with clay (*see* p. 39 below, and G. C. Dunning, I.o.W. *Procs.*, II (1931), 115.

[3] *Arch. J.*, CI (1944), 17, & CVII (1950), 44.

four on or near the Ridgeway above Weymouth, another from Hengistbury Head, and three from Wiltshire show closer affinities with Cornish class C, which is a later development of B. These urns are generally smaller and less angular. The handles are narrower and sometimes of smaller size, and I have termed them 'vertical handles' for distinction. In some examples the neck is concave (Fig. 14, 2).

III. *Wessex Biconical Urns.*[1] This group of urns, the Cinderella of the British Bronze Age, has until recently been sadly neglected by archaeologists, being vaguely supposed to be a variety of the bucket urns, although as early as 1933 Hawkes suggested a link with the MBA urns of Cornwall.[2] No less than 47 come from Dorset and S.W. Hampshire and 24 from Wiltshire. They are concentrated mainly in two areas, half the Dorset urns coming from near Bere Regis (Fig. 15), and two-thirds of the Wiltshire group from around Amesbury. It is a striking fact that both these areas are within some half dozen miles of the sites where the Cornish B derivatives from Sturminster Marshall and Winterslow were found. Thirteen of the Wiltshire urns may be seen in the Salisbury Museum, whilst over half the Dorset urns, including 19 in the Durden Collection, are (at the time of writing) in the basement at the British Museum, together with two of the Cornish derivatives.

The pottery is well fired, and is generally of a buff or pinkish colour. Height ranges from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to 23 in.

The various features of these urns will now be considered, first of all those linking them with the Cornish urns, and then any new characteristics. Many of the urns are of a true biconical form, such as A.361b, 371, 428 & 439. Others of a rounded form, A.374, 375, M 25 may be compared with Patchett's B.14, C.3 & 3a. A few such as A.425, M 24 & Amesbury 71, with concave necks, link up with the Cornish C derivatives such as A.362 (Fig. 14, 2) and the urn from Hengistbury Head (see p. 12), which in turn appear to be a modification of urns like Patchett's B.7, 8 & 17. Others again are intermediate in form. Normal features include a pinched and bevelled rim, and almost invariably a shoulder ridge, except where this feature is replaced by an applied cordon. There are 15 examples of a hollow rim bevel, of which earlier traces may be seen in Patchett's B.2 and in A.356. Sixteen urns[3] bear impressed decoration, almost invariably vertical corded chevrons, lattice or hatched triangles. Some again have corded lines below the rim or on the rim bevel. A.375 has a plastic cross on its base, like the Cornish B urn, A.357.

The distinctive new element in most of the WBU's is the substitution to a greater or less degree of plastic for impressed decoration. In 13 instances the two modes of decoration occur side by side. The shoulder ridges are frequently replaced by applied cordons, and both as often as not are fingerprinted (*e.g.* A.361b, 373, 415 & 425). Very rarely an extra cordon has been added just below the rim, as in Fig. 14, 7, and in an urn from Odiham, Hants.[4] In seven

[1] Referred to for convenience as WBU's.
[2] Hawkes, *Ant. J.*, XIII (1933), 438.
[3] Another, A.440, from Upwey appears to be a hybrid, its zones of cord ornament probably being inspired by local collared urns such as those from Culliford Tree and Sutton Poyntz (A.32).
[4] G. W. Willis, H.F.C. *Procs.*, XVIII (1954), Pl. IX.

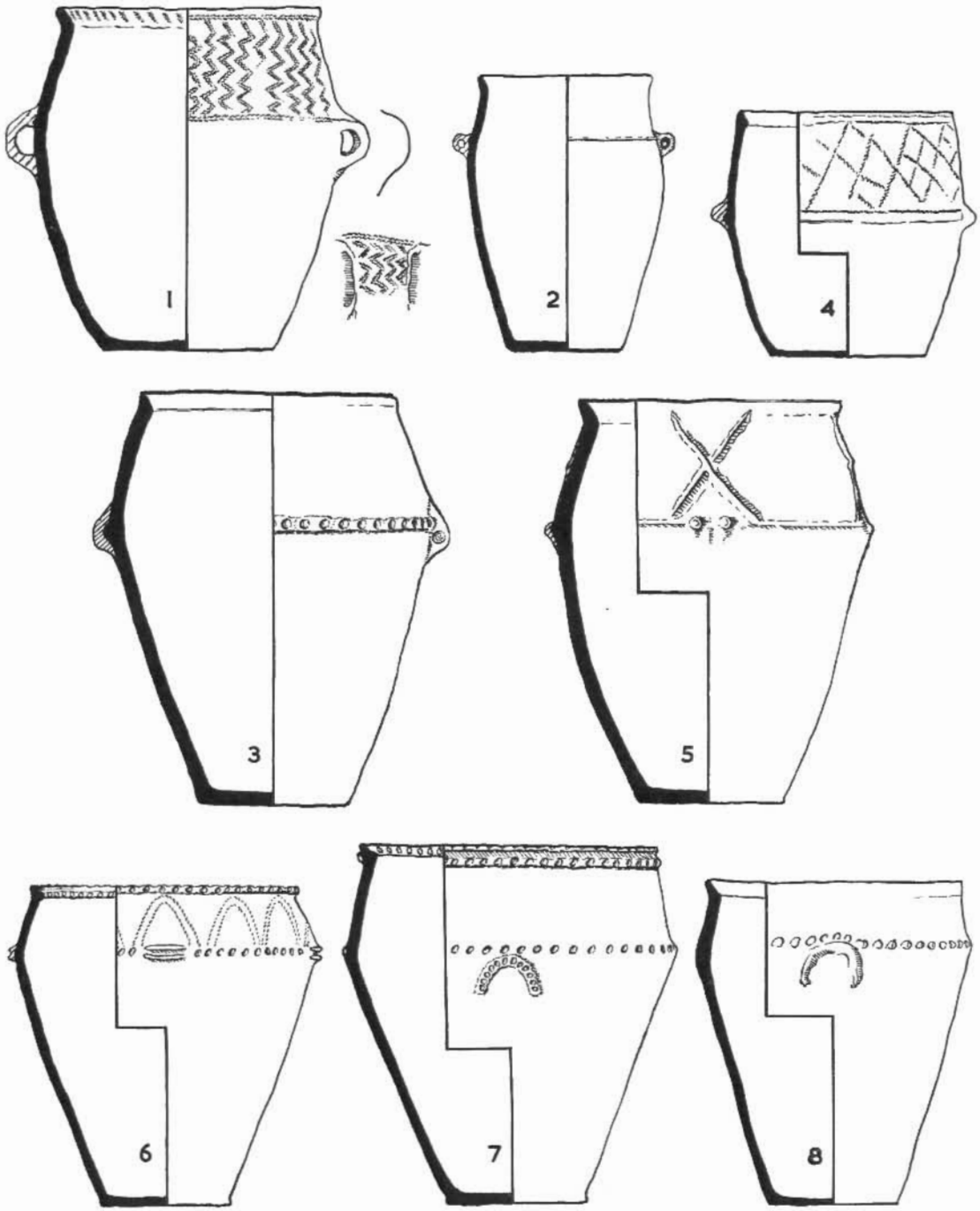


Fig. 14. Biconical urns from Dorset (About $\frac{1}{8}$)

1. Sturminster Marshall — BMD. 236 (Cornish B derivative)
2. Sutton Down — A. 362 (Cornish C derivative)
3. Wool, Quarr Hill — BM. 1880.2-12.1
4. Bloxworth — BMD. 254, A. 367
5. Sturminster Marshall — BMD. 235
6. Thickthorn Down — BMD. 241
7. Bloxworth — BMD. 256
8. Roke Down — BMD. 221

instances fingerprinting takes the place of the corded lines below the rim. Similarly, corded lines on the rim bevel are replaced by fingerprints on BMD. 256 (Fig. 14, 7), and by finger or nail marks on the inner rim edge of BMD. 241 (Fig. 14, 6), A.428 and DCM.1937.84. The wide ribbon handle becomes modified. There are six examples of vertical imperforate handles made of short wide strips, which generally have vestigial dimple ends (M 24), and may pass over the cordon (Fig. 14, 3); this type ultimately degenerates into a mere pinching up of the clay between finger and thumb.[1] More commonly we find horizontal or round lugs, which are occasionally paired vertically or horizontally (Fig. 14, 6 & 5). There are a few lugs and narrow vertical handles with small perforations. It is possible that the curious ribs sometimes placed above the shoulder are relics of such vertical handles. Finally we have 23 urns with horseshoes.

If the horseshoe was originally a functional handle, no biconical urn possessing one appears to have survived. There seem to be two possible explanations of these curved plastic strips. A.375 and Amesbury 68 have a more or less continuous curved strip emerging from the ends of the lugs. These strips might be skeuomorphs of rope loops used for transport. I suggest that the ordinary horseshoe arose in the following way. The transition from impressed to plastic decoration would have led to modification in the patterns. Hatched triangles and even lattice would have been too tedious to reproduce, though I think an attempt at lattice effect may be seen in an urn from Sturminster Marshall (Fig. 14, 5). On the other hand, the corded chevron lent itself more readily, especially in the modified form of a series of loops as depicted on the urn from Thickthorn Down (Fig. 14, 6). This pattern could be quickly copied by applying a number of curved clay strips as in A.377, which has six such adjacent loops. If the loops were separated and reduced to four or less, they would at once give the appearance of handles. Urns A.361b, 373 and the urn from Odiham are examples with four loops. That they were thought of as handles is shown by the cord impressions on top of the Ringwould urn horseshoes in true ribbon handle tradition,[2] and also by the fingerprints in the same position on an urn from Long Crichel, B.7. The nearest approach to functional horseshoe handles is seen on the two Dorset hybrid collared urns of early type from Afflington (Pl. IA), and Worgret.[3] In both cases the horseshoe projects forward at the top as if to give a better grip.

If horseshoes arose in the way just suggested, their normal place would be above the shoulder, since they represented the chevron pattern. In cases where the corded chevron itself was to be kept in that place, and decorative handles were also desired, they would have to be placed below, unless as at Netherswell (A.376) they were actually stuck on top of the chevrons.

Where did the horseshoe originate? In Wiltshire there are 11 examples, no less than nine coming from within six miles of Amesbury. In one case the position of the horseshoe is not known, but all the rest have the horseshoe

[1] See Fig. 13, 2 & 4.

[2] This tradition also survives in the corded pattern on top of the lugs of an urn from Bush Barrow. (I. F. Smith, *Helinium* I (1961), figs. 1, 3, & 2, 6.)

[3] Calkin, *Dorset Procs.*, 81 (1959), 118.

above the shoulder, with the exception of Bulford 47, which has corded chevrons there. Dorset has 12 examples, all but one significantly in the northern part of the county, eight being within six miles of Bere Regis. No less than six have the horseshoes *below* the shoulder, though there is no instance of corded chevron to necessitate the lower position. Again, some 58% and 62% respectively of the handled biconical and sub-biconical urns in Wiltshire have horseshoe handles, against 32% and 11% for Dorset, so the odds favour Amesbury as the place of origin. The two Cornish urns with horseshoes, Patchett's G.14 & 15, are presumably late examples influenced from Wessex.

We have seen that there is a large Cornish element in the WBU's, whilst the adoption of a plastic technique would explain the substitution of cordons and fingerprints for ridges and impressed decoration. The various forms of handle, except the horseshoe, could very well be modifications of the original ribbon-handle. It is significant that whereas the Cornish derivatives in Dorset merely carry incised decoration, three of the four derivatives in Wiltshire have already begun to adopt the new fashion.

This new plastic technique is in all probability derived from the tradition of Late Neolithic Rinyo-Clacton ware, mingled with that of the contemporary rusticated pottery decorated with fingerprints. Whilst the Rinyo-Clacton material in the South generally takes the form of grooved ware, examples occur of plain plastic cordons in the Bournemouth area at Southbourne and Wick Farm,[1] and also at Hurn,[2] whilst a sherd with three such cordons is recorded from Maumbury Rings.[3] There is also a cup from Woodlands near Woodhenge showing cordons with vertical incisions,[4] and similar incisions occur on a sherd from Dales Road, Ipswich.

Pitt-Rivers records a few rusticated sherds from Cranborne Chase (PR.246, 247 & 313), another sherd comes from Langton Matravers, and a rusticated beaker from Worth Matravers.[5] Rusticated ware is represented in the Bournemouth area by three beakers and fragments of 14 other vessels. In the case of the fine conical vessel from Moordown, and two other vessels from Christchurch, much of the surface has been pinched up into horizontal ridges with fingerprints filling the intervening grooves.[6] Rare examples of fingerprints on a raised cordon may be seen on a sherd from Woodhenge,[7] and on sherds from Martlesham and Dales Road in the Ipswich Museum. All these are of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date.

These earlier traditions seem to be the only possible known source of the plastic elements in the WBU's, and also incidentally of the later practice of adding fingerprints to the ribs of the intrusive barrel urns. It is however noteworthy that finger-printing was strictly confined to the cordons, and to those other parts of the vessels which were formerly decorated with cord ornament. General rustication of the surface was not adopted, though it re-emerged later in the case of three Dorset bucket urns. Compared with Wiltshire, our knowledge

1 Calkin, *Dorset Procs.*, 73 (1951), Pl. 1 c.
2 C. M. Piggott, H.F.C. *Procs.*, XV (1943), 248.
3 J. F. S. Stone, *Ant. J.*, XXXIV (1954), 169.
4 Stone, *P.P.S.*, XV (1949), 122.
5 At B.M.; unpublished.
6 Calkin, *loc. cit.*, Pl. 1 b, c, d.
7 *Cat. of Antiq. Devizes Museum* (1934), Pl. XXII c, No. 4.

A. Hybrid urn
from South Afflington, Corfe Castle

B. Barrel urn of 'South Lodge' type (LF.87) from Latch Farm, Christchurch

(*Photograph: C. M. Piggott*)

of rusticated ware in Dorset is very sketchy, but this might well be remedied by excavation in the earthen circles at Knowlton Rings.

It may be necessary to revise the current view about the two Winterslow urns (A.356 & 356a), found side by side by the Rev. A. B. Hutchins in 1814, in a secondary position in a large chalk bell barrow. His notes preserved at the Ashmolean are given in substance by Stevens and Stone,[1] and I am indebted to H. J. Case for a more detailed quotation. The urn of Cornish type was found inverted under a carefully built arch of large flints, resting on a chalky floor within the barrow. Hutchins expatiates on his delight, after removing the arch, at 'the vision of a very magnificent sepulchral urn'. Having described the urn and its contents, he proceeds: 'I also found a small urn in the same floor with and beside the large one surrounded by flints but containing only burnt bones.' Seeing that the larger urn is gritless, whilst the other has a moderate amount of flint in its paste, it is at least possible that the second urn with horseshoe handles may be a later insertion, with its own surrounding of flints. I am reassured to learn that Hawkes has also considered this possibility. More satisfying is the account of the inverted Cornish c derivative at Dewlish, with its base cut away to make room for a horseshoe biconical urn above, inserted thus at a later time.

One or two other features of the WBU's may be mentioned here. An urn from Shrewton has an incised scrawl of a leaf above the shoulder, whilst the urn from Charmandean in Sussex has a star in prick technique. The biconical vessel from Latch Farm, M 27 (Fig. 5), has its corded chevron broken by a rectangular grid, which is comparable with a design on a collared (bipartite) urn from Handley Hill (A.9a). It is recorded that three urns from Roke Down, BMD. 217–219, were found inverted with 'plaster' over their mouths. One of the Ringwould urns had its mouth stopped with a lump of half-baked clay, whilst the mouth of the Windmill Hill urn was probably sealed with a turf.

Reference has already been made to a few urns with biconical features from further afield. I have been able to trace 39 of these. Their distribution is worthy of note, as they are found scattered over 19 different counties, including single examples from Scotland and Ireland. In counties close to Wessex, the percentage of urns with plastic features is high, 100% for Somerset, Berkshire, Surrey, Sussex and Suffolk, decreasing to 75% for Kent, 50% for Lincolnshire, and 33% for Norfolk. In more distant counties such as Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Aberdeen and Londonderry these features are absent. On the other hand the shoulder ridge is well represented, as well as the traditional designs of impressed decoration.

In her recent important paper in *Helinium*,[2] Dr. Isobel Smith further discusses the link between the British and Dutch Biconical urns. Here we have the first detailed description, accompanied by admirable drawings, of several of the WBU's, some published for the first time. She also gives a list of about a dozen biconical urns, which were found associated with faïence beads, class IB razors or other objects referable to the Wessex II culture of the

[1] *W.A.M.*, XLVIII (1938), 174.

[2] *Helinium*, I (1961).

mature Early Bronze Age, and the transition to Middle Bronze Age from it. Among these are the Winterslow Cornish derivative, three WBU's with impressed chevrons and seven with horseshoes, one (A.374) presumably of late date. These various characteristics would indicate that the biconical urn had become widely diffused by the end of Wessex II. I understand from Prof. Piggott that radio-carbon evidence suggests that Dutch contacts may even go back as far as 1500 B.C. One may also draw attention to the early character of the two Dorset collared urns with horseshoes from Afflington and Worgret.[1]

Our three local biconical urns (Fig. 4) are representative of the three main types: M23 is of true biconical shape; M24 has a concave neck and dimple-ended handles; whilst M25 is of a rounded form.

IV. *Sub-biconical urns.* Standing intermediate between the Wessex biconical urns and the bucket urns is a group which I have termed 'sub-biconical', though there is no hard and fast dividing line. I have listed the few local ones with the bucket urns in Appendix I. Cord ornament has now gone out of use. The urns generally occur as secondaries in barrows, and there are no grave goods, but none comes from a cremation cemetery. There is generally a weakening of the outline, or the loss of characteristic features. The urns from Povington and West Chaldon have no handles, the former being of true biconical form, the latter having a concave neck (Fig. 13, 1). In many others the pinching and bevelling of the rim have disappeared. The three Bournemouth examples differ from the local bucket urns in their superior ware, whilst two are gritless.

In Appendix V, A & B, I have set out details of 12 Cornish derivatives, 71 Wessex biconical, 11 Hilversum and 38 sub-biconical urns.

V. *Bucket urns.* In Appendix VC will be found tabulated the various biconical features of the bucket urns from Dorset and S.W. Hampshire. In Appendix V D is set out the evidence for their biconical origin. With regard to distribution, lugs and shoulder fingerprints are widespread. Urns possessing the four next commonest features have been plotted on a map of Dorset and S.W. Hampshire (Fig. 15), together with all the biconical and sub-biconical urns.

A little way up the Winterborne tributary of the Stour we have the Cornish B derivative from Sturminster Marshall.[2] A few miles further on we come to the main centre of the Wessex biconical urns around Bere Regis. There is an extension along the Downs to the north-east, whilst another to the south-west swings round eastwards along the narrow chalk ridge. The distribution of sub-biconical and bucket urns closely follows that of the biconicals. The Bournemouth group may be an offshoot from the main area.

On the heathlands of the Hampshire basin between the Bournemouth area and Dorchester the bucket urns are all of a plain type. Apart from lugs, their only decorative feature consists of a zone of fingerprints or a groove at shoulder level. There is a single example of rustication. On the other hand to the north-east of Bournemouth in the New Forest we find urns with cordons

[1] I. H. Longworth, *P.P.S.*, XXVII (1961), 279, 285.

[2] The four Cornish C derivatives above Weymouth suggest a later landing in that area.

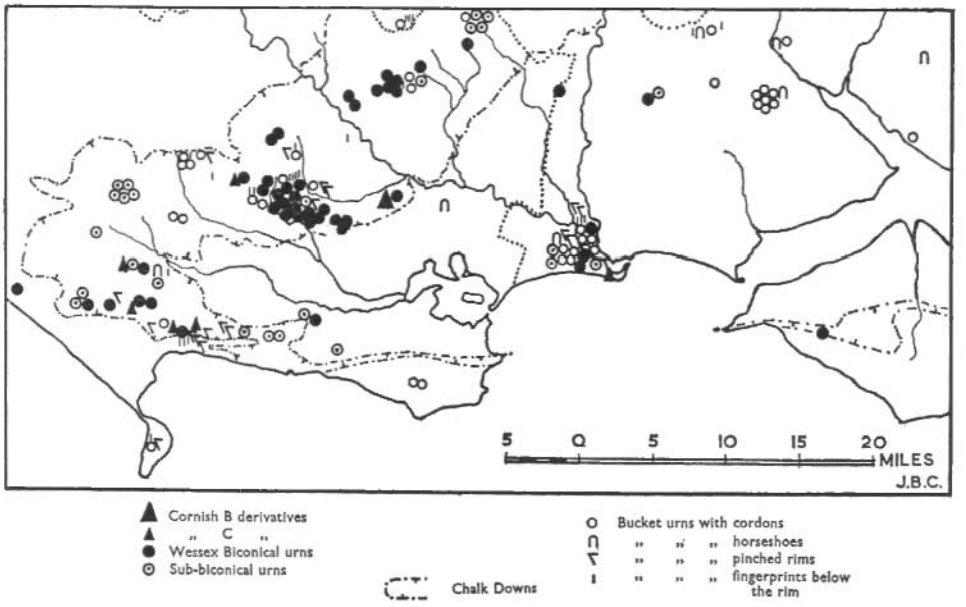


Fig. 15. Distribution map of biconical urns and derived types in Dorset & S.W. Hants.

and horseshoes, and with fingerprints below and on top of the rim. This fact, taken in conjunction with the degenerate character of most of the urns — bucket, barrel and globular alike — suggests that the New Forest sites are of late date and derive from the Bournemouth area.

Thus it is evident that the Dorset bucket urn is largely of biconical ancestry, with small contributions from the rusticated and ridged food-vessel traditions. The collared urn rather surprisingly seems to have played no part in its development.

An investigation of the grit content of the various types of pottery under consideration might prove rewarding. Two facts have been noticed. For some reason the WBU's, sub-biconical and bucket urns of Wiltshire are nearly all well-gritted, whilst the corresponding urns in Dorset are usually gritless. The other fact is more readily explicable. We have seen that the barrels and type I globular urns contain a large quantity of fine grit. This feature probably explains why the almost gritless sub-biconical urns in the Bournemouth area and Cranborne Chase are succeeded by coarse-gritted buckets. The natives presumably adopted the new technique, using however a coarser grit. The survival of a sub-biconical type of urn in the new gritted ware was noted by the Piggotts in B.9 at Crichel Down.[1] Other instances occur at Oakley Down. Extreme examples of coarse gritting accompanied by poor firing may be seen in the urns from Yateley in north Hampshire, and from Sulham in Berkshire.

[1] *Arch.*, XC (1944), 47.

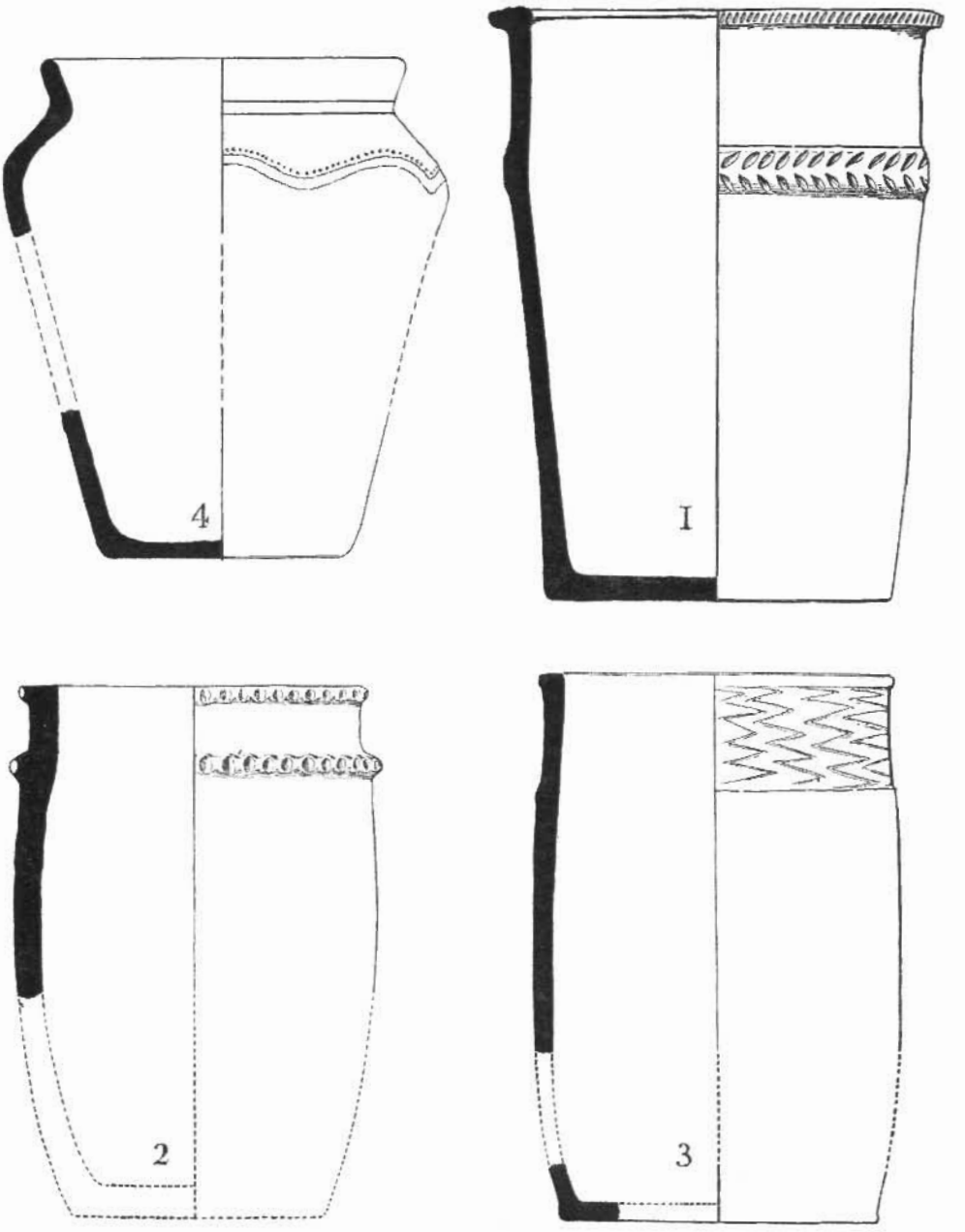


Fig. 16. Local Deverel-Rimbury hybrids, and a situlate urn from Kinson cremation cemetery ($\frac{1}{6}$)

1. LF. 36 2. LF. 72 3. LF. 11 4. SK. 9

(Nos. 1–3 reproduced with the editor's permission from *P.P.S.*, IV, 184)

The bucket urn was to undergo one further modification, and this belongs now not to the Middle, but to the true Late Bronze Age, in which their tradition still survived. Among four fragmentary LBA urns from a barrow at Burley in the New Forest was a bucket urn with an incurving rim, thinning out towards the lip. A similar urn came from an adjoining barrow. These ovoid urns seem to be a development of such urns as HBP. XVII & SBC. 3 (Fig. 12, 5 & 7). Ovoid pots with similar rims, and sometimes with expanded bases, were found at Wick and in Riverslea Road, Christchurch. The ware is moderately hard, in shades of grey and buff, occasionally tinged with purple, and like that of the two urns from Burley has a smooth lumpy surface. The lower parts of the pots are sometimes smoothed vertically. Similar ware has been found by H. L. S. Edwardes at Armsley near Fordingbridge, where it is evidently of a domestic nature. It can also be matched in Plumpton Plain B, the well-known Sussex site of Late Bronze 2.[1] Locally the characteristic incurving rim also appears in the globular urn from Redhill, and on two of the urns from Hillbrow (Fig. 11). To this period we must probably assign the remarkable situlate urn (Fig. 16, 4), found in the cremation cemetery at Kinson.[2]

Lasting as they therefore did over so many centuries, bucket urns are of course widely distributed in S.E. Britain. Whereas on the Dorset coast they first occur in association with the intrusive globulars of type II, and in Hampshire and Wiltshire with barrel urns and globulars of type I, in Sussex and Essex we find them side by side with other varieties of the globular urn. All these associations date them to Middle Bronze 2, or 3 at the latest, whilst we have seen that in the Bournemouth area, as elsewhere, they continued into the Late Bronze Age.

Discussion: Period II

The place of origin of the barrels and globulars awaits discovery. The globulars of type II are not unlike the later urns from the Knackyboy Cairn in the Scilly Isles,[3] and whilst ApSimon makes out a case for their derivation from Cornwall,[4] he has produced nothing to match the barrel urns.

Again, it is not easy to determine which appeared first, the barrel and type I globulars in Hampshire and Wiltshire, or the type II globulars in South Dorset. In spite of the fact that the Hampshire cremation cemeteries contain a certain number of earlier pottery types (P.13 & 14 at Pokesdown, M 14 at Hillbrow, LF. 46a, 62, 81 & M 27 at Latch Farm), the evidence is accumulating in favour of Dorset. (i) Sydling St. Nicholas is the only known example of an earthwork enclosure of this period in South Dorset, whereas there are at least ten in the Cranborne Chase group. (ii) Two of the Rimbury bucket urns (Fig. 13, 2 & 5) have pinched-out and internally bevelled rims, which look more primitive than anything from Hampshire. (iii) We have pointed out that in Dorset the bucket urns, in common with the sub-biconicals and WBU's from which they are derived, are almost invariably gritless and well-fired. On the other hand at

[1] Hawkes, *P.P.S.*, 1 (1935), figs. 9 & 10.
[2] Calkin, *Dorset Procs.*, 54 (1932), 78.
[3] B. H. St. J. O'Neil, *Ant. J.*, xxxii (1952), 21.
[4] *P.P.S.*, xxviii (1962), 319.

Sydling St. Nicholas the gritless native ware, either sub-biconical or bucket, which was contemporary with globulars of type II, was succeeded by heavily-gritted bucket ware. It is reasonable to suppose that these gritted buckets of which there are also two examples at Winterborne Whitchurch (A.410 & DCM. 133) and one from the Deverel barrow (A.409d) reached Dorset later than the ordinary gritless buckets associated with globulars of type II. We have seen earlier that the gritting of bucket urns probably originated in the Bournemouth area.

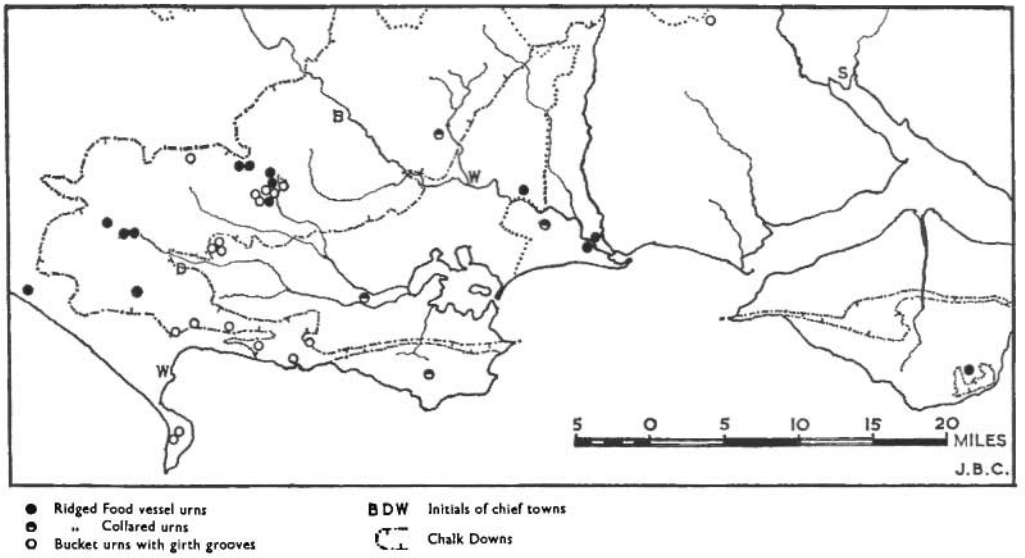


Fig. 17. Distribution map of ridged food-vessel urns, etc., and bucket urns with girth grooves in Dorset & S.W. Hants.

In any case, both the South Dorset and the Cranborne Chase groups can now be seen as comprised of immigrants who made contact not with the former makers of collared urns, but with the natives brought up in the biconical — which became the bucket — urn tradition, with something also from the ridged food vessel and the remoter Rinyo-Clacton and rusticated potting heritage.

It is notable that in the Cranborne Chase group, the immigrant element is seen at its purest not on the coast, where it must have first arrived, but on the southern Wiltshire chalk round Salisbury. It is predominant in the pottery from the Thorny Down and Boscombe Down Settlements, where there is much less to see of native influence, though this appears in certain rim forms and again in the fingerprinting on top of the rims of the large Stonehenge and Bishopstone barrel urns. No bucket urns were recorded from the small urn groups at Woodford, Marleycombe or Woodminton. Further south in the large cremation cemetery at Handley Hill, B.24, the proportion is about 12%, whilst in the Bournemouth area, with about 34% of bucket urns, it is higher than anywhere, except in regions farther inland again, beyond the true confines of the group.

Thus, for most of the immigrants, the landfall at Hengistbury or Christchurch merely marked a stage in their journey. No remains of settlements, linear earthworks or cattle enclosures have been recognized in the Bournemouth area, as they have on the Cranborne Chase or Salisbury chalk. It might well be argued that such features would more quickly become eroded on gravel than on a chalky subsoil. Yet to set beside over 400 cremations, we can only record two or three loomweights and possibly three saddle querns. Again, the few odd scraps of domestic pottery seem to be later in date than the phase of immigration. Whilst we have no direct evidence from the Bournemouth area, G. W. Dimbleby recently reported that the soil below one of the LBA barrows at Burley in the New Forest, 4 miles east of the Avon, was much the same as at the present day, and contained no weeds such as are associated with cultivation. If the same were true of Bournemouth, it would be natural for the poorer immigrants, who possessed no livestock, or very little, and could not attempt more than meagre cultivation, to settle down in the coastal area to a subsistence largely by hunting and by fishing, among the native population who lived likewise. The large number of burials recorded from our period II is of course spread over a much longer time than those of period I, but even so they seem to indicate an increase in population of at least 200%.

Among local examples of hybrid pottery, showing this conjunction of immigrant with native, we have previously referred to barrels and buckets carrying stab ornament derived from the ridged food vessels, and to the two Pokesdown barrel urns, HP.17 and HBP.II, which are provided with lugs. Two other Hampshire examples with lugs come from Wootton[1] and Barnes, I.o.W.[2] A bucket urn from Pokesdown (LAP. 1, Fig. 12, 15) has a cordon just below the rim, and is made of the familiar thin vesicular ware. Finally three examples come from Latch Farm (Fig. 16): no. 2 seems to be a clumsy native attempt to make a barrel urn; no. 3 has a barrel urn profile, but the anomalous incised chevrons indicate continuing contacts with Cornwall,[3] whilst in no. 1 we have a bucket urn with a flat expanded barrel urn rim, and two zones of stabs derived from the food-vessel family. All three urns are in reddish ware.

Whilst we have seen, in contrast, that there is less sign of native influence further inland in the northern part of the 'Cranborne Chase' group, we must refer in passing to the remarkable barrel-globular hybrid from Ebbesbourne Wake already mentioned (p. 26).[4] This urn has a raised cross on its base, and vertical ribs, combined with finger-tipped furrows above the shoulder in type IIa globular style.

There is hybrid pottery again in the 'South Dorset' group. Three urns here seem to combine bucket and type II globular features. Their lower parts are more or less straight-sided like bucket urns, and two have pinched-out rims. The urn from Little Piddle, A.368, with a shoulder cordon, shows globular features in its small perforated lugs, and a sharply incised chevron below the rim. A.405 from Ridgeway Hill is decorated with girth lines and swag in comb

[1] W. A. Seaby, H.F.C. *Procs.*, XVII (1951), 116.
[2] G. C. Dunning, I.o.W. *Procs.*, II (1931).
[3] *Cf.* Crichel Down, B.8 (*Arch.* XC (1944), 47).
[4] R. C. C. Clay, *W.A.M.*, XLIII (1926), Pl. V.

technique, whilst A.406 from Hellstone has finger-tipped furrows with comb swag above. Some of the type II globular urns, such as A.395 and 398 from Winterborne Whitchurch, contain a moderate quantity of grit. It may have been the introduction of this practice which explains the few South Dorset bucket urns, *e.g.* A.409d, DCM.5 and 133, which are similarly gritted.

Concluding remarks on the Wessex Biconical Urns

Since not much more can at present be said of the barrel or the globular urns as regards their origin, except to repeat that it was somewhere outside our area, which the makers of these urns seem to have reached by sea, it will be best to end this study by summarizing, and where possible by supplementing, what has been said above about the native element, represented by the Wessex Biconical Urns.

An examination of the details set out in Appendix V brings some interesting points to light.

1. The new plastic element as indicated by fingerprinting and cordons first appears in the Cornish derivatives of Wiltshire, and is dominant in the WBU's of that county, as also to a marked extent in Dorset. We have suggested that it derives from the Rinyo-Clacton and/or rusticated tradition on Salisbury Plain.

2. Elsewhere plastic features are more rare. The four Yorkshire urns have none, whilst of all the 13 most northerly urns only two show any plastic features, *i.e.* fingerprinting on an urn from Stainsby (Lincs.) and a horseshoe handle from Bircham (Norfolk).

3. In spite of the wide range of distribution, there is a marked uniformity in the impressed patterns employed. There are 33 examples of the standard design of vertical chevrons, lattice, hatched triangles or loops. The only others consist of two examples of vertical lines, one of horizontal lines (probably a hybrid), and one of hurdle pattern. There is however a tendency to break away from tradition in Holland.[1]

4. We have suggested that the horseshoe originated in Wiltshire, and later spread to Dorset. There was also expansion to the east and south-east, where it evidently became very popular. No less than 14 of the 17 handled biconical urns from Oxfordshire, N. Hampshire, Surrey, Sussex, Kent and Suffolk are decorated in this fasion.

5. Whilst the Dutch urns contain a very high percentage of early features, namely ridges and cord ornament, fingerprinting is also well represented. These facts suggest both early and continued contacts with this country.

6. Another point for consideration is the distribution of bucket urns outside Wessex. Taking the more significant biconical features, we find examples of the pinched-out rim at Sunningdale (A.416), at Streatley (Ash.) and at Stanmore (Win.). Vertical furrowing occurs at Godshill near Fordingbridge, Plumpton Plain B and Itford Hill (Sussex). Urns from Sulham (A.455c & e) and Ardleigh (Essex) have vertical lugs or ribs. Fingerprinting below the rim is fairly common, whilst it is found on top of the rim at Dummer (Hants.), Mill Hill, Farnham (Surrey), Plumpton Plain A & B, Minnis Bay, Ramsgate and Ardleigh, although the only earlier examples known are four WBU's from Dorset. Cordoned bucket urns come from Bedfordshire, Middlesex and Essex, counties where WBU's have not yet been recorded. The horseshoe turns up at Stanton Harcourt near Oxford, and in the New Forest. There are no less than 15 examples at Ardleigh in Essex, where a strong rusticated tradition survived.[2]

How is this dispersion of biconical features to be explained? There seem to be two possible answers. Either they were derived independently from the thin scatter of biconical urns in the south-eastern counties, or we must postulate some expanding influence from Dorset or Wiltshire. The latter county can be ruled out by the comparative rarity of Wiltshire bucket urns. The first alternative seems very improbable, except in the case of the horseshoe handle, which as we have seen had become a sort of vogue.

[1] Mainly the result of contacts, according to I. F. Smith, with late Dutch beaker folk.

[2] F. H. Erith & I. H. Longworth, *P.P.S.*, xxvi (1960), 178.

The WBU's have a very puzzling distribution. Out of 110 examples, 71 or nearly two-thirds come from Dorset and S.W. Hampshire or from Wiltshire, and of these about half are grouped round Bere Regis and Amesbury. The remaining 39 are distributed as we have seen, among 19 counties as far apart as Kent, Glamorgan, Aberdeen and Londonderry.

If the WBU folk represent an ordinary small-scale migration from Cornwall, gradually spreading outwards, one would expect the most distant site to contain mainly late features. But on the northern sites early features predominate, except that handles appear to have gone out of fashion. Again early and late features occur side by side in Kent and also in Holland.

In an attempt to account for some of these features I put forward the suggestion that the WBU folk, whose pottery shows a strong Cornish tradition, may perhaps have been connected with the bronze trade, with headquarters at Bere Regis and Amesbury, and agents widely scattered over the country. This is of course sheer surmise.[1] Whatever the true explanation, there is nothing surprising in a concentration of sites near Stonehenge, but the main grouping on the Downs around Bere Regis is harder to account for. A reference to Grinsell's distribution maps[2] shows nothing remarkable about the barrows in that region, whilst the Knowlton Rings lie more than 20 miles away to the north-east. One may however point out that the region is situated on the divide between the Winterborne and the Piddle rivers, which drain respectively into Christchurch and Poole Harbours. It also occupies a central position, being roughly equidistant from Hengistbury Head, and the two chief concentrations of bell and disc barrows, the one group on Oakley Down, the other in the neighbourhood of Kingston Russell and Winterborne Abbas.

Our study of the biconical pottery and its later developments shows that its makers must have played an increasingly dominant part in the general life of the community. For it was their own ceramic tradition, and not that of the collared urn folk, though till the end of our Period I they seem so numerous and dominant, which was to form the main element, from the outset of our Period II, in the native pottery of Southern Britain. And this is certainly not the least important of the changes from previously accepted doctrine, which recent years have brought to our understanding of the Bronze Age.

Note on the Gold Torc and Bronze Implements

By Prof. C. F. C. Hawkes

Very few bronze implements have been found locally in Bournemouth or the outer area around it, in comparison with adjoining regions inland. Yet there are enough to represent the whole length of each of the two periods concerned. For Period I, we have from Hengistbury Head (RHM) one of the flanged axes of the mature Early Bronze Age,[3] which were superseded in Middle Bronze 1 when the palstave, in its simplest West-European form with the hafting-flanges low, was introduced by way of the south-eastern counties.[4] The Bournemouth palstave from Talbot Woods[5] shows the stop-ridge proper to the type; in those from Pokesdown Hill (RHM) and Southbourne (Belle Vue Road[6] and Irving Road (both RHM)) this is virtually absent, as in the haft-flanged axes of this same time in the native Highland Zone tradition.[7] None of the four is looped. They retain the concave-sided blade of the EBA forms of axe, but are not very firmly datable as between MB1 and 2; that is, they can outrun our first period, into the beginning of the second (p. 48 below).

1 Since writing the above, I have been informed by Dr. Isobel Smith that the arrival in the Netherlands of British bronzes and of the British derived Hilversum urns seems to be simultaneous. Further in this connection it appears that Prof. Glasbergen has actually suggested that the bronze trade may have been the motive for colonisation, and that continental outposts were set up to facilitate distribution (*Bijdragen tot de Studie van het Brabantse Heem*, 8 (1957), 19).

2 *Dorset Barrows* (1959).

3 Calkin, B.N.S.S. *Procs.*, XLIII (1952), 58–9, fig. 1, 1.

4 M. A. Smith, *P.P.S.*, XXV (1959), 144.

5 Calkin, *loc. cit.*, fig. 1, 3 (not LBA).

6 *Ibid.*, fig. 1, 2.

7 M. A. Smith, *op. cit.*

Of the rare bronze types that are found elsewhere with MB1 cremations, the only local find is the simple pin, of square cross-section but reduced by corrosion to a rod with no point remaining, found in the Latch Farm barrow (S.11) accompanying the cremation in the primary oak coffin deposit (p. 14: RHM).

We now pass on to Period II. The *gold torc* was obtained from one of the barrows at Blackwater, near St. Catherine's Hill, in excavations by the third Earl of Malmesbury.[1] It is of the flanged twisted type with reverted plain bar terminals, often called after Tara in Ireland where the two largest known were found, and undoubtedly of Irish origin, datable towards the end of the Middle Bronze Age.[2] Torcs of this and the similar bar-twisted type are quite numerous in the southern half of Britain, including Wessex; their presence shows that there was ample prosperity in the Deverel-Rimbury communities, and it was not confined to the inland chalk areas, for the nearest find to ours[3] is the bar-twisted torc from Moorcourt Farm near Romsey, in Hampshire, on the edge of the New Forest.

Bronze spearheads found locally comprise one from Barrow Plot at Wick (RHM), of the small type with leaf-shaped blade, side-loops and ridged midrib continuing the socket, which has Deverel-Rimbury associations not far away,[4] and a larger example of the leaf-shaped type with socket pierced by a pair of peg- or rivet-holes, found in excavating the Deverel-Rimbury cemetery at Pokesdown.[5] It had lain there complete with its wooden shaft, which had left a hollow pipe, 2 in. in diameter and 7 ft. in length, aligned with it horizontally. The spear had thus fallen on the contemporary ground surface; and this was regarded by the excavator (Dr. Clay) as that of a trackway on which the spearhead already been covered by soil by the time the urns came to be deposited.[6] The spearhead (BM) conformed in general to the common Late Bronze Age type, yet has its socket and midrib still perceptibly ridged as in the Wick example, which having side-loops is not Late but Middle Bronze Age;[7] it may therefore be not much later than that, and of the local Middle to Late Bronze Age transition, quite shortly after 1000 B.C. If so, the depositing of the urns will have begun not too far on within the Late Bronze Age directly following. The only other trace of a weapon of the period is a broken-off *sword* point (BM) from Leybourne Avenue.

Bronze axes, finally, consist first of a looped palstave from Purewell (RHM), and another from Littledown Avenue, Queen's Park (RHM), of the developed Middle Bronze Age form, well represented in adjacent areas, with stop-ridge and flanges still low, but three long diverging ribs below it on a blade of somewhat convex-sided outline.[8] Secondly, and this time a rarity, there passed to the fifth Earl of Malmesbury's collection, from near Five Ways in Charminster Road, a *double-looped* palstave.[9] This type, uncommon in the British Isles and commonest in the north-west of the Iberian Peninsula, has lately been presented by Dr. H. N. Savory as a British development, originally of the Middle Bronze Age, which was carried south-west along the Atlantic sea-route.[10]

Of *socketed axes*, one from Hengistbury Head (BM)[11] was recorded by Bushe-Fox; one from Christchurch (RHM)[12] is of stumpy form with neck-moulding and three pendent ribs;[13] and the third, from Tuckton (RHM), is of the square-mouthed Breton type, imported here at the very end of the Late Bronze Age[14].

Finally, there remains the bronze *shaft-hole axe*, of Sicilian type and without doubt an import from the Mediterranean, found in 1937 by Mr. H. C. Audin while fishing off the shore at Southbourne-on-Sea, with a mass of seaweed rooted on it (BM). Since my first publication

1 O. G. S. Crawford, *P.S.A. 2nd ser.*, XXIV (1911), 39.
2 G Eogan, *Journ. R. Soc. Ant. Ireland*, XCII (1962), 45, 54–5; Hawkes, *Folklore*, LXXII (1961), 438, 452, 463–71.
3 Crawford, *loc. cit.*
4 Calkin, *loc. cit.*, fig. 1, 7; *cf.* S. & C. M. Piggott, *Arch.*, XC, 60.
5 Calkin, *loc. cit.*, fig. 1, 8.
6 Clay, *Ant. J.*, VII, 470–1.
7 M. A. Smith, *op. cit.*
8 Calkin, *loc. cit.*, fig. 1, 4.
9 Crawford, *loc. cit.*
10 *Arqueologia e Historia* (Lisbon), VIII (1958), 69–73.
11 *Soc. of Ants. Research Rep.* III (1915), 62.
12 Calkin, *loc. cit.*, fig. 1, 5.
13 A larger specimen with six pendent ribs has recently turned up at Bure Homage, Mudeford (RHM). J.B.C.
14 Calkin, *loc. cit.*, fig. 1, 6; *cf.* G. C. Dunning, *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, XXII (1959), 53.

of it,[1] I suggest that my original dating of *c.* 750 B.C., could well be raised to include the 9th century. Several such axes have been found in western France, by which the trade-route will have passed after crossing to the Biscay from the Mediterranean coast. This Late Bronze Age traffic, undertaken no doubt for metal and in Britain perhaps most for Cornish tin, foreshadows that of the Iron Age. These notes bring up to date those published by Calkin in 1954,[2] in which he included also the more numerous implements, and hoards of these, found in the adjacent areas of Hampshire and Dorset.

[1] *Antiquity* (1938), 225.

[2] B.N.S.S. *Procs.*, XLIII, 57.

GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS

(For abbreviations used only in the Appendices see the key at the head of each Appendix)

A. 1, 2, 3, etc.	Fig. nos. in Lord Abercromby's *Bronze Age Pottery*, II (1912)
A.N.L.	*Archaeological News Letter*
Ant. J.	*Antiquaries Journal*
Arch.	*Archaeologia*
Arch. J.	*Archaeological Journal*
Ash.	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
Ave.	Avebury Museum
B.	After a site, B. indicates a barrow
Bir.	Birmingham City Museum
BM	British Museum
BMC	British Museum, Calkin Coll., 1940. 7–1
BMD	British Museum, Durden Coll., 1892. 9–1
B.N.S.S. *Procs.*	Bournemouth Natural Science Society, *Proceedings*
BPWL	Barrow plot, Wick Lane
Bris.	Bristol Museum
Cam.	Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology
Car.	Carisbrooke Castle Museum
Ched.	Cheddar Caves Museum
CM	Corfe Mullen, ballast hole site
C.T.D.	Warne, *Celtic Tumuli of Dorset* (1866)
D–R	Deverel-Rimbury
DCM	Dorset County Museum
DCM. 1, 2, 3, etc.	Urn nos. in Acland's list (*Dorset Procs.*, 29 (1908), 132)
Dev.	Devizes Museum
Dorset Procs.	Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, *Proceedings*
EBA	Early Bronze Age
Far.	Pitt-Rivers Museum, Farnham, Dorset
FLF	Furzy, Latch Farm
HBP	Hillbrow cremation cemetery, Pokesdown
H.F.C. *Procs.*	Hampshire Field Club, *Proceedings*
HMW	Mayfield Park, Winton
HP	Main cremation cemetery, Pokesdown (Homewood Coll.)
I.o.W. *Procs.*	I.o.W. Natural History and Archaeological Society, Proceedings
KB	Kinson, East Howe, barrow
L	Lost
LAP	Lascelles Road, Pokesdown
LBA	Late Bronze Age
LF. 1, 2, 3, etc.	Urn nos. in Latch Farm Report (C.M. Piggott, *P.P.S.*, IV (1938), 169)
M 1 to 30	Urns, etc. in Figs. 2–5
MBA	Middle Bronze Age
M.o.W.	Ministry of Works
New.	Newbury Museum
P. 1, 2, 3, etc.	Urn nos. in Pokesdown Report, on main cemetery (R.C.C. Clay, *Ant. J.*, VII (1927), 465)
PHH	Plumley Heath, Harbridge
PM	Poole Museum
Port.	Portland Museum
P.P.S.	*Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*
PR. 1, 2, 3, etc.	Plate nos. in Pitt-Rivers' *Excavations in Cranborne Chase* (1887)
P.S.A.	*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*
RDD	Rowbury
Read.	Reading Museum
RHM	Red House Museum, Christchurch
RM	Moordown, Redbreast
S. 1, 2, 3, etc.	MBA site nos. on map, Fig. 1
S.A.C.	*Sussex Archaeological Collections*
Sal.	Salisbury Museum
SBC	Stourfield Barrow

S.E.U.S.S. *Trans.*	South Eastern Union of Scientific Societies, *Transactions*
SK	Kinson cremation cemetery
SL	South Lodge
Sot.	Southampton Museum
S.R.A.C.	*Surrey Archaeological Collections*
Swin.	Swindon Museum
V.C.H.	Victoria County History
W.A.M.	*Wilts. Archaeological & Natural History Magazine*
WBU	Wessex biconical urn
Wey.	Weybridge Museum
Win.	Winchester City Museum
WM	Wick, Broadwater
(1), (2), (3), etc.	After a site, the figure shows the number of vessels

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APPENDIX I

LOCAL DEVEREL-RIMBURY SEPULCHRAL POTTERY

Map ref. (Fig. 6)	Date	Site	Key[1]	No. of Burials	Plain Cremations	Bucket	Barrel	Barrel Hybrids	Globular	Museum	Reference[2]
		Hants.									
L4	1937	Christchurch, Latch Farm B.	LF	95	19	20	29	(8)	3	RHM	1
M4	1909	Christchurch, Latch Farm, Furzy	FLF	3		2				RHM	
M3	1911	Christchurch, Mill Plain		1			1			RHM	
L3	1934	Christchurch, Riverlea Road		2		1				BMC	
J4	1927	Hadden Hill B.		16	10		5			L	2
J7	1942	Hurn B.		1			1			L	3
K4	1934	Iford, Riverside Av.		1		1				BMC	
G5	1929	Kinson cremation cemetery	SK	14	1	1	6		1	BMC	4
F5	1948	Kinson, East Howe B.	KB	14	3	5	6			RHM	5
H2	1874	Lansdowne B.		4						L	
J3	*c.* 1926	Littledown Common		1			1				
H5	1936	Moordown, Muscliff		1		1				BMC	
H5	1873	Moordown, Redbreast B.	RM	104					3	L	6
N2	1930	Mudeford, Pauntley Road		1						RHM	
N3	1933	Mudeford, Purewell Cross		1		1				PM	
K3	1926	Pokesdown Cremation Cemetery	P	43	26	4	12			BM	7
K3	1926	Pokesdown Cremation Cemetery	HP	26		7	12	(2)	4	RHM	8
K3	1924	Pokesdown, Lascelles Road	LAP	7		2		(1)	2	RHM	8
K3	1909	Pokesdown, Hillbrow B.	HBP	30		6	14	(1)	10	RHM	8
M2	1935	Rowbury	RDD	2			2			RHM	
L2	1909	Southbourne, Grassendale		1						RHM	
K2	1910	Stourfield B.	SBC	5		3				RHM	9
L2	*c.* 1881	Tuckton[3]		1		1				RHM	10
L3	1912	Tuckton Farm		2		2				RHM	
M2	1927–9	Wick, Barrow plot B.	BPWL	12		1	3		2	RHM	
M2	1913	Wick, Broadwater	WM	1		1				RHM	
G3	*c.* 1912	Winton, Berkeley Road		1		1				RHM	
H4	1921	Winton, Mayfield Park[3]	HMW	1		1				RHM	
		Dorset									
B6	1847	Canford Magna, Merley Heath B.		1		1				L	11
A6	1933	Corfe Mullen, Ballast hole	CM	2		2				BMC	
F7	1934	Hampreston, Stapehill		15		2	6		1	RHM	
E5	*c.* 1950	Poole, Bear Wood		1							12
		SITES TOO VAGUE TO PLOT									
		Hants.									
		Bournemouth, loc. 1[3]		1		1				RHM	
		Bournemouth, loc. 2		1		1				RHM	
		Christchurch, loc.		5			3		2	RHM	
		Redhill		1					1	BMC	
		TOTALS		418	59	68	101	(12)	29		

APPENDIX I—*continued*

LOCAL DEVEREL-RIMBURY SEPULCHRAL POTTERY

Map ref. (Fig. 6)	Date	Site	Key[1]	No. of Burials	Plain Cremations	Bucket	Barrel	Barrel Hybrids	Globular	Museum	Reference[2]
		OTHER PROBABLE SITES									
		Hants.									
L2	1921	Carbery		4						L	
N2	1930	Hengistbury, canal mouth B.		1						L	
J6	1942	Hurn B.		1	1					L	3
K3	1926	Pokesdown cremation cemetery (additional)		S[4]	S[5]					L	8
K3	1909	Pokesdown, Hillbrow B. (additional)		16						L	8
		Dorset									
F7	*c.* 1926	Hampreston, Keeper's Hill nursery		S						L	
C6	*c.* 1933	Merley		S						L	
		OUTER AREA									
		Hants.									
	c. 1925	Barton, Dilly Lane		3						L	13
	1910	Barton Common B.		1			1			L	A.382
	1952	Burley, Berrywood B.		5		2			1	RHM	
	1952	Burley, Bisterne B.		3	1		2			RHM	
	1946	Ellingham, Morey's gravel pit		1			1			L	
	1865	Fordingbridge		8						L	14
	c. 1940	Harbridge, Plumley Heath	PHH	1			1			RHM	
		Dorset									
	1828	Boveridge Heath B.		1			1			L	
	1877	Horton, Wigbeth		S						L	

[1] Abbreviations in the Key column are used for reference in the text, and in Appendix Vc.

[2] Nos. 1, 2, 3 etc. in the Appendices refer to the List of References on p. 51.

[3] Sub-biconical.

[4] S = several.

[5] Dr. Clay records 26 plain cremations at Pokesdown to 17 in urns. If this proportion held for the rest of the urnfield, the 33 remaining urns suggest upwards of another 50 plain cremations.

APPENDIX II

BARREL URNS AND POTS (see Figs. 7–9)

Key: D Domestic pots
N Not mapped on Fig. 9
A Plain ribs
B Fingerprinted ribs

		Total	Hybrids	Rib-type A	Rib-type B	Extra cordon	Museum	Reference
Hants.								
Bournemouth area		101	13	17	0	14		
Barton		1		1		1	L	
Bisterne		2					RHM	
Damerham		1					Sal.	
Ellingham		1					L	
Harbridge		1				1	RHM	
Landford		3					Cam.	**15**
Martin Down Camp	D	7		1	1	2	Far.	PR. 313, etc.
Oliver's Battery		1			1		Win.	
Wootton		1	1				Bir.	
Afton Down, I.o.W.		1					Car.	**16**, p. 108
Barnes, I.o.W.		11	2			1	Car.	**16**, p. 108
Binnell, I.o.W.	D?	1					Car.	**16**, p. 108
Brook, I.o.W.		1					L	**16**, p. 108
Swanmore, I.o.W.		1					L	**16**, p. 108
Dorset								
Angle Ditch, Handley	D	3			1	1	Far.	PR. 264
Badbury, King's Down		1					L	**17**, p. 356
Boveridge Heath		1					L	**11**, ii, p. 15
Handley, B. 24		38	5?	1	6	2	Far.	PR, IV, p. 148
Horton		1			1		DCM	Fig. 7
Launceston		5		2	2	2	DCM (2L)	**18** & **11**, ii, p. 27
Tarrant Hinton		2			1		Far.	A. 380, 387
Woodyates		1					L	**11**, iii, p. 21
Dorset (unloc.)	N	3		1	1	2	BMD 263, 338 & 346	
Wilts.								
Barrow Pleck		3		1	1		Far.	PR. 86–7
Bishopstone		2				1	Sal.	
Boscombe Down	D	3					Sal.	**19**
Broadchalke		1			1	1	Sal.	
Codford St. Mary		2			1			**20**
Ebbesbourne		1	1	1			Dev.	
Marleycombe		5			3	2	Dev.	**21**
Middle Woodford		6			2	1	Sal.	**22**
Ogbourne	D	3				2	Dev.	**23**
Preshute	D	2				1	Dev.	**23**
South Lodge	D	10		2		3	Far.	PR. 240–1
South Wilsford		2			1	1	Dev.	
Stonehenge		1			1	1	Dev.	
Thorny Down	D	6				1	Sal.	**24** & **25**
Trough Down		1				1	Sal.	
Wardour Castle		1			1		Far.	
Woodhenge	D	3			2		Sal.	**26**
Woodminton		7		1	1		Dev.	**27**
Berks.								
Newbury		1					New.	**29**
Wallingford		?					L	
TOTALS		249	22?	28	28	41		

APPENDIX III

BARREL URNS AND POTS OF 'SOUTH LODGE' TYPE (see Fig. 7 & Plate 1B)

Key: X Feature present — A Plain ribs
O Feature omitted — B Fingerprinted ribs
— Not determinable — D Domestic pots

		Extra cordon	Swag etc.	Ribs	Cross	Notes	Reference
Hants.							
Barton		X	X	A	O	3 bronze beads	A. 382
Latch Farm LF. 50		—	—	A	X		I
Latch Farm LF. 78		X	X	A	—		I
Latch Farm LF. 87[1]		X	X	A	X		I. & Plate 1B
Martin Down Camp	D	X	X	—	—		PR. 313.4
Pokesdown HP. 1		X	X	A	X		Fig. 7, 4
Dorset							
Badbury, King's Down		—	—	A	X		**17**, p. 357
Dorset Downs		O	X	B	—		BMD. 346
Handley Hill B.24, no. 37		—	—	B	X		PR. 301.4
Handley Hill B.24, no. 49		O	X	B	—		Fig. 7, 3
Horton Heath		X	X	B	—	*c.* 30 ribs	Fig. 7, 1
Launceston Down		X	O	B	X	Cross & crescents	**18**, p. 62
Launceston Heath		X	X	A	—		**11**, ii, p. 27
Dorset (unloc.) (BMD. 263)		X	X	A	O		Fig. 7, 2
Wilts.							
Ebbesbourne Wake		O	O	A	X	Hybrid	**27**, pl. V, 2
South Lodge Camp	D	X	X	A	X	8 arm cross	PR. 240
South Lodge Camp	D	—	X	A	—		PR. 241.7
Woodminton		O	X	B	X		**27**, pl. I
OTHER POSSIBLES							
Hants.							
Pokesdown HP. 23		X	O	A	—		Fig. 7, 7
Brook Down, I.o.W.		—	X	O	—		**28**
Swanmore, I.o.W.		—	—	—	X		**16**, p. 115
Dorset							
Woodyates		—	—	—	X		
Wilts.							
Marleycombe		X	O	B	—		**21**, fig. 1
Woodford B. 12		—	—	—	X	Fingerprinted cross	
Berks.							
Newbury		—	—	O	X		**29**

[1] The report (I) omits to state that LF. 87 has a raised cross on the base; the latter had collapsed and fallen into the urn, which was inverted, and was not found until the contents were examined after publication.

APPENDIX IV

GLOBULAR URNS AND POTS (see Figs. 9–11)

Key: D Domestic Pots
N Not mapped on Fig. 9
H Lugs perforated horizontally
V Lugs perforated vertically

TYPE I: LIGHT TOOLING

		No.	H	V	Museum	Reference
Hants.						
Bournemouth area		24	3	1		Fig. 10
Burley, Berrywood		1			RHM	
Landford		1		1		**30**, no. 15
Martin Down Camp	D	1				PR. 316.3
Oliver's Battery		2	1		Win.	
Plaitford		2				**15**, fig. 10 & **31**, fig. 10
Barnes, I.o.W.		4				**16**, p. 109
Binnel, I.o.W.	D?	1				**16**, p. 117
Dorset						
Angle Ditch, Handley	D	1				PR. 264.14
Handley B. 24		5				PR. 298, 299 & 301
Handley B. 28		1				PR. 304.5
Wilts.						
Boscombe Down	D	6?	1	1		**19**, pls. III & IV
Ebbesbourne Wake	D	1			Sal.	
Ogbourne	D	3?		2		**23**, figs. 6 & 7
Preshute	D	4?	1			**23**, fig. 5
Salisbury loc.	N	1				**32**, X13
South Lodge		1				PR. 316.2
Thorny Down	D	14?		4		**24**, figs. 2–4 & **26**, pls. IV & V
Woodhenge	D	1				**26**, p. 166
Woodminton B. 1		2		1		**27**, nos. 3 & 5
Berks.						
Blewbury		1			Ash.	
Lambourn		1				A. 392
Lambourn		2			BM. 1862 7–7.10 & 13	
Sutton Courtenay		1	1		Ash.	
Somerset						
Cheddar, Soldier's Hole[1]		1		1	Ched.	
Cheddar, Sun Hole[1]		1			Blitzed	
TOTALS		83?	7	11		

[1] 8 miles west of the arrow on Fig. 9.

APPENDIX IV (GLOBULAR URNS)—*continued*

TYPE II (All from Dorset unless indicated)

		No.	Notes	Museum	Reference
IIa: WIDE FURROWS					
Bagber		3		DCM	A. 396 & 396a
Buckland Newton, Plush		3		Ash. & DCM	A. 402
Chesilborne		1			A. 403
Handley B. 24, no. 17		1			A. 397
Keynston		1			A. 401
Milborne St. Andrew		2			A. 394
Poxwell		2			A. 400
Purbeck?	N	1		DCM	
Upwey		1		DCM. 49	
Winterborne Houghton		1			**33**, p. 32
Ebbesbourne Wake[1] (Wilts.)		1	Hybrid		**27**, pl. V
IIb: INCISED LINES					
Bere Regis		1			A. 390
Came Down		2			**11**, pl. II, 10 & 11
Charlton Down		1		L	**53**, pl. 8, 2
Deverel		9			A. 389, b–e (4 lost)
Dewlish		1		DCM	**56**
Handley B. 24		1			PR. 298, 2 & 5
Littleton Down		1			A. 391
Luxford Lake		1			A. 407
Milborne St. Andrew		1			**33**, p. 30
Poxwell		1			A. 399
Rimbury		1			**11**, pl. V, bot.
Tarrant Hinton		1			**34**, p. 43
Winterborne Houghton		2			**33**, p. 32
Winterborne Whitchurch		2			A. 395 & 398
Dorset (unloc.)	N	2		DCM	
Boscombe Down (Wilts.)	ND	1	Gritted		**19**, no. 22
Martin Down Camp (Hants.)		1			PR. 313.7 & 8
Thorny Down (Wilts.)	ND	2	Gritted		**24**, fig. 4
COMB-INCISED					
Bagber		1			A. 396b
Buckland Newton, Plush		1		Ash.	
Little Piddle		1			A. 404
Poxwell		1		DCM. 28	**11**, pl. III, 8
Portland, Weston		2		DCM	
Portland, Weston		1		Port.	
Roke Down		1			A. 393
Woodsford		1		DCM. 30	
Dorset (unloc.)	N	2		DCM	
PRICKS					
Buckland Newton, Plush		2		Ash. & DCM	
Winfrith		1		BMD. 286	

[1] Mapped on Fig. 9 as a barrel urn.

APPENDIX IV (GLOBULAR URNS)—*continued*

	No.	Notes	Museum	Reference
IIa & b combined: FURROWS & INCISED LINES				
East Stoke, Chick's Hill	1			**35**
Sturminster Marshall	1		DCM. 13	
HYBRIDS WITH BUCKET BASES				
Little Piddle	1			A. 368
Portesham, Hellstone (IIa & b)	1	Comb		A. 406
Ridgeway	1	Comb		A. 405
TOTAL	67			

MISCELLANEOUS

Key: A Decorated
B Undecorated

	No.	A	B	Museum	Reference
Hants.					
Bournemouth, Redhill	1	1			Fig. 11, 5
Landford	1	1		Cam.	**30**, p. 426
Plaitford	1	1		Sal.	**30**, fig. 10
Pokesdown, Hillbrow	4	2	2		Fig. 11
Warsash	1		1	Win.	
Yateley	1	1		Read.	
Wilts.					
Amesbury B. 71	1		1		
Shrewton B. 5a	3	1	2		
Woodminton B. 1	1		1		**27**, pl. II, 4
Wilts. (unloc.)	1		1	Dev.	
Berks.					
Sunningdale	1		1		A. 416b
Berks. (unloc.)	1	1			A. 408
Middlesex					
Ashford	1	1			A. 469
Surrey					
Weybridge	2	2		Wey.	

APPENDIX V (see Figs. 12–15)

BICONICAL* URNS & THEIR DERIVATIVES, INCLUDING BUCKET URNS

Key: O Feature omitted — Feature not determinable

Col. 1: Rim
- P Rim pinched out
- Pf Rim pinched out with fingerprints

Col 2: Top of rim
- B Internal bevel
- Bh Internal bevel hollow
- c Corded
- i Incised
- p Pricked
- f Finger or nail printed

Col. 3: Shoulder
- f Fingerprints on body of pot, *e.g.* A. 376a
- R Ridge *e.g.* A. 356
- Ri Ridge incised *e.g.* Hilversum
- Rf Ridge fingerprinted *e.g.* A. 361b
- P Applied cordon, plain *e.g.* A. 367
- F Applied cordon, fingerprinted *e.g.* A. 374

Col. 4: Handles
- R Ribbon handle
- V Vertical handle
- Vi Vertical handle imperforate
- Vs Vertical handle with small perf.
- Vr Vertical handle (rib above shoulder)
- L Lug, horizontal or round
- Ls Lug with small perf.
- 2L Paired lugs
- H Horseshoe

Col. 5: Impressed Decoration
- C Cord
- CC Plaited cord
- DC Double cord
- P Pricks
- I Incised lines

Col. 6: Associated Objects
- W Wessex culture

Col. 7: Design, etc.
- HC Horizontal chevrons
- VC Vertical chevrons
- L Lattice
- HT Hatched triangles
- X Cross on base
- H Hybrid
- Lo Loops
- PLo Plastic loops
- PC Plastic chevrons
- PX Plastic crosses
- S Scrawl
- VL Vertical lines

Site names: The names used are those by which the urns are generally known, either through publication or museum labels. Around Bere Regis, Durden's original barrow numbering is used. Wilts. nos. follow Goddard.

A. Biconical Urns

	1 Rim	2 Rim Top	3 Shoulder	4 Handles	5 Imp. Dec.	6 Ass. obj.	7 Design	Museum	Reference
Cornish B Derivatives									
Dorset									
Dorset Downs	—	—	R	R	CC		HC	BMD. 1793	
Sturminster Marshall	P	Bc	R	R	CC		HC	BMD. 236	Fig. 14, 1
Wilts.									
Winterslow	P	Bh	Rf	R	CC	W	VC		A. 356
Cornish C Derivatives									
Dorset									
Dewlish	P	B	R	V	C		HC		A. 361
Dorchester, near	—	—	—	V	O	W		Lost	II, pl. VIII, 3
Sutton Down	P	B	R	V	O				Fig. 14, 2
Upwey	P	O	O	V	DC		L	Ash.	
Weymouth, near	O	B	R	V	CC		HC	DCM. 48	

* Excluding Cornish B & C.

APPENDIX V (BICONICAL & BUCKET URNS)—*continued*

	1 Rim	2 Rim Top	3 Shoulder	4 Handles	5 Imp. Dec	6 Ass. obj.	7 Design	Museum	Reference
CORNISH C DERIVATIVES *contd.*									
S.W. Hants.									
Hengistbury Head B.II	P	O	O	V	C		L		**36**, pl. 4
Wilts.									
Beckhampton	Pf	O	F	V	O				**32**, p. 38
Lake?	P	B	R	V	O			BM. 1895.7–23.4	
Oliver's Camp	P	B	F	V	O				**32**, p. 50
WESSEX BICONICALS									
Dorset									
Ackling Dyke	P	f	f	H	O			DCM. 1937.84	
Bere Regis Down B.1	P	B	R	L	O			BMD. 244	
Bere Regis Down B.1	P	O	F	H	O	W		BMD. 245	A.374
Bere Regis Down B.1	P	Bh	R	HL	O			BMD. 247	
Bloxworth B.1	P	Bh	P	O	O			BMD. 253	
Bloxworth B.1	P	Bh	P	L	C		L	BMD. 254	Fig. 14, 4
Bloxworth B.2	Pf	Bhf	Rf	H	O			BMD. 256	Fig. 14, 7
Dewlish	P	B	Rf	H	O				A. 361b
Dorchester, near	—	—	P	O	P		L	Lost	**11**, pl. VIII, 12
Dorchester, near	P	B	R	H	O				A. 372
Long Crichel B.7	O	B	F	H	O			DCM. 1962.8	
Long Crichel B.7	P	B	F	L	O			DCM. 1962.8	
Long Crichel B.7	P	B	f	—	O			DCM. 1962.8	
Long Crichel B.7	O	O	—	—	O		PC?	DCM. 1962.8	
Milborne St. Andrew	P	B	F	H	O			BMD. 269	
Milborne St. Andrew	O	f	R	L	P		VC		A. 428
Piddlehinton, Muston	—	—	P	L	—			Lost	**34**, p. 94
Portesham	O	B	R	Vi	O				**37**, no. 4
Puncknowle	O	O	O	Vi	C			DCM	
Ridgeway B.13	O	B	O	L	C		H		A. 440
Ridgeway Hill	P	B	R	Vi	O				A. 438
Rimbury	P	O	Rf	L	I		VC		A. 425
Roke Down B.1	P	B	R	L	O			BMD. 214	
Roke Down B.1	Pf	Bh	F	Vi	O			BMD. 217	A. 415
Roke Down B.1	P	Bh	F	O	O			BMD. 218	
Roke Down B.1	P	B	F	H	O			BMD. 219	
Roke Down B.1	—	—	F	—	—			BMD. 220	
Roke Down B.2	P	Bh	F	H	O			BMD. 221	Fig. 14, 8
Roke Down B.2	P		O	LVs	O			BMD. 223	
Roke Down B.2	P		R	HL	O	W	X	BMD. 225	A.375
Roke Down B.4	O	B	R	L	O			BMD. 229	
Roke Down	P	B	R	L	O			DCM	A. 439
Sturminster Marshall	P	B	P	2L	O		PX	BMD. 235	Fig. 14, 5
Tarrant Hinton	P	—	P	L	O			Lost	**34**, p. 44
Tarrant Hinton	P	—	P	O	O			Lost	**34**, p. 44
Tarrant Monkton	Pf	O	F	H	O		PLo		A. 377
Thickthorn Down	Pf	Bhf	Rf	2L	C		Lo	BMD. 241	Fig. 14, 6
Winterborne Houghton	P		f	L	O			DCM. 143	
Winterborne Houghton	P	B	Rf	2L	O			DCM. 144	
Wool, Quarr Hill	P	Bh	F	Vi	O			BM. 1880.2–12.1	Fig. 14, 3
Dorset (unloc.)	P	O	F	Vr	O			BMD. 342	

APPENDIX V (BICONICAL & BUCKET URNS)—*continued*

	1 Rim	2 Rim Top	3 Shoulder	4 Handles	5 Imp. Dec.	6 Ass. Obj.	7 Design	Museum	Reference
WESSEX BICONICALS *contd.*									
S.W. Hants.									
Bournemouth, Carbery	O	B	R	L	O				M23
Bratley	P	B	F	O	O			BM.1862.10–10.1	
Harbridge	O	B	R	Vi	O				M24
Iford	P	O	F	L	O				M25
Latch Farm	O	B	O	O	C		VC		M27
Mottistone, I.o.W.	P	B	F	LVr	O				16 & 57
Wilts.									
Amesbury B.68	P	O	P	H	O			Sal. 24/38	
Amesbury B.71	P	O	R	H	O	W		Sal. 207	38, fig. 6
Amesbury B.77	P	Bh	R	O	O			Sal. 206	
Amesbury B.77	P	B	F	Vr	O			Sal. 164/35	
Amesbury B.77	O	O	R	L	O			Sal. 168/35	
Amesbury B.78	O	B	—	H	O			Sal. 168/35	
Amesbury B.78	Pf	B	—	—	—			Sal.	
Bulford B.27	P	O	P	H	O			Sal. 189	A.371
Bulford B.47	P	c	P	H	C		VC	Sal. 132/48	39
Bulford B.47	P	Bh	R	HL	O			Sal. 132/48	39
Bulford B.67	Pf	B	F	H	C			Sal. 14/48	A. 373
Bush Barrow	Pf	Bp	Rf	L	C		HT	Dev. X2	32, p. 38 & 39, p. 103
Collingbourne Ducis	P	c	f	H	C			Dev. X40	32, p. 38
Collingbourne Ducis	P	Bh	F	L	O			Dev. X25	32, p. 36
Grafton	P	B	F	L	O			New.	
Idmiston B. 1 or 3	—	—	—	H	—	W			40
Lake?	P	c	O	Ls	C		VL		A. 449
Oldbury Hill	O	Bp	Rf	O	P		HT		32, p. 48
Shrewton B. 1–3	P	Bh	P	Ls	O		S	Sal. 197	41
Windmill Hill	P	Bhc	P	O	C		L	Ave.	39, p. 103
Winklebury Hill	P	B	R	O	C		HT		A. 431
Winterbourne Stoke	—	—	—	H	—				42, I, p. 121
Winterslow	P	B	F	H	O			Ash.	A. 356a
N. Wilts.?	P	Bh	F	L	C		L	Ash.	39
Holland (Hilversum urns)									
Brachterbeek	Pf	O	F	L	C		VL		43
Budel	P	O	O	H	C		VL		38, fig. 8
Gelderland	Pf	Bh	F	Vs	O				44, fig. 58, 2
Gelderland	P	B	Rf	—	C		VC		44, fig. 63, 1
Gelderland	O	Bh	—	—	C		L		44, fig. 63, 3
Gelderland	P	B	—		C		L		44, fig. 63, 4
Gelderland	P	c	O	O	C		Lo		43
Hilversum	Pf	B	Ri	O	C		L		45
Limburg	Pf	Bh	Ri	O	C				44, fig. 60, 8
Toterfout-Halve Mijl	Pf	Bh	Rf	O	C		VC		44, fig. 59, 1
Vorstenbosch	P		F	L	O				46

APPENDIX V (BICONICAL & BUCKET URNS)—*continued*

B. SUB-BICONICAL URNS

	1 Rim	2 Rim top	3 Shoulder	4 Handles	Museum	Reference
Dorset						
Crichel B. 9	O	O	f	Vs		**18**
Dorchester, near	P	—	R	O		**11**, pl. VIII, 6
Frampton	P	B	O	—		**47**, fig. C
Oakley Down	P	B	O	H		**48**, A
Oakley Down	P	O	R	—		**48**, D
Oakley Down	P	B	R	L	DCM. 1960.4.1	
Owermoigne	O	B	O	L	DCM. 47	
Portesham	O	O	F	O		**37**, no. 1
Portesham	P	O	—	—		**37**, no. 3
Povington	O	O	B	O		**49**
Roke Down	P	O	O	L	BMD. 222	
Sydling St. Nicholas (2) D	—	—	P	—		**50**, nos. 5 & 62
Sydling St. Nicholas (3) D	—	—	F	—		**50**, nos. 34, 49 & 63
West Chaldon	O	B	f	O	DCM. 1931.6.1	Fig. 13, 1
West Chaldon	P	O	Rf	O	DCM. 1931.6.2	
Wimborne St. Giles B. 4	O	O	O	L	Bris.F. 3787	
Wool	O	O	P	L	DCM. 98	
Dorset (unloc.)	P	B	R	L	DCM. 32	
S.W. Hants.						
Bournemouth loc. 1	O	B	f	O		Fig. 12, 2
Bratley	—	O	P	O	BM.1862.10–10.2	
Tuckton	O	O	O	2L		Fig. 12, 1
Winton	O	O	f	O		Fig. 12, 3
Wilts.						
Bulford B. 40	O	Bh	f	H	Sal. 61/50	**39**
Bulford B. 45–48	P	B	O	HL	Sal. 155/45	
Collingbourne Ducis	P	O	f	O	Dev. X24	
Collingbourne Ducis	O	O	F	L	Dev. 212	
Idmiston B. 11	O	O	f	H	Sal. 36/34	
Idmiston	P	O	O	O	Sal.	**51**, 258
Knowle	O	O	f	L		**32**, p. 40
Shepherd's Shore	Pf	O	O	HL		**32**, p. 36
Shrewton B. 1–3	O	O	F	O	Sal. 205	**39**
Stourhead Park	O		O	Ls		**42**, p. 39
Swindon	P	B	F	H		**52**
Tilshead	—	—	F	O	Lost	**51**, p. 90
Winterbourne Monkton	P	Bh	O	O	Ash.	

APPENDIX V (BICONICAL & BUCKET URNS)—*continued*

C. Bucket Urns with Biconical Features

1. Dorset 2. Bournemouth area 3. New Forest

		No.
B.	Rounded Body:	
	1. A.418, 419a & 425e; DCM. 40	4
	2. LF. 60, 63 & 89	3
C.	Concave Neck:	
	1. A.407a, 419 & 423; **53**, pl. 9	4
D.	Pinched Out Rim:	
	1. A.400a & b, 410, 417, 419, 425b, d & e, 448; DCM. 4, 66, 103 & 133; H, pl. II, 3	14
	2. P. 1 & 20; LF. 60 & 63	4
E.	Lugs: *Not listed*	50+
F.	Double Lugs:	
	1. A. 441	1
G.	Horseshoes:	
	1. DCM. 74a	1
	2. CM. 1; HP. 7	2
	3. Landford; Colbury; Nursling; Botley	4
H.	Finger or Nail Prints below Rim:	
	1. PR. 241, 1, 3 & 5; A. 409b, c & d, 410, 425e & g, 443, 456d & f; DCM. 40 & 74a; **54**, no. 22; **53**, pl. 8.1; Crichel B.3; Plush; Weston	19
	2. LF. 27, 77 & 89.	3
	3. Plaitford; Landford	2
I.	Finger or Nail Prints at Shoulder Level (no cordon): *Not listed*	25+
J.	Finger or Nail Prints on Top or Inner Edge of Rim:	
	2. P. 5; LF. 38; KB. 6	3
	3. Landford	1
M.	Shoulder Cordons: (a) Plain	
	1. Plush (3)	3
	2. LF. 39, 52, 68 & 70; HBP. 1	5
	3. Colbury (7)	7
	Shoulder Cordons: (b) Fingerprinted	
	1. A. 409, 410, 413, 414, 417–19, 425e & 456a; PR. 87.2; DCM. 133; Crichel, B. 1 & 3; Worth Matravers (2)	15
	2. HP. 11 & 12; P. 18; FLF. 3	4
	3. Landford; Minstead; Nursling; Warsash	4
O.	Ribs (or Vertical Lugs) on or above Shoulder:	
	1. A. 421; Plush	2
	3. Landford	1
R.	Vertical Smoothing:	
	1. A. 417	1
	2. WM. 3; Tuckton	2

APPENDIX V (BICONICAL & BUCKET URNS)—*continued*

D. EVIDENCE FOR BICONICAL FEATURES IN BUCKET URNS OF DORSET & S.W. HANTS.

Feature	(i) Bucket urns	(ii) Sub-biconical urns	(iii) Wessex biconical urns
B. Rounded body	7	2	7
C. Concave neck	4	4	4
D. Pinched out rim	18	9	35
E. Lugs	50+	7	21
F. Double lugs	1	1	3
G. Horseshoes	7	1	12
H. Finger or nail prints below rim	24		4
I. Finger or nail prints at shoulder level (no cordon)	25+	5	8
J. Finger or nail prints on top or inner edge of rim	4		4
M. Shoulder cordons	38	5	22
O. Ribs (or vertical lugs) on or above shoulder	3		2[1]
R. Vertical smoothing	3	2	1

For urns in column (i) see Appendix V, C. Urns in columns (ii) and (iii) with features B, C and R are listed below; the other features are distinguished in Appendix V, B & A respectively.

B. (ii) **48,** A & C. (iii) A. 367, 374, 375; BMD. 235, 342; M 25; Long Crichel.

C. (ii) BMD. 222; DCM. 145 & 146; **37,** no. 1. (iii) A. 377, 425; DCM. 144; M 24.

R. (ii) **37,** nos. 1 & 2. (iii) BMD. 269.

[1] Also in Wiltshire, Amesbury B. 77.

NOTE TO APPENDIX VI

True ridged food vessels are rare; the following examples are known:—

Dorset

1. & 2. Long Crichel, found 1962 by Charles Green for M.o.W.; unpublished.
3. Sturminster Marshall, A. 460; of normal size, height 6⅝ in., and containing a human cremation, this vessel serves as a valuable link in the transition from food vessel to urn.
4. Winterborne St. Martin, **11**, pl. VIII, no. 5.

S. Hants.

1. & 2. Beaulieu, *P.P.S.*, IX (1943), 12.
3. Ventnor, **16**, pl. VI, no. 20.

APPENDIX VI (see Fig. 17)

RIDGED FOOD-VESSEL URNS,[1] RIDGED COLLARED URNS & BUCKET URNS WITH SHOULDER GROOVES FROM DORSET & S.W. HANTS.

	Museum	Reference
I. RIDGED FOOD-VESSEL URNS		
Dorset		
Bingham's Melcombe (2)	DCM. 134	
Dewlish (2)		A. 361a
Dudsbury		M 22
Frampton		**47**, F
Friar Waddon (hybrid)	DCM. 104	
Grimstone (2)	DCM	
Milborne St. Andrew		A. 462
Puncknowle[2]	DCM	
S.W. Hants.		
Christchurch		M 21
Latch Farm		M 20
Wroxall, I.o.W.[2]		**16**, fig. 21
II. RIDGED COLLARED URNS		
Dorset		
Afflington		**55**
Pamphill		M 19
Worgret		A. 23
S.W. Hants.		
Bournemouth		M 13
III. BUCKET URNS WITH SHOULDER GROOVES		
Dorset		
Bagber		A. 446
Chaldon		A. 422
Milborne St. Andrew (4)		A. 456, 456c, d & h
Plush	Ash.	
Portland	Port.	
Portland, Sugden		A. 419a
Poxwell		A. 400a
Puddletown (3)		A. 424a & 434, & Fig. 13, 6
Rimbury	Cam.	A. 425f
West Lulworth	BM	
West Lulworth	Stroud	
Weymouth, near	DCM. 84	Fig. 13, 3
S.W. Hants.		
Landford[3]	Cam.	

[1] For true ridged food vessels see note opposite.

[2] Evidently belongs to this class, though it has lost its ridges.

[3] See page 33.

EARL'S HILL, PONTESBURY
AND RELATED HILLFORTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

By J. FORDE-JOHNSTON

The purpose of this paper[1] is to give a detailed account of the various earthworks on Earl's Hill, near Pontesbury in Shropshire, and to consider their relationship to similar works in England and Wales. The complex consists of (1) a hillfort on the highest part of the hill, (2) an annexe or extension to the south-west at a slightly lower level, (3 and 4) two detached groups of earthworks to the north-west, likewise at a lower level, and, finally, (5) a small oval enclosure with multiple defences situated on a spur to the north of and 400 ft. below the main hillfort and the convex northern slope of the hill. Because of the convexity of this slope the two enclosures are not visible from each other.

Pontesbury lies about seven miles south-west of Shrewsbury and the hill on which the complex is sited is about a mile to the south-east of the village. The hill is roughly oval in shape with the long axis running approximately north and south (Fig.1); it rises steeply from 600 ft. to a maximum of 1,047 ft. within the main hillfort. At the level of the 600 ft. contour the hill is slightly less than a mile from north to south, and about half this from east to west. Earthworks 1, 2, 3 and 4 are situated, for the most part, above the 900 ft. contour. The small oval enclosure, earthwork 5, is on a spur or promontory between the 500 and 600 ft. contours. The only easy approach is on the western side where a modern footpath rises from south-west to north-east up a steep-sided coombe. At the head of the coombe, and defined by the 900 ft. contour, is a terrace or platform, below and to the north-west of the main hillfort, where earthworks 3 and 4 are situated. The slopes on the eastern side of the hill are extremely steep and those on the other sides only slightly less so. The hill stands out prominently from its surroundings and was an obvious choice for a defensive work.

The Main Hillfort (1)

The hillfort occupying the crown of the hill (Fig. 2) is roughly oval on plan aligned approximately N.N.E.–S.S.W. Its overall length is 790 ft. and the length of the enclosed area is 690 ft. Its width is more difficult to state since there are no artificial defences on the eastern side, but the maximum width from inside the western rampart to the head of the natural slope on the east is about 250 ft. The area enclosed is about 3 acres and the overall area about $3\frac{3}{4}$ acres, the defences occupying $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre on the northern, western and southern sides. On the western side the man-made defences consist of a rampart, an outer ditch or a berm and, in one place, a counterscarp bank. It is difficult to decide whether the berm is a silted-up ditch or simply a ledge produced by scarping below the main rampart. Because of the very steep natural slope

[1] The fieldwork on which this paper is based was carried out as part of a general survey of the hillforts of England and Wales, made possible by a generous Leverhulme Research Grant.

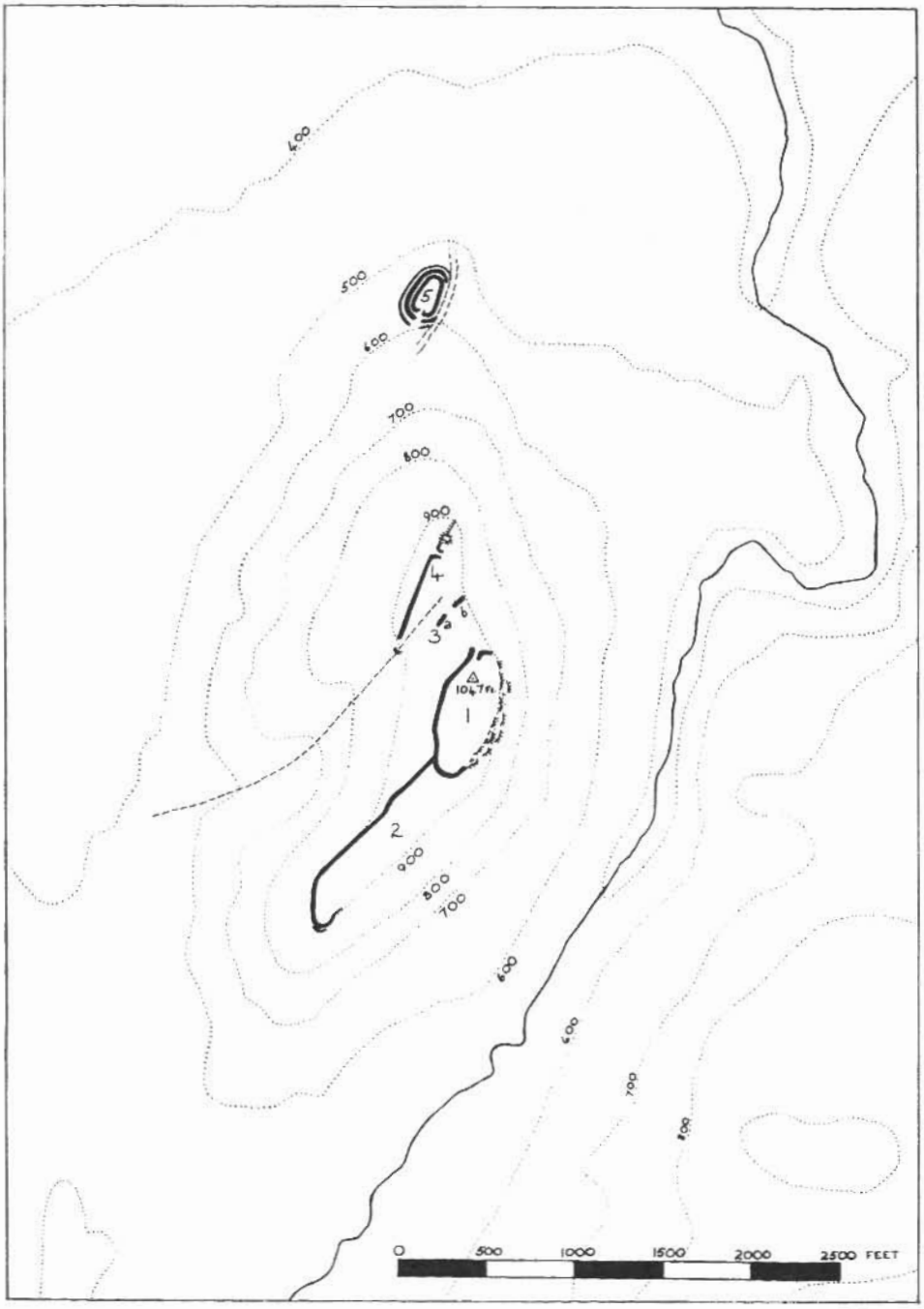

Fig. 1. General Plan of Earl's Hill with Earthworks 1–5

(Based on O.S. Map, Crown Copyright reserved)

even slight scarping would produce a very adequate 'glacis' rampart with the scarped material dumped at the top to add to its height. The nature of the remains in the area below the main scarp may, in fact, reflect three different treatments. It is noticeable that the counterscarp bank is at the northern end, adjacent to the main entrance, where the natural slope is less steep than elsewhere along the western side. As the natural slope becomes steeper the ditch and counterscarp bank are succeeded by a ditch alone. Further south again, where the natural slope is very steep, the ditch gives way to a ledge or berm which runs along most of the western side. The suggestion of three different treatments may find some support in the fact that where there are outer ditches there are also well-marked inner scarps to the main rampart, as if the greater amount of material derived from the ditch enabled the defences to be built up well above the level of the interior. At the northern end of the hillfort the ditch is in three separate sections with causeways left unexcavated between them. This is normally interpreted as a sign of unfinished work and it may well be that the digging of the outer ditches represents an attempt to strengthen existing defences and is not simply a variation of the original treatment. This point will be considered again when the relationship of the various earthworks is discussed.

The main rampart rises between 3 ft. and 5 ft. above the interior at the northern and southern ends of the hillfort. There is a well-marked inner scarp inside the rampart to the east of the entrance and for about 150 ft. south of the entrance on the western side. South of this again, for about 300 ft., there is only the slightest suggestion of an inner scarp and it seems unlikely that the rampart ever rose more than a foot or two above the interior. This section corresponds more or less with the section at the foot of the outer scarp where a simple ledge takes the place of the ditches to north and south. The inner scarp is resumed about 250 ft. from the southern end of the enclosed area and continues around the end of the hillfort to the point on the eastern side where the man-made defences cease. The outer slope of the main rampart is still very steep and difficult to climb and in its original state must have presented a formidable obstacle. Its present vertical height varies between 15 ft. and 20 ft. In one or two places rocky outcrop has been incorporated in the defences, the main part of the rampart riding above the rock face, the ledge or ditch running below. There is no surface indication of the type of rampart involved — 'glacis' or revetted. The ledge at the foot of the central section of the western rampart varies from as little as 2 ft. to as much as 15 ft. in width. Beyond the ledge the ground slopes steeply downwards for several hundred feet until it reaches the track which rises up the coombe from the south-west. The stretch of ditch adjacent to the entrance is 4 ft. deep below the crest of the counterscarp bank and about 110 ft. long. The northern half of the counterscarp bank is much more massive than the remainder and about 20 ft. wide overall. To the south of this section there is a sloping platform for about 30 ft. which is succeeded by another stretch of ditch about 70 ft. long. Because it has no flanking counterscarp bank this appears somewhat shallower than the section already described but, in fact, its dimensions are otherwise not very much different; it is about 2 ft. deep and 2 ft. or 3 ft. across the bottom. South of

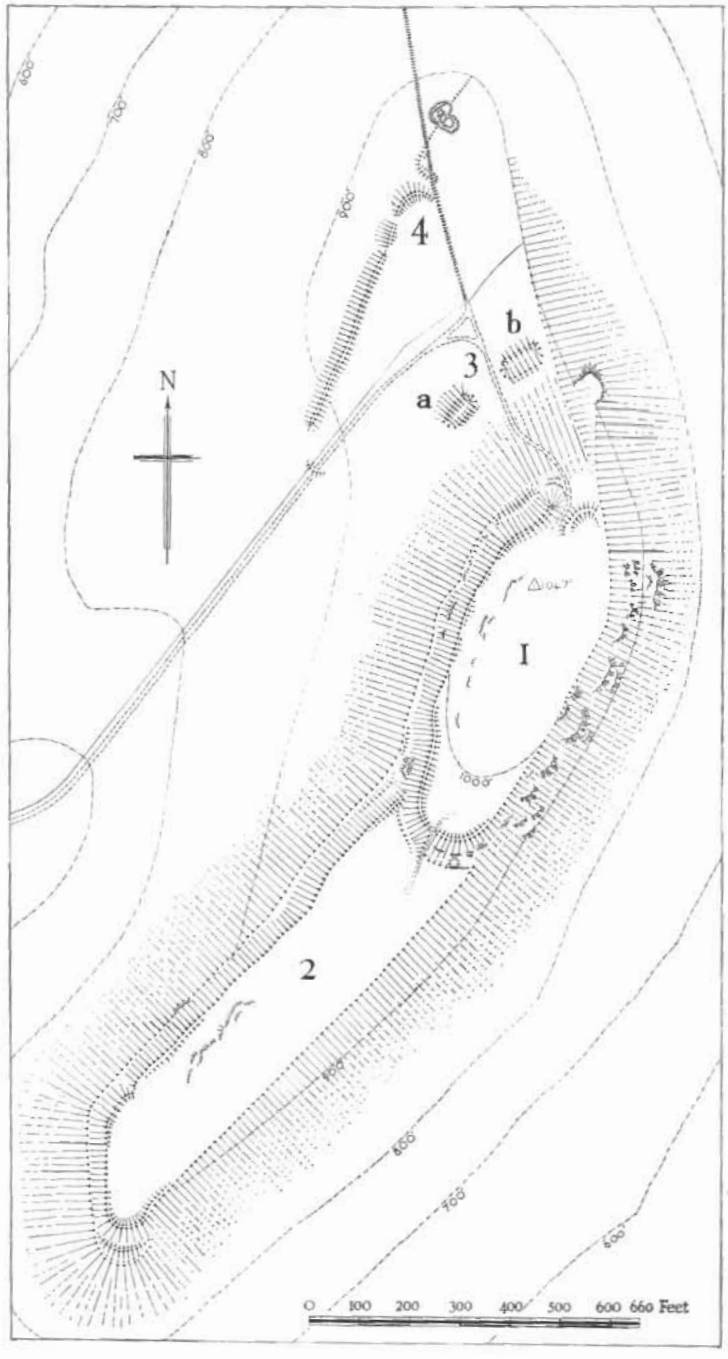

Fig. 2. Earl's Hill, Pontesbury: 1, Main Hillfort; 2, Annexe; 3, Short Ditches; 4, Outer Bank

(Based on O.S. Map, Crown Copyright reserved)

this again is a shorter and shallower section of ditch, about 25 ft. long, which is succeeded by the ledge already described. About 170 ft. north of the junction with the annexe the main rampart swings inwards, possibly in order to ride well above the 50 ft. section of outcrop which occurs at this point. Where it swings inwards there is a 90 ft. length of ditch. Beyond the annexe junction, where the defences curve around the southern end of the hillfort, the arrangements are generally similar. There is a massive bank rising 3 to 5 ft. above the interior and falling about 20 ft. to the ditch bottom, about 4 ft. below external ground level; no trace of a counterscarp bank exists. The ditch fades out as it reaches the head of the natural slope on the eastern side and the rampart continues for about another 50 ft. For a distance of 650 ft. along the eastern side the ground falls very steeply to the river below. There are frequent, massive outcrops of rock with near-vertical outer faces which together with the long steep slopes below them made any artificial defences quite unnecessary. Man-made defences are resumed at the northern end to seal the short gap between the entrance and the natural slope. This section of rampart is about 100 ft. long. About half of this length is taken up by the inturn which is rather low and very much spread, especially towards the interior. The rampart on the other (western) side of the entrance, instead of being inturned, is turned outwards so that it is parallel to the eastern inturn. It thus takes advantage of the outcrop immediately to the north which adds considerably to its effective height. The result is a very impressive bastion to the west of the entrance cutting down the angle of approach to about 90°. Although simple in plan the entrance is very strong. The area immediately outside it is enclosed on three sides: by the out-turned rampart to the west; by the short length of rampart (east of the entrance) to the south; and by the steep natural slope to the east. The distance between the out-turn and the natural slope is only 75 ft. Any attacking force would have to pass through this area to get anywhere near the gates which must have been set somewhere between the inturned and out-turned ramparts. North-west of the entrance the ground slopes downwards fairly steeply for a distance of about 250 ft. and then levels off just beyond the short ditches (earthwork 3). The interior of the hillfort is domed so that there is no clear view across except at the southern end. The highest point (1,047 ft.) is at the northern end, about 150 ft. S.S.W. of the entrance. The ground falls gently to the south until near the southern end it is below the crest of the rampart. The ramparts are situated in the region of the 1,000 ft. contour, slightly above it at the northern end, slightly below it at the southern end.

The Annexe (2)

The annexe occupies a tongue of land, defined for the most part by the 900 ft. contour, running south-west from the main hillfort. On three sides, west, north-west and south-east, the ground slopes away steeply for over 300 ft. Within the annexe the ground falls from north-east to south-west, from just below 1,000 ft. to about 900 ft. For the greater part of the south-eastern side there are no artificial defences whatsoever, the steep slope with the river below presumably being considered, as in the case of the main hillfort, adequate

defence. On the western and north-western sides the defences are similar to those on the western side of the main hillfort. The principal scarp is 15 to 20 ft. high with a ledge between 5 and 15 ft. in width at the foot. An inner scarp, 3 to 4 ft. high, exists in only one or two places. The only change in this pattern is at the southern angle where there are additional outer works. These take the form of a ditch at the foot of the main scarp, an outer bank and an outer ditch running in an arc for about 100 ft. around the southern end of the annexe. Beyond these features on the south-eastern side is a short length of rampart immediately followed by the steep natural slope. The north-west rampart impinges on the western rampart of the hillfort just before the latter begins to curve round to the east to cross the ridge. The annexe rampart merges into the hillfort rampart about 10 ft. below the crest of the latter. South of the junction is the outer ditch of the southern end of the hillfort. Without excavation it is impossible to be certain of the relationship of these two features which would indicate the chronological relationship of the hillfort and the annexe. This question will be discussed in a later section. The area within the annexe measures about 900 ft. by 200 ft. or about 4 acres, bigger in fact than the main hillfort. This size is, however, dictated by the nature of the tongue of land rather than the desire or need to enclose a specific area. The outer scarp of the rampart in the neighbourhood of the junction can be seen to fall into three parts. The upper and lower parts are at more or less the same rather steep angle, the part in between slightly less steep. It appears that the lower slope is due to scarping, the upper slope due to the heaping up of the scarped material at the head of the natural slope, while the less steep portion in between represents the undisturbed natural ground surface.

The Short Ditches (3)

Outside the entrance at the northern end of the hillfort the ground slopes down fairly steeply to the north-west. Near the foot of this slope and about 250 ft. from the entrance are two lengths of bank and ditch (earthworks 3a and 3b) about 75 ft. apart and on slightly different alignments. Earthwork 3a is 80 ft. long with an overall width of about 60 ft., while 3b is 90 ft. long with an overall width of about 70 ft. In relation to the hillfort above, the ditches are on the inside and the banks are, in fact, counterscarp banks. Because they are dug in part into the natural slope the most prominent aspect of these earthworks is the inner scarp of the ditch which in the case of 3b rises to 10 ft. above the ditch bottom and 6 ft. above the top of the counterscarp bank. The dimensions are slightly smaller for 3a but the inner scarp of the ditch is still considerably higher than the top of the accompanying bank. In both cases there is a faint suggestion of a bank on the inner side of the ditch; this can never have been a rampart and may well be the spoil from a marking-out ditch indicating the line the inner edge of the projected ditch was to take. As they now stand the two earthworks are of little or no defensive value and they probably represent a project which was never completed and which was, moreover, abandoned at an early stage. It seems reasonable to assume that the original project called for a line of defence running in an arc from the eastern end of 3b to a point

somewhere on the western side of and below the main hillfort. It is just possible that it was intended to link this rampart with the annexe but in view of the very long and steep slopes below the existing defences of the latter this would probably have been regarded as unnecessary. The further south the rampart was extended the less necessary it would become. An extension of only 200 or 300 ft. beyond the end of 3a would have been just as effective as a longer extension and, because of the steep slope, in little danger of being outflanked. Whatever the intended length of the work, its construction must have arisen from the desire of the builders to have closer command over the upper part of the coombe which carries the only reasonably graded track up to the platform-like area below 3a and 3b and the northern end of the hillfort. If, as seems likely, this earthwork is unfinished, the two parts probably represent the work of separate gangs and, allowing for the weathering of the ditch ends, the excavation of the 75 ft. space between would represent an equivalent amount of work. Consideration of this point leads to the question of access to the main hillfort *via* this earthwork. There are two possible positions for an entrance: the 75 ft. gap or the space, about 15 ft. wide, between the eastern end of 3b and the head of the steep natural slope. Of the two the latter seems the more likely, for if it was intended to place the entrance between 3a and 3b it would have been simpler to leave just the length needed for the causeway rather than a space of 75 ft. Moreover an entrance at the head of the natural slope would be considerably stronger and would cut down the angle of approach from 180° to 90°. The earthwork now consists of a counterscarp bank of slight defensive value and a ditch with an inner scarp about 25 ft. long and 10 ft. high. Even allowing for the silting of the ditch this would not represent a particularly strong defence; it therefore seems likely that the ditch and counterscarp bank were intended as part of a more complex system with an additional rampart on the inner edge of the ditch. The material for such a rampart (of whatever type it was, box or 'glacis') would presumably have been derived from an inner quarry ditch. The defences would then have been of the double out-throw type, of which the lower half, the only part completed, is represented by earthworks 3a and 3b.

The Outer Bank (4)

It is tempting to suggest that the fourth group of earthworks represents the remains of a scheme which superseded those just described. This possibility will be considered in a later section. The most prominent feature is a bank about 35 ft. wide and 550 ft. long, aligned N.N.E.–S.S.W. No trace exists of an accompanying ditch either inside or out. On the western, or external side, the bank is about 8 ft. high at the northern end and gradually reduces to about 5 ft. at the southern end. Beyond the latter to the south is a clear space of about 50 ft. and then a short, curving length of bank, now somewhat flattened, which sits squarely across the present track up the coombe. There is no surface evidence that the two banks were ever joined across the 50 ft. gap, but it seems likely that this was at least intended, even if the work was never completed. At the northern end the bank curves round to the east to form one side of an inturned entrance. This section of rampart is rather more massive than the

remainder. It is 45 ft. wide at its maximum, rises 4 ft. above the interior and falls externally about 8 ft. The other side of the entrance is represented by a very much slighter inturn, only a foot or so high. Beyond the entrance the rampart exists now as little more than a scarp which after about 100 ft. runs into the side of a mass of outcrop about 6 ft. high which it must have been intended to incorporate in the defences. Between the outcrop and the head of the natural slope beyond is a space of about 90 ft. There is only the vaguest suggestion of a rampart here and even this may be misleading. If there was ever a complete rampart here the material forming it has at some time been almost entirely removed. The alternative is that the rampart was never completed, at least in this section. Something must be said now about the probable function of this outer bank which faces slightly north of west, roughly parallel to the contour lines of the western side of the hill north of the coombe. Behind it, to the east, is more or less level ground; to the west the ground begins to slope down to the valley bottom over 400 ft. below. It looks as if the rampart was intended to guard against any hostile approach up the western slope. That the rampart was something more than a simple barrier is made clear by the existence of the inturned entrance. It is equally clear that the traffic for which the entrance was intended would certainly not come from the west. The only direction from which traffic would approach would be the south-west, *via* the coombe. The entrance must, therefore, have been provided to give access to the platform area to traffic coming from the latter. It follows, then, that before reaching the entrance such traffic was intended to pass along in front of (*i.e.* to the west of) the outer bank. In order to divert traffic in this way some sort of barrier across the track would be necessary and this may explain the existence of the curving length of bank noted above. To provide a really effective barrier it would have seemed logical to extend the rampart some way up the slope of the coombe to the east, but there is no surface evidence that this was done. This lack of evidence may be due to the same factors responsible for the existing 50 ft. gap on the western side of the track, whatever they were. Whether intentional or otherwise, the construction of the outer bank did, in fact, produce a roughly triangular and more or less level area within the defences but outside and below the main hillfort. This may have been utilized as (or was, perhaps, originally intended as) a commercial area for the holding of markets or similar functions.

The Oval Enclosure (5)

The last earthwork of the Pontesbury complex to be considered is the oval enclosure, more than 300 ft. below the rest of the group. To the north, beyond the outer bank and the 900 ft. contour, the ground falls steeply in a convex slope forming the northern end of the hill on which the complex stands. Just beyond the 600 ft. contour the ground rises again in a slight knoll with steep slopes on its northern, western and eastern sides, falling to below 500 ft. This knoll is occupied by the oval enclosure. The most noticeable feature of this earthwork is the contrast between the area of the interior and the area occupied by the defences. The area enclosed is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre, but the overall area

of the site, allowing for portions destroyed, is about $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres, so that the defensive works occupied no less than 2 acres. The defensive system seems to have consisted of an inner rampart, a berm, an outer rampart, an outer ditch and a counterscarp bank, although at no one point are all these features preserved together. Only at the northern end of the enclosed area is there any trace of an inner scarp. For the greater part of the circuit the inner rampart is represented by a single (outer) scarp about 8 ft. high vertically and about 18 ft. long. At the foot of this scarp, on the southern and north-western sides, is a berm about 20 ft. wide. There does not appear to have been a ditch between the inner and outer ramparts. Perhaps the greater part of the outer slope of the inner rampart was produced by scarping, leaving a platform at its foot. On the western and northern sides the outer edge of this berm is occupied by the rear of the outer rampart. The outer scarp of this rampart falls a vertical distance of about 14 ft. in a horizontal distance of about 35 ft., quite clearly the remains of a substantial rampart. At the foot of the scarp is a small ditch with a counterscarp bank beyond. The defences on the eastern side have been largely destroyed by a road built for forestry purposes, but they presumably followed much the same pattern as on the western side. The entrance is at the southern end, facing the steep northern slope of the upper part of the hill.

Relationship of Earthworks 1–5

One of the first points to be discussed must be the relationship to each other of the various earthworks forming the complex. These relationships can be of two kinds, tactical and chronological. In the absence of excavation little can be said with certainty about the latter; with so many separate pieces to the puzzle, as it were, the possibilities for speculation are almost infinite. Consideration of the tactical aspects, however, may go some way towards making good this weakness and may suggest the broad lines of a chronology which will form the basis of further investigation by means of excavation.

Earthwork No. 1 is a quite straightforward hillfort taking advantage of the crown of an isolated hill and making use of the steep natural slopes on its eastern side. The simplest interpretation of earthwork No. 2 is that it is an extension or annexe added to the original hillfort, either to provide additional space (possibly for cattle), or to fortify the spur which extends from the southern end of the main enclosure. There are, however, two other possibilities. The first is that the two works are contemporary and formed part of an original scheme which embraced two enclosures. The second is that the original hillfort occupied the area of present main enclosure and annexe combined and that the No. 1 earthwork represents a re-fortification of a more limited area of the hillfort at its higher, northern end. One or two features might be interpreted as supporting this suggestion. There is a general similarity between the defences of the two parts *except* where one would expect additional fortification in the event of the northern end of the original hillfort being re-used as postulated, *i.e.* near the entrance and in the region of the present junction between the two parts. There is no access from the annexe to the hillfort; the existing track is modern and the only other way in is to flank the rampart

to the east across steeply sloping ground which forms the eastern defence of the hill. In its present state it looks as if the curving rampart across the ridge was designed, if anything, to prevent access from the annexe to the main enclosure. Finally, the change of direction in the western rampart of the No. 1 enclosure may represent the point where a new rampart was super-imposed on an existing one. It is noticeable that there is a pronounced inner scarp from this point which continues down the remainder of the western side and around the southern end to the point where the artificial defences terminate. This could be the result of building the additional rampart on top of and behind the existing one or its remains. Whatever the relationship of the annexe and main enclosure it seems likely that between them they represent two phases at least. Two subsidiary features may represent additional (if minor) phases. The extra defences at the southern angle of the annexe may be evidence of another phase and the ditches at the northern end of the hillfort may, as already suggested, represent an attempt to strengthen existing defences.

The second of the two main phases suggested above may be contemporary with some or all of the earthworks on the northern end of the hill (*i.e.* Nos. 3, 4 and 5). If the annexe is, in fact, secondary to the upper enclosure then earthworks 2 to 5 could all be part of a single attempt to strengthen the defences of the hill at its northern and southern ends. However, it seems unlikely that earthworks 3, 4 and 5 formed part of a single scheme, even if all three were contemporary. It does seem likely, on the other hand, that simultaneous attempts were made to build additional defences on the northern and southern ends of the hill, so that the annexe, or the second phase, was probably part of a single scheme with any one, or two, of earthworks 3, 4 and 5. It was suggested above that the short ditches were unfinished. Either they were built to meet a danger which never materialised and were left unfinished in consequence, or else they were abandoned in favour of an alternative scheme. The topography, and the siting of earthwork No. 4, suggest that the second of these alternatives is the more likely. From either 3a or 3b it can be seen that No. 4 is situated where the dead ground begins. Presumably at an early stage in the building of the proposed rampart it was realised that there was dead ground only 300 or 400 ft. away, to the west and north-west, across a more or less level area, and earthwork No. 3 was abandoned in favour of earthwork No. 4. If this is so then 3 and 4 can be regarded as a single phase, probably contemporary with the second phase, whatever form that took, of the earthworks on the crown of the hill. As shown above the primary function of the outer bank, judging by its alignment, was apparently to guard against any approach up the western side of the hill north of the coombe. The greater part of the work is sited above the 900 ft. contour and to the west of it the ground falls over 400 ft. in a steep slope. In spite of its height, however, the rampart does not command an uninterrupted view of the slope below because of the convexity of the hillside which hides the lower slopes from view. There is, in fact, still dead ground beyond No. 4, in spite of the move forward from the position of No. 3, although the new siting is considerably more advantageous. The dead ground is much further away and lies, in any case, beyond a steep slope as compared

with the more or less level ground outside earthwork No. 3. Having, presumably, abandoned one work because of this defect it is unlikely that the builders would make the same mistake twice. The dead ground beyond No. 4 had to be accepted because of the convex nature of the slope. To cover the dead ground formed by the lower part of the slope it would have been necessary to push the outer bank so far downhill as to lose all connection with the main defences. Moreover, the further down the slope the rampart was placed the longer it would have to be. The acceptance of dead ground also enabled the rampart to be sited so as to deny to any attacker access to the platform area which would have been an ideal assembly point for a final assault on the main hillfort. This, as much as any other reason, may have been behind the move to abandon No. 3 in favour of No. 4.

The shortcomings of No. 4, unavoidable though they were, may have had something to do with the building of the last earthwork in the group, the oval enclosure (No. 5). Like the western slope of the hill, the northern slope is markedly convex and it was no doubt to guard against hidden approach from this direction that the lower enclosure was built. At the same time, from the lower enclosure it would be possible to observe much of the lower slope on the western side, the part not visible from earthwork No. 4 above. Thus between them earthworks Nos. 4 and 5 could cover the western (north of the coombe) and northern sides of the hill, from which directions the greatest danger could be expected. The two earthworks may be thus, at least in part, contemporary. It is feasible that they formed part of a single scheme made necessary by the nature of the western and northern slopes. If one is earlier it would appear to be No. 4, with No. 5 as a later addition to make good the deficiencies of the outer bank above. Whatever their chronological relationship, it is quite clear that in each case (4 and 5) some sort of defensive work was needed where they now stand. This necessity arises from (a) the convexity of the hill slopes, and (b) the existence of what are virtually two steps up to the top of the hill. The lower step is the site of the oval enclosure. This is out of sight of the upper works and would, if unoccupied, enable an attacking party to assemble unseen just over 300 ft. below the next step, the platform at the head of the coombe. Without earthwork No. 4 the same party — or a party coming up the western slope — could reach this platform at their own pace and for the greater part of the time out of sight of the main enclosure. The platform area would make a convenient place to halt and assemble forces, to recover from the steep climb and to prepare for the assault on the main hillfort now only 400 or 500 ft. away and only about 100 ft. higher up. If this were to be allowed to happen then all the advantages of siting the hillfort on top of a 1,000 ft. hill would be lost. Earthworks 4 and 5 denied the use of these steps to an attacker and overcame most of the disadvantages caused by the convex slopes. Earthworks 1 to 4 form a more or less coherent group and, apart from No. 1, would not make much sense independently. Earthwork No. 5, however, to the north of and well below the remainder of the group, resembles No. 1 rather than the others in this respect. Because of its relative remoteness it had to be capable of standing alone, hence the very strong defences. It is, in fact, a

miniature hillfort built as part of the defensive system of the main hillfort. It had a limited function (almost certainly a purely military one) in relation to the hillfort above and for this reason it can be termed a subsidiary or satellite hillfort; that such a site is not unique will be seen later.

This section of the discussion may be concluded with a brief outline of a possible chronology for the whole complex. It seems highly probable that the earliest structural events on the hill are represented by earthworks 1 and 2. If these two are not equally early then No. 1 (the upper enclosure) seems the more likely to represent the first phase. The second phase of the complex almost certainly embraces earthworks 3 and 4; and if 1 and 2 are not contemporary then it probably includes earthwork No. 2 as well, although it is possible that No. 2 by itself forms a second phase, with 3 and 4 as phase three. The subsidiary hillfort (No. 5) may form part of the same scheme as No. 4 and be contemporary with it, in either phase two or three, but in the writer's view the lower enclosure probably represents a separate and final phase of the system. This could be either phase three or four, depending on how the remainder of the features are grouped chronologically. Excluding minor sub-phases about which little can be said in this context, the chronology of the complex would appear to be made up of a minimum of two and a probable maximum of four or five phases (five if Nos. 3 and 4 represent separate phases). In the writer's view the balance of probability is in favour of three phases made up as follows: *Phase* I, the main hillfort (1); *Phase* II, the annexe, the short ditches and the outer bank (2, 3, 4); *Phase* III, the satellite hillfort (5).

RELATED HILLFORTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

The greater part of this section will be devoted to a consideration of satellite hillforts and their distribution, but one or two other points must be dealt with first. The various structural phases suggested above seem likely to have been brought about by events which affected not only Pontesbury but the whole of that section of the Welsh Marches in which it stands. Many sites in this area have been shown by excavation, or appear from their surface remains, to have had more than one structural phase. Old Oswestry, 20 miles N.N.W. of Pontesbury, has been shown by excavation to have had four structural phases,[1] and the same number was found at Ffridd Faldwyn, 10 miles W.S.W.[2] Caynham Camp, 20 miles S.S.E., also had four phases,[3] while the Wrekin, 15 miles to the east, had two.[4] The surface remains at other, unexcavated, Shropshire sites suggest that more than one structural phase is involved. These include Burrow Camp (Hopesay), Bury Ditches (Lydbury), Caer Caradoc (Clun), Caer Caradoc (Church Stretton), The Ditches (Rushbury) and Norton Camp (Culmington), all within a radius of about 15 miles of Pontesbury.[5]

[1] Varley, W. J., 'The Hillforts of the Welsh Marches', *Arch. J.*, CV (1950), 51.
[2] O'Neil, B. H. St.J., 'Excavations at Ffridd Faldwyn Camp, Montgomery, 1937–39', *Arch. Camb.*, XCVII (1942), 1–57.
[3] Gelling, P. S., 'Excavations at Caynham Camp, near Ludlow', *Trans. Shrop. A.S.*, LVI pt. 2 (1959), 145–8.
[4] Kenyon, Miss K. M., 'Excavations on the Wrekin, Shropshire, 1939', *Arch. J.*, XCIX (1942), 99–109.
[5] V.C.H., *Shropshire*, Vol. I (1908), 361–365, 373–4, 377.

While some phases may be confined to particular hillforts, the great majority appear likely to have formed part of a single chronological sequence of events. Without excavation it is impossible to place Pontesbury in its correct chronological position but there seems little doubt that its phases, whatever their number, formed part of this sequence. As already noted the entrance at the northern end of the main hillfort is of the inturn/out-turn type. This is a variation of the normal theme of double inturns, arising, in this case at least, from the topography of the northern end of the hill. The practice of turning either one or both ramparts outwards is, in any case, not unknown in this section of the Welsh Marches. At Ivington[1] and Aconbury[2] Camps (Herefordshire) the topography seems to have played some part in producing entrances not dissimilar to Pontesbury. In addition to these, there are good examples of inturn/out-turn entrances at Wall Hills[3] (Herefordshire), about 30 miles to the S.E., and Rushbury Ditches[4] (Shropshire), about 13 miles E.S.E. At Norton Camp[5] (Shropshire), about 13 miles S.S.E., both ramparts are outturned at one of the entrances.

The relationship of the annexe to the main hillfort at Pontesbury has been discussed above; only analogies will be considered here. Consideration will be confined to those sites in which main enclosure and annexe appear to be separate but contemporary features. Sites such as Maiden Castle[6] (Dorset) and Almondbury[7] (Yorkshire), in which the extension of the ramparts involved the elimination of the earlier enclosure as a separate entity, are not considered as true analogies. The nearest example to Pontesbury is the Wrekin[8] where, at the northern and southern ends of the hill, there are annexes below the level of the main enclosure. At the Herefordshire Beacon[9] long spurs to the south and north-east of the (presumably) original hillfort are defended by ramparts in much the same manner. In Gloucestershire the large promontory fort at Ring Hill has an apparently contemporary annexe to the east defended by a slighter rampart more than trebling the area enclosed.[10] Finally, the hillfort of Pen Dinas[11] at Aberystwyth has an annexe at a lower level to the north which must have performed a similar function to the one at Pontesbury.

The last point to be considered before the larger question of satellite hillforts is dealt with, and one which would appear to have some connection with it, is that of widely spaced ramparts. The abortive rampart represented by earthwork No. 3, and rampart No. 4, bring Pontesbury into this category. The additional ramparts produce an over-all plan not dissimilar to that of Prestonbury[12] in Devon. A recent survey has shown that hillforts with widely spaced ramparts have a markedly south-western distribution. They are found in South-west England and South Wales in the counties of Cornwall, Devon,

[1] R.C.H.M. (England), *Herefordshire*, Vol. III, 131–133.
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, 13–14.
[3] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, 190–191.
[4] V.C.H., *Shropshire*, Vol. I (1908), 377.
[5] *Ibid.*, 373–4.
[6] Wheeler, R. E. M., *Maiden Castle, Dorset*, Society of Antiquaries Research Report No. 12 (1943), 36.
[7] Varley, *op. cit.*, 47, Fig. 2.
[8] Kenyon, *op. cit.*, 100, Fig. 1.
[9] R.C.H.M., *Herefordshire*, Vol. II, 55–57.
[10] O.S. 25 in. Map, Gloucestershire, sheet XLI, 6.
[11] Grid Ref., SN (22)/584803; O.S. 6" Sheet No. 127.
[12] Frere, S. S., *Problems of the Iron Age in Southern Britain*, University of London Institute of Archaeology (1961).

west Somerset, Carmarthen, Brecon, Glamorgan and Monmouth.[1] The survey did not extend much beyond these counties but there is, in fact, a scatter of hillforts with widely spaced ramparts throughout the Welsh Marches. These include Bredon Hill and Danes Camp (Worcestershire),[2] and Croft Ambrey, Risbury and Wapley Hill (Herefordshire).[3] Further north are Pontesbury itself, The Breiddin[4] (Montgomeryshire), Dinas Bran[5] (Denbighshire), and Moel Hiraddug[6] (Flintshire), extending the distribution to the northernmost part of the Marcher region. Still further north there are widely spaced ramparts at Almondbury[7] (Yorkshire) and Warton Crag[8] (Lancashire). This question of hillforts with widely spaced ramparts and their distribution will be taken up again when the distribution of hillforts with satellites is considered.

One of the most interesting aspects of the Pontesbury complex is the incorporation in the defensive system of a small but strongly defended hillfort, as a sort of satellite to the main fortress. This feature is not confined to Pontesbury; probably the best known analogies are the Breiddin (Montgomeryshire), Llanmelin (Monmouthshire), and Carn Goch (Carmarthenshire), but a number of others exist and these will also be considered.

The Breiddin (Figs. 3 and 6)

The Breiddin[9] is a very large hillfort about 10 miles north-west of Pontesbury, with the Severn on its northern and western sides. On the west, north-west and north it is defended by very steep natural slopes falling over 700 ft. to the valley below. Man-made defences are mainly confined to the south-eastern side and consist of two stone-revetted ramparts about 200 ft. apart, with a third, earthen, rampart and ditch for about 1,000 ft. north-east of the main entrance. Beyond the earthen rampart to the south-east the ground level rises again to form a small hill or knoll defined by the 1,000 ft. contour. It is on the southern slope of this hill that the subsidiary enclosure is situated, about 750 ft. south-east of the nearest point of the main hillfort. The hill, in fact, forms the central part of a platform-like area, defined by the 900 ft. contour, which flanks the hillfort to the south-east and which must have completely blocked the view in that direction. The excavator of the site, the late B. H. St. J. O'Neil, regarded this outer enclosure as a native settlement of the second to fourth centuries A.D., an exact counterpart of the semi-defended courtyard houses of Caernarvonshire;[10] this may well be so, but a few points which might suggest otherwise seem worth making.

1. The evidence for a Roman date is suggestive rather than conclusive and could, in any case, refer to the re-occupation of an existing site.
2. Structurally the site has little or nothing in common with Caerau Ancient Village in Caernarvonshire.

1 Frere, *op. cit.*, 51 and Fig. 9.
2 Frere, *op. cit.*, 51.
3 R.C.H.M., *Herefordshire*, Vol. III, 14–15, 74, 185.
4 O'Neil, B. H. St. J., 'Excavations at Breiddin Hill Camp, Montgomeryshire, 1933–35', *Arch. Camb.*, XCII (1937), 86–128.
5 An outer rampart, about 150 ft. beyond the main rampart, noted by the writer in 1961. *Journal of the Flintshire Historical Society*, forthcoming.
6 Davies, Ellis, *Prehistoric and Roman Remains of Flintshire*, Cardiff (1949), 96–99, Fig. 24.
7 Varley, *op. cit.*, Fig. 2.
8 V.C.H., *Lancashire*, Vol. II, 508–511.
9 O'Neil, *op. cit.* Grid Ref., SJ (33)/293143.
10 O'Neil, *op. cit.*, 109.

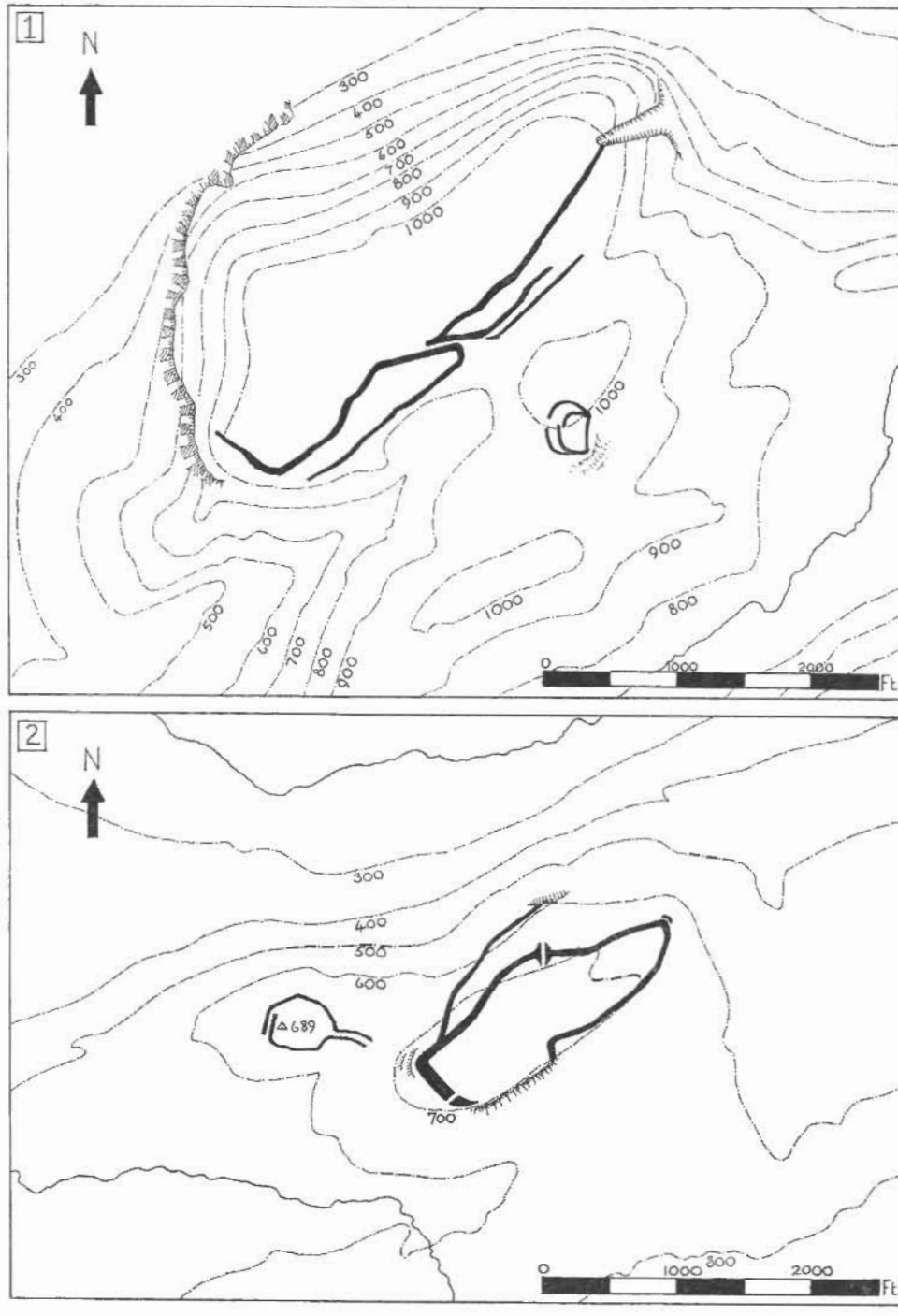

Fig. 3. 1. The Breiddin (Montgomery) 2. Carn Goch (Carmarthen)

(Based on O.S. Maps, Crown Copyright reserved)

3. The defences are of thorough-going hillfort type, consisting of a box rampart, a berm and a V–shaped ditch.
4. Moreover the box rampart (20 ft. thick) is of massive construction for a small native settlement and is comparable with the ramparts of the main hillfort and the ramparts of other major excavated sites (*e.g.*, the box rampart at Maiden Castle, Dorset, was 12 ft. thick).
5. If, for reasons of (Roman) security, the natives were required to leave a gap in any defensive work then there would appear to be no point in constructing such a massive rampart.

It is always difficult, and dangerous, to propose a re-interpretation of excavation evidence, but in this case, keeping in mind the points made above, it seems feasible to suggest that the site belongs, originally at least, to a period earlier than the second to fourth centuries A.D. What is suggested, in fact, is that this outer enclosure was originally a small, strongly defended (and possibly unfinished) hillfort, subsidiary to the main hillfort above, which was re-used during the second to fourth centuries as a native settlement. The topography of the area to the south-east of the hillfort makes some sort of outer work a desirable, if not a necessary, precaution. The lack of visibility in this direction, caused by the platform, has already been referred to. The two most noticeable features of this outer enclosure are the very small area enclosed by the very massive rampart and the siting not on the top of the hill but on the southern slope. The first of these suggests that military and not domestic needs were paramount and that this was an outpost where strong defences easily covered by a small group of men were desirable. With regard to the second, it would at first sight have seemed logical to place the hillfort squarely on top of the hill. There is, however, a steeper natural scarp on the southern and south-eastern sides of the enclosure as it now stands, and this may account, at least in part, for its siting. In any case, and particularly for a very small site such as this, hilltop siting is not necessarily the most advantageous from the point of view of visibility. In larger enclosures the ramparts are normally sited on the shoulder of the hill giving a clear view down the outer slopes. With a very small enclosure this is not possible, for if such an enclosure is set on the crown of a hill of any size it is surrounded by dead ground within a short distance of the ramparts. The alternative is to come down the slope of the hill and have good visibility in at least one direction. In an independent hillfort this would be a disadvantage, but not so in the case of a subsidiary site. The fact that here the northern slope of the hill was out of sight was not crucial. Any approach from the north-east would be clearly visible from the ramparts of the main hillfort, and the same is true of approach from the south-west. It was approach from the south, south-east and east which could not be seen from the main hillfort, and it was to give early warning of such approach that the subsidiary work was built. Because of this limited function it cannot be judged, as regards size and siting, by the same standards as ordinary hillforts. As in the case of Pontesbury the entrance faces towards the main enclosure.

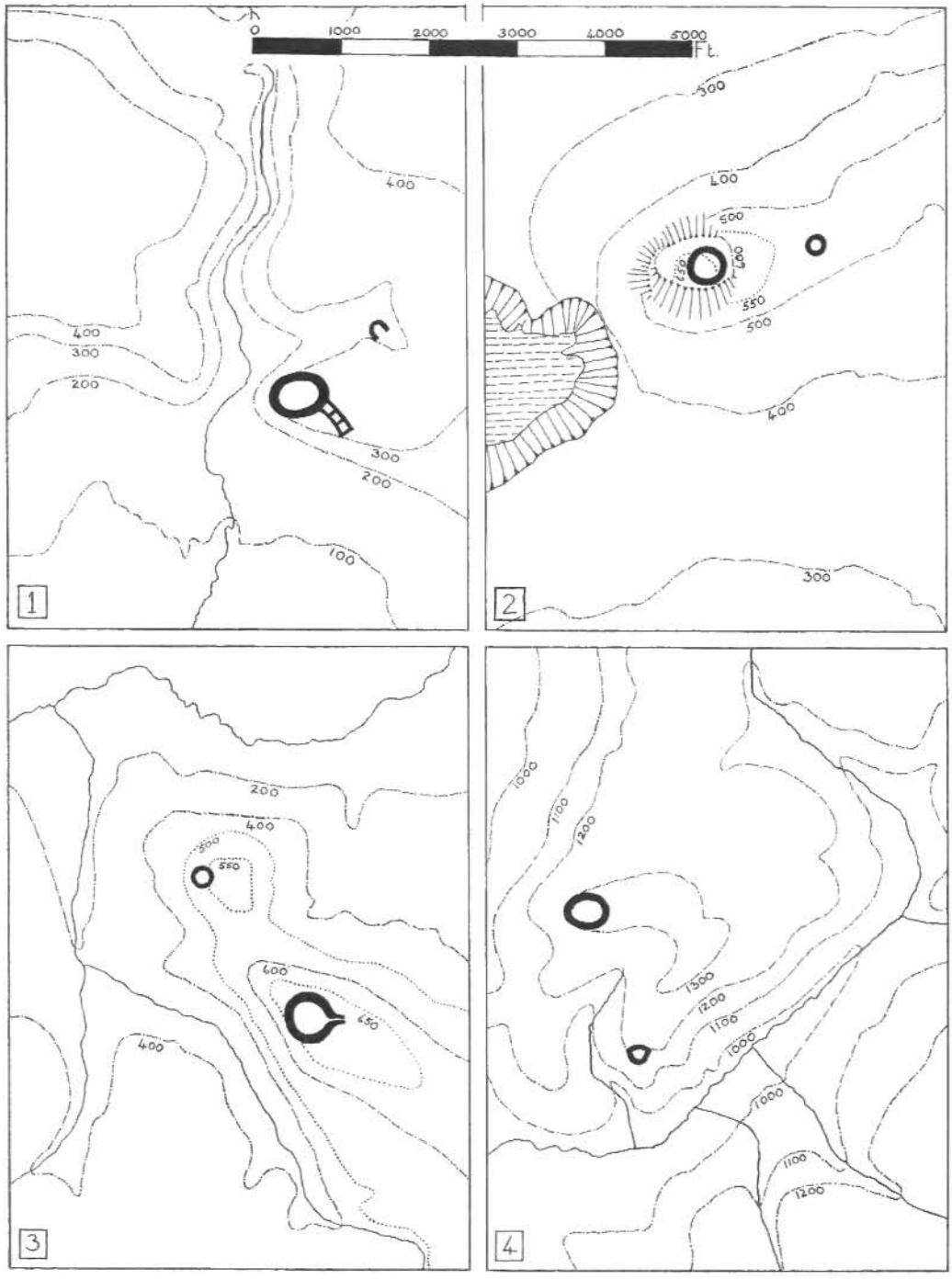

Fig. 4. 1. Llanmelin (Monmouth) 2. Gaer Fawr and Gaer Fach (Pembroke)
3. Bats Castle (Somerset) 4. Ratlinghope (Shropshire)

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Llanmelin (Figs. 4 and 6)

The earthworks at Llanmelin[1] in Monmouthshire include a hillfort defended by multiple ramparts, a large, rectangular annexe adjacent to the main entrance and, 750 ft. to the north-east, what is described in the excavation report as an outpost. According to Nash-Williams[2] the outpost is contemporary with the first phase of the hillfort. There seems little doubt that here the outpost was an integral part of the original defensive scheme and was, in fact, a satellite hillfort, its existence making sense only if considered in relation to the principal enclosure. Allowing for the missing portion on the south-eastern side, the outpost in its original state was probably about 250 ft. long and 200 ft. wide, enclosing an area about 150 ft. by 100 ft. The defences consisted of a rampart of dump construction about 20 ft. wide and still 4 to 5 ft. high, on the inner edge of a roughly V-shaped rock-cut ditch about 20 ft. wide and 7 to 8 ft. deep. Around the northern half was a counterscarp bank 10 ft. wide and now about 2 ft. high.

This site is very similar in size and strength of defences to the subsidiary fort at the Breiddin. Like the latter also it does not appear to be in the best defensive position, but once again it must be appraised, for siting purposes, in relation to the principal hillfort. This stands on a westward facing promontory defined by the 200 and 300 ft. contours; the ground falls away steeply on the southern and western sides but the northern side is flanked by a coombe, rising from west to east from the Troggy valley. The subsidiary hillfort is situated near the head of this coombe, just below the 300 ft. contour. It is overlooked by higher ground to the south and east and, to a lesser extent, to the north, but it was clearly a westward-facing defensive point and these deficiencies were not important. The Troggy valley runs south into the coastal plain and it was from this direction that the greatest danger could be expected. The obvious route for any hostile approach is up this valley, and subsequently east up the coombe, and it was to guard against this danger that the outpost was placed at the head of the coombe, facing downhill towards the direction from which an enemy would approach. There is no sign of an entrance in the surviving portion so that presumably it was in the part now destroyed, on the uphill side, facing the hilltop and the principal hillfort.

Carn Goch (Figs. 3 and 6)

Carn Goch[3] is a large hillfort on the south side of the Tywi valley in Carmarthenshire. About 600 ft. to the west is a smaller enclosure occupying a small knoll which rises to a height of 689 ft. The main hillfort straddles the 700 ft. contour, rising above it at the western end, falling well below it at the eastern end. The two sites quite clearly form a single unit in the manner of those already described. The principal hillfort was defended by a stone-built rampart which was particularly massive at the western end where its remains

[1] Nash-Williams, V. F., 'An Early Iron Age Hillfort at Llanmelin, near Caerwent, Monmouthshire', *Arch. Camb.*, LXXXVIII (1933), 237–346. Grid Ref., ST (31)/461925.

[2] Nash-Williams, *op. cit.*, 290.

[3] R.C.A.M. (Wales & Mon.), *Carmarthenshire*, 142–145, Figs. 121 & 122. Grid Ref., SN (22)/691243.

form a mound, triangular in section, nearly 20 ft. high and about 80 ft. wide at the base. Outside the eastern extremity is a short length of bank and ditch strengthening the defences, somewhat similar to the additional features at the southern end of the annexe at Pontesbury. An additional rampart on the northern side runs from the western end of the northern rampart to the head of a rock scarp about 1,300 ft. away. This may be compared with a somewhat similar feature at Tre'r Ceiri[1] in Caernarvonshire.

To the west of the hillfort is the knoll already referred to. Its close proximity restricts visibility to the north-west, the direction of the Tywi valley and the direction from which danger could be anticipated. To leave this knoll unfortified would have been to court disaster for it would have enabled an enemy not only to approach unseen but also to assemble within easy striking distance of the hillfort. The satellite hillfort which provided the answer is about 600 ft. long and 400 ft. wide, rather larger than the subsidiary sites considered so far, but the size, was probably dictated by the size of the knoll. The subsidiary hillfort has two entrances. At the western end the ramparts overlap and run parallel, providing a narrow corridor about 150 ft. long, commanded from both sides, along which any would-be attacker would have to pass. The most curious feature, however, is the eastern entrance. This takes the form of two out-turned ramparts, forming a narrow passageway or corridor, running down for 200 ft. into the saddle between the two enclosures in the direction of the main hillfort. At first sight this might appear to be a means of providing the occupants of the outpost with a fortified roadway by which to retreat to the major site, but (a), there is no evidence that the passage ever continued up the opposite slope, and (b), even if it did, there is no access to the hillfort at this point. The nearest entrance is at the southern end of the great western rampart, some 400 ft. further south. It looks as if the purpose behind this entrance was the same as that behind the western entrance, that of forcing an enemy to run the gauntlet of a long, narrow, and in this case sloping, passageway if he wished to make his attack *via* the entrance.

In addition to the four sites described so far (Pontesbury itself, the Breiddin, Llanmelin and Carn Goch), a number of others appear to consist of a major and a satellite site and will be considered rather more briefly. The two sites at *Llanfillo*[2] (Brecknockshire) (Fig. 5 : 1) show some resemblance in siting to the Breiddin. The main hillfort is oval in shape, about 1,200 ft. from north to south and about 500 ft. from east to west. On the north, east and south are steep natural slopes below the ramparts. On the west, however, a platform, not much below the level of the hillfort (*cf.* the Breiddin), must have considerably restricted the view in this direction. On the platform are two knolls defined by the 1,000 ft. contour. The smaller of the two, the southern one, was the obvious choice for the satellite since it overlooks a coombe rising from south to north which was out of sight of the main enclosure and would have provided easy access for attackers. It is noticeable that the small enclosure is not on the

[1] *Arch. J.*, CXVII (1960), 12 & 13, Fig. 9, Pl. III.

[2] Grid Ref., SO (32)/114327; O.S. 1" Sheet No. 141.

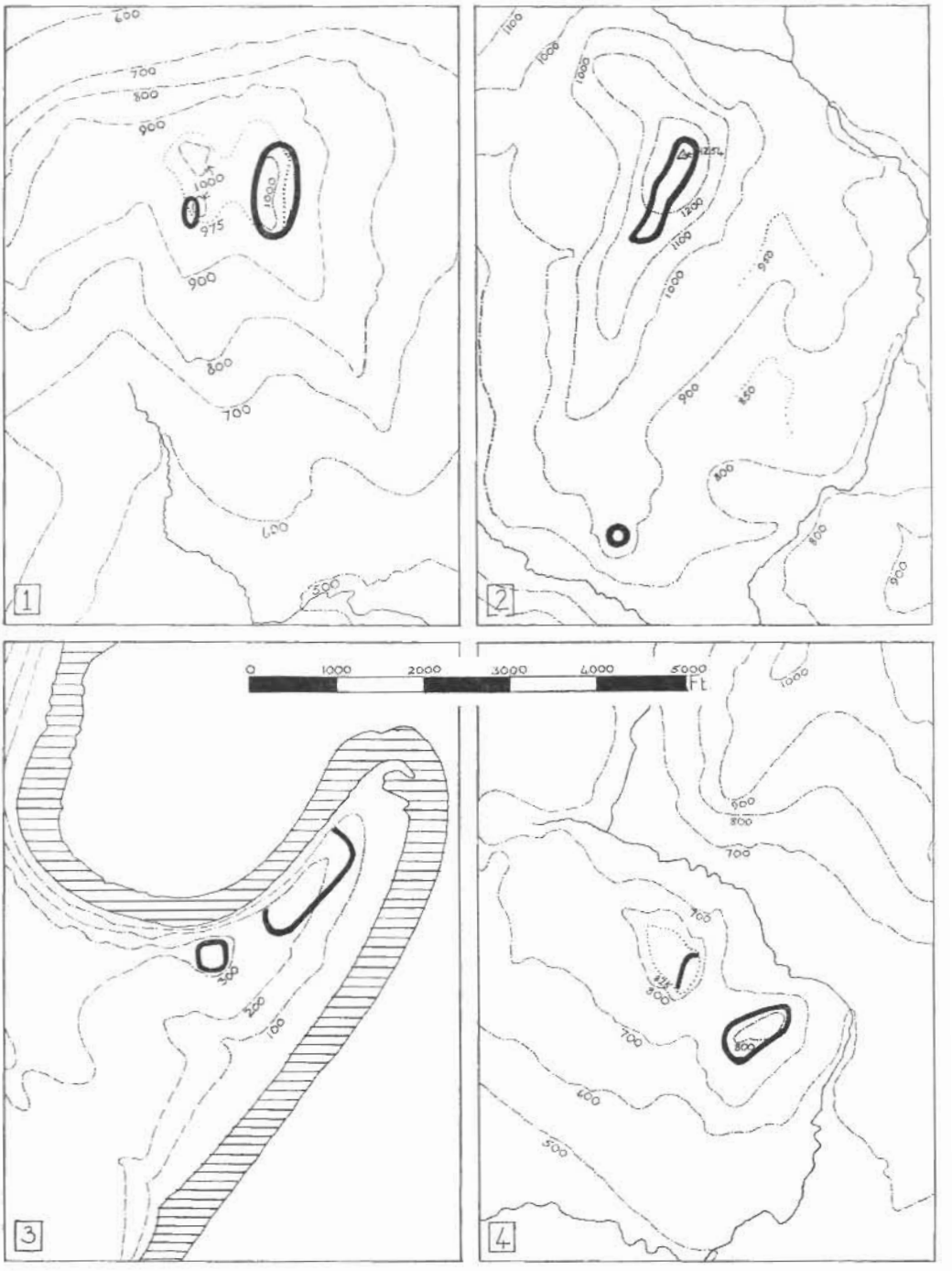

Fig. 5. 1. Llanfillo (Brecon) 2. Castle Bank (Radnor)
3. Piercefield Wood (Monmouth) 4. The Roveries (Shropshire)

(Based on O.S. Maps, Crown Copyright reserved)

crest of the knoll but on its southern slope (*cf.* the Breiddin again) presumably to give a better view down below. *Castle Bank*[1] (Radnorshire) and its satellite (Fig. 5 : 2) are somewhat further apart than those so far considered (2/3 of a mile), but this may be due simply to the terrain. The main hillfort (1,300 ft. by 250 ft.) occupies the crown and southern slope of a long narrow hill running north and south. The hill slopes gently to the south and ends in a promontory which drops steeply to Colwyn Brook. This promontory is occupied by the satellite camp which is roughly circular and about 200 ft. in diameter. Between the satellite and the main fort the eastern side of the hill is flanked by a coombe which rises from south to north, from Colwyn Brook to a point to the east of and just below the main hillfort, and would be the route from which danger could be expected. The satellite could give early warning of any hostile movement up the coombe, it would inhibit any attempt to scale the promontory and approach the main hillfort up the easily graded southern slope, and it would provide an excellent vantage point for a lookout down the valley to the east.

According to the Historical Monuments Commission's Inventory of Pembrokeshire,[2] the small site of *Gaer Fach* stands to the more important camp of *Gaer Fawr* (Fig. 4 : 2), about 1,000 ft. to the west, in the same relative position as the subsidiary camp of Carn Goch to the great Carmarthenshire earthwork. Gaer Fawr, which makes great use of natural features, stands on the end of a long hill defined by the 500 ft. contour. At its south-western end, above the coastal cliffs, the hill rises to over 650 ft. and this eminence is occupied by the main hillfort. On the north-eastern side from which approach was relatively easy there were at least three stone built ramparts, about 120 ft. apart. About 1,000 ft. to the east is a small knoll occupied by Gaer Fach; according to Edward Lhuyd the entrance to this site was on the western side 'and in a manner opposite to the ingress of the Gaer Vawr'.[3] This feature has been noted at a number of the subsidiary sites considered already.

As in the case of Carn Goch and The Roveries (*see below*), *Bats Castle* (Somerset)[4] and its satellite (Fig. 4 : 3) are separated by a saddle of land, defined in this case by the 500 ft. contour. The main hillfort occupies the highest part (above the 650 ft. contour) of an oval-shaped hill aligned approximately N.W.–S.E. Beyond the saddle to the north-west the ground rises again to form a small knoll, Gallox Hill, defined by the 550 ft. contour, which must have considerably restricted the view from the main hillfort in this direction. It is noticeable that once again the satellite is placed on the slope (in this case the western slope), of the hill and not on the crown. From this position it could perform a number of functions. It could provide a lookout position over the valley of the Avill to the north and its tributary to the west. It could inhibit any hostile approach up the otherwise hidden northern and north-western slopes. Finally, it could command the coombe which provides the easiest way up from the valley of the tributary to the saddle and which is partly hidden

[1] Grid Ref., SO (32)/087561; O.S. 1" Sheets Nos. 128 & 141.

[2] R.C.A.M. (Wales & Mon.), *Pembrokeshire* 187 & 188, Figs. 160 & 161; Grid Ref., SM (12)/896389.

[3] *Ibid.*, 188.

[4] V.C.H., *Somerset*, Vol. II (1911), 484–486; Burrow, E. J., *The Ancient Earthworks and Camps of Somerset* (1924), 84; Grid Ref., SS (21)/988421.

from the larger enclosure. The siting of the two hillforts meant that any attacker who reached the saddle would either have to divide, and thus weaken, his forces or else risk an attack in the rear from one whilst concentrating on the other. The two sites at *Ratlinghope* (Shropshire)[1] (Fig. 4 : 4) could likewise pose the problem of divided forces. They are situated on either side of, but well above, a tributary of Darnford Brook (the East Onny River), which runs north-south and provides an obvious route up to the hilltop. The main hillfort lies on the western edge of the relatively flat hilltop and because of its withdrawn position and the very steep slopes above the river on the south-eastern side the greater part of the river valley is out of sight; nor, because of the convexity of the slope, is the whole of the tributary valley in view. It was presumably to remedy this lack of visibility that the satellite was sited on the promontory defined by the tributary and Darnford Brook, about 1,250 ft. from and 100 ft. below the principal enclosure. From here it could easily command the tributary valley and enjoy an uninterrupted view over the main valley to the south and west from which directions danger could be anticipated.

In all the sites considered so far the satellite has been at a lower (although in some cases only slightly lower) level than the larger hillfort with which it was associated. There are, however, two sites where, for topographical reasons, the satellite occupies the higher position. The two associated sites in *Piercefield Wood* (Monmouthshire)[2] (Fig. 5 : 3) occupy a promontory pointing north-east, formed by a U-shaped bend in the River Wye. The subsidiary hillfort occupies a small knoll defined by the 300 ft. contour, about half a mile from the end of the promontory. The ground slopes steadily downwards in this direction and it is on this slope that the main hillfort (1,400 ft. by 400 ft.) is situated. The satellite is about 400 ft. south-west of the main hillfort and is, consequently, at a somewhat higher level. The knoll which it occupies must have considerably restricted the view to the south-west from which direction any approach to the larger enclosure could be expected. For this reason alone fortification at this point would have seemed necessary. An equally good reason can be found in the existence of a coombe, to the south-west of and hidden from the main hillfort, which rises from the south-eastern side of the promontory in a north-westerly direction. This would have provided would-be attackers with a hidden and easily graded route up to the top of the promontory to the area west of the knoll where, still out of sight, they could assemble for the final assault, downhill, against the south-western ramparts of the hillfort. From the satellite any movement up the coombe could be clearly seen and its existence would deny to an enemy the advantage of high ground.

The second site in this category is *The Roveries* (Shropshire).[3] The main hillfort (Fig. 5:4) is oval in shape (850 ft. by 500 ft.), with the ramparts situated in the region of the 800 ft. contour. Beyond the ramparts the ground slopes downwards in all directions, except the north-west, for 150 or 200 ft. To the north-west is a much slighter fall to a saddle at about 725 ft., beyond which

[1] V.C.H., *Shropshire*, Vol. I, 357, 376–7. Grid Ref., SO (32)/404978.
[2] Grid Ref., ST (31)/536959. O.S. 1" Sheets Nos. 155 & 156.
[3] V.C.H., *Shropshire*, Vol. I, 365–6; Grid Ref., SO (32)/325925.

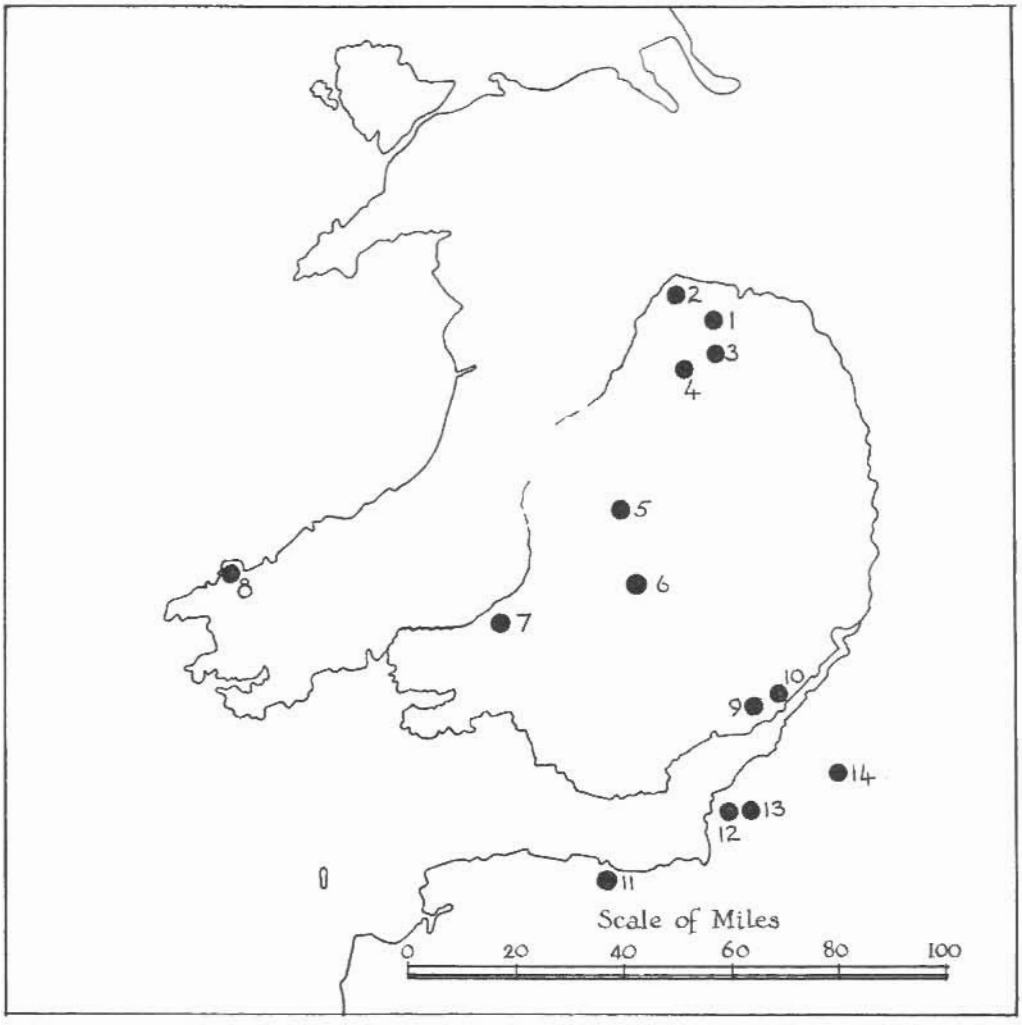

Fig. 6. Distribution Map of Sites referred to

1. Pontesbury
2. The Breiddin
3. Ratlinghope
4. The Roveries
5. Castle Bank
6. Llanfillo
7. Carn Goch
8. Garn Fawr
9. Llanmelin
10. Piercefield Wood
11. Bats Castle
12. Banwell Camp
13. Dolebury
14. Little Down Camp

the ground rises again to 850 ft., completely blocking the view in this direction. The highest part of this hill is occupied by the satellite hillfort which is about 450 ft. long and about 225 ft. wide. On its south-eastern side it takes advantage of natural cliffs but the north-western defences are man-made and very strong. They consist of a scarp about 20 ft. in vertical height, a ditch, a bank on the outer edge of the ditch falling 7 ft. (vertically) to an outer ditch 4 ft. deep below external ground level. The satellite and the main hillfort are about 500 ft. apart. The same factors seem to be operating here as at Piercefield Wood. Although not quite so vulnerable on its blind side (because of the saddle) it would nevertheless have been subject to concealed approach from the north-west and assembly out of sight of, but still dangerously close to, the main ramparts. This the satellite hillfort was designed to prevent.

This section can be concluded with the brief mention of three sites in Somerset which may belong to the group under consideration (Fig. 6 : nos. 12, 13 & 14). The large hillfort at *Dolebury*[1] is separated from the small site at Dinghurst by a distance of 1,000 ft. and the valley of a small stream (*cf.* the two sites at Ratlinghope above), but their relationship could well be that of a main and a satellite hillfort. The suggested satellite occupies a promontory which projects beyond the northern edge of the Mendips and would have formed an excellent lookout point. About three miles to the west of Dolebury is *Banwell Camp*[2] where the contours suggest that some sort of outpost would be at least desirable. The hill, and the hillfort, are roughly triangular on plan with sides facing approximately south, west and north-east. Below the ramparts the ground falls fairly steeply, except at the south-west corner; here is a long, narrow ridge only slightly lower than the hillfort, running west for 700 yds. This would enable attackers to gain elevation well out of reach of the ramparts and approach from only a slightly lower level. The top of the ridge is defined by the 225 ft. contour, while the ramparts are situated between the 250 ft. and the 275 ft. contours. Some sort of outwork on the ridge would have seemed an obvious precaution. There is, in fact, an enclosure on the end of the ridge but it does not appear, at least in its present form, to be a work of the type under consideration. It has straight sides with clear-cut angles at the corners. The longest of the four sides measures about 200 ft. and the whole thing is slightly irregular in shape. The surrounding earthwork consists of a low, broad bank with a slight ditch outside it. A large part of the interior is occupied by an earthwork in the form of a cross. The date and function of these works are unknown. The subsidiary feature at *Little Down*,[3] also appears to be straight sided and, in this case, oblong in shape. The main hillfort is situated on a westward facing promontory formed by the Avon and one of its tributaries. To the north-west and south-west the ground falls steeply, but on the east it rises above 700 ft. The ramparts are in the region of the 675 ft. contour. The outer feature is situated on this higher land to the east, about 1,000 ft. from the

[1] V.C.H., *Somerset*, Vol. II, 487–490; Allcroft, H., *Earthwork of England* (1908), 682–697; Burrow, *op. cit.*, 82; Grid Ref., ST (31)/450590.

[2] V.C.H., *Somerset*, Vol. II, 471; Burrow, *op. cit.*, 48-9; Grid Ref., ST (31)/410590.

[3] V.C.H., *Somerset*, Vol. II, 480–1; Burrow, *op. cit.*, 60; Grid Ref., ST (31)/709689.

main hillfort, in a position where some sort of outpost would have seemed to be called for. If this outer enclosure is, in fact, a satellite hillfort then it would appear to belong to the same category as The Roveries and Piercefield Wood in which the subsidiary feature is in the more elevated position.

This concludes the survey of all the hillforts with satellites known to the writer. There are probably other examples of the type awaiting discovery, particularly in Wales. Something must be said now on the question of distribution. With a maximum of fourteen sites any distribution pattern will inevitably be rather thin, but in spite of this it can be seen to be significant in two respects. In the first place, part of the pattern overlaps the area occupied by hillforts with widely spaced ramparts, and in the second, it overlaps, although to a lesser degree, the area covered by decorated curvilinear pottery (South-western Third B). Hillforts with widely spaced ramparts[1] occur in a number of the counties in which satellite hillforts are found: Somerset, Carmarthen, Brecon and Monmouth. Further north the two features are combined in single sites, at Pontesbury and The Breiddin. On this basis some sort of connection between the two types of hillforts seems not unlikely. In fact, satellite hillforts and widely spaced ramparts may be regarded as two different approaches to the same problem — that of providing defence in depth. In many of the examples described above it would not have been feasible to deal with the deficiencies of the site by means of additional, widely spaced, ramparts and some alternative arrangement would have seemed called for. The nature of the alternative is, in some cases, suggested by the topography, as at Carn Goch, for example, where the obvious way to bring the knoll into the defensive system was to fortify it as a separate unit. In other cases, however, the builders would appear to have simply drawn on their repertory of fortification techniques to provide the most suitable answer to a particular problem. This repertory would appear to have embraced three main methods: (a) widely spaced ramparts roughly concentric with the main enclosure; (b) fortified extensions to the main enclosure in the form of annexes, *e.g.* Pontesbury; (c) satellite hillforts. The survey mentioned above (p. 78) showed that hillforts with widely spaced ramparts occurred within the area covered by decorated pottery of the Glastonbury type[2] so that some connection between these two elements seemed certain. On these grounds alone some sort of relationship between Glastonbury ware and satellite hillforts seems at least a possibility. In addition to this the areas occupied by the two coincide to some extent. Both Glastonbury-type pottery and satellite hillforts occur in Somerset and Monmouth. The latter provides the most telling piece of evidence, however, since this type of ware actually occurs at Llanmelin,[3] one of the most clear-cut examples of a hillfort with a satellite. This quite unequivocally establishes a cultural connection between South-western Third B and hillforts with satellites. The nature of the relationship is, perforce, similar to that between South-western Third B and hillforts

[1] Frere, *op. cit.*, 51, Fig. 9.
[2] Frere, *op. cit.*, 52, Fig. 20.
[3] Nash-Williams, *op. cit.*, 291–307.

with widely spaced ramparts and may be summarised by the following quotation: 'It is apparent that styles of fort architecture and pottery are not dependent on each other, though both are elements that characterise a people and must be used in defining a culture.'[1]

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The series of earthworks at Pontesbury appear to represent successive attempts to strengthen the defences of the original hillfort. These structural phases are probably to be integrated with a sequence of events which embraces most or all of the hillforts of Shropshire and the surrounding regions. Many of these have been shown by excavation, or appear from their surface remains, to have more than one structural phase. Pontesbury belongs to the category of hillforts with widely spaced ramparts as well as to the more specialised group, distinguished in this paper, of sites with satellite hillforts. Quite apart from the connection at Pontesbury (and the Breiddin), the two groups appear to be linked on grounds of overall distribution and may simply be variants of the same basic theme. The partial identity of widely spaced ramparts with Glastonbury-type pottery has been established elsewhere. The Llanmelin evidence establishes a positive connection between South-western Third B and hillforts with satellites. The three elements (widely spaced ramparts, satellites and Glastonbury-type pottery) between them involve a distribution embracing both shores of the Bristol Channel and stretching up through the Welsh Marches to the coast of North Wales. It is not suggested that this is, or will ever prove to be, a single cultural province, but there are definite links between all three which need further elucidation. The excavation of a site such as Pontesbury which incorporates two of these features could be expected to go some way towards providing this clarification.

[1] Frere, *op. cit.*, 53.