

**T H A M E S      V A L L E Y**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

**S E R V I C E S**

**Roke Manor Farm Quarry, Shootash,  
Romsey, Hampshire**

**Extraction phases 5 and 6**

**Archaeological Excavation**

**by Will Attard and Pierre Manisse**

**Site Code: RMR14/178**

**(SU 3360 2265)**

# **Land at Roke Manor Farm, Shootash, Romsey, Hampshire**

**Extraction Phases 5 and 6**

**An Archaeological Recording Action  
For Raymond Brown Aggregates Ltd**

by Will Attard and Pierre Manisse  
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code RMR14/178

**October 2020**

## Summary

**Site name:** Roke Manor Farm Quarry, Shootash, Romsey, Hampshire

**Grid reference:** SU 3360 2265

**Site activity:** Recording action

**Date and duration of project:** 9th August 2018 to 11th October 2019

**Project coordinator:** Steve Ford

**Site supervisors:** Will Attard; Pierre Damien-Manisse

**Site code:** RMR 14/178

**Summary of results:** Two further phases of archaeological excavation in advance of mineral extraction have extended the range for features previously recorded, to include several discrete clusters of unenclosed and only very loosely organized late Bronze Age settlement. A substantial pottery assemblage was recovered (though very few other finds) and the chronology is supported by five radiocarbon dates centred on the 9th and 10th centuries cal BC. This represents a significant addition to the variety of settlement archaeology of this period in the region. Shallow ditches and gullies, although undated in this area, also appear to extend the late Iron Age or early Roman landscape seen to the west.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Hampshire Cultural trust in due course.

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# Land at Roke Manor Farm, Shootash, Romsey, Hampshire Extraction Phases 5 and 6: An Archaeological Recording Action

By Will Attard and Pierre Manisse

Report 14/178g

## Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological recording action carried out in advance of two phases of mineral extraction at Roke Manor Farm Quarry, Shootash, Romsey, Hampshire (SU 3360 2265) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Andrew Josephs of Andrew Josephs Associates on behalf of Raymond Brown Quarry Products Ltd, A1 Omega Park, Electron Way, Chandlers Ford, SO53 4SE.

Planning permission (07/02771/CMAS) has been granted by Hampshire County Council for the extraction of sand and gravel from, and subsequent restoration of, land at Roke Manor Farm, Romsey. The consent is subject to a condition relating to archaeology as guided by *Archaeology & Planning* (PPG16 1990) and the County Council's Mineral Policies. It is acknowledged that the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012 and 2019) has since superseded PPG16. The application was supported by cultural heritage desk-based assessment (Raymond 2007, presented in SBPC 2008), which detailed the archaeological potential of the site and the likely requirements to satisfy the expected planning conditions. There were to be two components to the archaeological study of the site: archaeology of late or post-glacial date; that is, stratigraphically, located on top of the gravel, typically just beneath the topsoil (henceforth 'upper archaeology') and; Lower or Middle Palaeolithic archaeology, which could lie within or beneath the gravel on the site. Two reports have been produced relating to the latter (Attard 2017; Attard 2020). Four previous phases of work relating to the post-glacial archaeology on the site have been carried out and also reported on (Porter and Strachan 2015; Porter 2016; Lewins 2017; Lewins 2018).

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr David Hopkins, County Archaeologist for Hampshire. The fieldwork was undertaken by Pierre Manisse, Will Attard, Kyle Beaverstock, Maisie Foster, Anne Huvig, Cosmo Bacon, Virginia Bird, Luciano Cicu, Richard Dewhurst, Emily Gibson, Caterina Gregori, Daena Guest, Kristian Magnus, Michael Murray, Michael Paine, Sophie Peng, Elsie St John-Brooks, Beth Tucker and Jim Webster. The fieldwork reported here consisted of two phases of excavation, the first from 9th August to 18th September 2018, and the second from 20th August to 11th October 2019. The site code is RMR14/178. The archive is currently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust in due course.

## **Location, topography and geology**

The site is located *c.*2.5km north-west of the centre of Romsey (Fig. 1). The medieval Roke Manor is located to the south-east of the site. To the north-east lies Stanbridge Earls, and Stanbridge Ranvills Farm is located to the west. The underlying geology is recorded as River Terrace Gravel Deposits (BGS 1987), namely the 6th terrace of the Test/proto-Solent river, lying at a height of approximately 56m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and sloping gently down towards the south of the area. The terrace represents fluvial deposition between *c.* 400,000 and 250,000 years BP, with Terrace 6 at the younger end of this range. The terraces overlie the Bracklesham Beds.

## **Archaeological background**

The cultural heritage assessment (Raymond 2007; SBPC 2008) detailed the archaeological background for the site and its environs prior to the current programme of investigations. The site lies in an area with little recorded post-glacial archaeology, consisting of just a few finds recorded close to the site. To the east and west are recorded clusters of struck flint, with a Mesolithic carved and decorated antler to the south-east (Blinkhorn and Little 2018), along with further clusters of flints and an Iron Age ditch. Further to the north, Roman pottery and a coin have been recorded. On the southern edge of the overall quarry site (to the south of the area reported here), a single pottery vessel of middle to late Bronze Age date was recovered during preliminary test pitting. Roke Manor lies just to the south-east, and whilst first documented in 1448 it presumably had earlier origins. The deserted village of Stanbridge Earls lies to the north-east with earthwork features such as fish ponds still present. Many of the farms and hamlets in the surrounding areas are also documented as having medieval origins, including Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm to the west of the site.

Four reports have documented the previous archaeological work on the quarry site. The first two phases (Porter and Strachan 2015; Porter 2016) revealed little of archaeological interest but did note a number of small rectangular post-medieval/modern ditched enclosures of uncertain function. The subsequent phases revealed a Roman farming settlement with an enclosure and field system (Lewins 2017) which was explored further in the subsequent report (Lewins 2018). The latter also recorded a wide spread of prehistoric pits mostly of late Bronze Age date but including some Neolithic features as well as a few of Roman and Saxon date. The Bronze Age features were found to extend into the Phase 5 and 6 areas reported here.

Monitoring of the gravel deposits for Palaeolithic artefacts and deposits has also taken place (Attard 2017; 2020). A single, heavily patinated struck flake of likely Palaeolithic date was recovered during Phase 4 (Ford 2017), and a small assemblage of Palaeolithic worked flints was recovered during this phase (Attard 2020).

## **The Excavation**

Topsoil and subsoil (where present) were removed under continuous archaeological supervision using a 360-type excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The area referred to as Phase 6 was largely devoid of subsoil deposits, with only a thin deposit of topsoil (in places absent altogether, with the natural gravels exposed).

All pits and post holes were initially half-sectioned for recording, and later 100% excavated to maximize finds recovery. Linear features were excavated at up to 10% of their length, with all intersections, relationships, and termini investigated. Where necessary, further excavation was undertaken for finds recovery. A programme of bulk soil sampling was conducted for preserved organic remains and environmental evidence, and to enhance small finds recovery, with 184 samples taken. All the excavated features are summarized in Appendix 1.

## **Results by Phase**

The two 'phases' reported here were located immediately east of the previous phase of work (Fig. 1) and occupied northern (phase 5) and southern (phase 6) fields separated by a hedgeline: the two are treated as one contiguous area below. The archaeological features spread across the whole of both areas but also markedly clustered and each cluster has been assigned a number for ease of reference below (Fig. 2). The pottery assemblage recovered from the site suggests a long, though probably intermittent, human presence, dating from the Neolithic through to the late Iron Age. Five radiocarbon dates were obtained, broadly targeting each of the concentrations of features. All provided dates in the Late Bronze Age.

### *Phase 1: Pre-late Bronze Age*

A number of struck flints were recovered from the subsoil and surface of the natural gravels during the excavation for phases 5 and 6. Of these, several are likely to be of final Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic date. As these pieces were recovered as stray finds and are dated typologically, they cannot be conclusively assigned to these periods, but are important finds that contribute to the relatively patchy evidence for human presence in these periods in southern England.

The earliest phase of activity represented by cut features is dated via pottery to a broad period of Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age. Just two features contained only pottery pre-dating the late Bronze Age (1106 (Fig. 2), 1134 (Fig. 3)) and are therefore assigned to this period. Four other features also contained pre-Late Bronze Age pottery, but are in fact of Late Bronze Age date, the earlier material clearly being residual.

The two features assigned to this phase are unexceptional pits of modest size and depth. Apart from the pottery, they contained no other artefacts and there was nothing to suggest that they were a special repository for placed deposits. It is difficult to interpret the significance of these features. Non-burial Early and Middle Bronze Age activity is often represented by isolated pits, in much the same way as for the preceding Neolithic. If not a ceremonial act, then this activity is considered to reflect the presence of occupation sites of a mobile settlement pattern which leaves few below-ground traces, and here, several other pre-LBA features have been recorded in the earlier phases of fieldwork (Lewins 2017). An alternative interpretation is that these features belong broadly to the main LBA activity on the site but are early in the sequence of deposition, when vessels of an older tradition were still in use.

Table 1, Pit and post hole of pre-LBA date

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Diameter or L x B (m)</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Finds/Comments</i>
1106	1156	Post hole	0.28 x 0.27	bowl-shaped	0.09	5 E/MBA sherds
1134	1185	Pit	1.48 x 0.85	Flat based	0.20	25 E/MBA sherds

### *Phase 2: Late Bronze Age (Figs 2–6; Pls 1-6)*

The vast majority of the dated features on the site are of Late Bronze Age date and reveal a continuation of the landscape of dispersed activity and occupation seen in the previously Phase 4 area (Lewins 2017). The distribution of the features is not uniform nor with a central single focus, but forms several clusters with space or only isolated features in between. The majority of the features are pits and postholes with very few possible linear features.

#### Pits

Some 42 features on the site have been called ‘pits’ as detailed in Table 2. Inevitably there is an overlap in interpretation between small pits and larger postholes. The pits were all of modest size as is typical of the period (compared to the much larger Iron Age storage pits) usually with simple bowl-shaped profiles. They ranged in depth from 0.08-0.55m, though the majority were under 0.3m deep. The surface areas of the pits were much more variable with small ones just 0.3m across but several up to 1.7m across. Some of the pits had multiple fills, but most are single fills. The pits often contained large amounts of pottery, some small charcoal fragments but little else.

Pit 1531 was notable for including a small saddle quern stone, along with a large quantity of pottery (267 sherds) and part of a fired clay loomweight. Pit 1523 contained just over 5kg of pottery, largely from a single large vessel that appeared to have been placed on its side deliberately, the lower portion of the vessel largely *in*

*situ*, with the upper half having collapsed inwards. The *in situ* measurement of the vessel suggests an original height of approximately 0.60m.

Pit 1501 was a small pit cut into the upper fills of wide, shallow pit 1502. Pit 1501 was 0.80m in diameter and 0.21m deep, filled with a single deposit (1558) of mid brown-grey silty clay. It contained an assemblage of 110 sherds of pottery. Pit 1502 measured 1.30m wide, 0.90m long and 0.39m in depth, with a shallow, rounded profile. A dark grey brown sandy silt (1567) filled the base of this cut, and produced 44 sherds of pottery. Above this was a clay-silt deposit (1563) roughly lining the feature. Large pieces of pottery (193 sherds) had been incorporated into this 'lining', particularly along the eastern edge. The uppermost fill (1559) consisted of a mid grey-brown clay silt, from which 160 sherds, and struck flint were recovered.

Table 2: Late Bronze Age pits

Cut	Fill (s)	Diameter or L x B (m)	Depth (m)	Profile	Findings/Comments
1101	1151	1.08 x 0.60	0.09	Shallow flat based	17 LBA sherds; 4 flints
1104	1154; 1164	0.57 x 0.49	0.11	bowl-shaped	179 LBA sherds; burnt human bone; 2 charred grass seeds. C14 date 942–825 cal BC
1108	1158	2.10 x 1.20	0.30	irregular	6 LBA sherds
1107	1157	0.62 x 0.54	0.08	Shallow bowl-shaped	16 LBA sherds
1119	1169	0.85 x 0.76	0.19	bowl-shaped	109 LBA sherds; 1 LIA sherd (intrusive)
1120	1170	0.66 x 0.49	0.09	Shallow flat based	1 LBA sherds
1124	1174	1.36	0.30	Steep-sided flat based	291 LBA sherds; 1 E/MBA sherd; 1 LIA sherd (intrusive); 1 flint; C14 date 1055–910 cal BC
1125	1175	1.40 x 2.10	0.15	Shallow flat based	7 LBA sherds; struck flint
1133	1183	1.70	0.55	Deep bowl shaped	65 LBA sherds
1205	1256	1.10 x 0.68	0.26	Steep sided flat based	47 LBA sherds
1211	1262	1.80 x 1.60	0.48	Bowl shaped	1 LBA sherd
1219	1270	0.91 x 0.84	0.16	Bowl shaped	9 LBA sherds
1229	1280	1.15 x 0.70	0.21	Bowl-shaped	3 LBA sherds
1241	1292	1.90 x 2.55	0.14	Shallow flat based	56 LBA sherds
1246	1297	0.35	0.10	Bowl shaped	125 LBA sherds
1247	1298	0.56 x 0.33	0.14	Bowl shaped	25 LBA sherds; 6 flints
1248	1299	0.52 x 0.48	0.17	Bowl shaped	25 LBA sherds; burnt flint
1249	1350	0.60	0.22	Bowl shaped	9 LBA sherds; burnt flint
1300	1351	0.76 x 0.45	0.09	Bowl shaped	20 LBA sherds
1307	1358	1.15 x 0.90	0.20	Bowl shaped	2 LBA sherds
1311	1393	0.86 x 0.67	0.14	Bowl shaped	165 LBA sherds; C14 date 924–817 cal BC
1313	1364; 1365	1.52	0.35	Bowl shaped	147 LBA sherds, burnt flint
1332	1383	0.56 x 0.54	0.10	Bowl shaped	Whole LBA pot (SF1)
1342	1395	0.66 x 0.74	0.21	Bowl shaped	8 LBA sherds
1347	1450	0.75 x 0.60	0.11	Shallow bowl shaped	48 LBA sherds
1403	1456	0.50	0.20	Bowl-shaped	71 LBA sherds; nodule filled; burnt flint
1404	1457	1.20	0.34	Shallow flat based	20 LBA sherds; burnt flint
1406	1460	2.44 x 1.12	0.20	Bowl shaped	10 LBA sherds
1410	1464	0.73	0.33	Deep bowl shaped	56 LBA sherds; burnt flint; C14 date 990–834 cal BC
1444	1499; 1551	1.30	0.21	Bowl shaped	153 LBA sherds; burnt flint, worked stone
1501	1558	0.80	0.20	Shallow bowl shaped	110 LBA sherds, loomweight
1502	1559; 1563; 1567	1.35 x 1.72	0.39	Shallow bowl based	397 LBA sherds; 1 flint, burnt flint; burnt bone
1504	1560	0.30	0.18	Bowl shaped	41 LBA sherds
1510	1566	1.00 x 1.60	0.47	Bowl shaped	2 LBA sherds, burnt flint
1513	1570	0.57	0.14	Shallow bowl shaped	21 LBA sherds
1515	1572	0.51	0.09	Shallow bowl shaped	44 LBA sherds; burnt flint
1516	1573	0.60	0.20	Shallow flat based	240 LBA sherds
1518	1575	1.40	0.45	Bowl shaped	3 LBA sherds; 6 E/MBA sherds; burnt flint
1523	1580	0.75 x 1.0	0.30	Bowl shaped	358 LBA sherds; burnt flint
1531	1589	0.65	0.15	Bowl shaped	267 LBA sherds; quern; loomweight; burnt flint; C14 date 1018–898 cal BC
1533	1591	0.46	0.15	Bowl shaped	50 LBA sherds
1540	1598	0.60 x 0.45	0.16	Shallow bowl shaped	1 LBA sherd; 10 E/MBA sherds; burnt bone; burnt flint



### Postholes

Some 22 postholes are dated to the LBA as detailed in Table 3. They ranged in depth from 0.07m to 0.31m and were between 0.22- 0.56m across: some were probably pits, especially the artefact-rich ones.

A number of the postholes form arcs or circular arrangements and are tentatively identified as roundhouse sites (below). None of them form obvious fence-lines nor 4-post (or other rectilinear) structures, but a number form post pairs, perhaps representing drying racks or the like. As for the pits, most of the postholes lay within small or large clusters of features, discussed further below.

Table 3 LBA Postholes

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Diameter or L x B (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Finds/Comments</i>
1100	1150	0.46	0.18	Bowl shaped	16 LBA sherds; 4 flints; bronze fragment; burnt flint; 1 charred cereal seed.
1103	1153	0.26	0.14	Bowl shaped	42 LBA sherds; burnt flint
1105	1155	0.39 x 0.37	0.07	Shallow bowl shaped	4 LBA sherds; 1 E/MBA sherd; 1 flint; burnt flint;
1117	1167	0.34	0.19	Steep sided flat based	7 LBA sherds
1118	1168	0.34	0.11	Bowl shaped	8 LBA sherds; burnt bone
1121	1171	0.32	0.11	Bowl shaped	28 LBA sherds
1122	1172	0.30 x 0.25	0.09	Bowl shaped	2 LBA sherds
1243	1294	0.28 x 0.36	0.12	Deep bowl shaped	21 LBA sherds
1245	1296	0.26 x 0.30	0.15	Steep sided flat based	9 LBA sherds
1310	1361	0.28	0.16	Deep bowl shaped	1 LBA sherd
1312	1363	0.56	0.12	Shallow bowl shaped	1 LBA sherd
1316	1368	0.30 x 0.36	0.26	Steep sided flat based	2 LBA sherds
1320	1372	0.46 x 0.43	0.10	Bowl shaped	3 LBA sherds
1329	1380	0.31 x 0.50	0.31	Deep bowl shaped	3 LBA sherds
1333	1384	0.28 x 0.40	0.10	Bowl shaped	4 LBA sherds
1334	1385	0.23 x 0.40	0.12	Shallow bowl shaped	4 LBA sherds
1335	1386	0.23 x 0.40	0.18	Deep bowl shaped	11 LBA sherds; burnt flint
1400	1453	0.44	0.22	Steep sided flat based	15 LBA sherds
1402	1455	0.34	0.11	Bowl shaped	2 LBA sherds
1412	1466	0.22	0.16	Deep bowl shaped	3 LBA sherds
1536	1594	0.40	0.21	Bowl shaped	15 LBA sherds
1537	1595	0.60	0.16	Bowl shaped	4 LBA sherds

### Linear features

A small number of linear features are assigned to the Bronze Age use of the site.

Slightly curving gullies 5004, 5005 were immediately adjacent and parallel to each other, and typically, 0.40–0.70m wide, 0.16–0.26m deep. They were up to 32m long. Slot 1129 produced 2 sherds of LBA pottery as dating evidence.

Ditches 6000 and 6001 formed an approximate 'L shaped plan with a gap of 8.5m between their terminals. The ditches were typically, 0.72-1.0m wide, 0.23-0.36m deep, and respectively 39m and 16m long. The nine slots dug across them produced no dating evidence. They do not obviously relate to the suggested Roman features on the site and are only tentatively assigned to the Late Bronze Age.

## *Distribution*

The distribution of features appears to form six clusters of variable size.

### Cluster 1

This cluster comprises 33 features occupying an area of *c.* 0.2ha with two outliers within 15m of the hypothetical 'boundary'. It is possible that the cluster includes a post-built roundhouse with six, possibly seven postholes forming a 9m diameter circuit (1330, 1333–6, 1338, and 1339?). There would be 3 internal features (or 4 if 1339 was not structural).

### Cluster 2 (Fig. 3)

This cluster comprises 14 features occupying an area of *c.* 0.15ha with three outliers. There appeared to be more pits than postholes in this cluster, but with no obvious organization nor structural remains.

### Cluster 3

This cluster comprises 16 features occupying an area of *c.* 0.12ha with three outliers. It is possible that the cluster includes a post-built roundhouse with six postholes forming a 6.4m diameter circuit (1400–03, 1413, 1414) but it is even more tentative than the suggested structure in cluster 1. A short undated length of gully may belong to this cluster.

### Cluster 4

This cluster comprises 8 features occupying an area of 470 sq m.

### Cluster 5

This cluster comprises 10 features occupying an area of 250 sq m with 4 outliers.

### Cluster 6

This cluster comprises 11 features occupying an area of 200 sq m with 3 outliers.

There are a further 6 smaller clusters comprising just 3 or 4 pits/ postholes along with a range of isolated features.

## *Phase 3: Late Iron Age/Roman*

Pottery from this phase comprised just 10 sherds recovered from 5 features. (Two sherds were clearly intrusive in LBA pits 1119 and 1124). Pit 1535 contained two sherds, posthole 1342 five sherds and gully slot 1208, one sherd. However, it is considered that many of the undated linear features belong to this phase, based on their similarity to linear features of Late Iron Age/Roman date discovered in adjacent areas.

### Trackway

The centre of the site appears to have been occupied by a sinuous Roman trackway approximately 7m wide and is aligned west–east before bending to the south-east. It was defined intermittently by a series of segmented ditches (usually more typically early Iron Age).

#### *Gullies 1200, 5001, 5003, 5024 and 1149, 5007-13*

This group of linear features formed a group of segmented ditch boundaries aligned approximate west–east with a combined length of c. 60m within the excavated area here, but also continuing considerably further west across the entire width of the Phase 4 area and into Phase 3, where the ditches were continuous rather than segmented. The segments here were typically 2.5-8.5m long, 0.3-0.97m wide and 0.06-0.20m deep, tending to be smaller to the south east. The gaps between segments were c. 2-6m. The segments appeared to form two lines about 7m apart. They line up well with a pair of segmented ditched boundaries on phase 4 land to the west (1027-8 to the north and 1024-6 to the south) and appear to form a sinuous trackway.

Most of the terminals seem deliberate and it seems unlikely that the recorded ground plan is wholly a product of later plough erosion. It is not known if the gaps were meant to allow access, or simply incorporate existing landscape features such as bushes or trees. Two (1219, 1230) of the 23 slots dug across these features produced 10 sherds of LBA pottery but these are considered to be residual.

#### *Gullies 5015-5021*

This group of linear features is thought to continue the line of the trackway but only defining one side. Continuous gullies 5004, 5005 could form part of the other side of the trackway but have been tentatively assigned to the Bronze Age. The main boundary is aligned approximately north-west–south-east, with a length of c. 130m. The segments were typically 3.5-11m long, 0.7–0.8m wide and no more than 0.4m deep. The gaps between segments were c. 1.6-2m. One segment slightly overlapped another and a more continuous ditch was present further to the east. None of the 15 slots dug across these gullies contained any dating evidence.

#### *Gullies 5022-3*

Two short lengths of (segmented) gully lay at right angles to the main trackway segments. One slot (1223) contained a single sherd of LBA pottery. These appear to be related to the trackway but perhaps need not be.

#### *Gully 5000*

This 15m length of gully was 0.2-0.25m wide and 0.04-0.06m deep and aligned N-S. It contained two sherds of Roman pottery as dating evidence and is thus assigned a tentative LIA/Roman date. It lay approximately at right angles to the segmented ditched trackway.

#### *Ditches 6002-6007*

This group of boundaries at the south of the site mostly comprises continuous boundaries forming a rectilinear pattern. Some recutting can be observed. The ditches were typically 1.0-1.4m wide and 0.22-0.36m deep. As above none of the 22 slots dug across them contained any dating evidence and thus the chronology is unresolved. Rectilinear field systems are well recorded for the later Bronze Age yet it is slightly surprising that no pottery of this period was recovered from these cuts despite the relative richness of the Bronze Age deposits. It is also noted that these boundaries are somewhat removed from the Bronze Age occupation when a more close association was expected. Therefore a later date is preferred, admittedly on no very solid grounds.

## **Finds**

### *Prehistoric Pottery* by Richard Tabor

A total of 4178 sherds weighing 40,637g were recorded (Appendix 2) according to vessel part, weight and fabric and a further 29 pieces weighing 8g were deemed indeterminate crumbs weighing 8g and were not considered further. The material was divisible into broad pre-late Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age phases but it is dominated by the Late Bronze Age assemblage, most of which is closely related by form and fabric to Post Deverel-Rimbury plain ware identified during earlier investigations of the site.

The sherds were allocated to fabric groups based on the material, size and sorting of the principal inclusions. Vessel forms were grouped also by characteristic profiles, where reconstruction was possible, or by rim or other diagnostic features, including surface treatments in accordance with guidelines for the recording and analysis of prehistoric pottery (PCRG 2010).

#### Pre-late Bronze Age

The earliest group comprises 52 sherds weighing 192.0g, mainly in grog or grog and flint mixtures but also including five sherds in a vesicular sandy fabric (Appendix 2, Table A2.1). Some 23 sherds from a thick base were vitrified beyond recognition of the fabric but quartz was clearly a significant component. In the previous phase sherds in fabrics G1 and GF2 were found in a pit 538 from which a late Neolithic radiocarbon date was obtained and in which fabric G2 co-occurred with GF2 and a third fabric from the same pit, GF1.

### Fabrics

**G1** (medium) moderately soft, slightly micaceous, grey fabric with buff red exterior and dark grey interior surfaces including common fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) and sparse coarse (<8mm) grog, and rarely fine (<1mm) to coarse (<4mm) burnt angular flint.

**G2** (medium) moderately soft, slightly micaceous, grey fabric with buff red exterior and grey to buff red interior surfaces including sparse to moderate fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) grog, rare fine (<1mm) burnt angular flint and sparse fine to medium reddish brown iron oxides.

**GF2** (medium) moderately soft, slightly micaceous, grey fabric with pale buff orange surfaces including moderate fine (<1mm) to sparse medium (<2mm) grog, moderate fine (<0.25mm) quartz and rare fine (<1mm), medium (<2mm) and coarse (<4mm) burnt angular flint.

**GF4** (medium/coarse) Friable to moderately hard dark grey to pink, slightly micaceous sandy fabric with buff red to grey surfaces including moderate to common fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) sub-rounded grog, sparse medium (<2mm) to medium/coarse (<3mm) burnt sub-angular and sub-rounded flint, sparse fine (<1mm) and rare to sparse medium (<1mm) and coarse (<2mm) sub-rounded quartz.

**SV1** (medium/coarse) Grey, micaceous sandy, vesicular fabric with buff yellowish brown to grey surfaces with abundant medium (<2mm) to coarse (<8mm) sub-rounded voids including rare fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) burnt sub-angular flint. Voids probably due to loss of calcareous inclusions.

The group included two rims and sherds from two different bases. A very small flared rim with a concave neck in fabric GF2 from 1124 is too small (1g) to determine the vessel type to which it belongs but moderately thick wall sherds in GF4 and vitrified base sherds from 1134 are unlikely to be later than middle Bronze Age. Two of six 12mm thick sherds in G2 show traces of at least two shallow broad furrows. The thickness would be typical of Deverel-Rimbury barrel forms but during the previous investigations sherds in G2 varied in thickness from 4mm to 10mm and there was evidence by association that they may have been of late Neolithic date.

### Late Bronze Age

The Late Bronze Age assemblage comprises 4119 sherds weighing 40416.0g with a moderate mean sherd weight of 9.8g. The mean conceals sharp fluctuations from widespread small sherds to large fragments from single vessels. Most of the pottery is readily attributable to the Post-Deverel-Rimbury Plain ware assemblage although a few sherds have potentially later, developed traits. All but 23 sherds were in sandy flint mixtures, ranging from finely (<1mm) to coarsely (<5mm) crushed angular calcined flint. In general the grits were sparse but they were relatively abundant in the coarser fabric SF2, as well as in fine fabrics SF7 and SF9 (Table A2.2). The exceptions were a single sherd in sandy fabric S1 which as described is indistinguishable from 36 sherds from the previous phase of excavation which were attributed to the late Iron Age and 22 sherds in a newly identified quartz and grog fabric, QG1. Although it was exclusive to one discrete feature containing no other pottery two large rim sherds in QG1 had diagnostic late Bronze Age traits. Wall thickness was typically from 6 to 8mm with outliers of 10mm and 4mm. The full range of thickness was represented in the coarser fabrics but fine fabrics such as fabrics SF6, SF7 and the quartz fabrics FQ1 and QG1 were no thicker than 8mm with the exception of a group of nine 9mm thick sherds in SF6. Late Bronze Age assemblages in the southern Test valley are

overwhelmingly dominated by flint fabrics, including a plain ware assemblage from Adanac Park, Nursling, 7.5km south-east of Roke Manor (Rees 1994, 28-35, table 5; M. Leivers 2013, 33; Leivers 2011, 14-5, table 5).

#### Fabrics

- SF1** (medium) Moderately hard dark grey, moderately micaceous sandy fabric with buff yellowish brown to grey exterior and dark grey interior surfaces including sparse fine (<1mm) to medium/coarse (<3mm) burnt flint and rarely coarse (<2mm) sub-rounded quartz.
- SF2** (medium/coarse) Moderately hard grey, slightly micaceous, sandy fabric including buff yellow exterior and grey interior surfaces incorporating common to abundant fine (<1mm), sparse medium (<2mm) and sparse medium/coarse (<4mm) burnt angular flint.
- SF3** (medium) Moderately hard dark grey, sparsely micaceous sandy fabric with reddish brown to grey exterior and grey to reddish brown interior surfaces including moderate fine (<1mm), sparse medium (<2mm), sparse medium/coarse (<3mm) and rare coarse (>3mm) burnt flint and sparse fine (<1mm) sub-rounded iron oxides.
- SF4** (fine/medium) Moderately hard grey, slightly micaceous sandy fabric with reddish brown to grey exterior and grey to reddish brown interior surfaces including moderate to common fine (<1mm) and sparse medium (<2mm) burnt flint and rare medium (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz and rarely fine (<1mm) iron oxides.
- SF6** (fine) Moderately hard, dark grey, moderately micaceous sandy fabric with dark grey surfaces including sparse fine (<1mm) to rare medium (<2mm) burnt flint. Smoothed or burnished exterior.
- SF7** (fine) Moderately hard, dark grey, moderately micaceous sandy fabric dark grey exterior and buff reddish brown to grey interior surfaces including common to abundant fine (<1mm) to sparse medium (<2mm) and rarely medium/coarse (<4mm) burnt angular flint. One or both surface smoothed or burnished.
- SF9** (fine/medium) Moderately hard dark grey, sparsely micaceous sandy fabric with buff orange to grey surfaces including common fine (<1mm) to sparse medium (<2mm) burnt sub-angular flint and sparse fine (<1mm) sub-rounded iron oxides.
- SF10** (medium) Moderately hard dark grey, sparsely micaceous, very sandy fabric with buff orange to dark grey surfaces including moderate fine (<1mm) to sparse medium (<2mm) and rarely medium/coarse (<3mm) burnt sub-angular flint and sparse fine (<1mm) sub-rounded iron oxides.
- SF14** (medium) Moderately hard dark grey, sparsely micaceous sandy fabric with reddish brown to grey exterior and grey to reddish brown interior surfaces including moderate fine (<1mm), sparse medium (<2mm), sparse medium/coarse (<3mm) and rare coarse (>3mm) burnt flint and sparse fine (<1mm) sub-rounded iron oxides. Very similar to SF3 but with one or both surfaces smoothed.
- FQ1** (medium) Moderately hard, slightly micaceous, sandy fabric with buff pink surfaces including sparse fine (<1mm), rare to sparse medium (<2mm) and medium/coarse (<3mm) burnt sub-angular flint, abundant very fine (<0.2mm) and sparse to moderate fine (<0.5mm) sub-rounded quartz and sparse fine (<1mm) iron oxides. May be oxidised.

#### ***Late Bronze Age: sand and grog***

- QG1** (medium) Moderately hard dark grey, moderately micaceous, slightly vesicular sandy fabric with buff red to brown surfaces including moderate fine (<1mm) to sparse medium (<2mm) sub-rounded grog, sparse fine (<0.5mm) to rare medium (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz. The voids (1-3mm) are mainly sub-rounded and may be due to the leaching out of grog or possibly loss of calcareous material. May be smoothed.
- S1** (medium) Hard grey, micaceous fabric with buff reddish brown to grey surfaces including well-sorted abundant well-sorted fine (<0.25mm), sparse fine/medium (<0.5mm) sub-angular and sub-rounded and rarely medium (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz, and rarely flint (<2mm) and reddish brown iron oxides (<1mm). Exterior surface may be smoothed.

#### Vessel morphology

The combined late Bronze Age pottery assemblages from Roke Manor make up one of the largest bodies of mainly plain ware post-Deverel-Rimbury assemblages from counties along the central and western south coast of England. For this phase of investigation the classification of rims utilizes that developed for the large assemblage

from Tinney's Lane, Sherborne, refining or amplifying it only where necessary. The classification of vessels forms follows the same site's numbering where possible but with significant differences of terminology and several additions (Tyler and Woodward 2012, 225).

#### Vessels forms (Fig. 7)

- T1** Jar. Bucket form, open or neutral, straight-sided (E684).
- T2** Jar. High round-shouldered with sharply everted rim giving constricted neck (E294).
- T3** Jar. High weak-shouldered with inturned hook rim (E609, E513, E698/E694).
- T4** Jar. Ovoid.
- T6** Jar. Weak-shouldered with constricted neck (E634/E635, E400).
- T8** Bowl. Simple open or neutral (E606, E358, E556).
- T9** Bowl. Straight-sided, open or neutral (E417/E418, E306).
- T10** Bowl. Hemispherical, neutral or closed.
- T11** Cup (E362, E478, E472).
- T12** Jar. High angular shoulder with everted rim (E282, E615).
- T13** Jar. S-profiled, shouldered (E655, E323, E397).
- T14** Jar. High-shouldered with upright or near upright recessed neck (E437, E623).
- T15** Jar. Round-shouldered with upright or near upright recessed neck (E445).

#### Rim types:

- R1** Simple upright or near upright, straight-sided, rounded
- R2** Everted, giving slightly flared profile, rounded
- R3** Incurved, rounded
- R4** Inturned, hook
- R5** Upright or near upright, straight-sided, flat
- R6** Flared/everted, internally expanded
- R12** Everted, tapering, short neck
- R13** Inturned hook, straight internal bevelled
- R14** Everted, flat
- R15** Inturned, flat
- R20** Everted, tapering, concave neck
- R22** Upright or near upright, straight-sided, flat, externally expanded
- R24** Incurved, rounded, inward roll
- R30** Upright or near upright, tapering

#### Base angle types:

- B5.1** Simple, sharp angle
- B5.4** Simple splayed
- B5.5a** Expanded, round
- B5.5b** Expanded, sharply tapering

A general distinction may be made between simple-rimmed jars such as types 1, 3 and 4 and the more elaborate types 2, 12 and 13 which are often smaller and have out-turned rims (Fig. 7). Type 14 is a relative of type 3 but has a distinctive inwardly offset upright neck and flat, sometimes outwardly expanded rims. Both types can reach heights of over 600mm and have very high shoulders. The association of the two types is reinforced by their co-occurrence in 1502 but it is important to note that where they occurred in post hole 1246 types 14 and 15 shared the highly distinctive rim form R22. They stand out from the other vessels in the assemblage and comparisons might be made with Danebury's earlier middle Iron Age JB2 jars (Brown 2000, 86, figs. 3.16 and 3.17). However, one is a large sherd and the other is of moderate size and both are in fresh condition as is most

of the over 1kg of pottery from the same post hole. The other sherds include substantial fragments of B5.5 base angles, a gritted base and wall sherds which are mainly drag marked. The rims are also in the same two fabrics as the other sherds from 1246, SF2 and SF3 and their necks are shorter than those of the Danebury type. On balance they are probably an unusual Late Bronze Age type.

The association of fabrics with vessel types is generally fairly promiscuous. However, the distinctive jar type 2 and fine bowl type 9 are restricted to fine fabrics and 75% of the more developed type 12 jars are in fine or medium fabrics with a smoothed surface (Table A2.3). Cups were exclusively in medium to medium/coarse fabrics but there is little other evidence for patterning in the relationship between fabric and form. The rim attitudes display more clear-cut associations. They vary from flared/everted (R2, R6, R12 R14, R20), through near upright (R1, R5, R22, R30) to inturned and hooked (R3, R4, R13, R15, R24) (Table A2.4). In general vessels without pronounced shoulders lack out-turned rims. The exception is type 6 which has exclusively short, out-turned rims giving its characteristically constricted neck. Type 6 jars are generally smaller than types 1, 3, 4 and 14 and even the finer varieties types 2 and 13 so that they might be treated as a drinking vessel. Cups are defined arbitrarily by their size with rim diameters typically of little more than 100mm or less. The examples listed all have incurved rims but the small size of the exclusively out-turned rims of type 6 jars would not prohibit use as a drinking vessel. Tyler and Woodward have noted that burnishing of cup interiors would have reduced porosity (2013, 37) and two of the six type 6 jars are smoothed or burnished (Table A2.5). Jar types 1, 3 and 4 are quintessentially plain ware vessels and although type 6 jars are characteristic of the style the more pronounced shoulders of other jars with out-turned rims may indicate development over time. The two bowl types, 8 and 9, are open or neutral but the most characteristic difference is in the fine fabric, straight sides and decoration of the latter. A fine jar of S-profiled type 13 was the only other decorated vessel and had a similarly high finish. Types 12 and 13 are both characterised by everted or flaring rims, but are distinguished respectively by sharper and more rounded shoulders. There are three base forms across all vessel types: the simple sharp angled B5.1, the expanded B5.5 and the splayed B5.4. The latter is from vessels with low girths or open forms but no associated full profiles were identified. However, forms B5.1 and B5.5 were associated with profiles of jars type 3, 6 and 14 and B5.1 was the only form identified for cups. There is a marked distinction between sharply defined (b) and rounded (a) variants of B5.5. However, it should be noted that the character of base angles can vary in single vessels. Refitting demonstrated that forms B5.1 and B5.5b co-existed (Fig. 7; E694, E695).



Decoration is exclusive to fine wares. It was restricted to cordons on a type 13 jar in SF7 and a type 9 bowl and sharply incised horizontal lines on a similar bowl, two below the rim and three lower on the wall. Both bowls were in fabric SF6 and had sharply defined rims with straight tops. In contrast, there was considerable variety in surface finishing, although its full extent was not determined due to instances of surface dulling and abrasion. Although the samples of individual types are small there is a notable correlation between jars with everted rims and smoothing or burnishing. A single type 3 jar provided the only example of such finishing amongst the larger vessels for which upward finger drag marks were common. Drag marks are usually regarded as a form of rustication but in the case of at least one large type 3 jar (Fig. 7, E694, E695, E698) low, broad ribs had first been moulded with horizontal dragging over which upward dragging had been applied giving a fairly regular lattice effect. There had been considerable care in the execution. Gritting of base undersides was restricted to forms B5.1 and B5.5, often in association with upward drag marks. Sharp, narrow, upward scratches cut into the drag marks on a single B5.5a base angle. A single type 1 upper profile from post hole 1516 had been perforated after firing, presumably for repair (E684).

Surface treatment/condition:

- S1** Exterior: Smoothed
- S2** Exterior: Burnished
- S7** Exterior: All over upward finger dragging
- S8** Exterior: All over upward finger dragging, horizontal ridging
- S11** Exterior: gritted base
- S12** Exterior: gritted base, upward finger dragging
- S13** Exterior: Upward dragging and scratching
- S14** Exterior: Worn surface

Remarks on site distribution

Five discrete features produced in excess of 2kg of pottery, three of which produced over 5kg and in all of which the mean sherd weight was 10g or more (Table A2.6). In three instances there were significant portions from more than two vessels, but in two cases the amounts of other material were rare and small enough to have been either intrusive or residual. 1104 contained a jar and two bowls and 1124 and 1502 included in addition cups. It is likely that single large jars were intentionally exclusive deposits in 1332 and 1523. Allowances should be made for the possibility that significant but smaller amounts of pottery in other features may reflect the size of vessels. Pit 1313, in particular, stands out with sherds weighing over 1700g at a mean of 11.6g.

Discussion

The greatest part of the Late Bronze Age assemblage has close affinities with early late Bronze Age Post Deverel-Rimbury Plain ware from the previous phase of the site's investigation and as such with sites in west

Sussex, Hampshire and Dorset, notably Tinney's Lane, Sherborne. Modelling of radiocarbon dates at 68% probability from the latter site indicated occupation and pottery production within a span of 1150-1070 cal BC to 1050-980 cal BC which supports emphatically attribution to the plain ware style (Tyler and Woodward 2013, 46). However, jars type 2, 6 and 13 and the sharply fashioned form R6 and R14 rims of type 9 bowls have closer affinities with an assemblage from Bestwall Quarry, Wareham for which modelling of radiocarbon dates at 95% probability gave a span of 1020-930 cal BC to 825-750 cal BC, a range better fitting the developed plain ware and even decorated Post Deverel-Rimbury style (Woodward 2009, 244-52, figs. 164—8; 270). In Hampshire similar jars, bowl and rim forms have been recorded at Ellingham and at Church Lane and Adanac Park at Nearby Nursling and in Romsey itself (Morris 1996, 70, fig. 4; Rees 1994; Leivers 2011, 14-5, figs. 6 and 7).

The overall Post Deverel-Rimbury assemblage from Roke Manor and its dating has significant potential to contribute to knowledge of the character and use of Plain ware and may shed light on the transition to the Developed phase. There is no evidence that occupation continued into a Decorated ware phase giving the settlement a chronological span within around 1100–800 cal BC, although the amount of pottery in circulation during the later stages appears to have been much reduced. This chronology is supported by the radiocarbon dates.

#### Later Iron Age

The later Iron Age pottery comprised 10 sherds weighing 25.0g giving a low mean sherd weight of 5.2g (Appendix 2, Table A2.7). It is readily distinguishable from the earlier material by its fabrics which range from vesicular with grog to matrices of sand and quartz. Some of the voids in the vesicular fabric included partially decayed calcareous material, implying that the grog had been mixed with crushed shelly limestone. The sandy fabrics may have been locally sourced but sherds in the quartz fabric Q1 are probably from vessels imported from south-east Dorset. A rim in Q1 from post hole 1535 was the only sherd with diagnostic form. It was beaded and from a high-shouldered jar which was in circulation from around 50BC onwards (Brown 2000, 87).

#### **Late Iron Age**

**VG1** (medium) moderately soft grey, slightly micaceous, vesicular fabric with buff orange exterior and grey interior surfaces including common fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) and sparsely coarse (<3mm) sub-angular grog. Common to abundant voids are mainly sub-angular from fine (<1mm) to sparsely coarse (<4mm) and occasionally retain traces of calcareous material.

**Q1** (medium) Hard dark grey/black fabric with dark grey/black surfaces including well-sorted abundant medium (<1mm) sub-angular and sub-rounded quartz, and rarely shale (<6mm). Some sherds retain burnished exterior surface. South East Dorset product.

**fQ2** (medium) Hard dark grey/black fabric with dark grey/black surfaces including well-sorted abundant medium (<1mm) sub-angular and sub-rounded quartz and rare fine (<1mm) sub-angular flint. Some sherds retain burnished exterior surface.

### *Struck Flint by Will Attard*

A modest assemblage of 22 pieces of struck flint was recovered from cut features with a further 17 pieces recovered as stray finds from the surface of the gravel (Appendix 3). The flint recovered ranges in condition from very fresh to heavily rolled, damaged or abraded. A variety of colours is present in the assemblage, both due to natural heterogeneity in the raw materials used and to differing levels and types of patination. All but one (see below) of the flints recovered from cut features are consistent with the chronology of for the site, being typical of later Bronze Age flint knapping.

Three of the stray finds are of likely Mesolithic date. They comprise, a small blade core, a broken blade and an end scraper made on the distal end of a blade.

Three pieces recovered are typical of final Upper Palaeolithic flint knapping. This period is characterized by the production of long, broad blades, which could then be modified as required into other tool forms. Of particular note is a blade of high quality, mid-grey flint, which has been retouched via pressure flaking into a roughly trapezoidal shape, with a tapered distal end. The closest parallel found so far is a tool recovered from the Upper Palaeolithic site at Hengistbury Head (Barton 1992) which is identified as a 'bec' - a type of burin. The two remaining pieces are the distal ends of broad blades, though neither show signs of retouch.

An additional blade of probable Upper Palaeolithic date was recovered from Pit 1124. It is a long, very narrow blade of pale grey flint. The striking platform is tiny and carefully abraded. Combined with the curvature of the blade and the fact that it 'flares' from the striking platform outwards, it is very likely to be the result of either careful soft hammer percussion or indirect percussion. The presence of later prehistoric pottery in this feature suggests that the blade is residual.

### *Other worked stone by Steve Ford*

A fragment of quernstone weighing 4.9kg and made from sarsen (quartzite) was recovered from pit 1531 (1589). It comprised a large fragment with a single smoothed flat surface with no obvious direction of polishing.

### *Fired clay by Steve Ford*

A small volume of fired clay (140 fragments, 1289g) was recovered from the site detailed in Appendix 4a. The fragments from pit 1246 were clearly from a triangular loomweight, with the remainder being undiagnostic.

### *Burnt flint*

Tiny amounts of burnt flint were recovered from 37 features (Appendix 4b). None had been worked.

### *Burnt Bone* by Ceri Falys

Small amounts of burnt bone were recovered from four pits within the investigated area. A total of 11 fragments of burnt bone, weighing just 12.5g, were present for analysis (Appendix 5). All pieces of bone were poorly preserved, with chalky textures and rounded, weathered appearances. Maximum fragment lengths were generally small, with values ranging between 11.5mm (1540) and 49.0mm (1104). Each piece of bone was white in colour, indicating the remains had been subjected to temperatures in excess of 600°C, which resulted in the organic components within the bone to be fully oxidized (Holden 1995a, 1995b).

Due to the generally poor preservation of the remains and their non-descript appearances, it was only possible to identify a single fragment from “possible cremation” deposit 1104 (1154). The piece is a midshaft portion of a medium-sized animal (e.g. sheep/goat) metapodium. It was not possible to identify any other piece of burnt bone to element or species of origin. No further information could be retrieved from the small fragments of burnt bone.

### *Charred Plant Remains* By Rosalind McKenna

A programme of soil sampling was implemented during the excavation, which included the collection of 180 soil samples mostly of 16L, but some of 8L, from sealed contexts, along with four hand picked charcoal samples (Appendix 6). The samples were floated and sieved using a 0.25mm mesh and air dried. Identification was carried out using published keys (Jacomet 2006, Biejerinkc 1976; Zohary and Hopf 2000), online resources (<http://www.plantatlas.eu/za.php>), and the author’s own reference collection.

Charred plant macrofossils were present in just five of the samples. The preservation of the charred remains was extremely poor. Indeterminate cereal grains were recorded in three of the samples. The other two samples contained grass seeds, which were poorly preserved making identification to species impossible.

Charcoal fragments, however, were present in 70 of the samples (72 sub-samples) and four hand selected charcoal samples. The preservation of the charcoal fragments was generally poor, although some samples produced abundant remains and a few samples produced well preserved material. The majority of the fragments were too small to enable successful fracturing that reveals identifying morphological characteristics. Where fragments were large enough, the fragments were very brittle, and the material crumbled or broke in uneven patterns making the identifying characteristics difficult to distinguish and interpret, and so only a limited amount

of environmental data can be gained from the samples. Identifiable remains were however present in 33 of the samples (thirty five sub-samples) and four of the hand picked charcoal samples (Appendix 6, Table A6.2).

The total range of charcoal taxa comprises oak (*Quercus*), willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*), the rose family (ROSACEAE), and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). Oak was the most abundant and frequently recorded species within the samples, with willow/poplar, rosaceae and ash also being present. It is possible that these were the preferred fuel woods obtained from a local environment containing a broader choice of species. Most of the assemblages appeared to be dominated by a single taxon; oak was the dominant species in 27 samples, willow / poplar in three samples, rosaceae in two samples and ash in one sample (two spits). Amongst the hand selected charcoal, oak dominated two samples and willow / poplar and rosaceae one each.

All of the samples produced varying but generally small amounts of charcoal. The compositions of the samples from layers, pits, ditches etc. are all similar, and it is probable therefore that these assemblages of charcoal remains reflect the intentional deposition or accumulation of domestic waste.

There seem to be some changes in species preference across the site with the samples from the previous phase of work (Phase 4) containing only ash charcoal whereas the north-eastern features (Phase 5) were dominated by oak with rosaceae also present. The southern features (Phase 6) were also dominated by oak with rosaceae present, alongside the presence of willow / poplar charcoal. This may indicate a change in the preference of species used for fuel wood, or a change in the species that were available.

### *Radiocarbon dating*

Five samples of charcoal (one rose family, four oak) were submitted to the Chrono Lab at Queen's University Belfast for accelerated mass spectrometer radiocarbon dating. Details of methodology are in the archive: in summary the lab considered all the results reliable. Calibrations used CALIB rev 8.2 (Stuiver and Reimer 2020 in conjunction with Stuiver and Reimer 1993). They are presented in Appendix 7, where the probability is expressed as relative area under the curve at 2-sigma (95.4% confidence). The results presented graphically as Chart 1 were calibrated using OxCal 4.2 (Bronk Ramsey 2020) which provided dates that were identical or varied by only a single year. All the results are within the Late Bronze Age as anticipated.

### **Conclusion**

The excavation of phases 5 and 6 has identified a further large number of archaeological features, which have extended an area of settlement predominantly of Late Bronze Age date. Including phase 4, occupation deposits are distributed, albeit unevenly, over some 6ha. Five radiocarbon dates have supported the pottery chronology

and indicate a relatively restricted chronology wholly within the LBA. These can be added to the two dates recorded for the phase 4 deposits. Overall the form of the settlement is recognisable as that described by Lambrick and Robinson 2009, 94) as a dispersed open settlement in which there are no obvious defined limits to the settled area. However, it is noted that the distribution of deposits is neither uniform nor random but there are clusters of deposits with space between, and both small and larger clusters of features along with a few isolated deposits comparable to those at, for example, North Bersted (Taylor and Ford 2014, fig. 68). It is not clear if the presence of the clusters is indicative of some time depth to the development of the site, with for example just a single community re-settling on a slightly new location episodically, perhaps over decades, or that the clusters are contemporary and perhaps reflect several family groups living together but in distinct areas of the site. While all of the radiocarbon dates could be contemporary at around 900 cal BC, it is equally likely that they cover a span of about a century and an half.

The features recorded are predominantly pits and postholes with evidence for recognisable structures being (at best) weak. There are, for example, no 4-post structures, no fencelines, no pens nor paddocks and the evidence for roundhouses is fairly weak. There is no overall enclosure nor any evidence for a surrounding organised landscape of fields or paddocks. There is little evidence for the subsistence economy with faunal remains not surviving. Yet despite extensive sampling, charred plant remains were very few. Inferences from negative evidence are always fraught with danger, especially that from charred plant remains, so it is unclear if this paucity is indicative of a largely pastoral economy.

There is now a corpus of south coast/ southern Hampshire Later Bronze Age settlements with which the Roke Manor site can be compared or contrasted - as there is a wide range of distinct, and presumably significant settlement types recorded for the Late Bronze Age. Isolated pits apart, some difficult to interpret occupation appears to be represented by seemingly isolated small groups of pits, not dissimilar to Middle or Early Bronze Age 'settlement' where such isolated traces are the norm. The smaller sites include those with single roundhouses only, as at Gosport or Westhampnett (Hall and Ford 1994; Chadwick 2006) and perhaps Nursling Gravel Quarry (Rees 1994, 25); sites with a greater or lesser degree of enclosure as at North Bersted (Taylor *et al.* 2014 fig. 20) or Ford Airfield, Yapton in Sussex (Place 2004); and burnt mounds as at North Bersted and Patchling (Stevens 1997). Other forms of settlement/landuse, such as areas of organised field systems are not nearly so well represented. A field system at Downton Manor, Milford-on-Sea produced a Middle Bronze Age (MBA) radiocarbon date (Beaverstock 2017) though those at Dairy Farm, Nursling (Adam *et al.* 1997) whilst

containing MBA pottery returned a Late Bronze Age (LBA) radiocarbon date. The LBA fields/enclosures at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, were more securely dated (Wallis 2019).

Of more relevance in both form and chronology are the unenclosed spreads of pits and post-holes, perhaps with some roundhouses and four-posters but lacking any obvious organized layout. Such sites have been recorded at Nutborne, Selsey, and Northbrook College, Worthing, West Sussex (Wallis 2019b; Hammond and Preston 2005; Wallis and Ford 2019), and Ringwood, Hampshire (Coles and Ford 2016). It would appear that the occupation at Roke Manor belongs to this latter TV group of sites.

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## APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of Features

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1100	1150		Posthole	LBA	
1101	1151		Pit	LBA	
1102	1152		Posthole		
1103	1153		Posthole	LBA	
1104	1154		Possible Cremation	LBA	C14: 942–825 cal BC
1105	1155		Pit	LBA	5 E/MBA sherds
1106	1156		Posthole		5 E/MBA sherds
1107	1157		Pit	LBA	
1108	1158		Pit	LBA	
1109	1159		Pit		
1110	1160		Posthole		
1111	1161		Ditch		
1112	1162		Ditch		
1113	1163		Ditch		
1114	1164		Possible Hearth		
1115	1165		Ditch		
1116	1166		Ditch		
1117	1167		Posthole	LBA	
1118	1168		Posthole/Pit	LBA	
1119	1169		Pit	LBA	1 Roman sherd
1120	1170		Pit	LBA	
1121	1171		Posthole	LBA	
1122	1172		Posthole	LBA	
1123	1173		Posthole		
1124	1174		Pit	LBA	1 E/MBA sherd; 1 Roman sherd; C14: 1055–910 cal BC
1125	1175		Pit	LBA	
1126	1176		<i>Modern Ditch</i>		
1127	1177	5005	Gully	LBA	By assoc
1128	1178	5004	Gully	LBA	By assoc
1129	1179	5004	Gully terminal	LBA	
1130	1180		Gully terminal	LBA	By assoc
1131	1181	5005	Gully	LBA	By assoc
1132	1182	5004	Gully	LBA	By assoc
1133	1183-4		Pit	LBA	
1134	1185		Pit	E/MBA	25 sherds
1135	1186		Gully		
1136	1187	5010	Ditch Terminus		
1137	1188	5010	Ditch Terminus		
1138	1189	5011	Ditch Terminus		
1139	1190	5011	Ditch Terminus		
1140	1191	5009	Gully Terminus		
1141	1192	5009	Gully Terminus		
1142	1193	5008	Gully Terminus		
1143	1194	5008	Gully Terminus		
1144	1195		Pit		
1145	1196	5002	Ditch Terminus		
1146	1197	5002	Ditch Terminus		
1147	1198	5007	Gully Terminus		
1148	1199	5007	Gully Terminus		
1149	1250	5006	Ditch		
1200	1251	5001	Ditch		
1201	1252		Pit		
1202	1253		Posthole		
1203	1254		Pit		
1204	1255		Gully Terminus		
1205	1256		Pit	LBA	
1206	1257	5000	Gully		
1207	1258	5000	Gully		
1208	1259	5000	Gully		1 Roman sherd
1209	1260	5003	Ditch Segment		
1210	1261	5003	Ditch Segment		
1211	1262		Pit	LBA	
1212	1263		Gully		
1213	1264		Gully		
1214	1265		Gully		

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1215	1266		Gully		
1216	1267		Gully		
1217	1268		Pit		
1218	1269		Pit		
1219	1270	5024	Ditch	LBA	
1220	1271	5024	Ditch	LBA	
1221	1272	5023	Ditch Terminus		
1222	1273	5023	Ditch Terminus		
1223	1274	5022	Ditch Terminus	LBA	
1224	1275	5022	Ditch Terminus		
1225	1276	5012	Ditch Terminus		
1226	1277	5013	Ditch Terminus		
1227	1278	5012	Ditch Terminus		
1228	1279	5013	Ditch Terminus		
1229	1280		Pit		
1230	1281	5014	Ditch Terminus	LBA	
1231	1282	5016	Ditch Terminus	Roman?	
1232	1283	5016	Ditch Terminus	Roman?	
1233	1284	5017	Ditch Terminus	Roman?	
1234	1285	5017	Ditch Terminus	Roman?	
1235	1286	5019	Ditch Terminus	Roman?	
1236	1287	5019	Ditch Terminus	Roman?	
1237	1288	5018	Ditch Terminus	Roman?	
1238	1289	5018	Ditch Terminus	Roman?	
1239	1290	5020	Ditch Terminus	Roman?	
1240	1291	5021	Ditch Terminus	Roman?	
1241	1292		Pit	LBA	
1242	1293	5015	Ditch		
1243	1294		Pit	LBA	
1244	1295		Pit		
1245	1296		Pit	LBA	
1246	1297		Pit	LBA	
1247	1298		Pit	LBA	
1248	1299		Pit	LBA	
1249	1350		Pit	LBA	
1300	1351		Pit	LBA	
1301	1352		Posthole		
1302	1353		Posthole		
1303	1354		Posthole		
1304	1355		Posthole		
1305	1356		Posthole		
1306	1357		Posthole		
1307	1358		Pit	LBA	
1308	1359,1362		Pit		
1309	1360		Pit		
1310	1361		Posthole	LBA	
1311	1393		Pit	LBA	C14: 924-817 cal BC
1312	1363		Posthole	LBA	
1313	1364		Pit	LBA	
1313	1365		Pit	LBA	
1314	1366		Posthole		
1315	1367		Posthole		
1316	1368		Posthole	LBA	
1317	1369		Small Pit		
1318	1370		Posthole		
1319	1371		Pit		
1320	1372		Pit	LBA	
1321	1373		Posthole		
1322	1374		Posthole		
1323	1375		Posthole		
1324	1376		Pit		
1325	1379		Pit		
1326	1377		Posthole		
1327	1378		Posthole		
1329	1380		Pit	LBA	
1330	1381		Posthole		
1331	1382		Posthole		
1332	1383,1392		deposit	LBA	
1333	1384		Pit	LBA	

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1334	1385		Pit	LBA	
1335	1386		Pit	LBA	
1336	1387		Posthole		
1337	1388		Small Pit		
1338	1389		Posthole		
1339	1390		Posthole		
1340	1391		Pit		
1341	1394		Post hole		
1342	1395		Pit	LBA	5 Roman sherds
1343	1396		Poss Pit		
1344	1397		Post hole		
1345	1398		Tree hole		
1346	1399		Pit		
1347	1450		Pit	LBA	
1348	1451		Gully		
1349	1452		Gully		
1400	1453		Post hole	LBA	
1401	1454		Post hole		
1402	1455		Post hole	LBA	
1403	1456,1459		Pit	LBA	
1404	1457		Pit	LBA	
1405	1458		Pit		
1406	1460		Pit	LBA	
1407	1461		Gully		
1408	1462		Pit		
1409	1463		Post hole		
1410	1464		Pit	LBA	C14: 900-834 cal BC
1411	1465		Pit		
1412	1466		Post hole	LBA	
1413	1467		Post hole		
1414	1469-70		Pit		
1415	1468		Pit		
1416	1471		Pit		
1417	1472		Post hole		
1418	1473		Pit		
1419	1474	6006	Ditch	Roman?	
1420	1475		Pit		
1421	1476	6005	Gully	Roman?	
1422	1477		Post hole		
1423	1478		Post hole		
1424	1479	6004	Ditch	Roman?	
1425	1480	6003	Pit	Roman?	
1426	1481	6007?	Ditch	Roman?	
1427	1482	6007	Ditch	Roman?	
1428	1483		Pit		
1429	1484		Pit		
1430	1485	6007?	Ditch	Roman?	
1431	1486	6006	Ditch	Roman?	
1432	1487	6007	Ditch	Roman?	
1433	1488	6004	Ditch		
1434	1489	6002	Ditch	Roman?	
1435	1490		Pit		
1436	1491		Pit		
1437	1492		Ditch		
1438	1493		Post hole		
1439	1494		Gully	Roman?	
1440	1495		Gully	Roman?	
1441	1496		Gully	Roman?	
1442	1497		Gully	Roman?	
1443	1498		Post hole		
1443	1550		Post hole		
1444	1499, 1551		Pit	LBA	
1446	1552		Pit		
1447	1553		Pit		
1448	1554		Pit		
1449	1555		Pit		
1500	1556		Pit		
1501	1558		Pit	LBA	

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1502	1559,1563,1567		Pit	LBA	
1503	1557		Pit		
1504	1560		Pit	LBA	
1505	1561		Pit		
1506	1562		Pit		
1508	1564		Pit		
1509	1565		Pit		
1510	1566		Pit	LBA	
1511	1568		Pit		
1512	1569		Pit		
1513	1570		Pit	LBA	
1514	1571		Pit		
1515	1572		Pit	LBA	
1516	1573		Pit	LBA	
1517	1574		Pit		
1518	1575		Pit	LBA	6 E/MBA sherds
1519	1576		Pit		
1520	1577		Pit		
1521	1578		Pit		
1522	1579		Pit		
1523	1580		Pit	LBA	
1524	1581	6000	Ditch		
1525	1582	6001	Ditch		
1526	1583	6000	Ditch		
1527	1584,1590	6000	Ditch		
1528	1585	6000	Ditch		
1529	1586	6000	Ditch		
1530	1587	6001	Ditch		
1531	1589		Pit	LBA	C14: 1018–898 cal BC
1532	1588	6000	Ditch		
1533	1591		Post hole	LBA	
1534	1592		Pit		
1535	1593		Pit	Roman	
1536	1594		Post hole	LBA	
1537	1595		Post hole	LBA	
1538	1596		Pit		
1539	1597		Post hole		
1540	1598		Pit	LBA	10 E/MBA sherds
1541	1599	6002	Gully	Roman?	
1542	1650	6002	Gully	Roman?	
1543	1651	6002	Ditch	Roman?	
1544	1652		Post hole		
1545	1654	6003	Gully	Roman?	
1546	1653	6002	Gully	Roman?	
1547	1655	6003	Gully	Roman?	
1548	1656		Post hole		
1549	1657		Post hole		
1600	1658		Post hole		
1601	1659	6002	Ditch	Roman?	
1602	1660	6003	Ditch	Roman?	
1603	1661	6002	Ditch	Roman?	
1604	1662	6005	Gully	Roman?	
1605	1663	6004	Ditch	Roman?	
1606	1664	6002	Ditch	Roman?	
1607	1665	6001	Ditch		

## APPENDIX 2: Pottery

Table A2:1. Pre- late Bronze Age and undated prehistoric fabrics distributed by cut (weight in g)

<i>cut</i>	<i>deposit</i>	<b>G1</b>		<b>G2</b>		<b>GF2</b>		<b>GF4</b>		<b>SV1</b>		<b>Vitrified</b>		<b>Total</b>		<i>mean</i>
		<i>no</i>	<i>wt</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt</i>	
1105	1155	5	6.0											5	6.0	1.2
1106	1156									5	22.0			5	22.0	4.4
1124	1174					1	1.0							1	1.0	1.0
1134	1185							2	14.0			23	101.0	25	115.0	4.6
1518	1575			6	32.0									6	32.0	5.3
1540	1598					10	16.0							10	16.0	1.6
		5	6.0	6	32.0	11	17.0	2	14.0	5	22.0	23	101.0	52	192.0	3.7

Table A2:2a. Late Bronze Age fabrics distributed by cut (weight in g)

cut	fill	SF1		SF2		SF3		SF4		SF6		SF7		SF9	
		no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt
1100	1150	3	6.0	1	3.0	9	14.0								
1101	1151			16	93.0										
1103	1153			1	10.0							20	50.0		
1104	1154	41	556.0	88	1215.0					3	27.0	12	208.0		
1104	1164	3	23.0	30	38.0					2	1.0				
1105	1155	3	6.0	1	3.0										
1107	1157			16	39.0										
1108	1158			6	27.0										
1117	1167			7	20.0										
1118	1168			8	19.0										
1119	1169	1	12.0	101	606.0					4	18.0	2	2.0		
1120	1170			1	1.0										
1121	1171			5	3.0					23	20.5				
1122	1172			2	1.5										
1124	1174	55	350.0	185	7473.0	16	183.0			3	20.0	32	189.0		
1125	1175			7	36.0										
1129	1179			2	1.0										
1133	1183			43	226.0										
1205	1256			47	347.0										
1211	1262			1	3.0										
1219	1270			9	8.0										
1223	1274			1	1.0										
1229	1280	2	8.0	1	2.0										
1230	1281			1	5.0										
1241	1292			33	121.0	1	23.0			22	107.0				
1243	1294			21	47.0										
1245	1296			6	21.0	3	30.0								
1246	1297			84	824.0	41	292.0								
1247	1298			23	191.0										
1248	1299			25	386.0										
1249	1350	7	60.0	2	12.0										
1300	1351			20	53.0										
1307	1358	1	8.0	1	8.0										
1310	1361	1	1.0												
1311	1393	25	114.0	140	1197.0										
1312	1363			1	3.0										
1313	1364	31	164.0	94	1317.0	13	164.0								
1313	1365			6	26.0	2	19.0								
1316	1368	1	6.0	1	15.0										
1320	1372	1	3.0												
1329	1380			3	3.0										
1332	1383			67	254.0										
1332	SF1	1	4.0	568	7214.0										
1333	1384	2	10.0	2	4.0										
1334	1385			1	3.0							1	2.0		
1334	surf	2	7.0												
1335	1386			6	17.0										
1335	surf	3	13.0											2	3.0
1342	1395	3	4.0	5	12.0										
1347	1450	3	16.0	45	175.0										
1400	1453	14	40.0							1	8.0				
1402	1455	2	1.0												
1403	1456			71	388.0										
1404	1457	20	22.0												
1406	1460			10	17.0										
1410	1464	1	10.0	40	307.0					9	29.0				
1412	1466							3	16.0						
1444	1499	7	19.0	62	282.0										
1444	1551	8	28.0	76	479.0										
1501	1558	14	106.0	90	628.0					3	13.0	3	18.0		
1502	1559	2	10.0	93	678.0					50	146.0				
1502	1563	25	211.0	126	1748.0					10	78.0	32	171.0		
1502	1567	2	19.0	39	736.0							3	40.0		
1504'6	1560'1			41	117.0										
1510	1566	2	6.0												
1513	1570	10	41.0	10	26.0					1	6.0				
1515	1572	44	128.0												

cut	fill	SF1		SF2		SF3		SF4		SF6		SF7		SF9	
		no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt
1516	1573	2	23.0	209	1161.0					10	39.0	19	223.0		
1518	1575	3	24.0												
1523	1580	20	280.0	338	5326.5										
1531	1589	118	388.0	149	413.0										
1533	1591	50	160.0												
1536	1594	11	85.0	4	35.0										
1537	1595	4	9.0												
1540	1598	1	1.5												
	50			68	531.0										
		549	2982.5	3160	34956.0	85	725.0	3	16.0	141	512.5	124	903.0	2	3.0

Table A2:2b. Late Bronze Age fabrics distributed by cut (weight in g)

cut	fill	SF10		SF14		FQ1		QG1		S1		Total		mean
		no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	
1100	1150			3	49.0							16	72.0	4.5
1101	1151			1	3.0							17	96.0	5.6
1103	1153											21	60.0	2.9
1104	1154											144	2006.0	13.9
1104	1164											35	62.0	1.8
1105	1155											4	9.0	2.3
1107	1157											16	39.0	2.4
1108	1158											6	27.0	4.5
1117	1167											7	20.0	2.9
1118	1168											8	19.0	2.4
1119	1169					1	4.0					109	642.0	5.9
1120	1170											1	1.0	1.0
1121	1171											28	23.5	0.8
1122	1172											2	1.5	0.8
1124	1174											291	8215.0	28.2
1125	1175											7	36.0	5.1
1129	1179											2	1.0	0.5
1133	1183							22	78.0			65	304.0	4.7
1205	1256											47	347.0	7.4
1211	1262											1	3.0	3.0
1219	1270											9	8.0	0.9
1223	1274											1	1.0	1.0
1229	1280											3	10.0	3.3
1230	1281											1	5.0	5.0
1241	1292											56	251.0	4.5
1243	1294											21	47.0	2.2
1245	1296											9	51.0	5.7
1246	1297											125	1116.0	8.9
1247	1298											23	191.0	8.3
1248	1299											25	386.0	15.4
1249	1350											9	72.0	8.0
1300	1351											20	53.0	2.7
1307	1358											2	16.0	8.0
1310	1361											1	1.0	1.0
1311	1393											165	1311.0	7.9
1312	1363											1	3.0	3.0
1313	1364									1	12.0	139	1657.0	11.9
1313	1365											8	45.0	5.6
1316	1368											2	21.0	10.5
1320	1372											1	3.0	3.0
1329	1380											3	3.0	1.0
1332	1383											67	254.0	3.8
1332	SF1											569	7218.0	12.7
1333	1384											4	14.0	3.5
1334	1385											2	5.0	2.5
1334	surf											2	7.0	3.5
1335	1386											6	17.0	2.8
1335	surf											5	16.0	3.2
1342	1395											8	16.0	2.0
1347	1450											48	191.0	4.0
1400	1453											15	48.0	3.2
1402	1455											2	1.0	0.5
1403	1456											71	388.0	5.5

cut	fill	SF10		SF14		FQ1		QG1		S1		Total		mean
		no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	
1404	1457											20	22.0	1.1
1406	1460											10	17.0	1.7
1410	1464					6	34.0					56	380.0	6.8
1412	1466											3	16.0	5.3
1444	1499											69	301.0	4.4
1444	1551											84	507.0	6.0
1501	1558											110	765.0	7.0
1502	1559	15	127.0									160	961.0	6.0
1502	1563											193	2208.0	11.4
1502	1567											44	795.0	18.1
1504'6	1560'1											41	117.0	2.9
1510	1566											2	6.0	3.0
1513	1570											21	73.0	3.5
1515	1572											44	128.0	2.9
1516	1573											240	1446.0	6.0
1518	1575											3	24.0	8.0
1523	1580											358	5606.5	15.7
1531	1589											267	801.0	3.0
1533	1591											50	160.0	3.2
1536	1594											15	120.0	8.0
1537	1595											4	9.0	2.3
1540	1598											1	1.5	1.5
	50			6	11.0							74	542.0	7.3
		15	127.0	10	63.0	7	38.0	22	78.0	1	12.0	4119	40416.0	9.8

Table A2:3. Late Bronze Age fabrics by probable minimum number of vessel

Fabric class		fine		medium			med/coarse		Total
Class	Type	SF6	SF7	SF1	SF3	SF14	QG1	SF2	
Jars	1							1	1
	2		1						1
	3	1		1				3	5
	4			3				3	6
	6	1		1			1	3	6
Bowls	8			2				2	4
	9	2							2
	10			1					1
Cups	11			1				2	3
Jars	12	1	1			1		1	4
	13		1				1	2	3
	14							2	2
	15				1				1

Table A2:4: Late Bronze Age rims (R) by probable minimum number of vessel forms

Class	Attitude	Flared/everted				Upright/near upright				Incurved/inturned				Total		
		R2	R6	R12	R14	R20	R1	R5	R22	R30	R3	R4	R13		R15	R24
Jars	1						1								1	
	2			1											1	
	3											2	1	1	5	
	4										4			1	1	6
	6	1		4	1											6
Bowls	8	1					1	1		1						4
	9		1		1											2
	10	1														1
Cups	11										2	1				3
Jars	12	3														3
	13	1				2										2
	14							1	1							2
	15								1							1



Table A2:5. Late Bronze Age surface treatment by identified vessel form

Class	Type	Not recorded	Exterior wall surface					Base and angle	
			Burnished	Smoothed	Upward dragmarks	Ribbed dragmarks	scratch & drag	Gritted underside	Dragmarks & gritted
Jars	1				1				
	2		1						
	3	2		1	2	1			
	4	4			2				
	6	3		2	1				
	8	2			2				
Bowls	9		2						
	10				1				
Cups	11	2			1				
Jars	12	1		3	1				
	13	1		1					
	14	1			1				
	15	1							
Bases	B5.1	6		2	3	1			1
	BS5.4	2							
	B5.5a	13					1	3	3
	B5.5b				1			1	1

Table A2:6. Distribution of late Bronze Age vessel types by cut

class	jars										bowls				cups	jars					All pottery by cut							
	1	2	3	4	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1100														1											16	72.0	4.5	
1103		1*																							21	60.0	2.9	
1104		1								1	1														179	2068.0	11.6	
1119					1											1									109	642.0	5.9	
1124				1	1	1	1			1															291	8215.0	28.2	
1133					1											1									65	304.0	4.7	
1241				1	1					1															56	251.0	4.5	
1246																							1	1	125	1116.0	8.9	
1248				1																					25	386.0	15.4	
1311										2															165	1311.0	7.9	
1313																1									147	1701.0	11.6	
1332			1																						636	7472.0	11.7	
1347							1																		48	191.0	4.0	
1400														1											15	48.0	3.2	
1444			1																						153	808.0	5.3	
1501														1											110	765.0	7.0	
1502			1	1	2	1								2		1									397	3964.0	10.0	
1513							1																		21	73.0	3.5	
1516	1			1		1																			240	1446.0	6.0	
1518				1																					3	24.0	8.0	
1523			1																						358	5606.5	15.7	
	1	2	5	7	5	5	5	2	1	3	5	3	2	1														

Table A2:7. Late Iron Age fabrics distributed by cut (weight in g)

Cut	Fill	VG1		Q1		fQ2		Total		mean
		no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	
1119	1169	1	1.0					1	1.0	1.0
1124	1174	1	4.0					1	4.0	4.0
1208	1259			1	2.0			1	2.0	2.0
1342	1395					5	8.0	5	8.0	1.6
1535	1593			2	10.0			2	10.0	5.0
		2	5.0	3	12.0	5	8.0	10	25.0	2.5

**APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of struck flint**

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Intact Flake</i>	<i>Intact Blade</i>	<i>Broken Flake</i>	<i>Broken Blade</i>	<i>Spall</i>	<i>Core</i>	<i>Other</i>
1100	1150	3		1				
1101	1151	1		1		2		
1105	1155			1				
1124	1174		1					
1142	1193			1				
1207	1258	1						
1236	1287					1		
1242	1293	1						
1247	1298	1				5		
1502	1559	1						
1528	1585	1						
US		1	1	2	3		3	Blade core; Bec; 4 scrapers; 1 retouched frag, (poss. arrowhead)

## APPENDIX 4: Fired clay and burnt flint

### A> Fired clay

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
1246	1297	Loomweight	11	613
1444	1499	Fired clay	6	31
1444	1551	Fired clay	10	343
1502	1559	Fired clay	4	51
1531	1589	Fired clay	108	249
1533	1591	Fired clay	1	2

### B> burnt flint

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
1308	1362	Pit	13
1313	1364	Pit	24
1315	1367	Posthole	1
1317	1369	Small Pit	5
1318	1370	Posthole	1
1324	1376	Pit	57
1330	1381	Posthole	4
1335	1386	Pit	13
1337	1388	Small Pit	12
1341	1394	Post hole	51
1344	1397	Post hole	77
1346	1399	Pit	19
1349	1452	Gully	6
1403	1456	Post hole	1
1404	1457	Pit	17
1406	1460	Gully	62
1410	1464	Pit	13
1427	1482	Ditch	4
1428	1483	Pit	2
1429	1484	Pit	2
1430	1485	Ditch	1
1431	1486	Ditch	3
1433	1488	Ditch	2
1434	1489	Ditch	2
1435	1490	Pit	3
1443	1498	Post hole	141
1444	1499	Pit	3
1502	1559	Pit	228
1510	1566	Pit	2
1518	1575	Pit	2
1520	1577	Pit	16
1523	1580	Pit	8
1531	1589	Pit	201
1532	1588	Ditch	6
1536	1594	Post hole	2
1540	1598	Pit	1
1604	1662	Gully	12

## APPENDIX 5: Inventory of burnt bone

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No. frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Max frag size (mm)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1114	1154	8	11.0	white	49.0 x 17.3	"medium-sized" animal metapodium shaft fragment
1118	1168	1	0.5	white	12.0 x 7.4	unidentified
1502	1567	1	0.5	white	12.8 x 3.7	unidentified
1546	1598	1	0.5	white	11.5 x 11.2	unidentified
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12.5g</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## APPENDIX 6: Charred Plant remains

Table A6:1: Plant Macrofossils

Sample	318	322	357	363	395	
Feature	1100	1104	1142	1148	1233	
Context	1150	1154	1193	1199	1284	
Feature Type	Posthole	?Cremation	Gully	Gully	Ditch	
POACEAE	-	2	-	-	1	Grass family
Indeterminate Cereal	1	-	1	1	-	

Table A6:2: Charcoal - Taxonomy and Nomenclature follow Schweingruber (1978). Hp = handpicked

Sample	260	260	318	322	323	332	337
Feature	648	648	1100	1104	1105	1114	1119
Context	859	859	1150	1154	1155	1164	1169
Sub - Sample	Spit 4	Spit 5					
Feature Type	Burnt Pit	Burnt Pit	Posthole	?Cremation	Pit	?Hearth	Pit
No. frags	5000+	3000+	11	4	14	7	3
Max. size (mm)	24	32	14	22	13	13	12
ROSACEAE	Rose family	-	-	-	3	-	-
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	100	100	-	-	1	-
Quercus	Oak	-	-	7	-	4	3
	Indeterminate	-	-	4	1	9	4

Sample	340	341	342	368	409	424	424	429	430
Feature	1122	1123	1124	1203	1243	1311	1311	1317	1318
Context	1172	1173	1174	1254	1294	1393	1393	1369	1370
Sub - Sample						A	B	Pit	Posthole
Feature Type	Posthole	Posthole	?	Pit	Posthole	Pit	Pit	15	1
No. frags	7	9	200+	1	5	9	3	15	12
Max. size (mm)	11	7	41	15	19	14	9	9	1
Quercus	Oak	2	2	52	1	1	8	1	6
	Indeterminate	5	6	48	-	4	1	2	

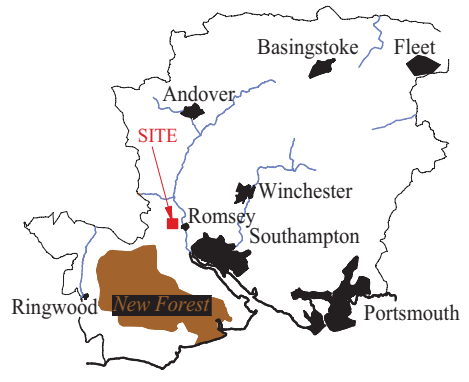
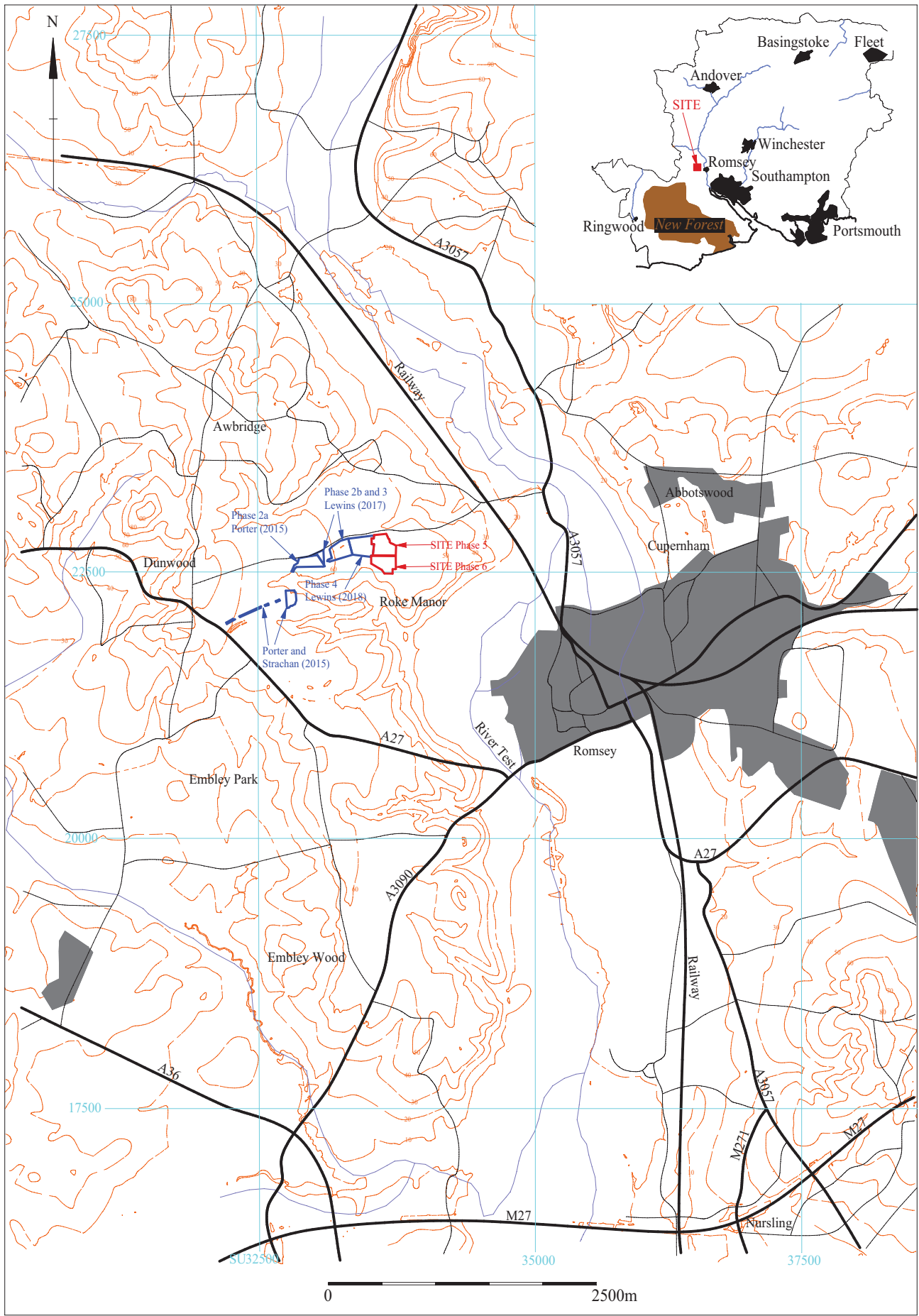
Sample	433	437	440	442	494	452	470	475	476
Feature	1324	1331	1334	1346	1337	1410	1444	1510	1502
Context	1376	1382	1385	1399	1388	1464	1499	1566	1567
Feature Type	Pit	Posthole	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
No. frags	1000+	2	7	5000+	50	4	8	5	22
Max. size (mm)	26	14	20	21	12	8	11	13	12
Quercus	Oak	100	1	7	100	2	1	5	1
	Indeterminate	-	1	-	-	48	3	3	4

Sample	449	462	473	474	478	485	486	Hp	Hp
Feature	1400	1428	1501	1502	1518	1530	1531	1104	1502
Context	1460	1483	1558	1599	1575	1587	1589	1154	1559
Feature Type	Posthole	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Pit	?Cremation	Pit
No. frags	25	100+	3000+	1500+	19	1	1000+	3	2
Max. size (mm)	10	12	18	32	7	1	18	29	21
ROSACEAE	Rose family	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Salix / Populus	Willow / Poplar	-	3	10	16	-	-	-	2
Quercus	Oak	-	-	-	-	6	1	100	-
	Indeterminate	21	97	90	84	13	-	-	-

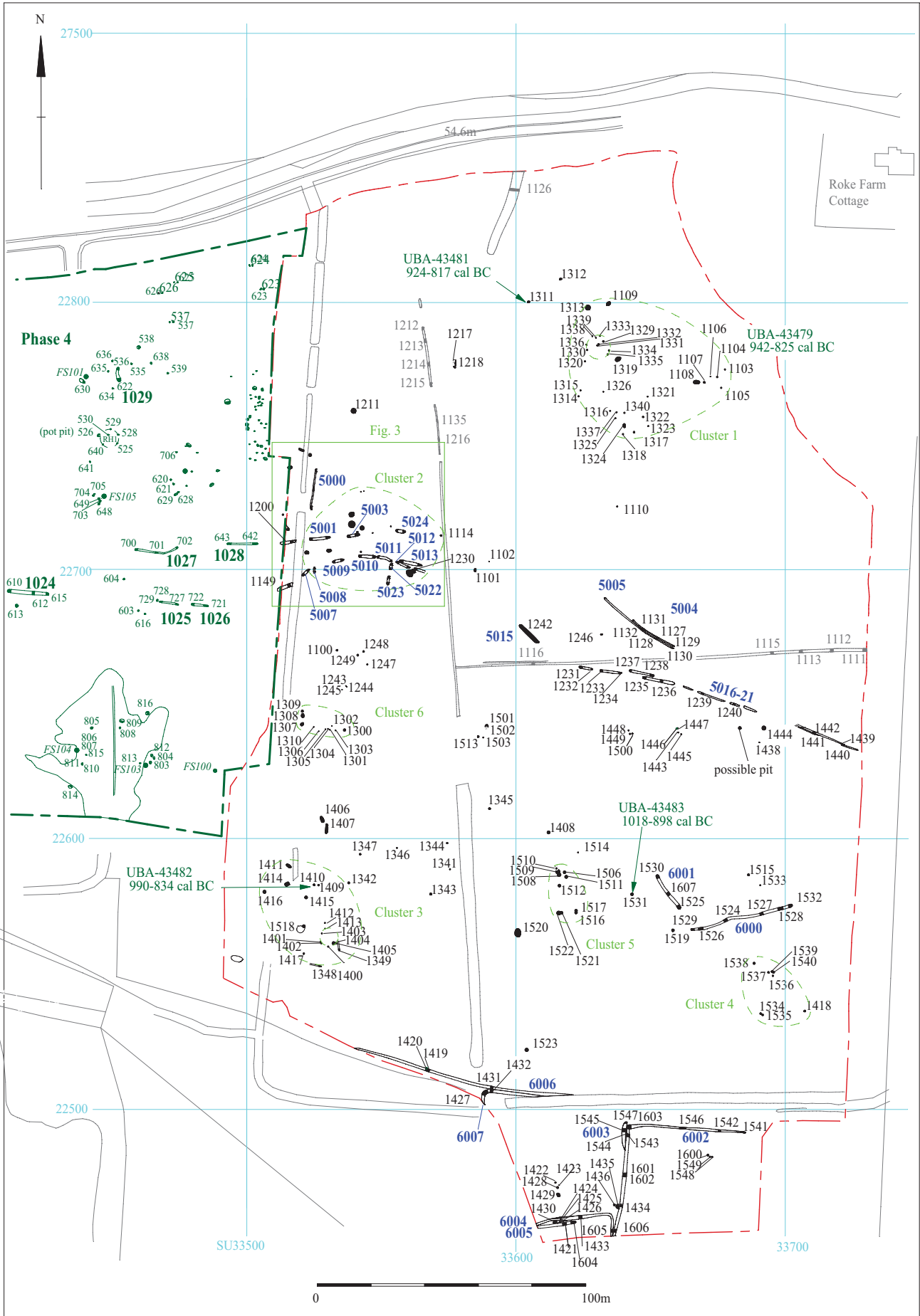
Sample	487	492	493	Hp	Hp
Feature	1536	1540	1604	1502	1531
Context	1594	1598	1662	1567	1589
Feature Type	Posthole	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Pit
No. frags	31	1	3	1	100+
Max. size (mm)	23	12	8	19	14
Quercus	Oak	23	1	1	1
	Indeterminate	8	-	2	-

**APPENDIX 7: Radiocarbon dating (all given at 2-sigma, most probable date highlighted).**

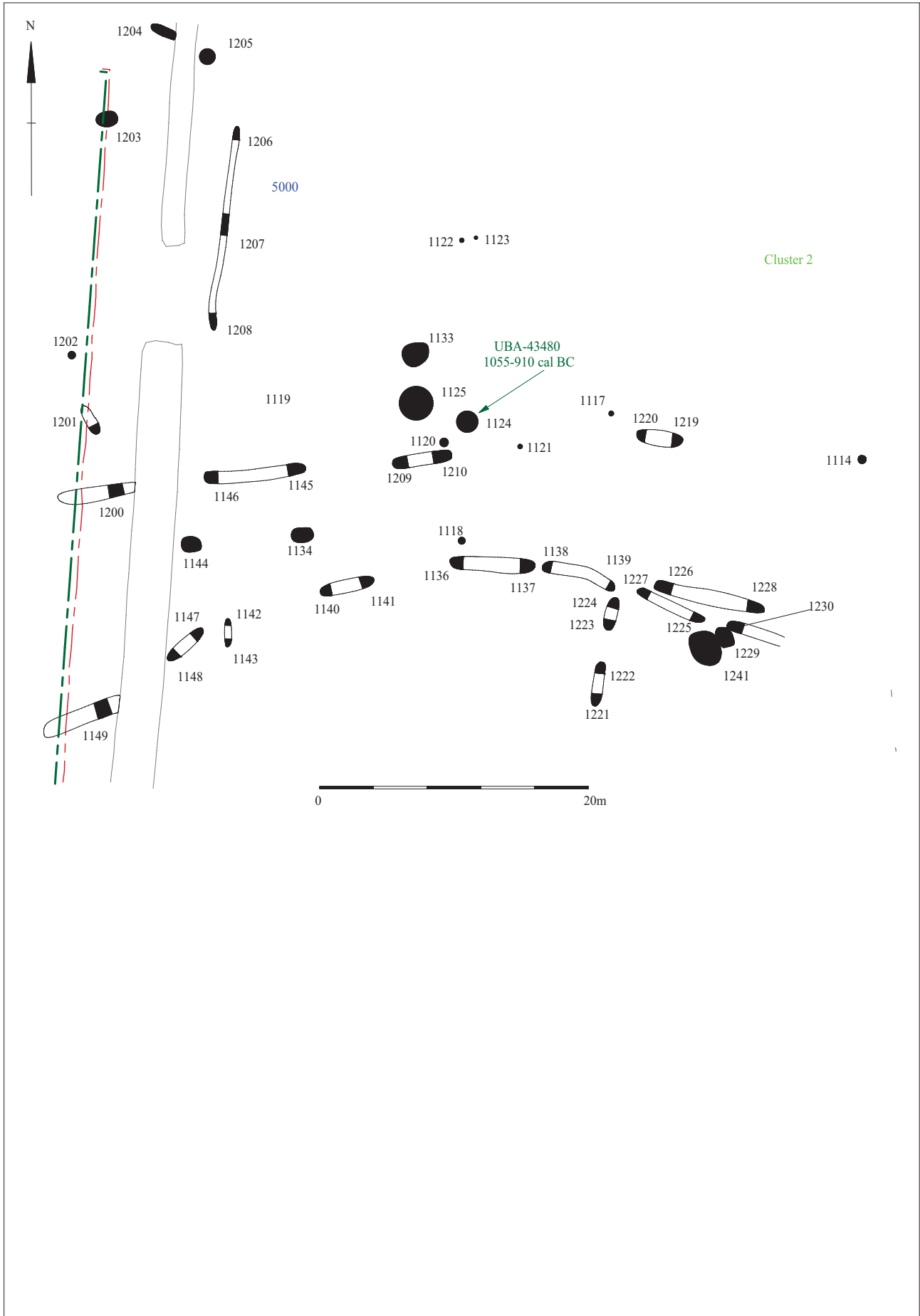
<i>Lab ID</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>F14C</i>	<i>Radiocarbon Age (BP)</i>	<i>Calibrated Age</i>	<i>Probability (%)</i>
UBA-43479	Pit 1104	1154	Rosaceae charcoal	0.7095±0.0025	2757	982–915 <b>942–825</b>	0.115 <b>0.885</b>
UBA-43480	Pit 1124	1174	Oak charcoal	0.7028±0.0022	2834	1104–1099 1077–1071 <b>1055–910</b>	0.005 0.009 <b>0.986</b>
UBA-43481	Pit 1311	1393	Oak charcoal	0.7115±0.0022	2734	<b>924–817</b>	<b>1.000</b>
UBA-43482	Pit 1410	1464	Oak charcoal	0.7083±0.0021	2771	<b>900–834</b>	<b>1.000</b>
UBA-43483	Pit 1531	1589	Oak charcoal	0.7053±0.0023	2805	1045–1032 <b>1018–898</b> 867–856	0.019 0.969 0.012

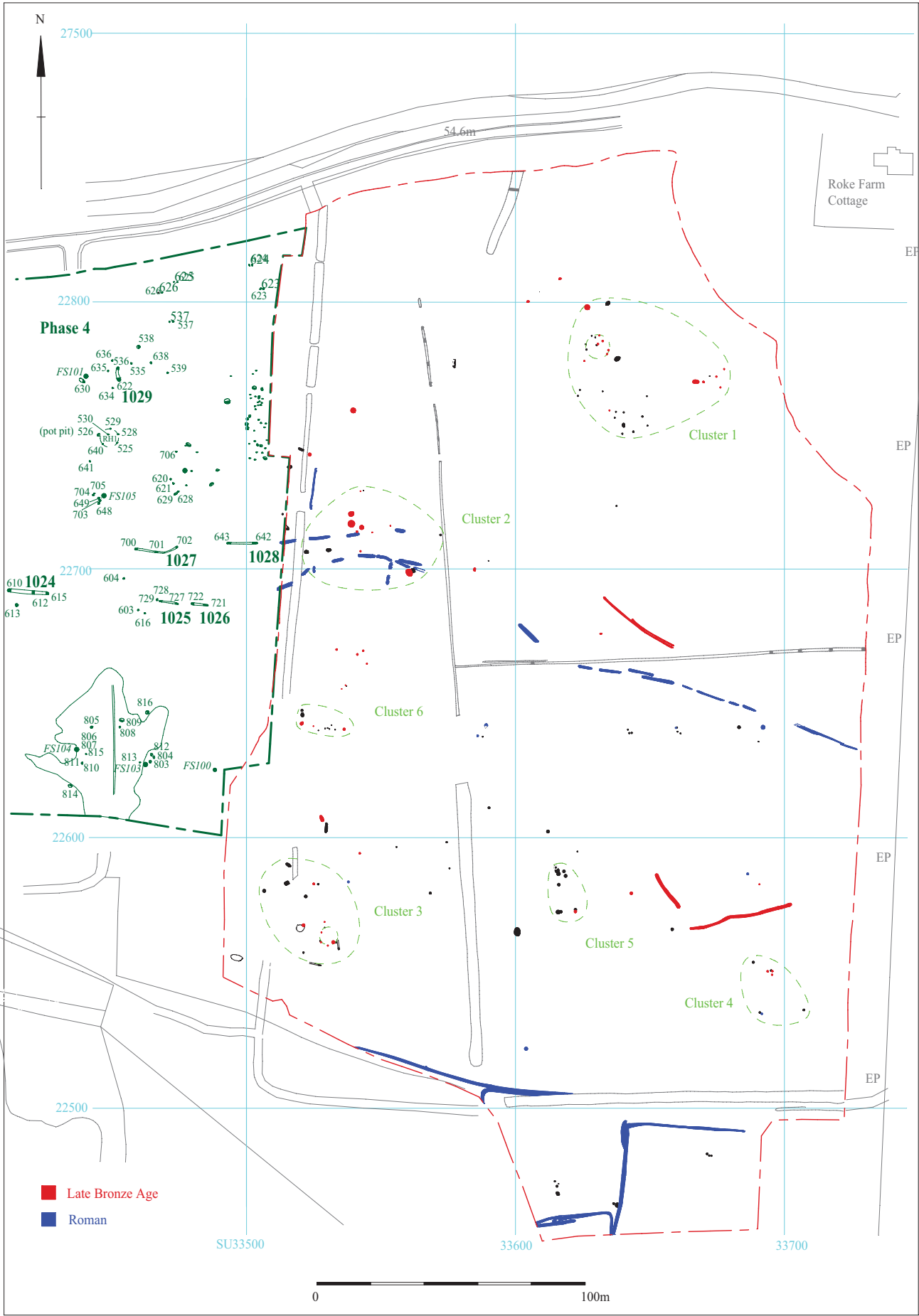


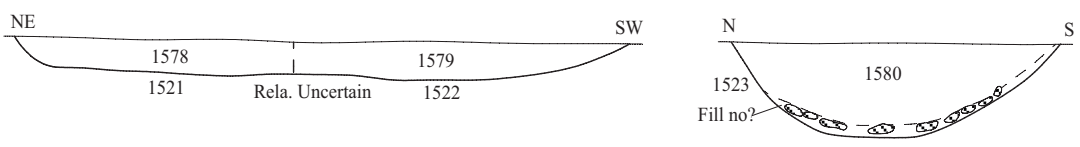
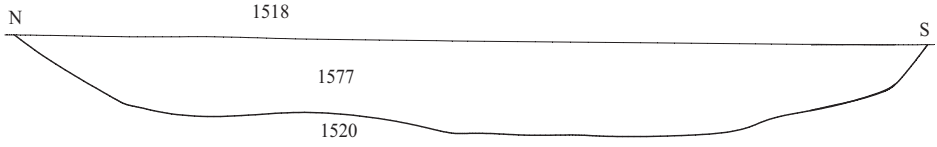
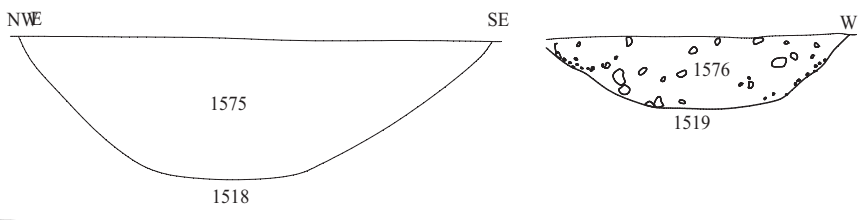
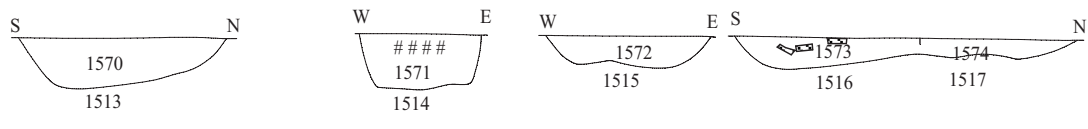
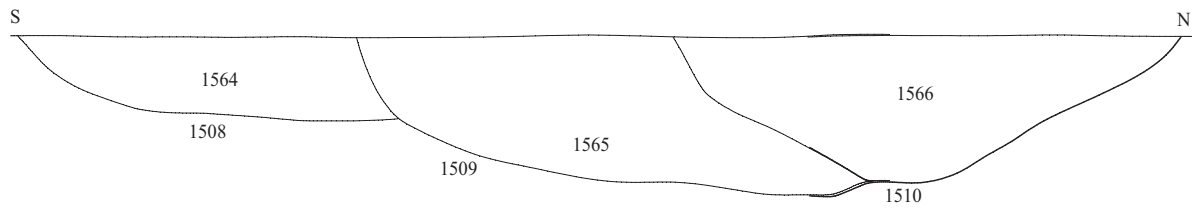
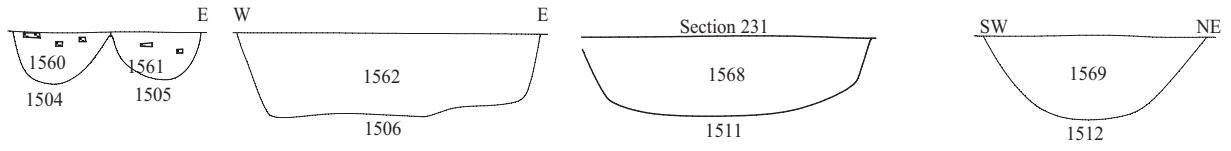
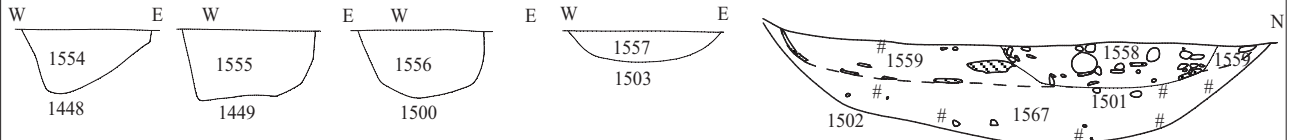
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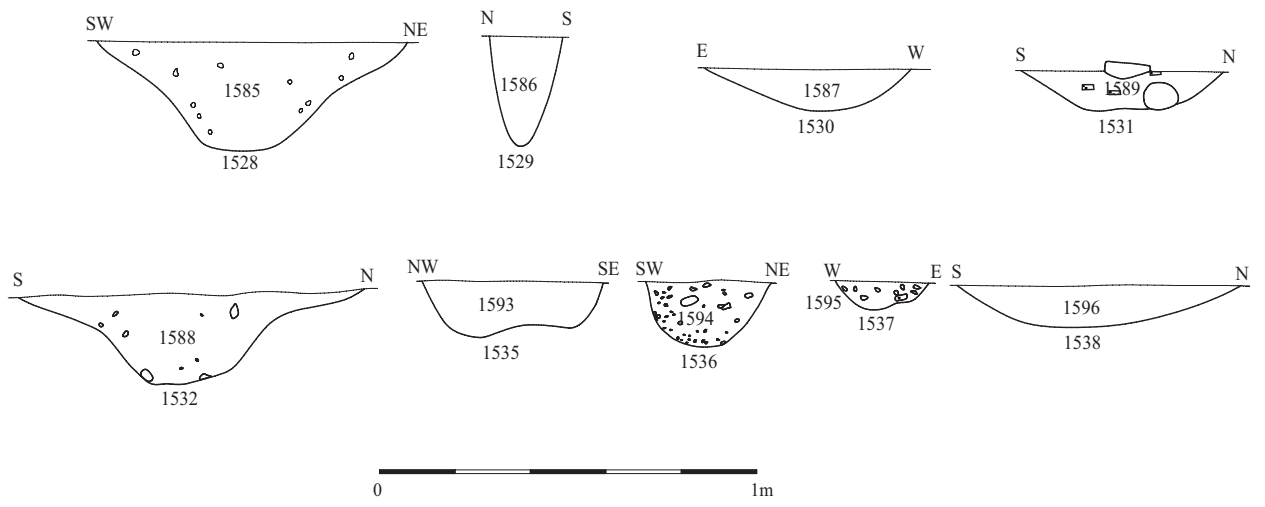












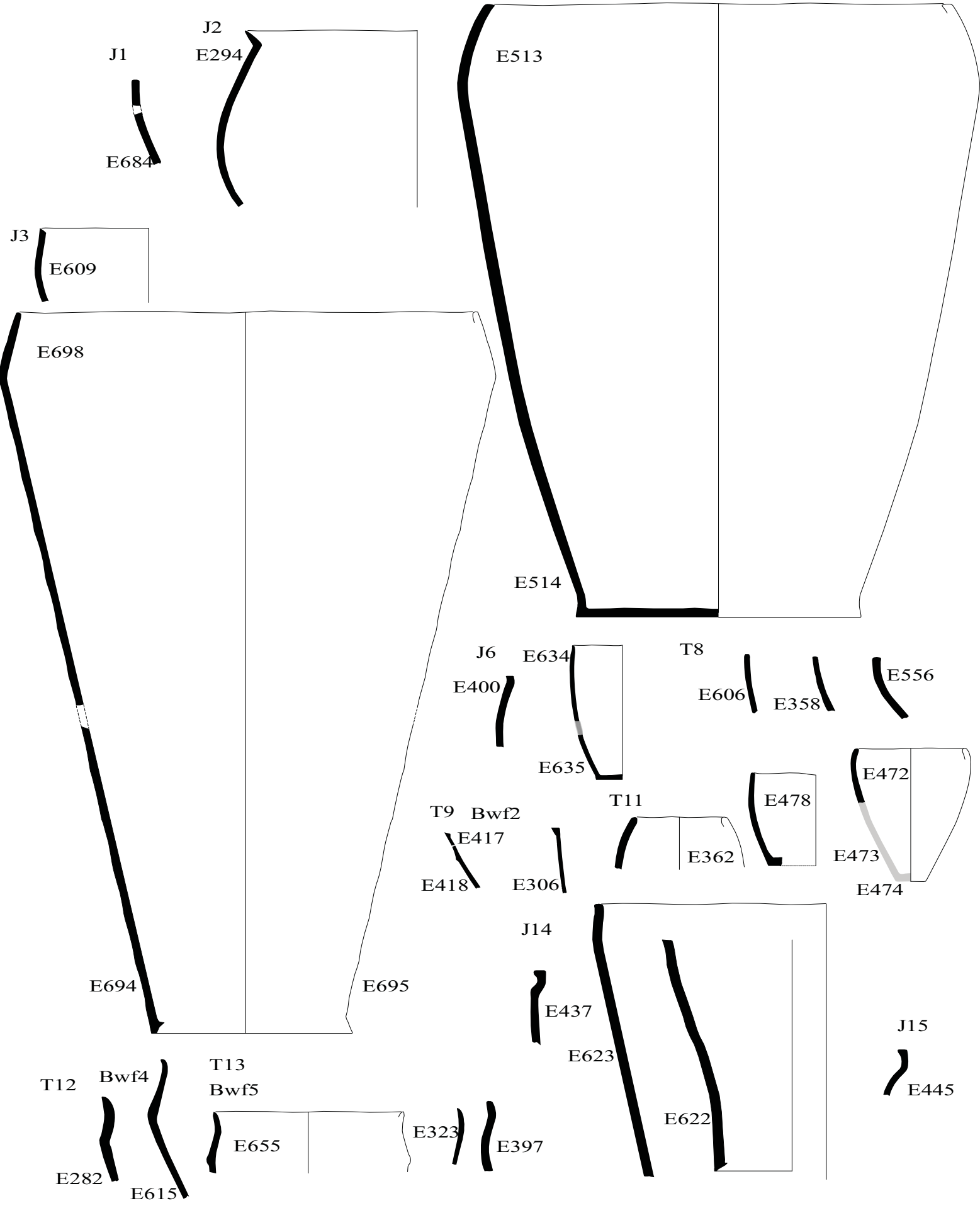




Plate 1. Gully segment 1221 looking north,  
Scales: 0.3m, 0.1m



Plate 2. Pit 1124, looking east, Scales: 1m, 0.3m, 0.1m



Plate 3. Pit 1144 looking north, Scales: 1m and 0.3m



Plate 4. Pit 1203, looking south, Scales: 1m, 0.1m



Plate 5. Pottery in Pit 1311 looking east,  
Scales: 0.3m, 0.5m



Plate 6. Pottery dump in Pit 1332, looking north west,  
Scale: (0.5m)

RMR14/178

**Roke Manor Farm Quarry, Shootash, Romsey, Hampshire**  
**Archaeological Excavation phases 5 and 6**

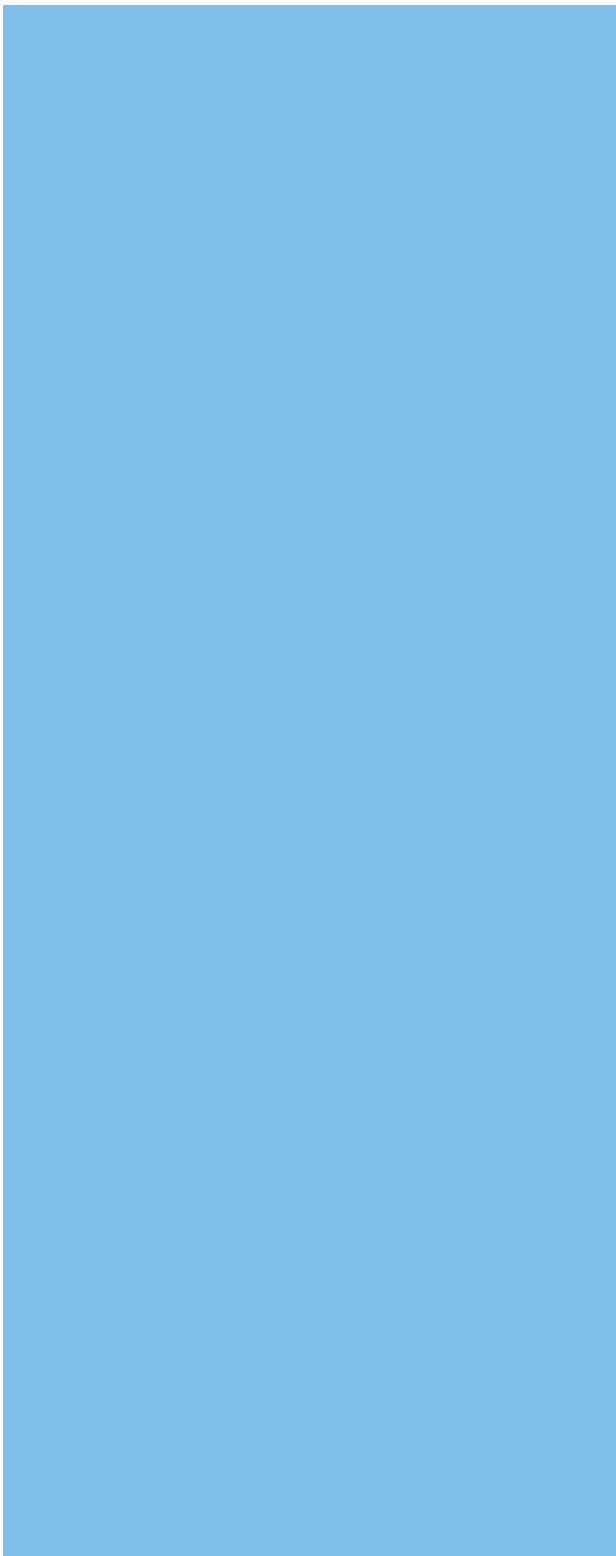
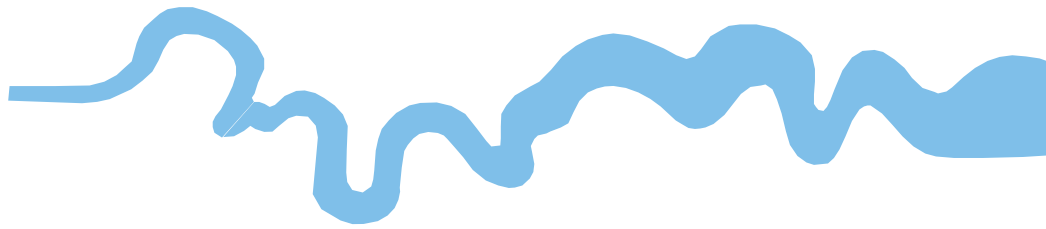
Plates 1 to 6.

THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES

## TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC





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and Ennis (Ireland)***