

## 1 SUMMARY

*An Archaeological Evaluation and subsequent Watching Brief on new foundations was conducted at 7-9 The Hundred, Romsey. The earliest features were medieval, consisting of two ditches and the very fragmentary remains of a building. Much of the potential archaeological horizon had been removed in the post-medieval period, by reworking of the deposits and by the introduction of a brick latrine pit and drainage. The building itself had been modified since its construction in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and there was evidence of previous extensions to the rear.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### Site location (Fig. 1)

- 2.1 The development site was a sub-rectangular parcel of land on the southern side of The Hundred, 405m<sup>2</sup> in size and centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 35300 21154. It was occupied by a commercial property whose northern face lay on The Hundred with associated yardage to the south. Access to the site was via an entrance at the south east which bordered a service road. To the east and west, the site is bounded by other commercial properties fronting The Hundred. The site lies in an area of High Archaeological Importance, as defined in *The Hampshire and Isle of Wight Extensive Urban Survey* (English Heritage 2004).

### Development Proposals

- 2.2 The scheme involved the demolition of the rear and sides of the standing building and the erection of a two storey rear extension and single storey side extension. The work also included alterations to the shop front and entrance doors to form one retail unit.

### Planning Background

- 2.3 Planning permission was granted for the redevelopment of the site (Planning Application TVS.03592/5). An archaeological condition, Condition 4, was imposed on the planning consent requiring that:

*“No development take place within the area indicated until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work.”*

- 2.4 AOC Archaeology Group Ltd was commissioned by Le Sage Associates to conduct an archaeological evaluation that would define the character, extent and survival of any archaeological remains on the site. Subsequently a *Written Scheme of Investigation* was prepared (AOC 2005) which detailed a scheme of works that would fulfil these criteria.

- 2.5 The results of the evaluation were presented in 7-9 The Hundred: Evaluation Report (AOC 2005), and are incorporated here to provide an entire report on the archaeological work.
- 2.6 The archaeological programme of work also involved recording the standing building. The results of this work are presented in '7-9 The Hundred, Romsey, Hampshire: Historic Building Recording Report (AOC 2005).
- 2.7 A Museum Accession Number was supplied: A2005.29. This was used as the site code.

### **3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 3.1 The town of Romsey lies on the flood plain of the River Test at a little below 20m OD on valley and river gravels and brick-earth. The sides of the valley in which the town sits rise sharply to over 60m OD 1 km to the west of the town whilst to the east the land rises gently over a greater distance. The surrounding geology principally consists of Bracklesham Beds and Bagshot Sands (English Heritage 2004); valley and river gravels with brickearth. However, no geotechnical investigations have been conducted within the proposed development area.
- 3.2 The River Test splits into three courses through Romsey, and it has been suggested that this splitting of a major water course resulted in a relatively easy crossing place that led to the town's development (English Heritage 2004).

### **4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 A great number of excavations, assessments and watching-briefs having been undertaken in Romsey, making it one of the most intensively studied small market towns in Hampshire (English Heritage 2004). This has resulted in a large amount of archaeological data being amassed.
- 4.2 *The Extensive Urban Survey of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight*, commissioned by English Heritage (English Heritage 2004), collated much of the published data from these investigations and the results of that study are summarised by period below.

#### **Prehistoric (before c. AD 43)**

- 4.3 There have been numerous pieces of evidence found in and around Romsey which indicate prehistoric activity in the area. These include a Palaeolithic axe recovered from the town centre and Palaeolithic material found at Latimer Street approximately 100m to the north.

- 4.4 Palaeolithic flint tools have also been recovered from several sites to the east and north-east of the town centre.
- 4.5 There is evidence for Iron Age smelting in the vicinity of the town in the form of a late Iron Age tuyère (a nozzle used for blowing air into a forge) discovered during excavation of a settlement site approximately 200m to the west of the proposed development. Other evidence of Iron Age occupation exists to the east of the town centre, in the Orchard Lane car park area, and to a more limited extent, to the south-west of Romsey where a ditch and several post-holes of Iron Age date have been excavated.

#### **Roman (c. AD 43 - 450)**

- 4.7 There is little evidence for any substantial Roman settlement in Romsey. Small quantities of pottery have been recovered from the town and it is possible that a small settlement, such as a farmstead, lay to the west of the development area but no evidence of structures were found on that site. Romano-British building materials incorporated into the structure of the later medieval Abbey may have been imported from the surrounding landscape.

#### **Anglo-Saxon (c.451-1065)**

- 4.8 Romsey has a Saxon place name meaning 'Rum's Island', Testament to the dry ground between the water courses and there have been numerous finds from the Anglo-Saxon period within the town. This is largely evidence of settlement, through Saxon pottery recovered from many sites in the town, particularly in the area to the west of the Holbrook, a watercourse that ran north-south through the town approximately 200m west of The Hundred. There are also large quantities of animal bone, dietary evidence that compares favourably with findings from Southampton, Saxon *Hamwic*.
- 4.9 Industrial activity, in the form of iron smelting and smithying was also undertaken in the Saxon period, and appears concentrated in an area approximately 150m to the west of the proposed development. Deposits of iron smelting waste likely to predate the abbey have also been found beneath the later medieval abbey enclosure.
- 4.10 The abbey's origins can be traced back to 907 AD, when it was known as the Abbey Church of St Mary and St Ethelflaeda, and settled by nuns under the charge of King Edward the Elder's daughter Elflaeda.

### **Medieval (c.1066 - 1485)**

- 4.11 There is a great deal of archaeological material dating to the medieval period from the town, especially from the area to the west of the Holbrook. This area includes the Abbey. Construction of the present building began c. 1120-1140 and continued through to 1150-1180. The addition of three arcades, in the Early English style, to the west end of the nave in 1230-1240, completed the last phase of major construction.
- 4.12 The Abbey lay in an enclosure which extended from Mill Lane to the north to Newton Lane in the south. The eastern limit of the enclosure appears to have been defined by a second watercourse, Shitlake, which ran along the western edge of Church St. A third watercourse, Abbey Water, ran through the enclosure, joining Shitlake opposite the Market.
- 4.13 The town was granted a Sunday market in the early 12<sup>th</sup> century, which may be interpreted in three ways: the town was flourishing, the pre-existing system was being formalised, or it may reflect the need of the Abbess to raise additional revenue. The market lay between Shitlake and Holbrook approximately 200m west of The Hundred. Much of Romsey's economic strength was probably the result of it being a centre for the cloth-making and finishing industry.
- 4.14 The nearest archaeological evidence to the site at 7-9, The Hundred is at the adjacent property, No.11. Excavations in 1988 revealed an early medieval ditch and a medieval pit and post-holes, suggesting that The Hundred was laid out early in the town's development. Although not firmly dated, this suggests that there was settlement there by the 12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> century. Documentary sources from the late 13<sup>th</sup> or early 14<sup>th</sup> century record properties along this stretch, including a shop.

### **Post-Medieval (c.1485 - modern)**

- 4.15 The post-medieval period can be considered as beginning in the 16<sup>th</sup> century with the dissolution of the monasteries and the end of Roman Catholic dominance. The abbey was dissolved in 1539 and the abbey estates were divided up and sold. Several leases which relate to parts of the abbey's properties within the precinct still exist. The extent to which the dissolution of the abbey had an economic impact on the town is unknown; the Abbey must however have been a significant employer. As with most abbey sites, masonry was taken from the buildings and re-used around the town.
- 4.16 It has been suggested (English Heritage 2004) that the alignment of the Hundred may have been altered in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, after the dissolution. Records suggest that Palmerston Street, which joins The Hundred 50m to the west, was in existence at that date. The creation of the street may have its origins in the need to divert Southampton Road from Banning Street (200m to the southwest of the development area) in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, to avoid the parkland at Broadlands, which

was formerly abbey farmland. It was the northern boundary of the park of Broadlands which encroached on some areas of the medieval town and thus limited the post-medieval growth of the settlement to the south.

- 4.17 The excavations at the adjacent property also revealed features typical of back garden plots: a boundary, a pit and a yard area.

### **Summary of Archaeological Evaluation**

- 4.18 Three trenches were excavated for the archaeological evaluation. Trench 1 was towards the southern end of the property, and identified a shallow ditch or boundary of medieval date, a heavily truncated floor surface with associated postholes, probably also of medieval date, and part of a brick wall and floor of post-medieval date.
- 4.19 Trench 2 was located in the centre of the yard to the rear of the property, and showed a large truncation caused by a two-chambered latrine date of probable 19<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 4.20 Trench 3 was located within the standing building, and identified a sequence of pits and ditches of medieval date with foundation above. These foundations were thought likely to relate to an earlier layout of the building. One of the foundations incorporated a piece of carved masonry likely to have come from the abbey, most likely part of a window reveal.

## **5 STRATEGY**

- 5.1 The watching brief on this site was conducted during excavation of new foundation trenches to the rear of the property. These were foundations for a new perimeter wall to the building, as well as internal footings for a staircase. The foundation trenches were typically 0.60m wide. There was to be minimal ground reduction across the rest of the site, so further examination of features identified in the evaluation was considered unnecessary, following advice from the Heritage Officer for Test Valley Borough Council, Frank Green.
- 5.2 This document reproduces some of the evidence from the evaluation in order to present a full chronology and archaeological sequence. Each of the three evaluation trenches were prefixed with the number of their trench (1/-3/), and the deposits seen during the watching brief were recorded as Area 4: these context numbers therefore begin with the number 4.

## 6 RESULTS

### Natural deposits

- 6.1 The lowest deposit observed was yellowish brown sandy clay with up to 80% gravel by content (4008). This was seen to lay fairly flat across the site, at 16.23m in the south, dropping to 16.01m towards the street. This naturally-lain deposit was sealed by a layer of mottled brown sandy clay and gravel (4007) up to 0.38m thick. This was similar in character to the yellowish brown gravel below, but the darker soil matrix suggested either some reworking or a slight organic content. It did not contain any cultural inclusions.

### Medieval

- 6.2 Above this was a thin and patchy layer of brown clayey sand (4006) which may have been a remnant of brickearth, but did contain two small fragments of early medieval/ Saxon pottery, so was clearly of some anthropogenic origin.
- 6.2 This layer was cut by a ditch (126 and 4016) with a rounded base running southwest-northeast that lay at 35° to the line of the Hundred. It was seen for a total of 3.84m and continued beyond the western limit of excavation. Its maximum width was 1.80m, and was up to 0.48m deep. The northeast terminus was rounded, and had suffered some horizontal truncation. No resumption of the boundary formed by this ditch was seen during the works, but if present, is preserved in situ beneath the new development. The fill of the ditch (125 and 4015) yielded two sherds of hand-made Saxo-Norman coarseware pottery dating from 1050-1250, two animal bones and one piece of tile. A sample was taken and analysed, and was seen to contain a small fragment of tile, and a small fragment of undiagnostic animal bone. These finds indicate a probable relationship to a domestic setting, and their date shows at this was the earliest feature on site.
- 6.3 The fill of the ditch was cut by two probable postholes, just 0.60m apart. One of the post-holes [107] had quite irregular sides; the other totally straight-sided and round [109]. Both post-holes contained fragments of medieval peg-tile.
- 6.4 Overlying these features was a layer of compact sandy clay (105) resembling brickearth, 0.14m thick, which was possibly a floor surface: it seemed to be too flat to be a simple levelling layer. It was severely truncated in the horizontal plane, and survived very patchily. There was no dating evidence on, or within this surface.
- 6.5 Three postholes appeared to be associated with this layer (105). Two of the postholes [104 and 122] were parallel with the site boundary. They both had vertical sides and rounded bases. The northernmost (122) had a single, charcoal rich fill (121) and contained a single sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery. Posthole [104] was undated, but its stratigraphic position indicated that it was

contemporary. The third post-hole [124] was 0.6m east of these two, and its fill (123) also contained a single piece of Saxo-Norman pottery dating to 1050-1250. Two pieces of slag, smelting waste, were also collected from the fill of this post-hole: this does not necessarily indicate metal working on the site, they could have been brought in within made ground after the building came down. Although the pottery assemblage was limited to two sherds, the lack of any later material strongly suggests that the building represented by these post-holes and the floor surface was of medieval date.

- 6.6 There was no direct stratigraphic relationship between the yard area behind the properties and the front of the site, but a second ditch [338] towards the front of the property was seen for a short distance running north before turning east. Only a single fill (337) was recorded, it contained early post-medieval redware and building material including peg tile. Other finds included two heavily corroded knife blades and bones from domestic food animals. Examination of a sample taken revealed further fragments of small animal bones of undiagnostic species, and tiny fragments of CBM. This shows that the ditch was part-filled with domestic waste. This feature may be medieval in date, a property boundary that was infilled in the post-medieval period when it became redundant.
- 6.7 Stratigraphically similar was a small oval pit [345], filled with gravelly grey silty sand. The top of the feature contained post-medieval peg-tile, which may have become incorporated into the top of the fill, or may be evidence of a consolidation event.

### **Post-medieval Features**

- 6.8 The ditch and pit were sealed by two layers of gravel similar to the natural deposits, but a shade darker. These were considered to be evidence of redeposition and consolidation of the top of the features below in preparation for the next phase.
- 6.9 The corner of a post-medieval masonry foundation was recorded in the southwest portion of Trench 3. It was of brick construction with a mixture of flint and brickearth bedding (334). The corner piece for the wall was a large block of masonry identified as Bembridge limestone (336). There were other foundations on the same alignment, also using the same materials, and these are all thought to belong to a single property. Insufficient foundations were revealed to determine whether these elements represented internal or external wall foundations.
- 6.10 Between the two foundations a layer of brickearth, (325) very similar to that used for bonding and bedding the stones, was recorded that may have formed the basis for a floor surface. Two post holes [341 and 343] cut this surface, showing that the associated building had both timber and masonry elements. The lack of finds meant that there was no direct dating evidence for these elements of the structure.

- 6.11 If this was the northeastern corner of a structure preceding 7-9 The Hundred, then its location south of the current street front may be significant: it suggests the possibility that at one time the Hundred was either wider than at present or in fact lay on a slightly different alignment. Alternately, it may be part of an ancillary building.
- 6.12 The most recent floor of 7-9 The Hundred was laid in association with 20<sup>th</sup> century extensions and was composed of layers of rubble incorporated to build the ground up. These layers of building material included a very substantial piece of slag believed to be of Saxon provenance. Also within this layer was a piece of moulded limestone masonry (347) with numerous tool marks on the shaped faces. This piece had a series of incised grooves on one face that appeared to be for bonding purposes. When *in situ* the block would have been one of many similar stones forming part of an ornate window arch for a high status building, in this case probably Romsey Abbey.
- 6.13 To the rear of the property, in the garden area, the medieval features were sealed by a thick deposit of dark brown silty sandy clay with high humic content (4005) that most resembled a garden soil. It was up to 0.48m deep, and was present across the whole of the rear of the property. Pottery from this deposit was of post-medieval date, broadly spanning the years 1600-1800. There were several intrusions into this deposit. The largest was a brick-lined latrine or drainage pit [204]. The above ground structure had been demolished prior to any site investigation. A modern soakaway was also uncovered in the northeast corner of the trench and had been backfilled with mixed deposits of sand and gravel (206) that included 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery from Staffordshire and an undiagnostic fragment of clay tobacco pipe.
- 6.14 A third cut into this deposit [4012], filled with bricks (4011), is thought likely to be a collapsed drain or similar, leading to the latrine pit. Only a small part of this feature was seen in the watching brief, an area 0.15m by 0.60m, so its full character could not be determined. Pottery associated with this feature dated it to a similar period: 1600-1800.
- 6.15 There were two phases apparent in the raising of the wall that formed the southern boundary of the property. The earliest was represented by a foundation set upon dark brown gravelly clay at 16.60m OD, and was made of bricks 228mm by 60mm by 112mm, bonded with soft lime mortar. The bricks were identical to those used in the properties fronting The Hundred, and therefore probably contemporary. There had also been a pier or post in the centre of the boundary: probably for support. This cut into the natural gravel deposit to 16.30m (4014) and had been removed. Its fill (4013) contained pottery post-dating 1770.
- 6.16 The most recent perimeter wall around the property replaced much of the earlier wall materials and has now been removed for new foundations. This was seen to lie within a cut (4004) into natural gravel 1.10m wide at the top, narrowing to

- 0.70m at the base. The wall [4002] was brick founded on concrete, and the cut backfilled (4003). The earlier foundation was partially reused.
- 6.17 This rear wall was butted by a second [4013], running north-south and only represented by a single course of bricks, but is thought likely to be an outhouse associated with 7, The Hundred. It was founded upon the garden-type soil (4005) and its return ran east-west to the western perimeter.
- 6.18 North of this structure was a sequence of layers topped by a brick floor, a total of 0.34m thick. The lowest of these (118) was sandy silt with some brick rubble, thought to be a levelling layer. This was sealed by a layer of compacted chalk rubble (117); that may have been bedding material for a yard surface or similar. The uppermost deposit (116) was soft yellow sand upon which a brick yard surface (115) had been laid.
- 6.19 Towards the east of the site was a modern intrusion, a shallow pit [4010] filled with brick rubble, tile and pieces of concrete (4009). The pit was somewhat irregular and may have been a tree-pit.
- 6.20 At the top of the sequence was a dump of modern material (4001): plastic bottles, tin cans and paper goods were all present. This was the result of general dumping on the south end of the site.

## 7 FINDS

- 7.1 The finds from the site include pottery, building material and animal bone, and falls into three distinct phases; Saxon/ early medieval, 1600-1800 and 1800-modern. There are no finds of high significance, but as a group reveal the history of the site and help date the deposits identified.

### Pottery

- 7.2 The assemblage was comprised of Saxo Norman, later medieval and post-medieval pottery. The medieval pottery was highly fragmented, with no complete profiles or vessels recovered, the largest sherds found were from better-made, and subsequently more durable, post-medieval wares.
- 7.3 Six sherds of Anglo-Norman pottery (from four vessels) were from the lowest layers and features. The absence of any earlier residual or later intrusive material means these deposits can be soundly dated to the early medieval period. The pottery recovered can be identified within the reduced, hand-built, coarseware traditions of the Saxo-Norman period, and are of a type produced throughout south-east England. The small-size of the sherds recovered means it is difficult to attribute them to a known source and consequently they have been recorded as Anglo-Norman. A few contexts from Trench 3 can be dated to the later medieval period through the collection of a sherd of coarse border ware, a product of the

medieval Surrey whiteware industry plus a number of sherds closely resembling 'South Hampshire redware'. This type has been observed from Romsey, and is dated between 1250 and 1350.

- 7.4 The remaining 28 sherds of pottery are post-medieval in date. The assemblage includes regional products such as Verwood-type ware (Verwood is located just inside Dorset). Another common type of pottery found is used here to describe the transitional red earthenware fabrics and forms that one might expect to find in later 15th and 16th century deposits. These sherds are similar to the descriptions given to types of pottery found from Winchester. A mixture of both 17th and mid 19th-century pottery was also recovered from the rear yard area, suggesting it had been subject to disturbance.
- 7.5 The pottery recovered from the site thus helped to characterise and date the deposits it was recovered from and enabled a broad chronological sequence for the site to be established. It also suggested a clear pattern of Saxo-Norman and later land-use on the site. Furthermore it added to a body of evidence that can be used to provide a meaningful insight into the types of pottery used by the inhabitants of Romsey over an 800-year period.

### **Building Material**

- 7.6 Peg tile fragments comprised the bulk of the recovered building material. It was not possible to identify the sources from which these different fabrics came.
- 7.7 Unfortunately peg and ridge tiles do not lend themselves to easy dating and the assemblage gathered from the site offers few clues. The material was very fragmentary with no full tiles preserved. There were however some distinctive features observed such as a sunken margin on one fragment from context (108). This was common on early bricks as a result of the manufacturing method, and it is possible that a thin line made with a finger tip across the upper face of one fragment from context (337) may have been a batch mark used at the yard of origin. Unfortunately none of these features were particularly valuable diagnostic markers for dating or indicating provenance.
- 7.8 It should also be noted that whilst the presence of a square peg/nail hole and complete absence of glaze from any of the fragments, *may* indicate a post-medieval rather than a medieval date, this conclusion is by no means certain and cannot be presumed to be adequate evidence for securely dating either the artefacts or deposits from whence they came.
- 7.9 Whilst the building material is of little local, regional or national significance, the peg tile and ridge tile fragment do indicate the use of roofing materials, and thereby the presence of a structure of probable post-medieval date, in the vicinity.

### **Animal Bone**

- 7.10 A total of 17 well preserved fragments of bird and mammal bone were recovered from contexts (302), (313) and (337). This assemblage included ox, sheep, goat, with single fragments of chicken and cat from (302) and (337) and sheep, goat and pig from (313). Those from contexts (302) and (337) were interpreted as post-medieval.
- 7.11 The overwhelming majority of the recovered fragments were from adult specimens and the ox bones showed definite signs of butchery. The sheep and goat bones were all derived from the upper limb and foot. There was no evidence for pathological change, gnawing or burning, or of working bone.
- 7.12 The assemblage allowed a limited insight into local dietary preference, particularly for chicken, beef, mutton and pork, and also the nature of carcass-part and age selection, and butchery techniques.
- 7.13 Unfortunately since no evidence of small wild species, such as fish, amphibian, bird or small mammal remains were recovered, it was impossible to draw any conclusions about the nature of the local habitat.

### **Clay Pipe**

- 7.14 No complete pipes were recovered and the assemblage consisted of 17 fragments. From context (302) two of the plain pipe bowls were collected, both of which had been smoked, one was dated to c1690-1750, the other to c1750-1820. They were probably manufactured at Romsey, Winchester or Southampton, though bore a striking similarity to a type from Salisbury.
- 7.15 Of the remaining fifteen pipe stems, fourteen were found within context (302) which could not be dated. The last fragment came from context (206) and its date could not be more accurately defined than having been made and smoked between c1580-1910.
- 7.16 The pipes were not of the highest quality, none exhibited signs of burnishing and only the earlier pipe bowl had partial milling. However, the assemblage was useful in that it provided a reasonably secure date for levelling layer (302).

### **Metalwork Glass and Slag**

- 7.17 The state of preservation of metals on site was generally poor. However, eight pieces of heavily corroded and encrusted iron were collected. These included, from levelling layer (312), an undated fragment of nail stem and a complete post medieval horseshoe with countersunk nail holes and the appearance of a slightly wavy or plain edge. From (313) a piece of knife blade was recovered whilst (337),

the fill of ditch [338], produced five heavily corroded fragments of ironwork; two could be identified as fragments of blade or strapping.

- 7.18 A heavily corroded copper alloy object was recovered from context (330) which may have been a piece of post medieval strapping or a strap end. A George II halfpenny, dated from 1746 to 1754, was found in Context (316).
- 7.19 Part of the base of a 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century wine bottle, dark olive green in colour, was recovered from context 310. Also, the rim, neck and part of the body of an 18<sup>th</sup> century glass bottle were collected from levelling layer 302.
- 7.20 Two large lumps of slag were recovered from (123). This was not enough to suggest metalworking was carried out on site and it is quite likely that it was brought in and dumped there from elsewhere.

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

### **General**

- 8.1 The deposits identified largely confirmed the sequence recorded in the evaluation, and showed that much of the stratigraphy at the rear of the property had been heavily reworked, whereas much seemed to have survived within the footprint of the standing building.

### **Medieval**

- 8.2 The ditch located in Trench 1 and then seen in the evaluation runs at approximately 35° to the current orientation of the Hundred, and therefore suggests a different layout. There was not sufficient evidence in terms of finds to date this ditch to a tighter date range than AD 1050-1250.
- 8.3 After the ditch was filled, post-holes indicating a minor structure were added. It may be that these both represent an alteration in the form of the boundary, the filled ditch being replaced by a fence line. The two post-holes in close proximity may be evidence of the addition of a replacement post. A post at the terminus of the ditch may have been expected if the posts truly represented a replacement of the boundary. However, given that there had been some disturbance of the ground above, evidence of further posts may have been lost or obscured.
- 8.4 The fragmentary remains of a brickearth floor and associated post holes survived in Trench 1. The post-holes suggest a timber-framed building, and with posts of 0.40m diameter could suggest a permanent structure. Historical research in Romsey has indicated that the Hundred was being settled by the 12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> century, so this fragment could be part of that development. Also, the street alignment may have been altered in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, so a building at this location may be evidence that the earlier alignment lay further south than today.

- 8.5 The 15<sup>th</sup> century ditch recorded towards the front of the property in Trench 3 is somewhat enigmatic; it may relate to an earlier layout of the Hundred, or equally may be internal to the site. It was largely obscured by later features, so its extent was unproved. It survives beneath the current development.

### **Post-medieval**

- 8.6 The standing property at 7-9 The Hundred, Romsey, was built of brick, with no timber-framing apparent. The sash windows, ceiling heights and form of the window openings suggest a late 18<sup>th</sup> century date of construction. Alterations to the ground floor in the 20<sup>th</sup> century had removed approximately a third of the historic fabric, while the abandonment of the upper two floors of No.7 had resulted in a gradual deterioration of its materials. A brick sample taken also indicated a late 18<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 8.7 The foundations seen within the footprint of the 20<sup>th</sup> century extensions consist of building materials consistent with a post-medieval date, and it is thought probable that these foundations represent part of 7, The Hundred, perhaps an extension to the rear. So much of the rear wall of the standing building was rebuilt in the 20<sup>th</sup> century that the true extent of the original property could not be securely determined. Likewise, the layout of any other extensions was unclear due to the effects of the construction of more recent elements. The large piece of slag of probable Saxon date from made ground seems likely to have been imported onto site as part of the made ground, and is evidence of the smelting of iron within the town during the Saxon period. The large piece of stone, likely to have derived from the abbey, is testament to the distribution of pieces of abbey stone around the town following the Dissolution.
- 8.8 The Watching Brief gave the opportunity for the southern perimeter of the site to be fully investigated, and two phases of wall were apparent. The foundations of both phases were within cuts deep into the natural gravel of the site. The early phase was a brick foundation with a pier approximately central to the rear boundary. The second phase was the most-recently standing wall, and was founded on concrete. There was no evidence for a previous boundary, so it may be assumed that either this was a new boundary created when 7-9 The Hundred was built, or that construction of the foundation removed evidence for an earlier feature.
- 8.9 The bricks that were laid on the garden soil towards the south of the property belong to a structure that must post-date 1770, to judge by the finds beneath it and the use of sandy clay mortar instead of lime. Without a foundation of any depth, this was either a small attendant structure, the equivalent of a shed or outhouse, or was simply a low brick wall for a structure such as a raised flowerbed.

- 8.10 The large brick cess pit recorded in Trench 2 served a building now lost, but also seems to have been fed by other drains, so perhaps also operated as a soakaway. Possibly it was used by inhabitants of both properties on the site. One such collapsed drain was found, and the finds associated with it helped prove a post-medieval date.

## 9 PUBLICATION

- 9.1 The site at 7-9 The Hundred contained limited archaeological deposits and features. It is proposed that a summary be published in the County round-up of archaeological excavations rather than a lengthy article in a journal.

## 10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Detailed site location

Figure 3: Trenches and areas of Watching brief

Figure 4: Detailed plan of ditch 4/016

**APPENDIX A – Context Register**

Abbreviations: N.F.E = Not Fully Excavated  
L.O.E = Limit Of Excavation

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Finds
Trench 1					
101	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.1-0.3m	
102	Subsoil	3.3m	Trench	0.5m	
103	Fill of post hole [104]	0.51m	Trench	0.46m	CBM
104	Post hole	0.51m	Trench	0.46m	
105	Brickearth floor	2.62m	Trench	0.12m	
106	Fill of post hole [107]	0.71m	Trench	0.4m	CBM
107	Post hole	0.71m	Trench	0.4m	
108	Fill of post hole [109]	0.46m	Trench	0.36m	CBM
109	Cut of post hole	0.46m	Trench	0.36m	
110	Secondary fill of ditch [126]	0.46 m	Trench	0.34m	
111	Brick earth/ gravel horizon	2.80m	Trench	0.3m	
112	Fill of wall foundation [114]	0.22m	Trench	0.8m	
113	Foundation wall	0.22m	Trench	0.64m	
114	Wall foundation trench	0.80m	Trench	0.22m	
115	External surface-yard?	3.6m	Trench	0.1m	
116	Sand bedding layer	3.6m	Trench	0.05m	
117	Chalk bedding layer	2.5m	Trench	0.1m	
118	Levelling layer	1.80m	Trench	0.12-0.2m	
119	Natural gravel	Trench	4m	0.4-0.5m	
120	Levelling layer	1.2m	Trench	0.1m	
121	Fill of post hole [122]	0.5m	Trench	0.5m	Pot
122	Post hole	0.5m	Trench	0.5m	
123	Fill of post hole [124]	0.3m	Trench	0.2m	Pot, Slag
124	Post hole	0.3m	Trench	0.2m	
125	Primary fill of [126]	1.9m	0.5m	0.1m	Pot
126	Truncated ditch	1.9m	0.8m	0.1m	
Trench 2					
200	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15m	
201	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.25m	
202	Mixed silty gravel interface	Trench	Trench	0.6m	Pot
203	Natural deposit	Trench	Trench	N.F.E	
204	Latrine pit?	2.2m	1.5m	0.44m	
205	Fill of latrine pit [204]	1.0m	1.0m	N.F.E	

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Finds
206	Fill of modern soak away	2.1m	0.8m	N.F.E	Pot, CTP
207	Cut of soak away [206]	2.1m	0.8m	N.F.E	
Trench 3					
301	Concrete floor	Trench	Trench	0.20m	
302	Brickearth and crushed mortar	Trench	Trench	0.22m	Pot, Slag, Bone, Glass, CTP
303	Levelling layer	3.20m	Trench	0.14m	
304	Levelling layer	4.50m	1.35m	0.30m	
305	Dumped silt, ash and mortar	0.60m	0.50m	0.06m	
306	Levelling layer	0.60m	Trench	0.05m	
307	Levelling layer	0.60m	Trench	0.05m	
308	Re-deposited Natural Gravel	1.35m	Trench	0.24m	
309	Secondary fill of cut [321]	1.23m	1.10m	0.40m	
310	Re-deposited gravel and subsoil	0.95m	0.20m	0.30m	Glass
311	Natural Gravels	0.70m	0.65m	0.26m	
312	Fill of foundation cut [321]	1.23m	0.60m	0.20m	CBM, Metal
313	Fill of ditch 322	1.60m	0.70m	0.16m	Pot, CBM, Metal, Bone
314	Ash pit (brick built)	0.26m	0.80m	0.18m	
315	Foundation bedding (Brickearth)	0.50m	0.40m	0.32m	Pot
316	Foundation wall	0.96m	0.82m	0.14m	Metal
317	Wall foundation in cut [324]	0.82m	0.60m	0.24m	
318	Foundation Deposit	1.23m	0.60m	0.30m	
319	Brick foundation	0.50m	0.28m	0.15m	
320	Reworked subsoil, like 4006	1.42m	0.50m	0.14m	
321	Foundation cut	1.23m	1.60m	0.44m	
322	Boundary ditch	0.70m	0.50m	0.16m	
323	Ash pit	0.26m	0.80m	0.20m	
324	Foundation cut	0.82m	0.60m	0.30m	
325	Possible surface	2.60m	0.75	0.05m	
326	Dumped layer	0.15m	0.60m	0.10m	
327	Fill of foundation cut [328]	-	0.40m	0.50m	
328	Foundation cut		0.40m	0.50m	
329	Surface, same as (325)	0.90m	-	0.08m	
330	Re-deposited gravel and subsoil	1.60m	-	0.20m	Metal
331	Piece of masonry	0.40m	0.20m	0.08m	
332	Basal fill of foundation	0.70m	0.50m	0.06m	
333	Possible floor surface	N.F.E	N.F.E	0.80m	
334	Foundation	N.F.E	N.F.E	0.40m	

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Finds
335	Re-deposited gravel and subsoil	-	-	0.90m	
336	Masonry block, part of 334	0.60m	0.37m	0.40m	
337	Fill of ditch [338]	N.F.E	N.F.E	0.49m	Pot, CBM, Metal, Bone
338	Ditch	N.F.E	N.F.E	0.49m	
339	Natural gravel deposits	Trench	Trench	L.O.E	
340	Fill of posthole [341]	0.62m	0.62m	0.35m	
341	Cut of posthole	0.62m	0.62m	0.35m	
342	Fill of posthole [343]	0.58m	0.58m	0.41m	
343	Cut of posthole	0.58m	0.58m	0.41m	
344	Fill of pit [345]	1.28m	1.28m	0.39m	CBM
345	Pit	1.28m	1.28m	0.39m	
346	Post Medieval foundations	1.80m	1.62m	0.28m	
347	Shaped masonry block,	0.26m	0.21m	0.18m	OBM
Trench 4					
4001	Modern dump	7.00m	6.20m	0.38m	
4002	Boundary wall in 4004	7.00m	0.75m	1.20m	
4003	Backfill of 4004	7.00m	0.32m	0.58m	
4004	Cut for modern boundary wall	7.00m	1.03m	0.58m	
4005	Garden soil	Area	Area	0.46m	Pot, CBM
4006	Possible reworked brickearth	7.00m	c.5.00m	0.12m	Pot
4007	Mottled sandy clay and gravel	7.00m	c.5.00m	0.31m	
4008	Natural sandy clay with gravel	Area	Area	NFE	
4009	Fill of tree pit 4010	1.80m	>0.60m	0.27m	
4010	Tree pit	1.80m	>0.60m	0.27m	
4011	Collapsed drain in 4012	0.12m	0.60m	0.43m	Pot, CBM, Glass
4012	Drain cut	0.12m	0.60m	0.43m	
4013	Fill of 4014	0.56m	0.44m	0.60m	Pot CBM
4014	Boundary cut for wall	0.56m	0.44m	0.60m	
4015	Fill of 4016	3.84m	1.80m	0.60m	CBM
4016	Ditch	3.84m	1.80m	0.60m	
4017	Garden structure foundation	3.57m	0.24m	0.12m	CBM

## APPENDIX B: FINDS REPORTS

### POTTERY

*Nigel Jeffries*

#### *Introduction and methodology*

This report considers the medieval and later pottery recovered from two phases of investigation on A2005.29, and therefore supersedes and revises the previously supplied text written by the author (*AOC Archaeology 2005b*). The post-Roman pottery from A2005.29 was excavated under archaeological conditions, and comprises 40 sherds from up to 31 vessels and weighs 1159 grams. The assemblage was recovered from up to 15 contexts that yielded only small-sized groups (less than five sherds each) and fills two boxes. The pottery was recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, in accordance with standard MoLSS procedure by employing fabric, form and decoration codes in current use, with minimum quantification by sherd count, Estimated Number of Vessels (ENV) and weight (average weight per sherd of 28.8 grams). The codes used in the recording of this assemblage are an amalgam of those used in Duncan Brown's *Pottery in Medieval Southampton* publication (*Brown 2002*) for the Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery and the Museum of London's classifications for the later post-medieval pottery. It is regrettable that a more consistent terminology could not be applied.

The assemblage contains a mixture of Saxo Norman, later medieval and post-medieval pottery and therefore spans a broad chronological period. Just the one reconstructable profile was found and the medieval pottery is highly fragmented, with few joining sherds, whereas larger-sized sherds are present among the better-made post-medieval pottery reflecting its durability. Much of this later material was found in Trench 3, whereas Trench 1 and context [4006] from the watching brief yielded the only Saxo-Norman pottery. For the purposes of this assessment the spot date given is based on the latest material found.

#### *The medieval pottery*

The four sherds of Anglo-Norman pottery (from four different jars) were found from contexts [121] [123] and [125] in Trench 1 during the evaluation, with two sherds added from the watching brief from context [4006]; the absence of any earlier residual or later intrusive material means these deposits can be soundly dated to the early medieval period. The pottery recovered can be identified within the reduced, hand-built, coarseware traditions of the Saxo-Norman period, and are of a type produced throughout south-east England. The small-size of the sherds recovered from the evaluation and the lack of any distinctive fabric inclusions (only quartz sand was noted) means it is difficult to attribute them to a known source and consequently they have been recorded as Anglo-Norman coarsewares (fabric code ANCW: *Brown 2002*, 10). However the watching brief yielded identifiable Anglo-Norman pottery in the form of one sherd of each of mixed Grit coarseware (ANWX: *ibid*, 10) and Scratch-marked sandy ware (SMS: *ibid*, 9). A few contexts from Trench 3 can be dated to the later medieval period. These include the sherd of coarse border ware (SRWW; a product of the medieval

Surrey whiteware industry) found from context [310], with a number of sherds from contexts [202], [313] and [315] closely resembling what Brown termed 'South Hampshire redware' (SHR: *ibid*, 14). This type has been observed from Romsey, and is dated between 1250 and 1350.

#### *The post-medieval pottery*

The remaining 28 sherds of pottery are post-medieval in date. Much of these were found either in context [302] in Trench 3 during the first evaluation phase or collected at the watching brief from context [4005]. The assemblage includes regional products such as Verwood-type ware (Verwood is located just inside Dorset); with the only reconstructable profile found also in this ware from the watching brief context [4011] that was a jar. Another common type of pottery found has been recorded as PMR (*ibid*, 21) yet is used here to describe the transitional red earthenware fabrics and forms that one might expect to find in later 15th and 16th century deposits. These sherds are similar to the descriptions given to types of pottery found from Winchester (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 457). During the second watching brief phase, a mixture of both 17th and mid 19th-century pottery was recovered from context [4005], suggesting this layer had been subject to some disturbance or had material dumped on it for over two hundred years.

#### **Analysis of Potential**

The pottery recovered from the site is small-sized only and its use lay in establishing a broad chronological sequence for the site and for characterising the deposits it was recovered from; the work undertaken for this assessment is therefore sufficient for this assemblage.

#### **Significance of the data**

The pottery has local significance in that it suggests a very clear pattern of Saxo-Norman and later land-use on the site. Such an assemblage also aids in our understanding of the pottery used by the inhabitants of Romsey over an 800-year period and this significance is further amplified if a more synthetic synopsis of the pottery found from the area is one day considered.

#### **Revised Research Aims**

The pottery sample is too small to support further analysis.

#### **Bibliography**

Duncan Brown 2002 *Pottery in Medieval Southampton c 1066-1510*, CBA Research Report 133

Michael M McCarthy and Catherine M Brooks 1988 *Medieval Pottery in Britain AD 900-1600*, Leicester University Press

**CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL**

Terence Paul Smith

*Introduction*

Ceramic building material from a total of thirteen contexts was recorded. All is of medieval or post-medieval date. Quantities (by weight and number) are shown in Table 1 above. Fabric numbers have been assigned: fabric descriptions are given in Table 2 below. An excel database is present within the archive.

*Methodology*

Materials, from a total of thirteen numbered contexts, were examined microscopically (x10) and recorded using standard MoL recording sheets; fabric types have been distinguished and fabric numbers assigned. Data have been entered into an Excel database. All material has been retained after recording. NB: As well as the listed bags of material, the box contained one brick sample from the standing property; this has also been recorded.

*Description*

Six fabric types, sometimes quite similar to one another were distinguished. Fabric descriptions are given in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Ceramic building material fabrics

No.	Description
1	Orange-red; fairly fine with some black iron oxides and calcium carbonate specks and a little mica
2	Orange; coarse sandy, occasional mica; some reduced or with reduced core
3	Orange or light orange; coarse sandy, occasional mica with prominent light yellow silty streaks. Medieval
4	Red; fine with few inclusions, occasional mica
5	Red; moderately sandy, occasional mica
6	Red; moderately sandy, occasional mica and some light yellow silty inclusions

Details of forms present are given in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Ceramic building material forms, excluding brick sample

Form	Wt (gm)*	% wt	No.	% no.
Brick*	3,208	44.4	6	9.7
Peg tile	3,370	46.6	54	87.1
Ridge tile	200	2.8	1	1.6
Floor tile	450	6.2	1	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,228</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Peg tiles and ridge tile**

The bulk of the material comprises peg tile fragments, from contexts 103, 106, 108, 312, 313, 337, 344, 4005, 4013, and 4015. They are in fabrics 2–6, fragments

in different fabrics sometimes occurring in the same context. More than half the fragments are in fabric 2, just under a third are in fabric 3, and the other fabrics are present in much more meagre quantities. At present it is not possible to identify the sources from which these different fabrics came.

No full lengths or breadths are preserved, the material all being very fragmentary. Some fragments are quite thick – between 14 and 17 mm. A piece of varying thickness up to 20 mm is probably a faulty product which was nevertheless sufficiently well made to be used.

One fragment from context 108 has a sunken margin: these are common enough on early bricks, where they reflect the manufacturing method, but it is difficult to see how this could apply to peg tiles, and this feature may be accidental. So too may be a thin line made with a finger tip across the upper face of one fragment from context 337, although this may possibly be a batch mark used at the yard.

Few peg/nail holes are preserved. Most that are, are circular and incomplete, although one from context 337 is 12 mm in diameter at the upper face tapering to 9 mm diameter. One fragment from context 106 has an incomplete square peg/nail hole. This tile is unusual in having slightly bevelled edges.

From context 344 comes a fragment of curved ridge tile in fabric 2. Almost certainly it was made along with the fabric 2 peg tiles.

Peg tiles (and ridge tiles) are extremely difficult to date and these fragments offer few clues. The presence of a square peg/nail hole and the complete absence of glaze from any of the fragments may indicate a post-medieval rather than a medieval date, as may the thickness of some of the fragments. This possibility, however, must be treated with a degree of caution.

### **Bricks**

The brick bat from the standing building is in orange-red fabric 1 and has sharp arrises. Its length is not preserved but it has a breadth of 108 mm (4¼ in) and a thickness of 60 mm (2¾ in). It is almost certainly of late eighteenth century date, confirming the date of the property as deduced by its form.

The brick sample from context 4017 is in fabric 5. It measures 222 x 108 x 62 mm. It is almost certainly of nineteenth-century date.

Other bricks were recovered only as incomplete bats. Those from context 4005 are in fabric 1. One preserves only its thickness of 44 mm. It has sharp arrises and is probably a pavioir. The other from context 4005 preserves only its thickness of 56 mm. It has quite sharp arrises. Both are probably of eighteenth-century or later date.

That from context 4011 is in fabric 1 and measures ? by 106 by 47 mm, with sharp arrises; it too is a paviour, probably of eighteenth-century or later date.

That from context 4013 is again in fabric 1 and preserves no dimensions. It is of post-medieval date but it is not possible to date it more closely.

### **Floor tile**

An incomplete floor tile from context 4005 is in fabric 1. It preserves only its thickness of 28 mm. It is unglazed and has straight (not bevelled) edges. It is a post-medieval product, probably of the eighteenth century or later.

### **Analysis of Potential**

The peg tile fragments and ridge tile fragment presumably indicate the use of those roofing materials at the site, unless they have been dumped from elsewhere. They probably date from the post-medieval period, although this cannot be absolutely certain.

The bricks are of eighteenth- or nineteenth-century date. Two of them are pavions rather than bricks for wall building.

### **Significance of data**

The building material has little local significance and no regional or national significance.

## **GLASS**

*Nigel Jeffries*

Part of the base and kick-up of a wine bottle was recovered from redeposited gravel associated with a post-medieval building in trench 3 (310). It is dark olive green in colour and the kick-up appears deep. It is 17th to 18th century in date. Levelling layer 302 produced the rim, neck and part of the body of a second glass bottle. The glass is colourless, with iridescence covering most of the surface, inside and out. The neck is short and the rim flattened. It is dated to the 18th century.

A third piece was recovered during the watching brief, from context [4011]. Weighing nine grams, the one piece found is of the broad window glass variety with a slight curved, heat-sealed edge, a form first produced by the 17th-century glass manufacturers on the Tyne (Ellison et al 1979, 169).

### **Bibliography**

Ellison, M et al 1979 'The Excavation of a 17th-century pit at the Black Gate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne', *Post-medieval archaeol* **13**, 1979

**ANIMAL BONE**

Alan Pipe

*Summary/Introduction*

This report quantifies, describes and interprets the assemblage of hand-collected animal bone recovered from contexts [302], [313] and [337] at 7-9 The Hundred, Romsey, Hampshire (A2005.29).

A total of 0.380 kg, estimated 17 fragments, of bird and mammal bone were recovered by hand-collection from contexts [302], [313] and [337] (Table 1). At the time of writing, contexts [302] and [337] are interpreted as probably post-medieval, with context [313] unspecified. As a whole, the assemblage was in a 'good' state of preservation with insufficient surface damage to prevent identification of taxon, skeletal element or modification. Fragment size was generally in the 25->75mm range in terms of greatest length. The bone assemblage included ox *Bos taurus* from [302] and [337], sheep/goat *Ovis aries/Capra hircus* from [302], [313] and [337]; with single fragments of chicken *Gallus gallus* from [337], pig *Sus scrofa* from [313] and cat *Felis catus* from [337]. There were no wild 'game' or scavenger species, fish, amphibians or small mammals.

In terms of carcase-part recovery; ox was represented by elements of the foot, areas of poor meat-bearing quality; no horncores were recovered. Sheep/goat were represented by bones from the upper limb and foot, no horn cores were recovered; chicken, pig and cat were represented only by fragments from the lower limb. With the exception of a sub-adult sheep/goat femur ('thigh bone') from [302], the bones probably derived from adults, with no recovery of foetal, neonate or infant animals. There was definite evidence for butchery on ox bones from [302] and [337]; there was no evidence for pathological change, gnawing or burning, or of working of horn or bone. Evidence for age at death was provided by ten epiphyses from [302] and [337], although there were no mandibular tooth rows. There were three measurable bones including a single complete sub-adult sheep/goat femur from [302] (Table 2).

*Samples*

Two samples were taken from the site, sample 1 from ditch fill (125) and sample 2 from ditch fill (337). Neither of the samples proved to be rich in animal bone, providing no more than 10 undiagnostic fragments weighing less than 2g. The sample residues have been deposited with the archive.

*Methodology*

Each context group of the hand-collected bones was described directly onto an Excel table in terms of weight (kg), estimated fragment count, preservation, fragment size, species-composition, carcase-part representation, modification, and the recovery of epiphyses, mandibular tooth rows, measurable bones, complete longbones, and sub-adult age-groups. All identifications of species and skeletal

element were made using the MoLSS Environmental Archaeology Section animal bone reference collection.

#### *Analysis of potential*

This very small but well-preserved assemblage has very limited potential for study of the local use and disposal of chicken, ox, sheep/goat and pig in terms of carcass-part selection, age-at-death and butchery. There is no potential for interpretation on a wider scale. The lack of small wild species, including fish, amphibians, birds and small mammals, prevents any interpretation of local habitats.

#### *Significance of the data*

Only limited comment on local meat consumption can be gathered from such a small assemblage. It contains chicken, beef, mutton and pork, in terms of carcass-part and age selection, and butchery technique. The assemblage has no wider significance, and there is no potential for interpretation of local habitat characteristics.

## CLAY PIPES

*Tony Grey*

#### *Summary/Introduction*

A total of seventeen clay pipe fragments were submitted for assessment. These included two bowls and fifteen stems. A detailed breakdown of the assemblage is given in Table 3. The pipes were recovered from two contexts. The assemblage did not include any decorated or marked pipes. There were no mouthpieces or kiln fragments. The two pipe bowls were identifiable by form based on the typology of Oswald's General Typology, central southern England (Oswald 1975, 54).

The two plain pipe bowls, both from context 302, were dateable from Oswald 1975, fig. 8:13 to c1690-1750 and comparable in form to a type from Salisbury and *ibid* fig. 8:16 to c1750-1820 and also comparable in form to a Salisbury type. However, these pipes were probably manufactured closer to home at Romsey, Winchester or Southampton.

There were fifteen undiagnostic pipe stems, fourteen from context 302 and one from context 206 which cannot be dated more accurately than from within the broad range c1580-1910.

There were no complete pipes. Both of the pipe bowls showed signs of having been smoked. None of the pipe fragments exhibited signs of burnishing and only the earlier pipe bowl had partial milling so the pipes were not of the highest quality.

Table 3: Clay tobacco pipe quantification

Total no. of fragments	17
No. of bowl fragments	2
No. of stem fragments	15

Table 4: Clay tobacco pipe dates by context (B – bowl; S – stem)

Context	TPQ	TAQ	B	S	Total
206	1580	1910		1	1
302	1750	1820	2	14	16
<b>Total</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>

### *Methodology*

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage was recorded in accordance with current MoLSS practice and entered onto an Excel file. Reference was made to the General Typology and the Southern England Typology (Oswald 1975, 54-5). The suffix S was used in the Excel file Oswald fig number to indicate southern England typology. Quantification and recording follow guidelines set out by Higgins and Davey (1994; Davey 1997).

### *Analysis of Potential*

The assemblage is very small and residual within levelling layers and thus has limited potential for further research. However, searching for published dated parallels from nearby pipe making towns like Winchester and Southampton could be useful.

### *Significance of data*

The assemblage helps to provide dating for the levelling layer 302 which seals 304 and 307 over foundation layer 315 in Trench 3.

### *Revised Research Aims*

Documentary and other research might tighten up on the forms and dating of the two pipe bowls.

### *Bibliography*

Davey, P., 1997, *Clay pipes from Bolsover church*, unpublished archive rep.

Higgins, D.A. and Davey, P., 1994, *Draft guidelines for using the clay tobacco pipe record sheets*, unpub. rep.

Oswald, A., 1975, *Clay pipes for the archaeologist*, BAR 14, Oxford

Oswald, A., 1960, The archaeology and economic history of English clay tobacco pipes, *Journal of Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.* 23

**METALWORK, GLASS AND SLAG**

Nicola Powell

*Summary/Introduction*

This report assesses the metalwork or small finds, bulk glass and slag hand-collected from the excavation carried out at 7-9 The Hundred, Romsey, Hampshire (A2005.29).

*Methodology*

The finds have been examined briefly for the assessment and the initial identifications confirmed or revised, aided where appropriate by x-radiography. The finds have also been examined in the light of the available stratigraphic and dating evidence. A summary of the material is given below, and its significance and potential discussed in terms of understanding the function and development of the site itself.

The finds are quantified and discussed below

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Iron	8	222
Copper alloy	1	4
Slag	2	1179
Coin	1	9

*Iron*

Eight pieces of heavily corroded and encrusted iron were examined with the help of x-rays. A complete horseshoe was recovered from levelling layer (312). It has countersunk nail holes and what appears to be an either slightly wavy or plain edge. It is post medieval in date. Context 312 produced an undated fragment of nail stem. A piece of knife blade from context 313 is heavily corroded with attached gravel. It tapers from 30mm to 20mm, with a curve underneath. The fill (337) of ditch [338] produced five heavily corroded fragments of ironwork. Only two can be tentatively identified, and appear to be fragments of blade or strapping.

*Copper alloy*

The soil was similarly unfriendly to objects of copper alloy. One was recovered from context (330) and is fragmentary and in poor condition. It is 23mm wide and 13mm long and appears to have the remains of a nail or rivet hole along, suggesting it may be a piece of strapping or a strap end. It is probably post medieval in date. Context (316) produced a George II halfpenny. The coin is very worn with the date obscured, however it appears to feature the old bust as well as the legend GEORGIVS II REX, suggesting it dates from 1746 to 1754.

*Slag*

Two large lumps of slag were recovered from 123. A single large piece of slag came from post-medieval context 302, but is consistent whether previous finds of

slag from Romsey which are of confirmed Saxon date. Its presence in this levelling layer does not prove iron working on the site, since it appears to have been brought in with made ground

***Analysis of Potential***

The assemblage is small, particularly when the material is separately considered by type, and mostly recovered from layers. The poor condition of the metalwork and the broad post medieval date that can be applied to it renders it unhelpful when assessing the potential of the assemblage. Similarly, the glass is residual, but does help to date the levelling layer 302. The small amount of slag alone does not suggest metalworking has been carried out on site and it may have been brought in and dumped from elsewhere. It may be useful to examine it to determine what type of slag it is.

***Significance of data***

The assemblage is mainly domestic in its nature and is significant when considering the site itself. It may also be significant in comparison when looking at assemblages from surrounding sites and the finds from other town sites.

***Revised Research Aims***

There are no revised research aims.

## APPENDIX C, OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: aocarcha1-17523**

### Project details

Project name	7-9 THE HUNDRED, ROMSEY; RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation and subsequent Watching Brief on new foundations was conducted at 7-9 The Hundred, Romsey. The earliest features were medieval, consisting of two ditches and the very fragmentary remains building. Much of the potential archaeological horizon had been removed in the post-medieval period, by reworking of the deposits and by the introduction of a brick latrine pit and drainage. The building itself had been modified since its construction in the 18th century, and there was evidence of previous extensions to the rear.
Project dates	Start: 29-06-2005 End: 31-03-2006
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	A2005.29 - Museum accession ID
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	BOUNDARY Medieval
Monument type	BOUNDARY Post Medieval
Monument type	TOWN HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	JAR Post Medieval
Significant Finds	JAR Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval

Significant Finds HORSESHOE Post Medieval

### Project location

Country England  
Site location HAMPSHIRE TEST VALLEY ROMSEY 7-9 The Hundred, Romsey  
Postcode SO51 8YP  
Study area 405.00 Square metres  
National grid reference SU 35300 21154 Point  
Height OD Min: 16.01m Max: 16.23m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation AOC Archaeology Group  
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body  
Project design originator AOC Archaeology Group  
Project director/manager Ron Humphrey  
Project supervisor Les Capon  
Sponsor or funding body Development Corporation

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Hampshire museums

Physical Archive ID	A2005.29
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Industrial','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'
Physical Archive notes	Piece of abbey stone and Saxon slag requested by king John's House Museum
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Museums
Digital Archive ID	A2005.29
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Industrial','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Media available	'Database',' Images raster',' Images vector', 'Spreadsheets', 'Survey', 'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Museums
Paper Archive ID	A2005.29
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Industrial','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked stone/lithics'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Drawing','Matrices','Microfilm','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	7-9 THE HUNDRED, ROMSEY; RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Capon, L.

Date 2006

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