

EARLY IRON AGE METALWORKING AND IRON AGE/ EARLY ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT EVIDENCE ALONG THE BARTON STACEY TO LOCKERLEY GAS PIPELINE

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ABSTRACT

A programme of evaluation, excavation (Areas 1–9) and a watching brief on the route of a gas pipeline from Barton Stacey to Lockerley, Hampshire, revealed evidence of predominantly Iron Age and Romano-British rural settlement activity. An unaccompanied Beaker inhumation burial and two Early Bronze Age cremation burials were recorded during the evaluation and watching brief. A series of Early Iron Age pits at Area 8 near Michelmersh contained mostly domestic waste with a few more unusual deposits including a human skull with sharp-weapon trauma and another containing metalworking debris. No associated structures were found but the assemblage points to the presence of an Early Iron Age farmstead close by operating a mixed farming economy. A small group of unaccompanied Early–Middle Iron Age inhumation burials was recorded at Area 5 near Crawley, in an area later occupied by Romano-British fields. A probable Late Iron Age double-ditched enclosure was recorded at Area 9 near Awbridge on the west side of the River Test, again indicating a small rural farmstead that continued into the early Romano-British period.

INTRODUCTION

A gas pipeline was constructed for 32 km between Barton Stacey (NGR 444247 142811) and Lockerley (NGR 430294 125118), Hampshire (Fig. 1), and Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Nacap Land and Marine Joint Venture, on behalf of National Grid, to undertake a programme of excavation at nine mitigation sites (Areas 1–9) along its route. The sites were defined on the basis of the results of

a geophysical survey, and an evaluation during which 173 trenches were targeted on areas of high archaeological potential. A subsequent watching brief was undertaken covering c. 45% of the route.

The pipeline runs from near the confluence of the River Dever with the River Test at the north-east, crossing the River Test between Michelmersh and Kimbridge towards the south-west. Its route differs significantly, however, from that of the matching section of the Southern Feeder gas pipeline, which was constructed in 1976 and preceded by archaeological investigations at 36 locations between Barton Stacey and Lockerley (Catherall *et al.* 1984).

The route crosses undulating Upper Chalk (overlain in places by clay-with-flints), London Clay, and Reading Beds, with alluvium overlying gravels and sand in the River Test floodplain (BGS Sheets 283 and 299). Colluvium is present typically at the foot of slopes, and particularly in dry valleys, along the whole route.

This paper focuses on the results from the three of the mitigation sites (Areas 5, 8 and 9) which produced significant evidence of mainly Iron Age and Romano-British occupation and industrial activity. Area 5, measuring 140 m by 26 m (centred on NGR 441890 135350) lay just north-west of Crawley. Area 8, measuring 60 m by 46 m (NGR 433677 125865), lay south of Staff Road, Michelmersh. At both these sites an undifferentiated topsoil/subsoil, c. 0.2–0.3 m thick, overlay Upper Chalk. Area 9, measuring 190 m by 26 m (NGR 431869 124801), lay just to the west of Hyde Farm, Awbridge, on a low knoll of the lower western slopes of the Test valley; up to 0.45 m of undifferentiated topsoil/

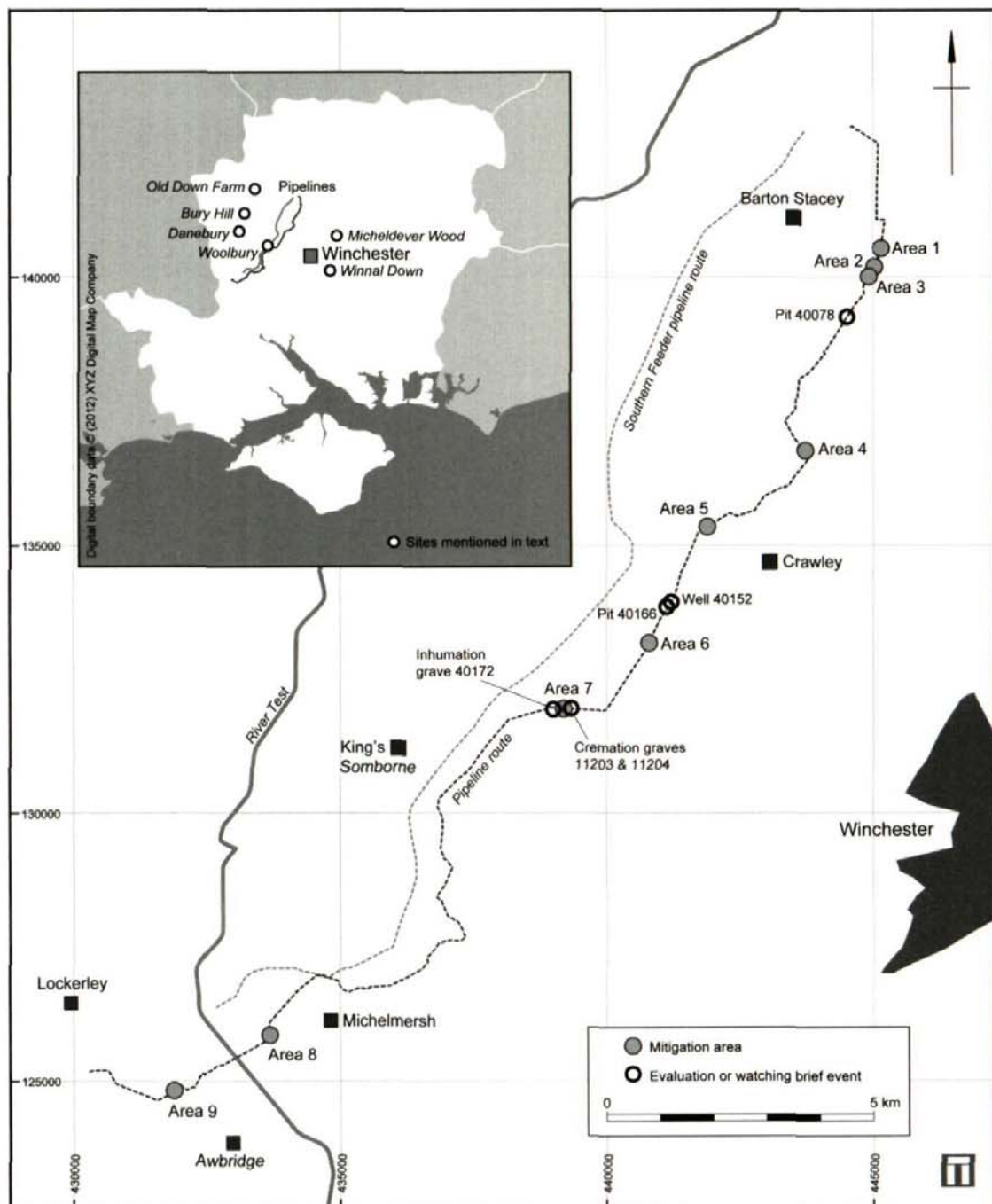


Fig 1 Location of the pipeline, showing mitigation Areas, and other features along the route mentioned in text

subsoil overlay sandy silt with pockets of sand, clay and gravel.

Summary information is also given of more isolated remains recovered from elsewhere along the route, including from during the evaluation and watching brief stages; this comprised evidence of late prehistoric, Romano-British and potentially Saxon activity. Detailed specialist reports are available on the Wessex Archaeology website (<http://www.wessexarch.co.uk/projects/hampshire/barton-stacey-lockerley-gas-pipeline>).

RESULTS

Bronze Age

A number of broadly Early Bronze Age burials, and Middle and Late Bronze Age non-mortuary features, were recorded during the evaluation and watching brief stages (Fig. 1).

Burials

An inhumation grave (40172; NGR 438921 131932) was excavated during the watching brief. It contained the unaccompanied burial of a woman aged *c.* 18–25 years old. A sample of the bone, which was in very poor condition, was radiocarbon dated to 2270–2030 cal BC (SUERC-26241; 3730±30 BP; all dates cited at 2 sigma) (Table 1), spanning the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, i.e. falling within the Beaker period. The skeleton was in a crouched position with the head to the south-west, facing south-east, a pattern consistent with Beaker inhumation practices. The woman had suffered from a dental abscess.

Previously, during the evaluation, two cremation graves (11203 and 11204), 8 m apart, had been recorded *c.* 270 m to the east of grave 40172 (at *c.* NGR 439186 131962); mitigation Area 7 was subsequently targeted on the area of these cremation burials, but no further cremation-related deposits were identified.

Cremation grave 11204 contained the unurned burial of a possible female aged over 13 years. A sample of the bone was radiocarbon dated to 1880–1660 cal BC (SUERC-26238; 3435±30 BP) (Table 1).

The other cremation burial (in grave 11203) had been redeposited (or otherwise disturbed), and may have originally been made within an urn. It was of a woman aged at least 35 years, and was radiocarbon dated to 1750–1530 cal BC (SUERC-26239; 3370±30 BP) (Table 1). The burial was accompanied by the unburnt bones of a foetus/neonate *c.* 36 weeks *in utero*/1 week newborn. The two individuals may not have been buried at precisely the same time, although this is possible given that the remains as a whole were redeposited, but their close association suggests they were related. The *c.* 100 sherds of pottery (1945 g) from the grave are from the base and lower wall of a single urn; none refit, however, supporting the suggestion of the burial's redeposition. The lower wall of the vessel is entirely plain, with a horizontal moulding (probably an applied strip) defining the bottom of a shallow cavetto and a second similar moulding 400 mm above. It is possibly an Enlarged Food Vessel or, less certainly, a Wessex Handled Urn, having certain similarities to an example from Corfe Castle, Dorset (Longworth 1984, pl. 81a). In either case, a

Table 1 Radiocarbon dates

Feature	Cxt	Material	Lab reference	$\delta^{13}C$	Date BP	Calibrated date (2 sig. 94.5%)
Inhumation burial 40172	40173	Human left femur	SUERC-26241	-21.0‰	3730±30	2270–2030 BC
Cremation burial 11204	11210	Human prob. femur	SUERC-26238	-20.9‰	3435±30	1880–1660 BC
Cremation burial 11203	11206	Human tibia shaft	SUERC-26239	-19.8‰	3370±30	1750–1530 BC
Pit 28039	28067	Animal long bone	SUERC-26245	-21.9‰	2510±30	790–530 BC
Inhumation burial 25040	25043	Human left humerus	SUERC-26240	-19.7‰	2270±30	400–200 BC

date in the first half of the 2nd millennium BC is likely.

Other features

A small assemblage of Middle and Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from two pits and a probable well recorded during the watching brief.

Pit 40078 (NGR 444504 139263), c. 0.9 m wide and 0.3 m deep, contained 113 sherds (4319 g) from a Middle Bronze Age barrel urn of 'South Lodge' type (Calkin 1962, 20). The vessel (Fig. 2, 1) is slab-built in a coarse flint temper (F3) with a heavy, flat-topped and expanded rim (internal diameter 380 mm). It is decorated with a band of fingertip and fingernail impressions at the uppermost point of the internal and external vessel walls, with similar bands immediately below and 90 mm below that, and with an internal applied cordon/bevel just above – which was probably to strengthen the otherwise thin walls (c. 9–11 mm). The base (14 mm thick) has two fingertip/fingernail impressed applied cordons forming a cross in the centre; this is an unusual occurrence although similar crosses are known on the bases of several urns from burials on Cranborne Chase. The exterior is carefully finished – smoothed with some evidence of wiping. The pit also contained nine sherds (150 g), with much finer flint temper (F5), from a globular urn with flattened top (Fig. 2, 2); the body has tooled decoration, both linear and curvilinear, in a band around the neck and shoulder.

A possible well (40152; NGR 441216 133942) over 2 m wide and augered to a depth of over 3 m, produced 48 sherds (381 g) of Late Bronze Age pottery. These included a rounded, undifferentiated rim, tip curving under, probably from a hooked rim jar (R16); two rounded, undifferentiated rims, probably from neutral-profile tub-shaped vessels (R17); a flat-topped rim; and a footed base.

Pit 40166 (NGR 441209 133941) – one of three shallow intercutting pits – contained 773 sherds (9027 g) of Late Bronze Age pottery from at least four vessels, along with 11 fragments of animal bone, probably burnt, and four pieces of burnt flint. The pottery is in a coarse and variable flint-tempered fabric

(F4). One complete profile could be reconstructed, from a hooked rim jar (Fig. 3, 3). A second vessel is represented by six conjoining rim sherds from a convex bowl with inturned or hooked rim (Fig. 3, 4). Both vessels show finger-smearing on both surfaces. A further 21 rim sherds are plain, undifferentiated and rounded, and may have come from either of these two vessels, or from further vessels; there were three other vessel bases.

In addition, a tree-throw hole in Area 8 produced a single sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery and evidence of potentially *in situ* burning.

Early–Middle Iron Age

Area 8

A series of Early Iron Age pits, several post-holes and tree-throw holes were excavated in Area 8 (Fig. 4). The main group of pits were in the central part of the excavation, with several outliers towards the north-west. A number of pits were of particular note.

Pit 28049

Pit 28049, which was c. 1 m in diameter and 0.5 m deep, appeared to have been partially back-filled with a silty clay with some charcoal flecks, which was overlain by a more charcoal-rich deposit containing a large quantity of pottery. The pit produced the largest pottery assemblage (387 sherds), along with a charred oak log (possibly a structural piece) and the crown of a red deer antler which also showed signs of charring.

Among the pottery vessels were two almost complete Early Iron Age fineware bowls (Object Numbers (ONs) 68 and 71) and a large, robust jar (ON 69). The bowls are of different sizes and display varying states of preservation. Bowl ON 68 (Fig. 5, 5) is an R1 form with a faceted shoulder defined by cordons. The base has the remains of a footring but is very worn, particularly in the centre. The exterior had been red-finished and the interior burnished and appears to have been over-fired (Fig. 6A–B). Bowl ON 71 (Fig. 5, 6; R1), which is in a similar but not identical fabric, is probably a waster and shows obvious signs of over-firing including spalling to the base (Fig. 6C). Jar ON

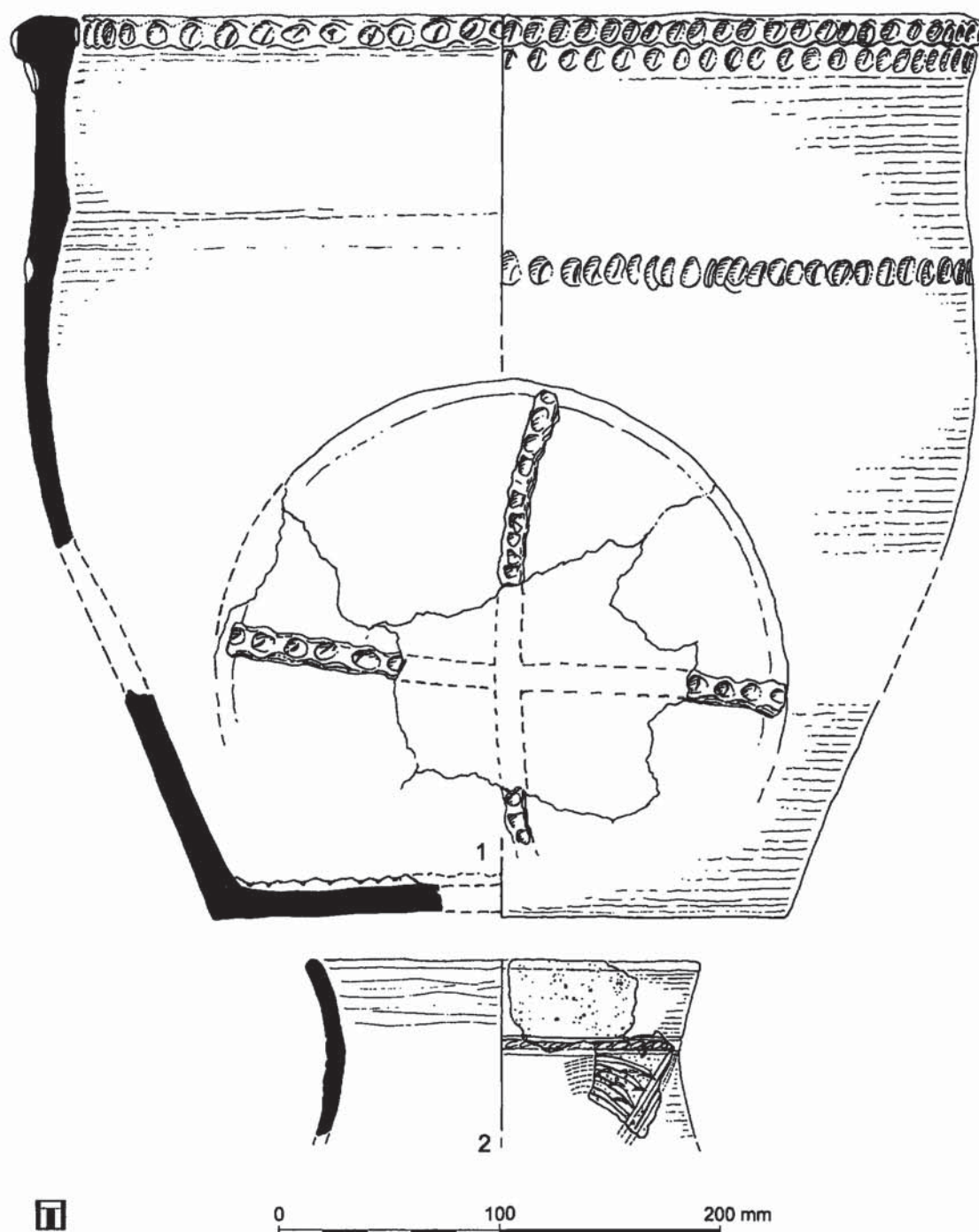


Fig 2 Early Bronze Age pottery from pit 40048 (watching brief)
 1. Barrel urn, R15, F3, ON 41, PRN 185-7, contexts 40080 and 40082, pit 40078
 2. Globular urn, R18, F5, PRN 200, context 40082, pit 40078

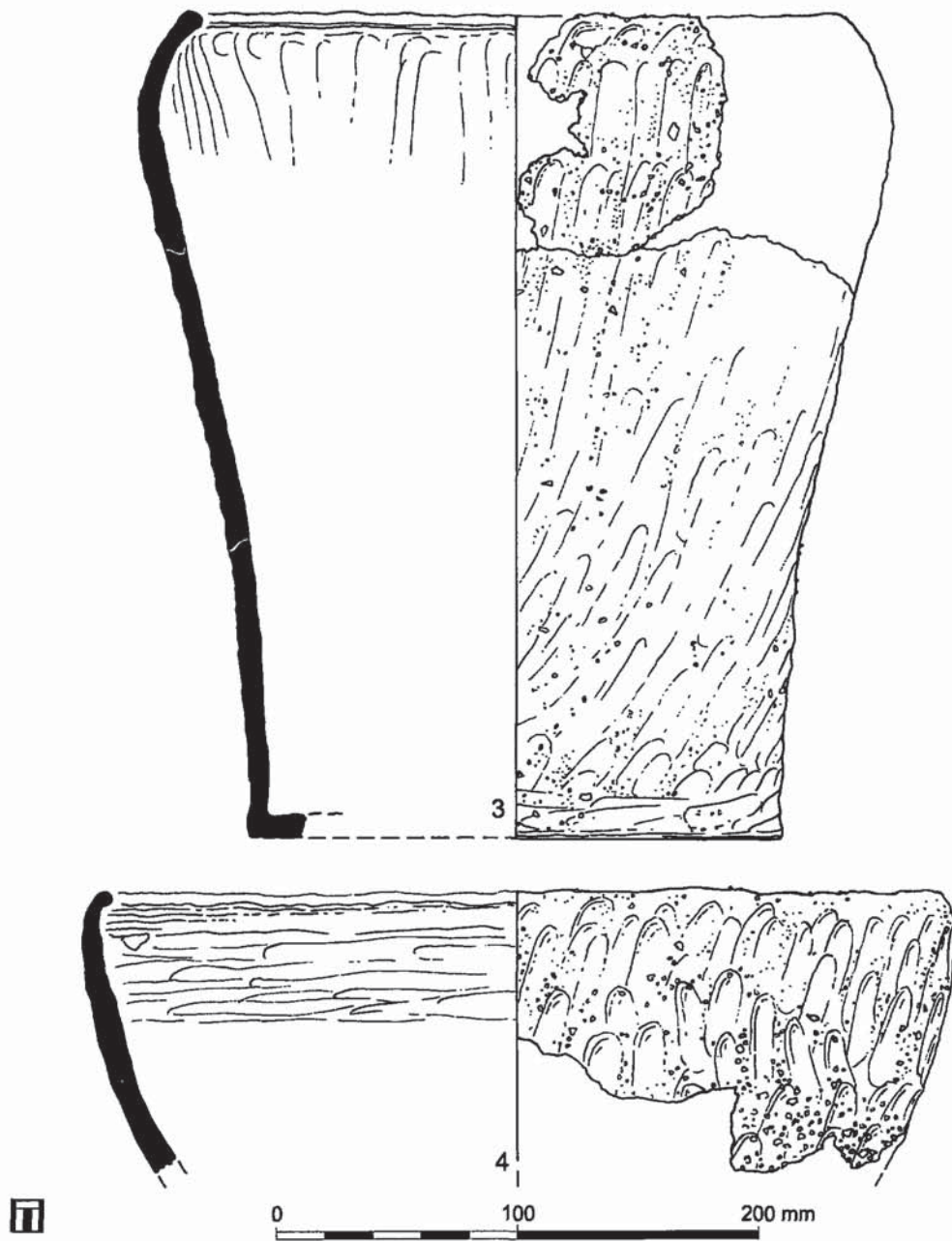


Fig 3 Late Bronze Age pottery from pit 40166 (watching brief)
 3. Hooked rim jar, R16, F4, PRN 193, context 40167, pit 40166
 4. Hooked rim vessel, R17, F4, PRN 194, context 40167, pit 40166

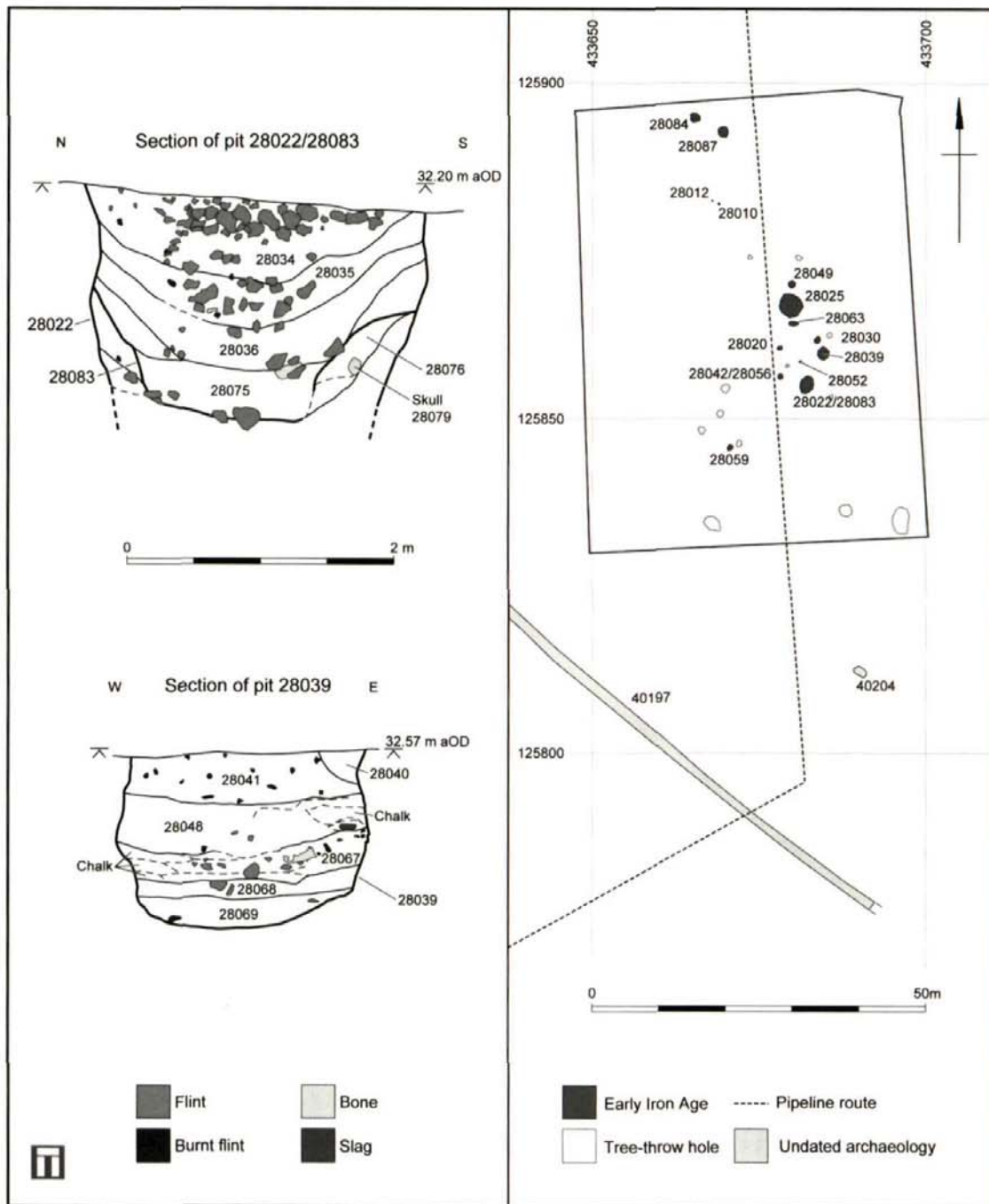


Fig 4 Plan and pit sections Area 8

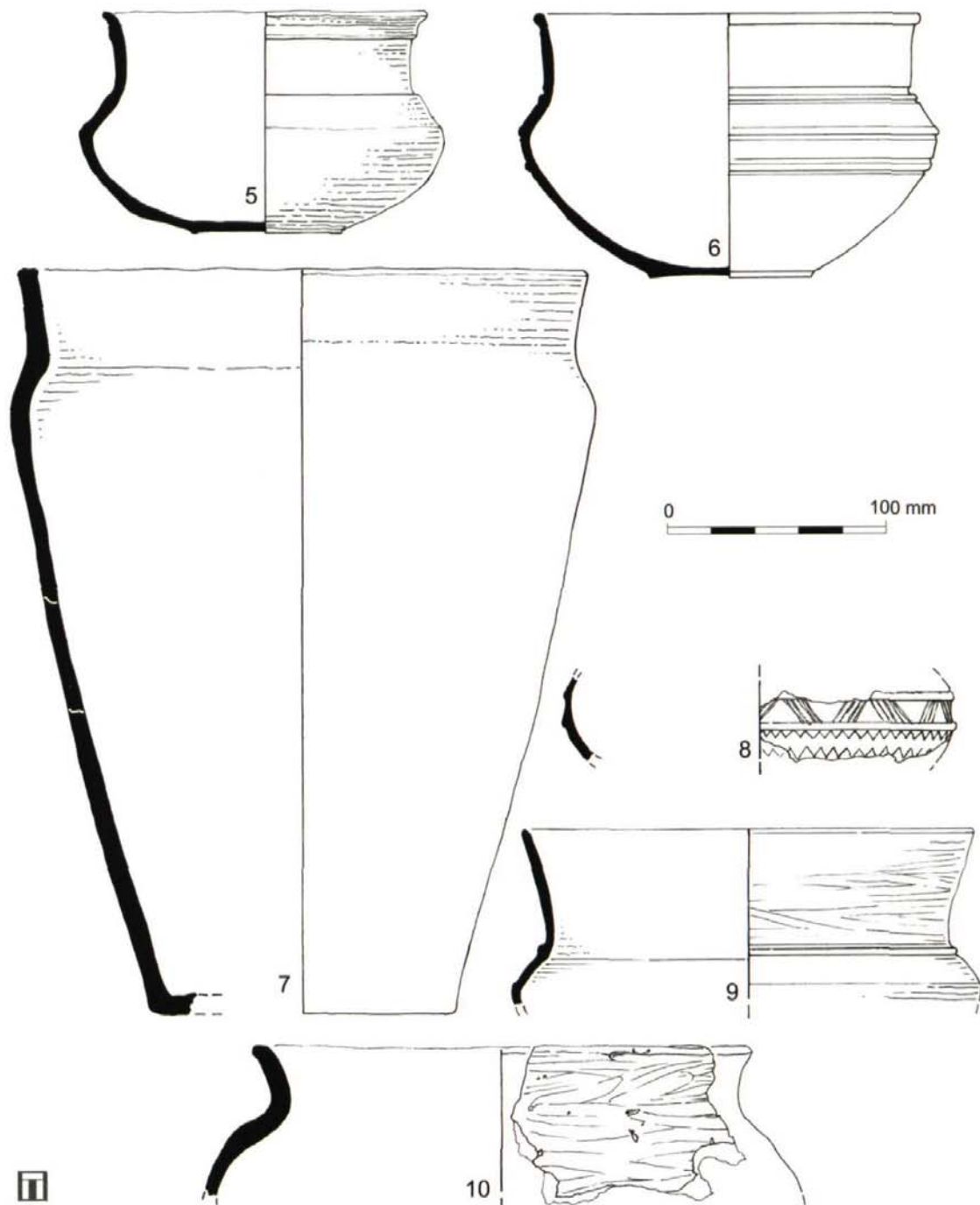


Fig 5 Early Iron Age pottery from Area 8

5. Tripartite bowl, R1, Q1, ON 68, PRN 1, context 28050, pit 28049. 6. Tripartite bowl, R1, Q1, ON 71, PRN 2, context 28050, pit 28049. 7. Shouldered jar, R4, Q2, ON 69, PRN 10, context 28050, pit 28049. 8. Decorated body sherd, Q3, PRN 137, context 28092, pit 28087. 9. Tripartite bowl, R1, Q3 fabric, PRN 13, context 28069, pit 28039. 10. Shouldered jar, R4, Q6, PRN 34, context 28048, pit 28039

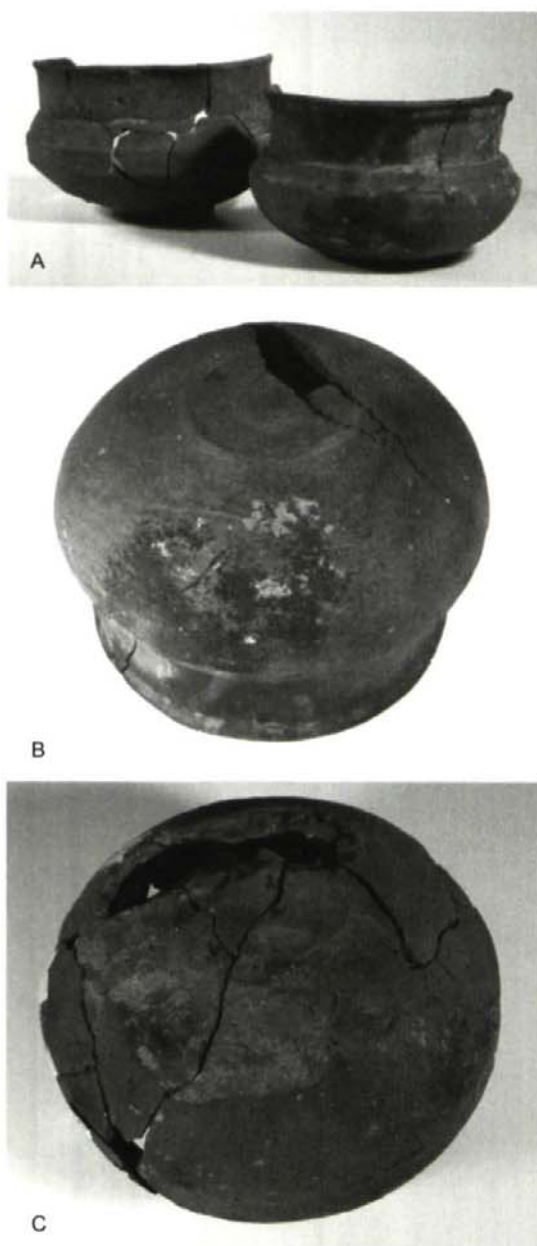


Fig 6 Group of pottery from pit 28049
A. Tripartite bowls (form R1; ON 68 and 71). B. Base of ON 68. C. Base of ON 71

69 (Fig. 5, 7), which was very fragmented with sherds of variable size, was made from a sandy fabric. The base from a small, over-fired vessel, and fragments from the base of another heavily

oxidised and over-fired vessel and several unoxidised body sherds were also recorded.

This unusual assemblage appears to be a deliberate deposit, but whether it had any significant meaning or was simply a dump of wasters from an unidentified manufacturing source cannot be determined.

Pit 28022

This pit was *c.* 2.1 m in diameter and 2.4 m deep with steep-vertical sides and an irregular base (Fig. 4). It was later recut (as 28083) leaving only its basal fills *in situ*. Within these original fills, a single disarticulated human skull (28079) was revealed at a depth of 1.15 m (in fill 28076), and has been interpreted as a placed deposit. It had clearly entered the pit as dry bone and its condition suggests it had either been exhumed, possibly from some distant grave, or curated. It does not have the appearance of having endured any prolonged period of surface exposure (no bleaching or weathering) and there is no evidence to indicate it had been 'displayed' either on a pole/shaft, or by suspension, as for example with cases from Hunsbury, Northamptonshire and Hillshead, Caithness (Pitt-Rivers 1892, 286; Anon 1909; Roberts & McKinley 2003, 68 and 75; Whimster 1981, 185).

The skull had evidence of unhealed sharp weapon trauma to the left side of the frontal bone, although it is not possible to say if the injury was fatal (Fig. 7). It consists of a clean sharp cut, 59.3 mm long, made at a *c.* 60° angle from above at the right front, with a sharp and relatively heavy blade (?short sword). In addition, the endocranial surface of the skull has micro-pitting/porosity suggesting that the individual suffered from chronic head-lice (Capasso & Di Tota 1998).

The purpose of the recut (28083) is unclear. There was a considerable quantity of charcoal in its lowest fill (28081, not visible in section), dominated by oak (*Quercus* sp.) and pomaceous wood, but also including hazel (*Corylus avellana*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) and probably bird cherry (*Prunus avium*). The overlying fill (28075) contained a neonate dog skeleton, a red deer antler tine tip, a possible tip of an awl fashioned from a mammal long bone, a bone



Fig 7 Sharp-weapon trauma on skull 28079, pit 28022



Fig 8 Iron chisel from pit 28039 Area 8

gouge, and quernstone fragments. The recut also contained a large quantity of unworked flint nodules, especially in its upper fills (28034 and 28035).

Pit 28039

This pit was *c.* 1.7 m in diameter and 1.4 m deep with near-vertical sides and a slightly concave base (Fig. 4). It contained several pieces of iron ore, and large quantities of iron slag (66 kg), most of it from fill 28048, as well as fired clay with some evidence of wattle impressions probably representing the remains of a bowl furnace.

Also from this pit was an iron chisel, 124 mm in length and *c.* 4 mm thick (Fig. 8), which is of square cross-section with an oblique end. The other end, which would have been inserted into a handle, is slightly bulbous, but no mineralised remains were present to indicate the material used for the handle. The cutting edge is formed by a bevel on one side, at approximately 45°, and is 5 mm in length. Chisels have been recovered from other Iron Age sites

in the region, including Danebury (Cunliffe 1984, 351).

Two other metal objects were recovered. One was a broken copper alloy ring-headed wire pin (ON 73), 61 mm in length with a 28.7 × 26 mm plain head. It is probably an early example of the type, retaining the bend in the shank, characteristic of the swan-neck pins used for clothes fastening, from which it is derived (Seager Smith 1984, 24) and probably dates to the 4th century BC (Dunning 1984, 274). Similar pins in both copper alloy and iron have been found at a number of sites in Hampshire (Bramdean; King John's Hill, East Worldham; Old Down Farm, Andover: Seager Smith 1984). The other object was a tapering iron rod/shank fragment (ON 71), 8 mm long, 5 mm thick.

Other finds comprised a substantial quantity of pottery, a worked bone gouge, burnt flint and flint nodules, as well as animal bone (including a complete horse skull, and possible wild boar); an indeterminate long-bone from fill 28067 provided a radiocarbon date of 790–530 cal BC (SUERC-26245; 2510±30 BP) (Table 1).

Pit/shaft 28025

This pit, 3.2 m in diameter with almost vertical sides, was excavated to a depth of *c.* 4 m below ground level, its base at a seam of tabular flint which had been partially removed in antiquity. However, it is unlikely that this was a flint mine as the presence of this seam was probably not known as it does not outcrop locally. The upper fills were rich in general waste including pottery, animal bone, a bone awl (ON 66, Fig. 10.1) and a ceramic spindle whorl, all dating to the Early Iron Age. These deposits extended to a depth of *c.* 1.20 m, below which only chalk rubble was identified.

Other pits

Pits 28030, 28042/28056 and 28020 were circular to oval with steep sides and flat bases, 0.5–1 m in diameter and 0.3–0.5 m deep. They contained what appeared to be largely domestic waste comprising varying quantities of Early Iron Age pottery, animal bone, worked flint and charcoal; pit 28030 also contained iron slag and fragments of a possible ceramic oven.

Two further pits, 28084 and 28087, *c.* 33 m

north of the main group were 1.40 m and 1.50 m in diameter respectively and 1.45 m and 1.85 m deep. They each contained pottery, charcoal, animal bone, burnt and struck flint, with quernstone fragments in 28087.

Industrial activity

The upper end of a spit-shaped currency bar (ON 97, context 40199) was recorded in the area of Area 8 during the watching brief (61 × 24.9 × 4 mm; weight 30 g) but unfortunately it came from the upper fill of a medieval field boundary (40197) (Fig. 4).

The excavations at Area 8 yielded approximately 66 kg of slag, the majority of which (from pit 28039) is derived from iron smelting, as well as a few fragments of iron ore. The slag is indicative of smelting in a non-slag tapping, slagpit furnace. This type of furnace consisted of a pit under a super structure generally thought to be of the low-shaft kind; the pit was used to collect slag as it formed during the smelt (Paynter 2007).

The assemblage consists of a number of 'furnace bottoms' which are more or less plano-convex in shape. Also present are substantial blocks of flow slag with clear flow structures which, in many cases, have been in contact with relatively large pieces of either wood or charcoal which was used to fill the pit. There is little evidence for smithing from the site; however, one small plano-convex cake (160 × 100 mm) closely resembles a smithing hearth bottom and therefore may point to small-scale smithing activity on site.

Hedges and Salter (1979) examined the slag inclusions in an iron currency bar from a hoard excavated within the hillfort at Danebury and compared the results with currency bars from Beckford and Hunsbury. The compositions of the slag inclusions for each hoard were distinct and while local ore sources could easily be suggested for Beckford and Hunsbury, the source of the Danebury currency bars was not identified. Further study of the assemblage was subsequently undertaken comparing data from Area 8 with those from the Danebury currency bar hoard, as well as other prehistoric iron smelting slags (Paynter 2006), and although it has not been possible to identify Area 8 as the production

site for the Danebury bars, several other objects from Danebury have revealed compositional parallels (Girbal 2010).

Domestic activity and economy

Although no structures were identified, the pits produced a fairly large assemblage of pottery (1141 sherds, weighing 12,781 g), ten quernstones and fragments, seven bone objects and evidence for both animal husbandry and arable farming.

All the pottery is Early Iron Age in date (Table 2). Cross-context joins in several of the pits indicate they were infilled fairly rapidly. Four contained large assemblages of more than 150 sherds (28049, 28087, 28084 and 28039; *see* Jones 2011 for details). Fourteen fabrics were identified (fabric definitions and descriptions are given in Appendix 1). The assemblage (*see* Table 3) is dominated by sandy wares (81.4% by count, 74% by weight), with smaller quantities of quartz and organic-tempered (15.5% by count, 15.4% by weight). Shell-tempered wares (1.4% by count, 8.6% by weight), flint-tempered (1.2/1.8%), quartz and shell-tempered and other calcareous wares formed minor components of the assemblage (<1%). It is reasonable to assume that most if not all the sandy fabrics represent local procurement and production and there are some possible inclusions of glauconite, the nearest source of which are the Bracklesham Beds 5 km to the south. Other probable sources further afield include the Salisbury area (fabrics Q3 and Q4, equivalent to Danebury fabric group E0; Brown 2000a, 84), approximately 20 km to the west, and possibly Barton Clay sources 15 km to the south-west as Fabric S1 contains what appears to be fossiliferous shell.

Fourteen forms were identified (Table 4). Jar forms (R4, R6, R7, R8, R12, R21) dominate the assemblage with only one or possibly two fineware bowl forms and one form of neutral profile. The most commonly occurring jar form (R4 and the related R7; Fig. 5, 7, 10), is slack-shouldered and has an upright or slightly concave neck and squared rim, as at Danebury (form JB2; Cunliffe 1984, 259, figs 6.29), and other sites in the region such as Winnall Down (Hawkes 1985, fig. 53.36, forms 10 and 11). Rim diameters of 200–260 mm, 360 mm and 400 mm

Table 2 Quantification of pottery in Area 8 pits, by sherd number, weight and rim type

Feature	No.	Wt. (g)	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	R11	R12	R13	R21
Pit 28020	1	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pit 28022	3	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pit 28025	78	1083	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Pit 28030	19	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pit 28039	206	2428	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pit 28042	4	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Pit 28049	387	4143	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pit 28059	30	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pit 28083	46	953	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pit 28084	156	1697	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Pit 28087	211	2073	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-
Total	1141	12,781	5	1	8	7	2	1	3	1	3	4	2	2	1	2

were recorded. Three early jar forms include examples with upright necks with fingertip impressions on the rim and/or shoulder (e.g. Figs 9, 16) and one form with a hammerhead rim (R21; Fig. 9, 11–12) and a rim diameter of 360 mm, in a densely shell-tempered fabric (cf. Danebury JA2; Brown 2000a, fig. 3.14).

Two bowl forms have been recognised (R1 and R9) in three fabrics (Table 4; Fig. 5, 5, 6 & 9). The R1 bowls are a very distinctive type occurring at Danebury as type BB1 ('scratched-cordoned bowls'; Cunliffe 1984, 254, figs 6.22, 6.57–8). The Area 8 examples have upright necks and beaded rims, faceted shoulders emphasised by cordons, and the shoulders are red-finished, burnished and scratched (haematite-coated). Rim diameters are between 150 mm and 200 mm. At Danebury this form is dated to 470–360 BC (Cunliffe 1995, 17) but at Area 8 one example was recovered from the lowest fill of pit 28039 which produced a radiocarbon date of 790–520 cal BC (Table 1). The similarity of the Area 8 silty Q3/Q4 fabric to fabric group E0 at Danebury, (Brown 2000a, 84), is suggestive of regional trading patterns rather than on-site or local manufacture for these vessels.

Morris (after Cunliffe 1984) states that the scratched-cordoned vessels were produced in a single location and distributed to sites up to 40 km away: 'for immediately local use and for a non-hierarchical, intra-regional exchange network' (Morris 1996, 43).

Two vessels of neutral profile are present amongst the assemblage (R5), possibly proto-saucepan pots of the 5th–4th century BC (Fig. 9, 14).

There is very little evidence as to the actual use of these vessels, with only five instances of external soot deposits, three of internal burnt residue, and one with deposits on both surfaces. The sooting occurred on single examples of the R4 and R7 jars and a small R11 vessel.

The animal bone assemblage from the pits appears to represent mostly domestic waste. It has been observed that, on Iron Age sites in southern England generally, different feature types may produce different species proportions, with sheep/goat and pig being generally relatively more numerous in pits and cattle and horse being more numerous in ditches (Maltby & Coy 1991, 100). In terms of bone fragment counts (NISP) and the number of individuals represented (MNI) sheep/goat and pig

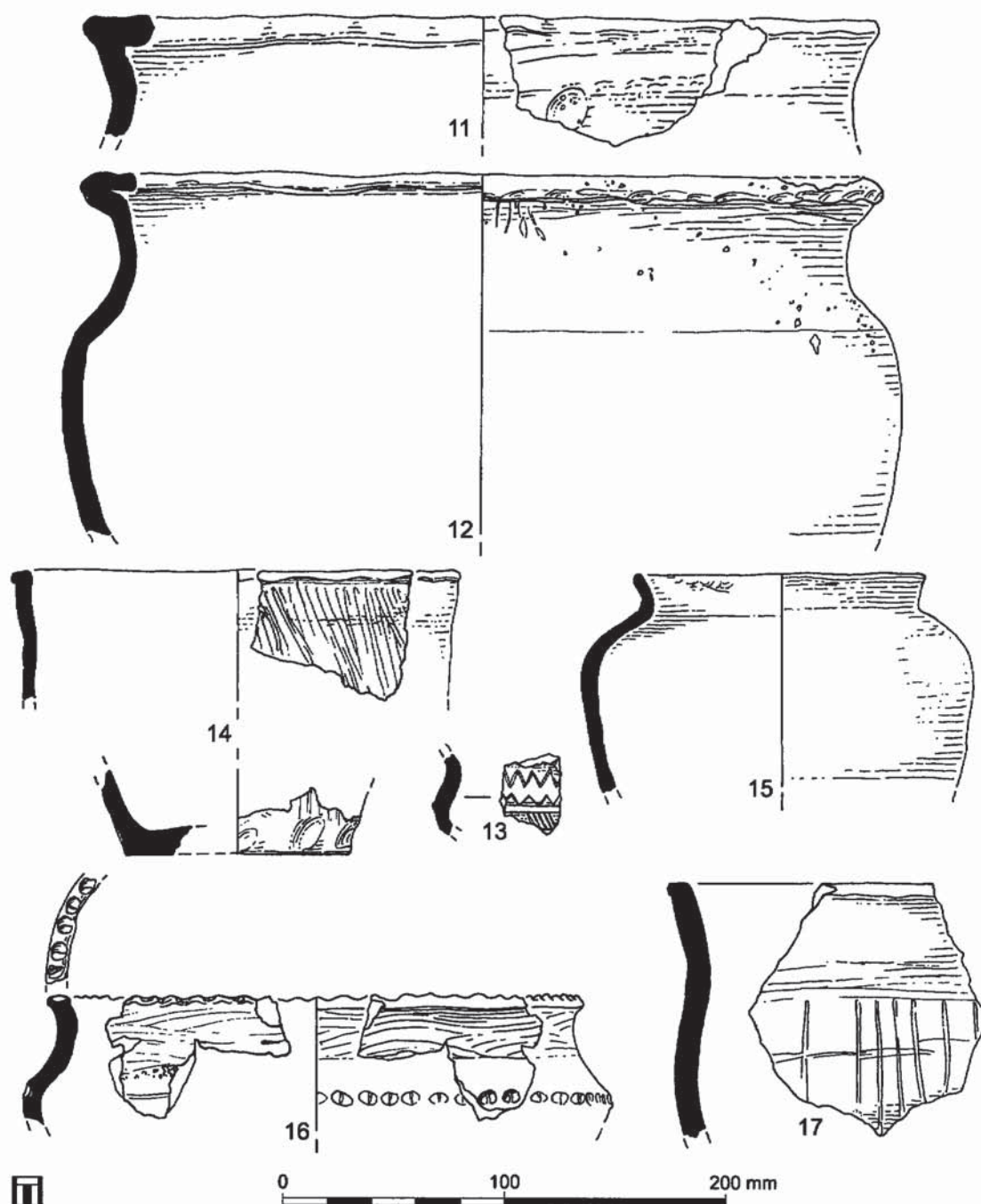


Fig 9 Iron Age pottery from Area 8

11. Hammerhead jar, R21, S1, PRN 17, context 28069, pit 28039. 12. Hammerhead jar, R21, S1, PRN 20, context 28068, pit 28039. 13. Decorated body sherd, Q1, PRN 47, context 28098, pit 28084. 14. Neutral profile vessel, R5, Q2, PRN 48, context 28098, pit 28084. 15. Small, shouldered jar, R6, F2, PRN 72, context 28036, pit 28083. 16. Carinated jar, R8, Q1, PRN 87, context 28070, pit/shaft 28025. 17. Slack-shouldered jar, R7, QV1, PRN 80, context 28036, pit 28083

Table 3 Late prehistoric and Romano-British fabric totals (Area 5, 8 and 9)

<i>Fabric code</i>	<i>Area 5</i>		<i>Area 8</i>		<i>Area 9</i>			
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>IA features</i>		<i>RB features</i>	
					<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
Prehistoric								
C1			4	11				
F1	10	42						
F2			13	228				
F3								
F7					92	1450		
Q1	17	22	305	3471				
Q2			431	3261				
Q3			46	265				
Q4			18	133				
Q5	18	47	35	791				
Q6			31	525				
Q7			1	6				
Q8			34	525				
Q9			28	517				
Q10	18	256						
Q11	168	708						
Q12	42	224						
QS1			2	16				
QV1			177	1946				
QV3					267	1648	47	267
S1			16	1086				
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>1299</i>	<i>1141</i>	<i>12781</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>3098</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>267</i>
Romano-British								
E301	1	46						
F100	50	791			82	897	47	1082
G100	8	150			1	41	66	2071
Q100	116	1285					122	1244
Q103	41	704			4	92	408	7714
Q104	3	33						
Q105	64	1097						
Q106							1	23
S99							1	21
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>4106</i>			<i>87</i>	<i>1030</i>	<i>645</i>	<i>12155</i>
Total	556	5405	1140	12779	446	4128	692	12422

Table 4 Number of vessels present in each rim type, by fabric (Area 8)

<i>Form code</i>	<i>F2</i>	<i>Q1</i>	<i>Q2</i>	<i>Q3</i>	<i>Q4</i>	<i>Q5</i>	<i>Q6</i>	<i>Q7</i>	<i>Q8</i>	<i>Q9</i>	<i>QV1</i>	<i>S1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Jars													16
R4	–	2	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	7
R6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
R7	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3
R8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
R12	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
R21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Neutral profile													2
R5	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
Bowls	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
R1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5
R9	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Uncertain form													16
R2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
R3	–	3	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	8
R10	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4
R11	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
R13	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Total	1	18	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	42

outnumber cattle and horse here, but bone weight (BW), which correlates with live weight, indicates that beef was more important than horse meat, mutton or pork (Table 5).

The presence of most parts of the cattle, sheep/goat and pig skeletons indicate that they were processed on or near the site. The same might also be true for horse. The presence of whole carcasses and the lack of trade in meat cuts are characteristic of the Iron Age (Hambleton 1999, 31). It seems that preserving meat on a large scale for trading activities was less profitable than trading animals on the hoof. The butchery marks seen on the cattle, sheep/goat, pig/wild boar and horse bones were mainly caused by knives. Similar styles of butchery were also seen at other Iron Age sites in northern Hampshire, such as Houghton

Down (Hamilton 2000a) and Nettlebank Copse (Hamilton 2000b, 103). Some chop marks indicated the removal of the horn cores of cattle, sheep and goat.

Hambleton (1999, 46) found in her study of husbandry strategies in the Iron Age that sites in Wessex and Central Southern England are dominated by sheep, with slightly less cattle and low percentages of pig. The manure of these large sheep flocks maintained soil fertility for arable production. Apart from the meat obtained from the domesticates, milk from cattle and sheep would have been used fresh and turned into butter and cheese to prolong its keeping (Wood 2003, 75–9). The wool obtained from the sheep would have provided a trade commodity. At Area 8 cattle seem to have been primarily killed at over 36 months

Table 5 Fauna list according to NISP, BW and MNI (Area 8)

<i>Species</i>	<i>NISP</i>	<i>BW</i>	<i>MNI</i>
Horse (<i>Equus caballus</i>)	6	1623	2
Cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i>)	125	5049	5
Sheep (<i>Ovis aries</i>)	5	60	
Goat (<i>Capra hircus</i>)	3	9	
Sheep/goat (<i>Ovis/ Capra</i>)	173	756	12
Pig (<i>Sus domesticus</i>)	31	219	2
Dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)	*2	93	2
Dog/Fox (<i>Canis familiaris/ Vulpes vulpes</i>)	1	1	—
Red deer (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>)	2	67	1
Wild boar (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	2	49	1
Bank vole (<i>Clethrionomys glareolus</i>)	70	3	5
Field vole (<i>Microtus agrestis</i>)	69	—	7
Wood mouse (<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>)	21	1	1
Common shrew (<i>Sorex araneus</i>)	1	—	1
Common frog (<i>Rana temporaria</i>)	45	1	3
large mammal	178	312	—
medium mammal	147	56	—
micro mammal	13	1	—
anura	10	—	—
Total	904	8300	42

Key: *Two more or less complete skeletons

of age suggesting that they were kept for dairy purposes, as well as, presumably as fertiliser producers, beasts of burden, and for reproduction. The limited ageing data available for sheep/goat indicates the presence of juvenile, subadult and adult animals representing a non-specialised husbandry strategy (Hambleton 1999, 74). The sheep were clearly bred in the vicinity of the settlement as neonate bones were found. Pigs were killed at the optimum slaughter age of around two years, a common practice in the Iron Age (Hambleton 1999, 69). All horse bones were fused and no bones of subadult or juvenile animals were found. The vast majority of horse remains at other Iron Age sites in the Test valley area, such as

Danebury (Grant 1991, 476) and Houghton Down (Hamilton 2000a, 138), also came from adult animals.

Three pits stand out as having more unusual fill sequences or special deposits. Pit 28049 contained a sheep/goat tibia fragment, the crown of a red deer antler (ON 74) and an unidentified large mammal fragment. The tibia fragment and the antler show signs of scorching. Pit 28022 contained an immature dog skeleton (4–5 months) and a group of other bones of domesticates, none of which show signs of butchery or burning. Re-cut 28083, within pit 28022, contained the skeleton of a neonate dog as well as an antler tine tip of red deer and a piece of worked bone (see below).

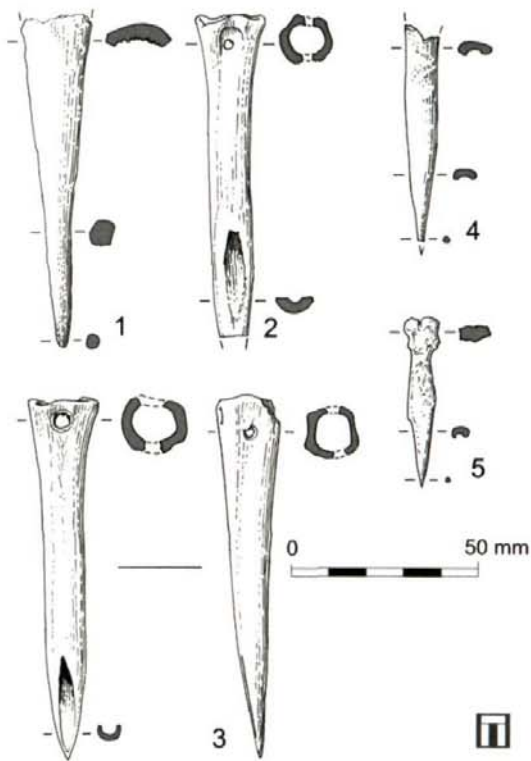


Fig 10 Bone objects from Area 5 and Area 8
 1. Awl, ON 66, pit/shaft 28025. 2. 'Gouge' Danebury class 1, ON 95, pit 28039. 3. 'Gouge' Danebury class 1, ON 80, pit 28049. 4. Awl, ON 21, context 25033, pit 25032. 5. Awl, ON 20, context 25033, pit 25032

Apart from two foot bones tentatively identified as wild boar and two pieces of red deer antler in pits 28049 and 28083, all wild species consist of micro-mammals and frogs. The absence of deer bones other than antler fragments suggests that shed antlers were collected rather than deer hunted.

Among the seven pieces of worked bone and antler recovered are two 'gouges' of Danebury class 1 type (Sellwood 1984, fig. 7.33), with long pointed terminals and raised flanges at each side (ON 80, pit 28049, Fig. 10, 3, and ON 95, pit 28039, Fig. 10, 2). Both were made from the proximal parts of sheep/goat metatarsi with perforated upper ends. Both implements show surface polish, although one is now quite badly abraded. While these gouges

could have fulfilled a number of different functions, a use in the weaving process, as shuttles or pin-beaters, was suggested for the Danebury examples on the basis of the wear patterns (Sellwood 1984, 387). At Glastonbury similar perforations were considered to result from the attachment of wooden shafts (Bulleid & Gray 1917, 419–21), but the absence of any sign of metal rivets at Danebury suggested that this was not the case. The Danebury examples have a chronological spread spanning the Iron Age, although with a concentration in the Early Iron Age (Sellwood 1984, 382). A number of gouges have also been found at Maiden Castle, mainly in contexts associated with the extended Middle Iron Age hillfort; Wheeler (1943, 303) claimed that those made with proximal heads (as the complete Area 8 gouges are) generally occurred later than those with distal heads, and later excavations have broadly confirmed this chronological trend, although with a period of overlap (Laws 1991).

Two possible awls (ON 66, pit/shaft 28025, Fig 10, 1 and ON 87, pit 28084, not illustrated) are made from splinters of unidentified long bone. Again, numerous parallels are known from Danebury (Sellwood 1984, fig. 7.36).

Two pieces of antler, comprising a tine tip from pit 28083 (ON 81) and a scorched crown from pit 28049 (ON 74) could represent evidence for antler-working, although neither shows obvious signs of working. A cattle rib fragment with multiple parallel transverse cut marks (ON 86) from pit 28084 is of unknown function, but could be an offcut from bone-working.

Four pit samples were selected for detailed examination out of 19 bulk samples taken for recovery of charred plant remains. Cereal grains were present in small numbers suggesting that all four deposits contain only cereal processing waste rather than the product. In addition fragments of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*) and a stone of sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) may represent wild collected food resources or may derive from wood collected for fuel.

Two samples from pit/shaft 28025 appear to derive from two stages of crop processing; one dominated by glume bases, the other by weed seeds. One sample produced 56 glume bases, with no grain and 17 weed seeds suggest-

ing that this represents the processing waste of de-husking hulled wheats. Spelt wheat is the only wheat species identified in this sample. The other sample from this pit, conversely, produced only very few cereal remains consisting of two grains, and eight glume bases, along with 411 weed seeds. The deposit included large numbers of certain species suggesting that many of the seeds derive from seed heads or capsules (e.g. poppy).

If hulled wheats are stored in spikelet form (as opposed to fully processed grain), they may be processed in two separate phases. Prior to storage the early stages of threshing, winnowing, and sieving may take place to reduce the bulk going into storage or for transport elsewhere, and to remove the large bits of chaff, rachis and many of the weeds and weed heads. De-husking and final cleaning (often fine sievings) are then likely to occur as spikelets are removed from storage and prepared for milling/consumption. It has been suggested (Stevens 2003) that the level of processing prior to storage could be related to available labour at harvest. While it is difficult to establish the stage at which the weeds in this sample have been removed, the very limited number of glume bases suggests that it occurred at a separate stage to de-husking, and therefore possibly prior to storage.

The range of weed species suggests the possibility that the cereals were cultivated on alluvial soils towards the River Test, rather than on the chalk immediately around the site, or indeed that they were imported from further afield. The presence of opium poppy is of some interest and may indicate its cultivation locally as an oil crop. It was also present on the Danebury Environs sites from the Early Iron Age (Campbell 2000). Finally a number of unidentified objects were present in context 28080 which appear to be associated with a tuber-type structure. The presence of tubers suggests some uprooting of crops and/or weeds.

Further indication of the final processing of cereals can be found in the presence of 10 quernstone and possible quernstone fragments, comprising five saddle querns (pit/shaft 28025, pits 28039, 28084 and 28087 (two examples)) and five fragments of unknown

quern type (pit/shaft 28025, pits 28039, 28059, 28083 and 28084). The saddle querns are in three different lithologies. Two examples (pits 28039, 28087) are in greensand, possibly from the Upper Greensand in the Vale of Wardour near Shaftesbury, Dorset; two (pits 28084, 28087) are in sarsen, from Tertiary deposits within the Hampshire Basin; and one (pit/shaft 28025) is in a ferruginous sandstone, possibly from the Agglestone Grit (Barton Beds) in the Swanage/Poole area. All of the miscellaneous fragments are in greensand, again possibly from the Upper Greensand of the Vale of Wardour.

Thus, the majority of the quernstones (60%) potentially originated from the Swanage/Poole district, 20% originated from somewhere in the Hampshire Basin, and 20% in the Upper Greensand of the Vale of Wardour. At Danebury, the majority (78%) of all worked stone was sourced from the Greensand outcrops in the Vale of Wardour (Brown 1984, 407). The use of Upper Greensand for quernstones was questioned at Danebury, as the stone is not as suitable for grinding cereals as the harder Lower Greensand (*ibid.*). From the small assemblage at Area 8 it may be suggested that the inhabitants of this area during the Early Iron Age preferred to source the coarser grained sandstone from the Swanage/Poole area.

Area 5

An Early Iron Age pit and three Middle Iron Age inhumation graves were excavated in Area 5 (Fig. 11). Aerial photography suggests a possibly associated settlement to the north of the site.

Pit 25032

The pit was c. 1.0 m by 1.5 m and 0.45 m deep, with straight vertical sides and a flat base. The lower fill (25033) contained two bone awls (ON 21, Fig. 10, 4; ON 20, Fig. 10, 5) and a used piece of igneous rock. A deliberate backfill deposit (25055) above this contained charcoal, struck flint and sherds of Early Iron Age pottery, with further flints and pottery coming from the uppermost fill (25193). In total 252 sherds (1137 g), from several vessels, were recovered, mostly body and base fragments in a silty fabric

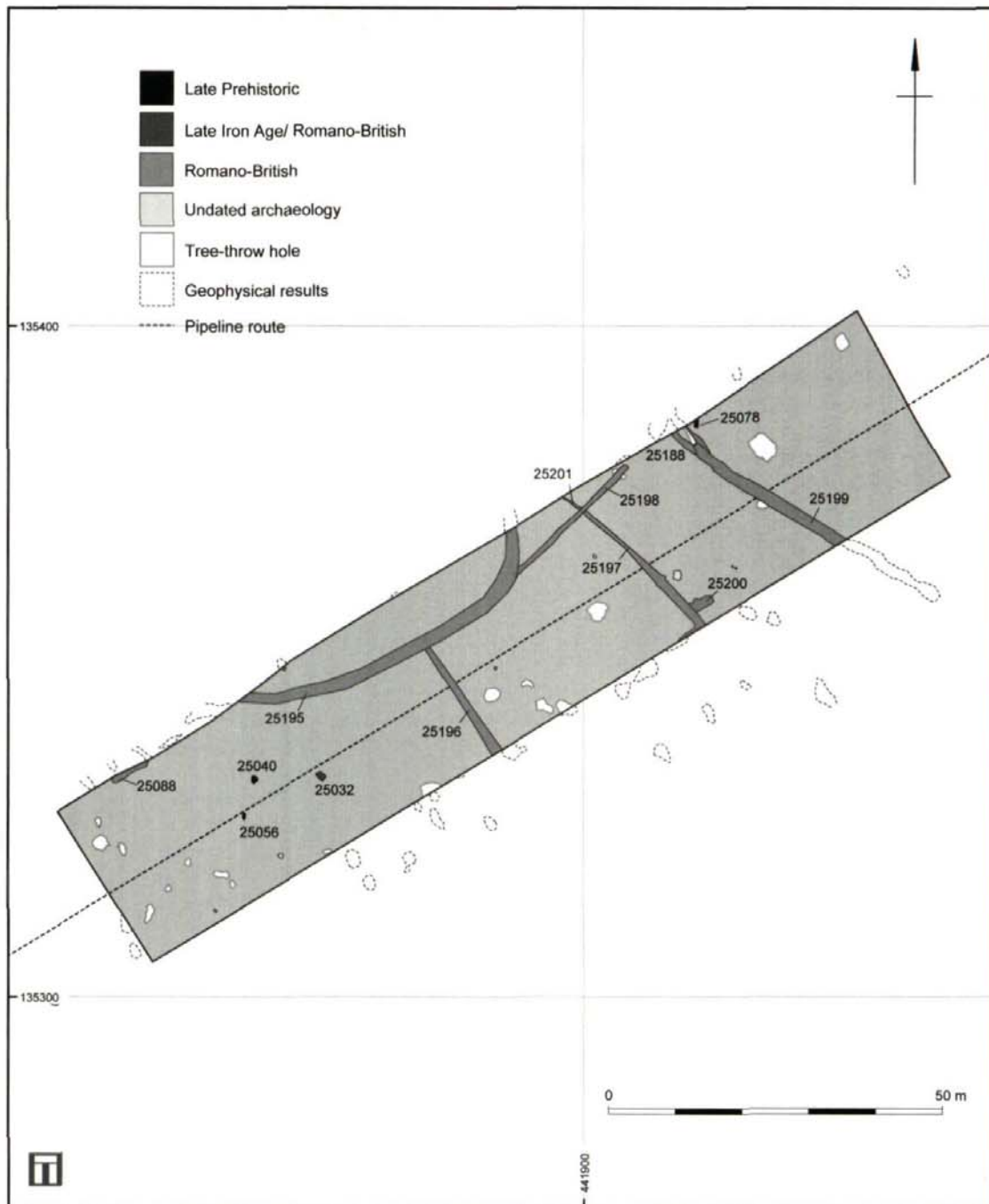


Fig 11 Plan Area 5

with fine flint inclusions, but also a single rim fragment (R13). Twenty unstratified sherds (157 g) in a very similar fabric, and a single sherd from a short length of ditch (25200), may also be of Early Iron Age date.

Grave 25040

This grave, measuring c. 1 m by 0.7 m and 0.4 m deep, contained the burial (25043) of a woman aged 35–45 years, laid possibly flexed with her head to the north. Although over 90% of the skeleton survived, it was in a poor condition, partly due to having been covered by large flint nodules. The woman had an estimated stature of 1.54 m. The left humerus provided a radiocarbon date of 400–200 cal BC (SUERC-26240; 2270±30 BP) (Table 1).

Schmorl's nodes (a pressure defect resulting from a rupture in the intervertebral disc; Rogers & Waldron 1995, 27; Roberts & Manchester 1997, 107) were recorded, affecting c. 18.7% of the spinal vertebrae. Evidence for degenerative disc disease was also recorded as were enthesophytes and lesions indicative of osteoarthritis (*ibid.* 43–4), the latter affecting c. 4.9% of the extra-spinal joints. Some ante mortem tooth loss was indicated.

Grave 25056

This grave, c. 6 m south-west of grave 25040, was c. 1 m long (orientated north–south), 0.4 m wide and up to 0.2 m deep. It contained the truncated burial (25058) of a woman aged 35–45 years, laid flexed on her left side with her head to the north. Only c. 25% of the skeleton survived, and the bone was in poor condition; most of the skull and lower limb bones were missing.

There was a well-healed transverse mid-shaft fracture to a proximal foot phalanx. Such fractures most commonly result from a heavy object dropping onto the foot and can result in severe pain and swelling (Adams 1987, 290). A cortical defect in the left proximal femur probably reflects soft tissue trauma to the thigh muscles and enthesophytes were present at several joints.

Grave 25078

This grave, c. 90 m to the north-east of the other graves, was c. 1.2 m long (orientated

north–south), 0.6 m wide and 0.07 m deep. It contained the truncated burial (25079) of a probable male aged over 40 years. The body was flexed on its left side with the head to the north; the feet were crossed at the ankle but most of the upper body was missing, with only sparse fragments of skull, right arm and upper torso present, and the bone was in poor condition.

In addition, the lower limb bones of a woman aged over 18 years were also found in this grave in the approximate position of the right arm of skeleton 25079. They may have been redeposited but, given the shallow surviving depth of the grave, they could have been all that remained of an almost ploughed-out additional *in situ* burial.

Degenerative disc disease, reflecting age-related degeneration of the vertebral discs (Rogers & Waldron 1995, 27), was recorded on skeleton 25079, as were enthesophytes (bony growths which may develop at tendon and ligament insertions on the bone) on various joints which are most likely to reflect repetitive minor traumatic stress, the evidence for which tends to increase with age (Rogers & Waldron 1995, 24–5). The individual had also suffered ante mortem tooth loss and a small dental abscess, most likely associated with evidence for dental caries although the associated tooth is missing post-mortem.

Discussion

The burial in grave 25040 was radiocarbon dated to the Middle Iron Age, and the other graves are assumed to be of similar date. As such they pre-date the main period of activity at this site, represented by the Romano-British ditches (below). Poor skeletal recovery and the small size of this assemblage preclude much general comment on the health status of the group. The absence of dental hypoplasia (developmental defects in the tooth enamel reflective of periods of illness or nutritional stress in the immature individual; Hillson 1979) and paucity of *cribra orbitalia* (pitting in the eye sockets) suggest the individuals were relatively well-nourished as children. Slight possible calculus deposits and low caries rates suggest a moderate self-cleaning diet reasonably high in meat protein.

Late Iron Age–Romano-British

Area 9

The archaeological remains in Area 9 comprised a possible Late Iron Age/Romano-British double-ditched enclosure, initially identified by geophysical survey (Bartlett 2007), with associated features (Fig. 12).

Double-ditched enclosure

At the south-west, the enclosure consisted of two connected parallel ditches (29336), c. 6.2 m apart, which turned at a near-right angle just within the trench to run NW–SE, forming a terminal not detected on the geophysical survey. The inner and outer ditches were c. 2.2 m and 1.4 m wide, and 0.9 and 0.5 m deep, respectively, with steep V-shaped profiles and narrow 'ankle-breaker' flat bases. Both yielded Late Iron Age pottery (late 2nd or early 1st century BC).

A north-eastern extension to the excavation revealed two similarly proportioned parallel ditches (29338 and 29340) also c. 6.2 m apart, and also running roughly NW–SE (again not detected by the geophysical survey). These were c. 1.8 m and 1.5 m wide, respectively, and both c. 0.7 m deep, with slightly more U-shaped profiles, but again with 'ankle-breaker' bases. No direct association with 29336 could be demonstrated but their similarities and orientations strongly suggest that they form part of the same, possibly subrectangular enclosure.

Other ditches

A number of less substantial ditches (e.g. 29334, 29339, 29341 and 29342), mostly aligned NW–SE, appear to pre-date the enclosure. Ditch 29339, for example, was cut by enclosure ditch 29336, while ditch 29341 was cut by ditch 29340. Ditch 29341 turned sharply to the south-west, terminating 3 m short of a recut ditch (29342) also aligned NW–SE. Together these ditches appear to mark out an arrangement of small, sub-rectangular fields (of which ditch 29337 may also have been part) that were subsequently overlain by the enclosure, although ditch 29342 contained pottery dating largely to the late 1st century AD and into the 2nd century, as well as a number 1st century BC sherds. Ditch 29332, which was c. 1.3 m

wide and 0.3 m deep, may have formed the southernmost boundary to this field system, although it also produced mostly mid–late 1st century AD pottery.

An environmental sample from the recut of ditch 29342 (29319) produced a mixed assemblage of charred plant remains, with grain outnumbering chaff elements. Interestingly, spelt was the only wheat species identified in the sample, the absence of emmer wheat possibly being the result of a shift in crop types into the Romano-British period. The limited weed assemblage in this sample was dominated by grass seeds

Pits and post-holes

A number of pits and post-holes were excavated in Area 9, some in small clusters, other isolated and producing little dating evidence. The largest pit group lay immediately north-east of enclosure ditches 29338 and 29340. They were between c. 0.4 m and 1.3 m in diameter.

Notable within this group was pit 29221 which contained fills rich in charcoal, slag and burnt clay, suggesting that metalworking had taken place nearby. The charcoal was heavily dominated by oak (at 73%), including larger roundwood, as well as hazel roundwood of a consistent size, 2–5 years old when cut, and small quantities of field maple and pomaceous fruit wood.

The charred plant remains from the pits included a large quantity of the chaff of glumed wheats, of which both emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) and spelt (*T. spelta*) were represented by well-preserved glume bases and spikelet forks, with emmer wheat outnumbering spelt quite significantly. The rachis of six-row hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) were present and occasional culm nodes that could derive from either the hulled wheats or the barley. The paucity of grain in relation to the glume bases and rachis suggests that this is mixed material resulting from more than one processing episode, as barley is a free-threshing cereal, which is processed very differently from spelt and emmer. The presence of fragments of hazelnut shell further indicates the mixed origin of this sample. It is possible that the processing by-products of the cereals was stored and used together in the same burning

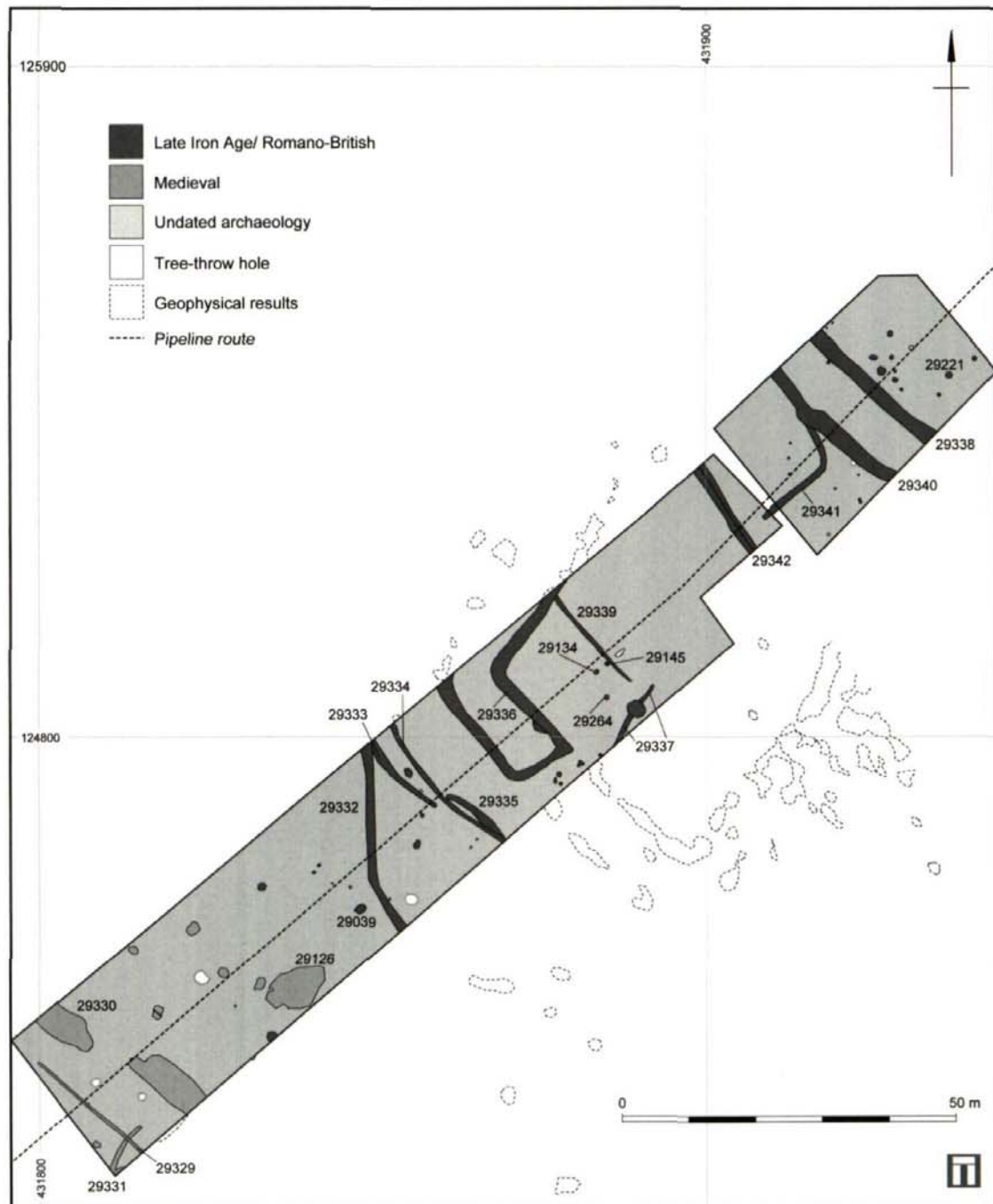


Fig 12 Plan of Area 9

episode, possibly as fuel for drying grain or a similar function.

The numerous weed seeds present in the pit deposits are largely derived from ruderal species of disturbed ground and grassland habitats. There were no cereal type grass rhizomes to suggest the cereals had been harvested by uprooting although a number of unidentified tubers were present. The presence of corn spurrey (*Spergula arvensis*), sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella* agg) and scentless mayweed suggest the cultivation of light sandy soils while black bindweed is particularly strongly associated with spring sown barley.

A second cluster of pits lay immediately to the south-east of the terminal of double-ditch 29336. They were between c. 0.3 m and 0.6 m in diameter. Finds were few and although some sherds of Late Iron Age/early Romano-British date were present it was not possible to define any relationship (chronological or functional) with the enclosure ditches. A large pit (29039) to the south of ditch 29332 produced two sherds of Late Iron Age/early Romano-British sandy ware.

There were also post-holes scattered over the area, some in clusters but forming no coherent patterns. A group of three post-holes (29134, 29145 and 29264), up to 0.7 m in diameter and 0.3 m deep, lay to the south of ditch 29339 and produced Late Iron Age/early Romano-British pottery.

Dating

Dating evidence for the Area 9 features is not plentiful, and consists mainly of pottery in fabrics and forms which cannot, themselves, help to distinguish much in the way of chronological development. The Iron Age pottery is dominated by the quartz and organic-tempered fabric QV3 (see Table 3) followed by flint-tempered fabrics with other wares occurring in very small quantities. It proved difficult to distinguish between 2nd/1st century BC and 1st century AD fabrics and only five vessel forms were identified, each represented by a single vessel: R10 (not illus.), R14 (Fig. 13, 20), R22 (Fig. 13, 18), R23 (Fig. 13, 19) and R24 (Fig. 13, 21).

Possibly the earliest dated pottery is from pit 29212 (not shown on Fig. 12) which contained two vessels with proto-bead rims and rounded

bodies (Fig. 13, 18–19) that are similar to Danebury form JC2.1, dated 350–50 BC. Double-ditch 29336 produced mostly flint-tempered wares including an everted rim S-profiled jar, decorated with four rows of stamped dots and irregular burnished lines creating a herring-bone effect, with patches of burnish on both surfaces (Fig. 13, 21). The vessel form occurs at Danebury (JD3, dated 310–50 BC; Brown 2000a, 87), as does the decoration (*ibid.*, fig. 6.48, 613). A second jar with everted rim and a bead-rim jar were also recorded. The association of the decorated vessel with a bead-rim jar suggests a date towards the end of the 2nd century or first half of the 1st century BC.

A Late Iron Age vessel, possibly from the 1st century BC was recovered from ditch 29334. It is a necked jar with squared bead rim and angular shoulder, horizontally scored on the upper surface and vertically scored on the lower (Fig. 13, 20).

The early Romano-British assemblage from Area 9 dates to the mid-late 1st century AD and is dominated by bead-rimmed jars (R100) in sandy (ten vessels) and flint-tempered (four vessels) fabrics (Table 6). Four everted rim jars (R101) were also recorded, in sandy, flint-tempered and greyware fabrics. Two small, necked jars (R106) were present in a sandy ware, however all other forms were represented by single examples. They include a copy of a Gallo-Belgic platter (R103), a necked jar with a beaded rim (R115), and a small, bead rim jar with a high shoulder (R117). A plain rim on a long neck probably derives from a beaker of some form (R118).

Area 5

A possible Romano-British field system was represented by three roughly parallel ditches (25196, 25197 and 25199) running NW–SE across Area 5 (Fig. 11). Ditches 25196 and 25197 were c. 1 m and 1.3 m wide, and 0.25 m and 0.4 m deep, respectively, both with concave sides and bases; ditch 25197 became narrower and shallower towards the north-west, petering out just before the edge of excavation. Ditch 25199, which terminated 3 m short of the northern edge of excavation but was shown by the geophysical survey to continue towards the south-east, was c. 1.7 m wide and 1 m deep with

Table 6 Correlation of Iron Age fabrics and forms (Area 9)

<i>Fabric/form</i>	<i>Iron Age</i>		<i>Romano-British</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>F7</i>	<i>QV3</i>	<i>F100</i>	<i>Q100</i>	<i>Q103</i>	<i>Q106</i>	
R10	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
R14	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
R22	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
R23	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
R24	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
R100	—	—	4	—	10	—	14
R101	—	—	2	1	1	—	4
R102	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
R103	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
R106	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
R115	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
R117	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
R118	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	2	3	7	2	15	1	30

a V-shaped profile, with chalk rubble in its base suggesting that there had been a bank its north-eastern side; early Romano-British pottery was recovered from its primary fill.

Ditch 25197 was cut at a near right angle by ditch 25198, the western end of which was cut, in turn, by a curving ditch (25195), which also cut the northern end of ditch 25196. Ditch 25195, which continued to the north and west, outside the excavation area, and may have defined a subcircular enclosure, was *c.* 2 m wide and 0.8 m deep, with a moderately steep concave profile and flat base.

Pottery from the ditches is all early Romano-British (late 1st–2nd century AD); no diagnostic middle or late Romano-British pottery was recorded. Fabrics (Appendix 1) are dominated by sandy greywares (Q100) and the related micaceous sandy ware (Q105), many of which may come from the Alice Holt industry. Other fabrics include flint-tempered wares and general sandy wares. A single sherd of South Gaulish samian was also recovered. Fabric totals are given in Table 3.

A total of 29 vessels was recorded by rim form from key groups at Area 5 (Table 7). Bead rim jars (R100) dominate in a range of fabrics. Also relatively common is the necked, cordoned jar (R104), probably a product of the early Alice Holt industry (Lyne & Jefferies 1979, Class 1A). Three small, necked jars with rounded shoulders are also present (R106). There is one everted rim jar (R101), a single lid-seated jar with rilled exterior (R107), both in greyware fabrics, and a jar with small, beaded rim and high, carinated shoulder (R114). Bowl and dish/platter forms are also represented, including three shallow vessels with upright walls, carinations and plain rims (R105). A dish with internal moulding, imitating a Gallo-Belgic form (R112), is probably also an Alice Holt product (Lyne & Jefferies 1979, Class 6). The bowls include an example with concave neck and carinated body (R113); a plain-rimmed vessel (R108); and a round-bodied bowl with short, everted rim and footring base (R116). The body of the latter has been perforated post-firing.

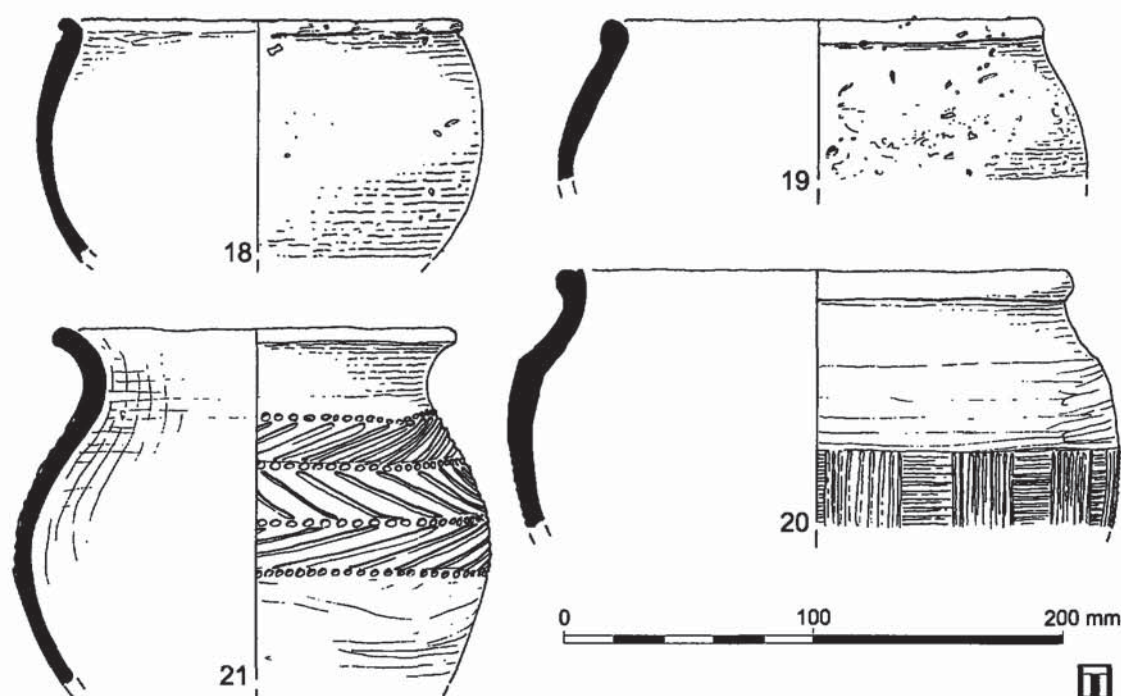


Fig 13 Late Iron Age/early Romano-British pottery from Area 9

18. Round-bodied bowl/jar with slightly beaded rim, R22, QV3, PRN 297, context 29215, pit 29212. 19. Round-bodied jar with proto-bead rim, R23, QV3, PRN 296, context 29215, pit 29212. 20. Necked jar, R14, F100, PRN 316, context 29254, intervention 29253, ditch 29334. 21. S-profiled jar, R24, F100, PRN 310, context 29238, intervention 29235, ditch 29336

Other finds of note from Area 5 were a Roman coin, two copper alloy brooches and one iron brooch, and a snaffle-bit (for full descriptions see Schuster 2011). The unstratified coin (ON 93) is a small copper alloy 'Gloria Exercitus' (two soldiers, one standard) *nummus* minted by an emperor of the House of Constantine. It is both worn and corroded, but its size suggests that it may be a contemporary copy, probably minted AD 335–345.

Brooch ON 92 (context 25002, subsoil; Fig. 14) is copper alloy (length 36.7 mm; weight 6 g) with a spring in a cylindrical cover and a flat trumpet head continuing into a slender bow and a bent pin with traces of tinning on the spring cover. It belongs to the trumpet-headed variant of Riha's *brooch with broad foot*, type 4.8.2 (Riha 1979, 109; 1994, 95–6). Feugère (1985, 278 pl. 101, 1326–8) classes it as his type 18a2. The type is widely distributed in central and eastern Gaul and the upper Rhine. The

double waist moulding is derived from the brooches with a leontomorph bow (Feugère type 18b), which start in the second decade BC but continue for most of the 1st century AD. Type 18a2 appears not to start much before the second decade AD and continues into the third quarter of the century (*ibid.*, 285). Finds from Britain are most likely of Claudian date and include examples from Colchester (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 320, pl. 95, 115), Woodcuts and Hod Hill, both Dorset (Brailsford 1962, 8, fig. 8, C43).

Brooch ON 26 (context 25069, ditch 25198) is a very delicate copper alloy example with four round-sectioned spring coils, internal chord and pin. It is shaped in the La Tène III fashion, but has six diagonal lines in the middle of the bow which are a typologically rudimentary feature of the La Tène II returned foot (Hull & Hawkes 1987, 135 type 3). Comparisons for such lines are quite common

Table 7 Number of Romano-British vessels at Area 5, by rim type and by fabric

Form code	F100	Q100	Q103	Q105	Total
R100	3	4	–	1	8
R101	–	1	–	–	1
R104	–	3	–	2	5
R105	–	2	–	1	3
R106	–	2	–	1	3
R107	–	1	–	–	1
R108	1	–	–	–	1
R109	–	1	–	1	2
R110	–	1	–	–	1
R112	–	–	–	1	1
R113	–	–	1	–	1
R114	–	–	–	1	1
R116	–	–	1	–	1
Total	4	15	2	8	29

on similar *Drahtfibeln* or wire brooches, for instance at Canterbury, Marlowe Car Park (Mackreth 1995, 966 fig. 405, 38) with a more local parallel from Danebury (Jope 1984, 342, fig 7.6, 1.26). However it also has similarities to brooches of several different variants from Gaul (Schuster 2011). On balance it is likely to date to the 1st century AD, but whether before or after the Roman Conquest remains to be clarified by future discoveries.

Brooch ON 40 (context 25186, ditch 25199) is an iron Nauheim-derivative brooch (length 54.9 mm, weight 6 g) of the 'poor man's variant' with an iron rod bow. It has a four-coil spring with internal cord of subcircular sectioned wire and a flat bow. At Colchester flat-bowed brooches are found in Claudian to Neronian contexts (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 312) and at Baldock a distinction between flat and the simpler 'poor man's' variants showed that the former were predominantly pre-Flavian while the latter continued to the end of the 1st century (Stead 1986, 123–4, fig. 51). They are



Fig 14 Copper alloy trumpet-headed brooch, ON 92, subsoil 25002, Area 5

found predominately in the south of England but also occur in northern areas.

Iron snaffle-bit ON 22 (ditch 25199 (25046), context 25047) has round-sectioned links with loops which are closed but not welded; the longer link has its loops set at right-angles. The rings are rather slight (diam. 38.4 and 38.8 mm). All parts are still moving freely (Length (overall, with rings extended): 191 mm; of links 137.2 mm; weight 71 g). This simple form was in use in both the Iron Age and the Romano-British period in Britain and on the Continent. Complete snaffle-bits are comparatively rare finds, but a very close comparison for this example was found at Hod Hill, dated to the period of the Roman Conquest (Brailsford 1962, 19, pl. 13, K29; Manning 1985, 66–7, pl. 28, H12).

Other mitigation areas

A number of features, of predominantly Iron Age and Romano-British date, but including some undated features, were recorded in the other mitigation sites (Areas 1–4, and 6–7).

Area 1 (centred on NGR 445150 14052) contained two intercutting ditches, possibly field boundaries of late prehistoric date, a

Romano-British trackway aligned north-east to south-west, and two moderately sized quarry pits. Area 2 (NGR 445020 140190) contained a large rectilinear enclosure with internal and external pits of Romano-British date, three undated ditches and two small intercutting quarry pits. Area 3 (NGR 444920 140009) contained several undated post-holes and a lynchet. Area 4 (NGR 443709 136779) produced two large undated quarry pits, a single Late Iron Age ditch, and a single small Romano-British pit. Area 6 (NGR 440798 133172) contained two pits and a pit cluster of Late Iron Age date. In Area 7 (NGR 439193 131951) a single post-hole and several tree-throw holes were recorded.

Saxon and medieval features

Area 6

A Saxon ditch was identified during the evaluation, and the area was subsequently targeted by Area 6. In the north-western corner of the excavation, a group of 39 post-holes, aligned NE-SW, was recorded, one of them (26044) containing Saxon pottery; the rest have been assigned to this phase on the basis of spatial association. They appeared to be arranged into three rows with several outliers, covering an area of c. 80 m². The size of this area, coupled with the lack of any domestic material, suggests that they had some non-domestic function, and one interpretation of the evidence is that it relates to a seasonal stock enclosure.

Area 9

A medieval trackway, pits, a few gullies and a waterhole were recorded in the southern part of the excavated area (Fig. 12). Trackway 29330 was defined by a shallow scoop 4.50 m wide, aligned north-west to south-east along the base of the slope, filled with flint nodules forming a rudimentary metallised surface. It was c. 4.50 m in width. A gap c. 6 m separated two stretches of metallising.

At least seven shallow pits of uncertain function contained medieval pottery. Most of these lay upslope of the trackway and varied between 1.30 m and 2.0 m in diameter and 0.30 m and 0.60 m deep. A much larger feature, 29126, c. 8 m in diameter and 0.60 m deep had moderately sloping sides and a flat base and

was interpreted as being a waterhole. Intercutting gullies (29329 and 29331) at the southern end of the site, also of unknown function, produced sherds of medieval date.

The pottery assemblage from the medieval features mostly consists of locally made coars-ware jars, including a sand and flint-tempered fabric, probably of Kennet Valley type (11th–13th century), a coarse sandy fabric, possibly of Laverstock type (12th/13th century) and a small group of glazed and decorated fineware jugs, including a Laverstock jug (ON 65) with mottled green and yellow/clear glaze over applied vertical slip bands and pellets. A second jug has a clear/green flecked glaze over an applied slip design, possibly foliage.

DISCUSSION

Although, by their nature, pipeline routes provide only a very narrow slice through the landscape that can be examined archaeologically, that slice has the advantage of not being prejudiced in *favour* of known sites or features (indeed, larger known sites are generally avoided wherever possible), thus providing a serendipitous, if fragmentary, flavour of past activities. The Barton Stacey to Lockerley pipeline crosses a landscape dotted with Bronze Age round barrows, and containing evidence of extensive 'Celtic' field systems. It starts just east of the Andryke linear earthwork (possibly Iron Age or Saxon) which lies at the confluence of the Rivers Dever and Test, and passes within 4 km of the Iron Age univallate hillfort of Woolbury Ring. It also crosses the lines of two Roman roads – running west from Winchester to Old Sarum, and north-west to *Cunetio* near Marlborough. Its route is peripheral to the area covered in detail by the Danebury Environs project (Cunliffe 2000; Cunliffe & Poole 2008). As with the earlier Southern Feeder pipeline (Catherall *et al.* 1984), therefore, it widens the evidence for the extensive and locally intensive use of the northern Hampshire Downs either side of the Test Valley for mixed arable and livestock farming conducted from small, occasionally enclosed settlements of Iron Age and Romano-British date.

The recovery of several burials, both inhumation and cremation, of broadly Early Bronze Age date is not surprising, as singletons and small burial groups such as these are common in Hampshire, for instance at Mockbeggar Lane, Ibsley (Coles 2004). The lack of Beaker pottery from the pipeline route is perhaps surprising, however, as the route runs close to the site of the richly furnished Beaker burial at Chilbolton Down (Russel 1990), although unaccompanied inhumation burial 40172 falls within the period of Beaker inhumation burial, and the position of the woman's body, with the head towards the south facing eastwards, conforms to wider pattern of this burial rite.

There are numerous examples of deliberately placed deposits of cremated bone being recovered in direct contact with the remains of inhumation burials, such as the two immature individuals from the Early/Middle Bronze Age grave at Roundway Down, Wiltshire (McKinley 2002) and the cremated infant remains laid directly over the *in situ* unburnt remains of the juvenile in the Beaker/Early Bronze Age grave at Boscombe Down, Wiltshire (McKinley *forthcoming*). The occasional re-use of graves for later depositions of either cremated or intact corpses is a recognised phenomenon within the Bronze Age. There are, however, no previous references to a deposit of the type indicated by the burial in grave 11203 – an urned cremation burial including the (probably token although proportionally large) remains of an unburnt neonate/infant.

Early Iron Age inhumation burials were encountered at Area 5. The small group, unaccompanied by any artefacts, had been badly disturbed by later ploughing and the condition of the remains was poor, but three mature adults and a younger adult female could be identified. Small burial groups such as these are common in the Iron Age, Hampshire examples including the Early/Middle Iron Age burials from Weston Down Cottages, near Winchester (Gibson & Knight 2007). A pit containing Early Iron Age pottery was found close to the Area 5 burials and it can be inferred that evidence for settlement activity lies not far beyond the limits of the pipeline.

Clearer indications of Early Iron Age settlement were recorded in Area 8 where, although no structural evidence was recorded, a number of pits containing domestic refuse and a few more structured deposits accompanied by pottery of the 8th–6th BC centuries, were excavated. Crop processing, cereal grinding, bone-working and probable craft activities are indicated.

Formal burials, human bone deposits and the burials of dogs and other animals are not uncommon occurrences on Iron Age sites generally. More formal deposits in Area 8 included a newborn puppy, a group of apparently waster pots, and a single human skull with a sharp-weapon trauma. There is limited recorded evidence for weapon trauma in the Iron Age, this case apparently representing the only example of sharp-weapon trauma from the early part of the period. Boylston (2000) records 17 cases of weapon-related trauma of Middle–Late Iron Age date with the skull being most frequently involved (at least 11 cases), but all except one represented the effects of blunt force rather than sharp-weapon trauma. Where the sex of the individual is shown (*c.* 50% of cases), males are more frequently affected than females, but there is no consistent pattern in the age of the individuals affected. Skulls with evidence for sharp-weapon trauma have been recorded from at least two other Middle–Late Iron Age sites; at Stanwick, Yorkshire a decapitated skull had 'lethal axe-wounds' (Whimster 1981, 187; Craig *et al.* 2005), and three skulls with sword-cuts were recovered at Glastonbury, Somerset (Bulleid & Gray 1917). In both of the latter examples there was evidence to suggest that severed heads had been displayed on poles/spears. A recent re-examination of the human bone from the Early–Middle Iron Age deposits at Maiden Castle, Dorset, identified four cases of peri-mortem blunt-force trauma to the skull; the single case with cut marks indicates modification associated with secondary mortuary rites rather than peri-mortem weapon trauma (Redfern 2008, table 2).

The most enigmatic feature in Area 8 was pit/shaft 28025, excavated into the chalk to a depth of *c.* 4 m. The upper fills contained general Early Iron Age waste above chalk

rubble. No ritual deposits were observed at the base of the shaft or within the chalk rubble and its purpose is unknown. A similar, but later, shaft was excavated at Blagdon Copse, Doles Wood to the north of Andover. This was also 4 m in depth, but with a human infant burial at the base interred with a young pig and a horse skull. The remainder of the fill was dominated by animal bone, Late Iron Age pottery and organic material (Corney 1989).

The evidence for prehistoric iron manufacture in Area 8 is of considerable importance. A substantial deposit of metalworking debris was found in one of the pits (28039), and a fragment of iron currency bar was recovered from the upper fill of a medieval ditch which crosses the site. Only a handful of Iron Age iron production sites have been identified in Wessex, leading Ehrenreich (1994) to suggest that most iron was imported into the region. Many of the claimed examples do not stand up to close scrutiny. Evidence for prehistoric iron smelting has been claimed for Cow Down at Longbridge Deverill and All Cannings Cross (Tylecote 1986, 139), both in Wiltshire, but none of the claimed slag has been accessioned by Wiltshire Heritage Museum and it cannot now be traced. Metallurgical analysis and comparison with the hoard of currency bars from Danebury suggested that the bars were not manufactured in Area 8. However, analysis of 80 artefacts at Danebury (Salter 1982) identified a signature of three distinctive elements (cobalt, nickel and manganese) with ratios comparable to those in the slags from Area 8. While it cannot be proven that these objects were manufactured here, it strongly suggests much more local manufacture than had previously been thought, and that Area 8 was one of possibly several manufacturing sites serving settlements in the Danebury environs (Girbal 2010, 32–3).

The considerable quantity of charcoal from the pit (28039) containing the metalworking debris indicated widespread and somewhat unfocused exploitation of woodland resources with some concentration on oak. If the charcoal relates to iron smelting, then the range is perhaps surprising, being more reminiscent of domestic fuel use or even hedgerow clearance. The common presence of oak

and hazel roundwood suggests some deliberate management of the woodland for fuel and regular cutting but most were juvenile, cut earlier than a normal coppice rotation (dominated by 2–3 years rather than the expected 5–10 years); large-scale rotational cropping is not indicated.

Pottery from Area 8 included bowls with strong affinities to scratch-cordoned bowls from Danebury. Cunliffe's analysis of the distribution of scratched-cordoned bowls found the eastern limit to be the River Test, and suggested that the river may have been 'a significant divide' (Cunliffe 1984, 259). The Area 8 examples therefore add to the picture of these vessels, as they were recovered from an area immediately to the east of the river, and therefore beyond this boundary, and further indicate that the site was integrated into the exchange networks exemplified by the artefact assemblages from Danebury.

Many parts of the Hampshire Downs saw the development of extensive field systems from the later Bronze Age into the Early and Middle Iron Age, in many places clearly associated with enclosed settlements (e.g. Cunliffe 2000). While it seems that the majority of settlements were probably enclosed, the extent and rate of enclosure need not have been uniform. There is also evidence for the occurrence of unenclosed settlement activity, both on the downland itself, as at Easton Lane (Fasham *et al.* 1989) close to Winchester, and on the flanking hillsides of the major river valleys, notably that of the River Test. The lower reaches of the Test valley have also yielded evidence of unenclosed settlement around Romsey and at Nursling (Rees 1994; Green 1994).

Late Iron Age–early Romano-British mixed farming is attested in Area 9 although the layout of the probable double-ditched enclosure and its relationship with other field ditches and any associated settlement is not clear. Nor, indeed, is its function. While the occurrence of such an enclosure is unusual in this area, double-ditched enclosures of Late Iron Age and early Romano-British date are widespread if not very common: a multiple-ditched enclosure was excavated at Suddern Farm as part of the Danebury Environs Survey (Cunliffe & Poole 2000). The material culture and environmen-

tal evidence do not suggest any unusual or defensive function and the lack of structural features may indicate a function associated with livestock.

Three features produced late Middle Iron Age pottery of 2nd to 1st century BC date, including at least one jar form typical of pottery of ceramic phase 7 at Danebury and the region in general (Brown 2000b, 78). This again points to the regional exchange networks visible in the Early Iron Age assemblages from the pipeline route.

No contexts could be positively assigned to the second half of the 1st century BC or 1st half of the 1st century AD. Whilst this could suggest a hiatus in occupation for up to a century, the assemblages are far too small to be certain. The Romano-British assemblage is dominated by locally produced coarsewares with no samian or other imported pottery. However, a copy of a Gallo-Belgic platter suggests that more Romanised forms were in circulation and being imitated.

Charred plant remains indicate that wheat and barley were being grown. The chaff-rich deposit from one of the Late Iron Age pits is of interest, however, in that it suggests emmer wheat to have been of some significance in the cereal economy of the site during the Late Iron Age. The relative roles of emmer and spelt wheat are not as clear cut as once believed. While spelt wheat had clearly replaced emmer wheat as the principal wheat cultivated in parts of the country during the 1st millennium BC (Jones 1981), the growing body of archaeobotanical data from southern Britain in recent years has shown this pattern to be regionally highly varied, with good evidence for the cultivation of emmer wheat from parts of Kent (Hillman 1982; Stevens 2006; 2008), Essex (Carruthers 2008), and southern Hampshire (Pelling unpubl). The choice of cultivation of spelt wheat or emmer may be dictated by both climatic and socio-political factors (Evans 1975; Fowler 1983; Jones 1984; van der Veen 1992; van der Veen and Palmer 1997) and is likely to be complex. Locally, spelt wheat dominated the Iron Age assemblages from sites along the M3 motorway with the exception of Micheldever Wood (Monk

1987), which produced grain of emmer wheat, although no chaff was present on this site. It is possible that the emmer wheat was brought into the site in Area 9 from some distance, particularly given the weed evidence for the cultivation of light free-draining soils.

The Romano-British pottery from Area 9 is exclusively early in date and the same is true of Area 5 where the assemblage is dominated by products of the Alice Holt kilns. The recorded evidence appears to be part of a small rectilinear field system and the pottery and metal finds again suggest that an associated farmstead was nearby, although it has not been identified from cropmarks or geophysical survey. That the farming regime included cereal agriculture is attested by charred plant remains recovered from a ditch, which produced an assemblage dominated by spelt with some barley. The assemblage appears to consist of the waste product produced during the processing of hulled, presumably spelt, wheat.

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ARCHIVE

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APPENDIX 1: POTTERY FABRICS

Prehistoric

C1: Irregular chalk inclusions in sandy clay matrix.
F1: Soft, rough; common (20%) calcined flint, angular, <1 mm, poorly sorted; v common (30%) coarse & v coarse-grained quartz, rounded to sub-angular, moderately sorted.
F2: Soft, rough; moderate (15%) calcined flint, <2 mm, angular, poorly sorted; sparse (5%) medium to coarse-grained quartz, rounded to sub-angular, moderately sorted, silty clay matrix.
F3: Soft, rough; abundant (40%) calcined flint, angular, >2 mm, poorly sorted; occasional sub-angular medium to coarse grained quartz.
F7: Soft, sandy; common (20–25%) calcined flint, ≤3 mm, angular, poorly sorted; sparse (5–7%) coarse-grained quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular; sparse (3%) ferric inclusions, sub-rounded, ≤1 mm.
Q1: Soft, sandy; abundant (40%) quartz, sub-angular, medium-grained, moderately sorted, occasional larger rounded quartz granules <3 mm.
Q2: Soft, sandy; v common (30%) quartz, mostly medium-grained and sub-angular, larger sub-rounded clear, milky, rose-coloured grains, <1.5 mm; sparse (5%) rounded red fe oxides <2 mm; rare detrital flint, <3 mm.
Q3: Soft, silty, clean; no obvious inclusions, clay matrix of abundant silt-sized quartz, sub-angular to angular, occasional fine-sized grains.
Q4: Soft, silty; cf Q3 but ?sparse (3–5%) red fe oxides, <1.5 mm, rounded.
Q5: Soft, sandy; abundant (50%) quartz, sub-angular, medium to coarse-grained, moderately sorted; rare fe oxides, <1 mm, rounded.
Q6: Soft, sand; moderate (10%) sub-rounded coarse-grained quartz in v fine/silt-sized sandy clay matrix inc. sparse fine to medium-grained rounded glauconite grains; sparse (3–5%) quartzite, angular, <10 mm, poorly sorted.
Q7: Soft, sandy; abundant (40%) medium to coarse-grained quartz, poorly sorted; moderate (15%) glauconite, rounded, medium-grained.
Q8: Soft, sandy; abundant quartz, medium-grained, sub-rounded to sub-angular, well sorted, occasional sub-angular to angular grains; sparse (3–5%) flint, angular, 1 mm, well sorted; rare rounded red fe oxides, <1 mm.

Q9: Soft, sandy; common (25%) quartz, fine to coarse grained, moderately sorted, sub-angular to angular; rare (2%) red Fe oxides, rounded, 0.5 mm.

Q10: Soft, silty; moderate (10–15% quartz, sub-angular to angular, coarse-grained, moderately sorted; sparse (5–7%) flint, <10 mm, angular, poorly sorted; sparse (3%) voids from organic inclusions; fine sandy clay matrix (Area 5 EIA).

Q11: Soft, sandy; common (20–25%) quartz, sub-angular to angular, medium to coarse-grained, well sorted; sparse (7%) flint, 1 mm, angular, well sorted (Area 5 EIA).

Q12: Soft, sandy; v common (30%) quartz, sub-rounded to angular, fine to coarse-grained, poorly sorted; moderate (10–15%) flint, angular, <4 mm, well sorted.

QS1: Coarse, sandy; abundant (40%) medium to coarse grained quartz (sub-angular) with glauconite (rounded), well sorted; sparse (7%) crushed shell, ≤4 mm, poorly sorted.

QV1: Soft, sandy; abundant (40%) medium-grained angular quartz, well sorted; sparse (5–7%) voids from organic inclusions, ≤2 mm; rare red fe oxides, rounded, ≤1 mm; rare detrital rock frags, ≤5 mm, sub-rounded.

QV3: Soft, sandy; abundant (40%) quartz, sub-angular to angular, medium-grained, well sorted; moderate (10–15%) of linear voids from organic inclusions.

S1: Soft, soapy; abundant (40–50%) crushed shell, up to 4 mm but dominated by frags ≤1 mm, poorly sorted.

S99: Leached, shell-tempered; uncertain date.

Romano-British

E301: South Gaulish samian.

F100: Flint-tempered fabric.

G100: 'Catch-all' grog-tempered fabric.

Q100: 'Catch-all' sandy greyware.

Q101: 'Catch-all' oxidised ware.

Q103: 'Catch-all' sandy ware.

Q104: Coarse sandy ware with sparse flint.

Q105: Micaceous sandy ware.

Q106: Fine, micaceous greyware

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY FORMS

Prehistoric

- R1:** Tripartite bowl, cf Danebury BB1 (Cunliffe 1984).
- R2:** Rim with flattened top, internally expanded, profile unknown.
- R3:** Undifferentiated rounded rim, profile unknown.
- R4:** Upright-necked jar; rounded shoulder, variable rim (flat-topped, some with int. lip, or rounded), cf Danebury JB2 (Cunliffe 1984).
- R5:** Neutral profile vessel; flat-topped rim, irregular lip on ext and in some parts of int.
- R6:** Small, shouldered jar; short, everted rim, cf Runnymede 9/12, shouldered bowl/jar (Longley 1991, fig. 101, 543).
- R7:** Slack-shouldered jar; squared rim, slightly concave neck, cf Danebury JB2.1 (Cunliffe 1984).
- R8:** Upright-necked, carinated jar; fingertip décor. on rim top & shoulder, cf Danebury JB1 (Cunliffe 1984).
- R9:** Everted rim, probably from fineware bowl.
- R10:** Flat-topped rim, unknown profile, may have int. or ext. lip.
- R11:** Small; slightly flattened rim, poss. cup.
- R12:** Flat-topped rim, upright neck, prob. shouldered jar (similar to R4). Fingertip impressions on int. rim, int. broken but poss. expanded, cf Danebury JB1 (Cunliffe 1984).
- R13:** Short, everted rim from slack-shouldered vessel.
- R14:** Necked jar; squared, bead rim, angular shoulder, 'rilled' body: upper part horizontally, lower part vertically.
- R21:** Jar; flat-topped, hammerhead rim, cf Danebury JA2, 7th–5th centuries BC (Brown 2000a, 86).
- R22:** Round-bodied bowl/jar; slightly beaded rim.
- R23:** Round-bodied jar; proto-bead rim.
- R24:** S-profile jar; everted rim and rounded body. Romano-British
- R100:** Bead-rimmed jar.
- R101:** Everted rim jar.
- R102:** Jar rim frag.
- R103:** Copy of Gallo-Belgic platter (CAM 1), CAM form 21, poss. CAM21A.
- R104:** Necked, cordoned jar (Alice Holt class 1A; Lyne & Jefferies 1979).
- R105:** Bowl/dish/platter; upright wall, carination, plain rim.
- R106:** Small, necked jar; rounded shoulder, out-turned rim.
- R107:** Lid-seated jar; rilled exterior.
- R108:** Plain-rimmed bowl/dish.
- R109:** Upright-necked jar; beaded or figure-7 rim, prob. R104 but broken at neck.
- R110:** Lid; expanded, triangular rim.
- R112:** Dish; int. moulding, imitating Gallo-Belgic form. Alice Holt class 6 (Lyne & Jefferies 1979).
- R113:** Bowl; concave neck, carinated body.
- R114:** Jar; small, beaded rim, high carinated shoulder.
- R115:** Necked jar; beaded rim.
- R116:** Round-bodied bowl; short, everted rim, footring base. Post-firing perfs through body.
- R117:** Small, bead rim jar; high shoulder.
- R118:** Long-neck, plain rim, prob. beaker.