



making sense of heritage

Land at Adanac Triangle, Greene King Southampton, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Ref: 14/01861/FULLS
Ref: 108820.03
May 2015



Land at Adanac Triangle, Greene King Southampton, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared for:

Turley Associates
6th Floor North
2 Charlotte Place
Southampton
Hampshire
SO14 0TB

On Behalf of:

Greene King plc
Westgate Brewery
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1QT

Prepared by:

Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk



May 2015

**Report ref: 108820.03
Test Valley Borough Council Planning Ref: 14/01861/FULLS**



Quality Assurance

ProjectCode	108820	Accession Code	-	Client Ref.	-
Planning Application Ref.	Test Valley Borough Council Planning Ref: – 14/01861/FULS	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	437425 115311		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	MK	GSC		27/04/15
File:	X:\PROJECTS\108820_Reports\108820_Adanaceval_mrk_270415.doc				
v02	E	MK	ADC		29/04/15
File:	X:\PROJECTS\108820_Reports\108820_AdanacTriangle_20150429v2				
V03					
File:					
File:					
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

DISCLAIMER

THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT WAS DESIGNED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF A REPORT TO AN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT AND WAS PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THAT CLIENT. THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT DOES NOT NECESSARILY STAND ON ITS OWN AND IS NOT INTENDED TO NOR SHOULD IT BE RELIED UPON BY ANY THIRD PARTY. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY WILL NOT BE LIABLE BY REASON OF BREACH OF CONTRACT NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE (WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OCCASIONED TO ANY PERSON ACTING OR OMITTING TO ACT OR REFRAINING FROM ACTING IN RELIANCE UPON THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ARISING FROM OR CONNECTED WITH ANY ERROR OR OMISSION IN THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE REPORT. LOSS OR DAMAGE AS REFERRED TO ABOVE SHALL BE DEEMED TO INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, ANY LOSS OF PROFITS OR ANTICIPATED PROFITS DAMAGE TO REPUTATION OR GOODWILL LOSS OF BUSINESS OR ANTICIPATED BUSINESS DAMAGES COSTS EXPENSES INCURRED OR PAYABLE TO ANY THIRD PARTY (IN ALL CASES WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OR ANY OTHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS OR DAMAGE.



Land at Adanac Triangle, Greene King Southampton, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Contents

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project background	1
1.2 Site location, topography and geology.....	1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	2
3 METHODOLOGY.....	3
3.1 Aims and objectives	3
3.2 Fieldwork methodology	3
3.3 Recording.....	4
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....	4
4.1 Introduction	4
4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences	4
4.3 Summary of evaluation results	4
5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE	5
5.1 Introduction	5
5.2 Pottery.....	6
5.3 Other Finds	6
6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	6
7 DISCUSSION.....	6
7.1 Overview	6
7.2 Archaeological Potential.....	6
8 STORAGE AND CURATION	7
8.1 Museum	7
8.2 Archive	7
8.3 Discard policy	7
8.4 Security copy.....	7



9	REFERENCES.....	7
	APPENDIX 1: TRENCH TABLES	9
	APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM.....	12
Tables		
Table 1:	All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)	5
Figures		
Figure 1:	Site and trench location plan	
Plates		
Front cover	Working shot, view of the Site from the north-east.	
Plate 1:	Trench 4 viewed from the south.	
Plate 2:	Trench 6 viewed from the north-west.	
Plate 3:	South-east facing representative section of Trench 2.	
Plate 4:	West facing representative section of Trench 4.	
Plate 5:	South-west facing representative section of modern feature 104.	
Plate 6:	South-east facing section of ditch 304.	
Plate 7:	East-south-east facing section of ditch 306.	
Plate 8:	South-east facing section of ditch 504.	
Plate 9:	South facing section of ditch 508.	
Plate 10:	South-west facing section of posthole 506.	



Land at Adanac Triangle, Greene King Southampton, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Turley Associates, on behalf of Greene King plc, to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land at Adanac Park, Southampton, Hampshire (NGR) 437425, 115311. The archaeological evaluation was carried out between the 22nd to the 23rd April 2015.

The Site has been proposed for retail development, namely the erection of a Farmhouse Inn amenity restaurant and associated works. A formal planning application (Test Valley Borough Council Planning Ref: 14/01861/FULLS) had been submitted and an archaeological condition (Condition 14) was placed on the approved notice.

The archaeological evaluation revealed four linear ditches and one posthole, located on the eastern side of the Site and which contained pottery from the Later Bronze Age to the medieval periods. The majority of the Site contained no archaeological features or deposits, although there was evidence of substantial truncation within the north-western corner of the Site.

Due to the land use of the Site and the depth of the soils above the natural geology, little truncation of the archaeological features was noted.



Land at Adanac Triangle, Greene King Southampton, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Turley Associates, and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Daniel Wiseman in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank David Hopkins of Hampshire County Council (DCC), who monitored this project on behalf of the local authority.

The archaeological evaluation was directed in the field by Matt Kendall and assisted by Mark Stewart and Jon Sanigar. The finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram. The report was compiled by Matt Kendall and the graphics were prepared by Nancy Dixon. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Gareth Chaffey, who also edited this report.



Land at Adanac Triangle, Greene King Southampton, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Turley Associates, on behalf of Greene King (hereafter 'the Client'), to carry out a trial trench evaluation on a 0.63ha block of land located at Adanac Park, Adanac Drive, Southampton, Hampshire SO16 0XQ (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'). The Site is centred on National Grid Reference NGR 437425 115311 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The Site has been proposed for retail development, namely the erection of a Farmhouse Inn amenity restaurant with ancillary accommodation at first floor level and associated works including a new access, landscaping, parking and drainage works. A formal planning application (Test Valley Borough Council Planning Ref: 14/01861/FULLS) has been submitted. An archaeological condition (Condition 14) was placed on the approved notice:

No development shall take place (including site clearance within the application site/area indicated red, until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a written brief and specification for a scheme of investigation and mitigation, which has been submitted by the developer and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: The site is potentially of archaeological significance in accordance with Test Valley Borough Local Plan 2006 policy ENV11.

1.1.3 The fieldwork strategy and methodology was documented in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WA 2015) and was submitted to and approved by the County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council (HCC) prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.4 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken between the 22nd and the 23rd April 2015.

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The Site is situated within the north-western fringes of the City of Southampton, within the Parish of Nursling and Rownhams (**Figure 1**). The Site comprises a roughly triangular plot of land approximately 0.63 hectares, currently under crop.

1.2.2 The Site is bounded to the north by Yewtree Lane, to the south-east by a footpath continuation of Redbridge Lane, and to the west by Adanac Drive. The recently constructed Ordnance Survey Head Office lies to the north-west of the Site, residential development to the north-east, a farm building complex to the east, and undeveloped land to the south and west.



- 1.2.3 The Site is situated on a gentle south-west facing slope at an approximate height of 15m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology is mapped as Clay, Sand and Silt of the London Clay Formation, overlain by Sand and Gravel River Terrace Deposits (British Geological Survey 1987).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 A detailed archaeological and historical background has been presented previously (WA 2014) and as such will not be repeated here.
- 2.1.2 In summary, the Site lies in an area rich in prehistoric archaeology. A number of prehistoric finds have been found within the vicinity of the Site including a group of 34 Palaeolithic hand axes found within Nursling. Such flints are commonly found within river gravel terraces and are not necessarily indicative of the location of original deposition.
- 2.1.3 A pit containing fragments of a late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age beaker was found during excavations at Franconia Drive some 300m west of the Site whilst excavations at Nursling industrial estate 650m north-west of the Site recorded a series of ditches, gullies and postholes also believed to be late Neolithic/early Bronze Age in date.
- 2.1.4 A settlement site of middle to late Bronze Age date was recorded on a gravel ridge 200m north of the Site. The investigated features included parts of six probable roundhouses defined by post-holes, with a number of internal features, such as pits and post-holes, four-post structures, fencing and a number of external pits, some of which were used for the disposal of domestic refuse. These remains were accompanied by a significant assemblage of predominantly late Bronze Age pottery. The excavation failed to reveal the full extent of this settlement or any agricultural features (such as field system ditches) associated with it. This suggests that further remains may be located in the vicinity of the Site.
- 2.1.5 A collection of bronze palstaves was found c. 600m to the west of the Site. At least sixty palstaves were recovered although only seven were retained, the remainder having been dispersed by workmen (Rees 1993).
- 2.1.6 The Bronze Age settlement site at Adanac Park (WA 2009) appears to have been abandoned and later reused as a funerary centre in the Iron Age, with seven barrows, each containing at least one burial, a number of unenclosed graves, ditches, a roundhouse and pits. The proximity to the Site allows for the possibility that contemporary features may also be found within the application area.
- 2.1.7 A major Roman settlement in the area was located in the vicinity of Nursling Industrial Estate, where 19th century excavations uncovered numerous features, including three wells and multiple pits. Excavations to the north of the settlement site recorded an Early Romano-British field system and associated settlement enclosures dating to AD 60–130. The remains were interpreted as part of a small rural community predominantly involved in pastoral farming and may represent the earliest phase of this settlement, which subsequently expanded and developed in the Late Roman period to the south-west. The settlement was located nearby a crossing over the River Test, alongside a road linking *Venta Belgarum* to the New Forest (Adam et al 1997).
- 2.1.8 Following the demise of the Romano-British settlement in the area of the present Nursling Industrial Estate, probably during the late-4th/early-5th century AD, a Saxon settlement developed at Nursling, in the vicinity of St Boniface's Church. Nursling is first mentioned



as *Nhutselle* in a document dated to AD 800. Nursling is recorded in the Domesday Survey (1086) as *Notesseling*, a manor which belonged to the Bishop of Winchester (Page 1908).

- 2.1.9 During the post-medieval period, the Site continued to be situated within a rural landscape of scattered farmsteads and hamlets. A number of 17th century farmhouses, including Yew Tree Farm and Bargain Farmhouse, are located to the west and east respectively. Further post-medieval industrial development in the vicinity of the Site is represented by the presence of a mill works on the site of Test Valley Chemical Works to the south-west of the Site, and quarries to the north.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The overall aim of this programme of archaeological evaluation was to provide further information regarding the potential location and nature of archaeological remains within the Site. If remains were present, the evaluation was to seek to establish sufficient details such that informed decisions could be made regarding the need and scope of any further mitigation that may be required before or during the development of the Site.

3.1.2 With due regard to the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the generic aims of the project were to:

- *To locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits;*
- *The evaluation, where possible, would confirm the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the proposed development area;*
- *To inform the scope and nature of any requirements for any potential further fieldwork, whether additional watching brief, excavation or post-excavation work;*
- *To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered;*
- *To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context, methodology.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015). In format and content it conforms with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006). All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the guidance and standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014).

3.2.2 All the trenches were laid out using a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below and in general accordance with the pattern given in the Method Statement (**Figure 1**). The investigation areas were scanned using a cable avoidance tool (CAT) by trained WA staff experienced in the use of such equipment prior to machining, and minor adjustments to the layout of trenches was required to take account of buried services.



- 3.2.3 Trench excavation was carried out using a nine tonne, rubber tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, measuring 1.80m wide, and was supervised by a suitably qualified archaeologist at all times. The topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine in a series of level spits to the top of the archaeology or natural geological deposits, whichever was encountered first. The machine excavated arisings were stored at the side of the trench and were scanned for artefacts at regular intervals from both the topsoil and subsoil.
- 3.2.4 Areas of investigation completed to the satisfaction of the County Archaeologist were backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate order in which they were excavated and left level on completion.

3.3 Recording

- 3.3.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using WA's *pro forma* recording system.
- 3.3.2 A complete drawn record of archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated and plans/sections annotated with OD heights.
- 3.3.3 A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images were subject to managed quality control and curation processes which embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Works comprised the machine excavation of six trenches measuring 30m in length, and their subsequent archaeological recording and backfilling. **Trench 1** was shortened by five meters due to its close proximity to an existing tree line.

4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences

- 4.2.1 All trenches were situated within a now disused vegetable garden which was associated with Bargain Farm, located approximately 200m to the east of the Site. The underlying natural geology across all of the trenches was a mid-yellow to orange brown clay silt (Brickearth) which contained pale grey mottling and sparse to rare sub-angular to rounded flint inclusions (<0.05m) (**Plates 1 and 2**). The natural geology across the Site was overlain by topsoils and subsoils which were recorded as measuring 0.24m and 0.19m in depth respectively (**Plates 3 and 4**).

- 4.2.2 Full details of the stratigraphic sequence can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.3 Summary of evaluation results

- 4.3.1 The six evaluation trenches were positioned over the proposed development area and covered approximately 5% of the area that was going to be impacted by the development (0.63ha) (**Figure 1**).



- 4.3.2 Excavation of **Trench 1** encountered a modern feature, **104**, which was located in the north-western half of the trench. Measuring 10.80m in length within the trench, the deliberate backfilling events within the feature contained modern artefacts (iron objects and ceramic building materials (CBM)) (**Plate 5**). Observation of the ground surface around the trench suggests that this feature covers the north-western corner of the Site. After a conversation with the last tenant farmer of the Site, it was discovered that during a phase of gravel extraction in the wider area, a compound was set up within the Site (Mr Hurst, *pers. comm* April 2015) and that this feature could be related to an aspect of the quarrying process.
- 4.3.3 Investigation of **Trench 3** identified two linear ditches, **304** and **306**, which were exposed within the majority of the trench. Ditch **304** (**Plate 6**), which measured 11.30m in length, 1m wide and 0.18m deep, was irregular in profile and the base showed evidence of being root disturbed suggesting it could possibly be a hedgerow or similar type of feature. Pottery recovered indicates a medieval date for the feature. Ditch **306** (**Plate 7**), measuring 20.80m in length, 0.52m wide and 0.28m deep, was similarly aligned to, and was cut by, ditch **304**. The feature was very ephemeral in plan but excavation did confirm that it was archaeological in origin but no dating evidence was recovered.
- 4.3.4 Excavation of **Trench 5** identified two linear ditches and a posthole. Ditch **504** (**Plate 8**) (measuring 1.80m in length, 0.96m in width and 0.23m in depth) was located at the north-eastern end of the trench and is most likely a small boundary ditch. Pottery recovered from the feature indicates a Romano-British date. Ditch **508** (**Plate 9**) was located in the middle of the trench and is of similar dimensions to that of **504** (3m in length, 0.96m wide and 0.38m in depth), suggesting a similar function as a boundary division. Pottery recovered from the initial fill of the feature indicates a Late Bronze Age date. Posthole **506** (**Plate 10**) (0.38m in diameter, and 0.24m deep) was located towards the south-western end of the trench but was undated and the function for it remains unclear.
- 4.3.5 **Trenches 2, 4, and 6** revealed no archaeological features or deposits.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered during the evaluation, in a limited range of material types (pottery, fired clay and burnt, unworked flint). These derived from contexts in four of the trenches excavated. Quantities by context and by material type are given in **Table 1**.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Burnt Flint	Fired Clay	Pottery
102			5/16
305		1/15	3/7
402			1/4
505	4/43		2/25
509			1/5
510	2/59		
TOTAL	6/102	1/15	12/57



5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Pottery constitutes the only datable material recovered. Of these 12 sherds, seven are later prehistoric, two Romano-British, and three medieval.
- 5.2.2 Sherds in coarse, handmade fabrics sparsely tempered with flint are dated as Late Bronze Age on fabric grounds, as none of these sherds is diagnostic. Five conjoining sherds came from subsoil **102** in **Trench 1**, and two other sherds from contexts **402** and **509** respectively.
- 5.2.3 The two Romano-British sherds came from context **505**. Both are in grog-tempered fabrics; one is a jar rim. These sherds cannot be dated more closely within the Romano-British period.
- 5.2.4 Three medieval sherds were found in context **305**. These are in coarse sandy fabrics of probable 12th or 13th century date.

5.3 Other Finds

- 5.3.1 Other finds comprise a single piece of undiagnostic fired clay, of unknown date and function; and several pieces of burnt, unworked flint, also undated.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No material suitable for environmental sampling was present within the monitored areas and accordingly no samples were taken.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Overview

- 7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation revealed a low concentration of archaeological features in the areas evaluated, although they are all were located on the eastern half of the Site. Due to the depths of the soils above the natural geology, and given the past use of the land as a vegetable garden, there seemed to be little truncation of the archaeological features and potential for survival was deemed to be good.
- 7.1.2 The only exception to this seems to be in the north-western corner of the Site where it is evident that there has been some degree of truncation in the recent past and that this would have removed any surviving archaeological features or deposits.

7.2 Archaeological Potential

- 7.2.1 The location of the archaeological features identified during the evaluation suggests that there is potential for surviving archaeology within the eastern half of the Site. Given that the ditches were not seen in any of the western trenches, it is reasonable to say that the archaeology is predominantly concentrated in one area of the Site. The fact that, apart from a single posthole, all the features identified were ditches with low amounts of settlement-related artefacts suggests that this area may have held more of an agricultural function rather than settlement. The broad date range for these features also indicates that this area was occupied for a prolonged period but the land use remained the same.



8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 It is recommended that the finds and archive be deposited with Hampshire County Museum Service (HCMS) on completion of the project; however the museum is currently not accepting archaeological archives. The archive is currently held at WA's Salisbury office under the site code **108820**.

8.2 Archive

8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by HCMS, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

8.2.2 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive). A copy of the OASIS entry has been included in this report (**Appendix 2**).

8.2.3 All archive elements will be marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following.

- *1 cardboard box of artefacts, ordered by material type.*
- *1 file of paper records and A4 graphics.*

8.3 Discard policy

8.3.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant further analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995).

8.4 Security copy

8.4.1 In line with current best practice, (e.g. Brown 2011); on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9 REFERENCES

- Adam, N., Seager Smith, R.H. and Smith, R.J.C. 1997: An Early Romano-British settlement and Prehistoric Field Boundaries at Dairy Lane, Nursling, Southampton, Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society, 52, 1- 58
Department of Communities and Local Government 2012: National Planning Policy Framework



- ADS 2013, *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- Brown, D.H., 2011, *Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation*, Institute for Archaeologists
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Institute for Archaeologists
- English Heritage, 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, Swindon: English Heritage
- Geological Survey of England and Wales, 1987, Southampton, Solid and Drift Geology. Sheet 315, 1:50,000
- Rees, H. 1993: Later Bronze Age and Earlier Iron Age Settlements in the Lower Test Valley. Proceedings of Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society, vol 49.
- SMA, 1993, *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- SMA, 1995, *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Wessex Archaeology 2009: *Adanac Park, Nursling, Southampton: Post-excavation Assessment Report*, client report ref. 62326.01
- Wessex Archaeology 2014. *Adanac Park, Greene King, Southampton, Hampshire: Heritage Statement*, client report ref. 62329.01
- Wessex Archaeology 2015, *Land at Adanac Triangle, Greene King, Southampton, Hampshire, Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*, Unpublished Client report ref. 108820.01, April 2015



APPENDIX 1: TRENCH TABLES

TRENCH 1		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 25.00m x 1.80m		Max. depth: 0.94m	Ground level: 11.29 – 11.52m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 437397.92 N 115344.22 and E 437418.38 N 115329.78			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
101	Layer	Topsoil – Mid brown silty clay loam. Finely textured with heavy root action throughout. Contains sparse sub-angular to rounded flints (<0.03m) and sparse post-medieval pottery and charcoal.	0 – 0.15m
102	Layer	Subsoil – Yellowish brown silty clay, very fine in texture. Contains rare sub-angular to rounded flints (<0.04m).	0.15 – 0.35m
103	Layer	Natural – Light reddish brown silty clay (Brickearth) with pale grey mottling. Contains rare sub-rounded to angular flints (<0.05m).	0.35m+
104	Cut	Cut of a large modern feature located at the north-western end of the trench and measuring 10.80m in length by 1.80m and 0.79m deep. Deposits within the feature contained modern iron objects and ceramic building material (CBM) fragments.	0.79m deep
105	Fill	Deliberate backfill of 104 . Greyish brown silty clay containing common iron panning, rare small flints, and fragments of brick. Degraded horizon with natural 103.	0.19m thick
106	Fill	Deliberate backfill of 104 . Dark greyish brown silty clay loam containing rare small flints and common iron panning.	0.30m thick
107	Fill	Deliberate backfill of 104 . Mid yellowish brown silt loam with moderate flints and pebbles, rare brick fragments, and a large fragment of charcoal.	0.19m thick
108	Fill	Deliberate backfill of 104. Yellowish brown silt loam containing moderate flints and pebbles, and brick fragments.	0.09m thick

TRENCH 2		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m		Max. depth: 0.41m	Ground level: 11.37 – 11.67m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 437433.48 N 115333.94 and E 437415.43 N 115311.10			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
201	Layer	Topsoil – Mid brown silty clay loam, very fine in texture with heavy root action. Contains sparse sub-angular to rounded flints (<0.04m) and sparse post-medieval pottery and charcoal.	0 – 0.22m
202	Layer	Subsoil – Yellowish brown silty clay, very fine in texture. Contains rare sub-angular to rounded flints (<0.04m).	0.22 – 0.41m
203	Layer	Natural – Light reddish brown silty clay (Brickearth) with greyish brown mottling and fine in texture. Rare sub-rounded to angular flints (<0.06m).	0.41m+



TRENCH 3		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00 x 1.80m		Max. depth: 0.44m	Ground level: 11.51 – 11.75m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 437435.59 N 115321.42 and E 537459.36 N 115303.79			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
301	Layer	Topsoil – Mid brown silty clay loam, very fine in texture with heavy root action. Contains sparse sub-angular to rounded flints (<0.03m) and sparse post-medieval pottery.	0 – 0.25m
302	Layer	Subsoil – Yellowish brown silty clay, fine in texture with rare sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.05m).	0.25 – 0.44m
303	Layer	Natural – Light reddish brown silty clay (Brickearth) with pale grey mottling. Fine in texture and containing rare sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.04m).	0.44m+
304	Cut	North-west to south-east aligned ditch/hedgerow measuring 11.30m in length by 1.00m and 0.18m deep. Has shallow irregular sides and a concave base.	0.18m deep
305	Fill	Secondary fill of 304 . Greyish brown silty loam containing rare sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.05m) and common manganese and rootlets. Could also be derived from bioturbation.	0.18m thick
306	Cut	West-north-west to east-south-east ditch measuring 20.80m in length by 0.52m and 0.28m deep. Has steep straight sides and a concave base.	0.28m thick
307	Fill	Secondary fill 304 . Greyish brown silty clay loam containing very rare sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.03m) and rare manganese and iron staining.	0.28m deep

TRENCH 4		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m		Max. depth: 0.55m	Ground level: 11.60 – 11.71m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 437405.97 N 115324.55 and E 437413.15 N 115295.39			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
401	Layer	Topsoil – Greyish brown silty clay loam containing moderate sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.05m) and common modern artefacts.	0 – 0.26m
402	Layer	Subsoil – Yellowish brown silty clay loam containing rare sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.05m). Sharp boundary with the topsoil and diffuse with the natural.	0.26 – 0.48m
403	Layer	Natural – Light reddish brown (Brickearth) with pale grey mottling and rare sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.05m).	0.48m+



TRENCH 5		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m		Max. depth: 0.44m	Ground level: 11.68 – 11.78m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 437442.10 N 115303.43 and E 437423.91 N 115279.62			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
501	Layer	Topsoil – Greyish brown silty clay loam with moderate sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.05m). Fairly common modern artefacts and heavy root action throughout.	0 – 0.24m
502	Layer	Subsoil – Yellowish brown silty clay, fine in texture. Contains rare sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.04m) and has a sharp boundary with the topsoil and a diffuse one with the natural.	0.24 – 0.44m
503	Layer	Natural – Light reddish brown clay silt (Brickearth) with pale grey mottling and rare sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.05m).	0.44m+
504	Cut	North-west to south-east ditch measuring 1.80m in length by 0.96m and 0.23m deep. Has moderate concave sides and a flat base.	0.23m deep
505	Fill	Secondary fill of 504 . Mid brownish grey silty clay loam containing sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded flint (<0.04m) and sparse manganese flecks.	0.23m thick
506	Cut	Circular posthole measuring 0.38m in diameter by 0.24m and 0.13m deep. Has moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base.	0.13m deep
507	Fill	Secondary fill of 506 . Greyish brown silty clay containing rare sub-rounded to angular flints (<0.01m).	0.13m thick
508	Cut	North to south ditch measuring 3.00m in length by 0.96m and 0.38m deep. Has moderate to steep straight sides and a flatish base.	0.38m deep
509	Fill	Secondary fill of 508 . Pale greyish brown silty clay loam containing occasional manganese flecks.	0.07m thick
510	Fill	Secondary fill of 508 . Mid brownish grey silty clay loam containing sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.04m) and sparse manganese flecks.	0.31m thick

TRENCH 6		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m		Max. depth: 0.48m	Ground level: 11.74 – 11.78m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 437408.99 N 115282.16 and E 437433.38 N 115264.97			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
601	Layer	Topsoil – Greyish brown silty clay loam containing moderate sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.04m). Common modern artefacts and with heavy root action.	0 – 0.32m
602	Layer	Subsoil – Yellowish brown silty clay, fine in texture. Contains rare sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.05m). Sharp boundary with the topsoil and a diffuse one with the natural.	0.32 – 0.48m
603	Layer	Natural – Light reddish brown clay silt (Brickearth) with pale grey mottling and rare sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.05m).	0.48m+



APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: wessexar1-210093

Project details

Project name	Land at Adanac Triangle, Southampton, Hampshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Turley Associates, on behalf of Greene King plc, to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land at Adanac Park, Southampton, Hampshire (NGR) 437425, 115311. The archaeological evaluation was carried out between the 22nd to the 23rd April 2015. The Site has been proposed for retail development, namely the erection of a Farmhouse Inn amenity restaurant and associated works. A formal planning application (Test Valley Borough Council Planning Ref: 14/01861/FULLS) had been submitted and an archaeological condition (Condition 14) was placed on the approved notice. The archaeological evaluation revealed four linear ditches and one posthole, located on the eastern side of the Site and which contained pottery from the Later Bronze Age to the medieval periods. The majority of the Site contained no archaeological features or deposits, although there was evidence of substantial truncation within the north-western corner of the Site. Due to the land use of the Site and the depth of the soils above the natural geology, little truncation of the archaeological features was noted.
Project dates	Start: 22-04-2015 End: 23-04-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	108820 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	14/01861/FULS - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	DITCH Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition



Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
Site location HAMPSHIRE TEST VALLEY NURSLING AND ROWNHAMS Land at Adanac Triangle
Postcode SO16 0XQ
Study area 0.63 Hectares
Site coordinates SU 437423 115311 50.9010437676 -1.37788045538 50 54 03 N 001 22 40 W Point
Lat/Long Datum Unknown
Height OD / Depth Min: 11.29m Max: 11.78m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator Turley Associates
Project design originator Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager Gareth Chaffey
Project supervisor Matt Kendall
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Greene King plc

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Hampshire County Museums Service
Physical Archive ID 108820
Physical Contents "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics", "other"
Digital Archive recipient Hampshire County Museums Service
Digital Archive ID 108820
Digital Contents "none"







Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire County Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	108820
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Adanac Triangle, Greene King: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Kendall, M
Other bibliographic details	108820.03
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury
Description	A4 illustrated client report

Entered by	Gareth Chaffey (g.chaffey@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	29 April 2015



-  Site boundary
-  Trench
-  Archaeological feature
-  Disturbance

Digital data provided by Pembrock Design.
 Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2012.
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	28/04/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:40,000; 1:500 @ A3	Illustrator:	ND
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\108820\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_04_28\108820_Eval.dwg		

Site and trench location plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: Trench 4 viewed from the south



Plate 2: Trench 6 viewed from the north-west


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	28/04/2015	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\108820\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_04_28\108820_Plates.cdr		



Plate 3: South-east facing representative section of Trench 2



Plate 4: West facing representative section of Trench 4


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	28/04/2015	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\108820\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_04_28\108820_Plates.cdr		



Plate 5: South-west facing representative section of modern feature **104**



Plate 6: South-east facing section of ditch **304**


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	28/04/2015	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\108820\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_04_28\108820_Plates.cdr		



Plate 7: East-south-east facing section of ditch **306**



Plate 8: South-east facing section of ditch **504**



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	28/04/2015	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\108820\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_04_28\108820_Plates.cdr		



Plate 9: South facing section of ditch **508**



Plate 10: South-west facing section of posthole **506**

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	28/04/2015	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator: ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\108820\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_04_28\108820_Plates.cdr	



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a company limited by guarantee registered in England, company number 1712772. It is also a Charity registered in England and Wales, number 287786; and in Scotland, Scottish Charity number SC042630. Our registered office is at Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.