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Southampton Archaeology Unit Report 1439

Archaeological Evaluation of land at Phase 2A Townhill Park, Southampton, SOU 1883.

P Girdwood-Carroll BA MA and Dr AD Russel BA PhD MCIFA

10/12/2020

Client: Southampton City Council



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Front cover: East-facing section of Trench 6 showing strata.

Summary Sheet

Site name/address: Phase 2A Land at Townhill Park.
SOU site code: SOU 1883
Contractor site code: SOU 1883
HET consultation number: 9442
Grid reference: 445442 114380
Fieldwork dates: 26/10/2020 to 3/11/2020
Type of fieldwork: evaluation
Name of contracting unit: Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit
Report author: P Girdwood-Carroll BA MA and Dr AD Russel BA PhD MCIfA
Report number: 1439
Name of client: Southampton City Council
<p>Summary:</p> <p>The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out an evaluation of land at Townhill Park in October/November 2020 in advance of redevelopment. The natural was London Clay at the northern end of the site and at the very southern end, with the Portsmouth Sand sub-division of the London Clay present in the centre of the site.</p> <p>Evidence of possible prehistoric activity was limited to a single gully located in Trench 4, near the south end of the site, and a deposit of weathered natural across much of the southern half of the site that contained burnt flint. Medieval activity was represented by a single sherd of high medieval, quartz-tempered pottery from a pit in Trench 8. A buried soil horizon across much of the site probably represents a plough soil that may have begun to develop during the middle ages, but probably continued to develop until the mid-twentieth century. The presence of chalk fragments suggest attempts to adjust the acidity.</p> <p>In the late 1960s extensive landscaping had truncated the deposits at the north end of the site and built up the land at the south end. The contractors had excavated a few small pits for the purpose of dumping unwanted building material.</p> <p>Overall, the evaluation suggests that the archaeological potential of the site is low.</p>

Archaeological Evaluation of land at Townhill Park, Southampton.

SOU 1883

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1. Summary

The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out an evaluation of land at Townhill Park in October/November 2020 in advance of redevelopment. The natural was London Clay at the northern end of the site and at the very southern end, with the Portsmouth Sand sub-division of the London Clay present in the centre of the site.

Evidence of possible prehistoric activity was limited to a single gully located in Trench 4, near the south end of the site, and a deposit of weathered natural across much of the southern half of the site that contained burnt flint. Medieval activity was represented by a single sherd of high medieval, quartz-tempered pottery from a pit in Trench 8. A buried soil horizon across much of the site probably represents a plough soil that may have begun to develop during the middle ages, but probably continued to develop until the mid-twentieth century. The presence of chalk fragments suggest attempts to adjust the acidity.

In the late 1960s extensive landscaping had truncated the deposits at the north end of the site and built up the land at the south end. The contractors had excavated a few small pits for the purpose of dumping unwanted building material.

Overall, the evaluation suggests that the archaeological potential of the site is low.

2. Introduction

2.1 Permission has been sought for new buildings to be constructed on Plot 2 of the Townhill Redevelopment Project, identified in the 2014 WSI (Russel 2014) as plots 33 and 34. The site lies in Area 16 of the Local Areas of Archaeological Potential (LAAP) as defined in the City of Southampton Core Strategy 2010. A desk-based assessment of the larger project area identified that the groundworks for the 1960s housing estate had probably destroyed most of any archaeology that was present within the area, but islands of undisturbed ground did survive (Russel and Fedorowicz 2015a). Observations of soil investigation work suggested there was potential for archaeological remains, most likely prehistoric, but including medieval farming activity, to survive in the grassed areas between the elements of the estate (Russel and Fedorowicz 2015b).

2.2 A written scheme of investigation for a programme of archaeological evaluation to cover the areas where archaeology might survive was produced by Southampton Archaeology Unit (Russel 2014). This was written to the recommended guidelines for archaeological projects laid down by English Heritage in *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* 2006. All work was to be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.

2.3 The definition of an archaeological evaluation is a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate. (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020).

3. Site Location, topography and geology

3.1 The site lies to the north of the junction of Meggeson Avenue and Townhill Way, in the Townhill area of Southampton, on the east side of the River Itchen (fig. 1). The site centre is at NGR 445442 114380. The northeast boundary of the site is marked by a footpath that is part of Cutbush lane, a 19th century survival that now marks the city boundary.

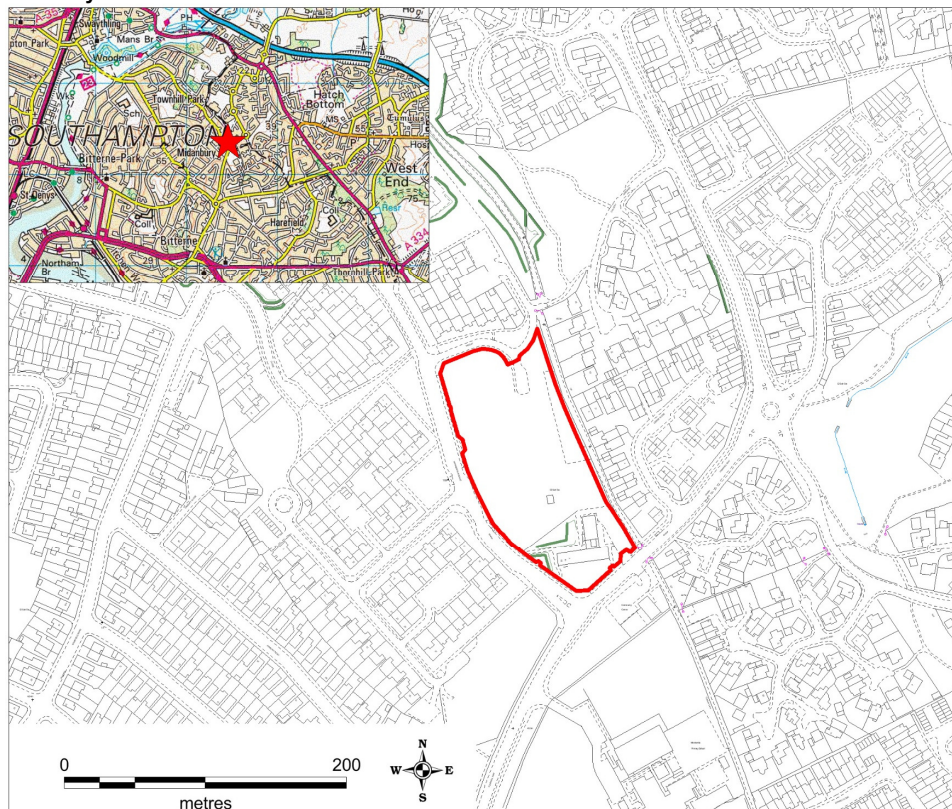


Figure 1. Location of site.

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3.2 The natural topography of the area has been altered by modern development, but there is a general slope down towards the southeast corner of the site. There is a spot height of 46.3m in Townhill Way to the south of the site.

3.3 The geology map (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>) shows that the deposits in the area are London Clay, overlain in places by the Portsmouth Sand Member.

4. Historical background.

4.1. The site lies in the old parish of South Stoneham. The Parish was once very large but in the late 19th century it was divided into several new civil parishes as Southampton and Eastleigh grew.

4.2 At the time of Domesday the manor of South Stoneham was held by the bishop of Winchester. Two fisheries were recorded, and the manor was valued at £8 as against its value of £7 in the time of King Edward. The manor of *Mainsbridge* (Manesbrigge, xii cent.) *alias Townhill* was held of the king in chief in the thirteenth century. Part of the manor was held by the Sandford family and in 1329 they granted their portion to the abbot and convent of Netley for the purpose of supporting a chantry of two monks to pray there for the souls of himself, his ancestors, and descendants. The other part of the manor was held by the De Mainsbridge family, passing to the Peverels, who sold it to Sir Thomas Tyrell of Essex. He sold it almost immediately to Thomas Dacombe, and from him it was bought by John Smyth before 1372. The estate was forfeited to the crown and it is probable that it was purchased from the crown by Netley Abbey. After this date the manor of Mainsbridge *alias* Townhill is known only under the latter name (Page 1908).

4.3 At the Dissolution Townhill was granted with other lands of Netley to Sir William Paulet, Marquis of Winchester. In the late 16th century the house and gardens at Townhill were rented out to Sir Oliver Lambert and his steward's papers give details of the estate (Rutherford 1932).

4.4 In 1605 the manor was sold to Gideon Amondsham and others, nine years later being sold to John Serle, and at his death in 1624 passed to his brother. Before 1665 it had passed into the possession of John Dunch, lord of North Baddesley manor, and with it Townhill descended to Francis Keck. In 1750 it was purchased by John White, and by him conveyed to Nathaniel Middleton, sheriff of Hampshire in 1800. Middleton sold Townhill in 1799 to William Cator *alias* Gater, and it remained in his family until sold by Mr. Caleb William Gater of Salisbury to Lord Swaythling in 1910 (Page 1908).

4.5 The house was altered under architect Leonard Rome Guthrie to become an Italianate mansion with new terraces, a rose garden, and tennis lawns. Informal gardens including a woodland dell and an arboretum were developed when the second Lord Swaythling inherited in 1911. The second Lord Swaythling died in 1927 and the family continued in residence until the outbreak of the Second World War when the house became a Red Cross convalescent home.

4.6 After the war, Townhill proved too expensive to maintain; the family moved out in 1945, many of the interior furnishings and pictures were sold, and the estate was put on the market in 1948. The house and 30 acres were purchased by Middlesex County Council as a residential school for children with special needs while the remainder of the estate and parkland was developed as the Townhill Park housing estate. The school closed in the late 1960s and Townhill was bought by Southampton City Council as a hostel for cadets.

4.7 Marlhill Copse was sold separately to a private buyer c 1990 while the house and gardens were sold again in 1994 to the Gregg School which since then has begun a

programme of restoration of the gardens with the help of the Friends of Townhill Park Gardens (<http://list.historicengland.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1000868>).

4.8 The nearest heritage asset recorded on the Southampton City Council Historic Environment Record is MSH 4049, the former Upper Townhill Farm, at NGR: SU 45485 14524. It was a 19th century farmhouse and farmyard on the east side of Cutbush Lane, built before 1869, and demolished c1970. It appeared on the 1871 Ordnance survey map as Townhill Farm (fig 3). Lower Townhill Farm was located to the northwest.

4.9 The site was agricultural land until the mid-20th century (fig 2). (fig 2).

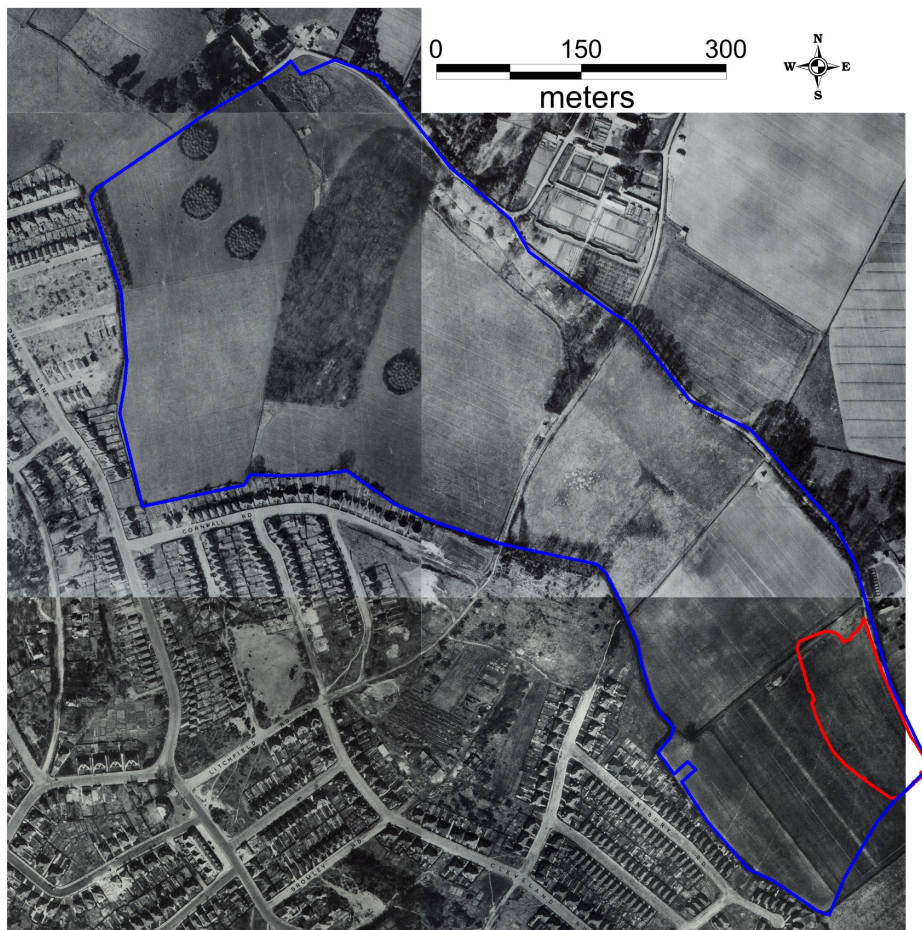


Figure 2. The Townhill Park area on an RAF compilation aerial view of the assessment area in the late 1940's, used to compile 1:1250 mapping for post-war Southampton. Townhill House to the top, approximate location of site outlined in red. The area appears to be used as a market garden.

5. Historic maps

5.1 Historic maps from the late 18th century onwards suggest the site was fields. The first large scale map of the area, the Ordnance Survey map of 1866 to 1869, illustrates this (fig 3).

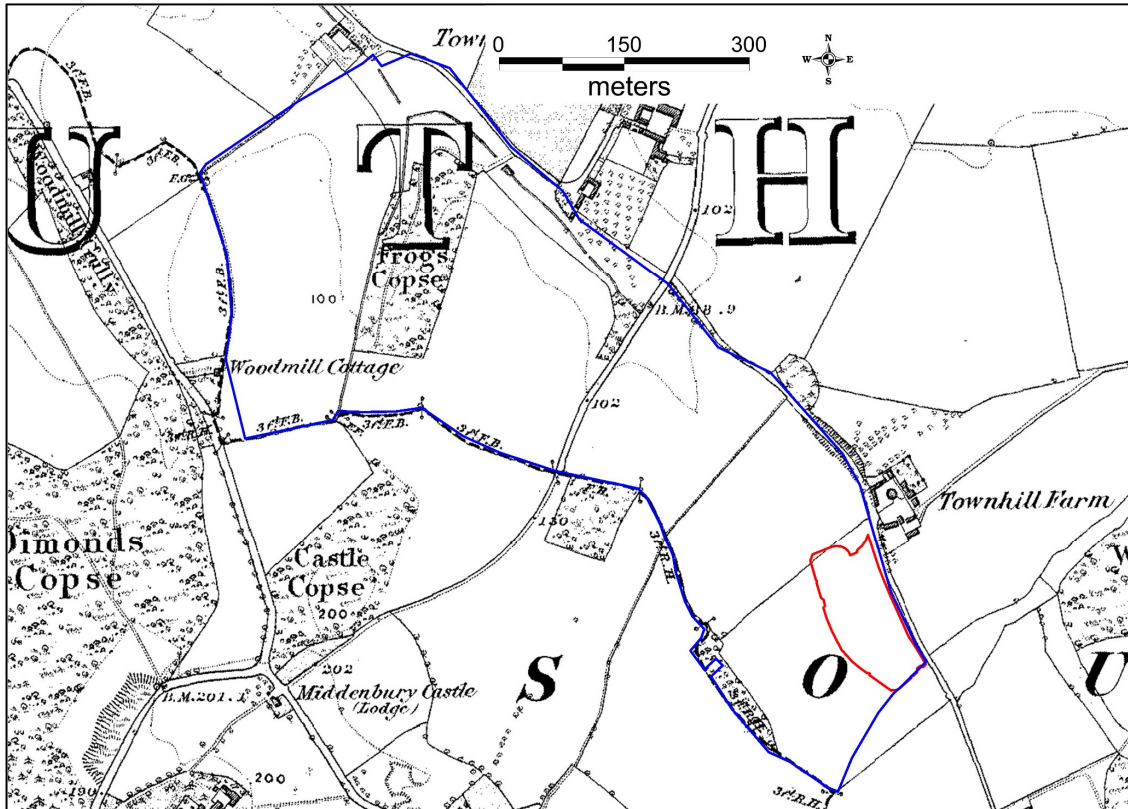


Figure 3. Ordnance Survey Hampshire & Isle of Wight sheet LXV, surveyed 1866 to 1869, published: 1871. Red outline shows location of the site.

6. Archaeological background

6.1. The site lies in Area 16 of the Local Areas of Archaeological Potential (LAAP) as defined in the City of Southampton Core Strategy 2010.

6.2 There has been little archaeological work in the immediate area, and the post-war housing estate was constructed without the benefit of archaeological observations.

6.3 A desk-based assessment and site walk-over of the larger project area identified that the groundworks for the 1960s housing estate had probably destroyed most of any archaeology that was present within the area, but islands of undisturbed ground did survive.

6.4 Observations of soil investigation work in 2015 (SOU 1680, area 1) to the southwest of the site recorded a buried soil containing burnt flints, a flint flake, and a sherd of abraded medieval cooking pot, suggesting probable prehistoric activity, followed by a period of medieval agricultural use (Russel and Fedorowicz 2015b).

6.5 An archaeological evaluation of land immediately to the south-west of the site was carried out in 2017 (SOU 1759). This revealed a plough soil of possible medieval origin overlying London Clay and Portsmouth Sand (Russel 2017).

7. Aims

7.1 The evaluation aimed to determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality, and date of any archaeological remains encountered, as dictated by current best practice. An additional aim was to identify and record the nature, dimensions, and relationship of natural deposits on the site.

7.2 For the purposes of the project, archaeologically significant remains and contexts were defined as remains and contexts relating to pre-19th-century human use of the area.

7.4 The objective of the evaluation was to provide enough evidence so that the scale of the threat posed by redevelopment could be gauged, in order to determine if further archaeological work is required and what the nature of that work would be.

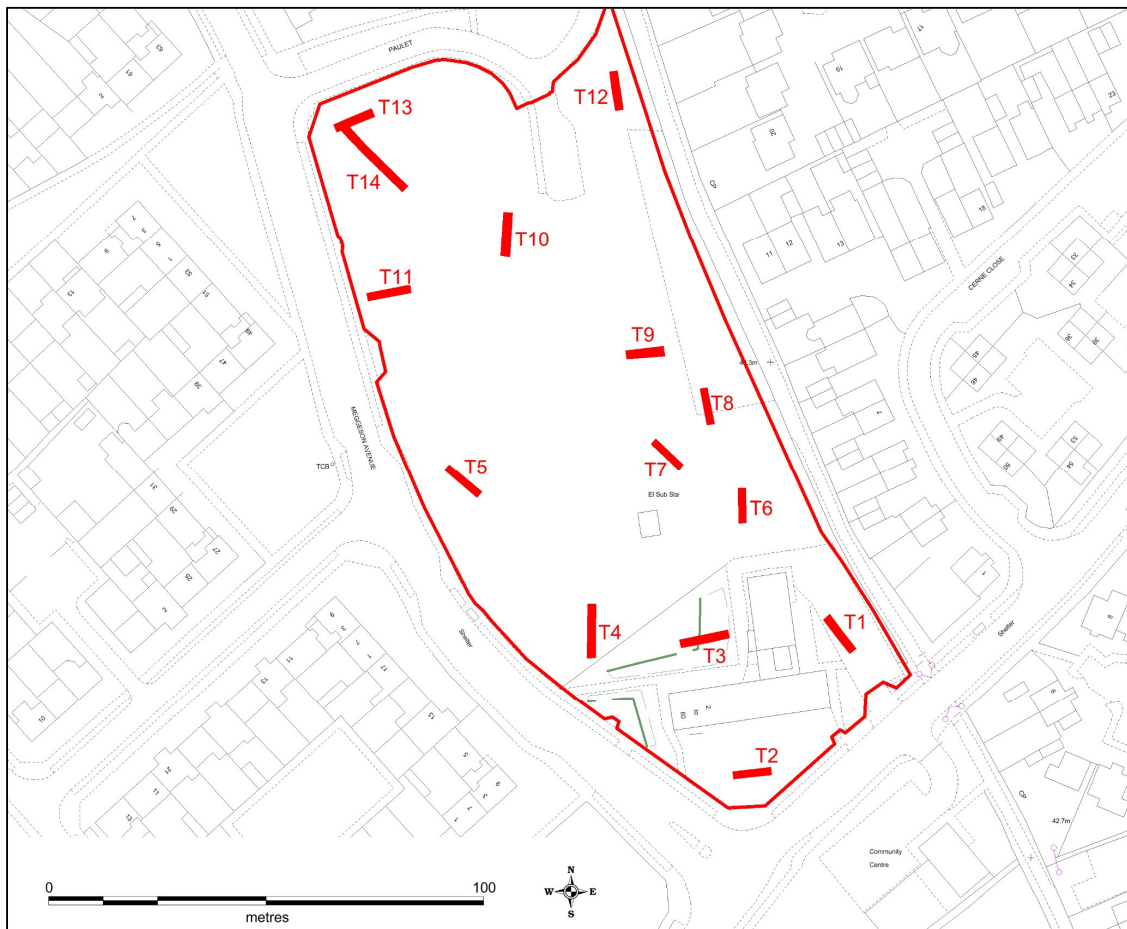


Figure 4. Location of the evaluation trenches.

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8. Methodology

8.1. The proposed evaluation trenches were set out as in the Written Scheme of Investigation as agreed by Southampton City Council (Russel 2014). The trenches were targeted on the grassed areas between the blocks of flats that occupied the site until recently. The position of the trenches was adjusted on site to avoid services, root protection zones, and areas of modern disturbance (fig 4).

8.2 A total of 14 trenches were excavated. Trenches 1 to 13 were 10m long whilst Trench 14 was 20m long. All trenches were 1.8m wide. The machine excavation was carried out with a toothless bucket.

9. Results

The results are presented with the oldest period first. Soil descriptions are as in the British Soil Classification System. Colours were recorded using the Munsell Soil Color Chart. Appendix 1 gives plans of the trenches; Appendix 2 contains a selection of photographs of the deposits encountered on site. Appendix 3 gives details of contexts issued. Appendix 4 lists the finds.

9.1 Natural

9.1.1 The natural geology was the London Clay, with the Portsmouth Sand Member, which is an upper subdivision of the London Clay being present towards the south part of the site.

9.1.2 The Portsmouth Sand was found in Trenches 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 and was numbered 22, 27, 28, 33, and 37. It was sand or loamy sand and ranged in colour from a strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) to a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6). It was not excavated to depth but proved to be at least 0.35m deep in Trench 4.

9.1.3 The London Clay was exposed in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 6, and 9 to 14. It was numbered 5, 8, 12, 29, 47, 54, 57, 62, 66, and 68. It was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) to a reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy clay. It was not bottomed but it was observed in Trench 1 to be at least 1.2m thick.

9.1.4 In Trench 1, at the lowest part of the site, the sandy clay 5 was overlain by a deposit of silty clay 4. The interface was extremely uneven and undulating. It was thickest in the eastern corner of the site where it was 0.7m thick. It was an olive grey (5Y 4/2) silty clay that faded in colour to a greyish brown (10YR 5/2) in the eastern corner of the trench. It may have been staining of the natural due to water logging.

9.2 Possibly Prehistoric

9.2.1 Gulley 25 ran north-east to south-west across the south end of Trench 4, cutting natural sand 22. It was 0.7m wide and 0.52m deep, with gently sloping sides meeting at an almost V-shaped base. It was at least 2.4m long, disappearing into the west-facing section and south end of the trench. Fill 26 was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam. Root 23 also cut natural sand 22 in the south end of Trench 4. It was 1.3m by 1.1m across with an irregularly shaped base. Fill 24 was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam. Neither feature produced any finds, but both appeared to have been sealed by weathered natural 18.

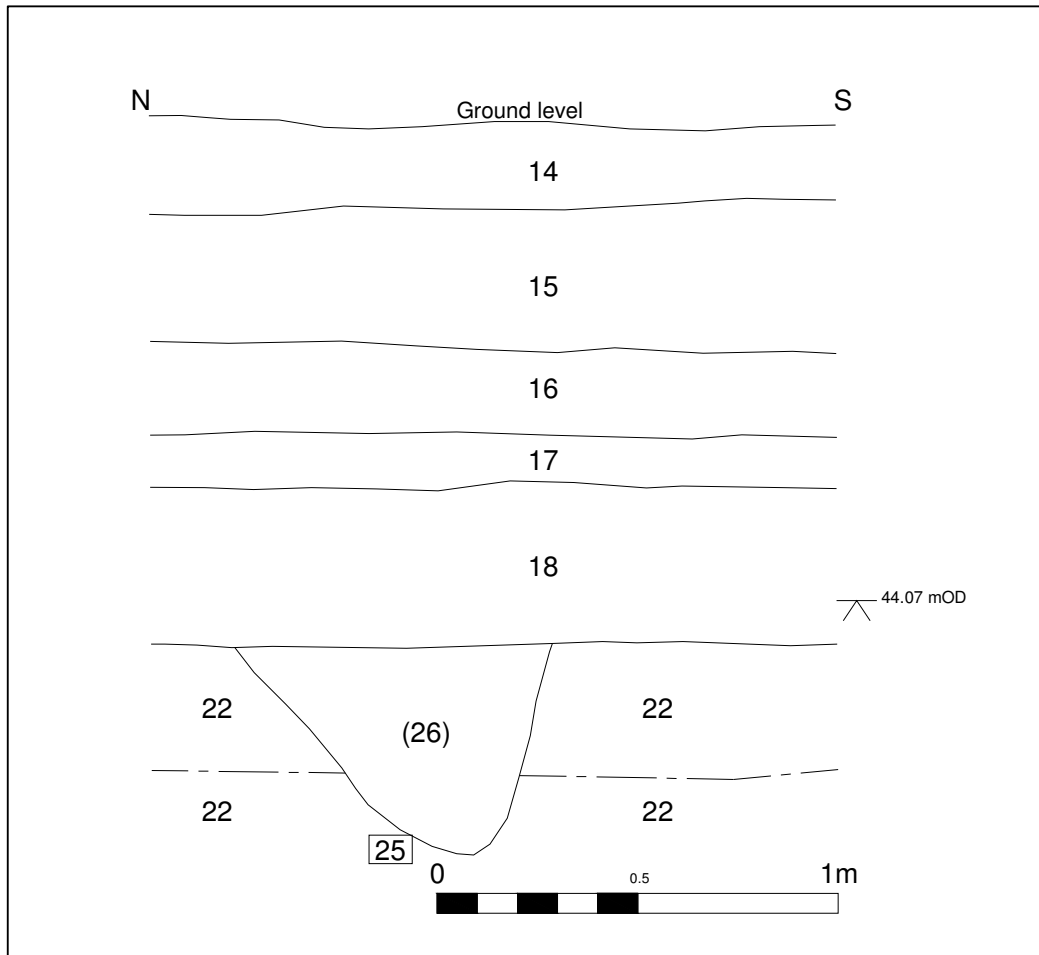


Figure 5. West-facing section of Trench 4, showing layers 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 22, and gully 25.

9.2.2 Weathered natural 12, 18, 21, 34, and 38/39 was a deposit of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) to light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy clay or sandy clay loam that was present in Trenches 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8. It varied in thickness from 0.2m to 0.6m. Layer 38/39 in Trench 8 was initially identified as two separate deposits due to the roots an adjacent causing dehydration of the soil, but on closer inspection it proved to be one continuous layer. Burnt flint was recovered from the weathered natural in Trenches 3, 5, and 8, with Trench 8 also producing flecks of charcoal.

9.3 High medieval

9.3.1 In the north-west corner of Trench 8, weathered natural 38/39 was cut by pit 45. Disappearing into both the south and east-facing sections of the trench, it was at least 0.54m by 0.51m across and 0.3m deep with a concave base and gently sloping sides. Fill 46 was a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay loam. It produced occasional flecks of charcoal and a single small fragment of quartz-tempered pottery of probable high medieval date.

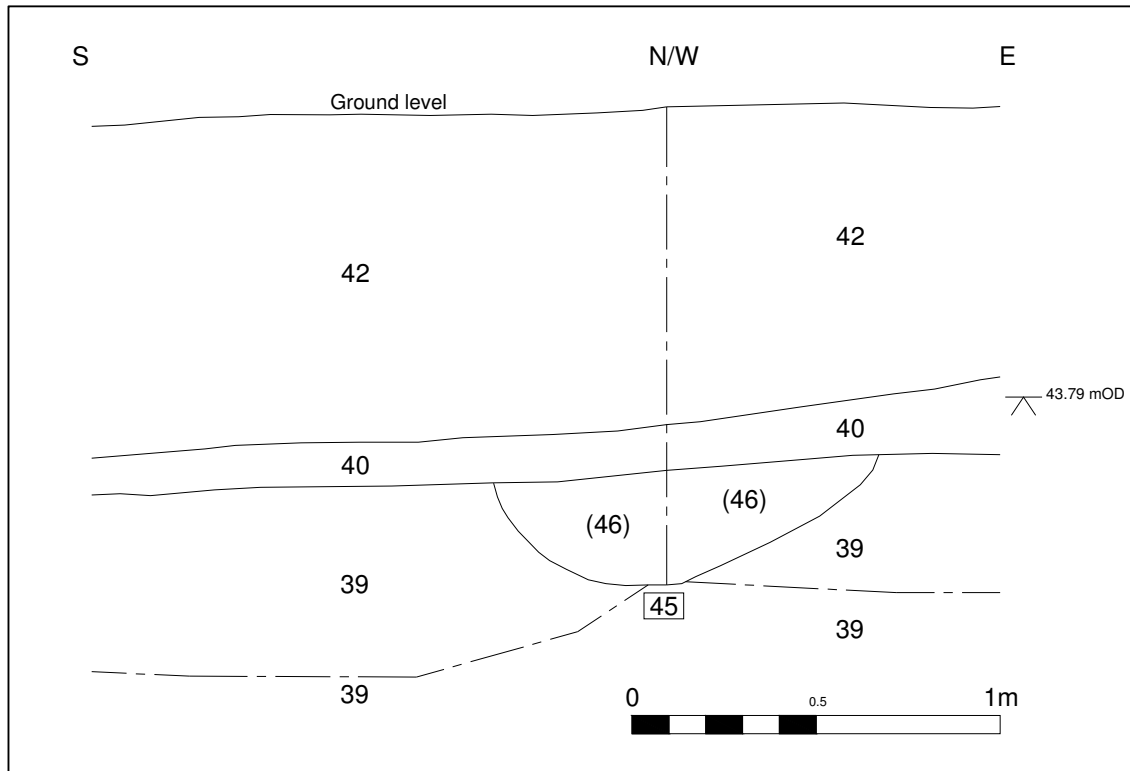


Figure 6. East and south facing sections of Trench 8, showing layers 39, 40, and 42, and pit 45.

9.4 Plough soil

9.4.1 Above the weathered natural and sealing pit 45 was buried soil horizon 3, 7, 11, 17, 20, 30, 35, 40, 52, 55, and 58 was identified in Trenches 1 to 11. It was a dark grey (10YR 4/1) to dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy clay loam or sandy silt loam. It varied in thickness from 0.15m to 0.35m. Small fragment of coal were observed in it in Trenches 3, 6, 7, and 10, whilst brick fragments were observed in Trenches 6, 8, and 9. This deposit would seem to correspond to the ploughsoil identified in SOU 1759, which it was suggested was medieval in origin. The observed inclusions from SOU1883, coupled with the cartographic and photographic evidence, demonstrate it was still in use as a field up until the site's development in the 1960s. The ploughsoil in trenches 2, 8 and 11 contained small fragments of chalk, suggesting liming at some point in an attempt to adjust the soil's acidity. Trenches 12 to 14 where this deposit was not observed appeared to have been heavily truncated during this development.

9.4.2 Any plough soil that had been present in Trenches 12 to 14 had been removed by truncation in the 1960s.

9.5 20th and 21st century activity

9.5.1 Layer 31 was a deposit of very dark grey (10YR 3/1), very stony, sandy clay loam. It stretched northwards from approximately 2.5m north of the south end of Trench 6. It was at least 1.8m wide and 0.08m thick. It produced no dating evidence but overlay buried soil horizon 30 and was sealed by modern landscaping 32.

9.5.2 Layer 16 was in Trench 4. It was a deposit of brick, concrete and mortar rubble in a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) loamy sand matrix. It was 0.14m thick and covered the southernmost 7.5m of the trench. It overlay buried soil 17.

9.5.3 Cutting buried soil horizon 40 was feature 43. It was rectangular in plan, running roughly east—west with straight sides and a flat base. It was 1.1m wide, at least 1.4m long, and 0.27m deep. Fill 44 was a light brownish grey (10YR 6/2) sandy loam filled with brick and breeze block fragments. It appeared to have been truncated by the later landscaping.

9.5.4 A distinct layer of redeposited natural 10 and 15 was identified in Trenches 3 and 4. It was a heavily mottled sandy clay that varied in colour from yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) to yellow (2.5Y 7/6) and was 0.25m to 0.38m thick. It was overlain by modern landscaping 9 and 14.

9.5.5 Modern landscaping layers 6, 9, 14, 19, 32, 36, 41, and 53 was observed in Trenches 2 to 9. They were heavily mottled, moderately stony, sandy clay loams that varied in colour from dark brown (10YR 3/3) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), with, in places, abundant fragments of brick and concrete. They varied in thickness from 0.23m in Trench 4, to 1.2m in Trench 7.

9.5.6 Pit 48 was located at the east end of Trench 9, disappearing into the north-facing section. It cut modern landscaping 53, soil horizon 52, and natural clay 47. Running north-south, it was at least 1m long and 0.8m wide. It was not excavated to depth but was at least 0.7m deep with straight, vertical sides. Fill 49 was a heavily mottled, dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay loam, containing several set bags of cement.

9.5.7 Pit 50 was located at the east end of Trench 9. It was rectangular in plan with vertical sides. It was 1.3m by 0.7m across and 0.9m deep, cutting landscaping 53, soil horizon 52 and natural clay 47. Fill 51 was a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay containing lumps of concrete.

9.5.8 Root disturbance 63 ran from the northwest to the southeast corner of Trench 12. It was at least 10m long and up to 1.4m wide in places. It was irregular in plan with an uneven base, cutting natural clay 62, up to 0.3m deep. Fill 64 was a brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay, containing coal, clinker, chalk, bottle glass and modern brick fragments. Root activity 63 aligned with a still extant line of trees and bushes to the south of the trench and probably represented a continuation of this

9.5.9 Topsoil 42, 59, 65, 67, and 69 covered all other deposits in Trenches 2 to 9, and 11 to 14. It was a dark brown (10YR 3/3) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy clay loam, varying in thickness from 0.19m to 0.3m. There were occasional fragments of brick and concrete.

9.5.10 In Trenches 1 and 10 the top layer was tarmac and concrete instead of topsoil. In Trench 1, this took the form of layer 2, a 0.17m thick deposit of brick and concrete rubble in a reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) sandy loam matrix. This was covered by layer 1, a 0.2m thick layer of concrete covered by tarmac. Layer 56 in Trench 10

was also a 0.2m thick layer of concrete covered by tarmac. It directly overlay buried soil horizon 55.

9.6 Uncertain date

9.6.1 Root-hole 60 in the centre of Trench 9 was 1.2m by at least 0.65m across and 0.37m deep. It was irregular in plan with an uneven base and disappeared into the north-facing section. Fill 61 was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy clay. It cut natural clay 47 and was sealed by buried soil horizon 52.

9.6.2 Root-hole 70 in the south east end of Trench 14 was 0.7m by at least 0.4m across and 0.19m deep. It was irregular in plan with an uneven base and disappeared into the southwest-facing section. Fill 71 was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy clay loam. It cut natural clay 68 and was sealed by topsoil 69.

10. Conclusions

10.1 The natural encountered was London Clay at the northern end of the site and at the very southern edge of the site in Trenches 1 and 2, with the Portsmouth Sand sub-division of the London Clay present in Trenches 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 in the centre of the site.

10.2 A gully located in Trench 4, near the south end of the site, and a deposit of weathered natural across much of the southern half of the site that contained burnt flint, may be indicators of prehistoric activity.

10.3 Medieval activity was represented by a single sherd of high medieval, quartz-tempered pottery from a pit in Trench 8.

10.4 A buried soil horizon across much of the site probably represents a plough soil that may have begun to develop during the middle ages, but evidence showed that it had continued to develop until the mid-twentieth century. The presence of chalk fragments suggest attempts to adjust the acidity.

10.5 In the late 1960s the redevelopment of the site involved extensive landscaping which truncated the deposits at the north end and built up the land surface at the south end. During the construction phase pits were excavated in order to bury unwanted building materials.

10.5 Overall the evaluation suggests that the archaeological potential of the site is low.

11. Bibliography

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Appendix 1. Trench plans

Plans of trenches. Trenches in red, man-made features in blue, natural features in dark green, layers in orange, location of section drawings in light green, spot heights in grey.

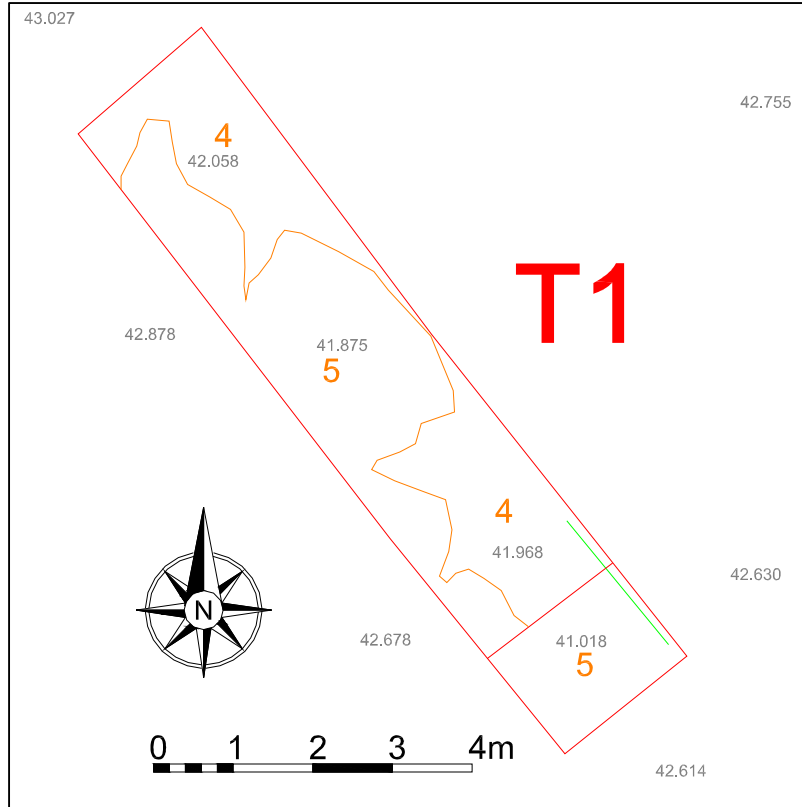


Plate 1. Plan of Trench 1.

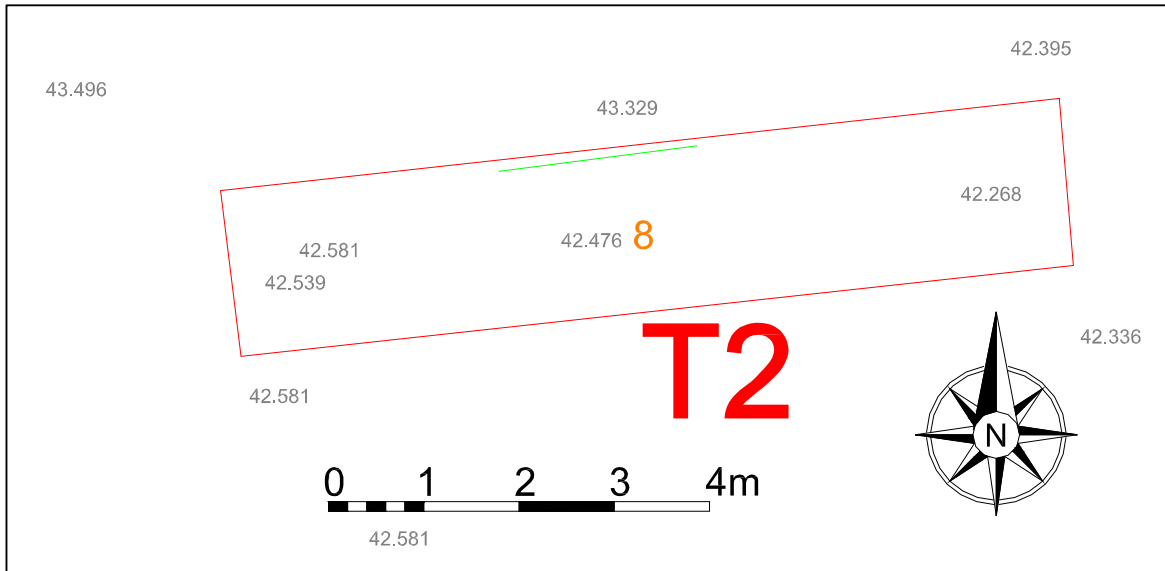


Plate 2. Plan of Trench 2.

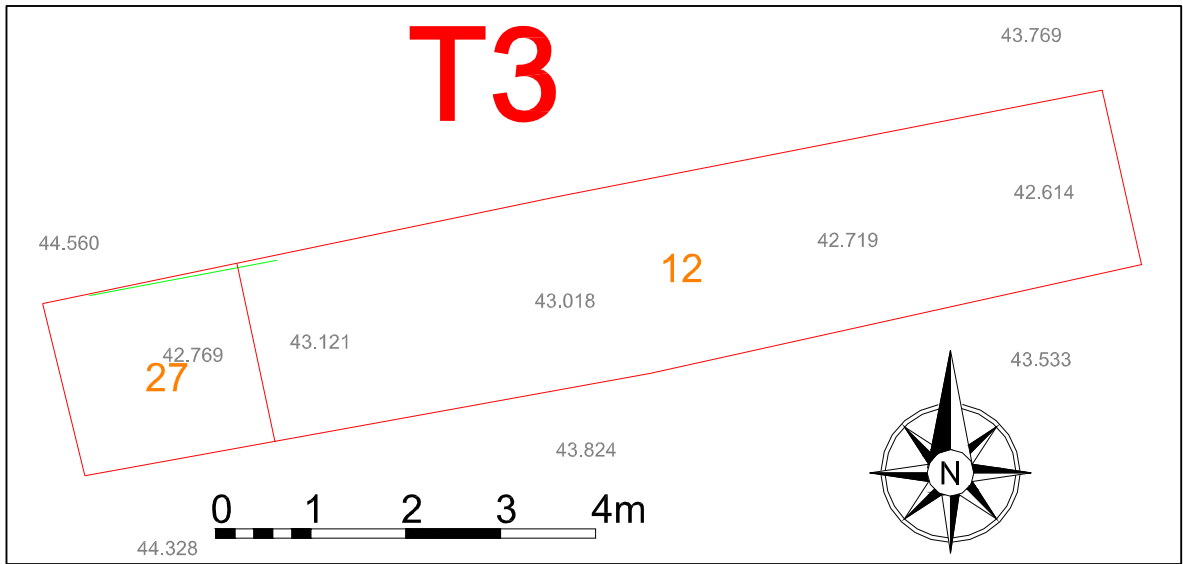


Plate 3. Plan of Trench 3.

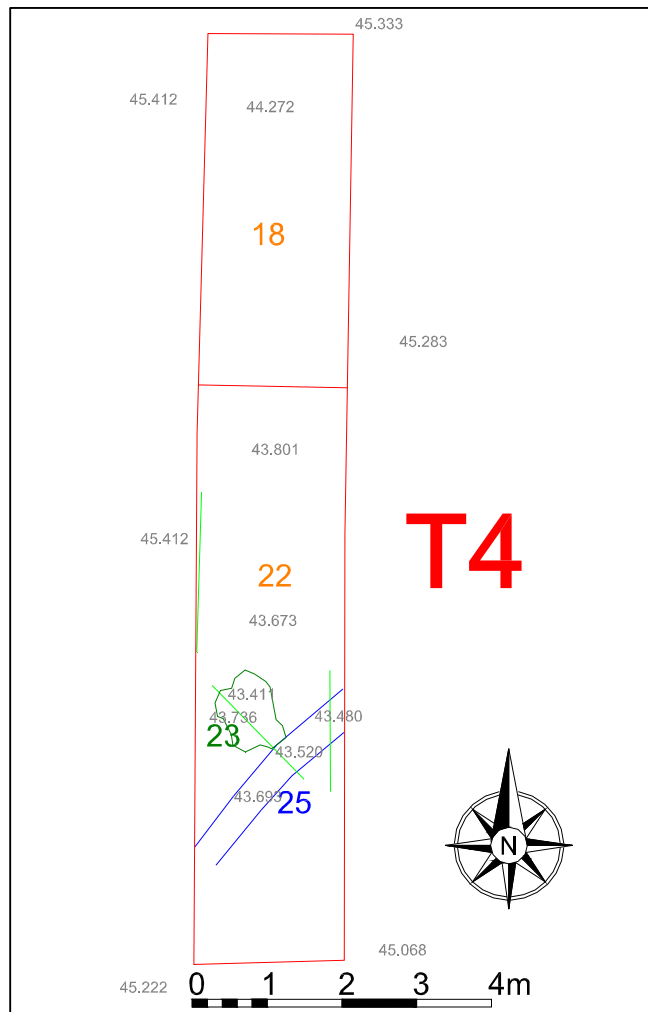


Plate 4. Plan of Trench 4.

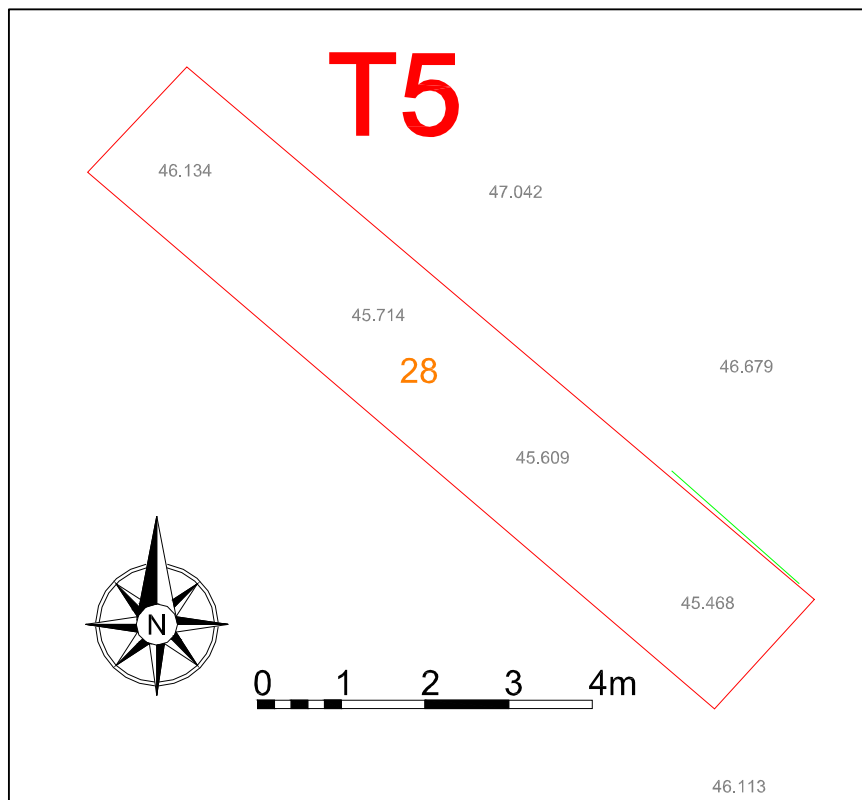


Plate 5. Plan of Trench 5.

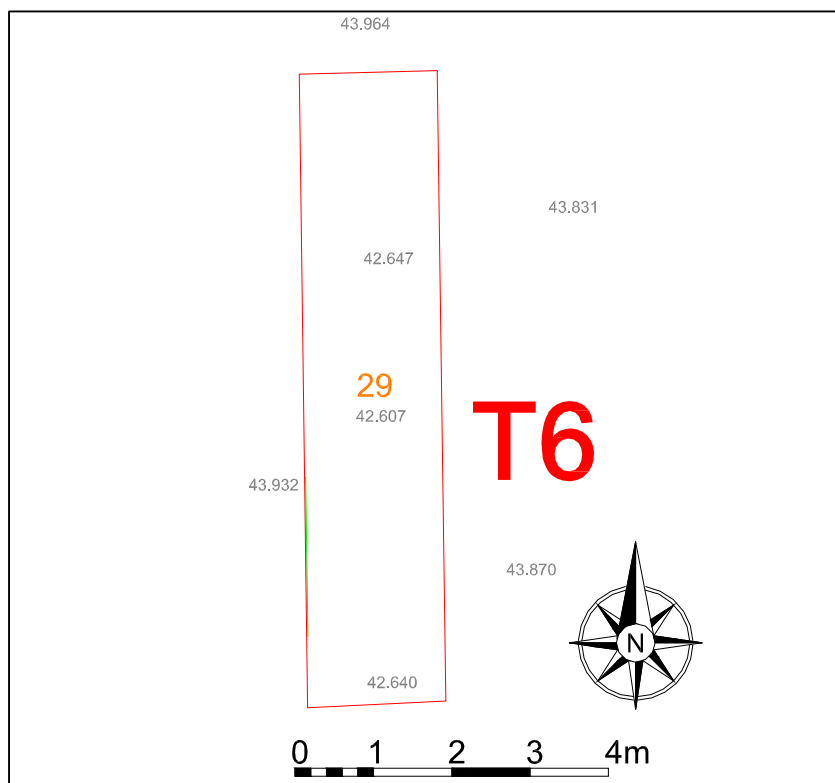


Plate 6. Plan of Trench 6.

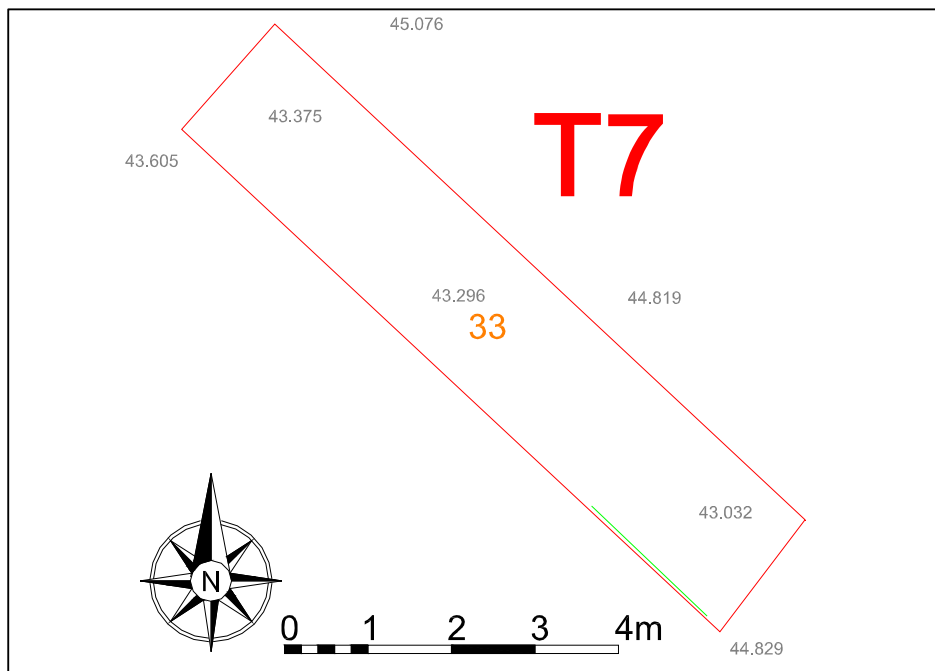


Plate 7. Plan of Trench 7.

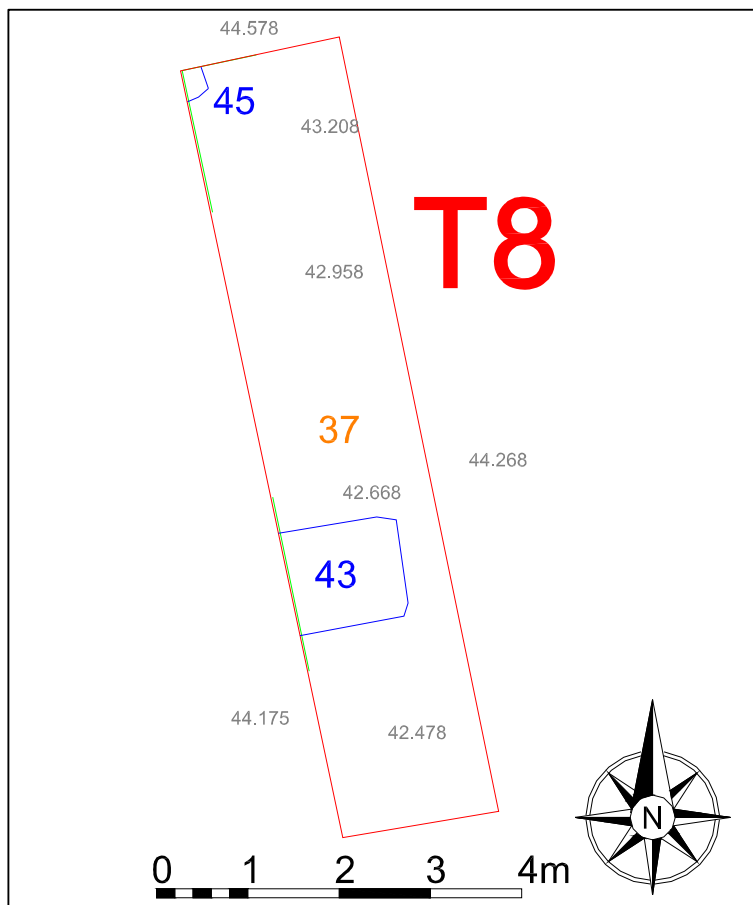


Plate 8 Plan of Trench 8.

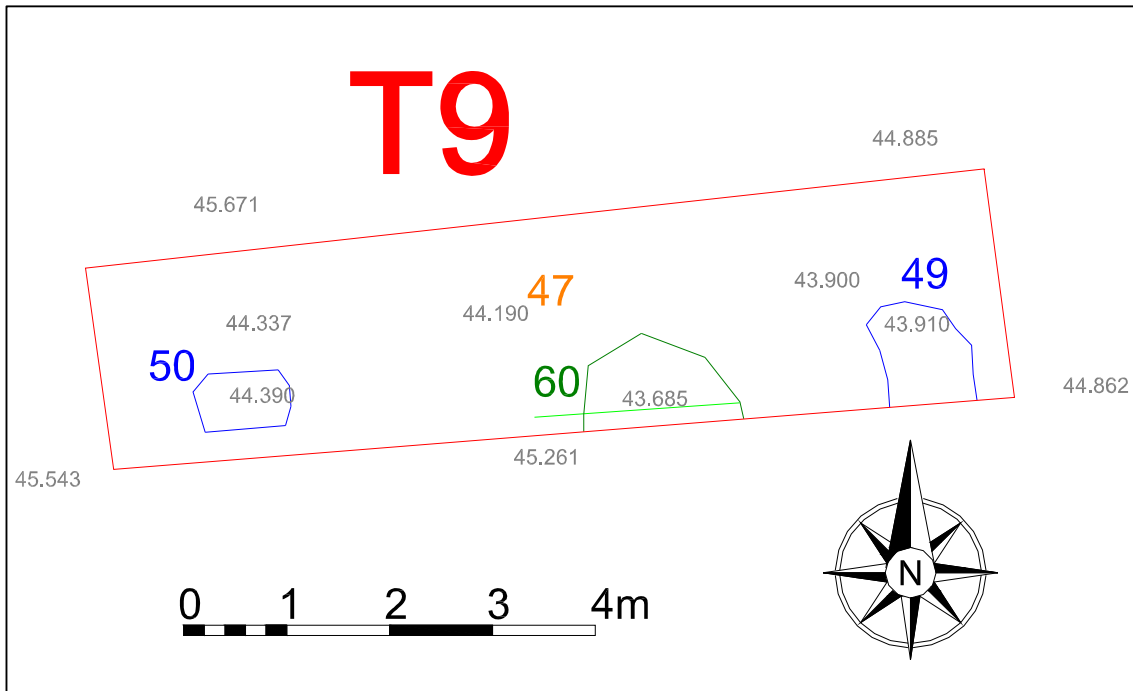


Plate 9. Plan of Trench 9.

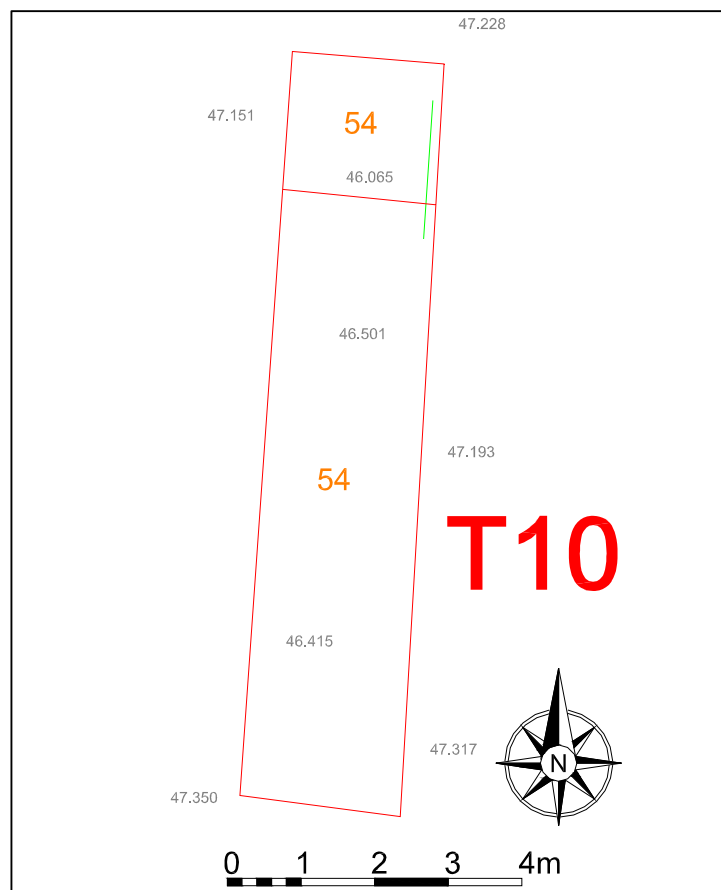


Plate 10. Plan of Trench 10.

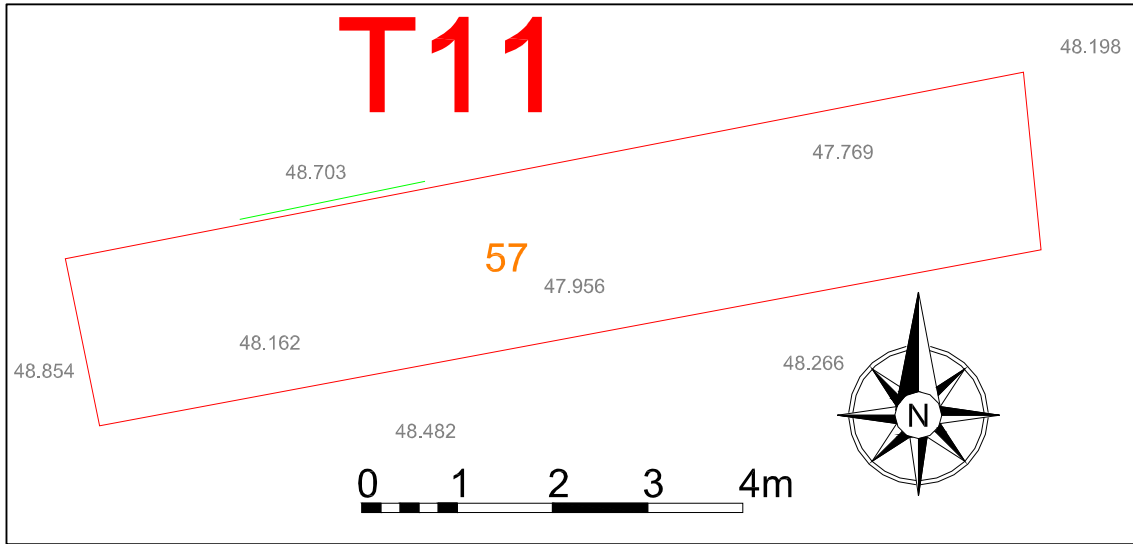


Plate 11. Plan of Trench 11.

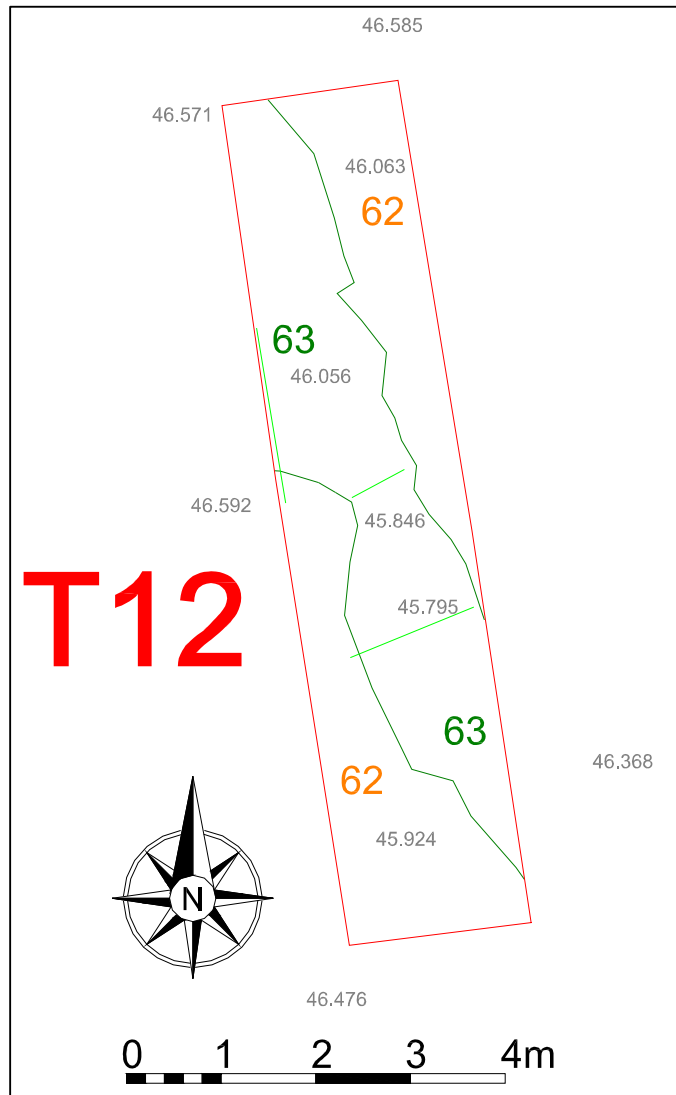


Plate 12. Plan of Trench 12.

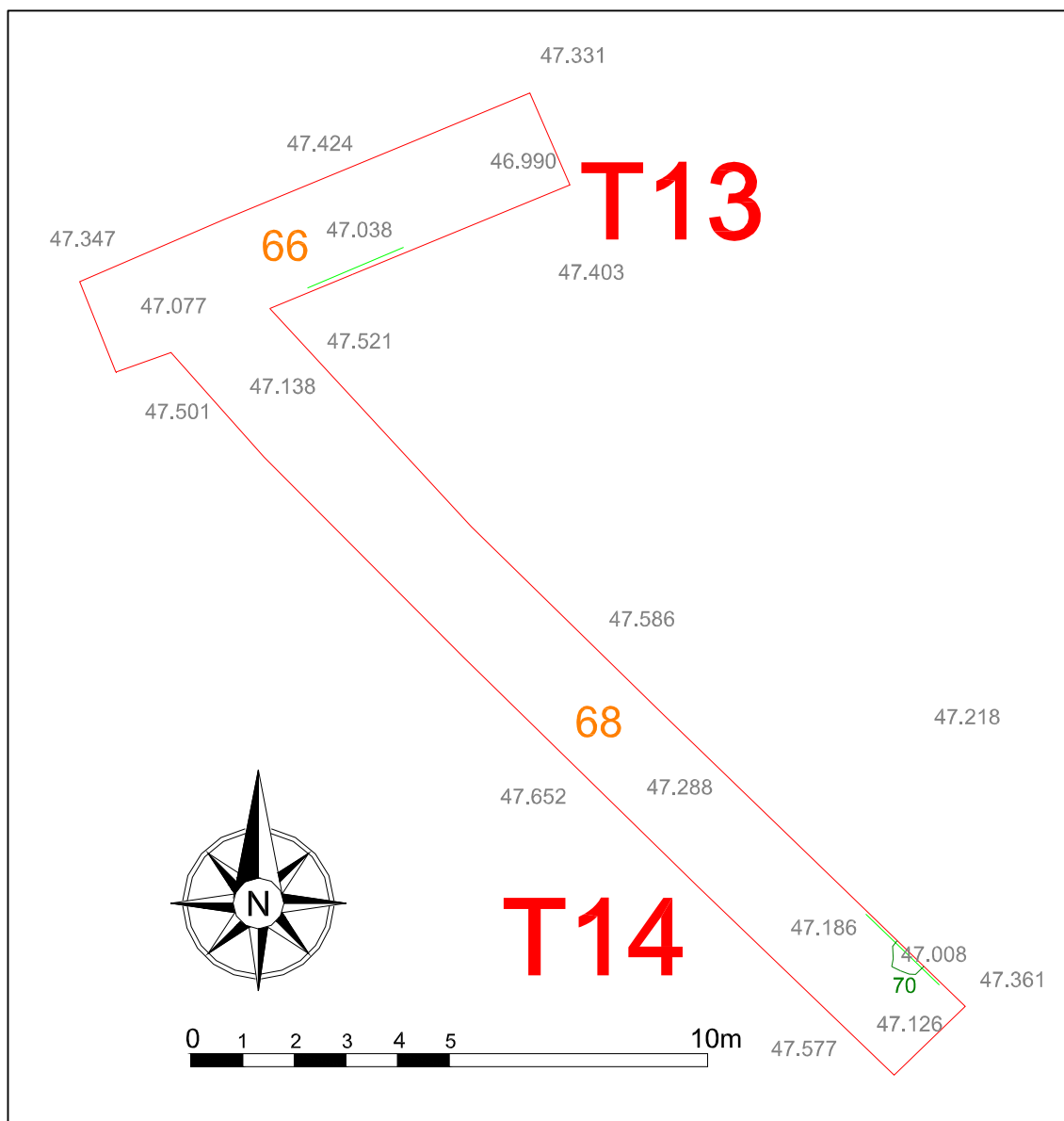


Plate 13. Plan of Trenches 13 and 14.

Appendix 2. Photographs



Plate 15. Looking southeast along Trench 1, showing layers 4 and 5. 1m scale



Plate 16. South-facing section of Trench 3, showing layers 9, 10, 11, and 12. 1m scale

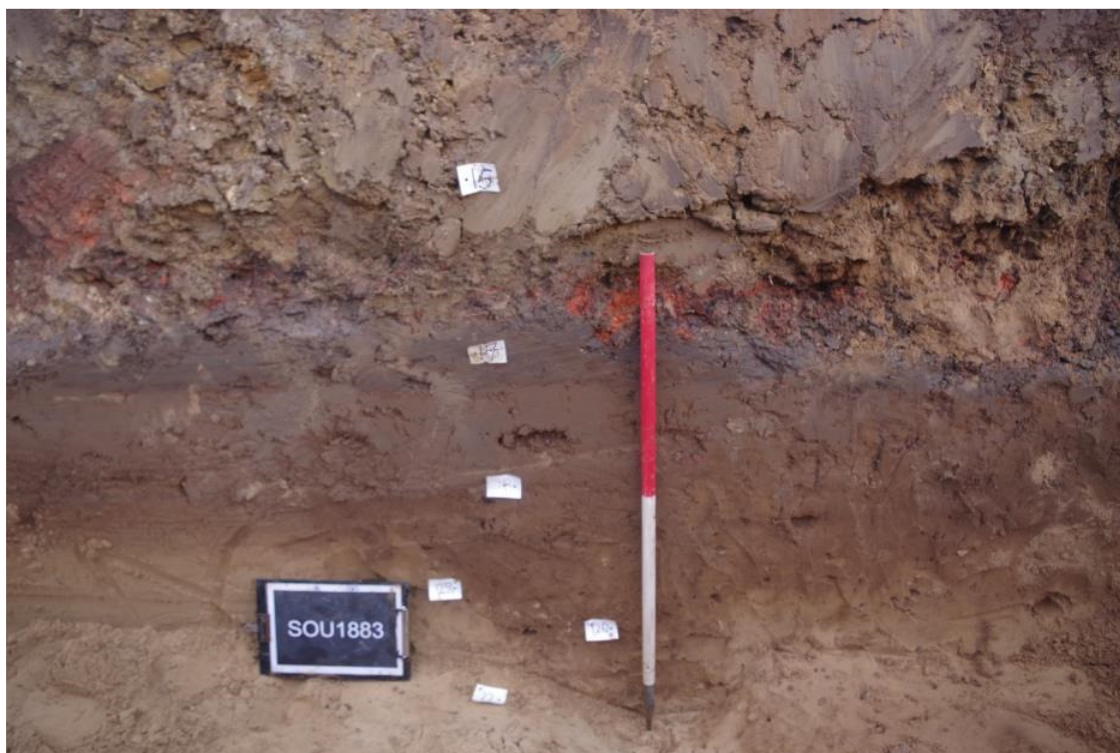


Plate 17. West-facing elevation of Trench 4, showing layers 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, and Gully 25. 1m scale



Plate 18. East-facing section of Trench 6, showing layers 29, 30, 31, and 32. 1m scale



Plate 19. East-facing section of Trench 8, showing layers 39, 40 and 42, and pit 45. 1m scales.



Plate 20. Southwest-facing section of Trench 10, showing layers 54, 55, and 56. 1m and 0.5m scales.



Plate 21. South-facing section of Trench 11, showing layers 57, 58, and 59. 1m and 0.5m scales.



Plate 22. Looking north along Trench 12, showing layer 62 and root activity 63. 1m scale.



Plate 23. North-facing section of Trench 13, showing layers 66 and 67. 1m and 0.5m scales.



Plate 24. Looking northwest along Trench 14, showing layer 68 and root hole 70. 1m scale.

Appendix 3 Context list

Context	Trench	Category	Description	Munsell colour	Texture	Inclusions	Fill of	Cuts/ Above	Filled by	Cut by/ Below	PERIOD
1	1	LAYER	TARMAC & CONCRETE	10YR 5/3	SANDY LOAM	Tarmac and concrete, brick fragments		2		-	MOD
2	1	LAYER	RUBBLE	5YR 6/4	SANDY LOAM	Brick and concrete rubble		3		1	MOD
3	1	LAYER	BURIED SOIL HORIZON	10YR 4/1	SANDY CLAY LOAM			4,5		2	EMOD-MOD
4	1	LAYER	GREY CLAY	5Y 4/2	SILTY CLAY			5		3	NAT
5	1	LAYER	NATURAL	10YR 5/4	SANDY CLAY			-		4	NAT
6	2	LAYER	LANDSCAPING	10YR 5/4	SANDY CLAY LOAM			7		-	MOD
7	2	LAYER	BURIED SOIL HORIZON	10YR 4/4	SANDY CLAY LOAM	Occ. small frags of chalk		7		6	EMOD-MOD
8	2	LAYER	NATURAL	7.5YR 5/6	SANDY CLAY	Few flecks of charcoal in surface		-		7	NAT
9	3	LAYER	LANDSCAPING	10YR 5/4	SANDY CLAY LOAM	Concrete and brick frags		10		-	MOD
10	3	LAYER	REDEPOSITED NATURAL	10YR 5/4	SANDY CLAY			11		9	MOD
12	3	LAYER	WEATHERED NATURAL	10YR 4/6	SANDY CLAY			27		11	
14	4	LAYER	LANDSCAPING	10YR 3/3	SANDY CLAY LOAM			15		-	MOD
15	4	LAYER	REDEPOSITED NATURAL	2.5Y 7/6	SANDY CLAY			16		14	MOD
16	4	LAYER	RUBBLE	10YR 6/4	LOAMY SAND	Bricks, concrete and mortar		17		15	MOD
17	4	LAYER	BURIED SOIL HORIZON	10YR 4/4	SANDY CLAY LOAM			18		16	EMOD-MOD
18	4	LAYER	WEATHERED NATURAL	7.5YR 5/6	SANDY CLAY			22		17	
19	5	LAYER	LANDSCAPING	10YR 5/4	SANDY CLAY LOAM	Brick frags		20		-	MOD

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Context	Trench	Category	Description	Munsell colour	Texture	Inclusions	Fill of	Cuts/ Above	Filled by	Cut by/ Below	PERIOD
20	5	LAYER	BURIED SOIL HORIZON	10YR 4/2	SANDY SILT LOAM			21		19	EMOD-MOD
21	5	LAYER	WEATHERED NATURAL	10YR 5/4	SANDY CLAY LOAM			28		20	
22	4	LAYER	NATURAL	10YR 5/6	SAND			-		18, 23, 25	NAT
23	4	FEATURE	ROOT HOLE					22	24		
24	4	FILL	ROOT HOLE	10YR 4/4	SANDY LOAM		23			18	
25	4	FEATURE	GULLEY					22	26		
26	4	FILL	GULLEY	10YR 4/4	SANDY LOAM		25			18	
27	3	LAYER	NATURAL	10YR 5/6	SAND			-		12	NAT
28	5	LAYER	NATURAL	7.5YR 5/8	LOAMY SAND			-		21	NAT
29	6	LAYER	NATURAL	7.5YR 5/6	SANDY CLAY			-		30	NAT
30	6	LAYER	BURIED SOIL HORIZON	10YR 4/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	Small frags of coal and brick		29		31, 32	EMOD-MOD
31	6	LAYER	BLACK SOIL	10YR 3/1	SANDY CLAY LOAM			30		32	MOD
32	6	LAYER	LANDSCAPING	10YR 5/4	SANDY CLAY LOAM			30, 31		-	MOD
33	7	LAYER	NATURAL	7.5YR 5/8	LOAMY SAND			-		34	NAT
34	7	LAYER	WEATHERED NATURAL	10YR 4/6	SANDY CLAY			33		35	
35	7	LAYER	BURIED SOIL HORIZON	10YR 4/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	Coal		34		36	EMOD-MOD
36	7	LAYER	LANDSCAPING	10YR 5/4	SANDY CLAY LOAM			35		-	MOD
37	8	LAYER	NATURAL	7.5YR 5/8	LOAMY SAND			-		38	NAT
38	8	LAYER	WEATHERED NATURAL	10YR 6/4	SANDY CLAY	Some flecks of chalk and charcoal		37		40	
39	8	LAYER	WEATHERED NATURAL	10YR 6/4	SANDY CLAY	Some flecks of chalk and charcoal		37		40	
40	8	LAYER	BURIED SOIL HORIZON	10YR 4/1	SANDY CLAY LOAM	Small brick and chalk frags		39		41	EMOD-MOD
41	8	LAYER	LANDSCAPING	10YR 4/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM	Abundant Brick and Concrete fragments		40		42	MOD

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Context	Trench	Category	Description	Munsell colour	Texture	Inclusions	Fill of	Cuts/ Above	Filled by	Cut by/ Below	PERIOD
42	8	LAYER	TOPSOIL	10YR 4/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	Brick frags		41		-	MOD
43	8	FEATURE	PIT					40	44		MOD
44	8	FILL	PIT	10YR 6/2	SANDY LOAM	Brick and breeze block frags	43			41	MOD
45	8	FEATURE	PIT					39	46		HMED
46	8	FILL	PIT	10YR 4/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	Rare charcoal flecks	45			40	HMED
47	9	LAYER	NATURAL	10YR 6/6	SANDY CLAY			-		52, 50, 48	NAT
48	9	FEATURE	PIT					47,52, 53	49		MOD
49	9	FILL	PIT	10YR 4/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	Set bags of cement	48			53	MOD
50	9	FEATURE	PIT					47, 52, 53	51		MOD
51	9	FILL	PIT	10YR 4/2	SANDY CLAY	Concrete lumps	50				MOD
52	9	LAYER	BURIED SOIL HORIZON	10YR 5/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	Small brick flecks		47		53, 48, 50	EMOD-MOD
53	9	LAYER	LANDSCAPING	10YR 4/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	Concrete and brick frags		52		-	MOD
11	3	LAYER	BURIED SOIL HORIZON	10YR 4/2	SANDY SILT LOAM	Some coal frags		12		10	EMOD-MOD
54	10	LAYER	NATURAL	10YR 5/4	SANDY CLAY			-		55	NAT
55	10	LAYER	BURIED SOIL HORIZON	10YR 4/2	SANDY SILT LOAM	Coal fragments		54		56	EMOD-MOD
56	10	LAYER	TARMAC & CONCRETE	10YR 2/1	SAND	Tarmac, concrete, gravel.		55		-	MOD
57	11	LAYER	NATURAL	10YR 5/4	SANDY CLAY			-		58	NAT
58	11	LAYER	BURIED SOIL HORIZON	10YR 4/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	Occ. chalk and charcoal flecks		57		59	EMOD-MOD
59	11	LAYER	TOPSOIL	10YR 4/4	SANDY CLAY LOAM	Bricks, concrete paving slabs		58		-	MOD
60	9	FEATURE	ROOT HOLE					47	61		
61	9	FILL	ROOT HOLE	10YR 4/4	SANDY CLAY	Some iron panning	60			52	
62	12	LAYER	NATURAL	10YR 5/4	SANDY CLAY			-		65, 63	NAT

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Context	Trench	Category	Description	Munsell colour	Texture	Inclusions	Fill of	Cuts/ Above	Filled by	Cut by/ Below	PERIOD
63	12	FEATURE	ROOT HOLE					62	64		MOD
64	12	FILL	ROOT HOLE	10YR 4/3	SILTY CLAY	Coal, clinker, chalk, modern glass, small brick frags	63			65	
65	12	LAYER	TOPSOIL	10YR 3/3	SANDY CLAY			62, 64		-	MOD
66	13	LAYER	NATURAL	10YR 5/4	SANDY CLAY			-		67	NAT
67	13	LAYER	TOPSOIL	10YR 3/3	SANDY CLAY LOAM	Modern brick and concrete		66		-	MOD
68	14	LAYER	NATURAL	10YR 5/4	SANDY CLAY			-		69, 70	NAT
69	14	LAYER	TOPSOIL	10YR 3/3	SANDY CLAY LOAM	Glass, brick, concrete		68, 71			MOD
70	14	FEATURE	ROOT HOLE					68	71		
71	14	FILL	ROOT HOLE	10YR 3/4	SANDY CLAY LOAM		70			69	

Appendix 4 Finds list

Context no	Mat Type	Find Type	Wgt(gm)	No of frag	Description
4	Flint	Burnt	133	1	
12	Flint	Burnt	88	4	
21	Flint	Burnt	94	4	
39	Flint	Burnt	36	1	
44	Ceramic	Brick	890	1	Fire brick with very thick cement mortar. 80+x107x69mm
44	Ceramic	Brick	1260	1	Extruded, deep angular frog. Marston No.3. 170+x105x64mm
46	Pot	Cooking Pot	1	1	HMED, Quartz-tempered