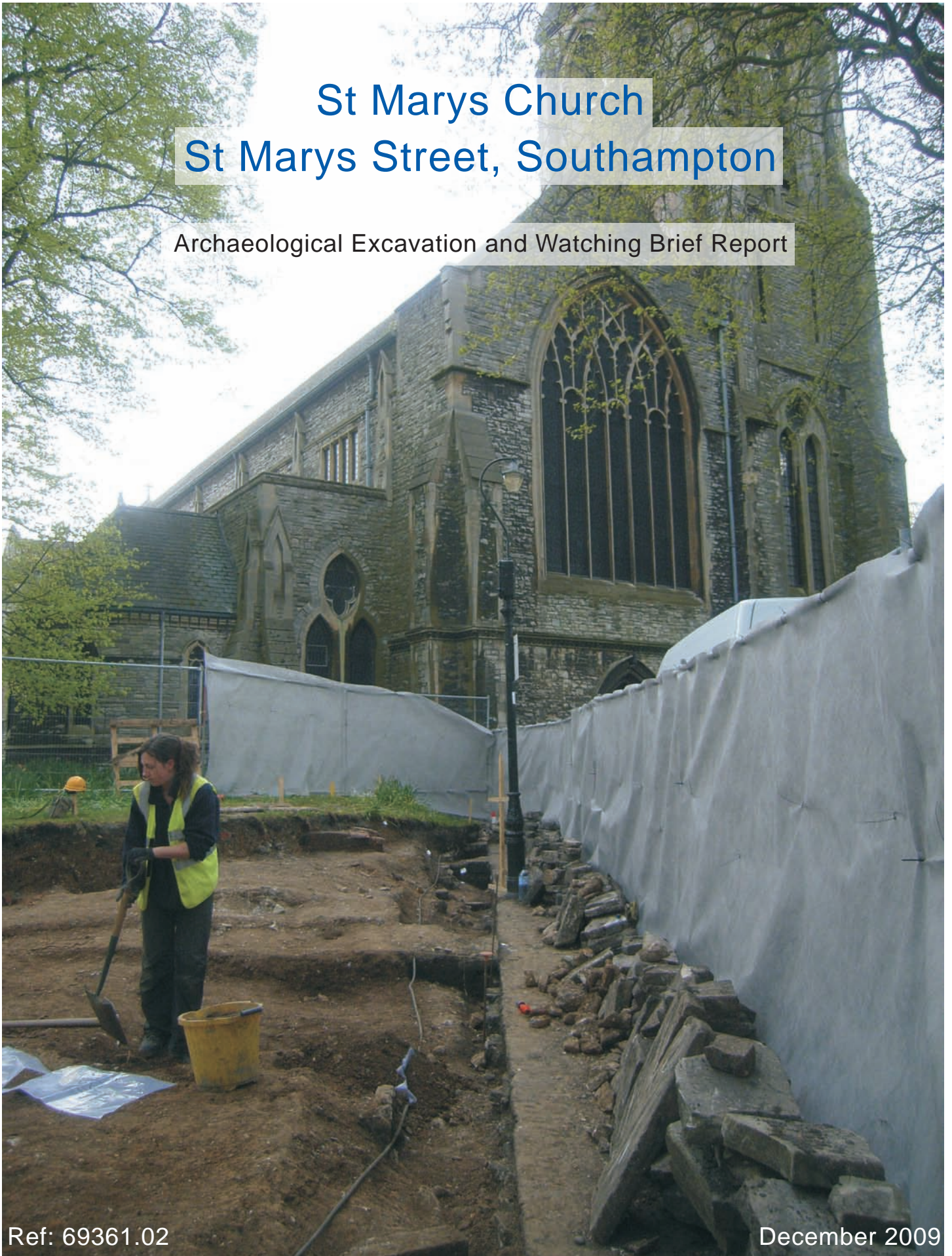




St Marys Church St Marys Street, Southampton

Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief Report





**ST MARY'S CHURCH, ST MARY STREET,
SOUTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE**

**Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief Report
SITE CODE: SOU1503**

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SOUTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE****Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief Report****Contents**

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**ST MARY'S CHURCH, ST MARY STREET
SOUTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE****Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief Report****Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Stephens Cox Associates to undertake an archaeological excavation and watching-brief during works at St Mary's Church, St Mary Street, Southampton (hereafter 'the Site'). The works comprised the construction of a new car parking area and access ramp, trenching for new external lighting and CCTV surveillance, and drainage repairs around the perimeter of the Church building. St Mary's Church is located on a plot of land to the north-east of the junction of St Mary Street and Chapel Road, Southampton, centred on NGR 442610 111685.

The access ramp for the car park occupied an area of 81m² and was excavated by hand to the required formation level after the machine removal of topsoil. In the deeper portion of the ramp flanking the existing road, a considerable number of inhumation burials and several funerary structures were revealed. The remains of 14 *in situ* burials were investigated, 11 of which were exhumed and reburied within the churchyard. The remainder were not lifted as they were below the formation level within brick-lined graves. Six funerary structures were encountered, four of which were brick lined graves.

There was a significant quantity of disarticulated human remains present in all excavated deposits on the site, especially in the graveyard soils. This is suggestive of a considerable density of burials, with a substantial amount of reworking and recutting of the cemetery soil. This is supported by the partial and truncated nature of a number of the *in situ* skeletons, and is to be expected in an urban graveyard with a prolonged period of use. Remains of further burials were visible below the formation level of the ramp, within the bases of the excavated graves. It is highly probable that there are considerably more burial remains within the ramp area below the finished level.

All of the coffined burials appear to have been made in the later half of the 18th and first half of the 19th century. It is possible that some of the graves without coffin furniture are earlier in date.

The assemblage within this area of the cemetery appears to represent a normal, domestic population, with a slightly higher proportion of immature individuals than comparative contemporary populations that have been analysed. The two male skeletons for which stature was estimated were both well above the mean for the period. Whilst caution must be applied to such limited data, this, together with other observations on skeletal morphology and the absence of evidence for childhood stress-related illnesses, suggests the individuals were not living in poverty and did not represent the lowest social strata. They generally appear to have been well nourished, and the large size and robusticity of the male skeletons suggest many of the men were involved in strenuous physical work, perhaps in the dockyards nearby.

The results of the osteoarchaeological analysis, although limited by the small sample size, highlights the high potential of the cemetery population for future analysis should any further work be done within the cemetery.

The watching brief and excavation have indicated that funerary structures can be present as little as 0.10m below the present ground level and that the remains of articulated burials were encountered below 4.30mOD. What is also of note is that funerary structures still survive beneath the current churchyard road, which was constructed after the area was an active cemetery. These results should inform future works or developments planned within the churchyard.

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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Stephens Cox Associates to undertake the programme of archaeological works and would like to thank Mike Lethbridge for his assistance during the project. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank the Reverend Dr Julian Edward Davies (team Rector), John Hunter (Parish Administrator) of Southampton City Centre Parish, Martin Ruffle and Dean Marlow of Raymond Brown Construction.

The field work was undertaken by Dave Reay, assisted by Piotr Brozyna, Ken Lymer, Helen MacIntyre, Nicola Mulhall and Piotr Orczewski. Steve Thompson monitored the final phase of the watching brief. This report was compiled by Dave Reay with specialist finds report by Lorraine Mephram, osteoarchaeological analysis by Jacqueline McKinley and report illustrations by Ken Lymer. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Rob Perrin and Paul White.

**ST MARY'S CHURCH, ST MARY STREET,
SOUTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE**

**Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief Report
SITE CODE: SOU1503**

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Stephens Cox Associates to carry out an archaeological excavation and watching-brief during works at St Mary's Church, St Mary Street, Southampton (hereafter 'the Site'). The works comprised the construction of a new car parking area and access ramp, trenching for new external lighting and CCTV surveillance, and drainage repairs around the perimeter of the Church building.
- 1.1.2 St Mary's Church is a Grade II listed building and the Site lies within an area of archaeological importance, as defined in Policy HE6 of the Southampton Local Plan, having been the main burial place for the town throughout the Middle Ages and up to the 1840s.
- 1.1.3 Planning permission was granted for the works (application 07/00932/FUL) on the 12th February 2008, subject to the condition of a programme of archaeological works. These required the hand excavation of the access ramp, and a watching brief covering the ground works on the Site.

1.2 Site location and geology

- 1.2.1 St Mary's Church is located on a plot of land to the north-east of the junction of St Mary Street and Chapel Road, Southampton, centred on NGR 442610 111685 (see **Figure 1**).
- 1.2.2 The proposed car parking areas are situated to the north and east of the Church and the ramp into the car park is situated off the road that runs north-west from the west end of the Church.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology is brickearth overlying valley gravels over Bracklesham Beds (British Geological Survey Drift Edition, 1976, 1:50,000, Sheet 315).

2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Historical Background

- 2.1.1 The following summary is taken from the Southampton city centre parish website (www.southamptoncitycentreparrish.hampshire.org.uk).
- 2.1.2 The present church is the sixth on the site of the Saxon town of *Hamwic* (Hamton). Early records are sketchy, but the first church was thought to have been built around AD 634 during the time when St Birinus arrived at the port on his evangelistic mission to this country. Documentation refers to a 'manorial church', assumed to be St Mary's, and the first recorded priest

and holder of the benefice was named as Richerius (1086). The Saxon town survived many invasions and ravages by the Danes but eventually fell into decline and in the time of King Canute in the 11th century the population moved to the safety of the Norman medieval settlement to the west. However, St Mary's continued to be of importance as the Mother Church, with its claims to tithes, burial rights and privileges reflecting its status.

- 2.1.3 The historian Leland writes in 1546 of the rebuilding in the 12th century of the ancient church of St Mary on the instruction of Queen Matilda, on account of its poor and inadequate state. This, the second church, served for four hundred years and was the principal place of worship in spite of being outside the walled town. Around 1550 St Mary's was in ruins, or possibly could have been pulled down because the spire was considered a landmark for French invaders. Many records were destroyed by fire in later years but it is known that rubble from the building was used to make the highway from the Bargate via East Street to the Chantry. The remaining chancel continued to be repaired spasmodically and was used up to 1711 when Archdeacon Brideoak instigated the building of a new church by adding a nave, but eventually in 1723 the chancel was also replaced.
- 2.1.4 Although continuing to retain its status, St Mary's was still a church somewhat detached from the main town of Southampton. However, on becoming a fashionable spa, the population grew and spread to the outlying areas by the end of the 18th century, so benefiting the church. On the arrival of Francis North, Rector, the building was enlarged and altered substantially and re-consecrated in 1833. In 1838, at the commencement of the building of the docks, there was an influx of labourers anxious to be near their place of work, so the land surrounding the church was used to build houses, resulting in a further increase in population. Meanwhile, the poor construction of the 1833 church alterations had resulted in considerable deterioration, and in the 1870's the eminent architect G.C. Street, who had been consulted by Bishop Samuel Wilberforce, condemned the building.
- 2.1.5 Rebuilding commenced under the Rectorship of the Bishop's son, Canon Basil Wilberforce, and in 1878 the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) consented to lay the foundation stone. The church was then consecrated in 1879 and completed in 1884, with the exception of the tower and spire which were added in 1912-1914.
- 2.1.6 On the night of November 30th 1940 incendiary bombs destroyed the church leaving a damaged tower, bells and Baptistry. At the end of the War Canon Spencer Leeson (1946-1950) and the church council took the decision to restore the bells - "thus giving encouragement and visible witness of the determination to rebuild once again". A decision to complete the rebuilding of the entire church was not made until the early 1950's as the town was in ruins and the rebuilding was not deemed to be a priority, with worship being maintained in the Chantry Hall. The diocese also had reservations about the viability of such a large building, and money was being directed towards the construction of new churches in growing outlying areas of the town.
- 2.1.7 The tower was restored and the bells re-dedicated in 1948 and rebuilding of the sixth church was finally begun in February 1954; it was completed and consecrated in June 1956. However, by the mid sixties, changes within city centres were being considered by the Diocese. Population movements and

the introduction of light industry in the St Mary's district meant that there was not sufficient need for the six churches in relatively close proximity. Re-organisation and re-assessment of the ministry of the church eventually led to the setting up of the Southampton Team Ministry and the formation of the City Centre Parish in 1973. The new Parish Council then agreed to maintain the two historic buildings, St Mary's and St Michael's, as their parish churches.

2.2 Previous Archaeological Work

- 2.2.1 An archaeological evaluation of the Site, comprising a desk-based assessment, the excavation of four test-pits and a ground-penetrating radar survey was carried out in 1998-9 in response to then proposals to build new parish and civic buildings adjacent to the Church (Gifford 1999). A burial survey of the churchyard had been carried out in 1949.
- 2.2.2 The results of the archaeological assessment indicated that the archaeological remains within the churchyard were of national importance and the radar survey suggested that there were a few discrete features, including burials, within the top 0.9m–1.2m of soil over large areas of the churchyard, below which were features consistent in size, shape and orientation with burials.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation for the work was compiled providing full details of the research aims and methods (Wessex Archaeology, 2008), and is included in **Appendix 2**. A brief summary is provided here.

3.2 Aims and scope: Excavation

- 3.2.1 The main aim is to locate and record any surviving archaeological deposits and features, including burials or tombs.
- 3.2.2 The main objectives are to identify and store any tomb construction materials that need to be removed and to collect disarticulated human bone for reburial.

3.3 Aims and scope: Watching brief

- 3.3.1 The aim of the watching-brief is to monitor groundworks, to record any surviving archaeological deposits and features that are affected, to identify any tomb construction materials that need to be removed and to collect disarticulated human bone for reburial.

3.4 Best practice

- 3.4.1 The excavation was implemented in accordance with '*Standards and Guidance for archaeological excavation*', Institute for Archaeologists (1994, revised 2008).
- 3.4.2 The watching-brief was implemented in accordance with '*Standards and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs*', Institute for Archaeologists (1994, revised 2008).

- 3.4.3 All post-fieldwork analysis and assessment was undertaken in accordance with the standard practice of Wessex Archaeology and the standard and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists cited above.

3.5 Copyright

- 3.5.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1.1 The access ramp was stripped of topsoil using a 360⁰ excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. The underlying make up layers and graveyard soils were hand excavated by context, in spits where necessary, until archaeological features, tombs or *in situ* burials were encountered. The access ramp was only excavated to the appropriate formation level for the construction of the ramp, which sloped to a 1:10 gradient approximately from north to south. The machine excavated spoil and hand excavated material was scanned for finds, and the disarticulated human remains were recovered and bagged by context.
- 4.1.2 *In situ* burials that were above the formation level were carefully exposed, recorded then exhumed; disarticulated remains were lifted and bagged by context.
- 4.1.3 All human remains were stored in a secure location on the Site. After completion of the works, a reburial trench was excavated within the churchyard, and the human remains were reinterred. Each individual was contained within a labelled Terram shroud, and the disarticulated remains were treated in this manner grouped by context. The location of each individual, and context grouping was mapped using a Total Station Theodolite (TST). A reburial service was given by Reverend Dr Julian Edward Davies, and the trench was backfilled.
- 4.1.4 Two intact brick-lined graves within the ramp area were exposed, and the individual inhumation burials and funerary structures were recorded. As the inhumation burials were below the formation level, the graves were carefully backfilled and consolidated by hand to protect the burials and prevent future subsidence, and the structures were reduced by hand to the formation level. Other funerary structures that had been disturbed and backfilled in antiquity were reduced by hand to the formation level. An additional intact brick-lined grave **163** and brick funerary structure **166** were partially exposed protruding out of the eastern baulk, and the development area was accordingly moved to the west to preserve the integrity of these features. Any masonry recovered was retained to be incorporated into a retaining wall that was to be built flanking the sides of the ramp.

- 4.1.5 The works were undertaken under the conditions of the Faculty Licence, issued by the Diocese of Winchester.
- 4.1.6 All archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets, with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. The excavation and watching brief areas were located using a Leica Total Station Theodolite, and archaeological features were also surveyed. All archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 with sections drawn at 1:10. All principal strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum.
- 4.1.7 A full photographic record of the investigations and individual features was maintained, utilising colour transparencies, black and white negatives (on 35mm film) and digital images. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and general context of the archaeology revealed and the Site as a whole.
- 4.1.8 At the completion of the work, the excavated access ramp was handed over to Raymond Brown Construction.
- 4.1.9 A unique site code, SOU1503, was agreed prior to the commencement of works. The work was carried out between the 14th April and 30th June 2009. The archive and all artefacts were subsequently transported to the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury where they were processed and assessed for this report. The excavated material and archive including plans, photographs and written records are currently held at the Wessex Archaeology offices under the site code SOU1503.

5 EXCAVATION RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The access ramp occupied an area of 81m², measuring 18m northwest to southeast along the existing churchyard road, and extending up to 16m north into the graveyard area. The access ramp was machine stripped of topsoil using a tracked 360⁰ excavator, fitted with a toothless grading bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The remainder of the access ramp was hand excavated by context where possible, until the required formation depth was established. The formation depth sloped down from 5.05mOD in the north, only 0.1m below the present ground level, to an average depth of 4.10mOD to the south. The majority of the ramp was not deep enough to encounter the burial horizon, and was predominantly excavated through modern layers or the underlying graveyard soils. Two grave cuts were identifiable in plan in this area, graves **145** and **184**, with the latter having a partial headstone *in situ*.
- 5.1.2 In the deeper portion of the ramp flanking the existing road, a considerable number of inhumation burials and several funerary structures were revealed. The remains of 14 *in situ* burials were investigated, 11 of which were exhumed and reburied. The remainder were not lifted as they were below the formation level within brick-lined graves.
- 5.1.3 There was a significant quantity of disarticulated human remains in all excavated deposits on the site, especially in the graveyard soils. This is

suggestive of a considerable density of burials, with a substantial amount of reworking and recutting of the cemetery soil. This is supported by the partial and truncated nature of a number of the in situ burials, and is to be expected in an urban graveyard with a long period of use.

- 5.1.4 The results are discussed below by theme, presented generally from latest to earliest, as the full site sequence and phasing was not established during the works. For full context descriptions, please refer to **Appendix 2**.

5.2 Soil profile

- 5.2.1 Turf and dark brown humic topsoil **100** sealed a very mixed layer **109** of make-up / demolition material, which overlaid a thin buried soil **110**. This horizon was very undulating, and has been interpreted as the former graveyard topsoil prior to the 1950s remodelling of the churchyard. In the eastern two thirds of the Site, this sealed a very mixed mid brownish grey graveyard soil **112**, which would appear to be later in date than mid brownish orange brickearth rich graveyard soil **144** that was present in the western third of the Site. The underlying natural geology was not reached during the course of the works.

5.3 Post 1850s features

- 5.3.1 The Site ceased to be an active burial ground probably during the 1850s, following the passing of what became known as the Burials Acts. These Acts closed town centre burial grounds due to public health concerns about chronically overcrowded conditions in metropolitan graveyards (Rugg 1998, Reeve 1998, McKinlay 2008: 117). The new Municipal Cemetery on Southampton Common was established as part of this movement in 1846.
- 5.3.2 The 1877 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of Southampton shows the smaller, 4th 1833 church, and interestingly, a much narrower road / pathway leading up to the western entrance. Subsequent maps show a larger, wider roadway leading up to the more substantial 5th church that was completed in 1884.
- 5.3.3 The construction of the wider roadway appears to have involved the truncation of funerary structures and burials within the former graveyard encountered during the excavation. A series of features, including the roadway, a retaining wall and concrete settings for railings appear to date to this phase of activity.
- 5.3.4 A number of features probably date to the 1950s remodelling and levelling of the churchyard, following the bomb damage suffered by the church in 1940. These include make-up / demolition layer **109**, and the existing retaining wall **105** that flanks the road, which is constructed out of re-used gravestones and other masonry.

5.4 Funerary / mortuary structures

- 5.4.1 Six funerary structures were clustered in the southeast portion of the excavation area, and comprised of four brick-lined graves, one brick vaulted tomb and one probable monument base. All were aligned east-west. A degree of phasing is evident within the structural sequence, and two of them also truncate earlier inhumation burials. Three of the brick-lined graves and

the vaulted tomb were reduced by hand to the required depth, and where necessary, backfilled and consolidated.

- 5.4.2 **Brick structure 166 (Plate 1)** protruded out of the eastern baulk to a maximum of 0.65m, and was probably rectangular in plan. It comprised six courses of randomly coursed, handmade, unfrogged bricks, bonded with a very light, brownish yellow lime mortar. This structure was quite high up in the sequence, with no further structure evident below, and is probably base for a funerary monument, marking the position of a grave. It is later than brick-lined grave **152**, as it overlies its eastern wall and capping.
- 5.4.3 **Brick-lined grave 152 (Plate 2)** was sub-rectangular (coffin shaped) in plan, and measured 2.60m east–west, 1.20m north–south and was observed to a depth of 0.88m. It was constructed out of at least 13 courses of handmade unfrogged bricks, in stretcher coursing, bonded with a mid grey soft lime mortar, containing coarse sand and charcoal inclusions. The brickwork was bonded to dressed limestone capping, one of which was a re-used ornate gravestone dating to 1700 / 1701 AD, giving a *terminus post quem* for this feature. The construction cut was observed in places where it truncated earlier inhumation burials, and it appears that the brick structure was not built flush with the cut, but around 0.05m clear of it, with backfill **173** deposited in the void that was left. The brick lining had four slots cut into it at a later date: two towards the head and two towards the feet ends, probably to accommodate wooden timbers for stacking coffins. It contained at least two adult inhumations **SK154** and **SK155**, separated by a small deposit of mid reddish brown silty clay loam **172**. Only the skull of **SK155** was visible, the rest being obscured by **172** and **SK154**. Both of the inhumations were within coffins. This feature is stratigraphically later than brick vaulted tomb **149** to the south, and grave **175** to the northwest.
- 5.4.4 **Brick vaulted tomb 149 (Plate 3)** This structure was only partially exposed, with the remainder extending under the existing churchyard road. The vault was truncated and backfilled during the construction of the road in the 1880s. The north wall, aligned east–west was observed for 2.50m the eastern wall for 0.88m. From the curvature of the intact portion of the vault, it is estimated that this structure was around 1.60m wide. It was excavated to a depth of 0.40m. The structure was constructed out of handmade unfrogged bricks, bonded with light grey soft lime mortar with coarse sand inclusions. The vault comprised of a partial arch of header-work, and probably is a barrel-vault, the side walls were in English bond, built flush against the construction cut. This tomb is stratigraphically earlier than brick-lined grave **152**, and road **113**, but later than brick-lined grave **160** and grave **157**. This monument is likely to be a high status family tomb.
- 5.4.5 **Brick-lined grave 160 (Plate 4)** was heavily truncated by tomb **149** to the west. It measured 0.9m east–west by 0.67m north–south and was excavated to a depth of 1m. It was constructed out of handmade unfrogged bricks in stretcher coursing, bonded with mid grey friable lime mortar with charcoal inclusions. The brickwork was bonded to dressed limestone capping. This grave structure had been backfilled with redeposited natural **178**, which appears to have been heaped up against the eastern wall during the construction of vaulted tomb **149**. This deposit was excavated to 1m deep, and from further investigation was at least an additional 0.7m deep. The construction cut was not visible for this feature.

5.4.6 **Brick-lined grave 147 (Plate 5)** was sub-rectangular (coffin shaped) in plan, and measured 2.5m east–west, 0.9m north–south and was 1.2m deep. It conformed to the same structural sequence as **152** and **160**, although interestingly the brickwork was painted a dark grey colour on the internal face. The construction cut was not evident, and the structural integrity of this grave had been compromised by tree roots. It contained a single adult male coffined burial **SK125**.

5.4.7 **Brick-lined grave 163 (Plate 6)** protruded only 0.3m from the eastern baulk, and was only partially exposed during the excavation. An intact void was observed within, where a small portion of the capstone had been broken off. This brick-lined grave conforms to the same structural sequence outlined above.

5.5 Earth-cut graves

5.5.1 There was a total of eleven articulated inhumation burials within earth-cut graves above the formation level of the access ramp. These were exhumed and interred within the reburial trench (see **Figure 2**). Osteoarchaeological analysis of these burials is detailed in Section 7 below.

5.5.2 The burials encountered were restricted to a small area measuring 5.5m x 2m, aligned northeast–south west (see **Plate 3**). A high proportion of the earth-cut graves had suffered from truncation (**Plate 10**), and further burials were also evident below the formation level in the bases of emptied grave cuts (see **Plate 8**).

5.5.3 The grave fills were uniform, and comprised of a very mixed mid brownish grey clay loam with inclusions of slate, iron, disarticulated human bone, ceramic building material, mortar, limestone and small flints. The grave fills were all derived from redeposited graveyard soil **112** through which the graves were originally excavated.

5.5.4 The 'true' grave cuts were not generally visible for most of the graves, due to the lack of contrast of the grave fills, but the outline of the coffins could sometimes be distinguished. Where grave cuts were visible, they tended to be sub-rectangular, with steep to vertical sides and be flat based.

5.5.5 Coffins were identified in graves **118**, **122**, **127**, **130** and probably **168**, by the presence of *in situ* iron and tin coffin fittings. It is likely that the majority of the remainder were also within coffins, but perhaps in plainer coffins that left no archaeological trace. Of interest was grave **157**, which contained the truncated legs of a juvenile skeleton. The feet were closely placed together, with a small copper alloy pin SF17 next to them. This is likely to be a fastening for a shroud, winding sheet, or coffin sheet (McKinley 2008: 54ff). All of the burials were supine, with the head positioned to the west.

5.5.6 It is most probable that all of the burials are post-medieval in date (1500-1900), and some phasing is evident within the grave cuts. In the middle portion of the lower area of the ramp were a cluster of seven graves that are largely interrelated. Grave **122** is later than **116**, which, along with **127**, are both later than **133**, which they both truncate. Grave **130** is later than **139**. Grave **136** only has a relationship with a modern feature. A further group of four graves to the southeast, were truncated by brick vaulted tomb **149** and

brick-lined grave **152**. Grave **175 (Plates 3 and 9)** was stratigraphically earlier than brick-lined grave **152**. Brick vaulted tomb **149** truncated three individuals stacked on top of each other: graves **157**, **168** and **181** (from latest to earliest).

6 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The watching brief consisted of the monitoring of the machine excavation of the cable trenches, drainage repairs, and the excavation of a trench for the reburial of the human remains.

6.2 Drainage

6.2.1 The existing drains to the north east of the church and the vestry were replaced. As this work consisted of the re-excavation of service trenches, no *in situ* archaeological deposits were disturbed. The trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.15m below present ground level.

6.3 Cable trenches

6.3.1 A series of cable trenches were excavated over the footprint of the new car parking area for the installation of CCTV and external lighting. The trenches were narrow and shallow, measuring between 0.3 and 0.5m wide, and predominantly around 0.30m deep.

6.3.2 Where the cable trenches crossed the grassed area of the churchyard, only topsoil and modern levelling deposits were encountered. A brick built structure was encountered 0.05m below the turf immediately to the south of the only upstanding tomb along the northern perimeter of the churchyard. This was not fully exposed, and the cable trench was re-routed to the south of this probable tomb.

6.3.3 A small area of paving was revealed in the north east corner of the churchyard, 0.05m below the existing ground level. The paving was constructed of reused gravestones and tomb masonry. The paving was not fully exposed, but it appears to be associated with a possible outbuilding or lean-to in this area, suggested by whitewash and timber sockets evident in the existing brick churchyard perimeter wall to the east.

6.3.4 A cable trench had to be excavated across the existing churchyard road from the access ramp, leading south east to the southern portion of the western church wall. An access pit that measured 3.15m north–south, 1.04m east–west and 1.25m deep, was excavated to accommodate a drilling rig to bore through the western wall of the church to allow cabling to enter the church crypt. In the access pit, beneath the road and associated contexts, was graveyard soil **305**, sealing layer **306**, a dark brown silty loam. 14.34m to the north west of the access pit, within the cable trench, a brick built structure **308** within cut **307** was exposed 0.37m below the existing road surface. This structure appears to be a tomb, but it was not fully exposed in the trench.

6.4 Reburial trench

6.4.1 The excavation of a reburial trench was necessary to accommodate all of the human skeletal remains collected during the programme of works. The trench measured 9.06m east–west, 1.82m north–south and 0.56m deep. The depositional sequence was very similar to the excavation area, with topsoil **200**, sealing a levelling layer **201**, in turn sealing graveyard soil **202**. A small portion of previously disturbed walling **203** was present in the north east corner of the trench, which is most likely to be part of a tomb or brick lined grave.

7 OSTEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Human bone was recovered from the remains of 11 *in situ* burials; osteoarchaeological remains from a further three burials made in brick-lined graves was observed and recorded, but left *in situ*. A large quantity of disarticulated bone was collected from 12 contexts comprising cemetery soils (four contexts), grave fills (five contexts), the fill of a modern cut and make-up layer (two contexts), and the topsoil. Bone recovery commenced immediately below the turf-line, with the majority of the redeposited bone deriving from the c. 0.70m depth of excavated cemetery soils. Extant graves were recorded at c. 0.50-0.70m below ground level. The coffin furniture recovered from the graves, together with the redeposited bone, suggests most if not all of the bone derived from the remains of burials made in the first half of the 19th century.

7.2 Methods

7.2.1 The approved WSI stipulated that the human bone would not be retained for analysis but would be reburied '*as soon as possible at an appropriate location on the Site*' (Wessex Archaeology 2008, 3.3.8). Consequently, any record of the bone had to be made on site during the course of the excavation.

7.2.2 The majority of the bone had been redeposited and all derived from a relatively shallow (0.10-0.95m) depth within a small (16 x 18m) area of a much larger cemetery. The church (in various forms) and burial ground are likely to have been in use since the 12th century, possibly earlier, and served a considerable population within the city in the 18th-19th centuries (Wessex Archaeology 2008, 1.3). Consequently, there would have been limited value in undertaking any detailed analysis of this very small sample of largely redeposited material.

7.2.3 It was decided to undertake a rapid scan of the assemblage to ascertain the minimum number of individuals (MNI) represented, together with some indication of their age and sex, and to make a note of any gross pathology and observations on skeletal morphology. This information, whilst clearly limited, serves to give a broad indication of the density of burials and the demographic profile within this area of the cemetery, and potentially some indication of health/status of the individuals, which could assist in assessing

the value of any future analysis of material derived from larger interventions within the cemetery.

- 7.2.4 A rapid scan was made of all the bone removed from the remains of the *in situ* burials. The burial remains within the brick-lined graves was left *in situ* and, as it was not possible to enter the graves to make more detailed observations without disturbing the bone, observation was limited to that which was not obscured by debris which had infiltrated after burial and during removal of the capping (* in **Table 1** – see **Appendix 1**). The bone from three of the earth-cut graves was lifted subsequent to the osteoarchaeologist final site visit and the recorded observations were made from the site records (drawings and photographs; ** in **Table 1** – see **Appendix 1**).
- 7.2.5 Minimum number counts were made of the major long bones amongst the redeposited bone to ascertain the MNI; the indicated age and, where appropriate, sex of the individual was also considered in accordance with standard procedures (McKinley 2004).
- 7.2.6 Assessments were based on standard ageing and sexing methods (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000).

7.3 Results

- 7.3.1 The majority of the earth-cut graves (73%) had suffered some degree of truncation either as a result of intercutting between graves or later non-cemetery interventions (**Table 1**, quantification – see **Appendix 1**). The frequent disturbance to burial remains is clearly demonstrated by the large numbers of individuals represented within the redeposited material (see below).
- 7.3.2 The bone was generally in excellent condition (grade 0; McKinley 2004, fig 6); that from the brick-lined graves being slightly less well preserved (grade 0-1) than that from the earth-cut graves. There was a high but not excessive level of fragmentation amongst the disarticulated material, suggesting some level of care was maintained even where material was clearly subject to repeated episodes of manipulation.
- 7.3.3 A minimum of 52 individuals were identified, 14 from the *in situ* remains (see **Table 1**, **Appendix 1**) and 38 from amongst the disarticulated bone. The most frequently recovered bone/fragment was the left proximal femur (37 amongst the disarticulated material, 11 from the *in situ* remains); some of the immature age categories were absent or under-represented by this skeletal element but were evident from others.
- 7.3.4 The numbers comprised 33 adults (63.5%) and 19 immature individuals (36.5%). The latter included at least one foetus (22-26 weeks), two neonates (0-6 months), two infants (6 months-5 years), six infant/juvenile individuals (6 months-10 years), two juveniles (5-12 years), one juvenile/sub-adult (8-15 years) and one sub-adult (12-18 years). The adults included both males (minimum 15; 45.4%) and females (minimum nine; 27.3%). The apparent discrepancy between the sexes could be a genuine reflection of the adult cemetery population; however, it is possible that the nine unsexed adults were all female which would redress the imbalance. Closer aging of adults

was only attempted for the *in situ* remains, where, although three (30%) were in the 18-30 year age range, a slightly higher proportion (50%) were confidently aged at over 40 years (see **Table 1**, **Appendix 1**).

- 7.3.5 There was marked sexual dimorphism at least amongst a large proportion of the males, many of the long bone of both upper and lower limb being very large and robust with strongly marked muscle attachments. At least one female was observed to be markedly small and gracile. The stature of two males was estimated from the length of the femoral long bone shafts (Trotter and Gleser 1952; 1958) at c. 1.77m (5 feet 9½ inches).
- 7.3.6 No gross pathological changes were observed. Lesions indicative of childhood stress such as cribra orbitalia (manifest as pitting in the orbital roof believed to reflect childhood iron deficiency anaemia; Roberts and Manchester 1995, 166-9). and dental hypoplasia (developmental defects in the tooth enamel reflective of periods of illness or nutritional stress in the immature individual; Hillson 1979) were absent from the observed specimens. Although some individuals had suffered extensive *ante mortem* tooth loss, probably as a result of other dental conditions rather than excessive wear, there was limited extant evidence for dental lesions such as caries and abscesses.

7.4 Concluding remarks

- 7.4.1 The proportion of immature individuals to adults, whilst not reflecting the c.50% mortality rate for the former expressed by 18th century Bills of Mortality, presents a higher proportion of immature individuals than recorded in many archaeologically investigated post-medieval cemetery assemblages (Roberts and Cox 2003, 303-4, table 6.5; McKinley 2008, 61-63, table 17). This suggests that the cemetery served a 'normal' domestic population and that the recoverable data is probably fairly representative of the whole.
- 7.4.2 The two male skeletons for which stature was estimated were both well above the average mean for the period of 1.71m given by Roberts and Cox (2003, table 6.7), and, although below the maximum, they were in the upper range of male heights recorded from the 18th century Baptist cemetery at Poole, Dorset (McKinley 2008, table 21). Whilst caution must be applied to such limited data, this, together with other observations on skeletal morphology and the absence of evidence for childhood stress-related illnesses, suggests the individuals buried within the cemetery - or at least this area of it - were not living in poverty and did not represent the lowest social strata. They generally appear to have been well nourished, and the large size and robusticity of the male skeletons suggest many of the men were involved in strenuous physical work. In the early 19th century the area of the city around St. Mary's included a large body of individuals employed in the dockyards (Wessex Archaeology 2008, 1.3.4), and it may be that many of those buried within this part of the cemetery at that time served in this physically demanding trade.

8 FINDS

8.1 The coffin furniture

8.1.1 Twenty items of coffin furniture were retrieved from the site, from six burials and from the graveyard soil; these are all iron coffin grips (handles), of which two retained parts of pressed tin grip plates behind. All items were heavily corroded, but were X-radiographed for the purposes of further identification. Further grips were noted within the graveyard soil but, apart from the single example retained because of the surviving decorated grip plate, as unstratified finds none of these were retained for further examination. Likewise, no coffin nails were retained.

8.1.2 Four different grip types were present, all undecorated, three of which correspond to types recorded at the Spitalfields cemetery in London (Reeve and Adams 1993, appendix D, microfiche M3). One type was not recorded at Spitalfields, but identical examples were recovered from Holy Trinity Church in Coventry (Wessex Archaeology 1999, fig. 5). Examples of the grip type with median swelling (Spitalfields type 1) were also found at the Quaker burial ground at Bathford, Somerset (Stock 1998, fig. 11.8), and the Baptist burial ground in Poole, Dorset, which also yielded examples of the smaller grip types (Spitalfields type 2a) (Mephram and Every 2008, fig. 28). All these burial grounds spanned the period from the mid 18th to mid 19th century.

8.1.3 Numbers of grips per grave ranged from one to six. In most cases individual burials produced grips of the same type, but grave **130** contained four grips of Spitalfields type 2a, and one probably of Spitalfields type 1 (the latter may have been residual within the grave backfill). There is some slight variation in size within each grip type. Grip type or size, however, does not seem to have related to age or sex – the smaller grips of Spitalfields type 2a and 2b were used for both an infant/juvenile (grave **122**) and a robust, adult male (grave **130**). The use of the large, squared grips (Holy Trinity type F) was restricted to brick-lined grave **147**, but the burial in brick-lined grave **152** used grips of Spitalfields type 1, which were also found in two earth-cut graves.

8.1.4 Of the two pressed tin grip plates one (from grave **127**) is too fragmentary to ascertain the design, but the second (from graveyard soil **112**) is more complete, and can be compared to a very similar design from Spitalfields, dated to 1819 (Reeve and Adams 1993, microfiche M2).

8.1.5 **Table 2** in **Appendix 1** summarises the items of grave furniture, with date ranges assigned following the Spitalfields type series.

8.2 Other finds

8.2.1 A small, copper alloy pin was found next to the feet of the juvenile in grave **157**, which may have functioned as a shroud pin.

8.2.2 Other, non-grave finds were noted on site during the evaluation; but these have not been retained. They comprised post-medieval and modern material (ceramic building material, pottery, glass) from the graveyard soil and from upper levels excavated, and included no items of intrinsic interest.

9 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

- 9.1.1 No further work is proposed for the analysis of the finds and due to the necessity for reburial of human remains there is no potential for further assessment.

10 CONCLUSION

- 10.1.1 This small scale archaeological excavation and watching brief has confirmed the results of the 1998-1999 evaluation and assessment of the site by Gifford and Partners, which stated that the archaeological remains within the churchyard are of national importance, due to the information that can be obtained about the past population.
- 10.1.2 In the deeper portion of the excavation area flanking the existing road, a total of fourteen articulated inhumations were revealed, eleven within earth-cut graves, which were exhumed and reinterred in the reburial trench to the north of the church. The remainder were left *in situ* as they were below the formation level within brick lined graves. Six funerary structures were present, including four brick-lined graves, one vaulted tomb and one probable monument base.
- 10.1.3 Further inhumations were visible below the formation level of the ramp, within the bases of the excavated graves. In the shallower portion of the ramp area, two grave cuts were identified, but the burials were below the formation level. It is highly probable that there are considerably more burials within the ramp area that are still *in situ* below the finished level of the ramp.
- 10.1.4 The majority of the earth-cut graves had suffered some degree of truncation either as a result of intercutting between graves or subsequent redesign of the churchyard. The frequent disturbance to burial remains is clearly demonstrated by the large numbers of individuals represented within the redeposited material, which supports the high density of further burials suggested for the excavation area. Such a high density of burials is to be expected in an urban graveyard that has had a prolonged period of use.
- 10.1.5 Within this area of the churchyard, and at the excavated level, all of the coffined burials appear to have been made during the later half of the 18th and first half of the 19th century. It is possible that some of the graves without coffin furniture are earlier in date, but a similar date is likely, perhaps being interred in plainer coffins, or in shrouds such as the individual in grave **158**.
- 10.1.6 The population of this area of the cemetery appears to be a normal, domestic population, with a slightly higher proportion of immature individuals than comparative contemporary populations that have been analysed. The two male skeletons for which stature was estimated were both well above the average mean for the period. Whilst caution must be applied to such limited data, this, together with other observations on skeletal morphology and the absence of evidence for childhood stress-related illnesses, suggests the individuals were not living in poverty and did not represent the lowest social strata. They generally appear to have been well nourished, and the large size and robusticity of the male skeletons suggest many of the men were involved in strenuous physical work, perhaps in the dockyards nearby.

10.1.7 The results of the osteoarchaeological analysis, although limited by the small sample size, highlights the high potential of the cemetery population for future analysis, should any further work be done within the cemetery. The watching brief and excavation have indicated that funerary structures can be present as little as 0.10m below the present ground level, and that articulated burials were encountered below 4.30mOD. What is also of note, is that funerary structures still survive beneath the current churchyard road, which was constructed after the churchyard was an active cemetery. These results should inform future works or developments planned within the churchyard.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 Storage and Curation Requirements

11.1.1 The archive, comprising graphic, photographic and textual records, is currently held by Wessex Archaeology under the Southampton Museum Code SOU1503 and will be prepared for long-term storage in accordance with guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (Walker 1990) and standards in the museum care of archaeological collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994) and Southampton museums' own Standards (Southampton City Council 2007 *Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives*). It is proposed that the archive will be deposited with Southampton Museum Services.

11.1.2 A short report on the archaeological work will be submitted to the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society for publication within the Annual Report of Archaeology.

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APPENDIX 1 TABLES
Table 1: Summary of scan of *in situ* burial remains

* bone only viewed in grave (brick-lined); ** bone only viewed from photographs

context	cut	quantification	age/sex	pathology	comment
118	116	c. 90%	adult >45 yr. ?male	extensive <i>ante mortem</i> tooth loss (almost all lost); slight lumbar osteophytes; smooth ankylosis of left auricular surfaces	robust; femur 48cm
123	122	c. 60%	infant/juvenile c. 4-5 yr.		femur 24cm, tibia 19.5cm; no <i>cribra orbitalia</i>
125*	147	c. 30% <i>observed</i>	adult >25 yr. male		large, robust; no evident pathology
128	127	c. 95%	adult >30 yr. female	<i>ante mortem</i> tooth loss (mandibular molars); moderate/heavy calculus & periodontal disease	no <i>cribra orbitalia</i> ; very gracile
131	130	c. 90%	adult c. 40-50 yr. male	<i>ante mortem</i> tooth loss (1); moderate calculus; slight spinal osteophytes	femur 48cm; no <i>cribra orbitalia</i> , no caries
134	133	c. 40%	adult >45 yr. ?female	<i>ante mortem</i> tooth loss	very heavy tooth wear
137	136	c. 35%	juvenile c. 7-8yr.		tibia 23cm
140	139	c. 10%	subadult c. 15-16 yr.		
155*	152*	c. 15% <i>observed</i>	1) adult >50 yr. male	1) extensive <i>ante mortem</i> tooth loss (all teeth)	
154*		c. 50% <i>observed</i>	2) adult >40 yr. female	2) osteoarthritis - knees; extensive spinal osteophytes (esp. thoracic & lumbar)	
158	157	c. 38%	juvenile c. 5yr		tibia 21cm
169*	168	c. 35%	adult c. 18-25 yr.		
176**	175	c. 50%	adult c. 23-30 yr.		
182**	181	c. 45%	adult c. 18-25 yr. female		

Table 2: Coffin furniture

Context	Obj No	Description	Date
layer 112	-	Iron coffin grip (Spitalfields type 2a); with part of pressed tin grip plate (Spitalfields type 26)	grip 1763 – 1847; grip plate 1819
Grave 116	9	Iron coffin grip (Spitalfields type 1)	1747 – 1847
“	10	Iron coffin grip (Spitalfields type 1)	1747 – 1847
“	11	3 iron coffin grips (Spitalfields type 1)	1747 – 1847
“	12	Iron coffin grip (Spitalfields type 1)	1747 – 1847
Grave 122	1	Iron coffin grip (Spitalfields type 2b)	1763 – 1847
Grave 147	15	Iron coffin grip (Holy Trinity type F)	
“	16	Iron coffin grip (Holy Trinity type F)	
Grave 127	13	3 iron coffin grip (Spitalfields type 1); one retains traces of pressed tin grip plate	1747 - 1847
“	14	Iron coffin grip (?Spitalfields type 1)	1747 - 1847
Grave 130	5	Iron coffin grip (Spitalfields type 2a)	1763 – 1847
“	6	Iron coffin grip (?Spitalfields type 1)	1747 – 1847
“	7	Iron coffin grip (Spitalfields type 2a)	1763 – 1847
“	8	2 iron coffin grips (Spitalfields type 2a)	1763 – 1847
Grave 152	19	Iron coffin grip (Spitalfields type 1)	1747 - 1847

APPENDIX 2 CONTEXT SUMMARIES

Excavation Area

Context	Description		Depth / Thickness (m)
100	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf over graveyard, very dark brown clay loam with occasional sub-rounded flints, frequent angular roofing slate, and occasional mortar.	0.15
101	Cut	Cut of modern service trench containing low voltage electricity cable within fill 120.	0.30
102	Fill	Backfill of modern service trench 101, dark greyish brown clay loam, occasional sub-rounded flints, frequent angular roofing slate.	0.30
103	Cut	Construction cut containing retaining wall 105 and fill 106 aligned north west – south east, running alongside church roadway, wall retains the elevated graveyard soil from the lower level of the road.	0.38
104	Structure	Road surface constructed of surfacing bricks, set into concrete, sealed by tarmac road surface 107	0.20
105	Structure	Single faced retaining wall contained by construction cut 105 aligned north west – south east, running along side of church roadway. Feature constructed out of reused gravestones, tomb and church masonry: light yellow limestone, with light brown hard cementitious mortar with coarse sand inclusions. Single faced wall, uneven coursing, top course only mortared, others are dry stone construction, survives to three courses high.	0.38
106	Fill	Backfill of topsoil derived material behind retaining wall 105, contained by construction cut 103. Very dark brown clay loam, occasional limestone fragments, frequent angular roofing slate and other modern debris.	0.20
107	Structure	Existing tarmac road surface overlying former road surface 104.	0.05
108	Structure	Earlier phase of single faced retaining wall running parallel to road, contained by cut 113.	0.24
109	Layer	Very mixed layer of make-up / demolition material, mid brownish orange silty clay loam, with occasional limestone cobbles, frequent roofing slate, occasional mortar, and CBM.	0.20
110	Layer	Buried soil – former graveyard topsoil prior to the remodelling of the graveyard in the 1950s. Very dark greyish brown, silty clay loam, with rare flints, frequent roofing slate, CBM, mortar and Fe. Deposit very undulating, probably reflecting nature of former ground surface.	0.06
111	Layer	Generic number used for removal of upper portion of the graveyard soil in spits, prior to 112 and 144 being differentiated.	

Context	Description		Depth / Thickness (m)
112	Layer	Graveyard soil occupying eastern two thirds of the site, appears to be later than graveyard soil 144. Mid orangey brown with greyish hue, friable clay loam, rare sub angular to rounded flints, occasional limestone cobbles, frequent roofing slate, occasional CBM, Fe, and a large quantity of disarticulated human remains.	0.70(+)
113	Cut	Construction cut for road containing retaining wall 108, road surface 104, bedding layer 114 and backfill 115.	0.38
114	Fill	Bedding layer for road surface 104 observed in the south east area of the site, mid to dark red, coarse sand and fine flint gravel. Fill of 113.	0.05
115	Fill	Backfill of construction cut 113 beneath road surface 104, dark greyish brown, clay loam occasional sub-angular rounded flints, and limestone cobbles.	0.23
116	Cut	Grave cut containing coffined burial 118, and grave fill 117. True cut not really discernible, and excavated shape relates more to the outline of the coffin.	0.21
117	Fill	Grave fill comprising of redeposited graveyard soil 112. Cut by child burial 122.	0.21
118	Skeleton	East – west aligned adult supine coffined inhumation within grave cut 116	0.21
119	Cut	Small sub-rectangular cut aligned north west – south east containing orthostat 121 and packing material 120.	0.31
120	Fill	Packing material for orthostat 121 contained by cut 119, comprising of three sandstone packing stones c. 0.15 – 0.20m placed vertically against 121 on SW side, within a dark orangey brown silty clay loam matrix with occasional sub-rounded flints.	0.31
121	Structure	Single reused limestone gravestone set within cut 119, aligned north west – south east, may form part of earlier phase of retaining wall 108, located to the south east.	0.34m
122	Cut	Grave cut containing coffined child inhumation 123 and grave fill 124. The cut was not visible at all for this feature, cuts grave fill 117 of grave cut 116.	0.11(?)
123	Skeleton	East – west aligned, partially complete child supine coffined inhumation.	0.11
124	Fill	Grave fill comprising of redeposited graveyard soil 112, was indistinguishable from this deposit.	0.11
125	Skeleton	East – west aligned adult supine coffined inhumation within brick lined grave 147. Individual left <i>in-situ</i> .	1.15
126	Fill	Single number allocated for capstones of brick lined grave 147 and backfill above the capstones. Backfill appears indistinguishable from graveyard soil 112, and comprises of mid greyish brown silty clay with limestone, mortar, CBM and roofing slate inclusions.	0.40
127	Cut	Grave cut containing adult coffined inhumation 128 and grave fill 129. True grave cut not visible, but corresponds to	0.24

Context	Description	Depth / Thickness (m)
	the outline of the coffin. Cuts grave fill 135 of grave cut 133.	
128	Skeleton East – west aligned adult supine coffined inhumation within grave cut 127.	0.21
129	Fill Grave fill comprising of redeposited graveyard soil 112, mid orangey brown silty clay loam, with limestone, flint and CBM inclusions.	0.24
130	Cut Grave cut containing adult coffined inhumation 131 and grave fill 132, cut not readily discernible, probably more likely to correspond to the coffin outline.	0.2
131	Skeleton East – west aligned adult supine coffined inhumation, contained by grave cut 130.	0.2
132	Fill Grave fill comprising of redeposited graveyard soil 112, mid grey brown silty loam with moderate flint inclusions, CBM and roofing slate.	0.2
133	Cut Grave cut containing truncated adult inhumation 134 and grave fill 135, true grave cut not visible.	0.21
134	Skeleton Partial adult supine inhumation aligned east – west, truncated by graves 116 and 127, only upper third of burial is intact.	0.21
135	Fill Grave fill derived from redeposited graveyard soil, mid orangey brown silty clay loam with occasional sandstone and sub-rounded flints.	0.21
136	Cut Grave cut containing heavily truncated juvenile inhumation 137 and grave fill 138. Cut not visible at all.	0.07
137	Skeleton East – west aligned heavily truncated juvenile inhumation, only right arm and right portion of thorax and pelvis, plus feet and legs below knees remain. Truncated by cut for concrete plinth 142, and left side truncated by a grave that was below the formation level.	0.07
138	Fill Grave fill of 136, comprising of redeposited graveyard soil 112.	0.07
139	Cut Heavily truncated grave cut containing partial inhumation 140 and grave fill 141. Cut not discernible.	0.17
140	Skeleton Very heavily truncated east – west inhumation contained by 139, comprising of the knees only. Truncated by grave 130 and cut for concrete plinth 142.	0.17
141	Fill Grave fill of truncated grave 139, derived from redeposited graveyard soil 112. cut by grave 130 and concrete setting 142.	0.17
142	Cut Cut containing modern concrete setting 143.	u/x
143	Fill Modern concrete setting contained by 142, probably a setting for railings as has iron bar protruding out.	u/x
144	Layer Brickearth rich graveyard soil occupying the south western third of the site, has substantial quantities of disarticulated human remains present, appears earlier than graveyard soil 112. Mid brownish orange silty clay with occasional sub-angular limestone fragments, rare sub-angular flints,	0.70+

Context	Description	Depth / Thickness (m)
	occasional roofing slate and mortar present.	
145	Cut Cut of east-west sub-rectangular feature containing fill 146, feature probably a grave, but not fully excavated as below formation.	0.20+
146	Fill Fill of sub-rectangular cut 145, mid orangey brown silty clay loam with rare sub-angular flints, CBM, roofing slate and mortar. Probably a grave fill.	0.20+
147	Cut Grave cut of brick lined grave containing structure 148, adult confined inhumation 126, and backfill 126. Cut of grave difficult to distinguish in plan, brick lining 148 may well be built flush to the sides of the cut itself, this feature was not fully excavated, only partially dismantled down to the formation level.	1.2
148	Structure Brick lining for grave 147, constructed out of a single faced wall of stretcher-work, with a soft lime mortar with sand and charcoal inclusions. The inside face of the structure was painted dark grey, the structure appeared to have a brick base also, but this was left unexcavated.	1.18
149	Cut Grave cut for brick vaulted tomb, containing structure 151, and backfill deposits 150 and 174. The cut was not entirely visible, and it appears that the brick structure 151 was constructed up against the sides of the cut. This feature was only partially exposed as it continues under the road, which it has also been truncated by.	0.40+
150	Fill Backfill deposit capping the intact portion of the brick vault 151 contained by 149. Deposit comprises of light orangey brown silty sand loam, and appears to be redeposited natural.	0.2
151	Structure Brick vaulted structure contained by cut 149, handmade unfrogged bricks with a mid to dark orange fabric and grog inclusions, bonded by light grey soft lime mortar with coarse sand inclusions. The vault is header-work with thick jointing, the side walls are English bond with regular jointing. This structure has been truncated by the construction of the road, and extends underneath it, feature only partially excavated to the formation level. Probably a high status monument.	0.40+
152	Cut Cut of brick lined grave containing structure 153, skeletons 154 and 155, fill 172 capstones 171 and backfills 156 and 173. Stratigraphically, this cut backfill 150 of vaulted tomb 152 and grave fill 177 of grave 175. Feature not fully excavated and inhumations left <i>in-situ</i> as below the formation level.	0.88+
153	Structure Brick lining of grave cut 152. Constructed from handmade unfrogged bricks with a mid orangey red grog tempered fabric, bonded with a mid grey soft lime mortar, with coarse sand and charcoal inclusions. Wall consists of a single face of stretcher-work bonded flush.	0.88+
154	Skeleton East – west aligned adult supine confined inhumation within brick lined grave 152. Individual left <i>in-situ</i> after consolidation and reduction of structure as it was below the	0.15? u/x

Context	Description	Depth / Thickness (m)
	formation level. Burial was partially obscured by spoil.	
155	Skeleton Skull of adult inhumation visible below skeleton 154 and fill 172 within brick lined grave 152. Rest of skeleton not exposed as left <i>in-situ</i> .	u/x
156	Fill Mixed backfill deposit covering capstones of brick lined grave 152, derived from redeposited graveyard soil, mid orangey brown silty clay loam with limestone, flint, roofing slate, CBM and mortar inclusions.	0.60
157	Cut Truncated grave cut containing partial juvenile inhumation (legs only) 158 and grave fill 159, cut visible.	0.07
158	Skeleton Partial east – west aligned juvenile inhumation, only legs and small portion of right pelvis survives. Individual was probably buried in a shroud, as partial CuA pin SF17 was found neat to the feet.	0.07
159	Fill Grave fill deriving from redeposited graveyard soil 112, dark brownish grey silty clay with roofing slate and CBM.	0.07
160	Cut Cut for truncated brick lined grave containing backfill 162 over capstones 179, fill 178 and structure 161. Feature is truncated by brick vaulted tomb 149 to west, and was not fully excavated as was below the formation level.	1.00+
161	Structure Brick lining for grave 160, consisting of single face of stretcher-work of hand made bricks, with mid orangey red fabric, bonded with soft grey lime mortar with coarse sand and charcoal inclusions.	0.7+
162	Fill Mixed backfill deposit overlying capstones 179 of brick lined grave 160, mid grey brown silty loam, with frequent CBM and roofing slate.	
163	Cut Cut of brick lined grave protruding out of south eastern baulk, containing capstone 180, brick lining 164 and backfill 165. Feature not fully exposed or investigated.	0.30+
164	Structure Brick lining for grave 163, only partially exposed, constructed of single faced wall of stretcher-work, of dark orange bricks bonded with dark grey lime mortar.	0.25
165	Fill Backfill comprising of redeposited graveyard soil 112 overlying capstone 180 of brick lined grave 163, mid brownish grey silty clay loam with common limestone inclusions.	
166	Cut Nominal cut number allocated for brick structure 167, which may be a base for a funerary monument.	0.5
167	Structure Brick structure protruding from south eastern baulk of site, comprising of six courses of handmade bricks with a mid orangey red fabric. Possibly part of a tomb, or a base for a monument.	0.5
168	Cut Grave cut containing truncated supine adult coffined inhumation 169 and grave fill 170.	0.05
169	Skeleton Partial heavily truncated adult supine coffined inhumation. Truncated by 149, 152 and 113.	0.05

Context	Description		Depth / Thickness (m)
170	Fill	Grave fill of 168 deriving from redeposited graveyard soil 112, dark greyish brown silty clay with flint, slate and CBM inclusions.	0.05
171	Structure	Capstones of brick lined grave 152, bonded to brick structure 153 with a soft light grey lime mortar with coarse sand and charcoal inclusions. Capstones are limestone, six in total, one was a reused gravestone dating to 1700.	0.05
172	Fill	Fill of brick lined grave 152, deposit of mid reddish brown silty clay loam observed but not excavated separating skeletons 154 and 155.	u/x
173	Fill	Backfill observed between brick lining and construction cut of brick lined grave 152, mid orangey brown silty clay loam with occasional sub-angular limestone and angular roofing slate.	0.28+
174	Fill	Very mixed deposit filling cavity of vaulted tomb 149, dark brownish grey silty loam with large limestone cobbles, CBM, charcoal and mortar inclusions.	0.20+
175	Cut	Grave cut containing adult supine inhumation 176 and grave fill 177. Feature truncated by brick lined grave 152.	0.18
176	Skeleton	East – west aligned adult supine inhumation, no conclusive evidence of being in a coffin. Most of legs, pelvis and right arm not present.	0.18
177	Fill	Grave fill deriving from redeposited graveyard soil 112, dark greyish brown silty clay with gravel, slate and CBM.	0.18
178	Fill	Backfill comprising of redeposited natural within truncated brick lined grave 160, mid brownish yellow silty loam.	1.00+
179	Structure	Limestone capstones of brick lined grave 160, bonded to lining 161 with mid grey crumbly lime mortar with coarse sand inclusions.	0.06
180	Structure	Limestone capstones for brick lined grave 163, bonded to lining 164 with light grey soft lime mortar with coarse sand inclusions. Not fully investigated or exposed.	0.05
181	Cut	Grave cut containing truncated adult supine inhumation 182 and grave fill 183.	0.15
182	Skeleton	East – west aligned adult supine inhumation within grave 181, no clear evidence for it being in a coffin, thorax, upper legs and part of left arm survive.	0.15
183	Fill	Grave fill of 181 deriving from redeposited graveyard soil 112, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint gravel, slate and CBM inclusions.	0.15
184	Cut	Cut of unexcavated grave containing fill 185 and partial headstone 186, extends beyond eastern limit of excavation.	u/x
185	Fill	Unexcavated grave fill of grave 184.	u/x
186	Structure	Headstone marking grave 184, broken off below ground level.	0.30

Reburial Trench

Context	Description		Depth / Thickness (m)
200	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf over graveyard, very dark brown clay loam with occasional sub-rounded flints, frequent angular roofing slate, and occasional mortar.	0 – 0.25
201	Layer	Make up layer comprising of redeposited brickearth, mid orangey brown silty clay loam, with CBM, sub-angular limestone fragments, roofing slate and disarticulated human remains.	0.25 – 0.40
202	Layer	Graveyard soil, dark greyish brown soft silty clay loam, with CBM, mortar, frequent roofing slate, and sub-angular sandstone.	0.40 +
203	Structure	Small portion of single faced wall of stretcher-work protruding out of north east corner of trench, appears to have been previously disturbed, may be part of a tomb.	0.05 +

Watching Brief

Context	Description		Depth / Thickness (m)
301	Structure	Current tarmac surface of area to west of church.	0 – 0.10
302	Layer	Make up layer, light yellow sandy loam.	0 – 0.10
303	Structure	Brick surface, earlier brick surface at front of church constructed of ATLAS brand frogged bricks with diamond pattern on upper surface.	0.10 – 0.16
304	Layer	Concrete bedding layer for 303.	0.16 – 0.30
305	Layer	Mid yellow brown 'orange' silty clay redeposited brickearth, with common CBM, clay pipe and disarticulated human remains.	0.30 – 0.96
306	Layer	Dark grey brown silty loam, not fully excavated.	0.96 – 1.25
307	Cut	Grave cut(?) containing 308, unexcavated.	0.37+
308	Structure	Brick built vaulted tomb within cut 307, only 0.37m below current ground surface within 305.	0.37+

APPENDIX 3 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

ST MARY'S CHURCH, ST MARY STREET, SOUTHAMPTON

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

prepared for

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ST MARY'S CHURCH, ST MARY STREET, SOUTHAMPTON**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS****1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 WA Heritage, a division of Wessex Archaeology, has been appointed by Stephens Cox Associates to carry out an archaeological excavation and watching-brief during groundworks at St Mary's Church, St Mary Street, Southampton (hereafter the Site). The works comprise the formation of a new car parking area, a new children's play area, a quiet area, and trenching for new external lighting and CCTV surveillance, for standard post footprints and cable runs around the perimeter of the Church building.

1.1.2 St Mary's Church is a Grade II listed building and the Site lies within an area of archaeological importance, as defined in Policy HE6 of the Southampton Local Plan, having been the main burial place for the town throughout the Middle Ages and up to the 1840s.

1.1.3 Planning permission was granted for the works (application 07/00932/FUL) on the 12th February 2008 subject to a number of conditions, including Condition 02 covering Archaeological Works. This stated that:

No development shall take place within the site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. REASON: To ensure that the archaeology of the site is properly investigated

1.1.4 The Archaeological Advisor for Southampton City Council, Alan Morton, provided further information on the potential threat to the archaeology, in a letter to the client dated 17th September 2007, noting that "*while much of the proposed work probably poses no threat, there are several places where archaeological involvement will or may be needed.*"

1.1.5 The archaeological mitigation will involve archaeological excavation or an archaeological watching-brief, depending on the location and nature of the groundworks. Four areas where there would be a direct threat were identified:

- *The ramp up to the north car park.*
- *Other tombs.*
- *Formation levels.*
- *Other groundworks.*

1.1.6 At this stage it is envisaged that the ramp up to the north car park will be archaeologically excavated and that the works for the laying out and construction of the car park, other functional areas and the insertion of services for and the footprint of lighting and CCTV will be covered by an

archaeological watching-brief. Additional areas for excavation may be required depending on construction methodology. The need for additional excavation will be determined by the archaeological advisor in discussion with the client.

1.2 Project Location

1.2.1 St Mary's Church is located on a plot of land to the north-east of the junction of St Mary Street and Chapel Road, Southampton, centred on Grid Ref. SU 4262 1165 (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The proposed car parking areas are situated to the north and east of the Church and the ramp into the car park is situated off the road that runs north-west from the west end of the Church. The children's play area and the quiet area are to be located in open grassed areas to the south-west and west of the church, respectively (**Figure 2**).

1.2.3 The underlying geology is brickearth overlying valley gravels over Bracklesham Beds (British Geological Survey Drift Edition, 1976, 1:50,000, Sheet).

1.3 Historical background

1.3.1 This summary is taken from the Southampton city centre parish website (www.southamptoncitycentreparrish.hampshire.org.uk).

1.3.2 The present church is the sixth on the site of the Saxon town of Hamwic (Hamton). Early records are sketchy, but the first church was thought to have been built around AD 634 during the time when St Birinus arrived at the port on his evangelistic mission to this country. Documentation refers to a 'manorial church', assumed to be St Mary's, and the first recorded priest and holder of the benefice was named as Richerius (1086). The Saxon town survived many invasions and ravages by the Danes but eventually fell into decline and in the time of King Canute in the 11th century the population moved to the safety of the Norman medieval settlement to the west. However, St Mary's continued to be of importance as the Mother Church, with its claims to tithes, burial rights and privileges reflecting its status.

1.3.3 The historian Leland writes in 1546 of the rebuilding in the 12th century of the ancient church of St Mary on the instruction of Queen Matilda, on account of its poor and inadequate state. This, the second church, served for four hundred years and was the principal place of worship in spite of being outside the walled town. Around 1550 St Mary's was in ruins, or possibly could have been pulled down because the spire was considered a landmark for French invaders. Many records were destroyed by fire in later years but it is known that rubble from the building was used to make the highway from the Bargate via East Street to the Chantry. The remaining chancel continued to be repaired spasmodically and was used up to 1711 when Archdeacon Brideoak instigated the building of a new church by adding a nave, but eventually in 1723 the chancel was also replaced.

1.3.4 Although continuing to retain its status, St Mary's was still a church somewhat detached from the main town of Southampton. However, on becoming a fashionable spa, the population grew and spread to the outlying

areas by the end of the 18th century, so benefiting the church. On the arrival of Francis North, Rector, the building was enlarged and altered substantially and re-consecrated in 1833. In 1838, at the commencement of the building of the docks, there was an influx of labourers anxious to be near their place of work, so the land surrounding the church was used to build houses, resulting in a further increase in population. Meanwhile, the poor construction of the 1833 church alterations had resulted in considerable deterioration, and in the 1870's the eminent architect G.C. Street, who had been consulted by Bishop Samuel Wilberforce, condemned the building.

- 1.3.5 Rebuilding commenced under the Rectorship of the Bishop's son, Canon Basil Wilberforce, and in 1878 the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) consented to lay the foundation stone. The church was then consecrated in 1879 and completed in 1884, with the exception of the tower and spire which were added in 1912-1914.
- 1.3.6 On the night of November 30th 1940 incendiary bombs destroyed the church leaving a damaged tower, bells and Baptistry. At the end of the War Canon Spencer Leeson (1946-1950) and the church council took the decision to restore the bells - "thus giving encouragement and visible witness of the determination to rebuild once again". A decision to complete the rebuilding of the entire church was not made until the early 1950's as the town was in ruins and the rebuilding was not deemed to be a priority, with worship being maintained in the Chantry Hall. The diocese also had reservations about the viability of such a large building, and money was being directed towards the construction of new churches in growing outlying areas of the town.
- 1.3.7 The tower was restored and the bells re-dedicated in 1948 and rebuilding of the sixth church was finally begun in February 1954; it was completed and consecrated in June 1956. However, by the mid sixties, changes within city centres were being considered by the Diocese. Population movements and the introduction of light industry in the St Mary's district meant that there was not sufficient need for the six churches in relatively close proximity. Re-organisation and re-assessment of the ministry of the church eventually led to the setting up of the Southampton Team Ministry and the formation of the City Centre Parish in 1973. The new Parish Council then agreed to maintain the two historic buildings, St Mary's and St Michael's, as their parish churches.

1.4 Archaeological potential

- 1.4.1 An archaeological evaluation of the Site, comprising a desk-based assessment, the excavation of four test-pits (**Figure 2**) and a ground-penetrating radar survey (**Figure 3**) was carried out in 1998-9 in response to then proposals to build new parish and civic buildings adjacent to the Church (Gifford 1999). A burial survey of the churchyard had been carried out in 1949.
- 1.4.2 The results of the archaeological assessment indicated that the archaeological remains within the churchyard were of national importance and the radar survey suggested that there were a few discrete features, including burials, within the top 0.9m – 1.2m of soil over large areas of the

churchyard, below which were features consistent in size, shape and orientation with burials (*op cit* p3).

- 1.4.3 Two of the test-pits (TP 1 and 2) were located within the northern area earmarked for parking in the current scheme (**Figure 2**). Below the topsoil in TP1 were a number of mixed layers containing brick, tile, slate and disarticulated human remains. Underlying these layers were two more distinct soil horizons which contained cinder and glass fragments and part of a WWII German incendiary device. A brick-built tomb was observed in the west-facing section of TP1 at a depth of 0.45m below the ground surface. This tomb had been recorded on the 1949 survey (*op cit* pp. 8-9, 14-15, 17-18, 28-9, Fig. 3).
- 1.4.4 TP2 revealed five layers. Below the topsoil and sub-soil were two layers containing brick rubble, roofing tile, slate, stone and disarticulated human remains, separated by a band of dark soil. In the south-eastern corner of the lowest of these two layers a row of four iron coffin nails was observed. A single gravestone, thought to have been moved from another location, was also recorded (*op cit* pp. 9-10, 15, 18, 29, Fig. 4).
- 1.4.5 The Archaeological Advisor for Southampton City Council, Alan Morton, commented on the four areas where the proposed works would pose a direct threat to the archaeology of the Site, in the letter to the client dated 17th September 2007 (**Figure 2**).
- 1.4.6 The excavation of the ramp up to the north car park will disturb archaeologically significant archaeological material and, on the evidence of the previous radar survey (**Figure 3**), will directly impact on two tombs. Where excavated in the past, such tombs have comprised a rectangular cut, faced with a single skin of brick and covered with a stone cap.
- 1.4.7 The burial survey and radar survey show that there are burials and a small number of tombs within the areas earmarked for car-parking and other functional areas (**Figure 3**). These may be disturbed by the works.
- 1.4.8 The present ground surface in the areas earmarked for car-parking and other functional areas undulates and it may therefore be necessary for some levelling to take place prior to their laying-out and construction. Any levelling may disturb burials and tombs, especially in the area to the east of the Church for which there is little information on archaeological stratigraphy.
- 1.4.9 The trenches required for the installation of lighting and CCTV have the potential to impact on burials and tombs.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Excavation

- 2.1.1 The main aim is to locate and record any surviving archaeological deposits and features, including burials or tombs.
- 2.1.2 The main objectives are to identify and store any tomb construction materials that need to be removed and to collect disarticulated human bone for reburial.

2.2 Watching-brief

The aim of the watching-brief is to monitor groundworks, to record any surviving archaeological deposits and features that are affected, to identify any tomb construction materials that need to be removed and to collect disarticulated human bone for reburial.

3 METHODS

3.1 Excavation

3.1.1 The excavation will be implemented in accordance with '*Standards and Guidance for archaeological excavation*', Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994, revised 2001).

3.1.2 The proposed ramp covers an area of approximately 60 square metres. The topsoil will be removed by a machine fitted with a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision. Underlying deposits will be removed in spits by hand until the depth required for the access ramp is reached.

3.1.3 Archaeological deposits or features, including tombs, burials and disarticulated human bone which need to be removed will be excavated by hand.

3.1.4 Any tomb construction materials and gravestones that need to be removed will be stored and human bone, either from tombs, burials or disarticulated will be collected for reburial. All material and bone will be lodged at a secure location.

3.1.5 Any archaeological deposits and features will be recorded in plan and sections at a scale of 1:20 unless special circumstances require planning at 1:10. Each context will be allocated a separate number and single-feature planning will be undertaken if suitable remains are encountered. Excavation will include the recovery of artefacts, ecofacts and dating material in order to determine stratigraphic relationships. All features will be located using a GPS and be recorded by monochrome and colour photography, including digital, using appropriate scales.

3.2 Watching-brief

3.2.1 The watching-brief will be implemented in accordance with '*Standards and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs*', Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994, revised 2001).

3.2.2 The watching-brief will monitor the construction of the car park to the north and east of the Church and the other functional areas, and the footprint for lamp posts and service trenches for the proposed lighting and CCTV.

3.2.3 If archaeological remains are revealed, the client will be informed of their location and the time required for their investigation. Excavation will then progress as per 3.1.3 - 3.1.5 above.

3.3 Artefacts and environmental

- 3.3.1 All artefacts from excavated contexts will be retained in order to elucidate the date and/or function of a feature or deposit. Material from features or deposits of obviously modern date, or observed in upcast, will not be noted or retained unless of specific interest.
- 3.3.2 All artefacts will, as a minimum, be washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998). Ironwork from stratified contexts will be X-rayed and stored in a stable environment along with other fragile and delicate material. All metal finds other than those made of gold and lead (and those exemptions set out in *Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives*) are x-radiographed as part of the recording process and in advance of the Collections Assessment described below (para 3.5.4).
- 3.3.3 The X-raying of objects and other conservation needs will be undertaken by the staff of the Wiltshire Conservation Service, Chippenham, Wiltshire, unless directed otherwise. Suitable material, primarily pottery, worked flint and non-ferrous metalwork, will be scanned to assess the date range of the relevant assemblages.
- 3.3.4 It is thought unlikely that any environmental deposits worthy of sampling will be uncovered, but bulk environmental soil samples for plant macro-fossils, small animal bones and other small artefacts will be taken from appropriate sealed and well-dated/datable archaeological deposits.
- 3.3.5 The residues and sieved fractions of the bulk environmental soil samples will be recorded and retained with the project archive.
- 3.3.6 Samples for charred plant remains (charcoal and charred seeds etc) will be taken from well-dated and sealed deposits to define presence and preservation to enable comments on any further sampling strategy to be made.
- 3.3.7 It is also thought unlikely that any deposits worthy of sampling for charred material will be uncovered, but bulk samples of 20-30 litres will be taken from appropriate sealed and well-dated/datable archaeological deposits for processing by flotation (using Wessex Archaeology double tank internal weir flotation system and double processing methods).
- 3.3.8 It is not proposed to retain human bone for analysis as the intention is for it to be reburied as soon as possible at an appropriate location on the Site.

3.4 Post-fieldwork analysis, reporting and publication

- 3.4.1 All post-fieldwork analysis and assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the standard practice of Wessex Archaeology and the standard and guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists cited above.
- 3.4.2 Following completion of the excavation and watching-brief, an assessment report will be prepared. The report will include:
- a non-technical summary.

- the archaeological and planning background to the work.
 - an outline description of the aims of the excavation and watching-brief.
 - a descriptive text concerning the results of the work, including finds and environmental evidence.
 - supporting figures at appropriate scales including a site location plan, a plan showing the location of the work and features/deposits found in the excavation and watching brief, section drawings of the features excavated, trench side section drawings where this demonstrates some archaeological information, and any relevant historical plans or surveys.
 - summary tables showing soil descriptions and depths for all areas/trenches, tables for all artefacts recovered and supporting data in appendices.
- 3.4.3 The assessment report will, if appropriate, conclude with a statement recommending the appropriate level of any post-excavation analysis and publication, and an estimate of costs for preparing and publishing a final report.
- 3.4.4 Copies of the reports will be lodged with the Southampton Archaeological Service.
- 3.4.5 Wessex Archaeology Limited shall retain full copyright of the report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Excepting that it hereby provides: (1) an exclusive licence to the client for the use of the report by the client in all matters relating directly to the project as described herein; (2) that it may be freely copied by the local planning authority for the purpose of research and development control (planning) purposes.
- 3.5 The archive**
- 3.5.1 The archive will be prepared to the standards set out in *Management of archaeological projects* (English Heritage 1991)
- 3.5.2 The site archive will be prepared for long-term storage in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (Walker 1990) and Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994) and Southampton museums' own Standards (Southampton City Council 2007 *Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives*). It is proposed that the entire archive (including the finds) will be deposited with Southampton City Council.
- 3.5.3 "Archive" here means the documentary and material archive as defined in *Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives*. Southampton City Council will be the depository of the archive, once the period of post-excavation analysis and report-writing is complete; and will assume title to all material recovered from the excavation for

inclusion in its collections. A timescale for the handing over of the archive will be included in the post-excavation programme of archaeological work.

- 3.5.4 The archaeological contractor will enable Southampton City Council's Curator of Archaeological Collections to carry out a Collections Assessment of the material archive, as stipulated in *Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives*.
- 3.5.3 The paper records of the site archive will be security microfilmed prior to deposition.
- 3.5.4 The archaeological contractor will supply the Southampton City Council Historic Environment Team with one copy of the report in Adobe Acrobat format (pdf file), on disk. All report drawings and photographs are to be included, and the *selecting of text and graphics* security option must be set at *allowed*.
- 3.5.5 The archaeological contractor will also supply the Historic Environment Team with a trench plan, registered to the National Grid and a digital copy of trench plans and feature-distribution or phase plans (where phase plans are appropriate). The format will be preferably MapInfo TAB; otherwise Auto CAD DWG/DXF, ArcInfo ESRI Shape, or Intergraph/Microstation Design.
- 3.5.6 A report on the archaeological work will be submitted to the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society for publication.

4 STANDARDS

- 4.1 Wessex Archaeology is registered as an archaeological organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists. Wessex Archaeology endorses the *Code of Practice* and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 4.2 All core staff will be of a standard approved by Wessex Archaeology, be employed in line with The Institute of Field Archaeologists Codes of Practice and will belong to the Institute of Field Archaeologists or have an equivalent, appropriate and proven level of experience.
- 4.5 Wessex Archaeology operates a *Project Management System*. All projects are undertaken under the direction of the Project Manager who is responsible to the Deputy Director, who ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation as a whole. The Unit Director has ultimate responsibility for all of the Unit's work.

5 PERSONNEL

- 5.1 In all cases, the project will be supervised and monitored by the following staff, under the overall direction of the Project Manager:

Paul White BA, MPhil, MIFA	Senior Project Manager
Lorraine Mephram, BA, MIFA	Finds
Jacqueline McKinley BTec, MIFA	Osteoarchaeologist
Dr Chris Stevens, BSc, MIFA	Environmental
TBA	Project Supervisor
TBA	Project Assistant(s)

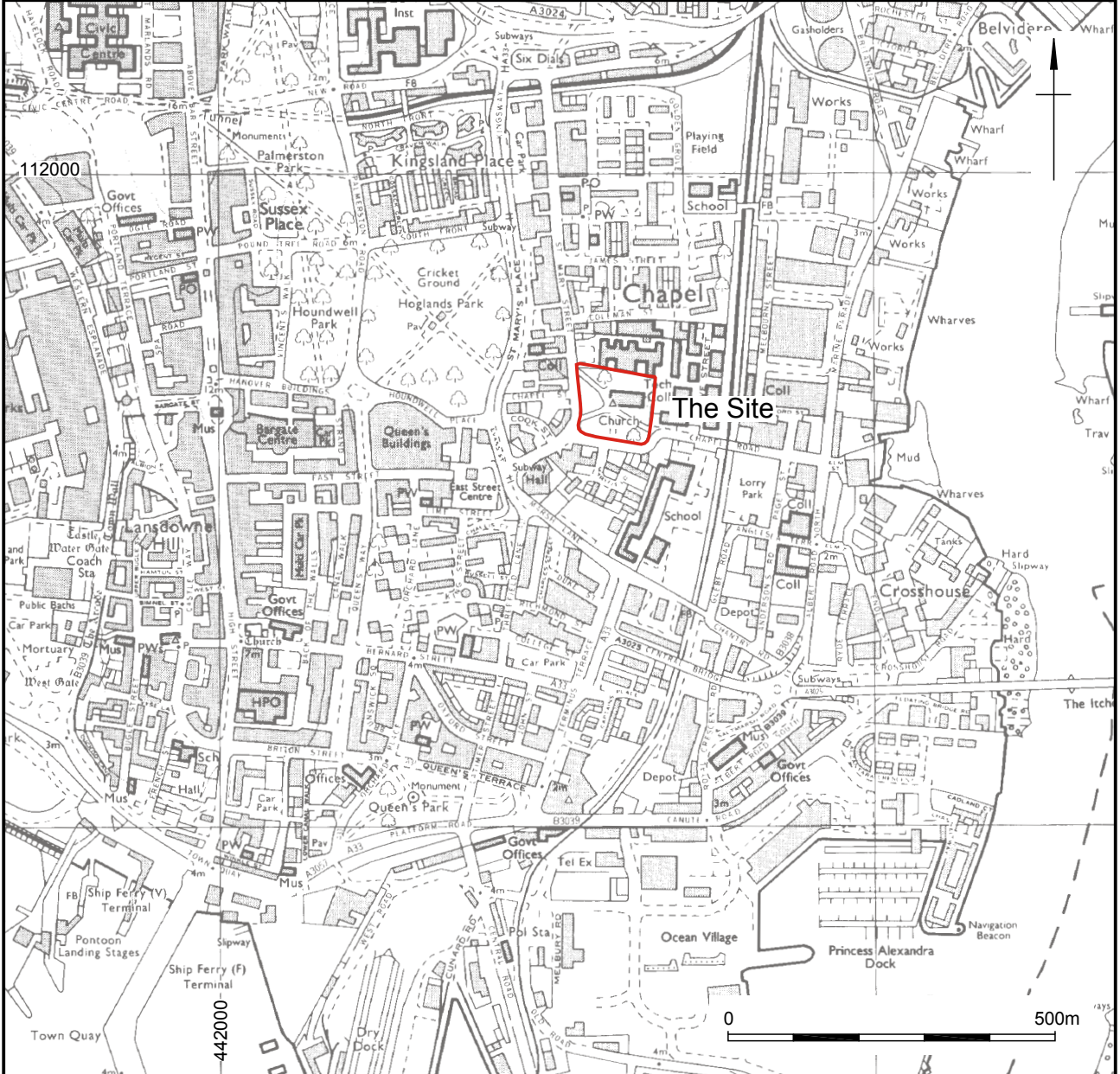
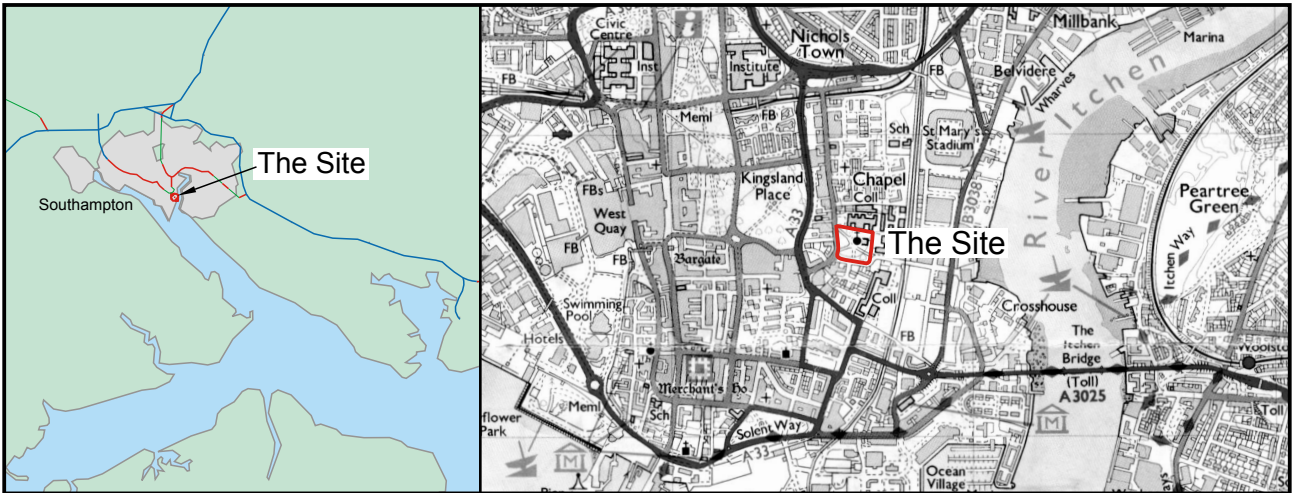
5.3 Wessex Archaeology reserves the right to replace members of the nominated core team at its discretion.

5.4 The Southampton City Archaeological Advisor will attend the site at intervals to monitor the works.

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

6.1 Wessex Archaeology will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with its Company Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in *The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and in accordance with the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (1997). A copy of Wessex Archaeology's Company Health and Safety Policy is available on request.

6.2 At the outset of the fieldwork stage of the project a Risk Assessment will be undertaken by the nominated Project Manager to ensure that potential hazards have been identified and mitigation or control measures will be implemented.



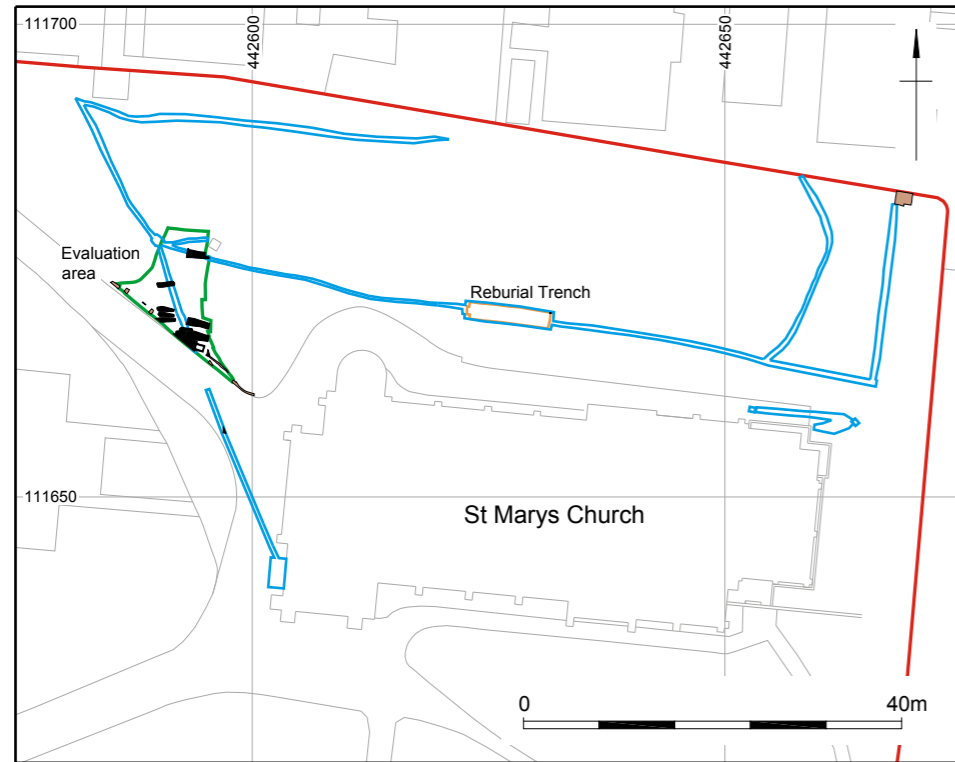
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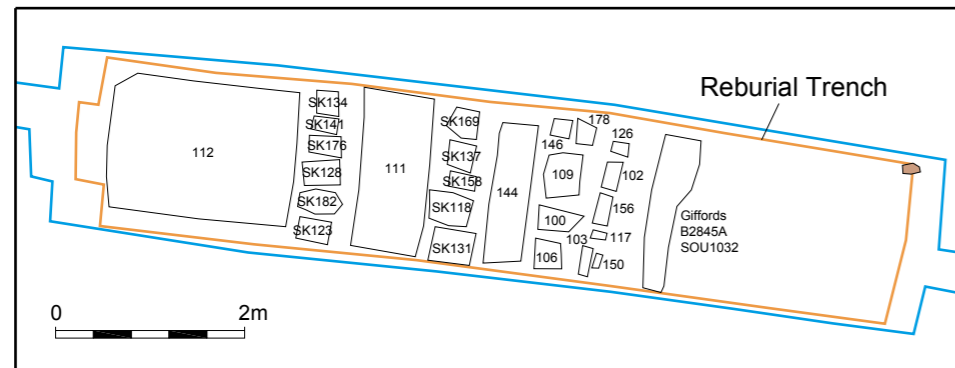


Site location plan

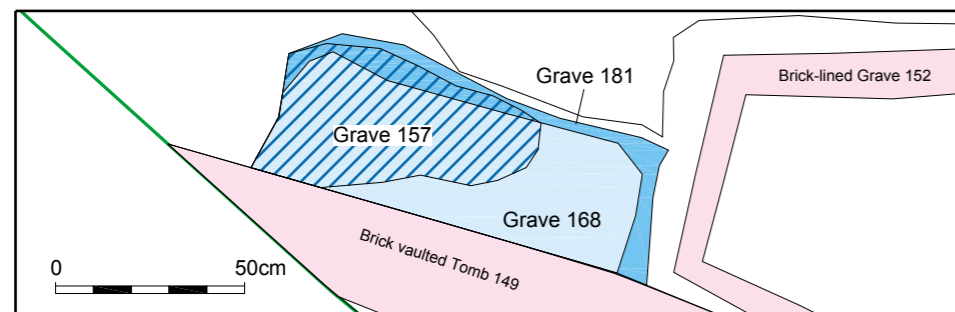
Figure 1



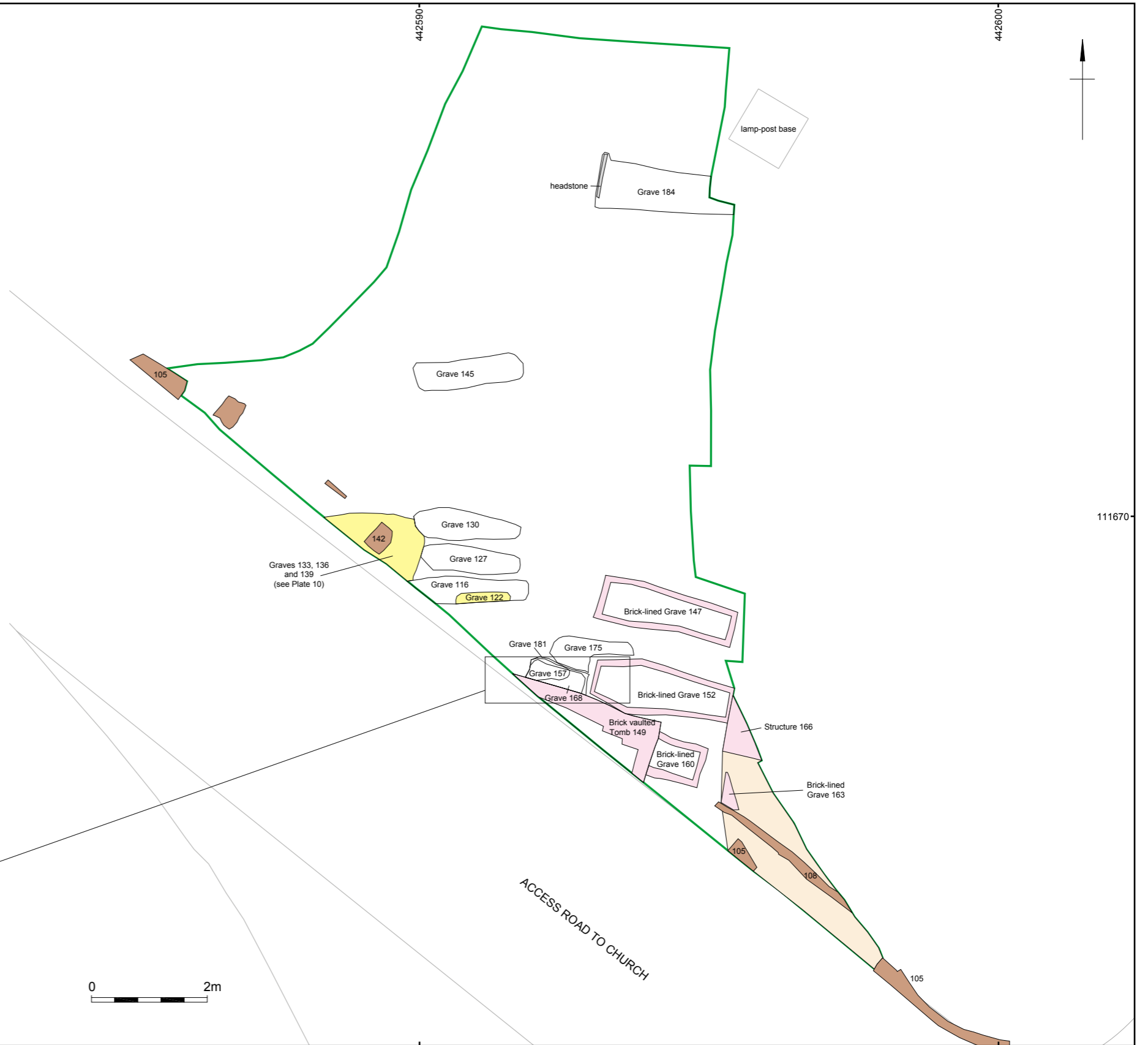
Area of evaluation and watching brief



Detail of reburial trench



Detail of Graves 157, 168 and 181



- The Site
- Evaluation area
- Watching brief area
- Wall
- Brick
- Truncated graves
- Area of in-situ preservation

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Plate 1: Structure 166, view from north-west



Plate 2: Brick-lined grave 152, view from east



Plate 3: (Clockwise from bottom right) Brick vaulted tomb 149, SK158 within grave 157, brick-lined grave 147 after consolidation, brick lined grave 152, truncated brick-lined grave 160, (visible in baulk, left to right) structure 166, brick lined grave 163



Plate 4: Truncated brick-lined grave 160, showing backfill 178, to the left of shot is the eastern wall of brick vaulted tomb 149, clearly truncating 160 when it was constructed



Plate 5: Brick-lined grave 147, view from east



Plate 6: Brick-lined grave 163, view from north-west



Plate 7: (Left to right) Infant burial within grave 122, overlying grave 116, grave 127, grave 130, with truncated graves 133, 136 and 139 in the background



Plate 8: Skull of burial below the formation level, visible in the base of grave 130



Plate 9: Grave 175, truncated by brick-lined grave 152



Plate 10: (Left to right) heavily truncated graves 136, 139 and 133, and concrete setting within cut 142



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