

Meggeson Avenue (Southampton Regeneration), Townhill Park, Southampton: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

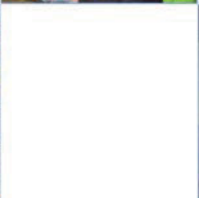
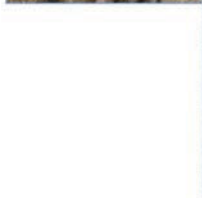
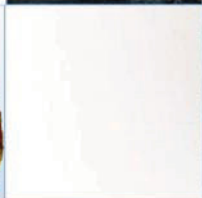
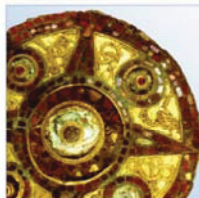
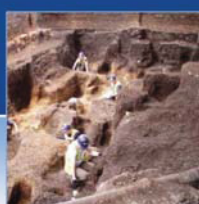
Planning Consent Number: 11/01340/FUL

National Grid Reference Number: SU 4512 1479

AOC Project No: 32048

Site Code: SOU 1593

July 2012



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Meggeson Avenue (Southampton Regeneration), Townhill Park, Southampton: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of:	Lovell Partership Ltd Kent House 14-17 Market Place London W1W 8AJ
National Grid Reference (NGR):	SU 4512 1479
AOC Project No:	32048
Prepared by:	Chris Clarke
Illustration by:	Jonathan Moller
Date of Fieldwork:	25th and 26th June 2012
Date of Report:	July 2012

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: Chris Clarke

Date: July 2012

Approved by: Paul Mason

Date: July 2012

Draft/Final Report Stage: Draft

Date: July 2012

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Unit 7
St Margarets Business Centre
Moor Mead Road
Twickenham
TW1 1JS

Tel. 020 8843 7380
Fax. 020 8892 0549
e-mail. london@aocarchaeology.com



www.aocarchaeology.com

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological investigation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group on behalf of Lovell Partnership Ltd in June 2012 at the site of Meggeson Avenue, Townhill, Southampton. The archaeological investigation consisted of a two trench evaluation.

The earliest features encountered during the evaluation appeared to be late 18th or 19th century in origin relating to the landscaping and construction of an ornamental lake. The late 18th or 19th century landscaping that took place appears to have removed all pre-existing in-situ soil horizons and potentially any earlier features that may have been present overlying the natural sand. All deposits encountered overlying this late 18th or 19th century phase of activity were associated with further landscaping of the area during the late 19th or 20th century. No features pre-dating the late 18th or 19th century activity on site were identified.

Due to the limited significance of the archaeological deposits encountered it is recommended that no further archaeological fieldwork be undertaken. The final decision with regard to the requirement for further archaeological fieldwork lies with Stephen Appleby, Archaeology Advisor to Southampton City Council. The results of the evaluation will be summarised for inclusion in the Hampshire Archaeology Round-up and published via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) website. The archive will be deposited at the Seacity Museum, Southampton.

1. Introduction

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 This document details the results of an archaeological evaluation, consisting of two evaluation trenches, at the site of Meggeson Avenue, Townhill Park, Southampton (Figure 1). The Meggeson Avenue site is part of the Southampton Regeneration project, which also incorporates the sites at Exford Drive, Harefield, and Laxton Close, Sholing, in the eastern suburbs of the city. Archaeological evaluations are to take place at Exford Drive and Laxton Close, the results of which will be published as separate reports.
- 1.1.2 The Meggeson Avenue site is located approximately 4km to the northeast of Southampton City centre, on the northeast side of Meggeson Avenue, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 4512 1479. The site is bounded by Meggeson Avenue to the southwest, a small patch of woodland to the northwest, a footpath to the northeast, and educational buildings to the southeast. It is roughly rectangular in shape and covers an area of approximately 0.75 hectares.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 The local planning authority is Southampton City Council. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Stephen Appleby of the council's Historic Environment Team.
- 1.2.2 The site is not located within an Archaeological Priority Zone or Conservation Area, nor does it contain any Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings.
- 1.2.3 At the time of the archaeological investigation, the site was occupied by vacant medium-rise residential flats with associated soft landscaping and hardstanding.
- 1.2.4 The development proposal is for the construction of multiple low rise residential units with associated parking facilities and landscaping.
- 1.2.5 A planning application (11/01340/FUL) has been submitted to Southampton City Council.
- 1.2.6 AOC Archaeology Group were commissioned by Lovell Partnership Ltd to carry out the archaeological evaluation. The methodology was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (AOC 2012), and was approved by Stephen Appleby of Southampton City Council Historic Environment Team.

1.3 Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 An inspection of the Geological Drift Map (1:50,000 Scale, Sheet 315) for the region shows the site to be overlying London Clay.
- 1.3.2 The topography of the Meggeson Avenue site is largely flat and occupies the floor of a broad valley. A steep slope is present on the northwestern fringe of the site, while a shallower gradient is present to the northeast, both of which probably relate to the known post-medieval landscaping of the site. The area of the site is situated at a height of approximately 26m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).
- 1.3.3 Geo-technical site investigation works indicated varying depth of made ground deposits overlying undisturbed sandy deposits, with the made ground ranging in depth from 1.20m to 4.45m (Opus International Consultants (UK) Ltd 2010). Based on the geo-technical data an attempt was made

to map the extent of the former ornamental lake known to be present on site in order to assist in the locating the evaluation trenches (Figure 2).

2. Historical and Archaeological Background

2.1 The following information has been extracted from the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2012).

Prehistoric (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

2.2 Palaeolithic activity in Hampshire would appear to be concentrated along the sea front and inland estuaries, and settlements and habitation gradually radiated into the hinterland.

2.3 Within the vicinity of Southampton, Mesolithic activity has been noted at Priory Avenue in St Denys, and Neolithic activity at nearby Shirley. Bronze Age artefacts were discovered in the 19th century at Southampton Common and Cobden Bridge, and Iron Age earthworks have been recognised at Lordswood and Aldermoor, with Iron Age buildings also found near to the city centre during excavations at Maddison Street.

2.4 A Mesolithic 'Thames pick', recorded in the Southampton Heritage Environment Record (SHER) was recovered from 21 Beverly Heights.

Roman (c.AD 43 – 410)

2.5 During the Roman period the focus of settlement was north of the modern city at the bend in the River Itchen, where Bitterne now stands. Clausentum became an important port, and excavations have revealed traces of a bath-house, warehouses, roadways and tracks, and defences in the form of banks and walls.

2.6 The site is located c.3km to the northeast of Clausentium and lies to the north of the Roman road which connected it to Portsmouth. There is no recorded archaeological evidence for Roman activity within 500m of the site.

Early Medieval (c.AD 410 – 1066) and Medieval (c.AD 1066 – 1485)

2.7 The settlement in the Saxon period, Hamwic, was located to the north of the modern city centre in the Queensland, Belvidere, Chapel and Crosshouse areas of modern Southampton. The middle Saxon (c.700-850) town of Hamwic was situated further south around what is now Northam and St Marys.

2.8 The name Hamtun-scire was mentioned in the English Chronicle of 755. The first mention of the town that gave the name to the shire was made in the 9th century. The name Ham-tun means 'Home enclosure' and appears in the 837 English Chronicle as Hamtun/Hamtune. In 1045 the settlement was referred to as Heantun. The prefix of south first appears in documentary evidence in the middle of the 10th century – Suthamtonia.

2.9 The Saxon settlement at Hamwic was a relatively prosperous port, trading with the continent and Scandinavia. It was one of the burghs created by King Alfred in response to the Danish raids of the 9th and 10th century.

2.10 By the medieval period settlement in Southampton again shifted, south to the area of the modern city centre. The Norman period saw the construction of the castle and town defences, which were

all later refortified after a devastating raid by the French in the 14th century, and Southampton became one of the strongest fortified centres in England.

- 2.11 Meggeson Avenue is located close to Townhill Park and House. Although these structures are 18th century in date, the origins of the Manor of Townhill go back to the medieval period.

Post-Medieval (c.AD 1485 - Modern)

- 2.12 By 1600 the town's prosperity had declined and it was described as a 'decayed port', though trade and shipbuilding did continue.
- 2.13 In 1536 the manor was one of several granted to Sir William Paulet after the Dissolution of the Monasteries. The land was mainly used for farming and became known as Townhill Farm.
- 2.14 In 1787 the farm was bought by Nathaniel Middleton, who had made his fortune in the service of the British East India Company. He turned the farmhouse into a private home, and the estate became known as Townhill Park. The formal gardens and ornamental woodland of Townhill Park is a Grade II Listed Registered Park and Garden and contains preserved ancient and semi-natural wood land (to the southwest of the site). Townhill Park House, constructed at the end of the 18th century, is also Grade II Listed.
- 2.15 An archaeological survey of post-medieval earthworks at Meggeson Avenue is recorded in the SHER. The survey revealed that a number of banks were constructed to dam a small stream in the valley bottom in order to form a series of lakes along the valley, perhaps as part of the Townhill Park Estate. One such lake falls within the site. The lakes were drained by 1869, possibly when Lower Townhill Farm was built lower down the valley. After 1960, Meggeson Avenue and a housing estate were built over the area.

3. Strategy

3.1 Aims of the Archaeological Investigation

- 3.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
 - To enable the archaeology advisor to Southampton City Council, to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
 - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.
- 3.1.2 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions, through ADS OASIS website.

3.2 Methodology

- 3.2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2012) defined the site procedures for the archaeological evaluation. This document detailed how the evaluation, initially consisting of three machine excavated trenches (AOC 2012; Figure 2), would be undertaken. All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (IfA 2009 and 2010, EH 2008 and 2009). Provision was made for a report as defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 3.2.2 During the evaluation several alterations to the original trench plan occurred. The location of Trenches 1 and 2 were altered slightly due to the presence of services and obstructions on site. A decision was made not to excavate Trench 3 due to it being located within the route of the site access road.
- 3.2.3 A unique site code for the project (**SOU 1593**) has been issued by the Southampton Heritage Environment Record, and was used as the site identifier for all records produced.
- 3.2.4 The evaluation took place on the 25th and 26th June 2012.
- 3.2.5 The locations and levels for the trenches were established using a Trimble R6 global positioning system.
- 3.2.6 The evaluation was conducted by the author under the overall management of Paul Mason, AOC Project Manager. The site was monitored by Stephen Appleby on behalf of Southampton City Council.

4 Evaluation Results

4.1 Trench 1

- 4.1.1 Surface of Trench = 25.75m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
25.75-25.27m	0.00m	(100)	Topsoil. Soft, dark greyish brown, clayey silt.
25.27-24.85m	0.48m	(101)	Made ground. Firm, brown, sand with frequent CBM fragments.
24.85-24.10m	0.90m	(102)	Made ground. Firm, yellowish brown, redeposited clay.
24.10-23.90m	1.65m	(103)	Soil horizon. Soft, dark brown, sandy silt.
23.90-23.68m (NFE)	1.85- 2.107m	(104)	Natural deposit. Firm, greenish grey, sand.

- 4.1.2 Trench 1 was located in the northwest corner of the site, orientated northeast-southwest and measured 5m by 2.50m in plan (Figures 2 & 3, Plate A).
- 4.1.3 The earliest deposit identified in Trench 1 was a firm, greenish grey, natural sand (104), recorded at a height of 23.90m AOD. Overlying natural sand (104) was a soft, dark brown, sandy silt organic soil horizon (103), measuring up to 0.20m thick. No inclusions were observed within the soil horizon.
- 4.1.4 Immediately above soil horizon (103) was a layer of firm, yellowish brown, redeposited clay made ground (102), 0.75m thick. Made ground (102) was overlain by another layer of made ground consisting of a firm, brown, sandy deposit (101) containing frequent fragments of ceramic building material (CBM). At the southwest end of Trench 1 made ground (101) reached a maximum

thickness of 0.40m, reducing to 0.20m at the northeast of the trench. This variation in thickness formed a shallow gradient descending to the northeast. Sealing the sequence of deposits was a layer of soft, dark greyish brown imported topsoil (100) containing occasional modern debris, the thickness of which varied between 0.20m to 0.50m. The deepest part of the context (100) was deposited at the southwest end of the trench emphasising the underlying gradient.



Plate A. Trench 1 Looking Southwest

4.1.5 No finds or features of archaeological interest were identified in Trench 1

4.2 Trench 2

4.2.1 Surface of Trench = 27.08m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
27.08-26.93m	0.00m	(200)	Topsoil. Soft, dark brown, silty sand.
26.93-25.93m	0.15m	(201)	Made ground. Soft, yellowish brown, clayey sand. Frequent modern debris.
26.23-25.38m	0.85m	(202)	Made ground. Soft, mid grey, clay. Frequent wood, metal and CBM debris.
25.93-24.83m	1.15m	(203)	Made ground. Firm, yellowish brown, clay. Occasional CBM fragments.
25.38-24.68m	1.65m	(204)	Made ground. Soft, mid greenish grey, clayey sand. Occasional CBM fragments.
24.68-24.53m	2.35m	(205)	Made ground. Hard, mid greenish grey, clayey sand. Moderate CBM fragments.
24.70-24.50m	2.38m	(207)	Made ground. Hard, black, clayey silt. Frequent CBM and chalk fragments.
24.33-24.13m	2.56m	(208)	Made Ground. Firm, brown, sandy silt. Chalk fragments.
24.53- 23.69m (NFE)	2.55- 3.39m	(206)	Natural deposit. Soft, light greenish grey, sand.

4.2.2 Trench 2 was located adjacent to the northeast boundary of the site, orientated northeast-southwest and measured 20m by 2m in plan (Figures 2 & 4, Plate B).

- 4.2.3 The earliest deposit encountered was a soft, light greenish grey, natural sand deposit (206) seen in the base of three sondage cuts excavated at regular intervals into the base of the trench, and recorded at a maximum height of 24.53m AOD.



Plate B. Trench 2 Looking Northwest

- 4.2.4 Natural sand (206) was overlain by a different context in each of the three sondage cuts. In the southeast sondage the sand (206) was overlain by a hard, mid greenish grey, clayey sand made ground deposit (205), 0.15m thick, which contained moderate small CBM fragments.. In the central sondage natural sand (206) was overlain by a hard, black, clayey silt made ground deposit (207), 0.20m thick, which contained frequent CBM and chalk fragments. The brick fragments recorded appeared to be late 18th or 19th century in date. In the northwest sondage natural sand (206) was overlain by a soft, brown, sand silt made ground deposit (208), 0.12m thick, containing occasional chalk fragments.
- 4.2.5 In the southeast sondage the made ground horizon (205) was sealed by a layer of soft, mid greenish grey, clayey sand made ground (204), measuring up to 0.70m thick. Made ground (204) was not observed in the other two sondage cuts. Immediately above made ground (204), and recorded as sealing made ground horizons (207) and (208), was a substantial layer of firm, yellowish brown clay made ground (203) measuring up to 1.20m thick and containing occasional fragments of CBM. At the northwest end of Trench 2 overlying made ground (203) was a layer of soft, mid grey clay made ground (202) which was waterlogged and contained frequent wood, metal and CBM fragments. Made ground (202) extended for a distance of 3.70m from the northwest limit of the trench, where it measured 0.85m thick.
- 4.2.6 Sealing made ground (202) and extending across the full area of the trench was a soft, yellowish brown, clayey sand made ground (201), up to 1m thick, which contained frequent modern building debris. Completing the sequence of deposits was a soft, dark brown, silty sand imported topsoil (200), 0.15m thick.

5. Finds

- 5.1 During the course of the archaeological evaluation no finds were collected.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 The evaluation successfully characterised both the stratigraphic sequence and the archaeological potential of the site. Truncated natural sand was observed on site at a maximum height of between 23.90m AOD and 24.53m AOD.
- 6.2 A similar sequence of deposits was observed in both trenches. In Trench 1, immediately overlying the natural sand was a shallow soil horizon (103) which had been subsequently overlain by three different phases of made ground deposition, prior to the sequence being sealed by a horizon of modern topsoil. In Trench 2, the three sondage cuts identified natural sand being overlain by three different shallow made ground deposits (205), (207) and (208), which were then also sealed by up to three different phases of made ground deposition followed by the introduction of modern imported topsoil.
- 6.3 The presence of an organic soil horizon (103) immediately overlying the natural sand strongly implies that the soil horizon had time to accumulate naturally after the existing land surface had been horizontally truncated to expose the natural sand. A similar phase of horizontal truncation appears to have occurred in Trench 2 as well, although instead of the formation of a soil horizon, three different shallow made ground horizons were deposited (205), (207) and (208). Despite being composed of different materials the made ground horizons (205), (207) and (208) are either compacted or utilise chalk fragments to increase the stability of the deposit. This information, combined with their similarity in height, located between 24.35m AOD and 24.70m AOD, indicates they were deposited at a similar time to create an informal hardstanding surface in the area around Trench 2. The CBM fragments recovered from made ground (207) indicate this horizon was deposited in the late 18th or 19th century which places it within the time frame associated with the construction and landscaping of the lakes related to the Townhill Park Estate. The phase of horizontal truncation and subsequent deposition of the soil horizon and informal hardstanding is likely to be occurring in close proximity to the edge of one of the former Townhill Park Estate lakes.
- 6.4 The material contained within the later phases of made ground deposition strongly indicates they relate to the reinstatement of the ornamental lake in the latter part of the 19th century and re-landscaping of the immediate area to support agricultural related activities, and the subsequent mid 20th century construction of the current housing estate. It is likely that a substantial quantity of artificial material was needed in order to backfill the lake and create a functional ground surface in the immediate area.
- 6.5 The earliest features encountered during the evaluation appeared to be late 18th or 19th century in origin relating to the landscaping and construction of an ornamental lake. The late 18th or 19th century landscaping that took place appears to have removed all pre-existing *in-situ* soil horizons and potentially any earlier features that may have been present. All deposits encountered overlying this phase of activity were 19th or 20th century in date associated with further landscaping of the area by raising the immediate ground level using dumped material. No features pre-dating the late 18th or 19th century activity on site were identified during the evaluation.
- 6.6 The features and deposits encountered during the evaluation are of limited significance due to their late post-medieval or modern origins. The absence of earlier *in-situ* soil horizons overlying the natural sand and the limited number of features encountered strongly imply that the potential

for other archaeological features and horizons to survive on site, where impacted by the late post-medieval construction of the ornamental lake, is limited.

- 6.7 Due to the limited nature of the archaeological deposits encountered it is recommended that no further archaeological fieldwork be undertaken. The final decision with regard to the requirement for further archaeological fieldwork lies with Stephen Appleby, Archaeology Advisor to Southampton City Council.

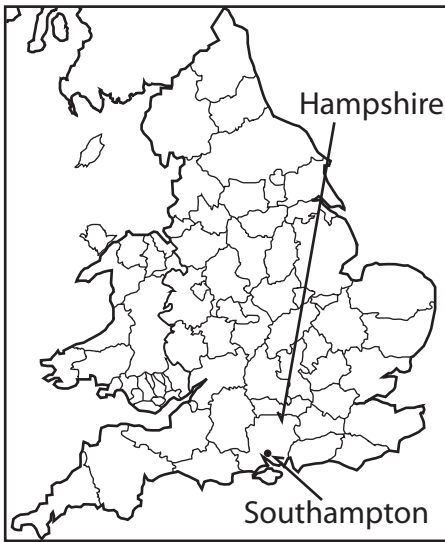
7 Publication and Archive Deposition

- 7.1 Due to the nature of the results, publication is expected to be limited to a summary in the Hampshire Archaeology Round-up and publication via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).
- 7.2 On completion of the project, the archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, digital and black and white photographs, will be deposited with the Sea City Museum.

8 Bibliography

- AOC Archaeology (2012). *Southampton Regeneration, Southampton, Hampshire: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*.
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MEGGESON AVENUE (SOUTHAMPTON REGENERATION), TOWNHILL PARK, SOUTHAMPTON:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT



Approximate Site Location
Within England & Wales

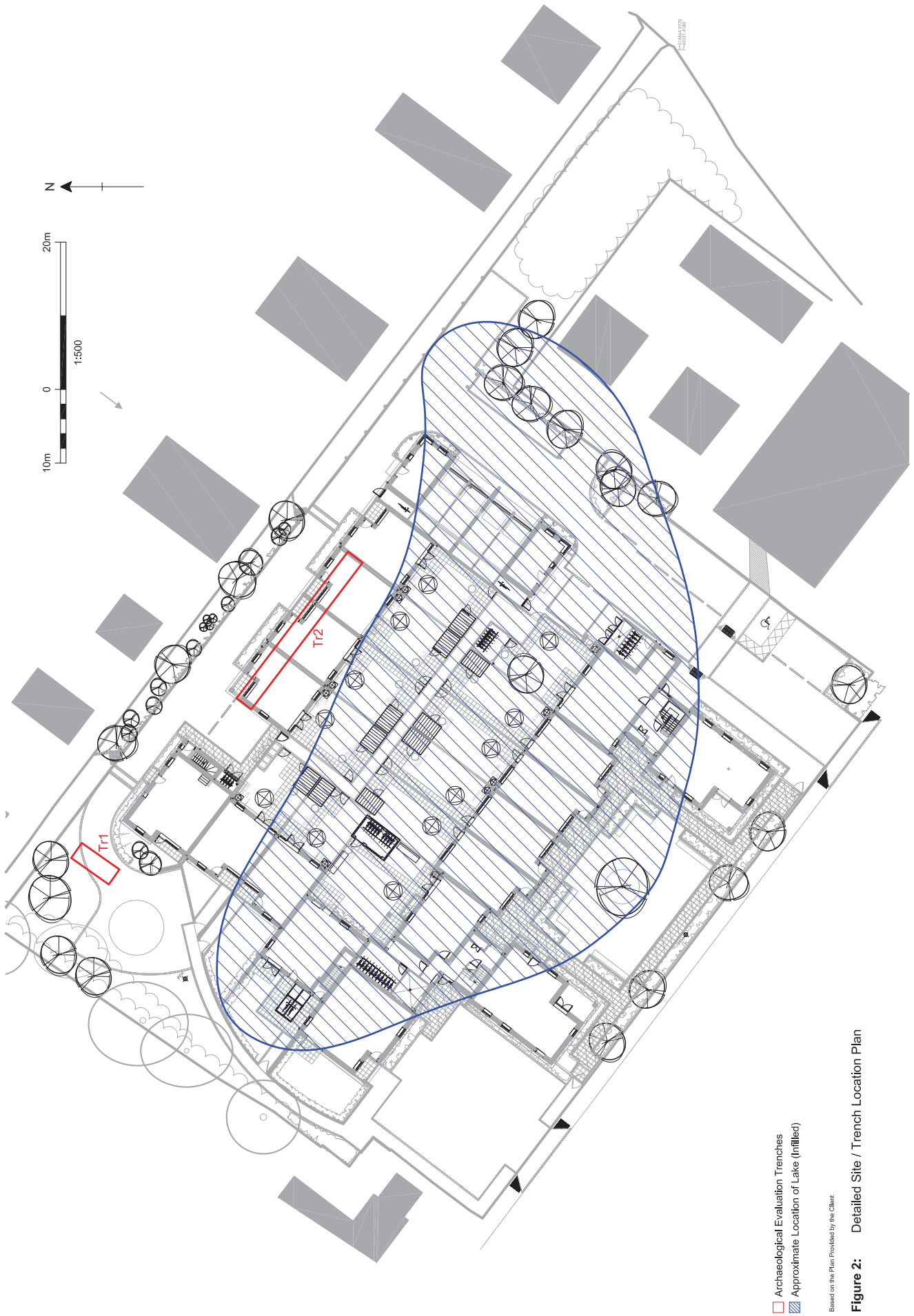


Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:50 000 Landranger map of 1993 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 100023757

500m 0 2 km

1:50 000

Figure 1: Site Location



- Archaeological Evaluation Trenches
- ▨ Approximate Location of Lake (Infilled)

Based on the Plan Provided by the Client

Figure 2: Detailed Site / Trench Location Plan

MEGGESON AVENUE (SOUTHAMPTON REGENERATION), TOWNHILL PARK, SOUTHAMPTON:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

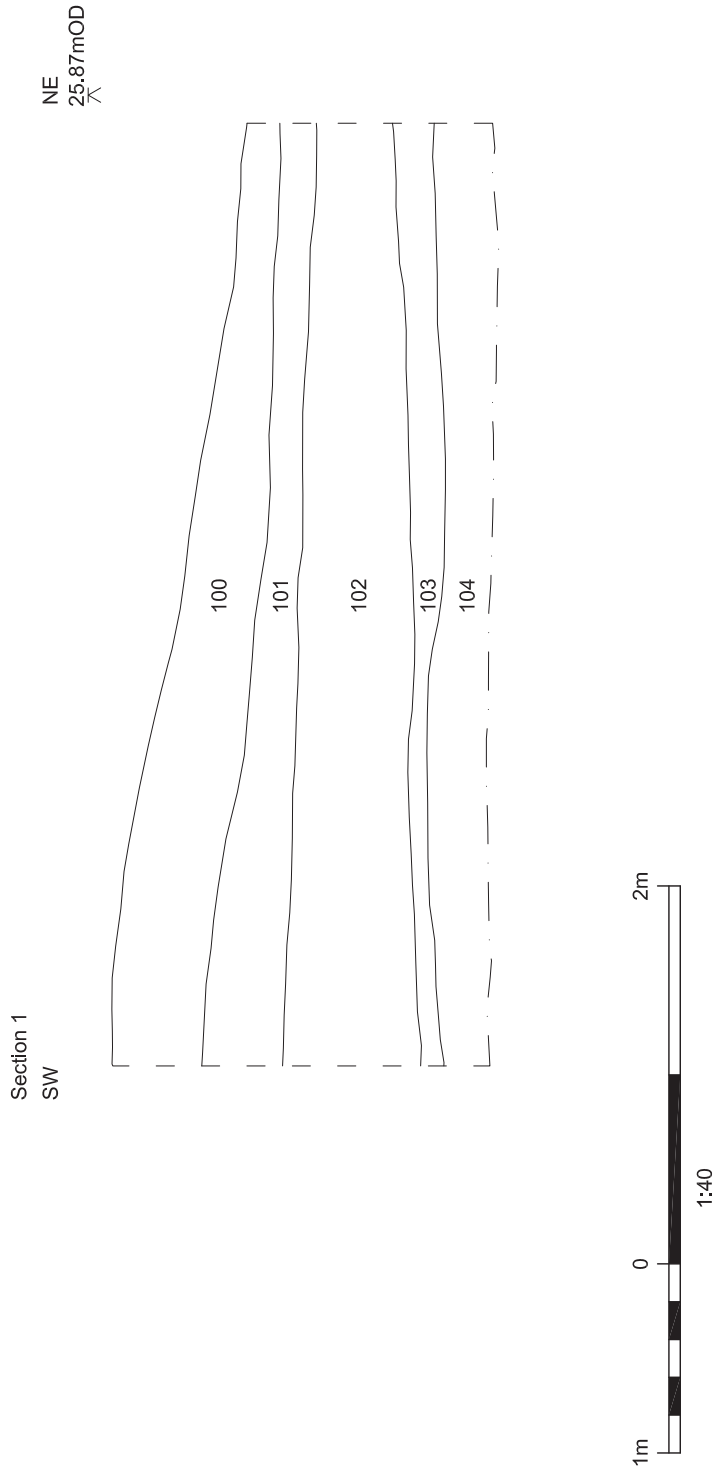


Figure 3: Trench 1: Section (1:40)

MEGGESON AVENUE (SOUTHAMPTON REGENERATION), TOWNHILL PARK, SOUTHAMPTON:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

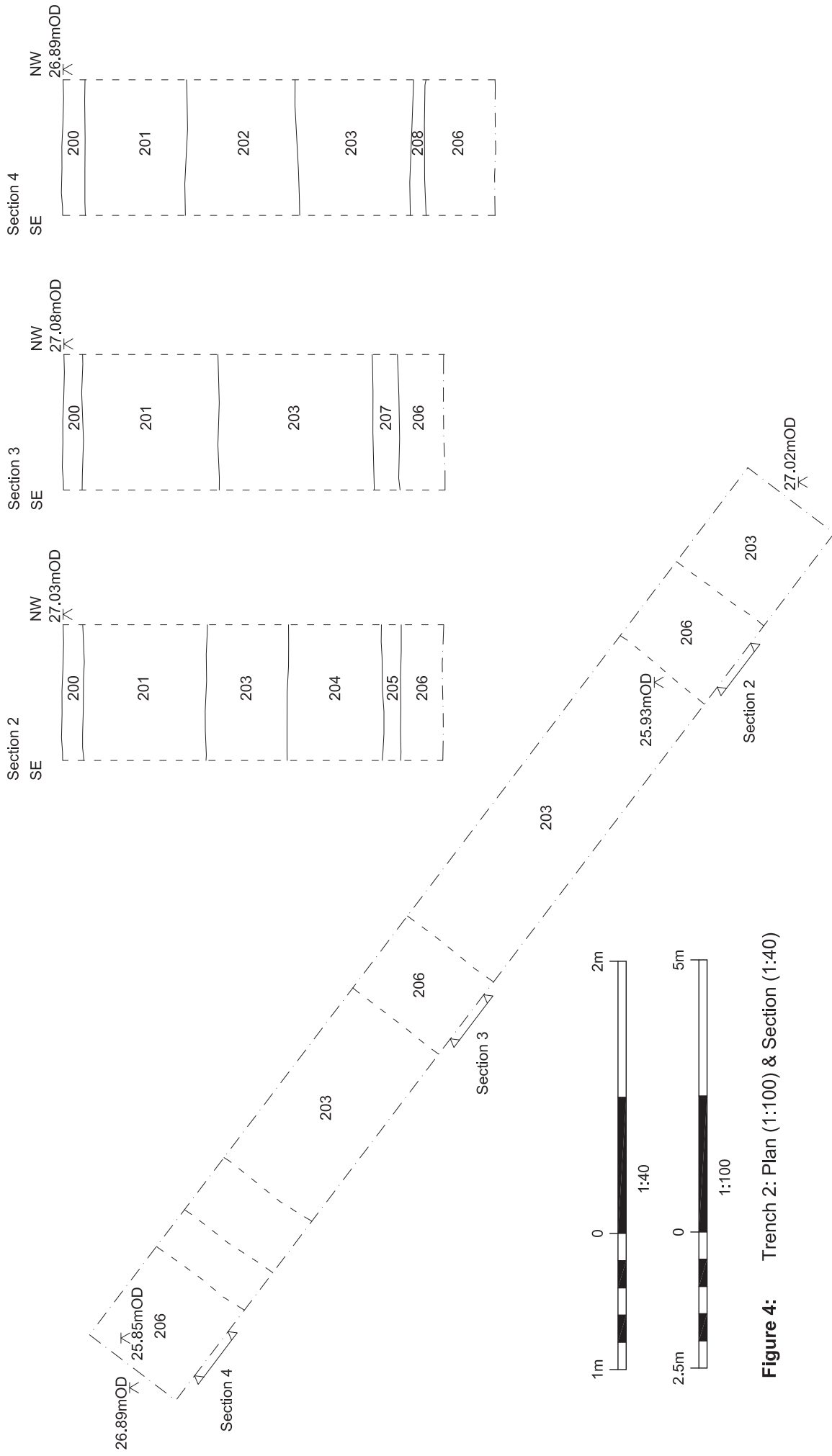


Figure 4: Trench 2: Plan (1:100) & Section (1:40)

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
100	Topsoil	5.00m	2.50m	0.46m
101	Made Ground	5.00m	2.50m	0.40m
102	Made Ground	5.00m	2.50m	0.75m
103	Soil Horizon	5.00m	2.50m	0.20m
104	Natural	5.00m	2.50m	0.30m+
200	Topsoil	20.00m	2.00m	0.15m
201	Made Ground	20.00m	2.00m	1.00m
202	Made Ground	3.70m	2.00m	0.85m
203	Made Ground	20.00m	2.00m	1.20m
204	Made Ground	2.00m	2.00m	0.70m
205	Made Ground	2.00m	2.00m	0.15m
206	Natural	2.00m	2.00m	0.40m+
207	Made Ground	2.00m	2.00m	0.20m
208	Made Ground	2.00m	2.00m	0.12m

Appendix B – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-124784

Project details

Project name Meggeson Avenue (Southampton Regeneration), Townhill, Southampton

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the site of Meggeson Avenue, Townhill, Southampton, which consisted of a two trench evaluation. The earliest features encountered during the evaluation appeared to be late 18th or 19th century in origin relating to the landscaping and construction of an ornamental lake. The late 18th or 19th century landscaping that took place appears to have removed all pre-existing in-situ soil horizons and potentially any earlier features that may have been present overlying the natural sand. All deposits encountered overlying this late 18th or 19th century phase of activity were associated with further landscaping of the area during the 19th or 20th century. No features pre-dating the late 18th or 19th century activity on site were identified.

Project dates Start: 25-06-2012 End: 26-06-2012

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any project codes associated reference SOU 1593 - Sitecode

Any project codes associated reference 7242 - HER event no.

Any project codes associated reference 11/01340/FUL - Planning Application No.

Any project codes associated reference 32048 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Project location

Country England

Site location HAMPSHIRE SOUTHAMPTON SOUTHAMPTON Meggeson Avenue, Townhill, Southampton

Postcode SO18 2HA

Study area 0.76 Hectares

Site coordinates SU 45126 14798 50 -1 50 55 49 N 001 21 28 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 23.90m Max: 24.53m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation

Project brief Southampton CC
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology Group
originator

Project Paul Mason
director/manager

Project supervisor Chris Clarke

Type of developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Lovell Partnership
sponsor/funding

body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Physical Archive SeaCity Museum
recipient

Digital Archive ID SOU1593

Digital available Media "Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive SeaCity Museum
recipient

Paper Archive ID SOU1593

Paper available Media "Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title SOUTHAMPTON REGENERATION, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE: A
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION

Author(s)/Editor(s) MacQuarrie, H.

Date 2012

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or London
publication

Description A4 text, 4 illustrations, 23 pages bound between plastic covers

**Project
bibliography 2**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title MEGGESON AVENUE (SOUTHAMPTON REGENERATION), TOWNHILL
PARK, SOUTHAMPTON: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Author(s)/Editor(s) Clarke, C.

Date 2012

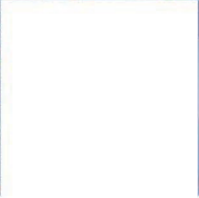
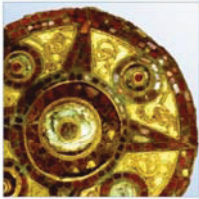
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AOC Archaeology Group, Unit 7, St Margarets Business Centre, Moor Mead Road, Twickenham TW1 1JS
tel: 020 8843 7380 | fax: 020 8892 0549 | e-mail: london@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com