

PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN ACTIVITY AT ZIONSHILL FARM, CHANDLERS FORD

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the results of a series of archaeological investigations at Zionshill Farm, Chandlers Ford, carried out by Wessex Archaeology between October 1995 and March 1996. A phased programme of surface artefact collection followed by evaluation recovered localised artefact scatters relating to small-scale Mesolithic and Neolithic activity, along with a cluster of concentrations of Late Bronze Age pottery. A subsequent excavation targeted on part of the development area revealed a single feature of Late Bronze Age date, but also Late Iron Age-early Roman features suggesting the presence of a settlement of this date in the vicinity.

INTRODUCTION

Zionshill Farm lies immediately to the west of Chandlers Ford, Hampshire, on the summit of a low hill approximately 40 metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The name Zionshill is thought to derive from the nearby preceptory of the Knights of St. John at Baddesley Manor. The area is gently undulating and prior to residential development comprised largely permanent pasture interspersed with wooded copses. The underlying geology consists of marine-deposited Bracklesham Beds clays and sands from the Eocene period (Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1:50,000 Drift Series, Sheet 315), although clays from the Wittering Formation form the slopes within the development area. The site itself, centred on NGR SU 418 200, comprised over 32 hectares of land to the south and east of Zionshill Farm and Zionshill Copse (Fig. 1).

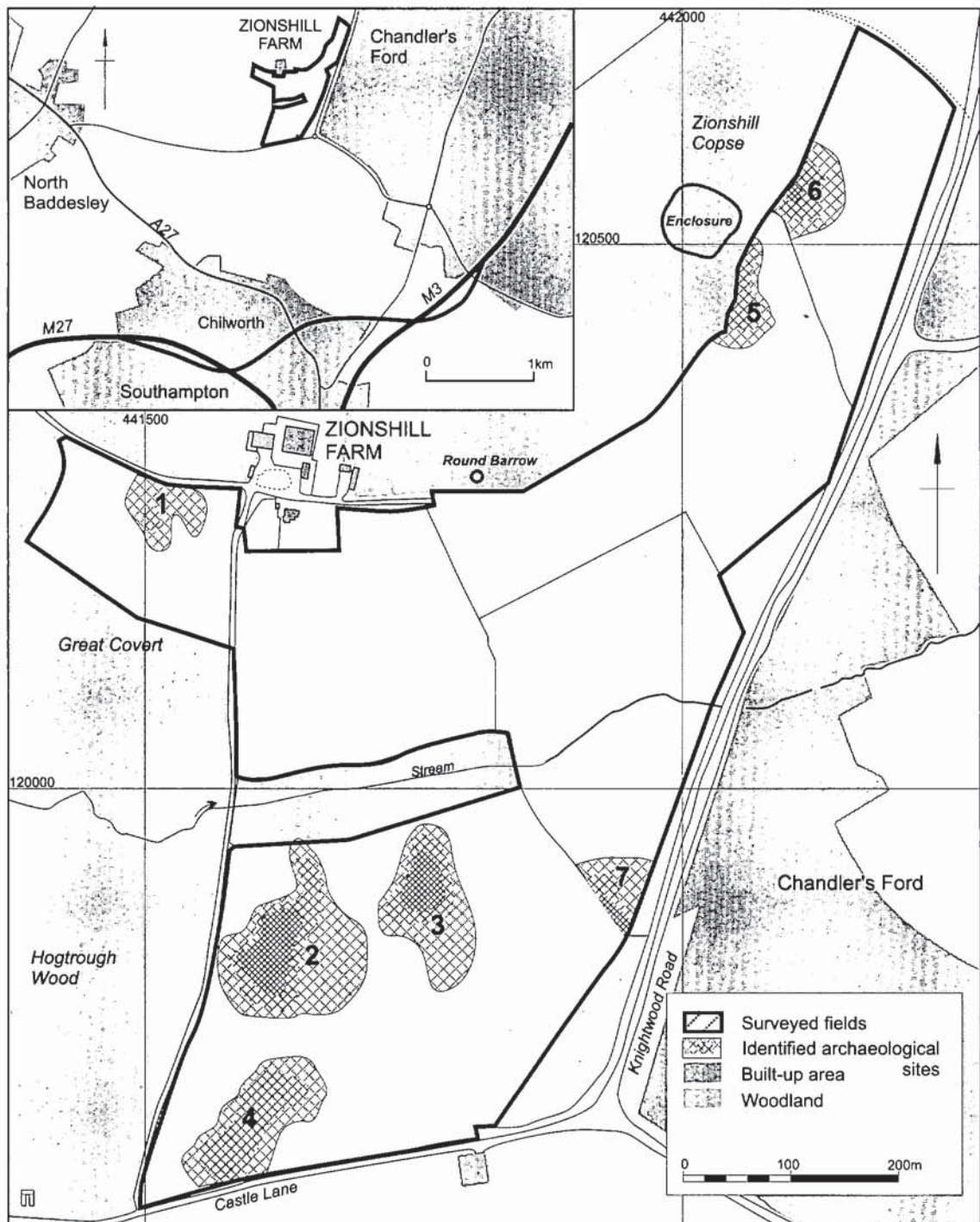
A desk-based assessment of the vicinity established that no known archaeological sites or findspots lay within the proposed development area (Tempus Reparatum 1995). However,

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Bronze Age artefact scatters have been recovered to the north of the site through intensive fieldwalking by the Test Valley Archaeological Trust. Due to the size of the development site and the nature of the artefacts previously found in the adjacent areas, the local planning authority required that a phased programme of archaeological investigation should be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction. This was carried out in the period October 1995 to March 1996.

Subsequent to the work undertaken by Wessex Archaeology that forms the subject of this report, a Bronze Age round barrow and associated cremation cemetery on the southern edge of Zionshill Copse were excavated in 1996 (Entwistle 2001), and a sub-rectangular enclosure also on the edge of the Copse has been demonstrated to be of Middle-Late Iron Age date (Berkshire Archaeological Services 2000).

METHODS

Where no archaeological sites are recorded in an area, aerial photography of crop marks usually offers a means by which such sites can be detected. Minimally intrusive surface artefact collection carried out on ploughed fields is also a valuable technique. In this instance however, the land was under pasture, and so aerial photography and normal fieldwalking was not applicable. In such cases, test-pitting or shovel-testing is often carried out, with small exploratory pits spaced regularly on a pre-determined grid. The spacing between the pits is crucial in establishing the 'resolution' of any artefact scatters, and if the gaps between them are too large, smaller concentra-



tions of material may be missed altogether. Sieving of topsoil and subsoil may be necessary in order to ensure retrieval of the smaller elements of the artefact assemblage.

For the extensive development area at Zionshill Farm, a faster and more cost-effective means of identifying potential artefact concentrations was necessary (cf. PPG16, DoE 1990, para. 21), and the following phased programme of investigation was agreed with the Hampshire County Archaeologist.

A total of twenty-six 10m wide transects was set out across the site, arranged along a series of base-lines and spaced 50–60m apart. This represented a 25% sample of the total development area. These 10m wide strips were then ploughed to turn and expose the soil, but not rolled in case this reduced the number of artefacts exposed on the surface. The exposed soil was then left to weather for two weeks, after which surface artefact collection was undertaken along each of the transects by a small team of archaeologists experienced in the identification of worked flint. Transects were subdivided into a series of 10m by 10m squares or quadrats, within which all artefacts were collected and numbered accordingly.

The results of this initial stage of fieldwalking led to the identification of seven artefact concentrations. As part of a second stage field evaluation, the three more significant concentrations were stripped, ploughed and rolled and left to weather, then were fieldwalked more intensively in a series of 4m by 4m units. Surface artefact collection here was total, in that all recognised worked flint and other artefacts were retained, and again the fieldwork was undertaken by a small team of archaeologists experienced in the identification of worked flint. An auger survey of one concentration was also carried out.

The results from this second stage of fieldwork allowed the single most significant concentration of artefacts to be targeted for further intrusive investigation, and an area of over 4000m² was then excavated and recorded.

RESULTS

The first stage fieldwalking transects (Fig. 1)

The fieldwalking results of the 10m wide transects were fed into the SURFER® computer graphics package. The frequencies of finds were converted into densities of artefacts per unit area, which could then be displayed as isopleth (contour) maps. These allowed five concentrations of worked flint (Sites 1–5) and two concentrations of burnt flint (Sites 6–7) to be identified.

The worked flint was indicative of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age manufacture, with some potentially Mesolithic material also being present. Site 1 was close to the summit of Zionshill in the north-west of the development area. Sites 2 and 3 were on a slight ridge, overlooking a small stream to the north. Site 4 was on the crest of a low rise at the southern edge of the site, whilst a further single worked flint concentration (Site 5) was identified in the north-east of the development area.

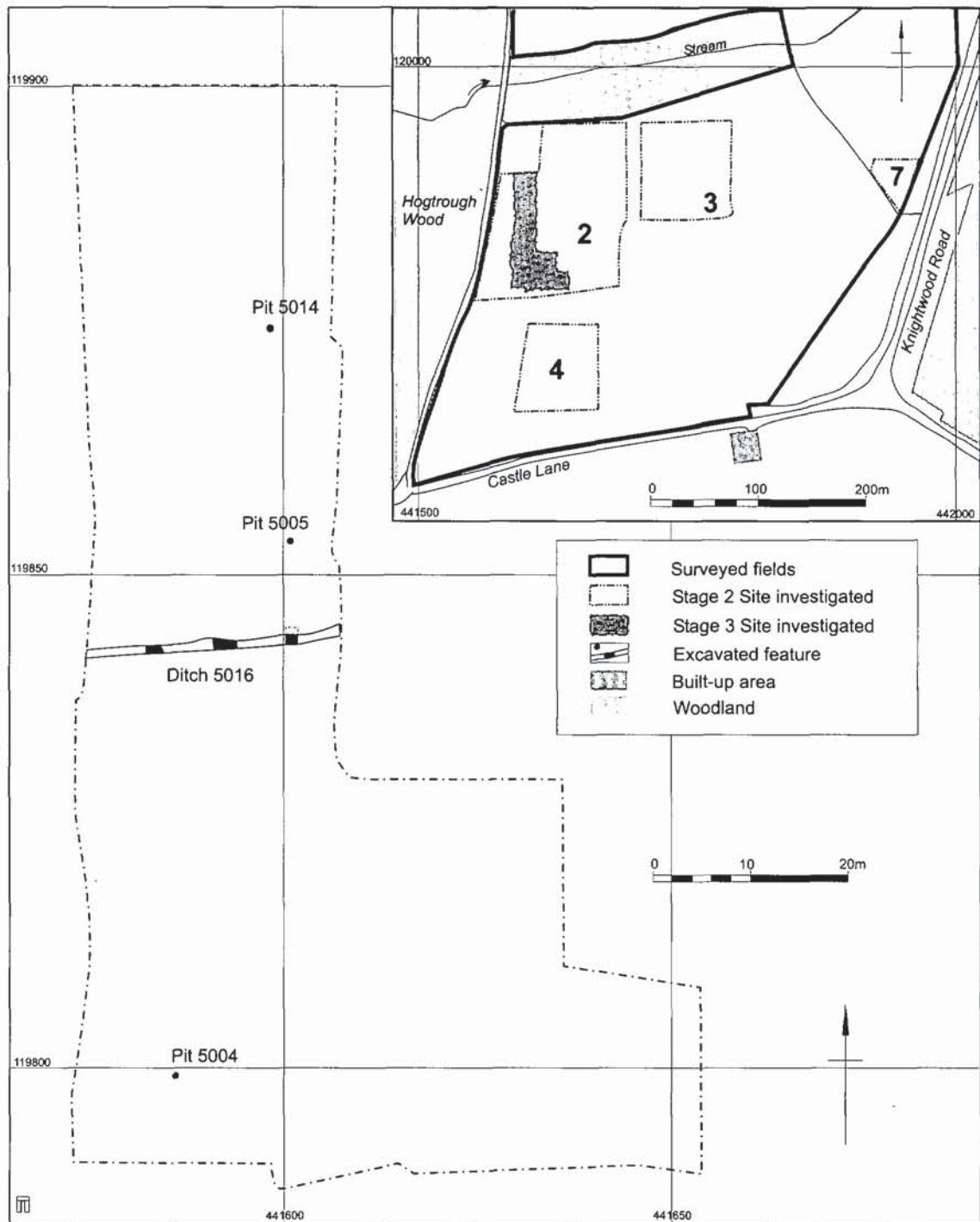
The vast majority of the pottery recovered during this stage was post-medieval in date, with some early modern material. Only two prehistoric, one Roman and one medieval sherd were identified. Nearly 45 kg of burnt flint was also retrieved, whose distribution generally matched that of the worked flint, although much of this material derived from Sites 6 and 7. It was initially thought that these two concentrations might represent 'burnt mounds', a type of feature often associated with Bronze Age deposits.

The second stage field evaluation (Fig. 2)

As in the first stage, SURFER® was used to construct contour maps based on the density of artefacts recovered. Site 7 was subjected to a detailed auger survey, carried out on a 5m by 5m grid, with all details of deposits encountered being recorded. It was considered that if this site was confirmed as a 'burnt mound', then an appropriate excavation strategy could be applied to both this site and also to Site 6.

The contour mapping identified nine discrete concentrations of worked flint in Sites 2–4, six of which were in Site 2. Four discrete areas of burnt flint were found within Sites 3 and 4, but no such

Fig. 1 (*opposite*) Site location and results of first stage of fieldwork



concentrations within Site 2. As with the previous stage of work, most of the worked flint assemblage was indicative of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity, with some Mesolithic material.

Four concentrations of prehistoric pottery were also represented in Site 2, predominantly comprising material of Late Iron Age or early Roman date (14 sherds). Seven sherds were of Late Bronze Age date while three were too small to be chronologically diagnostic. All were very worn and were dated on fabric grounds alone. A single Late Neolithic sherd was recovered from Site 3. The bulk of the ceramic assemblage comprised material of post-medieval and early modern date.

At Site 7, only a few pieces of burnt flint were recovered and no evidence was found for any subsurface features, further burnt flint concentrations, or significant amounts of charcoal. This suggested that no burnt mound was located within the Site 7 area.

The third stage excavation (Fig. 2)

Following detailed analysis of the data collected during the second stage field evaluation, the excavation stage was focused on part of Site 2. One particular concentration here had produced the largest density of worked flint, and almost all of the prehistoric pottery recovered. It was therefore thought likely that if prehistoric subsurface features had been preserved anywhere within the development site, this area would be the most likely.

Topsoil of 20–40mm thickness was machine-stripped from an area measuring c. 4300m². All exposed archaeological features were then cleaned and hand-excavated. Four shallow features were recorded, consisting of three subcircular pits and a ditch or gully. The ditch (5016) crossed the centre of the site and was aligned approximately east-west; two of the pits (5005; 5014) were to the north of this ditch and one (5004) was to the south.

The pits were all approximately 0.70m in diameter, and none was more than 0.15m deep. All three were totally excavated; pits 5004 and 5005 contained considerable quantities of early

Roman pottery, burnt unworked flint and fired clay. The latter included at least six triangular loom weights from pit 5004. Pit 5014 contained a substantial amount of pottery of Late Bronze Age date and four almost complete cylindrical loom weights of fired clay.

Three sections were excavated through the ditch, amounting to 4.5m of the recorded 27m length of the feature. It was up to 1.20m wide and 0.35m deep with a rounded profile. The excavations produced a further quantity of early Roman pottery (620 sherds), including a substantial number of large sherds. All except one of the sherds were from the central excavated section through the ditch, and some sherds conjoined with sherds from pit 5004. Burnt and worked flint, and a piece of a sarsen saddle quern, were also recovered from the ditch fill.

A fragment of a cylindrical fired clay object may possibly be part of a kiln bar. This was recovered from the base of the topsoil.

THE FLINT by Michael Reynier

A total of 1,548 pieces of worked flint was analysed. Each artefact was examined individually under artificial light with the aid of a x10 hand lens. Where possible 20 attributes were recorded for each artefact and the coded results entered into a digital database.

Summary statistics were compiled using SPSS software at the University of Leicester. A copy of the database is held in the site archive and full definitions and technical and typological terms may be found in the glossary of Reynier (1998).

Raw Material

The entire assemblage is produced from flint, with the exception of two pieces of a chert-like material. Staining ranges from light grey (c. 32%) to translucent brown (c. 16%), with a notable proportion being mottled grey-white or grey-brown (c. 30%). The remainder is a mixture of whites, dark browns and oranges. Almost no artefacts are patinated, and only a very few pieces show evidence for heating (c. 2%).

Forty-three pieces (c. 6%) retain cortex, of which c. 63% display a smooth, thin and non-

Fig. 2 (*opposite*) Results of second and third stages of fieldwork

Table 1 Inventory of worked flint. Sub-totals for general groups of material are given in italicised brackets beneath that group.

<i>Artefact type</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>(Standard Tool Assemblage)</i>		
Points	8	11.8
Scrapers	40	58.8
Burins	1	1.5
Piercers	7	10.3
Core Tools	2	2.9
Microdenticulates	1	1.5
Chamfered Pieces	1	1.5
Truncated Pieces	7	10.3
Backed Pieces	1	1.5
	(68)	(100.1)
<i>(Non-Standard Tool Assemblage)</i>		
Backed Pieces	1	0.9
Notched Pieces	31	26.7
Retouched Pieces	40	34.5
Edge-Damaged Pieces	44	37.9
	(116)	(100.0)
<i>(Debitage Assemblage)</i>		
Cores	63	4.6
Core Dressings	28	2.1
Microburins	3	0.2
Spalls	13	1.0
Blades	58	4.2
Flakes	553	40.5
Remainder	638	46.7
Parent Material	9	0.7
	(1365)	(100.0)
Total	1548	

chalky cortex. Only two or three pieces could be described as having thick, chalky cortex. This suggests that the raw flint material was taken from a secondary deposit of flint gravel. The variety of staining also indicated that the flint was derived from diverse, secondary deposits.

Condition

In general the material is in average to poor condition. Over half the pieces (*c.* 56%) have damaged margins or surfaces consistent with weathering or ploughing, as distinct from human modification. No use-wear analysis was undertaken.

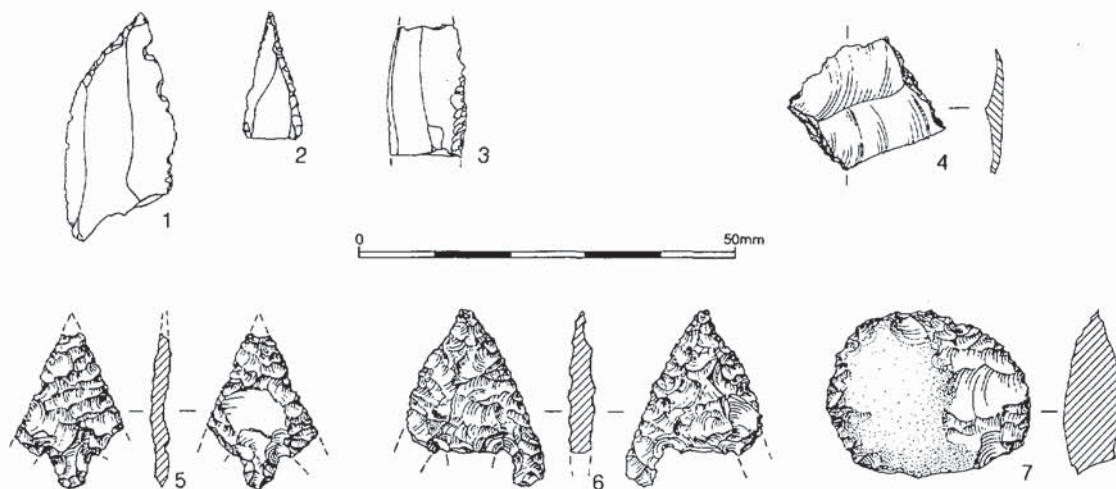


Fig. 3 Worked flint

1. Partially backed microlith, context 3224; 2. Microlith fragment, context 3528; 3. Microlith fragment, context 3158; 4. Transverse point, context 3323; 5. Ogival barbed and tanged point, context 2348; 6. Ogival barbed and tanged point, context 3695; 7. Horseshoe scraper, context 3259

Inventory

Table 1 shows the complete typological breakdown of the assemblage. As usual debitage (waste and by-products) dominates the assemblage, followed by smaller frequencies of non-standard tools (casual tools and artefacts that could also have been made by non-human processes), and standard tools (artefacts that were clearly made to a recurring template).

The most diagnostic artefacts are eight points, including one partially backed microlith (Fig. 3, 1), two transverse points (Fig. 3, 4) and two ogival barbed and tanged points (Fig. 3, 5 & 6). The remaining three points are too fragmented for positive identification but almost certainly include two further microlith fragments (Fig. 3, 2 & 3). The microliths suggest an Early-Middle Mesolithic date (*c.* 7,000–5,000 uncal. BC). The transverse points are probably later Neolithic in date (*c.* 3,000–2,400 uncal. BC), whilst the barbed and tanged point is found almost exclusively in Bronze Age contexts (*c.* 2,400–700 uncal. BC).

The remainder of the assemblage is largely undiagnostic. Most of the 40 scrapers are simple

end scrapers that can be found throughout the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age. Two hollow scrapers and five horseshoe scrapers (Fig. 3, 7) are present, and these are more frequently, but not exclusively, found in Neolithic contexts. A single disc scraper could date to the Bronze Age. Similarly the burin, microdentulate, piercers, and truncated pieces are forms that were all present throughout the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age. The two core tools comprise one tranchet axe with a ground edge and one possible chisel; both types are common in the Neolithic but also occur in Mesolithic (unground) and Early Bronze Age contexts. The non-standard tools are wholly undiagnostic and can be found in chipped stone assemblages of all ages.

The debitage

The debitage formed a similar picture to the standard tools. The cores are dominated by 27 single-platformed examples (*c.* 43%) with seven randomly struck cores (*c.* 11%), both of which can occur in lithic assemblages of any period. Most (*c.* 86%) do not display any notable platform prepa-

ration, which may indicate a Neolithic or later date. Only a single helix-type core (q.v. Reynier 1998) indicates a definite Mesolithic influence. In the core-dressing assemblage, thirteen crested pieces, three core tablets and four plunging pieces are present. Though found in most worked stone assemblages, the low frequencies may indicate relatively unstructured core reduction strategies typical of later prehistoric periods.

More notable are three microburins, one each of proximal, distal and interrupted type. Microburins are exclusively Mesolithic in date and although none of these specimens refits the microlith found in the tool assemblage, their presence in the debitage confirms a pre-Neolithic presence on the site. The collection of spalls contains a single possible axe-sharpening flake. This does not refit either of the two core tools found in the assemblage.

Complete blades and flakes represent the largest classes of artefacts after stone shatter and broken pieces (the remainder). These too tend to confirm the later prehistoric dating of the assemblage. The blade to flake ratio is 0.1, characteristic of the flake-based core reduction strategies of later Neolithic and Bronze Age assemblages. Wholly Mesolithic assemblages tend to record blade to flake ratios in excess of 0.7. Similarly, the increased frequencies of massive, plain butts in both flakes and blades (c. 32% and 16% of the respective samples) also point to a largely uncontrolled core reduction strategy typical of later prehistoric stone assemblages.

Spatial distribution

In order to analyse any spatial patterning within the assemblage a basic distribution analysis was undertaken by plotting subsets of artefacts from the database against the isopleth contours of the total assemblage.

Mesolithic activity

These artefacts comprise the single complete microlith (Fig. 3, 1), the two microlith fragments (Fig. 3, 2 & 3), the three microburins and the single helix core. They were distributed across both Sites 2 and 3, and there were none in Site 4. A second analysis, this time using complete blades

(not necessarily Mesolithic criteria), confirmed this impression.

Neolithic/Bronze Age Activity

Subsets of potential later prehistoric artefacts were used to try and identify possible working areas. These included cores, complete primary flakes, complete secondary flakes, all core dressings, and all tools (including the points). There appears to be no noticeable spatial patterning amongst any of the subsets, with the artefacts from each scattered across all three Sites. This conclusion is based on visual assessment rather than statistical analyses.

Discussion

The worked stone assemblage has a dispersed distribution and a low frequency of diagnostic artefacts. The majority of the assemblage dates to the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, but there is a small component of Early-Middle Mesolithic material. No evidence was found of any spatial patterning between, or within, the Mesolithic or later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age material.

OTHER FINDS by Rachael Seager Smith

Burnt flint

A total of 3,427 pieces of burnt flint weighing 44.05 kg was recovered from the first stage fieldwalking transects, while 50,104 pieces, weighing 346.70 kg were recovered from the second stage field evaluation. Burnt flint is not intrinsically datable, but it is likely to be of prehistoric origin and similar in date to the worked flint assemblages. The isopleth maps of artefact densities per unit area indicate extensive, low-density, non-clustered distributions for burnt flint although a total of six concentrations were identified.

Both of the isolated and discrete concentrations (Sites 6 and 7) occurred on areas of low-lying, peaty ground near former streams. These were interpreted as possible Bronze Age 'burnt mounds'. However, no structural evidence for the presence of a 'burnt mound' was encountered by

Table 3 Correlation of vessel forms and fabrics (minimum number of occurrences, based on rims only)

<i>Forms</i>	<i>Fabrics</i>													<i>Total</i>
	<i>F1</i>	<i>F3</i>	<i>G1</i>	<i>Q100</i>	<i>Q101</i>	<i>Q102</i>	<i>Q103</i>	<i>G100</i>	<i>G101</i>	<i>G102</i>	<i>F100</i>	<i>F101</i>	<i>F102</i>	
P'bro ware	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
2	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	1	1	4	7	2	—	24
3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Total	1	1	1	2	10	1	2	5	1	4	8	2	2	40

Key to vessel forms:

P'bro ware = internally bevelled Peterborough Ware bowl rim with finger-nail impressions.

1 = High-shouldered jars/bowls with an inturned bead rim.

2 = Bead rim jars; variety of profiles and sizes.

3 = Jar with a long, sloping shoulder and a small, rounded bead rim; probably carinated

4 = Flagon; wedge-shaped collar with three incised grooves to represent the rings of the more common ring-necked flagon types

5 = Wide-mouthed bowl with a slightly inturned, unelaborated rim; Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

6 = Jars with upright or very slightly everted necks; rim terminal can be plain or slightly beaded

7 = Wide-mouthed convex-sided bowl with an unelaborated rim; Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

8 = High-shouldered, globular storage jar with a rolled rim

9 = Large, high-shouldered jar with an upright, 'stubby' rim; no neck

the auger survey of Site 7, conducted as part of the second stage field evaluation.

Four concentrations of burnt flint were identified within the three artefact collection zones established for the second stage field evaluation. Two occurred within Site 3, associated with low-density concentrations of worked flint, and probably represented multi-purpose activity areas of late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. Two burnt flint concentrations and one of worked flint occurred within Site 4.

Sixty-seven pieces of burnt flint, weighing 3.979 kg, were found during the third stage excavation.

Most (49 pieces) were recovered from the fills of ditch 5016. Although it is possible that these pieces are of prehistoric origin, it is more likely that they are of similar date to the associated pottery, i.e. Late Iron Age/early Roman.

Pottery

With the exception of the single Late Neolithic sherd (2g) found on Site 3 during the second stage field evaluation, the pottery from the evaluations has not been considered in detail in this report as it is post-medieval in date, with some early

modern material. Only two prehistoric sherds, one Roman and one medieval sherd were identified during the stage one evaluation while four concentrations of prehistoric pottery were also represented in Site 2. These predominantly comprised material of Late Iron Age or early Roman date (14 sherds). Seven sherds, mostly of flint-gritted fabrics, were of Late Bronze Age date while three sherds were too small to be chronologically diagnostic. All are very worn and were dated on fabric grounds alone.

A total of 1,328 sherds of pottery weighing 17,984g was recovered from the excavated features in Site 2. This assemblage predominantly belongs to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period

with a smaller Late Bronze Age component reflecting the results of the earlier evaluation.

The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the standard Wessex Archaeology recording system for pottery (Morris 1994). The sherds were divided into three broad fabric groups on the basis of predominant inclusion types: flint-gritted wares (group F), grog-tempered wares (group G) and sandy wares (group Q). These groups were examined using a binocular microscope ($\times 20$ power) and further subdivided into 14 different fabric types based on the range and coarseness of the inclusions. Each of the fabrics was assigned a unique fabric code; fabric descriptions are presented in Appendix 1. The following terms are used to describe the quantity of inclusions present: rare (less than 2%); sparse (3–7%); moderate (10–15%); common (20–25%); and abundant (30%+).

The pottery was quantified using both number and weight of sherds for each fabric type by context. Details of vessel form, size, surface treatment, decoration and manufacturing technique were recorded, and evidence for surface abrasion, residues and reuse and repair was also noted. Pottery fabric totals for each feature are shown in Table 2. A site-specific vessel type series was constructed and Table 3 summarises the vessel forms, represented by rim sherds, present in each fabric. The number of examples of each vessel type was based on the number of times a particular form occurred in a particular fabric. Single sherds or groups of joining sherds were counted as one 'occurrence', but for example, three sherds of the same form in the same fabric without direct evidence for joining were counted as three 'occurrences' of that form.

The condition of the assemblage is fair to poor. Post-depositional abrasion is apparent on the surfaces and broken edges of most sherds and some of the softer fabrics, such as the coarse sandy ware, have suffered more severe abrasion. The mean sherd weight is 13.5g. A small proportion of the sherds (*c.* 1%) have iron-rich sand deposits adhering to the surface.

Earlier prehistoric pottery

A single rim sherd of Late Neolithic Peterborough Ware was recovered during the second stage surface artefact collection at Site 3 (Fig. 4, 1). The

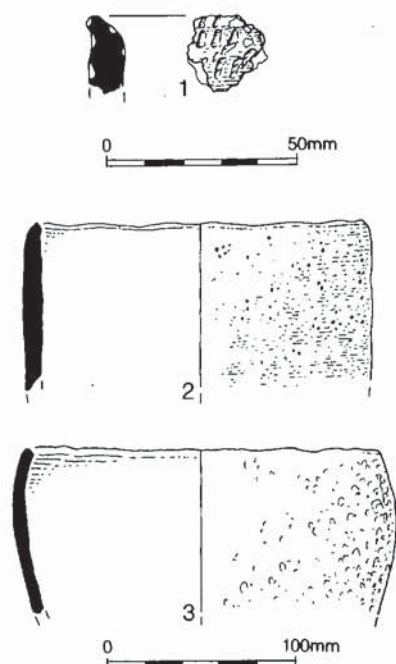


Fig. 4 Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pottery

Late Neolithic

1 – Peterborough ware, sparsely flint-gritted ware (F1); second stage field evaluation, context 2131

Late Bronze Age

2 – wide-mouthed bowl with inturned rim, coarse flint-gritted ware (F3), pit 5004, context 5003

3 – wide-mouthed, convex-sided bowl, grog-tempered ware (G1), pit 5004, context 5003

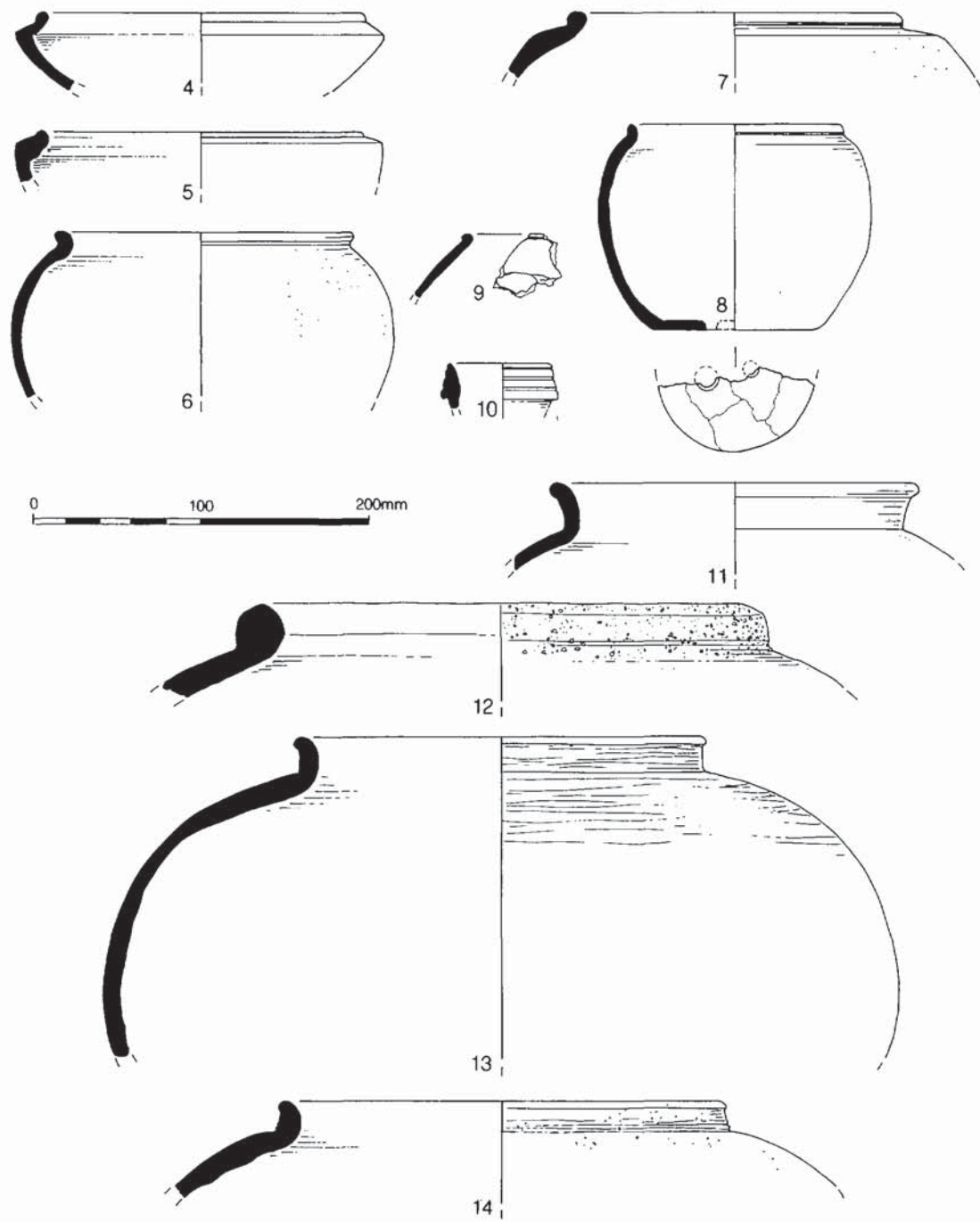


Fig. 5 Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery

fabric (F1) of this sherd is sparsely flint-gritted and decorated with two rows of impressed decoration. Findspots of Late Neolithic pottery are uncommon in this part of Hampshire, being more common north of Winchester (Davies 1981; Ellison 1989; Fasham 1980), though flint scatters are recorded.

Late Bronze Age pottery

Forty-six sherds weighing 216g were recovered from the single fill of pit 5014. These sherds, probably derived from a single vessel, occur in a flint-gritted fabric (F2) not present in any other excavated features. The fabric has a low mean sherd weight (4.7g) and a very 'leached-out' texture; the soft, white non-calcareous particles and irregular voids perhaps indicate the former presence of some other tempering material. Traces of an applied cordon were noted on six sherds while one other has finger-tipped decoration. Four relatively complete cylindrical loom weights of fired clay were also found in this feature.

At least seventeen of the sherds from pit 5004 also belonged to this period. Both flint-gritted and grog-tempered fabrics (F3; G1) were recognised. Only the vessel forms, two wide-mouthed bowls with simple rims (Fig. 4, 2 & 3), distinguish these sherds from others made of similar fabrics of Late Iron Age/early Roman date from the same context. Both bowl forms can be paralleled in the Late Bronze Age assemblage from Winnall Down, near Winchester (Hawkes 1985, fig. 51, 4–9).

In southern Hampshire, many of the pottery fabrics (especially those containing flint) belong to a continuum beginning in the Late Bronze Age and lasting into the Roman period (Hawkes 1985, 60; 1987, 24; Seager Smith 2000, 144). This, coupled with the poor condition of the material, means that it was very difficult to date featureless body sherds on fabric grounds alone and therefore it is possible that further sherds of these earlier periods remain unrecognised among the Late Iron Age/early Roman assemblage. The use of grog-temper at this time is also unusual although small quantities have been noted on other sites of a similar date in the lower Test Valley (Rees 1993, 30, fabric F7; Morris 1995, 39; Morris 1997, 22).

All the Late Bronze Age sherds are derived from thin-walled vessels with decoration restricted to the sherds from pit 5014. They belong within the post-Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition (Barrett 1980) but the small size and abraded condition of the assemblage preclude more precise dating.

The Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery

A total of 1,265 Late Iron Age/early Roman sherds weighing 17,575g was recovered from the other excavated features on Site 2. Ten fabric types belonging to all three of the major fabric groups were recognised. The correlation between fabric and vessel form is shown in Table 3.

Finewares. Only one 'fine ware' vessel (Fabric Q102) has been identified amongst the assemblage,

Fig. 5

Late Iron Age/early Roman

- 4 – high-shouldered jar/bowl with inturned rim, coarse sandy ware (Q100), pit 5004, context 5003
- 5 – high-shouldered jar/bowl with inturned rim, fine sandy ware (Q101), pit 5004, context 5003
- 6 – bead rim jar, coarse flint-gritted ware (F100), pit 5004, context 5003
- 7 – bead rim jar, coarse flint-gritted ware (F100), central section ditch 5016, context 5008
- 8 – bead rim jar, fine sandy ware (Q101), central section ditch 5016, context 5008
- 9 – jar with a long, sloping shoulder, fine sandy ware (Q101), pit 5004, context 5003
- 10 – ring-necked flagon, fine white ware (Q102), pit 5004, context 5003
- 11 – upright necked jar, coarse sandy ware (Q100), central section ditch 5016, context 5008
- 12 – globular storage jar with a rolled rim, coarse flint and grog-tempered ware, pit 5005, context 5008
- 13 – large jar with a stubby rim, coarse flint-gritted ware (F3), central section ditch 5016, context 5008
- 14 – large jar with a stubby rim, coarse flint and grog-tempered ware, central section ditch 5016, context 5008

represented by rim, body and handle sherds from a fine white ware, ring-necked flagon (Fig. 5, 10) found in pit 5004 and ditch 5016. These sherds are almost certainly from the same vessel.

Ring-necked flagons are a common vessel type with many minor variations in the form. Such vessels would have been serving or temporary storage vessels for liquids. This vessel represents the only 'Romanised' form in the assemblage which otherwise consisted of coarseware vessels in the native, pre-Roman Iron Age ceramic tradition.

Similar flagons in white or cream 'pipe-clay' fabrics have been identified at other nearby sites (Hawkes 1985, fig. 58, 123; Seager Smith 1997, fabric Q107 incl. fig. 21, 45; Seager Smith 2000, 61, fabric E103). Numerous examples were identified in groups pre-dating AD 75 at Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, 198, type 109). The ring-necked flagon was a typical and widely distributed product of the kilns at Corfe Mullen in Dorset, although the Zionshill Farm sherds did not have the brown internal slip typical of the Corfe Mullen products. This kiln had a central date range of c. AD 50–60 with limits a decade or so either side of this (Calkin 1935, 54). However, at Cirencester (Rigby 1982, 156, fabric 21) and Exeter (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 139, fabric 406), similar fabrics and forms are considered to be imports, possibly from Lezoux in France, with a similar mid-1st century AD date range. The presence of both red and 'black' samian from Lezoux at Dairy Lane, Nursling (Seager Smith 1997) indicates that such imported ceramics were available in southern Hampshire during the mid to late 1st century AD, and it is thus possible that this vessel was an import.

Coarsewares. Nine fabric types were identified among the coarsewares, based on the range and size of inclusions present, although each 'fabric' may include the product of more than one source.

Discussion

The coarseware assemblage is characteristic of the native, pre-Roman Iron Age ceramic tradition of the region. It is dominated by flint-gritted wares that represent 58% of the sherds recovered from the excavated features. The sandy wares and the grog-tempered fabrics each account for approxi-

mately 19%, the fine white flagon accounting for the remaining 4%. This reliance on the flint-gritted fabrics is comparable with assemblages from rural sites to the north of Zionshill Farm (Hawkes 1985, 69–76, 1987, 27–33, 1989, 94–96; Neal 1980, 135–139; Stuart and Birkbeck 1936; Wessex Archaeology 1989; Seager Smith 2000, 74). At these sites grog-tempered wares formed only minor components of the assemblages, mostly used for storage jar forms.

Conversely, the assemblage from Dairy Lane, Nursling, located c. 6 km to the south-west, was dominated by grog-tempered wares (c. 60% of the sherds) with the sandy wares and flint-gritted fabrics accounting for only 18.3% and 6.5% of the sherds respectively (Seager Smith 1997, 35). The relatively high proportion of grog-tempered wares at Zionshill Farm may be partly due to its geographical location midway between Nursling and the more northerly sites, and the influence of two tempering traditions.

All the coarseware fabrics were likely to have been of local manufacture although no known production centres are located in this area of Hampshire. The possible kiln bar from an unstratified context may also indicate ceramic production in the vicinity but no evidence for this was apparent from the pottery itself.

The coarseware vessel forms were dominated by a variety of bead rim jars (Fig. 5, 6–9 and 12) which occurred in all three major fabric groups. Bead rim jars occur in all assemblages of a similar date in the area (Cotton and Gathercole 1958; Hawkes 1985, figs. 57 & 58; Stuart and Birkbeck 1936, fig. vii, 12–29; Seager Smith 2000, figs. 27–29). Upright or slightly everted-necked jars (Fig. 5, 11, 13 and 14) were also well-represented at these sites. The high-shouldered, inturned bead rim jars/bowls (Fig. 5, 4 & 5) can be paralleled at Dairy Lane, Nursling (Seager Smith 1997, fig. 19, 17), Ashley (Neal 1980, fig. 26, 29) and Shedfield (Holmes 1989, 35, fig. 6, 1 & 2).

Wheel-made vessels occur among the fine sandy ware sherds (Fabric Q101), while all the grog-tempered wares and the coarse flint-gritted fabric (Fabric F100) appear to be hand-made. However, the identification of the manufacturing technology used for the rest of the assemblage was hampered by soil acidity and the surface abrasion

that affected the sherds. Surface treatments are confined to smoothing or wiping, with some attempts at burnishing.

Only one vessel is decorated; a large, high-shouldered, rather globular jar in a coarse flint-gritted fabric (Fabric Q100). This has shallow, tooled diagonal parallel lines, or possibly acute-angled lattice around the centre of the body, and was found in ditch 5016. One of the bead-rim jars from this feature has at least two post-firing perforations drilled through the base (Fig. 5, 8). This was a common practice during the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods across southern England, and indicates some change in the use of vessels during their life spans.

The majority of sherds from pit 5004 are very fragmentary and the problems of identifying residual Late Bronze Age sherds have already been noted, but at least 19 Late Iron Age/early Roman vessels (based on the number of occurrences of particular rim forms) have been recognised. The three main fabric groups are broadly equally represented in this feature (flint-gritted wares 28%, grog-tempered wares 37%, sandy wares 34%). Some sherds including several from a high-shouldered, inturned bead rim jar/bowl (Fig. 5, 5), were found to conjoin with sherds from the central excavated section of ditch 5016. This lends support to the suggestion above that the sherds of the fine white flagon found in these two features are from a single vessel, despite the features being *c.* 45m apart.

The flint-gritted wares account for 77% of the sherds from the central excavated section of ditch 5016. At least six vessels have been identified, including a bead rim jar (Fig. 5, 7) and large high shouldered vessels with stubby rims (Fig. 5, 13 & 14) as well as the base of another large jar in a sparsely flint-gritted fabric (Fabric F101) and the only decorated vessel in the assemblage. The sandy fabrics account for 18% of the sherds and include an upright, necked jar (Fig. 5, 11), the bead-rim jar with the perforated base (Fig. 5, 8) and the high-shouldered, inturned bead rim jar/bowl (Fig. 5, 5) conjoining with sherds from pit 5004. The grog-tempered wares are not common in this feature, representing only 5% of the sherds, and no rim forms are present. Only one sherd was

found in the western excavated section of this ditch.

All the coarse flint- and grog-tempered ware (Fabric F102) sherds found in pit 5005 are derived from a single large jar (Fig. 5, 12), although this could not be fully reconstructed.

It is difficult to establish the precise chronological range of the assemblage, given that the Roman invasion had very little immediate impact on pottery production in southern Hampshire. 'Romanised' sandy grey wares are present in the later 1st century AD assemblages from the area (Cotton and Gathercole 1958, 96; Neal 1980, 136–139; Seager Smith 1997; 2000), accounting for as much as 30% of the early Roman assemblage from Winnall Down for example (Hawkes 1985, 69). None was identified at Zionshill Farm however. The white ware flagon was the only form that reflected Roman influence. Whether a regional or Continental import, it probably belongs to the third quarter of the first century AD. It is likely that a date around the Roman conquest is appropriate for the rest of the assemblage too.

Fired clay

A total of 696 fragments of fired clay (14,291g) was recovered from the excavated features on Site 2, and part of a probable kiln bar was found in the base of the topsoil. This latter object (Fig. 6, 1) is subcircular in cross-section, the surviving terminal being thickened and of greater diameter than the rest of the rod. It was made by hand from a poorly-wedged, fine-grained sandy fabric which is predominantly oxidised. The object does not conform to Swan's most common types of kiln bar (1984, 62–64), but a considerable degree of variation might be expected within such hand-made, utilitarian objects. No other evidence for pottery production was encountered during the excavation. Other functions for the object such as a pestle may be possible, although the surface of the terminal shows no obvious signs of wear.

Three substantially complete cylindrical weights, as well as fragments from at least one more, were found in pit 5014. The most complete example (Fig. 6, 2) weighs 766g, and they vary from 91–100mm in height and 83–

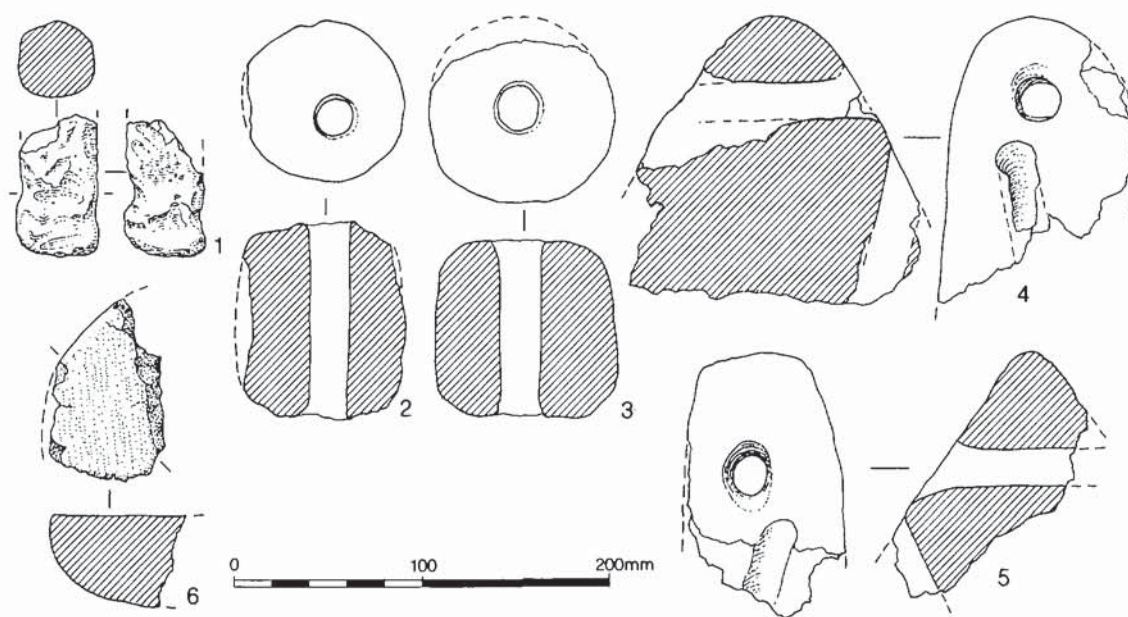


Fig. 6 Fired clay objects and fragment of sarsen saddle quern

- 1 – Probable kiln bar fragment, unstratified; base of the topsoil
- 2 – Cylindrical weight, pit 5014, context 5015
- 3 – Cylindrical weight, pit 5014, context 5015
- 4 – Triangular weight, pit 5004, context 5003
- 5 – Triangular weight, pit 5004, context 5003
- 6 – Saddle quern fragment; flat, slightly polished grinding surface; the underside of the stone is rounded and has been smoothed. 50mm thick. Ditch 5016, context 5008

100mm in width. The perforations are roughly centrally placed, approximately circular, and 21–32mm in diameter. All occur in a soft, comparatively well-prepared slightly sandy fabric, with grog/clay pellet and organic inclusions. Weights of this form are generally considered to be of Late Bronze Age date (Poole 1984, 406), comparable with the pottery recovered from this feature, and are taken to indicate domestic activity.

Identifiable pieces of at least six triangular weights as well as 594 fragments of fired clay were found in pit 5004. A variety of poorly prepared, predominantly oxidised fabrics were recognised, tempered with sand or grog/clay pellets or sand with grog/clay pellets, organic material or crushed flint. The surviving fragments indicate that the

weights were perforated through at least two corners, and all surviving corners are rounded. No thread-abrasion marks were noted on any of the triangular weights. The most complete example (Fig. 6, 4) comprises *c.* 80% of the original object. It weighs 1,505g, and is 145–149mm long and 96mm thick.

None of the smaller fragments of fired clay has wattle impressions typical of fired clay from wattle and daub structures or hearth linings, and it is probable that these too derive from weights. Triangular weights occurred widely across southern England from the Middle Iron Age into the Roman period (Champion 1975, fig. 2). The context in which they were found suggests that the Zionshill Farm examples belong to the middle of the 1st century AD.

Other finds

One fragment of worked sarsen, probably a piece of a saddle quern (Fig. 6, 6), was recovered from the central excavated section of ditch 5016. The continued use of saddle querns well into the later Iron Age and early Roman period is common on sites in Hampshire. Sarsen, available in north Wiltshire, is one of the most common rock types used for the querns found in southern Hampshire (Brown 1984, 415–8; Fasham *et al.* 1989, 107; Jecock 1985, 78; Laws *et al.* 1991, 396).

One unworked fragment of ferruginous sandstone was also found in this part of ditch 5016 while 25 pieces of unworked burnt sandstone were recovered from pit 5005. This material is intrinsically undatable but the associated pottery is of Late Iron Age/early Roman date.

Other finds comprised small quantities of brick or tile, unworked stone, clay tobacco pipe fragments, bottle glass, oyster shells, iron slag, two iron nails and a half penny coin. One clay pipe stem fragment was found in the fill of pit 5014, and is presumed to be intrusive. All of the other objects derive from the surface artefact collection and are of post-medieval or modern date.

DISCUSSION

The results of the programme of archaeological work at Zionshill Farm are interesting both in terms of the perceived strengths and weaknesses of the methods employed at the site, and also with regard to the nature of the archaeological information recovered through such practices.

In the initial phase of evaluation, the design of the programme was driven predominantly by the pastoral land-use and by the requirement to implement a rapid and cost-effective strategy. The presence within the surrounding landscape of discrete concentrations of Mesolithic worked flint (as recorded in the Hampshire County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)) served to emphasise the need for some element of surface artefact collection.

The approach used for both of the evaluation stages was therefore developed in line with recent research into appropriate methodologies for iden-

tifying and assessing lithic scatters (q.v. Boismier 1991; Haselgrove 1985). These methodologies would also be suitable for the identification, as far as possible, of archaeological sites or activity zones beneath the ploughsoil.

A few worked flint artefacts were recovered from surface collection that can be definitively identified as Mesolithic. The fairly generalised distribution, albeit with a slight concentration in the south of Site 2, suggests that Mesolithic activity at Zionshill Farm was limited. This was not a base camp such as those excavated at Broom Hill and Oakhanger in Hampshire, which produced substantial quantities of worked stone artefacts. Broom Hill contained evidence for possible structures and long-term (though not necessarily year-round) occupation (Jacobi 1981; O'Malley and Jacobi 1978).

Instead, the evidence from Zionshill suggests short-term, task-specific activity. The hilltop location may have been a hunting stand, used by a few individuals who had temporarily split-off from a larger band. The archaeological evidence and ethnographic studies of gatherer-hunter communities suggests this sort of mobility took place within Mesolithic groups. Two concentrations of Mesolithic flintwork, including scrapers, cores, blades and borers, have been found just north-west of Ampfield and Knapp, both about 2.5 km north-west of Zionshill Farm (SMR).

Later Neolithic and Bronze Age flint working activity also appears to have been somewhat small-scale, but the comparatively rare find of a Late Neolithic sherd suggests occupation nearby. Numerous finds of Neolithic stone axes and worked flint have been made in the general area, including concentrations around Bluebell Copse and Broadgate Farm to the north (SMR). The worked flint included scrapers, blades and cores, all potentially indicative of domestic occupation. Evidence from across southern England suggests that instead of permanent settlements and agriculture, many Neolithic groups may have practised shifting cultivation, and perhaps some form of seasonal mobility (Edmonds 1995). The worked flint concentrations identified as a result of the Stage 2 evaluation work may indicate Neolithic or Early Bronze Age activity areas devoted to core preparation and reduction.

Augering within the concentration of burnt flint identified as Site 7 found no evidence that this was once the location of a 'burnt mound'. The other concentration of burnt flint (Site 6) was not further examined but it lies close to a sub-rectangular enclosure of Middle-Late Iron Age date (Berkshire Archaeological Services 2000) and is probably associated with the occupation and use of that site.

The final fieldwork stage was aimed at examining any potential correlation between the surface finds and buried archaeological features. It came as no surprise however that Mesolithic and Neolithic activity was represented only by artefact scatters within the topsoil. There is a substantial body of written work pertaining to this issue (q.v. Schofield 1988; 1991) and lithic scatters are now widely recognised as a monument class towards which specific strategies for identification, investigation and preservation must be directed (English Heritage 2000).

However, the Late Bronze Age pit (5014) is located very close to the two main concentrations of pottery of this date which were identified during the second stage surface collection across Site 2. Although contemporary in date, the pottery recovered from pit 5014 during excavation is not of the same fabric as that found on the surface and therefore the incorporation of material from this shallow feature into the overlying soil cannot be assumed. The presence of loom-weights within the pit indicates the potential for nearby settlement activity of this date, although no indication of the location of any such settlement was found during the evaluation. Activity during the Middle Bronze Age in the vicinity included the construction of round barrows, one of which has recently been excavated (Entwistle 2001), and the communities represented by these burial monuments may have developed into those responsible for the excavation and use of the pit at Zionshill Farm.

With regard to the Late Iron Age/early Roman features, the nature of the deposition of the pottery within ditch 5016 was noted as unusual during the fieldwork. Although three sections were excavated across this feature, the western section contained only one sherd of pottery and the eastern section none at all. In contrast, the central section produced in excess of 600 sherds

weighing more than ten kilograms in total. Only one of these sherds was in the upper fill, the rest were all at the base of the feature. This ditch was no wider or deeper here than in the other excavated sections, and the average depth (c. 0.35m) did not suggest that it was a major feature. Contemporaneity of the ditch and at least one of the pits (5004) is suggested by the presence of conjoining sherds (both fineware and coarsewares) and it is interesting that this pit is the furthest one from the ditch (c. 45m away).

The presence of such a quantity of pottery and associated loom-weights might suggest the presence of a farmstead or small settlement nearby, and the possible kiln bar fragment may also be indicative of pottery production. Care must be exercised when considering how close this occupation may have been however. Evidence from around Britain suggests that during the Iron Age and Roman periods there was often marked cultural patterning to the disposal of material culture and 'rubbish' (Chadwick 1999; Fitzpatrick 1994; Parker Pearson 1996), and such practices have also been ethnographically documented amongst many living small-scale societies.

Concentrations of pottery, other artefacts and animal bones have frequently been found deposited in ditches and pits some way from inhabitation sites of this date. It has been proposed that these may reflect a form of 'beating of the bounds', whereby cultural material, most of it 'rubbish', was distributed around the landscape in order to establish or reinforce tenure and social identity (Chadwick 1999). Often taking the form of specific dumping episodes, these appear to be largely routine practices, yet still influenced to some extent by cultural rules and possibly cosmological beliefs. Ditches were vital to structuring the movement of humans and animals around the landscape, and were thus often the locations of these deposits. Of particular interest at Zionshill Farm is the fact that these depositional events or 'site maintenance practices' (Brück 1999a) included the placing of material originally from a single source into more than one feature type, as shown by the presence of conjoining sherds in ditch 5016 and pit 5004.

The early Roman activity at the Dairy Lane, Nursling site was represented by shallow ditches

and isolated pits which were seen as the remains of a field system (Adam *et al* 1997). Although only a small amount of pottery was recovered from these ditches, some evidence of selective depositional practices was recorded within the enclosure ditches of the subsequent settlement which was apparently abandoned by AD 130.

An interesting observation concerning the results of the work at Zionshill Farm is that the discussion above regarding the nature of deposition in the Late Iron age/early Roman features can also be applied to the Late Bronze Age pit 5014. Here a quantity of pottery, possibly from a single vessel, had been placed in the pit along with four relatively complete loom-weights. The idea of the careful deposition of the broken sherds from a single vessel has been noted as a phenomenon in the Middle Bronze Age and later periods (cf. Brück 1999b, Brück 2001), and the placement of complete loom weights in pits or other features at this date is well-attested in the region at sites such as Swanwick and Green Lane, Farnham, both in Hampshire, and Reading Business Park in Berkshire (Brossler 2001).

At Swanwick, a total of twenty cylindrical loom weights was recovered from a pit, along with a fragment of saddle quern (Fox 1928, 1930). These objects had been placed over a thin layer of charcoal which in turn sealed a number of clay-based fills. At the base of the pit were the remains of a wooden post. At Green Lane, Farnham a Late Bronze Age pit contained two loom weights along with a complete saddle quern (Lowther 1939), and a pair of complete quern stones was also recovered from a Middle Bronze Age pit at Winnall, near Winchester (Hawkes 1970). The placement of such material, and also of metal tools and weapons, represents a deliberate burial of useful and valuable resources. In other situations the artefacts disposed of in this way may be more obviously votive.

This idea of specialised depositional events within pits has been the subject of much recent debate for the study of the Iron Age (as discussed above, but see also Cunliffe 1992, Hill 1995, Gwilt & Haselgrove (eds) 1997) and broad continuity of this practice can be seen for the whole of the later prehistoric era. At Zionshill Farm this type of selective deposition has been noted for both the

Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age/early Roman periods. Whilst clear continuity of belief systems across the whole of the chronological range represented at the site cannot be demonstrated (or indeed expected), it is apparent that in the similarity of these acts of deposition we can see the expression of ideas involving the significance of events and space.

As a final consideration, it is worth revisiting the initial situation regarding the known archaeological resource at Zionshill Farm prior to the initiation of development. The desk-based assessment (Tempus Reparatum 1995) found nothing on the County SMR within the proposed development area, and very little within the immediate vicinity. A sub-rectangular enclosure in Zionshill Copse had been located and provisionally surveyed by local researcher Robert Garnham, but details of this had not yet reached the County SMR. A review of the geology and topography led to the conclusion that artefact scatters of Mesolithic and Neolithic date could be anticipated and this aspect of the archaeological potential was to provide the initial strategies which underpinned the evaluation programme.

Within five years the situation had moved on considerably. Work described above at Zionshill Farm has confirmed the presence of lithic scatters as anticipated, but has also provided evidence for activity during the Late Bronze Age and the Late Iron Age/early Roman periods. No settlement remains were identified and the area appears to have been located away from more focused centres of human occupation.

One of these centres may well have been the sub-rectangular enclosure in Zionshill Copse, now fully surveyed and shown through limited investigation to have been occupied during the Middle-Late Iron Age (Berkshire Archaeological Services 2000). Also within Zionshill Copse a small round barrow and associated Deverel-Rimbury cremation cemetery have been excavated, demonstrating funerary activity during the Middle Bronze Age (Entwistle 2001). Additional field survey within woodlands to the north of Zionshill Farm (Berkshire Archaeological Services 1999) has located two further round barrows (in Clothiers Copse and Sky's Wood) and a well-preserved section of a probable later prehistoric

boundary represented by a substantial ditch and bank (in Knight Wood).

The programme of archaeological investigation at Zionshill Farm, along with the complementary work at Zionshill Copse and other nearby woodlands, has shown yet again that areas seen as 'blank' on the SMR should not be regarded as being of zero or little archaeological potential. Rigorous and appropriate methodologies of investigation can and should be brought to bear on such areas if and when development is proposed.

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APPENDIX 1: Pottery Fabric Descriptions

Earlier Prehistoric

Fabric F1.

Soft, fine-grained, slightly silty matrix. Rare, angular frags. calcined flint 0.5–5mm across, rare red and black ferrous particles < 3mm across, occasional subrounded, clear quartz < 1mm across. Unoxidised, very dark greyish-brown; inclusions protrude through surface. Two rows of fingernail impressions survive on exterior surface.

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

Fabric F2. Flint-gritted ware.

Soft, variably fired, slightly soapy texture; dull orange to pale brown to dark brownish-grey. Moderate crused flint < 2mm, rare to sparse soft, white, non-calcareous particles and voids (sometimes with white or off-white reaction rims) < 2mm. Handmade; surfaces unaltered.

Fabric F3. Coarse flint-gritted ware. Soft to moderately hard; variably fired. Bright reddish-orange to dark grey-brown. Sparse to moderate subrounded quartz < 0.125–1mm, rare red and black ferrous particles < 1mm across, moderate to common, poorly-sorted, crushed flint temper 0.25–4mm across. Hand-made.

Fabric G1. Grog-tempered ware. Soft to moderately hard; variably fired. Bright orange to dark grey brown. Rare subrounded quartz < 0.5mm, sparse to moderate grog temper 4mm across. Very rare angular flints < 1mm across noted, probably occurring naturally within clay or accidentally incorporated. Hand-made.

Late Iron Age/early Roman finewares

Fabric Q102. Fine white ware. Hard, very fine-grained. Off-white to dark bluish-grey. Sparse to moderate quartz < 0.125mm across, rare red and black ferrous particles < 0.25mm across. Wheel-made.

Late Iron Age/early Roman coarsewares

Fabric F100. Coarse flint-gritted ware. Soft to moderately hard; variably fired. Bright reddish-orange to black. Sparse to moderate subrounded quartz < 0.125–1mm across, rare red and black ferrous particles < 1mm across. Moderate to common, poorly-sorted, crushed flint temper 0.25–4mm across. Hand-made.

Fabric F101. Sparsely flint-gritted ware. Hard to very hard; variably fired. Orange-brown to very dark grey. Sparse subrounded quartz < 0.5mm across, rare red and black ferrous particles < 0.5mm across. Sparse, poorly-sorted, crushed flint temper 0.25–4mm across. Manufacturing technique uncertain.

Fabric F102. Coarse flint and grog tempered ware. Soft to moderately hard; variably fired. Bright orange to red to dark reddish-brown. Rare to sparse rounded quartz < 1mm across, sparse red and black ferrous particles 0.25–2mm across. Moderate to common, poorly sorted crushed flint temper < 6mm across, sparse to moderate grog

temper < 4mm across. Manufacturing technique uncertain.

Fabric G100. Grog-tempered ware. Soft to moderately hard; variably fired. Bright orange to brown to very dark grey brown. Rare subrounded quartz < 0.5mm. Sparse to moderate grog temper 4mm across. Very rare angular flints < 1mm across noted, probably occurring naturally within the clay or accidentally incorporated. Hand-made.

Fabric G101. Grog with flint tempered ware. Soft to moderately hard; variably fired. Orange to very dark grey brown. Rare subrounded quartz < 1mm across, rare red and black ferrous particles < 0.5mm across. Sparse grog and rare to sparse crushed flint temper 3mm across. Hand-made.

Fabric G102. Fine grog and flint tempered ware. Soft to moderately hard; variably fired. Bright orange to very dark grey brown. Moderate quartz sand < 0.75mm across, rare red and black ferrous particles < 0.5mm across, very rare soft, white non-calcareous particles < 0.5mm across. Sparse, moderately well-sorted grog and crushed flint temper both < 2mm across. Hand-made.

Fabric Q100. Coarse sandy ware. Hard, coarse-grained, variably fired. Off-white to orange to brown to very dark grey. Abundant quartz < 2 mm across, rare ferrous particles < 0.5mm across, occasional pieces of crushed flint < 1mm across, soft, white non-calcareous particles < 1mm across. Manufacturing technology uncertain.

Fabric Q101. Fine sandy ware. Hard, fine-grained, variably fired. Bright orange to very dark grey. Common quartz and rare red and black ferrous particles both < 0.5mm across, rare flint pieces < 1mm across, rare carbonaceous material/elongated voids < 4mm long. Wheel-made.

Fabric Q103. Fine sand and grog tempered ware. Hard, moderately fine. Orange-brown to dark grey-brown. Moderate to common quartz < 0.5mm across, sparse to moderate grog < 1mm across, rare red and black ferrous particles < 0.5mm across, rare flint pieces < 1.5mm across. Manufacturing technology uncertain.