



**Bluebell Farm
Pill Heath
Andover
Hampshire**

**Archaeological Watching Brief
& Excavation**

for
Oakley Planning & Conservation Ltd
on behalf of
Laburnum Associates

CA Project: 779005
CA Report: 14523

June 2014



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Pill Heath
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SUMMARY

Project Name: Bluebell Farm
Location: Pill Heath, Andover, Hampshire
NGR: 435224 153375
Type: Watching Brief & Excavation
Date: 11-20 June 2014
Planning Reference: 13/02093/FULLN
Location of Archive: Hampshire Museums Services
Accession Number: A.2015.67
Site Code: BBF14

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in June 2014 by Cotswold Archaeology during ground works associated with the demolition of the existing house and 6 poultry units, and the erection of a replacement dwelling together with the restoration of the landscape around the Site at Bluebell Farm, Pill Heath, Andover, Hampshire.

Two areas of intrusive ground works were recorded, which consisted of a foundation trench (Trench 1) encompassing the replacement dwelling measuring approximately 68m east/west and 22m north/south, and an access road (Trench 2) measuring approximately 5m wide which extended north-west from the Site. Both areas were mechanically excavated.

Ten archaeological features were identified in Trench 1. Recorded features within Trench 1 included a possible Late Iron Age/Early Roman defended enclosure ditch (Ditch B), with an associated internal ditch element (Ditch A) located to the south, a parallel boundary ditch (Ditch C) to the north. A series of pits, with one example positively dated to the 1st century AD, and a series of undated tree-throw pits, were also identified.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified within the access track, Trench 2.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In June 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief for Oakley Planning Associates, on behalf of Laburnum Associates, at Bluebell Farm, Pill Heath, Andover, Hampshire (centred on NGR: 435224 153375; see Figure 1,) hereafter referred to as the Site (see Figure. 1).
- 1.2 The watching brief was undertaken to fulfil a condition attached to a planning consent for a proposed development of the Site (Planning ref: 13/02093/FULLN). Planning permission (13/02093/FULLN) for the demolition of the existing house and 6 poultry units, and for the erection of a replacement dwelling together with the restoration of the landscape around the Site had been granted by Test Valley Borough Council, the local planning authority (LPA), conditional on a programme of archaeological work (condition 8), (CA 2014).
- 1.3 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2014), and approved by Test Valley Borough Council. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2009), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006).

The site

- 1.4 The Site lies at Pill Heath, situated c.6km to the north of Andover, and comprises an irregularly shaped area of c.4.1 ha in extent (Fig. 1). It is bordered along its eastern side by the Wildhern to Upton road, and by agricultural fields to the north, south and west. Within the Site there are currently poultry buildings in the south and north east, with the Bluebell Farmhouse located in the north of the site. The remainder of the Site consists of grassland, woodland, and an L-shaped access route which runs through the Site.
- 1.5 The Site is located at an elevation of c.207m above Ordnance Datum. The present topography is relatively flat, although it slopes gently down to the north to an area of former quarry-pitting.

- 1.6 The underlying geology of the site is mapped as Chalk of the Seaford Chalk Formation of the Cretaceous Period, with superficial deposits of Clay with flints Formation – Clay, Sand and Gravel of the Quaternary and Neogene periods (BGS Online).

Archaeological background

- 1.7 The north east corner of the Site is an old clay pit. When the clay pit was worked in the 1920's, prehistoric stone tools (a Neolithic core and two scrapers) and Roman pottery (including Samian ware which is a high quality fine-ware from Gaul) were recorded. This indicated that there is an archaeological site within the holding, at least part of which was encountered during clay digging. Within the vicinity of the Site, an Iron Age quern was recorded near to Pill Drove Copse, located c.400m to the north and also within a former clay pit. Approximately 600m to the north-west are the earthwork remains and crop-marks of an enclosure of probable later prehistoric date, with an associated field system. There is a further crop-mark of an Iron Age or Roman-British enclosure situated c.450m to the south east of the Site near to Pill Heath Farm. The Site itself lies c.1.8km to the east of the line of the Roman Road that runs between Winchester (Venta Belgarum) and Mildenhall (Cunetio) near Marlborough (CA 2014). The proximity of the proposed house and access road to the location of the 1920's clay pit indicated that it was likely that archaeological evidence could be encountered during the development ground works.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.8 The purpose of the archaeological watching brief was to monitor ground works and identify, record and investigate, so far as reasonably practicable, any archaeological features, deposits or finds revealed.

Methodology

- 1.9 The watching brief comprised the observation by a competent archaeologist of all intrusive ground works associated with the construction of a replacement dwelling and an access road to the north. Deposits were removed by the contractors under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological

horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. A mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket was used during ground work.

- 1.10 Two areas of intrusive ground works were recorded, consisting of a foundation trench (Trench 1) encompassing the perimeter of the replacement dwelling, which measured approximately 68m east/west and 22m north/south, and an access road (Trench 2) measuring approximately 5m wide which extended north-west from the Site (see Fig. 2).
- 1.11 The majority of the archaeological features identified within Trench 1 were observed to cut natural substrate 1002, colluvial deposit 1024, and were partially covered by subsoil 1001 above. Subsoil 1001 was only observed within the southern limits of Trench 1, and did not extend northwards across the trench. During ground works, colluvial deposit 1024 was removed carefully by machine in order to maximise the extent of archaeological evidence on the Site prior to excavation. Remnants of colluvial deposit 1024 were identified to the north and west within the Site after machine excavation.
- 1.12 Where archaeological deposits were encountered, written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2013). Each context was recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits were recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50), and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Photographs (digital colour) were taken as appropriate. All finds were bagged separately and related to the context record. No environmental samples were taken. All artefacts were recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (CA 1995).
- 1.13 The archive and artefacts from the watching brief are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover and Kemble respectively. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner, all artefacts will be deposited with Hampshire Museum Services along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix E, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS. 2-7)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and the finds are contained within Appendices A, B & C respectively.

Watching Brief

- 2.2 Archaeological features were identified in Trench 1, with the exception of Trench 2 (Fig. 2) during the watching brief. Recorded features identified within Trench 1 included a possibly defensive enclosure ditch, an associated internal ditch element to the south, a possible parallel boundary ditch to the north, and a series of pits and tree-throw pits. A land drain and two tree-throw hollows were identified within Trench 2.

- 2.3 The Site consisted of a natural substrate of reddish-brown silty clay with flint and clay 1002, which was exposed within Trench 1, and which measured in depth from between 0.4 and 0.7m. Natural substrate 1002 was covered by a colluvial deposit 1024, which consisted of a reddish-brown silty clay with a thickness of up to 0.3m. A subsoil deposit 1001 was located to the south of Trench 1, consisting of an orange-brown silty clay, with a thickness of up to 0.2m and located above the colluvial deposit 1024. Subsoil deposit 1001 was not observed to continue northwards across Trench 1. A similar sequence was identified during the access road ground works within Trench 2. A natural substrate of reddish-brown silty clay, with flint and clay 1002, was covered by colluvial deposit 1060, which consisted of a reddish-brown silty clay, with a thickness of up to 0.4m (Fig. 2).

- 2.4 Features were assigned to provisional periods based on spot-dates available from the recovered artefacts, and on the spatial/stratigraphic relationships to features containing dated artefacts. Some features remained undated.

Excavation

- 2.5 The majority of the archaeological features identified within Trench 1 were observed to cut natural substrate 1002, colluvial deposit 1024, and were partially covered by subsoil 1001, above which was only observed within the southern limits of Trench 1 and did not extent northwards across the trench.

- 2.6 Ten archaeological features were identified and recorded within Trench 1. These included four ditches; Ditch A, Ditch B, Ditch C and Ditch D and six pits; namely pits 1013, 1015, 1019, 1021, 1027 and 1057. A total of ten possible tree-throw hollows were also identified, including tree-throw 1003, and tree-throws 1032, 1049, 1051, 1053 and 1055, and four further, possibly natural, anomalies.
- 2.7 Hand-dug interventions were excavated and recorded in choice locations to maximise archaeological evidence across the Site. A single hand-dug intervention was recorded within Ditch A; ditch-cut 1045 with a later re-cut 1047, two interventions within Ditch B; ditch-cuts 1008 and 1037, four interventions within Ditch C; ditch-cuts 1025, 1030, 1034 and 1043, and a single intervention within Ditch D; ditch-cut 1017. All pits and natural tree-throws were also hand dug and half-sectioned.
- 2.8 Artefactual evidence was recovered from topsoil 1000, subsoil 1001 and colluvium 1024, and from nine archaeological deposits. The assemblage of artefacts recovered from topsoil 1000 and subsoil 1001 suggests that many of the archaeological features found within the trench have possibly been truncated by several phases of historic ploughing activity. Artefactual evidence recovered from colluvial deposit 1024 and tree-throw feature 1049 may be residual.

Ditch A

- 2.9 Ditch A was orientated north/south, linear in plan, and located to the south of Ditch B within the south-east area of Trench 1. Ditch A measured approximately 10m in length, and comprised a U-shaped profile with gradually sloping sides and consisting of ditch-cut 1045 containing a single fill 1046. A later re-cut 1047 was identified also comprising a U-shaped profile, but with steep sides which contained a single fill 1048. The physical relationship between Ditch A and Ditch B was uncertain but in plan the differential colouration of upper ditch fill deposits between both features suggested that Ditch A was cut by Ditch B, with Ditch A forming part of an earlier phase of construction. A small assemblage of Roman potsherds dating from the middle of the 1st century AD to the early 2nd century AD, were recovered from fill 048 associated with the re-cutting of Ditch A (see Figs. 2 & 6).

Ditch B

- 2.10 Ditch B was orientated north-east/south-west, linear in plan and located to the north of Ditch A within the south-east area of Trench 1. Ditch B measured approximately

25m in length, and was identified to turn sharply southwards outside the Trench 1 area to form a corner suggestive of an enclosure ditch. The physical relationship between Ditch B and Ditch A was uncertain, but in plan the differential colouration of upper ditch-fill deposits between both features suggested that Ditch B cut Ditch A, with Ditch B forming part of a later phase of construction. Two hand-dug interventions were excavated; ditch cuts 1008 and 1037 (see Figs. 2, 3 & 4).

- 2.11 Ditch 1008 consisted of a V-shaped profile with gradually sloping sides, a depth of 1.35m and contained a primary fill 1011, a secondary fill 1010 and final fill 1009 (Fig. 3). A small assemblage of Roman potsherds was recovered from fill 1011 dating to the middle of the 1st century AD. A small assemblage of Roman potsherds was recovered from fill 1009 dating to the 2nd century AD. Sample 203 was recovered from fill 1009 within ditch 1008, and contained a small number of moderately well-preserved plant remains identified as oat and barley cereal grains, hazelnut shell and vetch/pea and cleavers seeds. Charcoal was present in small quantities, moderately well preserved and identified as alder/hazel, birch and oak. Six fragments of animal bone were also recovered from fill 1009. They were identified as the remains of the third molar from a cow (*Bos taurus*).
- 2.12 Ditch 1037 consisted of a V-shaped profile with gradually sloping sides, a depth of 1.10m, and contained a primary fill 1042, secondary fills 1041, 1040 and 1039 respectively, and final fill 1038. A small assemblage of Roman potsherds dating from the middle of the 1st century AD to the early 2nd century AD, was recovered from fill 1039 (see Fig. 4).
- 2.13 Two small pits, 1019 and 1021 were seen to cut Ditch B on the south side within Trench 1. Pit 1019 was circular in plan, and comprised a shallow U-shaped profile with gradually sloping sides. The pit contained a single fill 1020. Sample 204 was taken from fill 1020 within pit 1019, and contained a single moderately well-preserved emmer/spelt wheat grain. Charcoal was abundant, and identified as alder/hazel, birch, oak and ash. The greater quantity of charcoal recovered from this pit may indicate a deliberate dump of firing debris. Since only a single grain was identified it is not possible to ascertain whether this material is derived from crop processing activity or from domestic waste.
- 2.14 Pit 1021 was circular in plan, and comprised a shallow U-shaped profile with gradually sloping sides. The pit contained a primary fill 1023, and final fill 1022. A

small assemblage of Roman potsherds was recovered from fill 1022 dating to the 2nd century AD. Sample 205 was retrieved from fill 1022 within pit 1021 and contained a single indeterminate cereal grain fragment, hazelnut shell and cleavers seed, along with a moderate amount of charcoal identified as maple, alder/hazel, oak and ash. The small number of cereal grains and charcoal fragments recovered suggests that the ecofactual material from these features results from wind-blown heath debris, possibly derived from crop processing or domestic activity elsewhere on site (see Figure 2).

- 2.15 Ditch B appeared to cut tree-throw 1051 which contained a single fill 1052. Ditch B was also cut by tree-throw 1049, which contained a single fill 1050. A single Roman potsherd dating from the middle of the 1st century AD to the early 2nd century AD, was recovered from fill 1050 (see Fig. 2). Further later intrusion was also identified cutting Ditch B by an unexcavated modern feature of unknown function located to the south-west.

Ditch C

- 2.16 Ditch C was located approximately 5m north of, and parallel with, Ditch B, and was orientated north-east/south-west within Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 5). This feature was linear in plan, measured approximately 35m in length, and comprised a broadly U-shaped profile with gradually sloping sides. Four interventions were hand dug within Ditch C; ditch 1025, 1030, 1034 and 1043. Ditch 1025 contained a primary fill 1029 and an upper fill 1026. Ditch 1030 contained a single fill 1031, and was cut by tree-throw 1032 which contained a single fill 1033. Ditch 1034 contained a primary fill 1035 and an upper fill 1036. Ditch 1043 contained a single fill 1044. No artefactual evidence was identified within Ditch C.

Ditch D

- 2.17 Ditch D was orientated north-east/south-west, linear in plan and terminating on the south side, and located to the north of Trench 1 (Fig. 2). Ditch D measured approximately 5m in length. A single hand-dug intervention was excavated; ditch 1017. The ditch comprised a U-shaped profile with steep sides and a flat base, and contained a single fill 1018. No artefactual evidence was identified within Ditch D.

Isolated features

- 2.18 Pit 1013 was located centrally within Trench 1 (Fig. 2). The feature was sub-oval in plan, orientated north-west/south-east, comprised a U-shaped profile with gradually

sloping sides, and contained a single fill 1014. No artefactual evidence was identified within the feature.

- 2.19 Pit 1027 was located directly north of Ditch C within Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 5). The feature was sub-circular in plan, comprised a U-shaped profile with gradually sloping sides and contained a single fill 1028. No artefactual evidence was identified within the feature. Pit 1027 may represent the remains of a posthole.
- 2.20 Pit 1015 was located to the south of Ditch B and east of Ditch A within Trench 1 (Fig. 2). The feature was sub-oval in plan, comprised a shallow U-shaped profile with gradually sloping sides and contained a single fill 1016. A large assemblage of Roman potsherds dating from the middle of the 1st century AD was recovered from fill 1016.
- 2.21 Pit 1057 was located to the south of Ditch B and east of Ditch A within Trench 1 (Fig. 2). The feature was sub-oval in plan, comprised a U-shaped profile with gradually sloping sides and contained a single fill 1058. A single sherd was recovered from fill 1058 dating from the middle of the 1st century AD to the 2nd century AD.

The finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence

Finds

- 2.22 A small assemblage of 213 sherds (3451g) was recorded, the large majority relating to the Late Iron Age to Early Roman periods. The pottery was derived from 14 separate deposits, with further quantities (53 sherds) recovered unstratified or from topsoil/subsoil type deposits. Twenty of the sherds were recovered from bulk soil sampling (Appendix B).
- 2.23 Excepting the unstratified material, the condition of the pottery is moderately good, with little obvious abrasion. Mean sherd weight (17.5g) is moderately high for a Romano-British group, though this is likely to be inflated by the numbers of sherds coming from large, thick-walled vessels.

Composition/dating

- 2.24 The group composition is set out in Appendix B. The earliest material present consists of sherds in handmade coarse flint-tempered (FL1) and quartz tempered (QZ) or quartz with sparse flint-tempered fabrics (QZf). The quartz-bearing types

occur as bodysherds mainly among the unstratified material and are tentatively ascribed Iron Age dating. The use of flint-tempering is a long-lived tradition in the region, beginning in the Neolithic but known also in the Iron Age and in some areas into the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. The small number of sherds in types FL1 and FL2 are unfeatured and not closely dateable, although Late Prehistoric attribution is likely based of firing characteristics and sherd thickness.

- 2.25 Sherds in finer, reduced-fired flint-bearing fabrics (F3/F4) occur together with grogged and other types suggesting Late Iron Age/Early Roman dating. A single rim sherd (pit fill 1016) from a handmade, neckless vessel (jar or bowl) with irregular short, everted rim, would be consistent with such dating. The majority of pottery grouped as belonging to the transitional Late Iron Age/Early Roman period comprises sherds in reduced grog (GR) or grog with some quartz (GRq)-tempered fabrics. Such types are commonest from ditch fill 1011 (fill of 1008) and pit fill 1016 (fill of 1015). The fabric is softer and tends to darker-grey browns compared to Savernake type SAV GT, though the two types may be related. Forms among fabric GR share similarities with Savernake ware; these including, neckless, bead-rimmed jar forms (deposit 1011, 1016). Rim sherds in fabric GR from neck-less, barrel-shaped or ovoid form vessels with undifferentiated rims (ditch fills 1009 and 1011) are unlike forms known in Savernake ware and relate to Middle or Late Iron Age tradition.
- 2.26 Wheelthrown, sandy reduced (LOC GW1-4) or oxidised (LOC OX) types are considered to belong to an early Roman tradition, dateable to the mid/late 1st century AD, possibly extending into the early 2nd century AD. Identifiable vessel forms are mainly neck-less jars with bead rims (ditch fill 1009; pit fill 1016). 'Fineware' forms are also present in the form of a platter copy from deposit 1009 and a possible butt-beaker (base sherd) from deposit 1016, both of which occur in fine greyware fabric TNC. Savernake ware type SAV GT which was present in most excavated deposits occurs mainly as thick-walled (storage jar) sherds. The single recorded rim (ditch fill 1009) is of the bead form commonly known among Saverake ware (Swan 1975; Timby 2001). Savernake ware was probably made at more than one location (Tomber and Dore 1998, 191) and it dates to the mid 1st to earlier 2nd centuries AD.
- 2.27 Regional ware types are represented by a single abraded sherd of Oxford red-slipped ware mortaria (OXF RS) which was an unstratified find, and an unfeatured

bodysherd of Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1) from ditch fill 1009. These constitute the sole evidence for later Roman activity, the Black-burnished ware dating to the 2nd to 4th centuries and the Oxford type dating after c. 240/270 AD.

- 2.28 Continental wares are confined to two sherds of Gaulish samian (types CG SA; LGF SA) and three sherds of Baetican amphora type (BAT AM). The amphorae sherds and south Gaulish samian (LGF SA) sherd all come from fill 1009. The south Gaulish samian form is a Drag. 15/17R platter, a vessel form typically dateable before c. AD 70. The second samian sherd was unstratified, and consists of an abraded scrap in a central Gaulish fabric dateable to the 2nd century AD. The Baetican amphora fabric is most closely associated with round-bodied olive oil amphoras of Dressel 20 form, and is dateable from the mid- 1st to the mid- 3rd centuries AD.

Medieval

- 2.29 Two sherds (9g) of medieval pottery were recorded as unstratified finds. Both are bodysherds occurring in the same East Wiltshire/Kennet Valley (fabric EWILTS) unglazed coarseware fabric. Broad dating for this type across the 12th to 14th centuries is suggested.

Summary

- 2.30 The pottery assemblage is small and was confined to a small number of deposits. The condition of the pottery and the relatively large context group size are indications that this material probably relates to domestic activity located close by. The assemblage is for the most part fairly closely dateable, with the majority of the Late Iron Age to Early Roman periods. The presence of (pre-Flavian) samian, amphorae sherds and platter copies are possible hints at higher status, although the assemblage is too small for this to be asserted with any confidence. The presence of later Roman pottery among the unstratified finds suggests that activity in the area may extend longer into the Roman period than is evidenced from the excavated features.

Lithics

- 2.31 A total of 51 worked flint items was recovered from 12 deposits, in addition to 39 pieces of burnt, unworked flint weighing a total of 2.632kg. The breakdown of the assemblage is detailed in Appendix B.

Primary technology

- 2.32 Débitage comprised 38 flakes and one chunk. The flake dimensions were variable, with a mixture of both thin, regular flakes which would be typical of the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic and broad, chunky flakes, suggestive of a Later Neolithic or Bronze Age date. No blades or bladelets were recovered.
- 2.33 A core rejuvenation flake recorded in ditch fill 1009 had been created to remove a striking platform with an angle of 90° (a smaller angle is required for knapping) and a possible flaw in the flint. Rejuvenation of cores features in Mesolithic and Early Neolithic flint-working technology.
- 2.34 The eight cores had all been used to produce cores, and consisted of three dual-platform, two single-platform and three multi-platform types. Platform preparation had not been employed on these cores and the majority had been unsystematically worked.

Secondary technology

- 2.35 Three retouched tools were recovered: denticulates from the topsoil and tree throw fill 1004; and a combined concave scraper/notched flake from linear feature fill 1036.
- 2.36 The denticulate from topsoil 1000 was made on quite a small flake and featured well-made teeth 6-8mm apart along the right dorsal edge. That from fill 1004 was less convincing, with a short length of denticulation retouched into the proximal end of the left ventral edge.
- 2.37 The combination tool was made on a broken flake and featured neat, abrupt retouch forming a concave scraper on the proximal ventral edge and scruffier, but quite regular, semi-abrupt retouch creating a notch on the distal dorsal edge.

Summary

- 2.38 The overall character of the flint assemblage is Later Neolithic to Bronze Age. However, some material from earlier periods, most likely the Early Neolithic, had also been incorporated. There were no definitive Mesolithic items.
- 2.39 Much of the burnt flint is fully calcined, resulting in a pale grey coloration and heavy crazing. This type of material is often encountered on Middle/Late Bronze Age sites,

where it may have been used for cooking/water heating or, when crushed, for inclusion within pottery and other ceramics.

Other Finds

Fired clay

- 2.40 Three fragments of fired clay, with a combined weight of 81g, were recorded in ditch fill 1009. The fabric was mid-orange in colour and soft, featuring occasional fragments of burnt flint and with visible iron oxide. All were amorphous, with no surfaces or features which might suggest a function.

Ceramic building material

- 2.41 Five fragments of brick or tile were recorded (281g), all of which were unstratified. Three fragments (253g) occurring in a soft, pale orange fabric with common grog or clay pellet inclusions probably date to the Roman period. The fragments are flat, but otherwise unfeatured. Thicknesses 18mm and 28 mm suggest these probably represent both brick and tile (tegula?) classes. The remaining two fragments occur in a harder, red-orange fabric and consist of flat tile fragments (12–14mm in thickness) typical for material produced from the later medieval and post-medieval periods.

Worked stone (Ra. 1)

- 2.42 A single small fragment (378g) of worked stone was recovered as an unstratified find. Ra. 1 is identified as a saddle quern fragment in a non-micaceous, close-grained sandstone. The small area of grinding surface remaining is concave and well-smoothed. A number of more or less parallel deep grooves to one part of the upper face may suggest re-use as a point sharpener. Saddle querns are used from the Neolithic into the Early and Middle Iron age and as an unstratified find, Ra. 1 is not closely dateable.

Iron objects

- 2.43 Single iron objects were recorded in topsoil deposit 1000 and ditch fill 1009. That from the topsoil was a nail with square-sectioned shaft and might date to the Roman or later periods. The fragment from Early Roman-dated deposit 1009 is heavily corroded and is tentatively identified as a nail head.

Metallurgical residues

- 2.44 Metallurgical residues consisting of a fragment (75g) of fairly dense ironworking slag was recorded from one deposit, tree throw feature fill 1005 (fill of 1004). Its density and smooth, dished surface are suggestive of its being a smithing hearth bottom, the slag build-up in the base of a smith's working hearth and common to the Iron Age to the medieval periods.

Faunal Remains

- 2.45 Six fragments (13g) of animal bone were recovered from deposit 1009. They were identified as the remains of the third molar from a cow (*Bos taurus*). This species is common to the Roman period but no other information could be inferred beyond confirming its presence on site.

Palaeoenvironmental evidence

- 2.46 Three environmental samples (50 litres of soil) were retrieved from a three deposits with the intention of recovering evidence of industrial or domestic activity and material for radiocarbon dating. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2), (Appendix C).

Roman

- 2.47 Sample 203 was recovered from fill 1009 within ditch 1008 and contained a small number of moderately well preserved plant remains identified as oat and barley cereal grains, hazelnut shell and vetch/pea and cleavers seeds. Charcoal was present in small quantities, moderately well preserved and identified as alder/hazel, birch and oak. Sample 205 was retrieved from fill 1022 within pit 1021 and contained a single indeterminate cereal grain fragment, hazelnut shell and cleavers seed along with a moderate amount of charcoal identified as maple, alder/hazel, oak and ash. The small number of cereal grains and charcoal fragments recovered suggests the ecofactual material from these features results from wind-blown heath debris, possibly from crop processing or domestic activity elsewhere on site.

Undated

- 2.48 Sample 204 was taken from fill 1020 within pit 1019, and contained a single moderately well-preserved emmer/spelt wheat grain. Charcoal was abundant, and identified as alder/hazel, birch, oak and ash. The higher quantity of charcoal

recovered from this pit may indicate a deliberate dump of firing debris. Since only a single grain was identified it is not possible to ascertain whether this material is from crop processing or domestic waste.

- 2.49 Charred grain, hazelnut or charcoal (except oak, ash and maple) would be suitable for radiocarbon dating if required.

3. DISCUSSION

Investigation of the Bluebell Farm site has involved only a limited sample of archaeological features within a potentially much larger site, with recovery of a small and relatively undifferentiated artefactual assemblage. Any scope for further interpretation is therefore limited. The site appears to be representative of a class of small enclosed domestic settlements of later Iron Age and early Roman date, which are broadly typical of the Andover region and of parts of the surrounding Hampshire chalk-lands. A few aspects of the site merit further comment, most particularly its topographical situation, which is highly uncharacteristic of contemporary settlement in the Andover area. The general dearth of recorded settlement forms within the high downland area surrounding Bluebell Farm contrasts strongly with the concentration of earlier Roman settlement apparent on the lower and more easily cultivable soils surrounding the Test and Anton Valleys, further to the west. Situated at an elevation of c. 205 AOD, close to the exposed crest of the highest section of the Upper Chalk escarpment, the Bluebell Farm site is associated with a superficial deposit of clay-with-flints. These intractable soils are generally assumed to have remained as areas of woodland cover during the later prehistoric period, and the only recorded contemporary settlements within the environs of Bluebell Farm are situated c. 1.2 km to the south-east, and comprise two earthwork enclosures within Blagden Copse, Hurstbourne Tarrant. Of these, one is a banjo enclosure (Stead 1968), and the other a sub-rectangular enclosure of indeterminate type (Corney 1989; Poole, in prep.). An earthwork enclosure at Tangley Clumps, c. 1km to the North-west of Bluebell Farm is not contemporary, and may, on the basis of surface collection (Massey, in prep.), be later Bronze Age in date.

The character of this late prehistoric settlement landscape conforms to that of the “watershed” areas identified elsewhere in Wessex (McOmish *et al* 2002, 86), which may have represented boundary or buffer regions between later Iron Age social groups. This interpretation may be strengthened by a record of late Iron Age elite

burials (Knocker 1963; Stead 1968), and by the relative proximity of the Devil's Ditch, a substantial linear earthwork which runs for some eight miles to the north of the Test valley, and which appears to demarcate areas of higher, clay-with-flints land from lower, more fertile areas (Stoodley 2013, 82). Although undated, sections of the Devil's Ditch appear on the basis of aerial photographic evidence to have a contextual relationship with a number of adjacent square and rectilinear enclosures, all of which have produced surface or excavated material contemporary with the Bluebell Farm site (cf. Dewar 1926). It has been suggested by Corney (1989) that at least some of these examples are of a *Viereckschanze* type. Better known from continental examples, *Viereckschanzen* are generally interpreted as funerary or ceremonial enclosures of later Iron Age date, whose generally remote locations may further strengthen impressions of a sparsely inhabited boundary zone in this case.

The composition of the relatively small pottery assemblage is broadly representative of a number of contemporary sites in the upper Test Valley area (de'Athe *et al* 2013; Weaver 2002; Brown 2009 *inter alia*), and is principally characterised by a range of regionally typical jar forms in which reduced grog, and reduced and oxidised sand-tempered, fabrics predominate. The limited range of wheel-made forms, notably the neck-less bead-rim and everted-rim types, while conforming to a widespread pattern of post-conquest settlement continuity (Brown 2008), also suggests a limited site chronology which may not have extended beyond the early to mid-second century AD, and may therefore be representative of a wider pattern of structural change in the Romano-British countryside at this time. The presence of South Gaulish Samian is relatively unusual for remote rural sites in this period, as is that of Baetican amphora, although the presence of the latter may conceivably reflect secondary use.

Recorded ditch-fills appear to result largely from natural silting processes, indicative of abandonment, and possibly augmented in places by dumping of material. The presence of a small quantity of later pottery, including one unstratified sherd, is potentially problematic but appears to indicate some re-use or continuation of activity on the site in the later Roman period. A single fragment of ironworking slag, a find commonly associated with contemporary sites in Hampshire, suggests an element of economic diversification within what was clearly an agriculturally-based settlement.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by CA Project Leader Matt Nichol, assisted by CA site personnel Chris Ellis, Colin Forrestal and Jeremy Clutterbuck. The report was written by Matt Nichol, with contributions from Ed McSloy, Sarah Cobain and Richard Massey. The illustrations were prepared by Leo Heatley. The archive has been compiled by and prepared for deposition by Jennie Hughes. The post-excavation and report stages of the project were managed for Cotswold Archaeology by CA Principal Post-Excavation Manager, Karen Walker, who also edited this report.

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Appendix A: Context descriptions

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1000	Layer		Topsoil Same as 1059	Mid brownish brown silty clay	+68	+22	>0.2	Modern
1001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown silty clay observed within southern trench limits but not extending northwards across the site	+68		>0.2	
1002	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay with flint	+68	+22	>0.4- 0.7	
1003	Cut		Cut of tree-throw	Circular in plan with irregular sides	>1.06	>0.92	>0.37	
1004	Fill	1003	Fill of tree-throw	Dark brown clayey silt	>1.06	>0.92	>0.37	IA
1005	Deposit	1003	Root action associated with tree-throw	Irregular blackish brown silty deposit	>1.06	>1	>0.05	IA
1006	Deposit		Root action associated with tree-throw	Irregular dark brown silty deposit	>1	>1	>0.18	
1007	Deposit		Root action associated with tree-throw	Irregular mid greenish brown clay deposit	>1	>1	>0.07	
1008	Cut		Cut of V-ditch Same as 1037	Linear ditch with V-shaped profile		>2.81	>1.32	
1009	Fill	1008	4th fill of V-ditch	Dark greyish brown silty clay		>2.65	>0.5	C2
1010	Fill	1008	3rd fill of V-ditch	Dark greyish brown silty clay with flint		>1.58	>0.33	
1011	Fill	1008	2nd fill of V-ditch	Mid brown silty clay		>2.65	>0.6	MC1
1012	Fill	1008	1st fill of V-ditch	Mid brown silty clay with flint		>0.75	>0.22	
1013	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-oval pit with gradual sides and a flat base	>2.66	>1.3	>0.31	
1014	Fill	1013	Fill of pit	Light yellowish brown silt	>2.66	>1.3	>0.31	
1015	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-oval pit with gradual sides and a flat base	>2.3	>0.8	>0.12	
1016	Fill	1015	Fill of pit	Dark brown clayey silt	>2.3	>0.8	>0.12	MC1
1017	Cut		Cut of ditch	Ditch terminus linear in plan with a U-shaped profile		>0.55	>0.27	
1018	Fill	1017	Fill of ditch	Dark yellowish brown silty clay		>0.55	>0.27	
1019	Cut		Cut of pit	Cut of sub-oval pit with gradual sides and a flat base	>0.5	>0.52	>0.12	
1020	Fill	1019	Fill of pit	Dark blackish brown silty clay	>0.5	>0.52	>0.12	
1021	Cut		Cut of pit	Circular in plan with gradual sides	>0.6	>0.75	>0.18	

				and a flat base				
1022	Fill	1021	2nd fill of pit	Dark brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	>0.6	>0.75	>0.15	C2
1023	Fill	1021	1st fill of pit	Black charcoal abundant clay	>0.6	>0.5	>0.05	
1024	Layer		Colluvium Same as 1060	Mid reddish brown silty clay	+68	+22	>0.30	MC1-EC2
1025	Cut		Cut of ditch Same as 1030, 1034 & 1043	Linear ditch with U-shaped profile		>0.76	>0.24	
1026	Fill	1025	2nd fill of ditch	Mid brown silty clay with flint		>0.76	>0.17	
1027	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-oval in plan with steep sides and flat base	>0.9	>0.7	>0.23	
1028	Fill	1027	Fill of pit	Mid orangey brown silty clay	>0.9	>0.7	>0.23	
1029	Fill	1025	1st fill of ditch	Mid brownish orange clay with flint		>0.56	>0.17	
1030	Cut		Cut of ditch Same as 1025, 1034 & 1043	Linear ditch with U-shaped profile		>1.1	>0.38	
1031	Fill	1030	Fill of ditch	Light brown silty clay		>1.1	>0.38	
1032	Cut		Cut of possible tree-throw	Irregular in plan with gradual sides and a flat base		>2.36	>0.38	
1033	Fill	Tree throw	Fill of possible tree-throw	Light yellowish brown silty clay		>2.36	>0.38	
1034	Cut		Cut of ditch Same as 1025, 1030 & 1043	Linear ditch with U-shaped profile		>1.2	>0.23	
1035	Fill	1034	1st fill of ditch	Mid reddish brown silty clay		>1.1	>0.04	
1036	Fill	1034	2nd fill of ditch	Mid brown silty clay		>1.1	>0.19	
1037	Cut		Cut of V-ditch Same as 1008	Linear ditch with V-shaped profile		>2.31	>1.06	
1038	Fill	1037	5th fill of V-ditch	Light reddish brown silty clay		>2.22	>0.1	
1039	Fill	1037	4th fill of V-ditch	Dark greyish brown silty clay		>1.95	>0.25	MC1-EC2
1040	Fill	1037	3rd fill of V-ditch	Dark greyish brown silty clay		>1.25	>0.33	
1041	Fill	1037	2nd fill of V-ditch	Dark greyish brown silty clay		>1.05	>0.35	
1042	Fill	1037	1st fill of V-ditch	Mid brown silty clay		>1.03	>0.25	
1043	Cut		Cut of ditch Same as 1025, 1030 & 1034	Linear ditch with U-shaped profile		>0.47	>0.12	
1044	Fill	1043	Fill of ditch	Light yellowish brown clayey silt		>0.47	>0.12	
1045	Cut		1st cut of ditch	U-shaped linear ditch		>2.1	>0.55	
1046	Fill	1045	Fill of ditch	Light yellowish brown silty clay		>2.1	>0.55	
1047	Cut		2nd cut of ditch within 1045	U-shaped linear ditch		>1.06	>0.55	
1048	Fill	1047	Fill of ditch	Light yellowish brown silty clay		>1.06	>0.55	MC1-EC2
1049	Cut		Cut of tree-throw	Irregular in plan with gradual sides and a flat base		>1.1	>0.1	
1050	Fill	1049	Fill of tree-throw	Mid brown silty clay		>1.1	>0.1	MC1-EC2
1051	Cut		Cut of tree-throw	Irregular in plan, sides and base	>2.8	>0.94	>0.2	

1052	Fill	1051	Fill of tree-throw	Light yellowish brown silt	>2.8	>0.94	>0.2	
1053	Cut		Cut of tree-throw	Irregular in plan, sides and base	>3.5	>1.63	>0.38	
1054	Fill	1053	Fill of tree-throw	Mid brown silt	>3.5	>1.63	>0.38	
1055	Cut		Cut of tree-throw	Irregular in plan, sides and base		>0.8	>0.32	
1056	Fill	1055	Fill of tree-throw	Dark reddish brown silty clay		>0.8	>0.32	
1057	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-oval in plan with U-shaped profile		>0.73	>0.21	
1058	Fill	1057	Fill of pit	Mid reddish brown silty clay		>0.73	>0.21	MC1-EC2
1059	Layer		Topsoil Same as 1000	Mid brownish brown silty clay	+40	+5	>0.30	Modern
1060	Layer		Colluvium Same as 1024	Mid reddish brown silty clay	+40	+5	>0.40	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Finds concordance (ceramics)

Context	Class	Type/Fabric	Ct	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
Us.	Ceramic building material	pm flat	1	24	-
	Ceramic building material	RB brick/tile	3	253	
	Late Prehistoric pottery	QZ QZF	2	11	
	Late Prehistoric pottery	EWILTS	1	3	
	Medieval pottery	LOC GW1	2	9	
	Roman pottery	LOC GW2	7	58	
	Roman pottery	LOC GW3	5	46	
	Roman pottery	LOC GW4	1	12	
	Roman pottery	LOC Oxf	2	27	
	Roman pottery	OXF RS	4	18	
	Roman pottery	SAV GT	1	3	
1000 (topsoil)	Ceramic building material	pm flat	1	4	-
	Late Prehistoric pottery	FL1	1	4	
	LPre/Roman pottery	QFL	2	7	
	LPre/Roman pottery	QZ	5	21	
	Roman pottery	CG SA	1	1	
	Roman pottery	LOC GW1	4	18	
	Roman pottery	LOC GW2	1	2	
	Roman pottery	LOC GW3	1	2	
	Roman pottery	LOC OX	2	3	
	Roman pottery	SAV GT	1	11	
	1001 (subsoil)	Late Prehistoric pottery	QZ	1	
Lpre/Roman pottery		QZf	1	20	
Roman pottery		SAV GT	1	77	
1004	Late Prehistoric pottery	FL2	2	7	IA
1005	Late Prehistoric pottery	FL2	1	7	IA
1009	Lpre/Roman pottery	GR	8	101	C2
	Roman pottery	BAT AM	3	119	
	Roman pottery	LGf SA	1	4	
	Roman pottery	DOR BB1	1	2	
	Roman pottery	LOC GW1	6	71	
	Roman pottery	LOC GW2	5	65	
	Roman pottery	LOC GW3	35	387	
	Roman pottery	LOC Oxf	1	3	
	Roman pottery	SAV GT	25	592	
	Roman pottery	TNC	2	136	
1011	Lpre/Roman pottery	FL3	1	42	MC1
	Lpre/Roman pottery	FL4	4	94	
	Lpre/Roman pottery	GR	6	91	
	Roman pottery	LOC GW3	1	9	
1016	Late Prehistoric pottery	FL1	1	6	MC1
	Lpre/Roman pottery	FL3	1	13	
	Lpre/Roman pottery	FL4	6	97	
	Lpre/Roman pottery	GR	12	246	
	Lpre/Roman pottery	GRq	1	13	
	Roman pottery	LOC GW2	2	22	
	Roman pottery	LOC GW3	4	52	
	Roman pottery	SAV GT	6	103	
	Roman pottery	TNC	3	20	
	1022	Roman pottery	LOC GW1	1	
Roman pottery		LOC GW2	2	2	
Roman pottery		LOC GW3	3	77	
Roman pottery		SAV GT	3	28	
1024	Roman pottery	SAV GT	1	43	MC1-EC2
1039	Lpre/Roman pottery	GRq	1	7	MC1-EC2
	Lpre/Roman pottery	QZf	1	10	
	Roman pottery	SAV GT	3	151	
1048	Roman pottery	LOC GW3	1	8	MC1-EC2
	Roman pottery	SAV GT	3	238	
1050	Roman pottery	LOC GW3	1	13	MC1-EC2

	Roman pottery	SAV GT	2	61	
1058	Roman pottery	SAV GT	1	7	MC1-EC2

Pottery summary. Quantification by sherd count and weight

Period	Code	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)
Late Prehistoric (Iron Age)	FL1	Sparse, coarse flint-tempered	2	10
	FL2	Common coarse flint-tempered	3	14
	QZ	Handmade quartz-tempered	8	91
	QZF	Handmade quartz-tempered with sparse flint	5	40
'Transitional' Late IA/early Roman	FL3	Fine flint-tempered dark grey-firing	2	55
	FL4	Medium flint-tempered dark grey-firing	10	191
	GR	Grog-tempered	26	438
	GRq	Grog/quartz-tempered	2	20
Roman	DOR BB1	Dorset Black-burnished ware	1	2
	LOC GW1	Coarse sandy greyware	18	150
	LOC GW2	Fine/medium sandy greyware	15	137
	LOC GW3	sandy dark grey/black-firing	47	560
	LOC GW4	greyware with grog/clay pellet	2	27
	LOC OX	Coarse/medium sandy oxidised	2	3
	LOC Oxf	Fine oxidised ware	5	21
	SAV GT*	Savernake ware	53	1397
TNC	Fine greyware (Gallo-Belgic copies)	5	156	
Roman regional	OXF RS*	Oxford red slipped ware	1	3
Roman (continental)	BAT AM*	Baetican amphorae	3	119
	LEZ SA2*	Central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian	1	1
	LGF SA*	South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) samian	1	4
Medieval pottery	EWILTS	East Wiltshire (Kennet Valley ware)	2	9
Total			193	3371

* codes relate to National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Breakdown of the lithic assemblage

	Topsoil 1000/ 1059	Tree throw fill 1004	Ditch fill 1009	Pit fill 1014	Pit fill 1016	Ditch fill 1031	Linear feature fill 1036	Ditch fill 1039	Ditch Fill 1041	Ditch fill 1044	Ditch fill 1048	Colluvium 1060
Flake	5	1	1	3	1	8	7	1	1	4	2	4
Core rejuvenation flake			1									
Chunk	1											
Core	3				1		2			1	1	
Denticulate	1	1										
Notch/concave scraper							1					
Total	10	2	2	3	2	8	10	1	1	5	3	4

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Plant macrofossil identifications

Context number				1009	1020	1022
Feature number				1008	1019	1021
Sample number (SS)				203	204	205
Flot volume (ml)				11	41.5	60.5
Sample volume processed (l)				20	10	20
Soil remaining (l)				10	0	0
Period				RB	U/D	RB
Plant macrofossil preservation				Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Habitat Code	Family	Species	Common Name			
HSW	Betulaceae	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazelnut shell	+	+	
A/D	Fabaceae	<i>Vicia</i> L./ <i>Lathyrus</i> L.	Vetch/peas	+		
E	Poaceae	<i>Avena</i>	Oats	+		
E		<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Barley	+		
A/D		<i>Festuca</i> L./ <i>Lolium</i> L.	Festuces/Rye-grasses	+		
E		<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i>	Emmer/Spelt wheat grain			+
E		<i>Poaceae</i>	Indeterminate cereal grain (whole)	+		
E			Indeterminate cereal grains (fragments)	+++	+	
	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	Cleavers	+	+	

Charcoal identifications

Context number				1009	1020	1022
Feature number				1008	1019	1021
Sample number (SS)				203	204	205
Flot volume (ml)				11	41.5	60.5
Sample volume processed (l)				20	10	20
Soil remaining (l)				10	0	0
Period				RB	U/D	RB
Charcoal quantity				+++	++++	+++++
Charcoal preservation				Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Family	Species	Common Name				
Aceraceae	<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	Field Maple			1	
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.)/ <i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Alder/Hazel		1	4	1
	<i>Betula</i> L.	Birch		1		1
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl./ <i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Sessile Oak/Pedunculate Oak		8	4	7
Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Ash			1	1
Number of Fragments:				10	10	10

Key

A = Arable weeds; D = Opportunistic weed species; E = Economic species; HSW = hedgerow/scrub/woodland

+ = 1-4 fragments; ++ = 2-20 items; +++ = 21-49 items; ++++ = 50-99 items; +++++ = 100-500 items

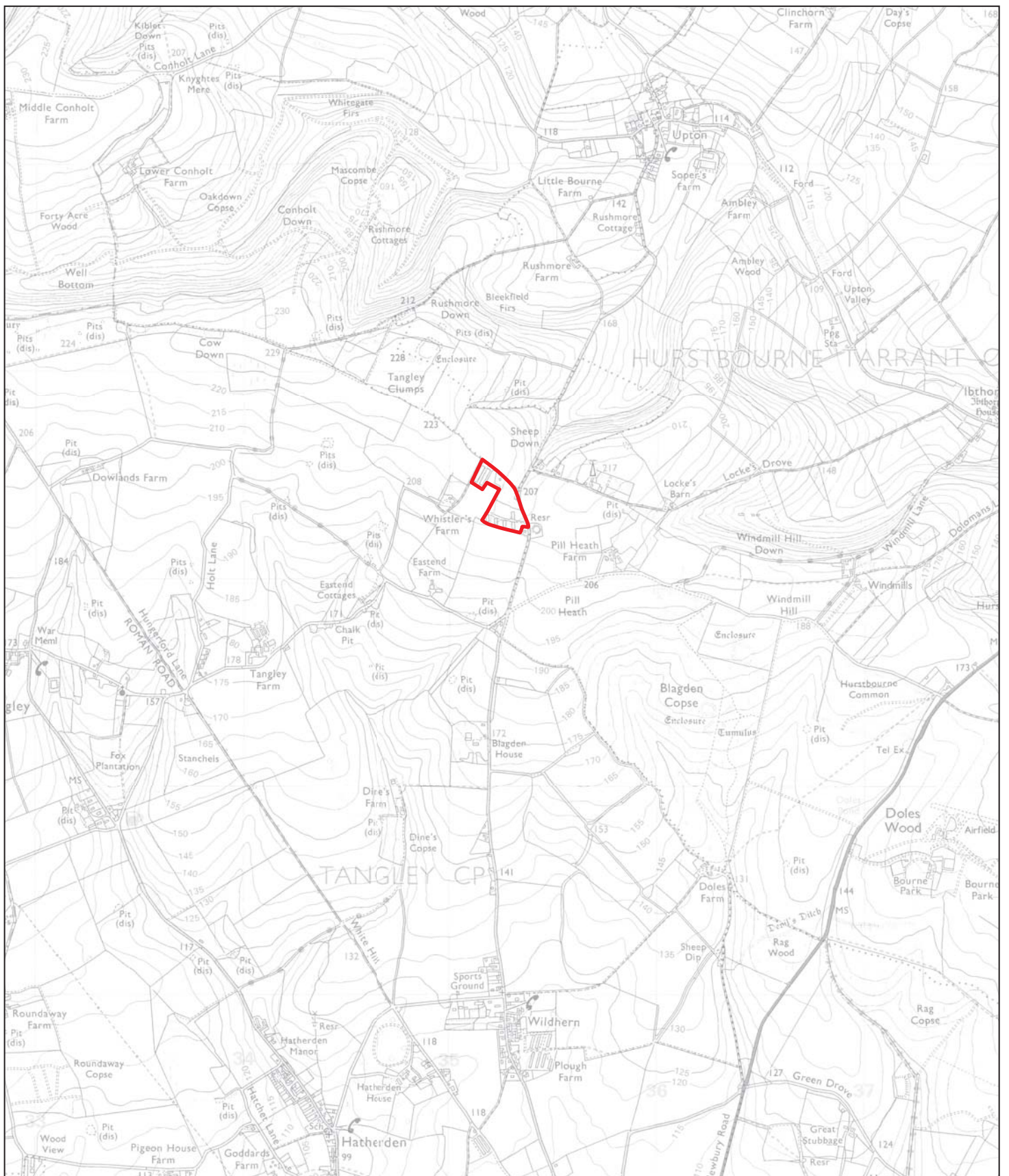
RB = Romano-British

U/D = Undated

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Bluebell Farm, Pill Heath, Andover, Hampshire
Short description	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in June 2014 by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the demolition of the existing house and 6 poultry units and the erection of a replacement dwelling together with the restoration of the landscape around the Site at Bluebell Farm, Pill Heath, Andover, Hampshire.</p> <p>Two areas of intrusive groundworks were recorded which consisted of a foundation trench (Trench 1) encompassing the replacement dwelling measuring approximately 68m east/west and 22m north/south and an access road (Trench 2) measuring approximately 5m wide which extended north-west from the Site. Both areas were mechanically excavated.</p> <p>Archaeological features were identified in foundation Trench 1, with the exception of access road Trench 2. Recorded features identified within Trench 1 included a possible defended enclosure ditch (Ditch B) with an associated internal ditch element (Ditch A) located to the south, a possible parallel boundary ditch (Ditch C) to the north and a series of pits and tree-throw pits.</p>
Project dates	11-20 June 2014
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Archaeological Watching & Excavation
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Not Known
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Bluebell Farm, Pill Heath, Andover, Hampshire
Study area (M ² /ha)	4.1 ha
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	NGR: 435224 153375
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	Hampshire County Council
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Richard Greateorex
Project Supervisor	Matt Nichol
MONUMENT TYPE	Prehistoric boundary ditch, Late Iron Age/Early Roman enclosure, pits and an assemblage of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery sherds
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	See above

PROJECT ARCHIVES	Hampshire Museums Services	Content
Physical		Burnt flint worked flint, ceramics, Roman, Iron and Bronze Age artefacts)
Paper		Context sheets, matrices etc
Digital		Database, digital photos etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
<p>BGS (British Geological Survey) 2011 Geology of Britain Viewer http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 22 October 2014</p> <p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2003 <i>The taking and processing of environmental and other samples from archaeological sites</i> CA Technical Manual No. 2</p> <p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 <i>Bluebell Farm, Pill Heath, Andover, Hampshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief</i></p> <p>Ellis, P. (ed) 2001 <i>Roman Wiltshire and after: Papers in Honour of Ken Annable</i> Devizes, Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society</p> <p>Swan, V. 1975 'Oare reconsidered and the origins of Savernake ware in Wiltshire' <i>Britannia</i> 6, 36–61</p> <p>Timby, J. 2001, 'A reappraisal of Savernake ware', in Ellis (ed) 2001, 73–84</p> <p>Tomber, R. and Dore, J. 1998. <i>The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: A Handbook</i>. MOLaS Monograph 2. London</p>		



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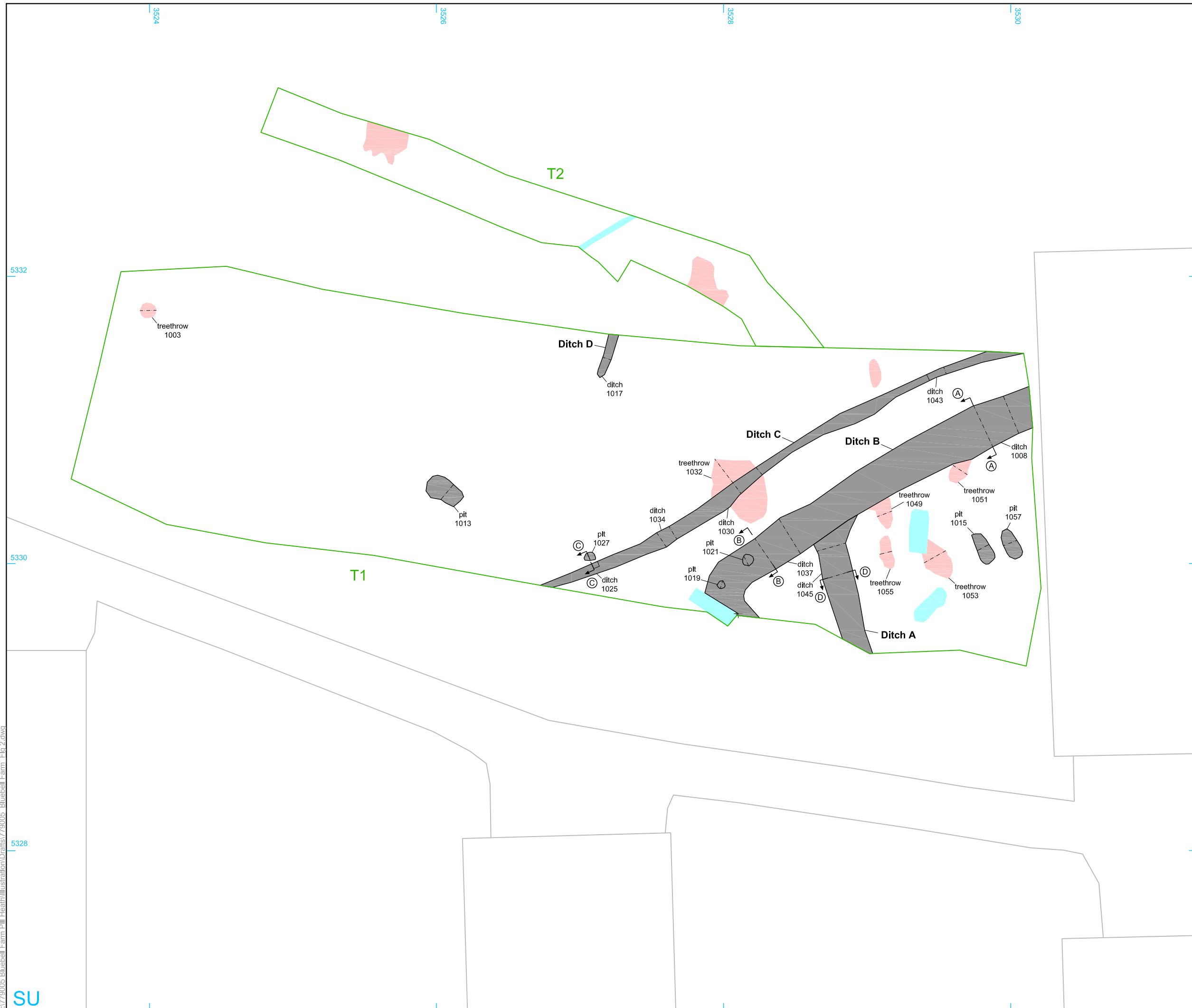


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PROJECT TITLE
Bluebell Farm, Pill Heath, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

PROJECT NO. 779005	DATE 29/10/2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY LJH	REVISION 00	1
APPROVED BY JB	SCALE@A4 1:25,000	



- ▬ site boundary
- ▬ limit of excavation
- - - archaeological intervention
- ▬ archaeological feature
- ▬ modern
- ▬ treethrow



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PROJECT TITLE
 Bluebell Farm, Pill Heath, Hampshire

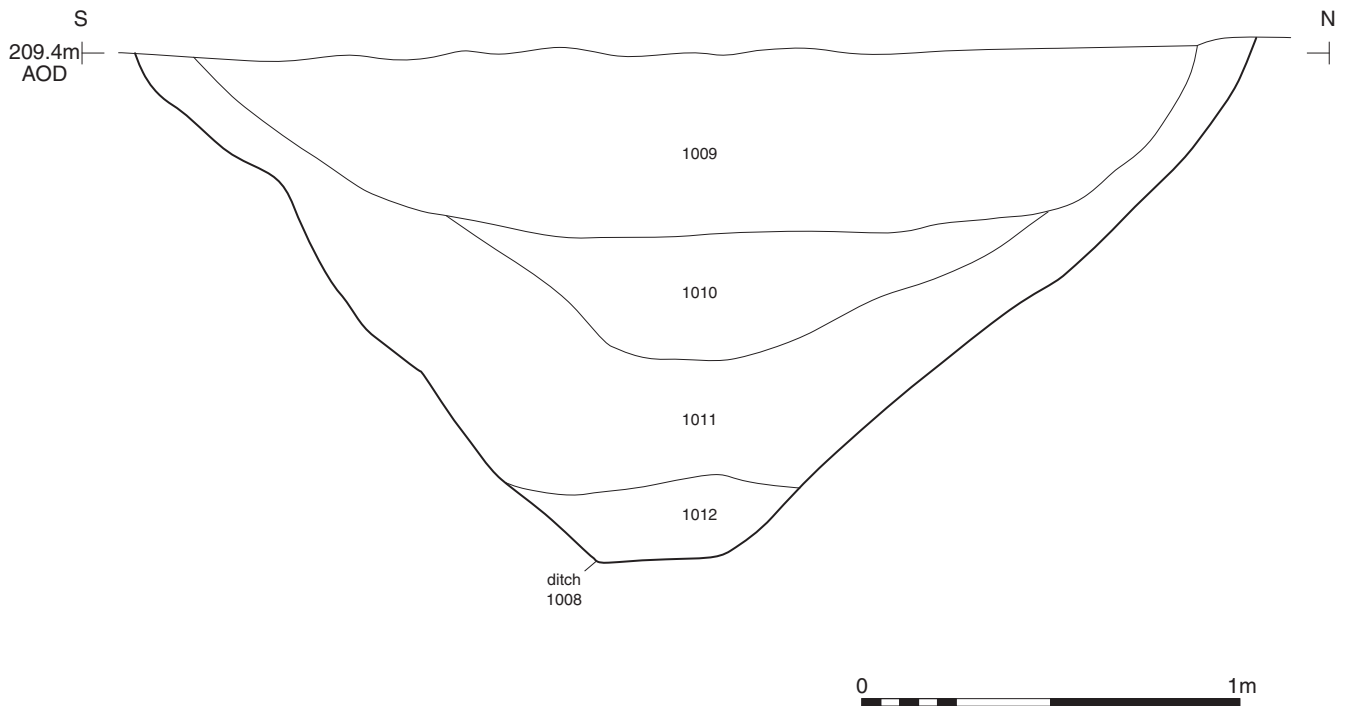
FIGURE TITLE
 Plan of excavated features, including location of recorded sections

PROJECT NO.	779005	DATE	10-11-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LJH	REVISION	02	2
APPROVED BY	JB	SCALE@A3	1:250 & 1:4000	

P:\779005 Bluebell Farm Pill Heath\Illustration\Drafts\779005 Bluebell Farm Fig 2.dwg

SU

Section AA



Ditch 1005, looking south-west (1m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

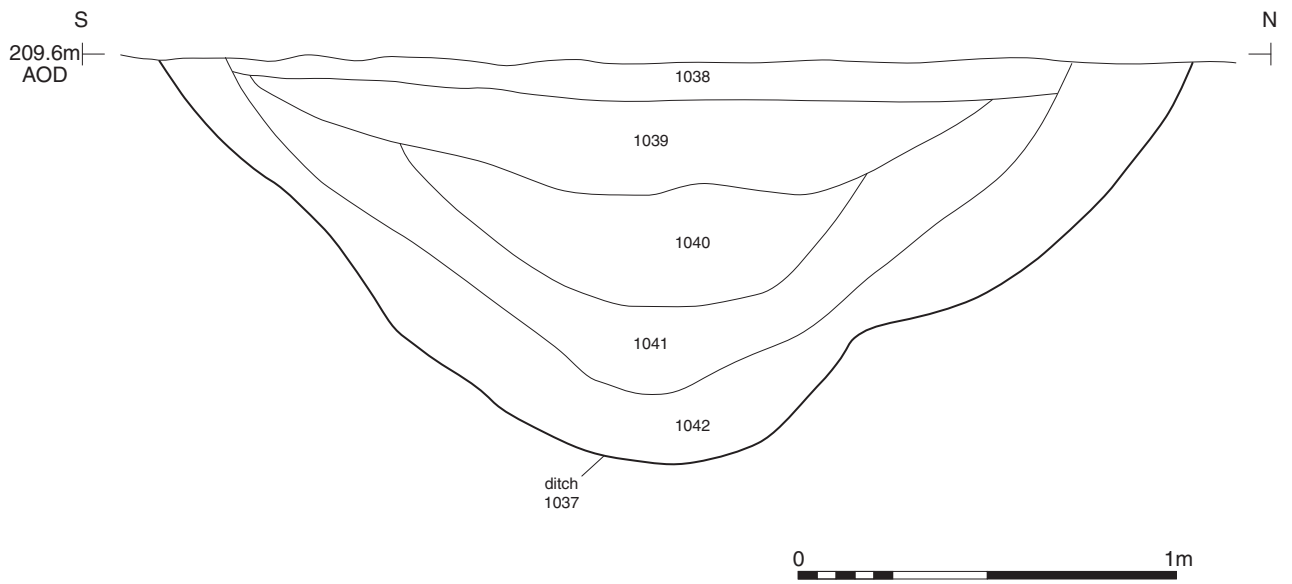
Trench 1: section and photograph

PROJECT NO. 779005 DATE 30/10/2014
DRAWN BY LJH REVISION 01
APPROVED BY JB SCALE@A4 1:20

FIGURE NO.

3

Section BB



Ditch 1037, looking south-west (1m scale)

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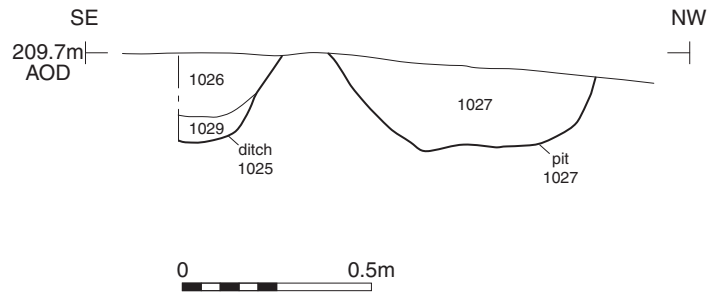
Bluebell Farm, Pill Heath, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1: section and photograph

PROJECT NO.	779005	DATE	30/10/2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LJH	REVISION	01	4
APPROVED BY	JB	SCALE@A4	1:20	

Section CC



Ditch 1025 and Pit 1027, looking south-west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

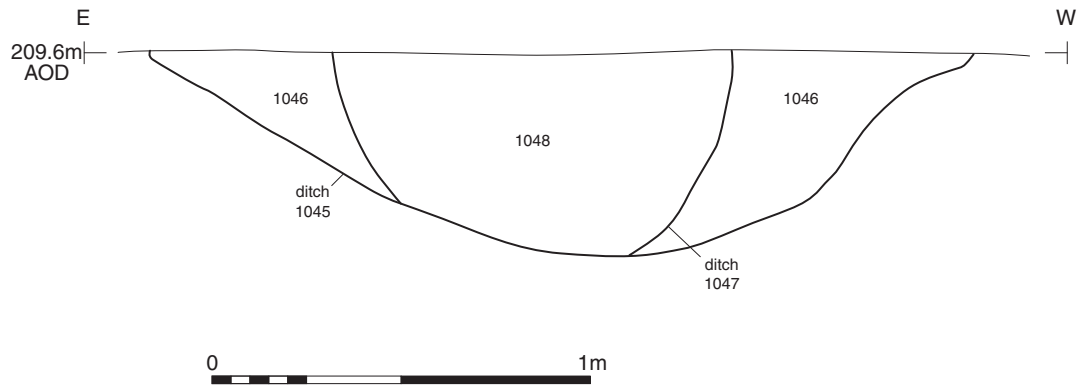
Trench 1: section and photograph

PROJECT NO. 779005 DATE 30/10/2014
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FIGURE NO.

5

Section DD



Ditch 1045 and re-cut 1047, looking south (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1: section and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

6



7

7 General working shot. View of Trench 1, looking south-west



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FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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FIGURE NO.

7