

THE EXCAVATION OF BARGHAM CHURCH SITE

Upper Bargham, Angmering, Sussex

BY A. BARR-HAMILTON

TOPOGRAPHY

Bargham Church site is located in the small field, known as Chapel Croft (National Grid reference TQ 0608/0609), which lies immediately westward of Upper Bargham Farm across the track from Angmering to Lee Farm, via New Place.

The site rests on the southern slope of Bargham Hill, at the 400ft. contour, some five hundred yards below the triangulation point at the summit (469 feet). The hill falls steadily away to the southward to meet the coastal plain in the vicinity of Angmering village, some three miles distant. Tracks from The Dover and from New Place converge just below Upper Bargham Farm, while a number of others radiate from Lower Bargham Farm, which lies some five hundred yards north-eastward, at the foot of the steep northern escarpment of Bargham Hill.

The neighbourhood has yielded considerable Roman and pre-Roman remains.¹ A double-lynchet road runs south-eastward from Perry Hill, through traces of a Celtic field system, across Loasden towards Upper Bargham, to a point just below the 400ft. contour, forming, for a short distance, the parish boundary of Angmering as, almost certainly, it once did of Bargham.

The site commands an extensive view of Downland, sea and coastal plain from Chanctonbury, Cissbury and Highdown to the Selsey peninsula and the Isle of Wight.

GEOLOGY

The subsoil of the site consists of Upper White Chalk, covered by a deposit of Tertiary Clay, with flints, which decreases in depth from north to south. Constructional materials of the churches and their furniture include flint, smooth-worn sarsens, chalk, Upper and Lower greensand, Petworth marble, Purbeck limestone, Purbeck marble, Bath stone, granite and Mayen lava.

HISTORY OF THE SITE

Surviving pre-Conquest records contain no reference to Bargham. A case can be made, however, that the Domesday entry for Bercheham, which mentions a church, refers to hill-top Bargham² and that

¹ S.A.C. 63, p. 1, 'Notes on the Archaeology of Burpham and the neighbouring Downs' by Eliot Curwen and Eliot Cecil Curwen.

² AS 'Beorh,' 'ham' — Hill-homestead (*vide* note 2 on p. 39).

the riverside Burpham, with which Bercheham, hitherto, has been identified,¹ was included in the survey under Wepham.

It will be observed that, in Domesday, entries for neighbouring settlements in the Arun valley, namely Arundel, Warningcamp, Offham, Wepham and Stoke, give details of fisheries and, in some cases, of mills. It is, perhaps, not without significance, that these details are lacking in respect of Bercheham. Further, if the Domesday Bercheham is removed from the Burpham series of place-names and placed, chronologically, among those of Bargham, then the apparent confusion between the names of these neighbouring communities, of which Mawer and Stenton² complain, largely disappears, at least in so far as the Bargham list is concerned. Thus, starting with Domesday, one has the consistent 'beorh' formation of Bercheham, Bercham, Baregham and Bargham from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries. It is only in the sixteenth century records³ that one first finds confusion with Burpham; and this may well have resulted from the name having become a written, rather than a spoken, one, following the depopulation of the manor.

The dues in respect of Bargham, shown in the Subsidy Rolls of 1296, 1327 and 1332⁴ suggest that a decline was in progress prior to the Black Death of 1348; and one may suppose that this calamity would have hastened the contraction of the community through a subsequent concentration of the reduced man-power upon the fertile lands of the coastal plain and the abandonment of the marginal Downland to sheep-rearing.

In c. 1100, the church paid a *pension* to the Cluniac priory of St. Pancras, at Southover and the record of this payment⁵ contains the last specific reference to Bargham church, until long after its destruction. Subsequent records refer only to landowners and retainers and to rectors, some of whom may have held the living as a sinecure. The last Rector, William Darlington, was instituted in 1521⁶ and, in 1523 the emoluments of the Rectory were utilised by Bishop Sherburne⁷ to form the Prebend of Bargham in Chichester Cathedral.

¹ W. D. Parrish, ed., *Domesday Book in relation to the County of Sussex* (1886), p. 72.

² A. Mawer and F. M. Stenton, *The Place-Names of Sussex*, Part I (1929), p. 164.

³ e.g. 'Bargham al. Barffham (1582) S.R.S. 14, p. 175.

⁴ S.R.S. 10. W. Hudson, ed., *Sussex Subsidies*, 1296, 1327, 1332, pp. 70, 145, 263.

⁵ S.R.S. 40. L. F. Salzman, ed., *The Chartulary of the Priory of St. Pancras of Lewes*, p. 84.

⁶ S.A.C. 12, Charles Gibbon, *The Dedications of Churches and Chapels in West Sussex*, p. 83.

⁷ S.R.S. 52. W. D. Peckham, ed., *The Acts of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Chichester 1472-1544*, p. 17.

In 1650, Bargham was in the tithing of Ham, in Angmering and, at that time, there was "in Chapell Croft a small ruined part of a chapel."¹

Late in the eighteenth century, when Bargham formed part of the Michelgrove estate of the Shelley family, the church site, evidently, was still in the possession of the Gratwickses of Ham. The following entries from the Tompkins Diary² are of interest:

1773. March 26. Friday John Tompkins Junr. By the order of Sir John Shelley met Mr. William Gratwick the proprietor of the Tythes in Ham at Bargeham farm & by the map ascertained and sett out in the field called the Chappelfield Mr. Gratwicks Glebe containing Two Acres three Roods & 20 perch.

April 5, Monday . . . Note Mr. Gratwicke has now in hand fencing his Glebe In the Chappel Croft which had not been enclosed from the Chappelfield in the memory of any man living which said Croft was ascertained and the bounds marked out from Mr. Browns mapp made when the said premise was surveyed in 1723.

In 1828, the Shelley estate was sold to Bernard, Duke of Norfolk, since when the site has remained in the possession of his descendants.

In 1912, Edwin A. Harris, in his *Angmering: A Study*, mentioned the church site of Bargham and said that "Treasure was locally supposed to have been hidden at the foot of the altar, and excavations were made on the site, when a knife and two skeletons were unearthed."

The writer has been informed by local residents that, some years ago, the late Dr. Eustace, of Arundel, also carried out an excavation here. In the light of recent work, it would appear that Dr. Eustace's activities were confined to the chancel of the last building on the site; he is reputed to have recovered a portion of the font and other objects, but the whereabouts of these is not known and Dr. Eustace seems not to have published an account of his work.

In the autumn of 1951, the writer visited the site and was interested to learn that the field which contained it was still known as Chapel Croft.

On 18 May, 1952, excavation was commenced. At that time the spot was marked by low, green mounds, forming a rough rectangle; within this was a mass of bramble, nettle and scrub, while a large ash tree, some two hundred years old and victim of a recent gale, lay the length of the chancel, resting upon the remains of the eastern wall. Visible through the undergrowth, a stone chamfered on its interior face and evidently *in situ*, suggested a priest's doorway in the south wall of the chancel.

Across the lane from the site were the great thatched barn, the long, low farmhouse of Tudor origin, the collection of venerable

¹ Lambeth Parliamentary Surveys, Vol. 2, f. 255.

² S.A.C. 71, G. W. Eustace, ed., 'The Tompkins Diary,' p. 34.

outbuildings and the ancient catchment pond that comprise Upper Barpham farmstead.

Work proceeded steadily, winters excepted, and was completed on 27 July, 1958.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writer wishes to record his thanks to His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, K.G., and to the Worshipful Kenneth McMorran, Q.C., late Chancellor of the Diocese of Chichester, for permission to excavate the site; to Captain T. G. C. Evans, O.B.E., F.L.A.S., Land Agent to the Duke of Norfolk, Mr. W. G. Thurston, formerly of Lee Farm, and Mr. T. Feist, of Upper Barpham Farm, for assistance in various ways; to Mr. Walter H. Godfrey, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., and to Mr. L. F. Salzman, C.B.E., F.S.A., for advice; Dr. A. E. Wilson, F.S.A., for advice, and, with Mr. A. E. Smith, for classification of the pottery; Mr. G. P. Burstow, F.S.A., who, with Mr. N. E. S. Norris, F.S.A., produced the plan of the first season's work, which formed the basis of that shown in Fig. 1; Mr. Norris, whose technical advice and active participation in the initial stages of the excavation were invaluable; Mr. Eric Holden, of the Sussex Archaeological Society, Mr. John Misselis, of Upper Barpham Farm, and Mr. Frank Thomas, of Hove, for photographic assistance; Mr. A. Cunnington, formerly of Angmering, for local information and a copy of *Angmering: A Study*; Mr. H. H. Brazenor, of the Brighton Museum, and Dr. J. Roder, for identifying geological specimens, animal bones and metal objects; Mr. G. Noël-Hume, formerly of the Guildhall Museum, and Mr. Robert Charleston, of the Victoria and Albert Museum, for information regarding the painted glass; Mr. J. G. Hurst, Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments, for his advice and for his provision of aerial photographs and the drawing of the ornamented bronze fragment; the Director of the Building Research Station, Watford, for arranging the analysis of mortars; and, finally, to Mr. T. J. P. Pierce, of Brighton, and Dr. A. Sims, formerly of Hove, and to the many other friends who gave up their time and energy to work, voluntarily, upon the site.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The series of footings and walls, which were uncovered, and which represent successive buildings upon the site, are grouped below in chronological order. It will be seen that there was a tendency for these to be more substantial on the south side, due, no doubt, to the fact that the ground falls away from north to south.

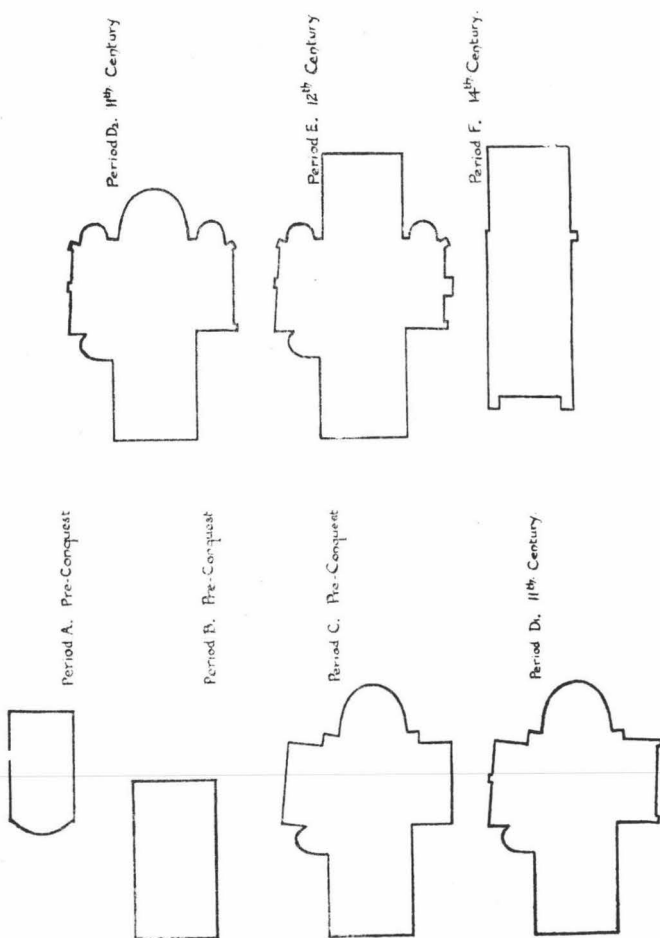
<i>Chronological Plan Reference</i>	<i>Excavation Progressional Reference</i>	<i>Architectural Evidence</i>	<i>Constructional Detail</i>	<i>Period to which ascribed</i>
A	7	Mutilated footings of west wall (apparently apsidal) and of portions of north and south walls of nave.	Unbroken flints with fragmentary re-used Roman building material and some granite and grey sand-stone, set in white mortar containing pounded Roman brick. Width 42in., depth, north wall 14in., south wall 22in. Laid on natural clay.	Saxon.
B	6	Footings of small building of rectangular nave and chancel, probably of equal width.	Rammed chalk. Width 42in., depth 18in., laid on natural clay. Indications that walls were constructed of large, unbroken flints and re-used Roman brick, laid in mortar containing pounded Roman brick.	Saxon.
C	5	Footings (ground-plan incomplete) representing enlargement of B by addition of north and south transepts or portici, turret staircase and (possibly) tower, with indeterminate extension eastward.	Unbroken flints in white mortar containing pounded Roman brick. Generally, only a few inches in depth, except for turret staircase, where depth was 18in. Width: north wall of north porticus and south wall of south porticus, 42in.-48in.; east and west walls of portici, 56in.-60in. Laid on natural clay.	Possibly Saxon; could be lowest course of D (see p. 43).

<i>Chronological Plan Reference</i>	<i>Excavation Progressional Reference</i>	<i>Architectural Evidence</i>	<i>Constructional Detail</i>	<i>Period to which ascribed</i>
D	3	Complete footings (except for minor damage) and lower courses of some walls of cruciform building, having central tower and apsidal chancel, otherwise following known ground-plan of C and in which nave of B appears again to have survived. Transept apses, with angle buttresses, appear to have been later additions. Remains of bases of chancel and transept arches; carved capitals; font; keystone.	Footings of unbroken flints and walls of unbroken flints and ashlar (mainly Purbeck limestone) set in a poor, sandy mortar, bright yellow in colour, when dampened. Shafts and plinths partly of crudely-tooled yellow sandstone (apparently re-used from earlier building) and partly of well-tooled Purbeck limestone. Footings: width, average 48in., except east and west footings of transepts 56in.-60in.; depth, north transept 24in., south transept 22in.; tower, north 16in.-20in., south 29in.-32in.; chancel apse 30in.-32in. All laid on natural clay. Walls: width (average) 29in., except north transept, west wall, 55in.	11th century.
E	2	Footings of rectangular chancel, which replaced apsidal one, and of small porch (or, possibly, of large buttress) to south transept. Whole building D/E destroyed by fire, c. 1300.	Mainly sandy mortar, but some white. Chancel footings, width 48in., depth 29in. Laid on natural clay. Evidence that, at the time of the fire, building D/E was roofed with Horsham slab, had painted glass, ochre murals.	1150-1200.

<i>Chronological Plan Reference</i>	<i>Excavation Progressional Reference</i>	<i>Architectural Evidence</i>	<i>Constructional Detail</i>	<i>Period to which ascribed</i>
F	1	Footings and remains of walls of building comprising rectangular nave, possibly with bell turret and with north and south doorways, twin buttresses at west end, and small buttress at junction of south walls of nave and chancel; and rectangular chancel with priest's doorway on south side. Nave walls formed, in part, by filling-in transept arches of D. Section of mullion from east window of chancel. Building dismantled c. 1500.	Walls of flint and ashlar, with rough chequer-work in nave, east of doorways; re-use of materials of earlier buildings, particularly of Roman brick at west end of nave, but with introduction of dressed stones of Bath stone (notably in priest's doorway, which had vertical tooling and stop moulding), also of hard chalk, notably for internal arches of chancel windows (probably lancets except for east window). Use of hard, white mortar throughout. Re-use of earlier footings except in the case of west wall of nave, which stands upon a 12in. plinth of re-used dressed stones. Width of walls: nave, average 27in., except west wall, 33in., and possibly eastern portion of south wall; chancel, 30in., except east wall, 33in. Roof of Horsham slab and tile with glazed ridge tiles; painted glass. Evidence of stone floor, with grave slabs and glazed brick and, possibly, encaustic tiles. External plastering of walls, with use of shingle.	14th century.
—	4	Traces of floor of farm building approximating in area to that of south transept of D.	Shallow floor of large pieces of rammed chalk.	15th century.

FIG. 2
BARGHAM CHURCH SITE

Probable Evolution of Ground Plans



Building 1 (Plan Reference F)

The plan of excavation adopted was, basically, to commence at the internal face of a known, architectural feature and to follow it laterally to a logical conclusion and when the ground-plan of a cell or building had been determined, to clear the interior downwards, layer by layer, to natural base; then, to repeat the process externally.

Chancel

Firstly, elder and bramble were removed from the site, with the result that some details of the chancel were revealed, notably the base of the chancel arch (D 32, Plates Ia and Ib), the lower courses of the east wall (F 8) and, in the south wall, the lower part of the jambs of a priest's doorway (F 17—Plate IIIa). It was evident that some clearance of the chancel had been made not many years earlier, no doubt by the late Dr. Eustace, of Arundel, and, possibly, by the nineteenth-century treasure-seekers of Angmering.

Next, the chancel walls (F7-F10), were completely exposed on the inside and the interior of the chancel cleared down to floor level. Objects found were Horsham slab and broken roof tiles, including glazed ridge tiles, of fourteenth- or fifteenth-century date; and some fragments of the font, adhering firmly to the roots of the fallen ash tree, which were sufficient to show that it had been of the rectangular Norman type, common in West Sussex, executed in Purbeck marble, having a circular basin and ornamented on the exterior with shallow arcading. By a coincidence, the northern range of the ancient farmhouse, little altered since its erection, was undergoing renovation at the time and the removal of an interior wall brought to light a large portion of the same font, a capital, with volute carving, probably of eleventh-century date, and a number of other stones, including flags, which appeared to have been removed from the church.

The chancel walls were of flints, set in hard, white mortar, with some dressed stones of hard chalk, sandstone, Purbeck limestone and some broken Roman bonding tiles. The flints were neatly knapped on their internal faces.

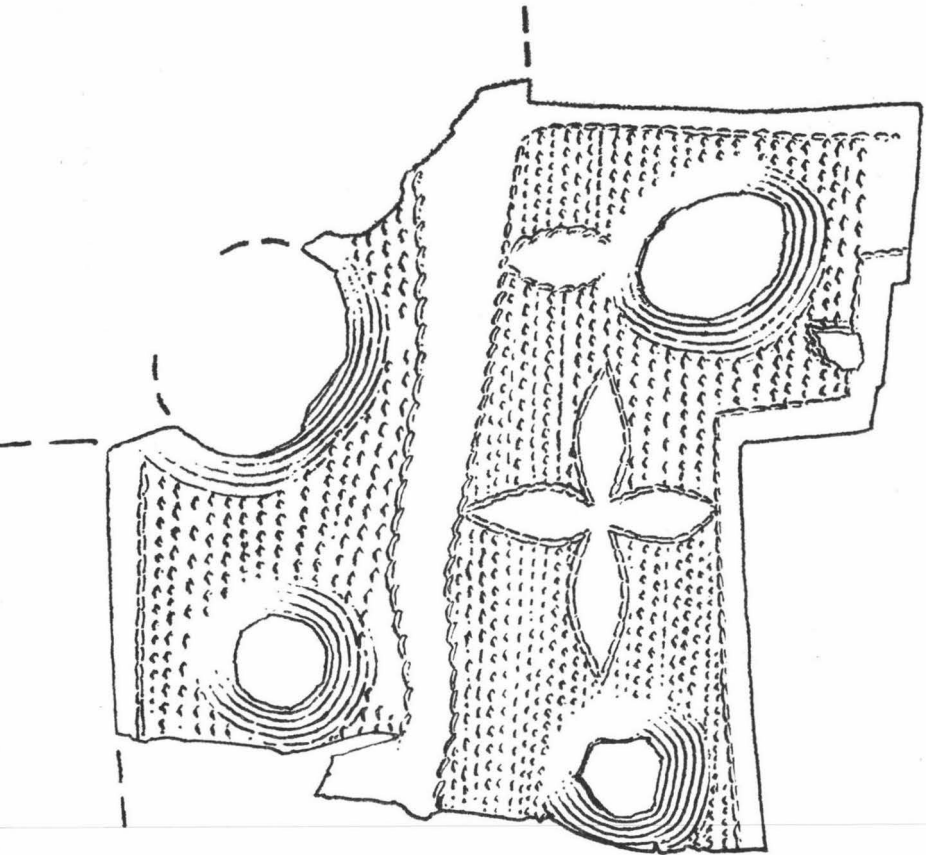
The floor was of trodden earth, but there were indications, in the form of damaged shallow rectangles of mortar, that it had been covered, at least, in part, by stone slabs, some of which were grave slabs.¹ One broken, glazed brick was recovered from the earth covering the floor and the writer is informed that an encaustic tile, found previously on the site, is in the possession of the Littlehampton Museum. It is likely that the floor of the chancel consisted of grave slabs, surrounded by glazed bricks and encaustic tiles. One dressed stone, of hard chalk, was recovered of the internal arch of a window, probably a lancet. The priest's doorway was constructed of Bath stone, with fine vertical tooling, the jambs having chamfered inside angles, terminating in stop moulding; it appeared to date from the fourteenth century.

Before work inside the chancel could be completed it was necessary to remove the fallen ash tree; this was done by means of a tractor.

Nave

Next, the nave walls (F4-F6, F11-F12) were cleared on the inside, in order that the complete ground-plan of the building could be

¹ Appendix I.



Scale : 2/1.

By courtesy of Mr. J. G. Hurst, Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments.

Fig. 3. FRAGMENT OF ORNAMENTAL BRONZE (? part of reliquary or crucifix) from in-filling above earth floor of Building 1 (Period F—14th century) by stone-built tomb.

ascertained; it was found to comprise rectangular nave and chancel only, with respective average internal measurements of 32ft. x 15ft. and 18ft. x 13ft. 6in. A break in the nave walls, north and south (F15, F16), indicated the position of doorways, roughly opposite, one jamb stone surviving of the north doorway. Between chancel and doorway, the north wall of the nave (F6) was roughly chequered in flint and ashlar, the latter consisting mainly of re-used, dressed

stones of Purbeck limestone, some carved; and contained the greater part of a large grave slab of Petworth marble, with foliated cross, of thirteenth- or fourteenth-century date, which had been broken into sections for use as building material. The corresponding section of the south wall (F11, Plates IIa and IIb) may have been of identical construction, but little remained above the plinth, which consisted, on its internal face, entirely of large, re-used, dressed stones of Purbeck limestone. West of the doorways, the walls (F4, F5, F12) were of a different character, consisting mainly of large, unbroken flints, with a considerable quantity of broken Roman brick, particularly in the west wall, which had, also, a plinth of re-used, carved stones of Purbeck limestone (Plate IIIb). The strong, white mortar had been used throughout.

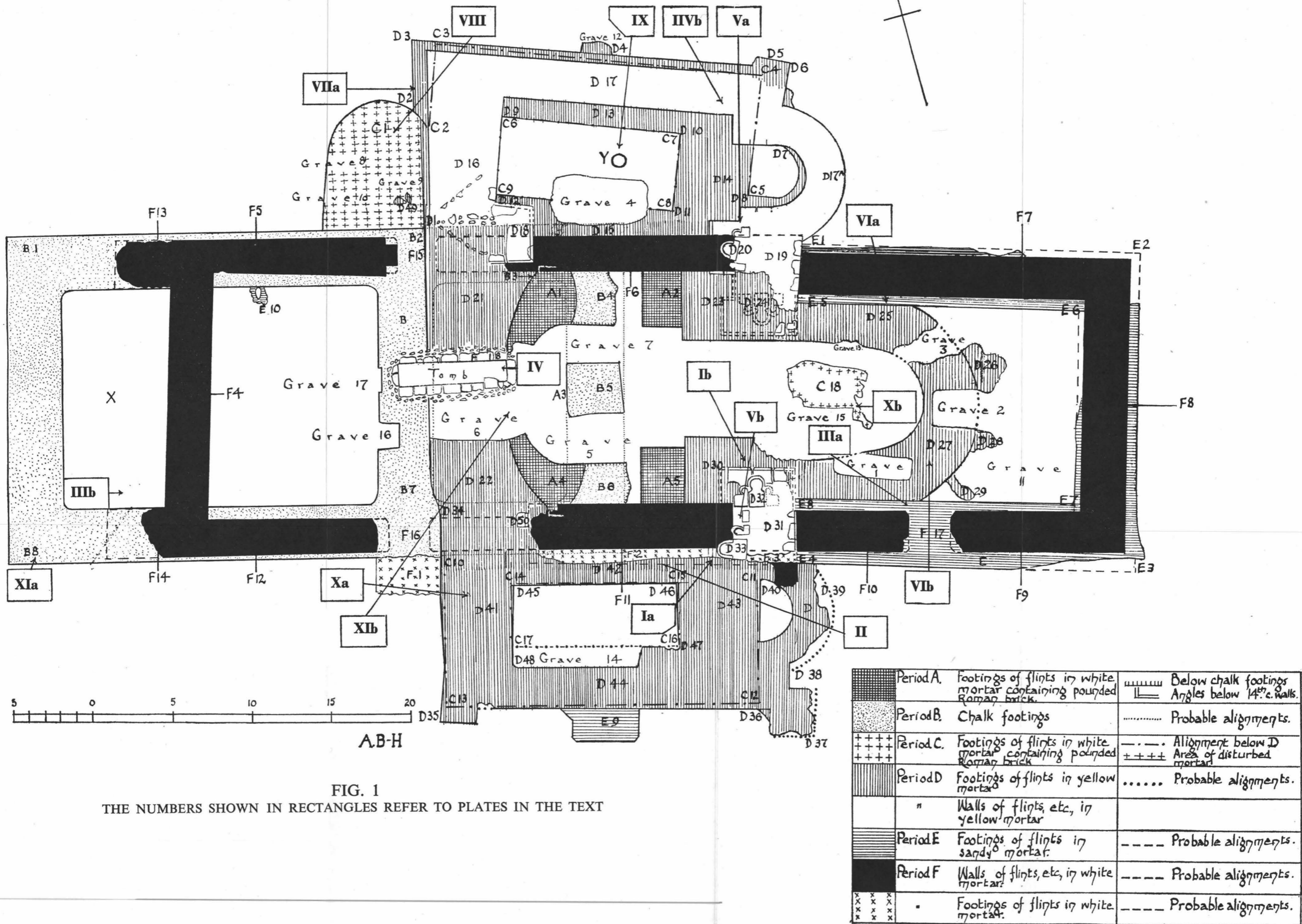
The nave was then cleared of in-filling down to floor level, when the objects found included many fragments of early window-glass, unpainted, one of which was part of a diamond-shaped pane, scraps of window lead, a piece of ornamental bronze, possibly part of a reliquary (Fig. 3), and sherds of pottery of all periods from late thirteenth-century to Tiger-ware of the seventeenth-century.

In the north-west corner of the nave (E10) was uncovered a small, oval deposit of mortar, some fourteen inches at its widest and eighteen inches deep, surrounding a small, earth-filled hollow. This may have held a support for a ladder to a western bell-turret, but the mortar was of a buffish, sandy type, resembling that used in the construction of Building 2 (see p. 52).

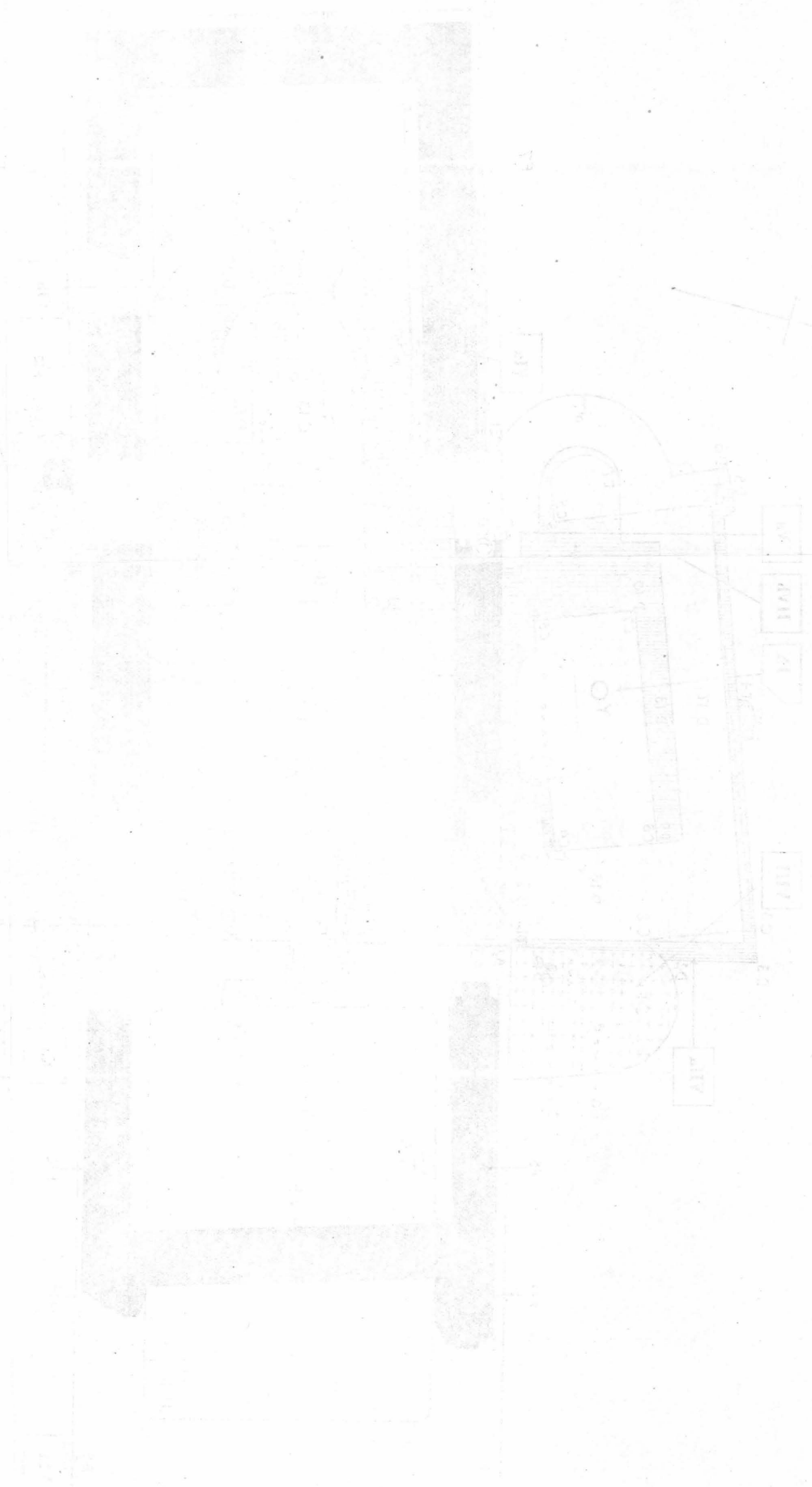
Three squared stones (F18), laid east and west and roughly central to the nave, were also uncovered. These proved, later, to be the uppermost remaining course of a fine, stone-built tomb (Plate IV) and the fact that the filling contained a high proportion of white mortar, a carved stone from an earlier building and some pieces of fourteenth-century glass (Fig. 4) suggested that alterations to the church were in progress at the time of the burial, which was probably contemporary with the erection of Building 1. The tomb contained a human skeleton, apparently that of a woman of some importance, who may have been its second occupant, the bones of an earlier interment having been piled at the feet of the later one; it was constructed of re-used, squared, blocks of Purbeck limestone, set in white mortar, and narrowed slightly from west to east. In the vicinity, in the earth in-filling above the floor, were found two fragments of a tablet or tablets of Purbeck marble. These had finely-smoothed upper surfaces, each of which bore a small cross, consisting of five minute indentations, inserted upon faint scratches, made previously to mark the position of the cross; the lower surfaces had grooved tooling which suggested a binding surface and the fragments may represent the slab of an altar or altar tomb.

Of the chancel arch, two stones of the plinth, only, remained on the north side; these were of Purbeck limestone. On the south

BARGHAM CHURCH SITE



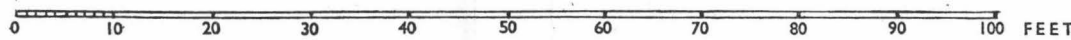
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ВУВЕЧНУМ СЧУВШУ СІЛЕ



SCALE 1:120



MAGNETIC



SIX INCH CONTOURS. EXCAVATED AREA ■ UNTOUCHED DITCH | | EXCAVATED DITCH ▨

FIG. 2

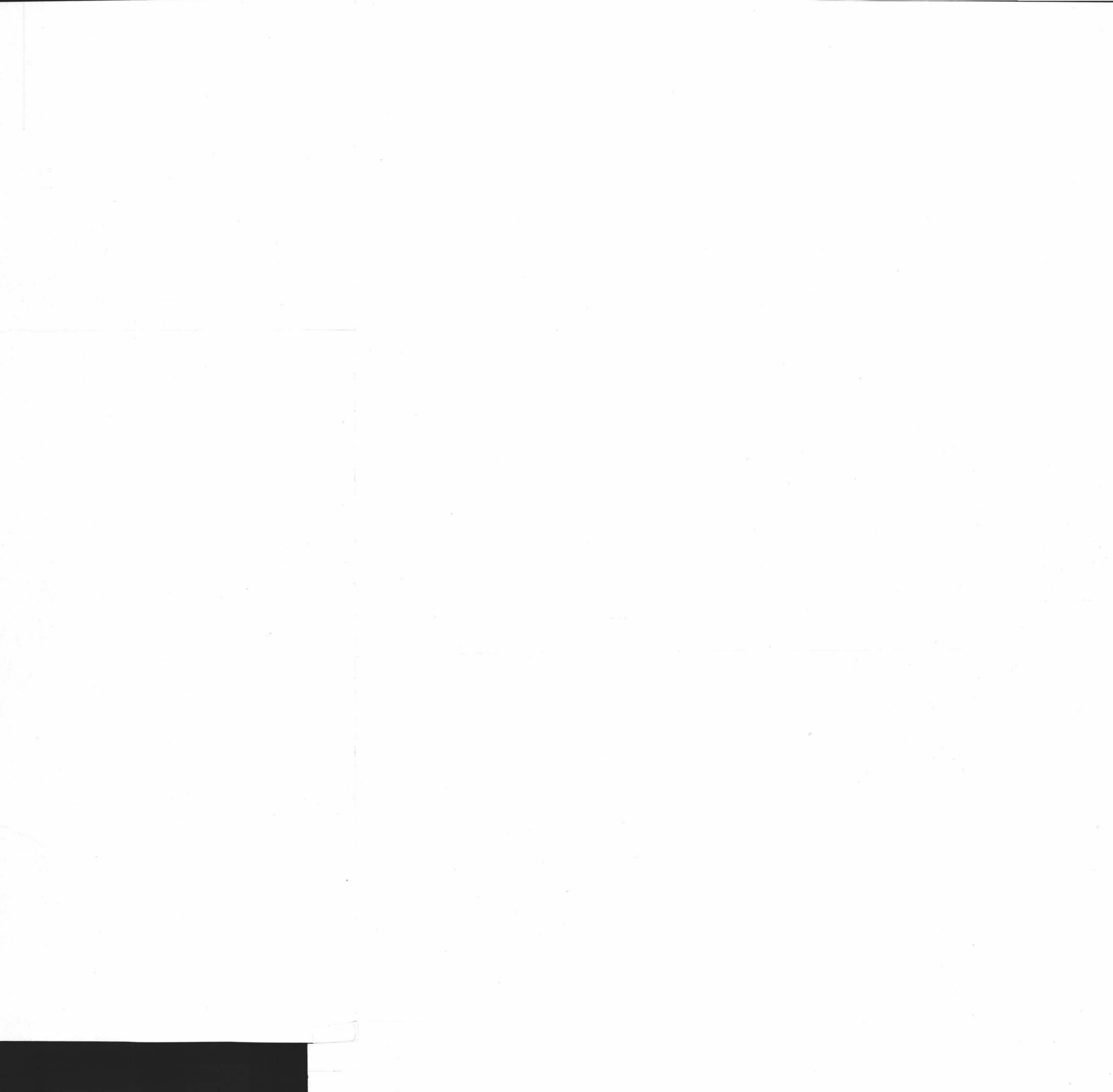




PLATE Ia.

Photograph: Mr. N. E. S. Norris.

CHANCEL AND TRANSEPT ARCH BASES, South wall of nave, Building 1, on removal of section of earth cap.



PLATE Ib.

Photograph: Mr. N. E. S. Norris.

CHANCEL AND TRANSEPT ARCH BASES, after removal of section of South wall of nave of Building 1. The chancel arch base of Building 1, its upper surface repaired, has been re-used from Building 3 (Period D—11th century). Note association of crudely tooled sandstone blocks with neatly tooled stones of Purbeck limestone.



PLATE IIa. *Photograph: Mr. N. E. S. Norris.*

SECTION F 11, SOUTH WALL OF NAVE OF BUILDING 1 (Period F—14th century), made by filling in transept arch of Buildings 3/2 (Period D/E—11th/12th century). Note base of respond in foreground.



PLATE IIb

SECTION F 11, SOUTH WALL OF NAVE OF BUILDING 1 (Period F—14th century), after exposure of transept arch base (right, foreground). The wall had been laid upon the massive sleeper footing for the transept arch of Building 3 (Period D—11th century).



PLATE IIIa
PRIEST'S DOORWAY, SOUTH WALL OF CHANCEL OF BUILDING 1 (Period F—14th century).

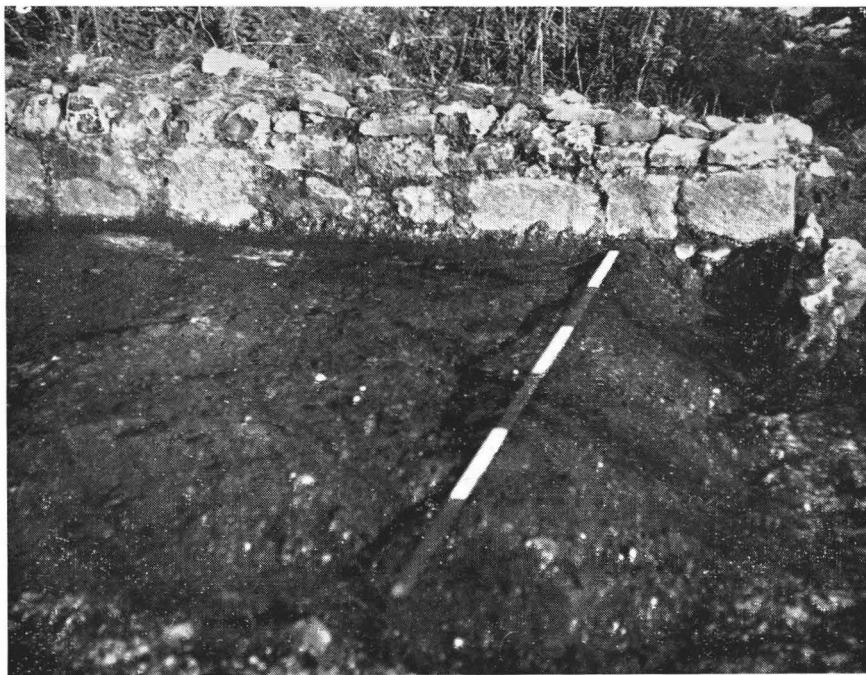


PLATE IIIb
EXTERNAL FACE OF WEST WALL OF NAVE OF BUILDING 1 (Period F—14th century). It is mainly composed of carved stones of Purbeck limestone from Building 3 (Period D—11th century) and broken Roman tiles. In the foreground can be seen the earth floor of the nave of its predecessor, destroyed by fire, c. 1300.



PLATE IV.

STONE-BUILT TOMB IN CENTRE OF NAVE OF BUILDING 1, with the construction of which it appears to be contemporary (Period F—14th century).

Photograph: Mr. N. E. S. Norris



PLATE Va.

EAST BASE, NORTH TRANSEPT ARCH OF BUILDING 3 (Period D—11th century). Note crudely tooled sandstone of plinth and base of main shaft and neat tooling of supporting shaft of Purbeck limestone, the latter resting upon a Roman brick. The whole group has been reddened and splintered by exposure to intense heat.



PLATE Vb.

EAST BASE, SOUTH TRANSEPT ARCH, BUILDING 3 (Period D—11th century). Main shaft is of sandstone, the supporting shaft and plinth of Purbeck limestone. The whole group has been reddened and splintered by exposure to intense heat. Note makeshift construction of plinth.

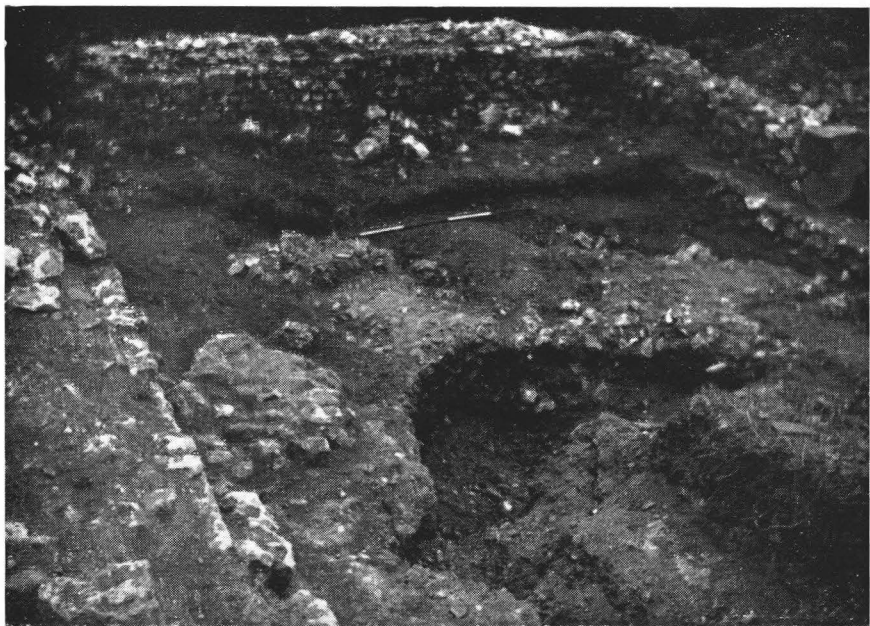


PLATE VIa

Photograph: Mr. J. Misselis.

THE YELLOW-MORTAR FOOTING OF THE APSIDAL CHANCEL OF BUILDING 3 (11th century), from North, after removal of part of the earth floor of the rectangular chancel of Building 1 (14th century). The slight damage to the inside edge of the footing (foreground) and the three large breaks, indicate the positions of Graves 13, 3, 2 and 1.



PLATE VIb.

THE APSIDAL CHANCEL FOOTING from South-south-west.



PLATE VIIa.

NORTH TRANSEPT OF BUILDING 3 (Period D—11th century).

Note:

1. In foreground, Roman brick mortar footing of turret staircase of Building 5 (Period C—pre-Conquest), abutting and underlying West wall of 11th century transept.
2. Centre, mortar base of 13th or 14th century grave-slab.
3. Centre (right), chequerwork, North wall of Nave of Building 1 (Period F—14th century), between remains of transept arch bases.
4. Background (near), massive footing of East wall of porticus of Building 3 and later apsidal end of transept.
5. Background (right), walls of chancel of Building 1.



PLATE VIIIb.

NORTH TRANSEPT APSE OF BUILDING 3 (Period D—11th century).

Photograph: Mr. N. E. S. Norris.



PLATE VIII

TURRET-STAIRCASE FOOTING OF BUILDING 5 (Period C—pre-Conquest).

Note:

1. (in foreground). The east wall of the 11th century north porticus (Building 3—Period D) has been laid across it.

2. (in background). Base of W. jamb of doorway of Building 1 (Period F—14th century) and north wall of nave, lying upon chalk footing of Building 6 (Period B—pre-Conquest).

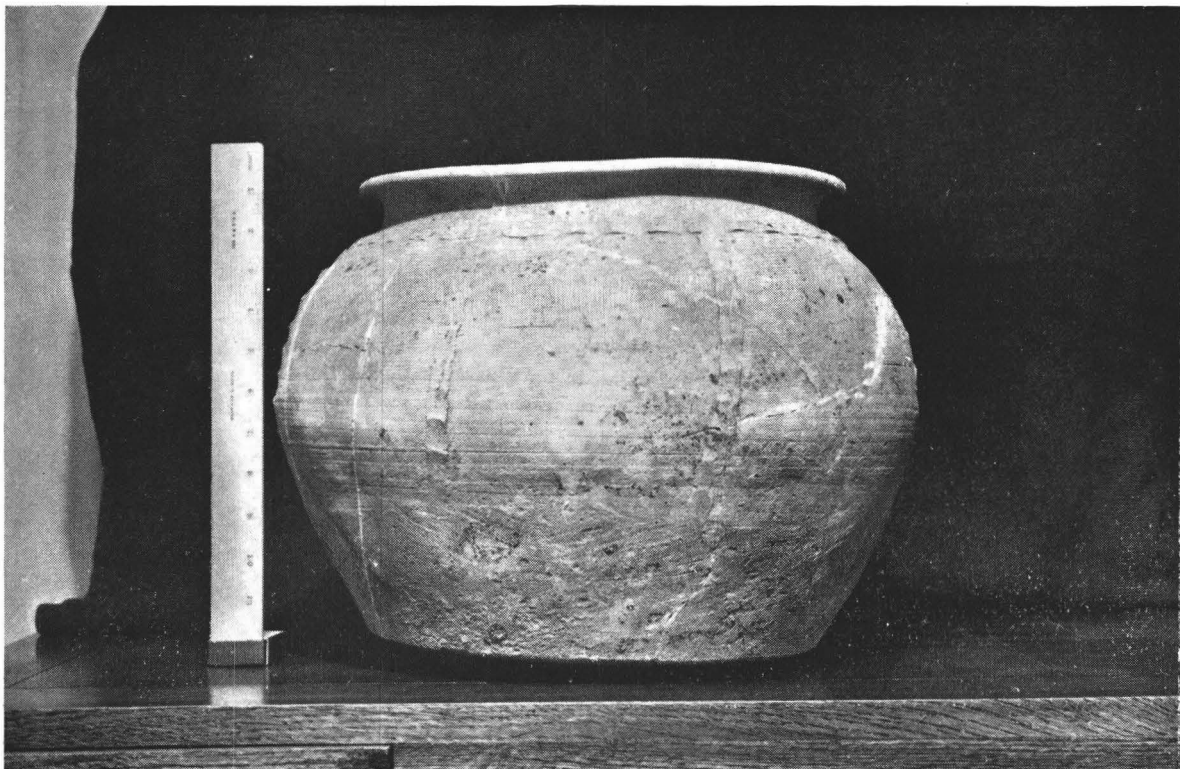


PLATE IX.

13TH OR EARLY-14TH CENTURY STORAGE-VESSEL, WITH APPLIED-STRIP ORNAMENT, SAGGING BASE AND INTERNAL GREEN GLAZING. From area of abandoned north transept of Building 3.

Photograph: Mr. E. W. Holden.

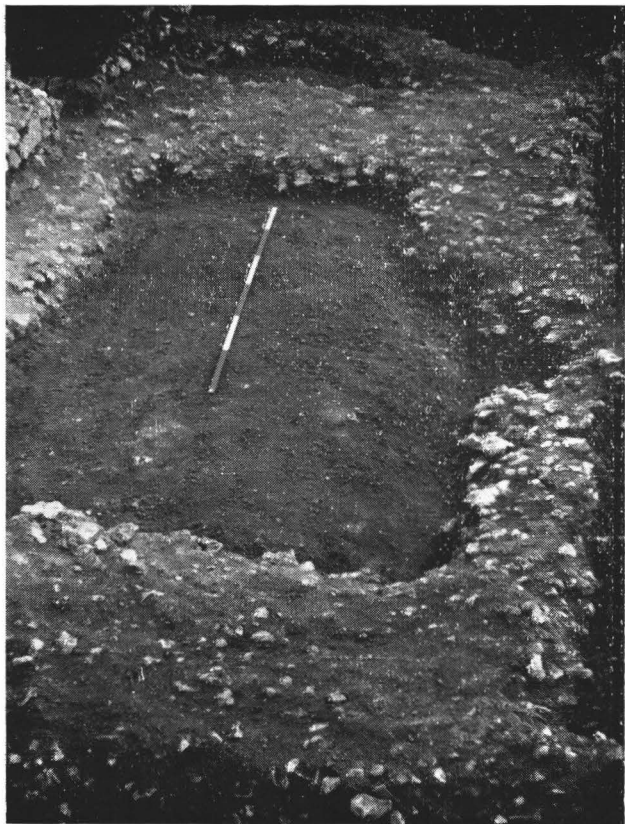


PLATE Xa.
FOOTINGS OF SOUTH TRANSEPT OF BUILDING 3
(Period D—11th century).



PLATE Xb.
DISTURBED MASS OF ROMAN-BRICK MORTAR (pre-Conquest)
lying within area of apsidal chancel of Building 3 (Period D—
11th century).

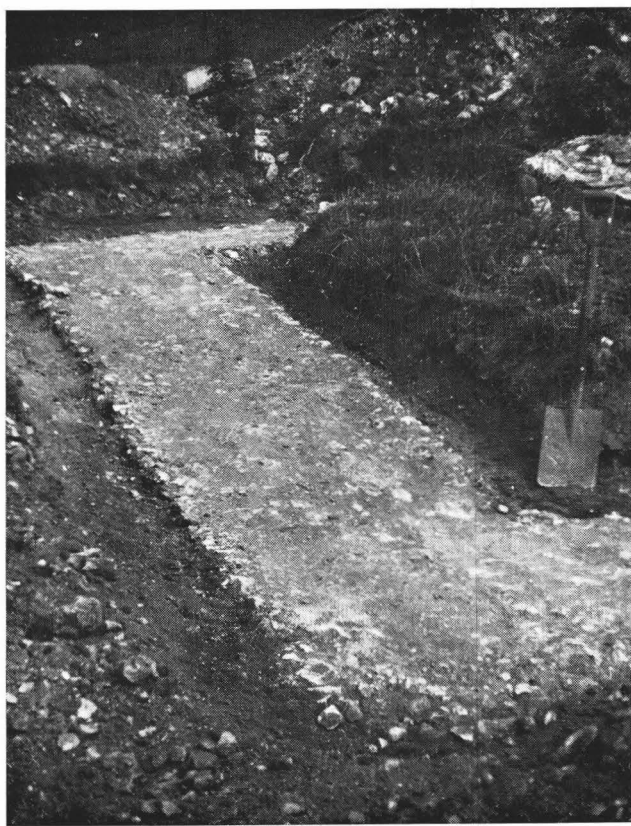


PLATE XIa.

EARLY FOOTINGS, OF RAMMED CHALK, OF WEST END OF NAVE OF BUILDING 6 (Period B—pre-Conquest); in background, right, can be seen part of West wall of Building 1 (Period F—14th century).



PLATE XIb.

Photograph: Mr. E. W. Holden.

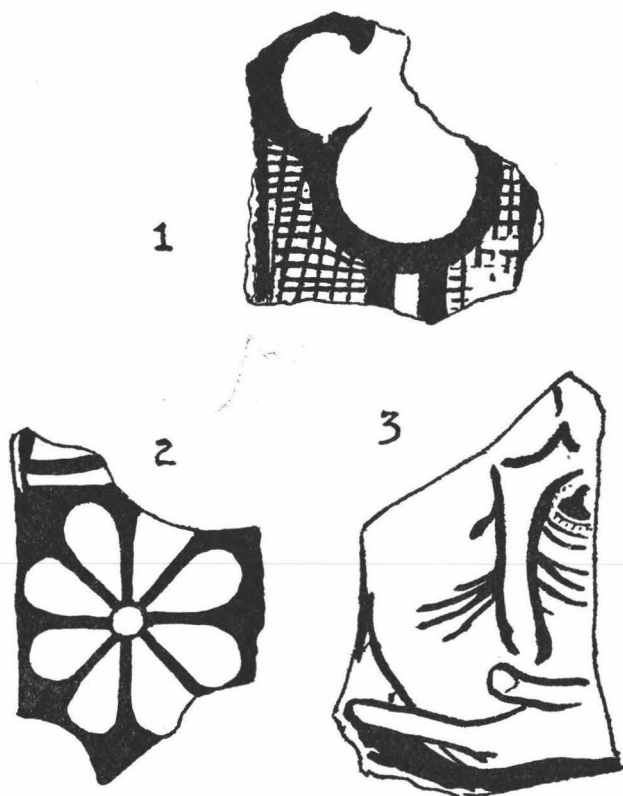
VIEW, FROM SOUTH-WEST, OF WESTERN PORTION OF EARLIEST FOOTINGS OF SITE, shewing curved West End (Building 7, Period A—pre-Conquest), taken after partial removal of 11th century footings D 21 and D 22.

Note: Remains of—

(1) chalk footing of East wall of Building 6 (Period B), lying across their Eastern extremities;

(2) North walls of Nave and Chancel of Building 1 (Period F—14th century).

side, however, the base of the central shaft, and that of the western of the two supporting shafts of a compound pier, remained in position (D32, Plate Ib). On both north and south, the sections of wall behind the remains of the arch (D19, D31) were set in a poor, sandy mortar, bright yellow in colour when dampened.

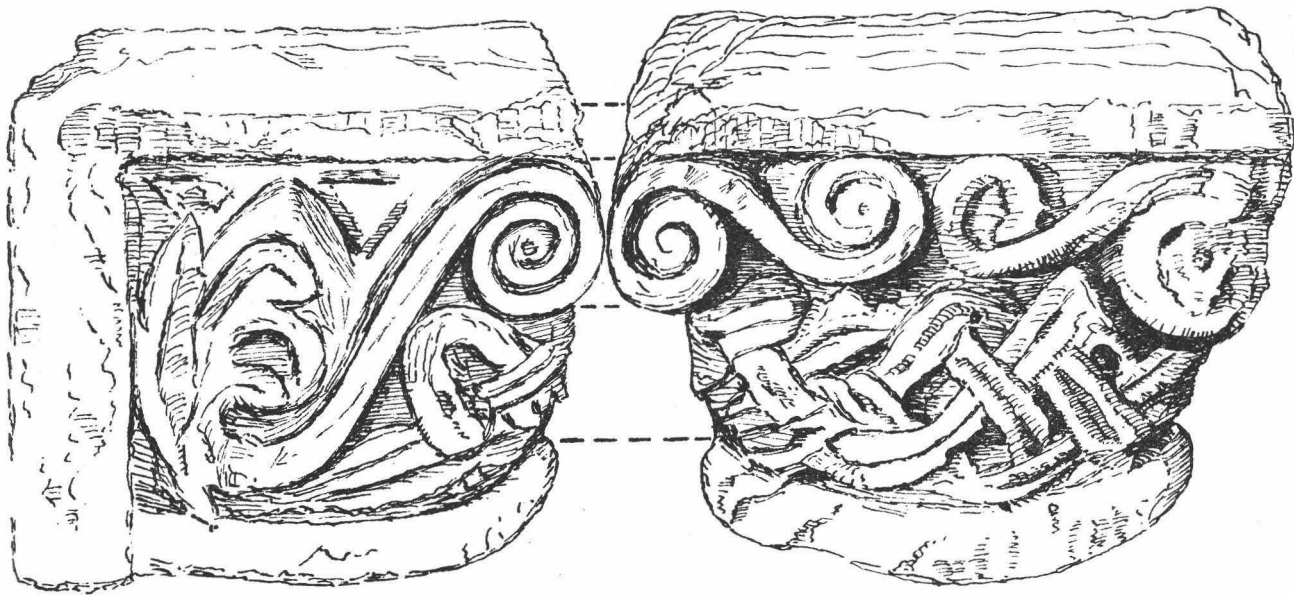


Scale: 1/1.

Fig. 4. FRAGMENTS OF PAINTED GLASS (13th or 14th century).

1. From filling of stone-built tomb.

2 and 3. From in-filling below position of east window of Building 1 (Period F—14th century).



Scale: 3/8.

Fig. 5. CARVED CAPITAL FROM BUILDING 3 (11th century), built into nave wall of Building 1 (14th century).

The shaft bases, on the south side, were roughly tooled in yellow sandstone; the plinth, almost complete, consisted of one large, chamfered stone, of similar material and tooling, and two smaller, chamfered stones, of Purbeck limestone, showing superior workmanship. The whole group had been splintered and reddened by exposure to intense heat, obviously while standing in its present position.

The removal of the caps of earth from the north and south walls disclosed the bases of two further compound piers (D20, D33, Plates Va and Vb). These consisted of central shaft and, in each case, one remaining base of an original arrangement of two supporting shafts, but, in the northern group, a shaped Roman tile, used as a plinth, marked the position of the second. These two groups were built, one into each wall, adjoining the position of the chancel arch bases; and were also deeply reddened and fractured by exposure to flame. The northern group (Plate Va) consisted of a main shaft, crudely tooled in yellow sandstone and one surviving, supporting shaft, on the north side, neatly carved from Purbeck limestone in a manner which suggested early Norman workmanship. The course of Roman tiles on which this group had been set, including the shaped tile mentioned above, remained in position, and these were laid in turn upon a massive plinth of material and workmanship identical with that of the central shaft base. In the southern group (Plate Vb), the central shaft base resembled its counterpart, described above, but was of larger dimensions. The surviving supporting shaft, again, was neatly tooled in Purbeck limestone. The group was set upon a plinth comprising one large, roughly tooled stone of yellow sandstone and two smaller well-tooled stones, of Purbeck limestone, which clearly had been re-used, since the chamfered edges were not in harmony. Eleven feet westward of these features, in each wall, were found part of the plinths of the responds (D18, D50) made up again of roughly tooled stones of yellow sandstone and neatly tooled stones of Purbeck limestone. Yellow mortar had been used in the construction of each of these features and there could be no doubt that they were the remnant of transept arches of an earlier building (Building 3, see p. 53) of which the transepts, at some time after the fire and, possibly, because of it, had been abandoned; whereupon the arches had been walled-in to complete the nave of this little church (shown black on plan).

Finally, cuttings were made, parallel with and exterior to, the walls of the building. These resulted in the discovery of pieces of fourteenth-century painted glass (Fig. 4) and a section of mullion, both from a position immediately below where an eastern window would have been placed; quantities of Horsham slab; a cache of oyster shells, about two feet south of the priest's doorway and six inches above the level of the doorstep, and of the facts that the north and south walls of the nave, west of the doorways (F5, F12), but not the west wall (F4) rested upon chalk footings and that the north

transept of the previous building (Building 3, see page 53) had terminated at its eastern end in an apse (D17a), constructed with the use of yellow mortar.

The uniform height of the remaining walls and the comparatively small quantity of tumble suggested that their stones had been removed systematically for re-use elsewhere; and it is significant that many faced stones, of Purbeck limestone, are still visible in the walls of the manor farmhouse and of the great barn adjacent to it.

At a later stage in the excavation, a much-worn silver penny of the reign of Edward I was found in the mortar from the dismantled south wall of the nave, which put the earliest possible date for its construction in the period 1272-1307. All other evidence, from building materials and architectural detail, suggested a fourteenth-century date for this building.

Later, also, the positions were identified of many graves, within and without the building, with which they appeared to be contemporary (see Appendix I).

The initial work having been completed, of establishing the ground-plan, approximate date and type of construction of Building 1, the last upon the site, attention was given to its predecessor (Building 2).

Building 2 (Plan Reference E)

The discovery during the work on Building 1, referred to above, that an earlier building had had a north transept with an eastern apse, led to the supposition that the eastern end of that earlier building had been tri-apsidal. The removal of the earth floor of the chancel of Building 1, which exposed the yellow-mortar footings of the apsidal chancel of the earlier building, indicated that this had been the case. At the same time, the walls of the chancel of Building 1 were found to rest upon substantial footings (E1-E8) in the construction of which, use had been made mainly of a buffish sandy mortar, though some white mortar was in evidence; these were 48in. in width and 29in. in depth.

Since the chancel arch of Building 1 had clearly rested upon a base (D32) which had suffered damage from fire while in its present position and since its present position indicated a rectangular rather than an apsidal chancel, it followed that the apsidal chancel of Building 3 had given way to a rectangular chancel before the fire which had caused the fourteenth-century re-building.

The difference in the type of mortar used in footings E1-E8 tended to confirm such a building sequence; as did the later discovery of footing E9, in similar mortar, representing the addition of a porch or large buttress to the south transept of Building 3 and providing evidence that the buffish mortar was in use before the latter's destruction.

For convenience, the series of footings of Period E have been styled 'Building 2,' though they represent mere modifications to Building 3.

Building 3 (Plan Reference D)

Chancel

As shown above, the existence of this building and the possibility of it having had a tri-apsidal east end, had been established during the course of work on Building 1; and on removal of the earth floor of the latter, some four inches in depth, the remains of the footing of the apsidal chancel were exposed (D25-D27, Plates VIa and VIb). This footing was constructed of flints, set in a yellow, sandy mortar, was laid on natural clay and was complete except where it had been damaged by graves 1, 2, 3 and 13; it was massive, having an average width and depth, respectively, of 40in. and 30in. on the north side, as compared with those of 44in. and 32in. on the south side. The apse appeared to have been supported by buttresses, but the footings of these (D26, D28, D29) had been largely destroyed during the digging of graves 2, 3, and 11.

Tower

The chancel footing sprang from two massive bases on the west (D23, D30), of similar construction and measuring 54in. NS by 96in. EW by 20in. deep, north base and 57in. NS by 96in. EW by 32in. deep, south base. These bases appeared to represent the two eastern piers of a central tower; the footings of the corresponding western piers (D21, D22) being uncovered when the earth floor was removed from the nave of Building 1. The remains of the eastern wall of the tower (D19, D31) had been built into the chancel of the later Building 1.

Between the eastern and western piers were found two series of footings, one of white mortar containing pounded Roman brick (A1-A5) and the other of rammed chalk (B4, B5, B6); reference to these, under the heading of the building with which they are associated, is made below.

The western pier bases terminated on their eastern side in curves which, if produced to meet, formed a concave arc and abutted the Roman-brick mortar footings A1 and A4, the corresponding convex arc of which suggested an early, western apse; the western faces of the pier bases were flush with a chalk footing (B2-B7), running north and south.

Nave

The subsequent uncovering of the north and south transepts proved the tri-apsidal plan and showed that, while yellow mortar had been used in the construction of the tower, transepts and chancel, it had not been used west of the line of the tower and transept footings (D3-D35). Further, as described above, an examination

of the walls of the nave of Building 1, west of this line, showed that the north and south walls were laid upon chalk footings (B1-B2, B8-B7), but that the west wall (F4) rested only upon a shallow plinth of re-used stones with which it was clearly contemporary.

It appeared, therefore, that the nave of Building 3 must have extended westwards of the west wall of Building 1 and that, probably, it had been laid upon chalk footings throughout. Accordingly, the top-soil was removed from this area and such was found to be the case. The footings (B1-B2-B7-B8-B1) were of a uniform width and depth of 42in. and 18in. respectively, the internal measurement of the nave being approximately 42ft. by 15ft. The floor of the portion of the nave which had been abandoned (X) when Building 1 was erected was covered with ash to a depth of more than an inch and the remains of its cement surface had been reddened by fire.

At a later stage of the excavation, evidence was forthcoming that the chalk footings were older than those of flints-in-yellow-mortar and represented an earlier building of which the nave had probably been incorporated into Building 3.

North Transept

The north transept was next uncovered (Plates VIIa and VIIb) when it was found that the lowest courses of the walls (D16, D17, D17a) remained; it had an odd NE/SW inclination from its roughly north-south axis, with the exception of the apse, which had the same orientation as that of the chancel.

The apse terminated on the west, internally, in squared stones of Purbeck limestone; externally, the eastern wall of the tower (D19, D31) was also faced with this stone and, from a later study of the construction of the earlier buildings, it appeared that this material was first introduced at the erection of Building 3.

The walls, other than those of the apse, rested upon enormous footings of flints in yellow mortar (D1, D13, D14, D15), which followed the same odd orientation; the apse and north walls were 30in. thick, but the west wall had a minimum thickness of 54in.

There was evidence of an angle buttress (D5) at the junction of the apse with the north wall and the latter had been supported at the centre, also, by a shallow rectangular buttress (D4). The vast sleeper footing (D14) below the chord of the apse entrance could have served little purpose and it was concluded that, originally, it had supported the eastern wall of a rectangular porticus, the apse being a later addition. The rebuilt appearance of the transept arch bases lent support to this conclusion. The angular external projection D2-D3 at the north end of the west wall probably indicates buttressing.

At the south end of the west wall, the remains of successive courses of flints (D1) in peculiar alignments, possibly marked the position of the lowest stairs of a turret staircase, the stone treads having

been removed. The great width of the west wall also gave support for this possibility, as did the discovery of a further Roman-brick mortar footing (C1, Plate VIII), abutting the wall on the west, which, while of earlier date, had traces of flints in yellow mortar adhering to its surface (D49) and may well have been used to support a staircase in Building 3.

The transept floor was of earth, covered by the remains of a layer of ash, much disturbed, which, again, confirmed the destruction by fire of Building 3/2. There were traces of a yellow cement upon the floor of the apse.

A section of the sleeper footing (D15), which carried the transept arch, had been removed when Grave 4 had been dug. Above the filling of this burial was a thick, white mortar base, upon which had probably rested the large grave slab of Petworth marble, ornamented with a foliated cross and of thirteenth- or fourteenth-century date, which had been broken into sections and used as building material in the adjacent wall of Building 1, during the filling of the transept arch.

Set into the floor at Y was found a large, earthenware storage-vessel, with sagging base, green-glazed internally and with applied-strip ornament (Plate IX). The rim of the pot was, approximately, at floor level and, since it showed no signs of carbon deposit and contained nothing except earth in-filling, it appears possible that it was placed there, as a water container, by the builders of the last church, in the fourteenth century. The footings of the porticus (D1, D13, D14, D15) were found to rest upon, and slightly overlap, several inches of flints in a white mortar containing pounded Roman brick (C2-C9).

South Transept

Finally, the south transept was uncovered, when the main features of the north transept, other than those which suggested a turret staircase, were found to be duplicated; the footings only remained however (Plate Xa), and these had a corresponding, though less pronounced, NW/SE inclination. The footings were of identical construction with their counterparts, those of the apse and south wall being broken at D39, D38 and D48, probably by burials, while there was evidence of buttresses (D37 and D35), respectively at the east and west angles of the south wall. Instead of a shallow external buttress central to the south wall, there was a larger footing in a different mortar (E9) resembling that of the footings of Building 2 and probably representing a small porch added at some time after the construction of the yellow-mortar building. The massive footings of the porticus (D41-D44), remained complete, with the exception of a section of the south wall (Grave 14).

There were considerable traces of ash at floor level, but this had been disturbed and was largely covered, as were the footings, by a thin layer of rammed chalk which appeared to have formed the

floor of a later farm building (Building 4); from the chalk level were recovered animal bones and one half of an ox shoe. In the vicinity of the porch were found part of a barrel lock and a number of iron nails with large heads.

Above the floor, in the powdered mortar at the base of the infilling resulting from the collapse of the south wall of Building 1, was found a silver penny of the reign of Edward I; upon the floor were found small pieces of early, plain glass.

The footings of the south porticus, like those of the north, were set upon a few inches of flints in white mortar containing pounded Roman brick; these were slightly overlapped by the yellow-mortar footings and showed an even more pronounced NW/SE inclination.

Faced stones from Building 3, used externally in the adjacent wall of Building 1 (F11), bore traces of ochre painting.

Building 5 (Plan Reference C)

North Porticus

The discovery of the Roman-brick mortar footing C1 (Plate VIII) has been mentioned above. On completion of the excavation of Building 3, attention was turned to this footing, which seemed to represent yet another early building. It was found to abut the chalk footing B1-B2, but to pass under the yellow-mortar footing D1-D3 of the eleventh-century Building 3. A section of the latter was therefore removed, with the result that the remainder of the Roman-brick mortar footing C1—probably that of a turret staircase—was exposed; this footing was found to be joined on the east by a series of others, of similar construction (C2-C5, C6-C9) which, by means of further cuttings, internal and external to the north porticus footings of Building 3, were shown to lie almost exactly beneath the latter.

South Porticus

An examination of the south porticus of Building 3, by similar means, showed that here, too, the yellow-mortar footings almost exactly overlaid others of Roman-brick mortar construction. The removal of sections of the yellow-mortar footings D21, D22 and D30 suggested that this might also be true of the tower foundations, although the evidence was slight and inconclusive. There was no trace, beneath the chancel apse of Building 3, of Roman-brick mortar, but a disturbed mass of this material (C18, Plate Xb) was found to lie, just below the earth floor, within the apse, and may mark the original eastern limit of Building 5.

The curious thing about this series of Roman-brick mortar footings was that, with the exception of the turret staircase, which remained to a depth, in places, of up to eighteen inches, they consisted generally of one layer only of flints in mortar. Their presence,

in that position, could be explained by one of three possibilities:—

1. That a building had existed prior to the erection of the yellow-mortar Building 3, with which it was identical in plan with the probable exception of the tri-apsidal east end and that, when it had been pulled down, the lowest course of the footings had been left as a guide for the erection of the subsequent building.
2. That the erection of Building 3 had been commenced at its lowest course in Roman-brick mortar but that, subsequently, use had been made of yellow mortar.
3. That the material for the construction of the footings of Building 3 had been made available by the destruction of an earlier building in which Roman-brick mortar had been utilised (it was particularly noticeable that many of the flints in the yellow-mortar footings of the south porticus had Roman-brick mortar adhering to them beneath the yellow mortar); and that the method of construction utilised which, clearly had been to place layers of large flints in the trenches and to pour the yellow mortar upon them, had resulted in the lowest layer retaining its original characteristics.

In view of the facts

- (a) that the turret-staircase footing C1 remained to a depth, in places, of eighteen inches,
- (b) that positive evidence was lacking that this footing had ever been covered by a yellow-mortar construction, and
- (c) that no Roman-brick mortar had been found below the chancel or transept apses of Building 3,

the available evidence was in favour of the first possibility and the existence of Building 5, of Saxon origin, constructed of flints in Roman-brick mortar and comprising nave, central tower and rectangular north and south portici, with chancel of unknown plan, has been assumed.

Building 6 (Plan Reference B)

The chalk footings which lay below, and extended westward of, the north and south walls of Building 1 (Plate XIa) and abutted the tower footings of Building 3 on the west, have been mentioned above.

When this series (B1-B8) had been exposed completely, it was found to represent one more early building on the site, in this case a tiny, two-cell structure, and to be complete except for the north and south walls and part of the east wall, of the chancel.

The internal measurements of the nave were approximately 20ft. x 14ft., and of the chancel 8ft. 4in. x 14ft., and the footings, which were laid upon natural clay, had an almost uniform width of 42in. and depth of 18in., the internal angles being neatly rounded. The footings of the nave were complete, except for some slight damage to that which had carried the chancel arch; those of the north and south wall of the chancel had been removed to make way for the massive tower foundations of Buildings 5 (?) and 3, with the exception of a fragment at B3; and those of the east wall (B4-B6) had been laid across some yet earlier footings in Roman-brick mortar (described below under Building 7) and had been breached by later graves (7 and 5) otherwise remaining to their original depth of about four inches.

Since the Roman-brick mortar/yellow mortar footings of Buildings 3 and 5 had not extended west of the tower/transept line D3-D35 (except for the turret staircase C1), and since the chalk footings of the north and south walls of the chancel of Building 6 had been removed before the former had been constructed, it followed that Building 6 was of earlier date than Buildings 3 and 5. Conclusive dating evidence for the chalk footings was lacking, though a sherd of Saxon pottery was recovered from the remains of an ash-layer below the floor of the abandoned portion of the nave of Building 3 (X). However, as the nave that had originally stood upon them probably had been incorporated into an eleventh-century building which, in any case, the chalk footings had preceded, they were assigned to the Anglo-Saxon period.

The large quantity of Roman tiles found in the walls of Building 1 (the last to be built upon the site) west of the doorways F15 and F16 and the construction of these walls with large, unbroken flints, some with traces of Roman-brick mortar, suggested that the nave of Building 6 had survived until the final rebuilding after the fire of c. 1300, when, it was clear, the walls were constructed of the materials readiest to hand from the destroyed building.

The use of Roman materials in the construction of Building 6, its small dimensions and its two-cell arrangement are features in common with the Chichester group of early churches, and it is possible that the plan reflects a Celtic influence derived from St. Wilfrid's Northumbrian mission of the late seventh century.

Building 7 (Plan Reference A)

It has been shown, above, that Building 6 was of earlier construction than Buildings 1, 2, 3 and 5 and that the footing of the eastern wall of its chancel was laid across yet an earlier series of footings (A1-A5), representing the earliest structure upon the site; the curved western end of these, where they abutted the later yellow-mortar footings, has also been described.

This series, A1-A5, a mutilated remnant, comprised part of north and south walls, terminating at the eastern end in two detached rectangular footings (A2, A5) and joined at their western extremities by a curved end which, when due allowance had been made for the damage to it by Graves 5 and 6 and by the stone-built tomb, still resembled a shallow, western apse. It was constructed of unbroken flints and small pieces of broken, re-used Roman building materials, including tegellae and imbreces; and faced stones of grey sandstone and a solitary one of granite were found at the junction of the walls with the curved end. The mortar was white and contained pounded Roman brick and plaster and nodules of a pink mortar which had, presumably, fallen from the materials re-used in its manufacture.

The removal of the yellow-mortar footing D21 and part of footing D22 permitted the foundations of Building 7 to be studied inde-

pendently (Plate XIb). The curved fragment of chalk footing (B3), mentioned above, suggested by its position that the Roman-brick mortar footing A1-A4 had terminated in a crumbling curve at the time that the chalk footing had been laid against it. Footing A3, below chalk footing B5, though stratified with chalk and indeterminate by reason of the intrusion of Graves 5 and 7, might possibly have indicated the position of an altar base within a western apse.

Beneath the yellow-mortar footings D21 and D22 were found traces of Roman-brick mortar, but these were insufficient to indicate whether their presence was due

- (a) to the re-use, in the yellow mortar-footings, of flints from a Roman-brick mortar building or
- (b) to the fact that a Roman-brick mortar building 5 had existed and had possessed a tower of which the foundations had given way to those of the yellow mortar Building 3 or
- (c) to the fact that the foundations of Building 7 had had, originally, a rectangular western end from which, for some reason, a section had been removed when, or before, the foundations of the yellow-mortar tower were laid; causing them to terminate in an arc on the west side.

Since the tower footings were otherwise angular at all points, the third possibility seemed highly improbable; nor did the possibility that the curved footing represented a ceremonial western apse in any of the other buildings seem likely, in view of its position relative to each.

On the evidence, therefore, it is possible that Building 7 represents a very early western-apse building; it is also probable that it represents the first of a series of Saxon churches. Unfortunately, no close dating evidence was forthcoming in respect of the three earliest buildings on the site, probably because the earth had been disturbed continually and systematically, for burials, through many centuries, as indicated by the bone fragments which were found at all levels.

Therefore, since the earliest South Saxon churches could have reflected the plans and methods introduced to England by Roman Christian missions and since these plans and methods are likely to have resembled those in use in Roman Britain immediately prior to the Anglo-Saxon invasion, the possibility cannot be excluded that Building 7 was of pre-Saxon, perhaps pre-Christian, origin. There is abundant evidence of Romano-British occupation of the vicinity and the rare choice of a hill-top site for a Saxon Downland village could mean that at Bargham a pre-Saxon village site had been perpetuated.

The re-used Roman building materials, which first occur in Building 7, may have been brought to the site from the extensive villa at New Place, two miles to the south, which was excavated in recent years.¹

¹ 'The Roman Villa at Angmering,' by Leslie Scott, in *S.A.C.*, 79, pp. 3-44, and *S.A.C.*, 80, pp. 88-92; 'Angmering Roman Villa' by A. E. Wilson, in *S.A.C.*, 86, pp. 1-21.

APPENDIX I

BURIALS

In accordance with the conditions of the Faculty for excavation, issued by the Diocesan authorities, interference with burials was avoided as far as possible.

Two burials only, Grave 1 and Tomb F18, were examined by intention; the first, early in the excavation, to establish whether the shallow, mortar rectangles at floor level did, in fact, represent graves from which slabs had been removed and the second because its stone-built tomb indicated an important burial; a third, Grave 5 was removed in order that the ground-plan of Building 7 could be determined.

Five other burials, Graves 8, 9, 10, 12 and 13, were disturbed when soil was removed during work to establish the ground-plans of Buildings 1 and 3; all were very shallow, the first three being only inches below the surface.

Grave 2 had been disturbed previous to the excavation, probably by the Angmering treasure-hunters who are reputed to have dug below the adjacent altar site, and yielded part of a skull of great thickness.

Grave 5 was that of a tall, broad, young man.

Tomb F18 contained the skeleton of an elderly female.

Graves 1, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 13 all contained skeletons of children those of 12 and 13 being infants.

From the grave positions, the type of mortar, where present, and from the filling material, all burials encountered appeared to be contemporary with the last phase of the building's existence as a parish church in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Local tradition associates the disappearance of Bargham village with the advent of the Black Death in 1348 and the preponderance of child graves, their general shallowness and the closeness of those forming the group 8, 9, 10 are not out of keeping with epidemic conditions in a small community.

APPENDIX II

POTTERY

In general, the presence of pottery was not essential to the approximate dating of the successive buildings upon the site, since it was possible to assign a period to each on architectural and constructional evidence. This circumstance was fortunate, as continual disturbance of the ground for burials and rebuilding, over a period of some centuries, had resulted in much of the pottery being found in levels other than those of its original deposition.

The three earliest buildings could be generalised, only, as "Saxon," but it is doubtful whether the presence of undisturbed Saxon pottery, in association with them, would have permitted closer dating.

The range of the recovered pottery confirmed, generally, the period of the continuous use of the site that had been deduced from the study of surviving fabric and furniture. A solitary sherd of Roman pottery, from the rim of a small bowl, or jug, commenced the sequence; it had probably arrived on the site with the broken quern and the rest of the used Roman material, brought thence for the construction of the earliest building. Several sherds of Saxon date, and of the eleventh-century "overlap" period, occurred in the less disturbed area of the west end of the chalk footings; one, part of the rim of a small cup, or pot, was found among traces of a shallow ash layer which probably marked the original floor level of the chalk-footing building, considered to be the second in the Saxon series.

Twelfth-, thirteenth-, fourteenth- and fifteenth-century pottery was well exemplified, and the sequence was extended into the post-Reformation period, terminating in the seventeenth century, as represented by the rim of a Bellarmine jug.

Sherds found on the floor of the south transept and its chalk successor indicated that the fire which destroyed the last cruciform church occurred during or before the fourteenth century.

The writer is greatly indebted to Dr. Wilson and Mr. A. E. Smith for the following observations on a representative selection of rims, bases and some odd sherds submitted to them for examination.

ROMAN

Reference

8/56 Part of rim of small bowl or jar.

SAXON

21/54 Sherd of small cup or pot.

4/57 Part of rim of small cup or pot.

11th Century (Probably Saxon/Norman overlap)

39/54 } Sherds.
57/54 }

12th Century (with possible overlap into 13th century)

(a) *Thumbed rims*

84/54 Probably jar or cooking pot.

21/54 Dish.

(b) *Walls of dishes*

6/56

7/56

(c) Cooking pots.

- 14/54 Rim. Late 12th Century.
- 40/54 Base and wall. 12th Century.
- 8/54 Wall close to rim. 12th Century.
- 54(1) Wall. 12th Century.
- 23/57 Rim of small cooking pot. Probably 12th Century.

13th Century (or possibly early 14th Century)

- 57/XI Thumbed rim. Dish. 13th Century.
- 33/54 Rim of cooking pot. 13th Century.
- 32/57 Rim of cooking pot. 13th/14th Century.
- 29/57 Part of wall and base (sagging). 13th Century.
- 49/54 Rim of cooking pot. 13th/14th Century.
- 55/54 Base of cooking pot.
- 1/55 Complete storage vessel or cooking pot, with applied-strip ornament and internal green glaze at base (sagging) (Plate 9).

14th Century

- 62/54 Flattened rim of small cooking pot—slightly concave on top—spots of glaze.
- 89/54 Strap slashed handle of jug with green glaze.

Late 14th or 15th Century

- 1/58 Broken green glaze figure. "Chalky" ware, probably from jug.
- 30/57 Base and wall of cooking pot.
- 31/57 Rim of cooking pot.
- 50/54 Rim of bowl (or storage jar)—no sign of having been on fire.
- 30/54 Rim of cooking pot or jar with internal zig-zag ornament.
- 90/54 Rim of jar.
- 57/X Rim of bowl or jar.

Post-Reformation

Post-Reformation sherds include one from Bellarmine jug (17th Century).

APPENDIX III**MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS UNCOVERED****1. Metal****Coin.**

Silver penny of the reign of Edward I, 1272-1307. London Mint. Found in mortar tumble from south wall of nave of Building 1.

Bronze.

A small, irregular fragment, approx. 1½ in. x 2 in. (Fig. 3). It had apparently possessed two arms, of which one remained, its form

suggestive of a crucifix. The fragment was found in the in-filling above the earth floor of Building 1, close to the stone-built tomb.

On its upper surface the fragment was divided vertically, by a plain, serpentine band, into two panels, each ornamented with close vertical, linear indentations which formed a background to a single quatrefoil figure in the right panel and to four perforations, of irregular spacing and design, two in each panel, the design, clearly, being attendant upon the perforations. The perforations had been made from the under-side, the metal about them being neatly and uniformly raised in such a manner as to suggest that they were intended to hold precious stones applied and secured from the under-side. There was also a small puncture, close to the outer edge of the remaining arm, caused by the application, from above, of a sharp instrument, probably one of a series of small nails used to secure the metal to a wooden base.

The fragment is possibly part of a reliquary or crucifix.

Lead.

Fragments, from leaded windows, of which some, at least, were diamond-paned. From the vicinity of the south wall of nave of Building 1.

Fragments of coffin, from earth below floor, centre of nave of Building 1.

Iron.

Nails. Mainly from below the floor level of the south transept of Building 3, in the vicinity of the porch. Various types and dimensions, but a number $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, of uniform thickness and with flattened, large heads. Possibly coffin-nails or door-studs.

Part of mediaeval barrel-lock. From vicinity of porch in in-filling above floor level in south transept area of Building 3.

Ox-shoes. One metal, from in-filling above floor of the north transept of Building 3; another, of earlier type, from floor of Building 4.

Part of Horse-shoe (Modern). From in-filling above floor of nave of Building 1.

2. *Animal Bones*

Small bird bones.

Probably of chicken. From floor of Building 4.

Teeth.

Domestic Sheep. Molars (two).

Domestic Ox. Molar from lower jaw.

Domestic Pig. Part of two tusks, both from lower jaw.

Mainly from floor of Building 4.

3. *Glass*

Unpainted.

Numerous small fragments scattered over the floor area of Building 1, particularly between the two doorways F15 and F16, including half a diamond pane. Medieval.

Painted.

A number of fragments from the filling of tomb F18 and from the original ground level outside the position of the east window of the chancel of Building 1. Thirteenth or fourteenth century. The larger fragments are illustrated in figure 4.

4. *Geological Material*

Flint.

The fabric of each church building consisted mainly of flints, many of the blue variety, and the bulk of them is likely to have been obtained from the large pit, of ancient origin and long disused, situated a few hundred yards northward over the brow of Bargham Hill.

Upper White Chalk.

Footings of Building 6, floor of Building 4, internal arch of lancet of Building 1.

Lower White Chalk.

In S.E. quoin of chancel of Building 1.

'Sarsen' (smooth-worn).

In the tumble from Building 1. Probably re-used from earlier building.

Yellow sandstone.

This was identified with each building with the exceptions of Buildings 4 and 6, of which only the chalk floor and footings, respectively, remained.

Grey sandstone.

Two fragments, to one of which Roman-brick mortar still adhered below the white mortar, were found in the tumble from Building 1. These appeared to be pieces from the upper stone of a Romano-British quern and probably arrived on the site with the other Roman building material which was used in the earliest buildings and found its way, in diminishing quantity, church by church, to the last on the site.

Upper Greensand.

Roofing slates of Horsham 'slab.' Found in association with Buildings 3/2 and 1.

Petworth marble.

Grave-slab with foliated cross. Thirteenth or fourteenth century.

Purbeck limestone.

Squared and carved stones used or re-used in Buildings 3, 2 and 1.

Purbeck marble.

Font (11th or 12th century); fragments of tablets or slab, probably of 14th-century date.

Bath Stone

Priests' doorway of Building 1 (14th century).

Granite.

Part of squared stone, from footing of Building 7.

Mayen Lava.

A sample, from the tumble from Building 1, was submitted by Mr. Eric Holden to Dr. J. Roder, who identified the stone and found it to be of the same origin as a number of pieces of quern-stone from the mediaeval village of Hangleton (report in preparation), also submitted by Mr. Holden.