

488-496 Portsmouth Road, Sholing,
Southampton, Hampshire

Desk Based Assessment and Archaeological Evaluation
Written Scheme of Investigation

August 2016

**488-496 Portsmouth Road, Sholing,
Southampton, Hampshire**

**Desk Based Assessment and Archaeological Evaluation
Written Scheme of Investigation**

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Project summary

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Summary

BUARC, Bournemouth University's archaeological consultancy, has been commissioned by Crestland Homes Ltd to produce a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) and Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed housing development on the former Dairy Crest site at 488-496 Portsmouth Road, Sholing, Southampton. Both the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Building Record and Southampton City Council Historic Environment Record were consulted for the DBA along with historic mapping in order to produce an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site.

Finds of prehistoric flint tools have been recovered during quarrying in the area of Sholing in general and archaeological fieldwork has yielded evidence of Roman activity within 800m of the site. During the medieval period Netley Abbey was founded near to the coast to the SW of the site but no associated activity can be attributed to the area around site itself.

The site became part of Netley Common during the post medieval period. In addition it is likely the site was close to if not part of the land used by the military during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars and Second World War.

A semi-detached house was built on the NW corner of the site in the late 19th century and towards the middle of the 20th century a dairy was established on the site which ultimately became a Dairycrest distribution depot. The Victorian building along with the former Dairycrest buildings have now all been demolished as part of this redevelopment scheme.

To establish a better understanding of the archaeological potential of the site and the impact of the proposed development a trial trench evaluation has been recommended to be undertaken prior to the development commencing.

This document provides a WSI for a stage of archaeological work comprising trial trench evaluation, and will form the basis of monitoring for the fieldwork and post-fieldwork stages of this project. If archaeological deposits and features are found to exist on the site the results of the project can then be used to devise a programme of archaeological mitigation.

Abbreviations

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CMB Ceramic Building Material
DBA Desk-Based Assessment
DCLG Department for Communities and Local Government
HAHBR Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record
HLC Historic Landscape Characterisation
NMP National Mapping Programme
OS Ordnance Survey
SHER Southampton City Council Historic Buildings Record
WSI Written Scheme of Investigation

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Figure 2 – Proposed trench locations

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 BUARC, Bournemouth University's archaeological consultancy, has been appointed by the Crestland Homes Ltd to prepare a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) and Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation on land the former Dairy Crest site at 488-496 Portsmouth Road, Sholing, Southampton (herein 'the Site').
- 1.2 Crestland Homes Ltd. intend to redevelop the former industrial site in Sholing into a 25 unit residential development with associated parking and ancillary facilities. At the time of writing the planning application (15/01158/FUL) is pending permission from Southampton City Council.
- 1.3 This document is designed to provide an appropriate level of information on the archaeological resource within a 1km radius of the site (herein the 'study area'), and assess the potential impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource, as well as set out the remit and methodology for an archaeological evaluation, in the form of a trial trench excavation, of the site (herein 'the Project')..
- 1.4 This document has been created in accordance with the guidelines established in MoRPHE, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2009), Standard and guidance for historic environment desk - based assessment (ClfA, 2014) and Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (ClfA, 2014), and in line with recommendations provided by Southampton City Council Historic Environment Record Officer (HET Reference 7714).

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Site Description

- 2.1 The site is located within Sholing, on the south eastern outskirts of Southampton, on the south side of the A3025 and centred on NGR 445990 110630.
- 2.2 The site is rectangular in shape and covers a 0.47ha sized area. It is bounded by and accessed from the A3025 on its northern side and its other boundaries are shared with residential properties and Oasis Academy, Mayfield.
- 2.3 Prior to the recent clearance of the site as part of the proposed development it was occupied by small modern industrial buildings and areas of hard standing associated with the former use of the site as a Dairycrest milk distribution depot. In the north-west corner of the site there was a brick-built Victorian house and garden.

Geology

- 2.4 The site and surrounding area is topographically very flat and the underlying geology, according to the British Geological Survey of Great Britain comprises of sand, silt and clay of the Earnley Sand formation sedimentary bedrock overlain by sand and gravel river terrace deposits formed up to 3 million years ago during the Quaternary period. Contour mapping provided by Southampton City Council Historic Environment Record Officer suggests a former valley of a tributary of Tickleford gully to the east of the site.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

General Aims

- 3.1 The objective of this DBA is to provide a professional appraisal of the archaeological potential of the site, in part by analysing previously recorded assets within the site and wider study area.

- 3.2 On defining the character, distribution, extent and significance of the potential resource, the potential impact of the proposed development on it will be assessed.
- 3.3 Due to their distance from the site, the designated built heritage assets in the study area will not have their setting altered or impacted upon by the proposed development. This report does not, therefore, address this matter further.
- 3.4 The trench evaluation will aim to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date of any archaeological deposits within the area affected by proposed development. This evidence will form the basis of any proposals for appropriate mitigation measures that may seek to limit the damage to significant archaeological deposits, and will aim to define any research priorities that may be relevant should further investigation be required.
- 3.5 The findings of the trench evaluation will aim to provide a context for the archaeological resource that may be identified and provide sufficient information so that the future treatment of the resources, in respect of the proposed development, can be determined in consultation with the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority.
- 3.6 The general aims of the trench evaluation are to:
- identify the location, extent, date and significance of any archaeological finds or features, taking account of their potential to contain biological and palaeo-environmental remains;
 - For the purposes of this project, archaeologically significant remains and contexts are defined as remains and contexts relating to pre-19th century human use of the area;
 - identify and record the nature, dimensions and relationship of natural deposits on the site, and the potential of those deposits to contain or conceal archaeological evidence, particularly prehistoric periods;
 - assess the character and extent of any archaeological features located;
 - produce an archive and report on the results of the site based investigations;
 - publish and disseminate the results of any remains.

4 DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

- 4.1 This DBA has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012) and the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CifA, 2014).
- 4.2 The study comprises:
- Analysis of existing information on the heritage resource within the study area, and the wider area where appropriate;
 - A determination of the value of the resource in terms of local, regional and national importance;
 - Results of a site visit to inspect the topography and identify evidence of unrecorded monuments within the site;
 - A consideration of the potential for archaeological remains to exist within the site;
 - Details of the construction groundworks required for the proposed development and the potential impact upon the heritage resource.
- 4.3 The information in this assessment has been gathered from a number of sources:
- Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (HAHBR), which includes the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC), the results of the National Mapping Programme (NMP) and a LiDAR image but no aerial photographs of the study area (AHBR search dated 28/10/14);
 - Historic mapping, available on-line;

- A site Visit;
- Southampton City Council Historic Environment Record (SHER) and Hampshire County Council Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (HAHBR) were consulted on 20th May 2016 (HET ref. 7714). The records of archaeological monuments and historic buildings that they have provided are listed in Appendix 1 and shown on Figure 1 and only referred to in the text were relevant.

Historic Buildings

- 4.4 The study area contains five Grade II Listed Buildings. The Parish Church of St Mary (DSH58) built between 1866-7 is located 940m NW of the site. Towards the end of the 19th century additional burial space was sought for the district and St Mary Extra Cemetery was opened in 1979. The cemetery was furnished with a pair of chapels (DSH218), one Anglican and one dissenting, both of which are listed.
- 4.5 Also within the vicinity of the site, and located towards the western boundary of the study area within close proximity to each other, are three Listed Buildings associated with Mayfield Park. There is a mid-19th Century former stable block (MSH2186). A former lodge circa 1860: 'Lodge House' at 233 Weston Lane (MSH2185) and the gate piers to 223 Weston Lane (MSH 2535), which also date to 1860.
- 4.6 In addition to the Listed Buildings a barn at Old Netley Farm, to the east of the site is recognised by HAHBR as being architecturally significant (H50698). The SHER recognises a number of domestic buildings as being of historical interest (MSH5381, MSH5382, MSH5383 and MSH5464).
- 4.7 The study area contains no Locally Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, or Registered Battlefields (The National Heritage List for England, 2014).

Historic Mapping

- 4.8 The following historic maps were consulted:
- 1806 map of Bishop's Waltham, Southampton;
 - OS County Series, Hampshire & Isle of Wight, 1870-71 (1:10,560, Old Maps 2016);
 - OS County Series, Hampshire & Isle of Wight, 1881 (1:2,500, Old Maps 2016);
 - OS County Series, Hampshire & Isle of Wight 1897, (1:2,500, Old Maps 2016);
 - OS Plan, 1950 (1:2,500, Old Maps 2016);
 - OS Plan 1972 (1:2,500, Old Maps 2016).
- 4.9 A map dated 1806 held by the British Museum shows the site towards the centre of 'Netley Heath'. Portsmouth Road does not feature on this map and there are no significant features shown in the vicinity of the site.
- 4.10 Both the 1870-71 and 1881 maps show the site as part of Netley Common but adjacent to a small hamlet of semi-detached houses. By 1897 a semi-detached house has been built on the Portsmouth Road side of the site and the combined boundaries of these two properties represent the current site boundary. The 1950 map show buildings have been constructed in the rear garden of the eastern property which is defined as 'Grove Farm Dairy'. Different configurations of presumably industrial buildings are shown on subsequent maps, and by 1972 the dairy facility is shown to have expanded into the former rear garden of the adjacent property on its western side.
- 4.11 Over the same time-span these maps show the land use of the surrounding area slowly changing from common and parkland to a largely residential area as fields are replaced by housing developments.

Archaeological & Historical Background

- 4.12 This section reviews the existing archaeological evidence for the study area and provides a historical background to the site. Table 1 details the timescales referred to in this report.
- 4.13 No archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken within the site itself. All monuments and events have been identified by the SHER and AHBR. Asset identification numbers prefixed with ESH (events), MSH (monuments) and DSH (buildings) are SHER records. Numbers without a prefix are HAHBR records.

Prehistoric	
Palaeolithic	450,000 – 12,000BC
Mesolithic	12,000 – 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 – 1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 – 600 BC
Iron Age	600 BC – AD 43
Historic	
Roman	AD 43 - 410
Saxon	AD 410 - 1066
Medieval	AD 1066 - 1539
Post Medieval	AD1486 - Present

Table 2 – Timescales referred to in this report

Prehistoric

- 4.14 Prehistoric activity within the study area is represented by artefact find spots although the precise locations of many of these have not been recorded. Four Palaeolithic flint hand axes have been found locally. One, dated to the Lower Palaeolithic period was found in one of the former clay and gravel pits along Butts Road area before 1919 (MSH423), and three others that date to the Lower to Middle Palaeolithic can only be located to ‘Sholing’ as a general area. Similarly, a Mesolithic tranchet axe (MSH512), at least two Neolithic flint axe heads (MSH513 and 25966), a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead and a flint knife or spearhead were found in the Sholing area at some point in time (MSH520).

Roman

- 4.15 A large quantity of Roman ceramic material, including pottery and tile, was recovered during a watching brief and excavation on land near Tickleford Drive, now Hurst Green Close, approximately 800m SW of the site (SOU471). Despite these finds coming from post-medieval and modern deposits this material strongly suggests the presence of a Romano-British settlement in this area. Roman tile fragments were also found in a small truncated pit during works outside 350 Portsmouth Road, 660m west of the site in or before 1972 (MSH407). Further to this evidence a small collection of Roman coins found in or around Sholing prior to 1887 (MSH516) attests to Roman activity in the area.

Late Saxon and Medieval

- 4.16 Part of the search area on the west side of the site probably falls within the land formerly defined as the manor of Woolston and referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086 as “Olvestune”.
- 4.17 Two settlements were identified in the local area as part of the RCHME Medieval Settlement project. A farmstead ‘Laetania’ at Old Netley Farm (39909) was first documented in 940AD and buildings were present in the 13th century at ‘Niwetona’ (New Farm), in the area now referred to a Newtown to the SW of the site (41322).
- 4.18 A small quantity of medieval pottery was also recovered residually during the same watching brief and excavation that generated the Roman finds at Tickleford Drive (SOU471). Additionally, 10th/11th century, potentially Late Saxon pottery was found in a pit outside 350 Portsmouth Road 660m west of the site (MSH407).
- 4.19 Netley Abbey is situated on the coast approximately, 1.7km from the site, and was a Cistercian abbey founded in 1239. Two aqueducts follow the route of Tickleford Gully from the abbey grounds towards

the site and into the study area. The easternmost aqueduct (MSH84) may have fed fish ponds and the western aqueduct (MSH3427) may have supplied water to the main abbey buildings.

Post Medieval

- 4.20 Weston Grove was built in 1801 in extensive grounds overlooking Southampton Water. In 1854 the northern part of the estate became the Mayfield estate (MSH3660). Weston Grove house probably fell into ruin from about 1920 onwards and was subsequently demolished in the 1940's. Most of the area has now been redeveloped for housing although part of the grounds survive in the Mayfield Park public park (MSH3672), including the site of the former carriageway (MSH1850).
- 4.21 The former "Mayfield" country house was built in 1854, with extensive grounds (MSH3660). The Mayfield estate was formed out of the early 19th century Weston Grove estate (MSH3663). The grounds became a public park (Mayfield Park, MSH3672) in 1938, and include part of the grounds of Weston Grove. Although the house (MSH3661) was demolished in 1956 the following survive: Fox's Monument (MSH2536), The Stable on Wright's Hill (MSH2186), the lodge (MSH2185) and adjacent gate piers (MSH2535) on Weston Lane and a walled garden (MSH3662).
- 4.22 The site lies within an area of extensive common land on the outskirts of Southampton. Netley Common was used by the military for training and transit camps during the French Revolutionary Wars (1793–1802) and the Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815). The common was enclosed in the 19th Century and Canadian soldiers were quartered here during the Second World War in advance of D-Day.
- 4.23 The positions of former buildings present on the 1838 tithe map have been recorded as part of the Historic Rural Settlement Survey. Four of these (50220, 50221, 50222 and 50223) can be found at Netley Farm 1km east of the site.

Modern

- 4.24 St Mary's Extra Cemetery (MSH3674) is located within the study area and at its closest point is 125m from the site. The cemetery dates from 1879 and is still in use. In addition to the two chapels which have been listed, a number of other original features are recognised as heritage assets, including: a toilet block (MSH5290); the cemetery gateway and gates (MSH 5291); the war memorial (MSH 5292); and a water tap (MSH 5293).
- 4.25 During the Second World War there was an anti-aircraft gun battery located at Netley over 900m SSE of the site (37645).

Undated

- 4.26 A small number of undated features are recorded within the settlement area. Linear features and pits of unknown or uncertain date were recorded during watching briefs on land at the rear of 27 - 44 Hawkhurst Close in 1993 (SOU471/SOU560).
- 4.27 Undated ditches and a late 19th / 20th century posthole were found during an evaluation excavation at Laxton Close in 2012 (SOU1591).
- 4.28 There are also a number of banks and ditches of unknown date in West Wood that extend into the study area (including MSH4934 and MSH4935), although some of these may be associated with Netley Abbey.
- 4.29 Several former field boundaries or drainage ditches were observed during an excavation at Tickleford Drive (SOU471).

Site Visit

- 4.30 The site was visited on 11/05/16 part way through the demolition and clearance phase of the project. The site was inspected for any unrecorded evidence of archaeological activity, of which none was observed. Photographs of the site taken during the site visit are presented in this report (Plates 1-4).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF SITE

- 5.1 Evidence from within the study area does provide some insight into the archaeological potential of the site. Prehistoric hand tools have been found in the local area within underlying gravel terrace deposits mainly during quarry activity. Although no such quarrying is believed to have occurred on the site itself there are numerous quarry pits shown in the local area on historic mapping, including either side of Portsmouth Road 150m to the SE of the site.
- 5.2 Roman pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) that has been recorded would appear to indicate the presence of a settlement, perhaps in the form of a farmstead in the vicinity of Tickleford Gully. There is, however, no strong evidence that any Roman settlement on the site.
- 5.3 The 10/11th century pottery found at 350 Portsmouth Road and the place name evidence for an established settlement at Old Netley Farm during the 10th century attest to Late Saxon settlement activity in the vicinity of the site. During the medieval period farmsteads and larger settlements would have populated the landscape around Netley Common, and one of these was known to have been located in the area of Newtown to the SW of the site.
- 5.4 The site was part of Netley Common during the post medieval period and was on the periphery but not incorporated into the Western Grove Estate and its successor Mayfield Park in the 19th century. In addition it is likely the site was close to if not part of the land used by the military during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars and Second World War.
- 5.5 Definition of the site boundary occurred when the site was built on at the end of the 19th century. Its development into a dairy facility is documented in historic mapping and it would be expected that evidence of the multitude of industrial structures that have occupied the site would be found during trench evaluation investigations and proposed development ground works.

6 IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 6.1 The proposed development intends two rows of houses facing inwards to a central access drive with gardens positioned around the perimeter of the site. Ground works in the form of foundation and service trench excavation will be located mainly but not exclusively to and between the proposed building locations.
- 6.2 Any ground works that cut below the level of modern overburden have the potential to disturb previously unknown archaeological deposits and features, if they exist. Because the presence of archaeological deposits and features has not been determined at this stage the impact cannot be defined without a programme of trench evaluation investigations.

7 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 7.1 As set out in the Archaeological Performance Indicators by Southampton City Council this WSI contains a clear methodology of how the aims will be met through a programme of trench evaluation investigations.
- 7.2 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated by BUARC and key fields completed on Details, Location, and Creators forms. Archaeological supervisory staff will be issued with a copy of the approved WSI for the site. When the start date for the fieldwork has been defined, and before the start of the fieldwork, BUARC will obtain a Southampton site code from the HET (to be used throughout the project).
- 7.3 Figure 2 shows the locations of the proposed evaluation trenches. A total of five trench locations have been defined, measuring 20m in length, and 1.2m wide. The number and array of trenches within the site is intended to address the impact of the proposed development on potential archaeological resources. The trenches will be set out using a GPS device to ensure their pre-determined location is achieved accurately.

- 7.4 Alterations to the trench locations may be necessary in response to findings during the evaluation. Trenches may be extended in an attempt to locate the full nature and extent of any features of archaeological potential. Additional trial pits may also be excavated in target areas if the proposed trenches do not provide conclusive results as to the archaeological potential of identified features.
- 7.5 The excavation will be carried out by a mechanical excavator using a toothless grading bucket and will be monitored under the supervision of BUARC staff. Mechanical excavation will proceed to the top of any significant archaeological level or to the top of 'natural' subsoil, whichever is encountered first. Topsoil or other thick deposits (except for cellars and modern disturbance), will be removed in spits of no more than 200mm, and the top of each spit cleaned and inspected for archaeologically significant features. Topsoil layers may have built up over several centuries and features are often found within a layer. Machining straight to the top of natural deposits will not be undertaken. Machine-excavated spoil and the exposed surface will be scanned for the presence and collection of artefacts; this may include the use of metal detector.
- 7.6 Where complex archaeological features and deposits are encountered, deposits will be left *in situ* and measures to assess the depth of this stratification agreed with the archaeological advisor. For instance, where modern or archaeological features are seen to truncate stratified archaeological deposits and features, then these will be sample excavated by hand to enable the depth of stratification to be assessed.
- 7.7 If archaeological resources of limited significance are found to be present cutting through or overlying soils (e.g. colluvium), which have the potential to conceal significant pre-19th century archaeological deposits, then these will be recorded and investigated prior to their removal and subject to the advice of the archaeological advisor.
- 7.8 All trenches will be backfilled using excavated spoil – this does not constitute reinstatement.
- 7.9 During all fieldwork the BUARC team will ensure that the standard requirements set out by Southampton City Council in relation to Archaeological Performance Indicators are met, including;
- Contexts are excavated as specified;
 - Contexts are recorded as specified;
 - Samples are recorded as specified;
 - Site drawings are accurate;
 - Finds are washed and marked as specified.
- 7.10 Archaeological features will be sampled by hand sufficient to meet the aims of the evaluation, such as to characterise and date them and establish their extent and depth. Sample excavation of 50% of archaeological features, such as pits or post holes, will be carried in order to record their form and profile, and to aid in the recovery of dateable material. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate within the constraints of the areas to establish variations in profile along their length, with a sample excavation of a minimum of 10%. Information on dating, phasing and function, with particular attention paid to intersections and terminals will be recorded. Features of significant depth (1.2m below ground surface) will not be fully excavated with a suitable sampling strategy used instead. Full excavation of features will not be undertaken at this stage unless otherwise agreed with the archaeological advisor.
- 7.11 Exposed surfaces will be left for a minimum of 48 hours to allow weathering-out of features to occur. No trenches will be backfilled until agreed with the archaeological advisor.
- 7.12 Structural remains will be planned and photographed accordingly. All features and structural remains will be surveyed in order to ensure that they are securely located in plan within the area of proposed development.
- 7.13 In the event that significant and complex archaeological features and deposits are revealed, the client and the archaeological advisor will be informed immediately. Further hand excavation may be required to clarify the nature, character and date of the archaeological deposits and to address the primary objective of establishing the presence/absence of archaeological deposits, their depth, nature, date and extent. If, once the fieldwork has begun, it is found that the information required can be gained by less

than complete excavation of archaeologically significant deposits, partial excavation will be acceptable. A BUARC Project Officer will co-ordinate the field team during the project and will liaise with the HET to agree if this action is acceptable.

- 7.14 All trenches, structures, deposits and finds will be recorded according to accepted professional standards and in accordance with Bournemouth University recording systems on *pro forma* context record sheets. A full record will be made of archaeologically significant deposits. Soils will be described using the Soil Survey Field Handbook (Soil Survey of England and Wales) and Munsell colour charts.
- 7.15 Site drawings will be on polyester-based drawing film, at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate.
- 7.16 An adequate photographic record of the investigation will be completed. This will comprise a digital photographic record, illustrating the principal features and finds discovered in detail and in general context. Photographs of features and finds will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale.
- 7.17 Upon completion of fieldwork, any samples will be processed and evaluated, and all finds cleaned, identified, assessed, spot-dated, and properly stored. A field archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, and any plans, sections, and photographs. BUARC will arrange for either the Senior Archaeologist or an independent post-excavation specialist to inspect the archive before making arrangements for the transfer of the archive to an appropriate museum or records office if necessary.
- 7.18 The site archive will be deposited with Southampton City Council's Museum Services upon completion of the project.

Artefacts

- 7.19 All artefacts from excavated contexts will be retained for consideration for post-excavation analysis. Bulk environmental samples will be retained where appropriate for analysis for small artefacts, plant macro-fossils, small bones and charred organic material suitable for radiocarbon dating.
- 7.20 BUARC will ensure that all metal finds other than those made of gold and lead (and those exemptions set out in "Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives") are x-radiographed as part of the recording process and in advance of the Collections Assessment described below.
- 7.21 At an early stage of the post-excavation process, the contractor will enable Southampton City Council's Curator of Archaeological Collections to carry out a Collections Assessment of the material archive, as stipulated in "Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives", (Southampton City Council, 2016).
- 7.22 To ensure the long-term stability of the finds and their availability for future study, BUARC will ensure that an assessment of conservation needs and subsequent necessary work is carried out by a qualified archaeological conservator, or in a recognised conservation laboratory. The conservator and the laboratory must be approved by the Curator of Archaeological Collections. Full records (which will form a part of the archive) will be kept of any treatment given.
- 7.23 Based on the results of the Collections Assessment, BUARC will ensure that all finds and other items of archaeological interest removed from the site are analysed and recorded by specialists, to agreed standards, and with the approval of the HET. Specialist work may need to be carried out on all metalwork; all bone, including worked bone and human remains and other organic remains; industrial waste; ceramic material; glass; and lithic material.
- 7.24 BUARC will ensure that, where they exist, type series housed by Southampton City Council's Archaeology Collections are the principal ones referred to in compiling specialist reports. (At the time of issue, type series exist for pottery and stone.)
- 7.25 BUARC will ensure that data about complete, identifiable, itemised objects are transferred onto Southampton City Museum's Archaeological Object Record Sheets. The sheets will then be entered into the computerised Archaeological Collections Object Database, and where necessary the contractor will make allowance for the costs involved in computer entry.

- 7.26 All artefacts from archaeologically significant deposits encountered at the site will be retained and treated in a professional manner and will be processed according to the standards laid down in "Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives", (Southampton City Council, 2007/2016), as well as in accordance with the following recognised guidelines:
- Guidelines No.2: Packaging and Storage of Freshly Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC), Archaeology Section, 1983)
 - 'First Aid for Finds' (UKIC, Archaeology Section and RESCUE 1988).
- 7.27 Any finds defined as Treasure, according to the Treasure Act (1997), will be located and then removed to a safe place, where they will be temporarily stored according to appropriate archaeological conservation guidelines. The local coroner and the Southampton City Council Historic Environment Record Officer will be informed in writing within 14 days of discovery.

Environmental Sampling Strategy

- 7.28 In the event of palaeoenvironmental material of significance being encountered a structured programme of environmental sampling appropriate to the aims of the evaluation will be implemented. The strategy and methodology for the sampling, recording, processing, assessment, analysis and reporting of deposits with environmental archaeology potential will be in accordance with English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines "*Environmental Archaeology – A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*" (2nd edition, August 2011).
- 7.29 Bulk samples for the recovery of charred plant remains, small bones and finds, will be taken from sealed and datable features such as pits, ditches, hearths and floors. The size of the sample is anticipated to be in the range of 40-60 litres per context or 100% of smaller contexts.
- 7.30 For large features / spreads appropriate consideration will be given to sampling on a grid system if this fits in with the aims of the evaluation.
- 7.31 Where good conditions for the preservation of bone have been identified, all large bones will be collected by hand and sieving of bulk samples up to 100 litres will be undertaken, as appropriate.
- 7.32 Mollusc samples of 2 litres each will be taken vertically from appropriate sections to investigate the changes of vegetation through time. Where deposits are wet, waterlogged or peaty, monoliths will be taken along cleaned vertical surfaces for the retrieval of pollen, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera. For wet, waterlogged or peaty deposits, bulk samples of 20 litres will be taken from visible layers or spits for the retrieval of plant macro-remains and insects.
- 7.33 Any bulk soil samples collected for environmental remains during the project will be processed by suitably qualified personnel and analysed by specialists. Material will be processed by flotation following the evaluation fieldwork and the residues will be sorted to retrieve small bones, small finds and charcoal that have not floated. Environmental samples from wet deposits will normally be sent to specialists for processing in laboratory conditions.
- 7.34 The processed environmental remains will be assessed and recommendations provided to inform any subsequent stages of archaeological works as may be determined as appropriate.

- 7.35 Where necessary the advice of the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor will be sought regarding specialist sampling requirements and any scientific applications relevant to the archaeological evaluation of this site.

Human Remains

- 7.36 In the event of the discovery of human remains, these will be left in situ, covered and protected while the necessary licence and permissions are obtained to permit their proper and respectful removal, if appropriate.
- 7.37 Inhumation and cremation burials, including pyre deposits, will normally be left *in-situ* for the purposes of evaluation. Subject to the agreement of a suitable method statement approved by the archaeological advisor, burials and related deposits may be partially investigated to confirm the presence of human remains and their state of preservation, but skeletal remains will be left *in situ*. Burials will be scanned by metal detector to assess whether any grave goods or furnishings are likely to be present.
- 7.38 Inhumation and cremation burials which are in a fragile state and that are likely to be damaged by reinstatement of the evaluation trenches may require excavation and removal. Removal of human remains will be in compliance with the Burial Act 1857 as clarified by the Ministry of Justice April 2008. In the event of the discovery of human remains, Bournemouth University, the client, Southampton City Council Historic Environment Team, and the local coroner will be informed immediately.
- 7.39 Arrangements will be made to ensure the security, protection from deterioration and damage, and the respectful treatment of human remains and grave goods. An appropriately qualified and experienced osteo-archaeologist will be available to supervise the excavation and removal of any human remains (where this is necessary) from the site, following published guidance, i.e. the Institute for Archaeologists Technical Paper 13 '*Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains*'.
- 7.40 Where appropriate the guidance in the following English Heritage papers will be followed:
- "Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation, and curation of waterlogged wood" 1996
 - "Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation"
 - "Dendrochronology – guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates" 1997
 - "Archaeometallurgy" 2001
 - "Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation" 2nd ed. 2011
 - "Human bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports" 2004
 - "Geoarchaeology" 2004
 - "Wet Wood and Leather"
 - "Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines on producing and interpreting archaeomagnetic dates" 2006
 - "Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork" 2006
- 7.41 In relation to Post-Fieldwork, BUARC will adhere to all aspects of this document (including agreed variations). This will ensure that all finds are recorded as specified, that the report is appropriate, containing an appropriate level of detail, a proper standard, is unambiguous, is academically sound, and contains the requirements set out by Southampton City Council. Where necessary a short report will be published in the relevant journal or journals.

8 REPORTING

- 8.1 A report on the results of the evaluation will be prepared within four weeks of completion of the fieldwork. This timeframe is dependent on no significant or extensive archaeological remains being encountered. Should remains of significance or complexity occur that may require further investigation,

reporting timeframes will be agreed with the client and Southampton City Council's Historic Environment Team. In the case that additional archaeological investigation or mitigation may be required an interim report on the findings will be issued within two weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.

- 8.2 The report will use a system of version control, as outlined in Appendix 2 (Document-control grid) of Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), and will include a summary sheet, as outlined in Section 8.8 (below), and the basic content requirements for the report are outlined in Section 8.8 (below). BUARC will send a copy of the report in PDF format to the HET for approval.
- 8.3 Once it has been approved, the BUARC will send a full-colour paper copy of the report to each of the following: the developer/client; the HET (for the HER); the Special Collections section of Southampton Public Library. The contractor will also deposit a full-colour paper copy of the report as part of the archive (see below).
- 8.4 BUARC will supply Southampton City Council's Historic Environment Team with one copy of the approved report in PDF format (for the HER), either by email or on disk as appropriate. The PDF must be text searchable with good quality figures and images. All report drawings and photographs are to be included in the PDF file, and the selecting of text and graphics security option will be set at "allowed".
- 8.5 BUARC will supply the Southampton City Council's Historic Environment Officer (her@southampton.gov.uk) with a trench plan, registered to the National Grid; also a digital copy of trench plans and feature-distribution or phase plans (where phase plans are appropriate). The format will be Auto CAD DWG/DXF (saved as ACAD 2000), or ArcInfo ESRI Shape.
- 8.6 BUARC will supply the HER Officer with digital copies of the photographs used in the report, for general use by the HET and HER. These will be supplied in TIFF format at least 600 dpi resolution.
- 8.7 On completion of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed including an uploaded pdf version of the reports.
- 8.8 The report will include:
 - a Non-Technical Summary;
 - Introduction and Background to the project which will include:
 - Present Land-use, Geology and Topography of the site (cross referencing the known geology of the area against the actual site geology found during fieldwork)
 - Historical Background including a map regression and summary of information in secondary/published sources.
 - Archaeological background which will list known archaeological sites or find spots in the vicinity, these will be accompanied by a location plan
 - Aims of the project and the methodology used during fieldwork including trench dimensions and any restrictions encountered during the fieldwork;
 - a description of the results of the evaluation for all areas/trenches excavated with interpretation and dating.
 - discussion and assessment of the archaeological finds and their significance;
 - any specialist reports;
 - an interpretation of the results of the evaluation taking account of the context of the results at a local, regional and national level, as appropriate;
 - the Conclusion of the report will surmise all periods represented on the site and will reference documentary evidence to discuss the site in its broader archaeological, historical and landscape setting.
 - a bibliography will be included in the report
 - illustrative material including a plan showing locations (based on 1:1250 OS mapping, indicating areas surveyed by different methods), detailed plans of all areas/trenches with significant archaeology, feature plans and sections at an appropriate scale, correctly related to the national grid and will include levels relating to the ordnance datum. All scaled report figures will be produced at easily readable scales

- Photographs will be included to illustrate specific points in the text, these will have plate numbers for ease of reference
 - an index to the project archive, and;
 - The OASIS record
 - The Appendices will include;
 - List of Context (with soil description, phases, interpretation & dimensions)
 - List of Artefacts/Finds (with find number, context number, material type, description and date)
 - HER Data
 - A Summary Sheet which will include the following information where relevant
 - Site Name/address
 - SOU site code
 - Contractor site code
 - HET consultation number
 - Planning application number
 - Grid Reference (8 figures)
 - Fieldwork dates
 - Type of fieldwork
 - Name of contracting unit
 - Report author
 - Name of client
 - Non-technical summary (to include all periods represented on the site).
- 8.9 Subject to consultation with the Historic Environment Record Officer and the client the report will include recommendations for further stages of archaeological work, in keeping with the aims of the project, and in mitigation of the impact of the proposed development upon archaeological resources identified by the evaluation. Further stages of work as may be required will need to be set out in an updated Written Scheme of Investigation that provides appropriate method statements.
- 8.10 In addition to the illustrated report described above, either of the following may be required:
- a single paragraph summary of the excavation submitted to the editor of an appropriate journal, to be included in the 'Archaeological Notes' section within six months of the excavation being completed or if deemed necessary
 - a more substantial report, for example as part of an academic paper on the full mitigation works, which would require publication in an appropriate monograph or journal.
- 8.11 Post excavation; All post-excavation work shall be carried out according to the standards and procedures defined in MoRPHE. The client will be responsible for all processing, research, analysis, and investigative/stabilising conservation necessary to prepare the site archive for preservation and storage in a usable, accessible form, and to produce a full report for publication.
- 8.12 BUARC will ensure that the archive is prepared, compiled, and presented in accordance with the standards laid down in "Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives" (Southampton City Council, 2016).
- 8.13 BUARC will ensure the deposition of the archive, making allowance for the long-term archive-storage costs that will be incurred by Southampton City Council, including the costs of deposition of the digital archive with the Archaeology Data Service.
- 8.14 BUARC will ensure that the written and drawn archive is copied onto microfiche which satisfies the criteria set out by English Heritage. The microfiche will itself form part of the archive. A master copy will be deposited with the English Heritage Record Centre at Swindon.
- 8.15 Where part of the archive is defined as treasure, the developer accepts responsibility for any compensation eventually awarded the landowner.
- 8.16 All conservation shall be carried out to U.K.I.C. Guideline Standards.

- 8.17 All post-excavation and specialist analyses, including processing artefacts and ecofacts, artefact analysis, conservation and identification, and specialist reporting will be carried out by Bournemouth University staff where appropriate.

9 PROJECT TEAM STRUCTURE

- 9.1 The fieldwork will be undertaken by BUARC, Bournemouth University's Archaeology Research and Consultancy department. The Project Manager, Jonathan Monteith or his nominated alternative, will liaise with Southampton City Council's Historic Environment Record Officer Ingrid Peckham throughout the Project.
- 9.2 The Project Manager will be responsible for the preparation and release of project designs, method statements and reporting, as well as conducting all site meetings with the project stakeholders.
- 9.3 A BUARC Project Officer will conduct the on-site fieldwork investigations in accordance and compliance with this document, and carry out day to day liaison with the landowner and other key stakeholders, as appropriate.
- 9.4 All BUARC personnel undertaking field work will be professional archaeologists competent in the tasks they are required to perform. The project will be directly managed in the field by a full Member of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists or an archaeologist of equivalent standing, if not a member.
- 9.5 Project support will be provided by academic advisors at Bournemouth University or freelance specialists, including but not limited to Dr. Emma Jenkins (Environmental Archaeologist), Dr Mike Allen (Freelance paleo-environmental and geoarchaeological consultant), Lisa Gray (Freelance plant macrofossils/ Freelance Archaeobotanist), Chris Butler (Prehistoric flint and stone tool specialist), John Gale (Prehistoric archaeology specialist), Dr. Martin Smith (Biological Anthropologist) and the Centre for Climate, the Environment and Chronology (CHRONO) (radiocarbon dating). Additional support will be sought from the Historic England Science advisor if necessary.
- 9.6 The standards and Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists will be adhered to at all times.

10 PROJECT COMMUNICATIONS

- 10.1 At the start of the project (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and all key fields completed on Details, Location, and Creation forms accordingly.
- 10.2 The project will be co-ordinated by BUARC Project Manager Jonathan Monteith, or his nominated alternative, throughout the duration of the project. The Project will be undertaken commencing August, on a start date to be agreed by all parties.
- 10.3 The BUARC Project Manager will maintain regular contact with Southampton City Council's Historic Environment Record Officer Ingrid Peckham (Ingrid.Peckham@southampton.gov.uk), as well as the Regional Science Advisor for the South East Jane Corcoran (Jane.Corcoran@HistoricEngland.org.uk), if appropriate. These communications will be by email and telephone during the course of the project.

11 MONITORING

- 11.1 The fieldwork must be carried out to the satisfaction of Southampton City Council Historic Environment Record Officer, who will be notified of the timeframe of the project so as to carry out a site visit. The project will be managed on behalf of the client by BUARC so that this is achieved.
- 11.2 Arrangements will be made via the client for the Historic Environment Record Officer to monitor the progress of the evaluation and compliance with the aims and methodology set out in this document.

Regular site meetings will be arranged so that any variation to the agreed evaluation methodology may be discussed and agreed with the Historic Environment Record Officer.

12 PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

- 12.1 Planning conditions will not be discharged until all reports (both in PDF and paper format) and GIS files have been received and approved by the Southampton City Council Historic Environment Team / HER, and until the archive has been approved by the Curator of Archaeological Collections, Gill Woolrich.
- 12.2 The report will state the location of the archive and acknowledge the curatorial role played in the project by Southampton City Council Historic Environment Team.
- 12.3 The level of the publication will take into account the scale of the project, the overall importance of the site based on English Heritage characterisation criteria, and its status within local and regional research strategies.

13 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 13.1 A Risk Assessment will be carried out prior to each phase prior to commencement of the fieldwork.
- 13.2 In addition to statutory requirements Bournemouth University will always follow best practice for Health and Safety in Archaeology as defined in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) (formerly SCAUM, Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) health and safety manual Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2010).
- 13.3 During the fieldwork appropriate safety clothing will be worn and all relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice will be acknowledged.
- 13.4 The client will provide all information reasonably obtainable regarding any on-site risks which may be present.

14 INSURANCES

- 14.1 Bournemouth University carries Public Liability Insurance cover to £50,000,000 any one event and unlimited in the aggregate, Employers Liability to £50,000,000 any one event and unlimited in the aggregate, and Professional Indemnity cover to £10,000,000 any one claim and in the aggregate except for Pollution where cover is limited to £1,000,000 in the aggregate.

15 COPYRIGHT & OWNERSHIP

- 15.1 Bournemouth University shall retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to Crestland Homes Ltd for the use of the report by Crestland Homes Ltd in all matters relating directly to the project as described in this specification.
- 15.2 Any document produced to meet planning requirements may be freely copied for planning, development control, education and research purposes without recourse to the Copyright owner subject to all due and appropriate acknowledgements being provided.
- 15.3 Bournemouth University reports deposited with Southampton's Historic Environment Record may be photocopied for development control, planning, conservation and educational purposes without recourse to the originator.

16 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2014. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.
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- <http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html> [accessed 20/7/16]

PLATES



Plate 1 – General view of site from SE corner.



Plate 2 – General view of site from SW corner.



Plate 3 – General view towards NW corner of site.



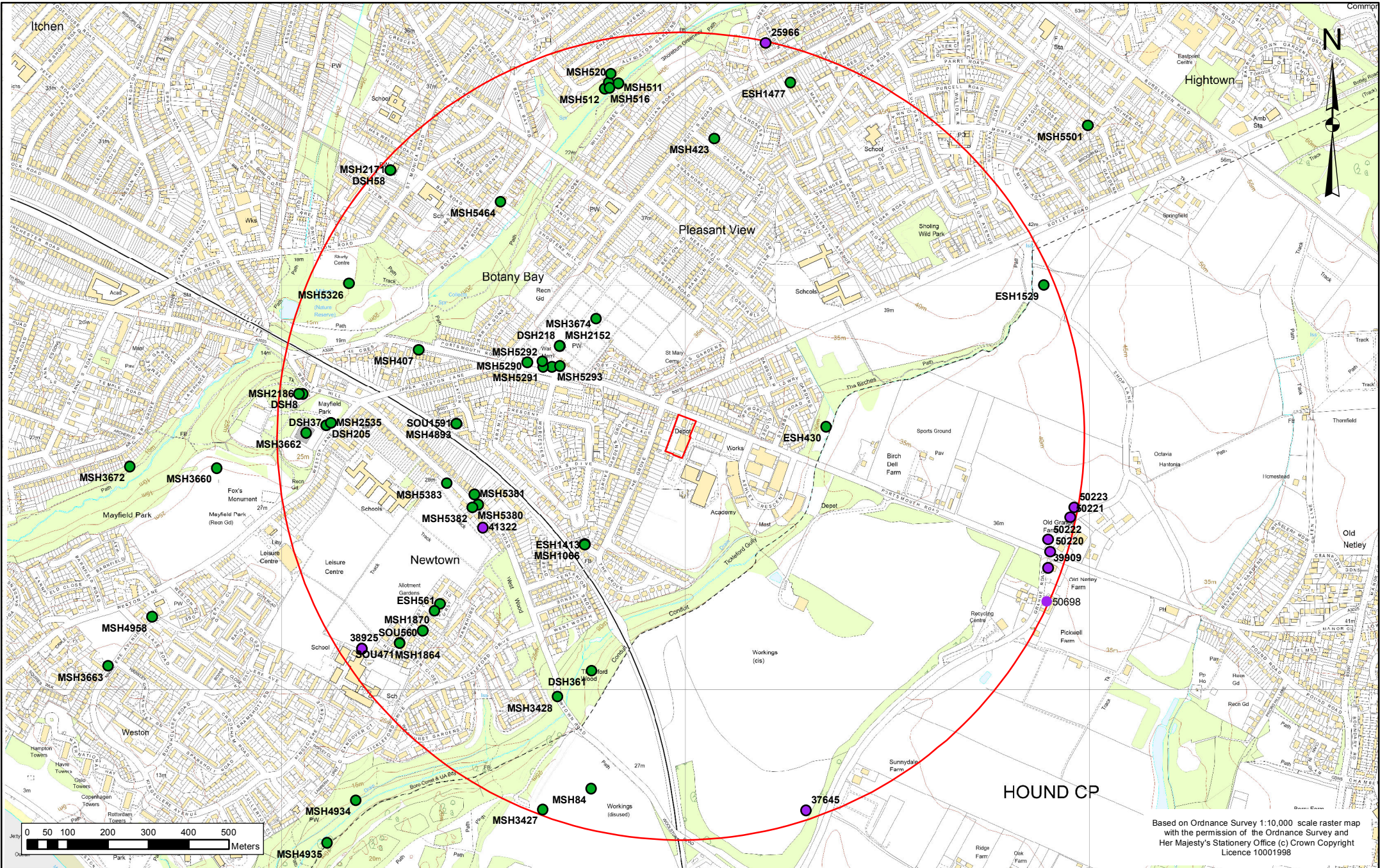
Plate 4 – General view towards S end of site.

APPENDIX 1 – SHER AND AHBR DATA

SHER	
Event No.	Description
MSH84	Eastern aqueduct of Netley Abbey. The eastern of two aqueducts in Tickleford Gully and West Wood, to the north-east of Netley Abbey (founded 1239). The eastern aqueduct may have fed fish ponds belonging to the abbey.
MSH407	A small truncated pit with 10th/11th century potsherds and Romano-British tile fragments found outside 350 Portsmouth Road in or before 1972.
MSH423	A Lower Palaeolithic flint handaxe was found in the Butts Road area before 1919. It could have come from any one of several former clay and gravel pits along Butts Road.
MSH511	Three Lower to Middle Palaeolithic handaxes from the general area of "Sholing". The precise findspots are unknown
MSH512	A Mesolithic tranchet axe from "Sholing". The precise findspot and the year of discovery of the find are not known.
MSH513	Two Neolithic flint axeheads from "Sholing". The exact findspots are unknown. Probably the same record as HAHBR 25966.
MSH516	Roman coins were found in "Sholing" in or before 1887. There were probably a total of 11 coins, including coins of Victorinus, Tetricus, Postumus, Carausius and Claudius II.
MSH520	A leaf-shaped flint arrowhead and a flint spearhead or knife were found in Sholing in or before 1978. The exact findspots are unknown.
MSH1066/ESH1413	A prehistoric worked flint was recovered from the topsoil during a watching brief on groundworks for new housing at The Grove in 2001/2.
SOU471	Watching brief and excavation at Tickleford Drive. Small quantity of residual prehistoric pottery found. Large quantity of Roman pottery and CBM representative of settlement recovered from post-medieval and modern deposits. Drainage ditches associated with pre-19 th century field system found along with 20 th century agricultural features.
MSH2152/DSH218	St Mary Extra Cemetery Chapels. Pair of adjoining cemetery chapels, one Anglican, one Dissenting, designed by architect WH Mitchell built in 1879,. Apparently used as a guard post during WWII. The SE chapel is now the only one in use as a chapel, the NW chapel being used as a storeroom.
MSH2171/DSH58	Parish Church of St. Mary. Built 1866-7 by Colson. Built of coursed rubble with tiled roof. Nave and apsidal-ended chancel. Gabled north porch and north-west turret with spire and bellcote. Four bay nave with lancet windows.
SOU560	Linear features and pits of unknown or uncertain date were found during watching briefs on land at the rear of 27 - 44 Hawkhurst Close in 1993.
MSH3427	The western of two aqueducts in West Wood, to the north-east of Netley Abbey (founded 1239), together with its water catchment area or conduit head, from which it may once have been separated by a dam (MSH3428) on the line of Newtown Road. The western aqueduct may have supplied water to the main abbey buildings.
MSH3428	The site of a possible dam on the line of Newtown Road. It is suggested that this dam retained water in a catchment area/conduit head at Tickleford Pond, which served an aqueduct (MSH3427) in West Wood. The aqueduct may have provided water to the main buildings of Netley Abbey (founded 1239).
MSH3660	Former Mayfield Park Estate. The former "Mayfield" country house was built in 1854, with extensive grounds. The Mayfield estate was formed out of the early 19th century Weston Grove estate (MSH3663). The grounds became a public park (Mayfield Park, MSH3672) in 1938; the public park includes part of the grounds of Weston Grove. The house (MSH3661) was demolished in 1956. The following survive: Fox's Monument (MSH2536), The Stable on Wright's Hill (MSH2186), the lodge (MSH2185) and adjacent gate piers (MSH2535) on Weston Lane and a walled garden (MSH3662).
MSH3662	A 19th century walled garden built in the grounds of the former "Mayfield" estate (MSH3660), now Mayfield Park public park.
MSH3663	Former Weston Grove Estate. Weston Grove was built in 1801 in extensive grounds overlooking Southampton Water. In 1854 the north part of the estate became the Mayfield estate (MSH3660). Weston Grove house probably fell into ruin from about 1920 onwards and was demolished in the 1940s. Most of the area has been redeveloped for housing although part of the grounds survive in the Mayfield Park public park (MSH3672), including the site of the former carriageway (MSH1850).

MSH3672	Mayfield Park (public park), created in 1938 from the grounds of "Mayfield" (MSH3660). Probably after the Second World War, part of the grounds of Weston Grove (MSH3663) was added to the public park.
MSH3674	St Mary's Extra Cemetery. Late 19th century cemetery, still in use. First burial was on 17th November 1879. The cemetery was taken over by Southampton City Council in 1922.
SOU1591	Undated ditches and a late 19th / 20th century posthole were found during an evaluation excavation at Laxton Close in 2012 (SOU 1591).
MSH4934	Substantial bank and ditch in West Wood, running roughly parallel to, and west of, the Tickleford Gully stream. It may be of medieval origin and may mark the boundary of the lands of Netley Abbey. It formerly coincided with a borough boundary, at least in part.
MSH4935	Bank in West Wood, running roughly parallel to and east of the Tickleford Gully stream.
MSH4958	Former Medieval Manor of Woolston.
MSH5054	St Mary Extra Cemetery Lodge, 399 Portsmouth Rd. Brick-built lodge to St Mary's Extra Cemetery, built in 1897. Contemporary with the cemetery chapels, and built in a similar style by the same architect, WH Mitchell.
MSH5290	St Mary Extra Cemetery, Portsmouth Road – toilet block
MSH5291	St Mary Extra Cemetery, Portsmouth Road – gateway and gates
MSH5292	St Mary Extra Cemetery, Portsmouth Road – war memorial
MSH5293	St Mary Extra Cemetery, Portsmouth Road – water tap
MSH5326	Former brickyard and gravel/clay pit, Spring Road, Sholing.
MSH5380	Former Hamlet of Newtown. Shown on Late 19 th Century maps.
MSH5381	100 Newtown Road (etc, including Clifton Cottages). Nice brick semi-detached houses with decorative details.
MSH5382	77 and 79 (The Forge), Newtown Road. Nice brick semi-detached houses with decorative details.
MSH5383	73 and 75 Newtown Road. Nice brick semi-detached houses with decorative details.
MSH5464	73 Botany Bay Road (formerly the Rising Sun public house, and ?Ramblers public house)
MSH5501	Netley Common is an area of common land on the eastern outskirts of Southampton, extending beyond the city boundary. It was more extensive prior to enclosure in the 19th century. Part of the common was used as a military camp during the French Revolutionary Wars (1793–1802) and the Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815), and later during the Second World War during the preparations for D-Day.

HAHBR	
Event No.	Description
25966	A Neolithic, chipped flint axe. Found in a gravel pit at Sholing in 1911. Precise find location unknown. Probably the same record as MSH513.
37645	Initially an anti-aircraft battery containing four 4.5 in guns; later four 5.25 in either replaced them or were added. Former mounted on holdfasts and probably set in concrete-built emplacements. Latter mounted over gun-pit in massive concrete-built emplacements. Remains of a command post etc may survive; Was a battery HQ after WWII.
38923	During a watching brief several linear features were observed which have been interpreted as a field boundaries. They are of an unknown date. Probably the same record as MSH1864 / SOU471.
39909	Farmstead first documented in AD 940 as <i>Laetanlia</i> .
41322	Farmstead first documented in AD 13 th century as <i>Niwetona</i> .
50220	Former position of building shown as present on 1838 tithe map.
50221	Former position of building shown as present on 1838 tithe map.
50222	Former position of building shown as present on 1838 tithe map.
50223	Former position of building shown as present on 1838 tithe map.



Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale raster map with the permission of the Ordnance Survey and Her Majesty's Stationery Office (c) Crown Copyright Licence 10001998

Title
Site location with SHER and HAHBR monument locations

Legend	
 Site Location	● Hampshire HER
 1km Search Area	● Southampton HER Monument

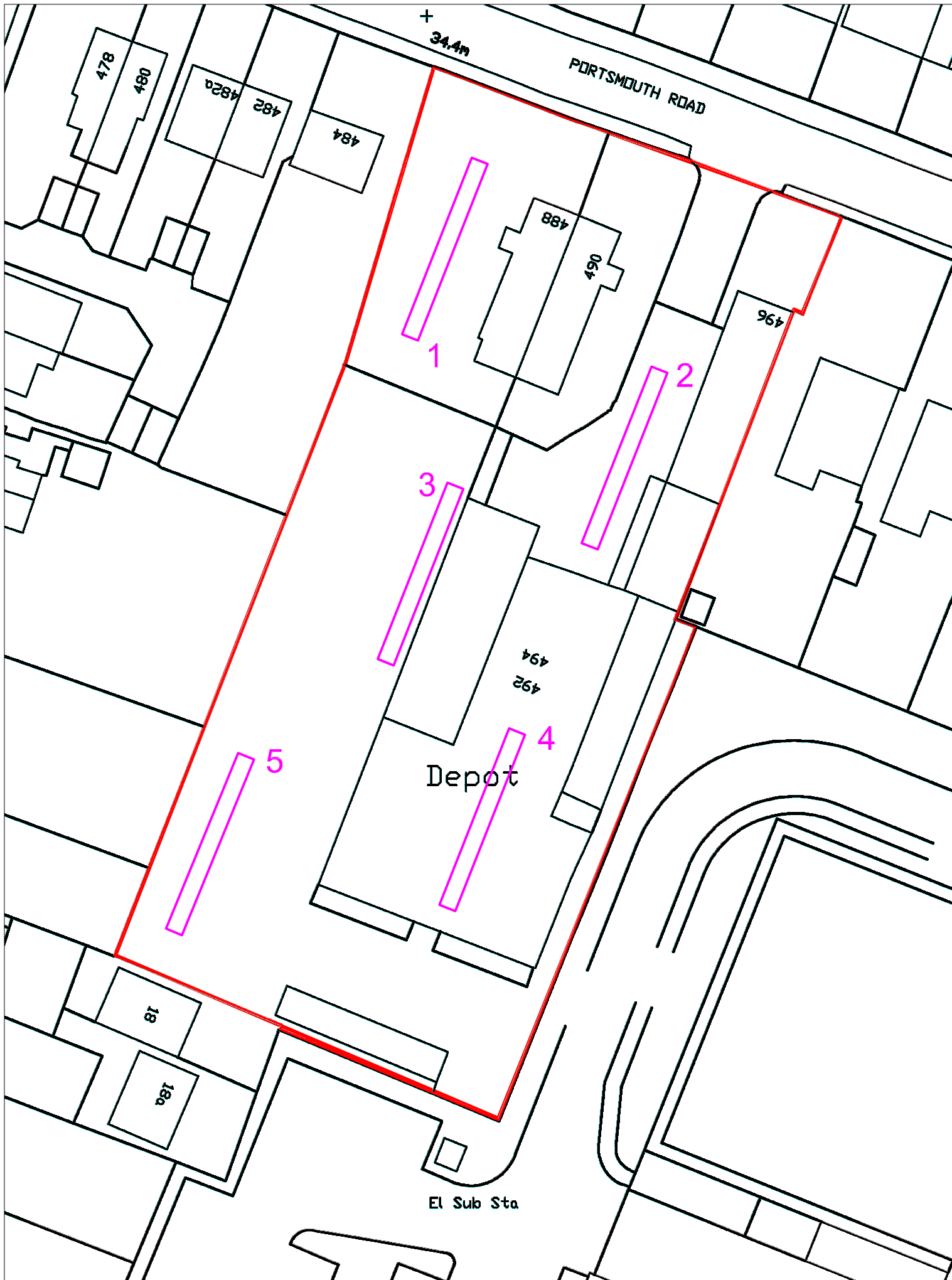
Project Code
0173
Date
10/08/2016


Compiled By
JM
Scale
1:12,000

Issued By
JM
Drawing No.
Figure 1

Site 488-496 Portsmouth Road, Sholing, Hampshire
Project Desk Based Assessment and Archaeological Evaluation Written Scheme of Investigation

BUARC
C216 Christchurch House
Fern Barrow
Poole
Dorset
BH12 5BB
Tel: +44 (0) 1202 965295
Mob: +44 (0) 7984 599449
Email: heritage@bournemouth.ac.uk
BUARC
Protecting the past, supporting the future



Title Proposed Trench Locations (5 x 20m)	Site 488-496 Portsmouth Road, Southampton	Issued By Jonathan Monteith	 Bournemouth Archaeology Christchurch House Talbot Campus Fern Barrow Poole, Dorset BH12 5BB Tel: +44 (0)1202 965295 Fax: +44 (0)1202 965255 Email: heritage@bournemouth.ac.uk
Project Archaeological Evaluation	Scale 1:150 @ A4 Compiled By Jon Milward	Date 10/08/16	Drawing No. Figure 1