



Springhill Catholic Primary School, Southampton, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report





**SPRINGHILL CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL,
SOUTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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PLANNING APPLICATION REF.		NGR	441328, 112795

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* I= INTERNAL DRAFT E= EXTERNAL DRAFT F= FINAL

**SPRINGHILL CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL,
SOUTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Back cover: Working shot, Trench 1

**SPRINGHILL CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL,
SOUTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE****Archaeological Evaluation Report****Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Springhill Catholic Primary School (NGR 441328, 112795) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on a playing field prior to it being surfaced for use as a Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA).

Six trenches measuring an average of 12m by 1.7m were excavated which all encountered modern made ground directly beneath the topsoil to a depth below 1.2m. A deeper sondage was excavated in Trench 4, which found natural geology at 2m below current ground level.

Historic map evidence suggests that the Site was the location of an unused railway cutting which was in filled in the mid-20th century after the construction of the school.

The fieldwork was carried out from the 24-25th October 2011.

**SPRINGHILL CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL,
SOUTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Springhill Catholic Primary School and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Mr Barsi for all his assistance during the project. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Stephen Appleby (Planning Archaeologist, Southampton City Council), for his help and advice.

The evaluation was directed by Naomi Brennan, assisted by Jon Kaines. This report was written and compiled by Naomi Brennan. The illustrations were prepared by Linda Coleman. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Caroline Budd and edited by Richard Greatorex.

**SPRINGHILL CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL,
SOUTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE****Archaeological Evaluation Report****1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Springhill Catholic Primary School, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on school premises at Milton Road, Southampton, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 441328, 112795, hereafter referred to as the 'Site' (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The evaluation was carried out from the 24-25th October 2011.

1.2 Scope of the Report

1.2.1 This report and the fieldwork have been undertaken in compliance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Wessex Archaeology 2011) which set out the detailed methodology that was to be employed with regard to the archaeological works. In format and content it conforms with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2006) and the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (as amended 2008).

1.3 The Site, Location and Geology

1.3.1 The Site consists of a sub-rectangular parcel of land measuring approximately 79m long by 43.5m wide (0.29ha), located immediately to the east of the school buildings. The land is currently used as a sports field, which is bounded to the north and east by residential development and to the south by the grounds of St Basils Nursing Home.

1.3.2 The topography of the Site is generally flat but slopes slightly to the south. Beyond the eastern Site boundary the ground falls sharply away. The Site is located at a height of approximately 15m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.3.3 The natural geology comprises river terrace deposits overlying the Wittering Formation (BGS 1987, sheet 315); however, during this evaluation, across the majority of the Site, the upper surface of the natural geology was not reached.

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.4.1 The Site lies to the north of Southampton's historic core. A brief search of the Southampton Historic Environment Record identified 605 records within a 500m radius of the Site indicating that there is the potential for archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods to have survived in this area.

1.4.2 A series of evaluations and watching briefs along Archers Road, 250m to the north of the Site have revealed evidence of a multi-period settlement with a focus towards early-medieval remains.

- 1.4.3 A further evaluation, closer to the Site, at the Dell on Milton Road (170m to the north) did not identify any archaeological features but did record evidence of medieval pottery and medieval agricultural activity (L-P Archaeology, 2001).
- 1.4.4 A watching brief undertaken during an extension to the school identified 11 undated features and a buried soil horizon (Southampton City Council Archaeological Unit (SCCAU) 2000). A further archaeological watching brief undertaken within the school grounds (SCCAU 2003) recorded three possible Bronze Age features and a post-medieval agricultural soil. It was concluded that the area was likely to have been part of the in-field system of the village of Hill until the land was developed as a school after 1929.

1.5 Aims and Objectives

- 1.5.1 The aims of this field evaluation were to determine, as far as it was reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains were potentially threatened was assessed, and attention was given to remains of all periods.

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1.1 The full detailed methodology of the archaeological works was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2011), this is summarised below.
- 2.1.2 The trenches were excavated by a wheeled mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation continued in spits through topsoil and the deposits below in an attempt to encounter any remaining archaeological features or the natural geology. Excavation was generally confined to 1.2m in depth in order allow safe access. Topsoil was separated from any other arisings and stored at a minimum of 1m from the trench edge. The spoil from the trenches was scanned for artefacts. The trenches were back-filled with the excavated spoil; topsoil last, in order to preserve the soil stratigraphy.
- 2.1.3 Archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Sections of archaeological deposits were hand-drawn at 1:10; these were referred to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) heights of all principal levels were calculated and this information is included on the sections. A representative section of each trench was recorded showing the depth of the overburden deposits.
- 2.1.4 A photographic record was kept utilising digital images. The record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the site as a whole.
- 2.1.5 The survey was carried out with a Leica 1200 series GPS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.

- 2.1.6 A unique site code **SOU1569** was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records.

2.2 Best practice

- 2.2.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008).

2.3 Copyright

- 2.3.1 This report contains material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts are retained in the project archive. Summaries of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 1**.

3.2 Results

- 3.2.1 Six trenches were excavated each measuring an average of 12m long and 1.7m wide (**Figure 1**). **Trenches 1, 3 and 5** had to be moved away from the western boundary of the Site due to the presence of modern services. **Trench 6** was moved slightly west due to the proximity of a tree and its canopy.
- 3.2.2 Below an average of 0.2m of topsoil, each of the six trenches encountered modern made ground deposits (**Figure 2, Plate 1**). There was considerable variation between and within the deposits and evidence of defined tip lines. This suggested that they were the result of deliberately and mechanically dumped loads. The deposits contained significant amounts of demolition and modern domestic material.
- 3.2.3 A deeper sondage was excavated in the northern end of **Trench 4** in order confirm the depth of the underlying natural geology (**Figure 2, Plate 2**). At 2m below current ground level river terrace gravels were encountered. Below this at a depth of 2.6m alluvial clay deposits were observed.

4 FINDS

- 4.1.1 Due to the modern nature of the finds and in deference to the fact that they are likely to have originated off site and have been transported in, no finds were retained from the project. This policy was reached in agreement with the Southampton City Archaeologist. Instead, representative and significant finds from each trench were recorded and photographed. A number of finds were also left with the school to facilitate their education programme.

- 4.1.2 In general the material recovered appeared to be no more than around 50 years old and included large amounts of demolition material including brick, wood, concrete, slate and floor and roof tile. There were also smaller amounts of domestic material including a number of glass bottles and modern glazed white china.
- 4.1.3 Some of the items displayed local connections; there were two bottles from the local brewer Aldridge & Co. and some ceramic stoppers from local dairies. Other items were more widely available and included a glass 'Heinz Tomato Ketchup' bottle. A fragment of dinner plate was marked on its base with 'White Star Line', the shipping company who used the port of Southampton and famously owned the Titanic.

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 This evaluation identified a depth of modern made ground of over 1.2m across the Site. The consistent presence of such a depth of made ground and the sharp fall in height to the east of the Site suggests that the ground had historically been levelled and built up to provide a flat area adjacent to the school.
- 5.1.2 Examination of historic mapping shows a defined cutting or hollow marked on the 1897 OS map which was not on the earlier 1869-1877 OS map (**Figure 3, Map detail 1**). This was the railway cutting for the Southampton, Newbury and Didcot Railway which was never completed (S. Appleby pers. comm.). The school can be first seen on the 1933 map OS map and on this and the later 1946 edition the cutting can be seen to be partially in filled (**Figure 3, Map detail 2**), likely in response to the construction and occupation of the school. However, the area of the Site does not appear to have been levelled until the 1953-1965 mapping. This would be consistent with the artefact material recovered.

6 ARCHIVE

- 6.1.1 The project archive has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in *Appendix 3 of Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (Walker 1990). The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology under the project code **79660/SOU1569**. In due course the complete archive will be deposited with Southampton City Museum.
- 6.1.2 Information on the Site will be placed on the online information resource OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations).

7 REFERENCES

English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*, English Heritage

Institute for Archaeologists, 2008, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*

L-P Archaeology, 2001, *Archaeological Evaluation of Land known as The Dell, Southampton*, unpublished client report

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit, 2000, *Archaeological watching brief on groundworks associated with an extension to Springhill School, Milton Road, Southampton*, unpublished client report, reference number 395

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit, 2003, *Report on the Archaeological Watching Brief at Springhill School, Milton Road, Southampton, SOU 1226*, unpublished client report

Walker, K., 1990, *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for Long-term Storage*, UKIC Archaeology Section

Wessex Archaeology 2011, *Springhill Catholic Primary School, Southampton, Hampshire: Written Scheme of Investigation: Method Statement for an Archaeological Evaluation*, reference number 75290.01

7.1 Cartographic Sources

1869-1877 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500

1897 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500

1910 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500

1933 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500

1946 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500

1953-1965 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500

British Geological Survey

available at:

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

bgl = below ground level

TRENCH 1			Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 9.10x1.80m		Max. depth: 1.20m	Ground level: 15.23-15.36m aOD	
Context	Description		Depth (m)	
101	Topsoil	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty sand. 2% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly friable but relatively compact. Under grass. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Overlies (102).	0.00-0.20 bgl	
102	Made Ground	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam. 15% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Includes bands of dark grey-black material and concentrated lenses of brick rubble. Includes slate, glass, pottery and wood fragments. Overlies (103).	0.15-1.20+ bgl	
103	Made Ground	Dark grey-black silty sandy clay. 5% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Occasional mid brown patches/bands. Moderately compact. Full depth not seen.	1.03-1.20+ bgl	

TRENCH 2			Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 11.70x1.8m		Max. depth: 1.20m	Ground level: 15.35-15.54m aOD	
Context	Description		Depth (m)	
201	Topsoil	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty sand. 2% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly friable but relatively compact. Under grass. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Overlies (202).	0.00-0.20 bgl	
202	Made Ground	Mid yellow-brown sandy clay. 25% gravel, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Frequent brick and tile rubble. Includes lenses of sand and topsoil derived material. Compact. Overlies (204).	0.20-1.20+ bgl	
203	Made Ground	Pale blue-green sandy silt loam. No visible inclusions. Rare brick fragments. Friable. Fairly homogeneous. On limit of excavation therefore stratigraphy unknown.	0.95-1.20+ bgl	
204	Made Ground	Mid red-brown sandy silt loam. 10% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Frequent brick and tile fragments, occasional slate fragments. Rare lenses of dark and charcoal rich material. Overlies (203) and (205).	0.20-1.2+ bgl	
205	Made Ground	Dark grey-brown silty clay. 2% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional brick fragments. Band of roof slates at top of deposit. Moderately compact. Overlies (206).	0.60-1.20+ bgl	
206	Made Ground	Mid red-brown sandy silt loam. Similar to (204). 10% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Frequent brick and tile fragments, occasional slate fragments. At limit of excavation.	0.20-1.20+ bgl	

TRENCH 3			Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 10.90x1.60m		Max. depth: 1.10m	Ground level: 15.16-15.30m aOD	
Context	Description		Depth (m)	
301	Topsoil	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty sand. 2% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly friable but relatively compact. Under grass. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Overlies (302).	0.00-0.11 bgl	
302	Made Ground	Mid yellow sandy clay. 10% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Frequent brick, tile, slate and wood fragments. Fairly compact. Frequent bands and lenses of dark grey and mortar rich material. Overlies (303).	0.11-0.78 bgl	
303	Made Ground	Pale yellow-grey mortar rich sandy silt loam. No visible inclusions. Fairly friable. Fairly homogeneous. Overlies (304).	0.78-1.20+ bgl	
304	Made Ground	Dark grey-green silty clay. 5% stone/gravel, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Includes darker bands/mottling. Oil contaminated. Sparse brick fragments. Full depth not seen.	0.65-1.20+ bgl	

TRENCH 4			Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 11.70x1.60m		Max. depth: 2.90m	Ground level: 15.16-15.28m aOD	
Context	Description		Depth (m)	
401	Topsoil	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty sand. 2% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly friable but relatively compact. Under grass. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Overlies (402).	0.00-0.20 bgl	
402	Made Ground	Mid yellow-brown sandy clay. 10% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional brick and slate fragments. Occasional mortar lenses. Fairly compact. Overlies (403).	0.20-1.00 bgl	
403	Made Ground	Dark grey-brown silty sand. 5% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Sparse brick fragments in upper part of deposit. Fairly friable. Fairly homogeneous. Overlies (404) and (405).	0.86-1.20+ bgl	
404	Made Ground	Possible buried topsoil material similar to (405). Mid yellow-brown sandy clay loam. 15% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Sparse brick fragments. Occasional lighter mottles. Overlies (406).	0.95-2.00 bgl	
405	Made Ground	Possible buried topsoil material similar to (404). Mid yellow-brown sandy clay loam. 15% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Sparse brick fragments. Occasional lighter mottles. At limit of excavation.	1.00-1.20+ bgl	
406	Natural	Possible natural river terrace gravels. Mid yellow-orange gravel. Includes bands of mid yellow and mid red-orange gravel. Compact. Overlies (407).	2.00-2.60 bgl	
407	Natural	Alluvial clay. Mid blue-grey clay. No visible inclusions. Some bioturbation. Compact. Fairly homogeneous.	2.60+ bgl	

TRENCH 5			Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 11.50x1.80m		Max. depth: 1.20m	Ground level: 14.87-15.00m aOD	
Context	Description		Depth (m)	
501	Topsoil	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty sand. 2% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly friable but relatively compact. Under grass. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Overlies (502).	0.00-0.20 bgl	
502	Made Ground	Mid yellow-brown sandy clay loam. 10% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Frequent brick fragments. Defines bands of concrete fragments. Occasional lenses of white mortar. Compact. Overlies (505).	0.20-0.55 bgl	
503	Made Ground	Dark grey-brown silty sand. 5% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Sparse brick fragments. Fairly friable. Fairly homogeneous. Overlies (504).	0.55-1.05 bgl	
504	Made Ground	Dark blue-green clay loam. 2% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Rare brick fragments. Oil contaminated. Full depth not seen.	1.05-1.20+ bgl	
505	Made Ground	Pale red-brown sandy silt loam. 5% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Frequent brick, tile, slate and wood fragments. Occasional pottery and glass. Includes bands of chalk and pale yellow sandy loam and dark grey-brown sandy silt loam. Fairly friable. Overlies (503).	1.05-1.20+ bgl	

TRENCH 6			Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 12.00x1.80m		Max. depth: 1.20m	Ground level: 15.13-15.21m aOD	
Context	Description		Depth (m)	
601	Topsoil	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty sand. 2% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly friable but relatively compact. Under grass. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Overlies (602).	0.00-0.20 bgl	
602	Made Ground	Mid grey-brown sandy silt loam. 5% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional brick and slate fragments. Contains series of defined bands of pale red mortar, pale yellow-grey mortar and dark grey-black silty sand. Full depth not seen.	0.20-1.20+ bgl	

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM
**8 SPRINGHILL CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL, - Wessex
Archaeology**
OASIS ID - wessexar1-113282
Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Richard Greatorex	r.greatorex@wessexarch.co.uk	7 November 2011
View 2	2	Richard Greatorex	r.greatorex@wessexarch.co.uk	7 November 2011
View 3	3	Richard Greatorex	r.greatorex@wessexarch.co.uk	7 November 2011
View 4	4	Richard Greatorex	r.greatorex@wessexarch.co.uk	7 November 2011
View 5	5	Richard Greatorex	r.greatorex@wessexarch.co.uk	7 November 2011

Completed sections in current version

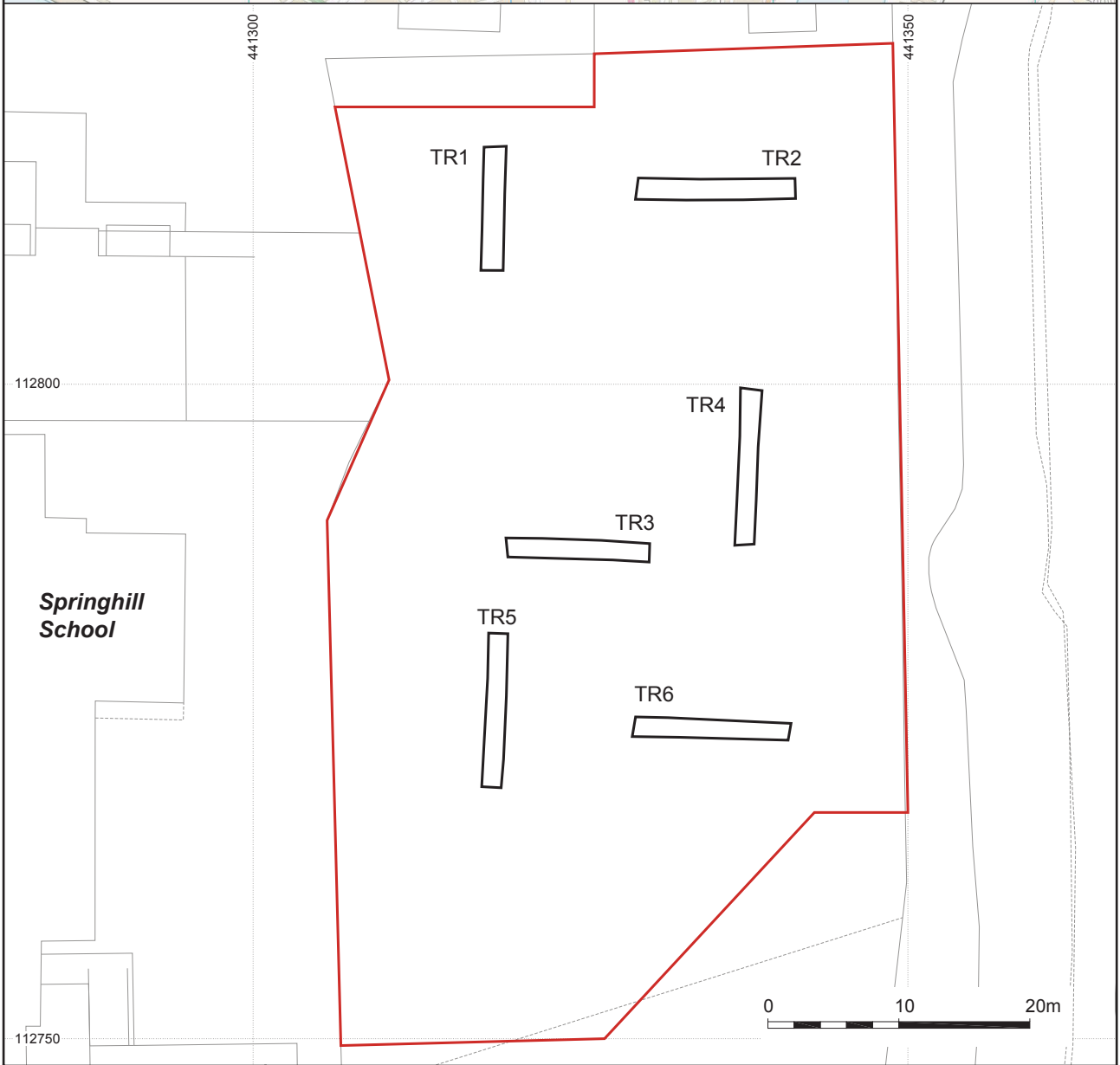
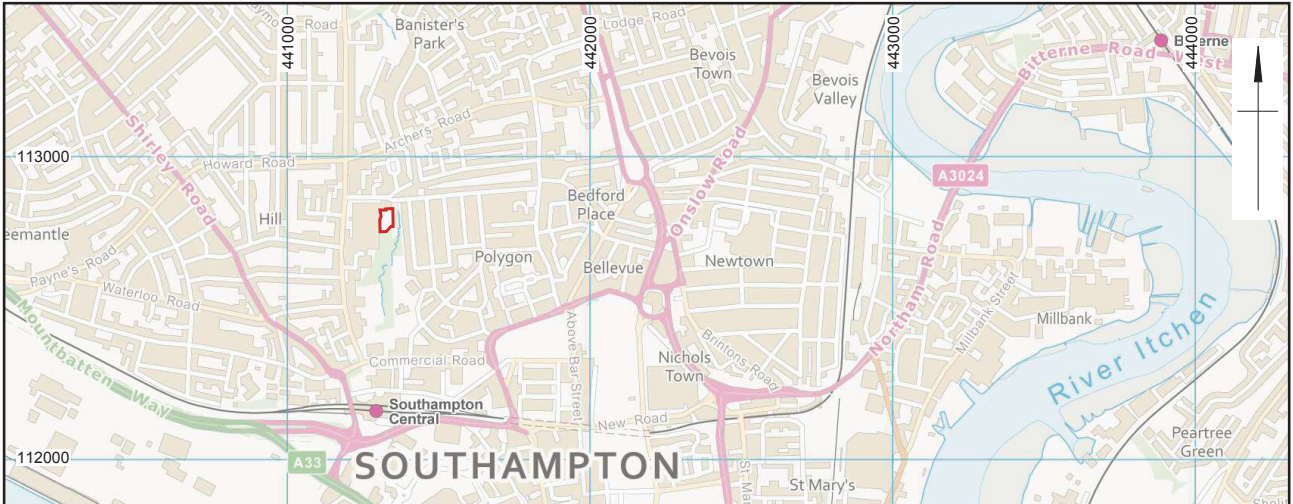
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s
Images submitted?	No	Image filename/s
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename
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Site and trench location plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: Trench 1, east-facing section



Plate 2: Deeper sondage, Trench 4, west-facing section

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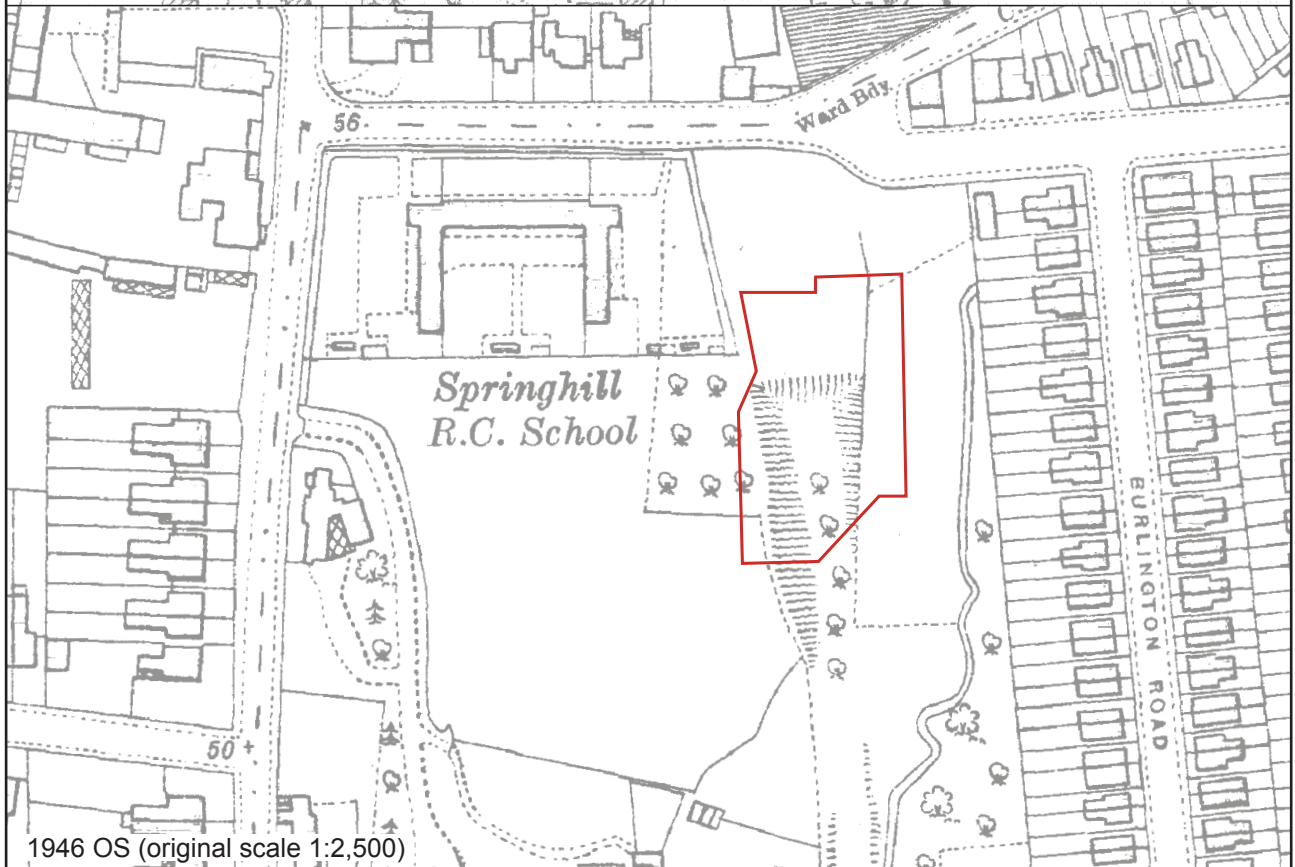
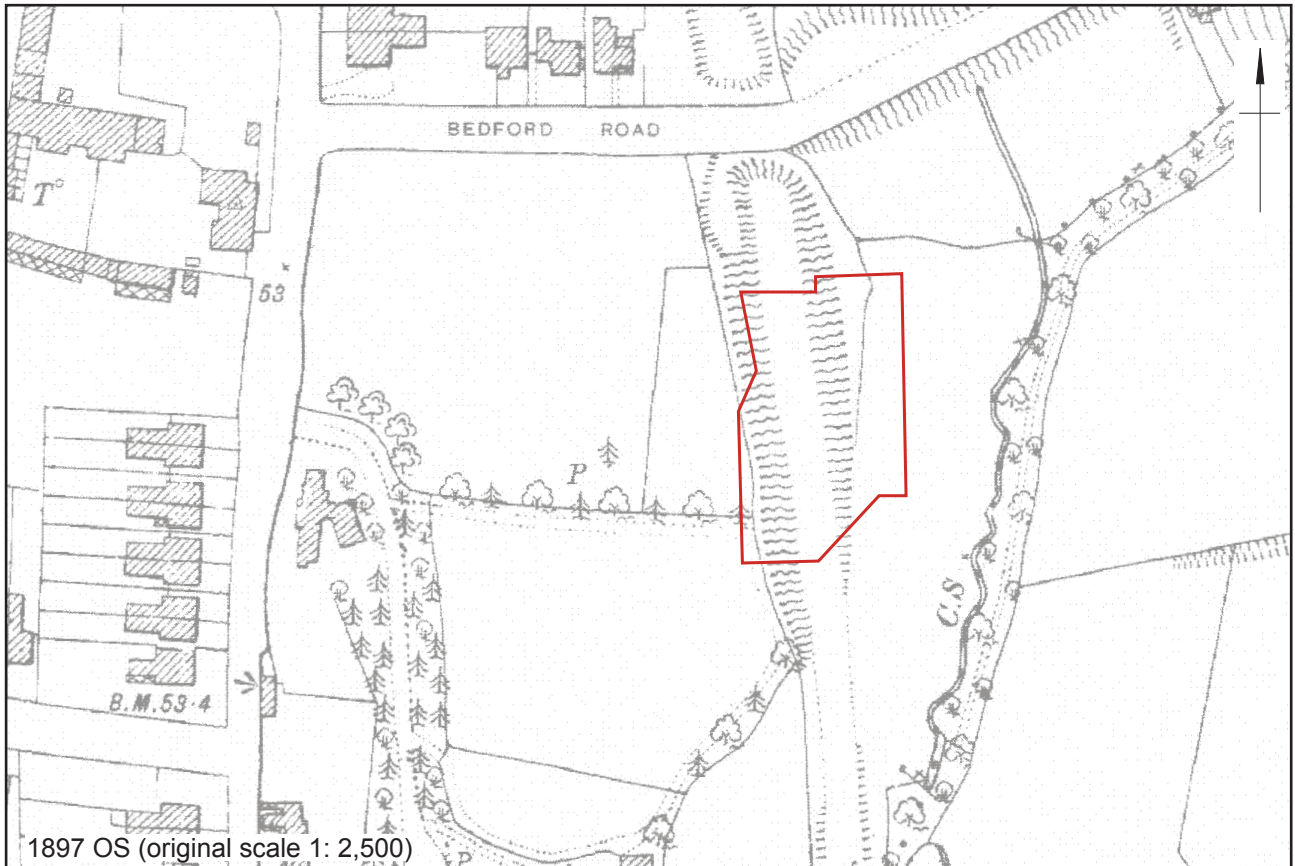
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Historic map regression

Figure 3



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