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Southampton Archaeology Unit

Report 1181

Archaeological watching brief on trenches associated with the Southampton Northern Above Bar Arts Complex. SOU 1665.

AD Russel BA PhD MCIfA and T Riley BA, MSc
2015

Client: Cofely District Energy



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Front cover: Early gravelled road surfaces beneath Above Bar Street

Summary Sheet

Site name/address: Trenches associated with the Southampton Northern Above Bar Arts Complex
SOU site code: SOU 1665
Contractor site code: SOU 1665
Grid reference of centre of site: SU. 41922 12281
Fieldwork dates: 07/08/14 and 01/12/14.
Type of fieldwork: Watching Brief
Name of contracting unit: Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit
Report author: AD Russel & T Riley
Name of client: Cofely District Energy
<p>Non-technical summary</p> <p>Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out a watching brief on groundworks for the installation of district heating and cooling pipes to the new Southampton Arts Complex. The site lay to the north of the medieval town, in an area set aside for the leper hospital of St Mary Magdalene. Earlier work in the area had produced prehistoric, Middle Saxon, medieval and post-medieval finds and features. The trenches revealed natural brickearth over River Terrace gravels. A few burnt flints suggest prehistoric activity. Beneath Above Bar Street gravel surfaces may date back to the medieval period. Soil deposits on the east side of Above Bar Street contained finds of the 18th and 19th centuries probably relating to agriculture and the development of plots for housing in the late 18th century. In the area of East Marlands fields there was less evidence for activity but a soil horizon relating to documented medieval fields was present. No evidence for the Leper Hospital or its cemetery was seen, backing up recent theories that these lay further south.</p>

Archaeological watching brief on trenches associated with the Southampton Northern Above Bar Arts Complex.

AD Russel BA PhD MCIfA and T Riley BA, MSc

Site code	SOU 1665
Archaeology Unit report	1181
Ordnance Survey grid reference	441922 112281
SCC Accession Number	2015.6

1. Summary

1.1 Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out a watching brief on groundworks for the installation of district heating and cooling pipes to the new Southampton Arts Complex. The site lay to the north of the medieval town, in an area set aside for the leper hospital of St Mary Magdalene. Earlier work in the area had produced prehistoric, Middle Saxon, medieval and post-medieval finds and features. The trenches revealed natural brickearth over River Terrace gravels. A few burnt flints suggest prehistoric activity. Beneath Above Bar Street gravel surfaces may date back to the medieval period. Soil deposits on the east side of Above Bar Street contained finds of the 18th and 19th centuries probably relating to agriculture and the development of plots for housing in the late 18th century. In the area of East Marlands fields there was less evidence for activity but a soil horizon relating to documented medieval fields was present. No evidence for the Leper Hospital or its cemetery was seen, backing up recent theories that these lay further south.

2. Introduction

2.1 The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out an archaeological watching brief at Guildhall Square, Above Bar Street and West Marlands Road, Southampton, (fig 1) on behalf of Cofely District Energy who were laying heating and cooling pipes to the Southampton Northern Above Bar Arts Complex. The observations were made by T Riley BA, MSc between 07/08/14 and 01/12/14. Dr AD Russel BA PhD MIfA managed the project. The maps and plans were prepared by T Riley. The report was edited by Dr AD Russel.

3. Aims and objectives

3.1 The aims of the investigation were principally to determine the presence or absence of human use of the area, and the date, type, state of preservation, and extent of that use; to recover associated objects; and to record such evidence as does survive. In addition, the nature, dimensions, and relationship of natural deposits were to be noted and recorded.

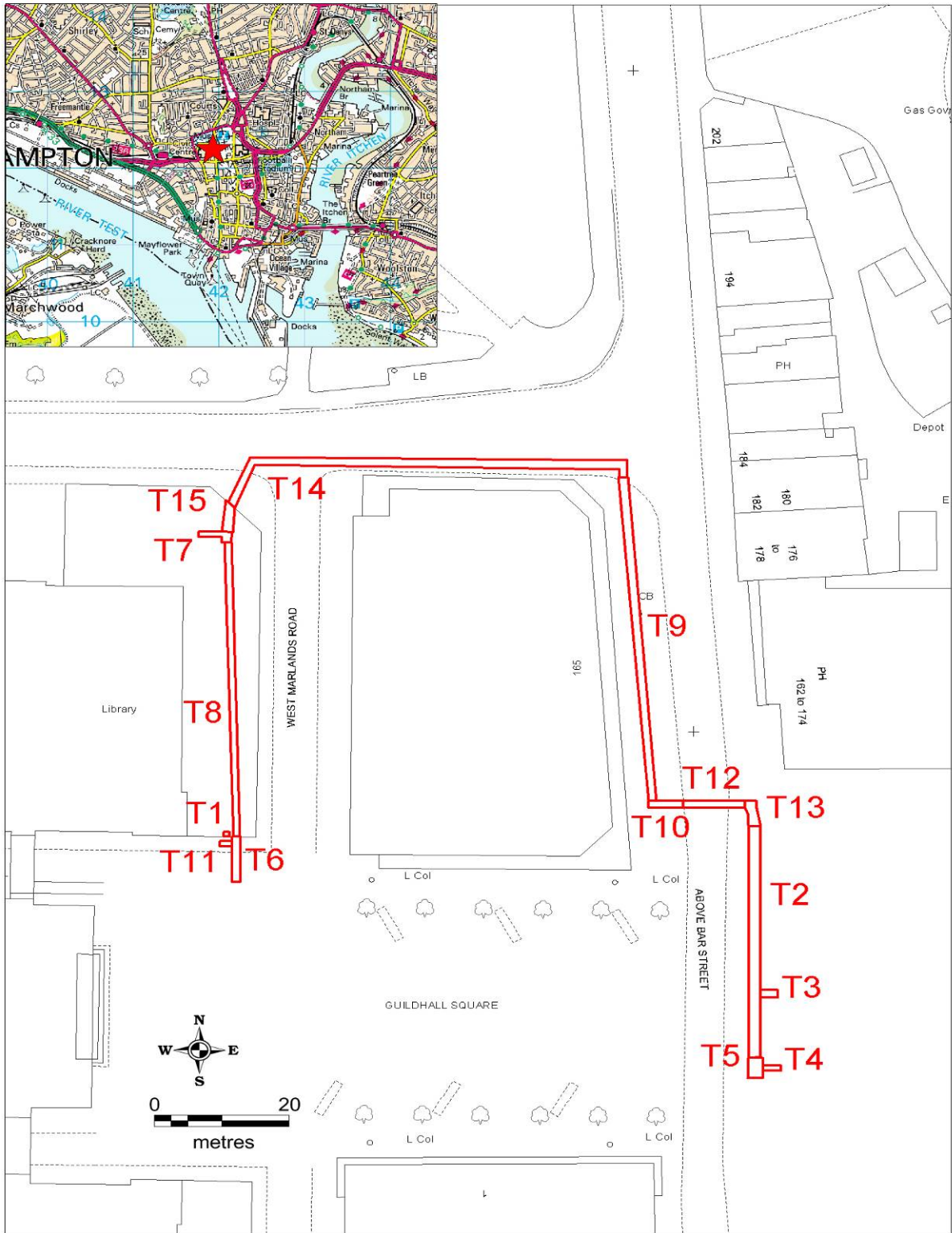


Figure 1. Site location map and Trench plan.

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. Watching brief methodology

4.1 The methodology followed that specified in the Scheme of Investigation. The archaeological work on site consisted of a watching brief on the mechanical excavation of service trenches. The trenches were numbered 1 to 15 (fig 1). Trench 2 was fully excavated before the watching brief was commissioned, but was inspected while it was open. Half of Trench 15 was dug before the archaeologist was present. The trenches were dug to varying depths depending on presence of services and the depth they had been laid at. The maximum and minimum depths are given in table 1.

Trench	Minimum Depth (m)	Maximum Depth (m)
1	0.85	0.85
2	1.20	1.28
3	1.40	1.50
4	1.20	1.30
5	1.50	1.50
6	1.30	1.40
7	1.60	2.00
8	1.00	1.00
9	1.05	1.40
10	1.40	2.00
11	2.00	2.00
12	1.90	2.00
13	1.00	2.00
14	1.00	1.80
15	1.15	1.20

Table 1. Minimum and maximum depths of the trenches.

4.2 All archaeological records were made using the Southampton City Council archaeological recording system. The colours of deposits were recorded using the Munsell Soil Color Chart and these are used in this report (Munsell Color 2000). The archive will be stored by Southampton City Council on completion of the project.

5. Site location, topography, and geology

5.1 The site is located in the northern part of the commercial centre of Southampton and included parts of Above Bar Street, Commercial Road, West Marlands Road and the Guildhall Forecourt, centred on grid reference 441922 112281 (fig 1).

5.2 The natural topography has been masked by modern urban development, but the land at the site is generally level, with a slight slope down to the south. The nearest spot heights shown on the OS map are 16.50m OD in the centre of Above Bar Street, some 25m north of Guildhall Square, 15.80m OD, also in the centre of Above Bar Street, about 20m south of Guildhall Square, 15.80m at the east end of Gibbs Road, 15.50m OD at the junction of Above Bar Street and New Road and 15.50m OD at the junction of West Marlands Road and Civic Centre Road.

5.3 The geological survey map (Ordnance Survey 1987) shows the site to lie on the River Terrace Deposits, mainly gravels, of the Third Terrace, overlying the Wittering Formation.

6. Historical and archaeological background

6.1. History

The burgesses founded a leper hospital in or before 1173 – 1174. The hospital was assigned to St Denys Priory in 1179. The town complained that the priory had failed to honour its obligations from the 1360s onwards and had carried off wood and stone. In 1401 the Priory abandoned its charitable role and kept the income for its own use. The later history of the hospital was one of decline and material loss, beginning perhaps as early as the 1360s and accelerating in the 15th century.

The buildings of the leper hospital stood on both sides of Above Bar Street. The earliest documents, datable to c1150/1177, show that the main hospital building or house, with a garden to the north, was on the west side of Above Bar Street. On the east side were more buildings, the church of St Mary Magdalen (c1235 – 1250) and another garden. The earliest map of Southampton, datable to c1600 AD, may show a building that may be associated with the hospital at the western site, however the map is not to scale and single features are difficult to locate accurately.

The site of the Civic Centre and the land west of Above Bar Street were formerly part of the West Marlands Field. The East and West Marlands were on the east and west sides of Above Bar Street respectively. The Marlands, originally St Magdalen's Lands, which derived their name from the existence of the church and leper house of St Mary Magdalen, were part of the town's Lammas lands. Individuals held the fields from sowing time until after harvest. Then, after the grass had been allowed to grow again, they became common pasture for the rest of the year. The Lammas Lands were converted into publicly owned parks that were laid out between 1846 and 1861 (Davies 1883, 55, 56).

Almshouses for poor widows, known as Thorner's almshouses, were built to the south of the site on the west side of the road in 1787 (Davies 1883, 308). Davies stated that they had been greatly enlarged by his time to provide accommodation on three sides of a large quadrangle of turf.

The area west of Above Bar Street appears on early maps as an area of fields. A north – south boundary line, continuing north from the west side of Thorner's Charity and separating the common field of West Marlands from the land close to the street, appears on Baker's map of 1802 and on Doswell's "Water Map" (compiled 1803 – 1827) but is not shown on Milne's map of 1791.

Anglesea Place was a terrace of houses with gardens behind, sited on the west side of Above Bar Street north of Thorner's Charity and probably built *circa* 1830. Deeds held by Southampton City Council Archives suggest that Anglesea Place was built, or at least was in the process of being built, by 1823 (Smith 2003). Doswell's map of 1835 shows it as a built-up block but it is not shown on the earlier "Water Map". The 1846 Royal Engineers' map shows the extent of the development. The houses later became shops and the gardens were largely built over. West Marlands Road originated as a path along the east side of West Marlands Field at the rear of Anglesea Place.

The part of West Marlands Field south of Commercial Road is shown as a gravel pit on the All Saints Parish Tithe Map of 1853 (Thompson 2009). The 1868 edition of the Ordnance Survey map shows a large depression marked by hachures, which probably indicate the final extent of the quarry, and marked as "Volunteers' Drill Ground". The quarried area had presumably been levelled to create it. By the early 20th century the Drill Ground had gone out of use and the area became public open space. The site was adopted for the

construction of the new Civic Centre during the 1930s and the Guildhall forecourt was laid out, mainly on the area between West Marlands Road and the edge of the gravel pit.

Bombing in 1940 destroyed the Anglesea Place terrace, after which a row of temporary shops was erected. Guildhall Square was laid out in the 1960s.

6.2. Archaeology

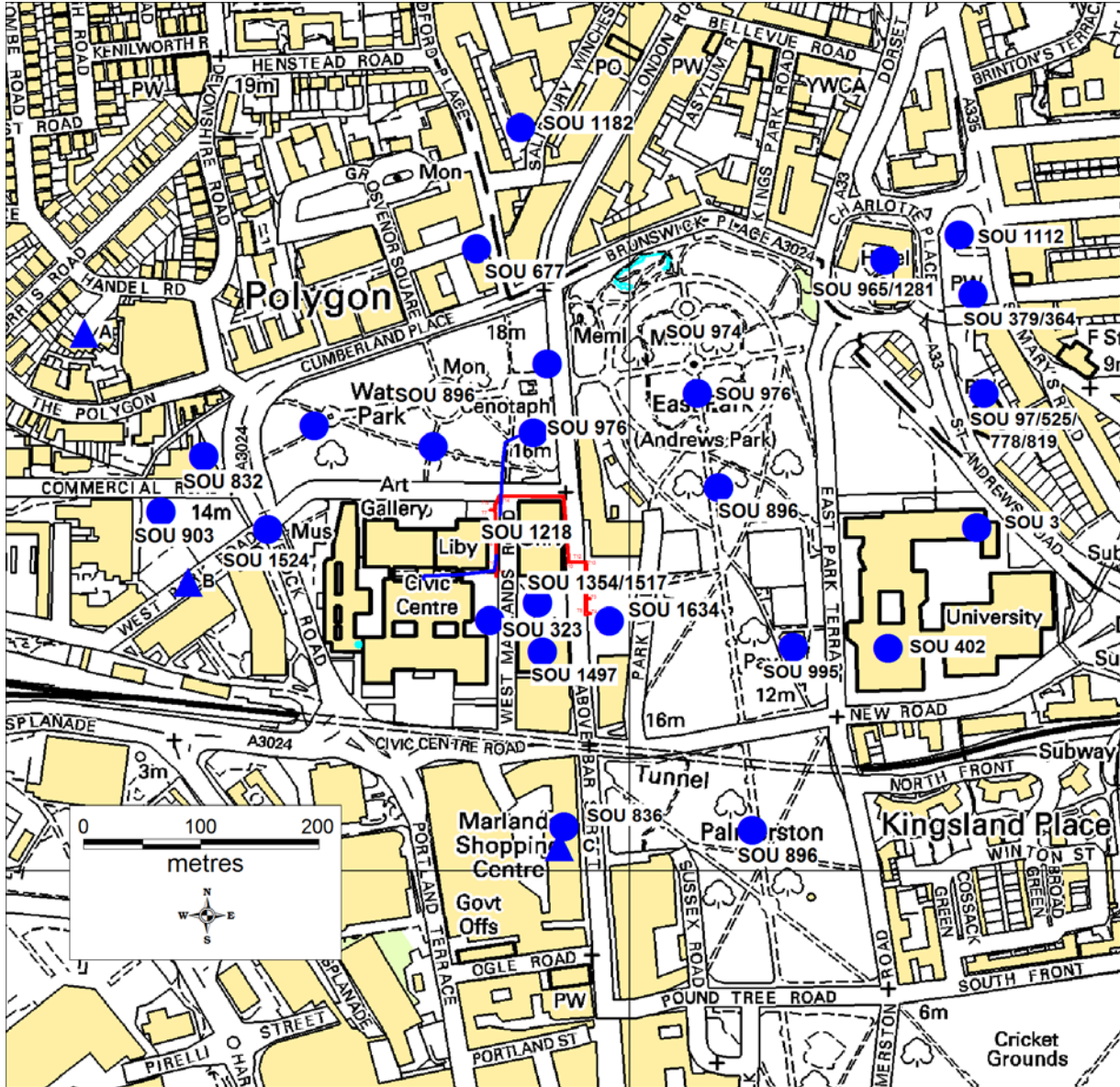


Figure 2. Archaeological sites and find spots mentioned in the text. Trenches shown as a red line.

Circles = sites, triangles = find spots.

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The site is in an area of scattered finds of prehistoric flint, with evidence for Bronze Age activity to the south, Iron Age activity to the south and east, Middle Saxon occupation to the east and northeast and late Saxon occupation, mainly to the south but also to the north. Find spots and archaeological investigations in the area of the site are shown on figure 2.

Palaeolithic hand axes were found before 1919 at the Polygon, West Park Road, and at Marland Place, off Above Bar Street (fig 2, A, B and C).

The north west part of the Middle Saxon town of Hamwic lies some 400m to the north east. Archaeological investigations around St Mary's Road and Charlotte Place have revealed evidence for Middle Saxon occupation, including a gravel road surface, possibly an earlier alignment of St Mary's Road, at SOU 379/964 (Morton 1990; Garner 1999a). Middle Saxon and medieval features with residual prehistoric finds were found at SOU 965 (Garner 1999b) and SOU 1281 (Whitehead 2004). Excavations at SOU 1112 revealed features of Middle Saxon date including pits and a well. A north-south linear feature on the eastern edge of the site was interpreted as a hollow way. A layer of probable prehistoric date contained worked flint and burnt flint (Garner 2002a).

An excavation (SOU 3), at the Art College site revealed a discontinuous layer, possibly the fill of a shallow gully, containing burnt daub, briquetage and Iron Age pottery (Hassall 1971).

Excavations at and around the Mosque site (SOU 97, 525, 778, 819) produced several, evidence for Iron Age and Roman activity (Vincent 1997; Garner undated; Morton 1992; Smith 1993).

A watching brief (SOU 323) at the east side of the Guildhall car park, revealed a feature, about 2.5m wide and at least 0.6m deep, possibly a ditch or a brickearth quarry pit, with a dark soil fill, from which a sherd of green glazed pottery was recovered (Hughes 1988, 42).

A watching brief (SOU 402) at the Institute of Higher Education, East Park Terrace, produced two pit-like features. Five worked flints were recovered from one of them, suggesting a prehistoric date (Morton 1990).

A watching brief at 23 – 24 Cumberland Place (SOU 677) revealed evidence of Late Saxon activity (Whitehead 1995).

A residual prehistoric worked flint and four sherds of post-medieval pottery were found during a watching brief (SOU 832) at 3 Commercial Road (Whitehead 1997).

A Late Saxon post-hole and pottery, a probable medieval ploughsoil and post-medieval deposits were found during a watching brief (SOU 836) at 103 – 105 Above Bar (Brading 1997).

A watching brief (SOU 896) on boreholes and trial pits within the central parks revealed undated layers below the modern soil in various locations (Garner 1998a).

A watching brief at West Park Road/Commercial Road (SOU 903) revealed small quantities of residual prehistoric worked flint and medieval ceramics (Garner 1998b).

A watching brief (SOU 974) at the north end of East Park produced residual prehistoric worked flints (Garner 1999c).

A watching brief on refurbishment of all of the Central Parks (SOU 976) produced residual finds from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. Part of a small Saxon settlement was found near the north end of East Park, including a pit and structural remains. Evidence for an agricultural soil that developed from the Late-Saxon period to the 19th century was found (Smith 2000).

A watching brief (SOU 995) at East Park pavilion produced a fragment of a medieval encaustic floor tile from a secondary context (Smith, 1999). It may have originated from the Hospital of St Mary Magdalene.

A watching brief in Lower Banister Street (SOU 1182) found 3 shallow pits, a possible ditch, a gravel layer and finds including worked and burnt flints; the features were possibly Iron Age (Garner 2004).

A watching brief on a service trench in East and West Parks (SOU 1218) exposed natural layers and layers of uncertain date. Prehistoric evidence comprised flint flakes and cores, burnt flints, and a sherd of pottery. Small quantities of medieval and post-medieval pottery, ceramic tile, and slate were also present. A large modern feature to the west of West Marlands Road was probably the edge of the feature shown by hachures on 19th century maps, and may have been the edge of a gravel quarry (Garner 2002b).

An evaluation excavation (SOU 1354) carried out at Guildhall Square in 2005 showed that on the east side of Guildhall Square, the former site of the houses of Anglesea Place, it was likely that any archaeological remains that may have been present would have been destroyed by the excavation of cellars. Much of the remaining area of Guildhall Square had been subject to quarrying for brickearth in the early 19th century. As happened elsewhere in Southampton, particularly in the St Mary's area, the quarry pits respected archaeological features, as the brickearth had already been removed (Morton 1992). Prehistoric and undated but possibly prehistoric features were excavated and residual sherds of Middle Saxon and Late Saxon pottery were found (Cottrell 2005).

An evaluation excavation carried out immediately to the south during the redevelopment of numbers 129 – 139 Above Bar Street (SOU 1497) revealed two roughly parallel ditches aligned north – south, a medieval ditch aligned east – west, a post-medieval ditch aligned north – south and a number of other features. The fill of the north – south ditches contained a burnt flint and a single abraded sherd of flint tempered pottery. They were interpreted as later prehistoric field boundaries. Deposits of roof slates, medieval roof tile fragments and limestone in the medieval ditch suggested that a medieval building or buildings once stood nearby, probably to the south. The ditch was thought to probably represent the boundary between the Leper Hospital of St Mary Magdalen to the south and a garden to the north (Birbeck and Morton 2009).

Archaeological work in Guildhall Square itself in 2011 (SOU 1517) revealed a small amount of residual late prehistoric finds, but the area appeared to have first been settled in the Middle Saxon period. Features included a number of pits and evidence of a field system with parallel ditches. A single medieval feature was found, suggesting that the leper hospital lay elsewhere, although the leper hospital garden may have occupied part of the site. In the post-medieval period the east part of the site on Above Bar Street was developed for housing and quarry pits dug for the extraction of brickearth covered much of that area (Cottrell 2011).

Recent archaeological work on the site for the Arts complex (SOU 1634) found potential Mid/Late Saxon pits and a single ditch, probably all agricultural in origin. The medieval period produced three severely truncated pits and a number of residual finds. In the post-medieval period gravel and brickearth were quarried and a plough soil built up. The 19th century remains on site consisted of a series of basements and a drainage system associated with Regency villas known from cartographic sources (Hogg 2014).

7. Results of the watching brief

7.1. Introduction

The site consisted of 15 connected trenches, T1-T15, located between the Guildhall Forecourt and east of Above Bar Street within the Guildhall Art Complex site. The archaeology will be discussed by period. The periods are defined as follows:

Period	Period name	Approximate date span
0	Natural	
1	Prehistoric	Before 43 AD
2	Roman	43 AD-450 AD

3	Early Saxon	450 AD-650 AD
4	Middle Saxon	650 AD-850 AD
5	Late Saxon	850 AD-1066 AD
6	Anglo-Norman/Early Medieval	1066 AD-1200 AD
7	High Medieval	1200 AD-1350 AD
8	Late Medieval	1350 AD-1550 AD
9	Medieval (uncertain)	1066 AD-1550 AD
10	Post-Medieval	1550 AD-1750 AD
11	Early Modern	1750 AD-1900 AD
12	Modern	1900 AD onwards.
13	Unphased (deleted, unstratified etc.)	

7.2. Period 0, Natural deposits.

7.2.1 Natural was reached within eight trenches; T1, T8, T9, T10, T12, T13, T14 and T15. Beneath the grass to the east of the library natural was exposed in T1 and T8. In T1 the natural was a yellowish brown clay loam brickearth, context 2, exposed 750mm below ground level. In T8 to the east of T1 the natural was context 56, a dark brown clay loam brickearth. It was exposed 600-700mm below ground level.



Figure 3. Natural brickearth 56 at the base of the east-facing section in T8.

7.2.2 Underneath the pavement east of Solent University, in T9, context 94 was a slightly stony, brown clay loam brickearth at least 400mm thick, exposed 800-1000mm below ground level. Below it was context 99, gravel in a yellowish brown sand clay loam matrix, of which only 150mm in thickness was exposed. To the south in T10 context 136 was seen

in patches in the base of the trench. It was a slightly gravelly yellowish brown silty clay loam and was probably the junction between the brickearth and the river terrace gravels.

7.2.3 Beneath Above Bar Street in T12 a dark yellowish brown clay loam, context 142, 350mm at its thickest, was seen towards the west end of T12 some 1600-1750mm below the road surface. As the trench progressed eastwards 142 was overlain by and finally replaced by context 150 a brown clay loam dirty brickearth. Context 141, a greyish brown silty clay loam was also above 142.

7.2.4 In T13, on the east side of Above Bar Street, context 160 was a yellowish brown clay loam dirty brickearth exposed 1350mm below pavement level in the deepest part of the trench at the northern end. Context 164, gravel within a silty clay loam matrix was probably also natural but was only present in a small segment of the trench, beneath early modern layer 159.

7.2.5 Beneath Commercial Road in T14 the natural was dark brown clay loam, numbered 176, 186, and 194. It was up to 650mm thick and its top was 250-350mm below the road surface where it had not been removed by services.

7.2.6 In T15 adjacent to the Central Library brickearth layer 213 was a strong brown sandy clay loam, exposed c.400mm below the ground surface.

7.2.7 The general impression of the topography of the upper surface of the natural is that it was closest to the surface in the north part of the site, and sloped down towards the east and south. This impression may be partly due to truncation from agricultural activity over many centuries and the numerous modern services, see Table 2.

Trench No.	Context No.	Minimum Depth Below Ground Level (m)	Truncated?
1	2	0.75	No
8	56	0.62-0.70	No
9	94	0.90	Cut by brick filled Feature 105 and services
9	99	1.05	Cut by brick filled Feature 105.
10	136	1.90	Possibly. Layers above highly disturbed by services.
12	141	0.95	Yes. Cut/disturbed by services including Feature 143.
12	142	1.75	Yes. Cut/disturbed by services including Feature 143
12	150	1.40	Yes. Cut/disturbed by services including Feature 143.
13	160	1.16	Only visible in the deepest part of the trench at the North-end.
13	164	1.10	Unsure.
14	176	0.67	Yes. Multiple services and modern features, above and within.
15	213	0.40	Possibly, by service pipe running along West-facing section.

Table 2. Information regarding truncation of the natural deposits.

7.3. Period 1, Prehistoric

No prehistoric features or deposits were identified, although a few burnt flints, which may have been of prehistoric date, were recovered from contexts 48 and 85 in T7, and context 81 in T8.

7.4. Period 2, Roman

No Roman archaeology was observed.

7.5. Periods 4 & 5, Middle and Late Saxon

No Middle or Late Saxon archaeology was observed.

7.6. Period 9 Medieval

7.6.1 Above the dirty brickearth 141 in trench 12 was 140, a 400mm thick deposit of yellowish brown gravel in a silty clay loam matrix. Above it was 139, a lighter gravel layer with darker patches. These layers are similar to the early road surfaces observed beneath Above Bar Street to the south on SOU 1517, and are probably the first layers of road metalling used to create Above Bar Street, probably in the medieval period.

7.6.2 No other medieval features or deposits were recognised, but a few medieval/possibly medieval finds were recovered. Context 13 produced a sherd of a medieval cooking pot dated 1250-1350. Context 149 produced some sherds of Dutch Red earthenware pottery, which was produced in the late medieval period, but due to the nature of the rest of the finds assemblage within the context, they are more likely to be early Post-medieval in date. Context 185 produced a fragment of plain ceramic floor tile that was dated as Late medieval to Post-medieval.

7.7. Periods 10, Post-Medieval 1550 AD-1750 AD

7.7.1 Trenches 2, 5, and 13 on the east side of Above Bar Street encountered a deposit that was probably a ploughsoil and represented cultivation of the East Marlands fields prior to its development with housing in the late 18th century (Smith 2003, 24-5).

7.7.2 In Trench 2 layer 12 was a stony dark brown clay loam averaging 300mm thick at the base of T2 (fig 5). Its upper surface was some 800mm below the ground surface. It contained 18th century finds including thin window glass, bottle glass, a fragment of Staffordshire white salt glaze cup and a sherd of Verwood pottery. Beneath 12 was layer 13, which formed the base of the trench. The upper surface of layer 13 was 1.27m below the ground level. Context 13 was a dark brown stony silty clay loam with some oyster shell and brick frag inclusions. It ran the full length of T2 and was at least 10mm thick. Finds were found within various places throughout the layer, some in clusters but there were no visible features, and as the trench was excavated prior to the commencement of the watching brief it was impossible to know what had lain above the base of the trench. The finds included fragments of early 18th century clay pipe, thin 18th century window glass, pig and sheep bone and a fragment of medieval cookpot (1250-1350).



Figure 4. South facing section in Trench 12 showing early gravel road surfaces beneath the present tarmac of Above Bar Street.



Figure 5. Post-medieval soil 12 at the base of the section in T2.

7.7.3 In Trench 5 layer 37 formed the bottom of the trench. It was a light brown, slightly stony silty clay loam at least 550mm thick. Animal bone, West Country Slate and Verwood were recovered from it.

7.7.4 In Trench 13 layers 167 and 168 were present in the base of the trench, where brickearth, 160, had not been exposed, with 167 visible in the west facing section and 168 in the east facing section. Context 167 was a very dark greyish brown clay loam that encompassed c.75% of the width of the trench at 850mm wide and was 200mm thick on average. At its thickest point, towards the north of the layer, it was 250mm thick. Cow bone, lime mortar and post-medieval roof tile were recovered. Context 168 formed the remaining c.25% of the base of the trench and was also around 250mm thick. It was a light greyish brown silty clay loam with no inclusions or finds.

7.7.5 In Trench 8, adjacent to the library in the area of the West Marlands fields was feature 78, observed in the west-facing section and cutting through natural brickearth 56. It was 1700mm long north-south and 500mm deep. There were three fills within the feature; 81, a slightly stony, reddish brown silty clay loam present at the lower north edge of the feature; 79, a stony light yellowish brown silty clay loam that went around the outer edge of the feature; and 80, a brown clay loam at the top of the feature, which contained a sherd of late medieval-early post-medieval German stoneware and some fragments of coal.

7.7.6 In Trench 11, the deepest layer encountered was 131, a stony light brown silty clay loam, below 130, a dark brown clay loam. Neither produced finds, but the trench was small.

7.8. Period 11, Early Modern 1750 AD-1900 AD

7.8.1 The east side of Above Bar Street produced Early Modern deposits in Trenches 5 and 13, and the east end of Trench 12. They were probably associated with the houses that stood further back from the street front during that period. On the west side of Above Bar Street Trenches 6, 8, and 9 produced layers and features of a similar date.

7.8.2 In Trench 5 two early modern layers were present, 36 and 37. Layer 36 was located beneath layer 35 in the north and west facing sections, being thickest (600mm) in the north facing section where it reached the base of the trench. It was a dark brown slightly stony clay loam with inclusions of brick, concrete and oyster shell, and produced bricks dated as 18/19th century. In the west facing section 36 was a clay loam soil some 370mm thick that produced oyster shell, a fragment of Purbeck stone and 18th/19th century bricks.

7.8.3 At the east end of Trench 12 was layer 151 was a dark grey clay loam, 70mm thick at its maximum, with oyster shell inclusions. It was cut by Early Modern Features 146 and 148. Feature 146 was a pit at the eastern end of T12, 1600mm deep, 950mm wide and at least 1100mm long, with concave sloping sides and a rounded base. Its fill, 147, was a stony light brown silty clay loam with a seven course column of bricks above a service pipe in the centre, within the south facing section. Feature 148 was probably sub-circular in plan, with an undulating base that sloped down to the east, and was some 1.1m long and 250mm deep at its deepest. It was filled with 149, a slightly stony, greyish brown sandy clay loam that contained late 19th century clay pipe and Dutch red pottery of the 15th-18th century.

7.8.4 In Trench 13 the east-facing section revealed the remnants of a possible pit, feature 170, cutting through post-medieval soil 168. It had been heavily disturbed by a lead water pipe and by the planting of a tree in 2011. It was at least 860mm long N-S, and 100mm deep, and was filled by a slightly stony, yellowish brown silty clay loam 169, which produced no finds. At the northern end of the trench layer 159 was c.600mm thick. It was dark greyish brown, with flecks of charcoal and brick fragments. Finds consisted of oyster shell fragments, 19th century clay pipe, West Country slate, animal bone and a piece of flowerpot. At the southern end of the trench was layer 171, c.700mm thick and visible in both east and west facing sections. It was greyish brown in colour and slightly stony, and was disturbed by a ceramic duct, a lead water pipe and a brick manhole. 171 produced 18th century clay pipe, and fragments of salt-glazed sewer pipe.

7.8.5 In Trench 6 the base of the trench was comprised of layer 43, which was at least 500mm thick. It was a brown clay loam soil, with darker streaks throughout with inclusions of brick and charcoal flecks. It produced a carbon rod from an arc light that was probably intrusive. Layer 45 was above it, a stony greyish brown silty clay loam.

7.8.6 At the base of Trench 8 at the same level as the natural, 56, was layer 61, a light yellowish brown stony silty clay loam with abundant frags of brick. It produced fragments of Welsh slate, a fragment of Portland stone, sheep or pig bones and a fragment of mathematical tile in Beaulieu yellow fabric. The layer was cut by early modern features 58, 62, and 70. Feature 58 cut both the natural 56 and layer 61 at the intersection between them. Feature 58 was a pit or posthole in the west-facing section and base of the trench, with steep concave sides. It was probably sub-circular in plan, but its shape and full width (at least 450mm) are unknown due to the feature extending outside the trench. It was filled with 60, a dark grey sandy clay loam with many brick frags, that formed the base and outer edges of the feature, and (59), a light yellowish brown clay loam that was the upper fill. No finds were recovered from 59 but 60 contained 18/19th century finds including clay tobacco pipe and transfer-printed china. Feature 62 was an east-west aligned linear feature that cut layer 61 at the base of the trench. It was 1800mm long north-south, by over 1m in width, and had three fills; 77, a greyish brown soil with brick frags and crushed mortar above 64, a greyish brown clay loam above 73, a 400mm thick dark brown clay loam with brick frags and charcoal. Feature 67 was a pit, probably sub-circular in plan, but uncertain due to only being partially exposed and disturbed by a modern service at the south edge. It was filled with a dark brown clay loam, 68, that contained a 17th century Verwood chafing dish fragment and fragments of an 18th century glass bottle. Linear feature 70 was present in the west-facing section cutting through 61. It was 1.5m long north-south and was filled with a dark brown silt loam 71 with stony yellowish brown sandy loam 72 in the north corner of the feature.

7.8.7 In Trench 9, on the west side of Above Bar Street, was layer 98, a slightly stony grey clay loam, and 119, a stony brown sandy clay loam. Cutting through 98 and natural layers 94 and 99 was foundation trench 105, a linear cut seen in the base of the trench and both sections, at least 1000mm long and 700mm deep. The earliest fill was 109, the remnants of a red brick wall bonded with grey cement mortar, which survived to five courses in height. It had been packed around with 106, a dark greyish brown clay loam 350-400mm thick, and was topped with 108, a 400mm thick dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam. The cement mortar suggests a late 19th or early 20th century date for this foundation.

7.9. Period 12, Modern 1900AD onwards

Trench 1

Context 1 was a stony brown clay loam topsoil containing coal and modern brick fragments. Feature 3 was the cut for the listed, low stone wall 4, surrounding the Civic Centre and built in the 1930s.

Trench 2

In Trench 2 contexts 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 26 and 27 were modern surfaces or services.

Trench 3

In Trench 3 contexts 14, 15 and 16 were modern layers.

Trench 4

In Trench 4 five layers were identified as modern; contexts 17, 18, 19, 20 and 23. Feature 21 was a manhole, containing wall 22. Feature 24 was another manhole that contained wall 25. Feature 28 was visible in the south facing section and cut layer 20 at the east end of the trench. It was 1180mm long and sloped down westwards with a slightly undulating rounded base. It had two fills (29), a yellow sandy loam with modern brick and below this (30), a grey silt loam with Staffordshire blue brick and burnt china. The burnt china might indicate a post-Blitz deposit.

Trench 5

In Trench 5 three modern layers 33, 34 and 35 were recorded. Feature 31 was a foundation cut for red brick walls 32 in the west facing section of the trench. The walls probably were part of the Tyrell & Green construction in the post-war period.

Trench 6

Trench 6 produced four modern layers contexts 38, 39, 42 and 44. There were also two modern features. Feature 40 was a foundation trench cut for the 1930's Civic Centre boundary wall. The second feature, assigned context 50 was a straight-sided cut. It was 1200mm long, 1150mm wide and at least 750mm deep, and was filled by sand 46 which was packed around service

Trench 7

Layer 47 was dark brown clay loam topsoil. Below this was layer 48, a dark yellowish brown clay loam, containing multiple service pipes. Finds were recovered from layer 48 including, a flint flake, burnt flint and 19/20th century glass and china. It is possible that layer 48 was natural as it was similar in appearance to layer 4 and that the finds are intrusive from the placement of the services. Three modern features were present within T7; features 63, 82 and 87. Feature 63 was a straight-sided pit with a concave base, 850mm deep, 700mm wide, and at least 750mm in length, cutting 47/48 in the south facing section. It contained two fills, 65 a dark brown clay loam with brick frags and flecks of charcoal above 66, a greyish brown stony silt loam. A brass button core was recovered from 66. Features 82 and 87 appeared in the north facing section. Feature 82 was a shallow (370mm deep) possible pit with one fill, 8, a brown stony clay loam. It was directly above Feature 87, which was a service cut for gas pipes. The fill of feature 87, around the pipes was 86, gritty brownish yellow sand full of pea gravel. Feature 83 was filled with 85, a dark brown sandy clay loam.

Trench 8

Three modern layers were present within Trench 8. Layer 49 was stony dark brown clay loam topsoil, which was above layers 57 and 69. Layer 57 was a dark yellowish brown,

slightly stony clay loam roughly in the middle of T8. It was on average thicker in the W-facing section than the east. To the north of 57 was layer 69, a dark brown clay loam soil with brick, charcoal and mortar inclusions. Finds were recovered from layer 69, including WW2 white bricks, transfer printed china, leather, and dark green bottle glass. Feature 51 was a small pit, 600mm long and 260mm deep, width unknown, cutting layers 56 and 57 in the east facing section. It had a flat base angled slightly downwards to the north, filled by (52), a brown slightly stony silty clay loam with charcoal inclusions. Fill 52 produced a rubber band. Feature 53, was a pit with concave sides and base. Its fills 54 and 55 produced early modern to modern finds. Linear feature 75 was 8.1m in length north-south and was filled by 76, which contained a mix of early modern and modern bricks, as well as glass and clay pipe fragments.

Trench 9

Fourteen modern layers, service trenches and their fills were present in Trench 9, assigned contexts 88, 89, 90, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120, 121, 122 and 123. Feature 91, a possible pit with sharply sloping sides, was located at the north end of T9 in the west facing section, with its full length (at least 700mm) unknown due to continuing past the northern limit of the trench. No finds were recovered from either of the fills, 92, a black clay loam and 93, a grey, slightly stony clay loam. To the south were Features 95 and 97 a water pipe trench and an electrical cable trench respectively. Feature 102 was an inspection pit from which an intact Brown & Harrison milk bottle was recovered. Feature 216, was a service trench containing a metal pipe.

Trench 10

Eight modern layers 124, 126, 127, 128, 134, 135, 137 and 145 were present in Trench 10.

Trench 11

Layer 132 was black crushed road stone, beneath layer 129, the paving slabs.

Trench 12

Modern layers were allocated contexts 133, 138, 139 and 152. Feature 143, fill 144 was a greyish brown sandy clay loam around a large gas pipe. Feature 154 was a service trench, filled by 153 and 155.

Trench 13

Three layers within Trench 13 (T13) were phased as being modern 156, 157 and 158. At the north end of T13 was Feature 161, the cut for a concrete pile/cap 162. Feature 165, a shallow pit (300mm deep) in the east facing section of T13, possibly related to the tree that had been removed prior to excavation.

Trench 14

Layers 173, 175, 183, 191, 192, 193, 197, 207 and 208, were modern layers. Features 177, 180, 184, 189, 200, 202, 205 and 209 were services or other modern disturbances. Feature 184 was a pit with sharply sloping concave sides in the north facing section, 1050mm in length, E-W. Its fill (185) was a dark greyish brown clay loam with frags of Late-Post Medieval floor tile and brick. Feature 195 was a possible pit filled with 196. Feature 187 was a shallow pit or posthole with steep sides and concave base filled with a stony dark greyish brown silty clay loam 188. Feature 198 was a possible, partially exposed pit, filled with a grey clay loam 199.

Trench 15

The modern layer, 213, was dark brown clay loam topsoil and grass c.400mm thick. Feature 215 was a modern feature filled with ballast and concrete 214.

7.10 Period 13, Unphased (deleted, unstratified etc.)

Six contexts were assigned to unstratified finds; 74 for T8, 107 for the north end of T9, 111 for around the red brick walls within T9, 125 for T10, 172 for the east end of T14 around feature 177 and 181 for the E-W aligned portion of T14.

8. Conclusions

The trenches revealed natural brickearth over River Terrace gravels. A few burnt flints suggest prehistoric activity. Beneath Above Bar Street gravel surfaces may date back to the medieval period. Soil deposits on the east side of Above Bar Street contained finds of the 18th and 19th centuries probably relating to agriculture and the development of plots on the east side of the street for housing in the late 18th century. A similar soil deposit was found on site SOU 1634 to the east. In the area of East Marlands fields there was less evidence for activity but a soil horizon relating to documented medieval fields was present. No evidence for the Leper Hospital or its cemetery was seen, backing up recent theories that these lay further south.

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Appendix 1. Context list

Number/letter codes (e.g. 10YR 3/1) = Munsell soil colour codes.

SA = stone abundance: 0 = virtually stone free; 5 = gravel

CONTEXT	SUBDIV	CATEGORY	MUNSEL PAGE	COL	TEXTURE	STONEABUND	FILLOF	FILLED BY	SAME AS	PERIOD
1	1	LAYER	10YR	3/3	CLAY LOAM	2				MOD
2	1	LAYER	10YR	5/6	CLAY LOAM	0				NAT
3	1	FEATURE						(4)	40	MOD
4	1	FILL					3		41	MOD
5	2	LAYER								MOD
6	2	LAYER								MOD
7	2	LAYER								MOD
8	2	LAYER								MOD
9	2	LAYER								EMOD
10	2	LAYER	10YR	8/8	SANDY LOAM	0				MOD
11	2	LAYER	10YR	5/6	SANDY CLAY	1				EMOD
12	2	LAYER	10YR	3/3	CLAY LOAM	1				EMOD
13	2	LAYER	10YR	3/3	SILTY CLAY	3				PMED
14	3	LAYER								MOD
15	3	LAYER	5YR	2.5/1						MOD
16	3	LAYER	10YR	4/4	SILTY CLAY	3				MOD
17	4	LAYER	10YR	5/6	SILT LOAM	3				MOD
18	4	LAYER								MOD
19	4	LAYER	10YR	2/1	SILT LOAM	4				MOD
20	4	LAYER	10YR	5/6	SILTY CLAY LOAM	3				MOD
21	4	FEATURE						(22)		MOD
22	4	FILL					21			MOD
23	4	LAYER								MOD
24	4	FEATURE						(25)		MOD
25	4	FILL					24			MOD
26	2	LAYER								MOD
27	2	LAYER	10YR	6/3	SILT LOAM	2				MOD
28	4	FEATURE						(29), (30)		MOD
29	4	FILL	10YR	8/8	SANDY LOAM	2	28			MOD
30	4	FILL	10YR	5/1	SILT LOAM	2	28			MOD
31	5	FEATURE						(32)		MOD
32	5	FILL					31			MOD
33	5	LAYER								MOD
34	5	LAYER								MOD
35	5	LAYER	10YR	2/1		0				MOD
36	5	LAYER	10YR	3/3	CLAY LOAM	2				EMOD
37	5	LAYER	10YR	5/4	SILTY CLAY LOAM	1				EMOD
38	6	LAYER								MOD
39	6	LAYER								MOD
40	6	FEATURE						(41)	3	MOD
41	6	FILL					40		(4)	MOD
42	6	LAYER	10YR	4/4	SILTY CLAY	3				MOD
43	6	LAYER	10YR	4/3	CLAY LOAM	0				EMOD
44	6	LAYER	7.5YR	3/1		3				MOD
45	6	LAYER	10YR	4/2	SILTY CLAY	2				EMOD
46	6	FILL	10YR	7/8	SAND	0	50			MOD
47	7	LAYER	10YR	3/3	CLAY LOAM	2			1	MOD
48	7	LAYER	10YR	4/6	CLAY LOAM	0				MOD
49	8	LAYER	10YR	3/3	CLAY LOAM	2			1, 47?	MOD
50	6	FEATURE						(46)		MOD

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CONTEXT	SUBDIV	CATEGORY	MUNSEL PAGE	COL	TEXTURE	STONEABUND	FILLOF	FILLED BY	SAME AS	PERIOD
51	8	FEATURE						(52)		MOD
52	8	FILL	10YR	3/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM	2	51			MOD
53	8	FEATURE						(54), (55)		MOD
54	8	FILL	10YR	5/4	SANDY LOAM	3	53			MOD
55	8	FILL	10YR	4/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM	2	53			MOD
56	8	LAYER	10YR	4/3	CLAY LOAM	0				NAT
57	8	LAYER	10YR	4/4	CLAY LOAM	2				MOD
58	8	FEATURE						(59), (60)		EMOD
59	8	FILL	10YR	6/4	CLAY LOAM	1	58			EMOD
60	8	FILL	10YR	4/1	SANDY CLAY LOAM	2	58			EMOD
61	8	LAYER	10YR	6/4	SILTY CLAY LOAM	3				EMOD
62	8	FEATURE						(73), (77), (64)		EMOD
63	7	FEATURE						(65), (66)		MOD
64	8	FILL	10YR	5/2	CLAY LOAM	1	62			EMOD
65	8	FILL	10YR	3/3	CLAY LOAM	0	63			MOD
66	7	FILL	10YR	4/3	SILT LOAM	2	63			MOD
67	8	FEATURE						(68)		EMOD
68	8	FILL	10YR	3/3	CLAY LOAM	1	67			EMOD
69	8	LAYER	10YR	4/3	CLAY LOAM	1				MOD
70	8	FEATURE						(71), (72)		EMOD
71	8	FILL	10YR	3/1	SILT LOAM	0	70			EMOD
72	8	FILL	10YR	6/8	SANDY LOAM	1	70			EMOD
73	8	FILL	10YR	3/3	CLAY LOAM	0	62			EMOD
74	8	UNSTRAT								UNSTRAT
75	8	FEATURE						(76)		MOD
76	8	FILL	10YR	5/3	SILTY CLAY	3	75			MOD
77	8	FILL	10YR	3/2	SILTY CLAY	1	62			EMOD
78	8	FEATURE						(79), (80), (81)		PMED
79	8	FILL	10YR	5/8	SILTY CLAY	2	78			PMED
80	8	FILL	10YR	3/3	CLAY LOAM	0	78			PMED
81	8	FILL	7.5YR	4/4	SILTY CLAY	1	78			PMED
82	7	FEATURE						(84)		MOD
83	7	FEATURE						(85)		MOD
84	7	FILL	10YR	4/3	CLAY LOAM	2	82			MOD
85	7	FILL	10YR	3/3	SANDY CLAY LOAM	2	83			MOD
86	7	FILL	10YR	6/6	SAND	0	87			MOD
87	7	FEATURE						(86)		MOD
88	9	LAYER								MOD
89	9	LAYER	10YR	6/8	SANDY LOAM	2				MOD
90	9	LAYER	10YR	4/1	SANDY LOAM	2				MOD
91	9	FEATURE						(92), (93)		MOD
92	9	FILL	10YR	2/1	CLAY LOAM	0	91			MOD
93	9	FILL	10YR	3/1	CLAY LOAM	2	91			MOD
94	9	FEATURE	10YR	5/3	CLAY LOAM	1				NAT
95	9	FEATURE						(96)		MOD
96	9	FILL	10YR	5/2	SANDY LOAM	1	95			MOD
97	9	FEATURE						(100), (101)		MOD
98	9	LAYER	10YR	5/1	CLAY LOAM	1				EMOD
99	9	LAYER	10YR	5/6	SANDY CLAY LOAM	4				NAT
100	9	FILL	10YR	2/1	SILTY CLAY LOAM	0	97			MOD
101	9	FILL					97			MOD

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CONTEXT	SUBDIV	CATEGORY	MUNSEL PAGE	COL	TEXTURE	STONEABUND	FILLOF	FILLED BY	SAME AS	PERIOD
102	9	FEATURE						(103), (104), (110)		MOD
103	9	FILL					102			MOD
104	9	FILL	10YR	2/1	SILT LOAM		102			MOD
105	9	FEATURE						(106), (108), (109)		EMOD
106	9	FILL	10YR	3/2	CLAY LOAM	2	105			EMOD
107	9	UNSTRAT								UNSTRAT
108	9	FILL	10YR	4/6	SANDY CLAY LOAM	2	105			EMOD
109	9	FILL			SANDY CLAY LOAM		105			EMOD
110	9	FILL	10YR	5/6	SILTY CLAY LOAM	3	102		113?	MOD
111	9	UNSTRAT								UNSTRAT
112	9	LAYER	10YR	4/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	0				MOD
113	9	LAYER	10YR	5/4	SILTY CLAY LOAM	3				MOD
114	9	LAYER	10YR	3/2	SANDY LOAM	2				MOD
115	9	LAYER	10YR	4/4	SANDY CLAY LOAM	1				MOD
116	9	LAYER	10YR	4/6	SANDY LOAM	1				MOD
117	9	LAYER	10YR	4/3	CLAY LOAM	0				MOD
118	9	LAYER	10YR	5/6	SANDY CLAY	1				MOD
119	9	LAYER	10YR	3/3	SANDY CLAY LOAM	2				EMOD
120	9	LAYER	10YR	6/3	SANDY LOAM	2				MOD
121	9	LAYER	10YR	2/1	SANDY LOAM	1				MOD
122	9	LAYER	10YR	5/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	2				MOD
123	9	LAYER	10YR	5/6	SANDY CLAY	2				MOD
124	10	LAYER								MOD
125	10	UNSTRAT								UNSTRAT
126	10	LAYER	10YR	3/2	CLAY LOAM	2				MOD
127	10	LAYER								MOD
128	10	LAYER	10YR	5/8	SANDY CLAY LOAM	2				MOD
129	11	LAYER								MOD
130	11	LAYER	10YR	3/3	CLAY LOAM	0				PMED
131	11	LAYER	10YR	5/3	SILTY CLAY	3				PMED
132	11	LAYER	10YR	2/1						MOD
133	12	LAYER	10YR	2/1						MOD
134	10	LAYER	10YR	2/1						MOD
135	10	LAYER	10YR	5/6	SILTY CLAY	2				MOD
136	10	LAYER	10YR	6/8	SILTY CLAY	1				NAT
137	10	LAYER	10YR	4/2	CLAY LOAM	0				MOD
138	12	LAYER								MOD
139	12	LAYER	10YR	7/4	SANDY CLAY	1				MOD
140	12	LAYER	10YR	5/8	SILTY CLAY	2				MED
141	12	LAYER	10YR	5/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM	1				NAT
142	12	LAYER	10YR	4/6	CLAY	0				NAT
143	12	FEATURE						(144)		MOD
144	12	FILL	10YR	5/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	1	143			MOD
145	10	LAYER	10YR	4/2	SILTY CLAY	3				MOD
146	12	FEATURE						(147)		EMOD
147	12	FILL	10YR	5/3	SILTY CLAY LOAM	3	146			EMOD

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CONTEXT	SUBDIV	CATEGORY	MUNSEL PAGE	COL	TEXTURE	STONEABUND	FILLOF	FILLED BY	SAME AS	PERIOD
148	12	FEATURE						(149)		EMOD
149	12	FILL	10YR	4/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	1	148			EMOD
150	12	LAYER	10YR	5/3	CLAY LOAM	0				NAT
151	12	LAYER	10YR	4/1	CLAY LOAM	1				EMOD
152	12	LAYER								MOD
153	12	FILL	10YR	4/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	0	154			MOD
154	12	FEATURE						(153), (155)		MOD
155	12	FILL	10YR	6/8	SILTY CLAY LOAM	3	154			MOD
156	13	LAYER								MOD
157	13	LAYER	10YR	2/1		0				MOD
158	13	LAYER	10YR	5/3	SILTY CLAY LOAM	2				MOD
159	13	LAYER	10YR	4/2	CLAY LOAM	0				EMOD
160	13	LAYER	10YR	5/4	CLAY LOAM	0				NAT
161	13	FEATURE						(162), (163)		MOD
162	13	FILL					161			MOD
163	13	FILL	10YR	3/2	CLAY LOAM	0	161			MOD
164	13	LAYER			SILTY CLAY LOAM	4				NAT
165	13	FEATURE						(166)		MOD
166	13	FILL	10YR	6/3	SANDY CLAY LOAM	2	165			MOD
167	13	LAYER	10YR	3/2	CLAY LOAM	1				PMED
168	13	LAYER	10YR	6/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM	1				PMED
169	13	FILL	10YR	5/4	SILTY CLAY LOAM	2	170			PMED
170	13	FEATURE						(169)		PMED
171	13	LAYER	10YR	5/2	CLAY LOAM	2				EMOD
172	14	UNSTRAT								UNSTRAT
173	14	LAYER								MOD
174	14	LAYER	10YR	5/3	SILTY CLAY	4				MOD
175	14	LAYER	10YR	6/6	SANDY CLAY	2				MOD
176	14	LAYER	10YR	3/3	CLAY LOAM	0				NAT
177	14	FEATURE						(178)		MOD
178	14	FILL	10YR	4/2	CLAY LOAM	1	177			MOD
179	14	FILL	10YR	3/1	SANDY CLAY LOAM	0	180			MOD
180	14	FEATURE						(179), (182)		MOD
181	14	UNSTRAT								UNSTRAT
182	14	FILL	10YR	5/2	SANDY CLAY	1	180			MOD
183	14	LAYER	7.5YR	5/8	CLAY LOAM	1				MOD
184	14	FEATURE						(185)		MOD?
185	14	FILL	10YR	4/2	CLAY LOAM	0	184			MOD?
186	14	LAYER	10YR	5/1	CLAY LOAM	3				MOD
187	14	FEATURE						(188)		MOD
188	14	FILL	10YR	4/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM	2	187			MOD
189	14	FEATURE						(190)		MOD
190	14	FILL	10YR	3/1	CLAY	0	189			MOD
191	14	LAYER	10YR	5/2	CLAY	0				MOD
192	14	LAYER	10YR	5/2	CLAY LOAM					MOD
193	14	LAYER	10YR	4/2	CLAY LOAM					MOD
194	14	LAYER	10YR	5/2	CLAY	0				EMOD
195	14	FEATURE						(196)		MOD
196	14	FILL					195			MOD

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CONTEXT	SUBDIV	CATEGORY	MUNSEL PAGE	COL	TEXTURE	STONEABUND	FILLOF	FILLED BY	SAME AS	PERIOD
197	14	LAYER	7.5YR	3/4	CLAY LOAM					MOD
198	14	FEATURE						(199)		MOD
199	14	FILL	10YR	5/1	CLAY	0	198			MOD
200	14	FEATURE						(201)		MOD
201	14	FILL	10YR	5/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	1	200			MOD
202	14	FEATURE						(203), (204)		MOD
203	14	FILL	5YR	3/4	SILTY CLAY LOAM	4	202			MOD
204	14	FILL	10YR	4/1	CLAY LOAM	0	202			MOD
205	14	FEATURE						(206)		MOD
206	14	FILL	10YR	4/2	SILTY CLAY	1	205			MOD
207	14	LAYER								MOD
208	14	LAYER	10YR	3/3	CLAY LOAM	0				MOD
209	14	FEATURE						(210), (211)		MOD
210	14	FILL	10YR	6/1	SILTY CLAY	2	209			MOD
211	14	FILL	5YR	5/4	CLAY LOAM	0	209			MOD
212	15	LAYER	10YR	3/3	CLAY LOAM	1				MOD
213	15	LAYER	7.5YR	5/6	SANDY CLAY	0				NAT
214	15	FILL	10YR	7/1	SILTY CLAY	5	215			MOD
215	15	FEATURE						(214)		MOD
216	9	FEATURE						(217), (218)		MOD
217	9	FILL					216			MOD
218	9	FILL					216			MOD

Appendix 2. Finds list

Context no	Material Type	Find Type	No of Fragment	Wgt(gm)	Description
12	BONE	COW	1	10	
13	BONE	MAMM	6	58	Pig & Sheep
60	BONE	BIRD	2	2	Domestic fowl
61	BONE	MAMM	1	6	Sheep or pig?
71	BONE	SHEP	1	19	
12	CRMC	TILR	1	22	Pegtile
60	CRMC	TILR	1	27	
61	CRMC	TILM	1	281	frag of mathematical tile in Beaulieu yellow fabric
68	CRMC	BRIC	2	31	
69	CRMC	TILR	1	48	pegtile
185	CRMC	TILF	1	491	
66	CUAL	BTTN	1	1	Thin stamped, two holes
48	FLNT	FLKE	1	3	
12	GLAS	WNDW	2	1	18th C
12	GLAS	BOTL	1	9	18th C
13	GLAS	WNDW	1	1	Thin 18th C?
68	GLAS	BOTL	1	30	18/19th C
153	GLAS	BOTL	1	19	19th C
13	PCLY	TPIP	3	20	early 18th C
60	PCLY	TPIP	3	10	
71	PCLY	TPIP	1	3	19th C
12	POT	FRAG	1	6	Verwood 17/18th C
12	POT	CUP	1	1	Staffs white salt glaze. 18th C
13	POT	CPOT	1	24	Medieval cookpot 1250-1350
13	POT	FRAG	3	69	Verwood
42	POT	CHPT	1	81	Verwood. 18th C chamber pot rim
60	POT	FRAG	1	2	China, hand-painted
68	POT	CHAF	1	30	Saintonge chafing dish rim
69	POT	FRAG	1	24	Verwood
69	POT	FRAG	1	3	China creamware
69	POT	BOWL	1	23	Early Verwood, 17/18th C
71	POT	JAR	1	0	18/19th C
71	POT	FRAG	1	0	19th C Verwood
71	POT	JAR	1	89	Red earthenware 18/19th C
71	POT	JAR	1	34	18/19th C
80	POT	FRAG	1	5	German Stoneware
149	POT	FRAG	1	12	Red e'ware, 17/18th C.
153	POT	FRAG	1	4	Red e'ware. Flowerpot?
153	POT	FRAG	1	11	Verwood
153	POT	PLAT	1	10	Tin-glazed 17-early 18th C
12	SHEL	OYST	1	5	
60	SHEL	OYST	1	22	
13	SLAT	TILR	3	65	
60	SLAT	TILR	2	16	
61	SLAT	TILR	1	27	Welsh
153	SLAT	TILR	1	9	West Country
61	STON	BLOC	1	125	Frag of Portland stone with a face.
43	SYN	OBJT	1	25	Carbon rod from arc light.