



FORMER CAR CLINIC, BACK OF THE WALLS SOUTHAMPTON

SUMMARY OF EXCAVATION RESULTS AND ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL FOR ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION



**FORMER CAR CLINIC
BACK OF THE WALLS
SOUTHAMPTON**

SOU 1282

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AND ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL FOR
ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION**

prepared for

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Contents

Summary.....	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project Background.....	1
1.2 The Site	1
2 SCOPE OF DOCUMENT.....	1
3 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND.....	2
3.1 Geology.....	2
3.2 Topography	2
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	2
5 METHODOLOGY	2
6 STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW OF RESULTS	4
7 FINDS.....	5
Context.....	5
Context.....	6
8 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	7
8.1 Aims.....	7
8.2 Samples taken and palaeo-environmental evidence	7
8.3 Assessment Results; methods and data.....	7
<i>Samples</i>	7
<i>Charred plant remains</i>	7
<i>Charcoal</i>	8
<i>Mollusc Remains</i>	8
8.3 Potential	8
<i>Charred plant remains</i>	8
<i>Charcoal</i>	8
8.4 Proposals.....	8
<i>Charred plant remains</i>	8
<i>Charcoal</i>	8
9. PROPOSED REPORT SYNOPSIS.....	9
9.1 Introduction.....	9
10. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND QUALITY ASSURANCE.....	9
10.1 Project Team	9
11. PROJECT TASKS.....	10
11.1 Introduction.....	10
12. PROGRAMME FOR POST EXCAVATION ANALYSIS.....	12

12.1 Programme	12
13. ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION.....	12
13.1 Museum.....	12
13.2 Conservation	12
13.3 Storage	12
13.4 Discard Policy	12
13.5 Archive.....	13
13.6 Copyright	13
13.7 Security Copy.....	13
13.8 Sites and Monuments Record	13
14. BIBLIOGRAPHY	14

- Figure 1** **Location of Site and excavation area**
Figure 2 **Excavations Area**
Figure 3 **Sections 1 and 2**

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by PMC Construction & Development Limited to undertake an archaeological excavation at the former Car Clinic premises, Back of the Walls, Southampton, centred on NGR 442315 111195.

Subsequent to an archaeological evaluation undertaken in April and May 2003, Southampton City Council recommended that an archaeological excavation be undertaken to consolidate and expand upon the results of the evaluation.

Remains of Saxo-Norman date have been recorded to the south of the Site, along with remains of Southampton's Medieval defences. The line of the town wall extended along the western frontage of the Site, while to the east, the Site straddled the line of the two town ditches. In addition, it was considered a possibility that the position of an artillery redoubt added to the wall and shown on a plan dated 1791 lay within the Site. The eastern end of the Site lay over the line of the former 18th century canal.

Mitigation comprised the opening of an excavation area adjacent to, and east of Back of the Walls, extending approximately 7m by 6.6m and including the original evaluation trench.

No evidence of the town wall was found along the western street frontage, although modern foundations were found to cut into the natural brick-earth severely impacting the potential survival of archaeological remains.

A 19th century brick culvert system was uncovered which truncated an earlier 19th century pipe trench. These two features truncated the fragmented remains an east-west aligned post-supported beam-slot of possible Anglo-Norman date along with the remains of two probable Late Saxon features.

The local significance of the Site warrants publication of the results in an appropriate academic journal. It is proposed that a report be submitted to the *Hampshire Studies: Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society* as this will enable relatively rapid publication as well as dissemination to as wide an audience as possible.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank PMC Construction & Development Limited, in particular Steve Cripps, for their co-operation and assistance during this project. The advice and support of Alan Morton, Heritage Conservation Officer to Southampton City Council is also acknowledged.

Susan Clelland, Simon Skittrell and Kirsten Egging undertook the fieldwork. Susan Clelland compiled this report. Ceramic finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram, with animal bone assessed by Stephanie Knight. Report illustrations were prepared by Marie Leverett and Linda Coleman. Environmental samples were processed by Hayley Clark and the environmental report was compiled by Mike Allen. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Rob Armour Chelu.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by PMC Construction and Development Limited to carry out an archaeological excavation at the former site of the Car Clinic, Back of the Walls, Southampton centred on NGR 442315 111195, (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**). Planning permission was granted by Southampton City Council (Application ref. 02/01165/FUL) for residential development with an attached condition requiring mitigation in respect of archaeological remains identified by evaluation.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site was located on the east side of Back of the Walls, to the south of Canal Walk and was formerly occupied by the premises of an industrial workshop known as the Car Clinic. All buildings had been demolished by the time this excavation was undertaken.

1.2.2 The Site lay within Area 5c of the Local Areas of Archaeological Importance, as defined in Policy ENV4 of the City of Southampton Local Plan, 1995.

2 SCOPE OF DOCUMENT

2.1.1 This document provides a summary of the principal findings of the archaeological excavation, including preliminary assessment of the artefactual, environmental and historical evidence.

2.1.2 The potential for further analysis of the archaeological data set is outlined, in consideration of its respective level of importance within a local, regional and national framework.

2.1.3 Proposals for publication and dissemination of the results, and additional work required to achieve the objectives set out above are also included.

3 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The underlying geology of the Site comprised brickearth, overlying valley gravels.

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 The Site was relatively flat, lying at an elevation of between 6m and 7m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1.1 The Site lay within the historic core of Southampton. The Site's detailed archaeological background is set out in the Scheme of Investigation issued for the evaluation of the Site by the HCU, and is not repeated here. In summary, investigations immediately south of the Site (now Saxon Gate) found evidence of late Saxon/Norman structures and later Medieval defensive features including the Medieval town wall and its berm to the east. The line of the town wall is known to have extended along the western frontage of the Site, while further east, the Site was thought to straddle the town ditch.

4.1.2 In addition, the possibility that the position of an artillery redoubt added to the wall and shown on a plan dated 1791 fell within the Site was noted prior to the excavation.

4.1.3 The eastern end of the Site was known to lay over the line of the former 18th century canal.

4.1.4 Previous archaeological investigations carried out close to the Site (Platt & Coleman-Smith 1975) provided evidence of an inner and outer town ditch, an arrangement possibly confined to the eastern side of the town defences.

4.1.5 An archaeological evaluation comprising two trenches, undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in April and May 2003, provided evidence for two north-south aligned ditches. These were interpreted as representing inner and outer ditches, both external to the eastern town wall (WA 2003a).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1.1 Archaeological excavation and recording was undertaken in accordance with Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (1995, revised 2001).

5.1.2 A Programme of Archaeological Excavation was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2003b) and approved by the HCU. This document set out the proposed methods for conducting the mitigation excavation.

- 5.1.3 The location of the excavation area was set out in the Programme of Archaeological Excavation (WA 2003b). An area 6.6m by 7m was located to the west and south of Trench 1, opened as part of the evaluation (WA 2003a), to provide a more extensive area in which to assess the archaeological potential of the Site.
- 5.1.4 Due to logistical constraints encountered at the commencement of the fieldwork, the location and dimensions of the excavated area were revised from that set out in the Programme of Archaeological Excavation (WA 2003b). The north-west corner of the Site had been disturbed during the demolition process and at the time of the fieldwork, formed the sole site access. As such, both access and Health and Safety considerations prevented the excavation area extending into this part of the Site.
- 5.1.5 A 1.2m buffer zone was established between the excavation area and an upstanding retained wall, part of a building which formerly occupied the Site. This was necessary to maintain the free-standing wall's structural integrity. In addition, the excavation area was further limited by its depth and the unstable nature of the material through which it was excavated, which necessitated the battering and stepping out of all four trench sides.
- 5.1.6 The excavation area was established by means of a 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket, operated under constant archaeological supervision. Machine excavation continued through the modern structural remains and later Post-medieval demolition and levelling layers, ceasing at demonstrably earlier archaeological deposits or the underlying natural deposits, whichever was encountered first.
- 5.1.7 Where archaeological deposits were encountered, further cleaning and excavation continued by hand. The limits of excavation were located in relation to the Ordnance Survey national grid, and all archaeological features were related to Ordnance Survey Datum and recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. The excavation area along with all archaeological features and deposits underwent full survey by Total Station (TST). Full photographic records of the fieldwork were maintained, using both 35mm black and white, colour transparencies and digital images as appropriate. All features and deposits were photographed and a series of working shots was also taken, chronicling the progress of the excavation.
- 5.1.8 All archaeological features and deposits were sample excavated to determine the date, nature, extent and condition of the remains.
- 5.1.9 A plan and a representative section of the excavation area were recorded to provide relevant information relating to the depth and nature of all machine excavated overlying Post-medieval and modern deposits. Further plans and sections were drawn as appropriate.
- 5.1.10 The project code SOU 1282 was issued by Southampton City Council for the recording of the Site.

5.1.11 All fieldwork was carried out between 10th and 13th November 2003.

6 STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

- 6.1.1 Much of the excavation area was found to have been severely truncated by modern structural remains and a number of associated service pipe trenches (**Figure 2**).
- 6.1.2 A representative section was recorded through the machine removed stratigraphy, and is presented as Section 1 in **Figure 3**. The uppermost layer recorded in the section, **001**, consisted of mixed modern demolition and levelling material, overlying the truncated *in situ* structural remains of earlier modern buildings, **002**. The extremely fragmentary nature of these remains and their modern date supported the decision to remove these remains during the machine excavation.
- 6.1.3 A layer of redeposited brickearth, **003**, was recorded below the *in situ* structural remains. This deposit, which exhibited an average depth 0.5m has been interpreted as a levelling layer, deposited to raise and level the area prior to construction of the aforementioned buildings. Following investigation, this layer was also removed by machine.
- 6.1.4 An undulating occupation horizon, **004**, underlay the brickearth deposit. Although very little artefactual evidence was recovered during machine excavation, it is clear that this deposit was stratigraphically above the remains of a brick culvert network, described below and dating to the 19th century. The occupation horizon can, therefore, be regarded as relatively modern in date.
- 6.1.5 The north-south aligned brick culvert **020**, alluded to above, was revealed at the eastern extent of the excavation area, associated with a similar east-west aligned culvert, **013**, located at the southern extent of the Site. Culvert **013** was found to feed into the slightly larger culvert **020**, and it is likely that these may represent elements of a late 19th century storm drain system.
- 6.1.6 Truncated by the north-south extension of the culvert system was an east-west aligned pipe trench, **010**, located in the approximate centre of the excavation area. The vertically sided cut contained a ceramic pipe constructed from short collared sections. Finds recovered from the pipe trench backfill deposits were residual in nature.
- 6.1.7 Three remaining features were identified, all of which were heavily truncated. This truncation was so severe as to preclude determination of either form or function with any degree of certainty. However, a small quantity of finds was recovered from the associated fills, suggesting a Late Saxon date. These features are described below and illustrated in **Figures 2 and 3**.
- 6.1.8 One shallow feature truncated along its southern edge by pipe trench **010**. This remnant feature, **006**, survived to a depth of 0.12m and a width of 0.4m. A small quantity of Early Medieval pottery was recovered from the fill.

- 6.1.9 Towards the southern end of the Site, a possible beam-slot was examined via two hand-excavated sections. Truncating an earlier pit to the north and truncated by the east-west aligned brick culvert to the south, this feature, **016**, appeared as a shallow linear cut, a 1.7m length of which was exposed by the excavation. It was defined by moderate concave sides and a flat base with a maximum recorded width of 0.65m. Within the base, two connecting steep, concave-sided and flat-based postholes were recorded. During excavation, the fill of the postholes and that of the associated beam-slot were considered likely to represent the same deposit. It is suggested that the associated posts were removed during the backfilling process. Pottery recovered from the fills was found to be predominately Anglo-Norman in date.
- 6.1.10 Truncated by the pipe trench to the north and beam-slot to the south, the earliest pottery types identified on Site were retrieved from the fills of a possible Late Saxon pit, **012**. Measuring 0.7m at its widest point, the surviving portion of this feature exhibited steep stepped sides. No survival of the base was recorded due to truncation by the later pipe trench. In addition to the Late Saxon material, one sherd of Romano-British pottery was also recovered from this feature. However, no associated features of this date were identified on the Site, and this stray find has been interpreted as representing residual material.

7 FINDS

- 7.1.1 Finds were recovered during evaluation and excavation stages of fieldwork, although in very small quantities. Finds have been quantified by material type within each context (see Table 1). Material types and codes follow Southampton City Council's 'Standards for the deposition of archaeological archives'.
- 7.1.2 This section presents a brief overview of the finds assemblage, on which an assessment of its archaeological potential is based. The assemblage is largely of Medieval or Post-medieval date, with a very small amount of Romano-British material.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

CBM = ceramic building material

Context	Description	BONE	CRMC	FLNT	POT
EVALUATION					
105 (eval)	Redeposited brickearth	1/1	2/8		1/10
EXCAVATION					
004	build-up layer	1/5			
007	Curvilinear Feature 006				1/4
008	Pit 012	21/283		2/23	7/113
009	beam-slot 016	4/42			2/9
011	modern pipe trench 010		3/202		2/4
	TOTAL	27/331	5/210	2/23	13/140

7.2 Pottery

7.2.1 This material type provides the primary dating evidence for the Site. One Romano-British coarse greyware was a residual find within pit **012**; other sherds are all of Anglo-Norman (late 11th century - c.1250) or High Medieval date (c.1250 - c.1350). These sherds have been assigned to Major Ware Groups (see **Table 2**) and, where possible, fabric types, according to the Southampton type series (Brown 2002); full details are held in archive.

Table 2: Pottery quantification by Major Ware Group (number / weight in grammes)

Context	RB	EMFT	ANWX	DOQS
105 (eval)				1/10
007		1/4		
008	1/3	6/110		
009		1/1	1/8	
011		1/2	1/2	
TOTAL	1/3	9/117	2/10	1/10

7.2.2 Apart from the Romano-British sherd, potentially the earliest material comprises nine sherds of Early Medieval Flint-tempered ware (EMFT), including one jar rim from pit **012**. This is a Late Saxon type which continued in use after the Conquest, probably into the 12th century; fabrics and vessel forms show little development through this period and these sherds cannot therefore be more closely dated.

7.2.3 Two further sherds from the excavation fall within the Anglo-Norman period (late 11th/12th century, both Anglo-Norman Mixed Grit Coarsewares (ANWX)). Neither are diagnostic.

7.2.4 The final sherd is a jar rim in a coarse sandy fabric, probably the High Medieval Dorset Quartz-rich Sandy ware (DOQS), dated as 13th to early 14th century.

7.3 Animal Bone

7.3.1 The small faunal assemblage is fragmentary and in variable condition, but most pieces are identifiable to species – these include cattle and sheep/goat, with one pig incisor. At least six pieces (cattle tarsal, radius and tibia; sheep/goat metacarpal, pelvis) show possible butchery marks, and three pieces signs of gnawing. The small size of the assemblage does not allow conclusions as to the size/age range of the population, or of animal husbandry practices.

7.4 Other Finds

7.4.1 Other finds comprise five pieces of Post-medieval brick (CRMC) and two pieces of burnt, unworked flint (FLNT), of unknown date.

7.5 Potential

- 7.5.1 There is no potential for further analysis of this small assemblage, since all relevant information has already been recorded.

8 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

8.1 Aims

- 8.1.1 Evaluation trenching recovered two samples to characterise the nature and preservation of the palaeo-environmental remains and to determine, via assessment of the flots, if any further interpretative information can be gained of the sampled deposits

8.2 Samples taken and palaeo-environmental evidence

- 8.2.1 Two bulk samples of 30 litres were taken to evaluate the potential of the preservation of environmental remains. One came from a pit **012**, the other from a beam-slot, **016**. Both features were of possible Early Medieval date.

8.3 Assessment Results; methods and data

Samples

- 8.3.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh and the residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The remaining fractions were retained.
- 8.3.2 The flots were scanned under a x10 - x30 stereo-binocular microscope and presence of charred remains quantified (Table 3), in order to present data to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and charcoal remains and assess their potential to address the project and subsidiary aims.
- 8.3.3 Both samples produced relatively standard sized flots (c.40-60ml) with little rooty material or signs of modern contamination. Preservation of both wood charcoal and seeds was good, although the number of remains were low in quantity.

Charred plant remains

- 8.3.4 The samples are summarised in Table E1 with more detailed descriptions given below. Both samples contained a few grains of oats (*Avena* sp.) and fragments of hazelnut. While that from beam/posthole 016 also produced a grain of possible rye or wheat (*Secale cereale/Triticum aestivum*).

Charcoal

8.3.5 Charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in table E1. Some quite large fragments of heartwood (probably oak) were recovered from the possible beam slot/posthole sample 016.

Mollusc Remains

8.3.6 A fragment of oyster was recovered from the residue of the sample from Pit 012. The other sample from 016 produced some fragments of probable common garden snail (*Helix aspersa*), a Roman introduction to Britain.

8.4 Potential

Charred plant remains

8.4.1 There is no archaeological potential in studying the remains further.

Charcoal

8.4.2 Although charcoal was well preserved, the quantities recovered only offer limited potential to examine the use and exploitation of woodland and choice of selective woods.

8.5 Proposals

Charred plant remains

8.5.1 No further work is deemed necessary.

Charcoal

8.5.2 No further work is deemed necessary.

Table 3. Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature type/ no	Context	Sample	size litres	Flot						Residue	
				flot size ml	Grain	Chaff	Weed seeds uncharred charred	Charcoal >5.6mm	Other	Charcoal >5.6mm analysis	
Pit 012	008	1	30	60	-	-	-	C(h)	B	Fish bones	
Beamslot 016	009	2	30	30	C		-	C (h)	C	Moll t.	

KEY: A** = exceptional, A* = 30+ items, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, (h) = hazelnuts, smb = small mammal bones; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs Moll-f = freshwater molluscs; Analysis, C = charcoal, P = plant, M = molluscs

NOTE: ¹flot is total, but flot in superscript = ml of rooty material.

9. PROPOSED REPORT SYNOPSIS

9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 The local significance of the Site warrants publication of the results in an appropriate academic journal. It is proposed that a report be submitted to the *Hampshire Studies: Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society* as this will enable relatively rapid publication as well as dissemination to as wide an audience as possible.
- 9.1.2 The final report will examine, to a level consistent with the available evidence, the Medieval usage, and subsequent Post-medieval occupation of the Site. The report will include appropriate illustrations and photographs in support of the text. The proposed format of the report is outlined in Table 6, below. The final format and precise word counts and illustrations are, however, likely to be subject to ‘evolution’ in the light of final analysis work.

Table 4 Report Synopsis

Section Heading	Page length (c. 1000 words per page)	Figures and Plates	Tables
Summary	0.5		
Introduction	0.5		
Geology & Topography	0.25		
Archaeological & Historical Background	0.5		
Excavation Methodology	0.25	1/1	
Results			
Medieval	0.5	1/1	1
Post-medieval period	0.5	1/1	1
Discussion & Conclusion			
Acknowledgements & Archive	0.25		
Bibliography	0.25		
Appendices (optional)	2		
Totals	3.5 (5.5 with Appendices)	3/3	2
Total report length c. 3.5 to 5.5 pages			

10. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

10.1 Project Team

- 10.1.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a project management system. The Project Manager functions as Team Leader for the entire project, taking responsibility for the project achieving its stated aims and performance targets, whether budgetary, academic or timetable related.

10.1.2 The Project Manager will achieve these targets in part, by the delegation of responsibility for aspects of the project to Key Staff (see below) who will both manage others, and have direct input into the final report.

10.1.3 The work of all project Managers is monitored by their relevant Section Head and ultimately by Wessex Archaeology's Operations Director.

10.1.4 The project's Key Staff are as follows:

- Project Supervisor who ensures the deadlines and targets set by the Project Manager are met.
- Finds Manager who has responsibility for co-ordinating artefact recording and analysis, and ensuring that targets in this area are met.

10.1.5 Communication between all team members will be facilitated by team meetings at key points during the project. The Project Manager will arrange these meetings and ensure they are attended by team members relevant to each particular meeting.

11. PROJECT TASKS

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 In order to complete the project within its stated parameters, a series of project tasks has been identified. **Table 4** lists the main tasks and states the allotted personnel.

Key to Staff Grades:

OD	Operations Director
HoS	Head of Section
PM	Project Manager
FM	Finds Manager
RM	Reports Manager
EM	Environmental Manager
PS	Project Supervisor
PI	Project Illustrator
AS	Archive Supervisor
ES	External Specialist

Table 5 List of tasks to complete project

Task No.	Task	Staff Name	Staff Grade	Days
1	Begin Project (milestone)			
1.1	Project Management & liaison	R. Armour Chelu	PM	0.25
1.2	Monitoring	J. Nowell	HoS	0.25
2	Pre-analysis Tasks - Finds			
2.1	Finds Management & Liaison	None		0
3	Pre-analysis Tasks - Environmental			
3.1	Environmental samples	None		0
4	Pre-analysis Tasks - Stratigraphic			
4.1	Stratigraphic Analysis/Preparation of Phase Plans	S. Clelland	PS	1.5
5	Prepare Briefs			
5.1	Prepare briefs for stratigraphic report	R. Armour Chelu	PM	0.25
5.2	Prepare briefs for finds reports	L. Mephram	FM	0
6	Finds analysis			
6.1	Analysis & reporting (pottery)	None		0
6.2	Edit finds reports	None		0
7	Environmental reports			
7.1	Environmental samples	None		0
7.2	Animal Bone analysis & reporting	None		0
8	Structural Report			
8.1	Introduction	S. Clelland	PS	0.5
8.2	Medieval	S. Clelland	PS	1
8.3	Post-medieval	S. Clelland	PS	1
8.4	Discussion & conclusion	S. Clelland	PS	1
8.5	Revise, edit & collate various elements	S. Clelland	PS	0.5
8.6	Edit Structural Report	R. Armour Chelu	PM	0.75
9	Illustration			
9.1	Structural illustrations	L. Coleman	PI	1.75
9.2	Finds illustrations	None		0
10	Editing			
10.1	Academic editing & copy editing	J. Gardiner	RM	0.75
10.2	Editing	J. Nowell	HS	0.75
10.3	Final revisions	R. Armour Chelu	PM	0.75
11	Report Submission (milestone)			
12	Archive			
12.1	Order Archive	S. Clelland	PS	0.5
12.2	Check & prepare archive for microfilming	L. Mephram	AS	0.5
12.3	Microfilm archive		ES	0.5
12.4	Deposit archive		AS	0.5
13	End Project (milestone)			

Table 6 Task Assignments

Name	Project Days	Task Numbers
R. Armour Chelu	2	1.1, 5.1, 8.6, 10.3
J. Nowell	1	1.2, 10.2
L. Mepham	0.5	12.2
S. Clelland	6	4.1, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 12.1
L. Coleman	1.75	9.1
J. Gardiner	0.75	10.1
Other External Specialists	0.5	12.3
Archives Supervisor	0.5	12.4

12. PROGRAMME FOR POST EXCAVATION ANALYSIS

12.1 Programme

12.1.1 It is anticipated that the principal elements of post-excavation analysis and reporting could be completed within a three month period.

13. ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

13.1 Museum

13.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Southampton City Museum, under the accession code **SOU 1282**. The Museum has agreed to accept the complete project archive on completion of the project.

13.2 Conservation

13.2.1 No immediate conservation requirements were noted in the field or during the assessment phase. No metal objects which required x-radiography were recovered during the excavation.

13.3 Storage

13.3.1 The finds are currently stored in perforated polythene bags in cardboard or airtight plastic boxes, ordered by material type, following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990).

13.4 Discard Policy

13.4.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. The discarding of any artefacts will be carried out only with the complete agreement of Southampton City Museums, who operate their own discard policy.

13.5 Archive

- 13.5.1 The complete site archive, which will include all paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions of acceptance of archaeological archives by Southampton city Museums, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995).

13.6 Copyright

- 13.6.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking.

13.7 Security Copy

- 13.7.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Archaeological Record (English Heritage), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records as part of the project archive, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

13.8 Sites and Monuments Record

- 13.8.1 An electronic copy of the report will be supplied to the Sites and Monuments record on CD. This will include a .pdf file of the entire document, including all graphics and digital versions of all trench and phase plans in .dxf format, tied in to the National Grid.

14. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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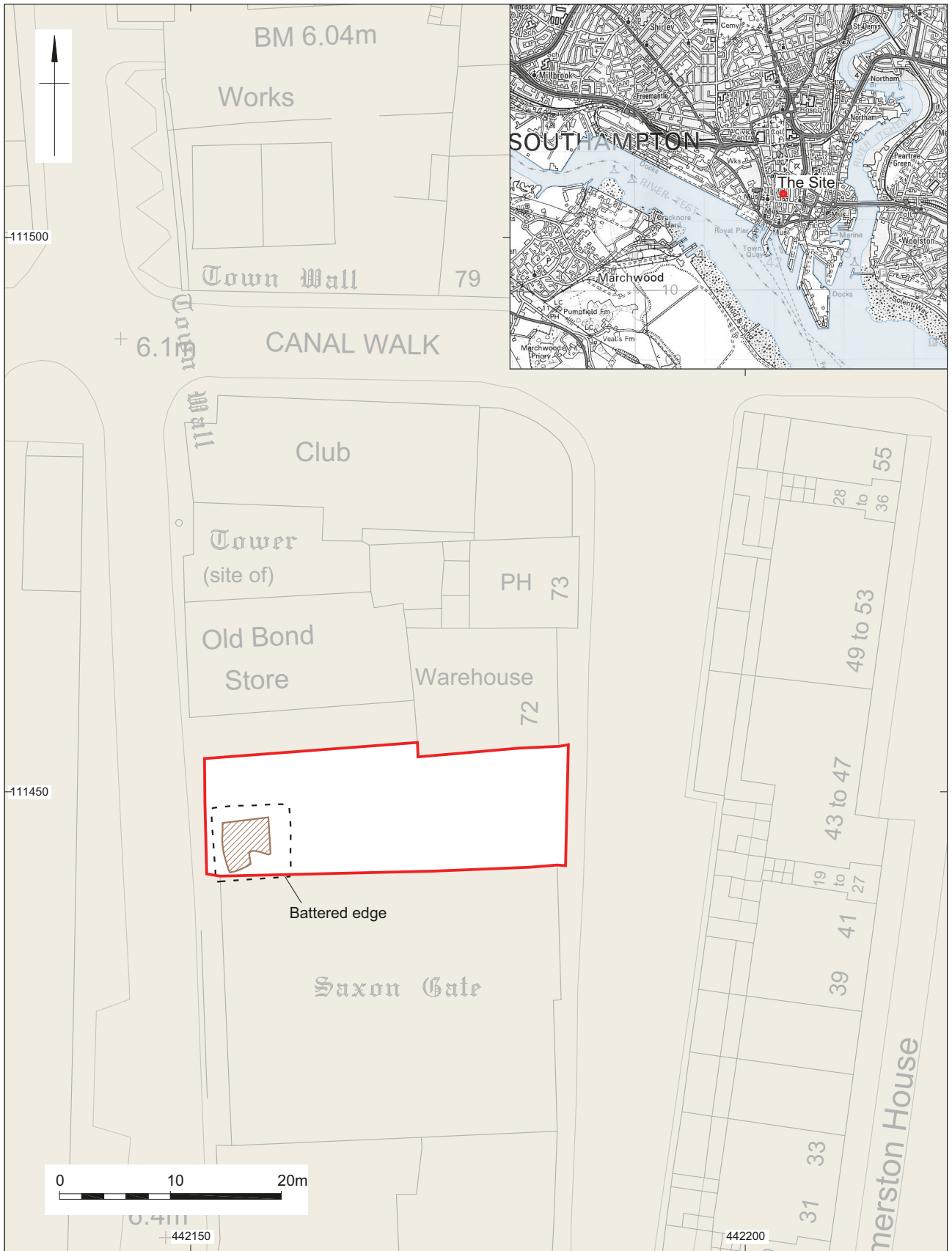
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Context	Type	Description	Dimensions/Depths
001	<i>Layer</i>	Disturbed demolition layer	0 - 1.3m
002	<i>Layer</i>	<i>In situ</i> rubble demolition layer	1.3m – 1.5m
003	<i>Layer</i>	Orangey-brown silty clay forming Re-deposited natural brickearth levelling deposit	1.5m – 2m
004	<i>Layer</i>	Greyish-brown silty clay occupational build-up layer	2m – 2.4m
005	<i>Natural</i>	Orangey brown clayey silt. Brickearth Natural	2.4m+
006	<i>Cut</i>	Curvilinear feature with rounded western terminus. Heavily truncated. Form and function unknown	1.8m x 0.38m x 0.13m
007	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [006], light greyish brown clayey silt	1.8m x 0.38m x 0.13m
008	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [012], greyish brown silt with charcoal, oyster, pottery and bone	2.2m x 0.65m x 0.46m
009	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [016], greyish brown silt with pottery, bone, oyster shell	1.2m x 0.58m x 0.38m
010	<i>Cut</i>	Vertically sided pipe trench aligned east-west	2.8m x 0.55m x 0.65m+
011	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [010], Re-deposited natural backfill deposit	1.05m x 0.55m x 0.24m
012	<i>Cut</i>	Irregular, heavily truncated possible pit	2.2m x 0.65m x 0.57m
013	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of east-west aligned brick culvert trench	2.3m+ x 0.8m x 0.3m+
014	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [013], Greyish yellow clayey silt, brick culvert trench backfill	2.3m +x 0.8m x 0.3m+
015	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [013] - brick culvert	2.3m +x 0.7m x 0.3m+
016	<i>Cut</i>	Irregular, poorly defined cut of a possible east-west aligned, post-supported beamslot. Same as [026]	1.7m+ x 0.58m x 0.38m
017	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [010], Ceramic collared section pipe	0.4m x 0.3m x Not fully excavated
018	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [010], Re-deposited clayey-silt natural backfill	1.05m x 0.55m x 0.5m+
019	<i>Feature</i>	Base of sub-rectangular modern feature	1m x 0.8m x 0.3m
020	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of north-south aligned brick culvert trench	Length = 3.2m+
021	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [020], Greyish yellow clayey silt, brick culvert trench backfill	Length = 3.2m+
022	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [020] – brick culvert	Length = 3.2m+
023	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [026], Greyish orange clayey silt, re-deposited natural derived from erosion of feature sides	0.55m+ x 0.48m x 0.2m
024	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [026], mid brownish-grey silt with oyster shell and charcoal flecking	0.55m+ x 0.3m x 0.3m
025	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of [012], re-deposited natural derived from slumping of feature sides. Found at feature base	0.4m x 0.13m x 0.13m
026	<i>Cut</i>	Irregular, poorly defined cut of a possible east-west aligned, post-supported beamslot. Same as [0i6]	0.55m+ x 0.6m x 0.3m
027	<i>Fill</i>	Mid greyish brown silt, beamslot backfill	0.55m+ x 0.2m x 0.14m

Context Summary Table – 54824 Back of the Walls, Southampton, SOU 1282



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Location of the Site and excavation area

Figure 1



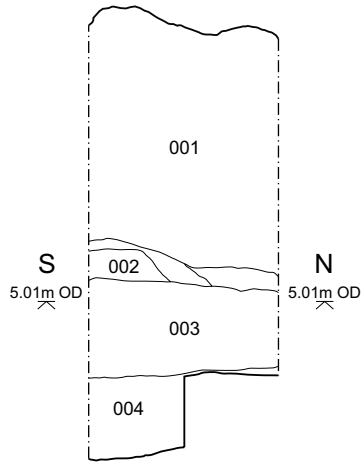
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Excavation area

Figure 2

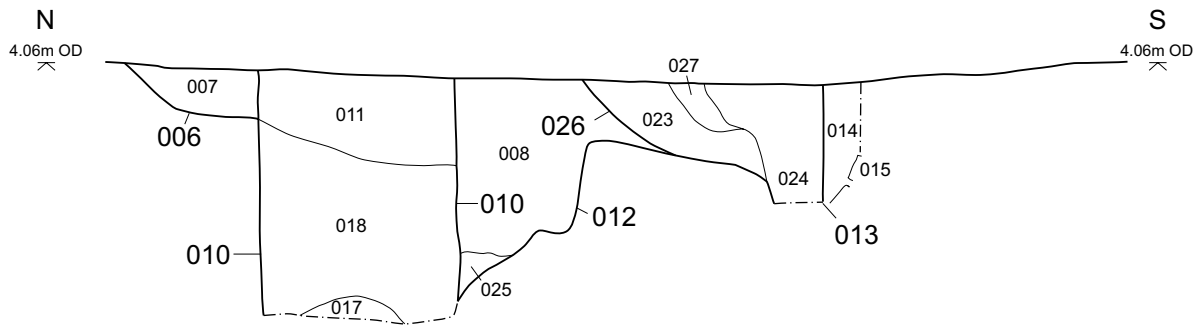
Section 1

Representative Section



Section 2

Section through intercutting features



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