Fruit and Vegetable Market Southampton Hampshire

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

Southampton site code: SOU 1669
Ref: 105531.03
May 2018

wessexarchaeology

Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

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Fruit and Vegetable Market, Southampton, Hampshire

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

Prepared for:
Hampshire & Regional Property Group
Furzehall Farm
110 Wickham Road,
Fareham
Hampshire
PO16 7JH

Prepared by:
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

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Project management by	Andrew Manning
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Contributions from	Lorrain Higbee, Inès Lópes-Dóriga, Lorraine Mepham
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Summary

A programme of archaeological work including excavation and watching brief was undertaken for Hampshire & Regional Property Group within a block of land located at the former Fruit and Vegetable Market, Back of the Walls, Southampton, Hampshire. The site, covering approximately 1.15 hectares, is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 442139 111222.

Following evaluation in 2014−15, the excavations and watching brief were undertaken in 2015−17, in advance of and during redevelopment. Together they revealed significant remains of Late Saxon–post-medieval date, on a site in the centre of Southampton extending across the east side of the medieval town defences. Underground car parking, piling and drainage works were designed to minimise the impacts of the new development on archaeological deposits and retain, as far as possible, these *in situ*. Hence, the archaeological work was targeted, in general, on specific areas where such deposits would be damaged or destroyed.

A single worked flint and four sherds of Romano-British pottery (as well as some CBM) occurred as residual finds. The earliest feature recorded was a section of Late Saxon defensive ditch was recorded, which provides further important information on the layout and extent of the early town. Medieval remains spanned the 11th to 16th century and included a short exposure of the town wall, a large number of pits – some of which defined a property boundary extending back from the High Street, the foundations of at least one ancillary building, and ditches forming part of an extra-mural field system, the latter overlain by a late medieval ploughsoil. The earlier property boundary continued to be defined by pits in the post-medieval period, and included one of 17th-century date possibly associated with an inn that contained a notable assemblage of pottery, clay pipes and mineralised plant remains.

Part of the short-lived early 19th-century Southampton to Salisbury canal was investigated, providing an almost complete section and demonstrating that here at least its construction had removed all trace of the medieval town outer ditch. Later features included elements of a WWII public air raid shelter and the very substantial basement of the post-war Fruit and Vegetable Market.

The results of the archaeological work are of sufficient importance to warrant further analysis and it is proposed that, following the additional work outlined below, these be published as an article in *Hampshire Studies*, the county archaeological journal. The archive will be deposited with Southampton City Council.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Hampshire & Regional Property Group for commissioning the archaeological investigation and, in particular, Matthew McGee, Jonathan Townsend and Shaun Adams for their assistance. Andy Musselwhite, Construction Manager, Paul Smith and Clive Allen (Site Managers), and other staff at PMC Construction and Development Services Ltd provided invaluable help during setting up and undertaking the fieldwork.

Thanks are also due to Kevin White, Southampton City Council Historic Environment Group Leader, and Ingrid Peckham, Historic Environment Record Officer, for their assistance throughout and the provision of additional information relating to the site.

In addition to the Wessex Archaeology staff listed at the beginning of this report, the principal team members comprised Mark Stewart, Jamie McCarthy, Alin Fiour, Jamie Porter and Phoebe Hewitt, with additional watching briefs undertaken by Steve Thompson, John Powell and Tom Burt. The soil samples were processed by Samantha Rogerson, Eleanor Lane and Becky Hall, and the flots sorted by Nicki Mulhall.

Fruit and Vegetable Market, Southampton, Hampshire

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Hampshire & Regional Property Group (the Client) to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising excavation and a watching brief within a block of land covering approximately 1.15 hectares (ha) located at the former Fruit and Vegetable Market, Back of the Walls, Southampton, Hampshire, hereafter referred to as 'the Site'. The Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 442139 111222 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 Recent desk-based assessments (e.g. Cottrell 2009) and fieldwork have established that there is a clear archaeological interest within and immediately adjacent to the Site. There is a known high potential for the survival of remains relating to the development and occupation of the Late Saxon and medieval town, and its defences. In particular, a surviving section of the medieval town wall and related ditches is, on the basis of previous observations, known to traverse the Site and was potentially affected by the proposed redevelopment.

1.1.3 A planning application for the re-development of the Site providing mixed-use residential and commercial premises was submitted to Southampton City Council in December 2014 (Planning Ref 14/01903/FUL) and was subsequently approved with archaeological conditions in early June 2015 (Conditions 10−12). The planning submission was supported by a desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2014). The development was intended to be undertaken in three phases (Phases 1–3).

1.1.4 The Southampton City Council (SCC) Historic Environment Group Leader (the lead archaeologist within the Historic Environment Team, which forms part of the Planning, Transport and Sustainability Division) was consulted. It was agreed that a programme of limited archaeological trial trench evaluation should be undertaken before the submission of the planning application and as a condition of planning consent.

1.1.5 The results of the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2015a) were used to assess the archaeological potential within the Site and inform the scope, nature and extent of the subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation, comprising excavation and watching brief, the results of which are reported on here.

1.1.6 In advance of the mitigation, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Wessex Archaeology, in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2014a), setting out how the archaeological excavation, watching brief and reporting would be undertaken (Wessex Archaeology 2015b; 2016). This WSI was subsequently approved by the SCC Planning Archaeologist.

1.1.7 This report describes the results from the excavation, comprising two areas (Trenches 9 and 10), a controlled watching brief (Trench 11) and watching briefs on other areas, which were undertaken at various times from December 2015−April 2017.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to set out the provisional results of the excavation and watching brief, and the preceding evaluations, in order to assess the potential of the results to address the research aims outlined in the WSI. Furthermore, where appropriate, it recommends a programme of further analysis, and outlines the resources needed, to achieve these aims (including the revised research aims arising from this assessment), leading to dissemination of the archaeological results via publication and the curation of the archive.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The Site encompasses an area of approximately 0.78 hectares (ha) and is located partly within the south-east quarter of the historic core of the city of Southampton, Hampshire.

1.3.2 The Site comprises an L-Shaped parcel of land, which has been sub-divided for the purposes of this assessment (and earlier reports) into three blocks, Phases 1–3, which reflect the sequence of redevelopment that commenced towards the end of 2015 (**Figure 1**). Phases 1 and 2 lie to the east of Back of the Walls (a minor thoroughfare which bisects the Site approximately from north to south before turning to the east at its southern end), while Phase 3 lies to the west.

1.3.3 Phases 1 and 2 are bounded by Queensway to the east, Bernard Street to the north and Back of the Walls to the west and south. Phase 1 lies to the south of the Phase 2 area. Phase 3 occupies the north-western portion of the Site, and is bordered by Bernard Street to the north. The east-west aligned section of a service road (Market Place) extends through the southern part of the Phase 3, while the Back of the Walls defines its eastern edge.

1.3.4 The natural topography of the Site and surrounding area has been fundamentally altered by successive phases of development, though a slight fall in height to the east is evident at current ground level. A list of spot heights taken within and around the periphery of the proposed development area indicate an approximate ground level of approximately 6.0 m above Ordnance datum (aOD) at the Junction of Bernard Street and Market Place (north-west corner of the Phase 3 area) falling to a height of 4.3 m aOD at the junction of Back of the Walls and Queensway (south-east corner of the Phase 1 area).

1.3.5 The underlying geology throughout the Site is mapped by the British Geological Survey as Palaeogene sedimentary bedrock of the Earnley Sand Formation (Bracklesham Group), overlain by superficial Quaternary river terrace deposits of clay and silt (sometimes referred to as brickearth). The clay and silt 'brickearth' component of the sequence present in this area has often been observed to overlie river terrace gravels (BGS website; http://www.bgs.ac.uk).

1.3.6 The Phase 1 area was previously occupied by a row of two-storey mid-20th century warehouses. These structures faced onto Queensway, though set back from the road with a car parking area and access road in front of them. A car parking or loading area lay to the rear of the warehouses along the line of the Back of the Walls.

1.3.7 The row of mid-20th century warehouses situated within Phase 1 extended along the southern part of the Queensway frontage of the Phase 2 area. The corner of Queensway and Bernard Street was occupied by a three-storey structure consisting of wholesale premises with offices above. A very substantial basement with underground car parking and cold storage facilities lay beneath the warehouses in the Phase 2 area.

1.3.8 The north-eastern corner of Phase 3 was occupied by a car parking area, accessed from Bernard Street. Two mid-20th century warehouses with two-storey frontages faced directly onto Bernard Street along the north side of the Phase 3 area. A further mid-20th century warehouse was located at the southern edge of the Phase 3 area, facing onto Market Place. A car park and loading area lay to the rear of the structures at the south-western corner of the Phase 3 area.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A detailed account of the archaeological background is contained in the most recently prepared desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2014), drawing on an earlier desk-based assessment (Cottrell 2009). A summary is presented below.

2.1.2 The Site is located within Area 8 of the Local Areas of Archaeological Potential (LAAP), which is one of sixteen areas defined in the City of Southampton Core Strategy, and which offers a general guide to the archaeological potential in Southampton. In 2009, a detailed desk-based assessment was produced which covered covering the area of the Fruit and Vegetable Market, the High Street, Bernard Street and Queensway (Cottrell 2009). In general, the assessment concluded that the area covered by the Site was '*likely to contain well-preserved archaeological deposits of great importance, principally relating to the foundation and growth of Southampton from c. AD950 to 1940*'.

2.1.3 This conclusion was based on documentary evidence as well as a large number of archaeological investigations, comprising excavations, watching briefs, evaluations and other observations that have taken place within a 50 m boundary around the Site.

2.2 Potential

2.2.1 Archaeological potential for the Site can be seen to focus on four key areas;

- Late Saxon ditched defences and settlement;
- Medieval defences, comprising double ditches, rampart and town wall;
- Medieval intra- and extra-mural settlement and land use; and
- post-medieval and later remains, including the Southampton to Salisbury canal.

2.2.2 It was anticipated that the area of greatest archaeological potential would be the Phase 3 portion of the Site, within the area enclosed by the medieval town defences. This area combines a probable length of Late Saxon defensive ditch, part of the medieval rampart associated with the town wall and the ditches immediately to the east below Back of the Walls and beyond, and large parts of the rear of several medieval−post-medieval properties fronting High Street, the latter lying between Bernard Street to the north and the Red Lion inn to the south.

2.3 Prehistoric and Roman

2.3.1 Across the whole study area (i.e. within a 50 m of the Site boundary) the desk-based assessment noted the potential for earlier prehistoric or Roman-British residual material, although very few features or deposits of a Romano-British date or earlier had been identified. On the basis of the currently available evidence, the likelihood of *in situ* prehistoric and/or Romano-British archaeological remains being encountered within the Site was considered relatively low. Any such remains, if present, are likely to be of considerable importance.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon

2.4.1 The Mid-Saxon settlement of *Hamwic*, perhaps initially focused close to an early cemetery located at St Mary's Stadium 1 km to the north-east of the Site (Birbeck *et al.* 2005), developed in the late 7th century to become an important trading and production centre. Throughout the 8th and 9th centuries, *Hamwic*, by then a major international trading port and one of the largest towns in England, had expanded and came to extend as far as south as Cook Street, 450 m to the north-east of the Site (Birbeck *et al.* 2005; Morton 1992). The available evidence indicates that *Hamwic* had been largely abandoned by the mid-9th century.

2.4.2 The new settlement of New Hampton (Southampton) is thought to have been established in the early 10th century on the higher ground by the River Test, to the south-west of the site of *Hamwic*. The core of the settlement was located immediately to the west of the Site and it appears to have been defended (Birbeck *et al.* 2005; Morton 1992) on its southern, eastern and probably northern sides by two or more large ditches. However, the alignments, extent, function and date of the various elements of ditches so far recorded is very uncertain. The line of what may have been the outermost of the defensive ditches has been previously extrapolated (Cottrell 2009) to traverse the middle of the Phase 3 area on a north-south orientation.

2.4.3 Previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the limits of the defended town have commonly encountered *in situ* Late Saxon deposits and features. The western half of Phase 3 lies within the defended area. Consequently, archaeological traces of the Late-Saxon town, including timber structures, pits and occupation layers, may be present in this part of the Site.

2.4.4 Conceivably, such remains may also be encountered beyond the town defences to the east, within Phases 1 and 2, as previous investigations have revealed evidence that settlement activity extended both to the north and the east beyond the limits of the Late Saxon town as defined by a series of what may have been earlier ditches (see above). Accordingly, it was anticipated that there would be a high potential for regionally and/or nationally important archaeological remains of Late Saxon date to be present within the Site.

2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 The Late Saxon settlement of New Hampton subsequently developed into the important and prosperous medieval port of Southampton. The core of the medieval town radiated out from the quays to the south and west, along High Street (then English Street) and French Street, and around the focal points represented by the parish churches and the castle.

2.5.2 The construction of the town defences, which initially comprised a ditch and rampart, began in the early 13th century and appears to have been completed in the 14th century. A second outer ditch was also added by the late 14th century (Platt *et al.* 1975).

2.5.3 The eastern town defences extended parallel to the former Late Saxon boundary ditches, following a course approximately 50 m further to the east. By the late 14th century the town wall (WA 67; see **Figure 1**) extended through the Site, along the modern line of Back of the Walls (WA 86), although its precise location is not clearly defined.

2.5.4 The rampart (WA 75), located on the inside of the walled area, appears to have been built up during the construction of the town wall in the mid to late 14th century. This section of

the rampart is likely to have coincided with the modern line of the Back of the Walls and possibly extended into Phase 3. Part of the inner ditch (WA 77), which ran parallel to the outside face of the town wall may also be of mid−late 14th century date, though an early 13th century origin is possible. The outer ditch (WA 76) may have been cut during or after the late 13th century. The town ditches were separated from one another and from the town wall by two berms.

2.5.5 The town wall was punctuated along its length by a number of towers, though many of these have since been demolished. The exact locations of the demolished towers are uncertain. The 'third tower' (WA 64; so named in the 1454 Terrier as it was the third tower to the south of the East Gate (Burgess 1976)) may have stood to the north of the Site. The 'fourth tower' (WA 63) is suggested to have been located in the vicinity of the junction of Bernard Street and the Back of the Walls (*i.e.* at the northern edge of the Site), while the 'fifth tower' (WA 69) is suggested to have been located approximately mid-way along the section of the Back of the Walls that traverses the Site.

2.5.6 The town ditches (WA 76–77) have been investigated on a number of occasions. These features appear to have been major defensive features. For example, at the site of the Supreme Warehouse excavations (ESH397/SOU 397), the inner ditch was found to be approximately 14.5 m wide and was separated from the town wall by a berm approximately 3 m wide.

2.5.7 In all likelihood, structural remains relating to the town wall and the 'fifth tower' survive within the Site, while the 'fourth tower' may also be present. Such remains, and evidence pertaining to the development of the town defences (e.g. lime kilns and construction cuts or pits), including the ramparts and ditches, are likely to be of national importance. Buried road surfaces relating to earlier phases of the Back of the Walls may also be encountered along the route of the modern road.

2.5.8 Phase 3 lies within the *intramural* area. Investigations undertaken elsewhere within the walled medieval town have frequently encountered extensive and complex archaeological remains. Such remains include occupation deposits, which are often deeply stratified, along with structural remains of stone built and timber buildings. Although evidence of residential areas may be predicted, traces of commercial enterprise and small scale industrial activity may also be encountered within the enclosed area. A proportion of medieval buildings in Southampton were also furnished with cellars. Rubbish and cess pits are often encountered within the back plots of properties.

2.5.9 It is likely that medieval property boundaries in this area conformed to the characteristic pattern of long and narrow plots extending back from the street frontages. In this case, any later properties located along the Back of the Walls are likely to have extended approximately east to west as, more importantly, would early plots extending back from High Street.

2.5.10 Archaeological remains located within the Site that relate to the medieval occupation of the town are likely to be of at least regional and probably national significance.

2.5.11 The extramural area on the eastern side of the town *(i.e.* the eastern half of Phases 1 and 2) is thought to have been largely undeveloped and under cultivation during the medieval period. However, it is apparent that important medieval remains are located, albeit sporadically, within the extramural area. For example, excavations (ESH1585/SOU 1316) on the site of the former Customs House (now the Oceana Boulevard development, 50 m

south of the Site) in 2004 revealed the remains of a late medieval animal-powered mill outside of the town defences.

2.6 Post-medieval−Modern

2.6.1 A detailed account of the post-medieval development of the city can be pieced together from the numerous historic maps and plans available (Cottrell 2009).

2.6.2 The 'Oldest Map of Southampton' dates to *c.*1560 and is relatively undetailed. It shows the town wall and the town ditches. Additionally, buildings are depicted to the west of the Site; these presumably represent tenement properties fronting onto High Street.

2.6.3 John Speed's *c.* 1611 Map of Southampton also depicts the town wall and the inner and outer ditches separated by a berm, and it provides more detail than the earlier map. The extramural area is undeveloped, save for a small number of structures.

2.6.4 The eastern town defences were not maintained during the post-medieval period and by the 16th century the outer town ditch had been partly infilled, while the town wall was slowly robbed of stone and partly demolished. The inner town ditch is thought to have been largely infilled by the early 18th century (Clelland 2006; SOU 1282 and SOU 1283).

2.6.5 The former Southampton to Salisbury Canal was cut along the route of the former town ditches. The canal was in use in the early 19th century for a very short period of time and was eventually filled in by the mid-19th century.

2.6.6 Early to mid-19th century maps (*e.g.* those produced by Doswell in 1835 and 1842) reveal that the city had expanded rapidly beyond the line of the eastern medieval defences. The Royal Engineers Map of 1846 provides a very detailed depiction of the extent of development within the Site and surrounding area. The entirety of the Site was populated by structures, predominantly representing residential properties and occasional commercial premises. Backyards and numerous lanes and alleys can be discerned between the structures. The line of Canal Walk, which then extended through the Site parallel to Back of the Walls, marks the fossilised line of the outer edge of the canal.

2.6.7 Southampton was heavily targeted by bombing raids during the World War II, as a result of which much of the 19th century and earlier development within and surrounding the Site was lost. Ordnance Survey mapping from the 1950s records that the bomb damaged portions of the Site remained largely undeveloped until the establishment of the Fruit and Vegetable Market in 1957.

2.6.8 The Site has remained largely unaltered since the post-war development of the Fruit and Vegetable Market. The only notable change to have occurred since then is the widening of Bernard Street in the early 1960s, which resulted in the road expanding to the south.

2.6.9 Archaeological investigations carried out in the vicinity of the Site typically encounter extensive evidence of post-medieval and particularly 19th century and modern activity, including structural remains (including cellars) and occupation deposits. Levelling layers and demolition materials associated with clearance of bomb damaged buildings are also encountered. All of these kinds of remains may be encountered within the Site, in addition to the former Southampton to Salisbury Canal, which extended through the western half of Phases 1 and 2. The eastern half of Phases 1 and 2 may also contain archaeological deposits derived from post-medieval cultivation and (possibly) traces of sporadic development dating to before the 19th century expansion of the city.

2.6.10 Archaeological evidence contained within the Site that pertains to the post-medieval and 19th century development of Southampton has the potential to be of local and possibly regional significance.

2.7 Evaluations 2014−2015

2.7.1 A staged programme of evaluation trenching was carried out in advance of the current development scheme, within the constraints of standing buildings that were still in use and various live services.

2.7.2 The initial phase of evaluation (trenches 2 and 3; **Figure 1**), undertaken in October 2014 (Wessex Archaeology 2015a), focused on identifying the precise location of the medieval town wall, assessing the likely development impact and informing the determination of the planning application and any potential design changes which may be required. However, due to the presence of a gas main within a currently used road (Back of the Walls) which bisects the Site north to south, neither trench 2 nor trench 3 could be excavated across the projected course of the medieval town wall. Nevertheless, the evidence from both trenches (excavated to the east of their proposed locations) suggested that the wall does lie in its projected location in this area, beneath the mid line of Back of the Walls and, therefore, approximately 2–3 m outside of the footprint of the proposed new (Phase 1) building to the east.

2.7.3 The depth and nature of the earliest deposits encountered in trenches 2 and 3 indicated that both crossed the line of the inner medieval town ditch, although the upper fills recorded are of likely late post-medieval to modern date, based on the small quantity of pottery recovered. Above or cut into the upper fills were the remains of what were likely to have been 19th century domestic and light industrial or commercial buildings depicted on maps from at least 1846, lying along the east side of Back of the Walls, and demolished during and shortly after World War II.

2.7.4 Subsequently, further trenched evaluation comprising three trenches, 6−8 (**Figure 1**), which replaced the originally proposed trench 1 within the north-western section (Bernard Street Car Park – Phase 3) of the Site, was undertaken in March 2015, also in advance of determination of the planning application, and in accordance with a revised WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015a). This evaluation was targeted to clarify the presence and extent of modern cellars and, in particular, to characterise and record the survival of backland deposits between the High Street and the medieval town wall. Trenches 6 and 8 confirmed the presence of (modern) cellars along much of the Bernard Street frontage within the proposed new (Phase 3) building, and these are likely to have destroyed all but the deepest archaeological features. To the south, trench 7 provided a 20 m-long transect through the backland deposits, which were approximately 2.5 m deep. The uppermost metre or so comprised fragmentary late 18th and 19th century structural remains and related surfaces and deposits sealed below demolition/levelling deposits and the existing car park surface. Below these were a brick-lined cess pit (adjacent to a property boundary), several shallow pits and ‘garden soils’, most assigned to the 17th/early 18th century on the basis of pottery and clay tobacco pipes. Deeper investigations at the east end of trench 7 revealed natural brickearth, overlain by a layer rich in oyster shell and cut by several features, one of which produced 13th/early 14th century pottery. The evidence suggested that medieval and post-medieval deposits were generally well preserved in this part of the Site, comprising mainly cut features and some more extensive deposits, with little indication of any substantial, stone structures in this area.

2.7.5 The final two trenches (4 and 5) were undertaken within the confines of a standing, former warehouse (comprising Phase 1 of the Site) in July 2015, following determination of the

planning application and in accordance with the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015a). These trenches were targeted to clarify the survival of deposits within and beyond the medieval town outer ditch, later enlarged and incorporated into the Southampton–Salisbury canal, immediately outside the line of the inner ditch and former town wall. The original intention was also for trench 4 to investigate the berm between the two ditches, but the presence of an extant wall prevented access to the area of the berm, though it did expose 19th-century building footings overlying the infilled Southampton−Salisbury canal, the bottom of which was not reached. Trench 5 to the east revealed what was probably medieval/early post-medieval subsoil or ploughsoil, overlying natural brickearth, and cut by an 18th-century pit and a wall of a WWII public air-raid shelter.

2.7.6 The Phase 2 area of the Site was not evaluated, the majority covered by buildings with deep basements that remained in constant use.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the excavation, as stated in the WSI (WA 2015b; 2016) and in compliance with the CIfA' *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014a), were:

- Where possible, to confirm the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the proposed development area and to enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered;
- To inform the scope and nature of any additional fieldwork and post-excavation work;
- To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context and to undertake an appropriate publication of the results.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The three new buildings within the Phase 1−3 development areas (see **Figure 1**) were to be constructed around central courtyards, providing car parking areas and public open space. The development plans entailed the demolition of all existing structures within the Site, although the Back of the Walls has been retained as a thoroughfare.

4.1.2 After demolition of the existing buildings, initial ground reduction of the Site was to be undertaken down to the construction level, piling undertaken and new services excavated. Existing deep basements within Phase 2 were to be modified to provide underground car parking, together with ramped access.

Phase 1

4.1.3 Comparisons of the construction levels and the archaeological deposits showed that within the higher western section of the Phase 1 building, initial excavation of the floor levels and localised deeper pile caps would largely impact (and significantly remove) only modern demolition/made ground deposits and existing modern building foundations and basement fills. However, piling in this area would cause localized heavy disturbance to the full sequence of town outer ditch fills.

4.1.4 Within the main interior of the Phase 1 building, the floor level excavation would again only impact modern demolition/made ground deposits and building foundations (including the World War II public air raid shelter. However, the excavation of the pile caps might impact the existing sealed medieval ploughsoil and possibly truncate the top of the natural brickearth, a horizon which contains the potential for outlying pre-medieval settlement activity. Once again, the piling would have a localised heavy impact on any archaeological features cut into the top of the brickearth natural.

4.1.5 In view of the relatively limited construction impacts, the main focus of the mitigation in this area was the machine excavation of a trench/transect, approximately 47.50 m in length and 3 m in width (trench 9), located across the width of the building, at the point of the largest (piling) impact from the development (**Figure 1**). The intention of this trench was to identify significant deep deposits, expose potential early features which may be cut into the top of the natural and sealed by later deposits, and to expose and record a full sequence of the fills and overlying deposits within and across the width of the former town ditches/canal.

4.1.6 Based on the results of the trench/transect, additional archaeological watching brief monitoring was required for a small number of areas where there were concentrations of foundation (pile cap) excavations (**Figure 1**). The proposed installation of a large filtration tank in the centre of the area, which would also have been subject to a watching brief, was not included in the final development scheme.

Phase 2

4.1.7 Given the impact of the existing large basements (see **Back Cover**), which were to be incorporated in the new building, there was relatively little additional impact from the development, with the possible exception of a new access ramp on the east side and service routes.

4.1.8 However, the ramp area lay outside the area of the town outer ditch and was likely to impact on only a small area of the existing sealed buried ploughsoil and the top of the natural brickearth.

4.1.9 Therefore, a targeted archaeological watching brief was undertaken during initial groundworks within the area of the proposed access ramp from street level to basement level on the east side of the Phase 2 area (**Figure 1**).

Phase 3

4.1.10 Comparisons of the construction levels and the archaeological deposits showed that within the main footprint of the building, initial excavation of the floor levels and localised deeper pile caps will largely impact (and significantly remove) only modern demolition/made ground deposits and former building foundations and basement fills.

4.1.11 However, the deeper associated impacts from the piling and a lift shaft would cause localized heavy disturbance to the post-medieval and earlier sequence of deposits and features, either cut into the natural or within the medieval deposits.

4.1.12 Also, the major group of service runs along the main street lines (Back of the Walls and Market Place) at up to approximately 2.3 m in depth (approximately 3.2 m aOD) were likely to truncate modern and post-medieval deposits, as well penetrate and truncate the upper medieval deposits and any potential sealed occupation deposits.

4.1.13 Furthermore, it was considered possible that any service runs or manhole excavations along Back of the Walls might directly impact on any surviving remains of the town wall and associated towers.

4.1.14 Phase 3 was the most sensitive area in terms of the nature, quantity, quality and range of archaeological deposits known to be present on the Site and, therefore, the main focus of the mitigation. This comprised the machine/hand excavation of a trench/transect (trench 10), approximately 44 m in length and 5m in width (stepped/battered), located across the width of the proposed new building, along the line of the largest impact (pile density and lift shaft location) from the development (**Figure 1**).

4.1.15 The intention of this trench was to excavate and record a full sequence of post-medieval, medieval and potentially Late Saxon features and deposits which lay within the backlands of properties fronting High Street. In particular, it was anticipated that the proposed trench will largely lie in the rear of property 90 as designated from the 1454 Terrier (see Cottrell 2009), with the possibility of exposing part of a Late Saxon defensive ditch running parallel to High Street.

4.1.16 In addition, information relating to medieval/post-medieval properties to the south of the excavation trench would be sought from watching briefs on pile cap reduction and service trenches and, in the case of deeper water and foul sewer trenches, from some degree of controlled excavation where appropriate and where access was practical and safe (trench 11). The proposed installation of a large filtration tank in the centre of the area, which would also have been subject to a watching brief, was not included in the final development scheme. A watching brief was also to be maintained during the digging of surface water and foul sewer trenches along Back of the Walls, where the plethora of existing services were likely to preclude controlled archaeological investigation. The principal aim of the work here was to gather any information on the medieval town wall (eg, location, construction, condition, depth) and the postulated interval tower close to Bernard Street.

4.1.17 The watching brief on the main concentrations of pile caps (in both Phase 3 and Phase 1) showed that, as anticipated, the associated ground level reduction did not extend down as far as archaeologically sensitive (i.e. pre-19th-century) deposits. Therefore, the watching brief was discontinued where there were groups of only two or three pile caps. Similarly, the watching brief on relatively shallow service trenches was discontinued as soon as it became apparent that they would not impact on archaeologically sensitive levels. Details of the areas monitored/not monitored are contained in the site archive).

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The excavation areas were set out using GPS, in the same positions as that proposed in the WSI, though some minor adjustments to both trenches 9 and 10 was necessary to avoid existing services and/or basements (**Figure 1**). For trench 11, the position and depths of the trench followed the drainage proposals, but various changes were made during the course of pipe-laying work to take account of existing services, particularly along Back of the Walls. Here, two narrower trenches rather than one large trench was dug, but a proposal to cut one trench across the course of the medieval town wall (and possibly thereby impact on an interval tower) was avoided.

4.2.2 Stepping/battering of trenches 9 and 10 was necessary to allow safe access, while trench boxes were used to provide shuttering in the deeper, narrower sections of trench 11, which was dug in a succession of short lengths.

4.2.3 The topsoil/overburden in trenches 9 and 10 was removed in level spits using a 360º excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits until the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed. In trench 11, machine excavation proceeded down to the archaeological horizon or formation level, whichever was encountered first. Where the formation level in trench 11 was lower than the top of the archaeological horizon, hand excavation to formation level was subsequently undertaken.

4.2.4 The surfaces of archaeological and natural deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. All archaeological features and deposits identified were hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the excavation (or reach formation level, as in trench 11).

4.2.5 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological features was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context, and subsequently processed according to the standards laid down in "*Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives*" (Southampton City Council, 2016)

4.2.6 All artefacts from excavated contexts have been retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and discarded unless of intrinsic interest.

Recording

4.2.7 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.

4.2.8 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of the excavated trenches. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.2.9 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

General

4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015b; 2016) and following Southampton Museums guidelines. The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b) and

Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 The Southampton Historic Environment Group Leader, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the watching brief at weekly intervals. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the Southampton Historic Environment Group Leader.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

Summary of archaeological features and deposits

5.1.1 Apart from a Late Saxon defensive ditch, probably all the features and deposits recorded were of medieval and later date, predominantly comprising pits, with few structural remains, though a short section of the inner face of the town wall was exposed. In trenches 10 and 11 the features lay within the backyards of long, narrow properties extending back from the High Street; the buildings on the street frontage to the west lay beyond the site boundary.

5.1.2 In trench 9 to the east of and beyond the town wall, there was evidence for medieval fields/enclosures defined by ditches, but the principal feature was part of the short-lived Southampton−Salisbury canal that was backfilled early in the 19th century. This had removed any trace of the medieval town outer ditch, and the inner ditch could not be investigated as it lay largely beneath the modern, widened Back of the Walls.

Methods of stratigraphic assessment and quantity of data

5.1.3 All hand written and drawn records from the excavation have been collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships verified. Key data has been transcribed into an Access database for assessment, which can be updated during further analysis. The excavation has been preliminarily phased using stratigraphic relationships and the spot dating from artefacts, particularly pottery. Summary context data are provided in **Appendix 1**.

5.1.4 **Table 1**: Quantification of the excavation records

Type	Quantity
Context records	245
Context registers	17
Graphics (A4 and A3)	30
Graphics (A1)	7
Graphics registers	3
Environmental sample registers	1
Object registers	2
Digital photographs	210

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 In trench 9, substantial concrete walls and floors of post-WWII date lay above or cut through a levelling deposit 1−1.5 m deep deriving largely from the demolition of the 19th century domestic terraces and other buildings that formerly occupied this part of the Site. Several fragmentary brick wall/foundations represented the surviving *in situ* remains of

these terraced buildings. Immediately below the foundations were the remnants of a late post-medieval−modern 'dark soil' that contained fragments of brick, tile, pottery, glass, clay pipe and animal bone. This directly overlay what is interpreted as a medieval ploughsoil (see below), which in turn sealed natural, un-weathered brickearth.

5.2.2 In trench 10, tarmac and a sandy gravel bedding layer was present (the former car park), below which was an extensive demolition layer approximately 1 m thick deriving from the 19th-century and later buildings that stood on the site until WW II. Below this was a generally homogeneous black silty loam containing fragments of brick and tile of likely late post-medieval−modern date (probably late 18th−19th century), as well as several ceramic drains and related service trenches. This layer in turn sealed a stratified sequence of medieval and post-medieval features and deposits that cut or sealed natural brickearth.

5.2.3 Trench 11 was dug largely through existing or former road surfaces, with tarmac, concrete and gravel make-up present, below which were numerous trenches for former or live services and drains, particularly below Back of the Walls. These cut the same generally homogeneous black silty loam as recorded in trench 10, of likely late post-medieval−modern date and generally 1−1.5 m or more deep. Where it could be established (and as in trench 10), this layer sealed a stratified sequence of medieval and post-medieval features and deposits. These are assumed to have cut or sealed natural brickearth, though the latter was only exposed in a very small area in the south-west corner of the trench.

5.3 Late Saxon

5.3.1 The earliest feature recorded was a substantial ditch, aligned approximately north−south, that was investigated in trench 10 (**10118; Pl. 1**) and probably identified but not excavated in trench 11 (**1152**) (**Figure 2**). The narrow confines of evaluation trench 6 immediately to the north of trench 10 probably precluded its identification there, while only the eastern edge would have lay within evaluation trench 7 to the south. Nevertheless, ditch **1152** lay in approximately the predicted location based on HER data (Cottrell 2009; Wessex Archaeology 2014).

5.3.2 Ditch **10118** was a maximum of 5 m in width but only 1.1 m deep (below the surface of the natural brickearth); the bottom was 0.6 m below the present water table (**Figure 3; Pl. 2**). It had a steeper profile on what is assumed to be the outside to the east, and there is some evidence to suggest it may have been re-cut or cleaned out (as represented by layers **10119** and **10121**), with the earliest fill comprising layer **10120**. These fills were generally very 'clean' clayey silts, producing no pottery and no useful environmental evidence. However, upper fills **10122** and **10123** both contained a few sherds of Late Saxon pottery, and later fill **10124** on the west side contained Anglo-Norman pottery and was distinguished by the presence of common small fragments of oyster shell and small lumps of chalk (< 5 mm), the latter possibly derived from degraded chalk cob from a nearby, demolished structure (e.g. 10131, see below). On the east side, uppermost fill **10125** contained medieval (13th−14th-century) pottery.

5.3.3 No associated rampart material survived and no certainly contemporary features were identified in the remainder of trench 10 or elsewhere (though see surface **10131**, below).

5.3.4 Approximately 35 m to the south in trench 11, feature **1152**, interpreted as the same ditch, lay a little further to the west than **10118** in trench 10 (**Figures 2** and **4**). This putative ditch was not further investigated as it was exposed only at formation level within the pipe trench, but it was a large, stratigraphically early feature that extended across the 3 m width of the trench. Nevertheless, the possibility cannot be discounted that feature **1152**

was a large pit (though larger than any others recorded), and the ditch lay a few metres further to the east at a depth below formation level and, therefore, obscured by later, unexcavated deposits.

5.4 Anglo-Norman/early medieval

5.4.1 Two small pits in trench 10 have been assigned an Anglo-Norman date on the basis of pottery, one (**10075**) cutting fill **10124** in Late Saxon ditch **10118** (see above), and the other (**10056**) in an area presumably formerly occupied by the rampart, by then levelled (**Figure 3**). Both pits were oval, up to 1.2 m long and 0.3 m deep.

5.4.2 At the west end of trench 10 the earliest features were two north−south shallow ditches or gullies, **10105** and **10109**, cut by a complex of medieval and post-medieval pits. The ditches lay almost 4 m apart, were 1.25 m wide and 0.35 m deep. Ditch **10109** contained a copper alloy drawn wire pin of medieval date but no pottery, while **10105** contained a few pieces of burnt flint, three sherds of Romano-British pottery and three sherds of Mid/Late Saxon pottery, all of it rather abraded, the latter probably but not certainly residual. Neither ditch continued as far south as trench 11, and both might in some way relate to early property boundaries, though the possibility that they were broad, shallow beam slots associated with a north−south aligned rectangular structure cannot be discounted.

5.4.3 Immediately to the east of ditch **10109** were the remains of an undated chalk surface (**10131**), approximately 1.5 m wide and possibly running north−south, though there was no stratigraphic relationship between the two. Surface **10131** directly overlay natural brickearth, was sealed by late medieval layer **10130** and cut by several medieval pits. It was uneven, with no associated structural features, and could conceivably have been associated with Late Saxon ditch **10118** 5.5 m to the east, perhaps on the inside of the rampart, but this must remain speculative. To the east of and partly overlying infilled ditch **10118** was layer **10055** which contained a few sherds of 11th−12th century pottery.

5.4.4 In trench 11, two very shallow east−west aligned gullies (**1125** and **1130**), 1 m apart, were stratigraphically early but contained no finds.

5.5 Medieval

Town wall and ditches

5.5.1 A length of approximately 11 m of the inner face of the town wall was exposed in trench 11, in the easternmost pipe trench along Back of the Walls, the course of the wall confirmed in its predicted location here (**Figure 2**). Due to the plethora of live services and instability of the trench sides the wall could not be examined closely (it was also obscured by a trench box/trench sheets during pipe laying), but some detail could be recorded.

5.5.2 The western edge of the top of the wall lay approximately 1 m below the existing ground surface, with a water main running along the top, the trench for this appearing in places to cut the top of the wall (**Pl. 3**). Further to the south of the exposed section there appeared to have been extensive modern disturbance, perhaps damaging or destroying a substantial part of the wall here, while to the north the course of the new pipe trench veered away slightly from the line of the wall. Three or four courses of the wall face were visible, damaged or removed in places, but the bottom courses and foundation had not been reached at a depth of 2.2 m below ground surface. As far as could be ascertained, the wall facing comprised rough, irregular, mortared blocks of stone up to 0.4 m in size. No surviving trace of the rampart survived here, or in the adjacent pipe trench to the west, and no rampart deposits were present at the eastern end of trench 10.

5.5.3 As noted above, the easternmost new pipe trench was not, as originally proposed, dug adjacent to or across the postulated location of one of the interval towers, but was instead linked to an existing manhole on the west side of the wall, following an existing drain trench. No *in situ* wall fabric was observed in this trench, where a section of the wall had been removed in the past to enable the installation of the manhole and associated drain.

5.5.4 The inner town ditch lies partly beneath the modern, widened Back of the Walls and was not observed at any point during the excavation, though the uppermost fills were probably reached in trenches 2 and 3 of the evaluation. To the north, in the Phase 2 area, the decision to retain the modern concrete basement walls and floor meant that there was no exposure of any deposits here, as had been anticipated. However, preliminary pile probing did expose the top of the town wall, with the adjacent deposits to the east thought to be the uppermost fill of the inner ditch (contexts **948** and **947** respectively; see **Figure 2**). To the south, the substantial depth of overburden (approximately 5 m) adjacent to Back of the Walls, in an area where the Phase 1 building foundations were to be piled, precluded the proposed investigation of the surviving (inner) ditch deposits in trench 9.

5.5.5 Similarly, the retention of the modern concrete basement precluded any exposure of the outer town ditch and later canal in the Phase 2 area, while to the south in Phase 1 the later canal (see below) had removed all remains of the earlier ditch within the area investigated in trench 9.

13th−14th century features

5.5.6 Trench 10, fortuitously, lay along and immediately south of the line of an east−west property boundary, which extended back from the High Street to the west as far as the town defences to the east (**Figure 2**). This boundary survived until the 20th century, defined variously by pits, shallow ditches and, later, by brick and masonry walls.

5.5.7 At the west end of trench 10 were eight intercutting pits comprising **10061**, **10064**, **10079**, **10081**, **10083**, **10132**, **10136** and **10138** (the pottery in the latter perhaps residual), most 1−1.5 m diameter and up to 1.1 m deep (**Figure 3;Pl. 4**). There was nothing particularly distinguishing about these pits (eg none had stone linings) and they probably represent domestic rubbish pits.

5.5.8 Towards the east end of trench 10 were three further pits, **10015**, **10024** and **10107**. Pit **10015** was the largest, sub-circular, up to 2 m across and 1.1 m deep, and this pit cut the west end of ditch **10018** (see below).

5.5.9 At the east end of trench 10, the earliest features comprised a complex of shallow ditches at least 15 m in length, which together demarcated the property boundary in this area (**Figure 3; Pl. 5** and **Front Cover**). The ditch sequence was not entirely clear but it appears that **10018** was the earliest, terminating at the west end where it was cut by pit **10015**, with **10031** a narrow branch to the north. Close to the ditch junction, ditch **10018** was cut by ditch **10012**, which continued to the east as **10004** and **10033**, these ditches appearing to cut a precursor, ditch **10002**, which ran parallel to the north. It is possible that ditches **10002** and **10018** were contemporary, with a gap between them, but their extent and relationships were obscured by later deposits. A shallow, possible ditch terminal (**10103**) to the west may also have been related to this group.

5.5.10 In trench 11, approximately 35 m to the south of trench 10 (**Figure 2**), several further pits probably belong to this period, but the small amount of pottery recovered, all from the upper fills, precludes more precise attribution. However, on the basis of stratigraphy and/or ceramic dating, it is suggested that pits **1121, 1123**, **1136** and **1142** are likely to be

of broad 12th−14th century date, with shallow east−west gullies **1125** and **1130** the earliest features in the sequence (**Figure 4**); the latter produced no finds, but may be of Late Saxon−early medieval date. The density of medieval and post-medieval pits and later features in trench 11 meant that little horizontal stratigraphy survived. However a 0.4 m deep sequence of (from the bottom up) 'dirty' brickearth (**1153**), grey soil with some oyster shell (**1145**) and redeposited brickearth (**1144**) was recorded in a very small area (< 1 m²) towards the south-west corner of the trench, between pits **1116**, **1127** and **1142**. This sequence directly overlay natural brickearth and was sealed by modern deposits, the (undated) earlier layers probably being of medieval date. Further to the east, any surviving late medieval/post-medieval garden soil could not be clearly differentiated from the more recent, 19th−20th-century overburden.

5.5.11 Trench 9, to the east of the town defences, exposed a small part of a medieval field/enclosure system, just over 10 m beyond the presumed edge of the outer ditch (removed by the later canal) (**Figure 5**). A possible north−south trackway was defined by ditches **924** and **928** which were 2−2.5 m apart, both ditches approximately 1 m wide, with **924** the deeper at 0.7 m and with a stepped profile indicating re-cutting (**Pl. 6**). Ditch **930** extended east from **928** and continued for at least 15 m (as **941**), marking a field or enclosure division. Only the latter produced pottery, of medieval date, but small, shallow pit **919** and indeterminate feature(s) **937** are also assigned to the 13th−14th century on ceramic grounds; feature **939** is undated.

15th−16th century features

5.5.12 Various structural remains were exposed in the westernmost part of trench 11, where it turned to run north−south, approximately 3.5 m behind the existing buildings fronting High Street (**Figure 4; Pl. 7**). Several elements possibly belonged to this period and are unlikely to be earlier, but could be later, and further excavation that might have clarified this was not possible as investigation ceased at formation level. These structural remains lay at a depth of approximately 0.5 m, below modern levelling and make-up deposits, with demolition debris surrounding them. Walls or wall foundations **1103** and **1104** were of similar construction, 0.4−0.5 m wide, up to three courses high and built of irregularly sized limestone bonded with brown clay. They formed a dog-leg in plan, both walls continuing to the west and **1103** also to the east. Within the 3.5 m wide area enclosed by the walls was a surface – possibly a floor − of roughly laid limestone slabs (**1108**), and together these remains may represent a late medieval or early post-medieval ancillary structure at the rear of a property on the High Street.

5.5.13 Only two pits in trench 10 have been assigned to this period, **10088** and **10100**, both forming part of the property boundary along the north side in the western part of the trench (**Figure 3**). These pits were sub-circular, up to 1.8 m in diameter and approximately 1 m deep. In addition, 15th−16th-century pottery was present in the uppermost fills of medieval pits **10083** and **10132**, adjacent to **10088**, and layer **10129** to the east (**see Figure 3**) contained some medieval to early post-medieval material. There was no obvious differentiation within this layer − for example gravel yard surfaces, and it appeared (where it had survived later truncation) as a homogeneous accumulation of 'garden soil' up to a maximum of 0.6 m thick.

5.5.14 Although it is likely that at least one or two of the pits in trench 11 belong to this period, insufficient finds were retrieved (and only from the upper fills) to be certain. On stratigraphic grounds alone, large sub-circular pit **1127** is a likely candidate to be of 15th−16th-century date (**Figure 4**).

5.5.15 An extensive layer of probable medieval ploughsoil or a cultivation horizon, **927**, up to 0.3 m deep, covered all of the eastern half of trench 9, appearing to seal the medieval ditches (see above; **Figure 5**), though there may have been some post-depositional bioturbation that had obfuscated the relationships. (Nb. As anticipated prior to excavation, subsequent digging out around the pile caps in this area did not extend as deep as the top of layer **927**). Despite the uncertain stratigraphic relationship, the relatively large assemblage of pottery from layer **927** provides a secure 15th−16th century date for this layer. Along the northern edge of the trench here was a broad shallow 'furrow' (not illustrated) at least 0.9 m wide but only 0.15 m deep, which cut ploughsoil/cultivation horizon **927** and was filled with a similar deposit (**913**). The nature of this feature, conceivably evidence for 'ridge and furrow' agriculture in this extra-mural area, remains enigmatic, but it certainly post-dated the medieval ditches.

5.6 Post-medieval

17th−18th century features

5.6.1 In the western, north−south part of trench 11 was wall **1106**, which has been provisionally assigned to the earlier part of the post-medieval period, though it may be later (**Figure 4**). Only the west face was exposed in the east side of the trench, at a stratigraphically higher level than walls **1103** and **1104** (see above), and butted by brick walls **1105** and **1107** (see below). Wall **1106** was 3 m long and 0.55 m high, aligned north−south and comprised three or four courses of relatively large limestone blocks (up to 0.65 m long and 0.35 m high) bonded with a light yellow sandy mortar.

5.6.2 The remains of a brick and stone structure, possibly with a vaulted roof, were observed at the north end of the westernmost sewer trench along Back of the Walls. Although access to this part of the trench was not possible, the location of the wall corresponds with the east side of a known cellar (see **Figures 1** and **2**) which may have been of earlier post-medieval date, though a later date is considered more likely. It lay within the area of the former rampart, below a building that formerly stood on the corner of Bernard Street and Back of the Walls. No pre-modern street surfaces were observed here or further to the south, though the nature of the watching brief in this area, heavily disturbed by service trenches, precluded detailed investigation and recording of any surviving earlier deposits.

5.6.3 The latest, post-medieval pits in trench 10 were cut through a homogeneous dark 'garden' soil, **10129**, with a maximum thickness of 0.6 m (see above), which lay immediately beneath more recent demolition/levelling make-up deposits generally 1−1.2 m thick but in other parts of the Site up to 1.5 m deep. (Nb. As anticipated, later excavation for the pile caps in trench 10 only extended as deep as the top of layer **10129**).

5.6.4 A total of 12 pits in trench 10 have been assigned a 17th−18th century date (**Figure 3**). At the west end lay pits **10068, 10070**, **10094**, **10111** and **10114**, most of which were sub-circular or oval, the largest measuring 1.45 m by at least 1.2 m and 0.75 m deep, and the smallest 0.65 m by 0.4 m and 0.55 m deep. Pit **10070** was only partly exposed but was rectangular, at least 2.45 m long, more than 0.9 m wide, and 0.55 m deep; it also produced a large assemblage of finds including pottery, clay pipe and vessel glass. Together these pits formed part of the cluster that included several medieval examples, presumably laying close to the rear of buildings that extended back from the High Street. Further to the east were six further pits, **10045**, **10048**, **10050**, **10059**, **10098** and **10126**, of various shapes and sizes, with **10050** the largest at 1.95 m diameter and 0.75 m deep; pit **10059** appeared markedly rectangular and flat bottomed. None of these pits had distinguishing fills or finds assemblages, and it is assumed they served primarily for rubbish disposal. Towards the west end of trench 10 were three further pits, **10021**

probably relatively small but **10007** and **10026** larger at up to 2.7 m across and 1.3 m deep (these cut layer **10014** containing 15th−16th-century pottery and were broadly contemporary with layer **10017** of 17th-century date). Again there was nothing to suggest that these were anything other than rubbish pits.

5.6.5 In trench 11 to the south, pits **1114, 1116**, **1119**, **1132**, **1146** and **1148**, are most likely to be of post-medieval date, based partly on stratigraphic grounds, though they could be earlier, and all contained some brick in the upper fills at least (**Pl. 8**). Stone-lined well **1138** has been similarly ascribed a post-medieval date, while shallow, linear feature **1150**, at least 10 m in length but of uncertain function, is more securely assigned a post-medieval date on ceramic grounds.

5.6.6 The canal, completed in 1799, is described below. With the exception of this, no features or deposits in trench 9 can be securely ascribed to the post-medieval period, where the late medieval ploughsoil (**927**) appeared to be directly overlain by probable later 18th−19th-century 'garden soil', much darker in colour than **927** and containing some brick and mortar fragments.

18th−19th century features

5.6.7 In trench 10, a substantial wall of flint, brick and mortar followed the line of the earlier property division marked by ditches **10004** etc (see above) towards the east end of the trench (**Figure 3**). Subsequent demolition/levelling layers at least to 0.75 m thick covered this area, while to the west any structural remains had been removed by more recent foundations and service trenches, with demolition/levelling layers in this area up to 1 m deep.

5.6.8 In trench 11 brick walls **1105** and **1107**, aligned east−west and built up against wall **1106** (see above), belong to this period, as does a square or rectangular brick-lined possible cess pit to the east (**Figure 4**). The latter lay below 0.8 m of modern demolition rubble and make up, which increased in depth to over 1 m immediately to the east, and was in excess of 2 m deep towards the east end of the trench adjacent to Back of the Walls.

5.6.9 In trench 9, other than the canal, the only later features were a brick-lined well and a cess pit, but a poorly surviving thin and patchy gravel surface, possibly representing the remains of Canal Walk, and fragmentary brick footings associated with contemporary 19th-century buildings were also noted. Finally, a further substantial concrete wall belonging to the WWII public air raid shelter (recorded in evaluation trench 5) extended across the east end of the western part of trench 9.

The canal

5.6.10 A section across part of the Southampton−Salisbury Canal was excavated at the west end of trench 9, showing it to have completely removed the outer town ditch here (**Figure 5; Pl. 9**).

5.6.11 The canal, **910**, was at least 14 m wide, continuing beyond the western limit of the trench, and approximately 2.4 m deep (including the 0.6 m thick puddled clay basal lining, **908**), the bottom lying at around sea level (**Figure 5**). Continuous inundation prevented a complete section being excavated to the underlying natural gravel, but a combination of test-pits and augering showed it to be generally flat-bottomed, with the east side sloping at approximately 45°.

5.6.12 Immediately above clay lining **908** was a very thin 'organic' layer (**907**) lying below a similarly thin layer of clay (**906**), together probably representing primary silting. Above

these, **905** and **904** comprised the principal fills of clayey silts, probably resulting from alluvial silting of the short-lived canal. No finds were recovered from these layers, which were sealed by a deposit (**903**) comprising largely fragments of brick and peg tile, representing deliberate backfill of the abandoned canal.

5.6.13 One feature of note, contemporary with the canal, was a narrow, roughly paved path (**911**) running north−south along the east side and built on the clay lining (**908**) (**Pl. 10**). At just 1.1 m wide and 0.3 m thick, path **911** was constructed of irregular small fragments (< 0.2 m) of sandstone and had a compact surface. The purpose of this path is uncertain, as it would certainly have been regularly submerged, and perhaps it was intended to enable maintenance in some way, or served as part of a wharf arrangement in what appear to have been an unusually wide section of canal.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The finds from the excavation augment the small assemblage found during the evaluation (Trenches 2−8), which has already been reported on (WA 2015a). The overall date range is prehistoric to post-medieval/modern, although prehistoric and Romano-British finds are sparse and probably all residual, and the assemblage replicates the range of material found elsewhere in the town.

6.1.2 **Table 2** gives the finds totals by material type, including the quantification from the evaluation, and the finds are discussed by Material Group (following the Southampton Museums recording system for finds) and by material type below. This discussion, the statement of potential, method statements and task list are all based on the combined evaluation and excavation assemblage.

6.2 Material Type 1: Stone

Stone

6.2.1 The worked stone consists entirely of fragments of portable objects. These comprise one whetstone (**10092**), and 19 small fragments of Niedermendig lava quernstone (**913**, **925**, **938**, **10063**). The whetstone is a tapering bar of subrectangular cross-section, both ends of which are broken off, with wear grooves on two faces.

Slate

6.2.2 A small quantity of slate was collected, all representing roofing tiles. Of the ten fragments recovered, only two survived in a more or less complete state, both from context **1147**. One of these may have been reused, as it has centrally placed pegholes at each end (slate measurements 190 x 115 mm). The second may also have been reworked, or perhaps just damaged, resulting in a roughly pointed top with central peg hole (measurements 205 x 115 mm). Although from a (probable) post-medieval pit, the slates may be of late medieval origin, representing demolition debris from a nearby building.

6.2.3 The slates used in medieval Southampton were part of the well-documented trade in ‘blue slates’ from Devon and Cornwall; some came in through Southampton itself, but nearby Botley was a major centre for the trade. They appear in Southampton from the 1170s, if not before, and quickly became the standard roofing material in the town. Over much of southern Hampshire, slate was increasingly replaced by ceramic tile from the late 14th century, although slates were still being used in Southampton well into the 15th and early 16th century (Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, 25; Hare 1991, 90, 92).

Worked and burnt flint

6.2.4 A single piece of prehistoric worked flint (a waste flake) was recovered from context **925**.

6.2.5 A small quantity of burnt, unworked flint was also recovered (149 fragments, weighing just over 1 kg). This material type is intrinsically undatable, but is often taken as an indicator of prehistoric activity. In this instance, about one-third of the total (362 g) came from a context (**10106**) also containing apparently residual Romano-British and Mid-Saxon pottery, the remainder coming from medieval or later contexts. Its origin remains unclear.

Table 2: Finds totals by material type

		Evaluation		Excavation		TOTAL	
Gp	**Material Type**	**No**	**Wt (g)**	**No**	**Wt (g)**	**No**	**Wt (g)**
1	Burnt flint	-	-	37	1070	37	1070
1	Flint	-	-	1	6	1	6
1	Slate	2	12	8	1191	10	1203
1	Stone	-	-	20	974	20	974
2	Burnt clay	-	-	10	195	10	195
3	Other ceramic	-	-	143	13,969	143	13,969
3	Pipe clay	20	120	168	937	188	1057
3	Pottery	123	3265	1215	33,786	1338	37,051
4	Glass	7	672	11	805	18	1477
5	Copper alloy	1	3	13	47	14	51
5	Iron	-	-	37	3103	37	3103
5	Lead	-	-	1	11	1	11
6	Slag	-	-	25	3381	25	3381
7	Leather	-	-	1	6	1	6
8	Animal bone	18	299	1037	15,294	1055	15,593
8	Worked bone	-	-	1	1	1	1
9	Shell	-	-	99	1355	99	1355

Material Group follows the Southampton Museums recording system for finds

6.3 Material Type 2: Clay

Burnt clay and daub

6.3.1 A very small quantity of burnt clay was recovered (10 fragments), of which four can be identified as daub on the basis of wattle impressions. The other fragments, all small, featureless and abraded, are of uncertain origin.

6.4 Material Type 3: Ceramics

Pottery

6.4.1 Pottery provides most of the primary dating evidence for the Site. The assemblage amounts to 1338 sherds, weighing 37,051 g, and ranges in date from Romano-British to post-medieval/modern.

6.4.2 Condition ranges from fair to good; Romano-British and Saxon sherds, which were mostly residual finds in later contexts, are relatively badly abraded (mean sherd weight overall is 14.7 g). The medieval assemblage is also quite fragmentary, with few conjoining sherds,

although in better condition (mean sherd weight 20.9 g). Post-medieval sherds, many of them in more robust ware types and thicker-walled vessel forms (earthenwares, stonewares) have survived well (mean sherd weight 36.2 g).

6.4.3 Just under two-thirds of the pottery assemblage (63% by sherd count) came from pits; the remainder came from other cut features (ditches, posthole) and layers (e.g. garden soils).

Table 3: Pottery totals by ware type/group

PERIOD	Ware type/group	No. sherds	Weight (g)
ROMANO-BRITISH	Greyware	2	26
	Grog-tempered ware	2	86
MID/LATE SAXON	All wares	12	134
MEDIEVAL	Anglo-Norman wares	58	1044
	Normandy Gritty ware	23	398
	Medieval sandy coarsewares	35	477
	Medieval sandy wares	282	4184
	Surrey whitewares	24	365
	Saintonge wares	17	139
	Other imports	13	111
	Late medieval sandy wares	59	773
	Sub-total medieval	*511*	*7491*
POST-MED/MODERN	Border ware	55	2031
	Cologne/Frechen stoneware	94	3459
	Creamware	29	444
	English stoneware	6	332
	Late Saintonge wares	2	44
	Martincamp flask	3	33
	Olive jar	27	1964
	Other imports unspec	13	202
	Pearlware	10	242
	Porcelain	2	30
	Post-medieval redware	126	3554
	Raeren stoneware	14	407
	Refined redware	2	34
	Refined whiteware	11	162
	?Siegburg stoneware	5	55
	Staffordshire-type mottled ware	1	3
	Tinglaze (imports)	5	126
	Tinglazed earthenware	98	2536
	Tudor Green ware	13	99
	Verwood-type earthenware	267	12712
	Westerwald stoneware	26	825
	White salt glaze	1	11
	Yellow ware	1	9
	Sub-total post-medieval	*811*	*29,314*
	OVERALL TOTAL	1338	37051

Methods of assessment

6.4.4 The assemblage has been quantified (sherd count and weight) by broad ware type within each context. Detailed fabric analysis has not been attempted at this stage (it forms part of the proposed further analysis), and instead Late Saxon and medieval wares have been grouped by chronological period (e.g. Anglo-Norman, high medieval) and by ware group (e.g. sandy coarsewares), broadly following Brown's classification (Brown 1994; 2002). Post-medieval wares all fall into well-documented types (e.g. Verwood-type earthenwares, Martincamp flask), and have been recorded as such. **Table 3** gives the breakdown of the assemblage by ware type/group.

Romano-British

6.4.5 Four sherds of Romano-British date were identified. These comprise two greywares and two grog-tempered wares. Both greywares and one grog-tempered sherd (the latter from a small bead rim jar) were found as abraded, residual sherds in a fill of probable Anglo-Norman ditch **10105**. The second grog-tempered sherd came from a fill of Late Saxon ditch **10118**.

Late Saxon

6.4.6 Twelve body sherds in coarse flint-tempered fabrics have been dated as Late Saxon (Brown 1994, fabrics 900 and 1000), though some could have a Mid-Saxon origin. Four sherds provide the dating evidence for Late Saxon ditch **10118**, while three sherds from ditch **10105** are abraded and may be residual (the ditch is tentatively dated as Anglo-Norman). Other sherds appear to be residual.

Medieval

6.4.7 Medieval material makes up just over one-third of the total pottery assemblage by sherd count (511 sherds; 38%). This includes a small quantity of Anglo-Norman wares, mostly Early Medieval Flint-tempered ware (EMFT), a continuation of the Late Saxon flint-tempered tradition, with a few sherds of Scratchmarked ware, and 23 sherds of Normandy Gritty ware (NOG). The group from pit **10075** includes sherds of at least two Normandy Gritty ware jars (one with an applied thumbed strip), and a rim sherd with integral upright, perforated lug handle in EMFT. The only other vessel form present is a shallow dish with a finger-impressed rim and a pre-firing perforation through the body wall (pit **10038**).

6.4.8 The remainder of the medieval assemblage dates from the High Medieval period or later (*c.* 1250 onwards). This likely to include a high proportion of Southampton Coarseware (STCW), although other local sandy wares could also be represented, such as Southampton Whiteware (STWW), and a small proportion of Surrey whitewares have also been identified, and late medieval sandy wares (eg LWFS) are also present. The only vessel forms present are jars and jugs.

6.4.9 Imports are relatively well represented amongst the High Medieval group (30 sherds), mostly Saintonge wares with some North French wares. These were supplying jugs; no other vessel forms were identified here.

6.4.10 The quantities of medieval pottery per feature are low. The highest total came from layer **913** (167 sherds, nearly all of which are sandy wares). Other features each produced less than 25 sherds.

Post-medieval/modern

6.4.11 Just over half of the assemblage (811 sherds; 61% by sherd count) is post-medieval/modern, and just over half of this consists of sherds of earthenwares, mainly

Verwood-type ware from east Dorset, but also redwares, probably of at least relatively local manufacture (although they could include some Low Countries redwares), and white-firing Border wares from the Surrey/Hampshire border industry (including 'Tudor Green' wares). The Tudor Green wares (15th-/16th-century) appear in jug and drinking vessel forms, but the later earthenwares were supplying utilitarian household vessels: jars, bowls and dishes, chamberpots, and more specialised cooking vessels such as pipkins and chafing dishes.

6.4.12 The date range of the earthenwares potentially spans the post-medieval period (the last Verwood kiln was operating until 1952), so it is the accompanying wares which provide closer dating. Alongside the Tudor Green wares in the 15th to 16th centuries are Raeren stonewares (mugs and drinking jugs). Sixteenth- to 17th-century wares include Martincamp flask(s), Cologne and Frechen stonewares, a Low Countries slipware 'cockerel' dish, Beauvais sgraffito wares, late Saintonge chafing dish, Montelupo polychrome maiolica, Aragon green and brown ware, Iberian micaceous redwares and olive jars.

6.4.13 There are also a few English slip-decorated wares (17th-/18th-century), including several sgraffito sherds of West Country style, probably from the Donyatt production centre or the kiln at Lyme Regis. Also extending the date range into the 18th century are Westerwald stoneware, English tinglazed wares and early English stonewares.

6.4.14 From the early 18th century, factory-produced wares appear (white salt glaze, creamware), and the date range is extended into the 19th (and possibly the 20th century) by pearlwares, whitewares and yellow wares (tea wares, tablewares and some kitchen wares).

6.4.15 Pottery distribution by feature is low. The largest feature group came from pit **10070** (340 sherds). This included a high proportion of earthenwares (190 sherds), primarily Verwood-type wares (large jars, costrel, lid), but also including redwares (tripod pipkin) and white-firing Border wares (chamber pot, chafing dish, flanged dish). There is a small group of tinglazed vessels, mainly monochrome (plates, flared and convex bowls, small drug jars), but also including at least two decorated bowls/dishes, and one purple mottled drinking mug. Other vessels for serving and consuming drink were provided by German stonewares (Cologne/Frechen, Westerwald and possibly Siegburg). There is a range of other imported wares (Merida-type redware, Low Countries 'cockerel' slipware dish, Beauvais sgraffito bowl, olive jars). Sherds came from three fills of the pit (**10072**, **10073**, **10074**), but the three context groups are very similar in character. The whole pit group dates somewhere around the end of the 17th or beginning of the 18th century – an English stoneware coffee cup may well be the latest datable piece and must be later than *c*. 1700, but the complete absence of white salt glaze and other early factory-produced wares indicates that it dates prior to *c*. 1720. Clay pipes and vessel glass support this dating (see below), and there is a suggestion that the pit group may represent refuse from a nearby inn, rather than standard domestic refuse.

6.4.16 Of the other post-medieval features, only two pits yielded more than 50 sherds (55 sherds from pit **10045**, and 57 from pit **10050**).

6.4.17 A few deposits, mainly outside the town wall in trench 9, are dated as 15th-/16th-century by Tudor Green ware, but otherwise there is a focus on the 17th or very early 18th century in other post-medieval features, where a range of earthenwares, tinglazed wares and stonewares, similar to that from pit **10070**, was recorded.

Other Ceramic

6.4.18 This category consists entirely of ceramic building material (CBM): brick and tile. The assemblage comprises 143 fragments, weighing 13,969 g, and includes material of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date.

6.4.19 For the purposes of assessment, the material has been quantified by type (roof tile, floor tile, brick, etc), with notes of any surviving dimensions and diagnostic features. Fabric analysis has not been undertaken.

Romano-British

6.4.20 One fragment from a Romano-British *tegula* roof tile was recovered from Late Saxon ditch **10118**. Four other fragments could be of Romano-British date, on fabric grounds. These include three fragments in coarse fabrics with prominent inclusions of grog/clay pellet; one of these was found with Romano-British sherds in ditch **10105**. The fourth fragment is in a slightly finer fabric, and is undiagnostic (medieval pit **10132**).

6.4.21 Within the medieval town, Romano-British CBM frequently occurs on late 12th-century and earlier sites, but is rare in areas settled after 1200 (Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, 24). Some of this CBM is likely to indicate the robbing of material from *Clausentum*, but there is now evidence for Romano-British settlement nearer to the Site at Houndwell Park and perhaps also West Quay, which might possibly have provided further sources (Russel and Leivers 2003; Ingrid Peckham pers comm).

Medieval and post-medieval

6.4.22 Of the remaining CBM, 95 fragments are medieval, 25 are post-medieval (after *c*. 1500), and the remainder are broadly dated as medieval/post-medieval. Roof tiles predominate, and the majority of these are glazed. Where larger, more diagnostic fragments occur, these are seen to belong to ridge tiles, of which some preserve knife-cut crests; most if not all of these are likely to be of medieval date. Two crest fragments, possibly from the same item (layer **913**), are more elaborate, the crests are larger, and have circular perforations at the base. A ridge tile with perforated crests, in this case semi-circular, has previously been found in Southampton (Dunning 1975, cat. no. 1408). There are also two other items of medieval roof furniture: a chimney pot with multiple perforation in top and sides (layer **913**), and a possible louver (context 1152). A few roof tile fragments are flat and unglazed, and could represent peg tiles (there are two possible fragments from post-medieval pantiles). The scarcity of peg tiles reflects the more prevalent use of slates for roofing in medieval Southampton (see above), but the more decorative crests would still have been provided by ceramic tiles.

6.4.23 One small fragment comes from a medieval decorated floor tile (pit **10056**); the design is uncertain. There are three other possible floor tiles (all plain), and one stabbed hearth tile.

6.4.24 The remaining fragments are from post-medieval bricks. Only one preserves any measurable dimensions, and this is a possible paving brick from possible medieval ploughsoil **927** (thickness 35 mm).

Pipe Clay

6.4.25 A total of 193 fragments of clay pipe was recovered. A high proportion of this consists of stem fragments, but there are also datable bowls, and several makers' marks. **Table 4** gives a summary breakdown of the pipe assemblage.

6.4.26 Bowl dating has been carried out using Oswald's general typology (1975) and Atkinson's limited publication of Southampton pipes, which omits any 19th-century pipes (1975),

supplemented by the more extensive range recently published by Higgins (2009). Thirty-three datable bowls were recovered (see **Table 4**), dating between the late 16th century and the late 18th century, but with a focus from late 17th to early 18th century. To these can be added three stem/spur fragments which are at least broadly datable (*c*. 1690–1750). Twelve bowls carry makers' marks in various forms (on stems, heels or spurs). To these can be added three stem fragments which carry makers' marks (all of the same maker, and duplicated on the stems of datable bowls).

Table 4: Breakdown of clay pipes

Part	Date			
Stem		150		RICH/MAN (x3)
Stem/spur or stem/heel		3		
Bowl	1600–40	1		
	1630-50	1		Gauntlet (monkey's paw)
	1660–80	1		Heel stamp unknown
	1680–1710	5		
	1690–1730	19		RICH/MAN (x9)
	1700–40	3		
	1720–50	2		
	1760–1800	1	1	FT (spur)
	Fragment	2		

6.4.27 The following marks were recorded:

- Incuse stamped Gauntlet mark of 'monkey's paw' type on heel of West Country style bowl dating *c*. 1630–50. This mark was originally used by the Gauntlet family of Amesbury, but was widely copied by other makers across the region (Atkinson 1975, 88, fig. 1, 39);

- Relief-stamped initial H on heel of West Country style bowl dating *c*. 1660–80. Pipes with the single initial H as a heel mark are found across Dorset, in Poole, Wimborne, Shaftesbury and Blandford. The range of pipes with the H mark indicates that it may have been used over a period of time, possibly by different members of one pipemaking family – the Henning family of Alderholt and Verwood (working *c*. 1630–1849) have been suggested (Watkins 1967, fig. 11, 2; Markell 1983, fig. 8, 49–50; Markell 1992, 161–3; fig. 93, 6–9);

- Twelve incuse stem stamps with the name RICH/MAN in a decorative circle, nine examples on bowls dating *c*. 1690–30. These marks belong to John Richman, first recorded working in East Woodhay, near Newbury. He moved to Southampton in 1687, and was working there at least until 1697, and probably after *c*. 1700. His pipes have been recorded in Newbury, Portsmouth and the Channel Islands (Cannon 1991, 24; Higgins 2009, 11, fig. 16);

- Relief-moulded initials FT on a fluted bowl dating *c*. 1760–1800. The maker is unknown.

6.4.28 The largest group of pipes (145 fragments) came from pit **10070**, forming part of an assemblage which may represent clearance from an inn. Of the 26 datable bowls in this group, 18 are spurred bowls dating *c*. 1690-1730, and nine of these bear John Richman's stem mark (as well as three stem fragments). The eight other bowls range in date from *c*. 1660–1750, and include the heel stamp H.

6.4.29 Other pipes provide dating evidence for pit **509** (1690–1730), possible garden soil **610** (1680–1740), pit **715** (1610–40), cess pit **730** (1630–1710) – all from the evaluation − and occupation layer **10017** (1760–1800), but in at nearly all cases this dating is superseded by later pottery dating.

6.5 Material Type 4: Glass

6.5.1 A small assemblage of glass was recovered, amounting to 62 fragments. This includes vessel and window glass.

6.5.2 One vessel fragment from layer **915** is in a pale blue glass, with an abraded and lightly oxidised surface, and appears to belong to a prismatic vessel; this has been tentatively identified as part of a Romano-British prismatic bottle, of 1st or 2nd century AD date (Price and Cottam 1998, figs 89–91).

6.5.3 The majority of the vessel glass, however, consists of fragments of free- or mould-blown green wine bottles of late 17th-century date or later (34 frags). The earliest pieces comprise base and rim fragments from at least four, possibly five 'shaft-and-globe' bottles (*c*. 1650–80); the most complete profile came from pit **10059**, and dated c. 1670-80 (Dumbrell ref). The other bottles came from **716**, **727** and pit **10070**. Four bases are from 'onion' bottles (c. 1680-1730), including three from pit **10070** (the fourth from **718**), and a further two bases belong to cylindrical bottles of late 18th-century date (layer **913** and **1156**). Other fragments could not be assigned to specific bottle form.

6.5.4 The only other container is a globular phial in pale blue glass, of which the upper part survives, found in pit **10070**. The form dates to the second half of the 17th century (Willmott 2001, 90, type 26.1).

6.5.5 Twenty fragments belong to drinking vessels, and all these came from pit **10070**. This includes rims from at least two vessels, one straight sided and the other with horizontal optic-blown ribs, and also one folded footring. All these are likely to belong to beakers of various forms (the footring from a pedestal beaker), dating to the 16th or 17th century. One solid stem with inverted baluster knop is from a goblet of early 18th century form.

6.5.6 Six fragments of window glass are broadly dated as post-medieval; they include part of a diamond-shaped quarry from 1156.

6.6 Material Type 5: Metal

6.6.1 The metalwork includes objects of copper alloy (14, including four coins), lead (one) and iron (37). All objects apart from the lead have been X-rayed as part of the assessment stage, in order to provide a basic record for objects which are vulnerable to further deterioration, to aid identification, and to inform decisions on requirements for further conservation treatment.

Coins and tokens

6.6.2 Four coins/tokens were recovered, all of copper alloy. All are corroded and, despite X-ray, only one can be positively identified at this stage, and will require further conservation treatment: a Nuremberg jeton found unstratified (Item 5). An item from pit **10070** (Item 9) may be another jeton or token, and one from pit **10114** may be an early post-medieval coin. The fourth item, from pit **10059**, could in fact be a seal rather than a coin.

Copper alloy

6.6.3 Of interest amongst the copper alloy objects is a small section of chainmail (Item 12) from medieval pit **10138**.

6.6.4 Two other objects came from medieval contexts: a drawn wire pin with a wire-wound head (Item 11) from ditch **10109**, and a short length of wire (Item 18) from pit **10083**. Another wire pin (Item 6), from possible garden soil layer **10130**, is also likely to be medieval.

6.6.5 All other objects came from post-medieval contexts, although a needle (Item 7) and a simple D-shaped buckle with buckle plate (Item 10) are types which have a lengthy currency spanning the medieval and post-medieval periods. A second buckle frame fragment (Item 15) is probably from an oval, double-looped form of 16th- or 17th-century date (eg. Whitehead 1996, 60-3). Other objects comprises undiagnostic fragments.

Lead

6.6.6 The single lead object is a thin, triangular sheet fragment, almost certainly an offcut. It came from layer **914**.

Iron

6.6.7 Of the 37 iron objects recovered, 25 are nails. One of these came from Late Saxon ditch **10118**, and one from a medieval pit (**10083**); the others were from later or undated contexts. There are also two bolts, both with roves, from layer **913**.

6.6.8 Other identifiable objects include two whittle tang knives (pits **10026** and **10050**), a padlock (pit **10026**), a rectangular buckle (dump layer **10014**) and a spur of uncertain form (pit **10132**). A socketed object from pit **10026**, a tapering pipe from pit **10050**, and a large rectangular plate with cut-outs from pit **10070** are of uncertain function.

6.7 Material Type 6: Mineral waste

Slag

6.7.1 A small quantity of slag was recovered. With the exception of one fragment from Trench 9, all of it came from Trench 10, including both medieval and post-medieval contexts. All of the slag represents iron smithing, and it includes at least three, and possibly four, small hearth bottoms. The quantity is insufficient to indicate more than the fact that ironworking was taking place somewhere in the vicinity of the Site.

6.8 Material Type 8: Vertebrates

Animal Bone

Introduction

6.8.1 A total of 1056 fragments (or 15.604 kg) of animal bone was recovered from the excavation. This falls to 812 fragments once conjoins are considered. The assemblage is quantified in **Table 5** by species and period, and includes material of medieval, post-medieval and modern date.

6.8.2 The assemblage was rapidly scanned and the following information quantified where applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion and tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information.

Preservation condition

6.8.3 Bone preservation varies from good to fair. Several contexts include bones in different states of preservation and this is a general indication that material has been reworked and redeposited from earlier contexts. This statement is particularly true for some of the post-medieval pits (e.g. **10007**, **10026**, **10068** and **10114**) which cut through earlier features.

6.8.4 Gnaw marks were apparent on less than 2.2% of post-cranial bones. This is a very low occurrence and suggests that the assemblage has not been significantly biased by the bone chewing habit of scavenging carnivores.

Table 5: Animal bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP) by period

Species	10th–12th century	13th–14th century	15th–16th century	17th–18th century	19th century	Total
cattle	13	34	4	76	12	139
sheep/goat	4	29	3	66	17	119
goat	1	1	-	-	-	2
pig	12	16	2	26	7	63
horse	-	-	-	2	-	2
dog	2	-	-	-	-	2
cat	1	-	-	-	-	1
red/fallow deer	-	1	-	2	-	3
deer	-	-	1	-	-	1
rabbit	-	2	1	-	6	9
domestic fowl	-	4	-	49	11	64
goose	1	2	-	1	2	6
duck	-	-	-	3	2	5
turkey	-	-	-	1	-	1
snipe	-	-	-	2	-	2
jackdaw	-	-	-	1	-	1
tawny owl	-	-	-	1	-	1
fish	7	4	-	6	2	19
Total identified	**41**	**93**	**11**	**236**	**59**	**440**
Total unidentifiable	**17**	**89**	**3**	**205**	**58**	**372**
Overall total	**58**	**182**	**14**	**441**	**117**	**812**

Late Saxon/early medieval – 10th to 12th century

6.8.5 A total of 58 bone fragments came from ditches **10105** and **10118**, pits **10056**, **10075** and **10109**, and layer **10055**. Most of the identified bones belong to cattle and pig, and came from ditch **10118**. The other identified species include sheep/goat, goat, dog, cat, goose and fish. The general character of the early medieval assemblage is consistent with mixed deposits of waste material from different sources. In addition to bone waste from butchery and domestic consumption there is also some waste from craft industries such as horn-working. For example, cut marks around the base of a goat horn core from **10118** are consistent with the removal of the outer sheath.

Medieval – 13th to 14th century

6.8.6 The assemblage comprises 182 fragments and came from 11 pits (**10015, 10024, 10037, 10061, 10064, 10081, 10083, 10107, 10132** and **10136**), ditches **10002** and **10012**, and layer **10014**. The largest concentration of bones came from pit **10083** located at the west end of Trench 10. Bones from livestock species dominate (86% NISP), and the less common species include red deer, rabbit, domestic fowl, goose and fish. A few of the pig bones are from neonatal animals and these were probably raised in backyard areas by individual households (Albarella 2006). The assemblage includes waste from different sources, mostly domestic refuse but also some butchery and horn-working waste. Evidence for this craft industry was observed on a goat horn core from pit **10107**.

Late medieval to post-medieval – 15th to 16th century

6.8.7 A small number of fragments came from pits **10100** and **10138**. The identified bones belong to livestock, deer (antler) and rabbit.

Post-medieval – 17th to 18th century

6.8.8 The post-medieval assemblage is relatively large and comprises 441 fragments, approximately 54% of which is identifiable to species. Bone was recovered from 11 pits (**10007, 10026, 10045, 10050, 10059, 10068, 10070, 10094, 10098, 10111** and **10114**) and layers **904, 905** and **913**. Large concentrations of bones from domestic meat consumption came from pits **10007, 10026** and **10070**, however the general composition of the assemblage is mixed and even includes some off-cuts from bone-working from pit **10050**.

6.8.9 Most of the identified bones in the post-medieval assemblage belong to cattle and sheep/goat, and these species are represented by a range of skeletal elements. The presence of several calf bones indicates that veal was readily available, probably because the dairy industry was burgeoning. The number of pig bones is relatively low, however the presence of several bones from neonatal animals indicates that pigs continued to be reared in backyard areas within the town. Other identified mammals include horse, and red or fallow deer. The deer remains comprise fragments of tibia and metatarsal from pit **10007**. Domestic fowl bones are common in the assemblage and these are from adult hens reared for egg production rather than meat. A small range of other birds have also been identified, these include goose, duck, turkey, jackdaw and tawny owl. The earliest turkey bones from England came from mid-sixteenth century contexts (Poole 2010, 161–3) and the femur recovered from pit **10111** is from a time when they had become a traditional Christmas food (Simon 1944).

Modern – 19th century

6.8.10 A total of 117 fragments of animal bone came from modern overburden deposits. Identified bones include cattle, sheep/goat, pig, rabbit, domestic fowl, goose, duck and fish.

Worked bone

6.8.11 One worked bone object was recovered – a pin, lacking its head, from layer **10017** (containing mixed medieval to modern finds).

6.9 Material Type 9: Invertebrates

Shell

6.9.1 Oyster is the only species represented amongst the shell recovered. Both right and left valves are represented, i.e. both preparation and consumption waste. Most of the shell

(90 of the 99 shells recovered) came from context **10009**, and this groups breaks down roughly equally into right valves (50) and left valves (40).

6.10 Conservation

6.10.1 Finds which can be considered as vulnerable, and therefore possibly in need of conservation treatment, comprise the metal objects. The iron in particular is in poor condition, with heavy corrosion. The metalwork is currently in stable storage (airtight plastic tubs with silica gel), and the metalwork has been X-rayed, essentially as a basic record, but to inform decisions about further conservation work required.

6.10.2 On the basis of a preliminary examination of the metalwork and X-rays, a number of objects (six copper alloy, six iron) have been selected for further conservation treatment, in the form of investigative cleaning, which is aimed at revealing further details of the form and construction of the objects, to help with identifications. These are listed in **Appendix 2**.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Five bulk samples were taken from a range of features, including ditches and pits, and were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.

7.1.2 The bulk samples break down into the following phase groups:

Table 6: Sample provenance summary

Phase	**No of samples**	**Volume (litres)**	**Feature types**
Late Saxon	1	37	Ditch
Medieval	3	45	Ditch, pits
Post-medieval	1	19	Pit
Totals	**1**	**101**	

7.2 Aims and Methods

7.2.1 The purpose of this assessment is the evaluation of the quality of plant remains preserved at the Site and the potential for further analysis to address specific site archaeological questions which will provide archaeobotanical data valuable for wider research frameworks.

7.2.2 The size of the samples varied between 10 and 40 litres, and on average was around 20 litres. The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6/4 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6/4 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. A rifle box was used to split large flots into smaller flot subsamples when appropriate. The flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40, using a Leica MS5 microscope for the identification of environmental remains. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (e.g. *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains such as earthworm eggs and insects that would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions were detected. The preservation and nature of the

charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence/absence of other environmental remains such as molluscs, animal bone and insects (if anoxic conditions for their preservation are present), is recorded in **Appendix 3**.

7.2.3 Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30−99, A = >10, B = 9−5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa.

7.3 Results

7.3.1 The flots were generally small and there were very low numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements.

Charred plant remains and wood charcoal

7.3.2 Charred material was poorly preserved and comprised a few cereal grain fragments from wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and possibly rye (*Secale cereale*) in Late Saxon ditch **10118**, and indeterminate cereal in medieval ditch **924** and pit **10083**. Moderate amounts of mature wood and roundwood charcoal were noted in all samples.

Mineralised plant remains

7.3.3 An exceptionally rich assemblage of mineralised plant remains were recovered from late 17th century pit **10070**, comprising remains such as apple or pear (*Malus/Pyrus*) and grape (*Vitis vinifera*) pips, fig (*Ficus carica*), blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus* sp.) and elderberry (*Sambucus* sp.) seeds of probably consumed products. In addition, seeds of buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.), the mint family (Lamiaceae) and grasses (Poaceae) were identified.

Animal/fish remains

7.3.4 Remains of small animal and fish bones (mostly fish scales) were recovered in all the samples, in addition to molluscs of both terrestrial and marine (mostly mussel) origin.

7.3.5 Insect remains (fly puparia) were retrieved in the sample from pit **10070**, which together with late medieval pit **10090** contained fragments of cess material. In view of the environmental evidence from pit **10070**, it is possible that this was used as a cesspit, rather than as a rubbish pit, as initially suggested following excavation.

7.4 Radiocarbon dating

7.4.1 No material suitable for radiocarbon dating was recovered from Late Saxon ditch **10118**, and no other features or deposits were deemed to require scientific dating.

8 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

8.1 Stratigraphic potential

8.1.1 A section of Late Saxon defensive ditch was recorded which provides further important information on the layout and extent of the early town. Relevant to this are a pair of potentially early (Anglo-Norman) gullies or beam slots and a chalk surface.

8.1.2 Medieval remains spanned the 11th to 16th century and included a short exposure of the town wall, a large number of pits – some of which defined a property boundary extending back from the High Street, the foundations of at least one ancillary structure, and ditches forming part of an extra-mural field system, the latter overlain by a late medieval ploughsoil. The earlier property boundary continued to be defined by pits in the post-medieval period including one of late 17th-century date, possibly associated with an inn, with a notable assemblage of pottery, vessel glass, clay pipes and mineralised plant remains.

8.1.3 Part of the short-lived early 19th-century Southampton to Salisbury canal was investigated, providing an almost complete section and demonstrating that here at least its construction had removed all trace of the medieval town outer ditch. Later features included elements of a WWII public air raid shelter and a very substantial basement forming part of the post-war Fruit and Vegetable Market.

Recommendations and proposed methodologies for analysis

8.1.4 Once the initial post-excavation analysis is completed, revisions will be made as required to the phasing. The publication text will be written and will include the key results of the evaluation, excavation and watching brief, as well as the proposed specialist work. Illustrations will be prepared to accompany the report.

8.1.5 The archaeology in the vicinity of the Site will be re-examined by reviewing published reports and available 'grey literature' (e.g SOU 1039 immediately to the south; see **Figure 2**) and HER data. This will contribute towards the discussion of the Site and its relationship to nearby sites and within medieval−post-medieval and, particularly, Late Saxon Southampton.

8.2 Finds potential

8.2.1 A few residual prehistoric and Romano-British finds were recovered; all appear to be residual, and are of little significance here.

8.2.2 The medieval and post-medieval finds assemblage replicates those recorded elsewhere in the town. Only pottery and animal bone were recovered in any significant quantity. The pottery assemblage includes a wide range of imports; in the medieval period these consist largely of Saintonge wares, confirming the pattern of widespread distribution of these wares across the medieval town, to the extent that they have been characterised almost as another 'local ware' (Brown 2002, 130). In the post-medieval period, the shift in trade links from France (following the decline of the Gascon wine trade) to Italy and Spain, the Low Countries and Germany is reflected in the range of earthenwares, tinglazed wares and stonewares from these sources. The functional and decorative range of the imported wares contrasts with the relatively limited repertoire of the local pottery industries. Again, this is a pattern seen across the town.

8.2.3 Pottery confirms the dating of the Late Saxon ditch **10118**, but much of the finds assemblage was recovered from various pits in Trenches 9 and 10. The most notable of these was pit **10070**, which contained a relatively large group of pottery, vessel glass and clay tobacco pipes dating from the late 17th to early 18th century, and possibly representing refuse from a nearby inn.

8.2.4 The medieval and post-medieval components of the faunal assemblage offer some, albeit limited, potential for further study. Detailed information relating to the age, size and butchery of livestock is quantified in **Table 7** and should be recorded to allow basic

comparisons with published datasets from contemporary sites in Southampton (Bourdillon 1979).

Table 7: Animal bone: quantity of detailed information available for future study

Type of information	Number of bones
Age - fusion	172
Age - mandibles 2+ teeth	6
Biometric	53
Butchery	88

Recommendations and proposed methodologies for analysis

8.2.5 The focus for the proposed further analysis of the finds assemblage will be on the medieval and early post-medieval finds. However, some work is also necessary to ensure a full record to minimum archive standards for certain categories.

Pottery

8.2.6 In order to fulfil nationally recommended standards for the recording of pottery (Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group *et al*. 2016), the whole pottery assemblage will be subjected to further analysis, following the standard Wessex Archaeology recording system for pottery (Morris 1994). Ware types will be identified, following the Southampton type series (Brown 1995; Brown 2002), and time will be allowed for the consultation of the physical type series held by Southampton Museums. Details of vessel form will also be recorded, as well as surface treatment and decoration, and evidence for use and re-use. Quantification will be by sherd count, weight and maximum vessel numbers.

8.2.7 As this assemblage has little new information to add to an understanding of the Southampton ceramic sequence, full publication of the results of the pottery analysis is not proposed. A summary archive report will be prepared, tabulating the data and providing a brief commentary. Information in this report can then be incorporated in the site publication report. A small selection of Late Saxon vessels will be illustrated (maximum four vessels), and a selection of the vessels from pit **10070** (possible inn refuse) may be illustrated (photographed) with vessel glass and clay pipes from the same feature.

Ceramic building material

8.2.8 Some limited further analysis of the medieval roof tiles and roof furniture is proposed. Fabrics will be examined, for comparison with the pottery fabrics, which may enable the identification of possible source(s). Parallels for the chimney pot will be sought. Archive records will be enhanced, and some selected detail may be included in the site publication report. The chimney pot could be illustrated.

Pipe clay and Glass

8.2.9 No further analysis of the clay tobacco pipes or glass is proposed, but the pipes and vessel glass from pit **10070** may be illustrated (photograph) together with selected pottery vessels.

Animal bone

8.2.10 Age, biometric and butchery data will be recorded following established methods and guidelines (Baker and Worley 2014). An archive report detailing the assemblage will be prepared, from which information can be incorporated in the site publication report.

Metalwork

8.2.11 Following conservation treatment, the coins will be submitted to a coin specialist for identification. The catalogue entries for other items will be updated, and appropriate parallels added to support identifications and dating. Selected details of these objects and other metalwork may be incorporated in the publication report.

Other finds

8.2.12 No other finds analysis or reporting is proposed.

8.3 Environmental potential

8.3.1 The analysis of the environmental evidence from possible cess pits **10070** and **10090** has the potential to provide information on dietary practices and hygiene conditions in late medieval and post-medieval Southampton.

Recommendations and proposed methodologies for analysis

8.3.2 The mineralised plant remains and fish bone from probable cess pits **10070** and **10090** will be extracted and analysed by appropriate specialists.

8.4 Cartographic and documentary records

8.4.1 Available cartographic and documentary information, including the 1454 Terrier (Burgess 1966), will be further consulted to enable the excavation results to be assigned to the appropriate properties and related to their occupation histories and, furthermore, considered in terms of the contemporary surrounding townscape.

8.5 Summary of potential

8.5.1 The primary potential of the new data lies in inferences that can be made concerning the layout and sequence of Southampton's Late Saxon defences, which are complex and imperfectly understood but of regional significance.

8.5.2 The evidence for medieval and later settlement is somewhat limited, partly due to the restricted extent of the investigations and because of the backland and extra-mural areas excavated, but is of regional rather than local significance given the historic importance of Southampton.

8.5.3 The additional information relating to the post-medieval canal is of local significance.

9 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

9.1 Summary of recommendations for analysis

9.1.1 Further, limited analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental assemblages is proposed, linking this to the documentary of the site where possible and appropriate.

9.2 Updated project aims

9.2.1 The principal updated project aim will be to review the evidence for Southampton's Late Saxon defences, particularly on the west and north sides of the town, in the light of the (unpublished) discoveries made during the past two decades following Brown's (1994) earlier summation of the then available evidence

9.5.3 The Post-excavation Manager will be assisted by the Senior Research Manager, who will help to ensure that the report meets internal quality standards as defined in Wessex Archaeology's guidelines.

10 STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 Museum

10.1.1 The archive resulting from the excavation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury; it is recommended that it is deposited in due course with Southampton City Council (SCC), who have agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the site code **SOU 1669**. Deposition of any finds will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

10.1.2 Consultation with SCC's Archaeology Curator will be maintained as part of the post-excavation process, in order to ensure that all elements of the project archive are treated in line with SCC's requirements for archive preparation and deposition.

Collections Assessment

10.1.3 A collections assessment will be carried out when the post-excavation phase is completed, and will involve consultation between SCC's Archaeology Curator, and the WA Archive team. The collections assessment will check that the archive is complete (with all elements required by SCC), and that all archive elements have been appropriately prepared for deposition. The assessment will also involve a review of the finds assemblage, to determine a selection strategy for the site (see below), and also of the digital archive (see below).

10.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

10.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the *Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives* to SCC (second edition, 2016), and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014c; Brown 2011).

10.2.1 All archive elements will be marked with the site code SOU1669, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 15 cardboard boxes (of standard SCC size) and 1 airtight plastic box of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type according to SCC's Standards
- 4 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics
- 7 A1 graphics

10.2.2 Some addition to the paper records is anticipated following post-excavation analysis, and the quantity of finds boxes may reduce following a process of selection and retention (see below).

Digital archive

10.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which will include born-digital data (survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), and other digital data (e.g. digital copies of paper records), will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service

(ADS) to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance), and accompanied by full metadata.

10.2.4 This process will be monitored by SCC's Archaeology Curator, who will be made aware of the extent of the digital archive, and who will decide at the Collections Assessment what should be included in the archive.

10.3 Selection strategy

10.3.1 In this instance, no specific finds recovery/retention strategy was employed on site, apart from the non-recovery of obviously modern material from the overburden and from features of modern date, and all recovered finds have been retained to assessment stage.

10.3.2 SCC has its own in-house guidelines for the collection and retention of archaeological finds, and consultation with SCC's Archaeology Curator will be made during the post-excavation process in order to establish which elements should be retained in the project archive, and which may be dispersed elsewhere. The selection strategy is likely to include:

- Burnt flint
- Building materials (both ceramic and stone)
- Clay tobacco pipe stems
- Glass
- Slag
- Iron nails and undiagnostic metalwork
- Shell

10.3.3 The selection strategy, once agreed with SCC, will be fully documented in the project archive.

10.4 Security copy

10.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), and following SCC's Standards, on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in microfiche format.

10.5 OASIS

10.5.1 An OASIS online record (http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main) has been initiated, with key fields, and a .pdf version of the final report will be submitted in due course. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

11 COPYRIGHT

11.1 Archive and report copyright

11.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations* 2003. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

11.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

11.2 Third party data copyright

11.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of *the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Summary context data

Context	Type	Fill of/ filled with	Description	Finds	Date
TRENCH 9					
901	Layer		Overburden	Various	C19−C20
902	Fill	**910**	10YR4/2 silty clay loam Upper fill of canal	Pot	C19
903	Fill	**910**	10YR4/2 silty loam Upper/middle fill of canal	Pot; CBM	C19
904	Fill	**910**	10YR5/1 clayey silt/silty clay Middle fill of canal	C pipe; animal bone; shell	C19
905	Fill	**910**	10YR5/1 clayey silt Lower fill of canal	Pot; CBM; animal bone; shell	C19
906	Fill	**910**	10YR7/1 clayey silt/silty clay Lower fill of canal		
907	Fill	**910**	10YR4/3 organic loam Basal fill of canal		
908	Fill	**910**	10YR5/4 silty clay Lining of canal		
909	Fill	**910**	10YR5/4 clayey silt Upper fill of canal		
910	Cut	902−909; 911; 915−918	Cut for Southampton−Salisbury canal; !2m+ wide; 2.5m deep; flat bottom with E side at 45°		C19
911	Fill	**910**	Small slabs/frags of (mainly) sandstone forming a 1.1m wide ‘path’ along E, inner edge of canal	CBM	
912	Finds		No allocated to finds from cleaning E of canal 910	Pot; CBM; animal bone	C15−C16
913	Layer		10YR6/4 silty clay loam Med. ploughsoil	Pot; CBM; animal bone; stone; glass; Fe	C15−C16
914	Fill	**919**	10YR4/4 silty clay loam	Pot; Pb	C13−C14
915	Fill	**910**	10YR6/2 sandy silt Middle fill of canal	Pot; CBM; glass; Fe	C19
916	Fill	**910**	10YR3/2 clayey silt Middle fill of canal	Pot; animal bone; glass	C19
917	Fill	**910**	2.5YR3/4 silty sandt Middle fill of canal		
918	Fill	**910**	5Y5/2 silty clay loam Lower fill of canal	Pot; CBM; C pipe; animal bone	C19
919	Cut	914	Sub-circular pit; 1.2 x 0.7+ x 0.44m		C13−C14

920	Layer		10YR4/2 silty clay loam Med. ploughsoil (middle)		
921	Layer		10YR4/2 silty clay loam Med. ploughsoil (upper)		
922	Layer		10YR6/6 silty clay		
923	Layer		10YR6/2 silty clay loam Med. ploughsoil	Pot; CBM; slag	C15−C16
924	Cut	925−926; 932	Field boundary ditch; 0.9m wide x 0.58−0.75m deep		C13−C14
925	Fill	**924**	10YR5/2 clayey silt	Pot; CBM; animal bone; stone	C13−C14
926	Fill	**924**	10YR5/2 clayey silty loam	CBM;	C13−C14
927	Layer		10YR5/4 clayey silt loam Med. ploughsoil	Pot; CBM	C15−C16
928	Cut	929	Field boundary ditch; 0.7m wide x 0.25m deep		C13−C14
929	Fill	**928**	10YR5/4 silty clay loam		
930	Cut	931	Field boundary ditch; 0.5m wide x 0.35m deep		C13−C14
931	Fill	**930**	10YR6/2 silty clay loam		
932	Fill	**924**	10YR6/2 sandy silt loam		
933	Layer		10YR6/4 gravel Remnant of Lower Canal Walk?		
934	Layer		10YR5/2 silty clay loam Med. ploughsoil	Pot	C15−C16
935	Layer		10YR4/2 silty clay loam Med. ploughsoil/topsoil		
936	Layer		10YR6/4 clayey silt Nat brickearth		
937	Cut	938	Irregular scoop(s); 0.65+ x 0.65+ x 0.20m		C13−C14
938	Fill	**937**	10YR5/2 silty loam	Pot; stone	C13−C14
939	Cut	940	Sub-oval pit?; 0.52 x 0.30 x 0.25m		C13−C14
940	Fill	**939**	10YR6/4 silty clay loam	Pot	C13−C14
941	Cut	942	Field boundary ditch; 0.65m wide x 0.34m deep		C13−C14
942	Fill	**941**	10YR6/2 clayey silt loam	B flint	
943	Layer		10YR3/2 ‘garden soil’		
944	Layer		Made ground		
945	Fill	**947**	10YR2/1 silty clay loam	Pot	C17−C18+
946	Fill	**947**	10YR3/1 silty clay loam		
947	Cut	945−946	No assigned to town inner ditch, recorded in borehole probing only (Watching Brief, B of Walls)		
948	Wall		No assigned to town wall, top reached in borehole probing only (Watching Brief, B of Walls)		

949	Cut	950	Circular, brick-lined (machine cut) well;1.15m diam x ?deep		C19/C20
950	Fill	**949**	Void to water when exposed		C19/C20
951	Cut	952	Oval, brick-lined (machine cut) probable cess pit; 2.55 x 2.40 x ?m deep (not excavated)		C19/C20
952	Fill	**951**	10YR3/1 silty clay loam		C19/C20

Context	Type	Fill of/ filled with	Description	Finds	Date
TRENCH 10					
10001	Layer		10YR6/4 clayey silt Nat brickearth		
10002	Cut	10003	Property boundary ditch; 1.30m wide x 0.26m deep		C13−C14
10003	Fill	**10002**	10YR4/3 silty clay loam	Pot; CBM; stone; animal bone	C13−C14
10004	Cut	10005−10006	Property boundary ditch; 0.48m wide x 0.30m deep		C13−C14
10005	Fill	**10004**	10YR5/4 silty clay loam		
10006	Fill	**10004**	10YR5/3 silty clay loam		
10007	Cut	10009	Oval pit; 2.70 x ? x 1.30m deep		C17
10008	Fill	**10037**	10YR6/3 silty clay loam	Pot; animal bone	C13−C14
10009	Fill	**10007**	10YR3/2 silty clay loam	Pot; CBM; animal bone; shell	C17
10010	Cut	10011	Posthole?; 0.32 x 0.27 x 0.24m deep		C13−C14
10011	Fill	**10010**	10YR5/2 silty clay loam	Pot	C13−C14
10012	Cut	10013	Property boundary ditch; <3.0m wide x 0.32m deep		C13−C14
10013	Fill	**10012**	10YR5/3 silty clay loam	Pot; slate; animal bone	C13−C14
10014	Layer		10YR5/2 silty clay loam; (east end of trench)	Pot; CBM; slate; Fe; animal bone; shell	C15−C16
10015	Cut	10016	Sub-circular pit; 2.00 x 1.75 x 1.10m deep		C13−C14
10016	Fill	**10015**	10YR3/3 silty clay loam	Pot; burnt clay; animal bone	C13−C14
10017	Layer		10YR3/2 silty clay loam; (garden soil at east end of trench)	Pot; CBM; C pipe; glass; animal bone; worked bone	C17
10018	Cut	10019	Property boundary ditch; 1.10m wide x 0.38m deep		
10019	Fill	**10018**	10YR5/2 silty clay loam		
10020	Layer		10YR5/2 silty clay loam	Pot; Fe; animal bone	C13−C14
10021	Cut	10022−10023	Pit of uncertain shape/size; only a v small part exposed		C16−C18
10022	Fill	**10021**	10YR5/4 clay loam	Pot	C16−C18

10023	Fill	**10021**	10YR3/2 silty clay loam		
10024	Cut	10025	Pit of uncertain shape/size; only a v small part exposed		C13−C14
10025	Fill	**10024**	10YR5/4 silty clay loam		C13−C14
10026	Cut	10027−10030	Sub-circular pit; 1.55 x 1.1+ x 1.40m deep		C17
10027	Fill	**10026**	10YR5/1 silty clay loam	Pot; CBM; slate	C16−C17
10028	Fill	**10026**	10YR5/2 silty clay loam		
10029	Fill	**10026**	10YR5/1 silty clay loam	Pot; animal bone	C17
10030	Fill	**10026**	10YR5/2 silty clay loam	Pot; CBM; Fe; animal bone	C17
10031	Cut	10032	Gully, at 90° to E/W property boundary ditch 10018; 0.64 wide x 0.20m deep		
10032	Fill	**10031**	10YR5/2 silty clay loam		
10033	Cut	10034−10035	Property boundary ditch; 1.05m wide x 0.45m deep		
10034	Fill	**10033**	10YR5/4 silty clay loam		
10035	Fill	**10033**	10YR5/3 silty clay loam	Pot; CBM	C14−C15
10036	Layer		10YR4/2 silty clay loam	Pot	C17
10037	Cut	10008	Pit of uncertain shape/size; only a v small part survives		C13−C14
10038	Cut	10039	Sub-oval? pit; 0.95+ x 0.75+ x 0.50m deep		C13−C14
10039	Fill	**10038**	10YR5/3 silty clay loam	Pot; animal bone	C13−C14
10040	Cut	10041; 10043	Construction cut for well, which lies mainly outside of trench; dimensions unknown		C19+?
10041	Structure	10040	Mortared limestone and brick well lining		C19+?
10042	Layer		10YR4/2 silty clay loam	Pot	C13−C14
10043	Fill	**10040**	10YR6/4 clay loam		
10044	Structure		E−W mortared concrete and limestone wall foundation for brick wall		C19+?
10045	Cut	10046−10047	Sub-circular pit;1.75 x 0.45+ x 0.80m deep		C17
10046	Fill	**10045**	10YR5/2 silty clay loam	Pot; CBM	C17
10047	Fill	**10045**	10YR4/3 silty clay loam	Pot; CBM; stone; animal bone	C17
10048	Cut	10049	Sub-circular? pit;1.95 x 0.25+ x 0.75m deep		C17
10049	Fill	**10048**	10YR5/3 silty clay loam		
10050	Cut	10051−10054	Sub-circular pit;1.80 x 1.44 x 1+m deep		C17

10051	Fill	**10050**	10YR4/2 clay loam		
10052	Fill	**10050**	10YR6/2 silty clay loam	Pot; animal bone	C17
10053	Fill	**10050**	10YR4/2 silty clay loam	Pot; CBM; C pipe; animal bone	C17
10054	Fill	**10050**	10YR7/2 silty clay loam	Pot; animal bone	C17
10055	Layer		10YR6/1 silty loam (trample layer east of ditch 10118)	Pot; animal bone	C11–C12
10056	Cut	10057–10058	Sub-circular pit;1.20 x 1.00 x 0.30m deep		C11–C12
10057	Fill	**10056**	10YR5/3 silty clay loam		
10058	Fill	**10056**	10YR4/1 silty loam	Pot; CBM; animal bone	C11–C12
10059	Cut	10060	Sub-rectangular pit;1.60 x 0.40+ x 0.60m deep		C17
10060	Fill	**10059**	10YR4/1 silty clay loam	Pot; CBM; C pipe; glass; Fe; animal bone	C17
10061	Cut	10062–10063	Oval pit;1.05 x 0.70+ x 0.40m deep		C13–C14
10062	Fill	**10061**	10YR5/2 silty clay loam		
10063	Fill	**10061**	10YR5/3 silty clay loam	Pot; stone; burnt clay; animal bone	C13–C14
10064	Cut	10065–10067	Sub-rectangular pit; 0.95 x 0.25+ x 0.50m deep		C13–C14
10065	Fill	**10064**	10YR6/6 silty clay		
10066	Fill	**10064**	10YR4/2 silty clay loam	Pot; burnt clay; animal bone	C11–C12 (probably residual)
10067	Fill	**10064**	10YR5/2 silty clay loam		
10068	Cut	10069;10077	Oval pit; 0.40+ x 0.45+ x 0.55m deep		C17
10069	Fill	**10068**	10YR2/2 silty clay loam	Pot; Fe; animal bone	C17
10070	Cut	10071–10074	Rectangular? pit; 2.45 x 0.90+ x 0.85m deep		C17
10071	Fill	**10070**	10YR5/4 silty clay loam		
10072	Fill	**10070**	10YR4/3 silty clay loam	Pot; CBM; C pipe; glass; Fe; animal bone; slag	C17–C18
10073	Fill	**10070**	10YR5/2 silty clay loam	Pot; CBM; C pipe; animal bone	C17–C18
10074	Fill	**10070**	10YR3/3 silty clay loam	Pot; C pipe; Fe; animal bone	C17

10075	Cut	10076	Oval pit;1.15 x 0.50 x 0.20m deep		C11−C12
10076	Fill	**10075**	2.5Y6/4 silty clay loam	Pot; animal bone	C11−C12
10077	Fill	**10068**	10YR4/3 silty clay loam		
10078	Void				
10079	Cut	10080	Pit of uncertain shape/size; only a v small part survives		
10080	Fill	**10079**	10YR6/2 silty clay loam		
10081	Cut	10082	Pit of uncertain shape/size; only a v small part survives		C13−C14
10082	Fill	**10081**	10YR5/2 silty clay loam	Pot; animal bone	C13−C14
10083	Cut	10084−10087	Circular pit; 2.40 x 2.10+ x 1.10m deep		C13−C14
10084	Fill	**10083**	10YR6/3 silty clay loam	Pot; animal bone	C13−C14
10085	Fill	**10083**	10YR5/1 silty clay loam	Pot; CBM; Fe; animal bone	C15−C16
10086	Fill	**10083**	10YR5/3 silty clay loam		
10087	Fill	**10083**	10YR5/2 silty clay loam	Pot; CBM; animal bone	C15−C16
10088	Cut	10089−10093	Circular pit; 1.30 x 0.85+ x 0.80m deep		C15−C16?
10089	Fill	**10088**	10YR5/1 silty clay loam		
10090	Fill	**10088**	10YR6/1 silty clay loam	Animal bone	
10091	Fill	**10088**	10YR5/1 clayey silt		
10092	Fill	**10088**	10YR5/2 silty clay loam	Pot: stone; animal bone	C13−C14 (probably residual)
10093	Fill	**10088**	10YR5/3 silty clay loam		
10094	Cut	10095−10096	Circular pit; 1.35 x 0.75+ x 0.30m deep		C16−C17
10095	Fill	**10094**	10YR4/1 silty clay loam		
10096	Fill	**10094**	10YR5/1 silty clay loam	Pot: CBM; animal bone	C16−C17
10097	Layer		Overburden		
10098	Cut	10099	Circular/oval pit; 1.00+ x 1.00 x ?m deep		C16−C17
10099	Fill	**10098**	10YR4/2 clay loam	Pot: CBM; animal bone	C16−C17
10100	Cut	10101−10102	Circular pit; 1.80 x ?m deep		C15−C16
10101	Fill	**10100**	10YR7/1 ashy silt	CBM; animal bone	
10102	Fill	**10100**	10YR4/2 silty clay loam	Pot; slag; animal bone	C15−C16
10103	Cut	10104	?ditch/gully terminus; 0.2m deep		

10104	Fill	**10103**	10YR5/2 silty clay loam		
10105	Cut	10106	N−S boundary ditch; 1.35m wide and 0.36m deep		C11−C12?
10106	Fill	**10105**	10YR5/2 silty clay loam	Pot; CBM; slag; animal bone	C11−C12? (?residual pot)
10107	Cut	10108	Circular pit; 1.00 x 0.5+ x ?m deep		C13−C14
10108	Fill	**10107**	10YR3/2 clay loam	Pot; animal bone	C13−C14
10109	Cut	10110	N−S boundary ditch (or pit); 0.94m wide and 0.53m deep		C11−C12?
10110	Fill	**10109**	10YR6/4 silty clay loam	Pot; animal bone	C11−C12?
10111	Cut	10112−10113	Sub-oval pit; 0.85+ x 0.80+ x 1.30m deep		C17
10112	Fill	**10111**	10YR5/2 silty clay loam	Pot; animal bone	C17
10113	Fill	**10111**	10YR5/3 silty clay loam		
10114	Cut	10115−10117	Sub-rectangular/oval pit; 1.45 x 1.20+ x 1.35m deep		C17
10115	Fill	**10114**	10YR4/2 silty clay loam		
10116	Fill	**10114**	10YR5/2 silty clay loam	Pot; slag; animal bone	C16−C17
10117	Fill	**10114**	10YR3/3 silty clay loam	Pot; C pipe; slag; Cu alloy; animal bone	C17
10118	Cut	10119−10125	Late Saxon N−S defensive ditch; 5.00m wide and 1.10m deep		C10−C11
10119	Fill	**10118**	10YR5/3 silty loam		
10120	Fill	**10118**	10YR5/3 silty clay loam		
10121	Fill	**10118**	10YR5/2 silty clay loam		
10122	Fill	**10118**	10YR5/3 silty clay loam	Pot; animal bone	C10−C11
10123	Fill	**10118**	10YR4/2 silty clay loam	Pot; CBM; burnt clay; animal bone	C10−C11
10124	Fill	**10118**	10YR4/3 silty clay loam	Pot; CBM; slag; animal bone	C11−C12
10125	Fill	**10118**	10YR5/3 silty clay loam	Pot; burnt clay; Fe; animal bone	C13−C14
10126	Cut	10127−10128	Sub-circular pit; 0.95 x 1.15m deep		C17
10127	Fill	**10126**	2.5Y5/4 silty clay loam	Burnt clay	
10128	Fill	**10126**	2.5Y4/4 silty clay loam		
10129	Layer		10YR4/1 silty clay loam		

10130	Layer		10YR3/3 silty clay loam	Pot; Fe	C15−C16
10131	Layer		10YR8/1 chalk surface		
10132	Cut	10133−10135; 10140	Circular pit; 1.70+ x 1.30+ x 0.50m deep		C14−C15
10133	Fill	**10132**	10YR5/1 silty clay loam		
10134	Fill	**10132**	10YR5/2 silty clay loam		
10135	Fill	**10132**	10YR4/1 silty clay loam	Pot; CBM; slag; Fe; animal bone	C14−C15
10136	Cut	10137	Circular? pit; 2.40 x 2.10+ x 1.10m deep		
10137	Fill	**10136**	10YR5/2 silty clay loam	CBM; animal bone	
10138	Cut	10139	Circular pit; 1.30 x 0.85+ x 0.80m deep		C13−C14? (?residual pot)
10139	Fill	**10138**	10YR5/1 silty clay loam	Pot; animal bone	C13−C14? (?residual pot)
10140	Fill	**10132**	Dump of broken roof slates		

Context	Type	Fill of/ filled with	Description	Finds	Date
TRENCH 11					
1100	Layer		Tarmac and concrete		
1101	Layer		Made ground		C19−C20
1102	Layer		Made ground		C18−C19+
1103	Wall		E−W wall/footing; irregularly sized limestone, unmortared; 1.10+m long, 0.50m wide, max 0.30m high; bonded with **1104**		C15−C16?
1104	Wall		E−W & N/S wall/footing; irregularly sized limestone, unmortared; 4.65+m long, 0.40m wide, 0.10m high; bonded with **1103**		C15−C16?
1105	Wall		E−W wall; ?frogged brick on limestone rubble foundation, whitish yellow mortar; 0.10+m long (truncated), 0.66m wide, 0.90m high		C19−C20?
1106	Wall		E−W wall exposed only in E face of trench; limestone blocks max 0.63 x 0.35 x 0 20+m, light yellow sandy mortar; 3.20m long, 0.10+m wide, max 0.55m high; ?butted by **1105** and **1107**		C17−C18?
1107	Wall		E−W & N/S wall; unfrogged brick on limestone block foundation, yellow sandy mortar; 1.50+m long, 0.58m wide, max 0.60m high		C19−C20?
1108	Floor		Limestone slabs of irregular size/shape, max 0.78 x 0.60m and 0.15m thick; butt the west side of wall **1104**.		C15−C16?
1109	Layer		2.5Y5/4 silty clay loam; above floor **1108**		
1110	Layer		10YR3/2 silty clay loam; make-up deposit	Pot	C19
1111	Layer		2.5YR4/4 silty clay loam; make-up deposit		
1112	Layer		10YR4/2 sandy clay loam; make-up/levelling deposit		C19−C20
1113	Layer		10YR3/2 sandy clay loam; make-up/levelling deposit		C19−C20
1114	Cut	1115	Circular? pit; 1.80 x ?m deep		
1115	Fill	**1114**	10YR5/2 silty clay loam		
1116	Cut	1117−1118	Circular? pit; 2.00 x ?m deep		C13−C14
1117	Fill	**1116**	10YR3/2 clay loam	Pot	C13−C14
1118	Fill	**1116**	10YR5/4 clayey silt		

1119	Cut	1120	Pit of uncertain shape/size; only a v small part exposed		
1120	Fill	**1119**	10YR3/2 clay loam		
1121	Cut	1122	Sub-circular/oval? pit; 2.00+ x ?m deep		
1122	Fill	**1121**	10YR5/2 clay loam		
1123	Cut	1124	Circular pit; 1.50 x ?m deep		
1124	Fill	**1123**	10YR5/2 sandy silt loam		
1125	Cut	1126	E−W gully; 0.20+m long, 0.45m wide x ?m deep		
1126	Fill	**1125**	10YR6/2 silty loam		
1127	Cut	1128−1129	Sub-circular pit; 2.50 x 2.00+ x ?m deep		
1128	Fill	**1127**	10YR5/2 silty loam		
1129	Fill	**1127**	10YR6/8 clayey silt and gravel		
1130	Cut	1131	Pit of uncertain shape/size; only a v small part exposed		
1131	Fill	**1130**	10YR6/2 silty loam		
1132	Cut	1133−1135	Sub-circular? pit; 2.75 x 1.50+ x ?m deep		
1133	Fill	**1132**	10YR5/2 silty clay loam	CBM	
1134	Fill	**1132**	10YR5/1 clay loam		
1135	Fill	**1132**	10YR5/4 clayey silt		
1136	Cut	1137	Sub-circular? pit; 1.75+ x 0.75+ x ?m deep		C13−C14
1137	Fill	**1136**	10YR4/2 clay loam	Pot	C13−C14
1138	Cut	1139−1141	Circular well pit; 2.25 x ?m deep		
1139	Fill	**1138**	10YR5/1 clay loam		
1140	Fill	**1138**	Well lining of roughly squared limestone up to approx. 0.3m in size; shaft off-centre, 0.85m external diameter		
1141	Fill	**1138**	10YR5/1 clay loam		
1142	Cut	1143	Feature of uncertain shape/size; only a v small part exposed		
1143	Fill	**1142**	10YR7/2 silty clay loam		
1144	Layer		10YR5/4 clayey silt		
1145	Layer		10YR5/2 silty clay loam		
1146	Cut	1147	Sub-circular? pit; 2.00 x 1.75+ x ?m deep		
1147	Fill	**1146**	10YR5/2 clay loam	Slate	
1148	Cut	1149	Sub-circular? pit; 2.00 x 1.50+ x ?m deep		
1149	Fill	**1148**	10YR6/2 clay loam	CBM	
1150	Cut	1151	Linear feature along N side of trench; 5.00+ long x 0.60+ wide x ?m deep		C18

1151	Fill	**1150**	10YR4/2 clay loam	Pot	C18
1152	Layer/fill; ?cut		10YR5/2 silty clay loam. Possibly the uppermost fill of Late Saxon N−S defensive ditch		
1153	Layer		10YR5/4 clayey silt		
1154	Layer		10YR6/3 clay loam		C19/C20
1155	Cut	1156	Oval pit;1.75 x 1.25+ x ?m deep		C19
1156	Fill	**1155**	10YR3/2 silty clay loam	Pot; glass	C19
1157	Cut	1158	Rectangular(?), brick-lined (machine cut) probable cess pit; 2.30 x 0.90+ x ?m deep		C19/C20
1158	Fill	**1157**	10YR3/1 sandy clay loam		C19/C20

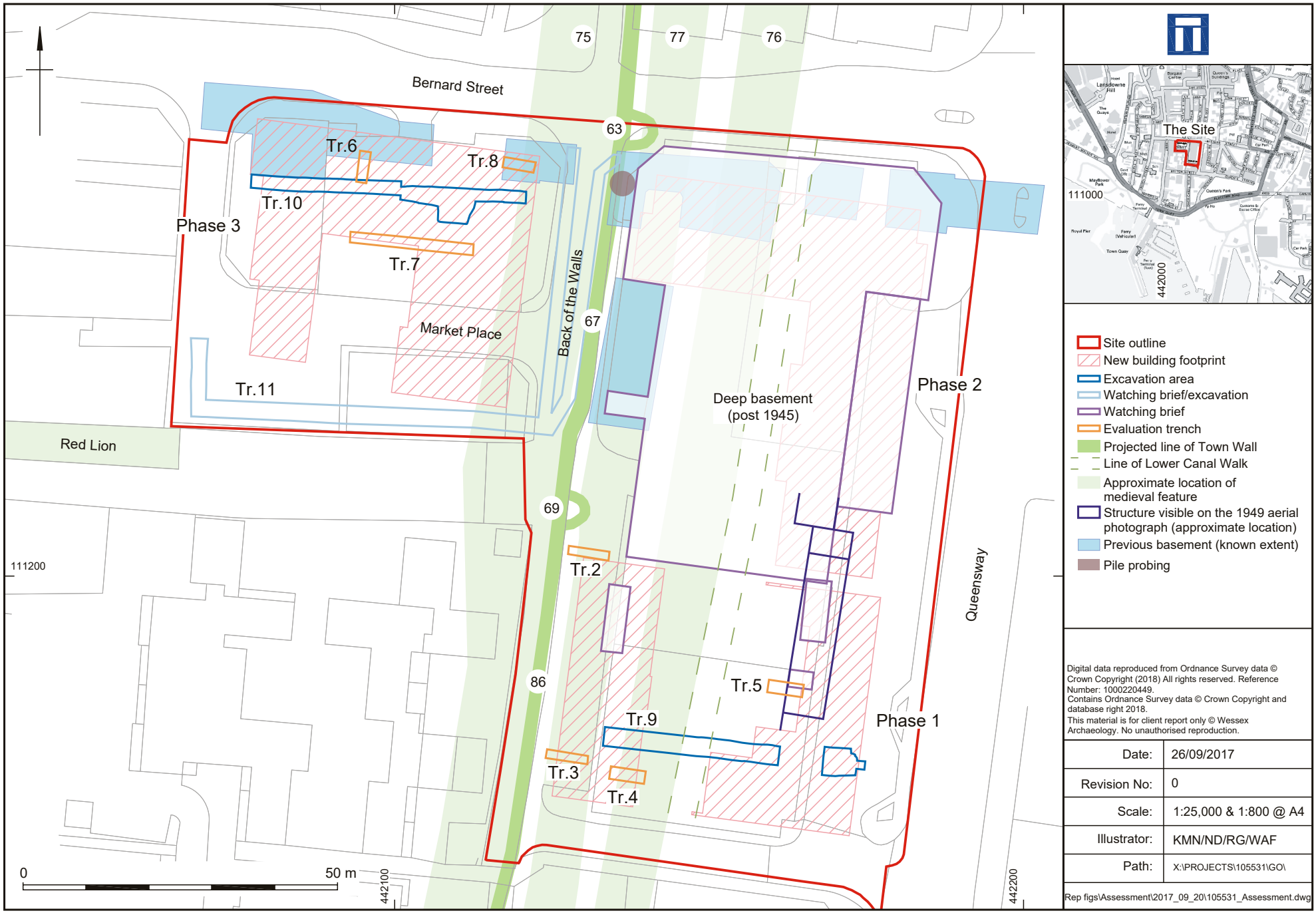
Appendix 2: Object list, including those selected for conservation

Context	Feature	Item No.	Material	Object type	Suggested treatment
10072	10070	1	Iron	Sheet	NONE
10053	10050	2	Iron	Knife	Airbrade selectively to reveal form
10053	10050	3	Iron	Knife	Airbrade selectively to reveal form
10009	10007	4	Iron	Nails x 7	NONE
10017	Layer	5	Cu alloy	Jeton	Clean to reveal detail
10130	Layer	6	Cu alloy	Pin	Clean head to reveal detail of attached fragments
10129	Layer	7	Cu alloy	Needle	NONE
10053	10050	8	Cu alloy	Waste/dross	NONE
10072	10070	9	Cu alloy	Coin/token	Clean to reveal detail
10099	10098	10	Cu alloy	Buckle	NONE
10110	Layer	11	Cu alloy	Pin	NONE
10139	10138	12	Cu alloy	Chainmail	Remove soil
10072	10070	13	Glass	Vessel frag	NONE
10072	10070	14	Glass	Vessel frag	NONE
913	Layer	15	Cu alloy	Buckle	NONE
10009	10007	16	Cu alloy	Scraps	NONE
10060	10059	17	Cu alloy	Coin/seal	Clean to reveal detail
10087	10083	18	Cu alloy	Wire	NONE
10117	10114	19	Cu alloy	Coin	NONE
914	919	20	Lead	Offcut	NONE
913	Layer	21	Iron	Objects/lumps x2	NONE
915	910	22	Iron	Hook	Airbrade selectively to reveal form
925	924	23	Iron	Nail	NONE
10014	Layer	24	Iron	Buckle	NONE
10020	Layer	25	Iron	Nail/bolt & rove	NONE
10030	10026	26	Iron	Socketed object	Airbrade selectively to help with identification
10030	10026	27	Iron	Padlock	Airbrade selectively to reveal details of construction
10047	10045	28	Iron	Nail	NONE
10060	10059	29	Iron	Nail	NONE
10069	10068	30	Iron	Nail	NONE
10072	10070	31	Iron	Nail frags x 8	NONE
10085	10083	32	Iron	Nail	NONE
10125	10118	33	Iron	Bolt	NONE
10130	Layer	34	Iron	Staple	NONE
10135	10132	35	Iron	Spur	Airbrade selectively to reveal form

Appendix 3: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2 mm	Charcoal	Other	Analysis	Comments (preservation)
Late Saxon ditch															
10118	10123	2	37	30	5%, C	C	-	*Triticum* sp., cf. *Secale cereale*	-	-	15ml	Mature	Moll-t/-m, Sab/f		Poor
Medieval ditch and pits															
924	926	1	20	10	5%, C	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	1ml	Mature	Moll-t		Poor
10083	10085	3	12	125	5%, C	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	25ml	Mature + roundwood	Moll-t/-m, Sab/f		Poor
10090	10088	4	13	150	5%, B	-	-	-	-	-	50ml	Mature	Sab/f, Moll-m, Cess	P, f	Good, mineralisation
Post-medieval pit															
10070	10072	5	19	150	1%	-	-	-	A***	Mineralised and partially mineralised: *Vitis vinifera, Ficus carica, Malus/Pyrus, Rubus* sp., *Ranunculus* sp., *Sambucus* sp., Lamiaceae, Poaceae	10ml	Mature	Coal, Sab/f , I, Moll-m, Cess	P, f	Good, mineralisation

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30−99, A = >10, B = 9−5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), E = earthworm eggs, I = insects; Sab/f/c = small animal/fish bones, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-m = marine molluscs; Analysis: P = plant, f = fish remains



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Revision No:	0
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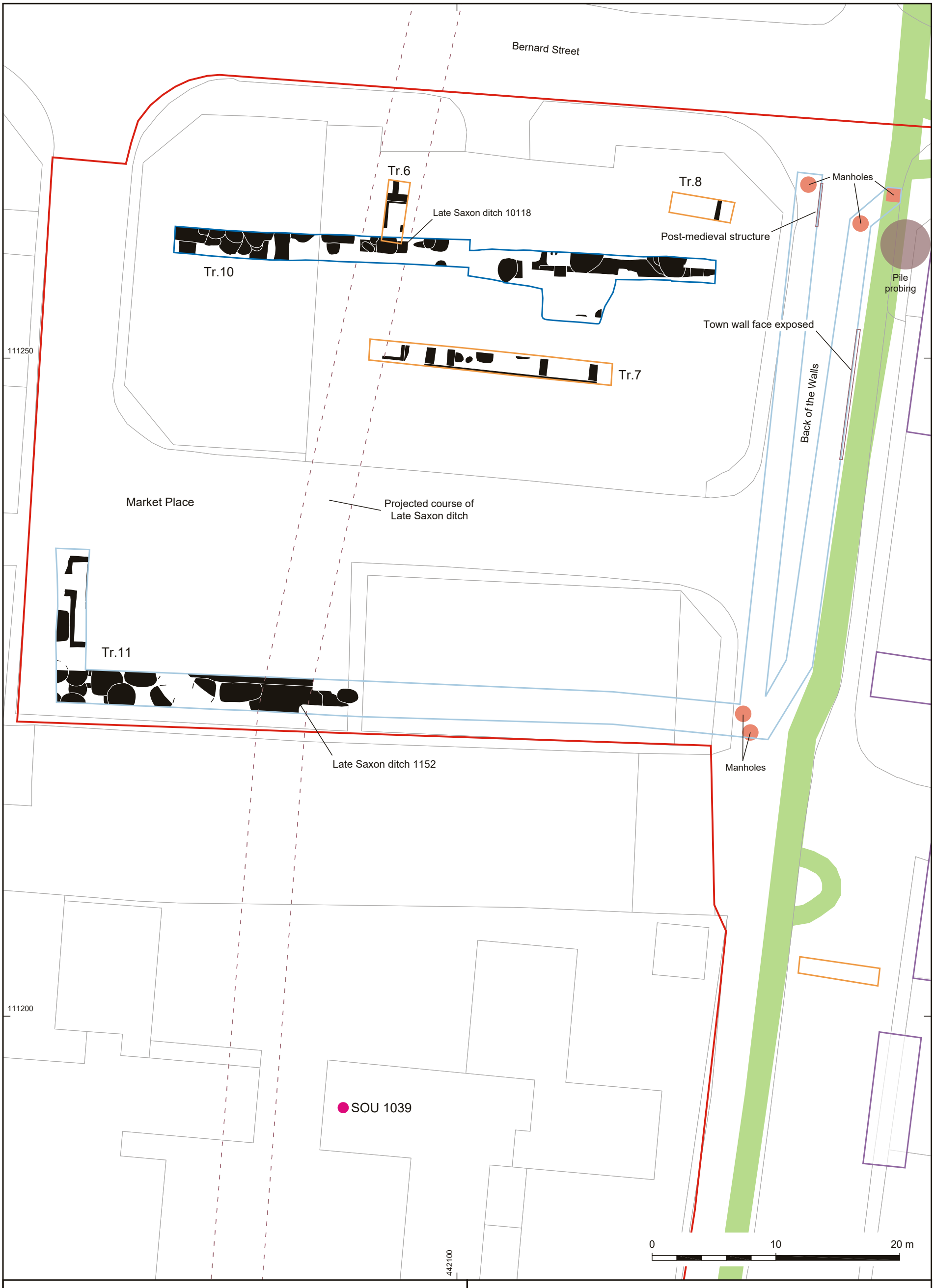
Site location plan showing evaluation, excavation and watching brief areas

Figure 1



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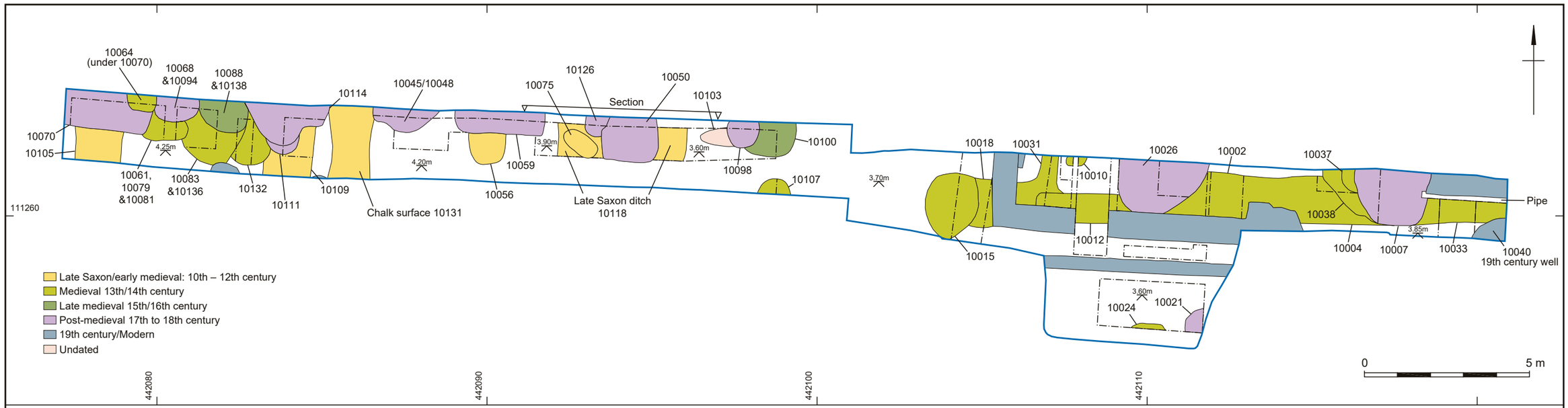
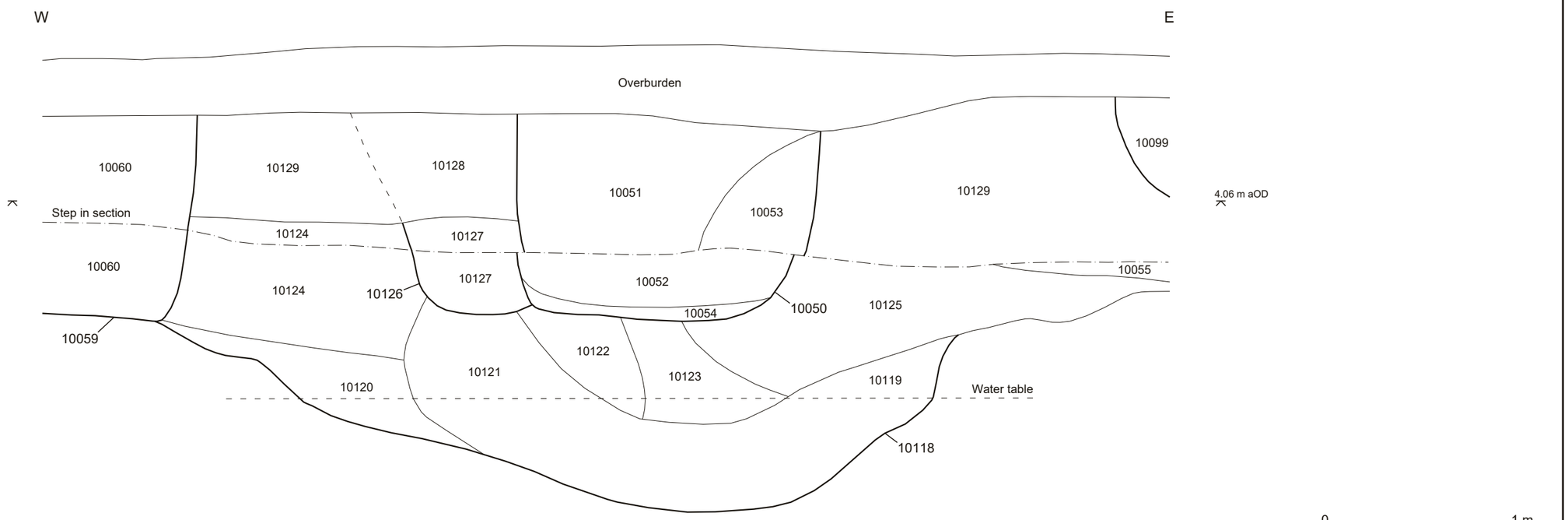
Phase 3 development area, plan of all features

Figure 2





Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date:	22/09/2017	Revision Number:	0
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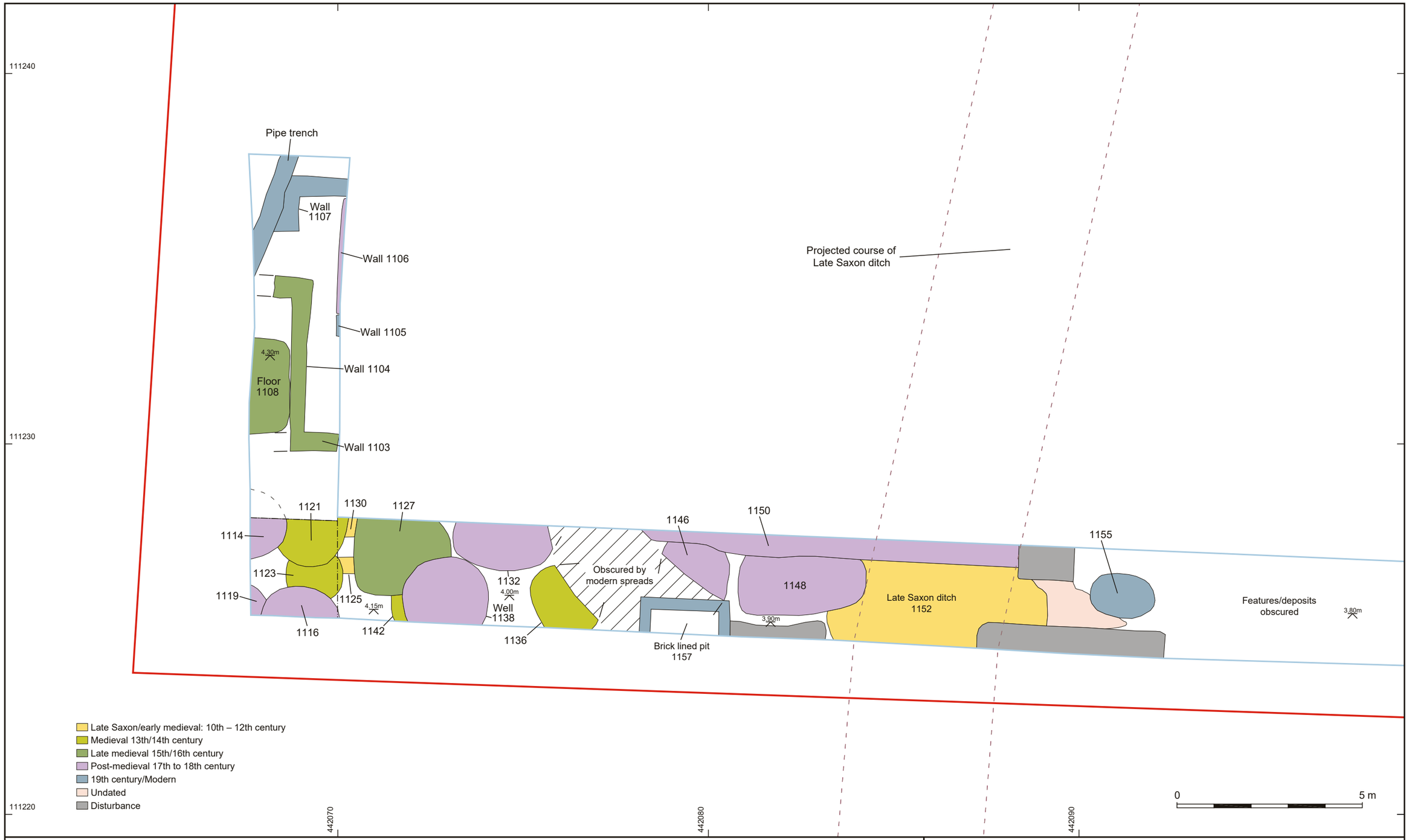
Phase 3 development area, plan of features in excavation trench 10 and section of Late Saxon ditch 10118

Figure 3



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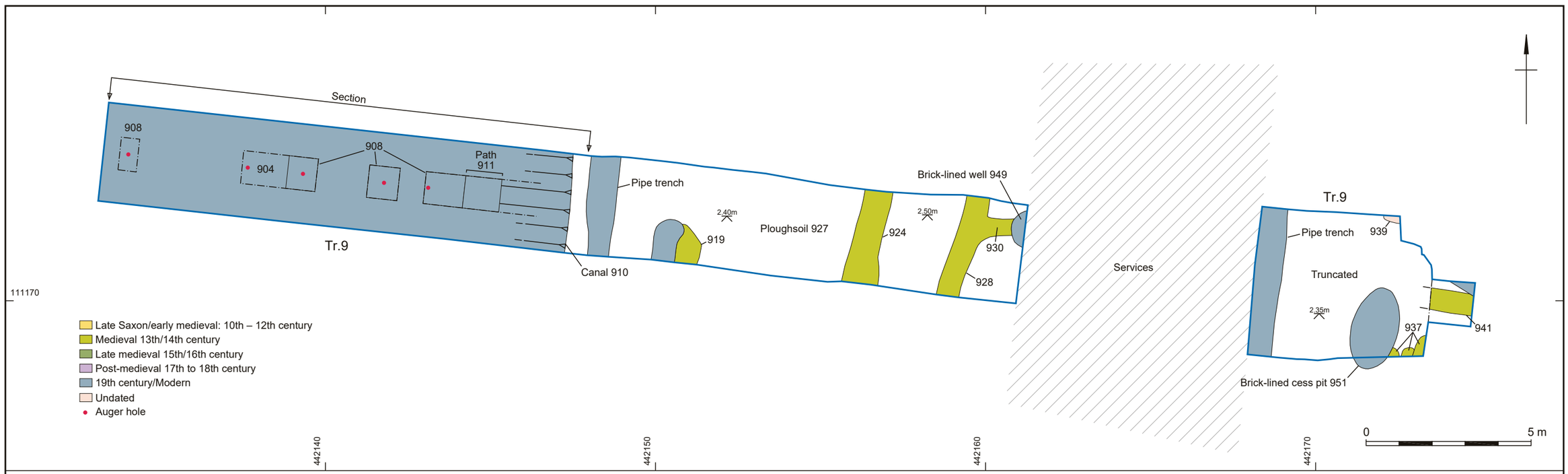
Phase 3 development area, plan of features in excavation/watching brief trench 11

Figure 4



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Phase 1 development area, plan and section of features in excavation trench 9 and section of post-medieval canal 910

Figure 5

Plate 1: West end of trench 10, Late Saxon ditch 10118 in foreground, from east

Plate 2: Trench 10, Late Saxon ditch 10118, from south-west (scales = 1 m and 2 m)

Date:	03/10/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	WAF
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\105531\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Assessment\2017_09_20\105531_Assessment_Plates.ai		

Plate 3: East ‘arm’ of trench 11, west face of town wall exposed in section, from south-west (scale = 1 m)

Plate 4: West end of trench 10, from west

Date:	03/10/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	WAF
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\105531\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Assessment\2017_09_20\105531_Assessment_Plates.ai		

Plate 5: East end of trench 10, from south-west

Plate 6: Trench 9, medieval ditches 924, 928 and 930, from south

Date:	03/10/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	WAF
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\105531\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Assessment\2017_09_20\105531_Assessment_Plates.ai		

Plate 7: West ‘arm’ of trench 11, structural remains 1103−1108 exposed, from south-west (scale = 1 m)

Plate 8: South-west corner of trench 11, well 1139 and adjacent features, from north-east (scales = 1 m)

Date:	03/10/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	WAF
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\105531\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Assessment\2017_09_20\105531_Assessment_Plates.ai		

Plate 9: Trench 9, canal 910 in foreground, from west

Plate 10: Trench 9, 'path' 911 along east edge of canal 910, from south-west (scale = 1 m)

Date:	03/10/2017	Revision Number:	0
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wessex archaeology

Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www. wessexarch.co.uk

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