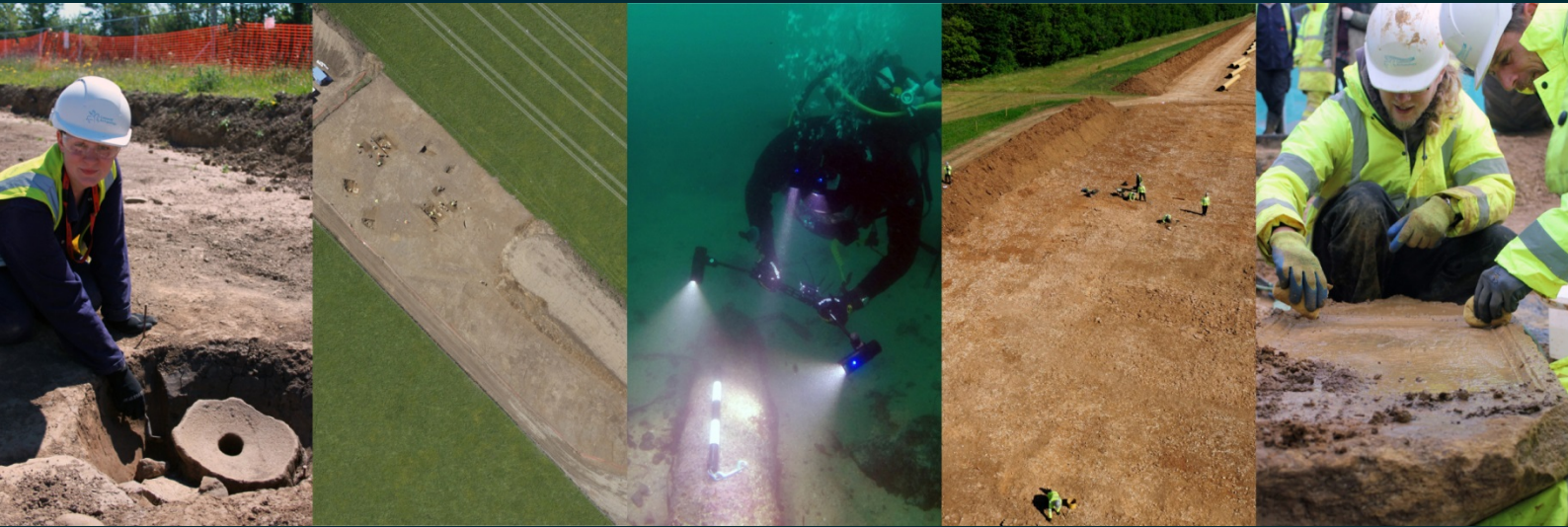


Land adjacent to
The Luzborough Public House
Romsey
Hampshire



for
CgMs Consulting

on behalf of
Morrish Builders

CA Project: 770445
CA Report: 16506

September 2016



Land adjacent to
The Luzborough Public House
Romsey
Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 770445
CA Report: 16506



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land adjacent to The Luzborough Public House
Location:	Romsey, Hampshire
NGR:	SU 437648 120740
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	30 August – 05 September 2016
Planning Reference:	14/01383/FULLS
Location of Archive:	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Accession Number:	A2016.94
Site Code:	LUZ 16

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August – September 2016 at the Land adjacent to The Luzborough Public House in Romsey, Hampshire. Fifteen trenches were excavated.

Archaeological evidence was present at the site relating to post-medieval field systems and modern use of the site for greenhouse cultivation. Some features were probably modern following their appearance on 20th century OS mapping. No archaeology pre-dating the post-medieval period was recovered during the trial trench evaluation.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In August to September 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Morrish Builders on land adjacent to The Luzborough Public House, Botley Road Romsey, Hampshire (centred on NGR: 437648, 120740; Fig. 1), hereafter referred to as the 'site'.
- 1.2 The evaluation was undertaken to comply with condition 4 of approved planning permission (14/01383/FULLS) granted by Test Valley Borough Council for the residential development of the site.
- 1.3 Hampshire County Council Archaeology Development Control was consulted prior to the granting of approval and advised that a programme of archaeological mitigation would be required (July 2014/October 2015). However, it also advised that any remains present are unlikely to prove an overriding issue and that the mitigation works could be secured by a standard condition (AR01) attached to any planning consent.
- 1.4 Condition 4 states:
No development shall take place (including site clearance within the application site/area indicated red), until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a written brief and specification for a scheme of investigation and mitigation, which has been submitted by the developer and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.
Reason: The site is potentially of archaeological significance in accordance with Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan (2016) Policy E9
- 1.5 The evaluation was carried out to comply with condition 4 and in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CgMs (2016) and approved by the Hampshire County Council Archaeology Development Control prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014).

The site

- 1.6 The proposed development area was approximately 2.2ha, and comprised a single stretch of disused land, overgrown with brambles, long grass and young trees. Old concrete foundations were still in place from the use of the site for greenhouses. The site lies at approximately 38m aOD, with the land dropping away to the south from 38.83 aOD in the centre of the site to 37.71 aOD on the southern border.
- 1.7 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Earnley Sand Formation, comprising sand, silt and clay. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 40 to 49 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period (BGS 2016). The actual geology encountered on site differed slightly (section 5.3)

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 No previous archaeological work prior to the evaluation has been undertaken within the site and there is no known archaeological evidence recorded. However the site is located within a landscape of known archaeological potential and a summary of this is presented below.

Palaeolithic (500,000 BC – 10,000 BC)

- 2.2 Very little is known or recorded in the immediate or wider landscape in relation to early prehistoric settlement and land use. Within the wider area the majority of prehistoric evidence comes from recorded flint findspots with the earliest chronologically dating to the Palaeolithic period. Of note is a large assemblage of 77 hand axes and numerous flint flakes that were recovered at Luzborough Pit, to the east of the site.

Mesolithic (10,000 BC – 4,000 BC)

- 2.3 To the north-east of the site, a flint tranchet axe of Mesolithic date is recorded from Baddesley Common.

Neolithic (4,000 BC – 2,400 BC)

- 2.4 A later Neolithic example of a flint axe is recorded slightly further east from the Mesolithic artefact find spot.

Bronze Age (2,400 BC – 700 BC)

- 2.5 There are six recorded sites of possible Bronze Age burial barrows within the vicinity of the site. Several pottery urns were found during works at Abbey Enterprise Centre and Luzborough Pit, to the south-east of the site. Cremated human remains were found within the recovered pots. These are likely to be Bronze Age in date, even though no definitive date is ascribed.

Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)

- 2.6 There are no Iron Age sites or findspots within the vicinity of the site, but a fortified hilltop enclosure at Toot Hill is located c.2km to the south.

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 2.7 Despite an often richly associated archaeological record for the Roman period, there is only a minor level of human activity during the period within the vicinity of the site. The site lies within a landscape traversed by main Roman roads in the region, the closest being the Nursling-Otterbourne route c.4km south-east.

Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)

- 2.8 There are no Anglo-Saxon or Early Medieval findspots/sites within the vicinity of the site.

Medieval (1066 – 1539)

- 2.9 The nearby medieval settlement of Loseberewe (Luzborough) is first documented in AD 1280 (AHBR 2006).

“The manor of North Baddesley, assessed at two hides at the time of the Domesday Survey, belonged to Ralph de Mortimer, holding of the king in chief, and the overlordship rights passed down through the Mortimer family until they lapsed at the close of the fourteenth century. The manor was probably alienated to the Knights Hospitallers before 1167, for, at this date, they were settled at Baddesley, where was a cell belonging to the preceptory of the knights at Godsfield. Before the year 1365, however, the latter migrated to North Baddesley and made that preceptory their headquarters. At the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, in 1536, Baddesley, still held by the Knights of St. John, and valued at £131 14s. 1d., fell to the crown, but was immediately afterwards granted to Sir Thomas Seymour, the king's brother-in-law, who, nine years later, was tried and beheaded for high treason” (Page 1908).

- 2.10 No archaeological features or finds from the medieval period are documented within the vicinity of the site.

Post-medieval (1540 - 1800)

- 2.11 Luzborough House, a Grade II Listed building, is located immediately to the east of the site. The house is dated to the mid sixteenth century with late seventeenth and mid eighteenth century additions, and nineteenth century alterations. The house and its mid seventeenth garden features, are currently in use as a public house and restaurant.

Modern (1801 – 2000)

- 2.12 A review of the historic Ordnance Survey maps of the site indicate that there has been no change of use of the site apart from it being used as a field with the only changes being the removal of a field boundary toward the south end of the site, addition of agricultural (greenhouse) buildings and the addition and removal of internal boundaries. Within the vicinity of the site the most notable changes are residential development immediately to the west of the site and industrial development to the east.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The specific aims of this project as outlined in the WSI (CgMs 2016) were, where possible:
- To establish the presence/absence, extent and character of any archaeological evidence on the site and to consider the archaeological interest of these in the wider context
 - To generate an accessible and useable archive which would allow future research of the evidence to be undertaken if appropriate
 - To disseminate the results of the work in a format and manner proportionate to the significance of the findings

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of fifteen trenches measuring 30m in length and 2m in width (Fig. 2). Trench locations were moved slightly in the light of ground conditions and presence of services. Trenches had to be re-orientated to accommodate a 30m stretch of ground amidst the old concrete greenhouse foundations.
- 4.2 Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS, and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services.
- 4.3 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. The machine used was powerful enough for a clean job and was able to mound spoil neatly, a safe distance from trench edges. Topsoil, subsoil and any grass/turf was stored separately in anticipation of backfilling.
- 4.4 Where archaeological deposits were excavated they were recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual.
- 4.5 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites and, no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation (1995). Stripped material was visually examined for archaeological finds and spoil heaps were monitored to enhance artefact recovery.
- 4.6 Photographic recording comprised high-resolution digital imagery including general working shots and standard trench, section and illustrative plan shots.
- 4.7 All recording was carried out using standard pro-forma sheets and registers to enable the production of an ordered and internally consistent site archive. Drawn

plans and sections were made at an appropriate scale on drafting film (permatrace) indicating levels aOD throughout. Sections of all excavated features and representative sections of all trenches were drawn.

- 4.8 On completion of recording, trenches were backfilled with material as dug. Material was compacted as each trench was backfilled and the machine used to track over to create a level surface. A photographic record of the backfilled trenches was also made.
- 4.9 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with The Hampshire Cultural Trust, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-5)

Introduction

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and biological evidence can be found in Appendices A to C respectively.
- 5.2 Only Trenches 9, 14 and 15 in the southern half of the site contained archaeological remains. No archaeological remains were encountered within Trenches 1 to 8 and 10 to 13.

Geology

- 5.3 The underlying superficial geology was different to what was expected (section 1.4) being predominantly gravel in a silty sand matrix with brickearth appearing centrally on the western side of the site within Trenches 10, 11 and 12. Trenches 10, 11 and 12 were allowed to weather for two days to see if any features became visible, but no archaeology was revealed. Both natural geologies (brickearth and gravels) were revealed at an average depth of 0.44m below present ground level (BPGL) across the site, but were at their shallowest (0.24m BPGL) in the north east corner. Overlaying the brickearth and gravels in Trench 12 was a dark grey brown sandy silt buried soil (**1203**) measuring 0.15m in thickness. Above this buried soil, and

predominantly covering the natural brickearth and gravel, was a mid-orange brown sandy silt subsoil with an average thickness of 0.24m. Overlaying the subsoil was a mid-greyish brown sandy silt topsoil at an average thickness of 0.22m. Each of the topsoil, subsoil and buried soil contained post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM).

Trench 9 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.3 Trench 9 contained two parallel linear ditches each aligned north-east/south-west (**903 & 909**), and two pits (**905 & 907**). Ditch **903** was a shallow, u-shaped and undated ditch measuring 0.95m wide and 0.14m deep. Ditch **909** had a moderately sloping v-shaped profile and measured 0.7m wide and 0.24m deep. Both ditches had a single secondary fill, **904** and **910** respectively but only ditch **909** contained post medieval CBM in fill **910**. Both ditches appear to correspond with a secondary boundary around the Luzborough Public House garden wall that is shown on 1970s OS mapping of this area.
- 5.4 Pit **905** was a shallow, sub rectangular feature with a single deposit of sandy silt (**906**) within which the remains of a partially articulated young (unfused) pig were recovered. Pit **907** was an undated, single-filled, sub rectangular pit measuring 0.93m by 0.77m and 0.16m deep. It contained an articulated young (unfused) pig skeleton without the head, and was filled by sandy silt fill **908**. The preservation and condition of the bone suggested both animals were likely deposited in the 20th century.

Trench 14 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.5 Trench 14 contained two post holes (**1405 & 1407**) and a ditch (**1403**), which is probably the boundary ditch shown on 20th century OS mapping of this area. Post holes **1405 & 1407** were partly obscured by the baulk but had a similar sandy silt fill (**1406** and **1408** respectively) and similar dimensions. Posthole **1405** was excavated (**1405**) and had a depth of 0.35m with had a large stone at the base. The fill (**1406**) contained post-medieval CBM.
- 5.6 Ditch **1403** had an asymmetrical profile with a gradual break of slope and contained a single fill of sandy silt (**1404**), which contained post-medieval CBM. The ditch measured 2.8m wide and 0.6m deep.

Trench 15 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.7 Trench 15 contained a north-west/south-east ditch (**1503**) and a ditch terminus (**1505**) aligned north to south. Ditch **1503** measured 1.01m wide and 0.41m deep and was filled by a single secondary fill (**1504**), which contained post-medieval CBM. Ditch **1505** was an undated ditch terminus measuring 0.5m wide and 0.31m deep and contained two secondary fills, **1506** and **1507**.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material recovered from the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 6.2 A total of 33 sherds (2195g) of ceramic building material (CBM) was recorded from three deposits (appendix B). The majority of fragments are flat tile dateable to the post-medieval period. A fragment of brick dating to the same period was recorded from ditch 909 (fill 910).

Other finds

- 6.5 A single fragment of green vessel glass was recorded from ditch 1503 (fill 1504). The bottle neck features a string rim, dateable from the mid 17th to 19th centuries (Noel Hume 1969).

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 Animal bone amounting to 340 Fragments 1082g) was recovered from deposits 906, 908 and 1504, respectively the fills of post-medieval pits 905 and 907 and ditch 1503. The bone from deposit 1504 was so poorly preserved and fragmentary that it was completely unidentifiable to species. The remaining 373 fragments were however well preserved and all identifiable to species. Deposit 906 revealed the partial remains of a pig, consisting of the both scapuli, the spine and ribs, the pelvis, femurs and fragments of the right tibia. The remains of a second pig was recovered from deposit 908 which was almost complete apart from the skull. Both animals

were articulated upon excavation and from their immature bones could be aged to approximately one years of age at death. No evidence of butchery in the form of cut or chop marks were present, neither were there any signs of trauma or disease.

- 7.2 The reason for the deposition of these animals is unclear. The fact that they are articulated demonstrates that their meat was not consumed, suggesting the possibility of the disposal of two carcasses with inedible meat or of two individuals euthanised due to an infection or disease that left no pathological evidence on the skeleton.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 Archaeological evidence was present at the site relating at its earliest extent to post medieval and more recent field boundaries through to modern features associated with the use of the site for Greenhouse cultivation. Some features were probably modern following their appearance on 20th century OS mapping. No archaeological features pre-dating the post-medieval/modern period were recorded during the trial trench evaluation.
- 8.2 Ditch **1403** appeared to correspond with a boundary ditch still evident on the 1938 Ordnance survey map of this area. Ditch **903** and **909** also appear to correspond with a further boundary around the garden wall of Luzborough House that appears in the 1970s, as seen on 20th century OS mapping. It would seem probable then that the remains of young animals in pits **905** and **907**, on the Luzborough House side of these ditches, were probably of a similar date, as their remains were very well preserved.
- 8.3 Activity at the southern end of the site is probably of a similar date with another ditch (**1503**) that at its earliest maybe post medieval in date, although it does not appear on any of the OS mapping of the site.
- 8.4 Due to its proximity to largely post-medieval and modern features, including the many extant water pipes and concrete greenhouse bases (which appear on OS mapping dating to the 1930s) it might be suggested that ditch terminus **1505**, which lay perpendicular to one of these water pipes, is of a similar date.

- 8.5 Despite the archaeological potential of the site the archaeological evaluation has identified a very low potential for the presence of archaeological remains within the site. Archaeological features recorded at the site all date to the post-medieval to modern periods and can mostly be related to and identified on OS historic mapping.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Jeremy Clutterbuck, assisted by Tony Brown, Steph Duensing, Tim Sperring and Zoweena Nowlin. The report was written by Jeremy Clutterbuck. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Katie Marsden and Andy Clark respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price. The archive has been compiled by Andy Donald, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Damian De Rosa and Richard Greatorex.

10. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2015 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 9 February 2015

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 *Warren Farm, North Baddesley, Hampshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief*

CgMs Consulting 2016 *Land Adjacent to the Luzborough Public House, Botley Road, Romsey*

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014 *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

Noel Hume, I. 1969 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Light greyish brown sandy silt	>29.	>1.8	0.1
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy silt	>29.	>1.8	0.2
1	102	Layer		Natural	Dark brownish red sandy clay	>29.	>1.8	>0.
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Light greyish brown sandy silt	>28.	>1.8	0.2
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Light brownish red silty clay	>28.	>1.8	0.3
2	202	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish red	>28.	>1.8	>0.
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Light greyish brown sandy silt	>32	>1.8	0.2
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	>32	>1.8	0.2
3	303	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown sandy clay	>32	>1.8	>0.
4	400	Layer		Made Ground	Mild yellowish brown silty sand, abundant gravel	>30	>1.85	0.2
4	401	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.85	0.2
4	402	Layer		Made Ground	Dark sandy silt	>30	>1.85	0.2
4	403	Layer		Natural	Light brown sandy silt	>30	>1.85	>0.
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Light grey brown sandy silt	>28.	>1.8	0.2
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Brown sandy silt	>28.	>1.8	0.2
5	502	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty sand	>28.	>1.8	>0.
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	>30	>1.80	0.1
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Brown sandy silt	>30	>1.80	0.1
6	602	Layer		Natural	Coarse gravel in mid brown silty sand	>30	>1.80	>0.
7	700	Layer		Made Ground	Angular stones in pinkish brown silty sand	>30	>1.85	0.0
7	701	Layer		Made Ground	Coarse gravel in mid yellowish brown silty sand	>30	>1.85	0.1
7	702	Layer		Made Ground	Mid/dark brown sandy silt, abundant coarse gravel	>30	>1.85	0.1
7	703	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown sandy silt, abundant coarse gravel	>30	>1.85	>0.
7	704	Cut		Pit	Modern roughly circular pit	1.5	1.1	0.3
7	705	Fill	704	Fill of Pit	Dark brown silty sand, with abundant gravel	1.5	1.1	0.3
7	706	Fill	704	Fill of Pit	Light greyish brown clayey sand	1.3	0.7	0.1
8	801	Layer		Topsoil	Light greyish brown sandy silt	>30.	>1.8	0.2
8	802	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	>30.	>1.8	0.1
8	803	Layer		Natural	Mid brown gravel with common pebbles and stones	>30.	>1.8	>0.
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Light greyish brown sandy silt	>27.	>1.9	0.1
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Light orange brown sandy silt	>27.	>1.9	17

9	902	Layer		Natural	Orange brown sandy silt, >70% mid coarse gravel, crushed chalk, mid/large flints	>27.	>1.9	>0.
9	903	Cut		Cut of ditch	Cut of possible boundary ditch	>4.1	0.59	0.1
9	904	Fill	903	Fill of ditch	Light greyish brown silty clay; single, probably secondary fill of boundary ditch	>4.1	0.59	0.1
9	905	Cut		Cut of animal burial	sub rectangular animal burial; not fully excavated	>0.7	0.33	0.1
9	906	Fill	905	Fill of animal burial	Light greyish brown sandy silt, common snails and moderate flints	>0.7	0.33	0.1
9	907	Cut		Cut of Pit	Cut of subrectangular pit	0.93	0.77	0.1
9	908	Fill	907	Fill of Pit	Light greyish brown sandy silt, common snails and moderate flints	0.93	0.77	0.1
9	909	Cut		Cut of ditch	Cut of possible boundary ditch, probably creating a double boundary ditch with [903]	>6	0.7	0.2
9	910	Fill	909	Fill of ditch	Mid greyish brown silt with 20% of >0.60m flints; single probably secondary fill on boundary ditch	>6	0.7	0.2
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Light grey brown sandy silt	>28.	>1.8	0.2
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	>28.	>1.8	0.2
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown sandy silty clay, with large patches of gravel	>28.	>1.8	>0.
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Light greyish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.3
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.2
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish red silty clay, large gravel patches	>30	>1.8	>0.
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	>30.	>1.8	0.3
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown sandy silt	>30.	>1.8	0.2
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Reddish brown sandy silt	>30.	>1.8	>0.
12	1203	Depos		Buried Soil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	>30.	>1.8	0.1
12	1204	Cut		Cut of tree throw	Irregular rounded cut of tree throw	>1.1	1.91	0.4
12	1205	Fill	1204	Fill of tree throw	Light greyish brown silty clay; single, probably secondary fill of tree throw	>1.1	1.91	0.4
12	1206	Cut		Cut of tree throw	Irregular rounded cut of tree throw	2	1.45	0.2
12	1207	Fill	1206	Fill of tree throw	Light greyish brown silty clay; single, probably secondary fill of tree throw	2	1.45	0.2
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	>29.	>1.80	0.2
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy silt	>29.	>1.80	0.2
13	1302	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty sand	>29.	>1.80	>0.
13	1303	Cut		Cut of natural feature	Sub oval cut of a probably natural feature	1.48	0.81	0.2
13	1304	Fill	1303	Fill of Natural feature	Dark brown silt, single fill of a probably natural feature	1.48	0.81	0.2
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.85	0.1

14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.85	0.2
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty sand	>30	>1.85	>0.
14	1403	Cut		Cut of ditch	Cut of Post Med./Modern field boundary ditch	>2.3	2.8	0.6
14	1404	Fill	1403	Fill of ditch	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, with abundant gravel and CBM. Probably secondary fill of boundary ditch	>2.3	2.8	0.6
14	1405	Cut		Cut of post hole	circular cut of post Med. Post hole		0.63	0.3
14	1406	Fill	1405	Fill of post hole	Dumped fill of post Med. Post hole		0.63	0.3
14	1407	Cut		Cut of post hole	circular cut of post Med. Post hole		0.63	
14	1408	Fill	1407	Fill of post hole	Dumped fill of post Med. Post hole		0.63	
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.2
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.3
15	1502	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish red silty sand, with patches of gravel	>30	>1.8	>0.
15	1503	Cut		Cut of ditch	Cut of boundary or draining post Med. ditch	>1.8	1.01	0.4
15	1504	Fill	1503	Fill of ditch	Light greyish brown sandy silt; single secondary fill of boundary ditch	>1.8	1.01	0.4
15	1505	Cut		Cut of ditch terminus	Cut of boundary or draining post Med. ditch	>1.8	1.15	0.3
15	1506	Fill	1505	Upper fill of ditch	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt, upper secondary fill of boundary ditch [1505]	>1.8	1.15	0.3
15	1507	Fill	1505	Lower fill of ditch	Mid reddish brown sandy silt, lower secondary fill of boundary ditch [1505]	>1.8	0.3	0.1

APPENDIX B: FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Class	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
910	CBM	brick/tile	2	829	Pmed
1406	CBM	tile	7	231	Pmed
1504	CBM	CBM	24	1135	Pmed
	glass	bottle	1	5	

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

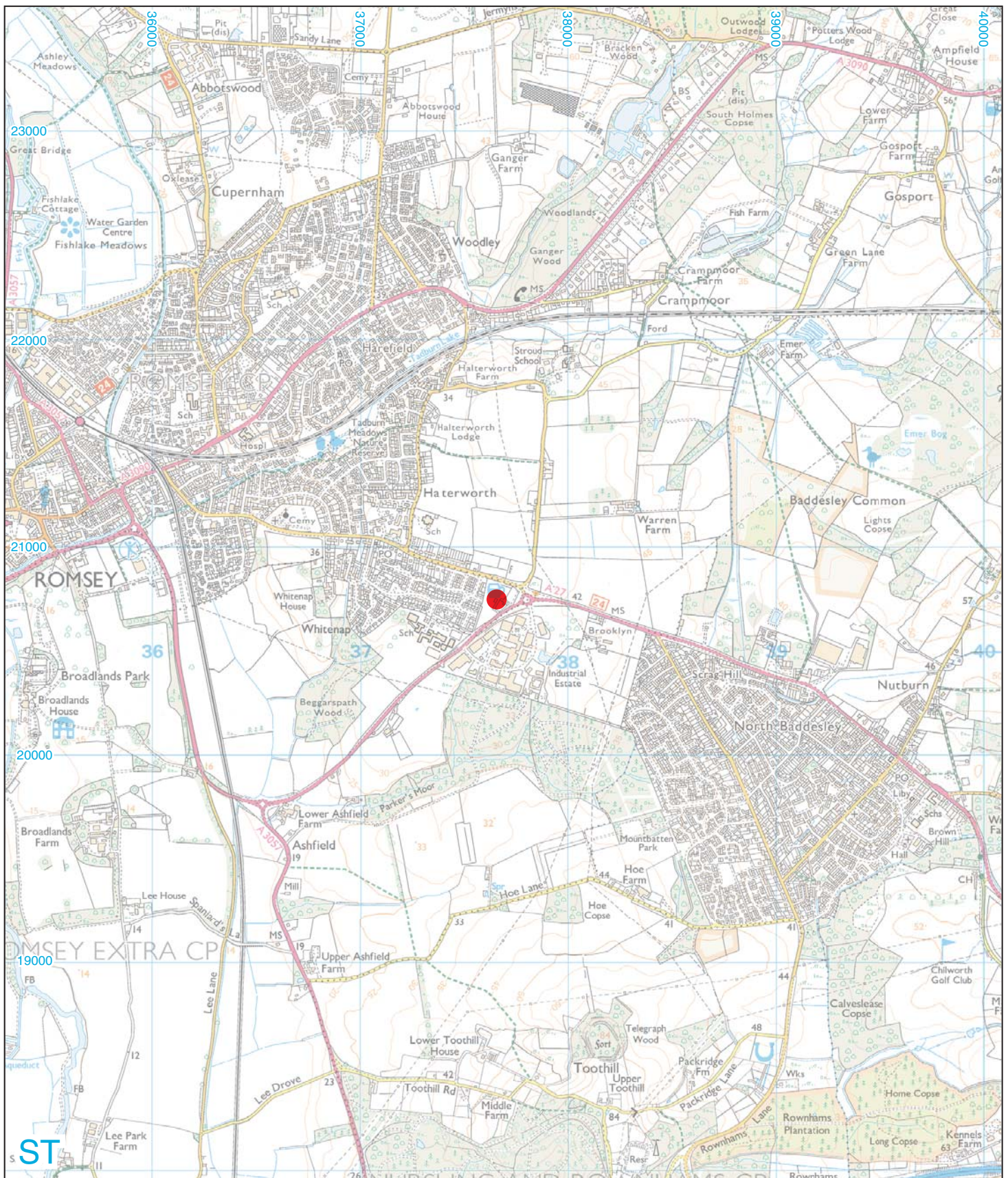
Table 2: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	SUS	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
905	906	84		84	288
907	908	253		253	793
1503	1504		3	3	1
Total		337	3	340	
Weight		1081	1	1082	

SUS = pig; Ind – indeterminate

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land adjacent to the Luzborough Public House, Romsey, Hampshire	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August – September 2016 at the Land adjacent to The Luzborough Public House in Romsey, Hampshire. Fifteen trenches were excavated. No features or finds of archaeological significance were revealed during the trial trench evaluation predating the post medieval period.	
Project dates	30 August – 06 September 2016	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	No previous archaeological work on the site	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land adjacent to the Luzborough Public House, Romsey, Hampshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	2.2ha	
Site co-ordinates	SU 37648 20740	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		
Project Design (WSI) originator	CgMs Consulting	
Project Manager	Damian De Rosa	
Project Supervisor	Jeremy Clutterbuck	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Hampshire Cultural Trust	Animal Bone, Ceramic building material
Paper	Hampshire Cultural Trust	Report, Context sheets, and drawings
Digital	Hampshire Cultural Trust	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 <i>Land adjacent to The Luzborough Public House, Romsey: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 770445		



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land West of Luzborough Public House,
 Luzborough Lane, Romsey, Hampshire

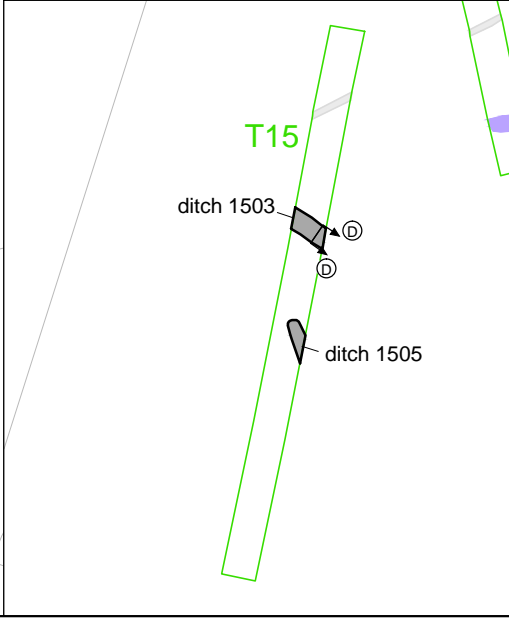
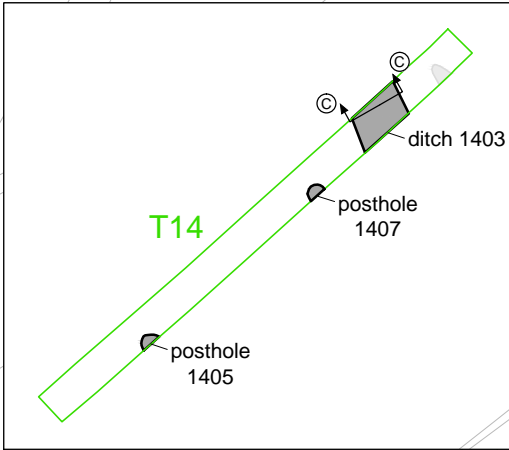
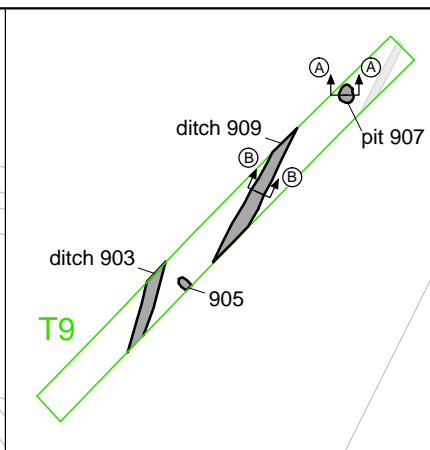
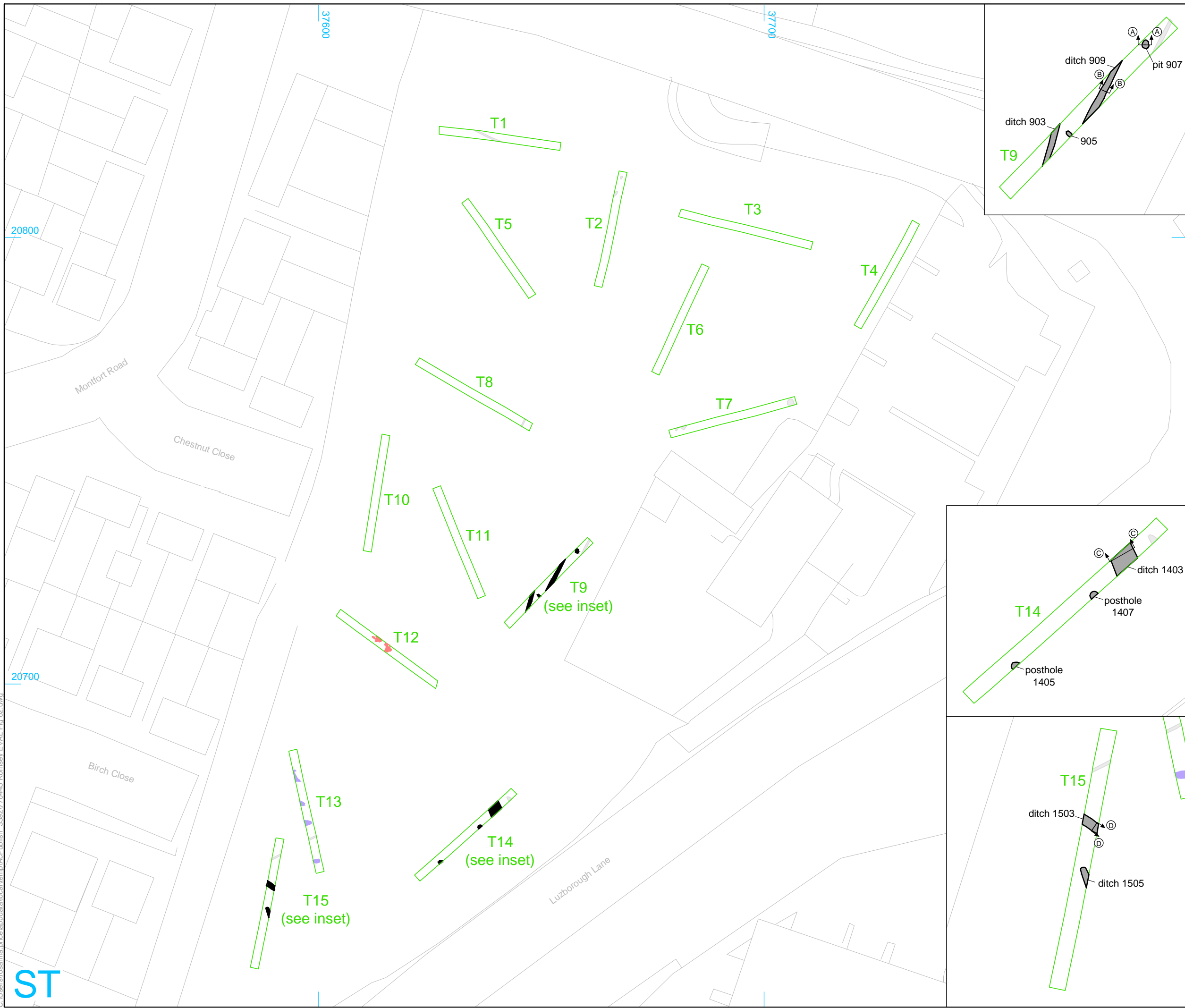
FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

0 1km

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 the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller
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 Cotswold Archaeology Ltd 100002109

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CHECKED BY DJB
APPROVED BY DDR
PROJECT NO. 770445
DATE 14.09.16
SCALE @A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.
1



- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- modern
- geological feature
- tree-throw pit
- section location



Plan provided by client

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PROJECT TITLE
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 Luzborough Lane, Romsey, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench location plan showing
 archaeological features**

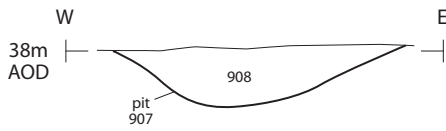
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<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 13.09.16	2
<small>APPROVED BY</small> DDR	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:800 & 1:400	

C:\Users\rosanna.pricelap\data\local\temp\AcPublish_3392\770445 Romsey EVAL Fig 02.dwg

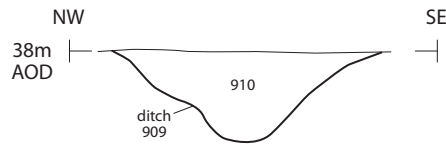
ST



Section AA



Section BB



Trench 9, pit 907, looking south-west (scale 1m)



Trench 9, ditch 909, looking north-east (scale 0.4m)



Trench 9, looking north-east (scales 1m)



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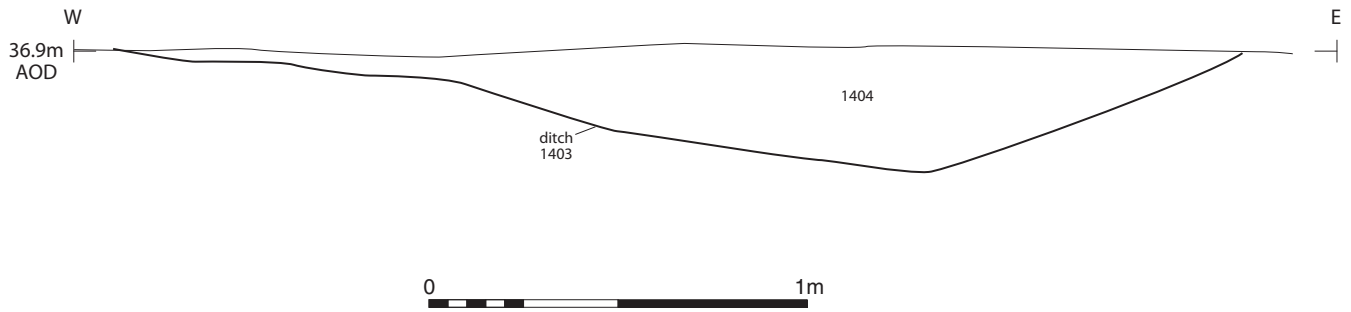
Land West of Luzborough Public House,
 Luzborough Lane, Romsey, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 9: sections and photographs

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Section CC



Trench 14, looking south (scales 1m)



Trench 14, ditch 1403, looking north-east (scale 1m)



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PROJECT TITLE

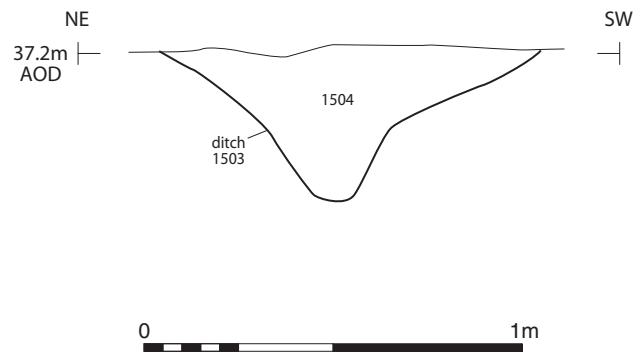
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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 14: section and photographs

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Section DD



Trench 15, looking north (scales 1m)



Trench 15, ditch 1503, looking east (scale 1m)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 15: section and photographs

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