

**Archaeological Evaluation for the Rear of No. 66 High Street
(Briton Street), Southampton, Hampshire.**

to include:

An Archaeological Evaluation (Plus)



**Border Archaeology,
PO Box 36,
Leominster,
Herefordshire,
HR6 OYQ.**

November 2001

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	3
2. BRIEF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	4
MAP 1 MAP 1 JOHN SPEED'S MAP OF 1610	7
MAP 2 MAZELL'S MAP OF 1771	8
MAP 3 1791 THOMAS MILNE'S MAP OF 1791	9
MAP 4 SURVEYOR UNKNOWN 1802 (PUBLISHED BY T.BAKER)	10
MAP 5 1846 ORDNANCE SURVEY, SCALE 1:1250	11
MAP 6 1948 ORDNANCE SURVEY, SCALE 1:2500	12
MAP 7 1965 ORDNANCE SURVEY, SCALE 1:1250	13
3. GEOLOGY	14
4. EVALUATION STRATEGY	14
5. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS	16
6. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	22
7. COPYRIGHT	22
8. BIBLIOGRAPHY	23
FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION PLAN	24
FIGURE 2 PLAN OF TRENCH A	25
FIGURE 3 SECTION OF TRENCH A	26
FIGURE 4 PLAN OF TRENCH B	27
FIGURE 5 SECTION OF TRENCH B	27
PLATE 1 RAISED VIEW OF THE EASTERN SECTION OF TRENCH A	28
PLATE 2 NORTH-FACING SECTION IN TRENCH A	28
PLATE 3 SOUTH-FACING SECTION OF TRENCH A	29
PLATE 4 EXPOSED STANCHION BASE IN TRENCH A	29
PLATE 5 RAISED VIEW OF TRENCH B LOOKING SOUTH-WEST	30
PLATE 6 VIEW OF EXCAVATED AREAS IN TRENCH B LOOKING SE	30
PLATE 7 EXPOSED STANCHION BASE IN TRENCH B-LOOKING EAST	31
PLATE 8 LATE 20th DEPOSITS IN SECTION OF TRENCH B	31
APPENDIX 1. CONTEXT REGISTER: TRENCH A	32
TRENCH B	36
APPENDIX 2. ARTEFACT ANALYSIS	39

Cover: Raised view of Trench A and the southern area of the site

Archaeological Evaluation for the Rear of No. 66 High Street (Briton Street), Southampton, Hampshire.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Border Archaeology was commissioned by Swaythling Housing Society to undertake an archaeological evaluation [Plus] programme of work at the rear of No. 66 High Street (Briton Street), Southampton, Hampshire (NGR SU 4206 1119). This programme of work was initially issued by Ms Nicola O'Rourke. Ground plans of the site were provided by Calford Seaden (contact: Mr John Lanning), the site forming part of the Linden Homes development. Proposed plans for trench location were discussed between Border Archaeology and the City Archaeologist (Southampton City Council Heritage Conservation Unit - Mr Alan Morton). Prior to this evaluation programme, Southampton City Archaeology Unit had undertaken investigations within neighbouring plots. The subsequent reports outlined the archaeological and historical activity within the immediate area of the site (Report Ref. SAR 261).
- 1.2 On behalf of clients, a method statement outlining an archaeological programme of work was prepared by Mr Alan Morton. The method statement required two stepped evaluation trenches within the proposed development area. The area for consideration lies immediately east of the Medieval town walls and overlies the probable city ditch and a section of the Salisbury and Southampton Canal. The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) indicates that the possible significant remains of the canal and ditch lie within the area of the site.
- 1.3 The archaeological work, incorporated into the planning proposal, is set within the non-statutory guidelines of Planning Policy Guidance 16 issued by the Department of the Environment in November 1990. This national legislation sets out guidance from the Secretary of State regarding development-prompted archaeological issues in relation to Local Planning Authority (LPA) procedure. The guidance given to the LPA provides recommendations on how archaeology can be incorporated into the planning procedure.
- 1.4 The purpose of this evaluation was to assess the nature of archaeological remains and to indicate any mitigation requirements following the evaluation. Included within this report is a brief study outlining the history and archaeology of the immediate area (to complement the desk-based assessment produced by the Southampton City Archaeology Unit). Relevant documentary and cartographic sources were used for this study, as well as information retrieved from the Sites and Monuments Record (Heritage Conservation Unit, Southampton City Council).
- 1.5 The evaluation required stringent on-site procedures that complied with present Health and Safety standards set out by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). Any hazards or problems regarding health and safety were outlined prior to excavation within a full risk assessment.
- 1.6 The site was directed by George Nash (Senior Archaeologist) and project-managed by Neil Shurety. The day-to-day running of the project was supervised by Paul Jones with assistance from James Archer (Project Archaeologist), Austin Gough (Project Archaeologist), Michael Shurety (Project Archaeologist) and Thomas Wellicome (Project Archaeologist). Finds processing and archiving was managed by Stuart Whatley (Finds Specialist & Project Archaeologist).

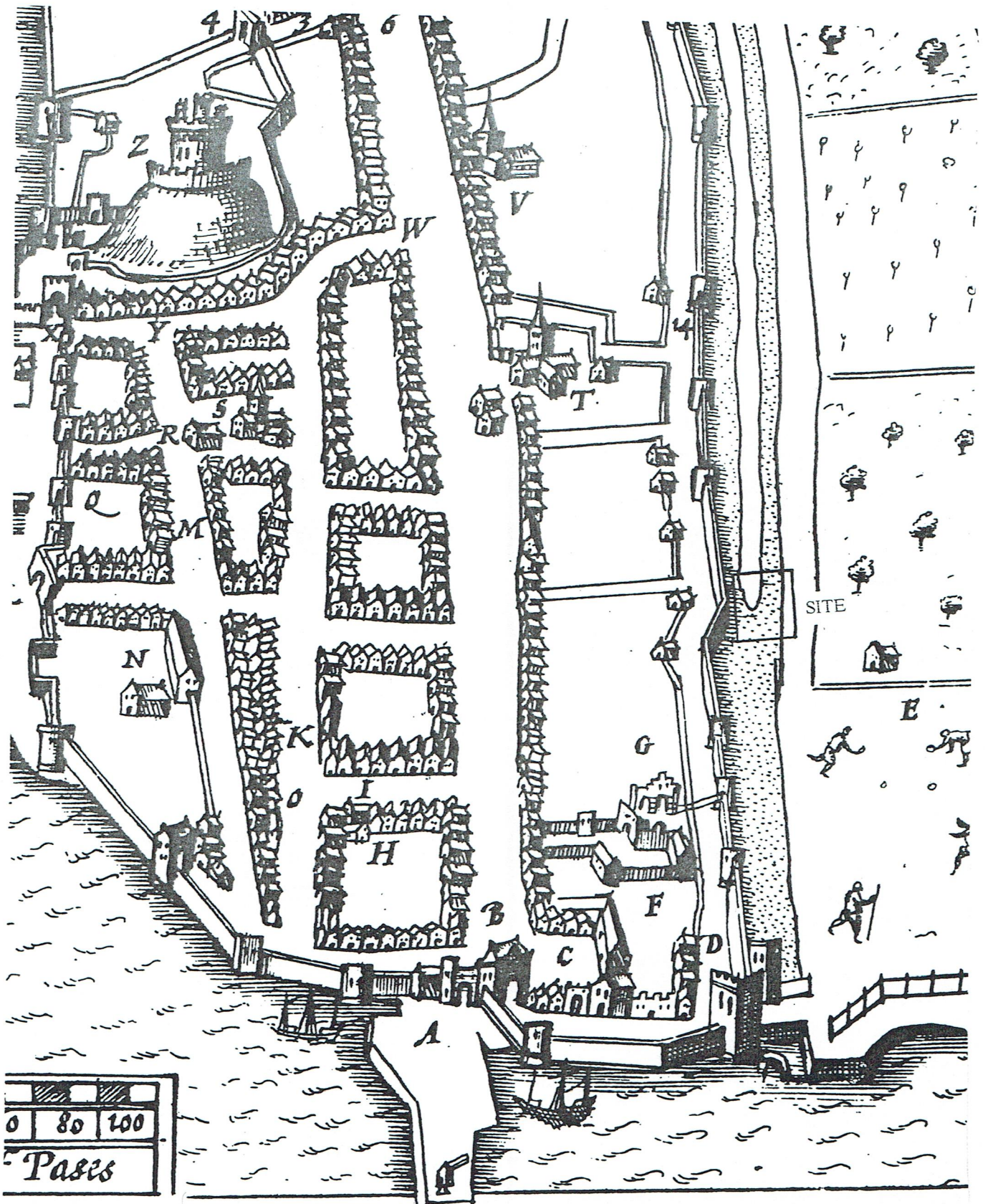
- 1.7 A copy of this report will be submitted to Swaythling Housing Society and Southampton City Council for approval. Further copies of this evaluation report will be deposited within the city Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the city museum.

2.0 BRIEF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND¹

- 2.1 Although not required by the monitoring authority, Border Archaeology considered it important that this programme of archaeological work was placed into an historical (and archaeological) context. The site lies within an area of Southampton that is archaeologically and historically rich in above- and below-ground remains, in particular, structures and features that relate to the Medieval fabric of the town. The significant archaeological built heritage, in particular the substantial remains of the city wall and its associated buildings, remarkably survived the German aerial bombing campaign during the Second World War.
- 2.2 The site lies immediately east of the Medieval city wall. In places, substantial sections of the wall survive, especially between Briton Street and Canal Walk (SH 267; SH 327; SH 329; SH 355; SH 366; SH 413; SH 428; SH 689). Incorporated into the wall are a series of watch towers. The Back of the Walls (lane) marks the line of the western extent of the wall. Concerning the Medieval ditch, previous excavations, especially in areas north of the site, had revealed a complete section, including later truncations and backfilling (Platt & Colman-Smith 1975). It was hoped that similar sections may be recorded from this excavation programme.
- 2.3 The Southampton - Salisbury Canal dates from the late 18th century; a section runs along the eastern section of the site. Work on the canal started in 1795 and it was probably in 1796 that work within the vicinity of site commenced (Welch 1966). The route of the canal can be clearly seen along Lower Canal Walk. No traces of the canal structure (towpath or stone revetments) were uncovered during this evaluation programme. The Thomas Baker map of 1802 (**Map 4**) clearly shows the line of the canal. However, by 1846 the canal appears to have been infilled and, in places, developed.
- 2.4 *Map Regression:* A total of 10 maps were consulted in order to create an historical narrative to the site. The earliest map was the John Speed map of 1610 (**Map 1**). This map clearly shows the ditch and town wall, as well as a semi-schematic plan of the buildings inside the town. According to Speed's map, the ditch appears to terminate at the north end of the site. Speed's interpretation may be the result of infilling over the later part of the Medieval or the Early Post-Medieval periods. Within the vicinity of the site the town wall appears to change direction; running slightly north-west from its north-south line. To the east of the ditch lies open fields and orchard. Similar in plan to Speed's map is Mazell's map of 1771 (**Map 2**). During the latter part of the 18th century, this part of the town was little affected by development. The map clearly shows the town walls and the ditch area - then named 'The Ditches'. However, the ditch appears to have been backfilled, except for a small section east of Pitts Lane (later re-named Bridge Street and now Bernard Street).
- 2.5 Thomas Milne's Map of 1791 shows rapid development of land east of the town wall and ditch (**Map 3**). Substantial housing development occurs east of East Street; around newly formed Lower East Street, Spring Gardens and Charlotte Street. This development appears to spread from Orchard Lane, which was in

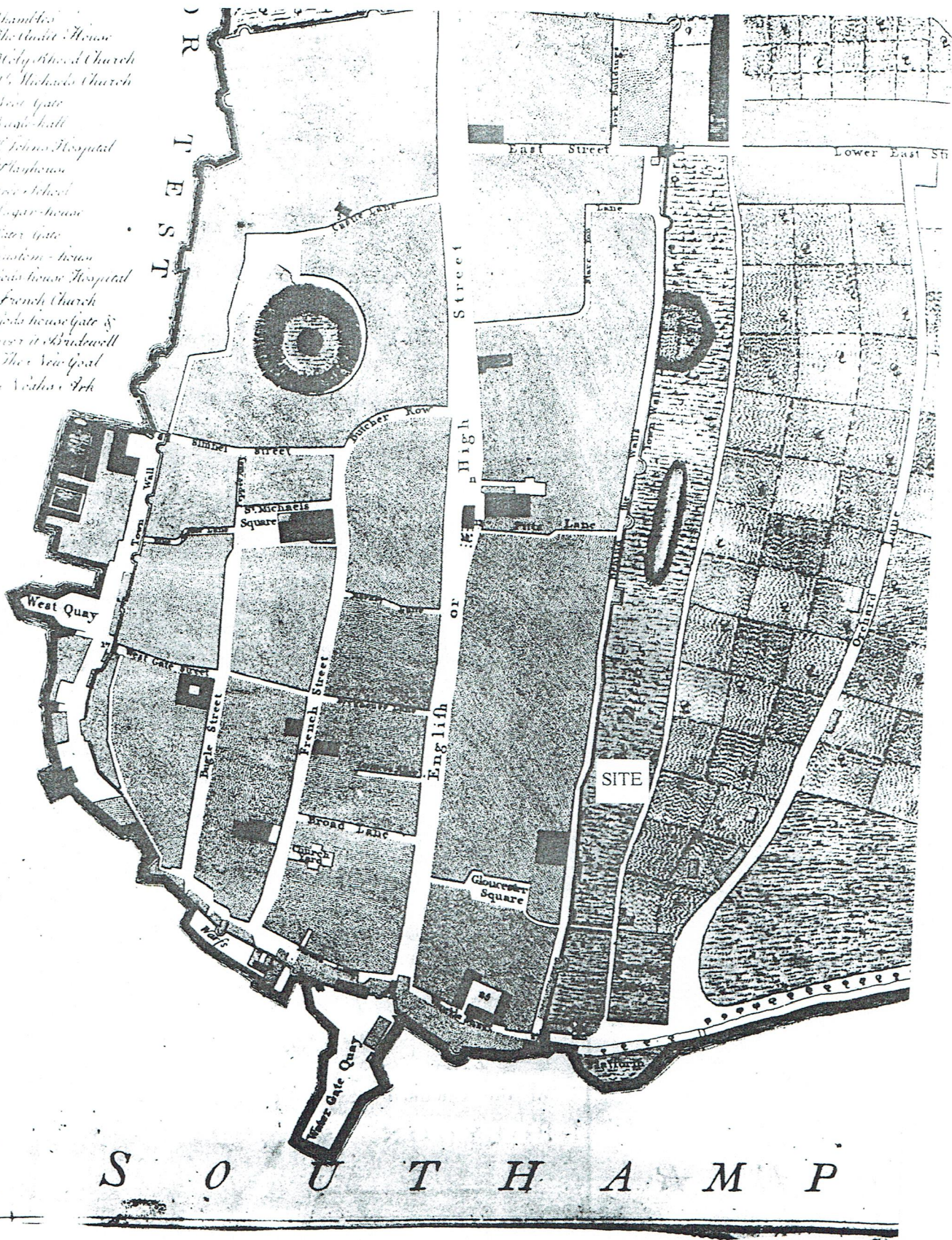
¹ Border Archaeology would like to thank Alan Morton and the staff at Southampton City Council for providing essential information on the site.

MAP 1 JOHN SPEED'S MAP OF 1610



MAP 2 MAZELL'S MAP OF 1771

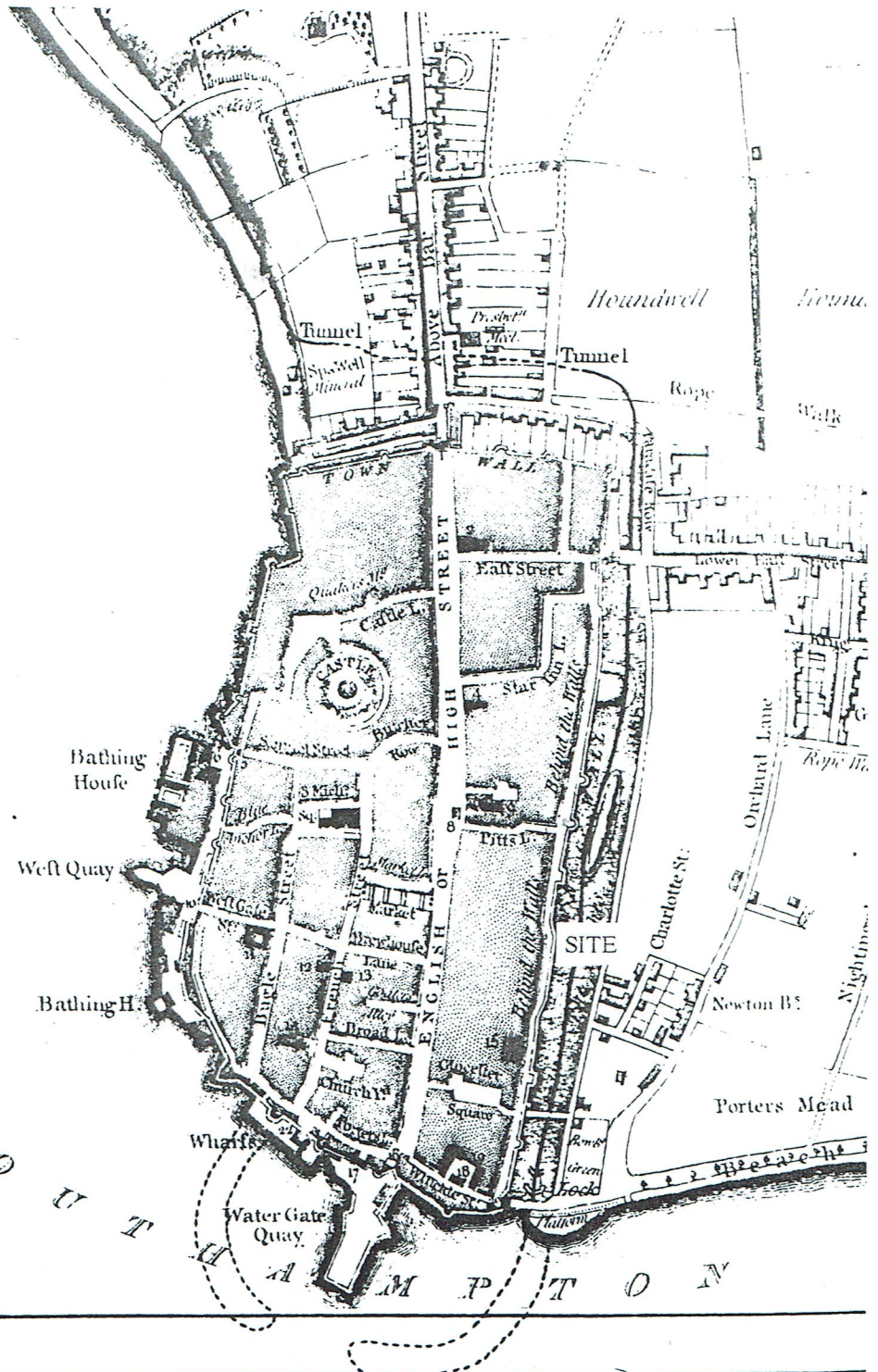
- 1. The Guild House
- 2. Holy Trinity Church
- 3. St. Michael's Church
- 4. West Gate
- 5. Brass-hall
- 6. St. John's Hospital
- 7. Cloth-hall
- 8. School
- 9. Sugar-house
- 10. Water-gate
- 11. Auction-house
- 12. Spinn-house Hospital
- 13. French Church
- 14. Spinn-house-gate & Tower of St. Andrew's
- 15. The New-gate
- 16. St. Nicholas Arch



MAP 3 1791 THOMAS MILNE'S MAP OF 1791

REFERENCES .

- 1 *Bar Gate & Guildhall*
 - 2 *All Saints Church*
 - 3 *East Gate*
 - 4 *St Lawrence Church*
 - 5 *Bridles Gate*
 - 6 *Louis Room*
 - 7 *St Michael Church*
 - 8 *Hof's Woods Conduit*
 - 9 *Hof's Road Church*
 - 10 *West Gate*
 - 11 *Baugh Hall*
 - 12 *St Johns Hospital*
 - 13 *The Theatre*
 - 14 *Free School*
 - 15 *Sugar House*
 - 16 *Water Gate*
 - 17 *Custom House*
 - 18 *French Church*
 - 19 *Gods House Hospital*
 - 20 *Gods House Gate & Bridewell*
 - 21 *North Wall*
 - 22 *Noahs Ark*
 - 23 *St Marys Church*
- The intended Piers are coloured Yellow*

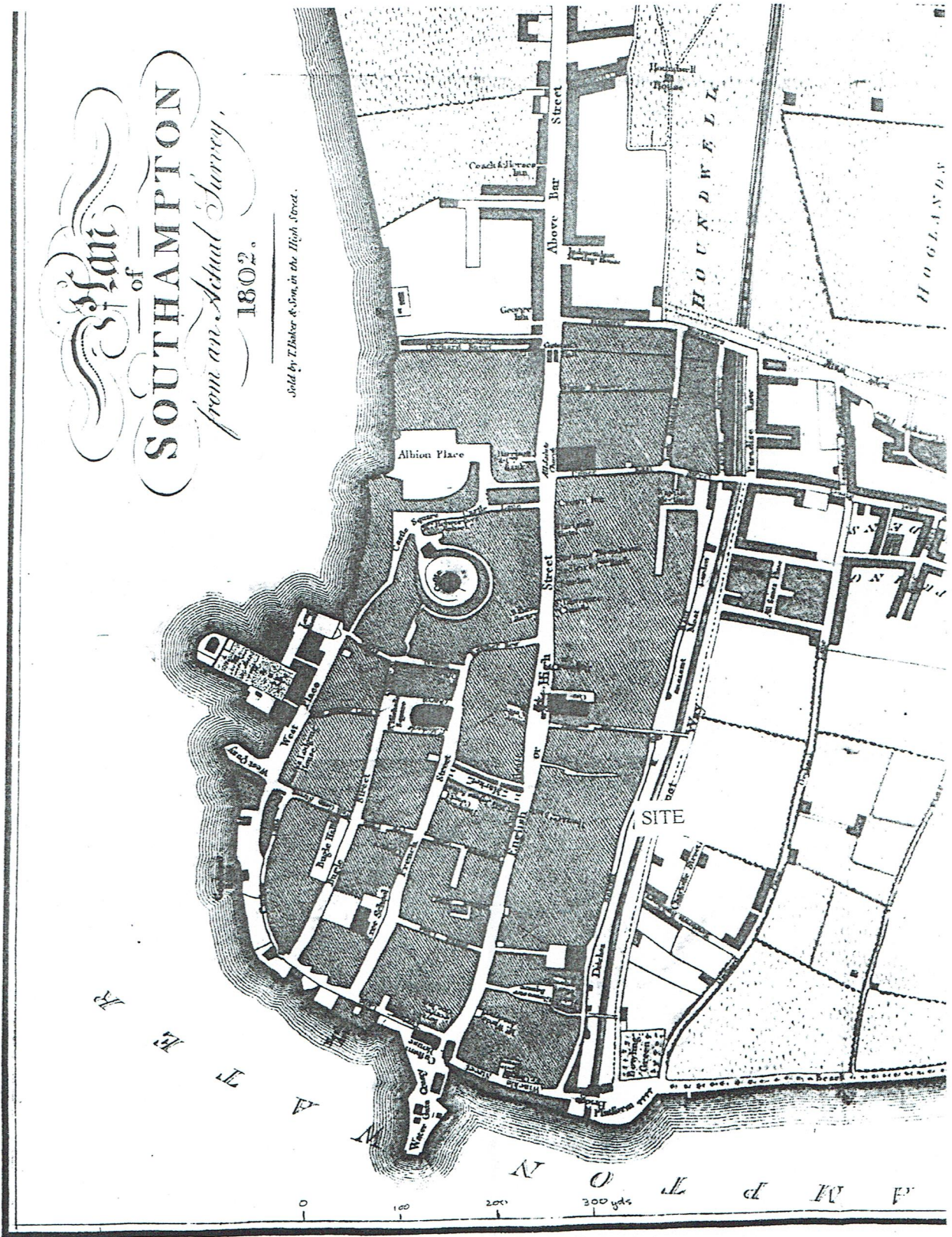


36

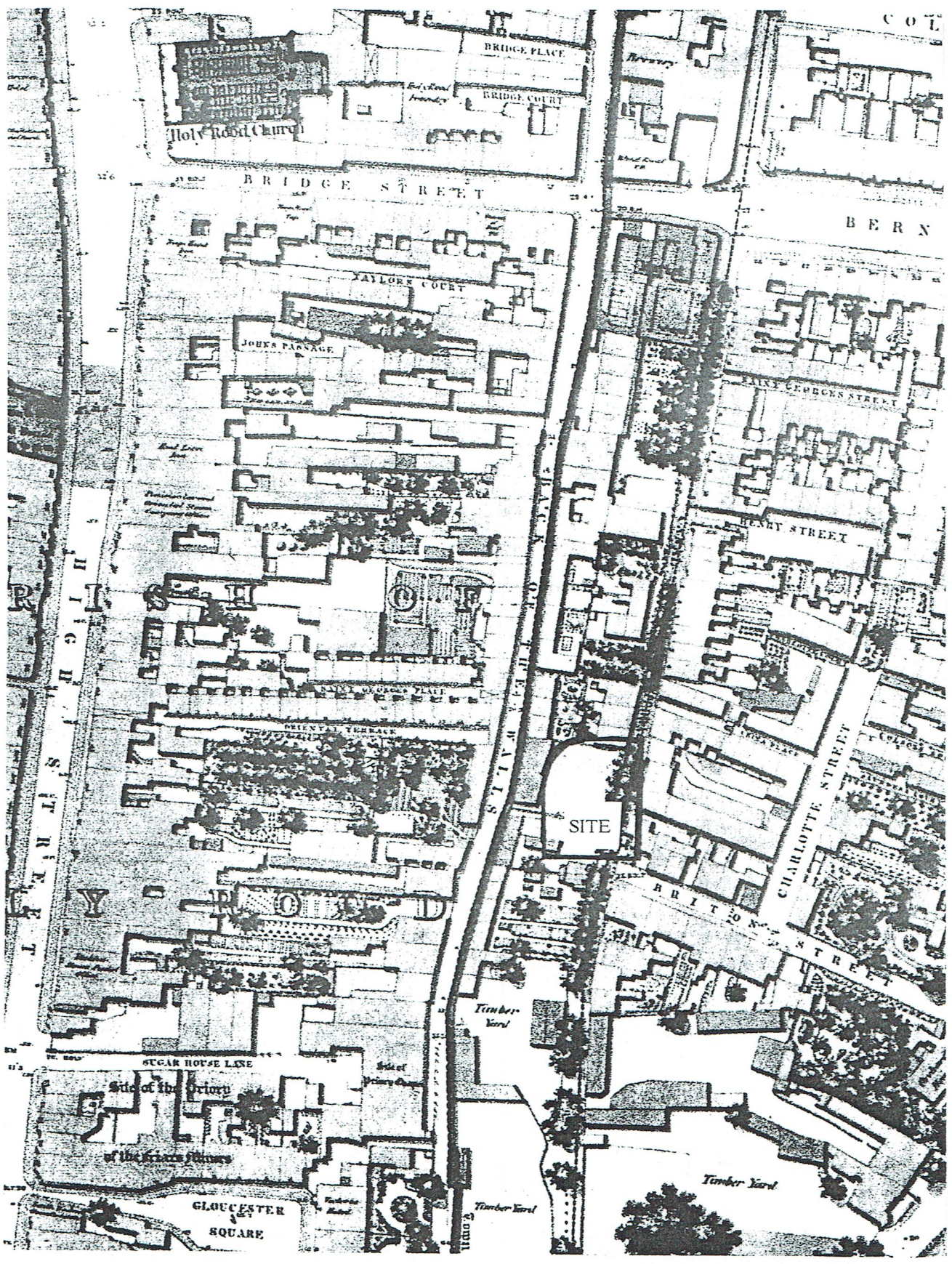
24

12

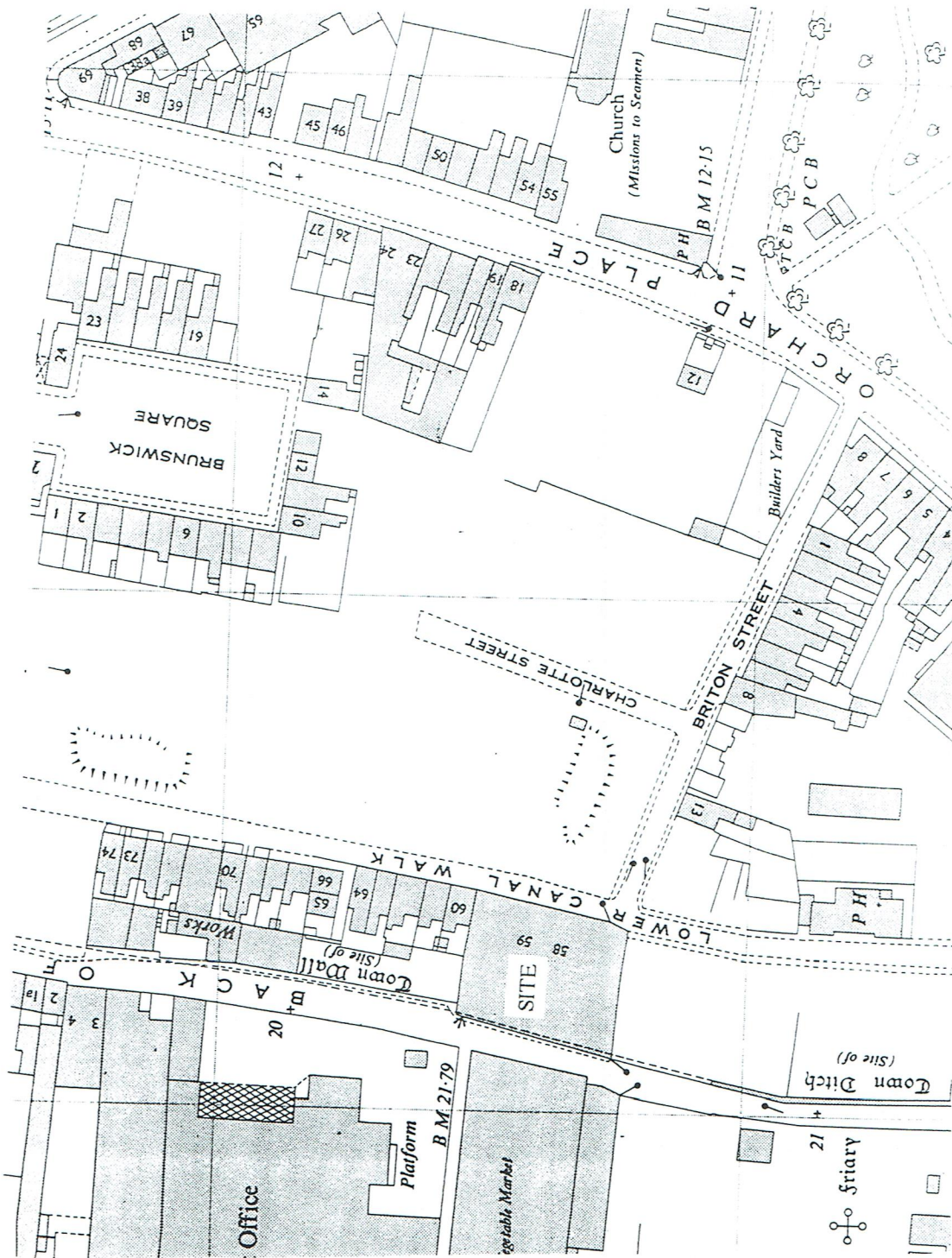
MAP 4 SURVEYOR UNKNOWN 1802 (PUBLISHED BY T.BAKER)



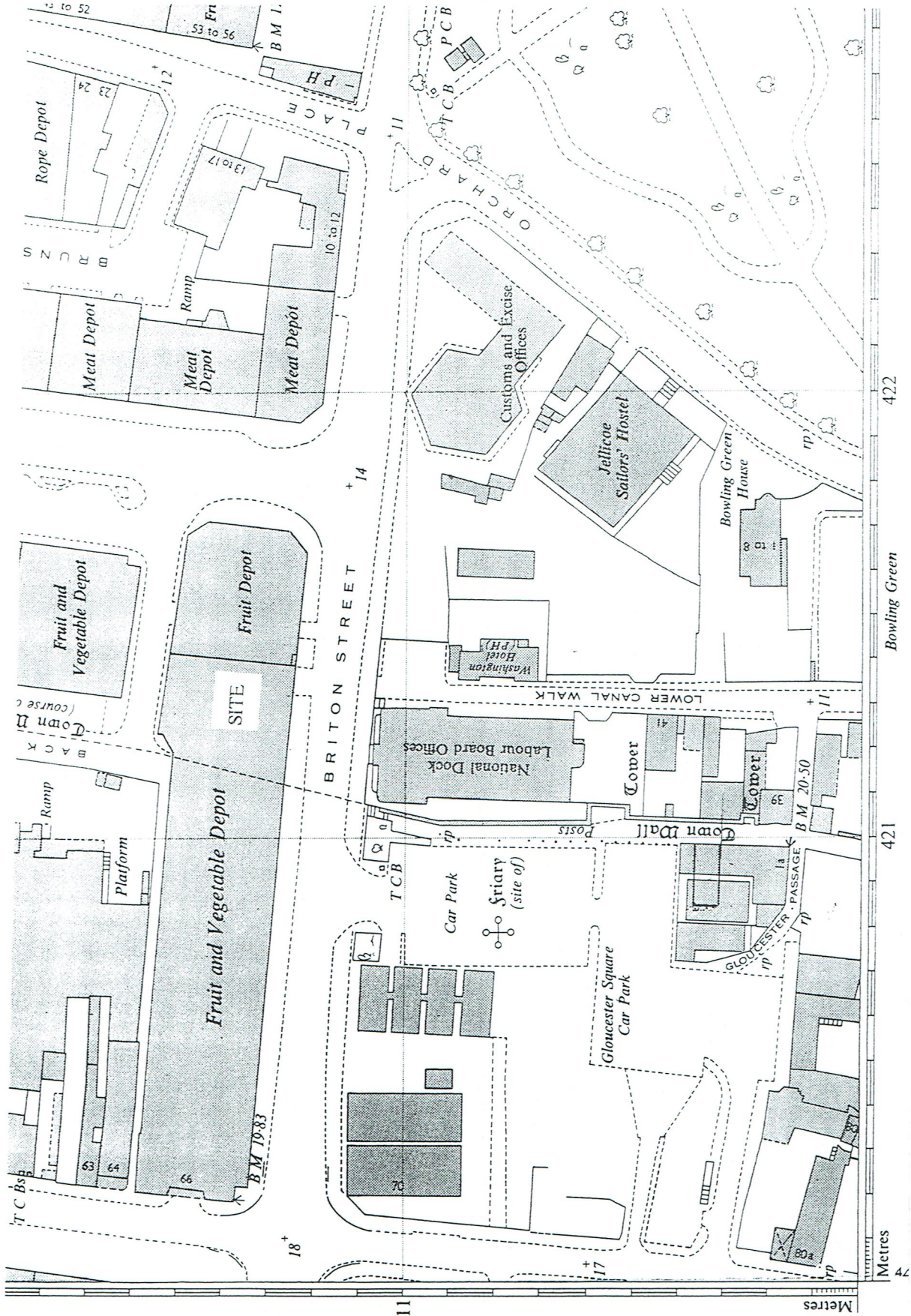
MAP 5 1846 ORDNANCE SURVEY, SCALE 1:1250



MAP 6 1948 ORDNANCE SURVEY, SCALE 1:2500 (SECTION)



MAP 7 1965 ORDNANCE SURVEY, SCALE 1:1250 (SECTION)



3.0 GEOLOGY

- 3.1 Despite no natural *in situ* deposits being uncovered during this programme of archaeological work, substantial riverine terraced gravels, together with salt marsh deposits, have been exposed close to the site. According to Smith (1999:2), an outcrop of the Earnley Sand of the Bracklesham group lies close along the line of the Back of the Walls (lane). Also present are brickearths - probably aeolian in origin.
- 3.2 The Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) classifies the area around the site as 'unsurveyed, mainly urban and industrial areas'. However, soils surrounding Southampton are classified as a 711g WICKAM 3. The soils consist of slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged, fine loamy over clayey and coarse loamy over clayey soils, and similar more permeable soils with slight waterlogging. Some deep, coarse, loamy soils are affected by groundwater. These drift deposits overlie Mesozoic and Tertiary clays and loams. It is probable that the drift geology present outside Southampton is present in and around the site.

4.0 EVALUATION STRATEGY

- 4.1 Two trenches were located within the area of the proposed development and planned at 1:100 using existing digitised service maps and architects' plans. Recording of both trenches in plan and section was at a scale of 1:20. All deposits, features and structures within each trench were drawn and photographed (35mm SLR camera system using monochrome and colour transparency film).
- 4.2 The evaluation of each trench included detailed stratigraphic recording using a context number system (Trench A [001]-[050] and Trench B [101]-[041]). All significant deposits, features and structures were excavated by hand, whilst all overburden, to a depth of approximately 1.2m below existing ground level, was excavated by machine. Each trench was excavated in three phases to a depth of approximately 3.6m. In order to assess the depth of the natural stratigraphy, a series of three sondage pits were excavated to a further depth of 3.9m below existing ground level. The trenching was stepped in order to comply with health and safety criteria.
- Trench A: Phase I measured 17m x 5m x 1.2m;
Phase II measured 15m x 3m x 1.2m; and
Phase III measured 13m x 1m x 1.2m.
- Trench B: Phase I measured 18m x 5m x 1.2m;
Phase II measured 16m x 3m x 1.2m; and
Phase III measured 14m x 1m x 1.2m
- 4.3 All spoil was scanned for artefacts, recorded as unstratified artefacts and labelled unstratified.
- 4.4 Full written and drawn records of all excavated contexts were made in accordance with archaeological practices set out by the IFA and using a multi-context planning system (where applicable).
- 4.5 A single temporary bench mark was established on the site located west of Trench A and B (TBM Value = 6.09m OD). A known Ordnance Survey spot-height of 5.50m OD was located at the junction of Briton Street and High Street. From the TBM, surveying for all three trenches was undertaken.

- 4.6 The site, prior to excavation was a car park - used by construction staff. The northern area of the site was elevated by approximately 1m. This stepping was the remnants of a mid 20th century fruit and vegetable depot, forming part of Southampton's extensive fruit and vegetable market.
- 4.7 The evaluation programme commenced on November 5th and was completed on December 7th 2001. As part of the requirements of the client, all trenches were backfilled.

5.0 TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

- 5.1 This evaluation consisted of two trenches (**Figure 1**). Trench A measured 17m x 5m (and to a maximum depth of 5.15m), Trench B 17m x 4m (and to a maximum depth of 3.6m). Each trench was strategically located following a meeting between Border Archaeology and the monitor Alan Morton (Southampton City Council - Heritage Conservation Unit). All artefacts recovered from the two trenches are catalogued and discussed in Appendix 2.
- 5.2 **TRENCH A (See figures 2 and 3)**
- 5.3 A total of 50 archaeological contexts were identified within Trench A. This trench was excavated by mechanical excavator (and was strictly supervised) initially to a depth of 1.2m. Three sondages were later excavated to a depth of 1.95m below existing ground level in order to ascertain natural deposits. None of the sondages exposed natural deposits.
- 5.4 The initial excavation of this trench exposed two contrasting areas of stratigraphy. The stratigraphy within the western half of the trench consisted of a substantial recent gravel and building debris deposit - a result of recent building clearance. Within the eastern area of the trench, the stratigraphy dated from the early 19th century.
- 5.5 Extending across the trench (and the site) was a tarmacadam surface (001), forming a car park. This surface measured approximately 0.10m in thickness. Underlying (001) and extending across the trench was a sub-base, which consisted of a tightly compacted, pink-to-brown, coarse sand (002) with frequent quantities of angular granite stones; 0.10 in depth. No inclusions were recorded. Underlying (002), and extending across the trench, was further sub-base material (003) which consisted of a tightly compacted, light brown, medium-coursed sandy pea-grit gravel. This deposit had a maximum thickness of 0.12m. Located within the eastern area of the trench, and underlying (003), was further sub-base material (004), consisting of a tightly compacted, mid-brown, coarse sand pea grit gravel. This deposit was similar to (003).
- 5.6 Located within the eastern area of the trench and underlying (004) was a demolition deposit (005). This deposit formed a lower sub-base material for the car park and consisted of a moderately compacted, pinkish-brown, coarse sandy soil with occasional quantities of modern ceramic building material (ceramic building material [CBM] - including 20th century frogged brick and tile) and gravels. This deposit was up to 0.10m thick. Underlying (005) was further 20th century demolition material (006 - 008). This first deposit consisted of a tightly compacted, greyish-to-white, coarse sandy soil with occasional concrete fragments. Underlying (006) and (017) and cut by [018] was further demolition material consisting of a tightly compacted reddish -brown medium-to-coarse sandy soil (007) with frequent rounded pebbles (gravels). Underlying (007) was a tightly compacted, grey-to-white, coarse sandy demolition soil with frequent angular limestone fragments (008).
- 5.7 Located in the eastern-end of the trench and cutting into (005), (007), (008), (011), (012), (014) and (017) was a linear construction trench [009], measuring 2.5m in depth and 5m in length. This cut was oriented east-west. A second cut, oriented north-south, has been allocated a separate context number [020]. Within the construction cut [009] was a 4" cast-iron sewage pipe (010) - oriented north-south. The pipe extends into the east -, west- and south-facing sections (**Plate 1**).

- 5.8 Located within the eastern section of the trench and underlying contexts (003), (006), (007) and (008), and cut by [009] and [018], was a hogging deposit (011). This deposit, forming part of the foundations of the 20th century car park, consisted of a moderate-to-tightly compacted orange-to-brown coarse sandy soil with frequent rounded pebbles (gravels). Underlying context (011) and cut by [009] was further demolition material (012) consisting of a tightly compacted, greyish-white, silty sand with frequent concrete fragments and 20th century CBM (brick). Underlying context (012) was a further demolition deposit (013) consisting of a moderately compacted, mid-brown, coarse, silty soil with occasional rounded pebbles (gravels).
- 5.9 Further 20th century demolition deposits stratigraphically removed included (013), (014) and (015). Underlying context (013) and cut by [020] and abutting (016) was a moderately compacted, black, coarse sandy soil (014) with frequent quantities of 20th century CBM and charcoal/ash fragments. Underlying context (014) and abutting (016) was a tightly compacted, light brown, coarse sand and clayey soil with frequent quantities of CBM, including unfrogged red brick. Three small finds were recovered from this context, which included two copper alloy strips (Item 1, 2), each measuring 30mm x 10 mm. Item 4 was a fragment of worked limestone, which probably forms part of a mortar (bowl).
- 5.10 Within the eastern area of the trench, underlying (012) and abutted by (014) and (015) (and filling cut [033]), was a two-coursed, unfrogged, stretcher-bond, red-brick wall, which forms part of a stanchion base (016) belonging to a 20th century fruit and vegetable depot (**Plate 2**). This wall was oriented east-west. Brick size measured 210mm x 110mm x 60mm. The bricks were bonded by a coarse sandy cement. The wall extended for approximately 5m. Two red-brick plinths were located on the southern side of the wall, each measuring 0.7m (extending from the wall) and 1m in width. Underlying context (015) was a tightly compacted, orange-to-brown clay (022) with no inclusions. This deposit, following along the line of the wall (016), may form a damp proof course. Underlying context (022) was a late 19th - early 20th century reclamation deposit (023) - possibly associated with the backfilling of the canal. This deposit consisted of a loosely compacted, orange-to-yellow, coarse (sandy) clay with occasional CBM and small rounded pebbles. Underlying context [023], and immediately west of a sewage pipe (010), was a series of late 19th/early 20th century reclamation deposits which are associated with the backfilling of the canal; to include contexts (024), (025), (026) and (027). The first deposit consisted of a loosely compacted, mid-brown, coarse sandy soil (024) with frequent quantities of oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*) and mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) which was incorporated into a cinder-ash matrix (**Plate 3**). This was regarded as the same as context (026). Underlying context (024) and extending into the west-facing section was a moderately compacted, orange-to-brown, mottled clayey soil (025) with occasional 20th century CBM. Underlying contexts (024), (025) and (026) was a moderately compacted, orange-to-brown, mottled clayey soil (027) with occasional CBM. This deposit measures 0.22m in thickness.
- 5.11 Located within the eastern area of the trench and cutting into contexts (007), (011) and (035) was a large concave cut [018] which extended into the north- and south-facing sections. This cut, late 20th century in date, formed the edge of a modern dumped CBM deposit associated with recent development adjacent to the site. To the west of this cut and extending across the western and central area of the trench, and underlying contexts (003) and (021), was a tightly compacted, greyish-red, coarse sandy soil (019) with frequent quantities of CBM and concrete fragments. Included within the CBM deposit were a large quantity of modern frogged brick. Underlying (003) was a tightly compacted, greyish-white, coarse

- sandy soil (021) - similar to (019). This deposit contained frequent quantities of 20th century CBM.
- 5.12 Within the eastern part of the trench and extending north-south was a linear cut [010] for a mid 20th century sewage pipe. This construction cut cuts into (014).
- 5.13 Located within the eastern area of the trench, and underlying (038), was a moderately compacted, dark brown, coarse clayey soil (028) with occasional gravels. This small lens measured 50mm in thickness. Underlying (028) was a moderately compacted, dark brown, clayey soil (029) with occasional CBM and gravels. Immediately underlying (029) was a tightly compacted, dark brown, silty clay (030) with occasional quantities of CBM and late Post-Medieval pottery. Underlying context (030) was a tightly compacted, brown-to-black, silty clayey soil (031) with occasional unfrogged red-brick fragments and Post-Medieval pottery. Also recovered from this context was a heavily corroded 19th century penny bearing the head of Queen Victoria. Underlying context (031) was a moderately compacted, dark-brown, silty clayey soil (032) with occasional unfrogged red-brick fragments and Post-Medieval pottery. The above deposits were associated with late 19th century reclamation deposition and were associated with backfilling of the canal (**Plate 4**).
- 5.14 Located either side of wall (016) and a backfilling deposit (034) was a linear construction trench with vertical sides [033]. The length of the cut was around 5m and the width was 0.40m. Located between a red-brick wall (016) and a construction cut [033] was a fill deposit (034) which consisted of a moderately compacted, dark brown, sandy soil with occasional red-brick fragments.
- 5.15 Located at the eastern-end of the trench and cut by context [018] was further evidence of canal and ditch backfilling, in the form of a series of 19th and 20th century deposits. These deposits included contexts (035), (036), (037), (038), (039). The first deposit encountered consisted of a tightly compacted, black coarse clay (035) with occasional CBM and Post-Medieval pottery. Underlying (014) and (035), and cut by (018) and [042], was a tightly compacted, reddish-brown, silty clay (036) with occasional quantities of CBM and Post-Medieval pottery. Context (036) is the same as context (015). Underlying context (036) and cut by [042] was a tightly compacted, light brown, silty clay (037) with occasional quantities of CBM and black slate. Underlying context (037) and cut by [042] was a moderately compacted, black-to-brown, coarse sandy loam (038) with occasional CBM, Post-Medieval pottery and moderate quantities of flint gravels. Underlying (027) and cut by [042] was a tightly compacted, grey-to-black, silty clay (039) with occasional sandstone fragments.
- 5.16 Within the same area, and underlying the above deposits, was a series of slightly earlier backfill deposits which date to the late 18th and early 19th centuries. This first of these contexts consisted of a tightly compacted, greasy, grey-to-black silty clay (040) with occasional CBM and Post-Medieval pottery. This deposit underlies context (039) and is of undetermined depth and extent. Underlying context (040) and located at the base of the trench and incorporating a small (sondage) slot, was a tightly compacted, greasy (organic), black, silty clay (041) with occasional Post-Medieval pottery, including a single Laverstock-type, galena-glazed pot sherd. This deposit was of undetermined depth and extent.
- 5.17 Within the west-facing bulk (in the eastern area of the trench) was evidence of a late Victorian or early 20th century refuse pit [042]. This pit cut, near-vertical in section, cuts through (026), (027), (036) and (039) and measures 1.2m in width, with a depth of 1.33m. Located within the lower section of the pit [042] was a primary 19th/20th century deposit (043) which consisted of a loosely compacted,

dark brown, coarse sandy soil with frequent quantities of ash and occasional slate fragments and Post-Medieval pottery. Overlying (043) was a further deposit (044) which consisted of a loosely compacted, grey-to-brown silty sand. Measuring 0.55m in thickness, this deposit contained frequent quantities of CBM, oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and Post-Medieval pottery. Overlying context (044) was a loosely compacted, black-to-brown coarse sandy soil (045). This deposit, measuring 0.39m in thickness, contained yellow limestone and sandstone masonry fragments. Also recovered from this deposit were the remains of a leather shoe (left), 20th century in date.

- 5.18 Located within the central and western area of the trench and underlying context (019) were further recent reclamation deposits, including contexts (046), (047), (048), (049) and (050). The first of these contexts consisted of a moderately compacted, orange-to-brown coarse clay (046) with occasional quantities of flint, gravels and Post-Medieval pottery. Underlying context (046) was a moderately compacted, mid-brown coarse clay (047) with occasional quantities of Post-Medieval pottery and frequent quantities of flint and pebbles. This deposit measures 0.14m in thickness. Underlying context (047) was a loosely compacted, mid-brown silty clay (048) with frequent quantities of CBM and Post-Medieval pottery. Underlying context (048) was a tightly compacted, orange-brown coarse sandy soil (049) with frequent quantities of flint and gravel. Measuring 0.07m in thickness, this deposit extends into the north, south and west sections. Underlying context (049) was a moderately compacted, black-to-brown silty clay (050) with frequent quantities of CBM and occasional oyster (*Ostrea edulis*).

5.19 TRENCH B (see figures 4 and 5)

- 5.20 A total of 42 archaeological contexts were identified within Trench B. This trench was excavated by mechanical excavator (and was strictly supervised) initially to a depth of 1.2m. Two sondages were later excavated to a depth of 3.6m below existing ground level in order to ascertain archaeological natural deposits. Neither sondage exposed natural deposits. All deposits from this trench dated to the 20th century.
- 5.21 Extending across the trench (and the site) was a tarmacadam surface (100) forming a car park. This surface measured approximately 0.10m in thickness and extended across the site. Underlying context (100) and extending across the trench was a substantial 20th century concrete base (101). Constructed in sections, this structure is probably associated with the ground floor of the fruit and vegetable market building. Each concrete section measured between 0.20m and 0.25m.
- 5.22 Extending across the trench (in all sections), and underlying (101), was a sub-base deposit (102) which consisted of a tightly compacted, pinkish-white coarse sand with frequent stone fragments. This deposit measured 0.10m in thickness. Underlying context (102), and extending across the trench, was a lightly compacted, yellow-brown fine sandy soil (103). This deposit contained no inclusions and formed the primary sub-base for the car park. This deposit measured between 0.05m and 0.15m in thickness. Underlying context (103), and extending across the trench, was a moderately compacted, orange-to-brown coarse sandy soil (104) with frequent quantities of pebbles and flints.
- 5.23 Located within the eastern area of the trench was a rectangular drainage inspection chamber constructed of 20th century frogged red brick (105) (**Plate 6**). Running into this chamber from the north and west were five cast-iron pipes - contexts (106), (107), (108), (109) and (110). All piping entered the inspection chamber

from the north. A further sewage pipe running from the inspection chamber was recorded in Trench A.

- 5.24 Located across trench was a series of late 20th century demolition deposits. These deposits probably relate to the demolition of the fruit and vegetable depot. The first of these demolition layers was context (136) which extended across the southern area of the trench and consisted of a tightly compacted, dark brown, coarse sandy soil with frequent quantities of CBM including frogged and unfrogged red brick and concrete. This deposit supported five cast-iron pipes (106), (107), (108), (109) and (110). Underlying context (136) and recorded in the north- and south-facing sections was a moderately compacted, light brown, coarse clayey soil (112) with occasional creamy mortar flecking. This deposit overlies structures (113), (114), (121) and (122). Located within the central area of the trench and underlying drainage pipes (108) and (109) was a mid-to-late 20th century red-brick footing. This structure was constructed of frogged red brick which was built in the stretcher-bond style. Located within the eastern area of the trench and underlying context (112) and abutting wall (113) was a moderately compacted, black-to-grey silty soil (114) with moderate quantities of CBM and charcoal flecking. Underlying context (112) and abutting wall (113) on the northern side of (113) was a moderately compacted, black-to-grey silty soil (115) with moderate quantities of CBM and charcoal flecking. Located within the central area of the trench and underlying contexts (111) and (112); abutting walls (117) and (135) was a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy soil with frequent quantities of CBM (mainly frogged brick). This rubble spread is associated with the demolition of the former fruit and vegetable depot.
- 5.25 Located in the western area of the trench and underlying (104) was a substantial concrete stanchion or footing (116) which formed part of the former fruit and vegetable depot (**Plate 7**). This structure measured 2.6m x 0.70m x 0.70m in depth.
- 5.26 Located within the central area of the trench and oriented north-south was a red-brick wall (117). This wall extended into the north and south sections and formed part of the under floor complex of the former fruit and vegetable depot, mid-to-late 20th century in date (**Plate 6**). The wall was bonded (with a creamy lime mortar) in the English garden-wall style. The wall was constructed using 15 courses. Associated with this structure and located within the central and western area of the trench and extending into the northern section was a frogged red-brick wall (118) which was partially rendered using a sand cement. The wall was constructed using the stretcher bond and measured 2.1m in length and 0.90m in height. Located between walls (113) and (117) was a moderately compacted, dark brown, coarse clay (120) with occasional quantities of late Post-Medieval CBM and oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*). This deposit can be interpreted as a 20th century demolition deposit. Further demolition deposits were also recorded within this area of the trench. Underlying context (122) was a lightly compacted, yellow-to-brown, coarse sandy soil (121) with frequent quantities of mortar flecking and occasional unfrogged red-brick fragments.
- 5.27 Located within the north-facing section of the trench and underlying context (121) was a lightly compacted, reddish-brown, coarse sandy soil (122) with occasional red-brick fragments (**Plate 8**). This deposit forms a secondary fill to a construction trench [124] for a wall (113). Underlying context (122) was a primary fill (123) which consisted of a moderately compacted, black, coarse sandy soil with occasional CBM and mortar flecking. Located west of wall (133) and filled by contexts (122) and (123) was a linear construction cut [124] measuring 1.4m. The construction trench for wall (133) cuts into contexts (125), (126), (127) and (128). Underlying context (121) was a moderately compacted, black, silty

sandy soil (125) with occasional quantities of CBM. This 20th century reclamation deposit was cut by contexts [124] and [131]. Underlying context (125) and cut by [124] was a further 20th century reclamation deposit consisting of a moderately compacted, mid-brown, colloidal silty clay (126) with moderate quantities of mortar flecking. Underlying context (126) and cut by contexts [124] and [131] was a moderately compacted, black-to-grey, clayey sand (127) with occasional unfrogged red-brick fragments and mortar flecking. Underlying (127) and cut by [124] was a moderately compacted, light brown, coarse sandy soil (128) with occasional unfrogged red-brick fragments and mortar flecking. Immediately underlying context (128) and cut by [131] was a moderately compacted, dark brown, clayey colloidal sand soil (129) with frequent quantities of CBM. Both (128) and (129) are 20th century reclamation deposits, associated with the demolition of the fruit and vegetable depot.

- 5.28 Located within the central area of the trench and filling cut [131] was a tightly compacted, black-to-grey, coarse sandy soil (130) with frequent CBM. This fill deposit is 20th century in date. The construction cut, measuring 1.4m in length and 0.90m in height, cut into contexts (125), (126), (127), (128), (129) and (131). The construction cut was for a mid-to-late 20th century wall forming part of the under floor complex of the fruit and vegetable depot. Underlying context (129), and cut by [131], was a moderately compacted, dark brown, clayey, colloidal sand soil (132) with frequent quantities of CBM. This deposit is identical to context (129). Underlying context (132) and cut by [131] was a moderately compacted, grey-to-brown coarse sandy soil (133) with frequent quantities of mortar flecking. Underlying context (133) and cut by [131] was a lightly compacted, pinkish-white, coarse sandy soil (134) with frequent quantities of CBM and mortar flecking. The above deposits form further 20th century reclamation deposits.
- 5.29 Located within the western end of the trench, underlying contexts (119) and (136) and abutted by (116) and (118), was a concrete block footing (with rectangular void) measuring 2.45m x 2.20m x 1m in height. This structure formed a section of a stanchion base associated with the fruit and vegetable depot.
- 5.30 Located within the western area of the trench was a linear cut. This feature cut context (140) and was filled by (138). It is not known whether this feature was a construction cut. It is of unknown provenance. Cut by [137] was a fill (138) which extended into the northern section and underlay (116). The fill consisted of a tightly compacted, light brown, clayey soil with occasional sandstone fragments. Underlying context (137) and (141), and cut by [137], was a 19th century reclamation deposit which consisted of a tightly compacted, grey-to-black, coarse clayey soil (140), colloidal in form, with occasional oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*) and unfrogged brick fragments.
- 5.31 Located within the western area of the trench and underlying context (136) was a moderately compacted, light brown, coarse clayey soil (139) with occasional creamy mortar flecking. This context is interpreted as a late 20th century demolition deposit and is the same as context (112).
- 5.32 Located at the western area of the trench and underlying context (102) was a tightly compacted, yellow-to-brown, coarse sandy soil (142) with frequent unfrogged red brick and numerous 20th century domestic and industrial CBM. This deposit is a 20th century rubble backfill associated with recent demolition of buildings prior to construction of the car park. Underlying context (142), and measuring 4.2m x 1.6m, was a substantial concrete plinth/base (141). This was associated with the construction of the fruit and vegetable depot. The depth of this structure is not known.

6.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 In summary, this evaluation programme revealed little or no significant deposits, features or structures pertaining to the Medieval ditch. A maximum depth of up to 3.5m was excavated in Trench A and 4.1m in Trench B. At the base of both trenches, late Post-Medieval deposits were exposed. These deposits probably form part of extensive backfilling activity relating to the Medieval ditch and Post-Medieval canal. There were no traces, either in section or plan, of the ditch or canal. Based on the large pottery assemblage, the earliest deposit probably dates from the early-to-mid 19th century.
- 6.2 The artefact assemblage reflects the date of the deposits and features. A total of 442 pottery sherds were recovered. Of these, 435 were from Trench A. Most pottery dates to the late 19th century and early 20th century. The earliest pottery sherd was a galena-glazed Laverstock-type (Type 1) dating from the Late Medieval period and found in context (015) in Trench A. This sherd can be considered residual in context and does not reflect the actual stratigraphy of the trench. Other artefact types included 19th/20th century ceramic building material (CBM), glass, metal and stone. Organic remains included a small domestic animal and mollusca assemblage.
- 6.3 It is the view of Border Archaeology that further archaeological work may be required in the form of a watching brief in the area between the two trenches. Depending on the depth of civil engineering trenching, all lower deposits extending 3m below the existing ground level should be archaeologically monitored.

7.0 COPYRIGHT

- 7.1 Border Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of the report by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- GARNER, M.F. 1994. Watching brief report, 1 Queen's Way, Southampton (SOU 628). Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit.
- GARNER, M.F. 1998. Watching brief at 66 High Street (Pouparts), Southampton (SOU 921). Report **203**. Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit.
- MORTON, A.D. 1990. The Archaeology and Heritage Management Section Annual Report 1990. Southampton City Council.
- PLATT, C. & COLMAN-SMITH, R. 1975. Excavations in Medieval Southampton 1953 - 1969. Volume **1**: The Excavation Reports. Leicester University Press.
- SMITH, M.P. 1999. Desk-based archaeological assessment fro the proposed development site at 57 - 64 High Street, Southampton. Report **261**. Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit.
- WELCH, E. 1966. The Bankrupt Southampton and Salisbury Canal 1795 - 1808. Southampton Papers No. **5**.

8.1 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES CONSULTED

- 1610 John Speed
- 1771 P. Mazell
- 1791 Thomas Milne
- 1800 John Dorell & Son
- 1802 Surveyor Unknown (published by T.Baker - re-published by E.Welch 1964)
- 1846 Ordnance Survey, Scale 1:1250
- 1933 Ordnance Survey, Scale 1:2500 (section)
- 1948 Ordnance Survey, Scale 1:1250 (section)
- 1965 Ordnance Survey, Scale 1:1250 (section)
- 1988 Ordnance Survey Scale: 1:1250 (section)

PLATE 1 RAISED VIEW OF THE EASTERN SECTION OF TRENCH A

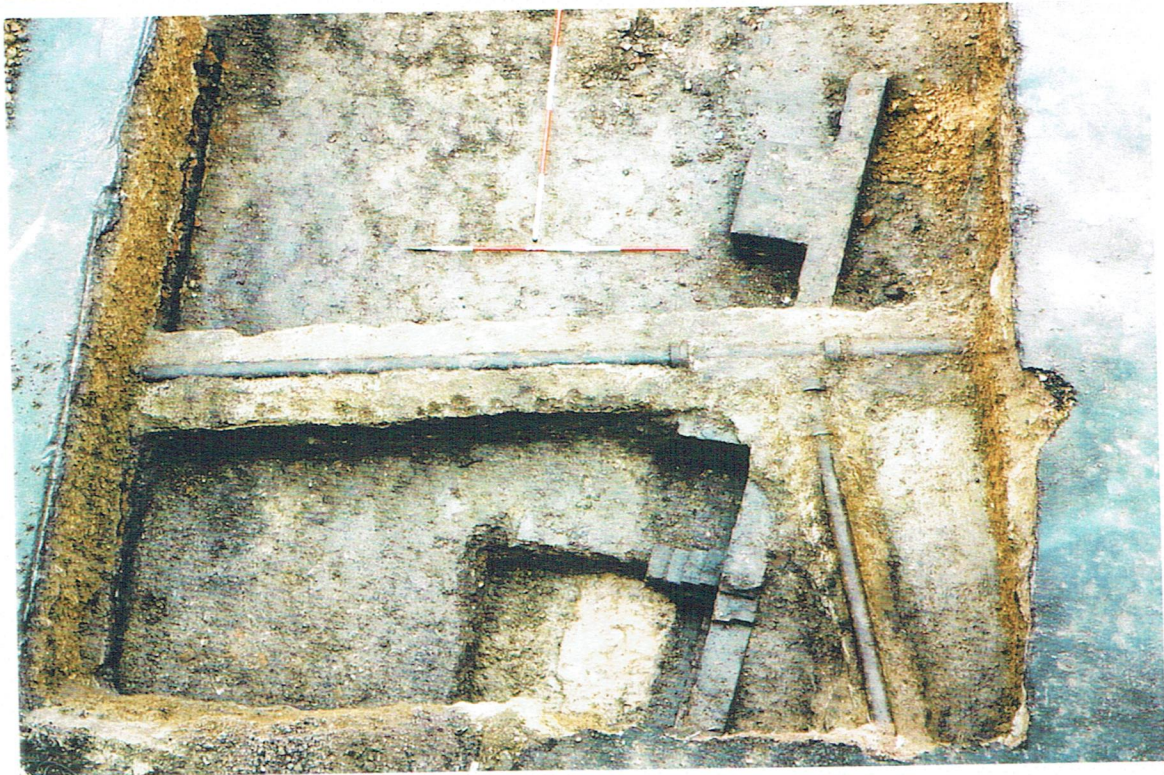


PLATE 2 NORTH-FACING SECTION IN TRENCH A

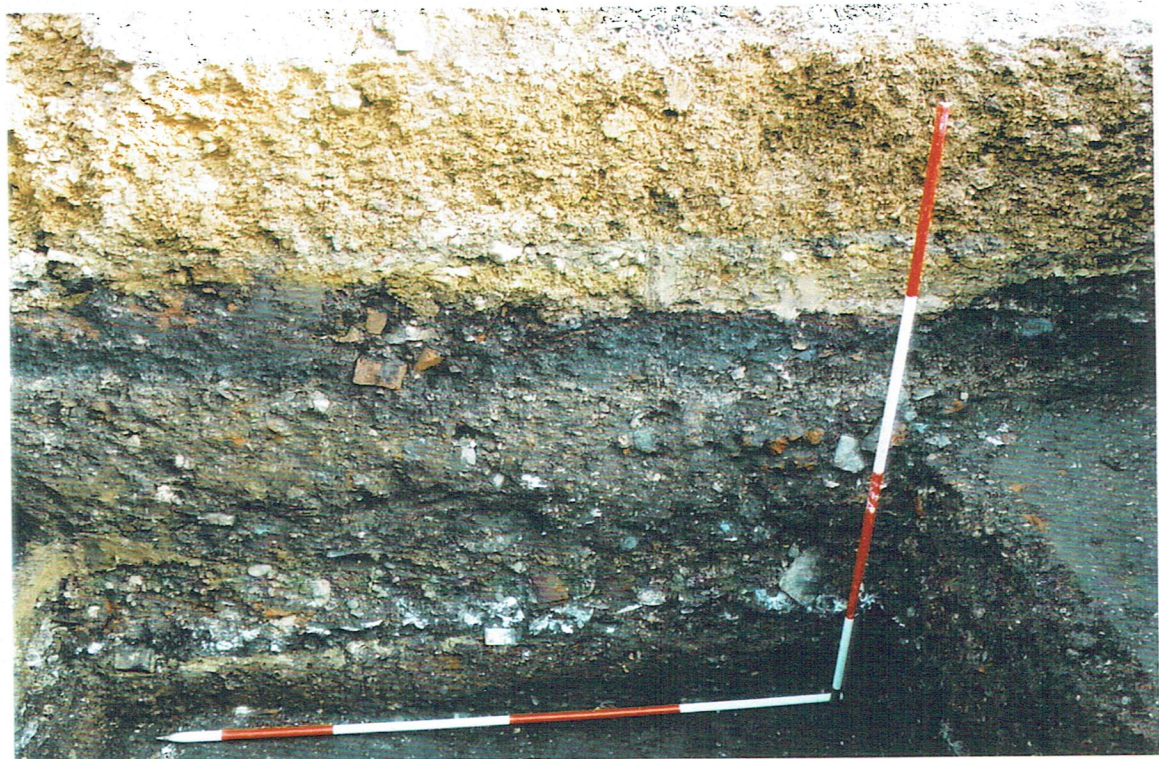


PLATE 3 SOUTH-FACING SECTION OF TRENCH A



PLATE 4 EXPOSED STANCHION BASE IN TRENCH A



PLATE 5 RAISED VIEW OF TRNCH B LOOKING SOUTH-WEST



PLATE 6 VEIW OF EXCAVATED AREAS IN TRENCH B LOOKING SOUTH-EAST



PLATE 7 EXPOSED STANCHION BASE IN TRENCH B-LOOKING EAST



PLATE 8 LATE 20th DEPOSITS IN SECTION OF TRENCH B



APPENDIX 1 - CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

TRENCH A

- CONTEXT [001] Extending across the trench (and the site) was a tarmacadam surface.
- INTERPRETATION: Forming a car parking surface.
- CONTEXT [002] Underlying (001) and extending across the trench was a tightly compacted pink to brown coarse sand.
- INTERPRETATION: Aggregate sub-base for (001).
- CONTEXT [003] Underlying (002) and extending across the site was a tightly compacted light brown medium coursed sandy pea-grit gravel.
- INTERPRETATION: Aggregate sub-base for (001).
- CONTEXT [004] Located within the eastern area of the trench and underlying (003) was a tightly compacted mid brown coarse sand pea grit gravel.
- INTERPRETATION: Aggregate sub-base for (001).
- CONTEXT [005] Located within the eastern area of the trench and underlying [004] was a moderately compacted pinkish-brown coarse sandy soil.
- INTERPRETATION: Demolition deposit, acting a lower sub-base material for car park.
- CONTEXT [006] Underlying (005) and located in the eastern end of the trench was a tightly compacted greyish to white coarse sandy soil.
- INTERPRETATION: mid to late 20th century demolition spread.
- CONTEXT [007] Located in the eastern of the trench and directly underlying (006) and (017) and cut by [018] was a tightly compacted reddish -brown medium to coarse sandy soil.
- INTERPRETATION: Mid to late 20th century demolition spread.
- CONTEXT [008] Underlying (007) was a tightly compacted grey to white coarse sandy soil.
- INTERPRETATION: Mid to late 20th century demolition spread.
- CONTEXT [009] Located in the eastern-end of the trench and cutting into (005), (007), (008), (011), (012), (014) and (017) was a linear cut.
- INTERPRETATION: Cut of construction trench for cast iron sewage pipe (010).
- CONTEXT [010] Located within the construction cut [009] was a cast-iron s pipe - oriented east-west.
- INTERPRETATION: Mains sewage pipe.
- CONTEXT [011] Located within the eastern section of the trench and underlying contexts (003), (006), (007) and (008), and cut by [009] and [018] was a moderate to tightly compacted orange to brown coarse sandy soil.
- INTERPRETATION: Mid to late hogging material for 20th century car park.
- CONTEXT [012] Underlying context (011) and cut by [009] was a tightly compacted greyish-white silty sand.
- INTERPRETATION: Late 20th century demolition deposit.
- CONTEXT [013] Underlying context (012) was a moderately compacted mid-brown coarse silty soil.
- INTERPRETATION: Late 20th century demolition deposit.
- CONTEXT [014] Underlying context (013), cut by [020] and abutting (016) was moderately compacted black coarse sandy soil.
- INTERPRETATION: Late 20th century demolition deposit.
- CONTEXT [015] Underlying context (014) and abutting (016) was a tightly compacted light brown coarse sand and clayey soil with frequent quantities of CBM including unfrogged red brick.
- INTERPRETATION: Late 20th century demolition deposit.

CONTEXT [016]	Located within the eastern area of the trench and underlying (012) and abutted by (014) and (015) (and fills cut [033]) was a two coursed unfrogged stretcher-bond red brick wall.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [017]	Probable stanchion base for a mid 20th century fruit market. Underlying context (003) and cut by [009] was a moderately compacted brown to pink coarse sandy soil.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [018]	Foundation deposit for late 20th century car park - same as (005). Located within the eastern area of the trench and cutting into contexts (007), (011) and (035) was a large cut which extended into the north and south facing sections.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [019]	Concave cut (in section), recently forming the edge of modern dumped CBM material. Extending across the western and central area of the trench and underlying (003) and (021) was a tightly compacted greyish red coarse sandy soil.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [020]	The deposit is the fill for context [018], late 20th century in date. Within the eastern part of the trench and extending north-south was a linear cut for a sewage pipe (010).
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [021]	Construction for mid 20th century sewage pipe. Located within the western area of the trench and underlying (003) was a tightly compacted greyish white coarse sandy soil - similar to (019).
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [022]	Demolition deposit - probably mid to late 20th century in date. Located in the eastern end of the trench and underlying (015) was a tightly compacted orange to brown clay.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [023]	This deposit may form a possible damp proof course for a wall (016). Underlying context (022) was a loosely compacted orange to yellow coarse (sandy) clay.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [024]	Late 19th - early 20th century reclamation deposit - possibly associated with the backfilling of the canal. Underlying context [023], and immediately west of a sewage pipe (010) was loosely compacted mid-brown coarse sandy soil.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [025]	Late 19th century reclamation deposit associated with the backfilling of the canal. Underlying context (024) and extending into the west-facing section was a moderately compacted orange to brown mottled clayey soil.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [026]	Late 19th century reclamation deposit associated with the backfilling of the canal. Underlying context [023] and immediately east of a sewage pipe (010) was loosely compacted mid-brown coarse sandy soil.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [027]	Late 19th century reclamation deposit associated with the backfilling of the canal. Underlying context (024) was a moderately compacted orange to brown mottled clayey soil.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [028]	Late 19th century reclamation deposit associated with the backfilling of the canal. Located within the eastern are of the trench and underlying (038) was a moderately compacted dark brown coarse clayey soil.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [029]	Small lens measuring 50mm in thickness and associated with late 19th century reclamation deposit. Underlying (028) was a moderately compacted dark brown clayey soil.
INTERPRETATION:	Late 19th century reclamation deposit associated with the backfilling of the canal.

- CONTEXT [030] Immediately underlying (029) was a tightly compacted dark brown silty clay.
- INTERPRETATION: Late 19th century reclamation deposit associated with the backfilling of the canal.
- CONTEXT [031] Underlying (030) was a tightly compacted brown to black silty clayey soil.
- INTERPRETATION: Late 19th century reclamation deposit associated with the backfilling of the canal.
- CONTEXT [032] Underlying context (031) was a moderately compacted dark-brown silty clayey soil.
- INTERPRETATION: Late 19th century reclamation deposit associated with the backfilling of the canal.
- CONTEXT [033] Located either side of wall (016) and a backfilling deposit (034) was a linear cut with vertical sides.
- INTERPRETATION: Construction cut for wall (016).
- CONTEXT [034] Located between a red brick wall (016) and a construction cut [033] was a fill deposit which consisted of a moderately compacted dark brown sandy soil.
- INTERPRETATION: Fill of construction trench of wall.
- CONTEXT [035] Located at the eastern end of the trench and cut by [018] was a tightly compacted black coarse clay with occasional CBM and Post-Medieval pottery.
- INTERPRETATION: Late 19th century reclamation deposit associated with the backfilling of the canal.
- CONTEXT [036] Underlying (014) and (035), and cut by (018) and [042] was a tightly compacted reddish brown silty clay with occasional quantities of CBM and Post-Medieval pottery.
- INTERPRETATION: Late 19th century reclamation deposit associated with the backfilling of the canal (same as context (015)).
- CONTEXT [037] Underlying context (036) and cut by [042] was a tightly compacted light brown silty clay.
- INTERPRETATION: Late 19th century reclamation deposit associated with the backfilling of the canal.
- CONTEXT [038] Underlying context (037) and cut by [042] was a moderately compacted black to brown coarse sandy loam.
- INTERPRETATION: Late 19th century reclamation deposit associated with the backfilling of the canal.
- CONTEXT [039] Underlying (027) and cut by [042] was a tightly compacted grey to black silty clay with occasional sandstone fragments.
- INTERPRETATION: 18th/19th century reclamation deposit associated with the backfilling of the canal.
- CONTEXT [040] Located within the eastern area was a tightly compacted greasy grey to black silty clay with occasional CBM and Post-Medieval pottery.
- INTERPRETATION: 18th/19th century reclamation deposit associated with the backfilling of the canal.
- CONTEXT [041] Located at the base of the trench within the eastern area (incorporated into a slot) was a tightly compacted greasy (organic) black silty clay.
- INTERPRETATION: 18th/19th century reclamation deposit associated with the backfilling of the canal.
- CONTEXT [042] Located within the west-facing bulk (in the eastern area of the trench) was a section of a small pit-cut [042].
- INTERPRETATION: Cut of late Victorian early 20th century refuse pit.

CONTEXT [043]	Located within the lower section of the pit [042] was a deposit which consisted of a loosely compacted dark brown coarse sandy soil.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [044]	Primary fill of 19th/20th century pit [042]. Overlying (043) was a further fill deposit which consisted of a loosely compacted grey to brown silty sand.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [045]	Deposit from 19th/20th century pit [042]. Overlying context (044) was a loosely compacted black to brown coarse sandy soil.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [046]	Upper fill of 19th/20th century pit Located within the central and western area of the trench and underlying context (019) was a moderately compacted orange to brown coarse clay.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [047]	20th century reclamation deposit. Underlying context (046) was a moderately compacted mid-brown coarse clay.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [048]	20th century reclamation deposit.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [049]	Underlying context (047) was a loosely compacted mid-brown silty clay. 20th century reclamation deposit. Underlying context (048) was a tightly compacted orange-brown coarse sandy soil.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [050]	20th century reclamation deposit. Underlying context (049) was moderately compacted black to brown silty clay.
INTERPRETATION:	20th century reclamation deposit.

TRENCH B

CONTEXT [100]	Extending across the trench (and the site) was a tarmacadam surface.
INTERPRETATION:	Forming a car parking surface.
CONTEXT [101]	Underlying context (100) and extending across the trench was a substantial concrete base.
INTERPRETATION:	Concrete floor of market, mid to late 20th century in date.
CONTEXT [102]	Extending across the trench (in all sections) and underlying (103) was a tightly compacted pinkish-white coarse sand.
INTERPRETATION:	Sub-base material for tarmacadam car park surface.
CONTEXT [103]	Underlying context (102) and extending across the trench was a lightly compacted yellow-brown fine sandy soil.
INTERPRETATION:	Primary sub-base material for tarmacadam car park surface.
CONTEXT [104]	Underlying context (103) and extending across the trench was a moderately compacted orange to brown coarse sandy soil.
INTERPRETATION:	Reclamation deposit, late 20th century in date.
CONTEXT [105]	Located within the eastern area of the trench was a rectangular drainage inspection chamber constructed of 20th century frogged red brick.
INTERPRETATION:	Mid to late 20th century brick lined inspection chamber.
CONTEXT [106]	Located within the eastern area of the trench and immediately underlying context (104) was a cast-iron pipe.
INTERPRETATION:	Mid to late 20th century sewage pipe.
CONTEXT [107]	Located within the eastern area of the trench and immediately underlying context (104) was a cast-iron pipe.
INTERPRETATION:	Mid to late 20th century sewage pipe.
CONTEXT [108]	Located within the eastern area of the trench and immediately underlying context (104) was a cast-iron pipe.
INTERPRETATION:	Mid to late 20th century sewage pipe.
CONTEXT [109]	Located within the eastern area of the trench and immediately underlying context (104) was a cast-iron pipe.
INTERPRETATION:	Mid to late 20th century sewage pipe.
CONTEXT [110]	Located within the eastern area of the trench and immediately underlying context (104) was a cast-iron pipe.
INTERPRETATION:	Mid to late 20th century sewage pipe.
CONTEXT [111]	Located within the eastern section of the trench and recorded in the north and south facing sections was a series of concrete 'deposits'.
INTERPRETATION:	Forming part of the demolition of immediate area - late 20th century in date.
CONTEXT [112]	Underlying context (136) and recorded in the north- and south-facing sections was a moderately compacted light brown coarse clayey soil.
INTERPRETATION:	Demolition deposit, late 20th century in date.
CONTEXT [113]	Located within the central area of the trench and underlying drainage pipes (108) and (109) was a section of an extensive brick footing.
INTERPRETATION:	Mid to late 20th century footing, probably associated with the fruit and vegetable market.
CONTEXT [114]	Located within the eastern area of the trench and underlying context (112) and abutting wall (113) was a moderately compacted black to grey silty soil.
INTERPRETATION:	Demolition deposit associated with wall (113). Same as (115).

- CONTEXT [115] Located within the eastern area of the trench and underlying context (112) and abutting wall (113) on the northern side of (113) was a moderately compacted black to grey silty soil.
- INTERPRETATION:
CONTEXT [116] Demolition deposit associated with wall (113). Same as (114).
Located in the western area of the trench and underlying (104) was a substantial concrete stanchion (or footing).
- INTERPRETATION:
CONTEXT [117] Stanchion footing for former fruit and vegetable depot.
Located within the central area of the trench and oriented north-south was a red brick wall.
- INTERPRETATION:
CONTEXT [118] This wall forms part of the under floor complex of the fruit and vegetable depot, mid to late 20th century in date.
Located within the central and western area of the trench and extending into the northern section was a frogged red brick wall which was partially rendered using a sand cement.
- INTERPRETATION:
CONTEXT [119] This wall section forms part of the under floor complex of the fruit and vegetable depot, mid to late 20th century in date.
Located within the central area of the trench and underlying contexts (111) and (112); abutting walls (117) and (135) was a tightly compacted reddish brown sandy soil.
- INTERPRETATION:
CONTEXT [120] Probable rubble backfill associated with demolition of the fruit and vegetable depot.
Located between walls (113) and (117) was a moderately compacted dark brown coarse clay.
- INTERPRETATION:
CONTEXT [121] 19th/20th century reclamation deposit.
Located within the central area of the site and underlying context (122) was a lightly compacted yellow to brown coarse sandy soil.
- INTERPRETATION:
CONTEXT [122] 19th/20th century reclamation deposit.
Located within the north-facing section of the trench and underlying context (122) was a lightly compacted reddish brown coarse sandy soil.
- INTERPRETATION:
CONTEXT [123] Secondary fill of construction trench (124).
Underlying context (122) was a moderately compacted black coarse sandy soil.
- INTERPRETATION:
CONTEXT [124] Primary fill of construction trench (124).
Located west of wall (133) and filled by contexts (122) and (123) was a linear construction cut.
- INTERPRETATION:
CONTEXT [125] Construction cut for wall (133).
Located within the central part of the trench and underlying context (121) was a moderately compacted black silty sandy soil.
- INTERPRETATION:
CONTEXT [126] 20th century reclamation deposit.
Underlying context (125) and cut by [124] was a moderately compacted mid-brown colloidal silty clay.
- INTERPRETATION:
CONTEXT [127] 20th century reclamation deposit.
Underlying context (126) and cut by contexts [124] and [131] was a moderately compacted black to grey clayey sand.
- INTERPRETATION:
CONTEXT [128] 20th century reclamation deposit.
Underlying (127) and cut by [124] was a moderately compacted light brown coarse sandy soil.
- INTERPRETATION:
CONTEXT [129] 20th century reclamation deposit.
Underlying context (128) and cut by [131] was a moderately compacted dark brown clayey colloidal sand soil.
- INTERPRETATION:
CONTEXT [130] 20th century reclamation deposit.

CONTEXT [130]	Located within the central area of the trench and filling cut [131] was a tightly compacted black to grey coarse sandy soil.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [131]	fill of construction cut [131], 20th century in date.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [132]	Located in the central area of the trench is a construction cut measuring 1.4m in length and 0.90m in height.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [133]	Construction cut for mid to late 20th century wall forming part of the under floor complex of the fruit and vegetable depot.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [134]	Underlying context (129) and cut by [131] was a moderately compacted dark brown clayey colloidal sand soil.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [135]	20th century reclamation deposit.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [136]	Underlying context (132) and cut by [131] was a moderately compacted grey to brown coarse sandy soil.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [137]	20th century reclamation deposit.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [138]	Underlying context (133) and cut by [131] was a lightly compacted pinkish white coarse sandy soil.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [139]	20th century reclamation deposit.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [140]	Located within the western end of the trench and underlying contexts (119) and (136); abutted by (116) and (118) was a concrete block footing.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [141]	Forming a section of a stanchion base associated with the fruit and vegetable depot.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [142]	Extending across the southern area of the trench was a tightly compacted dark brown coarse sandy soil with frequent quantities of CBM including frogged, unfrogged red brick and concrete.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [143]	20th century reclamation deposit.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [144]	Located within the western area of the trench was a linear cut. This feature cut context (140) and is filled by (138).
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [145]	Feature of unknown provenance.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [146]	Cut by [137] was a fill which extends into the northern section and underlies (116). The fill consists of a tightly compacted light brown clayey soil.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [147]	Fill of cut [137] - unknown date and provenance.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [148]	Located within the western area of the trench and underlying context (136) was a moderately compacted light brown coarse clayey soil.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [149]	Demolition deposit, late 20th century in date.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [150]	Underlying context (137) and (141); cut by [137] was a tightly compacted grey to black coarse clayey soil.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [151]	19th century reclamation deposit.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [152]	Underlying context (142) and measuring 4.2m x 1.6m was a substantial concrete plinth/base.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [153]	Concrete plinth or base associated with the construction of the fruit and vegetable depot.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [154]	Located at the western area of the trench and underlying context (102) was a tightly compacted yellow to brown coarse sandy soil.
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [155]	20th century rubble backfill associated with recent demolition of buildings prior to construction of car park.

APPENDIX 2 - ARTEFACT ANALYSIS BY STUART WHATLEY

POTTERY- POT. MATERIAL GROUP 3 INTRODUCTION

The pottery was examined using x 20 magnification then divided into the 17 different fabric types. The type series were then quantified by a sherd count and sherd weight (in grams). Notes were then taken on each type series in regard to colour, glaze or non glazing, on production methods (wheel-thrown or hand-made), firing techniques (oxidised or reduced firing methods) and the inclusions.

FABRIC TYPE SERIES

- Type 1.** Buff fabric with white mica and grog inclusions. Lead apple green glaze on exterior, and well fired in oxidised conditions. Probably late Medieval. Handle, probably from an earthenware jug. Wheel-thrown. possibly Laverstock type. (McCarthy & Brooks 1988:388).
- Type 2.** Red fabric with shell inclusions. Black metallic glaze on interior and exterior with horizontal ribs. Wheel-thrown. Possible Cistercian Upright Cup. 16th-17th Century (Goode & Russett. 1987:37)
- Type 3.** Light grey fabric, white mica inclusions. Cobalt blue (blauwerk). Salt glazed. Westervald Stoneware tankard/drinking vessel. Wheel-thrown. Early 18th Century (Hurst et al. 1989:222).
- Type 4.** Buff fabric. White glazed tableware in cups, plates and saucers. White ware creamware c.1750's onwards (Draper. 1984:47). Wheel-thrown. Well fired with some pieces containing lustre.
- Type 5.** Buff fabric. White glazed tableware with forms such as cups, plates and saucers with cobalt blue transfer paintings in Chinese Willow pattern. Creamware. Wheel-thrown.
- Type 6.** Buff fabric. White glazed tableware with purple transfer paintings in Chinese Willow pattern. Creamware. Wheel-thrown.
- Type 7.** Buff fabric. White glazed tableware with orange transfer paintings in Chinese Willow pattern. Creamware. Wheel-thrown.
- Type 8.** Buff fabric. Polychrome tableware. Creamware glazed with various coloured borders and designs. Wheel-thrown.
- Type 9.** Buff fabric. Polychrome transfer tableware. Two designs split between c.024, c.025 and c.030. One vessel featured a 'Bridge design with the words '.....1793, opened August 9th 1790'. The second vessel showed a 'Family picture' of lady with two children with house in landscape background. Cup with writing.. Salis, [s]weet, oh swe[et]. There two hearts in un[ison]. But the pain of separa[tion], mingles bitter with[u]. Wheel-thrown containing lustre on the white glaze. Forms include cups and saucers.
- Type 10.** Red fabric with very infrequent shell inclusions. Unglazed. Wheel-thrown. Storage vessel and jug forms. 18th Century onwards.
- Type 11.** Pink to Buff fabric with shell and white mica inclusions. Olive green to mid green lead glaze. Coarse domestic earthenware in storage vessel and jug forms. Wheel-thrown. First fired in oxidised conditions then placed in reduced conditions after the glaze was added. 18th- mid 20th Centuries (McCarthy & Brooks. 1988:37). From Verwood, Dorset.

Type 12. Red fabric with shell inclusions and voids. Brown lead glaze on internal of vessels. Coarse earthenware storage vessels. Wheel-thrown. Staffordshire type. 18th Century onwards

Type 13. Red fabric with yellow streaks with black mica and void inclusions. Black glaze on inside and upper area of the external side of the vessels. Coarse domestic earthenware. Wheel-thrown storage vessels and jar forms. Staffordshire type. 18th Century onwards.

Type 14. Buff fabric with red haematite streaks. Pale yellow lead glaze with red slip streaks. Earthenware dish/plate replicating earlier tin-glazed earthenwares. Wheel-thrown. Probably either Bristol (BPT 100/101) or Staffordshire type. 18th Century onwards.

Type 15. Red fabric with shell, white mica and pebble inclusions. Yellow lead glaze with brown slip sgraffito decoration. Wheel-thrown. Staffordshire type. 18th Century onwards.

Type 16. Dark grey vitrified fabric with brown-to-mottled tan glaze. Mottled surface from salt glazing. Wheel-thrown stoneware. Drinking vessel and bottle forms. 18th Century onwards (Draper. 1984:33-4).

Type 17. Light grey vitrified fabric with brown glaze. Wheel-thrown stoneware. Drinking vessel and Storage vessel forms. 18th Century onwards (Draper. 1984:33-4).

TABLE 1 QUANTIFICATION OF TYPE SERIES BY SHERD COUNT AND WEIGHT (in gm)

CONTEXT		TRENCH A - CONTEXTS (002) - (041)															Tr. B	Total
FABRIC TYPE		c002	c015	c024	c025	c026	c027	c028	c029	c030	c031	c032	c035	c041	c120			
1	sherd count	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	sherd weight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51gm	
2	sherd count	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	sherd weight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10gm	
3	sherd count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	sherd weight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18gm	
4	sherd count	1	26	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	
	sherd weight	4	570	280	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1074gm	
5	sherd count	0	40	25	30	5	0	0	9	49	0	48	0	0	5	0	117	
	sherd weight	0	523	493	454	139	0	0	2	5	1	6	0	0	3	0	1752gm	
6	sherd count	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	15	20	10	51	0	0	47	0	5	
	sherd weight	0	0	0	28	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69gm	
7	sherd count	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
	sherd weight	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31gm	
8	sherd count	0	9	8	12	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	40	
	sherd weight	0	134	160	284	0	0	0	0	63	0	85	0	0	1	0	828gm	
9	sherd count	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	14	
	sherd weight	0	0	73	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147gm	
10	sherd count	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
	sherd weight	0	74	0	36	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137gm	
11	sherd count	1	32	21	14	2	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	
	sherd weight	85	1533	1204	492	76	0	0	1	16	1	4	6	2	1	0	4984gm	
12	sherd count	0	10	5	8	0	0	0	20	1105	26	132	184	66	29	1	25	
	sherd weight	0	431	493	902	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2514gm	
13	sherd count	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	493	0	0	0	0	0	2	
	sherd weight	0	0	2863	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2863gm	
14	sherd count	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
	sherd weight	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49gm	
15	sherd count	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
	sherd weight	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	89gm	
16	sherd count	0	22	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	
	sherd weight	0	890	172	56	0	0	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	1229gm	
17	sherd count	0	0	4	23	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	
	sherd weight	0	95	1138	88	120	234	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	1747gm	

DISCUSSION

The assemblage contained 442 sherds, weighing 17,592gm and including three sherds predating the mid 18th century. These include a 13th century jug handle (c.015), possibly from Laverstock, a body shard of possible Cistercian ware (c.030) dating to the mid 16th-17th Century and a rim of a Westerwald tankard/drinking cup (c.015) from the early 18th Century. The rest of the assemblage dates from the Post-Medieval and Industrial periods (mid 18th Century to 20th Century) and consists of domestic wares and fine tablewares. The main types were creamwares, glazed and unglazed earthenwares and stonewares produced from local kilns, and imported from Bristol, Staffordshire, Verwood in Dorset and the industrial heartland in the north of England. The dating of the pottery types and forms is largely irrelevant for the excavation, as the site was found to be a refuse dump with pieces of pottery from the same vessels retrieved from many contexts in the stratigraphic record. The assemblage is largely representative of a domestic household in the last two centuries with a mixture of tableware for fine occasions and storage vessels for everyday use.

The creamwares were well fired tablewares in the form of cups, dishes and plates and were represented by white wares, transfer wares (in blue, orange and purple printed designs), polychrome wares and hand-painted polychrome wares. There were 235 sherds weighing 3,901gm, which constituted 53% of the total number of sherds and 22% of the total weight. The most common type of creamware was the blue transfer printed wares which constituted 26% of the total amount of sherds and 10% of the total weight. They featured willow patterns in cobalt blue replicating the Chinese-style paintings found on porcelain. The forms were cups, plates and saucers, mostly well manufactured.

The earthenwares consisted of lead-glazed and un-glazed domestic storage vessels from Staffordshire and Verwood and tin-glazed finewares replicating sgraffitto-type plates and dishes, possibly from the 17th Century. There were 143 sherds, weighing 10,697gm, which represent 32% of the total amount and 61% of the total weight. The sherds were fired in oxidised conditions with evidence of reduced firing after the glazes had been added.

The stonewares were represented by brown wares, salt-glazed brown wares and the Westervald sherd (mentioned previously) in the forms of bottles and beakers/drinking vessels. The assemblage contained 64 pieces of stoneware weighing 2,994gm, which constituted 15% of the total amount and 17% of the total weight. The stonewares were found to have been fired in oxidised conditions.

CLAY PIPES. MATERIAL GROUP 3

There were 16 pieces of clay pipe recovered weighing 68gm. The assemblage contained three bowls and 13 pieces of stem. Only the bowls could be relatively dated as the stems did not contain any 'maker stamps' or decoration. The bowl in c.015 contained vine-leaf decoration on the upper and lower mould line, which was common in the early-mid 19th Century. Very similar clay pipes and associated kiln furniture were retrieved from the Wellington road, Bristol, excavation dating to the mid 19th Century. (Beckley. 1999. 89-91). The two other bowls in c.024 and c.120 can be loosely dated to the 18th Century from the typology. The spouts were broken so no further analysis could be carried out. The assemblage loosely dates from the late 16th Century-early 20th Century.

TRENCH A

c.015: (29gm)	7 stems and 1 bowl with vine leaf decoration.
c.024: (21gm).	1 18th Century style bowl and 4 plain stems.
c.025: (9gm).	2 plain stems.
c.032: (3gm).	1 plain stem.

TRENCH B

c.120: (6gm).	1 18th Century style bowl.
---------------	----------------------------

OYSTER SHELL. MATERIAL GROUP 9

Twenty three oyster shells (sp. *Ostrea edulis*) were recovered weighing 1,692gm providing evidence of diet in Southampton.

TRENCH A

c.002: (76gm)	1 shell.
c.015: (1,616gm)	22 shells
c.024: (1,573gm)	20 shells
c.44: (153gm)	4 shells
c.50: (306gm)	8 shells
c.120: (62gm)	1 shell
c.140: (458gm)	9 shells

GLASS. MATERIAL GROUP 4

Twenty-five sherds of glass were retrieved, all dating to the Post-Medieval and Industrial periods. The assemblage contained 23 bottle sherds and two window-glass sherds weighing 1,425gm.

TRENCH A

c.002: (6gm)	1 shard of Aquamarine frosted window glass.
c.015: (681gm)	14 sherds. 9 sherds of black bottle glass all belonging to the same vessel (441gm). 5 sherds of green wine bottle glass from the same vessel (240gm).
c.024: (197gm)	4 sherds of bottle glass. 1 dark green bottle mouth (117gm), 1 greenish brown body sherd (2gm), 1 translucent base with green tint (20gm). 1 translucent bottle mouth (58gm).
c.025: (97gm)	2 sherds. 1 dark green bottle body sherd (40gm). 1 light blue octagonal bottle base (57gm).
c.030: (444gm)	3 sherds. 1 light green bottle mouth shard (40gm). 2 greenish brown body sherds of a wine bottle (404gm).

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS - GROUP 3

A total of 39 pieces of ceramic building material was collected consisting of 33 pieces of roof tile and six pieces of brick. Only one artefact was pre-AD1800, a piece of late Medieval green-glazed roof tile in c.015. The assemblage weighed 7,331gm.

TRENCH A

c.002 (4gm)	1 shard of modern roof tile. Light red fabric with shell inclusions. Grooves on one side.
c.015 (1,930gm)	18 pieces of roof tile and 3 pieces of bricks Roof tile. 1 orange fabric with moderate shell and haematite inclusions (68gm). 1 orange fabric with moderate shell and grog inclusions (191gm). 2 red fabric tiles with a grey interior. Infrequent limestone and shell inclusions (200gm). 1 Medieval green glazed roof tile (60gm). Reddish brown fabric with grey interior. Grog and white mica inclusions. 3 orange fabric roof tiles with infrequent grog inclusions (412gm). 6 orange- red fabrics weighing 475gm with grog and haematite inclusions, of which 3 contain circular nail holes. 2 orange fabric roof tiles weighing 300gm with an interior grey fabric containing moderate amounts of shell and pebble inclusions. Linear grooves on one side. 1 buff yellow roof tile weighing 82gm with linear grooves on one side. 1 bright yellow fabric roof tile with linear grooves and pebble inclusions. Weighs 138gm.

- (2,245gm) Bricks. 1 brown fabric with frequent shell inclusions and a purple discolouration surrounding metal fused on the surface (1,099gm). 2 purple bricks with a black interior. Moderate amount of voids (1,146gm).
- c.024 (1,253gm) 10 pieces of roof tile and 1 brick.
1 modern slightly curved orange- red roof tile. Contains frequent haematite and shell and infrequent grog inclusions and weighs 335gm. 1 curved orange tile weighing 125gm with a red interior containing white mica inclusions. 6 orange roof tiles weighing 724gm with small voids and white mica inclusions. 1 orange fabric roof tile with grog inclusions and voids weighing 69gm.
- (531gm) 1 orange fabric brick with moderate haematite and pebble inclusions. Infrequent white mica inclusions.
- c.025 (172gm) 3 red-orange fabric roof tiles, of which 2 contain nail holes.
- c.030 (1,050gm) 2 bricks. 1 orange fabric with frequent voids, shell and haematite inclusions (282gm). 1 orange brown fabric with a red interior (768gm). Infrequent voids and frequent limestone inclusions.
- TRENCH B
- c.120 (146gm) 1 orange-red modern roof tile with infrequent pebble inclusions. Contains a circular nail hole.

ANIMAL BONE. MATERIAL GROUP 8

A total of 22 pieces of animal bone was retrieved from Trenches A and B weighing 226 gm. The collection represented an atypical domestic animal assemblage. The bones were well preserved and were most likely modern in date.

TRENCH A

- c.015 (78gm) 4 ruminant bones which include a rib bone, a scapula, a tibia and a molar tooth. 3 poultry tibia. Two cattle bones (Bos Taurus dom.) which include 1 pelvis and 1 molar tooth. 1 unidentifiable bone.
- c.024 (36gm) 1 ruminant rib bone. 3 cattle bones (Bos Taurus dom.) which include 1 rib bone, 1 tibia and 1 unidentifiable cattle bone.
- c.025 (74gm) 1 pig fibula (sp. Suidae). 1 chicken wing bone. 1 lower jaw from a dog. 1 unidentifiable bone.
- c.027 (8gm) 1 chicken tibia.
- c.030 (24gm) 1 ruminant tibia (possibly Ovis aries). 1 poultry unidentifiable bone.

TRENCH B

- c.120 (6gm) 1 chicken fibula.

ITEMISED FINDS

There were four itemised finds recovered. There were three metal objects probably dating from the Industrial period (AD 1800 onwards) and a broken worked stone artefact, possibly Medieval in date (1066-c1500).

ITEMISED FIND 1. c.015 CUAL. STRIP. MATERIAL GROUP 5

Flat, rectangular strip of copper alloy (cual) measuring 35 x 9 x 1mm and weighing 1 gm. Each terminae has a visible break point and the artefact is very corroded and discoloured green. Possibly a broken piece of a bracelet.

ITEMISED FIND 2. c.015 CUAL. NAIL. MATERIAL GROUP 5

Large copper alloy nail with a slight bend in the stem 112mm long and 8mm in diameter. Circular head at one terminae 15mm in diameter. The nail is slightly corroded as shown in the artefacts' green/blue colour. Weighs 56gm.

ITEMISED FIND 3. c.031 CUAL. COIN. MATERIAL GROUP 5

Large cual circular shaped coin, 26mm in diameter and 1.5mm thick. Very high level of corrosion covering both faces, and discolouring the artefact dark green. Weighs 6 gm.

ITEMISED FIND 4. c.015 STONE. MORTAR. MATERIAL GROUP 1

Large piece of worked limestone with chisel marks on the exterior. Each terminae has a visible break point. Probably a piece of stone mortar or possibly a water carrier from the Medieval period. 165mm x 135mm x 48mm. Weighing 1,686gm.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BECKLY, I. 1999. A Group of 1850's Clay Pipe Kiln Wasters from Wellington Road, St Pauls, Bristol. in Bristol and Avon Archaeology. Volume 16.

DRAPER, J. 1984. Post-Medieval pottery 1650-1800. Shire Archaeology.

GOOD, G. I. & RUSSETT, V.E.J. 1987. Common types of earthenware found in the Bristol Area. in Bristol and Avon Archaeology. Volume 6.

HASLAM, J. 1984 (2nd edition). Medieval Pottery. Shire Archaeology.

HURST, J.G, NEAL, D.S, VAN BEUNINGEN, H.J.E with contributions by A. Clarke. 1986. Rotterdam Papers VI. A contribution to Medieval Archaeology. Pottery produced and traded in north-west Europe 1350-1650. Stichting 'Her Nederlandse Gebruiksvoorwerp'.

MCCARTHY, M.R & BROOKS, C. M. 1988. Medieval Pottery in Britain AD900-1600. Leicester University Press.