Archaeology South-East

ASE

FINAL REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT SOUTHAMPTON NEW ARTS CENTRE ABOVE BAR STREET, SOUTHAMPTON HAMPSHIRE

NGR: 441910 112250
(SU 4191 1225)

Planning Reference: 11/01074/FUL

ASE Project No: 5821
Site Code: SOU 1634

ASE Report No: 2014179
OASIS ID: archaeol6-166357

By Ian Hogg

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Abstract

This report presents the results of the archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Southampton New Arts Complex, Above Bar Street, Southampton between August and September 2013. The fieldwork was commissioned by Ramboll, on behalf of Grosvenor Developments in advance of the redevelopment of the site.

The excavations revealed evidence for multi-period activity on site. Seven separate periods have been defined including three modern phases, assigned mainly to clarify the features when cross referenced with cartographic sources. The principal periods range from probable Middle Saxon remains through to the end of the 19th century. No pre-Saxon material was recorded on site.

The potential Mid/Late Saxon remains were limited to one corner of the site, probably due to the level of truncation elsewhere. They comprised pits and a single ditch, probably all agricultural in origin. Very few finds were retrieved from the features and so they could possibly be of a later date.

The medieval period was also poorly represented with only three severely truncated pits belonging to the period. Despite the lack of features, a number of residual finds of medieval date were found, as well as a later wall foundation probably constructed from reused medieval limestone.

The post-medieval period was far better represented with structural remains as well as gravel and brickearth extraction pits dating from the mid-17th or 18th centuries. The alignment of structural remains, unlike any later buildings does not follow the line of Above Bar Street but travels north-east across site. This foundation could be linked to the Georgian building known as Prospect Place which occupied the site in the latter half of the 18th century, however, there isn't any cartographic evidence to support this and I could simply be an earlier boundary wall.

The 19th century remains on site consisted of a series of basements and a drainage system associated with Regency villas known from cartographic sources. These cellars were extensive, despite heavy truncation and also appeared to contain some indications of wealth including marble architectural mouldings within the basement backfill. The cellars are likely to have functioned as kitchens and storerooms during their lifetime.

From the early 20th century the site saw an increased change in land use as business replaced residential properties. A range of shops was built in the west of site in the early 20th century before these and a large part of the Georgian and Regency villas were destroyed by bomb damage in Second World War. A significant construction scheme in the 1960's saw the site occupied by a large department store which remained in use until demolished early this century.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The site (Figure 1) is located to the east of Above Bar Street in the centre of Southampton. It comprises a rectangular parcel of land bounded to the west by Above Bar Street, to the north by a Public House, to the east by Park Walk and to the south by another part of the development.

1.1.2 The site is on the whole of the plot formerly occupied by the Tyrrell and Green department store.

1.1.3 The site lies immediately north of the historic centre of Southampton, between the Rivers Itchen and Test. The location of Southampton on the confluence of two rivers and on the coast gave it excellent trading links with the rest of southern Britain as well as the continent. Southampton originally developed as *Hamwic* to the east of the site in the Middle Saxon period. The settlement focus moved to the south of the site around the 9th century, where it has remained.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site lies on land that slopes gently upwards from the south-west to the north-east, from approximately 16m AOD to 17m AOD.

1.2.2 The bedrock geology of the site comprises sands, silts and clays of Wittering Formation overlain by River Terrace (3) deposits, principally gravels. Where extant, the superficial deposits are believed to be sealed by relict soils and modern made ground to a depth of 1.5m to 2.0m below the existing ground level (Meager 2011).

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 Planning permission for the construction of an arts centre was granted by Southampton City Council (Planning ref: 11/01074/FUL) subject to archaeological work. A desk-based assessment was produced in support of the planning application (Meager 2011).

1.3.2 In compliance with planning condition 04, Ramboll produced a written scheme of investigation (Ramboll 2013) and, on behalf of the client, contracted Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of the client to undertake archaeological works on the site. ASE is the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL).

1.3.3 The proposed development comprises the erection of two buildings to provide an arts complex with ground floor retail and restaurant establishments and 29 flats with underground parking. The re-arrangement of various public rights of way is also included. Primary existing impacts on archaeology were thought to be an attenuation tank and basement in the northern part of the site.

1.3.4 The site was staffed by ASE archaeologists, project managed by Andy Leonard, directed by Ian Hogg with auxiliary supervision from Kathryn Grant. Dan Swift project managed the post-excavation process.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

1.4.1 The fieldwork was undertaken by ASE between August 2013 and February 2014.

1.4.2 A Post-Excavation Assessment Report (PXA) and Updated Project Design (UPD) was produced by ASE in April 2014. This report sought to place the results from the site within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and to lay out what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.

1.5 Archaeological Methodology

1.5.1 Due to lack of space and the fact that all excavated spoil was to remain on-site throughout the excavations the site was divided into three areas (Figure 3). Area A was located in the west of the site, Area B along the eastern side of site and Area C in the south-east of the site. Subsequently Area C was reduced to a single trench when the severity of truncation in this area became apparent, this decision was made at a site meeting between the City Archaeologists, Ramboll and the site supervisor. A watching brief was also undertaken on all geotechnical test pits excavated on site as well as the ground reduction and some of the pile cap excavations which occurred subsequent to the archaeological excavations. The monitoring of the pile cap excavations was reduced once the severity of truncation across the site had been established.

1.5.2 All excavation areas were machine stripped using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator. All mechanical excavation was undertaken using toothed and toothless ditching buckets under the direct supervision of experienced archaeologists. Overburden deposits (e.g. demolition material, modern made ground) were first removed. The excavation continued to the top of the archaeological deposits including masonry, or the natural deposit. Due to demolition which had taken place on the site before Ramboll or ASE were appointed, significant truncation had occurred to deposits between the extant masonry.

1.5.3 Once the areas had been stripped, a pre-excavation plan was made using GPS survey equipment. The plan was made available in Autocad and PDF format and printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use. The plan was updated by regular visits to site by ASE surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the supervisors.

1.5.4 After machine excavation, the site was cleaned to reveal cut features and relationships between masonry.

- ditches and gullies had all relationships defined, investigated and recorded. Sufficient of the feature lengths were excavated to determine the character of the feature over its entire course

- pits were initially excavated to safe depths (generally 1.2m) and fully recorded. Samples of pits were subsequently mechanically excavated to facilitate further collection of artefacts

- Walls and floors were cleaned and recorded, floors were subsequently removed to determine the preservation of any earlier archaeology. Brick samples were retained for dating purposes

- Soakaways, drains and culverts were excavated sufficiently to determine their relationships and for dating. Brick samples were retained

1.5.5 All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards using standard ASE recording sheets.

1.5.6 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. Black and white (35mm transparency) photographs were taken of notable features only. This illustrates the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.

1.5.7 All finds recovered in archaeologically significant deposits have been retained for assessment by the Southampton Curator of Archaeology in line with the Southampton City Museums collections policy.

1.5.8 Relatively few contexts on site proved suitable for environmental sampling, with few *in situ* deposits recorded. All samples derived from the fills of cut features.

1.5.9 Samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, well-sealed slowly silted features, and sealed features containing evident carbonised remains.

1.5.10 The sampling aimed to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site. This was best achieved by sampling a range of feature types from across the site, the fills of which can be compared and contrasted.

1.5.11 A standard bulk sample size of 40 litres (or 100% of small features) was taken from sampled contexts to recover environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals.

1.5.12 The watching brief involved the monitoring of ground reduction across the site as well as pile cap excavations through the 1.2m thick piling mat.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

1.6.1 This final report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).

1.6.2 The report seeks to place the results from the site within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and set out the results; specify their significance, including any capacity to address the revised research aims.

1.6.3 Following on from the previous archaeological evaluation (SOU 1354) conducted by Southampton City Council Archaeological Unit (SCCAU) (Cottrell 2005) work at the site ran as a single excavation followed by a watching brief, with the finds and environmental archives all recorded under a single site code: SOU 1634.

1.6.4 A subsequent Post-Excavation Assessment (ASE 2014) was produced which sought to place the results from the site within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and to lay out what further analysis work was required to enable this their final dissemination.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Much of this information is drawn from the desk-based assessment (Meager 2011) supplemented with additional information from the written scheme of investigation (Ramboll 2013) further documentary research and an 500m radius HER search carried out for the site.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 While most earlier prehistoric evidence from Southampton is limited to isolated flint scatters and tools, some Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement activity has been found within the centre of Southampton. However, the nature of much of this is not well understood. Over 20 flint flakes as well as core fragments and scrapers were found residually in later deposits at Houndwell park (SOU 1017), to the south of the site.

2.2.2 Three Bronze Age pots were recovered during excavations at the West Quay Shopping Centre (SOU 859).

2.2.3 Possible Late prehistoric linear features, worked and burnt flint, together with Bronze Age pottery, were identified during an evaluation north-east of the site at Charlotte Place (SOU 1281). These remains may represent part of a field system.

2.2.4 Archaeological investigation at One Guildhall Square (SOU 1497) to the south-west of the site revealed two parallel gullies containing a small quantity of worked and burnt flint and one fragment of abraded flint tempered pottery, dated to the later prehistoric period. Further probable prehistoric ditches were found during the 2005 evaluation in Guildhall Square (SOU 1354) (Cottrell 2005).

2.2.5 Scattered Iron Age settlement activity has been recorded within 500m of the site. Sites at Houndwell Park and Hanover Buildings have recorded possible Iron Age ditches and pits (SOU 1467) (SOU 1017) as well a sherds of pottery (SOU 1624). Iron Age activity has also been noted during excavations around St Mary's Road (SOU 97, SOU 525 and SOU 778).

2.2.6 Iron Age occupation evidence has also been at East Park Terrace east of the site (SOU 3, SOU 402) 300m east of the site.

2.3 Romano-British

2.3.1 While relatively little Roman settlement activity has been recorded close to the site, Roman remains have been found within the Middle Saxon settlement of *Hamwic*, specifically at 60 to 66Bb St Mary's Road (SOU 1112), in Houndwell Park (SOU 326) and on the west side of St Mary Street (SOU 1126). Roman remains have also been recorded within Late Saxon sites to the south and west. Some residual Roman pottery was recorded during work at 129-139 Above Bar Street (SOU 1497).

2.3.2 Some evidence of possible Roman activity has been recorded in Houndwell Park (SOU 1017), (SOU 1467), and during the works at the

West Quay Shopping Centre (SOU 859) where Roman building material was found residually in later contexts..

2.4 Anglo-Saxon

2.4.1 Saxon origins in Southampton appear to have begun in the Middle Saxon period with the trading settlement of *Hamwic* on the western bank of the River Itchen, *c.* 400m to the east of the site. This settlement subsequently declined, a new settlement on the bank of the River Test, to the south of the site, eventually became the focus for medieval Southampton (Birbeck et al 2005).

2.4.2 The site would have probably lay within the wider agricultural landscape around *Hamwic*, the edge of the settlement lying to the east of the site. A potential Middle or Late Saxon farmstead was recorded with East Park (SOU 976) 200m east of the site; features included rubbish pits, postholes and a beam slot.

2.4.3 While no Early Saxon activity has been noted close to the site, at One Guildhall Square (SOU 1497), where potential leper hospital remains were found, a Middle Saxon copper alloy pin was recorded within a later feature. Other excavations close to Guildhall Square (SOU 1517) recorded possible agricultural activity including ditches and pits. These features could potentially be related to farmsteads such as the one in East Park (SOU 976).

2.4.4 *Hamwic* appears to have started to decline at the beginning of the 9th century (*ibid*.), mainly due to the Viking disruption of the trade which the settlement relied upon. As *Hamwic* declined the focus of activity moved south and west of the excavation site, to what would become the medieval core of Southampton, this settlement was initially smaller than *Hamwic*. Above Bar Street itself may have been established in the Late Saxon period, although the site would have lay outside of the settlement itself.

2.4.5 The nearest major Late Saxon area of activity was around the West Quay Shopping Centre development (SOU 859, 861, 902). Evidence of occupation was found on all three sites with the presence of post-holes from timber buildings as well as ditches and pits. These sites lay beyond Southampton's medieval walls. Late Saxon settlement activity has also been recorded within the walls; however, the extent of the Late Saxon settlement is less clear (I. Peckham pers. comm. 2014).

2.4.6 Evidence for Late Saxon settlement activity has been noted at Cumberland Place (SOU 677) 200m north of the site indicating that activity was occurring some distance outside of the settlement itself. Late Saxon pottery and pitting was recorded during archaeological work at the former Odeon Cinema (SOU 568).

2.4.7 Some possible Late Saxon evidence was also found during work in East Park (SOU 976) to the north-east of site.

2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 Medieval Southampton had its centre to the south of the site; the site would have remained on the outskirts of the town in the 12th century, however it is likely that Above Bar Street had already well established by this time. Evidence of a possible hollow way on the line of Above Bar Street was noted during works at the Above Bar Precinct (SOU 1014), a metalled surface of at least 15th century date was recorded. A medieval suburb did extend north of main settlement along Above Bar Street, however, it is very unlikely that it extended as far as the site (Morton and Birbeck 2012).

2.5.2 The site was located within common land during most of the 11th and 12th centuries. By 1549 it was part of a common field used as 'Lammas Land', and was attested as such by "the sayings of ancient old men" (Smith 2009). Lammas land was leased to individuals between sowing and harvest time, while being left fallow as common pasture throughout the rest of the year (Smith 2009).

2.5.3 With the establishment of the Leper Hospital of St Mary Magdalene in or before *c*.1174 the site ceased to be common land. The hospital was granted land north of Southampton by the Southampton Burgesses, it subsequently grew to occupy at least 12 acres of land on either side of Above Bar Street (Morton and Birbeck, 2012).

2.5.4 As well as the hospital itself, grounds included a church and possible priest's house south of the site (*ibid*.) and gardens. The gardens would have occupied the site according to 13th century documents (Blake, 1981, 48 and 92), the gardens also occupied a significant parcel of land west of the site and probably immediately north of the hospital (*ibid*.).

2.5.5 The precise location of the hospital building or buildings is not fully understood, however it is though likely that they occupied an area south and west of the site, excavations at Guildhall Square to the south-west of the site (SOU 1497) revealed a substantial E-W ditch that contained 13th/14th century building demolition material, this could represent the boundary ditch between the hospital and the surrounding gardens. Further work within Guildhall Square (SOU 1517) and (SOU 1354) revealed relatively little medieval activity, probably indicating that the hospital gardens occupied the site.

2.5.6 Disputes over interests in the hospital between the Southampton Burgesses, the monarchy and St Denys' Priory were ongoing during the 13th and into the 14th centuries. In the late 14th century the Priory gained control of the hospital. Inquiries into the running of the hospital swiftly followed but in 1398 they were again granted the hospital. This probable mismanagement saw a swift decline and by the mid-15th century the hospital ceases to be mentioned (Morton and Birbeck 2012).

2.6 Post-medieval

2.6.1 Subsequent to the abandonment of the leper hospital, the site remained undeveloped throughout the early post-medieval period; the Elizabethan

Map of 1560-70 shows buildings fronting Above Bar Street to the south of the site. The Sheet VII of Speed's map of 1770 published in the 1907 Atlas of Southampton shows the site as still undeveloped in an area then known as Magdalene's Common Field in 1770. The Sheet VIII of the 1771 map by Mazell shows the site occupied by a single building, probably Prospect Place, implying that it was built at this time.

2.6.2 By the 1791 Sheet IX of the Atlas of Southampton (Thomas Milne) the site is shown with a garden in the south and a building in the north. The 1802 map of Southampton (Baker 1802) labels the building Prospect Place.

2.6.3 By 1835 the site was apparently occupied by two terraces of houses fronting Above Bar Street, with gardens front and rear (Doswell 1835). The 1846 Ordnance Survey map and the 1870 1:500 town plan show the "terrace" of Lower Prospect Place as not of uniform plan. The original, detached Prospect Place building can be seen in the layout. Deeds accessed at the Southampton City Archives do not provide records for Lower Prospect Place. However, they do show that the whole area of what would become Upper and Lower Prospect Place was sold to Thomas Williams by Lady Day in September 1812. In July 1828 the property had been divided up and was bought by various parties, Prospect Buildings (probably Lower Prospect Place) was bought by Reuben Reed.

2.6.4 The 1843 Post Office Directory of Southampton (Cooper, 1843) states that the residents of Lower prospect Place include an admiral, three doctors and three vicars indicating that the buildings were of a relatively high status, certainly compared to Upper Prospect Place which was occupied by leasehold shops including grocers, saddlers a cabinet maker. A painting of Lower Prospect Place, probably 1931 (Reproduced from a print in Figure 9) shows large four storey buildings in the Regency style, some with iron railed balconies on the first floor.

2.6.5 Between 1897 and 1910, Upper Moira Place was reconfigured by the Tyrrell and Green department store to the south of the site. Between 1931 and 1933 the Prospect Place Gardens fronting Above Bar Street were replaced with commercial properties known as Prospect Place Shops.

2.6.6 The site was damaged during the heavy bombing Southampton received in the Second World War; the Tyrrell and Green department store was completely destroyed, as were the buildings in the south-east and north-west of Prospect Place. A subsequent temporary department store was constructed immediately after the war.

2.6.7 From 1963 Tyrrell and Green began to replace the temporary buildings as well as the bomb damaged buildings on site. By 1970 all of Prospect Place had been replaced by modern buildings.

2.6.8 By the late 20th century the department store was owned by John Lewis; by 2006 the building was unoccupied, it was demolished in 2010. The basements were believed to have been filled with demolition debris.

2.7 Previous Archaeological Work

2.7.1 An archaeological evaluation (SOU 1354) was conducted during May 2005 (Cottrell 2005; Figure 2); the work took place in Guildhall Square (Site A) on the west of Above Bar Street and 154-160 Above Bar Street (Site B). Five trenches were excavated in Site B (Trenches 5-9).

2.7.2 The following is a summary of results of the trench evaluation in Site B (Cottrell 2005):

- Excavations in Trench 5 encountered a concrete slab above a 1.75m thick deposit of mixed clay and demolition material interpreted as a backfill of a modern structure, which suggest that this part of the site had been truncated to *c.* 2.0m below the street level to the east.

- In contrast, in Trench 6 located 12m to the north-east, natural brickearth survived at 16.49m OD, along with remnants of overlying deposits, possibly ploughsoil. A shallow undated ditch aligned NNE-SSW and overlain by the possible ploughsoil is probably evidence of medieval or post-medieval activity

- Most of Trench 7 was occupied by a large, *c.* 1m deep feature identified as an early 19th-century quarry pit. Trench 7 also revealed structural remains of the 1930's Prospect Buildings

- Trenches 8 and 9 exposed 19th-century cellars of two houses at the southern end of Prospect Place. The lowest recorded level of these floors was at 15.28m AOD. It is likely that excavation for the cellars would have destroyed shallow archaeological features that may have been present, but deep cut features such the bases of pits and wells survive below this level

- The area of the former road in front of Prospect Place appears to have been levelled, leaving a flat surface of the natural brickearth at about 16m OD. Although no archaeological features were exposed in Trench 8, it was thought likely in the DBA (Meager 2011) that they would survive at this level (see section 4 of this report)

3.0 RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 Original Research Aims

3.1.1 The research aims were set out within the WSI (Ramboll 2013), these were formed by Ramboll in consultation with Southampton City Council.

3.1.2 The main aim was to assess and record the nature, extent, character and significance of any surviving archaeological features and deposits on the site.

3.1.3 The specific aims and objectives are to:

- OR1. Confirm the presence of archaeological remains highlighted by the 2005 evaluation (SOU 1354; Cottrell 2005)
- OR2. Confirm the presence/absence of mid-Saxon activity in relation to development of Hamwic
- OR3. Confirm the presence/absence of archaeological remains related to the medieval Leper Hospital
- OR4. Assess and record the nature and extent of post-medieval structural elements of Prospect Place

3.2 Revised Research Agenda

3.2.1 RRA 1: (OR 2). Are the Mid/Late Saxon pits actually of this date? If so what is their function?

3.2.2 RRA 2: (OR 2). What is the relationship between the possible Mid/Late Saxon remains, and those from surrounding sites? Is there any further evidence of other features following a north-south or east-west axis?

3.2.3 RRA 3: (OR 2). Does the site lie within a Saxon agricultural landscape?

3.2.4 RRA 4: (OR 3). Is there any evidence to suggest that the Quarr limestone wall was constructed from material originally from the Leper Hospital, or that the wall itself is actually medieval in date?

3.2.5 RRA 5: (OR 3). Do the medieval finds, both residual and *in situ*, inform on the medieval activity in the area? Can they be linked to the Leper Hospital?

3.2.6 RRA 6: Can the post-medieval diagonal wall be associated with features on surrounding sites or with documentary or cartographic evidence. If so what does it relate to? Could it relate to the 18th century Prospect Place or associated buildings?

3.2.7 RRA 7: What is the function of the post-medieval pits? Can evidence from local site inform on their function?

3.2.8 RRA 8: (OR 4). Do the 19th century remains of Prospect Place inform on our understanding of Georgian villas in Southampton? Do the fittings found within the basement backfill assist understanding of the changing function of these building in the latter 19th and early 20th centuries?

3.2.9 RRA 9: (OR 4). Can documentary or cartographic evidence inform on the individual function of the rooms within Prospect Place?

3.2.10 RRA 10: Further detailed documentary research and an up-to-date interrogation of the Southampton HER will be undertaken in order to achieve the above agenda.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Archaeological features and deposits referred to thus [***], have been arranged into subgroups (SGs) and groups (GPs) in order to aid interpretation and description of the sequence. Land use designations have also been used to further assist the interpretation. The site has been divided into two primary areas, Areas A and B to aid description.

Type	Description	Quantity
Context sheets	Individual context sheets	193
Section sheets	A1 Multi-context permatrace sheets 1:10	5
Plans	Multi-context GPS DWG plans A1 permatrace sheets 1:20 or 1: 50	1
Photos	Black and white transparency films Digital images	12 930
Environmental sample sheets	Individual sample sheets	5
Context register	Context register sheets	6
Environmental sample register	Environmental sample register sheets	1
Photographic register	Photograph register sheets	4
Drawing register	Section register sheets	1
Small finds register	Small finds register sheets	1

Table 1: Site archive quantification table

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The excavations revealed evidence for multi-period activity on site. Seven principal periods have been defined including three modern phases, assigned mainly to clarify the features when cross referenced with cartographic sources. These periods range in date from Middle Saxon to the end of the 19th century. No pre-Saxon material was recorded on the site.

4.2.2 Probable Middle Saxon remains were limited to one corner of the site, probably due to high levels of truncation elsewhere. They consisted of pits and a single ditch, probably all agricultural in origin. Very few finds were retrieved from the features.

4.2.3 The medieval period was also poorly represented with only severely truncated pits belonging to the period. Despite the lack of features, a number of residual finds of medieval date were found, as well as a later wall foundation likely to have been constructed from reused medieval limestone.

4.2.4 The post-medieval period was far better represented with structural remains as well as pitting dating from the mid-17th or 18th centuries. The alignment of structural remains, unlike any later buildings does not follow the line of Above Bar Street but travels north-east across site.

4.2.5 The 19th century remains consisted of a series of basements and a drainage system associated with Regency villas known from cartographic sources. These cellars were extensive, despite heavy truncation and also appeared to contain some indications of wealth including marble mouldings.

4.2.6 From the early 20th century an increased change in land use is recorded as business replaced residential properties. A range of shops was built in the west of site in the early 20th century before these and a large part of the Regency villas were destroyed by bomb damage in Second World War. A significant construction scheme in the 1960's saw the site occupied by a large department store which remained in use until demolished early this century.

4.3 Natural Deposits

4.3.1 Excavations in all parts of the site revealed between 0.80m and 1.80m of modern overburden sealing the natural deposits across the vast majority of the site, the natural deposits consisted of river terrace gravels between 15.09m aOD in the south-west of Area A and 15.70m aOD in the north of Area B. In the north-eastern corner of the site and a small portion of the southern part of Area A small areas of brickearth were preserved overlying the gravels, these ranged in height from 15.12m aOD in the south of Area A to 16.10m aOD in the north-east of Area B. The brickearth was also visible below some of the shallower wall foundations and drains where it had escaped truncation during the recent demolition the brickearth below these features ranged in height from 15.18m aOD to 15.32m aOD. Trench 6 of the previous evaluation (SOU 1354) recorded brickearth at a height of 16.49m aOD in the north-eastern corner of site; this implies either some degree of truncation subsequent to the evaluation or a sloping of the natural from the north-western corner of the site to the edge of Area B.

4.3.2 This brickearth in the north-east of Area B was overlain by a possible ploughsoil absent elsewhere on site. The possible ploughsoil was almost entirely truncated by a concrete slab which stopped 0.10m from the eastern baulk of the area effectively making the deposit only visible in section, it contained occasional CBM fragments and is likely to be of post-medieval date.

4.3.3 The only pre-Saxon find retrieved from site was a Late Roman nail scraper found residually within medieval pit SG 44.

4.3.4 Clearance of Second World War bomb damaged buildings and demolition of later buildings in 2010 resulted in severe truncation in the south-western and other parts of the site.

4.4 Phase 1 Anglo Saxon

4.4.1 Phase 1.1 Middle/Late Saxon (AD700-900)

(Figure 4)

4.4.1.1 The earliest evidence observed on site belonged to the Middle/Late Saxon period and was recorded cutting through the natural brickearth in Area B in the north-east of the site. While two of the features assigned to this period contained Anglo-Saxon pottery, they also contained some later material interpreted as intrusive; these features could therefore potentially be of a later, possibly medieval date, although the larger sherd size makes a Saxon date more likely.

Pits

4.4.1.2 A group of three pits (GP 44) were assigned to this phase despite only two of them containing finds of Saxon date. Very small assemblages of locally manufactured Middle Saxon pottery in sandy fabrics were recovered; as well as some later tiny, abraded pottery sherds and slate fragments interpreted as intrusive. This was due to the similarity of fills and the fact that they were in a rough north to south line. The southernmost of the pits (SG 57) was far deeper than its northern counterparts.

Linear Feature

4.4.1.3 A single, east-west aligned gully (SG 54) was assigned to this phase as it appeared stratigraphically to be contemporary with the pits and had a similar fill, despite containing tiny sherds of medieval pottery. It was lost under the baulk to the east and truncated by modern activity to the west. It is notable that this ran perpendicular to Above Bar Street, it may have formed part of a field system but given it's extremely truncated nature this is not certain.

4.4.2 Anglo-Norman: AD 1000-1200

4.4.2.1 While the material of Anglo-Norman date has not been assigned a specific phase it is worth noting that sherds from two vessels, one local and the other imported from Normandy, were found within an early post-medieval pit [SG 36].

4.5 Phase 2 Medieval (AD1250-1350)

(Figure 5)

4.5.1 The only features of medieval date were three pits (Group 38) located close to the western boundary of the site and visible only in section cutting the brickearth due to modern truncation from the demolition works. These pits were of a similar size being between 1.30m and 2.00m wide and 0.50m deep, with flat bases. One of the pits contained sherds of green glazed 13th-14th century pottery, as well as an unidentified copper alloy object; animal bone was retrieved from another pit. The third pit [SG 11] was undated but was assigned to this period due to its location and similarity to the other pits.

4.5.2 Several early post-medieval features contained residual pottery dated to the medieval period and these features actually contained the majority of the medieval assemblage from the site and illustrate that medieval activity

was occurring in the area. All of the pottery of local manufacture, with the majority dating from the 13th and 14th centuries. Four sherds were of late medieval date.

4.6 Phase 3 Post-medieval

4.6.1 Phase 3.1 Early Post-medieval (1650-1790)

(Figures 6 and 7)

4.6.1.1 In this period there was a significant increase in activity on site. The evidence was limited to the western edge of site bordering Above Bar Street possibly due to truncation in other areas or the proximity to the street. No direct evidence of the 18th century Prospect Place building was found.

Pitting

4.6.1.2 The pitting activity comprised a group of four intercutting pits of similar date (pit group P7), these pits were all oval in shape with similar dark silty fills and uneven sides. Despite the intercutting nature of these features, they appear to have been part of one phase of activity which took place over a relatively short period of time.

4.6.1.3 The finds from the pits contained a high quantity of residual material. The environmental assemblages were fairly uninformative, suggesting that it is unlikely that these were domestic rubbish or cess pits. The most likely function is that of quarry pits possible from brickearth and gravel extraction.

4.6.1.4 The pit fills contained the some of the larger finds assemblages seen on site. However, the date range of the material was wide, with medieval pottery mixed with finds of 16th to 18th century date including bottle glass, CBM and clay tobacco pipe. The pottery, generally dated to 1650-1850, comprised both local and regional varieties as well as Frechen stoneware and fragments of a Spanish-type olive jar.

4.6.1.5 The pits were overlain by a deposit of brownish green made ground (context [148]), probably imported onto site to seal the pits. This deposit did extend to the north and south of the pits, presumably to deal with a depression caused by the soft fills of the pits. The made ground probably derived from the Bracklesham Beds, an underlying geological deposit in some areas of Southampton.

Structural Remains

4.6.1.6 A large double-skinned filled-cavity wall (GP 8) ran from south-south-west to north-north-east across much of Area A, it was truncated in several places by later activity. The wall was constructed from red unfrogged bricks of a fabric used into the 19th century with a rubble-filled core with occasional laid bricks. It was initially thought that this feature could represent a drain or culvert but given the highly compacted rubble core and lack of brick base it has been interpreted as a wall. The height of the brickearth below the feature (between 15.17m and 15.32m aOD) is similar to that found in surrounding areas reaffirming that the features was a wall rather than a culvert. The wall was laid directly upon the natural brickearth preserved below it, due to the truncation of the brickearth it was unclear

whether then brickearth was cut by the wall. No evidence for this wall can be seen on cartographic sources and no other features on site follow its unusual alignment. The stratigraphic and cartographic evidence suggests that this wall is no later than 1835 and probably is of late 17th or 18th century date. (Figure 7)

4.6.2 Phase 3.2 19th Century

(Figures 8 and 9)

4.6.2.1 Between 1802 and 1835 (probably between 1812 and 1828, see section 2.6.3) the site underwent drastic alteration with the construction of large, terraced, basemented houses on Above Bar Street. These were built adjacent to the existing 18th century building in the north of the site. The cellars of two of the houses were recorded in the south-east of Area A (Buildings 3 and 6). Remnants of other cellars from others of these houses were also recorded in the north of Area A and in Area B. As predicted by the desk-based assessment (Meager 2011) the cellars were extant close to Trenches 8 and 9.

4.6.2.2 Both buildings in the south-east of Area A shared an external western wall (SG 20) indicating that they were constructed simultaneously. All of the cellar walls were built from orange or red brick type B3 (see section 5.3) they were laid generally in English bond and were bonded with yellowish cream lime mortar.

4.6.2.3 The basement floors were constructed from more diverse material including Purbeck limestone slabs, the brick floors were constructed from bricks more similar to those from the earlier diagonal wall (GP 8). The floors were laid upon sand bedding layers which sat upon the natural gravels.

Building 3

4.6.2.4 The cellar of the southernmost building (Building 3) comprised two rooms (Rooms 1 and 2) and two corridors (Corridors 3 and 4). Both cellar rooms had red brick floors. Room GP2 also had several areas of floor repair visible, including cement resurfacing and overlying red brick floors (GP24), the repairs were relatively crude. This room also contained a partial dividing wall, possibly to create storage areas.

4.6.2.5 The northern room (GP1) had a drain in the south-western corner, part of the drainage system D9 (see section 4.6.2.14), it also possessed some evidence of fine marble cladding or furniture, one fragment of which was still in situ [context 181], suggesting that the household was probably quite wealthy. This cellar may have functioned as a cold store with the marble lining the walls and possibly forming a cold table within the room.

4.6.2.6 The two rooms of Building 3 were bordered to the east by a corridor (Corridor 3) paved with large limestone slabs, entrances to both rooms were recorded off the corridor. The southern end of the corridor abutted a

small U-shaped brick structure which was probably the base of the stairs to the floor above.

4.6.2.7 A second corridor (Corridor 4), on a north-south alignment, lay to the east, divided from the first by a limestone wall. This may have actually been another room, however it was too heavily truncated to the east to say this definitely.

Building 6

4.6.2.8 The second cellar group to the north (Building 6) was heavily truncated by later foundations and bomb damage, however, at least two rooms (Rooms 5 and 6) and a corridor (Corridor 7) could still be observed. The rooms in Building 6 were paved with large slabs of Purbeck Limestone sat upon a sand bedding layer. No internal features were recorded within the rooms.

4.6.2.9 The short north-south aligned Corridor 7 paved with limestone slabs, provided access to both rooms, this corridor was abutted to the north by the red brick base of another possible staircase (SG 28).

Reused Wall (Figure 8)

4.6.2.10 One wall of Building 6 is of particular note, it (SG 29) was constructed from unmortared Quarr limestone from the Isle of Wight (sections 5.4.4 and 6.2) which is almost certainly Saxon or medieval in date and was reused within this building. The wall was abutted to the west by Corridor 7; its western face formed the boundary with Building 3 where a skin of red bricks (SG 41) covered the rough stone.

4.6.2.11 The wall itself, while certainly forming part of an 18th or 19th century cellar, was extremely different in form to the other cellar walls, being only roughly shaped. It was originally thought to have possibly formed part of a previous building on site, possibly the 18th century Prospect Place building or an associated outbuilding associated with the Leper Hospital. Unfortunately, the surrounding cellar walls had destroyed any further relationships to the west or south and Trench 9 of the 2005 evaluation truncated the area immediately to the east of the wall leaving it in isolation. It seems more likely that the wall was simply constructed from reused stone (see section 6.2 for a fully explanation)

Building 5

4.6.2.12 The remnants of a further basement of Prospect Place was recorded in the north of Area A (Building 5). Although the vast majority of the basement had been destroyed the north-western corner was extant including some of the red brick basement wall as well as a brick floor similar to those of Building 3.

Building 7

4.6.2.13 A portion of the eastern side of one of the basements was recorded in Area B, again it was very heavily truncated with only a small portion of red brick

wall and floor, and the bedding layer beneath extant. This basement was likely to have formed the north-eastern corner of the same basement seen as Building 5 of Area A.

Drainage System

4.6.2.14 The Prospect Place buildings appear to have possessed an extensive drainage system with multiple soakaways and drains serving each property. Buildings 3 and 6 were served by the same drainage system D9 which consisted of lead down pipes set into the floors; they drained into iron grated drains, which in turn fed into below-floor ceramic pipes. Building 6 possessed a soakaway (GP 40) within this system, presumably to relieve the system when flooded and also remove any large particles. The pipes passed through the soakaway and then joined the system in Building 3 where a manhole was located in Room 1, this fed into a larger, capped soakaway (GP7) to the west. The soakaway was connected to a large, arched brick drain (GP10) which ran west, presumably transferring the water into the main sewage system.

4.6.2.15 Further evidence of drainage systems was recorded in the north of Area A where another small soakaway GP35 was probably associated with the nearby Building B5, this soakaway was very similar to that seen beneath Building 6; the associated drainage system was not preserved.

4.6.2.16 Two further soakaways were located in Area B in the north-west of the site. The larger soakaway GP41 was significantly larger than others on site measuring 1.67m in width. This soakaway also appears to have been located outside of the building, and was probably in use for some years, having been repaired with a second skin of brick in one area.

4.6.2.17 It is not clear which building the soakaway in the north of Area B was associated with due to the heavy truncation of the surrounding area. The feature (GP43) was only partially revealed within the trench, it was again circular and constructed from red bricks.

4.6.2.18 Generally the soakaways were constructed from red bricks similar in type to those used in the cellar floors and earlier diagonal wall (GP 8). Interestingly the culvert was constructed from different bricks, possibly as it served a number of buildings it was constructed separately.

4.7 Phase 4 Modern 1900-present

4.7.1 Phase 4.1 Early 20th Century (1911-1933)

(Figure 10)

4.7.1.1 The western portion of Area A underwent a change in land use in the early 20th century (probably around 1931, see Figure 9) with the Prospect Place gardens fronting Above Bar Street replaced by a row of shops which mirrored the shape of the previous gardens (Meager 2011). This activity was represented on site by a series of shallow concrete foundations (Structure B4) with the remnants of red brick walls set above. These

foundation also included drains set under the concrete footings in some cases.

4.7.2 Phase 4.2 Mid/Late 20th Century (1960-1970)

(Figure 11)

4.7.2.1 The immediate aftermath of the Second World War saw heavy truncation to the south-east of the site due to the bomb damage in that area. This was not fully cleared until the 1960's when the work was done as part of a substantial building phase involving the backfilling of the cellars in Area A (B3), the backfilled material (context [149]) contained a range of material of late 19th or early 20th century date including metalwork and light fittings, mid-20th century metalwork, as well as Mediterranean marble slabs, Purbeck and Portland stone, probably from architectural features within original buildings themselves. This phase of activity also saw the construction of a new department store building, consisting of new concrete basements, and pile and beam foundations across the site (B10) recorded within the monitored geotechnical test pits and watching brief, as well as both excavation areas. This phase destroyed much of the archaeology in the south-east of the site, as well as truncating remains elsewhere. The building became part of the Tyrrell and Green department store which stretched across the entire site as well as the site to the south.

4.7.3 Phase 4.3 Early 21st Century (2000-2011)

(Figure 12)

4.7.3.1 By 2006, the department store previously situated on the site was disused and was demolished in 2010. This levelled most of the structural remains as well as causing heavy truncation to many areas between walls, removing almost all extant brickearth deposits on site. A substantial basement in the north-west of Area A was also broken out and backfilled. The watching brief revealed that, in the northern and western portions of the site, below-ground remains of the 1960's buildings survived and had been backfilled with demolition material.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS AND ANALYSIS

5.1 The Finds

5.1.1 All finds from the excavations at New Arts Complex, Southampton have been washed and dried or just air dried. Finds were all quantified by count and weight and subsequently bagged by material and context. Finds have been packed and stored following IFA (2008) and Southampton City Museums guidelines (Appendix 1 of WSI; Ramboll 2013). All finds have been recorded in full on pro forma archive sheets. The full quantification of the bulk finds assemblage can be found in Appendix 2, Table 1. Fourteen objects were assigned unique registered finds numbers (RF <00>) and were recorded on individual *pro forma* sheets. Excluding lead alloys and 20th-century material, all metalwork was x-rayed. Further conservation work was required for the Roman strap-end nail-cleaner (RF <3>). X-radiography and conservation was all undertaken by Jacqui Watson (Fishbourne Conservation Laboratory). An overview of the registered finds can be found in Table 5.

5.2 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery Assessment by Luke Barber

PERIOD	NO./ WEIGHT	AVERAGE SHERD SIZE	NO. OF DIFFERENT FABRIC GROUPS	APPROX. NO. OF CONTEXTS DATED TO EACH PERIOD (excludes unstratified/ mixed/ambiguous contexts)
MID/LATE ANGLO-SAXON C8th – 9th	3/55g	18.3g	Local – 2	2
ANGLO-NORMAN C11th-12th	4/25g	6.3g	Local – 1 Import - 1	0
MEDIEVAL *C13th – mid C14th*	31/372g	12.0g	Local – 6	1
LATE MEDIEVAL Mid C14th – Early/mid 16th	4/41g	10.3g	Local – 2	0
EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL Mid C16th – late 18th	30/225g	7.5g	Local – 7 Regional – 4 Import - 2	7
LATE POST-MEDIEVAL Mid/late C18th – mid C20th	43/1431g	33.3g	Local – 2 Regional - 5	2

Table 2**:** Characterisation of pottery assemblage by period (No./weight in grams). NB. Totals include all residual/intrusive and unstratified material. Local equates to Hampshire wares; Regional to other English wares

Introduction

5.2.1 The archaeological work at the site produced 115 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing a little over 2.1kg, from 13 individually numbered

contexts. Some 76 different vessels are represented. Included within these totals are 25 sherds, weighing 71g, from five environmental residues. As part of the assessment the assemblage has been fully quantified (number, weight and ENV) on pro forma for the archive with notes on form and decoration. This data has been input into an excel spreadsheet which also forms part of the archive.

5.2.2 Sherd sizes vary greatly. There are many small sherds (< 30mm across) as well as a few larger sherds (> 50mm across). This mixture of sizes is mirrored in the variability of abrasion present on the pottery. Some sherds are notably fresh with no/very limited abrasion suggesting they have not been reworked. Such sherds include some of the earliest from the site. However, the majority of sherds tend to show moderate to heavy abrasion suggesting they have been subjected to repeated reworking. Sherds in this condition are particularly notable amongst the medieval and early post-medieval assemblages, where residuality is correspondingly high.

5.2.3 Despite its small size a number of different periods are represented in the post-Roman ceramic assemblage. The chronological breakdown is given in Table 2. Taken as a whole the assemblage suggests the earliest activity relates to the 8th/9th centuries and the latest, the 20th century, but there are large gaps in the intervening centuries.

5.2.4 Due to the size and nature of the assemblage it has been considered most appropriate to give an overview of the pottery by period, using the date of the ceramics rather than the date of the context in which they were found. This approach allows brief consideration to all periods, even if only represented by residual sherds at the site.

The Assemblages

Mid/Late Saxon (8th – 9th century)

5.2.5 The three sherds of this period are all in sandy fabrics, well known for this period in Southampton (Hodges 1981 and Timby 1988). Pit [408], fill [407] (SG55) contained a single sherd from an oxidised medium sand tempered jar with simple everted rim. Pit [413], fill [412], produced another fresh sherd from a similar formed jar but in a notably finer reduced sandy ware. The environmental residue from the same deposit produced a more abraded bodysherd in similar fabric and two small medieval intrusive sherds.

Anglo-Norman (11th – 12th century)

5.2.6 The sherds of this period all appear to be residual in early post-medieval pit [187] (fill [185]). Despite this the sherds are not notably abraded. There are two sherds from a cooking pot tempered with fine sand, a few organics and rare chalk/flint and a tiny bodysherd from a vessel in Normandy-type Gritty Ware.

Medieval (13th – mid 14th century)

5.2.7 There is a slightly larger assemblage of this period, but unfortunately the vast majority of it is residual in early post-medieval deposits. Despite this the medieval assemblage contains a mixture of small abraded and larger fresher sherds. The vast majority of the assemblage (21 sherds) is in well fired oxidised sand tempered Southampton Coarseware, typically with rare to sparse flint/chalk inclusions (two fabric variants). The vessels present are all cooking pots with thickened, tapering rectangular club or hollowed everted rims. The latter are identical to types dated to the mid 13th to mid 14th centuries (Brown 2002, Nos 30 and 34). The other four fabrics present a range of fine to coarse sandy wares, usually in the form of jugs with green glazing. Unfortunately none of these fabrics produced feature sherds. The single context dated to this period (pit [207], fill [206] SG44, GP 38) includes just three jug sherds; two from green glazed vessels, the other from a green glazed vessel with underlying white slip.

Late Medieval (Mid 14th – early/mid 16th century)

5.2.8 Four sherds have been tentatively assigned to this period. The earliest are residual in pit [203] (fill [202]) and consist of two bodysherds (18g) in a hard-fired reduced sandy ware of probable mid 14th- to mid/late 15th-century date. The two residual sherds from pit [187] (fill [186]) are from a fine hard-fired buff earthenware bowl with internal green glazing, probably of 16th- century date.

Early Post-medieval (Mid 17th – late 18th century)

5.2.9 Although there is pottery suggesting some activity potentially spanning the whole period, most undoubtedly relates to the 17th century. Although this is the period that produced most contexts of contemporary date the sherds are notably small and often abraded – the associated residual medieval pieces often being fresher. As such the assemblage appears to have been quite well reworked before finally becoming buried. The bulk of the assemblage is composed of local red earthenwares, both unglazed and glazed, as well as a notable quantity of sherds (12) from more buff Verwood vessels. Regional wares are represented by some four sherds in various English tin-glazed wares and at least one sherd from a probable Devon gravel-tempered vessel (pit [187]). Imported wares are restricted to three sherds from Frechen stoneware bottles (pits [146] and [203]) and a bodysherd from a Spanish-type olive jar (pit [187]).

Late Post-Medieval (Mid 18th – 20th century)

5.2.10 The earliest pottery in this period consists of two tiny scraps of transfer-printed pearlware from drain [190] (a probably intrusive 1g piece) and drain [193]. The sherds are of late 18th- to early 19th- century date and probably derive from plates. The remainder of the late post-medieval assemblage (41 sherds) was recovered from cellar backfill [149] (SG19). This produced a very late assemblage, of 20th- century date, containing a notably large number of water closet/sanitary ware fragments in refined whiteware. The assemblage also contained a residual transfer-printed pearlware sherd, English porcelain cup and plate, unglazed earthenware flower pot, glazed red earthenware bowl and 20th- century bitone English stoneware mug.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) Analysis by Susan Pringle

Introduction

5.3.1 A total of 47 fragments of ceramic building materials and mortar weighing 68.997 kg was examined from 26 contexts. The assemblage consisted predominantly of post-medieval bricks with a small quantity of late medieval or early post-medieval roof tile and medieval floor tile; the condition of the material was generally unabraded. The total weight and number of fragments from each category is set out in Table 3.

Tile type	No. of items	Weight kg
Lime mortar and cement render	2	0.082
Post-medieval brick	37	68.506
Late medieval or post-medieval roof tile, including peg tile	4	0.128
Unidentified brick/tile	3	0.245
Medieval floor tile	1	0.036
Total	47	68.997

Table 3. Summary of building materials

The material

Medieval floor tile

5.3.2 A single flake of floor tile came from the fill of Period 3.1 pit GP26 [186] in Area A. Any glaze or decoration had disappeared from the heavily worn upper surface of the tile, although traces of brown glaze applied over a white slip were visible on the knife-cut bevelled sides. The base was missing. The orange sandy fabric was streaked with paler clay. Although not closely dated it was probably made between the 13th and 15th centuries.

Later medieval and post-medieval roof tile

5.3.3 Four fragments of roof tile were recovered from the Period 3.1 pit fills [146], [186], [202] in Area A. Three of the tiles were in a fine orange-firing fabric with silty inclusions; the fourth had been burnt and the fabric vitrified beyond identification. The only surviving typological feature was a circular nail-hole on the peg tile from [202]. The tiles could not be closely dated but are probably late medieval or early post-medieval.

Post-medieval bricks

5.3.4 Post-medieval bricks from the various walls and floors in Periods 3.1, 3.2 and 4.2 formed the majority of the assemblage. Three brick fabrics were identified, all of which had orange- or red-firing clays containing abundant fine quartz and moderate quantities of red iron-rich material. Fabric B1 was distinguished by cream silty streaking and fabric B2 by the presence of very coarse pale yellowish cream rock fragments; fabric B3 contained flint pebbles and flecks of white calcium carbonate material. Full fabric

descriptions and samples are available in the archive. Most of the bricks were in fabrics B2 (16 securely identified bricks) and B3 (13 bricks).

Use of the ceramic building material

Period 3.1 1650-1790

5.3.5 A sample of two bricks from the diagonal wall GP8 in Area A was examined, from [127] and [142]. Both bricks were in fabric B2 and were unfrogged with dimensions of 214 mm x 100 mm x 62 mm and 232 mm x 102 mm x 60 mm. Fragmentary bricks in the same fabric came from the fills of the Period 3.1 pits in Area A.

Period 3.2, 19th century
Brick floors

5.3.6 A sample of four bricks was taken from the cellar floors of the Regency houses in Area A. Three bricks in fabric B2 were recorded from brick floors in Buildings 3 and 5. Also unfrogged, they were slightly wider and thicker than the bricks from the period 3.1 wall with dimensions of 220-231 mm x 106-112 mm x 65-69 mm. One brick in fabric B3 came from the cellar floor of Building 3, with dimensions of 244 mm x 117 mm x 62 mm. It had a shallow hollow, c. 55 mm x 30 mm x 12 mm deep, in its top surface; it was unclear whether this represented an early 'frog' or was post-firing damage related to its use. All surfaces except the base were reduced, suggesting exposure to heat. In Area B, a single brick sample from the basement floor of Building 7 was in fabric B1; unfrogged, its dimensions were c. 232 mm x 111 mm x 72 mm.

Basement walls

5.3.7 A sample of nine bricks was taken from the basement walls of Buildings 3, 5 and 6 in Area A. All the bricks were unfrogged and in fabric B3. Four of the six bricks from Building 3 (in GP21 and GP26) were reduced, cracked or vitrified by exposure to heat. Dimensions, excluding the vitrified samples, were in the range 227-239 mm x 98-114 mm x 65-69 mm. Most of these bricks bore traces of cream or yellow fine sandy lime mortar.

The drainage system

5.3.8 A sample of seven bricks was taken from the soakaway drainage system to Buildings 3 and 6, structures D9 and D10.Three unfrogged bricks were sampled from the linings of the soakaway, of which two were in fabric B2; the third was vitrified. An unusual brick in fabric B3 came from the arched brick culvert in D9; it had flat faces and sharp arrises with a small lozenge-shaped depression, apparently a moulded frog, in the base.The dimensions of the brick were c. 240 mm x 117 mm x 72 mm and the frog c. 57 mm x 31 mm x c.10 mm deep. Three brick fragments from the upper fill of the soakaway (GP35) were in fabrics B1 and B2.

Period 4.2: mid to late 20th century

5.3.9 Material from the backfill of the cellars in Area A included fragments of 20th century machine-made hollow brick or tile and glazed white tile or brick with cement mortar attached. Also present was a piece of cement-based render with pale green paint over grey and white plaster skims.

Summary

5.3.10 The building materials from the site ranged in date from the medieval to the later post-medieval periods. Almost all the bricks in the assemblage, which formed the majority of the material, were unfrogged and probably of 17th and 18th century date. Bricks from the diagonal wall in period 3.1 were all in fabric B2; similar bricks were used in basement floors of B3 and B5 in period 3.2, as well as in soakaway systems D9 and D10, although the period 3.1 bricks were possibly slightly smaller than the later ones. The bricks used to construct the basements of the Regency houses in period 3.2 were predominantly in fabric B3. The early frogged brick from the arched culvert is of interest as moulded frogs did not start to appear before the second half of the 18th century.

5.4 The Geological Material Assessment by Luke Barber

Factual

5.4.1 The excavations recovered 150 pieces of stone, weighing 52,137g, from 12 individually numbered contexts. These totals include 122 small fragments, weighing 106g, from one of five environmental residues. The material has been fully listed by context and stone type on geological material forms during this assessment with the data being entered into an excel database. The assemblage is characterized in Table 4.

Stone type/context date	Mid/Late Saxon	Early Post-medieval	Late Post-medieval	Totals
No. of contexts	2	9	1	12
Bembridge limestone	1/180g	-	-	1/180g
Quarr Stone	-	1/8000g	-	1/8000g
Purbeck limestone	-	3/31,558g	1/656g	4/32,214g
Portland Stone	-	-	1/710g	1/710g
Coal Shale	-	2/20g	-	2/20g
Coal	-	2/18g	-	2/18g
West Country slate	2/2g	121/110g	-	123/112g
Marble (grey/brown)	-	-	14/6077g	14/6077g
Marble (white)	-	-	2/4806g	2/4806g
Totals	3/182g	129/39,706g	18/12,249g	150/52,137g

Table 4: Characterisation of geological material by period (number of pieces by weight in grams)

5.4.2 The stone assemblage shows a wide geographical spread with material being derived from the Isle of Wight and Dorset together with material from the West Country and probably the north-east of England. During the late post-medieval period Mediterranean sources were also supplying materials.

5.4.3 The three pieces of stone from Saxon contexts include two tiny intrusive pieces of medieval West Country roofing slate together with an unworked piece of Bembridge limestone from the Isle of Wight (ditch [406]), though the latter context also contains small scraps of medieval pottery.

5.4.4 The early post-medieval assemblage is numerically over-run with the 121 tiny fragments (110g) of West Country roofing slate from the environmental residues. Considering the constant presence of residual medieval sherds in these deposits, the presence of residual medieval roofing material is hardly surprising. The irregular piece of Quarr limestone (from the Isle of Wight) in wall foundation [178] is almost certainly a re-used Saxon/medieval piece of masonry. Although only three pieces of Purbeck limestone are present they dominate the assemblage by weight. Of particular note are the two paving blocks from the basement floor. The larger (23kg) measures 345 x 325 x 100mm with a grey/yellow lime mortar bedding (context [153]). The smaller (8.5kg) measures 310 x 210 x 65mm with a distinct sandy yellow bedding mortar (context [157]). The only other piece is from a faced block of unknown size (soakaway [198]). The remaining pieces consist of coal and coal shale, probably shipped down the east coast for fuel.

5.4.5 The late post-medieval assemblage was all recovered from cellar backfill [149]. This group was dominated by Mediterranean marbles from a 19mm thick slab (grey/brown: probably a furniture top), part of a framed memorial (white) and five tesserae (both colours). The latter are almost certainly from a 19th- century porches of retail premises. The same deposit produced a piece of Purbeck limestone and the corner of a 30mm thick slab in Portland Stone.

5.5 The Metallurgical Remains Assessment by Luke Barber

5.5.1 Twenty pieces of slag, weighing 26g, were recovered from the environmental residues of four different deposits. The earliest dated context (Saxon ditch [406], fill [405]) produced a 1g fragment of fuel ash slag that could derive from any number of high temperature processes, including domestic hearths. The remaining three deposits are dated to the early post-medieval period. Pit [146] produced 11 pieces (12g) of aerated and bubbled fuel ash slag, while pit [187] produced three further pieces (5g). However, this deposit also produced a single sphere, probably from iron smithing activity. Indeed pit [203] produced two pieces (6g) of smithing slag, together with two pieces (1g) of fuel ash slag.

5.6 **Bulk Finds Assessments** by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 **The Clay Tobacco Pipe Assessment** by Elke Raemen

Introduction and Methodology

5.6.1.1 A total of 45 clay tobacco pipe fragments (weight 167g) was recovered from six individually numbered contexts. The pipes were recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive and data was entered onto digital spreadsheet. Guidelines followed are those set out by Higgins and Davey (2004). Bowls were classified according to the London 'Chronology of Bowl Types' (prefix AO) by Atkinson and Oswald (1969, 177-180). Marked clay tobacco pipes were all assigned unique registered finds numbers.

Overview of the Assemblage

5.6.1.2 Included are 35 stem fragments, many of which are abraded. The majority of stem fragments dates to the 17th to mid 18th-century. Two retain stamps, both of which can be paralleled elsewhere in Southampton. RF <4>, recovered from pit [147] (fill [146], SG 17), displays SID/NEY stamped incuse on the stem with scroll above and under the name. This family probably worked in Southampton up to *c.* 1750. An identical stamp was recovered from the French Quarter (Higgins 2011a, 205, Fig 5.43, no 13). Pit [203] (fill [202], SG 42) contained a stem fragment, dated *c.* 1700-50, with CAR/TER stamped incuse within a square and may refer to C. Carter who was recorded in Southampton between 1720-50 (Oswald 1975, 171). This stamp is again paralleled in the French Quarter (Higgins 2011b, cat. no. 13).

5.6.1.3 Nine bowl fragments were found, most consisting of small chips which can only be dated broadly. A possible type AO12 was recovered from pit fill [202]. The bowl dates to *c.* 1640-80 and is severely abraded. A type AO21 (*c.* 1680-1710) with sloping rim was found in the same pit fill.

5.6.1.4 Finally, a straight cut, plain mouthpiece was found in pit fill [202]. The fragment dates to the mid 17th to early 18th century.

5.6.2 **The Glass Assessment** by Elke Raemen

Introduction

5.6.2.1 A small assemblage of 81 fragments of glass (weight 2518g) was recovered from three individually numbered contexts. Both hand-collected fragments and pieces recovered from environmental residues are included. All glass has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive and data has been entered onto Excel spreadsheet.

Overview of the Assemblage

5.6.2.2 Fragments almost all derive from basement [151] (backfill [149], SG 19) which yielded 76 pieces, all dated between *c.* 1850 and 1950. Included are 38 fragments of burnt and distorted bottle and window glass, often merged

together. Vessels represented in [149] include three wine and three beer bottles, as well as two smaller cylindrical bottles and a panelled example. The latter three would have contained pharmaceutical or household products. Finally, colourless window glass representing three different panes was found too, again dated to *c.* 1850-1950.

5.6.2.3 Earlier material was recovered from pit [147] (fill [146], SG 17) and pit [203] (fill [202], SG 42); pottery from both contexts is of mixed date. Both contain small shaft and globe bottle fragments, dated broadly to *c.* 1650-1750. Pit fill [202] also contained a body fragment from a 18th- to mid 19th-century thin-walled and pale blue cylindrical bottle or phial, as well as two small window glass fragments, including a pale green window dating to the 17th to 18th century and colourless piece of 18th- to 19th-century date.

5.6.3 The Bulk Metalwork Assessment by Elke Raemen

Introduction

5.6.3.1 A total of 87 fragments (weight 2844g) was recovered from four individually numbered contexts. The more recent metalwork was in fair condition, however, older ironwork is heavily corroded, as has been noted elsewhere in Southampton (Hinton 1980, 74). Bulk metalwork was all recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive and data was entered onto Excel spreadsheet. Metalwork was all x-rayed, apart from the lead alloys and 20th-century finds.

Overview of the Assemblage

5.6.3.2 The earliest material comprises seven general purpose nail fragments from pit fills [146], [185] and [202]. They are of medieval to early post-medieval date, however, they are all in poor condition and no complete dimensions survive.

5.6.3.3 The bulk of the material however derives from basement [151] (backfill [149], SG 19), which contained 18 pieces of ironwork, 36 fragments of copper-alloy, a piece of white alloy and 25 fragments of lead waste. Artefacts are all of 19th- to mid 20th-century date, and include a white alloy snuff dispense embossed "SINGLETON & COLE LTD BIRMINGHAM & BRANCHES ENGLAND PAT NO 591426" with "SINGELTON'S SNUFF SUPER MENTHOL" on the reverse. This was patented in 1945. The remaining objects include copper alloy wire, hinges and electrical fittings, iron wall ties, bucket handles and binding strips, a triangular file and iron vessel fragments.

5.6.4 Light fittings Assessment by Elke Raemen

5.6.4.1 Basement [151] (backfill [149], SG 19) contained two light switches in copper-alloy and with ceramic back. This type dates to the early 20th century although they often remain in use over several decades.

5.7 Registered Finds

5.7.1 A small assemblage of 14 finds from four different contexts were assigned unique registered finds numbers. Full details on the finds, including the registered clay tobacco pipe (two stamped stem fragments), can be found in archive. Thanks are due to Nina Crummy for comments on the Roman nail-cleaner strap-end.

RF No	CXT	Enviro Residue	OBJECT	MATERIAL	PERIOD	WT (g)
1	146		BOLT	IRON	MED/EPMED	96
2	146		MOUN	COPPER	MED/EPMED	4
3	206		NAIL-CL	COPPER	ROMAN	6
4	146	3	CPIP	CERAER	PMED	5
5	202		CPIP	CERAMIC	PMED	7
6	202	2	PIN	COPPER	MED/EPMED	<1
7	185	1	PIN	COPPER	MED/EPMED	<1
8	146	3	PIN	COPPER	MED/EPMED	<1
9	202	2	PIN	COPPER	MED/EPMED	<1
10	146	3	PIN	COPPER	MED/EPMED	<1
11	185	1	LCHP	COPPER	MED/EPMED	<1
12	202	2	BEAD	GLASS	MED/EPMED	<1
13	146	3	MOUN	COPPER	LMED/EPMED	1
14	146		HAND (KNIFE)	BONE	EPMED	2

Figure 5: Overview of Registered Finds

5.7.2 Roman

5.7.3 A copper-alloy nail-cleaner strap-end (RF <3>) was recovered from pit [207] (fill [206], SGP 44). The object is of mid to late 4th-century date and could date as late as the 5th century. It displays a characteristic long neck with ribbed moulding, below which are crescentic lugs, the latter which puts the object in the largest sub-group (Eckhardt and Crummy 2006, 86). Mouldings on the suspension loop are unusual, however they appear to mimic the bar-and-shackle which was used on occasion to hold toilet sets together. The blade displays incised decoration. Further details can be found in archive.

5.7.4 Medieval and post-medieval

5.7.5 Dress Accessories

5.7.6 Five dress pins (RF <6> - <10>) were recovered from pit [147] (fill [146], SGP 17), pit [187] (fill [185], SGP 35) and pit [203] (fill [202], SGP 42). Traces of tin coating were noted on two examples. Three retain their heads, which were all wire wound and spherical. This type of small dress pin came in use during the 12th century and increased significantly in popularity in the 14th century. Fragments with tin coating however are rare

up until the 16th century (Egan and Pritchard 1993, 297-9) and current examples are therefore likely to be of late medieval to early post-medieval date. Pit fill [185] also contained a small lace chape fragment (RF <11>) with edge to edge seam which retains some fabric within. Lace chapes appear from the mid 13th century onwards (ibid, 281) and are still common by the 16th century.

5.7.7 A copper-alloy sheet disc fragment (RF <2>) from pit fill [146] probably represents a crude leather mount. In addition, a crude, small annular bead in opaque red glass (RF <12>; di. 2.8mm) was recovered from [202]. This type can only be dated broadly to the post-Roman period.

5.7.8 Household Equipment

5.7.9 A fragment from a bone decorative scale tang handle (RF <14>) was recovered from [146]. Two partial rivets survive. The object is of probable early post-medieval date.

5.7.10 Structural Fittings

5.7.11 An iron bolt (RF <1>) from a clench bolt with rectangular rove was recovered form pit fill [146]. Clench bolts are commonly used in boat building although they are also used in buildings.

5.7.12 Miscellaneous

5.7.13 A possible book mount (RF <13>) was recovered from pit fill [146]. The mount or clasp is plain and flares at both ends (L27mm+). One end is broken at the fold of the hooked terminal; the other end appears to terminate in a loop.

5.8 The Animal Bone Assessment by Gemma Ayton

	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval
Cattle	2	1	1
Sheep/Goat			4
Horse			1
Fallow deer			1
Greylag/Domestic Goose			2
Herring			1
Large Mammal			7
Medium Mammal			6
Unidentifiable Mammal	12		73
Unidentifiable Fish			23
Total	14	1	119

Table 6: NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) count

5.8.1 Archaeological excavations at Above Bar Street, Southampton produced a small assemblage of animal bones containing 134 fragments. The majority of the bone was recovered from post-medieval contexts, including pits and ditches, through hand-collection and from bulk samples.

Methods

5.8.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spread sheet with reference to the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and identified as large, medium or small mammal and the total number of unidentifiable fragments in each context has also been noted. The state of fusion has been recorded and each fragment has then been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology. The distinction of red and fallow deer elements has been undertaken with reference to Lister (1996).

5.8.3 The assemblage does not contain any measurable bones or mandibles suitable for providing data regarding age-at-death (those with two or more teeth in-situ).

The Assemblage

5.8.4 The assemblage contains 134 fragments of mammal, bird and fish bone though only 13 of these were identifiable to taxa. Many of the specimens are small and poorly preserved, particularly those recovered from the bulk samples. A limited range of taxa has been identified including cattle, horse, sheep/goat, fallow deer and probable herring and greylag/domestic goose (Table 6).

5.8.5 A pelvic fragment from a large mammal was recovered from a post-medieval pit [34] and displayed evidence of butchery in the form of a large cut-mark on the distal end. A total of eight cremated fragments of bone and one charred fragment of bone were recovered from bulk samples <1>, <2> and <3>. No evidence of pathology or gnawing has been noted and very little evidence regarding fusion was available.

5.9 The Marine Shell Assessment by Elke Raemen

Overview of the Assemblage

5.9.1 A small assemblage comprising 26 fragments (weight 374g) was recovered from four different contexts. Apart from a mussel fragment from pit [203] (fill [202], SG 42), recovered from environmental residue <2>, fragments were all hand-collected. Other than the single mussel fragment, only *Ostrea edulis* fragments were represented. Fragments are all severely abraded, and as such it is usually not possible to establish surface condition (e.g. parasitic activity, signs of overcrowding) or estimated age. However, the majority of fragments are immature. Only three mature valves are represented, all of which retain signs of parasitic damage.

5.10 The Environmental Samples Assessment by Karine Le Hégarat & Dawn Elise Mooney

Introduction

5.10.1 During excavation work at the site, five bulk soil samples were taken to recover environmental remains such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. Each sample measured 40 litres in volume. Sample <1> was taken from the fill [185] of pit [187], and sample <2> was taken from the fill [202] of pit [203]. Sample <3> was recovered from the basal fill [146] of pit [147]. Sample <4> was taken from the single fill [405] of ditch [406], and sample <5> was recovered from the fill [412] of pit feature [413]. These samples were processed and assessed for environmental remains at Archaeology South-East during October 2013.

Methodology

5.10.2 The samples were processed in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 300µm meshes respectively before being air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves of 8mm, 4mm and 2mm and each fraction was sorted for environmental and artefactual

remains. This information is recorded in Table 9. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 10). Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains were made with reference to modern comparative material and published reference atlases (Cappers *et al*. 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

5.10.3 Charred wood remains were examined from samples <1>, <2>, <3> and <5>. Ten charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residue of each sample were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004), and by comparison with modern reference material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 9.

Results

Period 1.1: Middle Saxon
Samples <4> & <5>

5.10.4 Two samples came from features grouped within Period 1.1 occupation. Both samples contained small amounts of charred macroplants remains. While sample <04> produced infrequent charred plant remains (CPR) which were too poorly preserved to be identified, sample <05> from pit [413] contained two celtic beans (*Vicia faba*), a single grain of hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and a small amount of charred hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments.

5.10.5 Only small quantities of charred wood remains were recovered from these samples, mostly consisting of small fragments <4mm. A small quantity of charcoal fragments >4mm were recovered from the residue of sample <5>. These were identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.), alder (*Alnus* sp.) and cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.).

5.10.6 In addition to the charred botanical remains, these samples also contained moderate quantities of burnt flint, along with smaller quantities of coal, slate, slag, pottery and struck flint.

Period 3.1: Early post-medieval
Samples <1>, <2>, & <3>

5.10.7 Charred macroplant remains were recovered from two of the three samples extracted from features dated to Period 3.1 occupation. Sample

<03> from pit [147] contained a single grain of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and a grain too fragmented and pitted to be identified. Sample <01> from pit [187] produced four grains of wheat two of which exhibited a rounded morphology characteristic of free threshing wheat, two grains of barley and two vetch / bean / pea (*Vicia* / *Pisum* sp.). No chaff was found. Charred weed seeds were uncommon (less than 10 items) in this sample including vetch / vetchling / tare (*Vicia* / *Lathyrus* sp.), knotgrass / dock (*Polygonum* / *Rumex* sp.) and bedstraw (*Galium* sp.). A single hazel nutshell fragment was also evident in the residue.

5.10.8 All three of these samples contained small quantities of charred wood remains. These were dominated by oak and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), with cherry/blackthorn also present.

5.10.9 A wide variety of other biological remains were present in these samples, including animal and fish bone, burnt bone fragments, and marine mollusc remains. Artefactual remains recorded included copper and iron objects, clay tobacco pipes, ceramic building material, pottery, coal, slate, glass and a single bead.

Conclusions

Charred Macroplants

5.10.10 Sampling produced a small assemblage of charred macroplant remains. Samples from Saxon contexts provide evidence for the use of barley and celtic beans. The charred nutshells are all fragmentary suggesting that they are more likely to represent wild food plant rather than nuts simply attached to fuel wood brought back to the site. Furthermore, no charred wood remains of hazel were recovered from these samples.

5.10.11 Assemblages from post-medieval features were also scarce. Nonetheless, in addition to barley the samples have provided evidence for the use of wheat including free-threshing varieties. The small quantity of charred weed seeds together with charred grains in sample <01> could indicate the presence of an assemblage of semi-cleaned grains. The grains could have been brought to the site in this semi-cleaned state with the final processing being carried out at a later stage. Overall, the assemblage for this period is very small, and it is likely to represent background scatters.

5.10.12 Recent excavations of features ranging in date from the Late Saxon to the post-medieval periods in the French Quarter of Southampton (Smith, in press) have produced richer assemblages of macroplants preserved through charring, waterlogging and mineralisation.

Charcoal

5.10.13 As the samples assessed here were all recovered from pit and ditch fills rather than contexts associated with primary burning activities, the charcoal remains contained therein are likely to represent amalgams of fuel waste from a variety of domestic and industrial burning events. As

such, this assemblage cannot contribute significantly to a discussion of the selection of wood as fuel for different purposes.

5.10.14 The dominance of oak across all periods represented by environmental samples suggests that fuel wood was primarily procured from oak-dominated deciduous woodland, with beech also becoming important in the later phases of the occupation of the site. This may reflect a decline in oak in the surrounding landscape, or an increase in the demand for oak timber for construction purposes. This would have led to an increased reliance on other wood taxa for fuel resources. From the Medieval period onwards most firewood in Britain was acquired from managed woodland (Rackham 1990), and often consisted of wood from underwood taxa and small branches of timber trees bound into faggots. The presence of cherry/blackthorn wood is indicative of the exploitation of underwood taxa and/or woodland margin and hedgerow environments for fuel procurement. The presence of alder in the charcoal assemblage from sample <5> indicates that fuel wood was also procured from damp woodland or wetland margin environments. While alder itself is a poor fuel wood due to its high moisture content, it does make very good charcoal (Taylor 1981). The remains of alder in this context may represent charcoal used as industrial fuel.

5.11 Summary

5.11.1 In summary, the finds from Southampton New Arts Centre were of limited potential. None of the assemblages, including pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone, geological material, metallurgical remains, glass, clay tobacco pipe, marine shell, ironwork and registered finds, are suitably large to provide significant groups. Combined, they still provide only small groups, and all categories save the registered finds and ceramic building material are in poor condition, fragmentary and abraded. This and the mixed nature of many of the contexts suggests a fairly high degree of reworking.

5.11.2 This is not the case for pottery from the earliest, Mid to Late Saxon, contexts, which is in good, unabraded condition and forms an interesting, although small, group. None of the other finds (e.g. stone) from these early contexts are of interest and a certain degree of intrusion is suspected.

5.11.3 Medieval pottery is largely found residual in early post-medieval pits and as such contributes little. Although other medieval material may be present, given their residuality they cannot be distinguished from contemporaneous early post-medieval material, as no other finds are intrinsically dateable. Early post-medieval assemblages, although contemporary with the pits, are again too small to provide interesting groups. Despite this contemporaneousness, assemblages such as the clay tobacco pipe and glass are still severely abraded and fragmented, again suggesting reworking. Furthermore, none of these contexts contain inherently interesting material.

5.11.4 The latest material almost entirely derives from basement [151], backfill [149] and contains mixed rubbish of 20th-century date.

5.11.5 Given the small size and poor condition of the assemblages combined with the mixed nature of most contexts, finds provide little information on site activities and, apart from the ceramic building material which informs us about both contemporaneous buildings and previous occupation in the area, further analysis is not warranted. It should also be noted that the archaeology of Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval Southampton has already been extensively published (e.g. Platt and Coleman Smith 1975, Brown and Hardy 2011) and the current groups would contribute little to this existing corpus.

6.0 DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

6.1 Discussion

Introduction

6.1.1 In general, the significance of the site is in its location on the periphery of both Saxon and medieval Southampton, and its proximity to the leper hospital. It mirrors the development of Southampton itself in the increased post-medieval activity culminating in the construction of large 18th and 19th century buildings, before suffering severe damage during the Second World War and being subsequently redeveloped.

Period 1 Anglo-Saxon

6.1.2 The scant nature of the Saxon remains on site, while not providing significant evidence of occupation; do at least illustrate that that the site lay within the wider agricultural landscape of *Hamwic* during the mid-Saxon period. The small amount of pottery along with the presence of barley and Celtic Beans suggest the land was at least partially cultivated by this time. Evidence from surrounding sites such as SOU 976 in East Park suggests that isolated farmsteads existed to the west of *Hamwic*. The severe truncation to brickearth deposits across most of the site is likely to have destroyed any further Saxon remains on site.

6.1.3 The east-west gully suggests the possibility of land division, its alignment is also mirrored by the alignment of the later buildings and of Above Bar Street. Above Bar Street is may have originated in the Late Saxon period (it was certainly in existence in the 12th century), if this linear is indeed of Middle Saxon date then its alignment is significant.

Period 2 Medieval

6.1.4 While only three medieval pits were recorded on site, the presence of residual pottery of Anglo-Norman to late medieval date suggests that during the medieval period a low level of activity was occurring in the vicinity. The main route to Winchester lay on the present line of Above Bar Street giving good transport links to any activity on site. The presence of Anglo-Norman pottery is probably related to the proximity of an important road.

6.1.5 No direct evidence of the Leper Hospital was found, however, given the level of truncation present on site, this is hardly surprising. Unlike the excavations at Guildhall Square, little medieval building material was noted. Given the location of the hospital buildings, mainly on the western side of Above Bar Street, also probably some distance south of the site, this is not altogether surprising. The site is thought to have lain within the hospital's garden complex.

6.1.6 The later wall, probably built from reused medieval masonry is suggestive of a medieval building relatively close to the site, however, the Quarr stone it was constructed from has not been found in any remains from the leper

hospital discovered to date. It is unclear to what degree the hospital was actually constructed from stone. It is likely that the hospital church, thought to have been located on the eastern side of Above Bar Street, was built from stone.

Period 3.1 Early Post-Medieval

6.1.7 The majority of larger pits on site dated to the period 1650-1790, they were exclusively located in the north-west of Area A and were dug successively, intercutting with one another. Despite the intercutting stratigraphy of the pits, they are likely to have been for brickearth and gravel extraction. The pits contained finds from a wide date range including Anglo-Norman and medieval pottery as well as post-medieval brick, pottery and clay tobacco pipe. They also contained a range of metalwork much of which was domestic in character.

6.1.8 The other major feature of early post-medieval date was a diagonal wall running across Area A; this feature does not appear on any cartographic sources and remains somewhat enigmatic. The size and width of the wall suggest it belonged to a significant structure, one which did not follow the course of Above Bar Street. However, the lack of cartographic evidence to support the existence of such a structure and the lack of any related material remains would indicate that it may have been some form of boundary wall.

6.1.9 It is possible that the wall was related to an early phase of garden for the Georgian Prospect House (Figure 7), however, the level of truncation and the inaccuracy of the 18th century maps make this pure supposition. It is perhaps more likely to have belonged to some form of enclosure, probably around the quarry pits, the wall was constructed from a type of brick also found within the pits.

Period 3.2 19th Century

6.1.10 The surviving remains of the houses of Lower Prospect Place were well preserved. The basements had drainage systems, as well as flagstone and brick floors. The building plans follow the early Ordnance Survey maps relatively accurately, with each house possessing its own cellar complex. The size of these Regency villas, as well as the quality of the marble fragments seen in the backfill suggest high status buildings.

6.1.11 The basements appear to have extended further west than the houses above (Figure 9), this is in keeping with many Regency town houses where an external area at basement level was accessed from a 'tradesman's entrance'. The good quality but plain appearance of many of the walls and floors are suggestive of household tasks, with rooms probably kitchens and storerooms.

6.1.12 The floor repairs seen in the southernmost room are far cruder than the original floors, the bricks being unmortared and other areas repair with cement; this is likely to be due to a decline in the status of the properties which had become shops by the early 20th century. The vitrified surfaces of

many of the walls and floors are suggestive of fire damage, probably during the Second World War.

Period 4 Modern

6.1.13 The development of the site through the 20th century illustrates the increased commercial value placed on Above Bar Street in the early 20th century as the Lower Prospect Place gardens were replaced with shops in the early 1930's before Lower Prospect Place itself was turned into shops.

6.1.14 The bomb damage to Prospect Place not only destroyed a number of the fine Regency villas, it provided an opportunity for the local businesses to rebuild larger, more modern commercial premises, a scheme which took much of the 1960's to achieve.

6.1.15 The subsequent abandonment and demolition of the department store led to sever truncation across most of the site. Surprisingly, many of the masonry structures were left intact, with truncation between the walls.

6.2 Realisation of the Revised Research Agenda

RRA 1: (OR 2). Are the Mid/Late Saxon pits actually of this date? If so what is their function?

6.2.1 The finds retrieved from the possible Middle Saxon pits consisted of only three sherds of Saxon pottery as well as two tiny sherds of medieval pottery. On balance it seems more likely that the pits are of Middle Saxon date than medieval.

6.2.2 The pits themselves varied in size and especially in depth with the southernmost pit [SG 57] being significantly deeper at 0.96m than the other two features. This diversity in size makes the question of function a difficult one. While the fills were all highly homogenous, containing very few finds but some remains of barley and celtic beans. The pits may have had an agricultural function, possibly as shallow watering holes, although the fills do not show signs of this.

RRA 2: (OR 2). What is the relationship between the possible Mid/Late Saxon remains, and those from surrounding sites? Is there any further evidence of other features following a north-south or east-west axis?

6.2.3 Mid/Late Saxon remains to the north-east of the site in East Park (SOU 976) suggest the presence of a small farmstead, although it is argued in the report that this settlement is isolated as no Saxon remains were recorded in the surrounding trenches (Smith and Morton, 2000).

6.2.4 These features were not on a similar alignment to the ones found in Area B. It should be noted that all but one of the pits of probable Saxon date survived in one of only two extant areas of brickearth on site.

6.2.5 Given the shallow depths of two of the pits and the linear feature it is likely that other features of this date were present on site but were truncated by

the 2010 demolition works as well as the numerous construction and demolition phases which took place on site. It seems potentially hazardous to read too much into the alignment of a single short linear.

6.2.6 Despite the difficulties of such a small number of features and such severe truncation, it is notable that the north-east of site was also the only area where cut linear features were noted during the 2005 evaluation (Cottrell 2005) which took place prior to the demolition works.

6.2.7 It has been proposed that Above Bar Street has its origins in the Late Saxon period (Garner 2002). It seems unlikely that there was a route there any earlier given the location of the settlement of *Hamwic* to the east but this notion cannot be dismissed entirely given that the location of two north-south aligned gullies of possible prehistoric within the One Guildhall Square site to the west (SOU 1497) Morton and (Birbeck, 2012). Further south, Bronze Age and Iron Age finds were recorded fairly close to the line of Above Bar Street at the West Quay Shopping Centre development (SOU 859), as well as Iron Age and Roman activity within Houndwell Park to the south (SOU 1017, SOU 1467).

RRA 3: (OR 2). Does the site lie within a Saxon agricultural landscape?

6.2.8 The site lies a significant distance beyond the western boundary of *Hamwic* (c.400m), however as the remains at the site in East Park (SOU 976) illustrate, agricultural activity did occur some distance beyond the perimeter. It is probable that the site lay within the wider agricultural landscape of *Hamwic,* the scattered Middle Saxon pottery found residually across many sites outside of *Hamwic* implies this. The presence of barley and celtic beans within the environmental samples from the pits on site also suggests that agriculture was occurring close to the site.

6.2.9 The evidence from sites such as SOU 976 suggests that the land beyond the boundaries of *Hamwic* was cultivated by individual farmsteads rather than in a more centrally managed way, this could potentially leave tracts of land unaffected by cultivation where farmsteads did not exist, explaining the lack of Saxon activity in the trenches around the farmstead in East Park (Smith and Morton, 2000).

RRA 4: (OR 3). Is there any evidence to suggest that the Quarr limestone wall was constructed from material originally from the Leper Hospital, or that the wall itself is actually medieval in date?

6.2.10 The isolated nature of the wall limits the conclusions that can be drawn on its origins; however, it has been established with reasonable certainty that no major buildings associated with hospital existed as far north as the site on the eastern side of Above Bar Street, the church and Priest's House believed to lie to the south (Morton and Birbeck, 2012). The ditch thought to be associated with the hospital to the west (SOU 1497; Birbeck, 2009) did not contain any fragments of Quarr limestone, but rather Purbeck stone and roof slate. It is unclear, how much of the hospital complex was stone built, possibly only the major buildings such as the church would have been constructed from such materials.

6.2.11 Trade in Quarr stone was already well established by the construction of the hospital having been used in the construction of Winchester Cathedral and the Tower of London amongst other buildings (Lott 2012). The stone appears to have been 'quarried out' by the end of the 15th century (Lott, 2012) making it unlikely that the wall was constructed from 'fresh' stone. It has been suggested that much of the high quality stone had been removed by middle of the 12th century (Parsons 1990).

6.2.12 On balance it seems highly unlikely that the wall was an *in situ* remnant of the Leper Hospital, given the absence of Quarr stone from the ditch fills to the west (SOU 1497), and the lack of any evidence that the buildings extended so far north. It seems more likely that the stone was reused from a medieval building, possibly part of the hospital complex. Given the probable decline in quality of Quarr stone by the mid-12th century the small, roughly worked stones present in the wall could easily be related to the hospital.

RRA 5: (OR 3). Do the medieval finds, both residual and in situ, inform on the medieval activity in the area? Can they be linked to the Leper Hospital?

6.2.13 The majority of the medieval pottery sherds (31) came from the same period as the Leper Hospital 13th-mid 14th century, unfortunately most of these sherds were residual within post-medieval features. The assemblage was entirely local as was the small assemblage of residual late medieval pottery and all but one sherd of the residual Anglo-Norman pottery.

6.2.14 While the residuality of the vast majority of the assemblage makes any direct link to the Leper Hospital impossible it is interesting to note that a similarly local assemblage was recovered from the medieval ditch to the west thought to be associated with the hospital (SOU 1497; Morton and Birbeck, 2012). Given that the hospital relied on charity and its own revenue it would be surprising to have found a great number of imported wares within the assemblages. While the port of Southampton enjoyed excellent trade with the continent, the location of the hospital outside of the town would potentially have restricted the flow of imported goods towards it.

RRA 6: Can the post-medieval diagonal wall be associated with features on surrounding sites or with documentary or cartographic evidence. If so what does it relate to? Could it relate to the 18th century Prospect Place or associated buildings?

6.2.15 The early post-medieval wall recorded in Area A is notable for its unusual alignment, ignoring this established alignment of Above Bar Street, one which can be seen in all other walls on site. It is certain that Above Bar Street had been established for many centuries before the construction of the wall. The absence of other features on a similar alignment does not end with this site itself, almost all features from other sites on Above Bar Street follow its north-south alignment.

6.2.16 The wall is cut by the Regency cellars and is constructed from the same bricks as those seen in fragmentary form within the nearby pits. The bricks can be dated to the 17th or 18th centuries. The wall itself is large at 0.90m in total width and of an unusual design, double skinned, with a large cavity filled with rubble and silty clay. The only significant structure known to have occupied the site during these centuries was the Georgian Prospect Place, probably built c.1770. Milne's map of 1791 is the only one to show the garden features of Prospect Place (Figure 7) Except for a circular feature to the west, possibly the path to the house, the other illustrated features are aligned with Above Bar Street. When the map is overlaid upon the wall's location, it does not appear to correspond with a garden feature. It is possible that the garden had been redesigned and this wall was associated with an earlier phase but given the lack of any evidence, this remains inconclusive.

6.2.17 It seems more likely that the wall was part of an earlier phase of activity and was possibly functioning as a boundary to the pitting activity to the west.

RRA 7: What is the function of the post-medieval pits? Can evidence from local sites inform on their function?

6.2.18 The post-medieval pits are limited to the north-west of Area A, close to Above Bar Street. While they were not open concurrently, the similarity of the fills and finds suggest that they were excavated within a relatively short space of time and as part of the same activity.

6.2.19 Other post-medieval pits in the area have often been attributed to brickearth and to a lesser extent gravel extraction (SOU 1354 and SOU 1523). While it is possible that this was the function of the pits on site, their location, cutting through the gravel, and their intercutting nature appear to be at odds with this. The brickearth has been removed from this area during demolition works, meaning that the pits did cut through this deposit. A pit interpreted as a quarry pit was found in this area during the 2005 evaluation (Cottrell, 2005) and possessed similar fills. Brickearth extraction pits were also noted in Guildhall Square during the same evaluation.

6.2.20 Gravel extraction has been noted to have occurred to the west of the, at the now Sea City Museum (SOU 1523) to name but on example. While most of these of these quarry pits appear to have been of 18th or 19th century date, earlier gravel extraction is not unlikely.

6.2.21 It seems reasonable to conclude that the pits were for brickearth and gravel extraction. It might be that the pits were also excavated into the gravel to provide drainage and prevent the flooding of the pits during work.

RRA 8: (OR 4). Do the 19th century remains of Prospect Place inform on our understanding of Georgian villas in Southampton? Do the fittings found within the basement backfill assist understanding of the changing function of these building in the latter 19th and early 20th centuries?

6.2.22 Lower Prospect Place appears to have been built individually rather than as a row of houses. There are small number of similar Regency houses in the locality including 5-7 Cumberland Place to the north which are still in a good state of repair and may have been similar in appearance to some in Lower Prospect Place.

6.2.23 What is more significant about Lower Prospect Pace was the changing function of the houses, from high status dwelling to retail properties by the early 20th century. This change of function and status implies that as Southampton expanded during the 19th century and Above Bar Street found itself in increasing proximity to the town's commercial heart so it became less attractive as a location of high status dwelling.

6.2.24 The finds from the basement backfill vary from Mediterranean marble and stucco, which probably formed part of the architecture of the houses, to early light fittings and pharmaceutical bottles, may hint at the changing function of the buildings. Even the floors themselves suggest a decline in prosperity with the original fine flagstone and brick floors being repaired *ad hoc* with crudely set bricks and cement surfaces.

6.2.25 The vitrified upper surfaces of the floors and inner surfaces of the walls, as well as the burnt and distorted bottle and window glass hint at the damage inflicted to the buildings during World War II.

RRA 9: (OR 4). Can documentary or cartographic evidence inform on the individual function of the rooms within Prospect Place?

6.2.26 The lack of deeds and building plans for both the Georgian Prospect Place (Prospect House) and Lower Prospect Place makes the drawing of any conclusions on the individual function of rooms difficult. Secondly the differing design of the buildings seen in the picture of 1931 (Figure 9) suggests that the houses were built piecemeal and therefore the function of the rooms would not be uniform between the properties.

6.2.27 It is possible to make some more general conclusions however; the buildings were almost certainly of a relatively high status given the relatively ornate facades seen in the 1931 picture (Figure 9) and the careers of the occupants recorded in the 1843 directory (Cooper, 1843), with three doctors, an admiral and three vicars. It is highly unlikely that the cellars would be living quarters in such a large house, even for servants. More likely is the idea that they were storerooms and kitchens, the cool basement temperatures would have been advantageous to the storage of perishable foods and the extensive drainage system would help to keep and stored goods dry. Many large Regency town houses (Worsley, 1991) had a coal shoot into the cellar for ease of transportation to the kitchens. A 'tradesman's entrance' usually also led into the basement from steps next to the front door, this may be what can be seen adjacent to the railings of the property to the south of Prospect House in the photographs (Figure 9). This may also be the reason that the basements appear to extend further west than the 1846 Ordnance Survey Map shows (Figure 9).

RRA 10: Further detailed documentary research and an up-to-date interrogation of the Southampton HER will be undertaken in order to achieve the above agenda.

6.2.28 The HER data shows a general scattering of Middle Saxon finds and features across the 500m search radius, with an intensification of activity to the east at *Hamwic.* This is consistent with the idea that the site lay within a wider although intermittent agricultural landscape with occasional farmsteads such as that in East Park (SOU 976).

6.2.29 The focus of Late Saxon and medieval entries in the HER unsurprisingly moves south and west to the location of the current town centre which developed in the Late Saxon period. The area closer to the site does not appear to have undergone significant change despite this, with a scattering of finds and features probably still representing a position within agricultural or common land. Above Bar Street may have originated during the Late Saxon period as the main route to Winchester.

6.2.30 The development of the St Mary Magdalene Leper Hospital brought a slight change in land use as the site was probably incorporated into the hospital gardens (Morton and Birbeck, 2012). The actual function of these gardens would probably still have been agriculture although the activities which took place at leper hospitals are not fully understood (Roffey, 2012).

6.2.31 Southampton's expansion during the post-medieval period can be seen in the excavation of brickearth and gravel extraction pits on this site and others nearby (SOU 1497, 1523), materials which would have been used in construction at the time. By the end of the 18th century large houses were being constructed along Above Bar Street, close to the site with Moira Place to the south and Prospect Place on the site itself. While little documentary evidence could be found for this building, it was incorporated into the later Lower Prospect Place villas in the early 19th century.

6.2.32 The 1931 picture (Figure 9) of Lower Prospect Place show the Georgian Prospect House and the Regency buildings to the south; the former as a brick building with a range to the south. The Regency buildings appear to be stuccoed, pillared porches, with iron balconies on the first floor, both typical features of houses of the period.

6.2.33 Documentary evidence suggests that the Regency buildings were originally of relatively high status (Cooper, 1843), however by the 1930's they appear to have been in use as shops. Retail remained the function of the subsequent buildings until demolition in 2010.

6.3 Conclusions

6.3.1 The site, despite the severe modern truncation, revealed an interesting sequence which to some extent mirrors the development of Southampton itself. While little Saxon or medieval activity was recorded, and no direct evidence of the leper hospital was found, the background activity noted is consistent with a site on the periphery of both *Hamwic* and medieval Southampton.

6.3.2 The post-medieval remains reflected Southampton's expansion with quarrying for building materials and road gravel, and later the construction of the wealthy villas of Lower Prospect Place. The lack of evidence for the Georgian Prospect Place is somewhat disappointing but given the level of truncation in the north of the site, hardly surprising.

6.3.3 As the 19th century drew to a close the wealthy houses were turned into shops before having their front gardens also converted into shops. The vitrified remains within the basement illustrate well the severity of the bomb damage inflicted during the World War II. The subsequent phases of demolition, construction and more demolition have potentially robbed the site of many of its earlier features.

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1927-28 Aerial Photograph of Above Bar Street looking south-west, reproduced with the permission of Southampton Central Library.

1931 Reproduction of a watercolour by Alan O'Dell (Lankester Collection), reproduced in Southampton Occasional Notes by E. A. Mitchell 1938 originally published in the Daily Echo, reproduced with the permission of Southampton Central Library.

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Appendix 1: Context Register

(GTP=Geotechnical Test Pit, Tr=trench)
(Type- F=fill, C=cut, L=layer, M=masonry)
(Land use- OA=open area, B=Building, S=structure, D=drainage system)

Code	Feature Type
CD	construction debris
CE	cellar under-croft etc
D	ditch, gully, drain, sewer, culvert etc
DB	destruction debris (redeposited)
DS	destruction debris (in situ)
EC	external cultivation
ED	external dump (layer)
ES	external surface
EU	external -unspecified
FL	internal floor
MU	make up/levelling deposit
N	natural strata
NS)	natural soil (unspecified
OC	occupation debris
P	pit (unspecified)
PQ	pit quarry
PS	positive structural (not walls) steps, post-pads, pier, column
S	structural cut (for wall/foundation etc)
SO	structural opening
SP	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)
SN	non structural cut

CONTEXT	TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	COMMENT	DESCRIPTION	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	AREA	SUB GROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
100	L layer	ED external dumping	Topsoil	Dark grey sand silt	21.00m	16.00m	0.25m	A	1	1	OA15
101	L	MU Make up	Levelling deposit	Crushed concrete	21.00m	16.00m	0.50m	A	1	1	OA15
102	L	MU	Made ground	Brown silt clay	21.0m	16.0m	0.90m	A	49	2	B4
103	L	N natural	Natural gravel and sand	Orange Sandy gravel	21.00m	16.00m	-	A	51	56	OA16
104	F fill	CD construction debris	Foundation fill	Brown silt and brick rubble	16.00m	2.40m	1.00m	A	2	3	B10
105	M masonry	WA wall	Modern Wall	Yellow frogged brick, stretcher	16.00m	0.30m	0.95m	A	2	3	B10
106	C cut	S structural cut	Foundation Trench	Linear, east-west, Vertical sides	16.00m	2.40m	0.95m	A	2	3	B10
107	M	WA	Modern Wall	Red brick, header, cement mortar	8.00m	0.64m	0.07m	A	3	4	B4
108	F fill	CD	Foundation fill	Dark grey brown silt clay	11.00m	0.85m	0.60m	A	4	4	B4
109	M	WA	Modern Wall	Concrete	8.00m	0.85m	0.30m	A	4	4	B4
110	C	S	Foundation Trench	Vertical sides, flat base	11.00m	0.85m	0.60m	A	4	4	B4
111	F	CD	Foundation fill	Dark grey brown silt clay	2.50m	0.55m	1.70m	A	5	4	B4
112	C	S	Foundation Trench	Vertical sides, flat base	2.50m	0.55m	1.70m	A	5	4	B4
113	M	WA	Modern Wall	Red brick, header, cement mortar	3.40m	0.64m	0.07m	A	6	5	B4
114	M	WA	Modern Wall	Concrete	3.40m	1.00m	0.35m	A	6	5	B4
115	M	WA	Modern Wall	Red brick, header, cement mortar	7.50m	0.45m	0.07m	A	7	6	B4

CONTEXT	TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	COMMENT	DESCRIPTION	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	AREA	SUB GROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
116	M	WA	Modern Wall	Concrete	7.50m	0.60m	0.35m	A	7	6	B4
117	C	S	Foundation Trench	Vertical sides	7.50m	0.60m	0.42m	A	7	6	B4
118	F	DB destruction debris	Soakaway Backfill	Dark grey brown sand clay silt	1.10m	1.10m	0.40m	A	8	7	D9
119	M	D	Soakaway	red brick, stretcher, lime mortar	1.10m	1.10m	0.40m	A	9	7	D9
120	C	SU	Soakaway Cut	Near vertical sides, flat base	1.14m	1.14m	0.44m	A	9	7	D9
121	F	CD	Soakaway construction backfill	Brown clay silt	1.50m	0.82m	0.60m	A	9	7	D9
122	M	D	Culvert	Red brick, stretcher, lime mortar	1.50m	0.65m	0.75m	A	9	10	D9
123	C	D	Culvert Cut	Linear, Vertical sided	1.50m	0.82m	1.35m	A	9	10	D9
124	F	CD	Foundation Fill	Dark brown silt	6.90m	0.58m	0.48m	A	10	8	S14
125	F	WA	Rubble wall core	Brown silt and gravel	6.90m	0.33m	0.40m	A	10	8	S14
126	M	WA	Post med Wall	Orange bricks, English, lime mortar	7.30m	0.23m	0.80m	A	10	8	S14
127	M	WA	Post med Wall	Orange bricks, English, lime mortar	5.80m	0.23m	0.33m	A	10	8	S14
128	C	S	Foundation Trench	Linear, NE-SWVertical sides, flat base	7.30m	0.80m	0.40m	A	10	8	S14
129	L	N	Brickearth	Mid brownish orange clayey silt	5.00m	2.50m	-	A	58	57	OA16
130	F	PQ	Pit fill	Brown grey silt	1.30m	0.70m	0.11m	A	11	38	OA2
131	C	PQ	Pit	Steep sides, flat base	1.30m	0.70m	0.11m	A	11	38	OA2
132	F	DS	Demolition backfill of basement	Brown grey clay with rubble	6.00m	3.50m	3.00m	A	12	11	OA15

CONTEXT	TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	COMMENT	DESCRIPTION	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	AREA	SUB GROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
		Destruction debris in-situ									
133	C	SN non-structural cut	Demolition cut of basement	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	6.00m	3.50m	3.00m	A	12	11	OA15
134	F	CD	Foundation fill	Brown silt and brick rubble	16.00m	2.40m	1.00m	A	13	12	B10
135	M	S	Foundation trench	Vertical sides, flat base	16.00m	2.40m	1.00m	A	13	12	B10
136	M	FL	Basement floor	Red brick, stretcher, lime mortar	0.58m	0.59m	0.06m	A	14	13	B5
137	M	WA	Basement Wall	Red brick, stretcher, lime mortar	1.90m	0.23m	0.35m	A	14	13	B5
138	M	S	Cut for basement	rectangular, vertical sides flat base	1.90m	0.82m	0.10m	A	14	13	B5
139	F	CD	Foundation fill	Dark orange gravel	2.14m	0.77m	0.12m	A	15	8	S14
140	F	WA	Rubble wall core	Red brick in dark silty clay matrix	2.15m	0.33m	0.40m	A	15	8	S14
141	M	WA	Post med Wall	Red bricks, English, lime mortar	2.25m	0.22m	0.22m	A	15	8	S14
142	M	WA	Post med Wall	Red bricks, English, lime mortar	1.65m	0.10m	0.10m	A	15	8	S14
143	M	WA	Post med Wall	Red bricks, English, lime mortar	0.50m	0.22m	0.37m	A	15	8	S14
144	C	S	Foundation Trench	Linear, NE-SW Vertical sides, flat base	2.14m	0.77m	0.40m	A	15	8	S14
145	F	PQ	Upper pit fill	Dark brown clay	3.00m	1.80m	0.70m	A	16	15	OA13
146	F	PQ	Lower pit fill	Light yellow gravel	3.00m	1.80m	0.37m	A	17	15	OA13
147	C	PQ	Pit	Oval, steep sides, flat base	3.00m	1.80m	0.70m	A	17	15	OA13
148	L	ED	Green made ground	Grey green clay silt	2.00m	1.00m	0.80m	A	18	16	OA13

CONTEXT	TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	COMMENT	DESCRIPTION	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	AREA	SUB GROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
149	F	DB Destruction debris ex-situ	Basement backfill	dark brown silt and brick rubble	9.00m	5.00m	0.80m	A	19	17	B10
150	M	WA	External basement wall	Red bricks, English, lime mortar	4.10m	0.22m	0.42m	A	20	18	B3, B6
151	M	S	Cut for basement	rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	10.20m	5.25m	0.60m	A	20	18	B3, B6
152	M	CD	Construction backfill from basement	Brown sand	10.2m	0.10m	0.60m	A	20	18	B3
153	M	FL	Paved basement floor	Stone flagstone, stretcher	2.99m	2.60m	0.09m	A	21	19	B6
154	M	WA	Basement wall	Red bricks, English, lime mortar	2.90m	0.22m	0.15m	A	20	19	B6
155	M	WA	Basement wall	Red bricks, English, lime mortar	2.70m	0.22m	0.33m	A	20	19	B6
156	M	WA	Basement wall	Red bricks, English, lime mortar	4.18m	0.22m	0.33m	A	20	20	B6
157	M	FL	Paved basement floor	Stone flagstone , stretcher	2.84m	1.57m	0.09m	A	21	20	B3
158	L	MU	Bedding layer	Yellow sand	2.84m	1.03m	0.04m	A	21	20	B6
159	M	WA	Basement wall	Red bricks, English, lime mortar	5.40m	0.22m	0.55m	A	22	21	B3
160	M	WA	Basement wall	Red bricks, English, lime mortar	3.88m	0.22m	0.51m	A	22	21	B3
161	M	FL	Brick basement floor	Red brick, stretcher, lime mortar	3.79m	1.77m	0.10m	A	23	22	B3
162	M	D	Drain Cover	cement and iron cover	0.77m	0.57m	0.01m	A	29	23	D9
163	M	WA	Basement wall	Red bricks, English, lime mortar	0.86m	0.22m	0.44m	A	23	21	B3
164	M	FL	Brick basement floor	Red brick, stretcher, lime mortar	0.94m	1.79m	0.65m	A	24	24	B3
165	M	FL	Brick basement floor	Red brick, stretcher, lime mortar	2.25m	1.21m	0.10m	A	23	25	B3

CONTEXT	TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	COMMENT	DESCRIPTION	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	AREA	SUB GROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
166	M	FL	Floor repair	cement	0.84m	0.9m	0.10m	A	24	24	B3
167	M	FL	Floor repair	cement	0.54m	0.38m	0.10m	A	24	24	B3
168	M	WA	Basement wall	Red bricks, English, lime mortar	0.81m	0.67m	0.13m	A	25	26	B3
169	M	FL	Paved basement floor	Stone flagstone, stretcher	2.80m	1.29m	0.04m	A	25	27	B3
170	M	D	Drain Cover	Glazed ceramic, iron grate	0.36m	0.36m	0.05m	A	30	28	D9
171	M	D	Drain Cover	Cement and iron grate	0.30m	0.28m	0.13m	A	30	28	D9
172	M	WA	Basement wall base	Limestone blocks, stretcher	4.80m	0.71m	0.16m	A	25	29	B3
173	M	WA	Basement wall base	Stone and brick rubble	0.95m	0.4m	0.21m	A	27	30	B3
174	M	D	Drain	Concretecement and iron grate	0.92m	0.21m	0.02m	A	30	28	B3
175	M	D	Drain Cover	Limestone	0.5m	0.3m	0.03m	A	30	28	B6
176	M	WA	Basement staircase?	Red bricks, English, lime mortar	0.95m	0.54m	0.26m	A	28	31	B6
177	M	WA	paved corridor	Limestone floor, stretcher	1.09m	0.59m	0.05m	A	32	30	B6
178	M	WA	Wall foundation	Limestone blocks, rough uncoursed, unmortared	2.2m	1.60m	0.37m	A	29	33	B6
179	M	D	Drain	cement and iron grate	0.30m	0.30m	0.10m	A	30	34	D9
180	M	FL	Paved basement floor	Limestone flagstones, stretcher	4.50m	1.20m	0.03m	A	32	30	B3
181	M	FL	Cladding	Limestone, poss in situ	0.31m	0.31m	0.04m	A	33	22	B3
182	M	D	Down pipe	Lead	0.25m	0.20m	NA	A	31	28	B3
183	F	PQ	Pit Fill	Greenish yellow clay	1.30m	1.30m	0.50m	A	34	25	OA13
184	C	PQ	Pit	subcircular, gradual sides, concave base	1.30m	1.30m	0.50m	A	34	25	OA13
185	F	PQ	Pit Fill	Dark grey silt	0.64m	0.12m	0.36m	A	35	26	OA13

CONTEXT	TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	COMMENT	DESCRIPTION	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	AREA	SUB GROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
186	F	PQ	Pit Fill	Grey brown silt	0.64m	0.34m	0.29m	A	36	26	OA13
187	C	PQ	Pit	Circular, steep sides, concave base	0.64m	0.34m	0.52m	A	36	26	OA13
188	F	CD	Backfill of drain cut	Grey brown silt	7.00m	1.20m	0.90m	A	37	7	D9
189	M	D	Drainpipe	Ceramic	0.45m	0.15m	NA	A	37	7	D9
190	C	D	Drain cut	Linear, vertical sides	0.45m	0.15m	NA	A	37	7	D9
191	F	CD	Backfill of drain cut	Orange brown silt	0.50m	1.30m	0.70m	A	38	7	D9
192	M	D	Drainpipe	Ceramic	0.50m	0.17m	0.12m	A	38	7	D9
193	C	D	Drain cut	Linear, vertical sides	1.40m	1.30m	0.60m	A	38	7	D9
194	F	DB	Upper soakaway fill	Grey brown silt and rubble	1.40m	1.40m	0.58m	A	39	35	D9
195	F	SU	Lower soakaway fill	Dark grey clay silt	0.86m	0.86m	0.34m	A	40	35	D9
196	F	CD	Construction fill for soakaway	Dark grey silt gravel	1.40m	1.40m	0.34m	A	40	35	D9
197	M	SU	Soakaway walls	Red brick, header, lime mortar	1.40m	1.40m	0.34m	A	40	35	D9
198	S	SU	Soakaway cut	Circular, vertical sides, flat base	1.40m	1.40m	0.92m	A	40	35	D9
199	L	MU	Bedding layer for floor	Light brown clay	2.25m	1.21m	0.03m	A	23	25	B3
200	M		Lead drainpipe	lead, east-west	1.69m	NA	0.04m	A	30	28	B3
201	M	FL	Brick floor repair	Red brickstretcher, unmortared	0.88m	1.13m	0.12m	A	41	29	B3
202	F	PQ	Pit fill	Dark grey silt	-	0.90m	0.60m	A	42	36	OA13
203	C	PQ	Pit	Rectangular, steep sides, flat base		0.90m	0.60m	A	42	36	OA13
204	L	MU	Capping of pit	Mid Brown silt	-	0.90m	0.22m	A	43	36	OA13
205	F	CD	Construction fill for foundation	Yellow brown silt	7.30m	0.80m	0.40m	A	10	8	S14

CONTEXT	TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	COMMENT	DESCRIPTION	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	AREA	SUB GROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
206	F	PQ	Pit fill	Yellow brown silt	2.00m	0.70m	0.48m	A	44	38	OA2
207	C	PQ	Pit	Subcircular? Moderate sides, flat base	2.00m	0.70m	0.48m	A	44	38	OA2
208	C	D	Drain cut	Linear, steep sides	13.00m	0.60m	0.80m	A	45	39	D9
209	F	CD	Backfill of drain cut	Brick rubble	13.00m	0.60m	0.80m	A	45	39	D9
210	M	FL	Limestone floor	Limestone slabs	1.01m	0.55m	0.08m	A	26	31	B6
213	F	PQ	Pit fill	Brown grey silt	2.00m	NA	0.54m	A	46	38	OA2
214	C	PQ	Pit	Subcircular? Moderate sides, flat base	2.00m	NA	0.54m	A	46	38	OA2
215	F	SU	Soakaway fill	Dark grey clay silt	0.54m	0.54m	0.30m	A	47	40	D9
216	F	CS	Construction fill for soakaway	Dark grey gravel silt	0.84m	0.84m	0.30m	A	47	40	D9
217	M	SU	Soakaway walls	Red half bricks, stretcher, unmortared	0.74m	0.74m	0.30m	A	47	40	D9
218	S	SU	Soakaway cut	Circular, vertical sides, flat base	0.83m	0.83m	0.30m	A	47	40	D9
219	F	PQ	Upper pit fill	Brown grey clay silt	1.60m	1.00m	0.30m	A	48	26	OA13
220	L	DB	Demolition layer	Grey brown clay with brick rubble	21.00m	16.00m	0.8m	A	1	1	OA15
400	L	ED	Topsoil	Dark grey sand silt	16.00m	5.50m	0.25m	B	50	1	OA15
401	L	MU	Levelling deposit	Crushed concrete	16.00m	5.50m	0.15m	B	50	1	OA15
402	M	PS positive structure	Concrete slab	Grey concrete	16.00m	5.35m	0.40m	B	51	47	B10
403	F	MU	Ploughsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay, occ CBM	2.50m	0.15m	0.20m	B	52	46	OA15
404	L	N	Natural gravels and sand	Orange silty gravel	16.00m	5.50m	-	B	53	56	OA16

CONTEXT	TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	COMMENT	DESCRIPTION	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	AREA	SUB GROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
405	F	D ditch	Ditch fill	Dark, greyish brown, clay-silt	2.50m	0.60m	0.28m	B	54	45	OA1
406	C	D	Ditch	Linear, e-w, gentle sides, concave base	2.50m	0.60m	0.28m	B	54	45	OA1
407	F	P	Pit fill	Dark, greyish brown, clay-silt	1.04m	0.92m	0.16m	B	55	44	OA1
408	C	P	Pit	Subcircular, gentle sides, flat base	1.04m	0.92m	0.16m	B	55	44	OA1
409	M	SU	Soakaway lining	unfrogged red brick, stretcher, lime mortar	1.57m	0.11m	2.50m	B	56	41	G11
410	C	SU	Cut for soakaway	Circular, vertical sides, flat base	1.57m	1.47m	2.50m	B	56	41	G11
411	F	SU	Construction fill for soakaway	Dark brown sandy clay	1.57m	0.05m	2.50m	B	56	41	G11
412	F	P	Pit fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay	0.81m	0.80m	0.96m	B	57	44	OA1
413	C	P	Pit	Circular, vertical sides, concave base	0.81m	0.80m	0.96m	B	57	44	OA1
414	L	N	Brickearth	Mid yellowish brown silty clay	2.50m	2.00m	0.45m	B	58	57	OA16
416	M	D	Concrete encased drain	Grey concrete	1.00m	0.20m	0.20m	B	59	48	B10
417	C	D	Cut for drain	Linear, vertical sides,	1.00m	0.20m	0.20m	B	59	48	B10
418	F	CD	Foundation fill	Mid orange brown rubbly sand	9.65m	0.90m	0.20m	B	60	52	B10
419	M	WA	Modern Wall		9.65m	0.65m	0.60m	B	60	52	B10
420	C	S	Foundation Trench	Linear, vertical sides,	9.65m	0.90m	0.20m	B	60	52	B10
421	C	D	Cut for drain	Grey concrete	1.80m	0.20m	0.20m	B	61	48	B10
422	M	D	Concrete encased drain	Linear, vertical sides,	1.80m	0.20m	0.20m	B	61	48	B10
423	C	S	Foundation Trench	linear, verttical sides	4.70m	3.50m	0.70m	B	62	49	B10
424	M	WA	Modern Wall	Grey concrete	4.70m	0.22m	1.00m	B	62	49	B10

CONTEXT	TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	COMMENT	DESCRIPTION	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	AREA	SUB GROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
425	F	CD	Foundation fill	Mid oramge sandy gravel	4.70m	0.22m	1.00m	B	62	49	B10
426	F	SU	Soakaway fill	orange brown sandy gravel	1.40m	1.30m		B	63	41	G11
427	F	SU	Soakaway fill	Dark brown sandy silt	1.40m	1.30m	0.25m	B	63	41	G11
428	F	SU	Soakaway fill	Yellow orange sand	1.40m	1.30m	0.40m	B	64	41	G11
429	C	S	Basement cut	Rectangular? Unknown sides, flat base	1.00m	1.00m	0.04m	B	65	42	B7
430	M	FL	Basement floor	Red brick, stretcher, lime mortar	1.00m	1.00m	0.07m	B	65	42	B7
431	F	MU	Basement bedding layer	Dark orange clay	1.00m	1.00m	0.02m	B	65	42	B7
432	F	D	Fill of pit	Dark brownish grey silt	1.20m	0.90m	0.23m	B	66	44	OA1
433	C	D	Cut of pit	Subcircular, gentle sides,concave base	1.20m	0.90m	0.23m	B	66	44	OA1
434	F	SU	Soakaway fill	Mid brownish grey silt	0.60m	0.60m	0.30m	B	67	43	G12
435	F	CD	Construction fill for soakaway	Yellowish brown sandy silt0.60m	0.65m	0.03m	0.30m	B	68	43	G12
436	M	SU	Soakaway lining	Broken red brick, header, lime mortar	0.65m	0.11m	0.30m	B	68	43	G12
437	C	SU	Cut for soakaway	Cicular, vertical sides	0.65m	0.40m	0.30m	B	68	43	G12
500	L	ED	Topsoil	Dark brown silt	20.00m	12.00m	0.30m	A	1	1	OA15
501	L	MU	Levelling deposit	Crushed concrete	20.00m	12.00m	0.15m	A	1	1	OA15
502	L	MU	Made ground	Brown silt clay	20.00m	12.00m	0.90m	A	49	2	B4
503	M	WA	Modern Wall	Concrete, e-w	1.70m	0.40m	0.27m	A	13	12	B10
504	M	WA	Modern Wall	Red brick on concrete base	6.00m	0.90m	0.27m	A	4	4	B4
505	M	WA	Modern Wall	Red brick on concrete	5.00m	0.39m	0.37m	A	2	3	B10

CONTEXT	TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	COMMENT	DESCRIPTION	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	AREA	SUB GROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
				base							
506	M	WA	Modern Wall	Yellow brick on concrete base	5.00m	1.00m	0.55m	A	6	5	B4
507	M	WA	Modern Wall	Yellow brick on concrete base	5.00m	0.95m	0.45m	A	7	6	B4
508	M	WA	Post med Wall	Orange bricks, English, lime mortar	5.8m	0.23m	0.33m	A	10	8	S14
509	M	WA	Modern Wall	Yellow brick on concrete base	3.00m	0.27m	0.20m+	A	71	51	B10
510	M	WA	Modern Wall	Yellow brick on concrete base	5.00m	0.30m	0.30m	A	13	3	B10
511	M	WA	Modern Wall	Yellow brick on concrete base	3.00m	0.50m	0.50m	A	96	3	B10
512	M	WA	Modern Wall	Yellow brick on concrete base	6.60m	0.23m	0.20m+	A	97	3	B10
513	M	WA	Modern Wall	concrete e-w	3.20m	0.21m	0.20m+	A	98	3	B10
514	M	WA	Modern Wall	Concrete, n-s	1.10m	0.24m	0.20m+	A	99	3	B10
515	M	WA	Modern Wall	Red brick on concrete base	2.70m	0.50m	0.20m+	A	94	3	B10
516	M	WA	Modern Wall	Red brick on concrete base	7.30m	0.50m	0.20m+	A	100	3	B10
517	M	WA	Modern Wall	Red brick on concrete base	2.70m	0.50m	0.20m+	A	101	3	B10
518	M	WA	Modern Wall	Yellow brick on concrete base	5.00m	0.20m	0.20m+	A	102	3	B10
519	M	WA	Modern Wall	Yellow brick on concrete base	5.00m	0.20m	0.20m+	A	103	3	B10
520	M	WA	Modern Wall	Yellow brick on concrete base	10.00m	0.40m	3.00m	A	104	3	B10
540	M	WA	Modern Wall	Yellow brick, cement mortar	20.00m	0.34m	0.50m	A	95	3	B10
541	L	MU	Made ground	Brown silt clay	20.00m	5.00m	0.50m	A	49	2	B4

CONTEXT	TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	COMMENT	DESCRIPTION	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	AREA	SUB GROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
300	L	ED	Topsoil	Dark brown silt	10.00m	1.80m	0.20m	C	1	1	OA15
301	L	MU	Levelling deposit	Crushed concrete	10.00m	1.80m	0.55m	C	1	1	OA15
302	M	PS	Concrete slab	concrete	7.00m	1.80m	0.50m	C	68	47	B10
303	F	DB	Rubble infill	Mid brown rubbly clay	8.50m	1.80m	1.20m	C	69	50	B10
304	C	SN	Cut for bomb damage clearance	unknown shape, steep sides, flat base	8.50m	1.80m	1.20m	C	69	50	B10
305	L	N	Natural Gravels	Orange gravel	10.00m	1.80m	-	C	51	56	OA16
306	F	CD	Foundation fill	dark orange gravel	10.00m	0.50m	1.50m	C	70	51	B10
307	M	WA	Modern Wall	concrete, e-w	10.00m	0.30m	1.50m	C	70	51	B10
308	C	S	Foundation Trench	linear, vertical sides	10.00m	0.50m	1.50m	C	70	51	B10
309	F	CD	Basement backfill	loose dark brown silt and rubble	1.50m	1.80m	1.45m	C	71	17	B10
310	C	S	Basement cut	rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	1.50m	1.80m	1.45m	C	71	20	B3
2/001	M	ES	Asphalt surface	black asphalt	2.40m	0.90m	0.08m	GTP2	72	1	OA15
2/002	L	MU	Crushed concrete	Crushed concrete	2.40m	0.90m	0.45m	GTP2	72	1	OA15
2/003	L	MU	Rubble infill	Loose red brick	2.30m	0.60m	1.05m	GTP2	73	1	OA15
2/004	M	WA	Upstanding wall	red brick , stretcher cement mortar	0.90m	-	-	GTP2	75	53	B10
2/005	M	WA	Wall foundation	uncoused red brick, lime mortar	0.90m	0.10m+	0.40m	GTP2	76	54	B10
2/006	M	WA	Wall	Red brick, header, cement mortar	2.40m	0.30m	1.05m	GTP2	77	55	B10
2/007	M	WA	Wall	Red brick, header, cement mortar	0.90m	0.25m	1.05m	GTP2	77	55	B10

CONTEXT	TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	COMMENT	DESCRIPTION	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	AREA	SUB GROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
2/008	M	WA	Concrete footing	concrete	2.40m	0.30m	1.02m	GTP2	77	55	B10
2/009	L	N	Natural gravel	Orange gravel	2.40m	0.90m	-	GTP2	78	56	OA16
3/001	L	ED	Topsoil	Dark brown silt	3.00m	0.80m	0.20m	GTP3	79	1	OA15
3/002	L	MU	Levelling deposit	Crushed concrete	3.00m	0.80m	0.48m	GTP3	79	1	OA15
3/003	L	MU	Made ground	Brown silt clay	3.00m	0.80m	0.70m	GTP3	80	2	B4
3/004	F	DS	Demolition backfill of basement fill	mid brown rubbly clay	3.00m	0.80m	1.90m		81	11	OA15
3/005	C	SN	Demolition cut of basement	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	3.00m	0.80m	1.90m	GTP3	81	11	OA15
3/006	L	N	Natural gravel	Orange gravel	3.00m	0.80m	-	GTP3	82		OA16
4/001	F	DS	Demolition backfill of basement fill	mid brown rubbly clay	3.00m	0.80m	2.60m	GTP4	83	11	OA15
4/002	C	SN	Demolition cut of basement	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	3.00m	0.80m	2.60m	GTP4	83	11	OA15
4/003	M	WA	Modern Wall	Concrete	3.00m	0.25m	3.50m	GTP4	84	56	B10
4/004	L	N	Natural gravel	Orange gravel	3.00m	0.80m	-	GTP4	85	56	OA16
5/001	L	ED	Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0.80m	0.80m	0.20m	GTP5	86	1	OA15
5/002	L	MU	Levelling deposit	Crushed concrete	0.80m	0.80m	0.10m	GTP5	86	1	OA15
5/003	M	WA	Modern Wall	Concrete	0.80m	0.25m	0.10m	GTP5	87	12	B10
6/001	L	ED	Topsoil	Dark brown silt	0.80m	0.80m	0.20m	GTP6	88	1	OA15
6/002	L	MU	Levelling deposit	Crushed concrete	0.80m	0.80m	0.10m	GTP6	88	1	OA15

CONTEXT	TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	COMMENT	DESCRIPTION	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	AREA	SUB GROUP	GROUP	LANDUSE
6/003	M	WA	Modern Wall	Concrete	0.80m	0.25m	0.10m	GTP6	89	12	B10
8/001	L	MU	Levelling deposit	Crushed concrete	2.50m	2.50m	0.40m	GTP8	90	1	OA15
8/002	F	DB	Basement infill	Loose rubble	2.50m	2.50m	2.40m	GTP8	91	1	OA15
8/003	M	WA	Basement wall	Concrete	2.50m	2.25m	2.40m	GTP8	92	12	B10
8/004	M	FL	Basement floor	Concrete	2.50m	2.25m	-	GTP8	93	12	B4

Appendix 2: Post-Roman Pottery Quantification

(AS=Anglo-Saxon, M=medieval, EPM=early post-medieval, LPM=late post-medieval)

Context	Sample	Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Rim	No	Wt	ENV	Comments
145		M	HM2	CP		thickened everted	1	110	1	ox. Fresh cf Brown Nos 30, 34. 1250-1350
146	3	EPM	PM1a GRE	?	cl gl int		1	4	1	
146	3	EPM	PM2a VER	?	gr gl int		1	3	1	
146	3	EPM	PM4a FREC	?	salt gl		1	2	1	
149		LPM	LPM REFW	WC			27	1027	1	most burnt
149		LPM	LPM ENGS	TILE	bro gl ext		1	81	1	90 degree corner/edging
149		LPM	LPM REFW	?	gr gl ao	simple everted	2	15	2	x1 burnt
149		LPM	LPM UE	FLP			1	76	1	ba
149		LPM	LPM GRE	JAR	cl gl int		1	88	1	
149		LPM	LPM ENGS	MUG	blu gl ext, yell gl int		2	93	1	black printed 'MADE IN ENGLAND' on base
149		LPM	LPM REFW	PLATE	ind slip		1	4	1	Blue rim band
149		LPM	LPM REFW	MUG	ind slip		1	24	1	ba - blue band
149		LPM	LPM PEAR TR	PLATE	blu tr		1	2	1	
149		LPM	LPM TPW5	PLATE	bro FLOR, orange overpainted		1	3	1	
149		LPM	LPM ENPO	CUP			1	7	1	
149		LPM	LPM ENPO	PLATE	CHIN blu tr		2	6	1	
183		M	HM1	CP			1	43	1	ox
183		M	HM2	CP		internally beaded	1	39	1	ox

Context	Sample	Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Rim	No	Wt	ENV	Comments
						everted				
183		EPM	PM2a VER	?	gr gl int		1	12	1	
183		EPM	PM2b VER/BORD	?	gr gl int		1	14	1	VER or BORDO
183		EPM	PM2a VER	COL	cl gl int		1	21	1	ba
185		M	HM2	CP		squared club	7	71	2	ox
185		M	SN1	CP			1	16	1	os. Sooted
185		M	HM3	JUG	gr gl ext		1	7	1	
185		M	SN2	?			1	2	1	bs
185		EPM	PM2a VER	?	cl & gr gl int		2	3	2	
185		EPM	PM1b HFE	PITCH	cl gl int spots	collared	2	25	1	
185		EPM	PM3a TGW blu dec	PLATE	blue		1	4	1	
185	1	M	SN1	CP			2	7	2	
185	1	M	HM2	CP			5	14	3	
185	1	M	HM3	JUG	gr gl ext		1	3	1	
186		M	HM4	CP			1	7	1	ox
186		M	HM5	CP			1	15	1	
186		M	HM5	JUG	gr gl ext		2	25	2	
186		EPM	PM5a DEVON	?	gr gl int		1	16	1	
186		LM	T1	BOWL	gr gl int	simple upright	2	18	1	C16th?
186		EPM	PM6a OLIVE	JAR			1	14	1	bs olive jar?
188		LPM	LPM PEAR TR	?	blu		1	1	1	
191		EPM	PM2a VER	?	cl gl int		1	3	1	
191		EPM	PM1a GRE	JUG	cl gl ext		1	26	1	rod ha. Rather sandy…
191		LPM	LPM PEAR TR	PLATE	CHIN		1	4	1	
202		M	HM5	JUG	WS gr gl		1	5	1	worn
202		LM	LM1	?			2	23	1	redu

Context	Sample	Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Rim	No	Wt	ENV	Comments
202		EPM	PM1a GRE	?	cl gl int		1	6	1	black gl
202		EPM	PM1c	PLATE	cl gl int		1	4	1	
202		EPM	PM1c	?	gr gl int		1	4	1	
202		EPM	PM2a VER	?	gr gl int		3	27	3	
202		EPM	PM3a TGW blu dec	JAR	blu		1	5	1	
202		EPM	PM3b TGW white	JAR			1	7	1	plain white
202	2	M	HM2	CP			2	3	2	
202	2	EPM	PM2a VER	?	x1 gr gl int, x1 bro gl ao		2	3	2	
202	2	EPM	PM3 TGW	?			1	1	1	scrap - glaze missing
202	2	EPM	PM4a FREC	BOT			2	17	2	incl ha
202	2	EPM	PM1d	?	met gl int		1	2	1	
202	2	EPM	PM1e	?			1	2	1	
206		M	HM3	JUG	gr gl ext		2	5	2	
206		M	HM6	JUG	WS gr gl		1	16	1	ox
405	4	M	HM1	?			1	4	1	ox
405	4	M	HM2	?			1	1	1	ox
407		AS	MLS1	JAR		simple everted	1	21	1	ox sooted
412		AS	MLS2	JAR		simple everted	1	33	1	fresh. Redu sooted
412	5	AS	MLS2	?			1	1	1	redu worn
412	5	M	HM2	?			2	4	1	ox ?intru or earlier than thought?

Pottery code expansions

Fabrics

Archive Code	***Expansion***
MLS1	*Mid/Late Saxon Medium Sandy Ware*
MLS2	*Mid/Late Saxon Reduced Fine Sandy Ware*
SN1	*Fine sandy ware with sparse organics and flint/chalk*
SN2	*Normandy-type Gritty Ware*
HM1	*Medium sand with moderate flint/chalk (Southampton Coarseware)*
HM2	*Medium sand with sparse flint/chalk (Southampton Coarseware)*
HM3	*Buff fine/medium sandy ware*
HM4	*Coarse sandy ware*
HM5	*Fine/medium sandy ware*
HM6	*Fine sandy ware*
LM1	*Hard-fired fine reduced earthenware*
LM2	*Transitional green glazed fine earthenware*
PM1a	*Sandy glazed red earthenware*
PM1b	*Fine reduced hard-fired earthenware (unglazed)*
PM1c	*Fine sandy glazed buff earthenware*
PM1d	*Metallic glazed earthenware with iron oxide inclusions*
PM1e	*Midlands-type hard-fired purple earthenware*
PM2a	*Verwood-type earthenware*
PM2b	*Verwood/Border Ware*
PM3	*Tin-glazed earthenware (missing glaze)*
PM3a	*Tin-glazed earthenware (blue decoration)*
PM3b	*Tin-glazed earthenware (plain white)*
PM4a	*Frechen stoneware*
PM5a	*Devon Gravel Tempered Ware*
PM6a	*Spanish Olive jar*
LPM ENGS	*English stoneware*
LPM ENPO	*English porcelain*
LPM GRE	*Late post-medieval glazed red earthenware*
LPM PEAR TR	*Pearlware (transfer-printed)*
LPM REFW	*Refined whiteware*
LPM TPW5	*Refined whiteware with polychrome transfer-print*
LPM UE	*Unglazed earthenware*

Forms

?	*Uncertain form*
BOT	*Bottle*
BOWL	*Bowl*
COL	*Colander*
CP	*Cooking Pot*
CUP	*Cup*
FLP	*Flower Pot*
JAR	*Jar*
JUG	*Jug*
MUG	*Mug*
PITCH	*Pitcher*
PLATE	*Plate*
TILE	*Tile*
WC	*Water closet*

Decoration

Gl	*Glaze*
Cl	*Clear*
Gr	*Green*
Int	*Internal*
Ext	*External*
Ao	*All over*
Blu	*Blue*
Yell	*Yellow*
Bro	*Brown*
Tr	*Transfer-print*
Ind slip	*Industrial slip*
CHIN	*Chinese design*
FLOR	*Floral design*
Salt gl	*Salt glaze*
WS	*White slip*
Met gl	*Metallic glaze*

Appendix 3: Ceramic Building Material Data

Medieval and post-medieval roof tile fabrics

Fabric code	Description	Sample from context	Comments
T1	fine orange fabric, silty	146	

Post-medieval brick fabrics

Fabric code	Description	Sample from context	Comment
B1	orange fabric, abundant fine quartz, streaked with pale cream silty clay; moderate red iron-rich inclusions	194	
B2	dark orange, abundant fine quartz, common inclusions of very coarse pale yellowish cream ?rock fragments < c.3mm; moderate red iron-rich inclusions	119, 194, 197	Example in [194] overfired - for better B2 fabric example see [119]
B3	Red fabric, abundant fine quartz, sparse inclusions of red iron-rich material, flint pebbles, white calcium carbonate flecks.	137	

Table 3: Quantification of Ceramic Building Material
(V= vitrified, M= mortar, RU= reused, A= abraded, Rd= reduced, H= heat-damaged, S= sooted)

Context	Fabric	Form	Number	Weight g	Condition	Comments	Fabric notes
127	B2	brick	1	2498	M, V	sandy off-white mortar with abundant fine quartz; mortar to all 6 sides, vitrified on top and base. High-fired	
146	T1	tile	1	28	M, Ru	white lime mortar to all surfaces including breaks	fine orange fabric, silty
146	B2	brick	3	100	A	fairly low fired	
185	B2	brick	2	26	M, A	low-fired	
186	B2	brick	1	22	A	flake	
186	T1	tile	1	18	A	flat surface. Form? Too thick for peg tile, brick?	
186	T1	peg	1	32	Rd		
186	B1?	floor tile?	1	36	A	flake; very worn top surface, knife-cut bevelled sides with brown glaze over white slip.	orange sandy fabric, few paler silty streaks, sparse to moderate red iron-rich and coarse quartz
202	T1	tile	1	36	A, M		
202	V	peg	1	32	V	circular nail-hole	
202	B2	brick	2	72	A, M		
142	B2	brick	1	2812	M, H	complete; high-fired; mortar, off-white with abundant fine quartz, to all surfaces; vitrified mortar	
409	B2	brick	1	2788	M, S	fine sandy off-white mortar on upper surface and underneath. One stretcher with thick soot-like deposit.	
436	B3	brick	2	2554	M	conjoining, near complete brick. Off-white sandy fine mortar to top and	

Context	Fabric	Form	Number	Weight g	Condition	Comments	Fabric notes
						base surface.	
119	B2	brick	1	2992	M	flat faces, sharp arrises. Unfrogged. 18th-early 19th c?	fabric sample kept
122	B3	brick	1	3668	M	flat faces, sharp arrises, small lozenge-shaped frog in base, *c.* 57 x 31 x c.10mm deep. C. 1700-1850?	
136	B2	brick	1	2826	S	sooted on all 5 remaining surfaces; worn upper surface, possible floor brick.	
137	B3	brick	3	2356	M, S	conjoin; flat faces, sharp arrises. Unfrogged. 1 stretcher sooted. Mortar is cream coloured with very fine sand	Red fabric, abundant fine qtz, sparse inclusions of red iron-rich material, flint pebbles, white calcium carbonate flecks. Fabric sample kept
150	B3	brick	1	3152	M	sides lightly creased but flat; sharp arrises; unfrogged. Very fine sandy pale yellow lime mortar	
154	B3	brick	1	3030	M	v fine sandy lime mortar, creased flat surfaces, sharp arrises; unfrogged	
156	B3	brick	1	3172	M, Rd	fine yellow sandy mortar; unfrogged; flat faces and sharp arrises. I header reduced	
159	V	brick	1	6384	M, S, H	mortar to top, base, header and one stretcher. One stretcher sooted	Off-white with crushed flint to 10mm; common coarse quartz to 1mm
159	V	brick	1	1456	M, S, H	conjoin with above and together form complete brick; sooted face and mortar as above.	
160	B3	brick	1	3694	M, Rd, V?	coarse lime mortar, ?charcoal flecked. Sharp arrises; unfrogged. 1 stretcher bulging - overfired	Fabric overfired but probably B3
160	V	brick	1	3862	M, V	light grey lime mortar with charcoal flecks and common crushed flint to	

Context	Fabric	Form	Number	Weight g	Condition	Comments	Fabric notes
						10mm	
161	B2	brick	1	2762	S, A	flat faces, sharp arrises, unfrogged. Base looks smooth - flooring brick?	
165	B3	brick	2	2950	Rd	conjoin; all surfaces except base reduced. Shallow hollow, *c.* 55mm x 30mm x c.12 mm deep, in top surface. Unclear whether early 'frog' or related to use.	
168	B3	brick	1	3610	M, Rd	flat faces; sharp arrises; unfrogged.	Fabric reduced but few inclusions so probably B3
194	B1	brick	2	908	M	Flat faces, sharp arrises, unfrogged.	orange fabric, abundant fine quartz, streaked with pale cream silty clay; moderate red iron-rich inclusions. Fabric sample kept.
194	B2	brick	1	644	Rd	flat faces, sharp arrises, header is reduced with vitrified ?moulding sand.	dark orange, abundant fine qtz, common inclusions of v coarse pale yellowish cream ?rock frags < c.3mm; moderate red iron-rich inclusions. Example overfired - for better B2 fabric example see [119].
194	mort	render ?	1	50		off-white lime mortar; 1 flat surface with traces of yellow-brown ?mortar	
194	stone	flake	1	58	M	thin flake of off-white shelly limestone, 1 smooth flat face. Small area of lime mortar attached. Flake from slab - floor tile or worked block?	mortar fabric has white matrix with abundant coarse to v coarse white brown and yellow quartz
197	B2	brick	1	2668		flat faces, sharp arrises, unfrogged.	sample retained
217	V	brick	1	1296	V	with large piece of calcinated flint within fabric, 44mm long; fine off-white sandy mortar to all surviving sides	
164	B2?	brick	1	3092	M, V	fine sandy mortar, off-white to all surfaces. One stretcher with ?grass indents looking almost like graffiti	

Context	Fabric	Form	Number	Weight g	Condition	Comments	Fabric notes
430	B1	brick	1	3112	M	complete; mortar on two surfaces; sandy off-white on upper surface; light grey mortar with cbm flecks to 5mm and charcoal flecks on 1 stretcher.	
149	mortar	render	1	32	A	cement render, grey and white plaster skims painted pale green	
149	modern	tile/brick	1	52	M	20th c machine-made hollow brick/tile, cement mortar attached	dense light yellow fabric, pale orange surface
149	modern	tile/brick	1	175	M	glazed white tile or brick; cement mortar attached	

Appendix 4: Finds Quantification

(FCF=fire-cracked flint)

Context	POT	Wt (g)	CRMC	Wt (g)	BONE	Wt (g)	SHEL	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	STON	Wt (g)	IRON	Wt (g)	CUAL	Wt (g)	LEAD	Wt (g)	METL	Wt (g)	GLAS	Wt (g)	PCLY	Wt (g)	AGG	Wt (g)	SYN	Wt (g)
119			1	3008																								
122			1	3000																								
127			1	2514																								
130					1	6																	1	< 2				
136			1	2830																								
137			3	2376																								
142			1	2818																								
145	1	112																										
146			4	128	10	44	7	124			1	6	1	48									7	28				
149	41	1430	21	12568									18	1554	36	106	25	1108	1	4	76	2516					8	316
150			1	3164																								
153											1	20000																
154			1	3044																								
156			1	3200																								
157			1	9000																								
159			2	3854																								
160			2	11452																								

Context	POT	Wt (g)	CRMC	Wt (g)	BONE	Wt (g)	SHEL	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	STON	Wt (g)	IRON	Wt (g)	CUAL	Wt (g)	LEAD	Wt (g)	METL	Wt (g)	GLAS	Wt (g)	PCLY	Wt (g)	AGG	Wt (g)	SYN	Wt (g)
161			1	2768																								
164			1	3096																								
165			2	3066																								
168			1	3200																								
178											1	9000																
183	5	128			1	52	3	68			1	10																
185	15	128	2	26	1	<2			1	98																		
186	8	94	4	110	7	46	6	84			2	22											10	34				
188	1	<2																					1	<2				
191	3	32			1	14																						
194			3	1558	7	126																			2	110		
197			1	2676																								
202	11	80	4	140	5	24	8	100			1	6											8	34				
206	3	20													1	6												
213					1	30																						
217			1	1298																								
405					10	156			1	26	1	180																
407	1	22																										

Context	POT	Wt (g)	CRMC	Wt (g)	BONE	Wt (g)	SHEL	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	STON	Wt (g)	IRON	Wt (g)	CUAL	Wt (g)	LEAD	Wt (g)	METL	Wt (g)	GLAS	Wt (g)	PCLY	Wt (g)	AGG	Wt (g)	SYN	Wt (g)
409			1	2798																								
412	1	34																										
430			1	3120																								
436			2	2560																								

The Geological Material

Context	Sample	Period	Stone type	No	Wt (g)	Comments
146		EPM	1a West Country slate	1	6	worn
146	3	EPM	1a West Country slate	39	28	silver grey
149		LPM	2a Marble grey/brown	10	6055	from 19mm thick slab with x1 polished face & 7mm di drilled fixing holes
149		LPM	2a Marble grey/brown	4	22	Tesserae 15 x 16 x 16mm; 15 x 16 x 10mm C19th
149		LPM	2b Marble white	1	4800	from moulded monumental surround. Groove at back to secure to another block & drilled holes. Part of frame around memorial
149		LPM	2b Marble white	1	6	Tesserae incomplete
149		LPM	3a Purbeck limestone	1	656	
149		LPM	4a Portland limestone	1	710	corner of cut slab 30mm thick with rounded corner
153		EPM	3b Purbeck limestone	1	23000	Paving block 345x325x100mm with lime mortar (grey/yellow) on underside
157		EPM	3b Purbeck limestone	1	8500	Paving block 310x210x65mm with sandy yellow mortar on underside
178		EPM	5a Quarr stone	1	8000	Ireeg - Re-used AS/Med
183		EPM	6b Coal	1	10	
185	1	EPM	1a West Country slate	10	11	silver grey
186		EPM	6a Coal shale	2	20	burnt
194		EPM	3b Purbeck limestone	1	58	from faced block
202	2	EPM	1a West Country slate	71	65	silver grey
202		EPM	6b Coal	1	8	
405	4	AS	1a West Country slate	1	1	silver grey
405		AS	7a Bembridge limestone	1	180	friable, fossiliferous
412	5	AS	1a West Country slate	1	1	silver grey. Intru?

The Bulk Metalwork

Cxt	Enviro Residue	No	Wt (g)	Material	Object	Date	Comments
146		1	48	IRON	NAIL		complete; adhering stone; L69mm, head 18.7mm
149		13	760	LEAD	MINW		molten
149		10	208	LEAD	MINW		molten
149		2	140	LEAD	BOX	C19th-MC20th	with Fe corroded onto one side - probably chest lining
149		1	4	METL	BOX	1945 onwards	White alloy (probably alluminium) snuff box embossed "SINGLETON & COLE LTD BIRMINGHAM & BRANCHES ENGLAND PAT NO 591426" WITH "SINGELTON'S SNUFF SUPER MENTHOL" on reverse. Patented 1945. Di 40mm.
149		30	12	CUAL	WIRE	LC19th-MC20th	0.9mm di, circular-sectioned. Max L 145mm+
149		1	6	CUAL	WIRE	LC19th-MC20th	0.9mm di, circular-sectioned, bunch of six twisted together and held by seventh fragm of wire, also 0.9mm di.
149		2	4	COPP	NAIL		Complete; circular heads di 7.4-8mm, L 39-41mm
149		1	22	COPP	HINGE	C19th-20th	for cupboard; rod-pivoted
149		1	4	COPP	MINW		?off-cut
149		1	58	COPP	FITTING	E C20th	Cu. Al. with porcelain/cu.al wire interior; electrical wiring joint
149		1	90	IRON	FITTING		Cu. Al. coating; circular-sectioned L32.5mm+; Di 8mm
149		1	118	IRON	WALL TIE		L215mm, W19mm
149		1	112	IRON	WALL TIE		L220mm
149		1	18	IRON	NAIL		L77mm; head largely missing
149		1	142	IRON	BUCKET HANDLE	Late post med	Bucket handle frag with Fe bell-shaped bucket mount; in situ nails and back plate
149		1	64	IRON	BUCKET		Binding strip for bucket; W20.75mm
149		1	64	IRON	?BUCKET		Binding strip frag; held by 2 in situ nails; W50mm
149		1	288	IRON	?STOVE	Late post med	Iron cast edge eg stove; 10.2mm thick
149		1	424	IRON	BRACKET	C19th-20th	Cast bracket with adhering vitrified mortar eg heavy duty shelf support
149		1	110	IRON	FILE	C19th-C20th	Triangular file complete with file marks; whittle tang - L248mm
149		1	50	IRON	TOOL	C19th-C20th	Whittle-tanged, thin-bladed ?tool; D-sectioned "blade"
149		1	8	IRON	WIRE	LC19th-MC20th	two circular-sectioned (di 1.9mm) sections of wire, twisted together
149		1	14	IRON	FITTING	C20th	Iron black painted bulb fitting with glass inside and two copper-alloy wires protruding

Cxt	Enviro Residue	No	Wt (g)	Material	Object	Date	Comments
149		5	52	IRON	BOWL or PLATE	LC19th-MC20th	Iron ?plate or bowl fragments (circular vessel or lid) - sheet 0.8mm thick
185	1	1	7	IRON	NAIL		frag
202	2	5	17	IRON	NAIL		Frags

The Animal Bone

Keys

Species

SPECIES	ABBREVIATION
C	CATTLE
CS	CATTLE SIZE
S	SHEEP
G	GOAT
S/G	SHEEP/GOAT
SS	SHEEP SIZE
P	PIG
H	HORSE
D	DOG
CA	CAT
S.MAM	SMALL MAMMAL
MM	MEDIUM MAMMAL
LM	LARGE MAMMAL
FISH	FISH
HERRING	HERRING
UNI	UNIDENTIFIED

Bone

BONE	ABBREVIATION
MANDIBLE	MAND
MOLAR	MOL
INCISOR	INC
VERTEBRAE	VERT
LUMBER VERTEBRA	VL
RIB	RIB
RADIUS	RAD
ULNA	ULN
PELVIS	PELV
FEMUR	FEM
TIBIA/TIBIOTARSUS	TIB
FIBULA	FIB

Fusion

FUSION	ABBREVIATION
Complete	**A**
Complete accept proximal end	**B**
Complete accept distal end	**C**
Shaft only	**D**
Proximal end only	**E**
Distal end only	**F**
Proximal/Medial + distal/lateral ends, shaft missing	**G**
Epiphysis only	**H**
Absent	**0**
Present	**1**
Unfused: epiphysis present	**2**
Unfused: epiphyses absent	**3**
Fusion line visible	**4**
Early wear stage	**EWS**
Not fully errupted	**NFE**

SAMPLE	CONTEXT	FEATURE	SUB-GROUP	PHASE	AREA	TAXA	BONE	SIDE	FUSION	QUANT	COMMENT
	191	DRAIN	38	P-MED	A	LM	LBF		D00	1	
	202	PIT	42	P-MED	A	UNI				3	
	202	PIT	42	P-MED	A	H	INC			1	
	202	PIT	42	P-MED	A	MM	RIB		D00	1	
	194	SOAKAWAY	39	P-MED	A	DOM GOOSE?	TIB	R	D00	1	
	194	SOAKAWAY	39	P-MED	A	S/G	FEM	L	E10	1	
	194	SOAKAWAY	39	P-MED	A	FALLOW DEER	TIB	L	F01	1	
	194	SOAKAWAY	39	P-MED	A	LM	RIB		D00	3	
	194	SOAKAWAY	39	P-MED	A	DOM GOOSE?	RAD?		D00	1	LONG AND THIN, ID UNCERTAIN
	146	PIT	17	P-MED	A	UNI				5	
	146	PIT	17	P-MED	A	MM	RIB		D00	2	
	146	PIT	17	P-MED	A	LM	RIB		D00	1	
	146	PIT	17	P-MED	A	MM	VERT		FRAG	1	

SAMPLE	CONTEXT	FEATURE	SUB-GROUP	PHASE	AREA	TAXA	BONE	SIDE	FUSION	QUANT	COMMENT
	185	PIT	35	P-MED	A	UNI				1	
	183	PIT	34	P-MED	A	LM	PELV	L	FRAG	1	
	186	PIT	36	P-MED	A	C	PHG2	L	A11	1	
	186	PIT	36	P-MED	A	S/G	RAD	L	E10	1	
	186	PIT	36	P-MED	A	MM	VL		FRAG	1	
	186	PIT	36	P-MED	A	MM	RIB		D00	1	
	186	PIT	36	P-MED	A	LM	RIB		D00	1	
	186	PIT	36	P-MED	A	UNI				2	
	130	PIT	11	P-MED	A	S/G	LM1/2			1	IN WEAR
	213	PIT	46	MED	A	C	MAND	L	FRAG	1	
	405	DITCH	54	A-SAXON	A	C	RAD	R	D00	1	VERY POOR CONDITION, EXSTENSIVE SURFACE WEATHERING
	405	DITCH	54	A-SAXON	A	C?	ULNA		D00	1	
	405	DITCH	54	A-SAXON	A	UNI				12	
1	185	PIT	35	P-MED	A	UNI				2	
1	185	PIT	35	P-MED	A	UNI				10	2 X CREMATED
1	185	PIT	35	P-MED	A	UNI				6	2 X CREMATED
1	185	PIT	35	P-MED	A	FISH				4	SPINES AND RAYS
2	202	PIT	42	P-MED	A	S/G	MOL		FRAG	1	ENAMEL ONLY

SAMPLE	CONTEXT	FEATURE	SUB-GROUP	PHASE	AREA	TAXA	BONE	SIDE	FUSION	QUANT	COMMENT
2	202	PIT	42	P-MED	A	UNI				16	CREMATED
2	202	PIT	42	P-MED	A	UNI				17	1 X CREMATED
2	202	PIT	42	P-MED	A	FISH				17	SPINES AND RAYS
2	202	PIT	42	P-MED	A	HERRING?		VT		1	
3	146	PIT	17	P-MED	A	UNI				10	1 X CHAR
3	146	PIT	17	P-MED	A	UNI				1	
3	146	PIT	17	P-MED	A	FISH				2	1 X SPINE, 1 X VERT

The Marine Shell
(RV=right valve, LV=left valve)

Cxt	Enviro sample	No	Wt (g)	Species	MN	Comments
146		7	124	Ostrea edulis	5	x5 LV, X2RV; all immature
183		4	68	Ostrea edulis	3	X3 LV, X1RV; all immature; abraded
186		6	82	Ostrea edulis	5 (1 mature; 4 immature)	x 2 LV (some parasitic activity); x4 RV
202	2	1	<1	Common mussel	1	chip
202		8	100	Ostrea edulis	5	all v abraded; x2 undiagnostic; x5 RV (2 mature with signs of parasitic activity, x3 immature); x1 immature LV: overcrowding)

The Environmental Samples

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	185	Pit	40	40	**	4	**	<2	*Quercus* sp. (9), *Prunus* sp. (1)	*	<2	*	<2			*	<2	*	<2	*	<2			FCF */16g - Cu objects */<2g - Slag */16g - Fe object */6g - Pot */24g - CRMC */12g - PIPE */<2g - Coal */<2g - Slate */12g
2	202	Pit	40	40	**	2	****	8	*Quercus* sp. (9), *Fagus sylvatica* (1)			**	10	*	<2					**	<2	*	12	CRMC **/66g - PIPE */36g - Slate **/66g - Bead */<2g - Glass */<2g - Slag */8g - Cu objects */<2g - Mortar */14g - FCF */22g - Fe objects */16g - Pot */26g - Coal **/10g
3	146	Pit	40	40	**	2	***	<2	*Quercus* sp. (6), *Fagus sylvatica* (4)	*	<2	**	4							*	<2	*	4	Cu objects */<2g - Mortar */20g - Slate **/28g - CRMC */8g - Fired clay */22g - Pot */8g - PIPE */8g - Glass */<2g - Slag

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
																								*/12g - Pot */4g
4	405	Ditch	40	40	*	<2	**	<2		*	<2													FCF **/82g - Slag */<2g - Coal */<2g - Slate */<2g - Pot */4g
5	412	Pit	40	40	**	2	***	<2	*Quercus* sp. (4), *Alnus* sp. (5), *Prunus* sp. (1)	**	<2													Slate */<2g - Flint */8g - Pot */6g - FCF **/154g

Appendix 5: HER Summary

Site Code	SOU 1634					
Identification Name and Address	Southampton New Arts Complex, Above Bar Street, Southampton					
County, District &/or Borough	Southampton					
OS Grid Refs.	441987 112227					
Geology	River Terrace Gravels, Brickearth					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5821					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.√	Watching Brief√	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban √	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav. 05-08-2013 to 02-09-2013	WB. 05-08-2013 to 02-14	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Ramboll					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard/Jim Stevenson					
Project Supervisor	Ian Hogg/Kathy Grant					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS√	MED √	PM √	Other Modern√		
The excavations revealed evidence for multi-period activity on site. The principle periods on site range from the Middle Saxon through to the end of the 19th century. The only pre-Saxon material recorded on site was a residual Roman nail scaper. *The Saxon remains comprised pits and ditches in one corner of the site. The medieval remains were similarly sporadic with three heavily truncated pits present as well as residual material within later features. The 17th and 18th centuries saw pitting and structural remains before the construction of major Regency basements present in the west of site. These remains were truncated by three phases of modern remains.*						

Appendix 6: OASIS Summary

OASIS ID: archaeol6-166357

Project details

Project name	Southampton New Arts Complex
Short description of the project	The excavations revealed evidence for multi-period activity on site. The Middle Saxon remains were limited to one corner of site, probably due to the level of truncation elsewhere. They comprised pits and a single ditch, probably all agricultural in origin. Very few finds were retrieved from the features. The medieval period was also poorly represented on site with only severely truncated pits belonging to the period. Despite the lack of features, a number of residual finds of medieval date were found, as well as a later wall foundation constructed from reused medieval limestone. The post-medieval period was far better represented on site, with structural remains as well as quarry pitting dating from the mid 17th or 18th centuries. The alignment of structural remains, unlike any later buildings does not follow the line of Above Bar Street but travels north-east across site. The 19th century remains on site consisted of a series of basements and a drainage system associated with Regency villas known from cartographic sources. These cellars were extensive, despite heavy truncation and also appeared to contain some indications of wealth including marble architectural features. From the early 20th century the site saw an increased change in land use as business replaced residential properties. A range of shops was built in the west of site in the early 20th century before these and a large part of the Regency villas were destroyed by bomb damage in World War II. A significant construction scheme in the 1960's saw the site occupied by a large department store which remained in use until demolished early this century.
Project dates	Start: 05-08-2013 End: 15-02-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SOU 1634 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	5821 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	BASEMENTS Post Medieval
Monument type	BUILDINGS Modern
Monument type	WALLS Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	GULLY Early Medieval

Monument type	PITS Early Medieval
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	MASONRY Medieval
Significant Finds	MASONRY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NAIL SCRAPER Roman
Investigation type	"""Open-area excavation""","""Watching Brief"""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE SOUTHAMPTON SOUTHAMPTON Southampton New Arts Complex, Above Bar Street
Postcode	SO14 7DU
Study area	1800.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 4191 1225 50 -1 50 54 27 N 001 24 13 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 14.97m Max: 16.12m

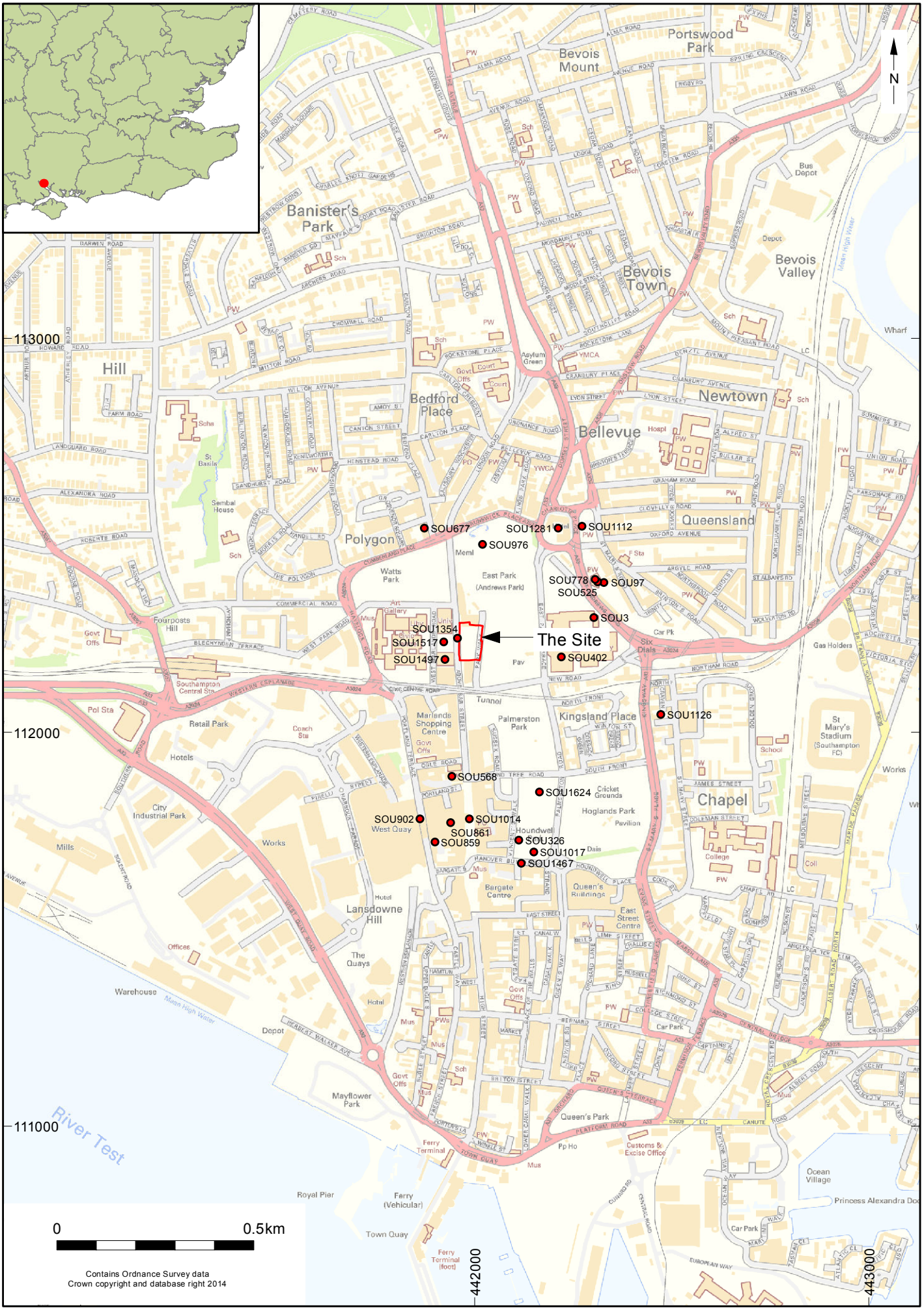
Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Southampton City Council
Project design originator	Ramboll
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard/Dan Swift
Project supervisor	Ian Hogg
Project supervisor	Kathryn Grant

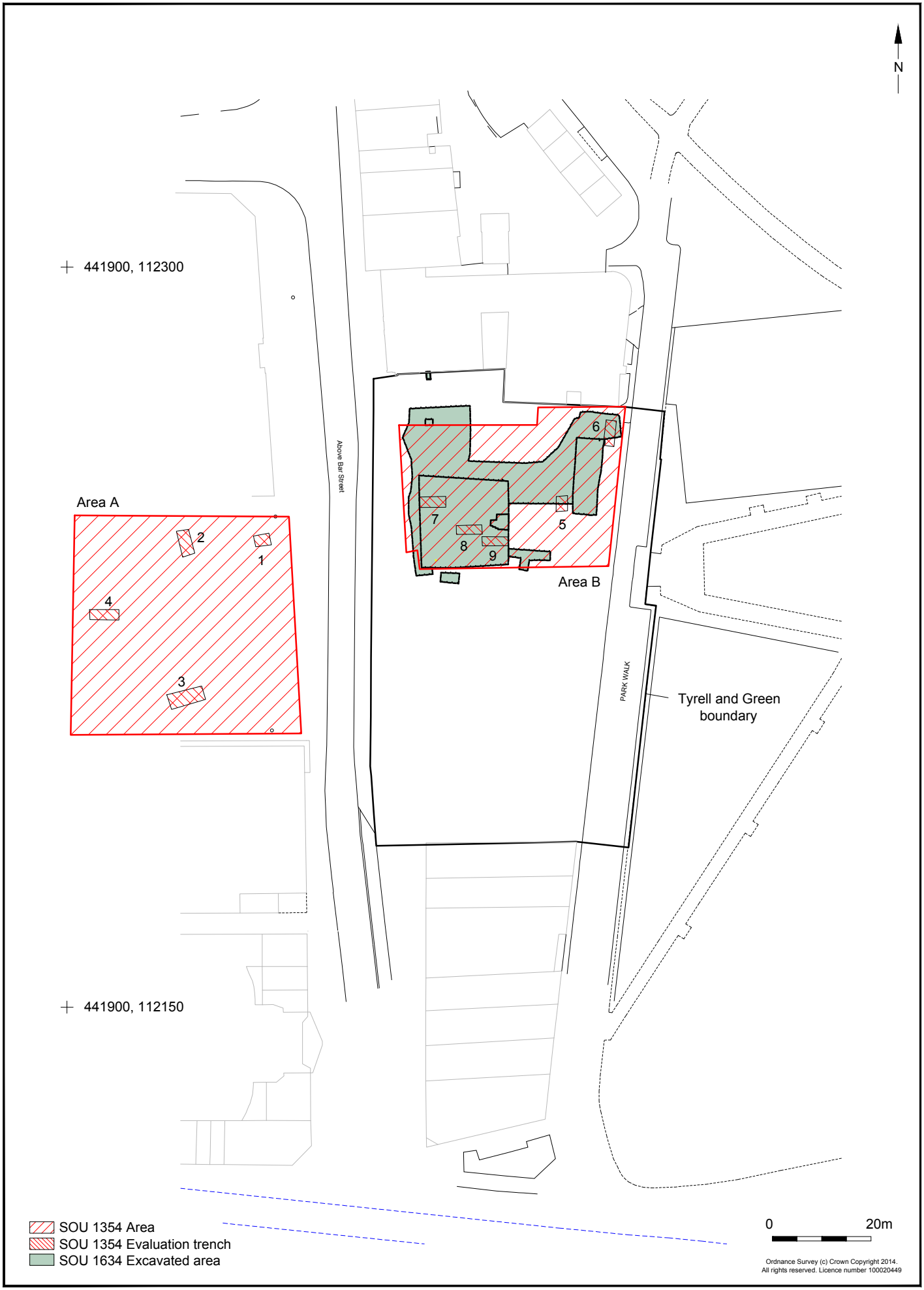
Type of sponsor/funding body	consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	Ramboll

Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Southampton City Council
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Southampton City Council
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Southampton City Council
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

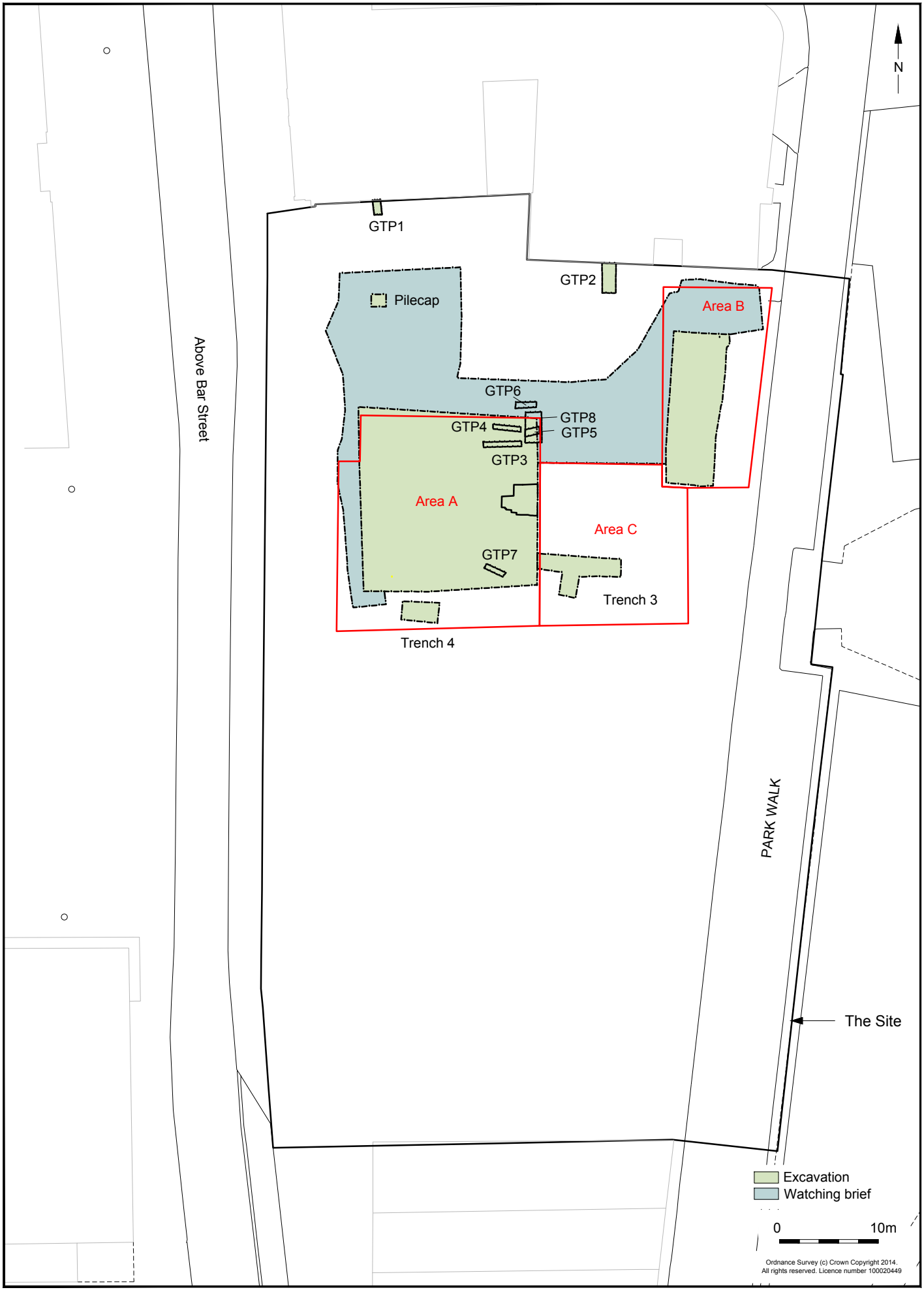
Entered by	Ian Hogg (ian.hogg@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	12 August 2014



© Archaeology South-East		Southampton New Arts Complex	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5821	Feb 2014	Site location and HER data	
Report Ref: 2013327	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Southampton New Arts Complex	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5821	September 2013	Site location and previous archaeological work	
Report Ref: 2013327	Drawn by: RHC		



© Archaeology South-East		Southampton New Arts Complex	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 5821	September 2013	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2013327	Drawn by: RHC		

441966, 112266

442012, 112266

441966, 112238

442012, 112238

N

Section 3

SG66

SG54

Section 2

SG55

SG57

Section 1

0 5m

Section 1

N S

15.80mOD

412 411 409 410

413
SG57

CBM
Charcoal
Mortar
Stone

Section 2

N S

400

401

403

405

16.09mOD

406
SG54

Section 3

SW NE

16.10mOD

432

433
SG66

Modern

0 0.5m

SG54 looking east

SG57 looking south-east

Project Ref: 5821	December 2013	Southampton New Arts Complex	Fig. 4
Report Ref: 2013327	Drawn by: FG/JR	Period 1.1 Mid/late Saxon AD700-900	

441966, 112266

442012, 112266

N

Section 4

441966, 112238

442012, 112238

0 5m

Section 4

S N

15.69mOD

100

101

103

213

103

206

214
SG46

207
SG44

modern pipes

0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Southampton New Arts Complex	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 5821	December 2013	Period 2.1 Medieval AD1250-1350	
Report Ref: 2013327	Drawn by: FG/JR		

N

441966, 112266

442012, 112266

441966, 112238

442012, 112238

Section 5

Section 6

Section 7

0 5m

147 and 184 looking north

□□□ north-west

□□□ looking north-east

GP8 looking north

Section 5

W E 15.05mOD

145 146 147 183 184 185 186 187

0 0.5m

Brick

Section 6

W E 15.13mOD

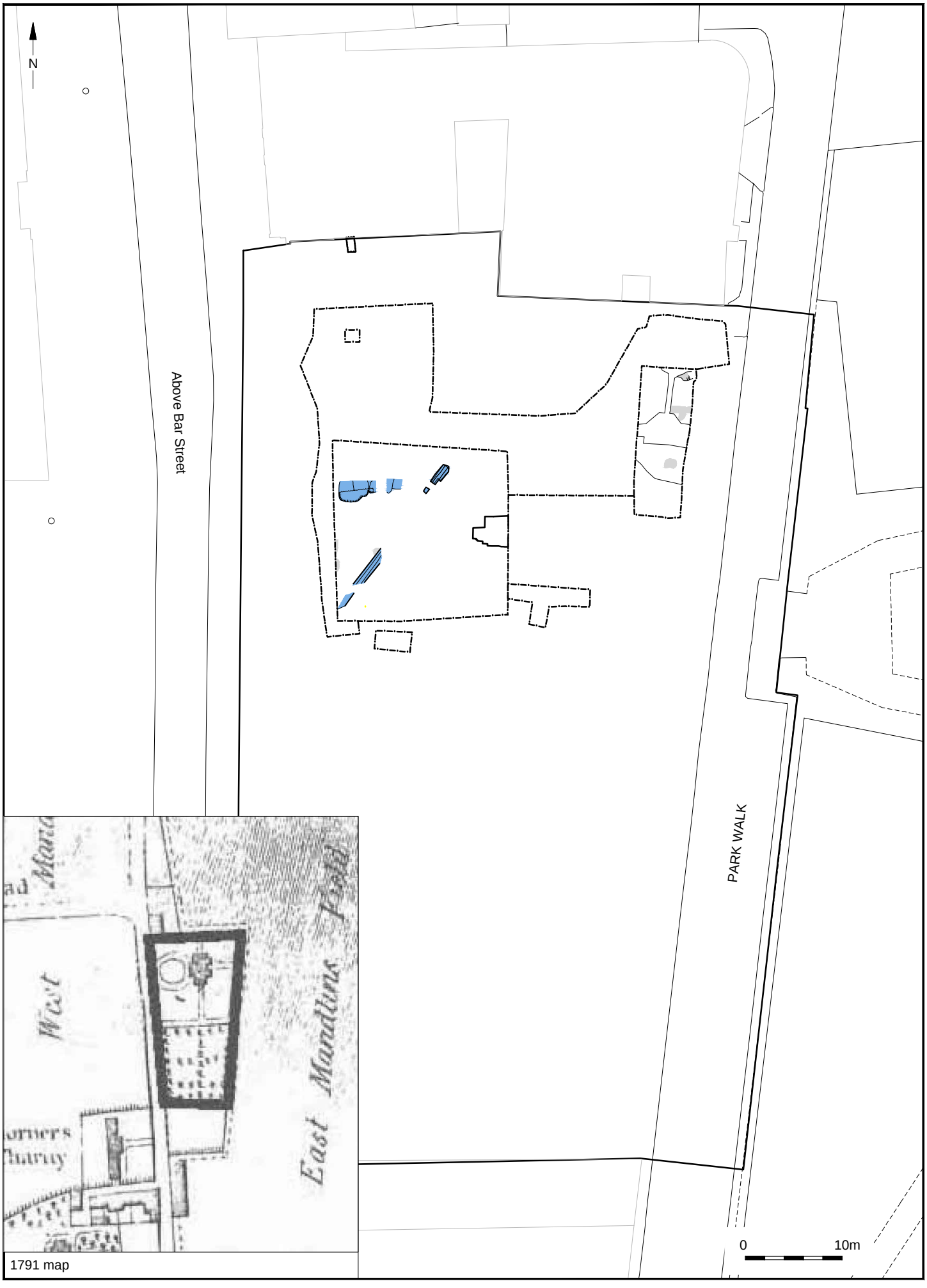
109 219 102 103 185 187 204 202 111 103 203 Modern pipe 112

Section 7

NW SE 15.80mOD

141 142 140 139 139 129 144

Project Ref: 5821	December 2013	Southampton New Arts Complex	Fig. 6
Report Ref: 2013327	Drawn by: FG/JR	Period 3.1 Post-Medieval AD 1650-1790	



1791 map

© Archaeology South-East		Southampton New Arts Complex	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 5821	December 2013	Period 3.1 Post-Medieval AD 1650-1790 plan and 1791 map	
Report Ref: 2013327	Drawn by: FG/JR		

441966, 112266

442012, 112266

441966, 112238

N

□uild□□g □

Section 8

□□□□

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□uild□□g □

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□□□□

SG29

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□□□

□orr□dor □

□orr□dor □

□orr□dor □

□□□□

□uild□□g □

Section 9

□□□□

0 5m

□□□□ looking south-east

□uild□□g □ looking west

Brick with diamond frog 122

SG29 looking west

□uild□□gs □ and □ looking south

SG29 detail

□uild□□g □ looking west

Section 8

NE SW

194

198 198

196 196

197 197 195

14.80mOD

CBM
Charcoal
Mortar
Stone

0 0.5m

Section 9

W E

411 411

410

426

427

428

409

15.77mOD

□□□□

© Archaeology South-East		Southampton New Arts Complex	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 5821	December 2013	Period 3.2 Post-Medieval AD1803-1835	
Report Ref: 2013327	Drawn by: FG/JR		

Aerial view of Lower Prospect Place 1927-8

Lower Prospect Place in 1931 looking east (Mitchell 1938)

© **Archaeology South-East**		Southampton New Arts Complex	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 5821	September 2013	1846 map and photographs	
Report Ref: 2013327	Drawn by: RHC		

N

441966, 112266

442012, 112266

441966, 112238

442012, 112238

0 5m

Structure □□ looking south

© Archaeology South-East		Southampton New Arts Complex	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 5821	December 2013	Period 4.1 early 20th Century	
Report Ref: 2013327	Drawn by: FG/JR		

N

441966, 112266

442012, 112266

□u□ld□□g □□□

441966, 112238

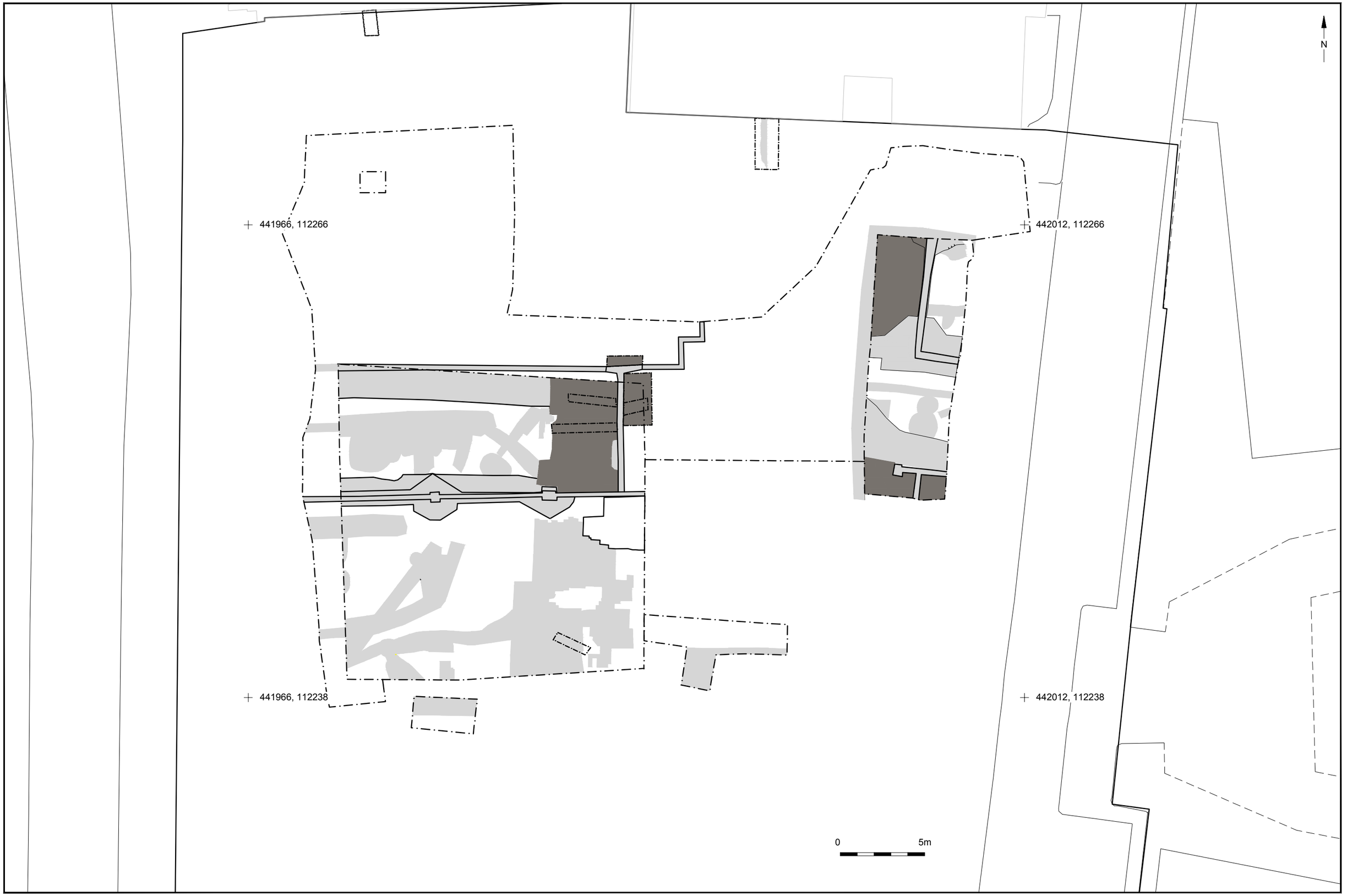
442012, 112238

0 5m

420 looking north

Wall 105 and 104 looking south

© Archaeology South-East		Southampton New Arts Complex	Fig. 11
Project Ref: 5821	December 2013	Period 4.2 Modern AD 1960-1970	
Report Ref: 2013327	Drawn by: FG/JR		



© Archaeology South-East		Southampton New Arts Complex	Fig. 12
Project Ref: 5821	December 2013	Period 4.3 Modern AD 2000-2010	
Report Ref: 2013327	Drawn by: FG/JR		

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