



# N Williams and Co, Victoria Street Southampton

Archaeological Evaluation



Southampton City Council Planning Ref: 15/01878/FUL  
Accession Number: SOU 1739  
Ref: 115330.03  
February 2017



**N Williams and Co, Victoria Street, Southampton**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**Prepared for**

Wildern Architecture Ltd  
Middle House  
3 Sampan Close  
Warsash  
Southampton  
SO31 9BU

**On behalf of**

Williams & Co (Southampton) Ltd  
Victoria Street  
Northam  
Southampton  
SO14 5QZ

**Prepared by**

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

[www.wessexarch.co.uk](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk)

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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Wildern Architecture Ltd on behalf of Williams & Co (Southampton) Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation ahead of the proposed redevelopment of N Williams and Co, Victoria Street, Southampton, centred on NGR 443022 112177. The fieldwork was undertaken on 4th–6th January 2017.

The evaluation comprised two trenches measuring 8.7 m by 2.1 m (trench 1) and 10.8 m by 1.6 m (trench 2) on the locations of proposed new foundations. A broadly consistent stratigraphic sequence was recorded in each trench, comprising modern tarmac overlying demolition deposits, and brick and concrete foundations relating to terrace housing dating to the late 19th century. These overlay ground raising and levelling deposits, above estuarine alluvium with some degree of soil formation at its top.

The thin soil at the top of the alluvium appears likely to have formed after the embankment and drainage of the area, when the land would still have comprised periodically wet ground. The reclamation of Northam Marsh, which extended to the north of the site, is likely to have taken place progressively through the post-medieval period, suggesting that upper alluvium/soil is probably similarly late. The observed sequences, therefore, probably only span a few hundred years from the post-medieval period into the late 18th century. This would help explain why this particular area, which was relatively low-lying, was the latest to be built on in the late 19th century. The terrace housing on Victoria Street is first portrayed on the 2nd edition OS map of 1898.

In the mid-Saxon period the marsh would have acted as a barrier to *Hamwic*'s development towards the north-east. For this reason, it would seem unlikely that there are any *Hamwic*-related deposits in or below the alluvium, which was recorded to a depth of over 1.8 m below ground level within the site. No finds other than late post-medieval and modern material was present



## **Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Wildern Architecture Ltd for commissioning the project, and to Ingrid Peckham, Southampton city Council Historic Environment Record Officer, for providing additional information regarding the geology of the area.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Damian De Rosa. The fieldwork was undertaken by Alistair Zochowski and Andy Sole. The geoarchaeological descriptions are by Nicki Mulhall. This report was written by Alistair Zochowski, with input from David Norcott and Phil Andrews, and edited by Andrew Powell. The illustrations are by Nancy Dixon.



# N Williams and Co, Victoria Street, Southampton

## Archaeological Evaluation

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Wildern Architecture Ltd on behalf of N Williams and Co (Southampton) Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation ahead of the proposed redevelopment of N Williams and Co, Victoria Street, Southampton, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 443022 112177 (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The proposed redevelopment comprises the erection of a part two-storey, part first-floor extension to the existing workshop, following part demolition and alterations to access, and additional car parking. A detailed planning application was submitted in October 2015 (Planning Application 15/01878/FUL), and approved in March 2016 with conditions set by Southampton City Council (SCC), the local planning authority.

1.1.3 The SCC Historic Environment Group Leader (the lead archaeologist within the Historic Environment Team, which forms part of the Planning, Transport and Sustainability Division) was consulted by SCC, and recommended that:

*“an evaluation excavation [be undertaken] to ascertain whether archaeological deposits survive, and the nature and extent of those deposits. Depending on the results of the evaluation, further work may be required. This further work may be a full excavation or a watching brief on groundworks.”*

1.1.4 A written scheme of investigation (WSI), setting out the fieldwork strategy, the methodology for the evaluation and the reporting of the results, was submitted to and approved by the SSC Historic Environment Group Leader (Wessex Archaeology 2016).

#### 1.2 Site location, land-use, geology and topography

1.2.1 The site encompasses an L-shaped parcel of land of approximately 0.12 ha, at the junction of Victoria Street to the north and Britannia Road to the west. To the south are a gas depot and car repair workshop and to the east is a garage (**Fig. 1**). There is an existing workshop building on the western part of the site which is due to be demolished under the redevelopment proposals, and an area of open tarmac parking in the east of the site.

1.2.2 The underlying geology throughout the Site is mapped as Wittering Formation of Sand, Silt and Clay overlain by Superficial Tidal Flat deposits of Clay and Silt (British Geographical Survey online viewer 2016). However the findings of an archaeological watching brief on geotechnical works at the Gas Holder site (ESH2302 – SOU 1677), to the west of the Site, showed brickearth above river terrace gravels, overlying the Wittering Formation, the brickearth being gleyed in the lower parts of the site, suggesting marshy ground. As recorded by the SHER for a watching brief undertaken to the north of the Site



at Peel Street (ESH2337 – SOU 1691, WA 2015) “other archaeological investigations in the vicinity have encountered Pleistocene brickearth above river terrace gravel. The brickearth has possibly been conflated with Quaternary Tidal Flat deposits by the BGS”. The Peel Street watching brief recorded one or more bands of peat within alluvial brownish grey clay, and in places the grey alluvial clay showed signs of estuarine deposition. The deposits probably reflect the former presence of Northam Marsh.

- 1.2.3 Within the site the ground slopes gradually from 3.4 m above Ordnance Datum (OD) in the south-west corner to 2.5 m OD towards the north and east.

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The site lies in the *City Centre and Itchen Ferry Local Area of Archaeological Potential* (LAAP), as defined in the Southampton Local Plan and Core Strategy. No previous archaeological assessments or investigations within the site boundary are recorded in the Southampton Historic Environment Record (HER) or the National Monuments Record (NMR).
- 2.1.2 The Roman settlement of *Clasentum* lies north of the site, on the east bank of the River Itchen, at the location of the later Bitterne Manor. Bitterne Manor is also the recorded location of an Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery.
- 2.1.3 The present site is located just within the edge of the postulated extent of the mid-Saxon town of *Hamwic* (MSH2947), in an area understood to have been previously part of Northam Marsh (MSH5699) (Morton 1992). *Hamwic* may have initially focused on an early cremation and inhumation cemetery some 200 m south-west of the site at St Mary’s Stadium (Birbeck *et al.* 2005). In 1954 further disarticulated human bones were reportedly found during groundworks at the garage in Britannia Road (MSH1640 – SOU 77), less than 100 m south of the site, perhaps indicating another cemetery which extended beyond St Mary’s towards the site.
- 2.1.4 *Hamwic* developed in the late 7th century to become an important trading and production centre, with excavations revealing streets, timber building foundations, rubbish pits and wells (as well as some prehistoric, Romano-British, late Saxon and medieval evidence). Throughout the 8th and early 9th centuries it was one of the largest towns in England, but by the mid-9th century it appears to have been largely abandoned (Birbeck *et al.* 2005; Morton 1992). The town’s eastern extent would have been determined by the River Itchen, but its northern extent has not been fully clarified although it was probably defined by Northam Marsh (Morton 1992). Remains associated with *Hamwic* are considered by Historic England to be of international importance.
- 2.1.5 A watching brief carried out in 1991 just to the north of the site at the Hydralon factory found modern disturbance over marshy deposits, but no significant archaeology (ESH453 – SOU 453). Marsh deposits were also found during an archaeological watching brief on three sites in Cable Street and Wilson Street, north of the site (MSH4071 – SOU1399). A watching brief during piling at Peel House, Peel Street (ESH2337 – SOU 1691), also to the north of the site, revealed alluvial deposits, some containing bands of peat; one band in the eastern part of the site contained a sherd, possibly intrusive, of 19th/20th century glass and CBM fragments (Wessex Archaeology 2015). A watching brief on geotechnical works at the Gas Holder site, Britannia Road (ESH2302 – SOU 1677) to the west of the site found no evidence of mid-Saxon activity.



- 2.1.6 A 1783 map of Southampton Water (Welch 1964, map 10) shows the area of the site as land not marsh, but with a marsh lake to the north. The Northam arm of the Southampton to Salisbury Canal (MSH2954, MSH2678) ran approximately 10 m to the north-west of the site (and 50 m north-west of trench 1). Construction of the canal began in 1796 but it was never completed, and was filled in the mid-19th century. The line of the canal is shown on the OS First Series map of 1810, which indicates that the site occupied undeveloped farmland, separated from the mudflats to the east by the present Belvedere Road.
- 2.1.7 A similar picture is provided by the 1846 Royal Engineers' map of Southampton, which shows the field boundaries, but also by this date the mixed residential and industrial developments that extended from the south as far north as Bevois Street. It also shows a channel and lake, presumably natural, about 130m to north of site, and that development had begun in Northam, although some way to north of the site. The 1851 tithe map, which shows development over former lake but doesn't show the canal, indicates that the Site straddled a NNW/SSE boundary between two fields, both shown as Saint Mary's Infra Glebe.
- 2.1.8 The OS Town Plan of Southampton of 1870 indicates Victoria Street had not yet been laid out, but that Rochester Street to its north had, although not yet built on. To the south, a length of railway track branched off the London & South Western Railway to saw mills on the, by then, extensively developed former mudflats. By the time of the 2nd edition OS map in 1898 there was a terrace of houses along the south side of Victoria street, in the area occupied by the site.

### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The general aims of the archaeological evaluation were:

- *To locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits;*
- *To confirm, where possible, the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits, including natural deposits, within the site;*
- *To inform the scope and nature of any requirements for any potential further fieldwork, whether additional watching brief, excavation or post-excavation work.*

3.1.2 A project specific aim of the evaluation was to establish the presence of the former Northam marshland on the site which is understood may have formed the north-eastern boundary to the mid-Saxon town of *Hamwic*.

#### 3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 Two trenches were opened in the eastern part of the site, both aligned approximately east-west and positioned on the locations of foundations of the proposed new building (**Fig.1**). Trench 1 measured 8.7 m by 2.1 m; it was shortened due to the presence of a number of services at its western end. Trench 2 measured 10.8 m by 1.6 m. A single sondage was excavated within the footprint of Trench 1 along the south east edge, and two sondages were excavated within Trench 2 along its northern edge (**Fig.1**).
- 3.2.2 Both trenches were excavated by a mechanical 360° tracked excavator under direct archaeological supervision.

- 3.2.3 The overburden was removed in 0.2 m spits and ceased at the upper surface of archaeologically significant deposits, or the natural geology. All archaeologically significant deposits were characterised, their condition established and where possible, dated by the manual excavation of an appropriate sample. The deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's standard methods and pro forma recording system, with all being assigned unique context numbers. Soil descriptions were based on the Soil Science Handbook, and Munsell colour descriptions were used.
- 3.2.4 A drawn record was made of excavated archaeologically significant deposits, comprising sketch plans, and sections drawn at 1:10 and tied to the OS British National Grid. The OD heights of all principal deposits and levels were calculated and sections were annotated with OD heights (as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15). A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. This illustrated both the detail and the general context of the principal deposits and the site as a whole.
- 3.2.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2016), and with the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation* (ClfA 2014). The work was also carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and all other relevant Health & Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice.

## 4 EVALUATION RESULTS

- 4.1.1 A summary of the recorded deposits, by trench, is given in Appendix 1.

### 4.2 Trench 1

- 4.2.1 The earliest deposit consisted of a mid blue-grey clay (115) encountered in a machine-excavated sondage on the south side of the trench, at a depth of 1.34 m below ground level (bgl) (1.35 m OD) and continuing to over 1.8 m bgl (0.89 m OD). (**Fig. 2 section 1; Plate 1**). It appears to have been a periodically waterlogged, but relatively modern soil formed in the top of the estuarine deposits. There were still hints of lamination in it, although it was quite mixed and had some coarse blocky structure; when the sondage was extended to the east it appeared to be replaced by a more gravelly deposit (**Plate 2**). It was overlain by a layer of dark brown silty clay (114), 0.22 m thick, within which there were fragments of brick. These layers are interpreted as gleyed estuarine alluvial deposits with some degree of soil formation in the top presumably developing after embankment/drainage of the area, and therefore likely to be of post-medieval to modern date;
- 4.2.2 Layer 114 was overlain at the east end of the trench by a mottled brownish green gravel (116, not present in **Fig. 2 section 2** to the west), up to 0.28 m thick, observed at 0.84 m bgl (1.85 m OD), bordering which (and thickening to the west) was a layer of mid orange brown sediment (108), possibly redeposited brickearth. These may have been laid down for raising and levelling the ground prior to the construction of the terrace housing on the site in the late 19th century. Cut into layer 108 were concrete and brick foundations (110 and 112) relating to that housing. At the western end of the trench was an area of brick floor (111), measuring 2.1 m by 2.5 m, of 0.5 m bgl (2.09 m OD) and resting on a concrete foundation (**Fig. 1**). After being recorded the concrete and brick foundations were removed from across the whole of the trench to expose the underlying deposits, and the surface of layer 108 (**Plate 3**).

4.2.3 Overlying the 19th-century foundations was a sequence of mixed layers (103–107), interpreted as levelling and demolition deposits resulting from possible World War II bomb damage and 1960s demolition (**Fig. 2 section 2; Plate 2**). These layers had a maximum thickness of 0.66 m. Above them were patches of coarse builder's sand (109), in turn overlain by a tarmac surface (101) and its associated bedding layer of sand and gravel (102).

### 4.3 Trench 2

4.3.1 The earliest deposits, observed at 1.26 m bgl (1.47 m OD) in the base of a sondage at the western end of the trench, were three layers of gravel, the lower (217) being dark brown/black, the middle (216, up to 0.1 m thick) being greyish brown/green (and similar in character to layer 116 in trench 1), and the upper (215, up to 0.25 m thick) reddish brown (**Fig. 2 section 3; Plate 4**). They were probably dumped for consolidation purposes, with their variation in colour reflecting reducing/oxidising variations from changing water table levels. They were overlain (at the western end of the trench) by a thin band of mottled orange/brown clay loam (210) at depth of 0.9 m bgl (1.83 m OD). Two sondages were excavated in the base of the trench against the northern side, one in the centre and one in the eastern end, but investigation to a greater depth was prevented by the high water table in this trench.

4.3.2 A number of brick and concrete foundations associated with the 19th-century terrace housing were present in the trench (**Fig. 1**). Towards the east, an east–west brick wall (206) was recorded for a distance of 5.8 m along the southern side of the trench, turning to the north at its western end. It had four surviving courses of red unfrosted bricks and rested on a 0.3 m thick concrete foundation (207). Further west there was a similar brick wall (208), 0.6 m wide, aligned north–south, also on a concrete foundation. At the west end of the trench there was an L-shaped brick wall and associated concrete foundation (209), overlying layer 210, and abutted to either side by gravel layers 213 and 214.

4.3.3 Overlying the Victorian walls was a sequence of levelling and demolition deposits (211–212, and 203–205) similar to those observed in trench 1, overlain in turn by a modern tarmac surface (201) and its associated bedding deposit of sand and gravel (202) (**Fig. 2 section 2; Plate 4**).

## 5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1.1 Two sherds of pottery were recovered from trench 1 – a sherd of redeposited late post-medieval/early modern pottery from layer 107, and a sherd of willow pattern pottery from above brick surface 111.

## 6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1.1 A single sample consisting of 40 litres of material was taken from layer 114 in trench 1. This was described by a Wessex Archaeology geoarchaeologist, following Hodgson (1997):

- *10YR 2/2 very dark brown silty clay loam with patches of 10YR 3/1 very dark grey that contain moderate (10%) fine quartz sand grains, and occasional flecks of brick and charcoal. Larger inclusions include common rounded to sub-rounded gravel and flint (20–60 mm) which appear mixed throughout rather than in layers (allowing for the fact that sediment is bulk sample).*

- *Coarse blocky structure, larger pieces break along the horizontal showing some remnant and partial laminations. Fine rootlets throughout and occasional larger plant remains – all humified to some or total degree – which suggests partial waterlogging /wetting and drying.*

6.1.2 These characteristics, when taken into account alongside site photographs and descriptions, strongly suggest that these layers comprised a relatively modern soil formed in and on the upper layers of estuarine alluvial deposits. The fact that remnant laminations are visible in some pieces could either be a reflection of contemporary mixing of the deposit, or that some of the intact estuarine deposits beneath were incorporated into the sample.

## **7 CONCLUSION**

7.1.1 The earliest layers revealed by the evaluation comprised gleyed deposits of estuarine alluvium with some degree of soil formation at the top. These appear likely to have formed after the embankment, drainage and reclamation of the area, when the land would still have comprised periodically wet ground. The map evidence seem to suggest the site area was not/no longer marsh in the late 18th century.

7.1.2 The drainage and reclamation of Northam Marsh is likely to have taken place progressively in the post-medieval period, suggesting that the upper alluvium/soil (114) is probably similarly late in date, and that the observed sequences probably only span a few hundred years from the post-medieval periods into late 18th century; the map evidence seems to suggest that the area of the site was no longer marsh by that date. This relatively low-lying (as indicated by a contour line shown on the 1846 map) was the latest to be built on in the 19th century, the terrace housing on the site being first portrayed on the 2nd edition OS map of 1898.

7.1.3 In the mid-Saxon period the Northam Marsh would have acted as a barrier to *Hamwic's* development towards the north-east. For this reason, it would seem unlikely that are any *Hamwic*-related deposits in or below the alluvium, which was recorded to a depth of over 1.8 m below ground level within the site.

7.1.4 Sea level rise in Southampton Water, which is thought to have risen “at the linear rate of 1.1 mm per year over the last 6,000 years” (Long *et al.* 2000), see [http://www.estuary-guide.net/pdfs/southampton\\_water\\_case\\_study.pdf](http://www.estuary-guide.net/pdfs/southampton_water_case_study.pdf)) may have led to an increase in Northam Marsh, as has been suggested for 'The Marsh' east of the medieval town.

## **8 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **8.1 Museum**

8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the evaluation (under accession code SOU 1739) be deposited with Southampton City Council, who have agreed in principle to accept it on the completion of the project.

### **8.2 Preparation of archive**

8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Southampton City Council Archaeological Collections (SCC 2007), and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; ADS 2013; ClfA 2014b). A full-colour paper copy of the entire report will also be included with the archive.



8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 file/document case of paper records.

### 8.3 OASIS

8.3.1 An OASIS online record <http://ads.adhs.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> has been initiated for the archaeological evaluation works.

### 8.4 Security copy

8.4.1 In line with current best practise (eg, 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.

### 8.5 Copyright

8.5.1 Wessex Archaeology shall retain full copyright of the commissioned report, under the *Copyright, Design and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters relating to the project as described in the Project Specification or Design (Wessex Archaeology 2016).

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- Wessex Archaeology 2016 *N Williams and Co, Victoria Street, Southampton: written scheme of investigation for an archaeological evaluation*. Unpublished client report, ref. 115330.01

## Cartographic references

- 1783 map of Southampton Water, surveyed by Lieut. Murdoch Mackenzie (Welch 1964, Map 10)
- 1810 Ordnance Survey First Series, Sheet 11, 1:63,360



- 1846 Campbell/Royal Engineers Map of Southampton, Sheet 22, 1/1056  
<https://www.southampton.gov.uk/policies/1846%20Map%20Sheet%202022.pdf> (accessed  
January 2017)
- 1851 Tithe map
- 1870 Ordnance Survey Town Plan, Southampton, Hampshire & Isle of Wight, 1:500
- 1898 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition, Hampshire & Isle of Wight LXV.SE, 1:10,560



## APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY TABLES

Trench 1	8.7 m x 2.1 m, max. depth 1.9 m	NGR: (E end) 443044 112175, (W end) 443036 112177	2.69 m OD
Context	Description		Depth bgl (m)
101	Tarmac		0–0.07m
102	Mid orange/brown gravel, bedding layer for tarmac		0.07–0.18
103	Dark grey mixed fill, demolition backfill		0.18–0.31
104	Mid grey brown mixed fill, demolition backfill		0.31–0.41
105	Mid grey mixed fill, demolition backfill		0.41–0.63
106	Broken concrete brick, probably derived from Victorian housing and reused as a levelling layer		0.63–0.79
107	Mixed deposit: dirty greenish grey and light yellowish green, occasional brick fragments.		0.79–0.84
108	Mid orange brown silty loam		0.84–1.12
109	Patchy deposit of dark orange and light grey builder's sand		
110	<i>In situ</i> concrete footing, relates to Victorian houses		
111	Broken brick surface		
112	Possible wall foundation, set in concrete layer 110		
113	Possible continuation of brick surface 112, merges into 110		
114	Dark brown silty clay deposit		1.12–1.34
115	Mid blue grey clay		1.34–1.80+
116	Mottled brown green gravels		0.84–1.12

Trench 2	10.8 m x 1.6 m, max. depth 1.5 m	NGR: (E end) 443052 112167 (W end) 443042 112170	2.73 m OD
Context	Description		Depth bgl (m)
201	Tarmac		0.00–0.08
202	Mid orange brown gravel, bedding deposit for tarmac		0.08–0.20
203	Dark brown black silty clay, numerous broken bricks and other demolition rubble as inclusions		0.20–0.24
204	Mottled grey brown silty clay, again numerous demolition rubble		0.24–0.48
205	Soft dark brown silty clay		0.48–0.93
206	'L' shaped brick wall		
207	Concrete foundation for wall 206		
208	Brick wall, runs entire width of the trench		
209	L-shaped brick and concrete foundation, cut into natural brickearth		
210	Mottled orange brown silty loam, viewed at western end of the trench		0.90–1.00
211	Mixed ash, clinker slate deposit 19th 20th century in date, viewed in western end of		0.93–1.50+
212	Thin band of brown gravel		0.90–1.30+
213	Brownish red gravel		0.58–0.90
214	Red gravel located to the east of 209		0.58–0.90
215	Brown gravel under silty loam		1.00–1.15
216	Grey green gravel		1.15–1.25
217	Dark brown gravel		1.25+

(+ indicate deposits not fully excavated; depths are below ground level - bgl)





## APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: wessexar1-274690

### Project details

Project name	N Williams and Co, Victoria Street, Southampton
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Wildern Architecture Ltd on behalf of Williams and Co (Southampton) Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation ahead of the proposed redevelopment of N Williams and Co, Victoria Street, Southampton. The evaluation comprised two trenches measuring 8.7 m by 2.1 m (trench 1) and 10.8 m by 1.6 (trench 2) on the locations of proposed new foundations. A broadly consistent stratigraphic sequence was recorded in each trench, comprising modern tarmac overlying demolition deposits, and brick and concrete foundations relating to terrace housing dating to the late 19th century. These overlay ground raising and levelling deposits, above estuarine alluvium with some degree of soil formation at its top. The thin soil at the top of the alluvium appears likely to have formed after the embankment and drainage of the area, when the land would still have comprised periodically wet ground. The reclamation of Northam Marsh, which extended to the north of the site, is likely to have taken place progressively through the post-medieval period, suggesting that upper alluvium/soil is probably similarly late. The observed sequences, therefore, probably only span a few hundred years from the post-medieval period into the late 18th century. This would help explain why this particular area, which was relatively low-lying, was the latest to be built on in the late 19th century. The terrace housing on Victoria Street is first portrayed on the 2nd edition OS map of 1898. In the mid-Saxon period the marsh would have acted as a barrier to Hamwic's development towards the north-east. For this reason, it would seem unlikely that there are any Hamwic-related deposits in or below the alluvium, which was recorded to a depth of over 1.8 m below ground level within the site. No finds other than late post-medieval and modern material was present</p>
Project dates	Start: 06-01-2017 End: 08-01-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SOU 1739 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	115330 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
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 SOUTHAMPTON SOUTHAMPTON N Williams and Co, Victoria Street, Southampton
Postcode	SO14 5QZ
Study area	0.12 Hectares
Site coordinates	443022 112177 443022 00 00 N 112177 00 00 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Southampton City Council
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Damian De Rosa
Project supervisor	Al Zochowski
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner Occupier
Name of sponsor/funding body	N Williams and Co

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Southampton Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Southampton Museum
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Southampton Museum
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Report"

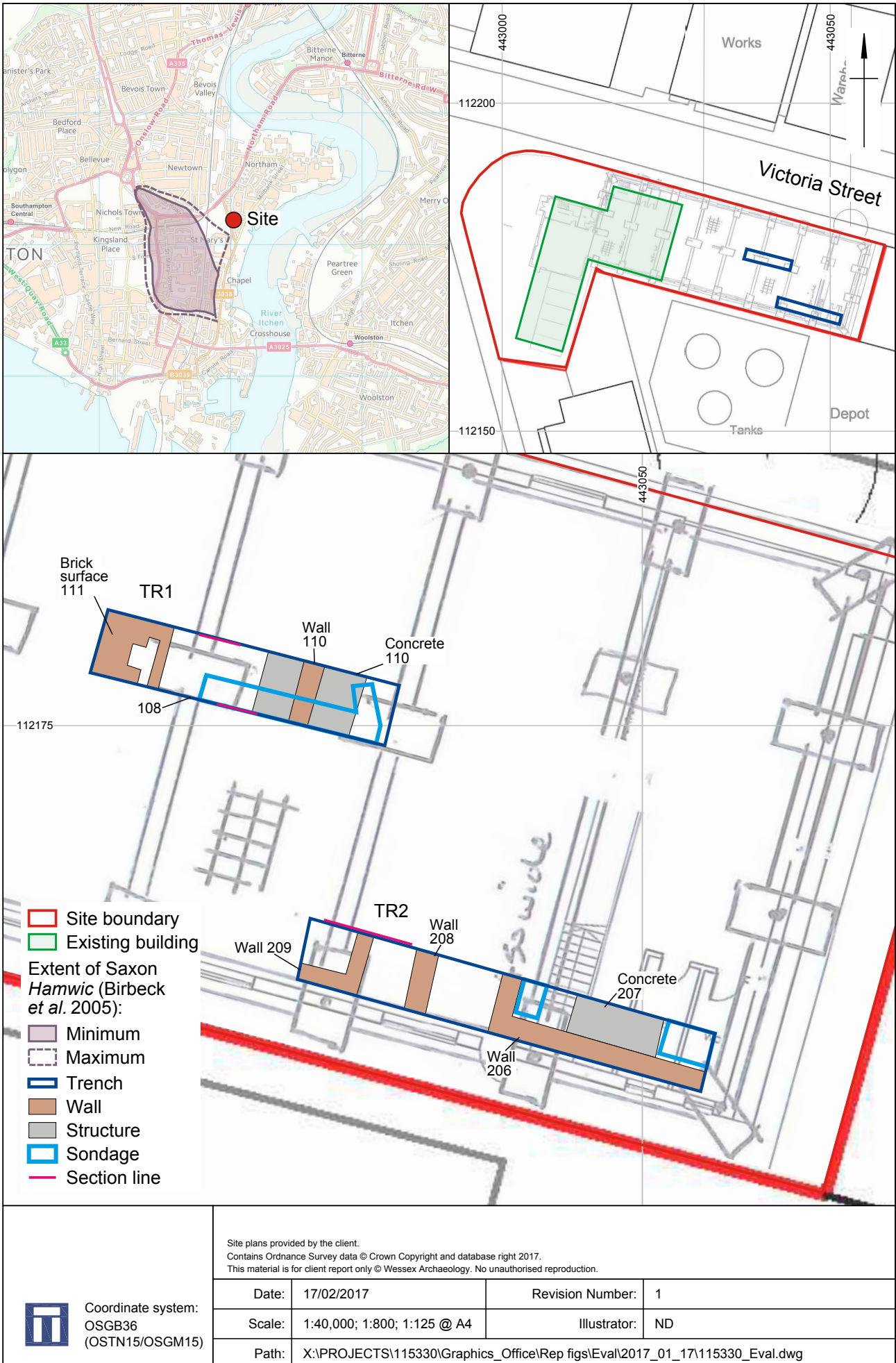
### Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	N Williams and Co, Victoria Street, Southampton Archaeological Evaluation



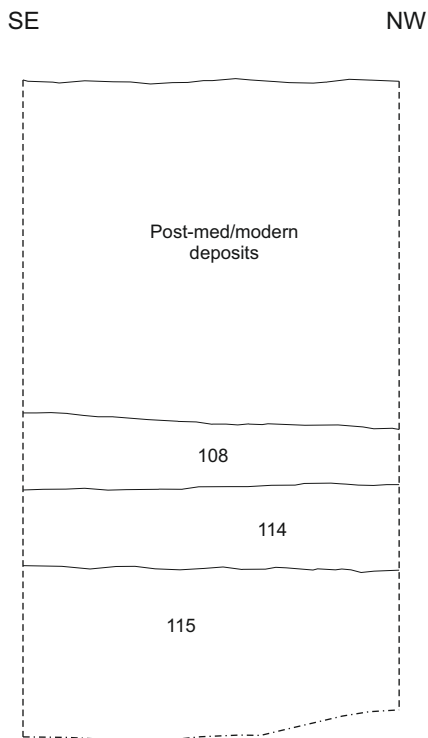
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Zochowski, A.
Other bibliographic details	SOU1739
Other bibliographic details	115330.03
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	A4 text format. With illustrated cover, figures and plates



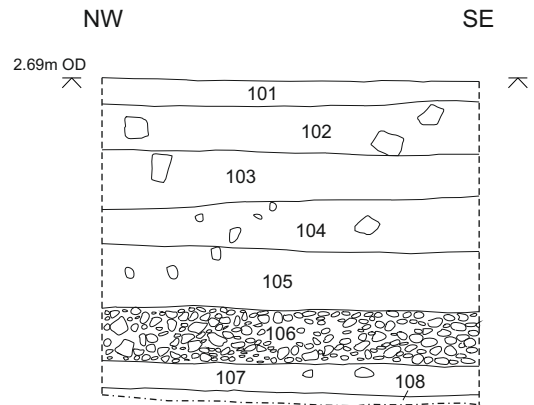
Site location and plan of trenches

Figure 1

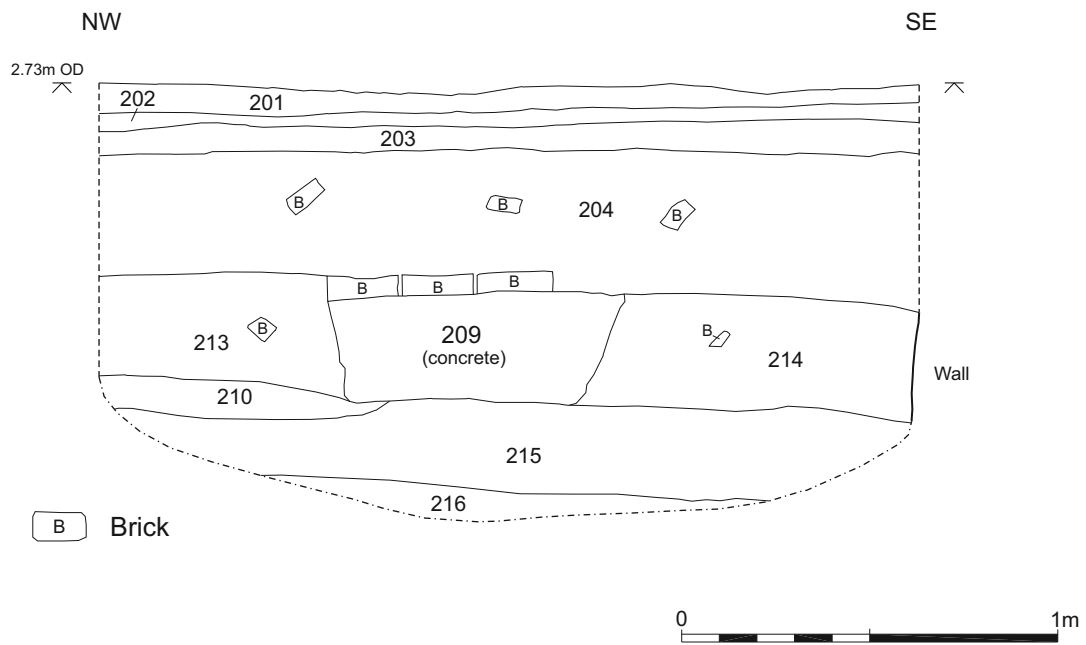
**Section 1:**  
North facing representative  
section of trench 1



**Section 2:**  
South facing representative  
section of trench 1



**Section 3:**  
South facing section  
in trench 2



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Plate 1: Deposit sequence in trench 1, viewed from the north



Plate 2: Deposit sequence in trench 1 sondage (extended westward) viewed from the north


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Plate 3: Trench 1 with pre-building deposits exposed, viewed from the west



Plate 4: Deposit sequence in trench 2, viewed from the south

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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

