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Southampton Archaeology Unit Report 1247

Archaeological Watching Brief at the rear of 1 Padwell Road, Southampton. SOU 1712

EL Anderson BA MA ACIfA and AD Russel BA PhD MCIfA

2016

Client: Goodwill Homes Ltd



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Summary Sheet

Site name/address: Rear of 1 Padwell Road, Southampton.
SOU site code: SOU 1712
Contractor site code: SOU 1712
HET consultation number: 7908
Planning application number: 15/02231/FUL
Grid reference of centre of site: SU 4212613267
Fieldwork dates: 18/04/2016 – 20/04/2016
Type of fieldwork: Watching Brief
Name of contracting unit: Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit
Report author: Emma Anderson and Andrew Russel
Report number: 1247
SCC Accession Number: 2016.26
Name of client: Goodwill Homes Ltd
<p>Summary:</p> <p>Goodwill Homes Ltd obtained planning permission to construct a 2-storey detached 3-bed house with accommodation in the roof space, associated parking and cycle refuse storage, at the rear of 1 Padwell Road, Southampton. The property had been The Avenue public house until recently. The pub, in the north part of the property was constructed in the late 19th century as part of the development of the Inner Avenue area on the grounds of Bevois Mount.</p> <p>Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval evidence has been found in the vicinity, including Saxon pottery on a nearby site at 14-16 Mordaunt Road.</p> <p>The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out the watching brief between 18/04/2016 to the 20/04/2016. Prior to calling in the archaeologist the developer had excavated the footprint of the proposed building to a depth of 600mm removing the topsoil and the weathered brickearth subsoil which could have included archaeological artifacts and features.</p> <p>Natural gravel was observed some 1.1m below the surface. Above was natural brickearth some 400-500mm thick. Six features were dated to the early modern period: a circular soakaway, a large rectangular pit, part of the foundation of one of the outbuildings shown on the 1870 map, and three small pits. A soakaway, a post-hole, and the topsoil were dated to the modern period.</p>

Report on the Archaeological Watching Brief at the rear of 1 Padwell Road, Southampton. SOU 1712

By EL Anderson BA MA ACIfA and AD Russel BA PhD MCIfA

1. Summary

Goodwill Homes Ltd obtained planning permission to construct a 2-storey detached 3-bed house with accommodation in the roof space, associated parking and cycle refuse storage, at the rear of 1 Padwell Road, Southampton. The property had been The Avenue public house until recently. The pub, in the north part of the property was constructed in the late 19th century as part of the development of the Inner Avenue area on the grounds of Bevois Mount.

Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval evidence has been found in the vicinity, including Saxon pottery on a nearby site at 14-16 Mordaunt Road.

The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out the watching brief between 18/04/2016 to the 20/04/2016. Prior to calling in the archaeologist the developer had excavated the footprint of the proposed building to a depth of 600mm removing the topsoil and the weathered brickearth subsoil which could have included archaeological artifacts and features.

Natural gravel was observed some 1.1m below the surface. Above was natural brickearth some 400-500mm thick. Six features were dated to the early modern period: a circular soakaway, a large rectangular pit, part of the foundation of one of the outbuildings shown on the 1870 map, and three small pits. A soakaway, a post-hole, and the topsoil were dated to the modern period.

2. Introduction

2.1 Goodwill Homes Ltd obtained planning permission to construct a 2-storey detached 3-bed house with accommodation in the roof space, associated parking and cycle refuse storage, at the rear of 1 Padwell Road, Southampton (fig 1), under application 15/02231/FUL. A number of conditions were placed on the works including conditions 05 and 06:

*05. Archaeological evaluation/watching brief investigation (Pre-commencement condition)
No development shall take place within the site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.*

Reason: To ensure that the archaeological investigation is initiated at an appropriate point in the development procedure.

06. Archaeological evaluation/watching brief investigation (Performance)



Figure 1. Location of site (inset red star) and site boundary (red outline).

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The developer will secure the completion of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that the archaeological investigation is completed.

2.2 The conditions were required because the site lies in Local Area of Archaeological Potential LAAP 16 (The Rest of Southampton), and just outside LAAP 7 (Bannister's Park). Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval evidence has been found in the vicinity, including Saxon pottery on a nearby site at 14-16 Mordaunt Road.

2.3 The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council produced a written scheme of investigation which was approved by the local planning authority and carried out the watching brief between 18/04/2016 to the 20/04/2016. The archaeologist on site was Emma Anderson.

2.4 The project was managed by Dr AD Russel BA PhD MCIfA. The artefacts were identified by Dr AD Russel and M Garner BA MCIfA. The report illustrations were prepared by E Anderson BA MA ACIfA and the report was edited by Dr AD Russel. On completion of the archaeological work the archive will be deposited with Southampton City Council Museums under Accession Number: 2016.26.

3. Site location, topography and geology

3.1 The property lies to the east of The Avenue, on the south side of Padwell Road, at grid ref SU 42126 13267 (fig 1).

3.2 The geological survey map shows the bedrock in the vicinity of the site to be the Wittering Formation beneath superficial deposits of River Terrace 4 (sand and gravel). A patch of River Terrace 4 (clay and silt) lies beneath the actual site.
(<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.3 The natural topography of the area reflects a general slope from north down to south. An Ordnance Survey spot height of 24.4m OD is recorded on Padwell Road, with another of 23.8m OD being recorded on Mordaunt Road to the south.

4. Archaeological and Historical background

4.1 The site lay within the medieval estate of Padwell, once owned by God's House Hospital and later Queen's College, Oxford (Kaye 1976). In the early 18th century much of the land in the area was acquired by John Mordaunt, the Earl of Peterborough, who built a mansion and landscaped the grounds, and named it Bevois Mount.

4.2 Historical maps suggest the area of the site was fields until the Inner Avenue area was developed in the late 19th century as part of the development of the grounds of Bevois Mount. The Royal Engineers map of 1846 shows a hedged and walled field boundary on the south edge of the plot (fig 2). The plot was developed with a public house called the Avenue Hotel by 1869, although it may have started life slightly earlier as a private residence. It was listed on the 1878 Drink Map, and belonged to Aldridge's, Brickwood's

and Whitbread over the years. The building was recorded prior to refurbishment under project code SOU 1704 (Anderson and Russel 2016).

4.2 The site lies in Local Area of Archaeological Potential LAAP 16 (The Rest of Southampton), and just outside LAAP 7 (Bannister's Park). Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval evidence has been found in the vicinity, including Saxon pottery on a nearby site at 14-16 Mordaunt Road.

5. Historical mapping

5.1 The earliest accurate map of the area is the Royal Engineers map of 1846 (fig 2). It shows the site as part of the open land surrounding the mansion known as Bevois Mount. The estate was bought by William Betts in the mid-19th century but he was forced to sell off 22 acres in 1854. Some plots were bought by the Hampshire Freehold Land Society and some in Padwell Road were still for sale in 1859 (Southampton Archives Office D/S 1/6/12). The 1863 Street Directory for Southampton does not list either Padwell Road or Mordaunt Street.

5.2 The present building and land is first mentioned in Cox's Southampton directory of 1869, when the landlord was C Burch, and it is shown on the 1870 edition of the OS map, (surveyed in 1868-70) as the Avenue Hotel (fig 3). The 1870 map shows the main pub building sitting back from the pavement with a porch arrangement in the centre of the frontage. Behind the pub are a collection of smaller buildings on the west boundary, with a long covered way leading to a rectangular building towards the south of the plot.

5.3 The pub was listed on the 1878 Drink Map as a fully licensed house, and belonged to Aldridge's, Brickwood's and Whitbread over the years (Gallaher 1995, 12). The 1933 map (fig 4) shows an extension from the main pub running along the east boundary, plus a small square structure in the south of the plot. The rectangular building and its covered way may have remained unchanged, but the building is shown slightly rotated on the 1933 map from its earlier position. This layout survived the Second World War (fig 5). The 1964-8 edition of the OS map shows the rectangular building had been rebuilt to the north of its original position, the covered way had gone, and a small structure had been built to the south of the plot. This small structure has a very similar position to that shown on the 1933 map, but it was not shown on the 1940s map. The small southern building did not survive in 2015, but the buildings to the north appear unchanged since the 1960s (fig 6).



Figure 2: Site boundary on the 1846 map.

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Figure 3. Trenches and features plotted on the 1870 Ordnance Survey map.

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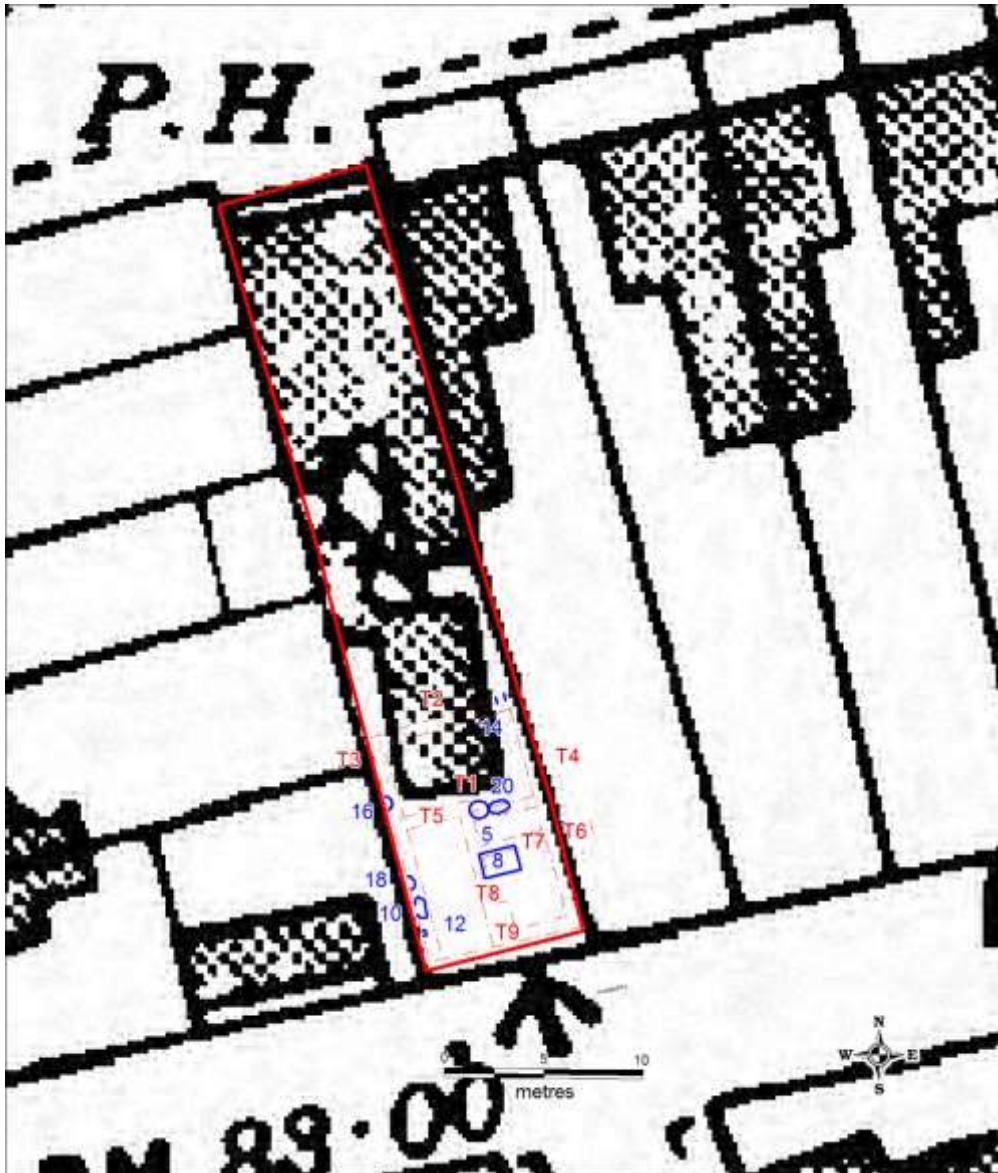


Figure 4: The site as shown on the 1933 OS map.

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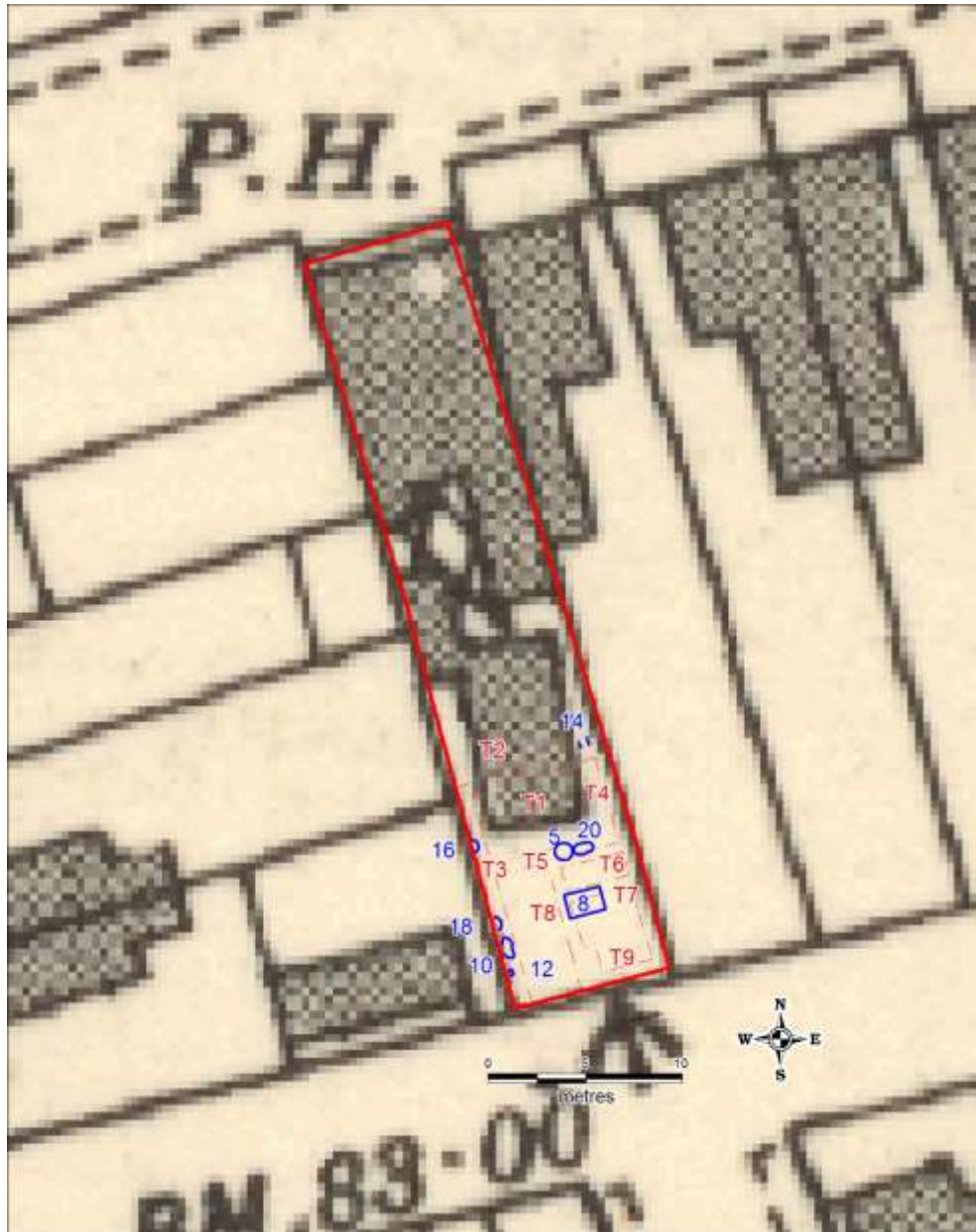


Figure 5: The site on the 1940-46 OS map.

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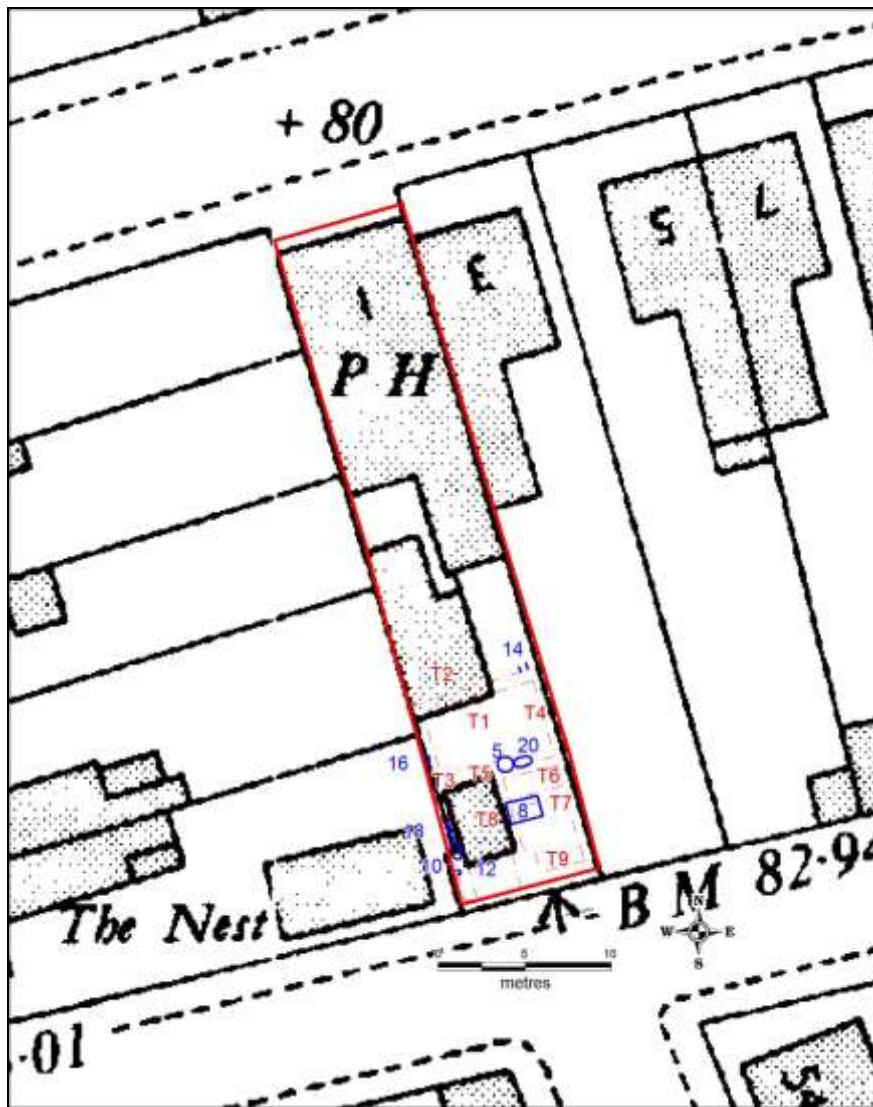


Figure 6: The site on the 1964-8 edition of the OS map.

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6. Aims of the watching brief

6.1 The aims of the watching brief were 'to make a record of any archaeology disturbed by the works and to determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality, and date of any archaeological remains encountered, as dictated by current best practice'. An additional aim is to identify and record the nature, dimensions, and relationship of natural deposits on the site. (Southampton Archaeology 2016, 4).

7. Watching brief methodology

7.1 The methodology followed that specified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Southampton Archaeology 2016). A total of 9 trenches were excavated (fig 7). A level reduction of the footprint of the proposed building (Trench 1) was dug before the archaeologist was notified of the works having started, removing the topsoil and subsoil. Although the bottom of this trench had been driven over several times by a dump truck and mechanical excavator, the archaeologist was able to identify several features. These features were then investigated further when deeper trenches were dug through them.

- Trench 1 was a level reduction matching the footprint of the proposed building, it was 12m long, 8m wide and 0.6m deep.

Trenches 2-9 were footings dug for the concrete foundations.

- Trench 2 was to the north of the site and ran east-west. It was 8m long, 0.6m wide and 0.7m deep.
- Trench 3 was to the west of the site and ran north-south. It was 12m long, 0.6m wide and 0.7-1.1m deep.
- Trench 4 was to the east of the site and ran north-south. It was 12m long, 0.6m wide and 0.7-1.1m deep.
- Trench 5 was in the middle of the site running east-west. It was 3m long, 0.6m wide and 0.6m deep.
- Trench 6 was in the middle of the site running east-west. It was 3m long, 0.6m wide and 0.6m deep.
- Trench 7 was in the south of the site running east-west. It was 3m long, 0.6m wide and 0.6m deep.
- Trench 8 was in the south of the site running north-south. It was 7.5m long, 0.6m wide and 0.6m deep.
- Trench 9 was in the south of the site running north-south. It was 3m long, 0.6-1.3m wide and 0.6-1.1m deep.

7.2 All trenches and features were plotted onto geo-referenced scaled plans on site. All archaeological records were made using the Southampton City Council archaeological recording system. Soils were recorded following the Soil Survey Handbook and colours of deposits were recorded using the Munsell Soil Color Chart and these are used in this report (Munsell Color 2000). Contexts 1–22 were assigned. The archive will be deposited with Southampton City Council under Accession Number 2016.26 on completion of the project.

8. Results

The results are presented in chronological order from the oldest to the most recent. Stone abundance refers to naturally occurring flint pebbles. Appendix 1 lists basic details of the contexts.

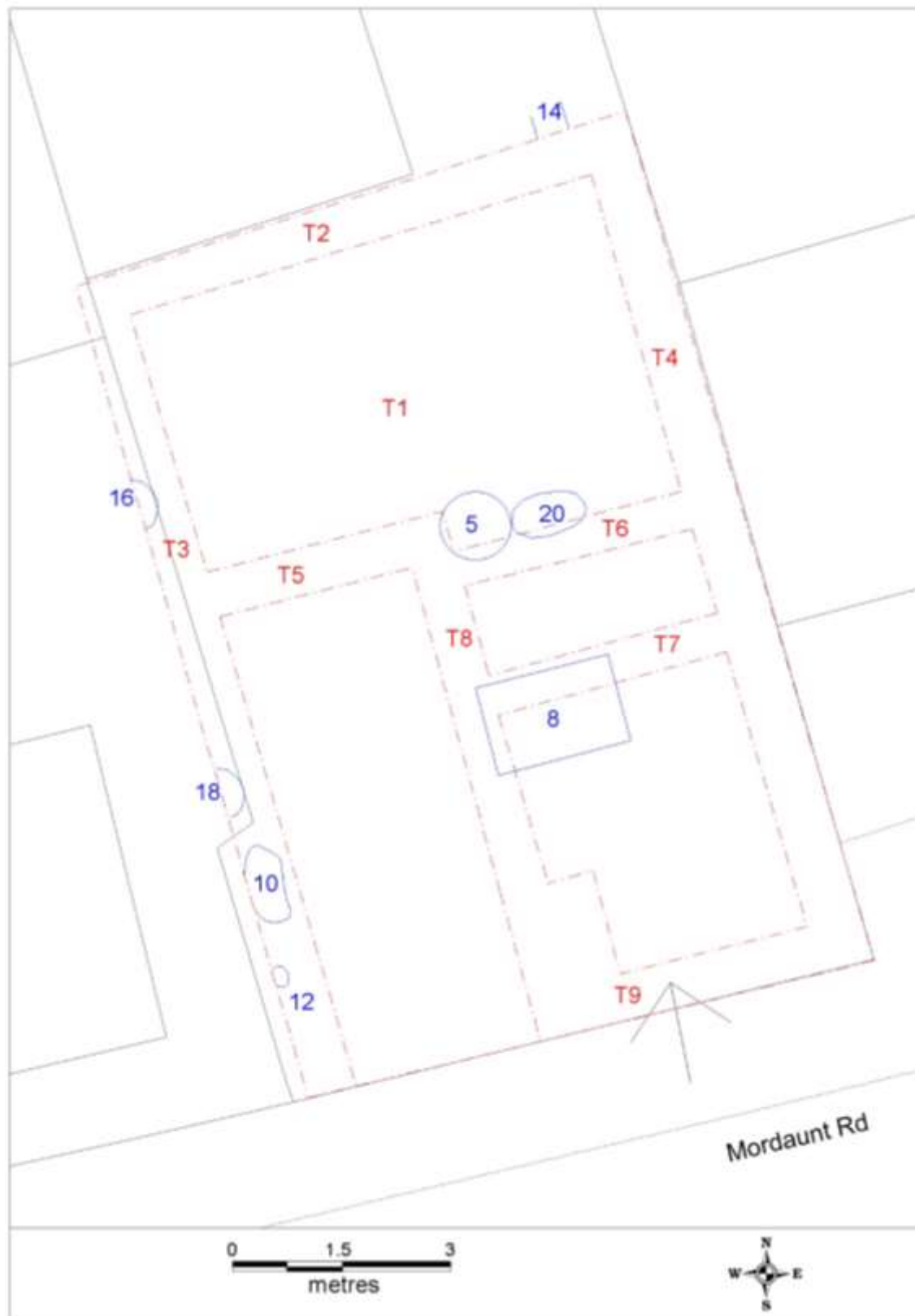


Figure 7. Plan of the watching brief trenches, trenches in red and features in blue.
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8.1. *Natural*

8.1.1 Natural gravel 4 was observed in trenches 2 – 9 some 1.1m below the surface (fig 8). It was a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silty clay loam and was at least 100mm thick. This would appear to deposits of River Terrace 4 (Sand and Gravel). Above the gravel was natural brickearth, 3, observed 600mm below the surface in all trenches (fig 8). It was a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silty clay loam and was 400-500mm thick. This would appear to deposits of River Terrace 4 (Clay and Silt).



Figure 8. Southeast facing section trench 9, showing layers 3 and 4.

8.2 *Prehistoric to post-medieval*

8.3.1 Subsoil 2 was removed by trench 1 (figs 11, 12, and 13), and was observed only in the southeast facing section of trench 2, the northeast facing section of trench 3 and the northwest facing section of trench 9. It was cut by features 10, 16, 18 and construction trench 14. It was some 0.2-0.3m thick and was a brown (10YR4/3) silty clay loam. This would appear to be the upper levels of the natural brickearth that were gradually altered by bioturbation from the end of the last Ice Age until the 19th century when the area was redeveloped.

8.3. *Early Modern*

8.3.1 Soakaway 5 was observed in the middle of the site (fig 9). It was 0.9m in diameter and 0.45m deep. It was circular in plan, had vertical sides and a flat base. It contained three fills. The soakaway was built of red bricks in a brickearth matrix, context 6. The bricks had shallow frogs, were of varying sizes, were fairly irregular and were probably wasters. The soakaway had been backfilled with context 22, a

very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay loam. This backfill was 0.25m thick and contained fragments of brick and Welsh slate. Above was fill 7, a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay loam. It was 0.2m thick and contained abundant fragments of brick and Welsh slate.



Figure 9. Southeast facing section trench 6, showing soakaway 5.

8.2.2 Large pit 8 was situated near the middle of the site and was seen in trenches 1, 7 and 8 (fig 10). It was rectangular in plan, had near vertical sides and a flat base. It was 1.9m long, 1.7m wide and 0.5m deep. It was filled with context 9, a dark greyish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay loam. The fill contained fragments of brick, Welsh slate, charcoal and one burnt flint.

8.2.3 Small pit 10 was situated in the south of trench 3. It was kidney-shaped in plan with a 'U' shaped base. It was 1.1m long, 0.4m deep and at least 0.6m wide. It was filled with context 11, a dark greyish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay loam. It contained fragments of brick and Welsh slate.

8.2.4 Construction trench 14 was observed in the east end of trench 2 (fig 11). This was probably the foundation for the large building shown in the garden on the 1870 map. It was not possible to trace the extent of this feature as its northern end went beyond the trench edge and its southern end was removed by the level reduction for trench 1. It was filled with a brick wall in a sandy, lime-mortar matrix. The bricks had shallow frogs and were 521mm long, 108mm wide and 64mm deep.

8.2.5 Pit 16 was observed at the northern end of trench 3 (fig 12). It was 0.59m long, at least 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep. The sides were near vertical and the base was

flat. It was filled with a greyish brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam, context 17, which contained fragments of bricks, coal, Welsh slate and burnt flint.

8.2.6 Pit 18 was observed in the south end of trench 3, north of feature 10 (fig 13). It was 0.7m long, at least 0.3m wide and 0.6m deep. The north side was nearly vertical and the south side sloped steeply, the base was nearly flat. It was filled with a dark greyish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay loam, context 17. It contained fragments of bricks, china dating to the latter half of the 19th century and coal.



Figure 10. Northwest facing section trench 7, showing pit 8.



Figure 11. Southeast facing section trench 2, showing construction trench 14.



Figure 12. Northeast facing section trench 3, showing pit 16.



Figure 13. Northeast facing section trench 3, showing pit 18.

8.3. Modern

8.3.2 Posthole 12 was situated in the south end of trench 3, south of feature 10. It was sub-circular in plan and was 'U' shaped in profile. It was 0.4m long, 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled with a dark greyish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay loam, context 13, which contained fragments of brick and concrete.

8.3.3 Soakaway 20 was directly east of soakaway 5 in trench 6 (fig 9). It was sub-oval in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. It was 1m long, 0.6m wide and 0.45m deep. It was filled with context 21, a dark greyish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay loam that contained abundant brick and concrete fragments.

8.3.4 Top soil 1 was removed by trench 1 and was only seen in trenches 2, 3 and 9 (figs 12 and 13). It was a dark grey (10YR4/1) silty clay loam. It was some 0.3m thick and contained fragments of concrete, glass and brick.

9. Conclusions

9.1 The natural gravel observed some 1.1m below the surface in trenches 2-9 would appear to be deposits of River Terrace 4 (Sand and Gravel). Above the gravel was natural brickearth, an element of the deposits of River Terrace 4 (Clay and Silt). This fits with the geological records. The brickearth was cut by a number of features, all late 19th century or later, and probably associated with the public house.

9.2 It is unfortunate that the topsoil and the subsoil (weathered brickearth) were removed prior to the watching brief taking place as archaeological artifacts and features could have been present in those deposits.

Bibliography

Anderson EL and Russel AD 2016. Archaeological building recording at The Avenue public house, 1 Padwell Road, Southampton, SOU 1704.

Munsell Color, 2000, *Munsell Soil Color Charts*, New Windsor.

Southampton Archaeology 2016. Written Scheme of Investigation for a watching brief on construction of a new building to rear of 1 Padwell Road, Southampton.

Appendix 1. Context list

CONTEXT	CATEGORY	KEYWORD	MUNSELL page	MUNSEL Col No	TEXTURE	STONE ABUND	DESCRIPT	AB OV E	BE LO W	PERIOD
1	LAYER	SITE LAYER	10YR	4/1	SILTY CLAY LOAM	3	Topsoil mostly removed by a level reduction T1. Only seen in the edges of the site	2		Modern
2	LAYER	SITE LAYER	10YR	4/3	SILTY CLAY LOAM	3	Subsoil situated 0.3m below the surface. Removed by level reduction T1	3	1	Modern
3	LAYER	SITE LAYER	10YR	6/6	SILTY CLAY LOAM	2	Natural Brickearth. Situated 0.6m below the surface	4	2	Natural
4	LAYER	SITE LAYER	10YR	6/6	SILTY CLAY LOAM	4	Natural gravel. Situated 1.3m below the surface		3	Natural
5	FEATURE	SOAKAW AY					Soakaway. Circular in plan, vertical sides and a flat base	3	6, 7, 22	Early modern
6	FILL	OF SOAKAW AY	10YR	6/6	SILTY CLAY LOAM	2	The bricks had shallow frogs, were of varying size. Brick sizes: 107mm x 62mm x 134mm plus. 222mm x 110mm x 61.	5	7, 22	Early Modern
7	FILL	OF SOAKAW AY	10YR	6/4	SILTY CLAY LOAM	4	Backfill of soakaway, brick rubble	5, 22	2	Early modern
8	FEATURE	PIT					Large pit. It was rectangular in plan, had near vertical sides and a flat base.	3	9	Early modern
9	FILL	OF PIT	10YR	4/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM	3		8	2	Early modern
10	FEATURE	PIT					Small pit 10 was situated in the south of trench 3. It was kidney shaped in plan with a 'U' shaped base	3	11	Early modern
11	FILL	OF PIT	10YR	4/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM	3		10	2	Early modern
12	FEATURE	POSTHOL E					Posthole 12 was situated in the south end of trench 3. It was sub circular in plan and was 'U' shaped in profile	2, 3	13	Early modern
13		OF POSTHOL E	10YR	4/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM	2		12	1	Ealey modern

CONTEXT	CATEGORY	KEYWORD	MUNSELL page	MUNSEL Col No	TEXTURE	STONE ABUND	DESCRIPT	AB OV E	BE LO W	PERIOD
14	FEATURE	FOUNDAT ION TRENCH					Construction trench , seems to be running north-south	3	15	Early modern
15	FILL	OF FOUNDAT ION TRENCH					Brick wall in a sandy lime mortar matrix. The bricks had shallow frogs and were 521mm long, 108mm wide and 64mm deep. It was not possible to see the coursing.	14	1	Early modern
16	FEATURE	PIT					Pit seen in the east facing section of T3, north end. The sides were near vertical and the base was flat.	3	17	Early modern
17	FILL	OF PIT	10YR	5/3	SILTY CLAY LOAM	2		16	2	Early modern
18	FEATURE	PIT					Pit 18 in the south end of trench 3. It was 0.7m long, at least 0.3m wide and 0.6m deep. The north side was nearly vertical and the south side sloped steeply, the base was nearly flat.	3	19	Early modern
19		OF PIT	10YR	4/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM	3	china dating to the latter half of the 19th century	18	1	Early modern
20	FEATURE	SOAKAW AY					Soakaway, directly east of soakaway 5. It was sub oval in plan with vertical sides and a flat base.	2, 3	21	Modern
21	FILL	OF SOAKAW AY	10YR	4/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM	4	Brick and concrete rubble. The bricks had frogs and were very modern	20	1	Modern
22	FILL	OF SOAKAW AY	10YR	3/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM	2	Dark bottom fill	5	7	Early modern