

Hampshire Archaeological Strategy

CHAPTER ONE. INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND TO STRATEGY

Government advice in the National Planning Policy Framework identifies the historic environment as a Core Planning Principle¹ and as one aspect of sustainable development². As such the impact of development proposals on archaeological remains is a material consideration within the planning system. Substantial harm or loss of nationally significant archaeological sites should be wholly exceptional³

The case for preservation needs to be supported by an understanding of the archaeological implications of this course. Conversely, where development results in intervention the objectives of the intervention have to be described. These decisions need to be made within an archaeological framework that has wide support and reflects broad issues, and which is based on the available data.

PURPOSE AND ROLE OF THIS FRAMEWORK

To harmonise curatorial and academic objectives.

- Assist in the identification of sites meriting preservation *in situ*, balancing preservation of the most important sites with the need for a developing understanding of the resource and for the evolution of archaeological study.

-Ensuring that the 'consumption' of the various elements of the archaeological resource does not result in any of those elements dropping below the 'minimum viable academic sample', without that fact being overtly recognised within that decision.

-Ensure academic, curatorial and local archaeologists have access to common data, in particular that development control gathered data is available to, and can influence, wider public research interests.

-Where a site is not otherwise threatened, consider whether research aims can be met by re-investigating the existing data

-Where excavation is required to review whether the scale of excavation is appropriate to the objective.

-Ensure non destructive methods are fully considered.

To allow curatorial decisions to be firmly based and justified.

¹ NPPF paragraph 17, tenth bullet, page 6

² NPPF paragraph 152, page 37; NPPF paragraph 7, third bullet, page 2

³ NPPF paragraph 132, page 31; NPPF paragraph 139, page 32

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- Assist in the identification of sites meriting preservation *in situ*. Appropriate and justified criteria for preservation must be established.

-Ensuring that destruction of the various elements of the archaeological resource mitigated by recording does not result in any of these elements dropping below the 'minimum viable academic sample' without that fact being overtly recognised within the decision.

To provide academic credibility of the development control process.

- Assist in defining and justifying the necessary archaeological work where a site is threatened, and guiding the objectives of that work by informing the project aims and objectives.

DEFINITIONS

Assessment

A statement of knowledge and a description of the resource, in summary.

Agenda

Identification of the research needs and gaps in knowledge.

Strategy

Identification of priorities and methods to achieve the agenda.

CHAPTER TWO. PERIODS

PALAEOLITHIC

Assessment and Agenda

Lower and Middle Palaeolithic

Stone tools make up the first evidence of human activity in Britain with the earliest currently found in East Anglia and dated to around 1 million years ago. *Homo heidelbergensis* (an ancestor of the more familiar *Homo neanderthalensis*), or an ancestor of *H. heidelbergensis*, is the most likely author of this archaeology. While the earliest Palaeolithic in Hampshire dates from around 500 thousand years ago it is possible that earlier archaeological finds are present, as yet to be discovered. While stone tools make up the majority of the archaeological record from this period occasionally they are associated with faunal remains; Human remains from this period are extremely rare and likewise artefacts made from organic materials such as antler, bone and wood are exceptional. Generally speaking Lower and Middle Palaeolithic artefacts in this region are found in secondary contexts within fluvial deposits. It is therefore of great importance that the wider geological and palaeo-environmental context of Middle and Lower Palaeolithic artefacts is considered when investigating this archaeological period; in many instances it is not the recovery of artefacts that will be the primary concern of investigation but the recovery of associated environmental data such as pollen, dating, and geological information.

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Britain was on the northern periphery of the continent of Europe and with lower sea levels there was direct physical access. Occupation/utilisation was probably intermittent, reflecting climatic change and seasonal variation. The Palaeolithic of Hampshire must be considered within this international context and as such any Palaeolithic discoveries in Hampshire are potentially of international interest.

Understanding of the chronology and intervals of these occupations, and of the population levels during periods of occupation, is poor. There are current studies looking at the relationship between the existing available evidence, the gravel terrace sequences and the oxygen and marine isotope records but these need regular review as new evidence and analysis can revise these chronologies.

It is important to clarify and improve the chronological and climatic framework within which the archaeological evidence is considered. The study of the sequences and chronology of the county's river terraces, through litho-stratigraphy, Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating, Electron Spin resonance (ESR), Amino Acid Racemisation (AAR), faunal remains, pollen sequences etc enables them to be related to marine oxygen isotope stages which reflect warmer and colder episodes. This may clarify variation in archaeological potential within gravel deposits or other Pleistocene strata.

The archaeological evidence in Hampshire is mostly limited to survival of stone artefacts, although in the Hampshire basin such survival is considerable and informative; the deposits of the former Solent river system has the greatest number of Palaeolithic find spots in the country. These artefacts are generally not in primary contexts, being incorporated into the gravels associated with the now extinct River Solent and other river terraces. However some sites do produce artefacts in mint condition that may be in or close to their primary contexts, as at Ridge Farm, Romsey Extra. However their deposition in high energy contexts does not by necessity imply intact sites close by, but merely minimal movement since the destruction of the primary context. Therefore there may be a greater range of association in surviving material. There have been a few sites of Lower Palaeolithic date which appear to have surviving primary contexts, such as Red Barns, Fareham, these sites tend to be located on the brickearth.

Recording of exposures through gravel sequences is important to understand the stratigraphic sequence and sedimentary processes and potential of sequences for *in situ* or derived deposits. There is clearly a link between exposures and development, in particular the gravel extraction industry. Palaeolithic material and stratigraphic exposure also occurs on the foreshore where the Solent gravel cliffs are eroding. Recording and studying the stratigraphy exposed in these situations, and the monitoring of material from them may provide valuable data. Exposures may also present opportunity for dating deposits that have yielded archaeological artefacts elsewhere. The review of available borehole data is also possible. The collection of borehole data is frequently associated with the development process.

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Some Palaeolithic evidence is associated with the downland drift geology particularly around Basingstoke, and it has been suggested that there is the potential for relatively undisturbed contexts in this area, particularly on the clay with flint deposits. The archaeological potential of solution hollows and dolines on the chalk needs to be explored.

The sequence of raised beach deposits on which the internationally significant site of Boxgrove (in West Sussex) continues into Hampshire as part of an embayment for which the portsdown anticline formed the western limit. These deposits are located tens of metres above the modern sea level and have been shown to be associated with intact Palaeolithic contexts and as such must be considered to have considerable archaeological potential. Their importance relates to the rare and detailed insights into Palaeolithic life that they can afford. Indications of the site scale, purpose and duration, as well as social, cultural and technological insights, can be gained. There are other raised beaches on the Hampshire coastal plain but their archaeological potential is currently poorly understood. The extent and archaeological potential of raised beaches for Palaeolithic material needs to be better understood, and reflected in prospection. Understanding the locations and extents of the raised beach sequences and relating these to potential for in situ deposits is vital. Boxgrove and the Valdoe sites in West Sussex have demonstrated the quality of survival that can be associated with them.

We know little of lifestyle, culture and survival strategies during the Palaeolithic. It is important, through palaeo-environmental study, to establish the nature of the contemporary climate and environment, how these change through time, and their implications for occupation, culture and survival strategy.

Due to coastal change, material from the foreshore, now coastal, would have been in some periods inland at the time of occupation. At raised beaches inland sites may have been coastal at the time of occupation. Understanding sea level change is important to our understanding of the context of Palaeolithic archaeological sites, and in particular identifying those Palaeolithic archaeological sites that are coastal in their nature and may demonstrate coastal activity or behaviour.

In addition, sea level change has resulted in a drowned Solent river valley where there is the question of submerged Palaeolithic data within a drowned landscape. There may be intact Palaeolithic landscapes in a drowned context, or there may be isolated survival of sites as on land but in a context that has been subject to different post-depositional processes. Understanding the nature and period of sea level change has implications for our understanding of the state of survival, the nature of the threats, and the methods of identifying and recording the evidence, as well as models to predict locations and state of preservation.

The ability to predict intact sites of human occupation from this period within gravel deposits, in contexts beyond raised beaches, might be related to a review of the energy of deposition. High energy deposits, which might contain

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artefacts, are unlikely to promote the survival of in situ contexts. Low energy and slack water deposits (generally identified by fine grained lenses), whilst not in themselves determinate of in situ deposits might indicate areas where sites could physically survive. Understanding the location and extent of these deposits and their relationship to terrace sequences may offer a method to anticipate the potential for in situ Palaeolithic remains. Such studies might be facilitated during mineral extraction prospection exercises, exposures during extraction and exposures through other agents, and may allow methods of prospection to be developed to seek out these areas of potential.

Faunal remains can survive in some contexts, and their study might show human interaction (such as butchery) or at the least show the resource available to survival strategies. The study of the strategies for hunting, and the way these strategies change through time, may be possible through the faunal assemblages where they are encountered, and in turn may allow insights into survival strategies, what sort of animals were hunted, how they were butchered, if the hunt was seasonal or migration-based and social organisation. Isotope and DNA analysis may be possible on faunal remains from this period which could inform our understanding of environmental change, animal behaviour and evolution and how this may relate to contemporary changes in human behaviour. Faunal remains, both micro and macro, are important in the environmental reconstruction of the context of human activity.

Human remains are very rare and where encountered might give insights into the nature of the human stature, lives, lifestyles, health, diet, age and sex profiles, survival strategies and social development. The archaeological importance of such remains is considerable, due to their extreme rarity. It may be possible to distinguish through isotope analysis the reliance on marine resources, meat or vegetables in the diet, as well as the extent of movement across Britain and Europe. DNA analysis which can contribute to understanding of the human family tree may also be possible. Preservation would have to be extraordinary for such analyses to be possible on bone from this period.

Where intact sites are found, the study of the distribution of artefacts, refitting and in consequence the sequence and method of flint working, the potential of associated remains, micro wear analysis, and interpretation of activity, the scale of site, site layout, and social and cultural interaction should all be considered. Site recording will need to be tailored to the context but with provision for as much information as possible to be obtained. Such sites are likely to be encountered in situations where preservation in situ is difficult and possibly not desirable. Techniques for analysing not only the artefacts encountered but their context are constantly evolving and consideration needs to be given not only as to what known techniques might be applicable but also to facilitate the application of any new techniques in the future.

Aims and Priorities

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Refine predictive modelling for the location and state of preservation of Palaeolithic material within Pleistocene deposits.

To model and understand coastal change and fluctuation in order to understand the contemporary context of sites and to predict the location of sites associated with past coastlines. Also to establish the nature of the submerged landscape of the Solent and the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of the Palaeolithic resource on this submerged landscape.

To predict the location, extent and archaeological potential of raised beaches.

Clarify the potential of the drift geologies on the downs for Palaeolithic evidence, develop models to predict location, state of preservation and archaeological potential within these deposits.

Possibilities for the use of survey techniques, in particular geophysical survey and LIDAR for deposit modelling

To model and understand the fluvial landscape in order to understand the contemporary context of sites and predict location of pertinent evidence.

Study of gravel terraces in relation to climate (Marine Isotope stages and substages) and implied human occupation to establish our understanding for the archaeological potential of gravel deposits.

The contemporary topography and the environment enjoyed/endured and how this changes through time, and its potential impact on human occupation and survival strategies.

Develop an understanding of the environment, consequent survival strategies and culture.

Where opportunities allow through the study of human remains establish insights into the nature of the human frame, lives, lifestyles, health, diet, age and sex of individuals, and what this can tell us about survival strategies and social development.

Focus attention on the appearance of the Levallois and prepared core techniques after MIS 8, as this seems to mark a fundamental change in the hominid use of the landscape. There are very few Levallois finds from Hampshire.

Consider the chronological, typological or behavioural significance for assemblages without handaxes. For instance whether Rainbow Bar does represent a non-biface Lower Palaeolithic assemblage.

Study and review early prehistoric flint work sequences and assemblage character to determine chronology and functionality.

UPPER PALAEOLITHIC and MESOLITHIC

Assessment and Agenda

While Upper Palaeolithic evidence in Hampshire is scarce and characterised by lithic assemblages, Mesolithic evidence in Hampshire is prolific and extensive, but is mostly characterised by the recovery of chronologically distinctive lithics. These are found as elements within survey, particularly surface scatters from fieldwalking, as well as recovered as isolated finds. The period is characterised by a hunter-gatherer lifestyle. How this operated, whether it was different in different areas (for example between the open downs and the river valleys), and how it evolved through time are important issues that should be addressed. There is also the question of whether patterns of distribution reflect routes or seasonal exploitation corridors. Faunal remains will help both in understanding the contemporary environment and survival strategies, what sort of animal were hunted, how they were butchered, if the hunt was seasonal or migration-based. For example it might be suggested that the movement and camping of group used river valley routes, but that expeditions on to what is now the open down were to retrieve specific resources such as by hunting.

There have been some major excavations of Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic sites, such as Nea Farm (Upper Palaeolithic), La Sargesse, Romsey (Late Upper Palaeolithic), Oakhanger (Mesolithic), Walkford Copse (Mesolithic) and Broom Hill (Mesolithic), as yet unpublished but important investigations have taken place in the Test Valley at Bossington and indicate that there may be extensive in situ waterlogged Mesolithic deposits. The site at Oakhanger produced large numbers of split hazel nut shells, allowing carbon 14 dating, and giving an insight into gathering activities. Many of the sites investigated to date are on acidic heathland soils that are not conducive to the survival of palaeo-environmental data. The retrieval of palaeo-environmental data is particularly important to determine the nature of the contemporary environment and its relationship to the distribution of anthropological evidence. The study of palaeo-environmental data from meres and other stable waterlogged locations is important. It may be possible to distinguish impacts of human activity on the natural environment, and it should be possible to determine the resources that humans had access to, if they used them differentially, and whether the availability of resources determined movements that were seasonal or the evolution of landscape scale routes. Should the interpretation of the Bossington site prove correct there is considerable potential for recovering significant archaeological and palaeo-environment artefacts and deposits. Faunal remains will help both in understanding the contemporary environment and survival strategies, what sort of animals were hunted, how they were butchered, if the hunt was seasonal or migration-based. For example it might be suggested that the movement and camping groups used river valley routes, but that expeditions onto what is now the open down were to retrieve specific resources such as by hunting.

It may be possible to study, at a well preserved site, the size of the groups utilising a site, whether their presence is seasonally related, if sites are repeatedly reoccupied, if sites can be shown to have distinctive functions, and

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if those functions remained consistent during episodes of reoccupation. The rarity of sites with interpretable structural elements, and the difficulty of interpreting lithic evidence means that where palaeo-environmental remains might be associated with intact sites these sites have great archaeological importance. Understanding which areas have that potential in order to anticipate the existence of those remains is in itself an important objective. It is suggested that such well preserved complex sites may exist undiscovered and beneath alluvium in some river valleys, in particular the Test. Modelling of the early Holocene fluvial landscape would be hugely important in helping to predict where such sites may lie.

Much of the evidence from the Mesolithic is derived from the interpretation of surface flint scatters. Evidence of structural remains that can be dated to the Mesolithic are very rare. Whilst this is likely to be a function of the nature of the lifestyle, the ephemeral nature of the evidence and its susceptibility to post-deposition destruction particularly by subsequent agricultural activity, notably ploughing, makes gathering evidence of associated structures very important. Only Broom Hill and Wakeford Copse have produced structural evidence, although Bowmans Farm may be Neolithic or Mesolithic. Whilst it is clear from the distribution of this evidence that all the geologies were exploited during the Mesolithic, the most prolific sites are located on the greensands, such as Oakhanger, Kingsley Common and Petersfield Heath. Excavation at Oakhanger produced over a ton of worked flint, making it one of the richest sites in northern Europe, with artefact distribution patterns suggesting the presence of windbreaks, or other structures. These will allow insight not only into the hunter gatherer lifestyle, but may shed light onto the nature of society or culture, such as the size of bands and evidence of the human interactions that determine society. Charcoal from hearths also allowed carbon 14 dating. Charcoal might also offer some insight into the exploitation or management of the environment, such as deliberate episodes of burning, management of woodland and woodland products. Some sites survive within landscapes that have not been subject to intensive agriculture, but at the same time have the potential to be encountered during sand and gravel extraction. Again it is suggested that such well preserved complex sites may exist undiscovered and beneath alluvium in some river valleys, where the alluvial blanket may have protected sites from later damage. The nature of the deposits identified at Bossington and other observations in the Clatfords indicate that this is the case in the Test valley

However working floors, evidence of structures and sites with surviving complexity are very rare and should be highly valued and investigated when encountered. Intact sites should be studied for the distribution of artefacts, refitting and in consequence the sequence and method of flint working, the potential of associated remains, micro wear analysis, and interpretation of activity, the scale of the site, its layout, and social and cultural interaction within it.

There is some evidence to suggest primary exploitation of flint resources in Hampshire, and the use of non-local stone implies either wider contact with other populations or exploitation of a very wide territory. The size, extent and

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exploitation of territories may be discernible, and/or the extent of trade/exchange networks discernible through study. The use of flint varies but even where lower quality flint can be used, high quality flint seems to be in use in the marginal areas suggesting it is carried within the population movements.

All of the evidence currently is of dry land activity, with no direct evidence of coastal exploitation. For instance, no shellfish middens have yet been found. However, due to coastal erosion and sea level change some Mesolithic evidence has come from shoreline locations, such as at Langston Harbour and from organic deposits in the Solent. Such deposits where encountered will add an additional range of resource exploitation to our understanding of their survival strategies, and anticipating the potential of sites that might produce such evidence is important. The Solent coast has a great potential, through the palaeo-environmental study of submerged forests and peat deposits, to understand rates of environmental change, coastal change and human activity, where Mesolithic lithics are associated with such deposits as off the New Forest coast and in Langstone Harbour. Charcoal associated with lithics, and submerged forests, may provide evidence of manipulation of the environment. Important Mesolithic remains including organics remains, have been found at Bouldner Cliff and is presently being excavated. The pollen evidence of the littoral may chart the rates of coastal inundation, and animal bones such as red deer and auroch, may give evidence of the contemporary environment. The evidence may illustrate the introduction, manipulation or extinction of plants or animals and may give direct evidence of human interference. In particular this evidence may date to the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition and has great potential to illuminate this vital issue.

The lowland coastal plain does seem to be extensively exploited. This in part may be an association with stream systems in this zone that have more widespread small scale dendritic patterns. I.e.) a wider amount of the landscape is close to streams and so the landscape as a whole is accessible within reach of stream (as opposed to down land landscapes where streams flow in a few highly separated streams which themselves seem to form the framework for occupation site pattern.

The relationship of Mesolithic evidence to landscapes is a potentially illuminating study, in particular the relationship to water courses. The relationship of the distribution across between the head of the Loddon to the head of the Test. There is an implication perhaps that the Test (and its tributaries) alone cross the vast chalk landscapes with minimal dendritic systems, it may imply that the Test has not yet revealed its true potential of this period, and the evidence from Bossington and Clatford might be suggestive of this. It seems likely that further study in the Test valley will reveal a greater Mesolithic archaeological resource in the alluvial landscapes of the Test valley than has hitherto been realised. This could of course be true for other valleys if the relationship with the deep alluvial landscape is demonstrated. It would appear that movement was along the valleys with the uplands being penetrated for seasonal or resource activities, such as hunting. Assemblages from different landscape types might shed light on the

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differential nature of the activity. It is also important where it is possible, to try and reconstruct the immediate environment of activity sites. Targeted excavation in river valley situations can provide better information about riverine settlement and the use of and impact upon the surrounding landscape.

Such is the scarcity of human remains from this period that any human remains encountered are of great importance. They may shed light on the diet, health, lives, lifestyles, age and sex, and life expectancy of human populations. It may be possible to distinguish through isotope analysis the reliance on marine resources, meat or vegetables in the diet, as well as the extent of movement across Britain and Europe.

A principle archaeological objective is understanding the transition between the Mesolithic and the Neolithic, in particular the transition from hunter gathering to agriculture, the emergence of settled occupation and the appearance of monuments in the landscape. Within this must sit within consideration of the date and nature of the earliest manipulation of the natural environment within survival strategies, where this would not be considered agriculture, and the evolution of these interferences to the point of being described as agriculture. The date and origin of agriculture in Hampshire includes the question of how far it evolves from existing manipulation and how far it was introduced as a functioning idea from elsewhere where it was already an established practice. Consideration should be given to any regional bias in the emergence of agriculture or indeed to the retention of a mobile hunter gatherer lifestyle, and the degree to which strategies involve both the adopting of settled elements and the retention of mobile elements to the lifestyle. Palaeo-environmental study is likely to have an important role within this. In addition the distinction between evidence and artefacts types in different landscape types might shed light on which areas have the potential to be where agricultural landscape first start to emerge and areas where a continued mobile exploitation (if not occupation) continue to be practised after agricultural landscapes have fully evolved.

Intact sites should be studied for the distribution of artefacts, refitting and in consequence the sequence and method of flint working, the potential of associated remains, micro wear analysis, and interpretation of activity, the scale of the site, its layout, and social and cultural interaction within it.

Aims and Priorities

Understanding the contemporary environmental settings and survival strategies employed. Developing a model for environmental exploitation of the region during the Mesolithic, through direct archaeological evidence and through the palaeo-environmental record. Developing a model of the variation of exploitation and occupation across different landscapes.

Understanding the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition, the origins of agriculture and the survival of mobile lifestyles or elements of the Mesolithic tradition.

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Investigating intact archaeological sites, particularly where organic preservation and palaeo-environmental remains might be encountered and/or structural evidence survives, is important to understand the lives, lifestyles, survival strategies and contemporary environment of Mesolithic peoples.

Understanding whether there were late Mesolithic sedentary communities on the coast, as on the continent, whether they were manipulating the environment, whether this accelerated or held back locally the transition between hunter gathering and agriculture.

Understanding coastal change in this period and its implications for the archaeological potential of the submerged landscape of the Solent, particularly submerged forests and peat deposits.

Locating and investigating human remains in order to inform the nature of life through this period, including evidence of diet and territories of exploitation, extent of mobility and possible ethnic or family groups.

Establishing territories of exploitation through the distribution of non-local materials, or conceivably the presence of local material at some distance, and or evidence of contact over distance, whether trade or other exchange.

Establishing/refining chronologies based on flint work characteristic and the contribution of small scatters of flint matter to our understanding of Mesolithic settlement

Improvement of our chronological understanding of LUP and Mesolithic flint scatters, using scientific dating. Where possible more than one technique for comparison and robust results.

The extent to which LUP and Mesolithic sites might lie buried beneath alluvium and colluvium.

Investigate human manipulation of the natural landscape, such as woodland, to influence resource availability and the potential evolution of this towards the emergence of agriculture.

Differential landscape use over time (and changes over time), with investigation into any patterns that are apparent, e.g. littoral exploitation, woodland exploitation, access to raw material. May be assisted by modelling of Holocene fluvial landscapes

Sites producing a wide range of well-preserved biological remains which are well-sealed are rare, should be carefully sampled to provide a detailed picture of local habitat and environmental history. Identifying areas of peat deposits which could be associated with well preserved archaeological remains

Shed light on mobility/group range and group size, whether they operated in areas or along routes, or combinations there of.

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Micro wear analysis to help us understand activities on site, for example, food resources and food preparation methods.

Create models as predictive tools to locate archaeological sites and model land use, seeking possible new methods to employ.

NEOLITHIC

Assessment and Agenda

Evidence of structures of Neolithic date in Hampshire is largely limited to long barrows. The late Neolithic monuments, such as henges and causewayed enclosures, are missing, or at least not yet fully asserted. However two long barrows and possible henge monument have been found at Damerham by aerial photograph review of the area, and consequently is being investigated. Excavations into one of the Long Barrows suggest that despite having suffered some erosion from ploughing and damage from quarrying it is extremely well preserved. It is potentially one of the largest long barrows in the country. The potential henge has been identified by geophysical survey and aerial photographs. A wider landscape of round barrows has been identified through further survey but has yet to be excavated. A possible henge site has been suggested in the north-east of the county, but has yet to be confirmed. There have also been a number of oval barrows identified by NMP. Although these have been ascribed as Neolithic date based on their form none are as yet explicitly dated to the Neolithic. Likewise NMP has located a putative cursus, described and dated from its form, but not yet confirmed as a Neolithic structure. Targeting this feature with an excavation could simply resolve this identification.

There is a lack of non-funerary structural evidence in Hampshire of Neolithic date, although the putative house structure at Bowmans Farm has been suggested as being of Neolithic date. Isolated pits and post holes have been found which may indicate remnants of settlement on a small scale, such as the Dairy at Andover and at Popley in Basingstoke. Analysis of early Neolithic flint work, such as leaf shaped arrowheads, indicates that this tends to be located in the same areas as the long barrows. These in turn have an association with areas now described as open downland, perhaps giving an insight into the landscape zones where agriculture first starts to emerge. This may have implications for our understanding of the nature of the Neolithic in Hampshire, both in how this relates to areas outside the county and to interrelationship of regions within it. In view of the complexity of Neolithic evidence to the west and in the Thames valley to the north, this may imply that Hampshire was evolving in a different way, utilising resources differently, and the current distribution of Neolithic material should be reviewed in its wider regional context. The distribution of Neolithic material should also be viewed within the context of landscape types. For example the distribution of pottery, which is fragile and bulky, might act as a surrogate for landscapes within which occupation was taking place. Likewise the distribution of axes might shed some light on the distribution of other activities within landscape types.

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The distribution of long barrows, pottery and limited evidence of occupation, tend to emphasise the role of the 'open down' within the areas where more sedentary lifestyles might have emerged with agriculture. The relationship between types of Neolithic evidence and the landscape within which they are found might well shed light on the distribution of the earliest stages of landscape evolution. This may also help to refine our understanding of the archaeological potential of different areas for difference archaeological evidence.

The study of the origins and development of agriculture is an important, even defining aspect, of the Neolithic period. The nature of earliest agriculture and its association with settlement and monuments is an important study, as is understanding the degree to which mobile lifestyle, or exploitation of resources by mobile populations or groups remained prevalent within Hampshire or in areas of Hampshire in this period. Also the degree to which settlement populations continued to use mobile exploitation as a greater or lesser part of their resource strategy. Consideration may be given to the view that perhaps in Hampshire the lack of monumental and structural evidence indicates a longer reliance on hunter gathering and a slower evolution of agricultural communities than other areas of Wessex.

Palaeo-environmental evidence shows some small scale clearance since the late Mesolithic, but it is not until the late Neolithic that large scale clearance and associated soil movement can be demonstrated. These should anticipate that we may yet be studying mobile communities, or survival strategies that have significant mobile elements, such as domesticated animals herded over wide areas. Review of wild faunal remains on sites might provide insight into the degree of wild resource were available or utilised through time, the nature of that resource and where these are influenced by location. Study of human remains may illuminate the nature of the diet, and its reliance on different dietary sources.

There are large amounts of Neolithic flint work collected from surface scatters. Recognisable Neolithic axes particularly polished axes have wide distribution. There is some evidence to suppose that flint tool manufacture is associated with deposits in Hampshire, and the flint mines at Porton may provide insight into this. Trade/exchange contact may be demonstrated by polished axes made from non-local stone. Other goods from other regions may shed light not just on the movement of goods and extents of contact, but on ideas of economy and society.

The Solent coast has a great potential, through the palaeo-environmental study of submerged forests and peat deposits, to understand rates of environmental and coastal change. The nature of coastal exploitation, including salt production and marine resources, needs to be better identified within wider exploitation strategies. This may be apparent through the study of human remains or fauna/shell remains found at both coastal and inland sites

Human remains from the Neolithic are few. Any human remains encountered have great archaeological importance. Such remains can tell us much about

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the lives and lifestyles, health, diet, culture and society, as well as ethnic or family groupings and the extent of movement. Most of the Neolithic remains studied to date in Wessex are associated with monuments, and in this context their treatment, and the existence of the monuments themselves, shed light on the nature of society, culture and spiritual and ritual aspects of the communities.

Neolithic Early Bronze Age settlement needs to be better characterised. The degree to which they are permanent or periodic, seasonal or task specific. Their extent and scale. The degree to which they reflect mobility in the landscape or degrees of mobility in different landscapes.

Aims and Priorities

Understanding the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition, the origins of agriculture and the survival of mobile lifestyles. In particular through the study of palaeo-environmental evidence, and the study of submerged forests and off shore peat deposits.

Evolving models for the introduction, origins and evolution of settled agricultural communities in Hampshire, balancing the search for structures and settlement with the analysis of wider non site evidence such as flint scatters. Where structures are found their rarity and thus importance should be recognised.

Seeking if it is possible to distinguish between levels of mobility or permanence within a site's character/purpose

The relationship between settlement, farming and funerary with landscape types to establish how the relationship between landscape and landscape exploitation varies. To seek insight into the relationship between the presence and reliance on funerary monuments and landscapes that are evolving.

Modelling the evolution of the settled agricultural landscape, and the role or absence of land division in this period. Also the potential relationship of that to the presence of funerary monuments (see above)

Examine the nature of the environment and the changes to it, particularly the likely impact of human activity including agricultural activity, through palaeo-environmental study and through the study of alluvial and colluvial sequences.

Establish a greater understanding of shoreline exploitation during the Neolithic, including littoral and marine resources, and salt production or procurement.

The nature of visible communal endeavours in, for instance, the creation of monuments in the landscape and what this might tell us about the evolution of community, society and social hierarchy. And the size of community groups.

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The nature of survival strategies, and within this the balance between exploitation of the natural environment and control of the environment. The nature of that control and the process of domestication of both animals and crops. The continued reliance on resources hunted or gathered from across landscapes.

The analysis of human remains in relationship to lives, death, health, diet, ethnic or family groupings and if possible geographic origins of populations.

Study of the later Neolithic and Bronze Age ceramic sequences in the region in relation to typological, technological and contextual considerations.

BRONZE AGE

Assessment and Agenda

Bronze Age occupation sites have proved elusive in a way that is not reflected in adjacent areas, for instance in the Kennet Valley. It may be that Hampshire is evolving differently in the Bronze Age compared to other regions. The absence of significant distributions of occupation sites may indicate that it was poorer or less densely settled, or that in some areas population remains mobile or that exploitation was by mobile populations who had settled in other, presumably adjacent, areas. The widespread distribution of Bronze Age barrows gives us a general understanding of the distribution of Bronze Age activity in the landscape (and different landscape areas), and that a value can be ascribed to most if not all aspects of the Hampshire landscape during the Bronze Age. It is not clear where the communities responsible for the monuments were located and what form any occupation might have taken, or what were the survival strategies of the people who built the barrows. That a monument is fixed in the landscape need not always be taken to imply that there is settlement somewhere close by. It seems likely given the relationship of barrows to areas with evidence of settlement and areas without settlement, that barrows reflect an assertion of a 'right', such as a right of access or utilisation. They are a signal in the landscape of that right by reference to ancestral use in the absence of overarching cultural or political controls. It is reasonable that the 'right' that is alluded to might in some landscapes be rights that are invoked by mobile use, e.g. access to water or areas of grazing or areas of woodland, but in other landscape be a right invoke by a settled community, such as rights to arable land. The emergence of field systems and landscape boundaries might disclose areas where the investment in the landscape is such that other more locationally explicit mechanism are needed to control access to and exploitation of zones, such as linear divisions like 'ranch' boundaries.

Identification of Bronze Age origins to some Celtic field systems or field system elements of Bronze Age date may help to identify areas of arable based occupation. The distribution of linear ditches or 'ranch' boundaries might offer some insight into the division and exploitation of the landscape and the possible extent of settled exploitation. It may indicate some areas within which an agricultural landscape has emerged. In other areas archaeological study should recognise the potential that exploitation may have been by mobile means and archaeological survey should be

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structured/reviewed accordingly. Flint scatters recovered from fieldwalking surveys may give broad ideas of where occupation was, what form it took or what activity was engaged. It has been noted that there are fewer rich grave deposits than in the areas to the west where settlement is also more readily identifiable, with an inherent suggestion that Hampshire may have been poorer.

The permanent settlement and associated farmed landscape is open, resulting from woodland clearance, but uncleared zones will still have dominated in some landscapes. There is a degree to which the exploitation of these landscapes is exploited by mobile population (eg hunting, herding). This mobility may not preclude the people having come from settlement elsewhere. Eg the balance of resources includes settled and farmed, as well as wild and visited. This might be revealed by examination of faunal remains in settlement sites. The interaction between communities who access resources in a mobile state, eg shared areas of hunting or grazing, would be likely to cause mechanisms, such as monuments, to resolve conflict. Monuments resolving conflict of use and access are likely to be as valuable in hunted herding landscapes as well as farmed landscapes. Burial mounds in these wild landscapes are eloquent as to the importance of the resource exploitation despite the absence of settlement. However landscape boundaries, such as ranch boundaries, are more likely to only be required in landscapes where physical clearance has been invested in.

Some boundaries between zones may have been permeable, such as pit alignments. The work at Pickets Twenty where an evolution of boundary has been studied which had permeable elements to it, lies on a landscape change boundary. It is possible to use landscape character areas and archaeological evidence to speculate the extent and location of the zones of farming evolution and the zones of wilderness.

The process of landscape enclosure can be agglomerations of accretions, or can be planned and coherent like coaxial field systems. In either case these can go through processes of re ordering, potentially forming an origin to later systems like Iron Age and Roman. The cause and nature of the re ordering, and the uses which took place within the fields are all areas which would allow a better understanding of the nature of landscape evolution at this period. HLC has a potential important role to play if closely dated landscape features/boundaries can be used to give specific dates to what otherwise is only dated by the relative chronology of boundaries. (ie a case for starting to date boundary types to elucidate absolute and relative chronologies of boundary evolution and so time depth to HLC, which at present is unreasonably foreshortened by the absence of absolute chronology). Recently suggested has been studies to retrieve manure debris from fields the data range of which might shed some light on the origin of the field.

As noted, the extensive population of barrows with a poor representation of occupation sites might indicate that certain regions are populated by mobile groups. The burial mounds are visible and may determine territories or be statements of land/resource value, whilst the associated mobile populations

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leave little other archaeological trace. It is possible that some areas, particularly in the north and east were populated until a late period by mobile populations, or that these areas were utilised by seasonally mobile populations operating from settlement bases elsewhere. It may be possible to anticipate transhumance operating from the Kennet Valley and from the west and central Hampshire, where linear ditches, occupation sites and field systems indicate settled occupation. Transhumance may have taken place between the Avon valley and the New Forest, although settlement in the Avon Valley is not yet well understood. The pattern generally coincides with earlier long barrow evidence, perhaps reinforcing the age of this pattern, and with subsequent hillfort patterns perhaps reinforcing the duration of this pattern. There may have been, in the appropriate season, running of stock for grazing, and/or hunting for food, for survival, protection of the herd or pleasure, or possibly the role of these areas as game reserves. Such patterns might be attributed to particular sections of the population, possibly young people sent out from settled areas with herds in season. Or the emergence of hunting grounds for an elite to a section of society, such as men. An alternative model may be of small bands retaining a mobile lifestyle operating within these territories, retaining Mesolithic lifestyles and territories in areas of land not best suited to agriculture.

Review of wild faunal remains on site might provide insight into the degree of wild resources available through time, the nature of that resource and whether its the availability or its nature was influenced by location.

It might be suggested that there was an expansion of arable agriculture from a Neolithic chalk heartland outwards. This might be studied by comparing the distribution of long barrows and round barrows and a better understanding of the distribution of field systems of Bronze Age date. The reasons for expansion need to be explored, whether it was a progressive change from a mobile to a settled economy for cultural reasons, whether there is an increase in population putting pressure on hitherto lightly exploited areas, whether political cultural changes lead to the emergence of larger communities capable of tackling larger areas, or whether the soil was degraded due to the pressure of ploughing and that there is a need to expand into the marginal areas or other reasons. The study of soil structure in colluvial deposits may help with this. Palaeo-environmental study, particularly in wetland areas, has an important role to play in understanding the nature of human impact on the landscape through time, and the degree to which this sheds light on emerging agricultural practices.

The Wessex linear ditches can be traced in Hampshire, but this distribution seems to be marginal to the main distributions to the west rather than intrinsic to Hampshire. Those that have been identified in the county total some 800km in length but are generally of a smaller scale and less coherent than the larger and more coherent systems to the west. Some of the later hillfort sites show evidence for pre-Iron Age significance; late-Bronze Age enclosures and burials have been found. Both Danebury and Balkesbury produced Bronze Age burials, and Danebury, Quarley, Ladle Hill and possibly Balkesbury and others hillforts have some form of pre hillfort enclosure. It is never the less

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possible that this was more widespread than is currently recognised where subsequent hillfort construction may have obliterated the traces of earlier enclosures. Quarley Hill is the focus of a set of linear ditches that predate the hillfort. Danebury also has a linear ditch associated with it. The linear ditch running to Woolbury Camp clearly divides grazing land populated with barrows from a field system. Some of the linear ditches appear to cut celtic field systems, and the relative roles of these landscape division mechanisms, both chronologically and in their function needs to be explored. The evolution of the agricultural landscape of Hampshire during the Bronze Age needs to be identified and described. This includes the emergence of coherent field systems, and the role of linear boundaries in the organisation of the landscape. The case for extensive agriculture in the early Bronze Age is yet to be tested. Lynchets can be shown to be emerging in the middle to late Bronze Age. Chronologies, or regionally diverse chronologies need to be devised.

The role of barrows and their relation to other burial practices is not clearly understood. The location of barrows topographically, in relation to high ground, crests or adjacent to water bodies needs to be explored, as does the role of barrow cemeteries as against isolated barrow examples. The range of practices and associated activities needs to be studied, and work such as at Buckskin and other sites indicates that is likely to be complex. The role of water and particularly the votive disposal of material in water, as can be demonstrated on the River Thames, needs to be explored in Hampshire. This might be linked to the role, or absence, of rivers acting as territorial boundaries. In some areas, for instance Woolmer Pond and Petersfield Heath, significant barrow cemeteries seem to be closely associated with significant water bodies. Opportunities for the study of palaeo-environmental data from buried soil horizons under burial mounds also are particularly important. There is a distinction to be made between activity associated with the a barrow, it's construction, use, reuse and reverence, and the role of a barrow in a landscape.

The recent excavation of a jetty at Testwood Lakes is associated with a fragment of a boat, with possible evidence of transshipment in the form of a rapier. Such sites can give a glimpse into trade links in this period. High status burial goods are another source of evidence for important and imported material. Trade evidenced at the Solent coast could be cross channel, and/or cross Solent to the Isle of Wight, or may equally be trade along the coast. However, trade with the continent can be demonstrated, with for instance continental bronze tools and weapons. Understanding the nature and extent of trade and exchange mechanisms, and the degree to which these are emerging as economic networks and the degree to which they operated as social and cultural networks needs to be studied. In the coastal zone there is the potential to encounter boats of Bronze Age date, which might be associated with cargoes. The location of many Bronze Age hoards in the immediate coastal zone may shed light on the nature of exchange. R Bradley has suggested that trade could have taken place in areas peripheral to the main settlements where strangers could be met and traded with.

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Burnt mounds or boiling mounds are frequently ascribed to the Bronze Age and are commonly noted in Hampshire, particularly in the New Forest and in the north east of the county. This distribution seems to be significant in terms of land use, but could be a function of recognition of this type of monument in this landscape. Understanding the distribution and function of these sites is important. There may be an association between the distribution of this monument type and areas of less intensive (mobile) exploitation, and there may be an association between their function and the nature of that exploitation. This relation may be direct, closely connected to exploitation, or indirect, perhaps socially or ritually connected to exploitation. It is possible that the function varies between landscape. For example the recent examples excavated along the coast at Pagham might infer salt processing or processing of other littoral resources.

There is the potential for archaeological evidence for salt production, and associated structures, but these are as yet unlocated, the earliest salt production so far recognised on the Hampshire coast being Iron Age in date. Some archaeological sites from the Bronze Age discovered in marine contexts may contain well preserved organic evidence lost on dry land sites. Work at Langston Harbour is highlighting some elements of this, and such sites have a greater potential for the recovery of palaeo-environmental remains. The waterlogged conditions may also preserve evidence of coastal activity remains, such as boats, or associated structures, like jetties. Marine mollusc middens may demonstrate the extent of marine resource exploitation, as might strontium analysis of skeletal remains, and sieving strategies on occupation sites should they be located, for fish bones, particularly on sites nearer to the coast. Submerged forests may provide evidence of the environment from the Bronze Age, and perhaps whether woodland management was practised. In any event such discoveries may improve dendrochronological sequences.

The Wadeway linking Hayling Island to the mainland is undated but potentially may have been in use since the Bronze Age although recent work is suggesting perhaps a medieval date. It is notable that Bronze Age cemeteries have been found close to each end of the Wadeway, and a wooden stake removed from close by during coastal repair works was C.14 dated to the Bronze Age. In addition two large Bronze Age founders' hoards have been found on Hayling Island. The date at which the sea level rose sufficient to warrant the need for a causeway between Hayling and the mainland will be critical in understanding the date after which such a causeway may have been constructed.

Human remains and the practices associated with their disposal are diverse in the Bronze age. Cremation and inhumation take place, in association with, or in isolation from, burial mounds. Burial mounds and cremation urns occur in cemeteries or urn fields and in isolated form. Crouched burials are often isolated. Associated activities have been implied, such as funeral pyres, and possibly feasting as at Buckskin. The disposal of human remains can offer insights into society, culture, religion and spiritual aspects of Bronze Age life. They also have the potential to illustrate ritual, spiritual and practical aspects

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of the landscape. The study of human remains encountered will provide evidence of the lives, lifestyles, health, diet, sex and life expectancy in the Bronze Age, as well as possibly ethnic and family groupings and the geographic origins of individuals.

Bronze Age Iron Age Landscape Change

There is a fundamental shift in landscape and settlement and presumably a cultural shift in this period. Better understanding of the processes and attributes are needed. There is both an increase in the degree of landscape clearance as well as a organisation and re organisation of the landscape. There is the introduction of co axial field systems and landscape boundaries, there appears to be a move away from single family farming to community scale farming organisation and landscape management. Settlement becomes larger scale, more permanent and hierarchical, and funerary monuments seem to cease being active in the landscape.

Field systems, hierarchical settlement and the ability to combine and order community activity suggests a social and political change. This may reflect political control of landscape rather than by reference to ancestral rights. The ranch boundaries may define territories within which communities or hierarchies operated. The landscape divisions, reordering of farmed landscapes, extension and expansion of farmed landscapes and use of the wild landscapes, might seem to be politically controlled. The nature of the change, the cause of the change and the implications of the change need closer understanding. It might also be possible to identify elements of this landscape that survive in the present landscape as frameworks for later ordering and reordering (as opposed to merely survivals out of any context)

Aims and Priorities

Understanding the extent, rate and nature of the evolution of agriculture and the spread of clearance, arable, and domestication of animals during this period, and the way in which this is reflected in the development of the landscape. In particular the role of linear boundaries, such as linear ditches, Celtic field systems, rivers and other natural features, and their implication for the perception of landscape and land use.

Understand as far as might be possible the cultural changes that lead to landscape change or are reflected in landscape change, in boundary, settlement, farming and communal constructions.

Seek out examples of landscape framework whose origins might lie in this period within the present landscape, in order to seek a deeper understanding of the relationship between the present landscape and its origins.

Understand the diversity of farming strategies (arable, grazing, herding, hunting) and how they combine in different landscape zones, both through time and within geographic areas.

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To describe the nature and range of settlement/occupation in this period. Whether, where and when occupation was permanent or intermittent/mobile, and how settlement relates to the Bronze Age landscape and the activities that are implied within landscape types.

Seek to illuminate and understand changing cultural and communal changes within changes in scale and hierarchical relationships within settlement patterns.

To understand the exploitation of marine and coastal resources.

Understand the relation between the ritual landscape and the inhabited landscape.

To study the funerary practices of the period through the monuments, human remains, and associated activities for what these can tell us of the culture and lives of Bronze Age peoples. Human remains, particularly those that have been cremated are frequently in poor condition and well preserved skeletal remains of Bronze Age date in Wessex are important due to their relative infrequency.

Seek to relate changes in funerary activity and funerary monuments within the landscape the changing political, cultural context.

There is an important role for palaeo-environmental evidence, and the study of colluvial deposits, to understand the changing environment of Hampshire during the Bronze Age, the impact of humans on the environment.

Opportunities for the study of palaeo-environmental data should be pursued and buried soil horizons under burial mounds are an important source of study. Colluvial deposits as well as organic material preserved in marine or wetland environments will be important.

To understand the nature of trade and exchange, and the distance over which such trade or exchange took place, and the mechanisms/context of trade and exchange.

To examine the date and origin of the Wadeway and establish any relationship of this structure with the adjacent Bronze Age activity.

To understand and where possible describe the nature, extent, form, purpose or definition of territories or land divisions.

The study of the later Neolithic and Bronze Age ceramic sequences in the region, in relation to typological, technological and contextual equivalents.

In the emerging agricultural landscape there is a need to establish how were the fields laid out and used. What do variations in fields and access signify. How do they relate to contemporary settlement and other features and how and why might these change through time.

The analysis of metal work has the potential to inform ideas about technology, exchange, chronology, social and ceremonial practice.

IRON AGE

Assessment and Agenda

The Hampshire Iron Age has long been well studied. There has been both study of the central settlement evidence, the oppida and hillforts, as well as the wider context of these settlements, such as the field systems and rural settlements. Much work has been done by review of aerial photography. The Danebury excavations and the Danebury Environs Projects have been key to the emerging study. There have also been a number of important excavations that have arisen out of development, such as Balkesbury, Winklebury and Old Down. These together allow discussion both of the settlement character and settlement evolution, and of the landscape character and landscape evolution. However much of this study has been based around extensive landscapes on the chalk downs, and other models of settlement and land use need to be developed for other landscape character areas where the chalk landscape model appears not to fit well with the evidence.

Many of the patterns within the Iron Age landscape are evolved from the Bronze Age landscape. This appears to be a period of landscape evolution across these periods, potentially driven by changing cultural and political organisation. Field patterns and linear ditches developed in the landscape through this period, traced today as discernible features on aerial photographs or in places as earthworks. Many of the hilltops that develop as hillforts had already acquired some significance in the Bronze Age, such as the focus of linear ditch systems, or having pre-existing enclosures, burials or burial mounds. Settlement hierarchies are emerging and becoming more readily identifiable, on community and territory scales rather than farm and family scales.

Hillforts developed in the 6th and 5th centuries BC. Within the hillforts recorded, such is their diversity in scale and construction that the term as currently used may well benefit from review to distinguish more subtle understandings. This might particularly be fruitful in different landscape types. Their visual nature and topographic locations are supplemented by their role as focal points for a range of activities. A wide range of materials in everyday and special use indicate trading systems, although their territory and the zones of control are matters for study. It may be possible to distinguish social arrangements within settlements or between settlements, based on hierarchy or occupation. Understanding the nature of hillforts and the activities that are within them may be illuminated by study of their interior, through excavation and/or remote sensing. The Danebury excavations, which included work at other hillforts such as Woolbury and Bury Ring, provide a model of hillfort occupation, and the English Heritage Wessex Hillfort Geophysics Survey has explored the applicability of that model over a wider range of examples.

(we need to draw something out about what the results tell us, and hopefully if they show territorial variation - DH)

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Complex ditched enclosures develop in the landscape, the nature and purpose of which are clearly wide ranging but not well understood. The landscape is clearly emerging as a farmed landscape, with field systems and farmsteads. The role of some of those enclosures for the control of stock, and the implications of this for utilisation of some areas in a more mobile fashion, needs to be considered. The nature of the agriculture, both crops and livestock, the variations in their distribution between areas and between sites types, need to be understood, and can be studied through faunal and palaeo-environmental remains, through the form of the enclosure, internal features, the artefacts they contain and associated features.

The emerging hierarchical nature of settlement in landscape seems to have a cultural/political stimulus. Identifying and understanding the nature of landscape evolution and control, including settlement (and in different landscape areas) is an important objective.

In the late Iron Age two oppida, large defended town-like settlements emerge, one at Silchester and one at Winchester. The stimulus and purpose of these oppida, their relationship to tribal movements from northern France and the relationship to subsequent Roman 'civitas' development are all important issues. The question arises regarding the origins of urbanism and whether it lies in the late Iron Age or in the Roman period.

Coinage first appeared in the Iron Age and provides an important strand of information about trade, society, tribal territories, continental relationships, tribal movement and economic arrangements. It may also shed light on the political organisation and control of communities and landscape implied by the changing face of the landscape and settlement. It is important to understand the evolution, role, and control of coinage and currency, both in its own right and for the implications for the contexts in which it is found. Relating the distribution of Iron Age coins to landscape may shed light on the differential nature of landscape development. The Portable Antiquities Scheme has considerable potential to enhance this study. (However large numbers of Celtic coin records on PAS are clustered according to finder and may not shed as much light on the actual distribution as might be hoped – or would be possible if individually reported and located)

Whilst pottery production was local it still reflected wider cultural influences and these are important to understand. In his Phd Thesis Richard Massey describes the distribution of very local pottery types in the north downs west of Basingstoke. In addition the emergence of pottery production centres indicates changing arrangements in the economic and technological areas (e.g in the Dockenfield area which may be a precursor to the Alice Holt production). Cultural impacts might continue to be reflected on a less local basis, but the study of pottery production centres may also shed light on the nature of trade, its extent and characteristics as well as the manner in which it was controlled.

The nature of coastal exploitation, including salt production, which clearly happened on the Hampshire coast, but whose methods, control, trading and

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extent are not well understood, have been touched on by existing studies. Studies might discern early salt production on coastal sites whilst such items as briquetage may describe the extent and nature of resulting trade. The nature of trade inlets through the littoral zone, and its control, possibly through entrepôts, has been illuminated by work at Hengistbury Head, close to Hampshire, but it seems likely that the Solent with its natural harbours would have enjoyed some special significance that is at this stage difficult to discern.

Given the extensive trade and tax of salt in other parts of the world in other periods (eg India under British, and in the Roman Empire), it is tempting to suggest that control of the salt trade may have been an important (if not lucrative) part of the political control being exerted at this time

No substantial Iron Age boats have been found in Hampshire to date, but there is the potential to encounter such a structure within waterlogged contexts, perhaps during development or dredging work. It is clear from traded material and from coastal trade patterns that international and coastal shore boats existed and imported on this coast. In the late Iron Age population movements and trade movements are noted by Classical writers.

The study of shells and fish faunal remains on coastal and inland sites may shed light on marine exploitation issues. Coastal and inland fish trap arrangements might be encountered. The identification of Iron Age trade routes might be supplemented by research and discussion regarding pre Roman roads in Hampshire.

Burial evidence in the Iron Age is limited, and would shed light on the cultural, religious and spiritual workings of the communities, their lives, lifestyles, health, sex and diet. Study of human remains might indicate geographic or ethnic origin, as well as family groups. Opportunities to study human remains are limited and should be taken where possible, although such study needs to acknowledge that the context of the survival of the remains may in itself be unusual and so introduce biases into the understandings that emerge. The 'ritual deposition' of elements of human remains in pits seems to be significant, although poorly understood at present. The study of the Iron Age temple at Hayling Island provides some context, but further study of ritual sites, some of which might be identified from aerial photographs, discovered during excavation or determined by the recovery of extraordinary objects such as through metal detecting. The Portable Antiquities Scheme has considerable potential to enhance this study.

There is an important role for palaeo-environmental evidence, and through the study of colluvial deposits, to understand the changing environment of Hampshire during the Iron Age, the impact that human have had on the environment, the degree of clearance and the rate of spread of arable activity, and domesticated animals. Opportunities for the study of palaeo-environmental data should be pursued. Colluvial deposits and organic material preserved in marine or wetland environments will be important, in particular whether an environmental trigger to settlement enclosure can be traced.

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Review of wild faunal remains on site might provide insight into the degree of wild resource available through time, its nature and its availability or its nature was influenced by location. It may also indicate if access to that resource was controlled, and/or available to limited elements of the population, for instance whether hunting grounds were maintained by Iron Age chieftains or kings.

Aims and Priorities

Understanding the relationship between the ritual landscape and the inhabited landscape.

Understand the evolution of the landscape and how it reflects a changing political and cultural framework. Identify elements of the present landscape that survive from this period as functioning elements of the landscape.

The nature of trade and international contact, and the acquiring of resources such as metals and salt, and the controls and mechanisms of these exchange processes. (Late Iron Age Silchester provides strong models)

Understanding the evolution of the landscape from the Bronze Age into the Iron Age, the role of territories and the role of settlement and hierarchy within that. (The distribution of Iron Age coins in the landscape may assist in this review).

Understand the distribution, nature and purpose of the ritual landscape within the agricultural landscape, including the disposal of the dead.

Understand the role and purpose of hillforts, through time, and the nature and causes of their decline. Understand the antecedents, causes, development, distribution, diversity and chronology of hillfort construction, and other hierarchical settlement.

The origins of urbanism, through oppida or subsequent civitas.

To understand the survival strategies of the population, their health, diet, lifestyle and death, and the agricultural, industrial and political arrangements. To look at the ethnic and family groupings where possible, and the geographic origins of population.

The extent and character of the trading links of the population, local regional, national and international, the mechanisms and stimulus of trade, its control, and the role of currency in that trade. To identify if possible pre Roman roads.

To understand the exploitation of marine and coastal resources, and their relation to trade, in particular salt production.

The diversity of settlement, and the relationship between settlement types through time.

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The burial practices, disposal or treatment of human remains, and the context of the survival of human remains.

Understanding the continuity of population and settlement from the late Iron Age to the Roman period.

Elucidate the variety and interrelationship between settlement, and to understand their distribution across the range of landscape types. Characterise the enclosures identified from aerial photographs. Seek to identify morphologies that reflect date or function. Seek to supplement morphology with on the ground intervention (e.g. geophysics and field walking) to get ground truth understanding.

Understanding of the nature of the landscape, its management and manipulation, hunting and a farming strategies through palaeo environmental study (This might include mapping the distribution of natural deposits that could provide natural pollen and insect sequences to map environmental change through the period as a preliminary task).

The survival of large mammals such as bear and aurochs etc. in the Bronze Age and Iron Age countryside and the implications this has in terms of habitat loss.

Explore the interaction of major natural geological and topographical (character area) differences with archaeological evidence (social, economic or cultural factors) to understand the evolution of the landscape and the archaeological potential of zones within the landscape.

The potential to investigate regionalism in late prehistory. The likely development of cultural, tribal, economic and political regions is indicated by large scale linear earthworks and distribution of coinage.

The origin and purpose of field systems, including the reason for co-axial fields, whether fields were mainly to control grazing or pastoralism, as well as the form taken by field boundaries. The importance of grassland management in the Iron Age economy and the degree of specialisation of grazing farmsteads.

The proportion of domestic animal species varies even more within topographical zones than between them. The reasons for this and whether and where horse raising might be a major economic activity.

Changes in the relationship of fields and settlements, symbiotic evolution from family to community, extent, scale and zoning.

The relationship between the different kinds of settlement and social organisation, particularly social hierarchy, and changes in economy presents a number of issues, such as the difference in enclosed and unenclosed settlements ; the extent to which the socio-economic basis of settlement differs across the area, in zones and in character areas.

Whether the form of settlements bear a relation to their socio-economic role or to other non-morphological factors. Might they be Geographical and chronological variations or use of hierarchy variations.

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That the different forms of settlement might reflected some form of hierarchy in society is not always supported by the material culture found. This needs to be further explored.

As communal scale settlement emerges, does the existence of single family pastoral farmsteads diminish, or survive in some geographical areas, or perhaps on the margins.

The role of large scale land divisions, some of which might survive to the present landscape. The need to determine their role, whether these defined land rights and ownership or land use areas, or community areas. On what basis were they organised, for control or economy of production scale, or reflecting political and social change. How they might be recognised or dated in the present landscape, and how they may have manifested in their contemporary landscape.

The size of communities in the Iron Age and the trajectory of that change through time, their social and economic relationships (hierarchical?) and the degree of economic or agricultural specialisation.

The remains of many buildings dating to the late prehistoric period have now been identified demonstrating a variety of construction techniques, showing increasing complexity over time. Both round houses and rectangular buildings have been found. There are also large numbers of four post structures, traditionally thought to be granaries, but as they occur at pastoral sites also, but their function is not as clear cut.

What is the role of four post structures so often traced within Iron Age settlements. Their purpose has been speculated but without definitive outcome.

Everyday objects from settlements display a wide variety of quality of manufacture, design and decoration which may relate to a greater social role than is associated with such objects in the present day. Study of the nature , attributes, decoration and complexity, as well as the social functions items may have fulfilled may shed light on differences (or consistency) between settlements) of scale or hierarchy or regions.

Any large scale iron-working (and to some degree kiln production) will have placed demands on the local woodland as a source of fuel and charcoal. How was industry and craft organised. Was it seasonal, did it use itinerant craftsmen, or an integral part of a wider estate, or a specialised community producing on scale, or a particular attribute of certain types of estate. Eg perhaps a woodland dominated estate might utilise manpower for quasi industrial production combined with Silva culture, agricultural practice or indeed upper social status of estate as a hunting estate..

The development of charcoal production for use in industrial processes, especially for metal production and working and the impact this may have had on woodland resources. On a scale this may also have implications for landscape character and landscape management.

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Evidence for a road/track network is limited. Track junctions might be discernible from crop marks. Material culture provides the best indication of long distance communication including cross channel trade.

Patterns of exchange, and range of exchanged traded materials, and the major axes of exchange. (along coast, penetrating up valleys, crossing to destinations, coastal entrepots)

Creation of large scale funerary monuments largely ceased during this period and the number of ritual sites identified is small. When did communities stop building and using communal funerary monuments during the period. Insight into the burial practices that followed, or indeed disposal practices that followed, and possible relation between fate of body and fate of person, or gender, age or status of person.

Hillforts are the most imposing late prehistoric monuments, but their function is uncertain. Few show definite signs of conflict and they might have played a role in political and social organisation reflecting communal society, hierarchy, specialist settlement function and exercise of political power, not merely defensive role. The extent of warfare and the politics of the period should be addressed:

The relationship between the major late Bronze Age and Iron Age linear ditches and territorial entities. How these landscapes are controlled, perhaps in relation to cultural practices and political military practices

The extent to which construction, maintenance and remodelling of communal enclosures and forts, reflects social or political authority.

The role of rivers as (tribal) boundaries and or routes, and places of special deposition perhaps indicating some ritual associations.

ROMAN

From this period archaeological studies might be supplemented, integrated with or stimulated by historical studies.

Assessment and Agenda

The role of Hampshire in the Roman invasion needs to be studied, both historically in the light of the personal role of Verica and the possible role of Cogidubnus, and archaeologically, particularly in the light of the proximity of Fishbourne Palace. To date no evidence has been encountered locally suggesting resistance, nor have any early temporary fortifications been encountered, nor evidence of garrisons (however some evidence might be emerging at Silchester to suggest some central role during the subduing of the south west). The question of the potential for the initial Roman landing to have been more local than previously supposed has provoked debate, but has the potential to stimulate the review of existing archaeological data locally even if the landings prove to be close to but outside Hampshire. It is important to look for and assess the evidence for military activity in the area, perhaps marching camps of the early invasion, or subsequent garrisons. PAS military metal work might be able to shed some light on this.

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Questions of the influence of Roman culture and the continuity of native population through the invasion period are major aspects of Roman study. A civitas developed from the oppidum at Winchester developing into the Roman town of Venta Belgarum, and a civitas likewise developed at the oppidum at Silchester, Calleva Atrebatum. The pre invasion evidence of Romanised living is emerging strongly at Silchester, and elsewhere as well (eg Warblington) It may be possible to trace more widely the influence of existing tribal territories and structures on the subsequent Roman landscape and political and administrative structure.

It is also important to look at the landscape distribution of sites showing continuity and gradual change, and compare to the landscapes showing new establishments or large scale reordering of the landscape. It may be possible to discern the creation of estates, potential imperial estates, or to discern the extent to which the Romanisation of the rural landscape also includes expansion into new areas. It may be possible to discern zones where existing landscapes evolved, existing landscapes were re ordered dramatically or areas where entire new estates are created from 'wild' landscapes.

That Calleva Atrebatum was not reoccupied after the Roman period allows a greater opportunity to consider the decline of the urban form and economic decline, social and cultural change. This is being explored by the current Insula IX programme by Reading University. Winchester allows the study of urban continuity or the decline and revival of urbanism. Both offer the opportunity to study urban Roman life, and to study their evolving defensive works. Both allow study as to the origins of urbanism in this country, whether this is Roman or late Iron Age. In addition, looking at the impact of production and consumption within urban environments, and the implication of these and social, religious and administrative life for the range of structures within urban settlement. In addition to review the impact of urban centres on the agricultural production (market garden?) of the surrounding landscape. In addition the possibility of peri urban villa (Dachas, country retreats for the urban wealthy)

The Roman road network focuses onto the hubs that are Silchester, Calleva Atrebatum, and Winchester, Venta Belgarum. However our understanding of these major networks is incomplete and needs to be pursued. Notable suggestion is route north from Havant which is at present speculative only. In some areas the projected lines have yet to be traced on the ground. In other areas repeated intervention has failed to confirm the line of a road, notably in north east Basingstoke. In addition our understanding of the minor road network is largely absent, including the degree of continuity from the previous landscape, and the continuity into the existing landscape. Detailed landscape character assessment with crop mark evidence should be capable of revealing track networks that have the potential to have been use at this period and earlier and can be pursued more vigorously. An important aspect of transport study is the use of navigable rivers for transport and trade.

HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATEGY

The nature of the roads may also change through time, particular with repair, refurbishment or realignment. (and lack of repair possibly indicating periods of decline or abandonment)

It is important to note that roads can join points of trade, and are visual links within the invisible economy. The relations of the road system to industrial and agricultural aspects of the economy and the landscape, such as the pottery industry, markets, towns, villas and farmsteads need to be studied. This would be enhanced by a better undertaking of local road networks in addition to the principle inter nodal links.

There is the potential for a north south route from Havant towards the Alice Holt potteries whose presence is suggested by the nature of settlement and may be inferred as a necessary trade link. This can be explored, as can the route between Alton and Winchester which continues to provoke much study and debate.

Roads are influenced by the distribution of settlement, and an example of this might be the deviation of the road from Winchester to Silchester via the remarkable concentration of Iron Age and Roman settlement in the area of Basingstoke. The road system can also influence the determination of settlement and town sites, notably crossroad sites. The character and status, economy and population, trade and industry of Roman small towns in Hampshire remains an area of important study despite some notable excavation and studies to date (Neatham, Bitterne and East Anton). Other towns sites and potential town sites require considerable work, such as Brigge (which is unlocated), the Wheatsheaf at Basingstoke and Latchmere south of Silchester, where the line of the road to Winchester and that to Chichester part.

The role of small towns in the agricultural and economic landscape of Roman Hampshire is important, within the context of the full hierarchy of settlement, occupation and habitation. Of particular importance may be those elements that have a poor archaeological visibility and have in the past been ignored or gone unrecognised. The character, date and nature of rural settlement whether nucleated, such as villages, or dispersed has been poorly studied locally to date; the extent to which it is based on estates, farmstead, or villas; and the extent to which these are economic agricultural units or reflection of extra urban social status. The continuity with previous agricultural and rural settlements pattern is frequently discernible. The extent of this should be better understood. It is less clear whether these are native estates, farms and families undergoing cultural change or Roman hierarchies being inserted into existing structures/frameworks.

Recent work at East Anton Roman small town may shed light on the relationship of the town to agricultural production via the unusual number of corn driers that were excavated. This may represent a redistribution hub for produce, a processing hub, or even perhaps a brewery reflecting catering to traffic.

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It may be possible to use the hierarchical distribution of rural settlement, the distribution of field systems and route ways to create interpretations of the operation of the rural landscape. It might be possible to use existing data and Thiesan's polygons to describe (or even predict) settlement character.

The degree to which the agricultural economy developed and evolved in this period, including the management of woodland for commercial products such as fuel for industries like pottery and iron is likely to explain the character of the landscape and the location of particular activities. It may explain some present landscape character. Whilst villas are often recognised and can often be fully described, their character and economic role are often poorly understood.

The study of the relationship between the rural economy and the industrial economy, and how far some industries were seasonal and related to the agricultural cycle, such as perhaps the pottery industry. Pottery distribution may offer insight into regions and territories, as well as trade patterns. Hampshire pottery production in the New Forest, Alice Holt and Horndean are distinctive sufficient to get some idea of the network of trade and economy. Locally produced wares, such as Silchester ware may have different distributions. In addition the import of non local wares, from the continent and other regions of Britain may highlight or emphasise other patterns. These patterns are likely to have a chronological dimension.

The degree to which the structured and organised Roman agricultural and industrial landscape can be recognised within our landscape today, continuity of woodland, of estates, of farming units, of tracks and transport, may emerge from these studies, and might inform future landscape management initiatives. The study of the faunal remains of wild animals, between sites and in different areas, may cast light on the management and utilisation of the landscape. It may indicate if different populations by area, status or occupation, had different access to wild animals, if this was controlled and if hunting grounds were maintained and controlled by a Roman elite.

How industry and craft was organised. Was it seasonal, did it use itinerant craftsmen, or an integral part of a wider estate, or a specialised community producing on scale, or a particular attribute of certain types of estate. Eg perhaps a woodland dominated estate might utilise manpower for quasi industrial production combined with Silva culture, agricultural practice or indeed upper social status of estate as a hunting estate

There are some rural areas where a 'rural industrialisation' may be discerned. For example we need to better understand the landscapes (and indeed the estates) that supported pottery production, tile production, and iron making. The sources of raw material, the management of woodland for fuel or ingredients etc.. The area around Silchester also has the potential to reveal the exploitation of resources, such as the gravel quarries of Silchester common, the chalk pits of Sherborne St John, and the clay pits of Little London. We need a better understanding of the landscapes that supported the major pottery industries, as at Alice Holt, in the New Forest and at Havant.

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The reaction to crisis within the rural scene should be considered. The rural economy may well show the archaeological signs of a reaction to threat that is recognised in the urban centres through the appearance of defences. Such threat is also reflected in the Saxon Shore Fort at Portchester, which is a remarkable survival. Cemetery evidence at Portchester, Winchester and elsewhere may provide cultural or ethnic grounds to discern Germanic or other non-native populations within the Roman population possibly acting as garrisons in the late Roman period. It may be that the nature of collapse or abandonment in rural settlement may shed light on the end of the Roman period, and how that was characterised outside the studied urban centres.

The study of Roman cemetery populations allows an insight into the ethnicity of the population, the degree of continuity with native populations, the range of races that are present within the period, as well as the possible causes, and contacts, such as administration, military or trading. It may also be possible to discern through these populations influences on the Roman culture and economy of Hampshire. The impact of health, diet, disease, trauma, religion, culture and family might be studied. Some of the impacts of health might result from changing technologies and the exposure to new risks, or improvements in social or hygienic theory. Age and sex profiles can be discerned. Roman cemeteries give an opportunity to look at large population samples from discrete locations for the first time. Whilst urban cemeteries have been looked at, comparison between urban and rural populations is an important aim, in all aspects including continuity or change in ethnicity, differential access to resources or differential exposure to hazard. They may also provide an archaeology of punishment.

Burial gives insights into the religious and spiritual world, the arrival of Roman religion, its relationship to the native religions and the arrival and development of Christianity. These are areas that are poorly studied. Some temple sites have been excavated, at Hayling Island and at Silchester, and individual altars have been discovered at individual settlement sites. The treatment of human remains, such as the presence or absence of grave goods, orientation, decapitation, use of grave markers, coffins or shrouds will cast light on spiritual and social aspects of Roman life. The publication of the results of the Lankhills excavation is a major source of insight. Ritual activity is more often perceived in the 'ritual' nature of objects that are found, such as curse tablets, perhaps hoards, votive deposits, offerings in rivers or crossing points. The Portable Antiquities Scheme has the potential to play an important role in this.

The decline of Roman Britain, the questions of economic, agricultural, political or cultural decline or change is fraught. Study might imply degrees of trauma and change in this process, economic collapse, or ethnic cleansing. Does the archaeology witness cultural change driven by economic change or the determined removal of a previous system?

The maritime archaeology of the Roman period is very important. The Solent is probably Magnus Portus referred to by Ptolemy. As a safe anchorage it was probably an important point of trade contact. Many of the navigable rivers

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have major Roman settlements at the highest navigable inland point. The importance of Bitterne as a port needs to be better understood. The potential for wrecks with the associated trade items, and artefact survival remains very good in parts of the Solent. With Portchester on this section of coast, and the suggestion that Saxon shore forts might relate to fleet activity, and with suggestions that the Solent may have had links with the invasion fleet, evidence of ships or activities related to the *Classis Britannica* are possible. The study of fish bones may indicate the nature of maritime fish and shell fish utilisation at both coastal and inland sites. In particular oyster shells are a common phenomena on Hampshire Roman sites, and some of the coastal areas of Hampshire have been noted for their oyster production until the recent past.

Salt working is known to have taken place in both the late prehistoric and in the medieval period, and it is not unreasonable to presume that salt production took place on the Hampshire coast in the Roman period possibly on a commercial/industrial scale. Understanding the location and extent of that industry, the methods used, and the trade of the product may be important aspects of the economy. Given the extensive trade and tax of salt in other parts of the world in this and other periods (eg India under British, and elsewhere in the Roman Empire), it is tempting to suggest that control of the salt trade may have been an important (if not lucrative) part of the political control being exerted at this time

Knowledge of settlement types and distributions is heavily biased towards the chalk, we still know little of non-villa settlement, settlement hierarchies and site economies. An ambition would be to reach the point, on the basis of comparable data from different environments, of being able to offer characterisations of the settlement and agricultural economies of these sub-regions:

Equally important is the need to gain an understanding of settlement, its density and variability as well as economy in other environments, such as claylands and heathlands. This is crucial not only to our understanding of population density and its fluctuation over time, but also to determining the extent and use of woodland in the region and its change through time.

Aims and Priorities

Understanding the role of Hampshire in the Roman invasion, and the impact of the invasion on the archaeological record in Hampshire.

Continuity of population at the time of the Roman invasion, and relationship of the native Iron Age population to northern French populations. Understanding the continuity of population and settlement from the late Iron Age to the Roman period.

To study the funerary practices of the period through the monuments, human remains, and associated activities in order to understand social and spiritual aspects of Roman life. Within this to consider the development of Christianity.

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Review of wild faunal remains on site might provide insight into the degree of wild resource available through time, the nature of that resource and where the availability of the resource or its nature is influenced by location, or social status. This might illuminate hunting estates or landscapes.

Review the evidence of the landscapes that support the quasi industrial rural centres, such a pottery and iron production. These might also have a relation to hunting estates or landscapes

The extent and character of the trading links of the population, local, regional, national and international, the mechanisms and stimulus of trade, its control, and the role of the state in that trade. Identifying the potential of coast trade, also local in land road track networks.

To understand the exploitation of marine and coastal resources, and their relation to trade. Including the infrastructure, boats, mercantile and military use of the water.

To understand the population, their health, diet, lifestyle, death and ethnicity, through the study of human remains, and to look at the geographic origin or family grouping of population. To look at the differential exposure to hazard, or changes in life expectancy through medical or social change. Study the burial practices, disposal or treatment of human remains, and the context of human remains survival, including attempting to discern spiritual, social, cultural and political life through these studies.

The diversity of settlement, the relationship between settlements and their development and purpose through time. In particular to look at rural, dispersed, small scale and seasonal settlement.

Consider the degree to which the present landscape is derived from, or reflects, the Roman landscape, for instance the extent of oppidum, or the relationship of parish boundaries to the Roman estates, or of royal forest to Roman hunting ground. Date landscape features to enable through dating, or by subsequent relative dating, can identify landscape components in the modern landscape that would have been in the Roman landscape.

The origins of urbanism, through oppida or subsequent civitas. (see Silchester)

The role of small towns in the economy (and impact on routes and landscape evolution).

The relationship of the Roman road network to the distribution of settlement and industry, both cause and effect. To understand the full extent nature and range of the road network.

The relationship between the rural economy and the industrial economy, and how far some industries were seasonal and/or related to the agricultural cycle.

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The degree to which continuity of settlement or new establishment might reflect evolution of practice and estate organisation, and might reflect colonisation of new landscapes perhaps with imperial estates.

Study the decline of the urban form and economic decline, as well as social and cultural change associated with the end of the Roman empire.

Study the decline of the rural economy in the late Roman period, and any manifestation of reaction to threat, equivalent to the defences that appear in the urban context. PAS and hoard information might assist)

The nature of the decline of the Roman culture, its recognition and impact. The impact of post Roman influences, culture and populations.

SAXON/POST ROMAN

Within this period archaeological studies might be supplemented, integrated with or stimulated by historical studies.

Assessment and Agenda

The decline of Roman Britain (industry, culture and settlement) and the emergence of Saxon England is not clear cut and the processes and their interpretation within the archaeological record are important areas of study. The decline of urbanism and the impact of change on the economic, social and political structures has been studied at many major centres, such as Silchester, Winchester and Portchester, in Hampshire. Themes include decline and abandonment, decline and re emergence, continuous or intermittent occupation, changing status, character, nature and role, the role of trade and royal/ecclesiastical status. Within these studies and discussions lie many important aspects of the character of the Roman to Saxon transition. There is the question of ethnicity, and the role of early Germanic populations, if any, possibly operating as mercenaries, or incorporated into the population who might be discernible within cemetery populations. The changing ethnicity of the population, whether ethnic or family groups can be discerned and whether geographical origin of individual can be identified. It is equally important to consider the impact of change and the nature of change in the transition period on small towns and rural settlements, the degree to which there was continuity and the degree to which there was disruption in occupation in sites, across the scale, character and distribution ranges that existed. This has been less well studied to date.

Winchester is an important location to study the potential continuity processes of urbanism, and Silchester the abandonment processes. Southampton offers an insight into the emergence of urbanism as stimulated by trade/economy. Winchester provides insights into the effect of royal and ecclesiastical patronage.

Within changing settlement patterns and uses there is changing building technology, with different archaeological issues arising from these. Studies at Cowdreys Down, and Riverdene in Basingstoke, and Chalton may highlight

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changing social organisation, ethnic origin of populations, changing technology or industrial activity. This may be reflected, for instance, in some of the building types and techniques. The character, form, origin and function of settlement needs to be studied.

Beyond this it is important to consider the degree to which the Saxon landscape is reflected within the present landscape, and the extent to which this in turn reflects inherited landscape from earlier periods. Dateable elements, perhaps through charters, will allow both direct understanding of those that were in the landscape at this period, and indirect by through relative chronology of landscape features. The role of ethnic groups within territories also needs to be studied, and this might be pursued through cemetery and diagnostic artefact studies. The role of the Portable Antiquities Scheme is likely to be particularly important. The use of place names and land unit boundaries, such as estates, parishes, hundreds, vills and fields need to be explored. Landscape scale studies can add a context to sites. There are several patterns of continuity and discontinuity that can be discerned. There are those settlements that enjoy direct continuity, both prior to and after the Saxon period, although whether these are continuous or intermittent can be hard to discern. There are also those that have no continuity after the Roman period, those that suffer a period of abandonment, and those that have no pre-Saxon origin. There is a need to understand the nature and distribution of settlement, and its role in the landscape, economy and industry, the role of burhs and the origin and development of other small market towns, as well as royal centres in the control of trade and industry as well as in response to the threats of Viking and Danish invasions.

As well as the continuity with the declining Roman landscape are issues of the emergence of settlement and landscapes recognisable in more recent landscapes such as the evolution of nucleated villages and open field systems. The question arises how much continuity of land use survived through the Saxon period from the Roman to the medieval periods.

The nature of exchange mechanisms and craft production in the Saxon period is an important aspect of study. The decline of the industrial economy of the Roman period and its replacement by local craftwork or industry and production needs to be understood, both in the context of urban and rural settlement studies, as are the emergence of urban centres and the relationship of these to trade and industry, and the importance of the Solent location of Hamwic and its role within wider European networks in the re-emergence of urbanism at this date. The role of ethnicity in trade patterns locally, regionally and internationally needs to be considered, as does the role of royal power in the administration of trade and economy. Within this the decline of the Roman monetary economy, the emergence of the Saxon monetary economy, the role of coinage, and the role of kings in the production, quality control and enforcement of the monetary economy. The Portable Antiquities Scheme has the potential to play an important role in this.

Religious and spiritual life within Saxon Hampshire might encompass such issues as the decline of Christianity and its re-establishment as reflected both

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in the treatment of human remains and the construction of churches and chapels as places of worship. The role of other post Roman religions, before the re-establishment of Christianity, and the relationship of religion between ethnic groups (variously labelled, Jutish, Saxon and Germanic), and between these groups and invading populations, and between the whole and native populations. Pagan cemeteries have been excavated and studied in many locations in Hampshire, such as Portchester, Winchester, Andover, the Meon, Itchen and Avon valleys. Such cemetery studies can tell us much about the origins of populations, their lives and lifestyles, cultural and ethnic affinities, age, diet, health, sex, family relationships, disease, trauma, hardships, and differential exposure to hazards, and of social status. The role of grave goods in understanding ethnicity, status, sex, occupation and religion is important, as is the role of inhumation to cremation burial in this region in this period. Human remains may also reveal issues of punishment and execution.

Recognising Saxon settlement, landscape and transport patterns in the current landscape is an important aspect of study. The role of the Saxon kings in the establishment of hunting grounds, or indeed the maintenance of existing hunting grounds, could be a significant theme. This may be reflected in present landscape character and faunal remains at different site types. Recognising the Saxon landscape within the present landscape may influence future landscape management. Transport patterns and people/stock movement require a better understanding of the network and status of routes in the landscape. For example the fate and continuity of use of Roman roads may be revealed by place names (stratton) and the continuity of roads into the modern landscape. The location of herepaths needs to be established, and charters, wapentakes and moots might also combine to reveal the landscape. The origin and implication of the Froxfield dykes needs to be understood, and might have a relation to territory definition and or control of routes.

Establishing the relationship between the present landscape and settlement patterns and the Saxon landscape and settlement patterns. The degree to which the present landscape derives for Saxon patterns. Use of track, road and herepath, settlement origins, parish boundaries and Saxon charter evidence any all help to create a chronologically bound component of the landscape that would allow relatively dating of features to emerge through HLC study.

Given the low levels of artefactual data (on indeed data generally) PAS results may have an important part to play in illuminating this period.

Aims and Priorities

The decline of urbanism, and its re-emergence.

Continuity of population, and relationship of native/Romano-British populations to Germanic populations. Understanding the continuity of population and settlement from the late Roman period through the Saxon period, both related to urban settlement, its decline, changing status, and re-emergence, and in rural settlement. Within this the decline of the villa and

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continuity between Roman and Saxon settlement. (and also the origin of the name Cold Harbour)

The relationship of ethnicity to territorial units within the landscape, including regiones and provincie. The role of charter evidence in recognising Saxon landscape and settlement pattern, in its contemporary landscape and in the modern landscape. Likewise the relation to parish boundaries.

The role of minsters and vills in the origin the of the present landscape, as well as the archaeology of royal hunting, and the establishment of chases and forests.

To study the funerary practices of the period through the monuments, human remains, and associated activities. Within this to consider the development of Christianity.

Review of excavated wild faunal remains might provide insight into the degree of wild resource available through time, the nature of that resource and where the availability of the resource or its nature is influenced by location. The impact of royal hunting forests, and the degree to which large wild animal faunal remains might be associated with higher status sites.

The decline in regional trading structures from the Roman period and its replacement with local production in the context of economic and industrial decline. The extent and character of the trading links of the population, local, regional, national and international, the mechanisms and stimulus of trade, its control, particularly the role of the royalty and church in trade and control of trade.

The nature and role of other exchange mechanisms, such as barter, alliance, gift giving, plunder, tribute and subsidy.

To understand the exploitation of marine and coastal resources, and their relation to trade. The study of the associated infrastructure and boats, both mercantile and military use of the water, and the role of water-ways in Danish attack and Saxon defence, a well as Saxon invasion and Roman defence. The role of coastal inlets for along coast trade.

To understand the population, their health, diet, lifestyle, death, religion and ethnicity, through the study of human remains. The burial practices, disposal or treatment of human remains, and the context of the survival of human remains may shed light on ritual, religious, social, cultural and legislative processes.

The diversity of settlement, the relationship between settlements and their development and purpose through time. In particular to look at rural, dispersed, small scale and seasonal settlement and the degree of continuity or disruption between the Roman and Saxon periods as well as between the Saxon period and the present. Extent to which the processes of nucleation of

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villages, formation of open fields, and a system of local churches began in this period.

Consider the degree to which the present landscape is derived from, or reflects, the Saxon landscape, for instance the extent of parishes, hundreds, diocese, estates and territories, forest, woodland, field systems and settlement. Place-name evidence may have an important role to play in this regard. Charter studies may allow the identification of specific boundary features and so promote absolute and relative dating in HLC

To understand the full extent, nature and range of the road network. The relationship of the road network to the distribution of settlement and industry, both cause and effect, including the role of surviving elements of the Roman road system. To consider the decline and survival of Roman roads and other route ways through time. Trace the extent of network of herepaths.

The establishment of burhs as economic, defensive and administrative centres, as well as other archaeology of the Danish invasion. Changing operation of the economy, the role of royal power. The decline of industry and the impact on trade of changing economic arrangements.

The decline of Christianity and its re emergence, both as a religion and in the physical church and chapel structures as well as in its reflection in the treatment of the dead.

Establish the date of earliest Anglo-Saxon settlement and investigate the relationship between parish boundaries and Anglo-Saxon social organisation.

Building on existing and additional environmental information to identify when and where changes in agriculture and land use took place, possible woodland regeneration, new crop species. Charter boundary descriptions can give insight into actual landscape content, which in turn is location specific.

Review of rural field systems, and their evolution towards open field systems, and a specific need to understand process of agricultural intensification in the 10th century, as well as settlement change and village formation.

Further consideration of roads, herepaths from both documentary and archaeological evidence. This will also help to

MEDIEVAL (NORMAN CONQUEST AND LATER MEDIEVAL)

Within this period archaeological studies might be supplemented, integrated or stimulated by historical studies.

Assessment and Agenda

Archaeological studies described here are highly likely to be developed in tandem with historical research. It is unlikely that archaeological work will take place without any acknowledgment of the historical context. In view of the increasing documentation available for the medieval period it is not possible to fully reflect the potential diversity of the research framework, but to proceed

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by selection of essential themes, and their archaeological context, and to allude only to the role of historical research within this.

Human remains are an important aspect of archaeological research within any period. Populations of human remains are more frequently encountered, and more predictable both in their location and treatment in the medieval period than in previous periods. They reflect a shared Christian tradition almost universally. However, although the churchyards of many of our historic churches may contain human remains, their archaeological value is variable, particularly where the populations that they represent are so diverse across time as to make comparison or the interpretation of research impossible. It should be noted that as churchyards have remained in constant use over extended periods few skeletons could be securely dated. Whilst individuals can tell us about age, sex, health, diet, lives and lifestyles, it is the differential results from between known populations that is most likely to shed light on the medieval population. Therefore cemeteries representing relatively homogeneous populations, or populations from within a known time frame will be more valuable. For instance cemeteries associated with ecclesiastical establishments, such as abbeys, nunneries, etc, or burials within contexts that suggest certain status or occupation, such as within the church. Burials associated with catastrophic events, such as battles, executions, ship wrecks or plagues, which will often be referred to in historical research, or graveyards that have been abandoned (such as at Hatch Warren, Basingstoke), can provide populations from specific and discrete time frames. Cemeteries associated with particular institutions, such as hospitals or leper hospitals will shed light on health, diet, disease and life expectancy. Such samples will not only offer comparative populations for study, but inter comparisons may shed light on the diversity of society and life experience and treatment of the sick in the medieval period. Burials not sharing the Christian tradition, or burials which have been excluded from the Christian traditions may shed light on the religious beliefs at the time and associated spiritual beliefs, as well as crime and punishment, both legal and social. Human remains might indicate occupational disease, differential exposure to hazard, or serve the study of epidemics.

The distribution and layout of settlement give insights into social structure, social organisation, medieval ideas on order, planning and the division between public and private space. A high proportion of medieval settlements are still inhabited. Some however are abandoned in the early medieval period, or subsequently through the creation of parkland, or may have undergone sufficient shrinkage or shift to result in uninhabited settlement zones. The role of manorial sites within settlements, or indeed within the origin of nucleated settlement merits study.

The location, nature, distribution, and relationship between settlements is critical to the study of the medieval period across the whole range of settlement from city to the market towns, and rural settlement. The variations in village plan, with nucleated and dispersed rural settlement, and the relationship of these to the landscape and the control of that landscape will be illuminating in the structure of society and arrangements of the rural economy

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and agricultural industry. The distribution of farms and hamlets within the landscape, the distribution of moats, castles, religious foundations and palaces are important. For instance the distribution of moats is distinctive and may represent in its clustering north of Basingstoke an episode of forest land release. The distribution of bishops' palaces and Episcopal land may have had a direct and discernible impact on the character of the present landscape. In addition there is the relationship of these with the landscapes in which they are set; whether they are the product of landscapes or determine the landscape. The study of the direct relationships of these settlements to their landscape via lanes, tracks, roads, droves and rights of way is potentially important.

The question of the development of urbanism within Hampshire has progressed through the study of Winchester and Southampton, and as both are centres that are used as models with wider application, their continued study is equally of wider relevance. There has been limited excavation within the historic cores of the historic medieval towns in Hampshire. The recent Historic Towns Project has determined models of market town development and archaeological potential of individual medieval market towns and these are leading to clearer research frameworks for the intervention in individual blocks in individual towns. Whilst these address local issues within each market town, wider framework issues exist, such as the nature of the development of local market/urban centres in Hampshire, and the stimulus for their development. The role of the Bishop of Winchester in stimulating town growth in the 12th century, where those have survived and developed, and where they have failed, is one such issue.

The origin, development and control of the Hampshire medieval rural landscape requires considerable study. There is a wide range of rural settlement form, whose origins and development need to be studied. A number of individual village settlements have been excavated and have provided detailed insight into individual villages, such as at Popham, Hatch, Foxcotte and Netherton. The wider range of settlement plan has been looked at through the Medieval Villages Project, which has determined the location, plan and extent of the principal historic nucleated villages in the county. Due to the planning objectives of this project, it did not look closely at the dispersed settlement pattern. The RCHME medieval settlements project for Hampshire has looked at the wider distribution of medieval rural settlement. The context of these, the historic landscape, has also been characterised. Individual components of this settlement pattern need also to be considered, such as the stimulus and impact of moats, the location and implication of ecclesiastical establishments, and the distribution of royal establishments and bishops' palaces. It is likely that the development of rural settlement in Hampshire has been heavily influenced by the extraordinary extent of royal and particularly ecclesiastical landholdings. The development of the landscape around settlement may to some extent reflect the territorial arrangements, manors and hundreds, which in turn may have origins that are deeper rooted. Continuity within the landscape, the time-depth of features within the present landscape, could be studied further.

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The Hampshire landscape has been heavily influenced by patronage and influence of higher status groups. The existence, control, and release of royal forests and land subject to Forest Law, has fundamentally determined the character of some areas of Hampshire, and may have indirectly created the character of some areas beyond by excluding from wider populations some lifestyle options or survival strategies. Within these forests are arrangements such as deer parks, lodges, chases, palaces and even castles.

Many aspects of Hampshire's historic landscape can be discerned as being there in the medieval period, or having their origin in the medieval period. Study of some aspect of the landscape framework may assist in allowing more direct dating of landscape features or indirect dating of landscape features. The chronology of the evolution of field systems, of open fields, of assart, of informal enclosure, of enclosure of waste and of formal enclosure. The profound reorganisations of the 16th century need to be studied in the Hampshire landscape.

The nature of lordship has had a fundamental impact on both the rural and urban development of Hampshire. The distribution of castles reflects early establishments of an earthwork nature, but a few became more permanent establishments, such as Winchester castle. This is presumably a reflection of the evolution of control of Hampshire, the nature of land ownership and the existence of extensive forests. Coastal defence works presumably aimed at external threat, are more prominent in the county than works of direct social control.

The archaeology of medieval buildings requires much greater study. Whilst some level of information is available through studies of individual buildings and within particular themes, and there have been reviews associated with listing, archaeological review of the building stock, the evolution of individual buildings, and the stories that these cast in terms of changing use, status, material, social, technological and industrial development are still poorly explored or studied. The absence of a detailed research agenda amongst those making the curatorial management decisions for buildings is a notable hindrance. Smoke blackened thatch is a good example of an archaeological resource within a built structure. The role of dendrochronology is being explored, but the establishment of a sophisticated local sequence has not been addressed. The historic fabric of the historic buildings are an important archaeological asset that need much closer study and a clearer specialist research agenda in addition to this general archaeological research agenda.

Trade and industry is an area that can be more fully explored through the archaeological record. Distinctive goods can mark the routes and extents of trade networks, on an international, national and regional level. Much progress has been made on those by those studying Surrey border wares made in Hampshire. The existence of trade goods within ship wrecks is as always an important opportunity to understand trade patterns. Other aspects of trade are more locally based. Pottery production is largely local, and local pottery assemblages offer important opportunities to create local dating

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frameworks, as well as understanding local trade and industry. There is little evidence of other local industry, such as iron production, and this should be both examined in its own right and for the light it might shed on trade networks. The relationship between local and rural production, and urban markets, trade and urban industrial production need to be explored. Such rural industries as exist, such as pottery production, charcoal burning, tile making, are often on marginal land, and this may provide insight into land/estate management and the evolution of landscape character. Place-name studies, including field and wood names, often help in this area of research. Industries such as tanning, weaving, rope, textiles, and in coastal towns industries supporting ship building and ship fitting, reflect the emergence of urban centres and contribute to our understanding of the process. The nature and development of the salt industry is of considerable interest particularly given its impact on the character of some parts of the Hampshire coast, and the current management issues these drive.

Trade and industry, as well as the use and character of the landscape, will have been fundamentally affected by the catastrophic episodes of plague with attendant drop in population. These episodes, whilst archaeologically evident through plague pits, will be reflected in the nature of occupation in urban centres, the use of the rural landscape, the investment in infrastructure, the choice of crops and stock, industrial outputs, and in the shift, desertion and shrinkage of settlements. This process may contribute to the change from labour, service and product payment to rents. The nature of this change and its implication for agriculture and for the evolution of the landscape needs to be explored.

Ship wrecks, hulks, ports and shipyards might give an insight into ship building, and its associated industry, as well as trade and military activity. Notable existing studies include the Mary Rose, the Grace Dieu and work at Bucklers Hard, which although not medieval provide possible models for the opportunities and issues.

Fresh water provides many issues, both with regard to water-logged sites providing the context for palaeoenvironmental evidence from which might be determined the contemporary environment, and the use of water itself. Waterlogged deposits, particularly in coastal and urban contexts can also provide access to artefacts of an organic nature that shed light on trade, industry, as well as lives and lifestyles. There would have been competing contemporary calls on water, as power, for consumption, for waste disposal, with the implications for contamination, for fishing and transport. Some industries such as tanning and textiles are tied to locations by their need for water, and have implications for water control issues. Water power, via water mills, is a principal power source, although wind mills did also exist.

Monasteries, abbeys and nunneries could be large and wealthy establishments with distinctive lifestyle and moral purpose and were often dependant on patronage. The location and extent of their estates will have had a profound effect on the character of the landscape and the nature of the agricultural production, both directly and indirectly. They may have produced

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particular features, such as fish pond complexes, or stimulated particular trade patterns, or accelerated or slowed down processes of change within their estates. For example a large ecclesiastical estate might reorder the landscape to their present need without need to retain historic aspect which in other landscape might survive reflecting the presence and investment of other land interests. Their location and distribution may reflect the nature of their patronage, their lifestyle, or other factors. Study of their populations is likely to show differential lifestyle to other populations, and will have had different exposure to hazards and diets. They are often associated with significant infrastructure investment and can provide insight into spiritual, cultural, political, technological and agricultural aspects of medieval life. They are also often associated with higher levels of historic documentation survival.

Aims and Priorities

Review of wild faunal remains on site might provide insight into the degree of wild resource available through time, the nature of that resource and where the availability of the resource or its nature is influenced by location or the political influence of royal forests.

The study of human remains will shed light on the lives, lifestyle, health, diet, social structure and religious practices of the medieval population.

The location, nature, and distribution of settlements, the relationship between settlements, their relationship to their landscape, their internal plan, evolution and status requires assimilation and study. In addition the location, extent, distribution, character and interrelationships of specific occupation/habitation sites, such as moats, castles, religious foundations and lodges in their own right and in relation to wider settlement, landscape and exploitation patterns provide important areas of study.

The origin, development and control of the Hampshire medieval rural landscape, the historic landscape character, and the degree to which these reflect earlier landscape influences. In particular in Hampshire the impact of royal forests on the nature of settlement, exploitation, and the character of the present landscape.

The archaeology of medieval buildings needs to be better studied and a detailed research agenda needs to be developed. The archaeological review of the building stock, as well as the evolution of individual buildings, and the light cast in terms of changing use, status, material, social, technological and industrial development.

Trade and industry needs to be fully explored, including the extents of trade networks, on international, national and regional level, and the routes and transport associated. To consider local trade and industry, the relationship between local and rural production, and urban markets, trade and urban industrial production including in coastal towns industries supporting ship building, ship fitting and repair.

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The study of ship wrecks and hulks give an insights into ship building and associated industries, trade, technological innovation and military activity. There are records of ship building on the Hampshire coast, but the location of few medieval ship building sites have been identified.

The impact on the landscape, settlement, trade and economy of catastrophic plague episodes is likely to be an area of significant study.

Study of ecclesiastical establishments, their distinctive lifestyle ethics, and patronage, the location and extent of estates, the nature of the agricultural production, including fish pond complexes, their effect on trade patterns and landscape evolution

There is a need for better understanding and definition of the local *pays* and the extent to which land-use zones traverse boundaries of forests and wastes to secure access to ranges of resources within communities. The historic landscape character of these pays needs to be studied. Where possible these should be absolutely dated (in the field or documentary) in order to provide direct and relative dating of historic landscape features.

- Study might usefully include Fields in relation to settlement; chronology of open fields; field types; the extension of arable into forests and onto downland; assarts and early enclosure; hedge dates and types; Forests and chases; the bounds of the true and legal forests; their topography and service buildings; Town fields and commons; liberty and parish boundaries.

Field survey, excavation and collection of environmental data remain obvious approaches, although documentary sources is a necessary adjunct.

Documentary evidence does not allow us to develop a picture of everyday life particularly for the lower ranks in society. Integration of archaeology with historical records is essential. Some aspects of life, such as migration patterns and diet, can be informed by modern scientific approaches.

Despite good documentation and a wide assemblage of artefacts, the production sites and technology associated with these industries are not well understood. Understanding industrial production, the extent of trading reach from points of production, the impact of raw material on production location and the coalescing of communities of tradesmen or craftsmen to deliver production, needs study over the wide range of industries, from production of portable goods (metal working, pottery, timber processing and framing) to processing natural products (Cloth, tanning, parchments), production of raw materials (quarry, salt, tiles) and production of complex processes such as ship buildings or gun powder which might require the creation, permanent or temporary, of a community)

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- Extent of roads transport; documentary records, bridges.

POST MEDIEVAL AND MODERN (INDUSTRIAL, MILITARY AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPES)

Within this period archaeological studies are likely to be supplemental to, integrated with or stimulated by, historical studies.

Industrial Assessment and Agenda

Hampshire is not a heavily industrialised county, remaining a largely rural and agricultural area, although there were local industries. The clay deposits supported brick and tile industries, such as at Basingstoke, and Bishops Waltham, which informed the local vernacular tradition and supplied products widely in the south. The chalk deposits supported a lime industry in places, such as at Burghclere and Butser. The streams of Hampshire have always been a source of power, but many impressive mills of the industrial era survive, such as the Whitchurch Silk Mill. The quality of the water in addition to the power it supplied was the basis of a paper industry in places. Woodland supplied a local charcoal industry and a gunpowder industry. Although manufacturing has not been strong in Hampshire there were some notable local industries, such as Taskers and Thornycroft, which carried out small scale manufacturing locally. Much of this was aimed, at least initially, at the local agricultural market.

The New Forest salt industry in the Lymington area was an important local industry although this went into decline and died out in the face of changing trade patterns, tax regimes and production methods.

Ship building also declined locally as the emphasis shifted from wooden to iron construction, where the coal and iron deposits of the north were better able to support emerging ship building industry of scale. The local iron industry had notably been based on the ship building industry and significant innovations to the industry were developed at Funtley, which supplied the navy.

There is an industrial legacy of the evolution of transport, with the canal and rail systems. The canal system has been entirely superseded and was, even at its height, of limited scale. Only the Basingstoke canal survives in a meaningful form. The Itchen Navigation is in a poor state of repair but is a visible monument. The rail network is represented both by abandoned lines and by lines that continue in use, and there is a major rail engineering works at Eastleigh.

The principal Hampshire industry is that of agriculture/silviculture, and agriculture in particular has left a strong legacy of historic rural farm building heritage in the county.

Housing

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Institutions (poor, alms, work, houses)
Leisure (resort and society)
Chapels
Water meadows

Aims and Priorities

There will be relatively few circumstances where archaeological excavation will resolve research aims or academic enquiry. Much of the context for the physical remains that we see will be capable of study through historical research. The archaeological importance of industrial archaeology is in its physical presence and survival. Industrial monuments mark the importance of industry to the economy and development of the nation. They provide a visual framework through which to understand and demonstrate recent economic, technological, cultural, social and political evolution. In so far as Hampshire's industrial heritage is distinct by its localness, understanding the nature of the trade and economic networks that it was supported by, and how the choice of locality was driven by these networks or by the nature of available local resources is an important aim of study.

Military

Assessment and Agenda

Hampshire has a rich and nationally important modern military heritage, representing each of the three services. Notably Aldershot, home of the British Army, Portsmouth a strategic naval base, and Farnborough the cradle of technical military aviation in this country.

With its important anchorages, dockyards and harbours, coastal defence, particularly around Portsmouth has always been an important facet of Hampshire's coast. These defences reflect a pre twentieth century tradition of coastal defence examples of which can be found on the Hampshire coast. The Palmerston forts are both notable and impressive and reflect the development of steam powered and iron clad warships and the changing ordnance available to defend the coast against such threats. Other coastal installations include batteries, coastal searchlights and mine installations. These develop from the late nineteenth century, and are notably developed in the First World War.

There is a legacy of First World War camps and training grounds, although most were temporary and the archaeology can be difficult to interpret. Relatively few First World War practice trenches have been found in Hampshire to date. A small part of the SPTA lies within Hampshire. There were also many temporary bases from the Second World War of which little survives today. There is also a military heritage of permanent bases, barracks and depots. In addition to coastal defence reflecting the threat and technology of navies of the time, there also appears anti aircraft defence in the First World War and a number of notable Hampshire Airfields have the origins in this period, including Lee on Solent, Calshot and Beaulieu.

Airfield expansion programmes in the inter war years, reflecting changing technology of aircraft and aircraft weapons, the perceptions of the threat and

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the response to threat (including for instance fighter defence and bomber offence airfields) added development to the location and nature of new airfields and adaptation to existing ones. Late in this period sites associated with radar are established, but not in Hampshire.

There are airfields from both the First World War and Second World War in various states of continuing use, of disuse, of reuse and of removal. These represent the main phases of military flying evolution with the exception of bombers, and some such as Calshot and Lee on Solent, are regarded as nationally important survivals. Farnborough has a major heritage of aviation technical innovation. There are a wide range of airfields in Hampshire. The scale, layout, location, date and infrastructure reflect changing technology and phases of the war. As well as the airfields there is a bombing range in Ashley Walk in the New Forest.

Associated with the recognition of the impact of air warfare both before and during the Second World War is the legacy of civilian defence, with air raid shelters on arrange of scales from strengthening houses, to individual garden shelters like the Anderson, the large scale public shelters and the factory and workplace shelters. There were also ARP centres, fire watch posts, emergency water supplies etc, many of which leave traces that can be found today. Anti aircraft and search light installations to protect both civilian and military targets were widespread. These formed defensive areas, such as around Portsmouth and Southampton, and were both permanent and temporary (such as Divers sites) and heavy and light. Some installations survive well, others do not, others survive in a fragmentary state. Bombing decoy sites, a number of which existed around Hampshire, as well as airfield decoy sites, were also constructed and leave an archaeological trace. Royal Observer Corps sites were also established.

The Second World War has left a rich legacy of anti invasion defences which, along with Battle of Britain archaeology, are of international importance for the political decision that they represent. The “coastal crust” defences and the GHQ line “stop lines” of 1940 are the most important of these. There were also anti glider defences in places, long stretches of anti tank ditch, as well as local home guard infrastructure. Trenches, pits and spigot mortar emplacement, road blocks etc.. will have been constructed.

Hampshire is also associated with the infrastructure of the invasion process. Large number of camps were built in the south, as well as ammunition dumps, hospitals, forward airstrips, repair work shops, naval infrastructure and most notably the Mulbury construction sites.

In the post war period cold war infrastructure including ROC posts and ROC headquarters were built.

Aims and Priorities

There will be relatively few circumstances where archaeological excavation will resolve research aims or academic enquiry. Much of the context for the physical remains that we see will be capable of study through historical

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research. The archaeological importance of military archaeology is in its physical presence and survival. The remains demonstrate and illustrate political events and movements, technological advances both in military hardware but also in construction techniques. They can illuminate moments of national pride or national uncertainty. Military archaeological remains can act as memorials, for instance airfields to crews that did not return, home ports to those lost at sea. The importance of military archaeology is in what it illustrates and therefore aims and priorities must be towards understanding the archaeological remains and conserving and managing the best examples. Recording and understanding military archaeological remains as a whole through the study of individual examples creates and supports the value of those elements society chooses to retain.

The NFNPA survey of the Second World War remains in the New Forest is an example of the type of wider survey tied oral histories to create an understanding of a military landscape.

Designed Landscapes

Designed Landscapes

Hampshire has 57 parks and gardens on the current (check this) English Heritage register (English Heritage (b)), although it is recognised that there are many more significant sites that have not received appropriate recognition to date. These designed landscapes have distinctive and significant landscape components reflect social and economic trends. The dissolution of the monasteries between 1536 and 1540 led to the release of land from which large estates developed, and the re use of monastic buildings and grounds for grand houses and designed gardens. During the 16th century gardens were also the setting for royal pageants such as the crescent shaped lake with ornamented islands created at Elvetham for the visit of Queen Elizabeth in 1591. Estates and country houses with gardens were developed from the late 16th the century. The new fashions of the Renaissance were overlain on medieval traditions, resulting in such things as knot gardens, a recreated example of which exists at Old Basing House. The small intricate and tightly defined gardens developed in time, through the great Elizabethan gardens and the 17th gardens with their walled gardens, terraces, statuary and fountains, grottos and waterfalls reflecting continental influences, to encompass views and vistas controlled by the estate right up to the horizon. The garden, park and estate merging into one landscape. This conversion of a functional open parkland of the 16th and 17th centuries into a more formalised arrangement can be discerned.

Later in the 17th century with the restoration of Charles II the formal French style was widely adopted and many tree avenues were established. The formal French style gave way to the more natural English Landscape Style which emphasised irregularity had no obvious walls or boundaries and idealised nature. One feature that developed in these gardens was the Ha Ha, a sunk fence or concealed ditch created the impression that the grass sward of the garden was seamlessly joined to that of the park and giving uninterrupted views of the surrounding landscape. One proponent of 'The

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landscape Style' was 'Capability' Brown, who was involved in the design of a number of estates in the area. One of the leading successors to Brown was Humphry Repton who followed the principles of Brown but modified them to suit some of the picturesque ideas popular at the end of the eighteenth century. Repton was well The nineteenth century saw the developing interest in horticulture and the growing of exotics and the extensive development of walled gardens, pineapple and melon grounds, vine and peach houses and conservatories.

By the late nineteenth century architects took a renewed interest in gardens which were seen as an integral part of the design and were influenced and inspired by earlier styles of architecture. The Arts and Crafts Style championed the unity of the arts in which the house, the furnishing of the interior and the garden were considered as a whole and the garden was often seen as an outdoor extension of the house.

There is a clear landscape heritage of parks and gardens, as well as the role they play in providing the setting to important buildings. These estates describe the changing fortunes and social structures, and have an archaeology; ice houses; intricate beds; earthworks; viewing mounds; parterres; walks; paths, steps, terraces, walls, ponds and lakes. There were water features, even forts in lakes, lodges, follies, carriage rides, impressive drives, views, vistas, walled gardens and glass houses and exotic species maintained by extra ordinary structures.

There are many influences on the designed landscape. The movement of wealthy individuals from London into the adjacent countryside was popular and influenced by the development of roads and railways. A clear penumbra of large estates can be traced in the north east of Hampshire In north east Hampshire many of these were laid out on land of poor agricultural quality.

In the chalk valleys of the downs are estates which thrive on hunting, shooting and fishing, with elaborate stables and carefully control hunting environments. Some in commercial and institutional hands may be under pressures of change. For example hotel and office use, and sometimes with associated landscape change such as the introduction of golf courses.

POST MEDIEVAL AND MODERN (INDUSTRIAL, MILITARY, INSTITUTIONS AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPES) HAMPSHIRE

Nature and scope of the evidence base

Post Medieval and Modern influences dominate the rural and urban scene to the point of ubiquity. It is an enormous archaeological resource of extraordinary variability. Its value also ranges widely, and there is a strong association with historical research. It also a period of massive and frequently rapid change making an overall characterisation of the resource difficult. The agenda therefore often becomes the protection of the diversity and richness of

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the historic environment more than the protection of an intellectual resource, where preservation is not possible methods of archaeological recording need to be carefully chosen. Current recording priorities are less pointed to individual monuments and more reflecting of the need to acquire information about the range and scale and distribution of the resource and its present survival.

Within this period archaeological studies are likely to be supplemental to, integrated with or stimulated by, historical studies. However, documentary resources are partial, both in terms of what survives and in terms of what aspects they illustrate. Historical sources are diverse, with written sources and records of transactions; drawn maps, plans and surveys; the printed material in books and newsprint, the great variety of illustrative and pictorial material including photographs and film, sound recordings, and in some aspects the oral evidence of those alive who participated in or witnessed events or industries.

Rural Hampshire

There is an archaeology both of the evolution of the agricultural landscape, and of the farms themselves. Farm buildings and farm complexes were developed, with investment, to make them more efficient and to benefit from modern understanding of agricultural good practice. Today farm complexes are often dominated by more modern large scale industrial agricultural buildings in addition to any historic survivals. One regionally important historic landscape from this period are water meadows which are important aspect of the chalk valley bottom in Hampshire, Wiltshire, Dorset and in the Kennet valley in Berkshire. Farm buildings reflect the changing fortunes and emphasis of agriculture in the region. Although a great deal of the evidence has been lost through unsympathetic conversion, demolition or neglect.

Urban Development in Hampshire and Berkshire

Over the same period the growing towns provided a local market for agricultural products, and increasingly were places where industrialisation in the use and processing carried out by the rising urban populations. The woollen cloth industry, tanning and brewing were presents in most towns on some scale. These urban industries were generally small scale and local but as transport improved (road, canal and finally rail) fewer but larger industrial complexes replaced the smaller local industries.

As arable and grain came to dominate in Hampshire and sheep declined from the mid to late 17th century, so the wool based textile industries in the towns also declined. By the late 19th century the expansion of the main towns was reflected by an expansion in large suburbs through the late 19th and early 20th. These are often dominated by blocks of housing associated with industrial complexes. Evidence of the previous small scale industry has frequently been removed by later development, and even the larger industrial scale developments are subject to redevelopment pressure.

The archaeology of the towns is dominated by the surviving buildings (civic, mediaeval, residential, industrial, military), structures associated with

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infrastructure (roads, bridges, canals, rail, tramlines), civic development (town hall, almshouses, hospitals, water treatment), and what they tell us of the changing fortunes of the town, the lives lifestyles and social development of the population, industrial and military advance and changing social aspirations. There is below-ground archaeology which supports this study in particular through the recovery of plans and the collection of material culture (by products, industrial and domestic waste). For post-medieval levels, the potential is negated in some towns by the widespread loss or disturbance of the ground.

Understanding the nature and change of industrial growth and change is assisted by the industrial business reviews and surveys that were produced the late 19th and early 20th century. However, excavations with a post-medieval content in London confirmed the value of artefact studies of this period, illuminating the personal, for dating, providing insight into status and cultural and trading connections. Under particular threat currently are the small industrial workshops near to the old town centres which, with Brownfield targets, are often subject to redevelopment.

Industrial

Extraction

Many of the pits that result from extraction are shown on maps and this provides a valuable historical access to understanding the nature of the exploitation of these resources through time. However, very Small scale undertaken at a 'cottage industry' and by individuals, may be unmapped.

Clay

Hampshire is not a heavily industrialised counties, remaining largely rural, but there are some local industries some of which were supported by the exploitation of the clay deposits. Notably the brick and tile industries, such as at Basingstoke, Fareham (famous for Fareham reds) and Bishops Waltham. This prolific brick industry informed the local vernacular tradition and from 16th century onwards. In addition pottery was made from local clay, such as the White body green glazed pottery in the north east of the county which supplied London, kilns of which are recorded at Cove.

Chalk

The chalk supported widespread small scale chalk extraction, largely for agricultural purposes. This has left an archaeology of 'dells' and disused pits although many of these are being filled in over time. There were many lime kilns where chalk was burnt to make lime as a fertiliser. Most large farms had their own pit and kiln. These were common but now there are few left.

Gravel

Gravel has been extracted across Hampshire and Berkshire, and for a considerable time this has been associated with small scale local pits, often operated to supply local building needs, including road surfacing. There are many small gravel pits across the county, and in places these have a close association with the road network. At a later date, ballast pits for the railways

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have left a legacy of larger scale extraction for railway use, but which was easily shipped along the rail lines to where it was needed and therefore not so tied to a small local scale. In the modern period some areas, have been extracted on a very large scale, altering the landscape altogether.

Malmstone

There was small amount of stone extraction, Malmstone, (coarse sandstone), from Binstead and Selborne. This was small scale and local, but contributes to local distinctiveness within the vernacular in parts of East Hampshire, closely following the Upper Greensand in a narrow belt.

Industries

Brewing

Mills

The streams of Hampshire have always been a source of power. Chalk steams are particularly suitable as the flow is steady and reliable. Many impressive mills of the industrial era survive. Initially there was spread of local mills, small and rural, processing rural produce, just as described as far back as the Domesday Book. Through time some of these developed into large establishments, especially where associated with large towns and powerful streams. Some mills were further upgraded in the 20th century for the production of electricity. On the coast there are some examples of tide mills, such as at Eling and Emsworth. Whilst many mill buildings survive describing the evolution of the harnessing of water power in the face of changing technology both on the river and in competition with the river, few working examples survive.

The quality of the water, in addition to the power it supplied, was the basis of a paper industry in places from the 17th century onwards, as at Laverstoke, from 1719. There were later paper mills at Romsey and Stoneham. Other mills included feed mills, textile mills, saw mills in the woodland and shipbuilding areas, and mills to power iron works. Mills, through their presence on (and over) the river, and the ponds and races that divert water through or alongside the building, can frequently be traced from maps. An increase in the use of imported grain meant milling relocated to large mills at the point where the grain was landed and were powered by modern fuels. There was also a move towards new roller milling and away from stone grinding as found in the small local mills. Eventually many mills were abandoned, and the buildings allowed to collapse or converted to domestic use. Many of the surviving examples mills date to the 18th and 19th centuries. There are few examples of windmills. There is one at Bursledon, and some windmill towers survive in a truncated and reused state. The understanding of the distribution of windmills is currently poor. They are likely to have been considerably more frequent than current archaeological records suggest, and their early demise, as they did not benefit from the technological developments that water mills were able to harness, means that they are less frequently represented on accurate modern mapping. There were wind pumps to pump water up to agricultural establishments on the downs. Some of these survive, but many more are marked on maps.

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Shipbuilding

The New Forest and the Forest of Bere, both close to the coast, supplied timber for the shipbuilding industry, on the Hamble and on the Beaulieu River. Ship building declined locally as the emphasis shifted from wooden to iron ship construction. The local iron industry had notably been based on the ship building industry and significant innovations to the industry were developed at Funtley in Hampshire. There was an iron works at Sowley in the New Forest, also supporting ship building. The woodland of the New Forest and the Forest of Bere produced charcoal which was necessary for the iron works. The ship building and the supporting industries, including rope making, canvas sail making, coopering and vicutalling, have a distinct heritage represented both by buildings and archaeological remains, and the Hampshire coastal heritage reflects these. The requirements of the navy at Portsmouth were a stimulus for early emergence of industrial scale production at Gosport.

Woodland also supported a local charcoal industry and within that a gunpowder industry such as the Schultze gunpowder factory at Fritham.

Manufacturing

Although manufacturing has not been strong in Hampshire there were some notable local industries, such as Taskers and Thornycroft, which carried out small scale manufacturing locally. Much of this was aimed, at least initially, at the local agricultural market, principally machinery, transport and traction engines. These industries have now declined. The Eastleigh carriage works and locomotive works which developed in the mid to late 19th and early 20th centuries lent southern Hampshire a local industrial character.

Salt

On the New Forest coast the salt industry, whose origins go back to much earlier times, was an important industry particularly in the Lymington area. In the 16th and 17th centuries it retained its prominence due to a production patent that was granted. Coal was imported to heat the boiling pans and salt was exported. There is a rich heritage of the salterns themselves creating a distinctive landscape of evaporation pans and channels. There were pump houses and wind pumps to pump the brine up to the boiling pans along with salt related industrial buildings, such as the houses that held the boiling pans. Little survives of the buildings. Lymington was at its most prosperous in the late 17th century, but was in decline in the early 19th century, in the face of changing trade patterns, tax regimes (the crippling salt tax) and production methods, and also because of the cost of importing coal to maintain it.

Oysters

There was thriving oyster industry in the harbours of the Solent, producing vast quantities of oyster for the urban markets particularly after transport networks allowed rapid transport to large populations such as London. The industry went into decline, in part due to celebrated illness outbreaks caused by decreased water cleanliness. There is an archaeology of oyster beds along the coast, such as at Emsworth and in Langston Harbour.

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Water

In the development of healthy communities and towns, the supply and treatment of water was an important facet of the improvements of the 19th century. There are no large reservoirs in Hampshire and most water is acquired from rivers or from aquifer abstraction, and therefore pumping houses are important. It is notable how impressive the scale and design quality of these buildings is, reflecting civic pride in the achievement of the industry and many of the early water industry buildings are of great visual and architectural value.

Gas

There were also gas works in many towns, 40 in total in Hampshire. The earlier examples have since been redeveloped, as gas production changed in scale and source, from coal gas to natural gas, with oil products dominating from the 1950s. By 1949 there were only 18 sites left in Hampshire. The coal gas complexes were often placed close to railway lines or canals as they relied on coal. Perhaps the most notable structures of this industry are the vast gas holders.

Electricity

There were three large power stations in Hampshire in the late 20th century, but in the early 20th century there were local electricity supplies, from water power as has been noted, and also at the gas plant at Farnborough, where gas driven turbines generated electricity. There are pylons which carry the electricity. In some striking landscapes they are condemned as detracting factors. In other places they provide industrial monuments of impressive scale that provide the landscape with an added dimension.

Transport

Road

Turnpike

Roads have existed since earliest times along which goods and people have moved. The notable road related archaeology of the post medieval period is the Turnpike roads system of the 18th century. They have an archaeology of the roads themselves and the associated milestones and mile posts, of which the heritage is much recorded and enjoys a high public profile. Although survival is patchy historical maps fill the gaps. There are toll house, and associated cross banks survive, examples of side walls to roads, and a rich heritage of bridges. Much of the infrastructure of this early road network has been lost but some elements do survive. There is also the attendant heritage of the coaching era, with distinctive coaching inns, both in the main towns and at staging points along the route.

Car

From the mid twentieth century, as car travel became more popular, roadside cafes were established, sometimes very informal buildings such as dis-used rail carriages. Other elements, which survive very poorly, are AA phone boxes and AA posts, which have become redundant in the era with easy access to communication. There is an archaeology of the early garages and forecourts,

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which are becoming rarer as they are redeveloped. For example the early 20th century garage at Newtown in Newbury. Many early garages developed from the smithies and workshops along the roads, but few buildings showing this primitive evolution survive.

Canal and Navigations

The development of canals to move bulk goods more cheaply and rapidly than by road develops in the 17th and early 18th centuries. The Titchfield canal was built in 1611, and might claim to be the first canal constructed. Initially Navigations were constructed, the improvements of rivers to enable traffic, with bridges, locks, sluices and new cuts. The River Wey and the Itchen Navigation are examples. Some structures on the Wey Navigation are scheduled. The Itchen Navigation is a particularly important example as the failure to develop before abandonment means that the turf sided locks survive in some numbers. The Basingstoke canal, which was opened in 1794 to link to the Wey Navigation and the Southampton to Salisbury canal, and the Andover canal opened in 1794. The canals have a rich archaeology which is celebrated and through the efforts of volunteers many stretches have been reclaimed. The restoration process frequently provides an opportunity to investigate early features.

The archaeology of canals includes the cuts, locks, wharfs, bridges of many types, aqueducts and tunnels (The Greywell tunnel is 1200 yards long), canal related, and the heritage of the barges themselves.

There was also coastal trade, both movement of goods along the coast and movement of goods by export overseas. Emsworth, Fareham, Titchfield and Lymington had port developments and an associated heritage of industry to support the coastal trade. There is also the archaeology of vessels. Many can be traced as hulks on the foreshore.

Railway

By the 1840s railway had started to revolutionised inland communication. With higher speed, greater bulk, and lower cost, they became the important arteries of trade, enabling industrial growth and the development of markets. The railways system developed, from 1840 at the earliest to 1925 at the latest, enabling some towns to prospered and condemning others to smaller rural market roles by the absence of a line. There are many aspects of the railway that survive, such as the cuttings, embankments, bridges and stations. The lines are associated with major engineering works, both earthworks and bridges, tunnels and viaducts. The earlier lines would allow only lower gradients and the associated works are often more impressive in scale. The London to Southampton line was the earliest in Hampshire (1840). Many of the smaller lines and some larger lines became disused, some in the 1930s and some in the 1960s. They have an evocative archaeology, but also in some cases have features which survive as archaeological relicts which do not survive on the main lines which are still in use, where modernisation and health and safety have resulted in original features being removed or updated.

At Eastleigh the carriage works (1888) and the engineering works Eastliegh locomotive works (1909) were developed, and stimulated the growth of this

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previously small settlement to an industrial complex unique in Hampshire, much of which can be traced today but is little studied or understood.

Military Heritage

Hampshire has a rich and nationally important military heritage, representing each of the three services. Notably Aldershot, home of the British Army, Portsmouth a strategic naval base, and Farnborough the cradle of technical military aviation. The military heritage of Hampshire, representing as it does the home of the forces and the defence of the nation is an important aspect of the historic environment.

Civil War

The English Civil War was a period where there is an archaeology of conflict from the relatively modern period. English Heritage has included the battlefield at Cheriton (1644) on the register of Historic Battlefields (English Heritage a) There was an important sieges at Old Basing, and there were skirmishes all over both counties as the armies ebbed and flowed. The archaeology of these battles is poorly understood, and has been impacted to some degree by metal detecting modern agriculture, landscape change and development, however, the archaeological potential of these sites is significant.

Post Medieval

There were a series of camps around Hampshire and Berkshire associated with the various military and militia movements. These are not well understood. The camps are mentioned in accounts and occasionally figure in illustrations. The nature of the associated archaeology and their inherent importance is far from clear. There were other camps associated with training in later periods, the open heath south west of London was much used for training, and there is probably a greater range of archaeology of military training available in this landscape than has hitherto been identified. Various training establishments develop here, including Aldershot and Sandhurst. Later major sites develop in the Woolmer area and at Minley, still within the agriculturally ambivalent heath landscape. The development of Aldershot itself merits study. In particular those developments which reflect the changing status of the soldiery, social concerns, and emerging understanding of the principles of care and hygiene. The military hospital at Netley was once the longest building in Britain. Hulsar Hospital is the naval equivalent, built in Gosport at a much earlier period (1746 – 1762) it was the first purpose built military hospital, and it still stands although much developed and evolved.

Portsmouth

The importance of Portsmouth as a naval base is acknowledged and has a nationally important collection of coastal defence structures, associated with the town and with the Solent in general. Portsmouth's fortifications start to develop from the late 15th Century, initially defending the town, port and harbour and reflecting its established importance as a fleet base. In the 17th century these defences also incorporated Gosport as the navy supply and victualling centre. The fortifications describe and demonstrate the military advances in attack and the attendant response of defence. The defences of

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Portsmouth include a remarkable range of forts and styles and describe the changing technology of attack and defences. Palmerston forts of 1860s ring Portsmouth and face landward to defend against attack to secure the naval port. They are matched by forts off shore such as Horse Sands and No Mans Fort. This heritage is further accentuated by the defences of the twentieth century along the Solent coast including anti shipping searchlights, mine and torpedo systems, anti aircraft sites and coastal defences including pillboxes. The role of Gosport is vitally important as a supply base, and in this role providing the first elements of industrial scale supply operations from Royal Clarence Yard (1827), as a well as an armaments depot. Priddy's Hard is nationally important, and possibly the foremost example of an ordnance yard in the country.

The coastal defence archaeology also extends up the coast and is exemplified by sites such as Calshot and Hurst, Hurst in particular demonstrating the evolution of coastal defence works through the 19th and 20th the centuries, by the gun batteries that flank it. Along the coast there are 16th century castles, there are defences in response to the continental threats of the 17th century, the Napoleonic wars, the major late 19th century defences against the threat of French and Russian attack, and the pragmatic developments associated with the extra ordinary and all consuming conflicts of the 20th century.

Portsmouth was connected in the 18th century to London by a semaphore/telegraph system, and two other semaphore lines ran through the Hampshire from Plymouth. A short signal could travel between Portsmouth and London in as little as 31 seconds. These fell out of use after the Napoleonic war but a new system was put in place to Portsmouth in 1822, and to Plymouth in 1829.

World War I

The First World War, although an overwhelmingly overseas conflict, is reflected in the additions to coastal defence. In addition there were anti aircraft defences. Inland there is a legacy of First World War camps and training grounds, although most were temporary and the archaeology can be difficult to interpret. Relatively few First World War practice trenches have been found in Hampshire to date, but it seems likely that, as the county is noted as an embarkation point with major training camps, more will be found/recognised. There were large camps such as at Hazeley Down and at Magdalen Hill where the camp covered several miles and was serviced by its own rail line. Despite their vast size only marginal traces exist. There were many small and local camps such as on Basingstoke Common which are frequently noted in local history accounts but do not seem to have been studied. The local hospitals received wounded soldiers from the front and Park Prewett at Basingstoke had its own rail spur to service the hospital and traces of this still exist

Immediately prior to the First World War the army was experimenting with balloons and early army flying at Farnborough. From that period onwards the Farnborough aircraft establishment and royal aircraft factory made it the home for the evolution and development of aviation for the nation. There are

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nationally important industrial archaeological remains at Farnborough, including the wind tunnels, Pystock (associated with the development of the jet engine) and the balloon sheds. There are also small but interesting features such as Cody's tree, to which early flying machines were tethered, and the road names of the airfield and associated housing in themselves reflect the importance of aviation to the town.

Immediately prior to and during the course of the war a number of airfields were established, such as Lee on Solent, Calshot (1913) and Beaulieu. The degree of complexity and subsequent survival varies greatly, but first two of these are considered to be of such importance in the degree to which they reflect this period and subsequent evolution that they have been identified by English Heritage as airfields meriting protection. The hangars at Calshot are listed. Calshot is also noted for its historical associations with the Schneider Trophy and the development of seaplanes culminating indirectly to the development of the Spitfire. Close by at Hythe fast boats for the RAF were developed, at times including an historical association with TE Lawrence. The First World War brings us a heritage of permanent army, navy and air force establishment, much adapted subsequently, however, the archaeology of temporary bases and camps, and the location and extent of those camps is very poorly understood.

Between the wars perhaps the most important impact was the Airfield Expansion Programme. These new airfields reflected changing technology of aircraft and aircraft weapons, the perceptions of the threat and the response to threat. There are many airfields in Hampshire from Second World War in various states of continuing use, of disuse, of reuse and of removal. These represent the main phases of military flying evolution including fighter bases, naval flying, forward landing grounds in Hampshire and small almost un-noted communication airfields for small aircraft. Some such as Calshot and Lee on Solent, are regarded as nationally important survivals. Farnborough in particular has a major heritage of aviation technical innovation, and has nationally important historical connections. Eastleigh is noted as the home of the Spitfire. The scale, layout, location, date and infrastructure reflect changing technology and phases of the war.

Airfields are associated with a range of structures, notably the hangars, and runways. There were dispersal and technical areas and accommodation and Mess areas. The control towers are often the most iconic buildings. There are also battle control stations, air raid shelters, anti aircraft and airfields defence features, such as pillboxes and including Hamilton Picket pillboxes of which scheduled examples survive at Middle Wallop. Many of the structures are to standard designs and rely on the coherence of the surviving infrastructure or on historical associations for their importance. Many airfields have been abandoned altogether, and small and temporary fields may have no trace. Others have small amounts of surviving structure, or have left a layout or imprint in the landscape that can be traced. Some have found alternative uses, such as the race track at Thruxton and often dispersals and technical areas have developed industrially. As well as the airfields there is a bombing range in Ashley Walk in the New Forest, which was important and extensive

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and associated with the development of much Second World War bombing technology. It is also noted for the presence of a U boat pen deep in the forest.

Associated with the recognition of the impact of air warfare both before and during the Second World War is the legacy of civilian defence, with air raid shelters on a range of scales from refuges of strengthened locations in houses, to individual garden shelters like the Anderson shelter, the large scale public shelters and the factory and workplace shelters. There were also ARP centres, gas decontamination centres, fire watch posts emergency water supplies etc, Many of these leave traces that can be found today, particularly painted signs on the sides of buildings, but which are susceptible to being lost. Anti aircraft and search light installations to protect both civilian and military targets were widespread. Few installations survive well, most do not survive at all, and others survive in a fragmentary state. There are scheduled examples on Sinah common and to the rear of Portsdown Hill. A number of search light battery headquarters have survived as domestic dwellings in Hampshire.

Other associated sites include Bombing decoy sites, as well as airfield decoy sites. These types of site leave little archaeological trace, although some elements have been found on island in Langston harbour and on the salt marshes of the New Forest coast. In some cases the generator buildings or the crew air raid shelter may survive as an isolated building, the extensive but ephemeral structures having been removed. Royal Observer Corps sites were also established, one of which can still be traced at Upham in Hampshire.

There is a rich archaeology of defences from the last war. Most notable are the 'stop' lines built in 1940, in anticipation of the threatened invasion. These, it has been argued, are the single largest engineering operation undertaken by the military, and are certainly the archaeology of an internationally important political decision to resist invasion rather than sue for peace. The principal local defence line is the GHQ line, which comes past Aldershot, follows the canal and rail and river barriers up to Sherfield on Loddon. The main elements are the pillboxes, which come in a range of designs; anti tank blocks, often along side main routes and bridging points to prevent vehicles by passing obstacles. There are also spigot mortar emplacements. There were miles of anti tank ditch dug. The Basingstoke canal present important sections of stop line where the strategic and tactical arrangements are clear. Towns like Basingstoke were designated as defensive nodes or tank islands and were protected in their approaches, and from time to time small elements of the evidence is encountered under or along side the roads, some times during road works. There are also defences along the coast from this period. Many of the anti invasion obstacles were temporary and removed after the war. The pillboxes on the coast are vulnerable to redevelopment and to loss through coastal erosion. There were also anti glider defences, where obstacles were placed to prevent glider landings in likely fields. These took the form of erected poles, or of lattices of dug trenches. Section of these have been observed on aerial photographs in the New Forest but whether there are surviving examples remains to be established.

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There is also a rich history of the preparation for D Day. There were many camps particularly in the south of Hampshire, both for troops and equipment. These camps can be traced from military maps. All communities will have had small camps or billets. Large country houses were requisitioned during the war by the military. There are hard roads and tracks through woods (as at the Vyne) dating to these period, and often the bases of huts and air raid shelters. In other cases there may only the remains slit trenches and pits. In places there are road widening, and lay-bys, examples of which survive in the New Forest, where vehicles were parked up. There were training areas. In some places these will have left physical remains, such as rifle butts, a large example of which is at Martin Down in Hampshire.

On the coast there were construction sites for elements of the Mulberry Harbour that facilitated the invasion, as at Stone Point Lepe and at Stokes Bay. An example of a caisson survives in Langston Harbour where it broke its back. Other elements, such as 'Beetles' that carried the road to the shore, and oil barrages can be found revetting the shore line at Dibden bay). There are also examples of landing craft along the coasts, as hulks or in places as house boats. There are embarkation points, and the Dolphins and beach mat hardening at Stone Point demonstrate this. Another notable survival, potentially of national importance, is the transverser at Marchwood Military port. The D Day operation was planned from Southwick and there are remains of this pivotally important episode in the house. There is also a suggestion that there may be associated camps and remains in the woods around the house.

Post War ROC bunkers were built to track the progress of nuclear plumes, and these were built throughout both counties. These are usually only evident as concrete entrances and low earth mounds.

Institutions

Hospitals

There is an archaeology of institutions amongst which are hospitals. They have their origins in small local establishments, such as cottage hospitals, almshouses and plague houses. They develop in time into larger more centralised establishments, with facilities and buildings which better reflect the needs of patients and medical advances. There are also almshouses, poor houses and lunatic asylums, isolation hospitals and plague houses. The archaeology of the care of the old and infirm, and the control of disease are increasingly merged as study recedes backwards through time. Many of these buildings have undergone dramatic change through time, reflecting changing social contexts and medical advances.

Prisons

Prisons, likewise, develop from small local lock ups to more centralised buildings displaying the Victorian values of the period that begat them, as at Winchester and Reading. These were buildings that secured dignity for the

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prisoners without remitting the punishment, and are buildings of an imposing and daunting character. 19th Century Police Stations also survive in a number of locations. Although very rarely used for their original function they often still bear signs and date stones which reveal their origin.

At Forton in Gosport was a POW prison, whose location has recently been established and for which documentary research is ongoing, but opportunities to reveal associated material culture might shed new light on the site.

Post Office

Post Offices also become important building within towns, and the smaller scale archaeology of the post boxes is of merit.

Civic Buildings

There are many civic buildings dating to the 19th century which adopt attitudes of civic pride and which often form the key buildings in many towns today and most towns can boast a Town Hall of some scale and dignity. On a more modest scale, but still often of quality and designed to impress were the covered markets and corn markets. Likewise court buildings were imposing. The provision of libraries and museums by their city fathers is in part a civic and in part an educational function, although there are a number of libraries there are few bespoke museum buildings.

Schools

Whilst Schools likewise develop, by their nature they must continue to reflect small and local communities. However their evolution and layout reflect attitudes, both to learning and to social structure, as well as the evolution of teaching.

Religion

Following the dissolution of the monasteries, some monastic buildings were stripped of saleable materials, demolished, sold or re-developed, or in the case of Romsey Abbey and others, retained as the parish church. Many churches were rebuilt through the post medieval and modern periods and reflect the prosperity and designs of their times. There is a wonderful variety which would be hard to summarise, and they are usually associated with a range of memorials and monuments. There are also many religions, and a diversity that exists within Christianity, that are reflected in religious buildings. There are chapels and friendly houses and 'tin tabernacles', usually buildings of modest scale. There are synagogues and mosques, and Roman Catholic as well as Church of England establishments. Many of the smaller houses, particularly chapels, have been redeveloped or re used, and some larger churches have been made redundant. A few have been demolished.

Entertainment and Leisure

There is an archaeology of theatres and cinemas, which reflect entertainment through time. Many are distinctive of the eras in which they were developed, for example many cinemas being built in the 1920 and 1950s. However, many have been redeveloped, and others have been reused, as shops or warehouses. Sports stadium are a common feature of the historic

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environment especially in the major towns, developing from the late 19th Century through the 20th century.

CHAPTER THREE. AREAS

Whilst any review of the framework within which archaeological issues should be considered will initially address itself by chronological review there are inevitably some issues that are better reviewed in relation to geographic areas. Hampshire has a diverse landscape and the selection of character areas must be subjective, but that divisions are real has to be recognised. The Hampshire Landscape Character Areas provide a framework for this that is, in archaeological terms, objective. There are 11 Hampshire Landscape Character areas. These areas are consistent with the 'Character of England' map at a national level, and is the basis of district landscape character assessments. This is the same landscape framework that is being used by the Biodiversity Action Plan, the Hampshire Farming Study and the Hampshire Landscape Strategy, and therefore may allow some cross-correlation in management issues.

Whilst the archaeological issues are described and understood through their temporal spread it is important to recognise that the historic landscape character of any area is an important archaeological asset. The historic processes that have formed the landscape to its present form can be reflected in the elements and structure of the landscapes: the size and shape of fields and property boundaries; the nature of boundaries and their relationships; the nature of trackways and rights of way; the nature and extent of woods. Understanding the historic depth of landscapes, and recording and interpreting the historic landscape character, are important tasks in any area and across the county as a whole. It is the similarities and differences between the areas, regions, landholdings, estates, parishes, forests, commons and downs that allow us to understand the evolution of the landscape and the impact on the landscape of social, cultural, technological and ritual changes in human development. A countywide Historic Landscape Character Assessment exists for Hampshire.

HAMPSHIRE DOWNS

Definition and description

The Hampshire Downs are a high broad belt of rolling chalk downs. The broad and gently domed hills provide both wide panoramic views and a rich and well enclosed landscape comprised of ancient hedgerows, and winding roads, lanes and tracks. There are extensive tracts of arable, with numerous woodlands particularly on the higher ground, with small streams and dry valleys. The field patterns include regular parliamentary enclosure, as well as irregular pre enclosure systems. Settlement is widely dispersed but usually in a nucleated form. There are burial mounds and hillforts associated with this landscape, as well as field systems and other earthworks surviving in woodland.

Assessment and Agenda

The evolution of agriculture, both pasture and arable is described and reflected in the downland landscape of Hampshire. (Prior to this it would appear these areas are specifically exploited in the Mesolithic but in a different way to the lowlands and valleys) However, the chronology and extent of that evolution is not known. One model might be that core areas of predominant arable and pasture evolve at an early period, from the Neolithic, and that these areas expand through time. Whilst these areas are by no means established, and are unlikely to be properly reflected with the landscape areas, they might closest match the Cranborne Chase and the Mid Hampshire Downs. The distribution of Long Barrows, possibly a witness to the earliest arable areas fall mainly in these areas. The areas influenced by emerging agriculture might then expand into the Hampshire Downs and the South Hampshire Downs. This model might distinguish these downland areas from the residual non-downland areas. The rate of expansion, the nature of the expansion and the periods over which the expansion might have developed have yet to be modelled and considered. The implications of this for the exploitation of the other areas is equally important. The distribution of hillforts is uniform to the west of a line between Basingstoke and Winchester, but almost absent east of that line. This might indicate the extent of intensively arable areas at this period. The distribution of Banjo enclosure which have been postulated to reflect herding may be seen to lie on this line and in themselves would be liminal, between the arable to the west and open herding to the east. Roman villas are more evenly distributed across the landscape which might indicate that the expansion had moved on, or might be a reflection of the application of the nomenclature, or that villas reflect a wider range of land owner priorities than farmed estates. Whilst the distribution of deserted medieval villages may map the retreat from marginal areas (and were once thought to do so), they have a more diffused distribution. None the less there is some suggestion that it is biased towards the marginal zones and the edges of the arable zones.

Aims and Priorities

Better understanding of the location and survival of Palaeolithic sites associated with the high down, particularly around Basingstoke, and models to predict location.

Understand the nature of the particular exploitation of the down land areas away from river valleys in the Mesolithic.

Greater understanding of Neolithic flint scatters on the downs, and colluvial deposits below the steeper slopes.

To understand the nature of the evolution of agriculture and the chronology over which this evolution is reflected in this character area.

To understand the origins and development of agricultural economies through the Neolithic and Bronze Age and the relation of settled agricultural patterns to transhumance or mobile agricultural patterns.

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To understand the evolution of the agricultural landscape during the Iron Age and Roman periods, and the relation of settled agricultural patterns to transhumance or mobile agricultural patterns.

This is incomplete and should look at A/S, Med and Post Med

MID HAMPSHIRE DOWNS

Definition and description

This is broad, open, low lying chalk down. It is primarily an intensively farmed arable landscape set on an undulating landform. The fields are predominantly large and regular with straight roads and tracks, representing enclosure from open downland and open field systems. The settlements are to be found in the valleys, with isolated farms across the downs. There are burial mounds and hillforts located within this area.

Assessment and Agenda

The nature of the evolution of agriculture and the chronology over which this evolution is reflected in Mid Hampshire Downs needs to be considered in the context of the other downland areas, and the implications of this for the utilisation of the non downland areas addressed.

Aims and Priorities

Greater understanding of Neolithic flint scatters on the downs, and colluvial deposits below the steeper slopes.

Understand the nature of the particular exploitation of the down land areas away from river valleys in the Mesolithic.

To understand the nature of the evolution of agriculture and the chronology over which this evolution is reflected in this character area.

To understand the origins and development of agricultural economies through the Neolithic Bronze Age and the relation of settled agricultural patterns to transhumance or mobile agricultural patterns.

To understand the evolution of the agricultural landscape during the Iron Age and Roman periods, and the relation of settled agricultural patterns to transhumance or mobile agricultural patterns.

This is incomplete and should look at A/S, Med and Post Med

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE DOWNS

Definition and description

The south Hampshire downs form a high prominent ridge running east west across Hampshire broken by the vallies of the Test, Itchen and Meon. It is generally an intensively farmed arable landscape, well enclosed with winding lanes and tracks. The higher ground is often associated with former open downland, although there are hedgerows and woodland giving the landscape enclosure. The former open downland is often associated with parliamentary enclosure with straight tracks and roads, with pre enclosure systems mainly

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on the dip slope. Settlement is widely dispersed, with isolated farms on the higher land. Hill forts, ancient field systems, and burial mounds are found.

Assessment and Agenda

The nature of the evolution of agriculture and the chronology over which this evolution is reflected in South Hampshire Downs needs to be considered in the context of the other downland areas, and the implications of this for the utilisation of the non downland areas addressed.

Aims and Priorities

Greater understanding of Neolithic flint scatters on the downs, and colluvial deposits below the steeper slopes.

Understand the nature of the particular exploitation of the down land areas away from river valleys in the Mesolithic.

To understand the nature of the evolution of agriculture and the chronology over which this evolution is reflected in this character area.

To understand the origins and development of agricultural economies through the Neolithic Bronze Age and the relation of settled agricultural patterns to transhumance or mobile agricultural patterns.

To understand the evolution of the agricultural landscape during the Iron Age and Roman periods, and the relation of settled agricultural patterns to transhumance or mobile agricultural patterns.

This is incomplete and should look at A/S, Med and Post Med

CRANBORNE CHASE

Definition and description

This is part of an area that is largely outside Hampshire, and is renowned for its archaeological importance. It is open spacious downland, with narrow lanes, small valley settlements and undulating arable farmland, with large regular parliamentary enclosure predominating, with areas of unploughed down.

Assessment and Agenda

The nature of the evolution of agriculture and the chronology over which this evolution is reflected in Cranborne Chase needs to be considered in the context of the other downland areas, and the implications of this for the utilisation of the non-downland areas addressed.

Aims and Priorities

To understand the nature of the evolution of agriculture and the chronology over which this evolution is reflected in this character area.

Understand the nature of the particular exploitation of the down land areas away from river valleys in the Mesolithic.

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To understand the origins and development of agricultural economies through the Neolithic Bronze Age and the relation of settled agricultural patterns to transhumance or mobile agricultural patterns.

To understand the evolution of the agricultural landscape during the Iron Age and Roman periods, and the relation of settled agricultural patterns to transhumance or mobile agricultural patterns.

NORTH HAMPSHIRE LOWLAND AND HEATH

Definition and description

This area lies to the north of the Hampshire downs on the fringe of the Thames basin. There is both arable on the lighter soils and grazing on the heavier soils, with irregular enclosure and assart fields, with winding lanes and numerous ancient woodlands as well as heathland. It is a small scale landscape with a strong sense of enclosure. Associated with royal forest there are lodges and deer parks, as well as the notable sites of Silchester Roman town and Odiham Castle.

Assessment and Agenda

This area has not been subject to the intensive development of arable and pasture regimes that can be demonstrated on the downs. Whilst it may be argued that the character of the downland areas evolved through the expansions of agricultural models, this raises the question of the arable evolution of the woodland, heathland areas. Models have been produced that suggest that some heathland areas result from the collapse of soils under early arable exploitation. Little convincing evidence can be shown in Hampshire to support this model but none the less it should be considered. These areas may have been recognised as not suitable for the nature of agriculture on the downs. This may also reflect the fact that they contain other resources that were valued and prevented more intensive uses, such as woodland or as a hunting reserve, and that pressure for change was not so great as to overcome this until a period when forest law decidedly controlled that process. This may also be true of Western Weald Lowland and Heath, South Hampshire Lowland and Heath and the New Forest.

The control of the landscape that derives from hunting reserve is amply demonstrated by forest law and the impact that had on the landscape character in these areas. Such control can be traced back into the Saxon period. One model might be that the Saxon kings inherited marginal areas, perhaps redundant Roman industrial landscapes where the woodland necessary to support Roman pottery and iron industry had no new purpose and could be adopted as hunting land. It may be that the value of this area for controlled recreational hunting has a greater antiquity. Were these Roman or Iron Age hunting forests? Do they in their turn derive from landscapes valued (if not actually controlled) for the hunting they provided? It is possible that such areas were valued for the hunted resources that supplemented agricultural production and that at some point this becomes controlled by an elite. Such processes of control might stabilise the edge between downland arable exploitation and non-downland exploitation at an artificial point, which is still reflected in the landscape character of the present landscape. It may

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equally be that this edge is defined by the underlying geology and the restrictions that arise from this.

These marginal areas are valued for their ability to support particular industries, such as the Roman pottery industry, or the later brick industry. The extent and nature of such industrial exploitation needs to be considered, as does the degree to which such exploitation is dependant on the existence of other subsistence, economic and exchange networks, and if these are in themselves chronologically distinctive. For instance whether the exploitation witnessed by the Roman pottery industry could have existed before or after the Roman period. Certainly the pottery, tile and brickworks industries lie within these areas.

There may also be a relationship between these marginal areas and the establishment of medieval religious houses, in terms of their ambitions for isolation, land that owners were prepared to grant, and the availability of resources that could be exploited by the diversity of activities sometimes associated with monasteries.

Aims and Priorities

Understand the nature of the exploitation of these areas in the Mesolithic, in relation to settlement, activity sites and the available or implied resource.

Understand the role of Bronze Age burial mounds in our understanding of the early exploitation or settlement of these areas. To consider whether the exploitation of these areas was by transhumance or mobile populations and through which periods.

Study the human and natural factors causing the development of Wessex heathland.

The nature of the exploitation of these areas through time and the degree to which this reflects evolving neighbouring agriculture systems and the degree to which these are valued systems in their own right. In essence are these valued areas or left over areas?

The exploitation of these areas for industrial uses, the nature of the exploitation, the chronology of the exploitation, and the reliance of that exploitation on other economic systems.

The nature of the exploitation of these areas for their hunted resource, the evolution of that exploitation and the chronology of formal control of this resource as reflected eventually in forest law.

WESTERN WEALD LOWLAND AND HEATH

Definition and description

This is a complex and varied landscape, being much determined by the parallel underlying geologies. There are steep hangers, undulating heathland, woodlands, common, with some low lying grazing and arable. It is a small scale, well enclosed landscape, largely ancient pre enclosure, with numerous

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sunken lanes and tracks. There are impressive barrow cemeteries within the area, and the Roman pottery industry at Alice Holt.

Assessment and Agenda

The implications of the nature of the evolution of agriculture and the chronology over which this evolution is reflected in the utilisation of the non downland areas of which the Western Weald Lowland and Heath is one. In particular the role of royal forest and hunting over time, and the nature of industrial exploitation.

Aims and Priorities

Establish the location extent and nature of Mesolithic exploitation of this area, and the degree to which the post Mesolithic land use has been conducive to the survival of Mesolithic sites. In particular explore the use of meres and bogs for palaeoenvironmental data in order to establish the likely exploitation of the area.

Understand the role of Bronze Age burial mounds in our understanding of the early exploitation or settlement of these areas. To consider whether the exploitation of these areas was by transhumanace or mobile populations and through which periods.

Study of human and natural factors causing the development of Wessex heathland.

The nature of the exploitation of these areas through time and the degree to which this reflects evolving neighbouring agriculture systems and the degree to which these are valued systems in their own right. In essence are these valued areas or left over areas.

The exploitation of these areas for industrial uses, the nature of the exploitation, the chronology of the exploitation, and the reliance of that exploitation on other economic systems.

The nature of the exploitation of these areas for their hunted resource, the evolution of that exploitation and the chronology of formal control of this resource as reflected eventually in forest law.

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE LOWLAND AND HEATH

Definition and description

This is an undulating, small scale well enclosed low lying area to the south of the chalk downs, although it does include the archaeologically important open chalk ridge of Portsdown Hill. The area is divided by the valleys of the Test, Meon and Itchen. It is generally an ancient pre enclosure landscape with small irregular fields, winding lanes and numerous ancient woodlands. There are some regular parliamentary enclosures associated with areas of former heath and common. Royal forests have played a role in the evolution of this landscape and deer parks and earthwork castles, as well as ecclesiastical estates, are found.

HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATEGY

Assessment and Agenda

The implications of the nature of the evolution of agriculture and the chronology over which this evolution is reflected in the utilisation of the non downland areas of which the South Hampshire Lowland and Heath is one. In particular the role of royal forest and hunting over time, and the nature of industrial exploitation.

Aims and Priorities

Understand the role of Bronze Age burial mounds in our understanding of the early exploitation or settlement of these areas. To consider whether the exploitation of these areas was by transhumanance or mobile populations and through which periods.

Study of the human and natural factors causing the development of Wessex heathland.

The nature of the exploitation of these areas through time and the degree to which this reflects evolving neighbouring agriculture systems and the degree to which these are valued systems in their own right. In essence are these valued areas or left over areas.

The exploitation of these areas for industrial uses, the nature of that exploitation, the chronology of the exploitation, and the reliance of the exploitation on other economic systems.

The nature of the exploitation of these areas for their hunted resource, the evolution of that exploitation and the chronology of formal control of this resource as reflected eventually in forest law.

NEW FOREST LOWLAND AND HEATH

Definition and description

The new Forest is an important and unique landscape. There is high open heathland plain, with extensive tracts of ancient woodland. The unenclosed forest consists of a complex mosaic of heath, woodland, glades, mire and scrub. There are also fenced forestry Inclosures. Within the forest there are small settlements associated with small scale enclose landscapes. There is much archaeological evidence related to past woodland management and the history of the royal forests, as well as Bronze Age burial mounds, monastic estates and the Roman pottery industry.

Assessment and Agenda

The implications of the nature of the evolution of agriculture and the chronology over which this evolution is reflected in the utilisation of the non downland areas of which the New Forest Lowland and Heath is one. In particular the role of royal forest and hunting over time, and the nature of industrial exploitation.

Aims and Priorities

Greater understanding of the location extent and nature of Neolithic evidence in the New Forrest and the implication for the evolution of agriculture or the

HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATEGY

continuance of hunter gathering, particularly through palaeoenvironmental data.

Understand the implication of Bronze Age burial mounds for our understanding of the early exploitation or settlement of these areas, and the implications of this for their subsequent decline. To consider whether the exploitation of these areas was by transhumance or mobile populations and through which periods.

To understand the nature and role of boiling mounds, particularly located in the New Forest, to understand the relationship of this to the land use and exploitation of the area.

The Roman pottery industry, the management of woodland, its relation to the agricultural landscape and its role in plotting trade patterns and territories.

Human and natural factors causing the development of Wessex heathland.

The nature of the exploitation of these areas through time and the degree to which this reflects evolving neighbouring agriculture systems and the degree to which these are valued systems in their own right. Are these valued or left over areas.

The exploitation of these areas for industrial uses, the nature of the exploitation, the chronology of the exploitation, and the reliance of the exploitation on other economic systems.

The nature of the exploitation of these areas for their hunted resource, the evolution of that exploitation and the chronology of formal control of this resource as reflected eventually in forest law.

NEW FOREST COAST

Definition and description

The gently undulating coastal plain sloping down to the sea is often an enclosed arable landscape both regular and irregular, with woodland, hedgerow and plantation. It is cut by wooded streams and valleys, as well as estuaries. It is a varied coast, with saltmarsh, cliff, beach and mudflats. The salterns, the archaeological evidence of the important salt industry, offer a distinctive coastal landscape in places, and the archaeology of defence is also found along this coast.

Assessment and Agenda

The exploitation of the coastal zone is likely to reflect specialised activity. Marine resources will be accessed from the coast, and coastal settlement, middens, entrepôts, ports and harbours. Salt production is well attested on the New Forest coast, but the history and prehistory of this industry is poorly understood. There seems to be a transhumance relationship between the coast and the New Forest heath, and droveways link the two zones. Kelp/seaweed, shellfish and fish will have been harvested. It is important to establish the origins and evolution of the enclosure along the New Forest

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coast, and this may in turn cast light on the nature of the exploitation of the New Forest itself. The New Forest coast has industrial heritage related to the ship building both building and supporting building, such as Bucklers Hard and Sowley Iron Works. Shipping and related industries were carried out on this coast, for instance at Lymington. The coast has a rich heritage of military coastal defence and military activity, reflected at Hurst and Calshot Castles, Marchwood and Stone Point.

Aims and Priorities

Explore the potential for the location of coastal exploitation in the Mesolithic

Develop a greater understanding of the location extent and nature of Neolithic evidence in the New Forrest and the implication for the evolution of agriculture or the continuance of hunter gathering, particularly through palaeoenvironmental data. In addition develop a better understanding of the nature of coastal exploitation in the Neolithic

Understand the location, nature and character of marine resource exploitation, and how this may have changed, and including fishing, seaweed and salt, as well as transhumic activity, possibly related to salt production.

To consider the methods of salt production through time, and the implication of the scale, location and nature of slat production on trade and the relationship between coastal and inland communities or activities.

Understand the chronology of enclosure on the New Forest coast and the relationship with exploitation of the lowland heath.

The relationship of the local ship building and shipping industries to local resources and economy.

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE COAST

Definition and description

There is a heavy urban influence on this gently undulating coastal plain, cut by wooded valleys and several intertidal estuaries. Where open, there is enclosed arable production, both regular and irregular, as well as market gardens and horticulture. The archaeology of defence along the coast includes the Roman shore fort at Portchester.

Assessment and Agenda

The exploitation of the coastal zone is likely to reflect specialised activity. Marine resources will be access from the coast, and coastal settlement, middens, entrepots, ports and harbours. Kelp/seaweed, shellfish and fish will have been harvested. The salt industry is represented on this coast, although its extent, origins and evolution are poorly understood. There is an industrial heritage related to the ship building both building and supporting building, including Funtley Iron Works. Shipping and related industries, both civilian and military, were carried out on this coast, for which Portsmouth, Southampton, Titchfield and Emsworth are noted. The coast has a rich heritage of military coastal defence and military activity particularly associated with Portsmouth

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and Gosport. The Palmerston forts associated with the defence of these ports, as well as the earlier defences including the Roman fort at Portchester, are a national asset.

Aims and Priorities

Palaeolithic, potential of highly important evidence, such as at Boxgrove, associated with exposures of the raised beach at the 45m height. To understand the contemporary coastal context of early prehistoric sites by understanding the fluctuation of coast line through time. To model the nature of the submerged landscape of the Solent, and to understand the location, state of preservation and importance of early prehistoric sites in this submerged landscape in anticipation of threats.

Explore the potential for evidence of the exploitation of coastal resources in the Mesolithic and Neolithic and Bronze Age.

To establish the date and character of the Wadeway.

Understand the location, nature and character of marine resource exploitation, and how this may have changed, and including fishing, seaweed and salt, as well as transhumance activity, possibly related to salt production.

To consider the methods of salt production through time, and the implication of the scale, location and nature of salt production on trade and the relationship between coastal and inland communities or activities.

The relationship of the local ship building and shipping industries to local resources and economy, particularly in relation to the major military installations.

AVON, TEST, ITCHEN AND MEON RIVER VALLEYS

Definition and description

These four main river valleys are distinguished by their length and scale and the way that they cut the landform rather than merge with it. The character of the river valleys varies widely. Enclosure is often small scale and loosely structured, associated with grazing and arable. Main roads and settlements sit on the terraces along the floodplain edge. There is the archaeology of water management within the valleys, notably water meadow systems, as well as mills and bridges. The floodplain also has a high potential for the survival of palaeo environmental material.

Assessment and Agenda

The river valleys can be considered within the landscape areas that lie either side. To that extent the Avon forms part of the New Forest Lowland and Heath area, the Test, Itchen and Meon within the Lowland Heath and South Hampshire Downs, with the Itchen cutting through to the Mid Hampshire Downs and the Test through to the Hampshire Downs. However, they can also be considered in their own right.

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The valleys provide natural routes penetrating from the coast inland, which have allowed economic, cultural and military transit. These are reflected in the nature of the transport structures and infrastructures that are found in the valleys, and in the origin, character and purpose of the settlements within the valleys. Bridges, canals, railways and roads are all archaeological characteristics of river valleys.

As well as facilitating routes rivers can also act as boundaries, both physically and culturally. It is likely that rivers have had a significant role in landscape and landscape divisions. In some cases territories might only be recognisable within the landscape by recognising the natural components, such as rivers, that describe the whole unit. Rivers will have had a role in territories, as they are a focus of resources, they influence the nature of the topography and so influence the potential land uses. In some places this is particularly clear in the layout of the historic parishes, but might be discernible in other territorial units and/or episodes. The nature of the utilisation of the floodplain may have had a impact on the nature of pre agricultural exploitation, as well as the character of agricultural practice on the adjoining land, as with water meadows for instance. In the lower reaches of some of the valleys wide mature flood plains may have within them micro topography, such as 'islands', which may be the focus of particular activity, settlement or routes across the floodplain.

Rivers provide harnessable power and will have focused industry, such as mills, into the river valleys. Some industries, such as paper making, relied both on the water power and on the quality of the water, as at Laverstoke. Some industries, such as tanning, are water dependant for the processes that they use. There is a rich archaeological heritage of water management features, and these reflect the industry and resource exploitation associated with water as a resource. Mill races, water meadows, fish traps, aqueducts, and ponds are all examples. There may also be archaeological evidence of cultural issues associated with water, such as conflicts of water use, or contamination of water.

Water has rich ritual significance which is poorly understood. Votive offering in, for instance, the Bronze Age, which is well attested on the Thames. Possible disposal of the dead in the Iron Age. Offerings at crossing points in the Roman period. There is archaeological evidence associated with the ritual aspects of water in culture that could be discerned and interpreted.

Water also provides a context for the survival of organic remains and palaeoenvironmental evidence in anaerobic conditions. These can provide insights not offered in other contexts, such as the survival of leather or wooden artefacts, and can also provide rich veins of information about past environments and environmental change and exploitation, and the evolution of agriculture and changing agricultural practice.

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Aims and Priorities

Recording of exposures through the gravel terraces to establish terrace lithostratigraphy and so improve chronological context of Palaeolithic finds from gravel contexts.

The location of sites of Mesolithic date in water logged situations which might then have the potential for palaeoenvironmental remains, particularly mammal remains, to inform our understanding of the hunting and gathering strategies.

Palaeoenvironmental data, associated with submerged forests and peats, pollens, mammals, and macro fossils, in order to understand the contemporary environmental context of the area.

Greater emphasis on the location and study of surface flint scatters from the Neolithic period in the Test and Itchen valleys.

To consider the implication of waterlogged conditions for the survival of palaeoenvironmental and colluvial/soil information relating to the evolution of agriculture in the catchment.

To consider the implications of waterlogged conditions to contain structural evidence relating to water traffic, such as jetties and boats, particularly between the Bronze Age and the Saxon periods and the implications of this for the nature of trade and trade links. Particularly waterlogged conditions at the lower reaches of these rivers where transshipment might reasonably be more common.

Holocene alluviation and colluviation sequences in the major river valleys.

Better understand the role of rivers in discerning territories, and in determining the nature and extents of territories.

Better understand the ritual significance of water, the role it might have played in different periods, and the way in which the evidence may have survived, be located and interpreted.

To consider the nature and distribution of archaeological evidence, representing activity, adjacent to, within and across the floodplain. To include the possibility of islands in the floodplain associated with ritual, settlement, defence or route ways.

MARITIME AND MARINE ARCHAEOLOGY

Definition and description

Whilst maritime archaeology may be encountered within the land environment, notably the coastal zone and estuaries, this area is intended to be specifically related to marine and maritime archaeology associated with the in-shore waters and the inter-tidal zone. The national archaeological importance of the Solent relates to the wealth of marine and maritime archaeology within it. It includes submerged landscapes resulting from inundation, wrecks, hulks and coastal/offshore structures such as fish traps,

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oyster beds, jetties and wharves. This zone has had an influence on the character and development of society, defence, trade, and the sea is an important resource that has been exploited through time.

Assessment and Agenda

The Solent is a drowned landscape and has the potential to have early prehistoric landscape evidence in a submerged context. It is uncertain how intact these remains be or landscapes might be. The post depositional processes to which they have been subjected are poorly understood. Sea bed extraction and dredging will have taken a toll. Natural process may have acted to remove, or in some cases protect, the resource. It is important to model the nature of the submerged landscape of the Solent and its archaeological potential. Within this to try to understand the character, state of preservation and importance of early prehistoric sites in this submerged landscape, and as far as possible to model their potential locations.

The Solent contains evidence of submerged forests and peat deposits and these have been noted in places, such as off the New Forest coast and in Langston Harbour. Their study may well inform our understanding of coastal change, and the rates and chronology at which this occurs. Associated palaeoenvironmental data, particularly where it is associated with archaeological evidence will be important. Mapping and sampling these deposits are important objectives.

The character of marine resource exploitation, and how this changes through time is an important issue. The archaeology of fishing, including individual harpoons and other fishing tools, and fish traps, through to fishing vessels, can be studied. Sea water fish ponds, and other artificial structures that imply a level of farming such as oyster beds exist. It is of particular interest to note if the oyster industry can be traced to the Roman and pre Roman periods.

The potential for good environmental preservation on submerged sites is essential to the merits of marine archaeology. Artefacts and structures of organic materials, whether originally marine or from inundated inland contexts, may provide insights rarely available on dry sites. Of particular importance is the association of these materials with wreck sites. Vessels of all periods, related to trading, movement of population, invasion or pleasure, might be encountered in the Solent. Given the importance of the Solent in all periods this is likely to be a significant national resource. The importance of such vessels relate to their illumination of the technology of boat building, and to the survival of artefacts in association. These artefacts may reflect trade in specific periods, or might illuminate the movements of population or invasion, as well as the technologies and culture of those might be involved. The importance of wreck sites has been exemplified by the Mary Rose. With good states of organic preservation, and close locational association of artefacts they provide a unique, time capsule, opportunity to look at an assemblage from one moment in time. This can shed light on military activity, trade, medicine, recreation and other activities.

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In view of the importance of the Solent, it is possible that the full range of ship types across the periods could be present. In the Roman period it may be possible to anticipate remains of vessels related to the *Classis Britannia*, and this might be particularly important in the context of Roman invasion or Saxon defence. Military, trading and fishing vessels may be encountered, as well as relatively modern specialist craft. The more recent wrecks have been reported, although their locational data is often poor, but few earlier wrecks are known. 'Net fasteners' may provide targets for survey, although aircraft remains from the last war are also likely to be encountered. The archaeological importance of aircraft remains will depend on the type of aircraft, including its variation from type, and the state of preservation. Controlled water ditched aircraft can be in a reasonable state of preservation, the impact, remains recovery and organic preservation being very different from land sites.

(Some wrecks are protected sites under the Protected Wrecks Act, others under the Military Remains Act. Some survey may need to consider the issue of ordnance as a hazard).

Aims and Priorities

Understand the nature and archaeological potential of the submerged landscape of the Solent, and develop prediction and prospection methods.

The study of palaeoenvironmental evidence, such as submerged peat deposits and forest, in providing environmental insight in to the nature and date of coastal change and the nature of the submerged landscape.

Study the nature, location and technology of marine resource exploitation through time.

To study the archaeological evidence provided by wrecks on the nature of changing technology, civil and military, on the nature of trade through time, and for the insights provided of life at sea and life in general.

Consider and develop an understanding of the importance of aviation wrecks in a marine environment to provide through archaeological study technical detail otherwise lost.

CHAPTER FOUR. THEMES

SUBSISTENCE AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

"The means of existence, of getting a livelihood or sustenance"

The evolution of survival strategies through time, the nature, duration and distribution of particular survival strategies.

The implication of different survival strategies on the nature of the archaeological record and palaeoenvironmental record, on the evolution of the landscape, the soil structure and the flora and fauna. In particular the evolution of boundaries, land units, estates and parishes. It may be possible

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to map the evolution of the landscape through the use of various palaeo environmental studies and opportunities. Or map the landscape by relating available archaeological evidence within landscape character types.

The degree, nature, chronology and geography of mobile subsistence, for instance such as associated with the driving and herding of stock over large areas as well as the general exploitation of a large area by a mobile population.

The origins, development, character and geography of agriculture and domestication.

The availability, nature, extent and geography of deliberate management of natural resources, e.g. woodland.

The availability, nature, exploitation, control, distribution and character of wild fauna, including the relationship of this with the domesticated fauna as a resource, and the implied social, recreational, political and cultural associations of the exploitation of this resource.

The impact of water, and water derived resources on survival strategies geographically and chronologically, including on the nature and distribution of temporary camps and permanent settlement, and on the development of territories and divisions within the landscape.

The development of shelter as a reflection of the nature of the survival strategy, the archaeological evidence associated with structures of a temporary and permanent nature at different times, the interpretation of those structures in their form and in their uses, and the degree to which they reflect technological advance and local or distant materials.

To consider the archaeological evidence for the preparation and cooking of food, and the preservation of food, and the degree to which this reflects the chosen survival strategy and the degree to which it reflects the nature of settlement and the development of technology.

CRAFT AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

“Producing, being produced and manufacturing (especially in large quantities)”

The implications of specialised production centres based on discrete resources for understanding the extent and nature of exchange and trade networks, and the evolution of society and economy.

The role of production, particularly industrial scale or based on specialised skills, in the development of settlement hierarchy and central places.

The analysis of metal objects, metal working residues and associated structures to understand the evolution of metal working technology from earliest times.

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The relationship between industrial production and the differential exposure to hazard, both physical and physiological, and the role of particular groups within the population.

The control of production to identify or reinforce economic and political control.

Recognising from asymmetrical assemblages, specialist production centres from earliest times, and recognising the evolution of production centres as reflection of technological and economic change.

Recognising specialist production centres within urban areas or within other settlement.

The relationship between production and locality, particularly of resources, and the implications of this for landscape evolution, such as the location and extent of managed woodland, and the emergence of transport networks.

EXCHANGE

“The act or process of giving one thing and receiving another in its place.”

The role of exchange in the spread of culture and ideas.

The role of exchange in defining territories, and the identification of exchanged materials (or regionally distinctive materials) to identify territory.

The role of cultural and social exchange in the evolution of economic networks and a monetary economy.

The use of goods of distinctive origin, and their distribution geographically and between types of site and settlement, to illuminate the extent and nature of economic and social networks, trade routes, and the means by which trade took place. The analysis of artefact types within sites of varying rank.

The use of goods of distinctive origin, associated with wrecks, and the associated with other goods found within wrecks, to understand the nature and extent of trade, and the evolution of those networks through time.

The use of exchange between territories to even up imbalances of the distribution of resources, reflected in the nature or absence of territories with asymmetrical resource bases. Exchange through diverse landholdings.

The distribution of marine resources, and populations exhibiting access to marine resources to illuminate the relationship, economic, social, political or cultural between the littoral zone and inshore areas.

The role of exchange and economy to support industry that is remote from the main economy (such as supporting the Roman pottery industry), or industry that is within the territory but is aside from the predominant economy, such as

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the support of specialised industries at hierarchically important centres within a predominantly agricultural economy.

The nature of exchange to illustrate the social, political and spiritual evolution of society. The evolution of the monetary economy and the nature of the controls exercised to regulate that economy to illustrate social and political evolution of society.

Evidence of exchange in the understanding of the development of central place and markets, as well as centres of production. The relationship of exchange to status. Development of settlement not sustainable within its environment without the mechanism of exchange. Development of exchange networks, social and physical, including road and rail, canal, ports etc., often sustaining substantial economies.

Range of geographic clues associated with artefacts, such stone source, (including chalk derived flint in non chalk areas), pottery inclusion sources, etc., to indicate the extent of population movement, possibly as an index of mobility, territory, networks and contacts.

The role of water trade routes, particularly international trade, as well as the trade of marine derived resources.

POPULATION

“Degree to which inhabited, number of inhabitants”

Develop and refine the understanding of levels of population in different periods, and in different areas or settlements through time, and understand the implications of rapid population change on the nature of settlement, the landscape and the economy.

The nature of ethnic change in populations, particularly at periods of cultural change or invasion.

The changing nature of exposure to hazard and disease through time and the differential exposure to hazard between populations. The nature and impact of epidemics, possibly differentially on sections or regions of the population.

The nature of age sex profiles, and changes through time, or at particular periods or episodes, or within particular populations, and the implications of this for social, cultural and religious change.

The nature of access to resources of populations and the differential access to resources between populations.

Changing life expectancy through time, and differential life expectancy between populations, possibly based on an area, trade/occupation, social status, religion or sex.

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The relationship between ethnicity and or sex, and the social hierarchy at different times.

The evidence of the medical treatment of humans and what this can tell us about medicine, culture, spirituality and society.

The treatment of human remains post mortem and what this tells us about, medicine, culture, spirituality, religion, society, crime and punishment.

SOCIAL ORGANISATION

“Living in community, gregarious, interdependence, cooperation, mutual concern and how this is organised”

The nature of family and society through time. In particular the characteristics of organisation of mobile populations and their needs, and the organisation of settled populations and their needs. The implications of social organisation for shared endeavour and institutions.

The role of ethnicity and cultural change in changing social organisation.

The evolution of settlement and settlement character as a reflection of social organisation, and the definition of social units within settlements.

The role of religion, politics and hierarchies in social organisation.

The nature of warfare and conflict as enabled by social organisation, and as a reflection of social organisation.

The implications of social organisation for the care of the young, the elderly, the diseased and infirm, and the role of gender within this issue.

The definition of social organisation within the treatment of human remains post mortem, and in the layout and organisation of cemeteries or other funerary locations.

To identify leisure activity in the archaeological record. For the prehistoric periods this has been difficult to disentangle from ritual and from subsistence activity. Evidence may well already exist that can be interpreted by review, but which is currently otherwise described. By the Roman period and onwards, the leisure implications of baths are apparent, games can be found and understood and activities such as hunting are perceived to have a leisure context as well as a subsistence context.

IDEOLOGY

“Ideas or theories, often characteristic of some class or body”

These might be the physical manifestation of mental processes, magic, ritual, death, burial, and other anomalous behaviours patterns. Politics, culture, ideology, often associated with defence, warfare, territoriality, settlement hierarchy and racial identity.

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Monuments, buildings, or other structures that reflect or shed light on ideological issues, such as religious, ritual or political thinking. The issue of the absence, or non recognition of henges is of particular note.

Structures that reflect the imposition of ideology, such as law courts, castles and defences, as well as structures representing attack or defence of ideologies. The structures of the First and Second World War, such as the GHQ line. Structures and sites from the civil war and anarchy periods. This may include wrecks. This may include evidence of destruction associated with conflict or punishment in the context of promoting, defending or attacking an ideology.

The archaeology of establishments that are religious in nature, such as monasteries, and the ideologies that these represent, as well as the archaeology of charity establishments such as hospitals and almshouses.

Archaeological evidence for access to or denial of resources on the basis of ideology.

Recognition of the impact of primogeniture, and tax and inheritance practice on the evolution of the landscape.

Within the study of anomalous or ritual behaviour, to identify if possible the nature of recreation.

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