

FORMER SEB DEPOT,  
BACK OF THE WALLS,  
SOUTHAMPTON

REPORT ON AN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION

SITE CODE: SOU1666

REPORT NO: R11920

NOVEMBER 2014



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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**FORMER SEB DEPOT, BACK OF THE WALLS, SOUTHAMPTON**  
**REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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## 1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of development at the former SEB Depot, Back of the Walls, Southampton. PCA (West) were appointed to undertake the work by CgMs Consulting. The site was located to the immediate east of the site of Southampton's medieval town wall in the known location of the town's double ditches. Evidence of Saxon activity had previously been identified cutting a berm between the inner ditch and the town wall to the north of the site and historic maps of the area indicate that a substantial late 18<sup>th</sup> century artillery bastion occupied the northern part of the site. Prior evaluation on the site had located a section of limestone wall interpreted as the outer wall of a late 18<sup>th</sup> century artillery bastion, based on cartographic evidence. The Southampton to Salisbury Canal is known to have passed through the site although its location is not precisely known.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of five trenches in two phases of fieldwork. Evidence of a berm between the town wall and the inner ditch was recorded in one trench and possible evidence of a berm between the double ditches was recorded in another. Evidence of silting deposits within the town ditches overlain by post-medieval infilling was recorded in several of the trenches.

The section of limestone (Bastion) wall previously identified by evaluation was located and further exposed and characterised in one trench although attempts to find its projected location elsewhere on the site failed. Possible evidence of deposits forming the rampart of the bastion were recorded in one trench.

No evidence of the canal was found within the trenches.

The evaluation confirmed the results of the previous investigations that the bulk of the site has been extensively disturbed by modern development, although two late 18<sup>th</sup> century discrete features were recorded cutting the infill of the inner town ditch in one trench, one of which contained evidence of iron metalworking.

It is recommended that, given the archaeological resource potential of the site has been demonstrably impacted and reduced, no further archaeological works are necessary other than in the north-east corner of the site in the area of Trench 2. In this area a watching brief should be maintained during groundwork for the proposed development.

## **2. INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 Planning Background**

2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) were appointed by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the former SEB Depot, Back of the Walls, Southampton, (Figure 1), hereafter 'the Site', in connection with its proposed redevelopment. Planning permission for redevelopment of the site has been granted, subject to the signing of a S106 agreement. The redevelopment comprises the erection of a building of between 6 and 9-storeys (including lower ground level) to provide a student hall of residence (350 rooms) with associated facilities, a cafe with associated parking and vehicular access from Canal Walk.

2.1.2 The archaeological evaluation is required by the LPA, acting on advice from the Historic Environment Team (HET), Southampton City Council, archaeological advisor to the LPA, to provide additional information toward understanding the archaeological implications of the proposed redevelopment and determining the subsequent treatment of archaeological resources within it, as per the conditions attached to the planning permission. This approach is in keeping with the NPPF Section 12 and Local Plan Policy. The site is situated within the City Centre and Itchen Ferry Local Area of Archaeological Potential (LAAP), designated by Southampton City Council in 2010.

2.1.3 In consequence of the advice provided by HET five archaeological conditions will be applied if planning consent is granted for the redevelopment of the site. These seek to secure the requirement for the implementation and completion of the archaeological evaluation (addressed by this document), the requirement for further archaeological works and an assessment of the threat to archaeological resources posed by the redevelopment.

2.1.4 The archaeological evaluation strategy set out in this document has been informed by a Desk-based Assessment (WA 2013), which summarised previous archaeological investigations on the site and in its vicinity, and follows consultation with the HET by CgMs Consulting. Previous investigations within the site have identified it contains archaeological resources that may be threatened by the proposed redevelopment.

2.1.5 The first phase of evaluation was undertaken over the period 04/09/2014 – 19/10/2014. The second phase of evaluation was conducted over the period 28/10/2014 – 31/10/2014.

### **2.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology**

2.2.1 The site, a roughly rectangular area centred on SU442163 111378, measures approximately 1.9ha in extent and lies between Back of the Walls and Canal Walk. It is in two parts, the larger and higher western and southern part forming the current car park, at c. 6.5m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), and the smaller north-eastern part, at c. 5m aOD, which is currently open ground. The two parts are separated by a c. 1.5m high retaining wall topped by a metal post and rail fence. An electricity substation, not part of the site, lies along its eastern boundary.

2.2.2 The underlying geology of the site comprises Palaeogene sand, silt and clay of the Earnley Sand Formation, which are overlain by superficial Quaternary River Terrace Deposits comprising clay and silt 'brickearth' (British Geological Survey).

### 3. **AIMS & OBJECTIVES**

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the character, extent, date, condition and significance of archaeological resources surviving within the site, taking account of their potential to contain biological and palaeo-environmental remains. The evaluation aimed to provide sufficient information, so that the future treatment of archaeological remains within the site, in respect of the proposed development, may be determined.

The evaluation trenches specific aims were:

- Does evidence of a berm survive between the outer face of the town wall and the western edge of the inner of the town ditches and does the berm contain evidence of Saxon settlement pre-dating the construction of the medieval defences (Trench 1)?
- Does evidence of the post-medieval artillery redoubt survive that can extend and build on the previous evaluation results by demonstrating the likely extent of the redoubt within the site (Trench 2)?
- Does the southern part of the site contain evidence of the inner and outer town ditches at depth i.e. below the level reached by the previous evaluation (Trench 3)?

#### **4. METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 The initial phase of fieldwork comprised the excavation of three evaluation trenches. The trenches were mechanically excavated utilising a stepping-in technique to remove the threat of deep overhead sections whilst enabling good visibility and, potentially, access to deeply stratified deposits.
- 4.2 Trench 1 was located in the northwest area of the site adjacent to, and to the immediate south of, evaluation trenches T1 and T2 excavated by Southampton Archaeology (SA) on the site in 1994 (see Figures 2 & 4). The finished trench measured approximately 11m x 4.5m. The northernmost 2m of the trench was not excavated to any depth beyond the removal of the modern ground surface due to the presence of a limestone wall in the trench which hampered machine excavation in this area.
- 4.3 Machine excavation of Trench 1 was suspended at a depth of 1.2m below ground surface to allow for recording of the trench sections ahead of further, deeper, stepped machine excavation of the trench. Following monitoring and discussion between the Historic Environment Team Leader for Southampton City Council, CgMs and PCA it was agreed that machine excavation of Trench 1 cease at the attained level.
- 4.4 Trench 2 was located in the lower north-east corner of the site (see Figures 2 & 4). The trench was re-positioned approximately 0.5m to the east of the intended location to avoid disturbance to a breeze block retaining wall between the higher area of the site to the west and the lower area to the east, whilst retaining the alignment of the original trench. Machining in the southwest corner of the trench undermined the breeze block retaining wall in that area so it was decided to remove part of the retaining wall, thereby extending the southern limits of the trench. The trench sections were successively stepped in such a manner that safe entry into the trench was attained to a depth of approximately 3.5m below ground surface for recording purposes. The final metre or so, in depth, of trenching was recorded from the top of the lowest step.
- 4.5 Trench 3 was located at the southern end of the site (see Figures 2 & 4). A 1m thick concrete foundation slab was encountered just below ground surface at the western end of the trench, however, a rectangular area measuring 5.5m x 4m was successfully removed revealing soft deposits below. The eastern end of the trench was greatly disturbed by both modern brick footings and an extensive cylindrical inspection pit leaving only two small rectangular areas (3m x 1.5m & 3.5m x 1.7m) that could be investigated by the machine. Subsequent to initial stepping at the western end of Trench 3, continued excavation resulted in both



the north and south facing sections becoming unstable due to the presence of extensive and deep post-medieval and modern drainage groundworks. It was, therefore, not possible to enter the trench to clean the sections and all recording was undertaken from the top of the trench.

- 4.6 Subsequent to the indeterminate results of the evaluations trenches it was decided that a further trench (Trench 4) be excavated based on an overlay of the historic maps of the site. Trench 4 was located centrally along the western area of the site in an attempt to locate the southern edge of the postulated post-medieval bastion as depicted by the historic maps. Its final position was also determined by the proposed piling location for the intended development (see Figures 2 & 4). Machining encountered a thick concrete foundation slab extending 6m from the southern trench of the trench which was left *in-situ*. Soft deposits were, however, encountered at the northern end of the trench. The finished dimensions of the trench were 9.4m x 2.5m. Trench 4 was not stepped but access to the trench was made by the concrete foundation slab at the southern end of the trench which formed a suitable step.
- 4.7 Subsequent to an interim report on the findings from the four trenches and the acquisition of a previously unconsulted historic map which provided, potentially, more accurate documentary evidence of archaeologically significant remains on the site, the HET requested that a further trench (Trench 5) be excavated based on an overlay of the historic map. Trench 5 was located between trenches 1 and 4 (see Figures 2 & 4).
- 4.8 It was decided that two machine excavated slots – one at either end of the trench, be undertaken in order to rapidly assess the presence or absence of the bastion wall, previously encountered in Trench 2, within this area of the site. Whilst removing modern deposits at the eastern end of the trench, several large fragments of asbestos were identified within the spoil so machining was ceased immediately, the relevant parties informed, and this part of the trench backfilled.
- 4.9 A second slot was mechanically excavated at the western end of the trench although the presence of a 1m deep concrete foundation slab restricted excavation to the south. The final dimensions of this slot measured 4.5m<sup>2</sup> and no evidence of the wall was located in this trench. Following further consultations it was decided that Trench 5 be extended both north and south to provide a contiguous length of trenching from Trench 1 to Trench 4 in an attempt to locate the southern edge of the bastion wall. The northern trench extension to Trench 5 measured 10m x 2.6m and the southern extension 10.5m x 3m. Unlike the previous trenches, Trench 5 and its extensions were not

stepped. The upper 1.5m of the east-facing section of Trench 5 was hand-cleaned following partial backfilling to allow safe access into the trench, otherwise the trench sections were recorded from the top of the trenches.

## **5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **5.1 Trench 1 (Figures 2 – 4; Plate 1)**

5.1.1 Machine removal of the tarmac ground surface revealed a sequence of levelling and make-up layers (contexts **101 – 106**) to an approximate depth of 0.7m extending across the trench. Beneath the modern make-up deposits and overlying post-medieval deposits, at the northern end of the trench, was a single course of a broadly E-W aligned limestone blocks (**109**). The limestones may have previously formed the base of a wall. The limestone course was truncated by the concrete footings and cast iron stanchions of later, modern buildings in several places.

5.1.2 Machining of deposits beneath the modern levelling layers south of wall **109** exposed a yellowish brown silty clay loam, **107**, up to 0.7m thick which contained thin, irregular, dark greyish brown sandy clay loam lenses. In the south-facing section of the trench these lenses were clearly exhibited as alternating light and dark bands, whilst in the east-facing section they were seen to taper as they extended southwards. Beneath **107** was a dark greyish brown sandy clay loam layer, **108**. The interface between the two layers was noticeably irregular and **108**, similar to **107**, tapered in thickness from the north end of the trench towards the southern end of the trench. A single sherd of Anglo-Norman scratched marked gritty ware and seven sherds of high – late medieval pottery comprising pitchers, jugs and cooking pots were obtained from context **108** (Trott, this report) whilst cleaning the trench. In addition, eight sherds of post-medieval pottery ranging in date from the late 17<sup>th</sup> to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century comprising panchions, chamber pots and jugs were recovered from this context. Ten fragments of animal bone from a variety of species was also recovered from **108**. A further two unstratified late – mid-18<sup>th</sup> century chamber pot sherds were recovered from the trench. Whilst clearly residual within post-medieval deposits the presence of pottery from earlier periods suggests activity from the post-Conquest period and onwards on the site.

### **5.2 Trench 2 (Figures 2 – 4; Plates 2 – 5)**

5.2.1 The section of limestone wall previously exposed by Southampton Archaeology's 1994 evaluation Trench 1 – and interpreted as the outer wall of an artillery bastion - was encountered at a depth of 3.61m OD in Trench 2. Excavation revealed that this previously exposed section of wall formed part of

the upper course of a steeply battered N-S aligned limestone wall (**209**) which extended into both the north and south sections of the trench. The battered wall was measured to a depth of approximately 2.3m from its uppermost course to the bottom of the trench (circa 0.52m OD), where it cut into the waterlogged fills of the outer town ditch. Water ingress at the bottom of the trench obscured clear identification of the base of the wall which, presumably, was bedded on the underlying natural gravel. The outer face of the wall was composed of roughly rectangular limestone blocks bonded in a dark grey mortar containing charcoal inclusions. The use of this dark grey mortar is associated with structures of the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century in Southampton (Garner, 1994, pp 6). The author has also encountered a similar bonding mortar within limestone structures at the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Royal Clarence Victualing Yard in Gosport. A N-S aligned domed red-brick culvert was encountered butting wall **209** low-down within the trench which utilised a similar dark grey mortar. Presumably, this mortar has some superior hardening properties over standard lime-mortar making it better suited to use in wet or waterlogged ground conditions.

- 5.2.3 Remnants of an upper, superstructure to wall **209** were exposed at a depth of 1.5m below ground surface (3.6m OD). This comprised irregular-shaped limestone blocks bonded in a soft creamy-white coloured mortar, offset by 0.2m to the west of the battered wall. The superstructure had been mostly robbed-out and the remaining wall was cut into by brick walls forming cellars at the rear of tenement buildings erected in the 1840s fronting onto Canal Walk. Whilst cleaning the remnants of the superstructure the dislodging of a large limestone block revealed a closely packed assemblage of clay pipes, oyster shell and an earthenware bottle. The clay pipe dates from the early 1840s (Trott, this report) and the assemblage was, most likely, deposited by builders when constructing the tenements lining Canal Walk. Two sherds of high-medieval pottery sherds and ten sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from wall **209** whilst hand-cleaning. The post-medieval pottery ranges in date from the late 17<sup>th</sup> – mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and, given the nature of the disturbance of the wall, merely attests to activity on the site over an extensive period, although included within the assemblage are some sherds of high-status porcelain.
- 5.2.4 The surviving superstructure of the wall was overlain by a sequence of layers (**201 – 206** and **215**) some of which appeared to be present in the lower part of the west-facing section (context **225**) and may, therefore, represent infilling of the ditch in front of the wall. Two sherds of mid-18<sup>th</sup> – mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Creamware were recovered from **225**. The east and west sides of a cut (**211**)

was visible cutting infill deposit **202** in section above wall **209** and this may represent a robber trench associated with the robbing out of wall **209**.

5.2.5 At its southern end wall **209** was overlain by an east-west aligned limestone wall (**210**). The wall survived to a height of 0.3m below ground surface in the north-facing section of the trench whilst a section of the wall survived up to the height of ground level in the southwest corner of the trench following removal of the breeze block retaining wall. Wall **210** was of similar construction to wall **209**, consisting of roughly rectangular limestone blocks bonded in a creamy-white lime mortar. Whilst wall **210** was observed to overlie wall **209** in the southwest corner of the trench its depth and thickness was not established. It is assumed that wall **210** is not contemporary with wall **209** as the arrangement of the walls deviates from the expected form of the bastion as depicted on Woolley's map and does not clearly conform to any of the known forms of bastion employed during the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Furthermore, the arrangement of the walls would appear to compromise the integrity of what was intended as a defensive structure. A single tobacco clay-pipe bowl with a manufacture date of 1855 – 1859 was recovered whilst hand-cleaning **210**.

5.2.6 As this part of the site appears to be the most likely location of the course of the short-lived Southampton to Salisbury Canal –as indicated by the cartographic evidence- there is reason to question whether the walls might have an association with the canal. Even if wall **209** originally formed part of the bastion, it is questionable whether this section of wall could have been later incorporated into the canal and, together with wall **210**, formed a lock or part of a wharf, perhaps. How this arrangement would have functioned cannot be explained and is merely speculative; wall **210** may have a totally unrelated, later function.

5.2.7 A further, small section of limestone wall (**229**) was exposed in the south-west corner of the trench, and its eastern face was slightly set-back to the west of the western edge of wall **209** (see Plate 5). It may have previously overlain wall **209** prior to robbing-out, although its relationship with **209** was not established. Removal of the deposits overlying wall **209** revealed wall **229** extending to the west for c.1.4m where it appeared to cut a sequence of layers overlying what appeared to be natural brickearth between the western edge of the trench and the retaining wall dividing the upper and lower parts of the site, perhaps representing the berm between the inner and outer town ditches. To the immediate north of wall **229** and to the west of wall **209**, machining revealed a north-south mortar surface c.1m wide overlying, what appeared to be, limestone

blocks which may represent either another north-south aligned limestone wall or demolition material from the robbing-out or demolition of walls **209** and, or, **229**.

5.2.8 At the fullest depth of the trench achievable by machine excavation was a blackish-blue waterlogged gravelly silt at an approximate depth of 4m below ground surface, representing waterlogged town ditch fills. In the west-facing section of the trench the tipping deposits visible overlying wall **209** in the east-facing section were visible at the base of the section overlain by a c.3m thick orange-brown gravel which represented the infill of a deep cut which extended across the entire eastern length of the trench. This cut possibly represents removal and infilling of the soft ditch deposits in preparation for the re-laying of Canal Walk, possibly sometime in the 1960s when the adjacent Palmerston House was constructed.

### 5.3 Trench 3 (Figures 2 – 4; Plates 6 & 7)

5.3.1 Two small rectangular trenches excavated at the eastern end of the trench revealed a sequence of eight deposits on a west to east tipline (**337 – 344**) spanning the two trenches. Blackish-blue gleys (**351**) were encountered at an approximate depth of 2.5m below ground surface in which the remnants of two *in-situ* wooden posts were identified. The posts have been identified as oak (by the author) and had been shaped into planks with tapered points. It is assumed that the posts were originally associated with the ditch, perhaps forming part of a bridge over the ditch. The gleys at the bottom of the trench represent waterlogged deposits within the town ditch and the overlying tipped deposits, infilling of the town ditch. Natural gravel (**352**) was exposed at a depth of 4.4m below ground surface within the trench. A solitary unstratified clay-pipe bowl of early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date was collected from within the area of the two trenches.

5.3.2 Machining within the western area of Trench 3 exposed a sequence of modern levelling layers which, in the north-facing section, were cut by a modern service trench which ran at an oblique angle, and a modern pit or trench. In the south-facing section of the trench a sequence of layers with west to east tiplines was visible overlying the fills of a cut for a brick culvert, which was exposed at a depth of 3m below ground surface (3m OD). The cut for the culvert truncated a sequence of deposits at the western end of the trench comprising a mortar layer (**356**), which may represent a construction layer associated with the medieval town wall, beneath which was dark yellowish brown brickearth layer (**359**), and beneath that, natural brickearth (**364**). This sequence of layers overlying the natural may possibly represent layers forming the berm between the town wall

and ditch, although it was not possible to access the trench at this depth to investigate these deposits thoroughly. No features were observed cutting into these layers. At the eastern end of this trench the culvert cut a blackish blue deposit which probably represents infilling or silting-up of the inner town ditch.

#### **5.4 Trench 4 (Figures 2 – 4; Plate 8)**

5.4.1 Machining revealed a stratigraphic sequence comprising, from the top of the trench, alternate layers of concrete, tarmac and a further layer of concrete. Beneath these modern surfacing layers levelling and make-up layers (**401 – 405**) was a layer of cobbles laid lengthways and bedded in sand (**406**) which may represent a post-medieval yard surface or path.

5.4.2 In the west-facing section of the trench the cobble layer was underlain by a sequence of broadly, uniform thick gravel and clayey layers (**407 – 415**) which overlay a blackish-blue gley (**416**), representing the silting deposits within the town ditch. Two discrete features (**410 & 411**) were visible in plan cutting gravel layer **415**. **410** was recorded as a sub-circular feature 0.6m in diameter and 0.36m deep, although in the east-facing section of the trench, which was adjacent to the western edge of the feature, the cut for this feature appeared to extend for approximately 0.5m in height where it cut layer **409**. It's fill (**417**) was composed of a closely packed brick and mortar rubble. No finds were recovered from the feature. The uniform roundness of this feature gives the appearance of a large posthole rather than a pit, though this interpretation could not be substantiated. To the immediate southeast of **410** was a sub-square feature (**411**) measuring approximately 1m<sup>2</sup> with noticeably rounded corners. The feature was excavated to a depth of 0.22m and contained a primary fill (**412**) comprising a gravelly sandy clay with a small patch of charcoal evident centrally at the top of the fill. **412** yielded a substantial quantity of finds including 34 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 11 fragments of animal bone, clay-pipe, glass, oyster shell, brick fragments and several concreted lumps of slag which provide evidence of smelting (Morgan, this report). The pottery from **412** provides a date for the feature in the range of mid-18<sup>th</sup> – mid 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Given the admixture of finds within this feature it is difficult to attribute an original function although the presence of iron slag from this feature indicates metalworking on, or near, the site. Given the proximity of features **410** and **411** there is a strong possibility that the features are associated although somewhat truncated by later Modern activity. The southern end of feature **411** was cut by an east-west orientated linear cut (**413**) which on further investigation was the cut for a modern service pipe.

## 5.5 Trench 5 (Figures 2 – 4; Plates 9 - 12)

- 5.5.1 The sections in Trench 5 revealed, at the top of the trench, a sequence of modern deposits comprising tarmac and concrete ground surfaces, make-up and levelling layers and a 0.9m thick concrete foundation slab in the south-facing section of the trench. Beneath the modern deposits was a 0.52m thick bluish black silty clay loam (**517**) which contained small oyster shell fragments throughout, which extended from the western trench edge on a west to east tipline towards the eastern end of the trench. A number of post-medieval glass fragments from a bottle were observed in this deposit, but not retrieved. Below **517** in the east-facing section was a 0.7m thick, firm, dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam (**519**), also on a west to east tipline. A single sherd of early – mid-18<sup>th</sup> century Verwood dish was retrieved from **519**. Other than a few mortar inclusions **519** was otherwise uncontaminated. In the north-facing section two further, lesser, tipping deposits (**518** and **508**) were visible sandwiched between **517** and **519**. Presumably, these tipping deposits represent post-medieval infills of the town ditch which suggests that the western edge of the inner town ditch would have been very close to the town wall here. At the eastern end of the trench the tipping deposits were cut by a brick culvert (**509**), which must be an extension of the culvert encountered in Trench 3, and which was sealed by a 1.2m thick homogenous clay loam (**502**).
- 5.5.2 In the northwestern corner of the trench a linear feature (**503**) measuring up to 2.6m east-west and 1.6m north-south and 1.5m deep was cut by the town ditch (**501**). **503** contained two fills: a primary fill (**504**) which lined the cut and contained a substantial amount of unbonded limestone blocks of varying sizes and a secondary fill (**505**) which was a homogenous deposit with sparse limestone inclusions. Both fills were visible in the east and south-facing sections of the trench. Initially it was thought that this feature may be evidence of the southern edge of the bastion wall as shown on Woolley's 1791 map, however, as it was cut by the town ditch and bore no physical resemblance to the wall encountered in Trench 2 it would seem likely that it represents some earlier activity. Feature **503** cut natural brickearth (**506**) at the bottom of the trench and beneath the brickearth the blackish blue stained natural gravel (**507**) was encountered at a depth of 4.4m below ground surface.
- 5.5.3 Rather frustratingly, the course of the southern edge of the bastion wall on the site, as determined by overlay of Woolley's 1791 map, places it directly underneath an east-west aligned, 1m thick slab of concrete encountered in the trench. However, if the southern bastion wall was battered as in Trench 2, then

it seems likely that such a substantial wall would have been located within either the Trench 5 and northern extension to Trench 5 sections. The paucity of evidence for the bastion wall within Trench 5 suggests that it has, most probably, been removed by post-medieval and modern development.

## **5.6 Northern Extension to Trench 5 (Figures 2 – 4; Plates 13 – 15)**

5.6.1 Machine removal of concrete ground surface in the northern extension to Trench 5 revealed a sequence of modern demolition deposits overlying a series of east-west orientated red brick walls and drainage pipes. Beneath the modern deposits at the northern end of the trench was a dark yellowish brown sandy clay layer (**512**) containing dark greyish brown lenses orientated on a north-south tipline. This deposit is a continuation of layers **107** and **108** encountered in Trench 1 to the immediate north of this trench. Beneath the modern deposits at the southern end of this trench was a dark brown silty clay deposit (**514**) that extended 2m north from the southern end of the trench and tapered into the southern trench edge over its depth. This deposit may have represented the fill of a cut, however it was not possible to access the trench to hand-clean this area to clearly establish its boundaries. Deeper excavation of this trench revealed a 3m thick homogenous yellowish brown sandy clay (**513**) beneath **512** and **514** which sloped gently from north–south at its lower interface. Below **513** were two dark gleys (**515** and **516**) representing silting deposits within the town ditch. An assemblage of animal bone including a variety of species (Rielly, this report) was recovered from the lower deposit (**516**). Natural gravel was recorded beneath the gleys at a depth of 5.1m below ground surface.

## **5.7 Southern Extension to Trench 5 (Figures 2 – 4; Plate 16)**

5.7.1 The stratigraphy recorded in the southern extension to Trench 5 comprised, from the top of the trench, a concrete ground surface layer which sealed a variety of modern make-up and demolition layers and the brick and concrete footings for pre-existing modern buildings. Beneath these modern deposits a 1.4m thick yellowish brown gravel make-up layer (**500**) was recorded, which was also present in Trench 5. This gravel overlay the yellowish brown silty clay backfill (**502**) of a brick culvert (also recorded in Trench 5) which flanked the western edge of the trench. Exposure of the brick culvert revealed an offshoot heading in a north-easterly direction. At the bottom of the trench the culvert cut the dark grey silting deposits within the town ditch (**515**).



## **6. THE FINDS**

### **6.1 Pottery by Kevin Trott**

#### **Introduction**

In total sixty-nine sherds of pottery representing thirty-nine vessels were submitted for examination. The pottery recovered ranges in date from the Saxo-Norman to the early modern periods. Where possible the codenames used for the archive of this site have been related to known Southampton codes (Brown 2002), although the fabric codes for the later post-medieval/early modern wares have not been officially printed, although recent work in the French Quarter (Brown in Brown & Hardy 2011) and elsewhere in the central Southern seaboard (Jarvis in Horsey 1992); (Barton in Fox & Barton 1986) & (Garratt & Osgood in Cunliffe & Garratt 1994) has listed the pottery assemblage based on the main manufacture centres. The Medieval and Post-medieval Type Series held in the Museum Stores on French Street, Southampton was consulted, along with the author's own Hampshire Type Series. Every effort was made to parallel the sherds found on this site with examples from the type series.

The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Fabric identifications of some of the pottery was examined under x20 magnification. Recording of the medieval & Post-medieval assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001).

#### **Condition**

The pottery is mostly in a slightly abraded to fairly fresh condition with sherd size mainly falling into the small to medium size range (below 50 grams). Only seven vessels are represented by more than one sherd and there are no cross-context joining sherds.

#### **Overall Chronology and Source**

A range of eight Saxo-Norman-to-medieval ware types and nine Post-medieval-to-early modern wares was identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Tables 1 & 2. The Saxo-Norman to early modern period wares includes local and regionally/imported ceramics. A fairly limited range of vessels types was recovered in the Saxo-Norman/medieval periods included a range of cooking pots, jars and pitchers/jugs. During the Post-medieval/early modern periods the range of vessel types was more varied that included panchion/dishes, cups, plates, bowls, jug/flasks, chamber pots and lid.

| Context | Southampton Fabric Codes | Full Name                           | Vessel          | Spot date                    | Total sherds | Total vessels | Weight (g) |
|---------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 108     | 1007                     | Scratched marked gritty ware        | Jar/Cooking pot | 11 <sup>th</sup> cent-c.1250 | 1            | 1             | 3          |
| 108     | 1027                     | Well-fired sandy ware               | Cooking pot     | 1350-16 <sup>th</sup> cent   | 3            | 1             | 58         |
| 108     | 1044                     | Southampton white ware              | Pitcher/Jug     | 1250-1350                    | 1            | 1             | 24         |
| 108     | 1123                     | Southampton sandy course ware       | Pitcher/jug     | 1250-1350                    | 1            | 1             | 11         |
| 108     | 1230                     | Southampton High Street course ware | Pitcher/jug     | 1250-1350                    | 1            | 1             | 4          |
| 108     | 1257                     | Langerwehe Stoneware                | Jug/Flask       | 1350-16 <sup>th</sup> cent   | 1            | 1             | 7          |
| 209     | 1024                     | Southampton course ware             | Cooking pot     | 1250-1350                    | 1            | 1             | 9          |
| 209     | 1034                     | Laverstock ware                     | Pitcher/jug     | 1250-1350                    | 1            | 1             | 9          |

**Table 1:** Medieval Pottery codes and date ranges with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

| Context | Southampton Fabric Codes | Full Name              | Vessel      | Spot date  | Total sherds | Total vessels | Weight (g) |
|---------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------|--|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 108     | 1326                     | Verwood-type ware      | Chamber pot | 1680-1750  | 1            | 1             | 44         |
| 108     | 1326                     | Verwood-type ware      | Jug         | 1720-1750  | 1            | 1             | 7          |
| 108     | 1326                     | Verwood-type ware      | panchion    | Early-Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> Cent                    | 1            | 1             | 4          |
| 108     | 1326                     | Verwood-type ware      | panchion    | Early-Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> Cent                    | 1            | 1             | 27         |
| 108     | 1326                     | Verwood-type ware      | Panchion    | Early-Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> Cent                    | 1            | 1             | 7          |
| 108     | 1532                     | Post-medieval Red ware | Panchion    | Late 17 <sup>th</sup> -Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> Cent   | 1            | 1             | 6          |
| 108     | 1532                     | Post-medieval Red ware | Chamber pot | Late 17 <sup>th</sup> -Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> Cent   | 1            | 1             | 19         |
| 108     | 1532                     | Post-medieval Red ware | Jug         | 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> Cent            | 1            | 1             | 2          |
| 112     | 1523                     | Post-medieval Red ware | Chamber pot | Early-Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> Cent                    | 1            | 1             | 15         |
| 112     | 1532                     | Post-medieval Red ware | Chamber pot | Late 17 <sup>th</sup> -Early 18 <sup>th</sup> Cent | 1            | 1             | 12         |

|     |      |                                |  |  |    |   |       |
|-----|------|--------------------------------|--|--|----|---|-------|
| 209 | -    | Westerwald                     | Jug  | Late 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> Cent       | 1  | 1 | 9     |
| 209 | -    | Chantilly soft-paste Porcelain | Green printed decorated plate                  | 1760-1800  | 1  | 1 | 58    |
| 209 | -    | Pearl ware                     | Black printed decorated tea cup                | Early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> Cent                    | 5  | 1 | 114   |
| 209 | -    | Doulton stoneware              | Ink bottle                                     | 1860-1900  | 2  | 1 | 173   |
| 209 | -    | English Salt-glazed ware       | Jack/snob                                      | Mid-18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> Cent  | 1  | 1 | 7     |
| 210 | -    | Cream ware                     | Blue sponge printed decorated coffee pot       | Late 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> Cent | 1  | 1 | 11    |
| 210 | -    | Transfer-printed ware          | Royal blue printed decoration                  | Early 19 <sup>th</sup> Cent                        | 1  | 1 | 13    |
| 225 | -    | Cream ware                     | Plate  | Mid-late 18 <sup>th</sup> Cent                     | 1  | 1 | 5     |
| 225 | -    | Cream ware                     | Blue printed decorated tea cup                 | Late 18-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> Cent                  | 1  | 1 | 3     |
| 412 | 1326 | Verwood-type ware              | Lid  | 1780-1810  | 1  | 1 | 321   |
| 412 | 1523 | Post-medieval Red ware         | Panchion                                       | 1750-1780  | 16 | 1 | 1.622 |
| 412 | 1523 | Post-medieval Red ware         | Chamber pot                                    | 1750-1780  | 7  | 1 | 301   |
| 412 | 1523 | Post-medieval Red ware         | Bowl   | 1780-1810  | 2  | 1 | 166   |
| 412 | -    | Cream ware                     | Plate  | Late 18-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> Cent                  | 1  | 1 | 5     |
| 412 | -    | Cream ware                     | Black & red external printed Jug               | Early 19 <sup>th</sup> Cent                        | 1  | 1 | 8     |
| 412 | -    | Pearl ware                     | Blue printed decorated plate                   | Early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> Cent                    |    |   | 4     |
| 412 | -    | English salt-glazed            | Internal red & Black printed decorated tea cup | Mid-late 18 <sup>th</sup> Cent                     | 1  | 1 | 8     |
| 412 | -    | Transfer Printed ware          | Royal blue printed decoration                  | Early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> Cent                    | 1  | 1 | 1     |
| 414 | 1326 | Verwood-type ware              | Pitcher/jug                                    | 1720-1750  | 2  | 1 | 115   |
| 414 | -    | Transfer Printed               | Royal blue printed                             | Early-mid  | 1  | 1 | 1     |

|            |      | ware              | decoration    | 19 <sup>th</sup><br>Cent                 |   |   |    |
|------------|------|-------------------|---------------|--|---|---|----|
| <b>519</b> | 1326 | Verwood-type ware | Panchion/dish | Early-Mid<br>18 <sup>th</sup><br>century | 1 | 1 | 35 |

**Table 2:** Post-medieval codenames and date ranges with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

### Anglo-Norman

A single relatively un-abraded sherd of Saxo-Norman Scratch-marked ware (SOU 1007) was recovered from Context (108). In Southampton Brown (2002, 9) suggests that this fabric appears in the post-Conquest period and flourishes throughout the 12<sup>th</sup> century, but to date, cannot be dated with certainty to the late Saxon period. Its presence on a site within the medieval town is an indicator of post-Conquest activity.

### High Medieval

Overall, five of the pottery vessels recovered from the site can be dated to the high medieval period, between c.1250 to c.1350. Four of the five sherds recovered from Contexts (108) and (209) derived from Pitchers or jugs with a single fragment from a Cooking pot from Context (209) in a local Southampton coarse ware fabric (SOU 1024). This fabric is a finer version of SOU Fabric 1123 that survived in Context (108) as a splashed olive green glazed rod handle from a pitcher/jug. Two further pitcher/jug sherds from Context (108) were locally produced wares of Southampton White ware (SOU 1044) and Southampton High Street Course ware (SOU 1230). Both these products were found in a batch of wasters in Southampton High Street (Brown 2002, 13-14). A slightly abraded pitcher/jug sherd of Laverstock wheel-thrown sandy ware (SOU 1034) was found within Context (209). This was the only example from the site of a local import from the kilns near Salisbury.

### Late Medieval

The two un-abraded late medieval sherds found on the site (Context 108) consisted of the body fragment from a cooking pot, from a well-fired Sandy ware fabric (SOU 1027), and the lower body sherd from an imported Rhenish Langerwehe Stoneware (SOU 1257) jug or flask.

Thirty-one vessels of post-medieval to early modern type and date to between the mid-late 16<sup>th</sup> and mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. A large proportion of the earthenware sherds recovered from the site consisted of eight Verwood-type wares (SOU 1326) and eight Post-medieval red wares (4 x SOU 1523 & 4 x SOU 1532). The vessel types consisted of chamber pots, panchion's, jugs,

bowls and a lid. The earliest fabric was SOU 1532 that was mainly recovered from Context (108). These vessel forms were characteristic of ceramics common in either the 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries that were phased out in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century when Fabric SOU 1523 dominated, along with the Verwood vessels of Fabric SOU 1326. A single decorated body sherd from an imported Westerwald jug from the Low Countries of late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from within Context (209).

Five late 18<sup>th</sup>-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Cream ware products were found in Contexts (210), (225) & (412) and mainly consisted of tableware's (cups, plates, jug and a coffee pot). Further tableware's of similar date consisted of a Pearlware cup (Context 209) and plate (Context 412); also a single English salt-glazed tea cup also from Context 412). An imported French Chantilly porcelain plate dated to around 1760-1800 was found in context (209), its presence suggests some status.

The latest vessels that were recovered from the site (Contexts (210), (412) & (414) consisted of several early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Transfer printed plates with Royal blue printed decoration. It was probably around the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when a Doulton stoneware ink bottle was discarded within Context (209).

The last ceramic item that is worth noting was recovered from Context (209) and it was a complete Jack or Snob made from English salt-glazed ware with a light blue underglaze and side serrations. The date of the gaming piece is based on the ceramic material that is salt-glazed ware and a mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century date should be considered.

### **Summary and Recommendations**

This small assemblage indicates Anglo-Norman to later medieval activity in this area of Southampton. The presence of the Langerwehe Stoneware vessel (SOU 1257) and the Post-medieval red ware jug (SOU 1532) suggests continuity of occupation/activity into the 16<sup>th</sup> century that continued (based on the ceramic evidence) into the early modern period. The assemblage is too small to suggest the nature or extent of this occupation. But the presence of imported post-medieval wares and tableware's indicates some prosperity in the discarded material on site. It is recommended that the entire assemblage is retained for future study.

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## 6.2 Clay-Pipe by Kevin Trott

### Introduction

In total of fifty-five fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the archaeological investigations, consisting of twenty-one bowl fragments, thirty-two stem fragments and two mouth-pieces. The assemblage contains no stamped or moulded marked pipes, but there are eighteen stamped heel marks dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

### Discussion

Most of the clay pipe assemblages are small apart from a modest-to-smallish group from Context (209). This group of pipes came from the excavation of the north-south aligned retaining wall of the Artillery Bastion and spans the late 18<sup>th</sup> to mid/late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was noted during the study of these pipe fragments that several stem pieces and a stem/heel were exhibiting mortar that was attached to the outer surfaces and within the perforated bores.

Of the forty-seven clay pipe fragments from **(209)** fifteen marked heels represented three different makers; G H (George Harding of Southampton), A C (Arthur Coster of Fareham) & W M (William Martell of Portchester) who were working between 1780's to 1871. The majority of the marks relate to the principal Southampton pipe maker George Harding who ran his business from c.1843-1871. This date is supported by the single example of a William Martell pipe that is attributed to a date of 1871-1872. The remainder of this bowl assemblage included a marked pipe of Arthur Coster who was a pipe manufacturer in Fareham at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and an unmarked plain bowl of 19<sup>th</sup> century style.

The remainder of the tobacco pipe assemblage from the site included a bowl with simple ridging from Context **(210)** that is probably a product of James Russel and John Gates of Portchester who were producing pipes in 1855-1859. A single plain 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century stem was present in Context **(225)**, along with three plain stems of similar date from Context **(412)**. Context **(300)** contained a plain bowl of a style attributable to the early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.

| Context    | Total | Weight (g) | Type  | Description  | Date Range |
|------------|-------|------------|---|--|------------|
| <b>209</b> | 11    | 119        | Bowls with leaf decoration seams and a relief-moulded mark on the sides of the heal reading GH          | Fresh with a few examples exhibiting soil staining on exterior | 1843-1871  |
| <b>209</b> | 5     | 28         | Bowls with flutes & loops round lip also a relief-moulded mark on the sides of the heal reading GH      | Fresh-slightly abraded with soil staining on exterior          | 1843-1871  |
| <b>209</b> | 5     | 40         | Bowl with decorated bottle & glass motif with a relief-moulded mark on the sides of the heal reading GH | Fresh with soil staining on exterior                           | 1843-1871  |
| <b>209</b> | 1     | 22         | Bowl with leaf decoration seams & flutes with a relief-moulded mark on the sides                        | Fresh  | 1775-1790  |

|            |    |    |  |  |                                    |
|------------|----|----|--|--|------------------------------------|
|            |    |    | of the heel AC   |  |                                    |
| <b>209</b> | 1  | 13 | Bowls with leaf decoration seams and a relief-moulded mark on the sides of the heel reading WM | Fresh with soil staining   | 1871-1872                          |
| <b>209</b> | 2  | 12 | Bowl with leaf decoration seams without a relief-moulded mark on the sides of the heel         | Fresh with burning patches on exterior                             | 19 <sup>th</sup> Century           |
| <b>209</b> | 21 | 89 | Plain stems  | Fresh-slightly abraded with some soil staining and mortar adhering | 19 <sup>th</sup> Century           |
| <b>209</b> | 2  | 9  | Plain mouth pieces   | Fresh with some soil staining                                      | 19 <sup>th</sup> Century           |
| <b>210</b> | 2  | 13 | Bowl with simple ridging and leaf decoration on forward seam                                   | Fresh  | 1855-1859                          |
| <b>225</b> | 1  | 7  | Plain stem   | Fresh  | 18-19 <sup>th</sup> Century        |
| <b>300</b> | 1  | 9  | Plain bowl   | Slightly abraded & soil stained                                    | Early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> Century |
| <b>412</b> | 3  | 11 | Plain stems  | Fresh with some soil staining                                      | 18-19 <sup>th</sup> Century        |

Table 3: Clay Tobacco Pipe Inventory

### Recommendations

The clay tobacco pipe is in a very good condition with an excellent 19<sup>th</sup> century group from Context (**209**). The assemblage was associated with other dateable artefacts that include pottery. These pipe fragments should be retained for future study with the remainder of the archive.

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### **6.3 Ceramic Building Material by Kevin Trott**

#### **Introduction**

Nine fragments of ceramic building material weighting 1014g in total, were submitted for examination. The material ranges in date from the medieval to early modern period. The fragments were examined under x20 magnification. The resulting archive was then recorded using Poole's in Brown & Hardy (2011) Type series.

#### **Condition**

The material recovered is in a variable, but stable condition. The fragments are in a highly abraded to fairly fresh condition and individual fragment sizes varies from medium (35 grams) to large (468 grams).

#### **The Ceramic Building Material**

A limited range of ceramic building material, mainly comprising of undiagnostic flat peg tile, was examined along with a single glazed ridge tile and a modern drain pipe fragment. The types are shown in Table 4.

| Context | Total | Weight (g) | Full name  | Description  | Date Range                                      |
|---------|-------|------------|------------|--|---|
| 325     | 1     | 468        | Ridge Tile | Brushed olive green glaze with streaks of white glazing on the exterior triangular crested ridge tile, with straight sides converging to an angular apex surmounted by the crest (SOU Type 1a Fabric D). | c.1250-c.1350                                   |
| 325     | 1     | 119        | Drain pipe | Vitrified salt glazed drain pipe fragment with mortar adhering to the exterior surface and three opposing side fractures.  | Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> Century |
| 327     | 3     | 224        | Peg tile   | Three con-joining peg tile pieces (SOU Fabric C) traces of mortar on upper face with one fragment displaying a kiln-blown trapped-air blister that had on erupted onto either opposing faces             | Mid-13 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> Century  |
| 412     | 2     | 96         | Peg tile   | Two fragments of very high-fired sandy fabric with evidence of sooting on the underside and side fractures of one example  | 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century      |

|            |   |     |          |  |   |
|------------|---|-----|----------|--|---|
| <b>414</b> | 2 | 107 | Peg tile | Two pieces of peg tile (SOU Fabric C) with an example of a circular peg hole (12mm wide) | Mid-13 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup><br>Century |
|------------|---|-----|----------|--|---|

Table 4: Ceramic Building Material Code names and Total Quantities by fragment count and weight

The make-up layer (**325**) produced a large fragment from a triangular crested ridge tile that conformed to Poole's Southampton Fabric D (2011, 147) that was identified, not only in fabric but style, within the excavations of the French Quarter in Southampton (Brown & Hardy 2011). Five pieces of peg tile in Poole's Fabric C (2011, 147) were recovered from the tipping/infill deposit of the inner ditch (**327**) and from the fill (**412**) of pit [**411**]. It was of note that the tile from Context (**327**) exhibited 'trapped air blistering' usually associated with kiln waste material, this tile although warped it was probably sold or utilised as a second.

The presence of later peg tile fragments from the fill (**414**) of the service trench [**413**] and the mortared fragment from a salt-glazed drain in (**325**). Indicate the presence of later post-medieval buildings and services in this investigated area of Southampton.

### Recommendations

The ceramic building material recovered dates to the High medieval period to the later post-medieval/early Modern periods. The tile probably suggests the presence of buildings of this period in the vicinity of the site. The presence of the glazed ridge tile indicates some affluence. These tile fragments should be retained for future study with the remainder of the archive, excluding the Salt-glazed drain, which should be discarded.

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## 6.4 Animal Bone by Kevin Rielly

### Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the

established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. The shoulder height estimates used in this report are based on the calculations described in Boessneck and von den Driesch (1974).

### **Description of faunal assemblage**

The site provided a total of 37 bones, these arising from 6 deposits, as shown in Table 5. Three out of the five deposits could be dated while one remains unstratified. It should also be pointed out that the bone contents of context **516** were retrieved from the spoil heap and will represent a selection of the bones deposited in this fashion. The ditch deposits refer to the contents of the town ditch, while the wall **209** has been associated with the 18<sup>th</sup> century artillery bastion mentioned above. However, the late date of this deposit suggests the bones are likely to have derived from an adjacent waste dump probably associated with general city refuse, possibly from the tenement buildings built nearby in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

The ditch fills, both in Trench 4, provided a wide range of species and skeletal parts including, from **516**, a cattle and sheep/goat pelvis, an equid scapula, a dog mandible and pelvis, two cat humerii, a chicken ulna and a sheep-size rib. There were a further two equid parts, a radius and a metacarpus within ditch fill **351**, these possibly derived from the same animal and maybe including the scapula from **516**. This was clearly an adult, robust in build and with a shoulder height (calculated from the metacarpus) of 1542.2mm. Its size and stature would suggest it was similar to the Cleveland Bay, a 'breed' commonly used for pack and pillion work and, from the early post-medieval period, for pulling coaches. The two dog bones may also represent the remains of a single individual, again adult, while the cat humerii are clearly from two different animals, a sub-adult and a juvenile. There are no obvious indications from these bones to suggest a likely date (see the 'late' attributes described below). However, the size of the equid bones would perhaps suggest a post-medieval rather than medieval date, this based on the evidence compiled regarding medieval and post-medieval horses from London and Winchester (see Rackham 1995, Cowie and Pipe 1998, 243, Yeomans et al in prep and Serjeantson and Rees 2009, 153).

|                     |              |              |              |                |             |                |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| <b>Context:</b>     | <b>351</b>   | <b>516</b>   | <b>108</b>   | <b>412</b>     | <b>209</b>  | <b>112</b>     |
| <b>Description:</b> | <b>ditch</b> | <b>ditch</b> | <b>layer</b> | <b>pit 411</b> | <b>wall</b> | <b>unstrat</b> |
| <b>Species</b>      |              |              |              |                |             |                |

|                    |          |           |           |           |          |          |
|--------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Cattle             |          | 1         | 3         |           |          | 1        |
| Equid              | 2        | 1         |           |           |          |          |
| Cattle-size        |          |           | 2         | 4         | 1        |          |
| Sheep/Goat         |          | 1         | 1         | 3         |          |          |
| Pig                |          |           | 1         |           | 1        |          |
| Sheep-size         |          | 1         | 3         | 4         | 1        |          |
| Dog                |          | 2         |           |           |          |          |
| Cat                |          | 2         |           |           |          |          |
| Small mammal       |          | 1         |           |           |          |          |
| Chicken            |          | 1         |           |           |          |          |
| <b>Grand Total</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>1</b> |

Table 5. Distribution of hand collected animal bones by context and context description.

Bones from the dated later deposits include the 18<sup>th</sup> century contents of layer **108** with a cattle femur and third phalange (both probably from adult animals); a sheep ulna and pig mandible (juvenile); plus a cattle-size limb bone fragment and a sheep-size rib. The pit fill **412** provided a more sheep-size orientated collection with three sheep metapodials (foot bones) and four sheep-size ribs complimented by a cattle-sized vertebral fragment and three indeterminate pieces. Two of the three metapodials were complete allowing the calculation of shoulder heights, one at 611.5mm and the other at 749.6mm. These and in particular the latter, are clearly from large animals. These are likely taken from late 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century improved 'types' (see Rixson 2000, 215). It should be pointed out, however, that notably large sheep do occasionally appear somewhat earlier, as for example at late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century Aldgate in London (Armitage 139-140), here interpreted as Lincolnshire or Leicestershire longwools. Finally, there are the bones from the wall **209**. Two out of the three bones in this small collection are clearly taken from 'improved' types, a juvenile pig tibia which is short and robust, and a rather large cattle-size rib. Both bones have also been sawn, the former about one third down from the proximal end. The use of the saw as a butchery tool dates approximately to the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, moving into the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Albarella 2003, 74).

### **Conclusion and recommendations for further work**

The animal bones from this site clearly provide some insight into animal usage during the post-medieval occupation of Southampton. It can be supposed from the available dating evidence and the complimentary animal bone data (the 'late' attributes) that this collection principally derived from the later part of this period. There are too few bones, however, to warrant any detailed analysis and for this reason it is recommended that no further work be undertaken on these bones.

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## 6.5 Slag by Dr. Grahame Morgan

### Descriptions

**Context (414) [1].** A dense grey spheroidal lump, weighing 230g. A section cut through this sample shows it to be composed of a grey powder containing flakes of rust, fragments of a brass-like copper alloy and small pieces of chalk or lime. Chemical tests with dilute hydrochloric acid showed it to be very calcareous, giving a pale green solution and a grey precipitate. The presence of lead was shown by reaction of a nitric acid solution tested with potassium iodide, which gave the typical bright yellow colour of lead iodide. The whole is some form of lead powder with traces of rust, chalk and copper alloy fragments. A sample completely fused when heated to 750°C. It would appear to be the residue from some unknown metal working process.

**Context (414) [2].** Four pieces of slag-like material.

**Context (414) [3].** A piece of vitrified to sintered vesicular clay furnace lining, with a glassy slag coating. 140g.

**Context (414) [4].** Partly vesicular black glassy slag with some rust attachments. 363g.

**Context (414) [5].** Black glassy material with small vesicles and some rust. 98g.

**Context (414) [6].** Grey green opaque glassy slag-like material with some rust concretions. 826g.

### **Conclusions**

The whole collection is very similar to the slag from a cupola furnaces used to re-melt cast iron. Such furnaces were used from the 19<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and possibly earlier.

## **6.6 Metalwork by Kevin Trott**

### **Introduction**

Two single metal objects, one of iron and one copper-alloy were recovered from the archaeological investigations at the NCP Car Park, Back of the Walls in Southampton. The iron object (Context **112**), comprised a corroded rectangular headed nail and shank from a horseshoe. The second metal object (Context **412**) consisted of a complete cu-alloy nail with flat circular head and square shank. As individual artefacts, both the iron and Cu-alloy nails are of a type and style that have a long lifespan and to date the nails individually would be problematic.

### **Catalogue**

#### **Iron Object**

(112) Plain rectangular-profiled nail head (0.05 x 0.03mm) with rectangular shank tapering to point; length 24mm; thickness 0.4 x 0.02mm. Weight 2 grams.

#### **Copper Alloy Nail**

(412) Plain circular-headed nail (0.07m diameter) with square tapering shank; length 35mm; width 0.2mm. Weight 1 gram.

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## **6.7 Glass by Kevin Trott**

### **Introduction**

In total five fragments of glass from two vessels were recovered from the retaining wall of the artillery bastion (209) and from the fill (412) of pit [411].

### **Discussion**

The two con-joining fragments from Context (209) consisted of a near-complete tumbler in blown clear glass with panelled decoration down the sides. This type of glass tumbler was stylistically characteristic of later 18<sup>th</sup> century vessels that continued into the first part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. An identical example to the Southampton vessel was recovered from the excavations at Portchester Castle in Hampshire (Cocroft, 1994, 84-88).

The second vessel recovered from Context (412) consisted of three isolated fragments of body glass (one showing signs of heat alteration) from a single dark green wine bottle of a style characteristic of an 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

### **Recommendations**

The glass assemblage recovered from the site in Southampton comprises of vessel glass relating to later post-medieval period. The fragments retained are in a stable condition but show future signs of laminating that will require conservation if retained for long term storage. No further analysis is recommended of the assemblage.

### **References**

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## **6.8 Mollusca by Kevin Trott**

### **Introduction**

Molluscan faunal remains taken from investigations at the NCP Car Park, Back of the Walls in Southampton were assessed as an indication of the preferred species and size classes utilised for the diet of human inhabitants. Molluscs are a valuable food source for humans as they are rich in source of proteins. As a food resource molluscs are generally available all year round and can be readily



collected even from exposed shores, providing tidal cycles for allowing of foraging throughout the range of the eulittoral zone. In addition to the information from the species assemblage was used to indicate the dietary requirements of humans using the range of contexts on the site as a disposal point, the range of molluscan fauna collected can also suggest the habitat and environmental conditions from where they were collected and thus suggest distances travelled and efforts expended in their collection. There is usually little doubt that the molluscs were brought to the site by human activities (Deith 1985) and through assessment of the species present the nature of the human foraging activity can be inferred.

The comparison of size and infestation of oyster shells has been used by Winder (1992) to study the sources and exploitation of oysters in the past and her methods were used here. Shells of oysters (*Ostrea edulis*) were recovered from post-medieval to early modern context groups and were analysed by measuring size and recording the infestation and other shell characteristics. The objective was to find evidence for the source of the oysters and to detect any changes in their exploitation during the phases of the site.

## Methods

The molluscan fauna from the excavations was not abundant across the whole site evaluated considering all complete and fragmented shell was retained from the site. The best group of marine shell was recovered from the retaining wall of the artillery bastion (209). Therefore based on the limitations of the shell retained they were considered by context or contexts grouped into sufficient numbers for the analysis (Table 6). The oyster shells were sorted into left and right valves and length and width measured (Table 7). The oysters were also examined for infestation by marine worms, sponges, barnacles and other organisms and for the attachment of young oysters. The condition and any unusual characters of the shells were also recorded together with the presence of notches or cut marks (after Winder 1992).

The percentage of all measured shells with each infestation or character was calculated (Table 6). The most useful dimension for comparison is the largest diameter, either width or length, of the left, cupped valve. This gives the maximum size of the live oyster as the flat, right valve lies inside it. This measurement (left valve maximum diameter, (LVMD) is used for the survey of modern oyster populations. For each group the mean maximum left valve diameter and standard deviation were calculated to compare the groups.

The general shape of the oysters was quantified simply by dividing the width by length so that those with a ratio of more than one were classified as broad, those less than one as long. The proportion of long shells was calculated. The relationship of width to length was examined by calculating the regression line for representative groups. The numbers of shells measured for each group of contexts, the minimum number (the largest number of either left or right valves totalled for the group including broken shells), and the percentage of broken un-measurable shells were recorded. This data would assist in whether human foraging activities had influenced population size frequency distributions thus implying an impact on shellfish resources.

## Results

Common oysters (*Estrea edulis*) made up 84% of the shellfish diet from the assemblage retained from the site, with the common cockles (*Cerastoderma edule*) making up the remaining 16% from post-medieval to early modern contexts.

## Oysters

Attaching via calcareous cement the oysters attain the form of the substrate on which they reside and due to this they can 'exhibit a great variability size and other characteristics' (Cox & Herne 1991). Generally the oysters occur in dense beds in creeks and estuaries and also grow sub-littorally this is commonest in the south-east and west of the United Kingdom waters (Yonge 1949 and Haywood *et al.*, 1996). Oysters can regularly grow up to 4 inches in diameter (9.7cm) but those recovered from the site were generally smaller than this. The average length for the oyster shells, based on the left valves, was between 65-106mm, with the width sizes ranging between 45-109cm. The lower shells (right valves) from the sample were generally flat further indicating a very low energy fine sediment habitat than the irregular shell valves that are suggestive of cramped environmental constraints. The irregular valves are also indicating the attachment to an undulating slightly cobble environments like an estuary or sheltered bays and are more typical of natural breeding populations. The only examples of oysters from this environment were three examples identified in Context (209). The growth lines (Winder 1980, 121-127) on the valves from all medieval phases appeared to have very rapidly perhaps indicating favourable climate and nutrients.

The assemblage also showed limited signs of infestation on the oyster shells retained in contexts (108), (225) & (412). The infestation on the left valves from (209) were caused by invertebrates that attack the oyster, or attach themselves

to the shell, and have specific ecological requirements and sometimes distinct distributions in nature. Evidence of infestation of oyster shells may indicate the location of the oyster beds being fished. Animal encrustations on the inner surface show that the shell has been lying on the sea bed after the death of the oyster which is therefore probably the result of natural causes rather than dredging practices. No examples were found within the Southampton assemblage. Although one left valve did exhibit fine perforation from an oyster rake.

Freshly-dredged live oysters are frequently covered by all manner of organisms including soft-bodied animals, like sea squirts and sponges, and seaweeds. In the oyster shells recovered from the site the only evidence to survive comes from those creatures that have left characteristic marks such as bore-holes in the shell or have left hard parts attached to the valves. The occurrence of these types of evidence was recorded for each measurable valve.

The pattern of infestation in the shells helps substantiate the idea that variability in appearance can be used to determine the location of the beds from which they were fished and can reflect changes in the substrates of the Harbour/bay or sea bed. There were four main types of evidence for infestation and encrusting organisms. These were the bore-holes of gastropod molluscs such as *Ocenebra ernacea*. The honey-comb borings of the sponge *Cliona celata* and the calcareous tubes of worms like *Pomatoceros triqueter*. This type of infestation was noted on the vast majority of the left valves recovered from Context (209) along with the acorn barnacles of *Balanus crenatus*.

## Discussion

The assemblage of oyster valves from the site located within the limits of the former walled medieval town of Southampton, has indicated a wealth of information regarding the source of the oysters. The oyster from the site indicate, based on their encrustations, they derived from both farmed harbour grown species and from natural breeding populations within coastal bays.

The retained oyster valves from the Southampton site were broadly similar in size, growth as well as geographical indicators that were identified on the individual valve infestations. The morphology of the shells recovered are broadly contemporary with modern samples recovered by the author, during oyster seasonal oyster dredging off Stanwood Bay located to the west of Calshot Point in the Western Solent and from Southampton Water/Itchen River.

## Conclusions

The shellfish remains from site indicate a strong preference for oysters with little consumption of other mollusc species. The average size of the oysters consumed at the site reflected medium-to-large sized oysters were harvested, although some smaller oysters were also recovered.

The ratio of right and left valves was broadly equal overall and this was prevalent within the assemblage from Context (209) where 55% of the valves were from the left saucer-shaped valve that contains the oyster meat and indicative of consumed food waste (Somerville, 1997, 167-169). The flatter right valves are usually associated with food preparation waste and there was 45% of the valve from this context. The ratio of left and right valves from Context (209) would indicate both food preparation and post-consumption waste were integrated together prior to disposal.

The source of the molluscs recovered from the site were likely to have been collected or dredged in deeper water as well as raked from the intertidal lower shore zones when tides were suitable. The oyster and cockle species are all from a natural growing population occurring within Southampton Water and the shallower bay waters along the northern seaboard of the Solent and its riverine tributaries.

The results of a study of the marine molluscs from the site would need to be compared with other excavated marine shell assemblages from either future work on the site and from the surrounding environs of Southampton.

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| Context       | Oyster    | Cockle    |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| 108           | 1         |           |
| 209           | 60        | 12        |
| 225           | 1         |           |
| 412           | 1         |           |
| <b>TOTALS</b> | <b>63</b> | <b>12</b> |

**Table 6:** Context and Species

| Context | Left Valve | Right Valve | Length | Width | Infestation   |
|---------|------------|-------------|--------|-------|---|
| 108     | 1          |             | 80mm   | 71mm  |   |
| 209     | 1          |             | 103mm  | 81mm  |   |
| 209     | 1          |             | 96mm   | 91mm  | <i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>                            |
| 209     | 1          |             | 90mm   | 86mm  | <i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>                            |
| 209     | 1          |             | 85mm   | 86mm  | <i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i> & <i>Cliona celata</i>     |
| 209     | 1          |             | 100mm  | 92mm  | <i>Ocenebra erinacea</i>                                |
| 209     | 1          |             | 106mm  | 95mm  | <i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>                            |
| 209     | 1          |             | 80mm   | 85mm  | <i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>                            |
| 209     | 1          |             | 90mm   | 79mm  | <i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i> & <i>Balanus crenatus</i>  |
| 209     | 1          |             | 84mm   | 80mm  | <i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>                            |
| 209     | 1          |             | 90mm   | 91mm  | <i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i> & <i>Ocenebra erinacea</i> |
| 209     | 1          |             | 85mm   | 90mm  | <i>Cliona celata</i> & tine damage                      |
| 209     | 1          |             | 87mm   | 90mm  | <i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>                            |
| 209     | 1          |             | 80mm   | 93mm  | <i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>                            |
| 209     | 1          |             | 92mm   | 77mm  | <i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>                            |
| 209     | 1          |             | 90mm   | 88mm  | <i>Pomatoceros</i>                                      |

|     |   |   |       |       |  |
|-----|---|---|-------|-------|--|
|     |   |   |       |       | <i>triqueter &amp; Cliona celata</i>                 |
| 209 | 1 |   | 76mm  | 84mm  | <i>Pomatoceros triqueter &amp; Balanus crenatus</i>  |
| 209 | 1 |   | 98mm  | 93mm  | <i>Pomatoceros triqueter &amp; Cliona celata</i>     |
| 209 | 1 |   | 80mm  | 95mm  |  |
| 209 | 1 |   | 101mm | 109mm | <i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>                         |
| 209 | 1 |   | 75mm  | 74mm  | <i>Pomatoceros triqueter &amp; Cliona celata</i>     |
| 209 | 1 |   | 68mm  | 62mm  | <i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>                         |
| 209 | 1 |   | 85mm  | 80mm  | <i>Ocenebra erinacea</i>                             |
| 209 | 1 |   | 85mm  | 55mm  | <i>Pomatoceros triqueter &amp; Ocenebra erinacea</i> |
| 209 | 1 |   | 65mm  | 67mm  |  |
| 209 | 1 |   | 67mm  | 52mm  |  |
| 209 | 1 |   | 60mm  | 45mm  | <i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>                         |
| 209 | 1 |   | 64mm  | 62mm  | <i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i>                         |
| 209 |   | 1 | 90mm  | 95mm  |  |
| 209 |   | 1 | 80mm  | 81mm  |  |
| 209 |   | 1 | 75mm  | 75mm  |  |
| 209 |   | 1 | 76mm  | 79mm  |  |
| 209 |   | 1 | 73mm  | 74mm  |  |
| 209 |   | 1 | 82mm  | 78mm  |  |
| 209 |   | 1 | 90mm  | 95mm  |  |
| 209 |   | 1 | 82mm  | 72mm  |  |
| 209 |   | 1 | 73mm  | 70mm  |  |
| 209 |   | 1 | 80mm  | 70mm  |  |
| 209 |   | 1 | 90mm  | 82mm  |  |
| 209 |   | 1 | 70mm  | 71mm  |  |
| 209 |   | 1 | 73mm  | 76mm  |  |
| 209 |   | 1 | 85mm  | 76mm  |  |
| 209 |   | 1 | 71mm  | 76mm  |  |
| 209 |   | 1 | 88mm  | 80mm  |  |

|               |           |           |       |       |       |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 209           |           | 1         | 76mm  | 75mm  |       |
| 209           |           | 1         | 81mm  | 80mm  |       |
| 209           |           | 1         | 80mm  | 75mm  |       |
| 209           |           | 1         | 70mm  | 70mm  |       |
| 209           |           | 1         | 70mm  | 70mm  |       |
| 209           |           | 1         | 75mm  | 73mm  |       |
| 209           |           | 1         | 66mm  | 65mm  |       |
| 209           |           | 1         | 75mm  | 64mm  |       |
| 209           |           | 1         | 68mm  | 64mm  |       |
| 209           |           | 1         | 64mm  | 66mm  | Burnt |
| 209           |           | 1         | 65mm  | 54mm  |       |
| 209           |           | 1         | 60mm  | 51mm  |       |
| 209           |           | 1         | 68mm  | 52mm  |       |
| 209           |           | 1         | 55mm  | 53mm  | Burnt |
| 209           |           | 1         | 50mm  | 53mm  |       |
| 209           |           | 1         | 52mm  | 41mm  |       |
| 209           |           | 1         | 55mm  | 52mm  |       |
| 225           |           | 1         | 5.3cm | 5.3cm |       |
| 412           |           | 1         | 37+mm | 41mm  |       |
| <b>Totals</b> | <b>28</b> | <b>35</b> |       |       |       |

**Table 7: Oyster Measurements**



## **7. CONCLUSIONS**

### **7.1 Town Ditches and Berms**

7.1.1 Evidence for the medieval town ditches was found in trenches 2, 3 and 4; Trench 1 was not excavated to a sufficient depth to observe the presence of ditch deposits in that trench. In Trench 3 the western edge of the inner ditch was located at approximately 3m from the western edge of the trench, though it had been severely truncated by modern disturbance and its fill was only visible at a depth of 3m below ground surface. The original western edge of the ditch, presumably, would have originated at a closer distance to the town wall here when taking into account the degree of slope lost by modern truncation. By comparison, at SOU 397 to the north of the site, the western edge of the inner ditch was also recorded some 3m from the town wall although it is presently not known if it had been truncated by later disturbance, and if so, to what extent.

7.1.2 Evidence of a berm surviving between the town wall and the western edge of the inner ditch was also encountered in Trench 3. It comprised a mortar layer overlying a 'dirty' brickearth layer which overlay, what appeared to be, natural brickearth. These layers extended c.1.2m from the western edge of the trench where they were cut by a construction trench for a brick culvert. No evidence of cutting features were recorded within these layers.

7.1.3 Further evidence of infilling of the town ditches was encountered in two machine excavated sondages at the eastern end of Trench 3. The pronounced west to east tiplines of the deposits recorded here suggests the vicinity of the western edge of the outer town ditch, although the upper fills were greatly disturbed by modern groundworks. Natural gravel was recorded at a depth of 4.4m below ground surface in the easternmost trench. Evidence for a berm between the inner and outer ditches was possibly located at the western edge of Trench 2 at an approximate distance of 18.5m east of the town wall located in Southampton Archaeology's Trench 1.

7.1.4 No evidence of a berm was found in Trench 5 or its northern and southern extensions, however post-medieval infilling of the town ditch was recorded in Trench 5.

### **7.2 The Artillery Bastion**

7.2.1 The evaluation appears to have positively located a section of the retaining wall of late 18<sup>th</sup> century artillery bastion depicted on the historic maps and previously identified in Southampton Archaeology's 1994 trench evaluation. No evidence of the southern course of the wall extrapolated from Woolley's 1791 map to be

located within Trench 5 was found in either Trench 5 or its northern and southern extensions.

### **7.3 The Canal**

7.3.1 No evidence of the canal was recorded within the trenches. The canal appears to have been entirely removed by modern disturbance from the site. The exact location of the canal within the site is uncertain although the most likely location is on the alignment of the present-day Canal Walk, where the presence of modern infilling suggests very little of it will have survived.

## **8. IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **8.1 Archaeological Resource Potential**

8.1.1 The evaluation trenches have demonstrated the surviving archaeological resource potential within the site. There appears to be limited evidence of the town ditches and related berms, that lay east of the line of the town walls, along with limited evidence of an 18<sup>th</sup> century artillery bastion, which historical evidence suggests stood partially within the site. No evidence for a canal was found within the trenches. None of the resources identified were seen to be particularly well preserved or largely intact; the evidence for the artillery bastion, while monumental in nature, appears to survive within a relatively limited area in the north-east corner of the site and represents a small component of a considerable structure that has largely been removed; that part which has survived appears to represent part of the lower section of its eastern side and foundation.

### **8.2 Existing Impacts**

8.2.1 The limited surviving archaeological resource potential is the result of successive deep impacts formed by 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century foundations and services within the site. These impacts comprise mass concrete foundations and slabs, as well as culverts, formed at various depths and at as much as 3m below the existing ground surface. The effect of these impacts has been to remove much of the archaeological resource potential that the site may have had, leaving, for instance, evidence for the fills of town ditches limited to discrete islands in between them. Evidence of the artillery bastion appears to have survived in the north-east corner of the site, reduced to height of just 3.6m OD.

### **8.3 Proposed Development Impacts**

8.3.1 The proposed development, comprising a multi-storey building, is to be built on piled foundations and ground beams (Figure 10) forming a footprint over most of the site. The piled foundations are likely to impact the remaining, limited

archaeological resource potential within the proposed footprint. However, the surviving section of the artillery bastion that was found in Trench 2 lies in large part outside of the proposed footprint and approximately 1m below the proposed formation level. On this basis the remains of the artillery bastion are likely to be unaffected by the proposed foundations.

## **8.4 Recommendation**

8.4.1 It is recommended that, given the archaeological resource potential of the site has been demonstrably impacted and reduced, no further archaeological works are necessary other than in the north-east corner of the site in the area of Trench 2. In this area a watching brief should be maintained during groundwork for the proposed development. The purpose of the watching brief should be to:

- Ensure that the surviving section of the artillery bastion is not subject to needless damage and is conserved;
- Monitor groundwork and investigate and record evidence of the artillery bastion that is unexpectedly uncovered;
- Advise the main contractor on the adjustment of foundation design and construction so as to avoid unnecessary impacts upon the surviving section of the artillery bastion.

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## 10. PLATES



Plate 1. Trench 1 excavated to finished depth, looking north. Scale 1m.



Plate 2. Trench 2 fully excavated, looking north. Scale 1m. North-south aligned wall representing the artillery bastion at left of picture.



Plate 3. Trench 2 working shot, looking southwest prior to machine excavation of brick culvert flanking north-south wall **209**.



Plate 4. Trench 2 north-south wall **209**, looking south. Overlying east-west wall **210** visible top-left. Scale 1m.



Plate 5. Western edge of Trench 2 after removal of infill deposits overlying the north-south wall. Possible berm layers cut by wall at right of picture.



Plate 6. Tipping deposits overlying blackish-blue gleys within the outer town ditch in the northeast corner of Trench 3, looking north.



Plate 7. West-facing section of north-south machine excavated slot along northern boundary of Trench 3. Scale 1m.



Plate 8. West-facing section of Trench 4 showing cobble layer and stone infill of modern cut. Scale 1m.





Plate 9. East-facing section of Trench 5. Scale 2m.



Plate 10. South-facing section of Trench 5.



Plate 11. West-facing section of Trench 5. Scale 2m.



Plate 12. North-facing section of Trench 5. Scale 2m.



Plate 13. West-facing section of northern extension to Trench 5.



Plate 14. South-facing section of northern extension to Trench 5.



Plate 15. East-facing section of Trench 5. Scale 2m.



Plate 16. West and south-facing sections of northern end of southern extension to Trench 5. Scale 2m.

## APPENDIX Context Index

| Context         |          |   |   | Length (m) | Width (m) | Ht/Depth/Tk (m) | Diameter (m) | Finds            |  |
|-----------------|----------|---|---|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|--|
|                 | Category | Key Description                                       | Interpretation  |            |           |                 |              |                  |  |
| <b>TRENCH 1</b> |          |   |   |            |           |                 |              |                  |  |
| 100             | Layer    | Grey tarmac   | Ground surface for car park                               | <5         | <4.5      | 0.05            |              | -                |  |
| 101             | Layer    | Pinkish brown scalplings                              | Modern levelling  | <5         | <4.5      | 0.12            |              | -                |  |
| 102             | Layer    | Concrete slab   | Modern building foundation                                | <5         | <4.5      | 0.08            |              | -                |  |
| 103             | Layer    | Yellowish brown sand                                  | Modern levelling  | <1.4       | ?         | 0.05            |              | -                |  |
| 104             | Layer    | Yellowish brown sand                                  | Modern make-up  | <5         | <4.5      | 0.3             |              | -                |  |
| 105             | Layer    | Pale brown sandy loam                                 | Modern levelling  | 6          | <4.5      | 0.14            |              | -                |  |
| 106             | Layer    | Mid-brown sandy clay loam                             | Post-medieval layer                                       | 5          | <1        | 0.09            |              | -                |  |
| 107             | Layer    | Yellowish brown silty clay loam                       | Post-medieval layer                                       | <6.5       | <4        | <0.7            |              | -                |  |
| 108             | Layer    | Greyish brown silty clay loam                         | Post-medieval layer                                       | <2.5       | <4.5      | 0.35            |              | Pot, bone, shell |  |
| 109             | Layer    | Limestone blocks bonded with creamy-white lime mortar | Northern boundary wall of Royal British Schools building? | 5          | 1         | 0.3             |              | -                |  |
| 110             | Layer    | Creamy white mortar                                   | Bedding layer for wall 109                                | 0.4        | 1         | 0.1             |              | -                |  |
| 111             | Layer    | Dark reddish brown loamy sand                         | Levelling layer below 110                                 | 0.74       | ?         | 0.04            |              | -                |  |

| Context         |                    |   |  |       | Length (m) | Width (m) | Ht/Depth/T<br>hk (m) | Diameter<br>(m)              | Finds |  |
|-----------------|--------------------|---|--|-------|------------|-----------|----------------------|------------------------------|-------|--|
|                 | Category           | Key Description   | Interpretation   |       |            |           |                      |                              |       |  |
| 112             | Unstratified Finds |   |  |       |            |           |                      | Pot, bone, Fe nail           |       |  |
| <b>TRENCH 2</b> |                    |   |  |       |            |           |                      |                              |       |  |
| 200             | Layer              | Mixed gravel/loam/brick rubble  | Modern overburden  | >10.3 | >10.6      | 0.4       |                      | -                            |       |  |
| 201             | Layer              | Mid-greyish brown sandy loam with yellow mottling   | Levelling/make-up layer  | 2.3   | 1.2        | 0.6       |                      | -                            |       |  |
| 202             | Layer              | Greyish-white mortar  | Levelling/make-up layer  | 1.34  | ?          | 0.02      |                      | -                            |       |  |
| 203             | Layer              | Yellowish-white mortar  | Levelling/make-up layer  | <4.6  | ?          | 0.02      |                      | -                            |       |  |
| 204             | Layer              | Greyish-brown sandy clay loam with yellowish-brown mottling   | Levelling/make-up layer  | <5    | ?          | 0.36      |                      | -                            |       |  |
| 205             | Layer              | Dark greyish-brown clinker  | Levelling/make-up layer  | 0.72  | ?          | 0.04      |                      | -                            |       |  |
| 206             | Layer              | Greyish brown sandy clay loam   | Levelling/make-up layer  | 0.6   | ?          | 0.2       |                      | -                            |       |  |
| 207             | Cut                | E-W Linear cut  | Cut for modern retaining wall                                      | ?     | 0.74       | 0.94      |                      | -                            |       |  |
| 208             | Fill               | Pink sand and stone   | Modern scalplings  | ?     | 0.74       | 0.94      |                      | -                            |       |  |
| 209             | Structure          | N-S aligned limestone wall with battered foundations bonded in a dark grey mortar. Remnants of superstructure bonded in creamy-white lime mortar robbed-out and truncated by construction work for 1840s tenement buildings | Retaining wall of artillery bastion depicted on Woolley's 1791 map | <8    | 1.1        | <2.5      |                      | Pot, Clay pipe, Oyster shell |       |  |
| 210             | Structure          | E-W aligned limestone wall  | Unknown function. Post-  | 4.4   | ?          | <2        |                      | -                            |       |  |

| Context    |           |   | Length (m)  | Width (m) | Ht/Depth/T<br>hk (m) | Diameter<br>(m) | Finds |  |
|------------|-----------|---|---|-----------|----------------------|-----------------|-------|--|
|            | Category  | Key Description   |   |           |                      |                 |       |  |
|            |           | bonded in creamy white lime mortar. Truncates southern end of wall <b>209</b> |   |           |                      |                 |       |  |
| <b>211</b> | Cut       | Linear cut above wall <b>209</b>  | Robber cut?   | ?         | 0.9                  | 0.34            | -     |  |
| <b>212</b> | Fill      | Dark yellowish brown sandy loam   | Fill of <b>211</b>                                      | ?         | 0.9                  | 0.34            | -     |  |
| <b>213</b> | Cut       | E-W linear cut with vertical sides  | Southampton Archaeology's 1994 evaluation trench        | 3.7       | 2.5                  | 2.33            | -     |  |
| <b>214</b> | Fill      | Backfill deposits   | Backfill of SA evaluation trench                        | 3.7       | 2.5                  | 2.33            | -     |  |
| <b>215</b> | Layer     | Dark greyish brown sandy clay loam  | Make-up layer   | 3.2       | ?                    | <0.58           | -     |  |
| <b>216</b> | Structure | E-W and N-S sections of brick wall  | Cellars of Victorian tenements fronting Canal Walk      | <8.6      | 0.25                 | <0.6            | -     |  |
| <b>217</b> | Layer     | Limestone slab floor  | Floor of modern cellar                                  | 1.3       | 0.4                  | 0.08            | -     |  |
| <b>218</b> | Fill      | Yellowish brown coarse sand and gravel with brick and concrete inclusions     | Infill of deep cut                                      | 11        | <1                   | 2               | -     |  |
| <b>219</b> | Cut       | N-S linear cut below Canal Walk   | Cut to remove canal and/or medieval town ditch?         | 11        | <1                   | 2               | -     |  |
| <b>220</b> | Layer     | Mid brown sandy loam  | Make-up layer   | ?         | 2.5                  | 0.5             | -     |  |
| <b>221</b> | Cut       | Linear cut with concave sloping sides and sub-rounded base                    | Construction cut for modern breeze block retaining wall | ?         | 1.2                  | 0.92            | -     |  |
| <b>222</b> | Fill      | Breeze block wall bedded in scalplings  | Fill of <b>221</b>                                      | ?         | 1.2                  | 0.92            | -     |  |
| <b>223</b> | Cut       | Linear cut with vertical sides  | Cut for services associated                             | ?         | 0.72                 | 0.58            | -     |  |

| Context         |                    |  |  |  | Length (m) | Width (m) | Ht/Depth/Tk (m) | Diameter (m) | Finds      |  |
|-----------------|--------------------|--|--|--|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|------------|--|
|                 | Category           | Key Description  | Interpretation   |  |            |           |                 |              |            |  |
|                 |                    | and flat base  | with tenements   |  |            |           |                 |              |            |  |
| <b>224</b>      | Fill               | Mortar bonded brick structure                                      | Toilet at rear of tenements                                |  | ?          | 0.72      | 0.58            |              | -          |  |
| <b>225</b>      | Layer              | Greyish brown sandy clay loam                                      | Post-medieval infill deposit                               |  | <4.5       | <4.5      | 0.92            |              | Pot, shell |  |
| <b>226</b>      | Layer              | Light grey sandy loam with abundant mortar and charcoal inclusions | Post-medieval infill deposit                               |  | <3.5       | <2.3      | 0.32            |              | -          |  |
| <b>227</b>      | Layer              | Brown sandy clay loam with abundant mortar and charcoal inclusions | External lining of brick culvert                           |  | <3.5       | 1.7       | 0.3             |              | -          |  |
| <b>228</b>      | Layer              | Light olive brown mortar   | External lining of brick culvert                           |  | ?          | 1.1       | 0.94            |              | -          |  |
| <b>229</b>      | Structure          | E-W aligned, irregular-faced mortar bonded limestone wall          | Possible packing for retaining wall <b>209</b>             |  | 1.46       | 1.04      | 1.12            |              | -          |  |
| <b>230</b>      | Layer              | Very dark grey silty clay loam                                     | Post-medieval layer  |  | <8         | <0.5      | 0.8             |              | -          |  |
| <b>231</b>      | Layer              | Brown silty clay loam  | Buried subsoil; possible berm deposit between town ditches |  | <8         | <0.5      | 0.15            |              | -          |  |
| <b>232</b>      | Layer              | Yellowish brown silty clay loam                                    | Possible natural brickearth                                |  | Site       | Site      | >0.1            |              | -          |  |
| <b>233</b>      | Cut                | Irregular sloping cut at western end of wall/packing <b>229</b>    | Cut for wall/packing <b>229</b>                            |  | ?          | ?         | 0.46            |              | -          |  |
| <b>TRENCH 3</b> |                    |  |  |  |            |           |                 |              |            |  |
| <b>300</b>      | Unstratified Finds |  |  |  |            |           |                 |              | Clay Pipe  |  |
| <b>301</b>      | Layer              | Black tarmac   | Ground surface   |  | Site       | Site      | <0.08           |              | -          |  |



| Context |          |  |                    |  | Length (m) | Width (m) | Ht/Depth/<br>hk (m) | Diameter<br>(m) | Finds |  |
|---------|----------|--|--------------------|--|------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|-------|--|
|         | Category | Key Description                                | Interpretation     |  |            |           |                     |                 |       |  |
| 302     | Layer    | Light grey concrete                            | Levelling layer    |  | <6.8       | <6.2      | 0.2                 |                 | -     |  |
| 303     | Layer    | Light yellowish grey cement                    | Levelling layer    |  | 5.84       | ?         | 0.1                 |                 | -     |  |
| 304     | Layer    | Dark brown sand                                | Levelling layer    |  | 2.1        | ?         | 0.06                |                 | -     |  |
| 305     | Layer    | Strong brown sand                              | Levelling layer    |  | 0.4        | ?         | 0.12                |                 | -     |  |
| 306     | Layer    | Dark brown sand                                | Levelling layer    |  | <0.8       | ?         | 0.1                 |                 | -     |  |
| 307     | Layer    | Dark greyish brown sandy loam                  | Levelling layer    |  | 2.5        | ?         | 0.4                 |                 | -     |  |
| 308     | Layer    | Strong brown sand with brick rubble inclusions | Levelling layer    |  | 2.2        | ?         | 0.18                |                 | -     |  |
| 309     | Layer    | Strong brown sand with brick rubble inclusions | Levelling layer    |  | 2.7        | ?         | 0.18                |                 | -     |  |
| 310     | Layer    | Very pale brown mortar and concrete            | Levelling layer    |  | 3          | ?         | 0.18                |                 | -     |  |
| 311     | Layer    | Brownish yellow loamy sand                     | Infill deposit     |  | <3.6       | <2.7      | 0.7                 |                 | -     |  |
| 312     | Layer    | Light grey sandy loam                          | Make-up layer      |  | 0.9        | ?         | 0.32                |                 | -     |  |
| 313     | Cut      | N-S linear feature                             | Modern Feature     |  | 0.94       | ?         | <0.8                |                 | -     |  |
| 314     | Fill     | Greyish brown loamy sand                       | Fill of <b>313</b> |  | 1.22       | ?         | 0.26                |                 | -     |  |
| 315     | Fill     | Black sandy loam                               | Fill of <b>313</b> |  | 0.94       | ?         | <0.08               |                 | -     |  |
| 316     | Fill     | Yellowish brown sandy loam                     | Fill of <b>313</b> |  | 0.94       | ?         | 0.36                |                 | -     |  |
| 317     | Layer    | Pinkish brown scalpings                        | Levelling layer    |  | 1.4        | ?         | 0.8                 |                 | -     |  |

| Context |           |   |  |  | Length (m) | Width (m) | Ht/Depth/Tk (m) | Diameter (m) | Finds |  |
|---------|-----------|---|--|--|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|-------|--|
|         | Category  | Key Description   | Interpretation                             |  |            |           |                 |              |       |  |
| 318     | Layer     | Dark greyish brown sandy loam                                       | Make-up layer                              |  | 1          | ?         | 0.12            |              | -     |  |
| 319     | Layer     | Dark brown loamy sand   | Levelling layer                            |  | 6.8        | 1.1       | 0.22            |              | -     |  |
| 320     | Layer     | Very dark brown sand with common clinker inclusions                 | Levelling layer                            |  | 0.48       | 0.18      | 0.1             |              | -     |  |
| 321     | Layer     | Dark brown sandy loam   | Levelling layer                            |  | 1.14       | 0.48      | 0.12            |              | -     |  |
| 322     | Layer     | Yellowish red sand  | Levelling Layer                            |  | 1.18       | ?         | 0.12            |              | -     |  |
| 323     | Layer     | Pink sand and cement  | Levelling layer                            |  | 0.74       | ?         | 0.14            |              | -     |  |
| 324     | Structure | Red brick, cement bonded brick pillar in southwest corner of trench | Remnant of pre-existing modern building    |  | 0.5        | 0.48      | 0.14            |              | -     |  |
| 325     | Layer     | Yellowish red gravelly sand   | Make-up layer                              |  | 2.4        | ?         | 0.21            |              | CBM   |  |
| 326     | Layer     | Very pale brown sandy loam  | Make-up layer                              |  | 0.5        | ?         | 0.12            |              | -     |  |
| 327     | Layer     | Dark yellowish brown loamy sand                                     | Tipping/infill deposit of inner ditch      |  | 0.54       | ?         | 0.26            |              | CBM   |  |
| 328     | Layer     | White concrete with common brick inclusions                         | Foundation slab for pre-existing building  |  | 2.8        | ?         | 0.62            |              | -     |  |
| 329     | Layer     | Brownish yellow loamy sand  | Make-up layer                              |  | 0.4        | ?         | 0.68            |              | -     |  |
| 330     | Layer     | White concrete with common brick inclusions                         | Foundation slab for pre-existing buildings |  | >8.4       | >6.8      | <1.2            |              | -     |  |
| 331     | Layer     | Cancelled   |  |  |            |           |                 |              |       |  |
| 332     | Layer     | Reddish grey scalplings   | Levelling for tarmac                       |  | Site       | Site      | 0.1             |              | -     |  |

| Context |          |   |   |  | Length (m) | Width (m) | Ht/Depth/T<br>hk (m) | Diameter<br>(m) | Finds |  |
|---------|----------|---|---|--|------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------------|-------|--|
|         | Category | Key Description                             | Interpretation  |  |            |           |                      |                 |       |  |
| 333     | Layer    | Cement bonded brick wall                    | Wall of pre-existing structure at eastern end of Trench 3 |  | 3.3        | 0.25      | 0.38                 |                 | -     |  |
| 334     | Layer    | White concrete with common brick inclusions | Foundation slab for pre-existing buildings                |  | 2.42       | ?         | 0.54                 |                 | -     |  |
| 335     | Layer    | Yellowish brown sand and gravel             | Levelling layer   |  | 0.1        | ?         | 0.1                  |                 | -     |  |
| 336     | Layer    | Dark brown sandy loam                       | Levelling Layer   |  | 0.34       | ?         | 0.28                 |                 | -     |  |
| 337     | Layer    | Yellowish brown sandy clay loam             | Infill of town ditch on a W-E tipline                     |  | 0.5        | ?         | 0.14                 |                 | -     |  |
| 338     | Layer    | Dark brown sandy loam                       | Infill of town ditch on a W-E tipline                     |  | 3.3        | ?         | 0.4                  |                 | -     |  |
| 339     | Layer    | Yellowish brown sandy clay loam             | Infill of town ditch on a W-E tipline                     |  | 3.3        | ?         | 0.4                  |                 | -     |  |
| 340     | Layer    | Dark brown sandy clay loam                  | Infill of town ditch on a W-E tipline                     |  | 2.2        | ?         | 0.1                  |                 | -     |  |
| 341     | Layer    | Brown sandy clay loam                       | Infill of town ditch on a W-E tipline                     |  | 3.3        | ?         | 0.25                 |                 | -     |  |
| 342     | Layer    | Dark brown sandy loam                       | Infill of town ditch on a W-E tipline                     |  | 1.94       | ?         | 0.24                 |                 | -     |  |
| 343     | Layer    | Dark brown sandy clay loam                  | Infill of town ditch on a W-E tipline                     |  | 2.4        | ?         | 0.14                 |                 | -     |  |
| 344     | Layer    | Dark brown sandy clay loam                  | Infill of town ditch on a W-E tipline                     |  | 2.8        | ?         | <0.3                 |                 | -     |  |
| 345     | Layer    | Thin band of cream coloured mortar          | Infill of town ditch on a W-E tipline                     |  | 2          | 1.8       | 0.04                 |                 | -     |  |
| 346     | Layer    | Dark yellowish brown sandy clay             | Infill of town ditch on a W-E tipline                     |  | 2.9        | 1.8       | 0.1                  |                 | -     |  |
| 347     | Layer    | Cement bonded brick wall                    | Wall of pre-existing structure at eastern end of Trench 3 |  | 1.8        | 2.5       | 0.4                  |                 | -     |  |

| Context |          |   |  | Length (m) | Width (m) | Ht/Depth/<br>hk (m) | Diameter<br>(m) | Finds       |  |
|---------|----------|---|--|------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|
|         | Category | Key Description                             | Interpretation   |            |           |                     |                 |             |  |
| 348     | Layer    | Greyish white concrete                      | Foundation slab for pre-existing buildings                     | 1.8        | <0.8      | 0.5                 |                 | -           |  |
| 349     | Layer    | Dark brown sandy clay loam                  | Levelling layer for concrete 348                               | 1.8        | ?         | 0.1                 |                 | -           |  |
| 350     | Layer    | Yellowish brown silty clay                  | Infill of town ditch   | <3.2       | <1.8      | 0.5                 |                 | -           |  |
| 351     | Layer    | Blackish-blue gley                          | Waterlogged fill of outer town ditch                           | <3.2       | ?         | 2                   |                 | Animal Bone |  |
| 352     | Layer    | Rounded gravel in a dark grey sand matrix   | Natural river terrace deposits                                 | <3.2       | <1.8      | <0.12               |                 | -           |  |
| 353     | Layer    | Light greenish grey mortar on a W-E tipline | Make-up/levelling Layer  | 1          | ?         | 0.1                 |                 | -           |  |
| 354     | Layer    | Rubble layer on a W-E tipline               | Make-up/levelling Layer  | <3.2       | <1        | <0.4                |                 | -           |  |
| 355     | Layer    | Greyish brown sandy loam                    | Make-up/levelling Layer  | <3.2       | 1.6       | 0.16                |                 | -           |  |
| 356     | Layer    | Greyish yellow mortar                       | Layer associated with construction or demolition of town wall? | <3.2       | 1.6       | 0.3                 |                 | -           |  |
| 357     | Layer    | Black soot and clinker on W-E tipline       | Infill of town ditch   | <3.2       | <1        | 0.14                |                 | -           |  |
| 358     | Layer    | Mid brown sandy loam on W-E tipline         | Infill of town ditch   | <3.2       | <1        | 0.1                 |                 | -           |  |
| 359     | Layer    | Yellowish brown silt loam                   | In-situ layer  | <3.2       | <1.3      | <0.5                |                 | -           |  |
| 360     | Layer    | Brownish yellow gravel                      | Infill of town ditch   | <3.2       | <2        | 1.2                 |                 | -           |  |
| 361     | Cut      | N-S aligned cut                             | Cut for inner town ditch                                       | <3.2       | <1.7      | <0.12               |                 | -           |  |
| 362     | Fill     | Bluish black silty clay loam                | Silting deposits lining inner town ditch                       | <3.2       | <1.7      | <0.12               |                 | -           |  |

| Context         |          |   |                                |  | Length (m) | Width (m) | Ht/Depth/Tk (m) | Diameter (m) | Finds |  |
|-----------------|----------|---|--------------------------------|--|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|-------|--|
|                 | Category | Key Description                         | Interpretation                 |  |            |           |                 |              |       |  |
| 363             | Layer    | Dark yellowish brown                    | Buried subsoil?                |  | <3.2       | <1.7      | <0.5            |              | -     |  |
| 364             | Layer    | Yellowish brown silt loam               | Natural brickearth             |  | <3.2       | <1.7      | <0.3            |              | -     |  |
| 365             | Cut      | NW-SE aligned cut                       | Modern cut for drainage pipe   |  | 2.7        | <3.2      | 1.06            |              | -     |  |
| 366             | Fill     | Mid brown sandy clay loam               | Fill of <b>365</b>             |  | 2.7        | <3.2      | 1.06            |              | -     |  |
| <b>TRENCH 4</b> |          |   |                                |  |            |           |                 |              |       |  |
| 401             | Layer    | Whitish grey concrete                   | Modern building foundation     |  | Site       | Site      | 0.12            |              | -     |  |
| 402             | Layer    | Yellowish grey sand                     | Levelling layer                |  | <9.35      | <4        | 0.08            |              | -     |  |
| 403             | Layer    | Black sand with clinker inclusions      | Levelling layer                |  | <9.35      | <4        | <0.2            |              | -     |  |
| 404             | Layer    | Whitish grey concrete                   | Modern building foundation     |  | <9.35      | <4        | <0.26           |              | -     |  |
| 405             | Layer    | Dark yellowish brown sandy loam         | Make-up deposit                |  | <3.48      | <2.34     | 0.3             |              | -     |  |
| 406             | Layer    | Cobbles set in yellowish brown sand     | Former yard surface?           |  | <2.34      | <1.9      | 0.16            |              | -     |  |
| 407             | Layer    | Very dark greyish brown sandy clay loam | Make-up deposit                |  | <2.34      | <1.9      | 0.16            |              | -     |  |
| 408             | Layer    | Very dark brown clay loam               | Make-up deposit                |  | <2.34      | <1.9      | 0.42            |              | -     |  |
| 409             | Layer    | Yellowish brown sandy clay loam         | Make-up/levelling layer        |  | <2.34      | <2.2      | 0.6             |              | -     |  |
| 410             | Cut      | Sub-circular cut                        | Possible early modern posthole |  |            |           | 0.36            | 0.6          | -     |  |
| 411             | Cut      | Sub-rectangular feature                 | Early modern pit               |  | 0.9        | 0.46      | 0.22            |              | -     |  |

| Context         |          |   |  |  | Length (m) | Width (m) | Ht/Depth/Tk (m) | Diameter (m) | Finds |
|-----------------|----------|---|--|--|------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|-------|
|                 | Category | Key Description   | Interpretation   |  |            |           |                 |              |       |
| 412             | Fill     | Dark brown sandy clay loam  | Fill of pit 411  |  | 0.9        | 0.46      | 0.22            |              | Pot   |
| 413             | Cut      | E-W aligned linear feature  | Modern service trench  |  | 0.55       | 0.48      | 0.36            |              | -     |
| 414             | Fill     | Yellowish brown sandy clay loam   | Fill of 413  |  | 0.9        | 0.55      | 0.12            |              | -     |
| 415             | Layer    | Mid yellowish brown silty clay  | Make-up/levelling layer  |  | 0.9        | 0.55      | 0.12            |              | -     |
| 416             | Layer    | Bluish black silt loam  | Make-up/levelling layer  |  | 0.9        | 0.65      | 0.19            |              | -     |
| 417             | Fill     | Brick rubble in yellow sand   | Fill of 410  |  |            |           | 0.36            | 0.6          |       |
| <b>TRENCH 5</b> |          |   |  |  |            |           |                 |              |       |
| 500             | Layer    | Tarmac, scalpings, sand, gravel, brick rubble and loamy deposits                | Sequence of Modern levelling and make-up deposits beneath ground surface |  | <3.7       | <3.6      | 1.6             |              | -     |
| 501             | Cut      | N-S aligned cut with gradually sloping concave side                             | Cut for western edge of town ditch?                                      |  | <3.7       | <3.6      | 1.7             |              | -     |
| 502             | Fill     | Yellowish brown silty clay loam   | Backfill of brick culvert  |  | <3.6       | <1        | 1.2             |              | -     |
| 503             | Cut      | E-W aligned cut with steep sloping concave side and sub rounded base            | Linear feature containing limestone blocks of unknown function           |  | <2.6       | <1.8      | 1.6             |              | -     |
| 504             | Fill     | Dark greyish brown silty clay loam with limestone block and fragment inclusions | Primary fill of feature 403  |  | <2.6       | <0.5      | 0.6             |              | -     |
| 505             | Fill     | Mid brown silty clay loam   | Upper fill of feature 403  |  | <2.6       | <1.1      | 0.9             |              | -     |
| 506             | Deposit  | Yellowish brown silt loam   | Natural brickearth   |  | Site       | Site      | <0.6            |              | -     |

| Context |          |   | Length (m)                    | Width (m) | Ht/Depth/<br>hk (m) | Diameter<br>(m) | Finds       |  |
|---------|----------|---|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|
|         | Category | Key Description   |                               |           |                     |                 |             |  |
| 507     | Deposit  | Yellowish brown gravel in a sandy loam matrix                                   | Natural gravel                | Site      | Site                | UE              | -           |  |
| 508     | Fill     | Very dark grey silty clay loam on W-E tipline                                   | Fill of 501                   | ?         | 1.6                 | 0.54            | -           |  |
| 509     | Cut      | N-S aligned steep sided cut   | Cut for brick culvert         | <3.4      | <1.1                | 2.4             | -           |  |
| 510     | Fill     | Mortar bonded domed brick structure containing black silt                       | Brick culvert                 | <3.4      | <1.1                | 0.7             | -           |  |
| 511     | Fill     | Stony pale brown sandy clay loam  | Fill of town ditch?           | ?         | 2.7                 | 0.7             | -           |  |
| 512     | Layer    | Dark yellowish brown sandy clay   | Re-deposited brickearth layer | ?         | <2.3                | 0.74            | -           |  |
| 513     | Fill     | Yellowish brown sandy clay  | Infill of town ditch          | <4.7      | <3.1                | 2.8             | -           |  |
| 514     | Fill     | Dark brown silty clay   | Infill of town ditch          | <1.8      | ?                   | 1.6             | -           |  |
| 515     | Fill     | Very dark grey silty clay   | Fill/silting of town ditch    | <3.02     | <2.7                | 0.74            | -           |  |
| 516     | Fill     | Black sandy silt loam   | Fill/silting of town ditch    | <2.66     | <2.7                | 0.52            | Animal bone |  |
| 517     | Fill     | Bluish black silty clay loam with common oyster shell inclusions on W-E tipline | Upper infilling of town ditch | <3.4      | <2.1                | <0.52           | -           |  |
| 518     | Fill     | Yellowish brown silty clay loam on W-E tipline                                  | Infilling of town ditch       | <1.6      | ?                   | 0.34            | -           |  |
| 519     | Fill     | Dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam  | Infilling of town ditch       | <2.2      | ?                   | 0.9             | Pot         |  |
| 520     | Fill     | Pale brown sandy loam   | Infilling of town ditch       | <1.4      | ?                   | 0.34            | -           |  |

## OASIS ID: preconst1-196151

### Project details

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Project name                           | NCP Car Park, Back of the Walls, Southampton        |
| Short description of the project       | Archaeological Evaluation                           |
| Project dates                          | Start: 04-09-2014 End: 31-10-2014                   |
| Previous/future work                   | Yes / Not known                                     |
| Any associated project reference codes | SOU1666 - Sitecode                                  |
| Type of project                        | Field evaluation                                    |
| Current Land use                       | Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed    |
| Monument type                          | TOWN DITCHES Medieval                               |
| Monument type                          | ARTILLERY BASTION Post Medieval                     |
| Significant Finds                      | POTTERY, CLAY-PIPE, CBM, OYSTER SHELL Post Medieval |

### Project location

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Country           | England  |
| Site location     | HAMPSHIRE SOUTHAMPTON SOUTHAMPTON NCP Car Park, Back of the Walls, Southampton |
| Postcode          | SO14 3HA   |
| Study area        | 1.90 Hectares  |
| Site coordinates  | SU 442167 111429 50.8975165744 -1.37118081292 50 53 51<br>N 001 22 16 W Point  |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 1.30m Max: 1.30m  |

### Project creators

|                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Name of Organisation      | PCA West             |
| Project brief originator  | CgMs Consultants Ltd |
| Project design originator | PCA West             |
| Project director/manager  | Paul McCulloch       |
| Project supervisor        | Tony Molloy          |

### Project archives

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Physical Archive recipient | Hampshire Museums and Archives Service   |
| Physical Contents          | "Animal Bones", "Ceramics"   |
| Digital Archive recipient  | Hampshire Museums and Archives Service   |
| Digital Media available    | "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient    | Hampshire Museums and Archives Service   |
| Paper Media available      | "Report"   |

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Entered by | Tony Molloy (TMolloy@pre-construct.com) |
| Entered on | 24 November 2014                        |



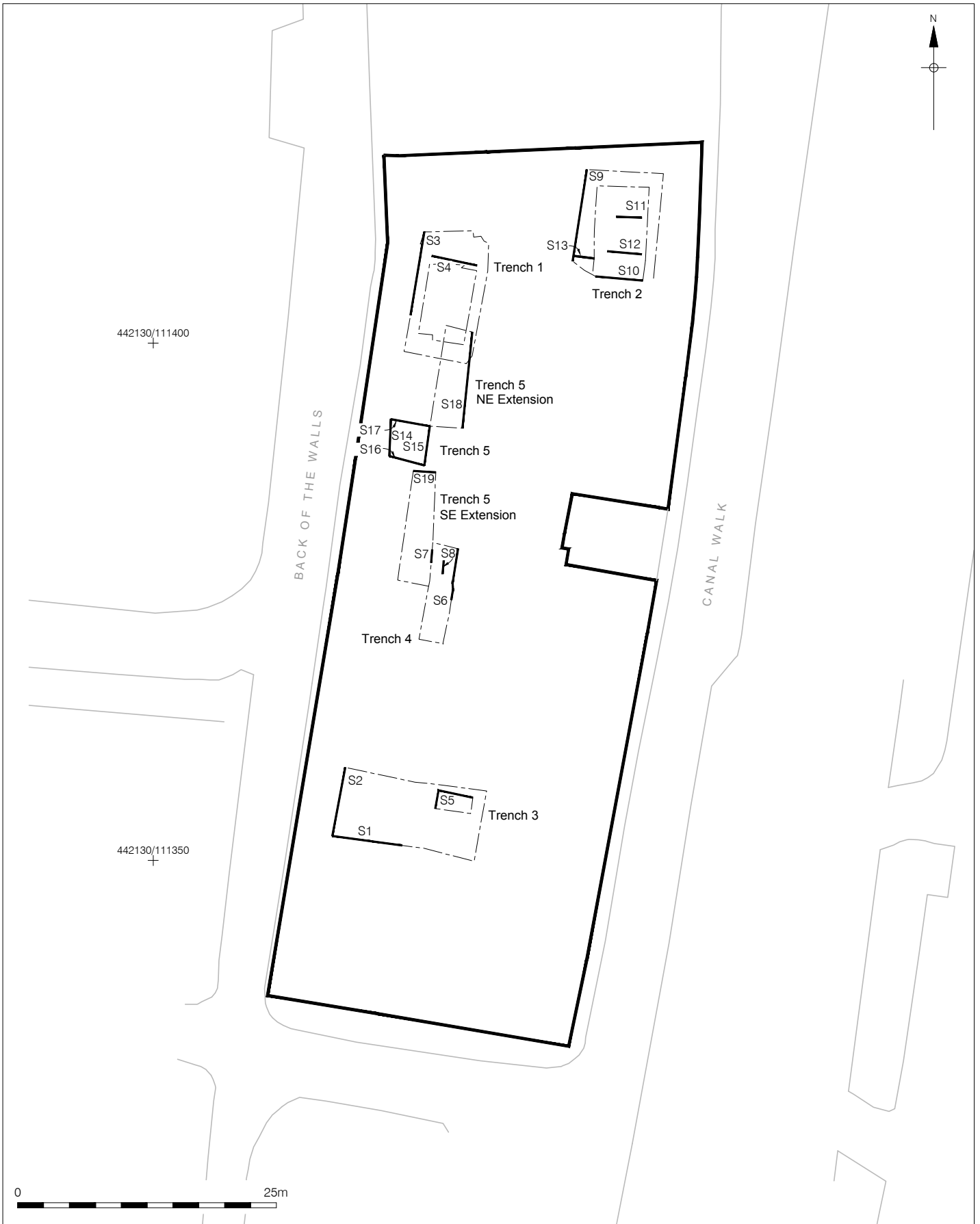


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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:25,000 at A4



Plan supplied by CGMS  
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Figure 2  
 Trench Location  
 1:500 at A4

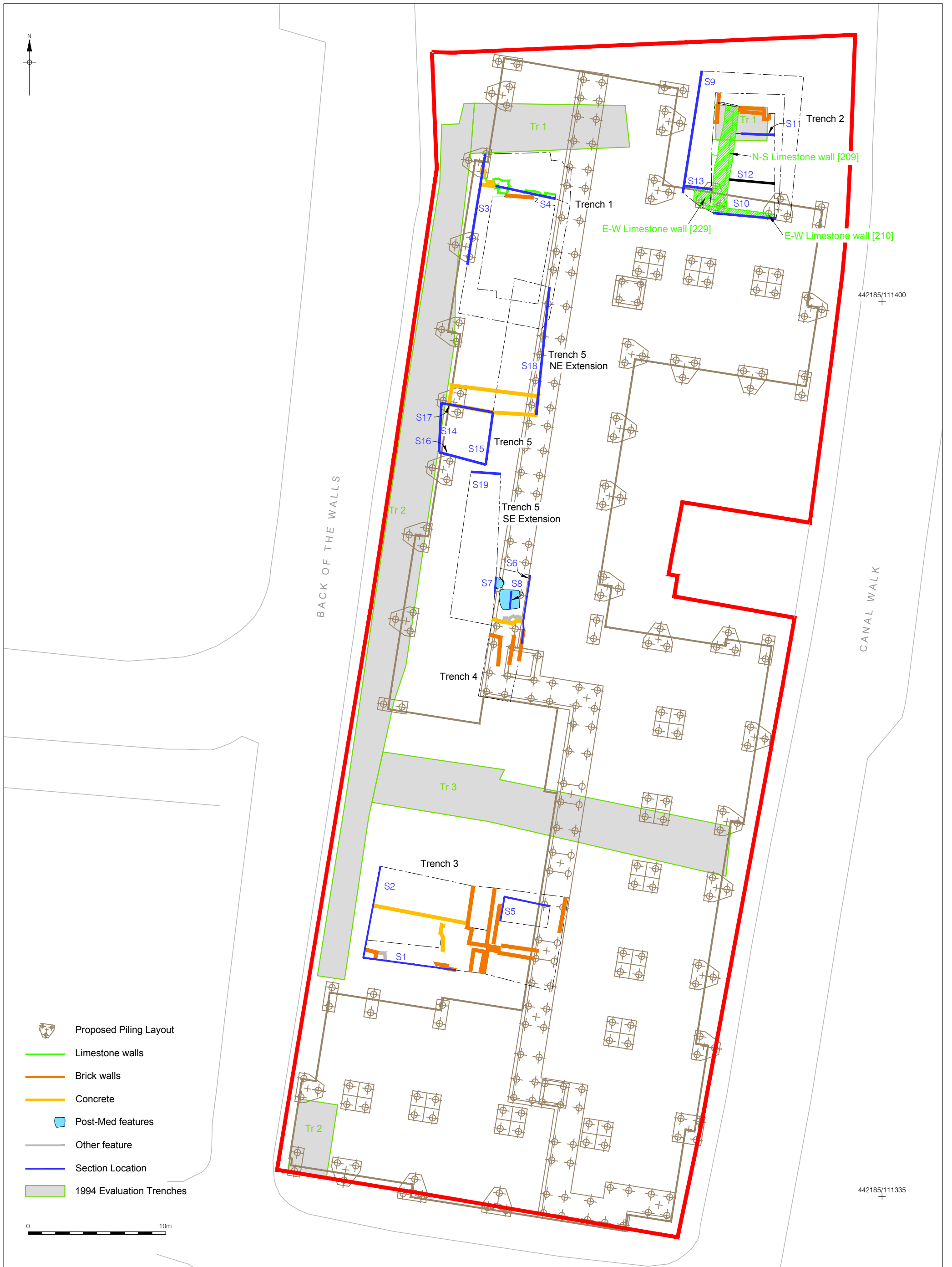


-  Limestone walls
-  Brick walls
-  Concrete
-  Post-Med features
-  Other feature



0 25m

Figure 3  
Trench Plans  
1:250 at A4



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Figure 4  
Trench Location with Archaeology, Section Locations & Proposed Piling Layout  
1:250 at A3



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Figure 5  
Trench Plan overlain on Woolley's 'Rough Plan of the Walls at Southampton', 1791  
Approx. 1:1,250 at A4

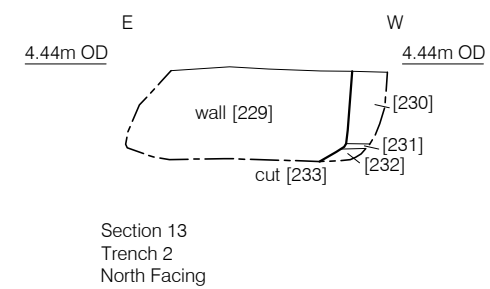
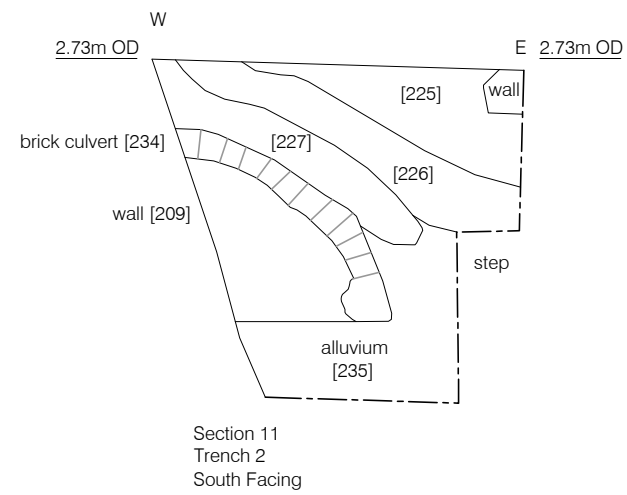
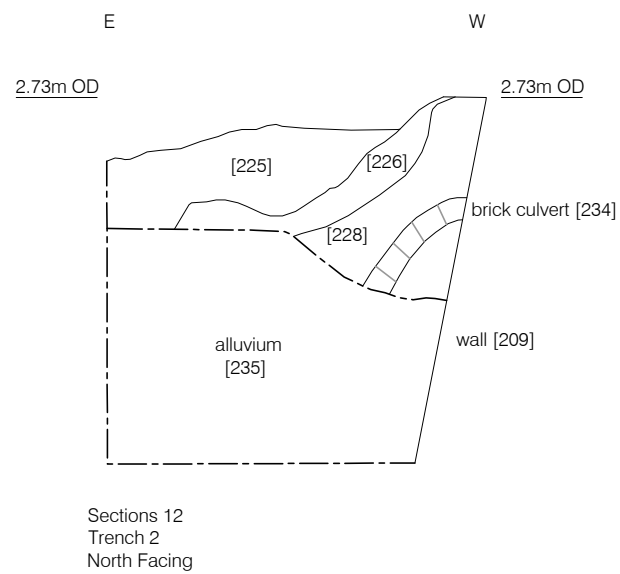
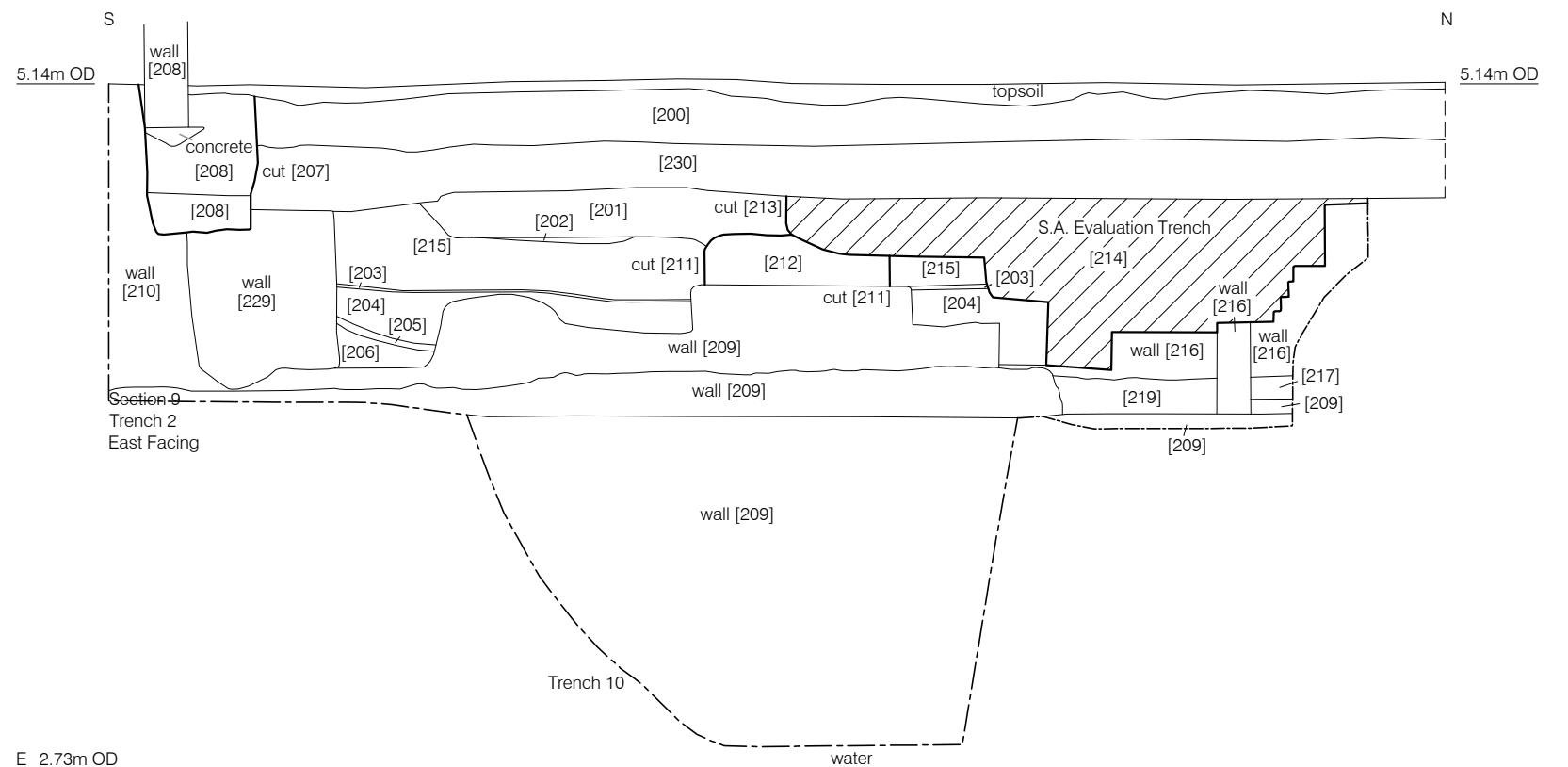
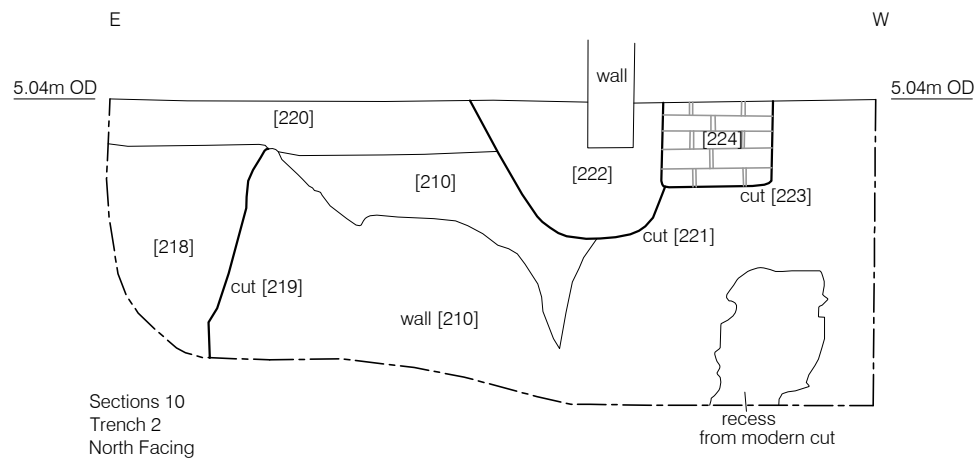
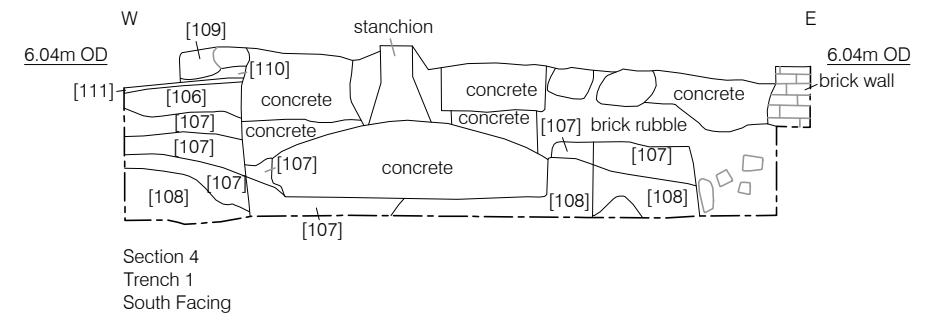
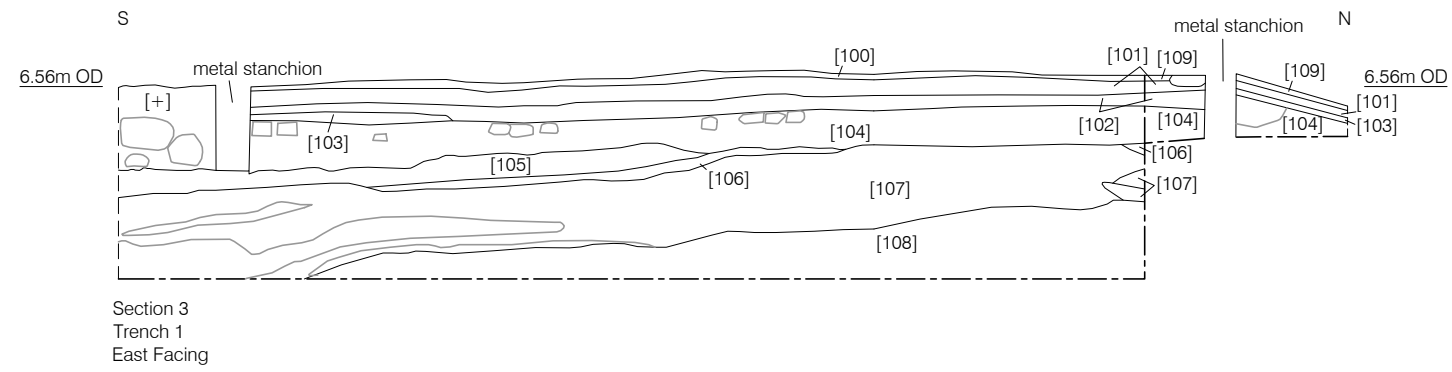
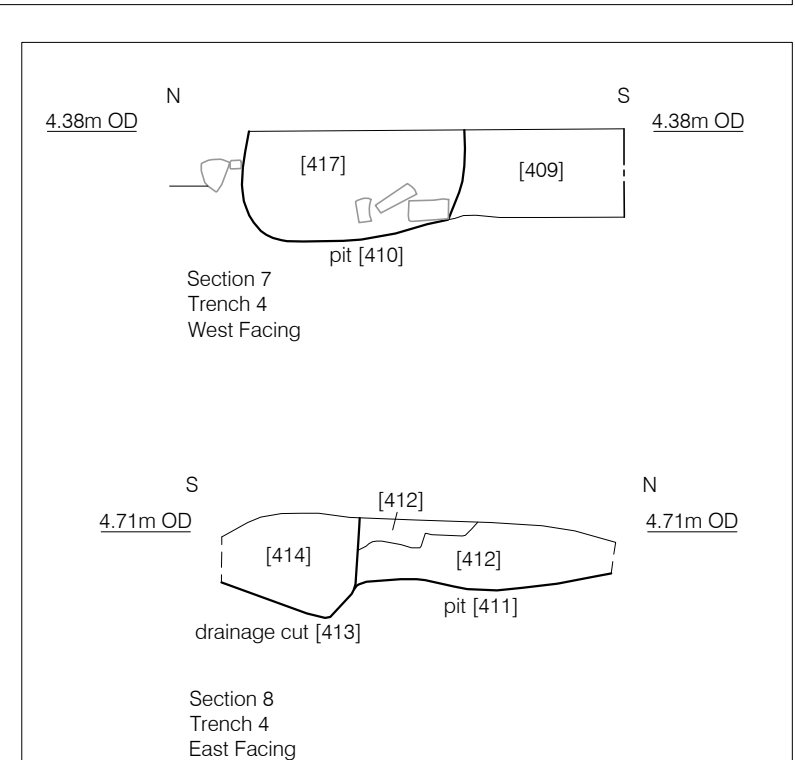
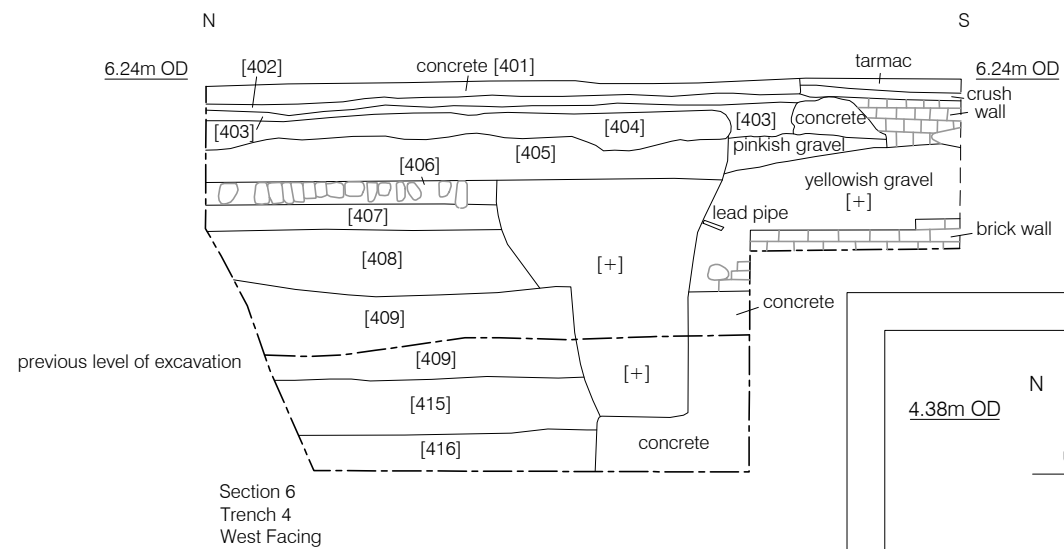
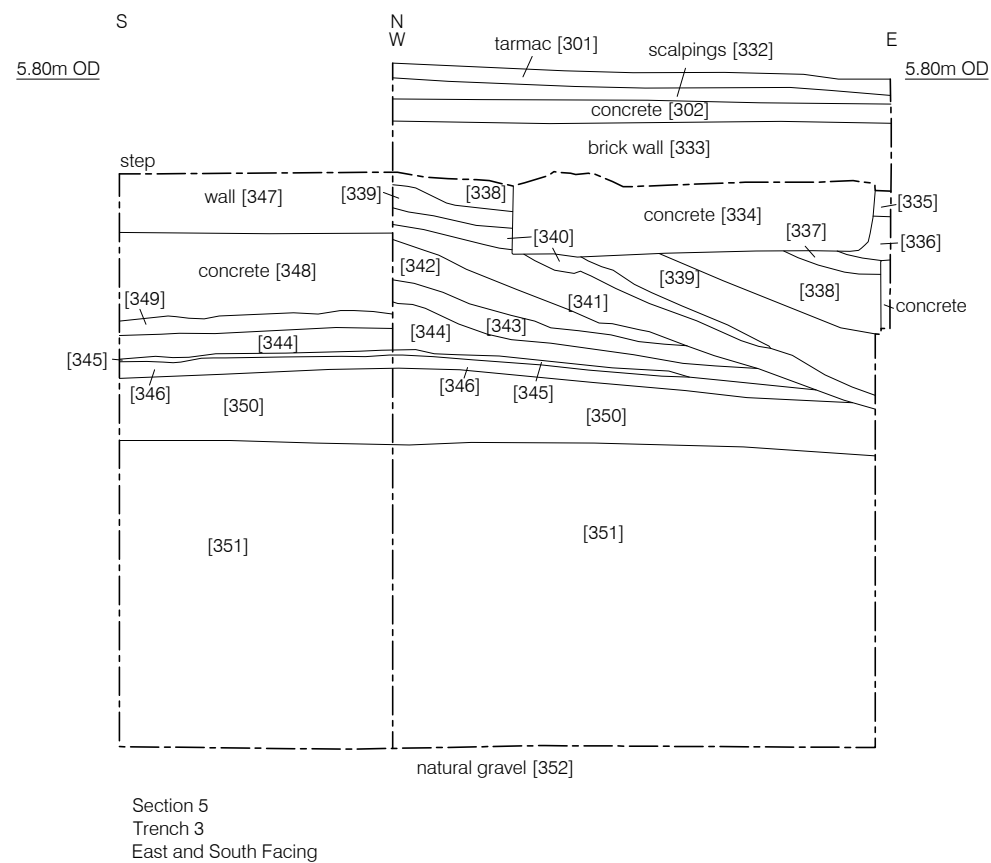
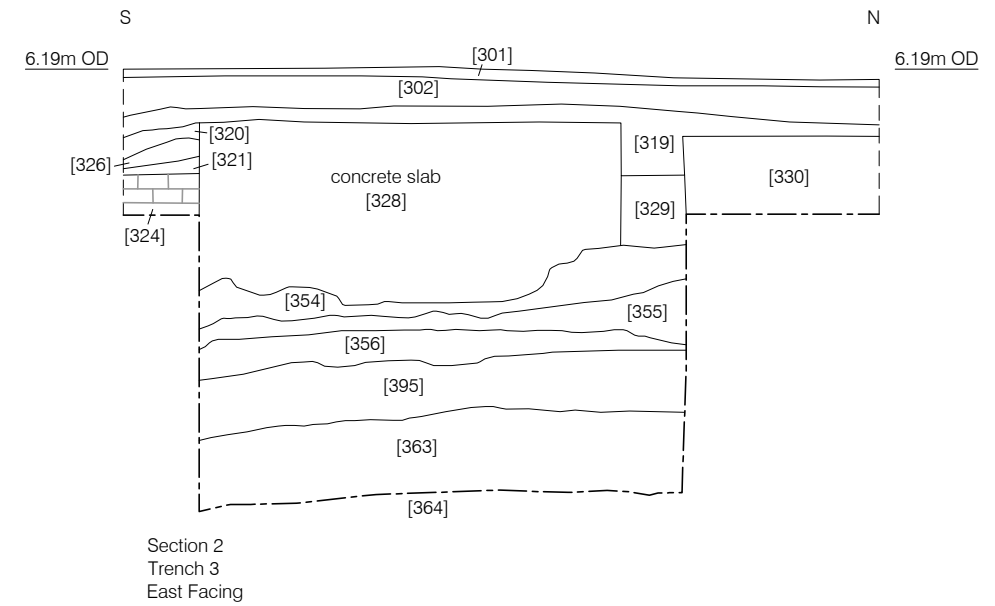
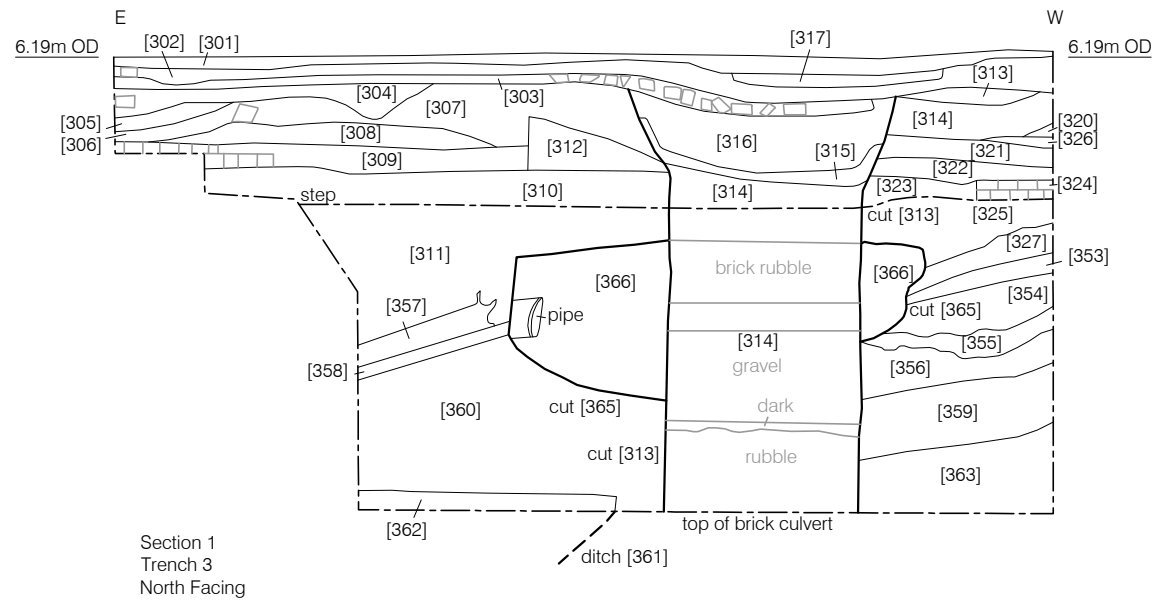


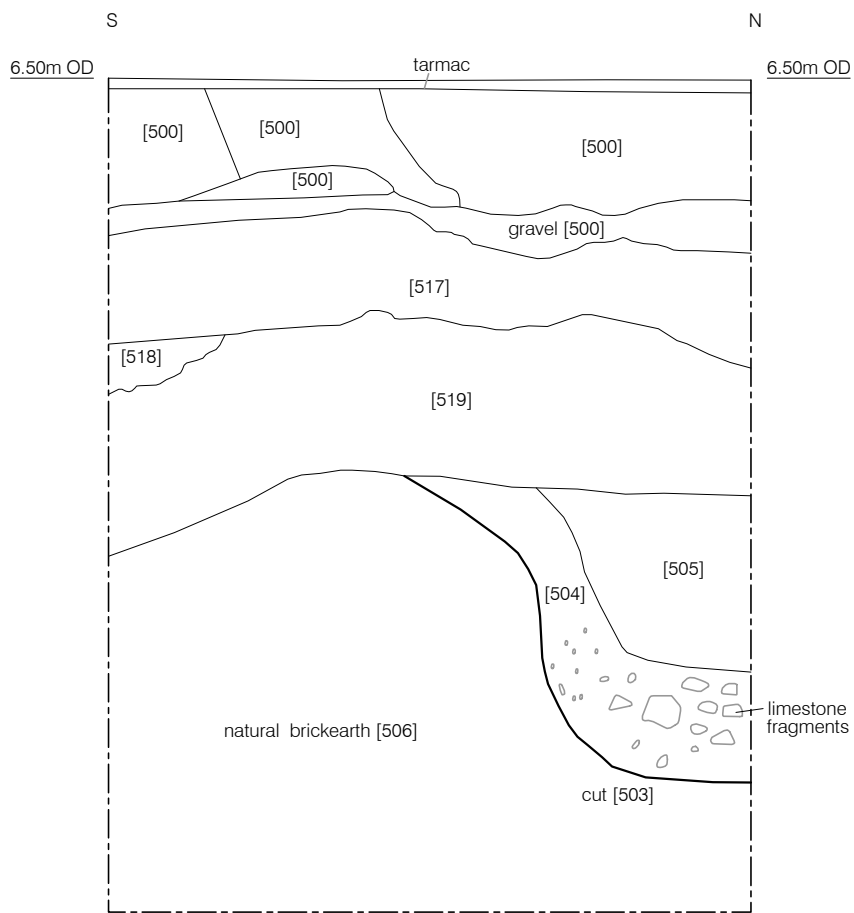
Figure 6  
Trenches 1 & 2 Sections  
1:50 at A3



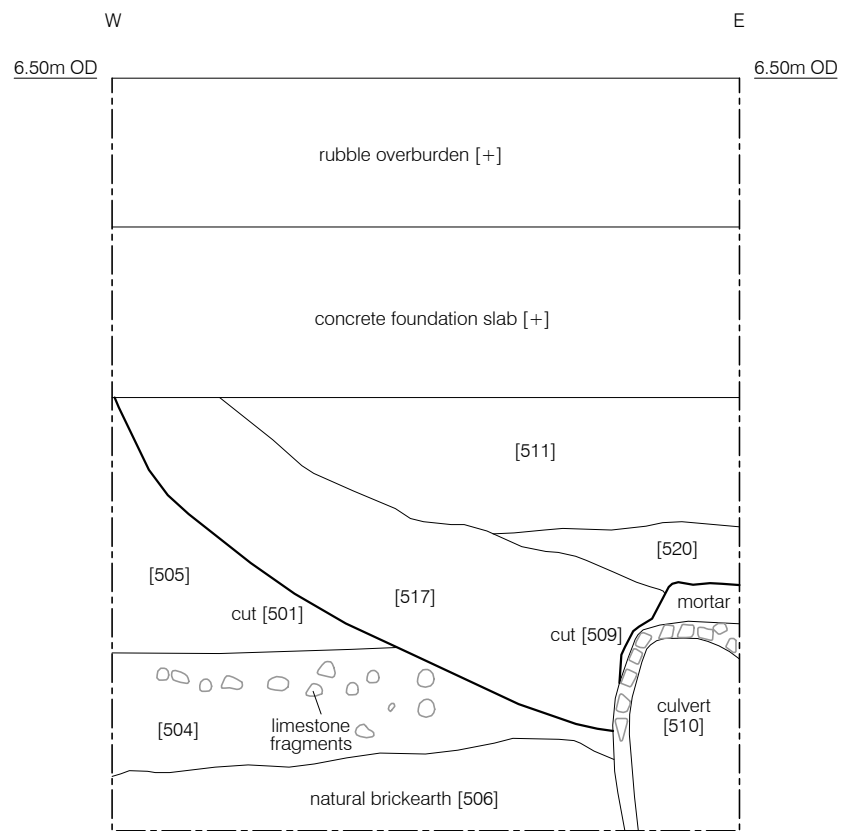
0 1:50 2m  
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0 1:25 1m

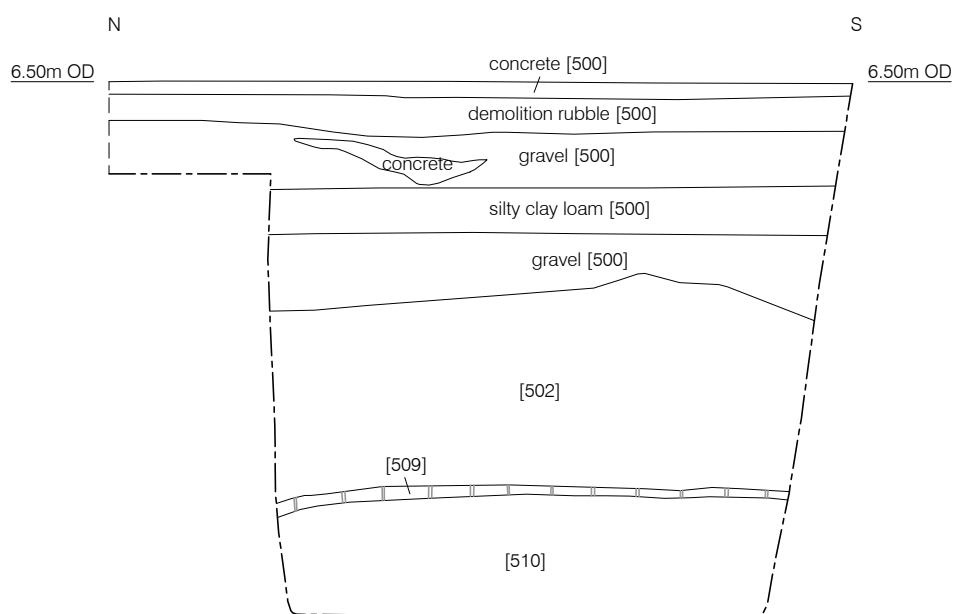
Figure 7  
Trenches 3 & 4 Sections  
1:25 and 1:50 at A3



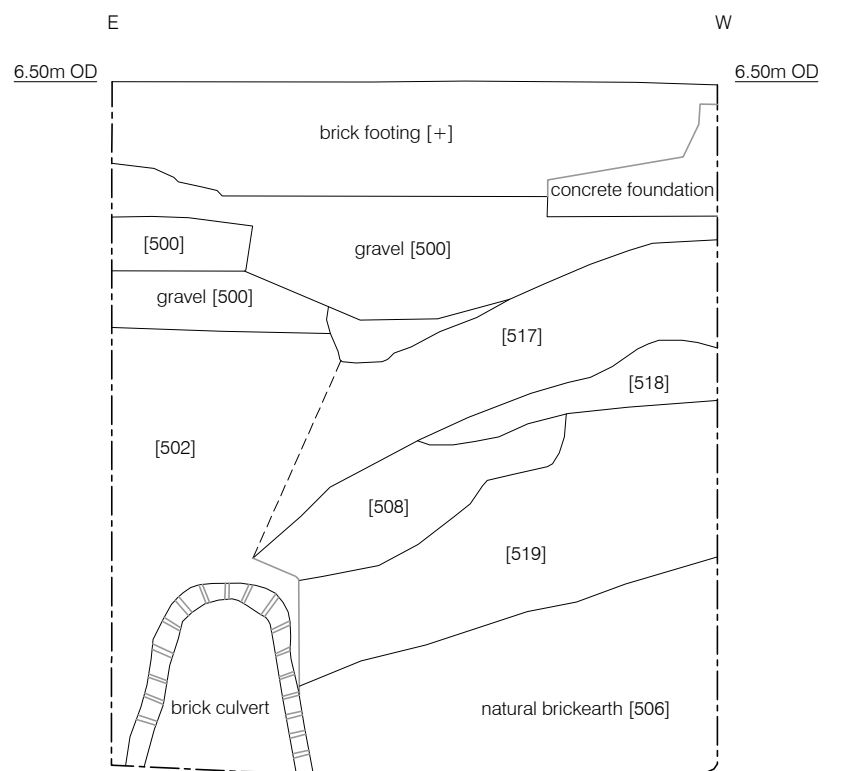
Section 14  
Trench 5  
East Facing



Section 17  
Trench 5  
South Facing



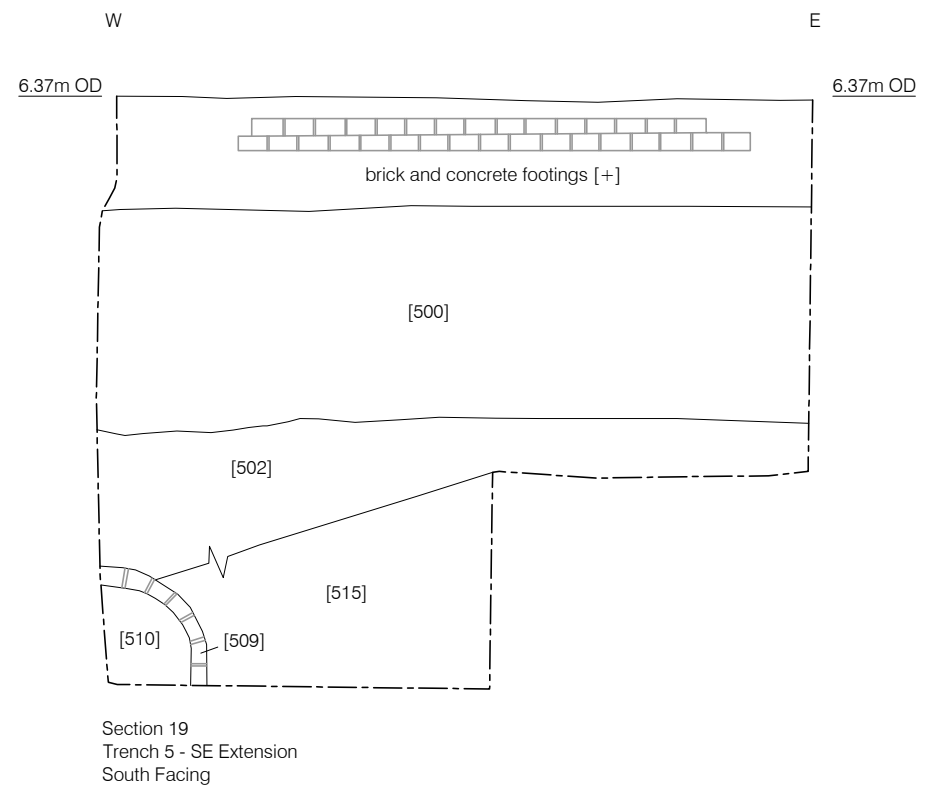
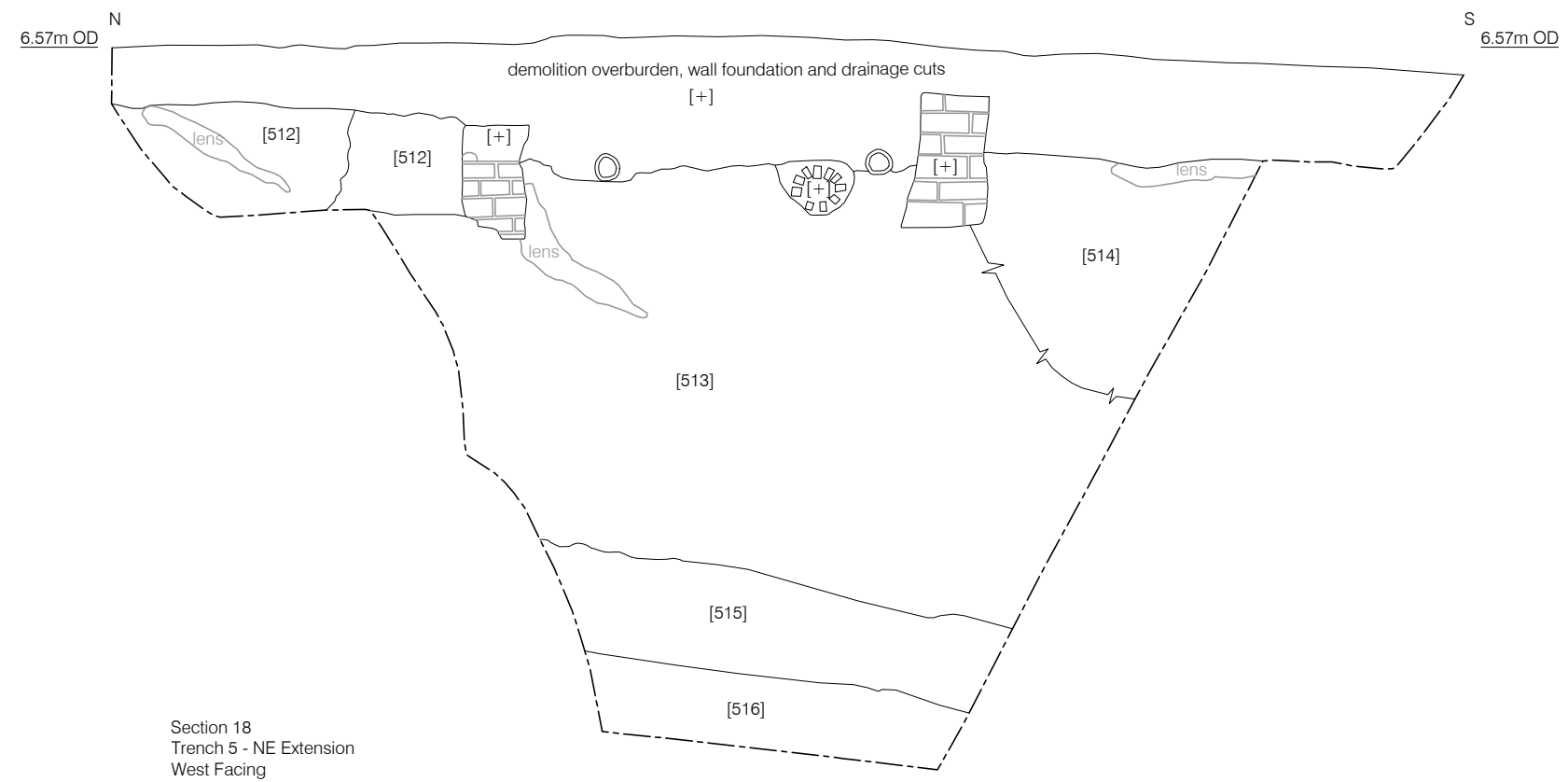
Section 15  
Trench 5  
West Facing



Section 16  
Trench 5  
North Facing







0 2m  
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Figure 9  
Trench 5 Extension Sections  
1:50 at A3

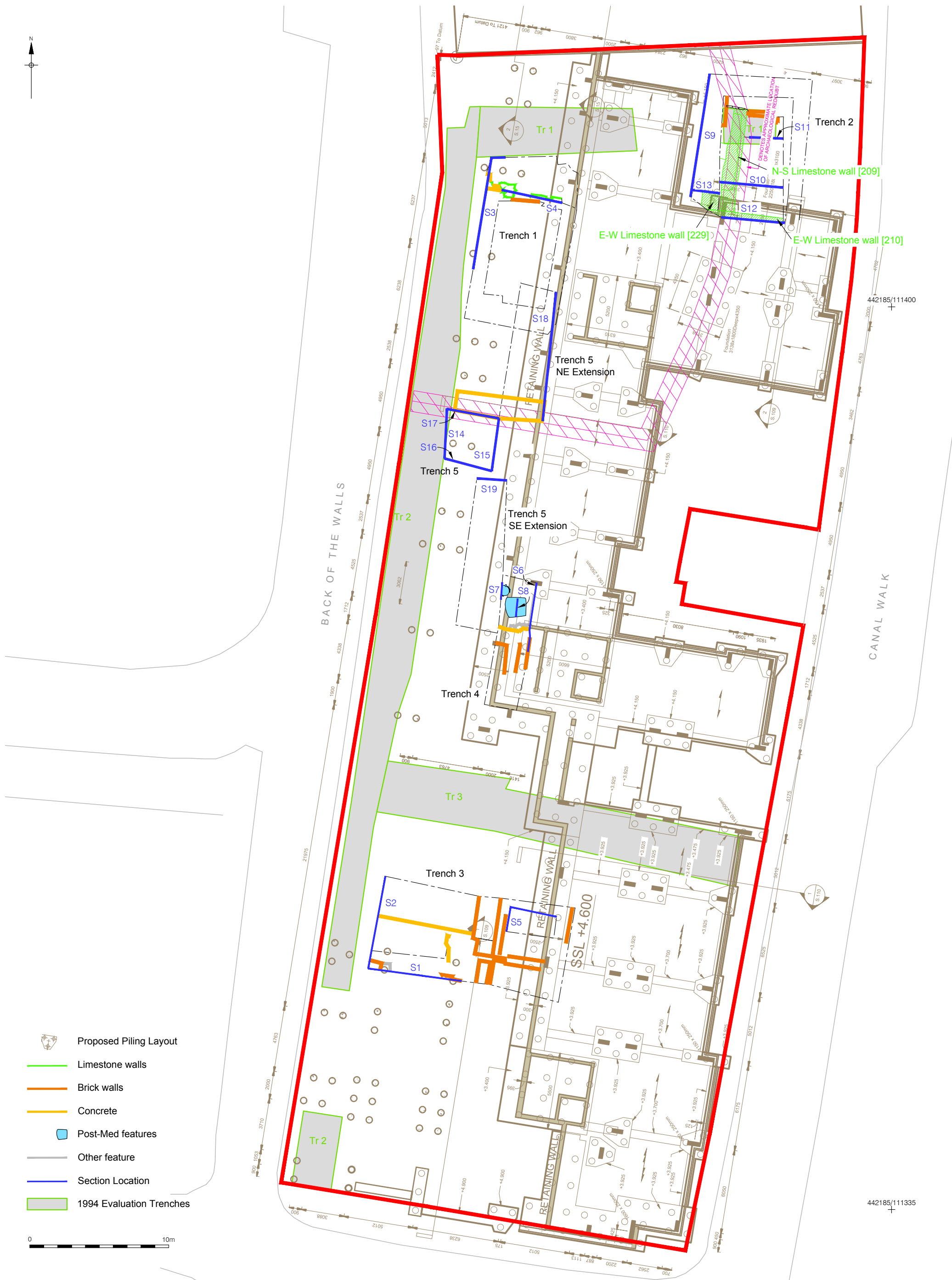


Figure 10  
 Trench Location with Archaeology, Section Locations & Proposed Amended Piling Layout  
 1:250 at A3

# PCA

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