

Telephone House 70-75 High Street Southampton



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SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out an archaeological evaluation between the 17th and 28th January 2004 at Telephone House, 70-75 High Street, Southampton, on behalf of CgMs Consulting. The desk-based assessment produced by CgMs had established that the site was known to contain the probable remains of a medieval Franciscan Friary and its associated cemetery, indicating the site to be one of potentially significant high archaeological value.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of five trenches located in accessible areas around the presently existing structure of Telephone House. The evaluation revealed the presence of surviving medieval occupation deposits on the site represented by a series of inter-cutting pits, possible structural remains and a group of up-to at least six burials, all of which appear contemporary in date with, and relate to, occupation of the site by the Franciscan Friary founded in 1233 to 1234.

The continuation of occupation into the fifteenth/sixteenth century on the site was suggested by the presence of further pits and possible contemporary structural deposits, although the surviving limestone rectangular structure and well may date to the later sixteenth or even late seventeenth century.

A sequence of limestone-built structures and cobbled surfaces of early eighteenth century origin were further revealed, these are in part thought possibly to be associated with the Sugar Refinery that was constructed over the site of the former Friary at this time, with further surviving structural remains being related to buildings constructed around Gloucester Square.

Modern wall footings and services were shown to have truncated and cut surviving archaeological horizons, although the extent of later disturbance from development on the site appears to have been relatively minimal given the size and scope of existing structures. The evaluation did reveal the presence of the in-filled remains of what is believed to have been a former Second World War air raid shelter situated at the south eastern end of the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Constructed in the 1960s, Telephone House, 70-75 High Street, Southampton, is subject to proposed redevelopment. Telephone House is located at the southern end of the city of Southampton (SU 421 110), bounded by High Street to the west, Briton Street to the north, Gloucester Square car park and Friary House to the east and Gloucester Square car park access road to the south (Fig. 1). The site lies in Area 5c of the Local Areas of Archaeological Importance as defined in Policy ENV4 of the City of Southampton Local Plan (1995).

1.1.2 In January 2004 Oxford Archaeology (OA), formerly the Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU), carried out an archaeological evaluation within the car park areas situated around the presently existing structure of Telephone House. Five evaluation trenches in all were excavated (Fig. 2). Trenches 1 and 2 were positioned as originally proposed in the written scheme of investigation (OA 2004), whilst Trenches 3, 4 and 5 were positioned along the previous alignment of a much longer proposed single Trench 3. The need to excavate shorter lengths of trenches in the area defined for Trench 3 was due to restrictions on operational space imposed by existing services and scaffolding, as well as the proximity of the pedestrian walkway along the High Street.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site is flat as a result of landscaping associated with the construction of car parks around the existing Telephone House, lying at a height of c. 5.2 m above OD. The surrounding area, especially the High Street, is more indicative of the original topography where the ground is sloping from north to south, creating c. 0.30 m difference in height over a distance of c. 65 m north to south.

1.2.2 The underlying geology of the site is brickearth. Brickearth natural was encountered in Trench 1 at a depth of c. 3.30 m OD, but only as isolated pockets at the bottom of the deepest excavated features.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the area has been the subject of a separate desk-based assessment study (CgMs 2003). The following is a

summarised version of the background information provided within this document, which should be read in conjunction with this report.

- 1.3.2 The desk-based assessment has established that the site is known to contain the probable remains of a medieval Franciscan Friary and its associated cemetery. Archaeological remains predating the foundation of the Friary have however also been recorded within a wider area of the site and there is a potential for late Saxon remains being found within the study area. It is less likely, though still possible, that earlier archaeological remains relating to the early Saxon, Roman and Prehistoric period may also be encountered.
- 1.3.3 The Franciscan Friary was founded in 1233 or 1234 and has been studied in some detail elsewhere (Davies, 1883; Ruddock, undated). The early wooden structures were replaced by the first masonry built cloisters, which were immediately destroyed on orders of Albert of Pisa, the head of the Friars Minor in England. The reconstruction of these buildings in stone starts towards the end of the thirteenth century and culminates with the construction of the church between 1280 and 1287, followed by the chapter house and dormitory in 1291. The Friary had one of the earliest examples of fresh water conduits, the construction of which started in 1309. The upkeep of the pipes was soon taken over by the town, but which continued to supply the Friary with fresh water. The Friary was abandoned in 1534 and some of the friars allegedly imprisoned in Lincoln. Following this the friary was for a few years inhabited by Augustinian hermits, who were finally evicted in 1538. On 6th October 1538, Prior John Peyll signed the Deed of Surrender, which included an inventory stating that the church was well furnished, but that the rest of the Friary was fairly impoverished.
- 1.3.4 Elements of the Friary related structures, notably the Friary church and cloister, have been found during various archaeological investigations in the immediate vicinity of the site. In addition, both pre-Friary and post-Friary features have also been found within the scope of previous archaeological investigations in the area. Therefore, it is considered a certainty that medieval and post-medieval remains survive on site. It is also considered that the site has a high risk of containing medieval remains predating the construction of the friary, as well as a medium to high risk of containing late Saxon features. There is a low to moderate risk of any earlier, Prehistoric or Roman, features being found within the study area.
- 1.3.5 The evidence for the medieval features in the vicinity of the site prior to the founding of the Friary clearly indicates earlier occupation of the site. Excavations carried out in advance of the construction of Friary House (SOU 199), to the east of the study area, revealed a number of features that pre-date

the Friary including a well, dated by dendro-chronological analysis of its timber lining, to the twelfth century. A small trench excavated toward the south-east corner of Gloucester Square (SOU 165) revealed a twelfth century pit, while further excavations within Gloucester Square (SOU 153, SOU 199) recorded a lime-kiln of late twelfth/early thirteenth century date, possibly associated with, or pre-dating, the construction of the Friary.

- 1.3.6 The remains of the Friary church recorded during the excavations in 1960 (Platt and Coleman-Smith, 1975) and 1986 (Hardy, unpublished) are situated just to the east of the study area (Fig.2), now occupied by Friary House. It is reported that the walls of the church continue westward into the study area, approximately in line with the eastern wing of Telephone House. The church walls were heavily disturbed by later construction of the eighteenth century sugar refinery, known as Sugar House, but have survived in places up-to two courses high constructed on substantial rubble foundations surviving up-to 2 m in depth. The exterior of the walls had equidistantly spaced supporting buttresses, while the interior walls were shown to have been white lime-washed plastered. The adjacent cloister building had revealed evidence for having a green and brown glazed tiled floor, that had been set diagonally into a mortar bedding.
- 1.3.7 The Friary church had an associated cemetery, used by the friars, as well as the lay men. Nineteen graves were found inside the church and another two immediately to the north. Some of these graves were certainly furnished in the form of either coffins, or in several cases plaster or stone linings. Some of the burials were heavily truncated by the construction of the Sugar House. According to the documentary evidence, the cemetery was extended from the church westwards sometime between 1368 and 1374. This was confirmed by the presence of graves found during the construction of the eastern wing of Telephone House. An isolated burial found on the northern side of Briton Street (MSH 1332) suggests the possibility of the cemetery extending at least that far to the north. The full extent of the cemetery however remains uncertain.
- 1.3.8 Excavations within Gloucester Square, with reference to early cartographic documentary evidence of Southampton, suggests the partial demolition of the Friary buildings and replacement by smaller buildings following the Dissolution. John Speed's map of Southampton, dated from 1611, depicts the High Street frontage as a continuous line of houses with the Friary precinct walls apparently still standing. By the late seventeenth century all of the Friary buildings are shown to have been demolished and by the eighteenth century the site of the Friary had been redeveloped into a sugar refinery. Sugar House

has been the subject of repeated investigations carried out in 1960 (Platt and Coleman-Smith, 1975) and more extensively in 1986 by Southampton City Archaeology Section (unpublished, but archive kept at Southampton Heritage Services Archives). The excavations have revealed the entire structure of the main industrial building, but no further investigation had been extended further to the west to examine the larger refinery complex that incorporates the stores, cooperage and yards, all depicted on maps as extending deep into the study area (Southampton Archives).

1.4 Evaluation Aims

1.4.1 The aims of the evaluation were:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposal area and to determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present.
- To establish the eco-factual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.
- To establish the need for a mitigation strategy.
- To define any relevant research priorities if additional archaeological investigation proves necessary.
- To make available the results of the investigation.

2 TRENCHED EVALUATION

2.1 Scope of fieldwork

2.1.1 A final total of five evaluation trenches in all were excavated at three different locations around the existing structure of Telephone House (Fig. 2). The trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator under constant archaeological supervision, supplemented by hand excavation of archaeological deposits. Trench lengths varied due to restrictions on operational space imposed by existing services and scaffolding, as well as the proximity of the pedestrian walkway along the High Street.

2.1.2 Trench 1, an east to west orientated trench, measured 12m long by 4.40 m wide. The width of the trench was increased by stepping due to health and safety considerations given the presence of a substantial depth of modern made ground encountered along its length. The trench was machine excavated to a depth of 4.20m OD on average with a deeper exploratory sondage sited at the western end of the trench reaching a maximum depth of 3.40 m OD.

2.1.3 Trench 2, a north to south orientated trench, measured 16m long. The trench varied in width along its length due to the presence of a loosely back-filled air raid shelter that occupied 6 m of the northern half of the trench. The southern end of the trench measured approximately 2.25 m wide. The air-raid shelter was back-filled as soon as a photographic record was made, as the collapsing section threatened to undermine existing services at the eastern side of the trench. The remainder of the trench to the south was excavated in two stages to a final depth of 1.20 m.

2.1.4 Trenches 3, 4 and 5 all measured approximately 4 m long by 2 m wide and their final excavated depths did not exceed 1.20 m as all three trenches could not be stepped or shored due to restrictions in width imposed on the site. Trench 3 contained archaeological remains in the form of medieval graves located above a depth of 1.20 m.

2.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

2.2.1 All the excavated trenches were cleaned by hand and, where present, revealed archaeological features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, to retrieve finds, and where suitable, environmental samples. All archaeological features were planned and, where excavated, their sections drawn at scales of 1:10 and 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson, 1992).

2.3 Finds

2.3.1 Finds, where present, were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context.

2.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

2.4.1 Deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the evaluation works. Two deposits were bulk sampled for further detailed environmental analysis from within Trench 3. The results of this analysis is described in section 3.3.

2.5 Presentation of results

2.5.1 In the following sections the features/deposits from trenches that produced archaeological evidence are described by trench. There is additional comment on the finds and the reliability of the results. A context inventory and finds list are included in Appendix 1. The stratigraphy of each archaeological feature/deposit bearing trench is described individually and this is followed by a discussion,

interpretation and conclusion of the results of the evaluation and an assessment of the impact of any new proposed development on recorded archaeological remains.

3 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

3.1 Evaluation trenches

Trench 1

- 3.1.1 Trench 1 was situated in the car park area at the north side of Telephone House, between the east wing of the building and Briton Street (Fig. 2). The trench was orientated east to west and measured 12m long by 4.40 m wide. Brickearth natural (136/151) was encountered at a depth of c. 3.30m OD, but only in isolated pockets at the bottom of the deepest excavated features. The trench was sited immediately to the west of Friary House, where previous excavation prior to development had revealed surviving remains of the medieval Friary church and cloister, as well as the later post-medieval Sugar House (SOU 153; SOU 199)(see Figure 2 for conjectural plan of excavated features). These excavations suggested that the revealed foundations of the Friary church and cloister may extend into the study area.
- 3.1.2 The earliest activity recorded within the trench dates to the mid thirteenth to fourteenth century and was represented by a series of pits (150, 179, 181, 198, 211? and 216) and cut deposits (134, 135, 195 and 200) possibly representing fills of additional features that could not be further identified within the confines of the trench (Sections 1, 3, 4, 5 and 14; Fig. 4). In general, the full extent of pit cutting could not be clearly distinguished in plan given the number of contemporary and later pit cuts involved (Fig. 3). Clarity regarding individual pit cut features only became clear after the excavation of a deeper sondage at the western end of the trench where brickearth natural was encountered in isolated pockets between them. In addition to the pits, a possible sequence of structural deposits comprising a beam pad/footings (129 and 132) and foundation cuts (130 and 202) may be contemporary with this phase of activity (Fig 3; Plan3 and Fig 4; Section 1).
- 3.1.3 The suggested contemporary nature of the structural remains recorded at the western end of Trench 1 derives from the recovery of exclusively mid thirteenth century to fourteenth century pottery from back fill deposits (133) recorded within a linear construction cut (202) that contained a partially

surviving east to west aligned limestone constructed footing or beam pad (132). Wall 132 was shown to have been later cut by a further probable construction cut (130) within which the cut had been filled with densely packed limestone blocks thought to have served some form of foundation function. These structural deposits were sealed by a made ground deposit (128), tentatively dated (one sherd of pottery recovered) to the fifteenth/sixteenth century. The fact that the recorded structural remains sealed earlier pit cuts cannot discount the possibility that recovered pottery may be residual in origin, thus this structural activity may best be seen to broadly date from the mid thirteenth to sixteenth century.

- 3.1.4 Inter-cutting and sealing the recorded earlier medieval activity was a further series of pits (173, 187, 191, 193, 196 and 209) broadly suggesting a continuation of occupation activity on the site dating from the mid fifteenth to late sixteenth century (Fig 4; Sections 5, 13 and 14). In addition to the pits, the recorded remains of a limestone lined well (183) and limestone walled and cobbled surfaced structure (203, 204 and 206) may also be potentially contemporary in date, being shown to have been sealed by later demolition (207, 208 and 213) and back-fill deposits (185) dated to the mid seventeenth century (Fig 3; Plan 3 and Fig 4; Sections 13 and 15). An earlier seventeenth century origin for these deposits cannot be discounted, as both have been partially re-used and incorporated into a later walled (105) and surfaced (106) structure (described in more detail below).
- 3.1.5 The partially exposed rectangular structure represented by wall 203 contained an inner cobbled surface (206) that was shown not to extend over the construction cut (204) of the walls (Fig 3; Plan 3). This would suggest that surface 206 may actually pre-date the construction of wall 203, perhaps originally forming part of a wider yard area, although present evidence does not allow for further substantiation of this assumption. The walls of the structure were constructed from roughly hewn and unworked limestone blocks bonded with clay and earth. The rough nature of construction suggesting a likely use as an outhouse or similar associated structure. A possible addition to, or continuation of, the structure was suggested by a further short expanse of limestone wall (214). The structure was shown to be sealed by a series of later demolition and collapse deposits (207, 208 and 213).
- 3.1.6 Well 183 was only partially excavated within the confines of the trench. The well was shown to have been lined (184) by limestone blocks that were smoothed on their internal faces. Up-to six courses of the interior of the well lining was exposed and this was shown to have been dry bonded, with the

upper fill (185) of the well producing artefactual material dating its last phase of back-filling to around the seventeenth century.

- 3.1.7 Overlying and sealing both the well (183) and the earlier structure (203) was the remains of further structural evidence represented by an east to west aligned wall (105) and associated cobbled surface (106), both of which were sealed by an occupation spread dating their construction to no later than c.1720 (Fig. 3; Plan 1). Wall 105 was orientated on the same alignment as the north wall of structure 203 and partially re-used this, and the southern structural lining of well 183, in its construction. Associated with, and abutting wall 105 on its southern side was the remains of a cobbled surface (106) that was shown to extend for approximately 4.20 m in an east to west direction against the face of the wall. The similar alignment of wall 105 to that of the earlier walled structure indicates that structure 203 is likely to have remained at least partially extent prior to later re-modification of the sites use, as indicated by wall 105. This activity could have occurred over a fairly limited time frame possibly suggesting that activity represented by structure 203 and well 183 could be relatively contemporary in date.
- 3.1.8 At the western end of the trench, wall 105 and cobbling 106, had been truncated away by a later nineteenth century pit (126), the fill of which (125 and 127) produced a range of artefactual material that included several large pieces of worked masonry. One of these, a large carved limestone vessel SF1, which was clearly not *in situ*, measured 0.42 m in diameter, and appears likely to have served either as an industrial or large kitchen mortar vessel. This and several other pieces of worked limestone masonry are described in more detail in section 3.2 below (see also Appendix 4).
- 3.1.9 Wall 105 and surface 106 were also truncated by the construction of later drainage (103/104). Drain structures 103 and 104 form part of a system of drainage, running on an east to west and south west to north east alignment respectively, across the trench (Fig. 3; Plan 1). Drain 104 was cut away at its north eastern extent by the construction of a later wide east to west aligned wall (102). This drainage system was shown to be relatively recent, although it is clearly earlier in construction than later walls 102 and 115. The drain comprised brick-built side walls with a limestone slab base and cover, the limestone slabs possibly being re-used material deriving from an earlier building phase on the site, perhaps even being associated with the Friary. The drain slabs appear to have been clearly selected for their flatness, and some of them are certainly thought to represent the remains of former floor slabs (see Appendix 4 for detailed description).

- 3.1.10 A drain structure identical in construction to 103/104 recorded in the trench was found during excavations carried out in 1967 at the south-east corner of Gloucester Square (SOU 165; Platt and Coleman-Smith, 1975:322-325). The excavation report states that the exposed drain “cannot have been earlier than the eighteenth century” and this dating certainly matches that recorded for drain 103/104.
- 3.1.11 Various modern structural elements were revealed above drain 103/104 and below the modern car park surface level (Fig. 3; Plan 1). The western section of the trench contained a modern brick wall 101 with concrete footings, running north to south, that was cut into (or ‘keyed’ into) a much more substantially built brick wall 102. Wall 102 ran on an east to west alignment following much of the northern baulk of the trench. Wall 102 appears to have incorporated stone cobbles among its brick footings, potentially deriving from the earlier surviving post-medieval cobbled surface (106). A further north to south aligned modern brick wall (115) was seen in the southern section of the western half of the trench (Fig. 4; Section 2). Wall 115 appeared to butt onto drain structure 103. These structural remains are quite clearly modern in origin, possibly relating to the former buildings of the Sea Transport Stores Depot (Southampton Heritage Services Archives).

Trench 2

- 3.1.12 Trench 2 was situated on the eastern side of Telephone House, between the building and the Gloucester Square car park (Fig. 2). The trench measured 16 m long, was orientated north to south, and ranged in width from 2 m up-to a maximum of 3 m at its northern end, due to the presence of existing services. Previous excavations at the site of the Gloucester Square car park had revealed evidence for surviving limestone walls, thought to be associated both with the Friary and to later post-medieval structures, further potential evidence of which may extend into the proposal area.
- 3.1.13 The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2 m at its northern end and 1.20 m at its southern end, with no natural brickearth being reached along its length. The earliest recorded deposits within the exposed sequence comprise a substantial limestone wall (505) and a series of made ground/dumped deposits (519, 523, 526 and 535)(Fig. 6; Sections 11 and 12).
- 3.1.14 Wall 505, orientated east to west, was situated approximately 6 m from the southern end of the trench (Fig. 5; Plan 6). The wall was constructed entirely of limestone blocks bonded by lime mortar with some crushed brick inclusions. The date of the walls construction remains uncertain as no associated foundation cut was revealed due to limitations on the depth of

excavation. The character and nature of the materials used in the walls construction suggested a potential medieval origin, although its similar form of construction to wall 501 located to the south, may infer that it is also potentially eighteenth century in origin.

- 3.1.15 A sequence of made ground/dumped deposits (519, 523, 526 and 535) were recorded to the south of wall 505, any stratigraphic relationship between these and wall 505 having been removed by later activity (520)(Fig 6; Section 12). Deposits 523 and 535 were shown to contain quantities of red brick, tile and slate and as such are thought to represent demolition dump deposits. A single pottery sherd recovered from deposit 523 would suggest that this activity occurred, at the earliest, around the seventeenth century. Overlying these demolition layers was a dark black organic silt clay horizon (526) containing oyster shells, possibly representing the remains of a buried soil horizon that had accumulated perhaps after a period of abandonment of the site. This buried soil horizon has then been sealed by what is interpreted as a further demolition/dump deposit 519, again containing quantities of brick, tile and slate.
- 3.1.16 Deposit 519 was shown to have been overlain by a thin black clay silt (508), possibly representing the remains of a further buried soil, and was cut by a substantial feature (533) at the southern end of the trench, possibly representing a foundation cut for wall 501.
- 3.1.17 The precise character of cut 533 could not be fully ascertained within the confines of the trench, however a substantial north to south aligned limestone wall (501) was shown to have been constructed within its backfill (532), apparently terminating at its northern extent (Fig. 5; plan 70). Wall 501 was similar in both character, and construction, to limestone wall 505 recorded further to the north. Abutting the western side of wall 501 was the partial remains of a laid cobble surface (500), believed to be contemporary with the well preserved cobbled surface (503) recorded over deposit 508 to the north. A north to south orientated service trench (525) containing a lead pipe was shown to cut the foundation trench (533) of wall 501, but lie beneath surface 508. Lead piping had been revealed in previous excavations undertaken adjacent to the study area, specifically under the north-west foundations of the Sugar House (Platt and Coleman-Smith, 1975:216). The excavators have suggested a sixteenth century date, however, a thin (0.08 m) occupation spread (514) recorded above surface 508 produced pottery evidence that would date the surfaces construction to no earlier than 1720, thus making the pipe work no earlier than eighteenth century in date.

- 3.1.18 This occupation horizon was demonstrated to have been subject to successive later modern disturbance predominantly characterised by the imposition of services (502, 504/536, 515, 517, 523, 537) and demolition/levelling deposits (511, 512, 527 and 531) on the site (Fig. 6; Section 12).
- 3.1.19 One sequence of disturbance worthy of more detailed comment is that relating to the northern half of the trench in which the surviving remains of a probable World War II air raid shelter were recorded. This part of the trench was machine-excavated to a depth of c. 2 m below present ground level, exposing both the concrete floor of the structure and an associated brick and concrete wall situated on the western side of the trench. The surviving remains of the structure was filled with a very loose modern rubble and rubbish backfill, and due to the danger of collapse and undermining of an exposed overlying service pipe the structure was back-filled as soon as a photographic record was made. It is thought likely that the structure is most probably attributable in date to the Second World War as there are no other accounts of other modern subterranean structures such as cellars in this area.
- 3.1.20 The construction of the shelter was shown to have re-used existing former walls/footings as was revealed by the construction of wall 506, founded over the eastern extent of wall 505, forming its southern wall. Both the inner northern elevations of walls 505 and 506 were faced with modern plasterwork. Adjacent to walls 505 and 506 was a substantial cut (520) that is thought likely to represent part of the construction trench for the shelter. Cut 520 was filled by a primary deposit (521) comprising a very compact clay material that appears to have been deliberately packed against the face of wall 505, most likely to provide further support. Situated within this deposit were the remains of a further short north to south aligned limestone and lime mortar bonded wall (507), that was only visible in the west-facing section of the trench. Wall 507 does not appear to make much sense architecturally, as it certainly never extended more than 1.40m to the south, i.e. beyond the limit of cut (520) (Fig. 6; Section 12). Its precise nature remains somewhat ambiguous, although its purpose may have been to act as a supporting foundation buttress for wall 505 again providing additional strength to the wall for its use within the shelter.

Trench 3

- 3.1.21 Trench 3 was the most northerly of three short 4 m long by 2 m wide trenches (Trenches 3 to 5) that were excavated along the western side of Telephone House, between the building and the High Street (Fig. 2). The trench contained a substantial modern brick-built manhole constructed on a concrete footing, situated against the middle of the eastern baulk of the trench, that contained an associated service pipe. This modern intrusion was removed to

reveal a group of heavily truncated east to west aligned grave cuts (1001, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012 and possibly 1024). The depth of modern truncation was recorded to 4.45 m OD at its deepest (Fig. 7; Sections 6 and 7).

- 3.1.22 Six definite graves (1001, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010 and 1012) were found within the trench, with another two possible grave cuts (1024) being recorded in the south-east corner (Fig. 7; Plan 2). None of the graves were excavated, only being recorded in plan. Graves 1001, 1004, 1006 and 1012 were centrally placed within the trench and had suffered the highest degree of later truncation. None of the graves were completely exposed in plan within the limits of the trench. Graves 1001 and 1012 were truncated by the modern service trench to the level of their surviving skeletal remains.
- 3.1.23 Grave 1001 contained a juvenile skeleton (1002), exposed from the lower vertebrae to the feet end only (Fig. 7; Plan 2). The exposed extent of the burial was shown to have been slightly impacted by the service trench, but on the whole appears to be mostly complete with limited damage to the lower legs. A single small sherd of green glazed medieval pottery was retrieved from the graves backfill (1000) providing a *terminus post quem* of 1250 AD. Grave 1012 was truncated longitudinally along its southern side and as such appears to have almost certainly lost some of its internal burial remains due to this later truncation. The only visible burial remains within the grave cut were those represented by disturbed feet bones (1013) situated at the eastern end of the cut (Fig. 7; Plan 2).
- 3.1.24 No visible skeletal burial remains were seen within graves 1004 and 1006, but it is thought that they must lie literally just below the level of the later recorded truncation. The two graves appear to cut one another, however, the true relationship between them remains uncertain without further excavation.
- 3.1.25 Graves 1008 and 1010 were situated mostly in the northern baulk of Trench 3, and as such have been much less affected by the later modern truncation, with only the southern extent of their upper profiles being disturbed. Hence, these two graves are much better indicators of the former surface level from which the graves were originally cut. Surprisingly, given the extent of later ground disturbance shown elsewhere across the site, the cuts appear quite high up in the recorded stratigraphic sequence, lying only 0.40 m from the current car park surface level (in Sections 6 and 7 lying from 4.80 m OD; Fig. 7).
- 3.1.26 The preservation of these graves, undoubtedly belonging to the Friary cemetery, is somewhat surprising along the High Street frontage given that this area would have been a prime property location for later medieval, post-medieval and modern development. Furthermore, the graves cut through a

stratigraphic sequence that is composed of a series of alternate bands of redeposited brickearth and mortar waste (1014 to 1021 and 1025)(Fig.7; Section 7). These deposits seem to have been deliberately laid and they could represent some kind of repeated levelling activity prior to the expansion of the cemetery.

- 3.1.27 The lowest of the mortar-rich layers (1015) overlay two organic deposits with associated burning (1014 and 1016) that, through environmental analysis, were shown to contain an assemblage of small mammal bones, fish bones and oyster shell, as well as other mineralised remains. These deposits appear to have been formed by the accumulation of material either through occupation or related dumping activity, pottery evidence within which, dates this activity to the mid thirteenth century. The single sherd of pottery of contemporary date recovered from grave 1001 has therefore the potential to be residual in origin, possibly suggesting that the graves recorded in this location may relate to the documented expansion of the cemetery to the west of the church in the late fourteenth century.

Trench 4

- 3.1.28 Trench 4 was situated c. 15 m to the south of Trench 3 (Fig. 2). The car park surface along the western side of Telephone House had been raised towards the southern end of the site to make it level, indicated by the original north to south ground level slope shown by the adjacent High Street. Consequently, excavation revealed a thicker made ground deposit in this area than was exposed in Trench 3 to the north.
- 3.1.29 The trench was machine excavated to maximum depth of 1.20 m, at which level only modern made ground (1101 to 1103) was revealed with no pertinent archaeological horizons being encountered (Fig. 8; Plan 5 and Section 9). The made ground comprised loose mixed deposits, containing concrete, brick and other structural rubble, that was shown to have been built up against the sides of a modern brick built structure (1104), only recorded in the northern half of the east-facing section of the trench (Fig. 8; Section 9). Structure 1104 is thought to represent the remnant of a chimney structure given its blackened interior.

Trench 5

- 3.1.30 Trench 5 formed the most southerly of the three trenches excavated at the west side of Telephone House, being situated approximately c. 6.5 m south of Trench 4 (Fig. 2). The trench was machine excavated to the depth of 1.20 m (4.38 m OD), at which level a thick east to west aligned wall (1208) was

encountered, situated roughly at the centre of the trench (Fig. 8; Plan 4 and Section 8).

- 3.1.31 Wall 1208 was constructed of limestone, bonded with lime mortar and crushed brick, its character, construction, and alignment, being broadly similar to the limestone walls recorded in Trench 2 on the opposite side of Telephone House. Wall 1208 may even potentially form a continuation of the alignment of wall 505, the distance between them being approximately 26.5 m. Wall 1208 does, however, appear to be 0.22 m wider than wall 505, with its southern side having been later faced with a single line of red brick (1210). Built up against the wall were the remains of compressed ashy demolition deposits (1206 and 1207) that contained a high brick rubble content (Fig. 8; Section 9). These deposits are clearly modern in origin and may represent demolition and cellar in-fill relating to bombing during the second world war, the 1948 OS map indicating that the majority of buildings formally fronting the High Street having been destroyed at this time (CgMs 2003). Overlying these deposits were a series of modern made ground layers (1200 to 1205 and 1209).

3.2 Finds

Pottery by Duncan Brown

- 3.2.1 A total of 260 sherds of pottery, weighing a total of 6,694 grams was recovered from 28 contexts. The assemblage was sorted by ware and vessel type and quantified by weight, sherd count and maximum vessel count (Table 1; Appendix 2).
- 3.2.2 The range of wares includes Anglo-Norman, high, late and post medieval types and also early modern products. Anglo-Norman pottery is represented by a single sherd of mixed grit tempered coarseware (Southampton Fabric 1014). There is a good range of high medieval wares, including Southampton Coarseware, Southampton Sandy ware, South Hampshire redware and a variety of other local sandy wares. Among the Continental wares present are Saintonge green-glazed whiteware and Saintonge bright green-glazed ware, also four sherds from a single Developed Rouen-type ware jug.
- 3.2.3 The late medieval wares include local well-fired and other sandy wares, late Saintonge whiteware and Low Countries redware. Among the medieval wares cooking pots and jugs are the main vessel types. All these types are described in Brown 2002.
- 3.2.4 The post-medieval and later wares include local redware, Verwood-type wares, English tinglazed ware, English stoneware, white salt-glazed

stoneware, black-glazed earthenware, Westerwald stoneware and refined earthenware. There are no products related to the sugar house.

Statement of potential

- 3.2.5 The main value of this assemblage lies in demonstrating that the archaeological deposits at this site have great potential. This assemblage would also merit comparison with other material recovered from this part of the medieval town, and it is important that those finds are recorded to at least the same level.

Animal Bone by Jennifer Kitch

- 3.2.6 A total number of 125 (1824g) fragments of animal bone were recovered. A number of fresh breaks were noted and some fragments were possible to re-assemble, bringing the total number of fragments to 118 (Table 2; Appendix 3). A total of 87 fragments were identified to species or size category. The whole assemblage was recorded for the purpose of this assessment.

Methodology

- 3.2.7 Identification of the bone was undertaken at OA with full use of a reference collection and published guides. Each fragment was counted and weighed. Where possible the bones were identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Ageing criteria, butchery marks, pathologies, gnawing and burning were noted when present. Undiagnostic bones, vertebra and ribs were recorded as small (small mammal size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986), in addition to the use of the reference material housed at OA. Where distinctions could not be made, the bone was recorded as sheep/goat (s/g).
- 3.2.8 Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985) and Grant (1982). Measurements of fully fused, adult, bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976).
- 3.2.9 The bone condition was recorded in accordance with criteria outlined by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

Results

- 3.2.10 The bone was in good condition with a general average of grades 1 and 2 on the Lyman criteria. Due to the good condition of the bone it was possible to

make many measurements and identify butchery and gnawing marks. The good preservation has also allowed the survival of juvenile remains.

- 3.2.11 The assemblage contained a range of species. Cattle remains were the most numerous, followed by sheep/goat, and then pig. Domestic fowl, swan and fish bones were also present within the assemblage. Any further excavation is liable to yield more bone of relatively good condition, with high potential for establishing information on animal husbandry and utilisation on this site.

Recommendations

- 3.2.12 In the event of further excavation it is recommended that environmental sampling should be considered. The recovery of smaller bones such as small mammal, bird and fish should contribute to our understanding of the local environment and the diversity of the diet of the inhabitants of the site

Worked Stone by Jody Morris and Edmund Simons

- 3.2.13 A total of 11 fragments of worked and moulded stone were recovered, the material all being derived from post-medieval contexts. All the stones were unwashed when examined, and although they all appeared to be limestone, cleaning may reveal other stone types. A full description of each recovered fragment is provided at Appendix 4, but a summary statement is provided below that considers the assemblage as a whole and makes reference to diagnostic material recovered.
- 3.2.14 Although the assemblage was recovered from within post-medieval contexts perhaps the most likely attributable source for the majority of the pieces is to the medieval Friary that went out of use at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries between 1536-1540. The attached column and floor fragments could certainly date from this period. The fragment of window moulding and mortar could be from a medieval setting, but equally could come from a slightly later context, as the arch pieces described below seem to.
- 3.2.15 The two arch voussoirs are slightly unusual; while the most logical source is the Friary ruins, the large ovolo moulding is more frequently seen in buildings of the sixteenth century. It is also not quite clear what kind of opening they came from. Their size and slight curve indicate that they are from a very large, low four-centred arch, a form which generally appears in the late fifteenth century. The size of the arch suggests a large window, although there is no trace of any groove for window glass or lead, door or even gateway. Investigating the fate of the Friary buildings after the dissolution, whether it was completely abandoned, sold off or whole or partly reused, could well shed more light on possible sources for the pieces of stonework. Equally, the

presence of these large moulded arch voussoirs might imply a post-dissolution use of at least some of the Friary buildings, although the fragments could have come from elsewhere in Southampton.

- 3.2.16 The stone mortar is a substantial piece of domestic equipment. It probably came from a kitchen setting rather than from an industrial context; it showed no sign of heating or residues in the base, although cleaning and further analysis will make this clearer. The rough socket in the base of one of the side lugs was perhaps used to lift it on and off of a base. These objects are widely found in medieval contexts when the Friary would have been active and using such large pieces for a variety of purposes. However, as a functional item they are stylistically long-lived and more accurate dating is difficult; similar mortars could easily have come from a post-medieval context.

Other Finds by Leigh Allen

Clay pipe

- 3.2.17 A total of 86 clay pipe fragments were recovered from the investigation, the assemblage comprised 67 stem fragments, 16 complete pipe bowls and 3 bowl fragments (Table 3; Appendix 5). The date range of the assemblage is 1640-1780, all the pipes are plain with the exception of a single decorated bowl from context 138.

Context 138

- 3.2.18 There are 10 bowls from context 138, 2 of the bulbs are bulbous, with large bases and rouletting around the rim (1660-1680) the remaining 8 have upright thin walled bowls, thin stems and narrow forward spurs (1730-80) one example is highly decorated, it has an elaborately moulded bowl with armorial motif dating to the second half of the eighteenth century.

Context 207

- 3.2.19 The three bowls recovered from context 207 are of two different forms, the first has a bulbous base and a small spur (1640-70), the other has an upright rather narrow bowl and a wide base (1700-40).

Context 208

- 3.2.20 The six bowls recovered from context 208 are of two different forms, three have large bulbous bowls, large bases and rouletting around the rim (1660-80), the other three have large bulbous bowls and spurs (1640-1670).

Ceramic Building Material

3.2.21 A total of 7300g of ceramic building material was recovered from the investigation, the assemblage includes roof tiles, floor tiles and bricks (Table 4; Appendix 5). The date range of the material is thirteenth/fourteenth century to post-medieval, of note are the fragments of decorated floor tile and the spurred and glazed ridge tiles.

Context 143

3.2.22 Three fragments from a decorated floor tile measuring 115mm square was recovered from this context. The upper face is decorated with a 'fleur-de-lis' between four quadrants, each enclosing an embattled quadrant and a quarter 'octofoil'. Examples of this decoration have been recovered from Buckinghamshire, London and Kent.

Context 190

3.2.23 A single fragment from a ridge tile was recovered from context 190. Remains of a single spur are visible and there are traces of light green glaze on the upper surface. The tile probably dates to the fourteenth century

Context 526

3.2.24 A fragment from a ridge tile with a single thumbed, hand-made spur was recovered from context 526, the tile has traces of green glaze on the upper surface and probably dates to the fourteenth century. Also from this context is a small fragment from a decorated floor tile, all that remains of the design is the rear legs of a beast (rampant), similar to tiles recovered from All Souls College, Oxford and Oxford Cathedral.

Shell

3.2.25 A total of 12 shells were recovered comprising oyster, mussel and whelks all types of edible marine molluscs (Table 5; Appendix 5).

Glass

3.2.26 A total of 17 fragments of glass were recovered from the site, the majority of the fragments are from post medieval bottles, there are two small fragments from vessels one is decorated with fine white stripes, the other is light blue in colour and appears to be from a sub-rectangular shaped vessel (Table 6; Appendix 5). (These later fragments would require further analysis by a glass specialist).

Miscellaneous

3.2.27 A small number of miscellaneous finds were also retrieved comprising fragments of slag, nails and a flint, all of which are catalogued at Table 7; Appendix 5.

3.3 **Palaeo-environmental remains by Claire Sampson**

3.3.1 Two bulk samples were taken for the recovery of charred plant remains from a recorded occupation layer and a suspected hearth deposit, both dated to the late thirteenth/early fourteenth century. The samples were processed using a modified Siraf type machine, with the flots collected onto a 250 µm mesh and the residues retained to 500 µm. The flots were then scanned under a binocular microscope.

3.3.2 The volumes floated were five and six litres and they produced small but rich flots (15 ml and 10 ml), which were dominated by the presence of fish bone, including fish scales. Wood charcoal was also present in large quantities but was highly comminuted, with only 5-10 identifiable pieces in each flot. Sample <2> (1016) also contained edible legumes. In both samples mineralised seeds, including *Brassica* sp.(mustard type), were noted in the flots and fine residues.

3.3.3 The presence of unburnt fish bone and mineralised remains among the charcoal in sample <2> makes it unlikely that this feature is a hearth. Both samples are likely to be dumps of domestic refuse.

3.3.4 Preliminary assessment indicates that both samples have potential for further analysis on the fish bone and mineralised remains. It also indicates that the preservation of charred plant remains is fair at this site. More importantly it also shows that the conditions for the preservation of mineralised remains are present and any future excavations on this site should take both these factors into consideration when forming an environmental sampling strategy. Any residues from future samples processed from this site will need to be retained for mineralised remains and fish bones.

4 **DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION**

4.1 **Reliability of field investigation**

4.1.1 The integrity of the stratigraphic evidence encountered during the evaluation is believed to be good, even though it was not possible to examine the full depth of potential surviving archaeological horizons due to on site restrictions and health and safety considerations.

4.2 **Overall interpretation**

4.2.1 The evaluation has established the presence of surviving archaeological remains on the site dating from at least the medieval period onwards, although the possibility that earlier archaeological deposits/horizons may be present on the site cannot be discounted given the restricted depth to which investigative excavations could be undertaken. The potential for earlier pre-medieval/pre-Friary activity to be present on the site was suggested in the results of the evaluation by the recovery of a single residual pottery sherd of Anglo-Norman date within deposit sequences recorded in Trench 3, activity perhaps that could be contemporary with pre-Friary occupation recorded from previous investigations undertaken adjacent to the site within Gloucester Square (CgMs 2003).

Medieval

4.2.2 The medieval activity recorded across the site would appear likely, on the basis of recovered artefactual evidence, to be wholly contemporary with the establishment and occupation of the site by the Franciscan Friary dating from 1233-34 onwards.

4.2.3 Occupation activity was characterised by a sequence of inter-cutting pits and potential structural remains situated to the south of Briton Street (Trench 1), potential limestone wall footings at the southern end of the site adjacent to Gloucester Square (Trench 2) and the High Street (Trench 5), and occupation deposits and a burial group situated adjacent to the High Street (Trench 3).

4.2.4 The location of the medieval Friary church and cloister was known, from previous excavations undertaken in 1986, to lie immediately to the east of the proposal area, with the potential for its associated buildings and burial ground to survive on the site. Previous archaeological investigation had indicated that the burial ground was located to the north west and west of the Friary church, a skeleton of possible medieval date having been recorded to the north of Briton Street in 1957 (MSH 1332, CgMs 2003). In light of this evidence Trench 1 was specifically sited in order to examine the potential for further evidence of the burial ground to be present in this area. The trench revealed no evidence of surviving burial deposits at this location, but did reveal the presence of a series of large inter-cutting pits. The precise character and function of the pits remains somewhat ambiguous as many were not fully excavated, due to trench restrictions, with only small artefact assemblages being recovered as a result.

4.2.5 The pits may either have functioned as a means of refuse disposal, a preferable location given their position outside of the immediate Friary precinct, or possibly to the period of the Friaries construction, similarly dated pits being

recorded in excavations undertaken in Gloucester Square south of the Friary church (CgMs 2003). The possibility that the pits may also have the potential to belong to activity associated with medieval properties situated along the High Street, the area of Trench 1 potentially being situated within a backyard plot and not within the area of the Friary, cannot be dismissed. Likewise, the presence of the medieval pits, comparable in date to the Friary cemetery, may suggest that the area covered by Trench 1 could lie outside the true limits of the cemetery, the burial recorded to the north of Briton Street perhaps being unrelated.

- 4.2.6 Overlying the pits were the fragmentary remains of possible structural foundations represented by a potential beam pad and stone packed feature. These may relate to a potential wooden structure having been built in this area. The precise date regarding its construction remains uncertain given that dating evidence recovered from the recorded construction cuts has the potential to be residual in origin. The purpose and function of the building remains uncertain but, if contemporary with the Friary, it may have the potential to represent evidence for the timber built huts that characterised the earliest phase of the Friaries development.
- 4.2.7 The burial group recorded in Trench 3 adjacent to the High Street clearly relates to, and demonstrates the partial survival of, the burial ground associated with the Friary, the full extent of which still remains uncertain. The burials were shown to have cut through a sequence of occupation deposits comprising mortar rich layers, organic occupation spreads and re-deposited brickearth dated to the mid-thirteenth century. Environmental evidence extracted from these deposits has demonstrated the presence of fish bones and legumes (for consumption), wood charcoal and mineralised remains all of which indicates that they are likely to reflect refuse deposits most probably deriving from the main Friary precinct. It would seem likely, considering that this area appears to have served a different function contemporary with the founding of the Friary in the mid thirteenth century, that the burials, which have been shown to truncate this activity, relate to the documented extension of the Friary cemetery to the west of the Friary some time after 1374 (CgMs 2003). The full extent of surviving burials within the development area could never be realised by the evaluation results alone, and all that can be inferred from the burial group recorded in Trench 3 is that it is unlikely to extend, or at least to survive, any further south than Trench 4 where no further burial evidence was recorded.
- 4.2.8 The recorded limestone walls revealed in Trenches 2 and 5 remain more problematic given the restrictions placed on the depth of excavation within the

trenches which did not allow for their complete character, date and form of construction to be recorded. The exposed limestone walls are of a similar character and construction to those previously recorded as representing the Friary church and its associated precinct and buildings. All of the recorded walls were shown to have been subject to later modification and disturbance and potentially all the walls may date to the later post-medieval period given the extent of structures shown to be present in this area during this period (CgMs 2003; Fig. 6).

- 4.2.9 Additional material relating to the former occupation of the site by the Friary was also retrieved in the form of residual artefacts within later contexts. This comprised fragments of worked masonry, glazed floor tiles and pottery.
- 4.2.10 A continuation of occupation activity into the fifteenth/sixteenth century on the site is suggested by further pitting and a spread deposit, as well as a possible contemporary rectangular structure and well, recorded in Trench 1. The presence of the pits in this area demonstrates its continuation in use as an area for probable refuse disposal.
- 4.2.11 The rectangular limestone structure (203), associated interior surface (206) and limestone lined well (183) may also date to around this period, however their potential to be later post-medieval in origin cannot be dismissed. Dating evidence recovered from demolition deposits sealing the structural remains does demonstrate that they were constructed prior to c. 1720. The recorded structure was generally rough in construction suggesting that it is likely to represent some form of outhouse, and if associated with the well located immediately to its north west, may form part of a yard constructed in this area at this time. The present level of evidence does not allow for a clearer interpretation to be made as to whether this activity was associated with the later life of the Friary or to backyard activity associated with occupation along the High Street frontage.

Post-medieval

- 4.2.12 The evaluation has established the presence of surviving post-medieval structures and related archaeological deposits at both the northern (Trench 1) and eastern (Trench 2) sides of the proposal area. Additional structural evidence was further recorded at the south western corner of the site within Trenches 4 and 5, although it remains uncertain as to whether this reflects potentially medieval, post-medieval or modern activity given the limited depth of excavation that could be achieved in these areas.
- 4.2.13 The activity recorded in Trenches 1 and 2 generally took the form of pits and limestone walls with associated cobbled surfaces that date from the early

eighteenth century. These remains are thought likely to be related with both the development of the sugar refinery, founded at this time on the former site of the medieval Franciscan Friary, and to probable structures sited adjacent to Gloucester Square, as shown on a conjectural layout of the refinery superimposed on the 1868 Ordnance Survey map (Drake, 1987; Fig. 8).

- 4.2.14 This conjectural plan provides a layout of the refineries industrial complex, that includes a cooperage, yard, shed and a dwelling house that stretches along the northern side of the former Sugarhouse Lane, formerly situated approximately between the eastern wing of Telephone House and Briton Street. The early eighteenth century date from the pottery recovered from deposits matches the eighteenth century date for the construction of the refinery.
- 4.2.15 There is a notable functional difference between the pottery assemblage recovered from the 1986 Sugar House excavations to that recovered from Trench 1. The 1986 excavations retrieved considerable quantities of industrial vessels, especially conical moulds for the production of loaves of refined sugar and drip-pots, which supported the moulds and received the molasses as it dripped out of the crystallising sugar (Drake, 1987). The pottery types represented in the Trench 1 assemblage mostly appear to have served a domestic use, suggesting that either the sugar refining process was limited to the main structure of the Sugar House only, or that the recorded deposits in Trench 1 relate to other domestic occupation activity unrelated to the refinery, possibly associated with activity occurring along Sugarhouse Lane.
- 4.2.16 The recorded later structures were shown to have incorporated substantial amounts of robbed out medieval building material in the form of roughly squared, but also carved, limestone masonry and residual ceramic building material, much of which is thought to have derived from the earlier Friary.
- 4.2.17 One point of interest is the lack of any post-medieval disturbance that appears to have occurred along the High Street frontage in relation to the medieval burial and occupation deposits recorded in Trench 3. The High Street, according to cartographic sources, is depicted as having been continuously occupied by a line of buildings from c. 1611 onwards. The survival of the burials within Trench 3 indicates that this is unlikely to have been the case, even accounting for any shift in the general width of the High Street from the seventeenth century to the present day. Further analysis of documentary and cartographic evidence would be required to more clearly understand the development of the High Street frontage located within the proposal area to ascertain why these earlier burials have survived so intact.

Modern

- 4.2.18 Modern disturbance in the form of later walls and services was recorded across all trenches within the proposal area.
- 4.2.19 Excavation within Trench 2 did however uncover what is believed to have been the former remains of an in-filled WWII air raid shelter that was shown to occupy much of the northern half of the trench. The shelter was shown to have been constructed of red brick and concrete, partially re-using existing limestone footings, that had been plastered on its interior and provided with a concrete floor. Due to health and safety considerations the area of the shelter exposed was subject only to photographic record prior to its back-filling.
- 4.2.20 Further possible activity attributable to the period of the second world war was suggested by a series of ashy and brick rubble demolition deposits thought to represent the products of bomb damage inflicted on the area during this period.

4.3 Impact Assessment of proposed development

- 4.3.1 Post-medieval and medieval remains have been found in four of the five excavated trenches, with only Trench 4 being completely devoid of any pre-modern remains. The evaluation has established that archaeological remains occur at different levels across different parts of the proposal area. The general pattern indicating that the depth of overburden and modern made ground is increased towards the south of the site, especially along the High Street frontage.
- 4.3.2 Archaeological remains occur at a depth of c. 0.60 m from the current car park surface at the northern and eastern sides of Telephone House. The excavation of a deeper sondage at the western end of Trench 1 demonstrating that the depth of stratigraphic deposits exceeds 2.00 m with pertinent archaeological horizons being present at 3.30 m OD. The true depth of archaeological deposits is likely to exceed this datum level as this was only taken from the lowest excavated deposits within exposed pits that could not be fully excavated.
- 4.3.3 The northern half of Trench 2 is shown to be fully occupied by a former air-raid shelter, its concrete floor lying at a depth of c. 2.00 m from the current car park surface. This is likely to have destroyed any archaeological remains within its footprints, although there is a low level of potential for very deep features to have survived beneath this structure. The southern half of the trench has been excavated to a depth of 1.20 m from the current car park

surface. This has revealed only post-medieval remains that are almost certainly believed to overlie surviving medieval stratigraphy.

- 4.3.4 The western side of Telephone House, between the building and the High Street, has produced evidence for very good preservation of medieval burials in Trench 3 at the northern extent of this area. The southern extent was demonstrated to have much thicker deposits of modern made ground up-to a depth of at least 4.00 m OD and to have been heavily disturbed by later activity.
- 4.3.5 It is not known whether similar results can be expected closer to the footprints of Telephone House itself, or the degree of preservation, if any, of archaeological horizons within the footprint of the building. The evaluation has demonstrated that any further development within the area of the car parks situated on all three sides of the existing building is likely to impact on significant archaeological remains potentially pre-dating the sites medieval and later post-medieval occupation. The southern side of the site has not been evaluated as this forms the location of the vaults of 79 1/2 High Street, a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench	Ctxt No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1	101	struct	0.40	0.45	Wall		
	102	struct	0.75	0.90	Wall		
	103	struct	0.24	0.12	Drain		
	104	struct	0.46	0.35	Drain		
	105	struct	0.30	0.20	Wall		
	106	struct	3.60	0.25	Cobbled surface		
	107	tarmac		0.11	Car park surface		
	108	deposit		0.10	Foundation layer for car park		
	109	surface		0.10	Brick surface beneath car park		
	110	struct		0.27	Concrete foundation		
	111	cut		0.50	Cut for wall 101		
	112	fill		0.60	Fill of service trench 113		
	113	cut		0.60	Cut for service trench		
	114	fill		0.10	Fill of drain 103		
	115	struct	0.23	0.55	Wall		
	116	fill		0.15	Fill of drain 104		
	117	cut	0.60	0.35	Cut for drain 104		
	118	deposit		0.12	Demolition rubble		
	119	deposit	5.00	0.30	made ground		
	120	fill		0.25	Fill of pit 121	pot	19th
	121	cut	1.60	0.25	Pit		
	122	deposit	2.00	0.30	made ground		

Trench	Ctxt No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
	123	deposit		0.20	demolition layer?		
	124	fill		0.35	Fill of drain 117		
	125	fill		0.50	Fill of pit 126		
	126	cut	2.50	0.50	Pit		
	127	fill		0.90	Fill of pit 126	stone	
	128	deposit	2.00	0.25	made ground	pot	15th/ 16th
	129	struct	0.40	0.80	Wall		
	130	cut	0.40	0.80	Cut for wall 129		
	131	deposit		0.12	redeposited brickearth		
	132	struct	0.20	0.07	Wall?		
	133	deposit		0.15	occupation spread	pot	mid 13th/ 14th
	134	deposit		0.45	occupation spread or fill of pit	pot	mid 13th/ 14th
	135	deposit		0.20	possible pit fill (seen in section only)		
	136	natural?		0.20	possibly redeposited		
	137	fill		0.35	Fill of drain 117		
	138	deposit		0.04	occupation spread over 106	pot	17th/ 18th
	139	fill	1.00	0.08	Fill of pit 150		
	140	fill		0.24	Fill of pit 216		
	141	fill		0.03	Fill of pit 216		
	142	fill		0.03	Fill of pit 216		
	143	fill		0.24	Fill of pit 216		
	144	fill		0.09	Fill of pit 216		
	145	fill		0.11	Fill of pit 216		
	146	fill		0.08	Fill of pit 216		

Trench	Ctxt No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
	147	fill		0.20	Fill of pit 150	pot	mid 13th/14th
	148	fill		0.12	Fill of pit 150		
	149	fill		0.15	Fill of pit 150		
	150	cut	2.00		Pit		
	151	natural		0.40	natural brickearth		
	152	deposit	2.40	0.50	brick rubble		
	153	deposit	3.00	0.60	made ground		
	154	deposit	2.00	0.06	redeposited brickearth		
	155	deposit	1.00	0.02	mortar lense		
	156	deposit	2.00	0.06	redeposited brickearth		
	157	fill		0.30	Fill of pit 159		
	158	fill		0.40	Fill of pit 159		
	159	cut	1.10	0.70	Pit		
	160	deposit/ fill	0.70	0.40	clay silt deposit/Fill of pit 176		
	161	deposit/ fill	2.00	0.70	clay silt deposit/Fill of pit 176		
	162	deposit	1.20	0.60	limestone rubble, potentially fill		18th
	163	struct	0.35	0.60	limestone wall foundation		
	164	cut	0.35	0.60	Cut for wall 163		
	165	fill		0.70	Fill of ditch/pit 166		
	166	cut	1.20	0.70	Ditch/pit		
	167	fill		0.13	Fill of pit 173		
	168	fill		0.30	Fill of pit 173		
	169	fill		0.10	Fill of pit 173		
	170	fill		0.12	Fill of pit 173		

Trench	Ctxt No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Findings	Date
	171	fill		0.22	Fill of pit 217	pot	mid 13th/14th
	172	fill		0.40	Fill of pit 217	pot	17th/18th
	173	cut	2.00		Pit		
	174	deposit/ fill	0.50	0.18	clay silt deposit/Fill of pit		
	175	deposit/ fill	0.70	0.30	clay silt deposit/Fill of pit		
	176	cut	1.20	0.40	Pit		
	177	deposit/ fill	1.00	0.30	clay silt deposit/Fill of pit 179		
	178	fill		0.45	Fill of pit 179	pot	mid 13th to mid 14th
	179	cut	0.80	0.45	Pit		
	180	fill		0.12	Fill of pit 181	pot	mid 13th/14th
	181	cut	0.45	0.12	Pit		
	182	fill		0.85	Fill of pit 173	pot	mid 15th to early 16th
	183	cut	1.90		Cut of well		
	184	struct		1.50	Well liner within cut 183		
	185	deposit	0.80	0.66	Fill of well 184	pot, CBM	17th/19th
	186	deposit	0.54	0.22	Fill of well cut 184	slag, CBM	
	187	cut	1.60	0.70	Pit		
	188	deposit/ fill	1.50	0.16	sandy clay levelling deposit/Fill of pit 187	pot, bone, CBM	mid 15th to 16th
	189	fill	0.52	0.06	Fill of pit 187		
	190	fill	1.60	0.48	Fill of pit 187	pot, bone, CBM	mid 13th to 14th
	191	cut	0.88	0.54	Pit		

Trench	Ctxt No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Findings	Date
	192	fill		0.54	Fill of pit 191	pot, bone, CBM	mid 13th to mid 14th
	193	cut	1.60	0.90+	Pit		
	194	fill	1.60	0.90+	Fill of pit 193	pot, bone, CBM	17th/18th
	195	fill		0.70+	Fill of possible pit		
	196	cut	1.96	0.68	Pit		
	197	fill	1.96	0.68	Fill of pit 196	pot, CBM	mid 16th to 19th
	198	cut	1.70	1.10	Pit		
	199	fill	1.70	1.10	Fill of pit 198	pot, bone	mid 13th to mid 14th
	200	fill		1.00	Fill of probable pit		
	201	fill			Fill of probable pit		
	202	cut	0.40	0.30	Linear		
	203	struct	2.00		Small building or outhouse	stone	
	204	cut			Foundation cut for 203		
	205	deposit		0.15	Clay packing for foundations of 203		
	206	struct	2.00		Cobble floor surface		
	207	deposit		0.20	Dump deposit within 203	pot, metal	17th/19th
	208	deposit		0.30	Dump deposit within 203	bone, glass, metal	
	209	cut	0.60	0.30	Pit		
	210	fill		0.30	Fill of pit 209		
	211	cut	0.30	0.60	Pit		
	212	fill		0.60	Fill of pit 211		
	213	deposit		0.20	Rubble collapse from 203		

Trench	Ctxt No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
	214	struct	0.80		Wall		
	215	deposit			Levelling layer for surface 206		
	216	cut			Pit		
	217	cut			Pit		
2	500	struct	1.80		Cobbled surface		
	501	struct	1.46	0.68	Limestone wall with some red brick		
	502	struct	1.66		Brick culvert	glass	
	503	struct	2.96		Cobbled surface	pot, bone, CBM	
	504	struct	1.10		Modern brick wall		
	505	struct	2.00		Limestone wall		
	506	struct	0.94		Modern brick wall		
	507	struct		0.70	Mortared limestone wall		
	508	deposit	1.80	0.04	Buried soil horizon		
	509	cut	0.59	0.71	Modern pit		
	510	fill	0.59	0.71	Fill of pit 509		
	511	deposit	2.40	0.75	Silt clay levelling deposit		
	512	deposit	3.60	0.21	made ground		
	513	deposit	3.60	0.28	made ground	bone, metal, CBM	
	514	deposit	1.20	0.08	Possible occupation horizon	pot, bone	17th/18th
	515	cut	0.36	0.16	Linear cut for service pipe		
	516	fill		0.16	Fill of cut 515		
	517	fill	1.44	0.05	Fill of culvert 502	glass	

Trench	Ctxt No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
	518	deposit		0.62	made ground for tarmac		
	519	deposit	2.30	0.32	made ground		
	520	cut	1.11	0.80	Foundation cut for wall 507		
	521	fill		0.80	Fill of cut 520		
	522	fill	0.41	0.22	Fill of cut 525		
	523	deposit	2.86	0.04	made ground	pot	17th/ 18th
	524	fill	0.32	0.70	Fill of cut 525	pot	17th/ 19th
	525	cut	0.32	0.70	Service cut for pipe		
	526	deposit	2.72	0.16	Occupation deposit	pot, bone, CBM	17th/ 19th
	527	deposit	4.18	0.11	Levelling or demolition layer		
	528	cut	0.34	0.38	Foundation cut for 530		
	529	fill		0.12	Fill of cut 528		
	530	struct	0.26	0.24	Probable kerbing		
	531	deposit	1.66	0.24	Levelling deposit		
	532	deposit	0.92	0.50	Back-fill deposit around wall 501 and flags 534		
	533	cut		0.48	Foundation cut for wall 501 or flags 534		
	534	struct			Flagstone? or loose limestone block		
	535	deposit	2.74	0.06	Demolition deposit		
	536	cut			Foundation cut for wall 504		

Trench	Ctxt No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
	537	cut	2.00	0.65	Service cut part of 502		
	538	fill	2.00	0.65	Fill of cut 537		
3	1000	fill	0.68		Fill of grave cut 1001	pot	mid 13th to mid 14th
	1001	cut	0.68		Grave cut		
	1002	burial			Partial skeleton exposed within 1001		
	1003	fill	0.50		Fill of grave cut 1004		
	1004	cut	0.50		Grave cut (not excavated)		
	1005	fill	0.45		Fill of grave cut 1006		
	1006	cut	0.45		Grave cut (not excavated)		
	1007	fill	0.56		Fill of grave cut 1008		
	1008	cut	0.56		Grave cut (not excavated)		
	1009	fill	0.60	0.45	Fill of grave cut 1010		
	1010	cut	0.60	0.45	Grave cut (not excavated beyond truncation)		
	1011	fill	0.30		Fill of grave cut 1012		
	1012	cut	0.30		Grave cut (not excavated beyond truncation)		
	1013	burial	0.30		Partial skeleton exposed within 1012		
	1014	deposit	1.00	0.05	Occupation spread	pot	mid 13th
1015	deposit	2.00	0.05	Mortar rich deposit			

Trench	Ctxt No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
	1016	deposit	0.50	0.03	Organic rich occupation spread	pot	mid 13th to mid 14th
	1017	deposit		0.04	Mortar rich deposit		
	1018	deposit	0.60	0.08	Redeposited brickearth	pot	mid 13th to 14th
	1019	deposit	0.15	0.05	Mortar rich deposit		
	1020	deposit	0.15	0.08	Redeposited brickearth		
	1021	deposit	0.30	0.10	Mortar rich deposit		
	1022	deposit	0.15	0.10	Redeposited brickearth		
	1023	fill	2.00	0.38	Fill of probable grave cut/s 1024		
	1024	cut/s	2.00	0.38	Probable grave cut/s		
	1025	deposit		0.08	Compacted clay deposit		
	1026	cut	0.98	0.22	Pit		
	1027	fill	0.98	0.04	Fill of pit 1026		
	1028	fill		0.20	Fill of pit 1026		
	1029	deposit	2.00	0.12	made ground		
	1030	deposit	0.35	0.24	Clay silt deposit		
4	1100	deposit	2.00	0.40	made ground		
	1101	deposit	2.00	0.60	made ground		
	1102	deposit	1.00	0.65	Brick and concrete dump		
	1103	deposit		0.14	Demolition deposit associated with 1104		
	1104	struct	1.20	0.80	Modern brick structure		
5	1200	deposit		0.08	Tarmac		
	1201	deposit		0.36	Hardcore rubble		

Trench	Ctxt No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
	1202	deposit		0.20	made ground		
	1203	deposit		0.12	Sandy clay dump/made ground		
	1204	deposit		0.31	Brick rubble dump		
	1205	deposit	1.24	0.12	Sandy clay dump deposit		
	1206	deposit	1.00	0.20	Rubble deposit	stone, glass	
	1207	deposit	0.32	0.30	Rubble deposit		
	1208	struct	1.00	0.30	Limestone wall with later red brick additions (1210)		
	1209	deposit	1.18	0.14	Modern sand and ash dump deposit		
	1210	struct	0.12	0.15	Red brick facing wall attached to 1208		

APPENDIX 2 POTTERY

Context	Number of sherds	Date	Comment
120	1	1800 to 1900	White refined earthenware
128	3	1450 to 1550	Low countries redware
133	10	1250 to 1400	Southampton coarseware
133	1	1250 to 1400	Southampton sandy ware
134	3	1250 to 1400	Southampton coarseware
138	2	1720 to 1800	White saltglazed
138	2	1700 to 1900	English stoneware
138	1	1700 to 1900	Porcelain
138	2	1690 to 1800	Staffs fine brown-glazed
138	2	1680 to 1800	Westerwald stoneware
138	19	1600 to 1900	PMed earthenware
138	1	1600 to 1800	PMed slipped
138	5	1600 to 1800	PMed tinglazed
138	30	1600 to 1900	Verwood
138	1	1250 to 1400	Southampton coarseware
147	1	1250 to 1400	South Hampshire redware
162	1	1700 to 1900	English stoneware
162	1	1600 to 1800	PMed yellow-glazed
162	1	1250 to 1350	Saintonge green-glazed
171	1	1250 to 1400	South Hampshire redware
172	1	1600 to 1700	Palissey saintonge
172	4	1600 to 1900	PMed earthenware
172	7	1600 to 1900	Verwood
172	1	1550 to 1700	Frechen stoneware
172	1	1550 to 1800	Surrey border ware
172	2	1250 to 1500	Iberian red micaceous
172	3	1250 to 1350	Saintonge bright green
172	4	1250 to 1400	South Hampshire redware
172	6	1250 to 1400	Southampton coarseware
172	6	1250 to 1400	Southampton sandy ware
178	4	1250 to 1350	High Med sandy
178	1	1250 to 1350	Saintonge green-glazed
178	1	1250 to 1400	Southampton coarseware
180	1	1250 to 1400	South Hampshire redware
182	3	1450 to 1520	Late Medieval sandy
182	3	1250 to 1400	South Hampshire redware
182	1	1250 to 1400	Southampton coarseware
182	4	1250 to 1400	Southampton sandy ware
185	1	1700 to 1900	English stoneware
185	1	1680 to 1800	Westerwald stoneware
185	1	1600 to 1800	Black-glazed
185	1	1600 to 1800	Blue and white tinglazed
185	9	1600 to 1900	PMed earthenware
185	5	1600 to 1900	Verwood
188	1	1450 to 1500	LMed sandy
188	1	1300 to 1500	Misc whitware
190	1	1600 to 1900	Verwood
190	1	1450 to 1550	Rhenish stoneware
190	3	1250 to 1350	HMed sandy
190	1	1250 to 1350	Saintonge unglazed whitware

190	8	1250 to 1400	Southampton coarseware
190	1	1250 to 1400	Southampton sandy ware

Context	Number of sherds	Date	Comment
192	1	1250 to 1350	HMed sandy
192	1	1250 to 1350	Saintonge green-glazed
192	2	1250 to 1400	Southampton coarseware
192	2	1250 to 1400	Southampton sandy ware
194	2	1600 to 1900	PMed earthenware
197	1	1550 to 1800	PMed redware
199	1	1250 to 1350	Saintonge green-glazed
207	1	1720 to 1800	White saltglazed
207	1	1680 to 1800	Westerwald stoneware
207	2	1600 to 1800	Blue and white tinglazed
207	1	1600 to 1750	Low countries slipped redware
207	22	1600 to 1900	Verwood
207	3	1550 to 1700	Frechen stoneware
207	2	1550 to 1800	PMed earthenware
207	2	1550 to 1800	PMed redware
207	1	1450 to 1700	Low countries slipped redware
514	1	1720 to 1800	White saltglazed
514	3	1700 to 1900	Porcelain
514	1	1600 to 1800	Pale blue tinglazed
514	8	1600 to 1900	Verwood
514	1	1550 to 1800	PMed redware
523	1	1600 to 1800	PMed slipped
524	1	1600 to 1900	Verwood
526	1	1700 to 1900	English stoneware
526	5	1600 to 1900	PMed earthenware
526	1	1600 to 1900	Verwood
526	1	1450 to 1550	Late saintonge whiteware
526	1	1450 to 1550	Low countries redware
526	3	1250 to 1350	Saintonge green-glazed
526	1	1250 to 1400	Southampton coarseware
1000	1	1250 to 1350	Saintonge bright green
1014	1	1250 to 1350	Saintonge bright green
1014	1	1250 to 1350	Saintonge green-glazed
1014	1	1000 to 1200	Flint-tempered coarseware
1016	4	1250 to 1350	Developed Rouen
1018	1	1250 to 1400	South Hampshire redware

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by context

APPENDIX 3 ANIMAL BONE

Species	Total Number of Fragments
Cattle	17
Sheep/Goat	13
Sheep	1
Pig	4
Domestic Fowl	2
Swan	1
Fish	1
Large Mammal	36
Medium Mammal	12
Unidentified	31
Total	118

Table 2: Species identified

APPENDIX 4 WORKED STONE*Architectural Fragment 1 - Context 127:*

Limestone (?) mortar. Large circular mortar with two side lugs - One side lug has a small indentation on the underside (perhaps to allow the mortar to be positioned on a base?). Mortars of this size would have been used in large kitchens or still rooms for mixing foodstuffs, medicines etc, or possibly for some industrial processes (mixing pigments or dyestuffs). Mortars of this type are used for a very long period of time and old mortars may be reused in later contexts (some medieval mortars are still in use today). The mortar cannot be dated without further analysis.

Internal dimensions: 380mm diameter × 200mm deep, *external Dimensions:* 420 diameter × 240mm deep.

Architectural Fragment 2 - Context 104:

Limestone floor slab. Underside has slightly chamfered edges although they are very rough. Top face shows some smooth worn areas but much of the face has fractured away.

Dimensions: 475 × 360 × 50mm.

Architectural Fragment 3 - Context 104:

Irregular limestone slab, probably flooring. The piece is roughly triangular with no clearly finished sides.

Dimensions: 490 × 510 × 48mm.

Architectural Fragment 4 - Context 104:

Limestone floor slab, complete on three sides.

Dimensions: 395 × at least 560 × 42mm.

Architectural Fragment 5 - Context 104:

Limestone floor slab, slightly worn on one side.

Dimensions: 305 × 280 × 60mm

Architectural Fragment 6 - Context 127:

Moulded stonework. Part of a large arched aperture moulding - door, window, blind arch (possibly a fireplace). This piece has the same profile and keying as Fragment 8 but the roll mouldings have been cut away to form a more regular shaped block, perhaps to make reuse easier. The reverse shows straight chisel marks on its upper part. There is possible traces of white paint or lime-wash on the lower flat and ovolo moulding. This block is quite damaged.

Dimensions: 241mm high × 100mm cut back depth; lower width 230mm; upper width 250mm.

Architectural Fragment 7 - Context 127:

Walling block, regular rectangular shape. One fair, ashlar face showing some diagonal chisel marks. One of the end faces is fractured although the other has small circular pecking marks although these may be later.

Dimensions: 240 × 310 × 98mm.

Architectural Fragment 8 - Context 127:

Moulded stonework. Part of a large arched aperture moulding - door, window, blind arch (possibly a fireplace) - the piece is 20mm wider at the top than the bottom, indicating its position in a broad arch. The piece's soffit is flat, then a large ovolo moulding with square fillets to either side. Then a vertical flat leading into a deep hollow and then a small roll followed immediately by a possible larger roll, although the piece did not have a complete profile of this roll. This slopes off to the top of the piece. There is no obvious sign of where the face of the wall continued up. On the reverse of the piece a diagonal chamfer slopes up from the flat soffit to an area 100mm deep which is damaged but may have been moulded in some way. On either side of the fragment there are large keying marks consisting of three verticals with diagonal lines forming a zigzag between them. The piece shows claw tooling on its right side and long chisel marks making the keying. There is also some lengthways tooling on the upper face although this was very rough.
Dimensions: 240mm high × 225mm deep; lower width 217mm; upper width 230mm.

Architectural Fragment 9 - Context 127:

Fragment of window surround, a corner piece of frame. The stone is a slightly pink colour. There is a chamfer on its left edge and along its top for 190mm where the angle for the vertical return of the chamfer survives. Between this angle and the chamfer on the left hand edge is a flat platform which would have taken the next upright stone. 60mm in from the right hand edge is a 27 × 30mm socket, roughly square, which most likely took an upright iron mullion. There is, however, no sign of a groove to take glass.
Dimensions: 300 × 168 × 103mm deep.

Architectural Fragment 10 - Context 1204:

Limestone floor slab, worn smooth on one side and along one of its long edges. Perhaps this edge was slightly raised in a low step.
Dimensions: 372 × 250 × 85mm.

Architectural Fragment 11 - Context 203:

Piece of attached column. This piece is in very poor condition with much wear and chipping of its surface. Consequently, no tooling is visible and the ends and reverse were very damaged and show no sign of any keying or other marks. There does appear to be a shallow rebate along one edge where the column side meets the back section but this may simply be due to erosion of the faces.
Dimensions: 160mm diameter × 276mm height; flat reverse is 85mm wide.

APPENDIX 5 OTHER FINDS

Context	Number of fragments	Comment
138	43	Stem fragments
138	10	9 complete bowls and 1 bowl fragment (including one highly decorated bowl)
185	4	Stem fragments
190	1	Stem fragment
207	8	Stem fragments
207	3	1 complete bowl and 2 bowl fragments
208	6	Stem fragments
208	6	Complete bowls
514	3	Stem fragments
524	1	Stem fragment
526	1	Stem fragment

Table 3: Clay pipe occurrence by context

Contexts	Number of fragments	Comment
138	1	Fragment from pantile
143	3	3 fragments from a decorated floor tile
186	3	2 fragments roof tile 1 fragment thicker tile probably floor tile
188	2	2 abraded fragments
190	3	1 abraded brick fragment 1 fragment peg tile 1 fragment from a ridge tile
190	3	1 fragment roof tile 2 abraded miscellaneous fragments
194	6	1 fragment roof tile 2 fragments with chamfered edges and decorated with green/brown glaze 1 abraded fragment 1 abraded fragment possibly brick 1 incomplete fragment floor tile/brick that has had nails hammered into it.
197	9	3 very abraded fragments 1 fragment plain tile probably roof tile 3 fragments thicker tile probably floor tile ! fragment chamfered edges and splattered with glaze, probably floor tile
208	1	Plain tile
506	8	8 fragments from a large brick
526	2	1 fragment a ridge tile 1 fragment from a decorated floor tile

Table 4: CBM occurrence by context

Contexts	Number of fragments	Comment
190	2	Oyster
207	2	Oyster
208	1	Oyster
526	4	Oyster
526	1	Mussel
526	2	whelk

Table 5: Shell occurrence by context

Context	Number of fragments	Comments
138	12	Bottle glass
207	3	Bottle glass
517	1	Sub-rectangular glass fragment
526	1	Fragment of vessel glass with striped decoration

Table 6: Glass occurrence by context

Context	No. of frags	Comments
138	1	slag
172	2	Iron nails
185	1	slag
207	1	flint

Table 7: Miscellaneous finds by context

APPENDIX 6 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 7 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Telephone House, Southampton

Site code: SOU1289

Grid reference: SU 421 110

Type of evaluation: Trenching

Date and duration of project: 17th to 28th January 2004, approximately two weeks

Summary of results: Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out an archaeological evaluation between the 17th and 28th January 2004 at Telephone House, 70-75 High Street, Southampton, on behalf of CgMs Consulting. The desk-based assessment produced by CgMs had established that the site was known to contain the probable remains of a medieval Franciscan Friary and its associated cemetery, indicating the site to be one of potentially significant high archaeological value.

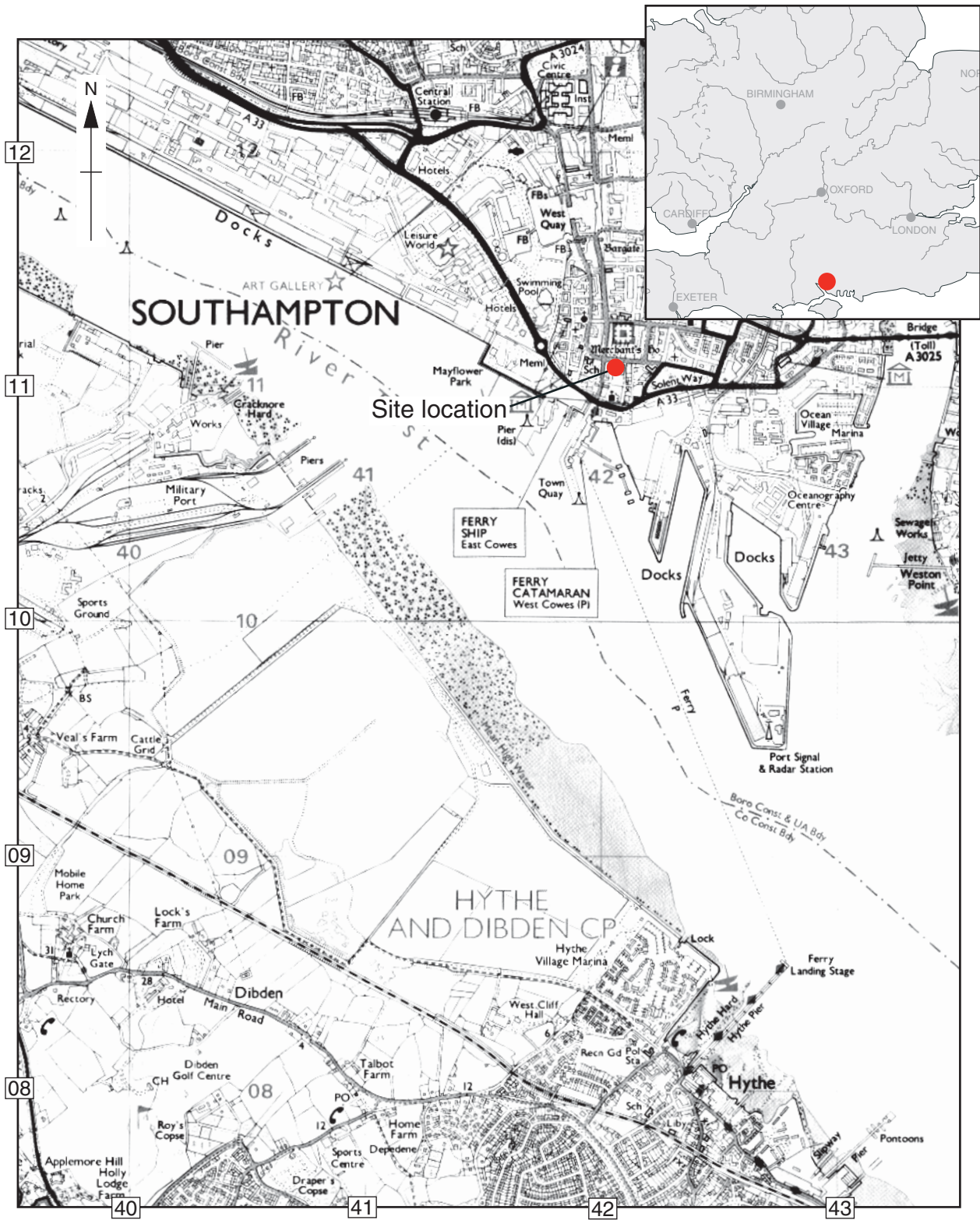
The evaluation comprised the excavation of five trenches located in accessible areas around the presently existing structure of Telephone House. The evaluation revealed the presence of surviving medieval occupation deposits on the site represented by a series of inter-cutting pits, possible structural remains and a group of up-to at least six burials, all of which appear contemporary in date with, and relate to, occupation of the site by the Franciscan Friary founded in 1233 to 1234.

The continuation of occupation into the fifteenth/sixteenth century on the site was suggested by the presence of further pits and possible contemporary structural deposits, although the surviving limestone rectangular structure and well may date to the later sixteenth or even late seventeenth century.

A sequence of limestone-built structures and cobbled surfaces of early eighteenth century origin were further revealed, these are in part thought possibly to be associated with the Sugar Refinery that was constructed over the site of the former Friary at this time, with further surviving structural remains being related to buildings constructed around Gloucester Square.

Modern wall footings and services were shown to have truncated and cut surviving archaeological horizons, although the extent of later disturbance from development on the site appears to have been relatively minimal given the size and scope of existing structures. The evaluation did reveal the presence of the in-filled remains of what is believed to have been a former Second World War air raid shelter situated at the south eastern end of the site.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Southampton City Museum in due course under accession no. SOU1289.



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Figure 1: Site location

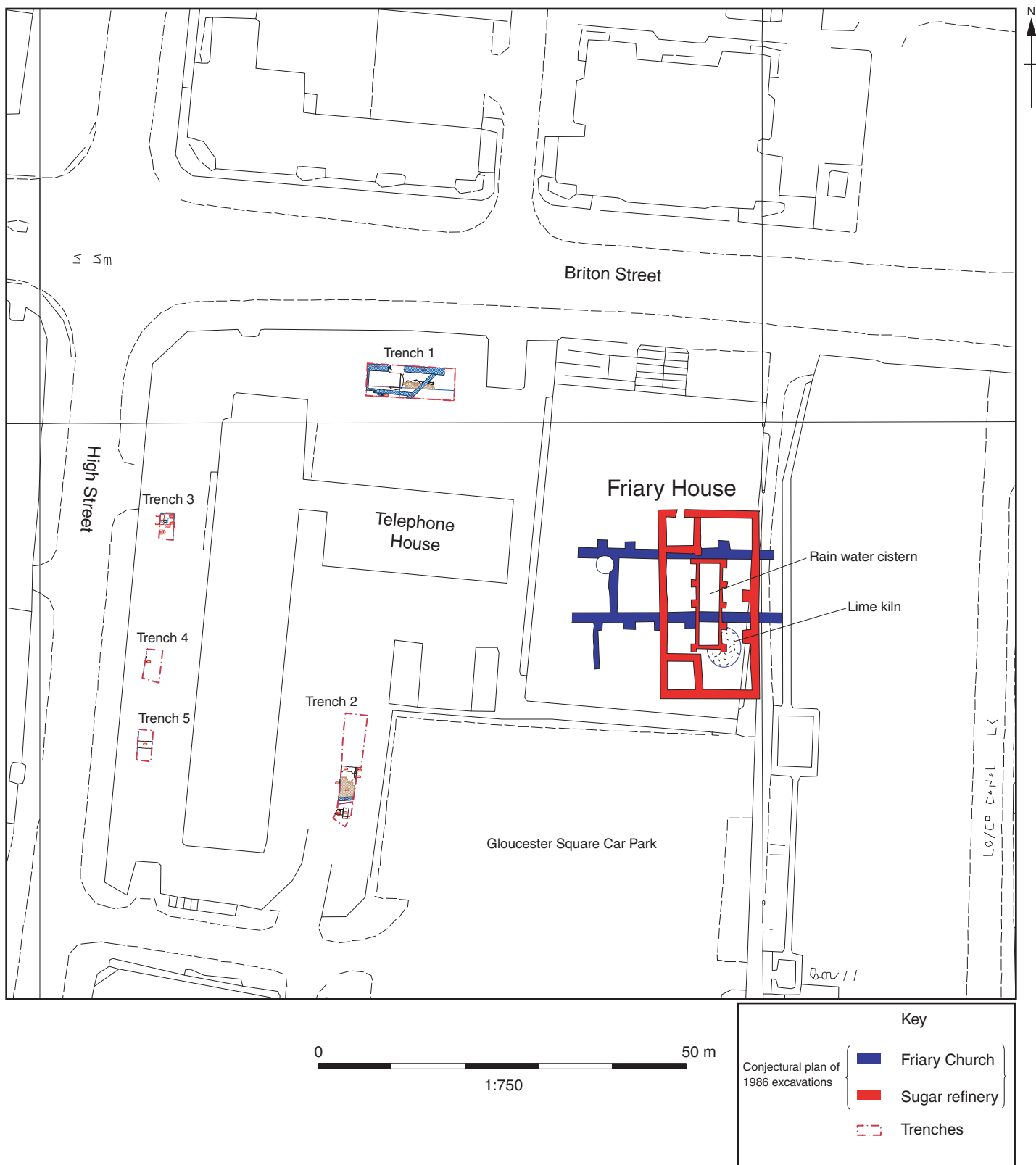
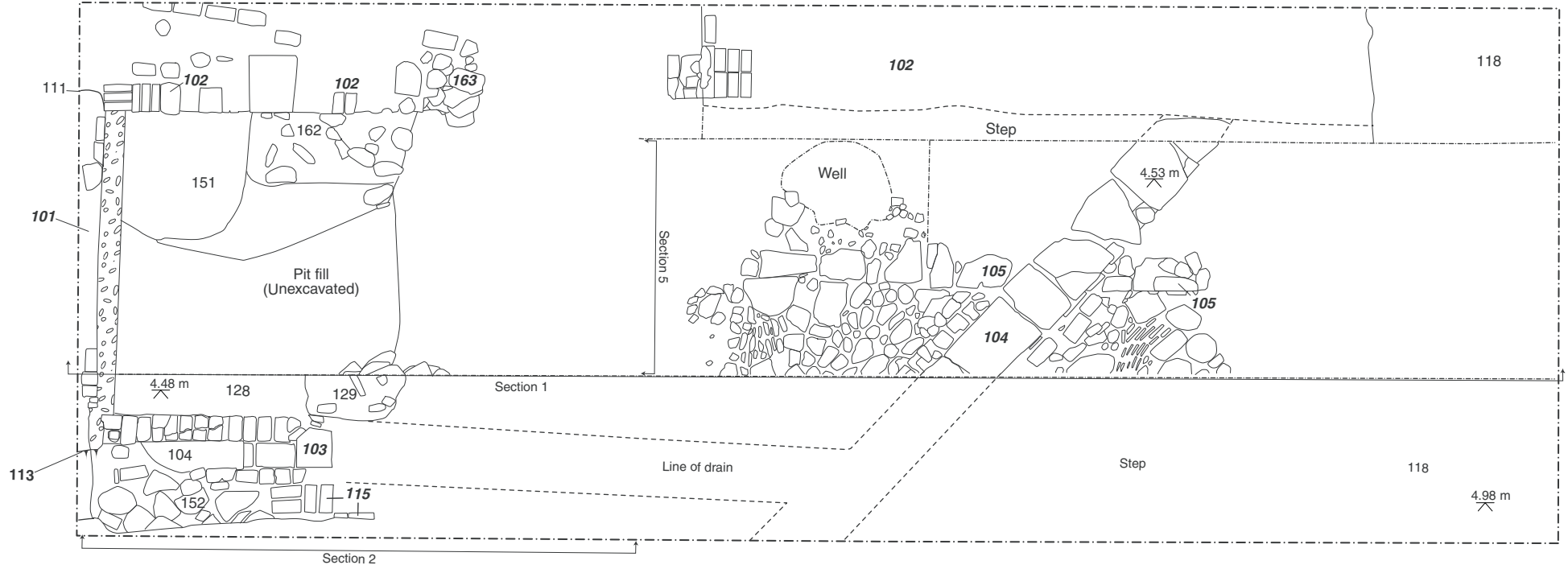


Figure 2: Trench location



Plan 1



Plan 3

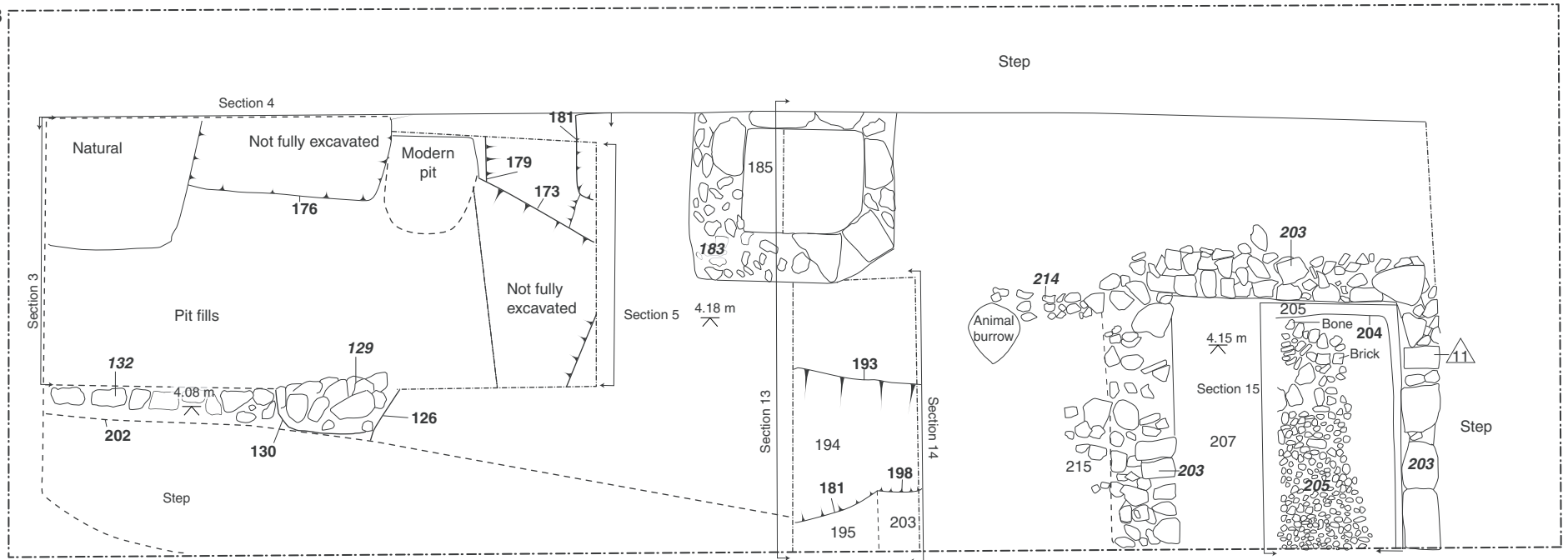


Figure 3: Trench 1, Plans

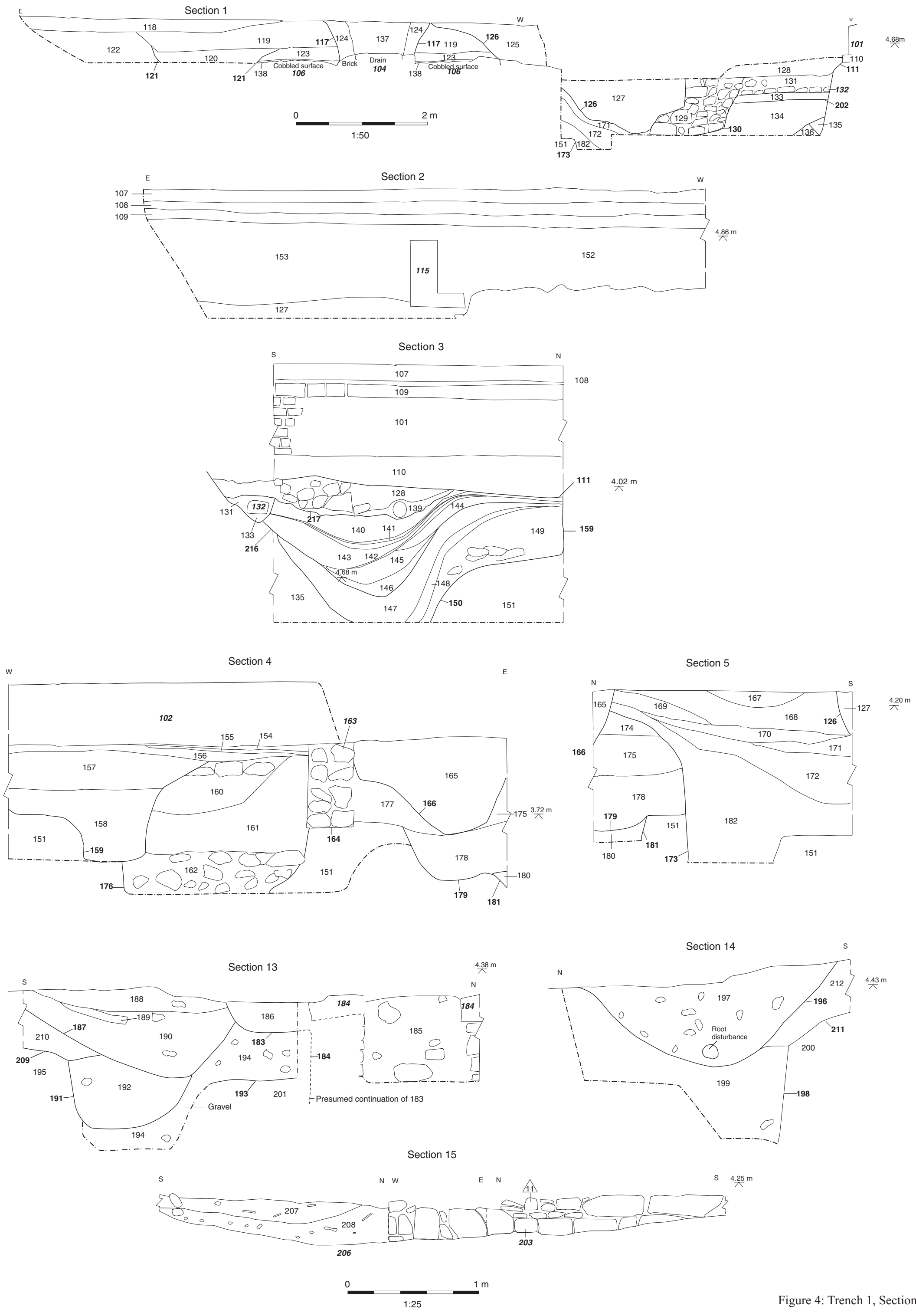
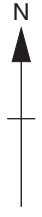
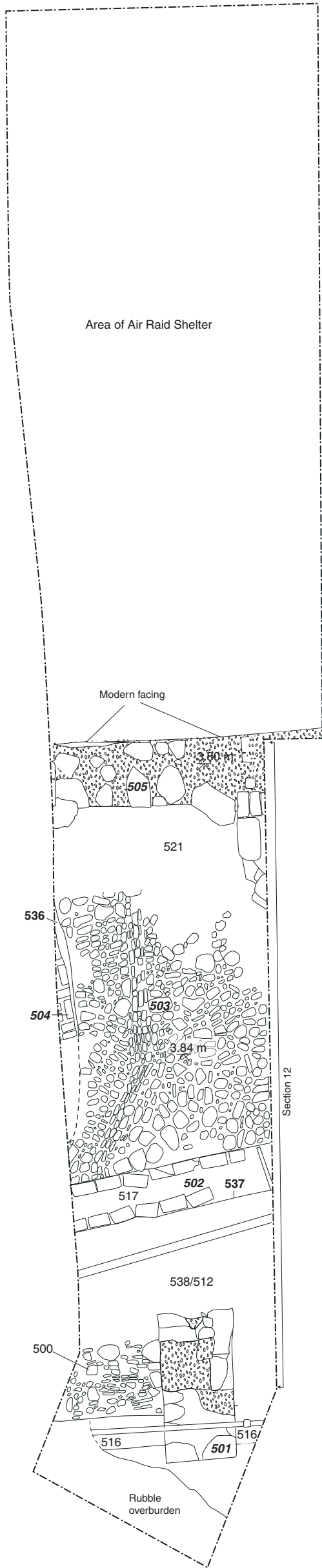


Figure 4: Trench 1, Sections



Plan 6



Plan 7

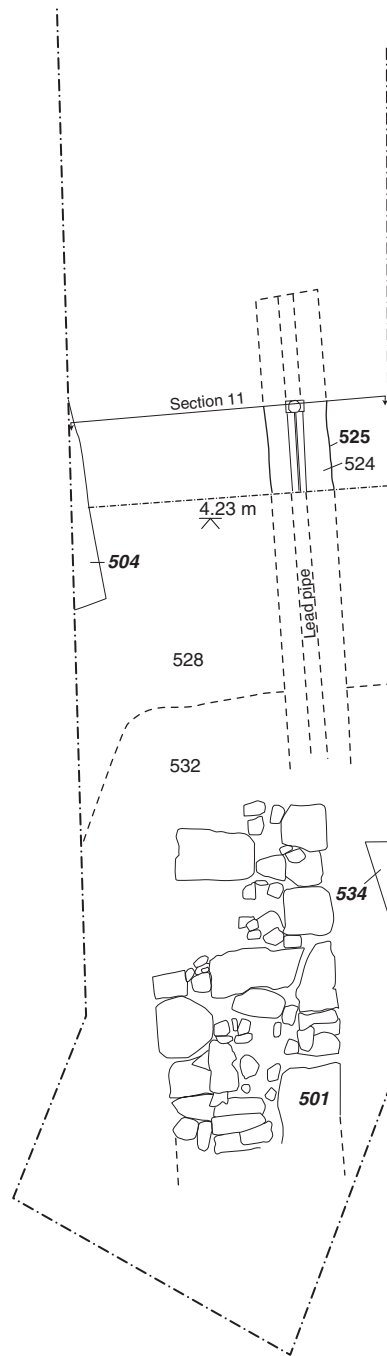


Figure 5: Trench 2, Plans

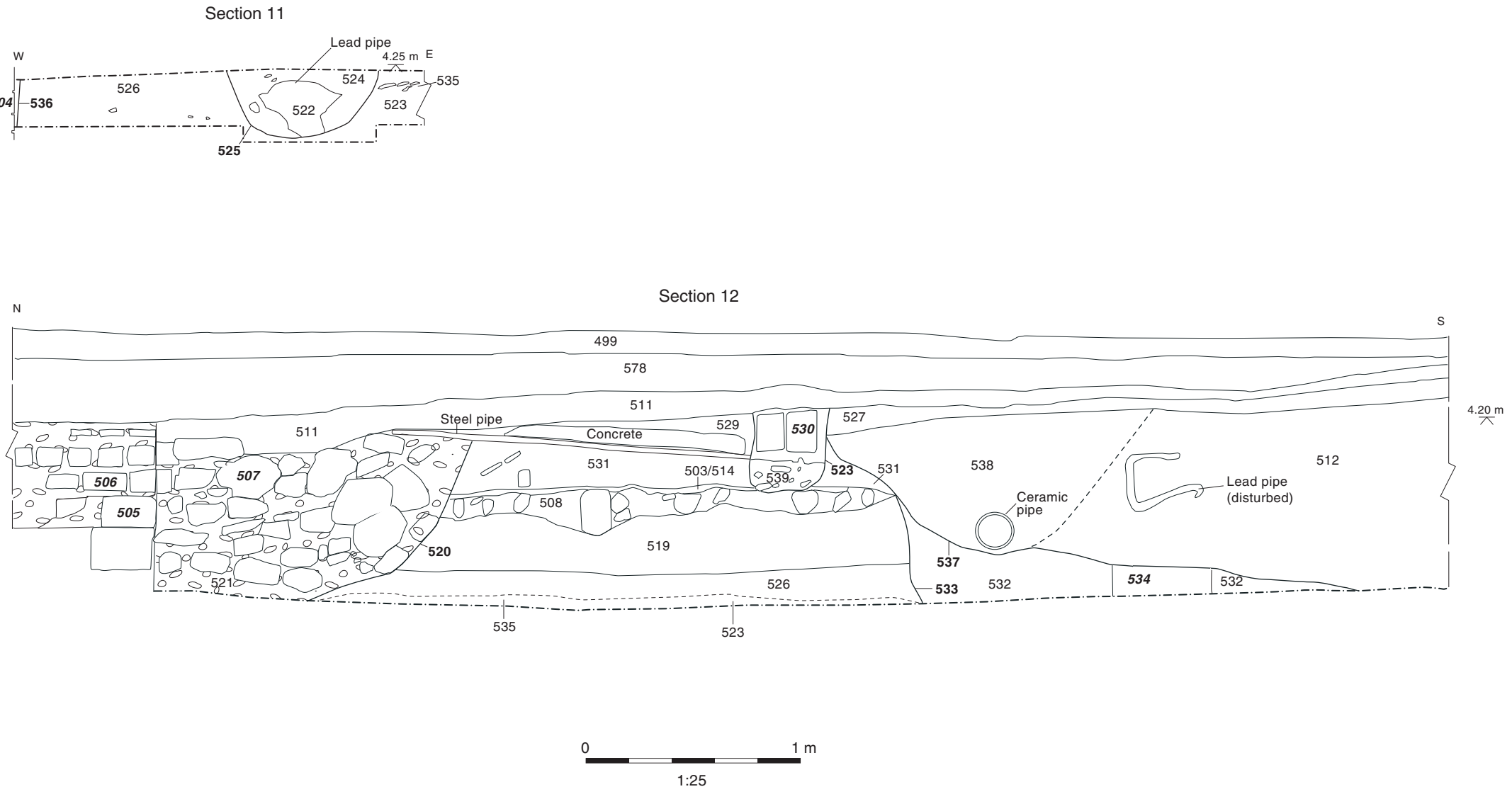


Figure 6: Trench 2, Sections

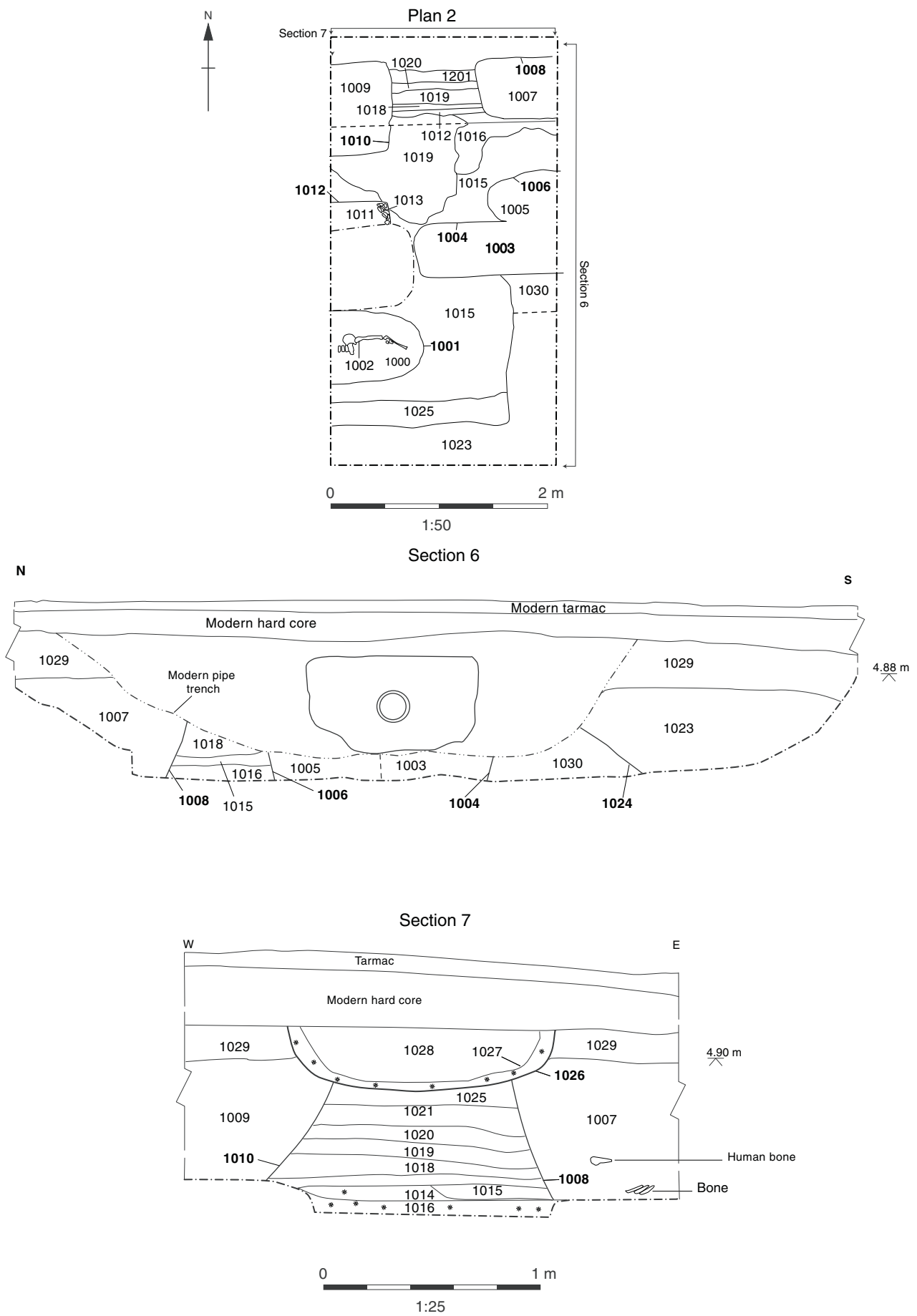


Figure 7: Trench 3, Plans and sections

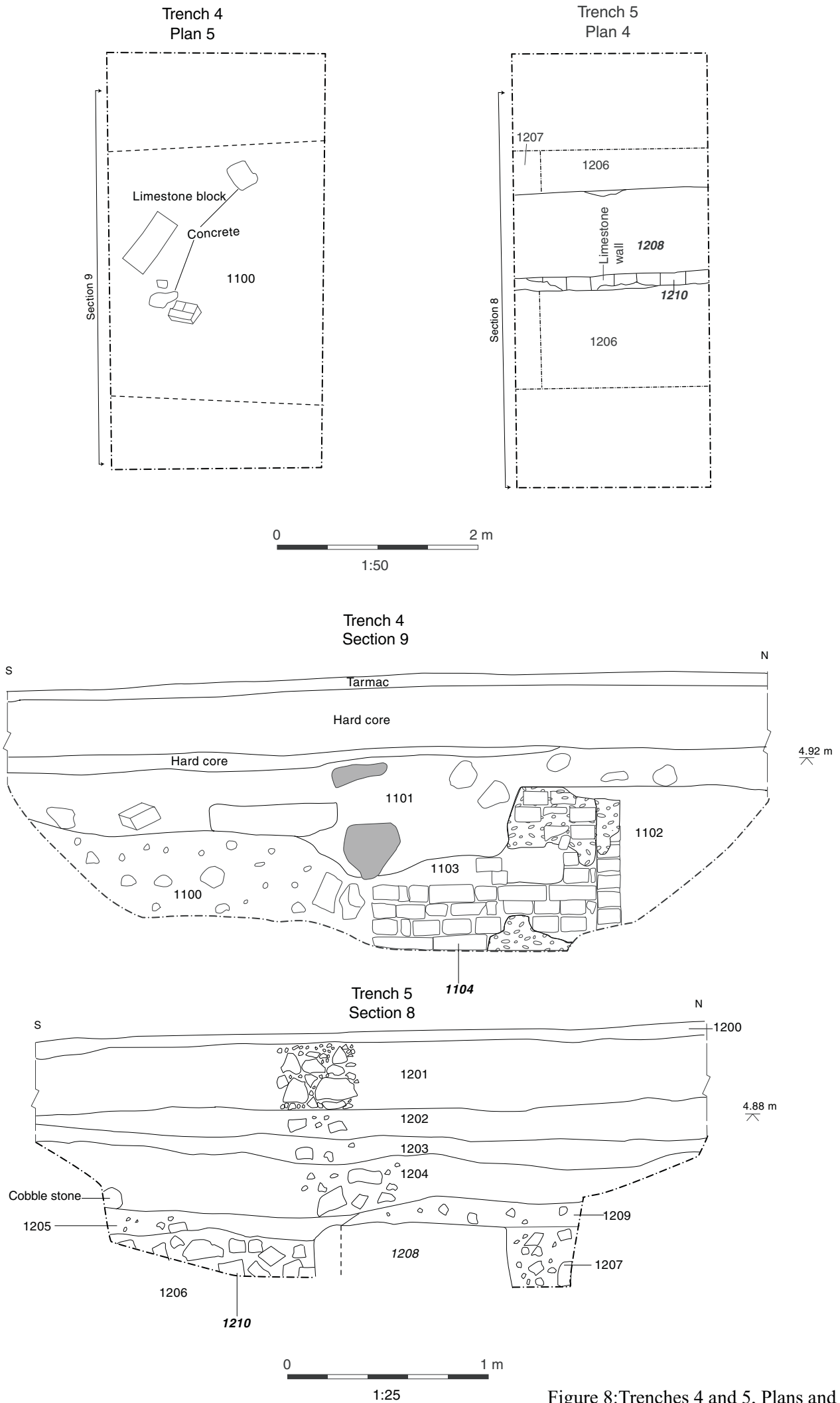


Figure 8: Trenches 4 and 5, Plans and sections



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