Wessex Archaeology

City Gateway
Swaythling, Southampton

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SOU1499
Ref: 71110.03

March 2009

City Gateway
Swaythling, Southampton

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SOU 1499

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WA reference: 71110.03

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

CONTENTS

Summary iii
Acknowledgements v
1 INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 Project Background 1
2 THE SITE 1
2.1 Site location, description and topography 1
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 2
3.1 Introduction 2
3.2 Archaeological and Historical Background 2
3.3 Geotechnical Investigations. 3
4 AIMS 3
4.1 Archaeological Evaluation 3
5 METHODOLOGY 4
5.1 Introduction 4
6 RESULTS 5
6.1 Introduction 5
6.2 Trench 1 (Plates 1 and 2) 5
6.3 Trench 2 (Plates 3 and 4) 5
6.4 Trench 3 (Plates 5 and 6) 6
6.5 Trench 4 (Plate 7) 6
7 FINDS 7
8 ENVIRONMENTAL 7
9 DISCUSSION 7
10 ARCHIVE 8
10.1 Preparation and Deposition 8
10.2 Copyright 9
10.3 Security Copy 9
11 REFERENCES 9
APPENDIX 1 – Trench Descriptions 10

Front cover Trench 1 viewed from east
Figure 1 Site and trench location
Figure 2 Plates 1 - 4
Figure 3 Plates 5 – 7
Back cover Trench 1 - Section

City Gateway
Swaythling, Southampton

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Patient First (Southampton) Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land proposed for development at the junction of Stoneham Way and Thomas Lewis Way, Swaythling, Southampton, Hampshire (hereafter "the Site"), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 443765, 115795.

The proposed development has been granted planning permission (Application No: 08/01489/FUL) with conditions attached that included a requirement that preliminary archaeological work should be undertaken. The requirement specifically related to a need to evaluate the nature, presence and importance of any archaeological deposits and to assess the likely impact on them by the development.

A watching brief undertaken in 1994 by the Southmapton City Archaeelogical Unit (SCAU 1994) during construction of the Housing Office, which lies in the south-east corner of the Site, revealed a burnt mound thought to be an indication of prehistoric (Bronze Age) activity. A Desk-based Assessment (DBA) detailing the archaeological and historical background to the Site was prepared by Gifford (Gifford 2007) as part of the current development proposal. This was followed by geotechnical investigations in July 2007 (Bates and Wenban-Smith 2007). Six geo-technical window samples established the presence of a thick sequence of Holocene alluvium up to 3m thick.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of four trial trenches (Trenches 1 to 4) with the aim of establishing the archaeological potential of the Site and in particular to identify further prehistoric activity and to establish whether a projected Roman road from *Clausentum* to London passed through the Site.

Trench 4 was located in an extension to the Site in an area designated for parking. At the request of of the Southampton City Council Archaeological Officer this additional trench was opened in order to establish the depth of modern made ground to the top of undisturbed natural and/or archaeological deposits.

In the main part of the Site these investigations confirmed the presence of a thick alluvial sequence, probably esturine that was thought to date from the mid-Holocene. Sandy clay and silt was present across most of the Site and filled a channel of the Monks Brook that was incised into the surface of gravel of the Itchen Terrace 1 at depths varying from 7.80 m aOD and 5.35 m aOD. The clay and silt alluvium was present in all trenches excavated in the evaluation, especially Trenches 1 and 3. This material contained virtually no gravel and few archaeological components, only a scatter of probably water borne charcoal.

Trench 2 contained a more complex sequence of deposits with alternating beds of silt clay and heavily cemented gravel approximately 1.5m from the present ground

surface. The presence of a Late Bronze Age pottery sherd, with associated burnt flint, in the upper gravel unit, approximately 1.5 m from the present ground surface, is significant. Taken in conjunction with the watching brief evidence in 1994 this would seem to indicate the presence of Bronze Age activity being undertaken within the Site.

The discovery of Late Bronze Age pottery, with burnt flint, is a significant addition to the local archaeological landscape. It lends support to the presence of burnt mounds and associated Bronze Age activity in the area. It also augments a gap in the chronology of the alluvial sequence.

City Gateway
Swaythling, Southampton

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology wishes to thank the Client, PatientFirst Southampton Ltd, for commissioning the archaeological work. Particular thanks are due to Toby Welstead of Baqus Denley King and Luke Dickson of Planning Potential for their help and advice in acting on behalf of the Client. Thanks are also due to Alan Morton, Planning Archaeologist, who monitored the work on behalf of Southampton City Council and who provided useful 'verbal local knowledge' of the Site and its position in the development of Swaythling.

The evaluation was undertaken by Phil Harding assisted by Ruth Panes. This report was written by Phil Harding. Finds were assessed by Matt Lievers and Sue Nelson and the graphics prepared by Kenneth Lymer. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Damian De Rosa

City Gateway
Swaythling, Southampton

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Patient First (Southampton) Limited to undertake an archaeological Evaluation on land proposed for development at the junction of Stoneham Way and Thomas Lewis Way, Swaythling, Southampton, Hampshire (hereafter "the Site"), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 443765, 115795 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The proposed development was granted planning permission (Application No: 08/01489/FUL) with conditions attached that included a requirement that preliminary archaeological work should be undertaken. The requirement specifically related to a need to evaluate the nature, presence and importance of any archaeological deposits and to assess the likely impact on them by the development.

1.1.3 The Site lies within a local area of archaeological importance as defined in Policy HE6 of the City of Southampton Local Plan and the new development posed a threat to archaeological remains. Alan Morton, Planning Archaeologist for the Historic Environment Team (HET) Southampton City Council acting on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA) requested a preliminary archaeological trial trench evaluation to determine whether further archaeological mitigation works would be required prior to and/or during the development.

1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WA 2009) detailing the method of how Wessex Archaeology would undertake the work was submitted and approved by the Client and HET prior to the commencement of the evaluation.

2 THE SITE

2.1 Site location, description and topography

2.1.1 The Site comprised a triangular parcel of land approximately 2 miles north east from the centre of Southampton, bounded to the west by Stoneham Way, to the east by Thomas Lewis Way, and to the south by Parkville Road.

2.1.2 The western and northern parts of the Site comprised a municipal car park with a Youth Centre and Housing Office to the east.

2.1.3 The Site is flat lying at a height of approximately 10m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

2.1.4 Bedrock geology consists of London Clay overlain by sediments of Itchen Terrace 1 (British Geological Survey 1:50,000 sheet 315, Southampton, 1987). The Terrace 1 deposits contain an incised alluvial channel in the northeastern half of the site, associated with the lower reaches of the Monks Brook before its confluence with the River Itchen.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A Desk-based Assessment (DBA) detailing the archaeological and historical background to the Site was prepared by Gifford (Gifford 2007) as part of the current development proposal. A summary of the DBA is presented below along with a summary of the results of geotechnical investigations (Bates and Wenban-Smith 2007) undertaken at the site (see below **3.3**).

3.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Palaeolithic

3.2.1 Quaternary river terrace deposits exist at the Site and the immediate vicinity. These deposits are known to contain Palaeolithic implements, including three hand axes within 500m of the site and east of the present railway line. Flint flakes and the molar of a mammoth were discovered in a gravel pit near the Fleming Arms. The exact location of the pit is unknown. Four Lower to Middle Palaeolithic handaxes were found only 110m to the east of the current site.

Mesolithic

3.2.2 No finds of Mesolithic date were identified within the study area. However find spots dating to this period are known of in the wider area.

Neolithic to Bronze Age

3.2.3 Approximately 170m southeast of the Site evidence for Neolithic/Bronze Age occupation was discovered at Montefiore Halls during works in 1992 and 2003 (Crockett 1995 and WA 2003). Pottery and flints were recovered from pits and a ditch, and environmental evidence suggests the land was cleared for agriculture during this period.

3.2.4 A burnt mound measuring 6m x 4m and 30mm thick was discovered beneath the southwest corner of the housing office during its development. The mound, which suggested possible occupation along Monks Brook and its tributaries, comprised a spread of burnt flint. It was interpreted as a hearth and, although undated, could date from this period. The mound was sealed by up to 0.6m of naturally deposited earth (SCAU 1994).

Iron Age

3.2.5 There is tentative evidence for Iron Age occupation to the south of the Site around Woodmill Lane and Montefiore Halls. Within the wider area finds of this period are sparse.

Roman

3.2.6 No finds of Roman date are known from the Site. However there are numerous findspots of Roman coins, pottery and building material at

Channels Farm Road to the north and gravel pits associated with the railway, and possible road ditches and dumps of building material at South Stoneham House. The development site is also located at the junction of Burgess Road, which may have Roman origins, and is the speculative route of the road from Roman *Clausentum* to London.

Early medieval

3.2.7 The Site lay 170m northwest of a small rural late-Saxon settlement focussed on Wessex Lane at the site of the Montefiore Halls. Saxon pottery has been found at Channels Farm to the north of the development area also, but no finds are associated with the development area itself.

Medieval

3.2.8 Buried archaeological remains associated with a medieval settlement survive at the Montefiore Halls of Residence. There is also evidence of a medieval building at Channels Farm. No deposits of this date are known within the development area, though the gardens of houses which may have had medieval origins backed onto the northern edge of the Site until the mid-20th century. The Site also lies at the junction of two principal medieval thoroughfares; Burgess Road and Portswood Road

Post-medieval/Modern

3.2.9 The development area was included within landscaped parkland during the 18th century associated with South Stoneham House, and it remained undeveloped until the latter half of the 20th century with the building of the car park, housing office and youth centre, which currently occupy the Site.

3.3 Geotechnical Investigations.

3.3.1 Following recommendations in the DBA a geotechnical investigation was undertaken at the Site in July 2007 (Bates and Wenban-Smith 2007). Archaeological monitoring of six geo-technical window samples established the presence of a thick sequence of Holocene alluvium. Organic remains were recovered approximately 3m below current ground surface from the base of the alluvium at one location. Pollen was well preserved and indicated an interglacial woodland environment. Carbon-14 dating gave a date of c. 5470 Cal BC for this horizon, dating to the mid-Holocene and corresponding with the Late Mesolithic. The report concluded that the alluvium, especially its basal part, contained a moderate/high archaeological and palaeo-environmental potential, providing a record of changing climate and environment in the mid-Holocene, and the possibility of minimally disturbed and well-preserved cultural remains.

4 AIMS

4.1 Archaeological Evaluation

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation aimed to establish as far as possible the presence or absence, location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains within the Site, and to establish any threat posed to them by the proposed development, thereby informing any need for their preservation by record.

4.1.2 The evaluation specifically aimed:

- to identify further, probable, prehistoric activity similar to that revealed during the construction of the housing office.
- to establish whether a projected Roman road from *Clausentum* to London passed through the Site.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2001), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

5.1.2 The methodology as set out in the WSI (WA 2009) was devised to meet the aims and objectives of the evaluation.

5.1.3 A Site code (**SOU 1499**) was provided by the HET to comply with established project codes in use within Southampton.

5.1.4 The work was undertaken during 23rd and 24th February 2009.

5.1.5 The evaluation comprised the excavation of three trenches in predetermined locations and an additional trench, Trench 4, at the request of the HET officer (**Figure 1**); Trench 1 measuring 10m x 2m and Trenches 2, 3 and 4 each 5m x 2m.

5.1.6 Prior to machine excavation, the trench locations were scanned using a cable tracing device.

5.1.7 Areas of tarmac covering the evaluation areas were removed using a wheeled JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a breaker. Subsequent excavation was undertaken using a toothless grading bucket. Archaeological supervision was maintained throughout. All trenches were excavated through the upper parts of the Holocene sequence to a depth of 1.20 m below the modern ground surface after which a representative section of the trench was recorded.

5.1.8 Archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A comprehensive photographic record was maintained to show all aspects of the work in digital format with significant deposits recorded using black and white images.

5.1.9 All trenches were positioned using GPS plotting and related to the Ordnance Survey national grid and Datum.

5.1.10 Following the completion of the work and with approval from the HET officer, the trenches were backfilled with the excavated spoil, the surface firmly compacted, levelled and reinstated to restore use for parking. Following a request from the Local Authority car parks manager the trenches have post completion now been fully reinstated with tarmac.

5.1.11 Following an on-site meeting to monitor the results of the work the HET officer requested that an additional trench (Trench 4) should be excavated on land, designated for car park use, to the south of the main development area. This additional work required the removal of disturbed ground/topsoil to establish the level, but not to penetrate, the top of the undisturbed natural deposits.

6 RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The following section presents a synthesis of the results; more detailed descriptions of individual contexts are listed in **Appendix 1**.

6.2 Trench 1 (Plates 1 and 2)

6.2.1 Trench 1 measured 10 m E-W and was excavated to a depth of 1.2 m at the eastern edge of the development area. The trench was shortened at both the east and west ends to avoid active drains which had been laid through the alluvium.

6.2.2 The section indicated that the tarmac surface overlay a foundation deposit to a combined depth of 0.30 m.

6.2.3 A thin residual topsoil/subsoil horizon (**102**) of dark grey-green silty clay was present across the entire trench, but of only 0.08 m depth, suggesting that much of the topsoil had been removed before the car park was laid.

6.2.4 The residual topsoil immediately overlay a deposit of mid orange brown silty clay (**103**) to the east which became mid grey green silty clay (**104**) to the west. This material, which probably represents alluvium, was generally stone free in the lower parts but contained rare sub angular flints, up to 30mm across, in the upper 0.30 m of the deposit.

6.2.5 It seems likely that these flint inclusions results from colluvium derived from terrace gravels upslope to the west.

6.2.6 No artefacts were recovered.

6.3 Trench 2 (Plates 3 and 4)

6.3.1 This trench, measuring 5 m N-S at the surface and 1.2 m deep was located towards the north west extremity of the Site. The sequence of deposits was capped by up to 0.56 m of material to form the foundations of the car park.

6.3.2 An underlying dark grey-black fine sandy topsoil (**203**), mixed with Tertiary gravel pebbles, remained to a depth of 0.13 m, suggesting that it too had been partially truncated prior to the construction of the car park. This deposit overlay dark brown sandy silt (**204**) which was also gravel rich. This deposit was heavily rooted and poorly sorted suggesting that it may also represent backfill/land fill from former quarrying or ground work.

6.3.3 The undulating contact surface between this material and the underlying undisturbed sequence of deposits was clear; the latter appear to be largely fluvial in origin. The upper deposit (**205**) comprised mid brown and yellow, stone free sandy silt, approximately 0.50 m thick. It was heavily mottled with iron staining, especially around root channels towards the base.

6.3.4 The sandy silt overlay a bed of heavily cemented, iron rich, poorly sorted flint gravel (**206**), 0.12 m thick. This deposit and that underlying it were sampled in a *sondage*, approximately 0.60 m square that increased the depth of the witness section to approximately 1.70 m.

6.3.5 The upper and lower surfaces of the gravel were both clearly defined. It sloped gently from S-N and from W-E, possibly reflecting the natural fall of land into the River Itchen valley. There was nothing to indicate the extent of this gravel or, within the limited area sampled, whether it represents a natural high energy flood event or is an archaeological deposit.

6.3.6 Fragments of burnt flint and a sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the gravel. The size of this sherd, the relative lack of edge abrasion and the associated fragments of burnt flint suggest that, even if the artefacts have undergone some reworking by water, which seems likely, they have not moved far from their point of origin. It suggests that this provides a relatively reliable date for the deposition of the gravel.

6.3.7 The gravel bed overlay yellow sandy silt (**207**), similar in character to layer **205**. The lower parts of this material contained grey clay. Charcoal flecks were noted throughout, suggesting a probable human presence in the area.

6.3.8 This layer sealed a second bed of poorly sorted, heavily cemented, iron rich gravel (**208**), similar to **206**. No attempt was made to sample this material.

6.4 Trench 3 (Plates 5 and 6)

6.4.1 This trench also measured 5 m long at the surface and was dug to a depth of 1.2 m. The surface of and foundation layers of the car park overlay a series of deposits (**303-6**), comprising orange sandy clay and silt with sub angular to rounded gravel pebbles.

6.4.2 This material contained rare charcoal flecks and small fragments of ceramic building material. It is suggested that this represents colluvium that has moved down-slope from the higher terrace deposits immediately to the south and west and the same as the veneer of pebbly silty clay noted in the upper part of the section in trench 1.

6.4.3 The basal part of the trench was represented by light orange grey silty clay (**307**, **308**) with noticeably reduced quantities of gravel, suggesting that this body of material represents alluvium. Isolated flecks of charcoal, probably water borne, were also noted.

6.5 Trench 4 (Plate 7)

6.5.1 This trench measured 5.5m E-W x 2m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m. The additional trench was excavated at the request of the HET Officer to determine the depth of modern overburden to

the top of undisturbed natural and or archaeological deposits. Excavation revelaed a maximun depth of modern overburden (**400**) to a depth of 0.45m, revealing undisturbed deposits (**402**) at a height of 9.90m aOD. A north to south aligned modern brick foundation (**401**) was revealed, which belonged to a recently demolished garage building.

7 FINDS

7.1.1 The one piece of pottery recovered from Trench 2 is a featureless fairly abraded body sherd, which has been tentavively dated to the Late Bronze Age on the basis of the fabric alone. The fabric is tempered with frequent inclusions of crushed calcined flint, which is well sorted. They are contained in a clay matrix that is quite hard and well-fired. The fabric is oxidised on the external surfaces but the core is reduced.

7.1.2 The size of this sherd, the relative lack of edge abrasion and the associated fragments of burnt flint found with it suggest that, even if the artefacts have undergone some reworking by water, which seems likely, they have not moved far from their point of origin. It suggests that this provides a relatively reliable date for the deposition of the gravel

8 ENVIRONMENTAL

8.1.1 No deposits siuitable for environmental sampling were identified during the evaluaton.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1.1 The evaluation trenches have added valuable information about the upper parts of the alluvial sequence at the Site, the potential for archaeological deposits, their date and associated activities in the area.

9.1.2 The broad understanding of deposits in the River Itchen valley has been compiled from the British Geological Survey mapping. A more detailed reconstruction and interpretation of the immediate geological sequence on the site has been made from the results of geotechnical investigations undertaken in 2007 (Wenban-Smith and Bates 2007)

9.1.3 These investigations confirmed the presence of a thick alluvial sequence, probably esturine that was thought to date from the mid-Holocene. Sandy clay and silt was present across most of the Site and filled a channel of the Monks Brook that was incised into the surface of gravel of the Itchen Terrace 1 at depths varying from 7.80 m aOD and 5.35 m aOD. Pollen samples, taken during the geotechnical investigations, from a basal deposit overlying the terrace gravel, indicated a woodland environment that was dated by radio carbon to c 5470 Cal BC.

9.1.4 These investigations stressed that the accumulation of alluvium covered a prolonged period of time throughout the Holocene and that the upper parts of the sequence may have contained traces of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity up to the Roman period.

9.1.5 The clay and silt alluvium was present in all trenches excavated in the evaluation, especially Trenches 1 and 3. This material contained virtually no gravel and few archaeological components, only a scatter of probably water borne charcoal. None of this material was associated with dated artefacts. The upper parts of the sequence in these trenches were capped by alluvium containing mixed poorly sorted gravel. This was especially thick in trench 3, adjacent to rising ground to the south and west. It has been interpreted as colluvium that thins eastwards across the Site.

9.1.6 Trench 2 contained a more complex sequence of deposits with alternating beds of silt clay and heavily cemented gravel approximately 1.5m from the present ground surface. No trace of these gravel deposits appear to have been encountered in any of the geotechnical window samples, specifically WS104 which was located less than 20 m away to the south. Two boreholes (BH102 and 105) sunk in the immediate area of trench 2, but for which no records have been available, may also have penetrated these deposits.

9.1.7 The presence of Late Bronze Age pottery, with associated burnt flint, in the upper gravel unit, approximately 1.5 m from the present ground surface, is significant. An archaeological watching brief (Southampton Archaeology 1994), undertaken during the construction of foundations for the housing office at the southern edge of the site, located a layer of burnt flint, 6m long, 4m wide and 0,03 m thick, approximately 1m below the surface of the ground, which occurred at approximately 10m aOD. No dating evidence was obtained, however it was thought most likely that this deposit formed part of a 'burnt mound'. These features are commonly associated with Bronze Age activity, and frequently located near stream courses, as here close to the Monk's Brook.

9.1.8 The discovery of Late Bronze Age pottery, with burnt flint, is a significant addition to the local archaeological landscape. It lends support to the presence of burnt mounds and associated Bronze Age activity in the area. It also augments a gap in the chronology of the alluvial sequence.

9.1.9 The discovery of deposits of this date also makes it possible to suggest a reconstruction of the Bronze Age topography across the site dipping from the area, now occupied by the housing office, into the channel of the Monk's Brook. The trend of the gravel layer located in trench 2 dipping away from the periphery of the valley side south-west to north-east towards the deeper parts of the channel appears to reflect this.

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 Preparation and Deposition

10.1.1 The complete project archive comprises an A4 ring bound folder comprising trench record sheets, photographic register, Risk Assessment and various background documentation. There is a small accompanying archive of photographs in monochrome contact prints and colour digital images. The entire archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology where they are held under the project code SOU 1499 and Wessex Archaeology reference 71110 until agreement has been reached to deposit them for permanent storage with the Southampton Museums Service.

10.2 Copyright

10.2.1 Wessex Archaeology 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 the client for the use of the report by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification. Any document produced to meet planning requirements may be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.

10.3 Security Copy

10.3.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record Centre (Swindon), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the Museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

11 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1 – Trench Descriptions

Trench 1	Dimensions: 10m x 2m x 1.2m	Ground level 9.40m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
100	Asphalt.	0.00-0.15m
101	Modern gravel – pink sandy gravel.	0.15-0.30m
102	Dark greyish green silty clay.	0.30-0.38m
103	Mid orangey brown silty clay with manganese flecks, rare sub-angular – rounded flint (<30mm). towards top of deposit.	0.38m +
104	Mid greyish green silty clay with rare mangenese flecks, rare sub-angular – rounded flint (<20mm) towards top of deposit – Natural.	0.38m +

Trench 2	Dimensions: 5m x 2m x 1.2m	Ground level 8.83m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
201	Tarmac.	0-0.13m
202	Car park foundation make up	0.13-0.56m
203	Dark grey/black fine sandy topsoil with mixed rounded gravel upto 15mm (10%). Upper surface may have been truncated prior to car park. Basal surface clear suggesting heavily modified topsoil horizon.	0.56-0.69m
204	Dark brown sandy silt with mixed gravel pebbles, up to 30mm (30%) most tertiary. Heavily rooted. No artefacts but possibly disturbed or made up ground.	0.69-0.95m
205	Clear undulating surface contact with 204 above. Stone free mid-brown/yellow sandy silt. Some root activity. Much yellow mottle, beco ming predominant towards base. Iron panning around root/ worm cast and toward base.	0.95-1.43m
206	Heavily cemented, heavily iron panned, poorly sortedflinty gravel. Gently undulating surface. Clear contact with 205 above and 207 below. Contains burnt flint and sherd of prehistoric pottery. Possible reworked material from local burnt mounds. Bed appears to trend down from S – N.	1.43-1.55m
207	Much as 205. yellow sandy silt mottled with iron rich mottles. Lower parts comprise grey clay.	1.55-1.70m
208	Cemented iron rich poorly sorted fluvial gravel. Matrix supported in sandy silt matrix. Not excavated.	1.70m +

Trench 3	Dimensions: 5m x 2m x 1.2m.	Ground level 9.41m
Context	Description	Depth
300	Asphalt.	0 – 0.15m
301	Modern gravel – Pink sandy gravel.	0.15 -0.30m
302	Modern deposit – Dark brownish grey sandy clay with frequent angular-rounded flint (<80mm) rare CBM.	0.30 – 0.34m
303	Orange sandy clay gravel frequent sub-angular to rounded flint (<30mm).	0.34 – 0.38m
304	Dark grey clayey silt with frequent sub-angular flint (<120mm). Sparse mangenese flecks.	0.38 – 0.49m
305	Light yellowish grey silty sand with rare sub-angular flint (<30mm) and rare CBM, rare charcoal.	0.49 – 0.57m
306	Light orangey brown sandy clay with rare sub-angular-rounded flint (<50mm), rare CBM. Colluvium.	0.57 – 1.00m
307	Light orangey grey silt clay – very clayey with rare mangenese flecks.	1.00 – 1.10m
308	Light greyish orange silty clay with rare sub-angular flint (<30mm) and rare charcoal flecks and rare mangenese flecks.	1.10+

Trench 4	Dimensions: 5m x 2m x 0.45m.	Ground level 10.35m
Context	Description	Depth
400	Modern made ground.	0 – 0.45m
401	N-S modern brick foundation	0.10m+
402	Natural	0.45m+m

The Site

Evaluation trench

Late Bronze Age sherd and burnt flint

Wessex Archaeology

Date:	06/03/09	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:25000 & 1:600	Illustrator:	KL
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Site and trench location

Figure 1

Plate 1: Trench 1 view from east

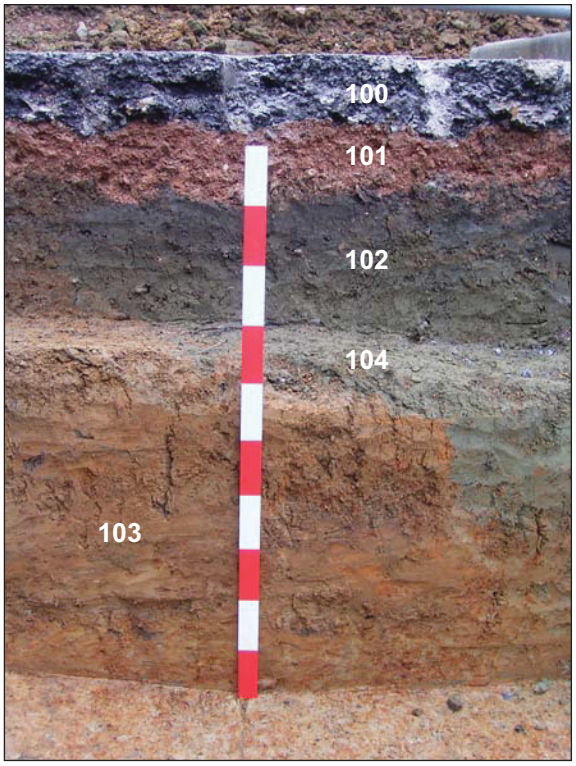

Plate 2: Trench 1 north facing section

Plate 3: Trench 2 view from south-west

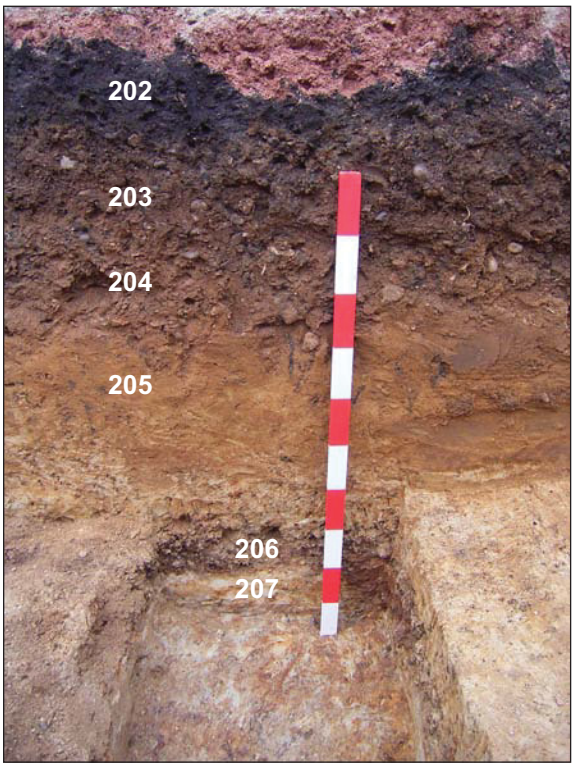

Plate 4: Trench 2 south-east facing section

Date:	05/03/09	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	n/a	Layout:	KL
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Plate 5: Trench 3 view from north-east

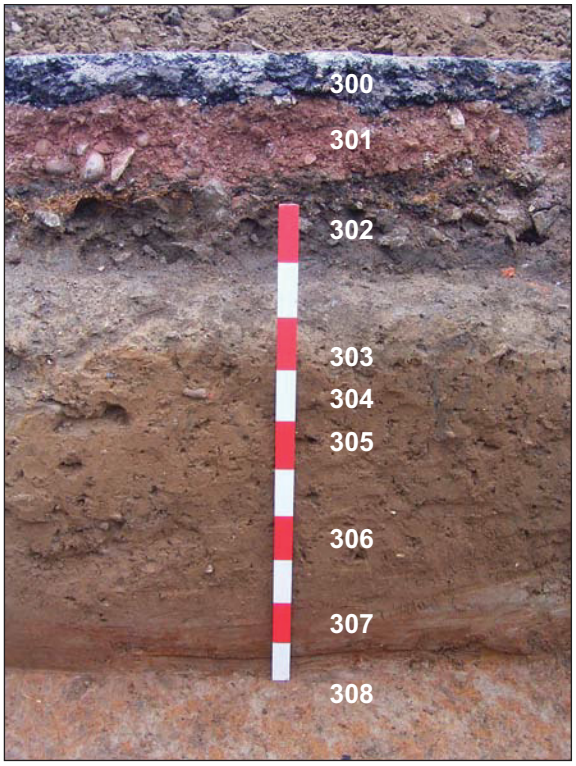

Plate 6: Trench 3 north-west facing section

Plate 7: Trench 4 view from east

Date:	05/03/09	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	n/a	Layout:	KL
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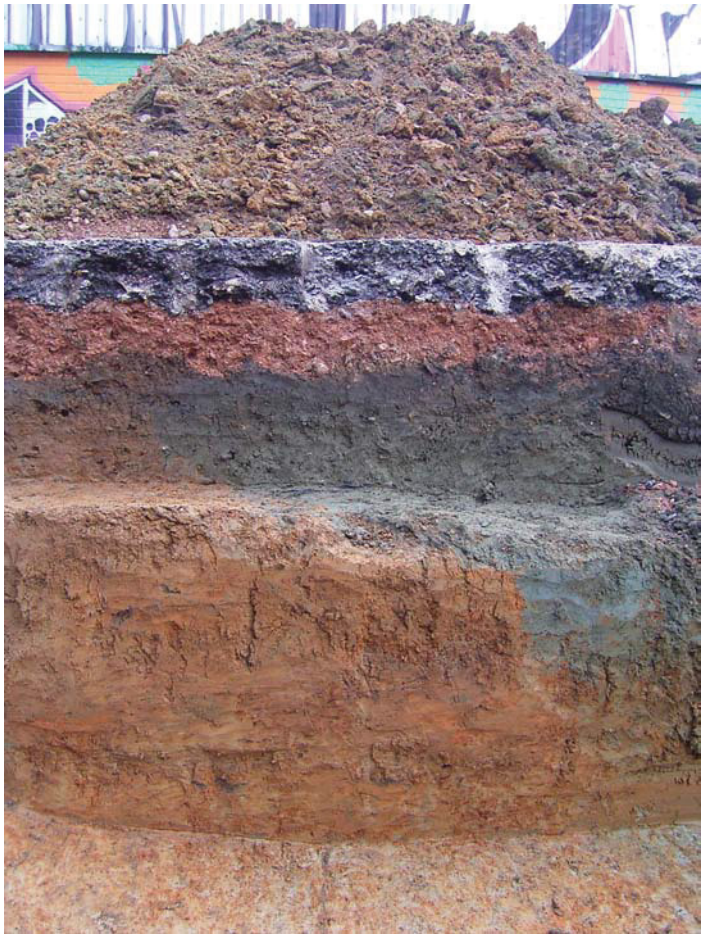

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