



# Garages to rear of Elizabeth Court Aberdeen Road, Southampton

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report



Planning Ref: 14/00755/FUL (14/00048/OUT)  
Site code: SOU 1752  
Ref: 116410.03  
May 2017



**Garages to rear of Elizabeth Court  
Aberdeen Road  
Southampton  
SO17 2LL**

**Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report**

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## Quality Assurance

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# Garages to rear of Elizabeth Court Aberdeen Road Southampton SO17 2LL

## Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

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**Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report**

**Summary**

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Tonepark Limited to carry out an archaeological evaluation at garages to the rear of Elizabeth Court, Aberdeen Road, Southampton centred on National Grid Reference SU 443477 114204. A planning application (Ref. 14/00755/FUL (14/00048/OUT)) was approved by Southampton City Council for redevelopment of the site and was subject to a number of conditions which included conditions on archaeological works.

The evaluation comprised of the investigation and recording of two archaeological evaluation trial trenches. The evaluation was undertaken to inform the nature and scope of any archaeological mitigation works that may be required in advance of construction associated with the development.

The evaluation revealed that the Site was covered by contaminated modern material to a depth of c.0.62m, which directly overlay the natural brickearth. The natural brickearth lay at a consistent height. A sharp horizon between the natural and the layer above indicate prior truncation of the Site. The evaluation located a number of modern postholes and a modern pit, along with a single tree hole. No archaeological features or deposits pre-dating the modern period were identified.

The fieldwork was completed over one day on the 19th of April 2017.



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**Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report**

**Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank John Kemmish of Tonepark Limited for commissioning the work. Wessex Archaeology would also like to acknowledge the support and assistance of Ingrid Peckham of the Southampton City Council Historic Environment Team.

The evaluation was directed by Rachel Williams, assisted by Orlagh Walsh. This report was compiled by Orlagh Walsh and Rachel Williams. The illustrations were prepared by Nancy Dixon. The finds were assessed by Sue Nelson. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Damian De Rosa.



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# Garages to rear of Elizabeth Court Aberdeen Road Southampton SO17 2LL

## Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Tonepark Limited (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation ahead of the proposed redevelopment of, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 443477 114204 (**Figure 1**); referred to henceforth as 'the Site'.

1.1.2 A planning application (Ref. 14/00755/FUL (14/00048/OUT)) has been approved for the erection of 2 x detached single storey 3 bedroom dwellings with associated parking, refuse and cycle storage following the part demolition of existing garages and was approved by Southampton City Council (SCC) subject to the following archaeological conditions:

*14 APPROVAL CONDITION ' Archaeological evaluation investigation [Pre-Commencement Condition]*

*No development shall take place within the site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.*

**Reason:**

*To ensure that the archaeological investigation is initiated at an appropriate point in development procedure.*

*15 APPROVAL CONDITION ' Archaeological evaluation work programme [Performance Condition]*

*The developer will secure the completion of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.*

**Reason:**

*To ensure that the archaeological investigation is completed.*





- 1.1.3 The Southampton City Council Historic Environment Group Leader (the lead archaeologist within the Historic Environment Team, (HET) which forms part of the Planning, Transport and Sustainability Division) was consulted by SCC prior to determination of the application and recommended “Should planning permission be granted the area should be subject to an archaeological evaluation, followed by further archaeological work as necessary.”. The recommendation for an evaluation followed previous comments made by the Historic Environment Team in regard of an earlier application for the Site (Ref: 12/00279/OUT and 12/01289/OUT).
- 1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WA 2017) was prepared detailing the methodology to be used for the archaeological evaluation and the reporting of the results. The WSI was approved by HET and submitted to SCC prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. It was prepared in accordance with the SCCHET generic brief and the Standards and Guidance for an archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014a)

## 2 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1.1 The Site encompasses an area of approximately 900m<sup>2</sup> and lies within the northern part of St Denys, which lies to the north east of Southampton City Centre. The Site lies within a residential area and is accessed from Aberdeen Road which lies to the west and lies to the rear of Elizabeth Court apartments (**Figure 1**). Residential properties and gardens lie to the north and south and a car park lies to the east. The course of the River Itchen lies c.200m to the east of the Site. The Site was formally occupied by garages which have been demolished and the ground surface comprises of a mixture of tarmac and concrete.
- 2.1.2 The Site is a level piece of land, with the wider landscape surrounding the Site sloping gently towards the east. The Site sits at 6 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 2.1.3 The underlying bedrock geology throughout the Site is mapped as London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt and Sand. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period. Overlying this are River Terrace Deposits, 1 – Clay and Silt (Superficial Deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period). To the east of the Site, superficial deposits of River Terrace Deposits, 1 - Sand And Gravel (Superficial Deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period) are mapped. Still further east are mapped Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt (Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period). (BGS Online).

## 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### *Introduction*

- 3.1.1 A summary of the archaeological and historical background to the Site is discussed below informed by a search of the Southampton City Council Historic



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Environment Record (SCCHER). Relevant entry numbers from the SCCHER and site codes are included where appropriate

- 3.1.2 The Site lies in a Local Area of Archaeological Potential, as defined in the Southampton Local Plan and Core Strategy -- LAAP 10 (Portwood, Highfield and northern St Denys). This includes a stream valley and includes notable prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval activity.

*Previous investigations*

- 3.1.3 There are no known previous investigations undertaken within the Site, however a number of small excavations and watching briefs have occurred the immediate area.
- 3.1.4 To the south-west of the Site at the junction of Aberdeen Road a watching brief did not located any significant archaeological features but instead encountered disturbed or redeposited natural geology overlying river terrace gravels (SCCHER MSH2321/ SOU 1037). A single fragment of brick suggest the overlying deposits were post-medieval or later.
- 3.1.5 The medieval priory site (SCCHER MSH1501, MSH5579) immediately to the east of the Site has been subject to a number of investigations. While many of these have been small scale watching briefs several evaluations and excavations have also taken place (e.g. SCCHER SOU 174, SOU 448, SOU 918, SOU 1049, SOU, 1136). Excavations in the area of Priory Close are thought to have largely located post-medieval features and deposits, although the finds from the work have not been fully assessed (SCCHER ESH174/ SOU 174).
- 3.1.6 Artefacts located to the north of the Site suggest potential for prehistoric activity (SCCHER MSH1428/ SOU 1084, MSH1793/ SOU 411) and a watching brief just to the north of the Site in Kent Road found prehistoric finds redeposited within a possible palaeochannel (SCCHER MSH2381/ SOU 1271).
- 3.1.7 To the south of the Site a watching brief on groundworks for St Denys Church Centre indicated that the natural geology was brickearth deposits overlying the river terrace gravels (SCCHER MSH1794/ SOU 794). Finds from the works suggest Roman occupation in this area.

*Prehistoric (970,000BC – AD 43)*

- 3.1.8 There are a number of finds of Palaeolithic artefacts located in the vicinity of the Site associated with the river terrace gravels which formed in the Late Pleistocene period (SCCHER MSH357, MSH364, MSH484, MSH517).
- 3.1.9 The beginning of the Mesolithic periods marks the end of the last ice age when rising sea levels would have submerged the river terrace gravels. This landscape change has been identified in boreholes sunk across the River Itchen where peat levels have been dated to this time (SCCHER MSH365, MSH1791). Probable Mesolithic worked flint was located in a garden in Aberdeen Road some 0.6 m



below the present ground surface (SCCHER MSH1793/ SOU 411) and a late Mesolithic working site and over tools have been located in the area of the former priory some 100 m to the south-east of the Site (SCCHER MSH360, MSH1800/ SOU 448).

- 3.1.10 While the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods are associated with the establishment of farming and more permanent settlement, no confirmed features from this period have yet been found in the vicinity of the Site, however, a number of finds have been identified suggesting activity in this location during at this time. Some Neolithic worked flint was recovered to the east of the Site near Cobdon Bridge (SCCHER MSH361, MSH363), some Bronze Age artefacts were found to the north of the Site in the 'Old Portswood' area (SCCHER MSH358, MSH486) and a watching brief just to the north of the Site in Kent Road found a Bronze Age pot sherd, burnt and worked flints redeposited within a possible palaeochannel (SCCHER MSH2381/ SOU 1271). Although not closely datable worked flint found in Aberdeen Road (SCCHER MSH1428/ SOU 1084) and in the area of the priory (SCCHER MSH1845/ SOU 687, MSH2441/ SOU 1056) confirms activity in the locality in the prehistoric period.

*Romano-British (AD 43-410)*

- 3.1.11 The Romano-British settlement at Bitterne Manor (*Clausentum*), located approximately 800 m to the south of the Site, became, within a few decades of the Roman Conquest in AD 43, the principal centre within the region. The exact route of the Roman road between *Clausentum* and Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*) is not known and possible routes to the west and east of the Site and the river are suggested (SCCHER MSH453, MSH470/ SOU 1153, MSH485).
- 3.1.12 Within the St Denys area itself is a known Roman settlement with numerous finds and features located during archaeological investigations in this area (SCCHER MSH2568). The relationship of the St Denys settlement to the main Roman settlement across the River Itchen at Bitterne Manor (*Clausentum*) is unclear. The two settlements may have been linked by a ferry, perhaps joining the Winchester route with the Chichester route (MSH470 and MSH485). At 64 Priory Road in 1962, a paved surface with probable timber foundation was found below the inter-tidal river mud; this may have been a Roman hard (MSH1643, SOU 750). Roman finds have been recovered from the same address (MSH292). At 78 Priory Road, a number of undated timber posts have been found in the inter-tidal mud (MSH291). Slightly further upriver, timber structures were found in the inter-tidal area in 1998 and subsequently investigated (SOU 881). These structures have been dated to the Roman period (some of the piles were cut down in spring AD201). They are thought to be the remains of a riverfront facility, incorporating a jetty and a shoreline revetment (see MSH1645, see also MSH2968). There could have been an earlier ferry point here
- 3.1.13 A quern stone is recorded as being found at 21 Aberdeen Road just to the south of the Site (SCCHER MSH4723) and significant occupation evidence was identified during a watching brief on groundworks for the St Denys Church Centre (SCCHER



MSH1794/ SOU 794). This latter activity suggests a high-status building perhaps associated with a river crossing or farm. A Roman feature was found during a watching brief on land adjacent to St Denys Church, Dundee Road in 1997 (SCCHER MSH1797 / SOU 807), adjacent to the SOU 794 site. Roman finds from the site included pottery, brick and tile (the Roman finds are not closely dated in the report). Other building material finds included limestone and medieval finds.

- 3.1.14 Archaeological work on land adjacent to 20 Eastfield Road (now 22 to 24a Eastfield Road) in 1999 (SCCHER MSH1810 / SOU 960 and SOU 981), uncovered part of an early Roman settlement (1st/2nd century or mid/late 1st century), with a metalled road, probable timber framed buildings and rubbish pits. Evidence was found of iron working in the vicinity, perhaps supplying raw materials during the establishment of Clausentum in the mid-1st century. The site may have been given over to agriculture in the later Roman period. Three pig burials were probably of medieval or later date.
- 3.1.15 A watching brief at 154 - 170 Priory Road in 1998 (SCCHER MSH1648 / SOU 822) revealed a Roman ditch, several pits and finds. Roman finds dated from the 1st to the 4th centuries, with late Roman material, and building material perhaps from a demolished building. This suggests non-intensive early Roman occupation, becoming more intensive in the later Roman period with the focus of activity moving from the area around 20 Eastfield Road to the south west as evidenced by the later Roman material at SOU 822.

*Saxon and medieval (410-1066)*

- 3.1.16 The mid-Saxon town of *Hamwic* developed in the late 7th century to become an important trading and production centre. Throughout the 8th and 9th centuries, *Hamwic* grew and expanded to become a major international trading port and one of the largest towns in England. The available evidence indicates that *Hamwic* had been abandoned by the mid-9th century and the new settlement of *New Hampton* (Southampton) is thought to have been established in the early 10th century on the higher grounds by the River Test, to the south-west of the site of *Hamwic*.
- 3.1.17 The nearest documented settlement at the time of the 1086 Domesday Survey was South Stoneham to the north-east and a ploughsoil of possible Saxon or medieval date identified during groundworks for the St Denys Church Centre (SCCHER MSH1794/ SOU 794) suggests the immediate area was still rural at this time. This area also includes the medieval village of Portswood, although the medieval references are unclear as to whether this was just a wood or a village.
- 3.1.18 The Site lies within the area of the Priory of St Denys which was founded in the early 12th century, with the main building thought to be located just over 10 m to the east of the Site (SCCHER MSH1501, MSH5579). A watermill is also thought to have been located just north of the priory on the western bank of the river and fed by an artificial watercourse (SCCHER MSH4366, MSH5587).



*Post-medieval, 19th century and modern (1066-present day)*

- 3.1.19 The priory was dissolved in 1536 with the property granted Francis Dawtrey (SCCHER MSH1501). In 1774 only a few remains of the priory survived and the site was occupied by a farm house, probably erected after the Dissolution. A road marked on the 1658 Map of the Manor of Portswood just to the south of the Site is thought to correspond with that seen on 19th century mapping and to mark the former route to the priory (SCCHER MSH5578).
- 3.1.20 The 1846 Royal Engineers map (Ordnance Survey) shows the Site as part of a large field immediately to the north-west of the building complex of St Denys Farm, which is also marked as the site of the Priory (<http://www.southampton.gov.uk/>). The farm has been demolished by the time of the 1876-83 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map with the Site now to the rear of residential development along Aberdeen Road and St Denys's Road. Further residential development of the area can also be seen on the 1897 edition OS map.
- 3.1.21 The demolition of the 19th century semi-detached properties fronting Aberdeen Road and the construction of Elizabeth Court is first visible on the 1969-77 edition OS map with the Site occupied by garages.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1.1 With due regard to the ClfA *Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), the generic aims of the evaluation were defined as;
- *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, including natural 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;*
- 4.1.2 Project specific aims of the evaluation were to establish the presence of:
- *Any Romano British activity that may be associated with the known occupation activity to the south of the Site and other Romano British activity indicated within the vicinity of the Site. Can occupation activity dating to this period be shown to extend further north in to the St Denys area than previously identified?; and*
  - *Any archaeological activity associated with the former Priory of St Denys, which lies immediately to the east of the Site.*



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## 4.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 4.2.1 The full detailed methodology for the archaeological works was set out in the agreed WSI (WA 2017) and was to comprise of the excavation of two 15m by 1.8m trenches to investigate the archaeological potential of the site, the locations of which are shown on **Figure 1**. Trench 2 had to be reduced to 12.15 m in length due to restrictions on space for the machine excavator to manoeuvre. All works were carried out in accordance with the ClfA's *Standard and guidance: archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a). For the purposes of this project, archaeologically significant remains and contexts are defined as remains and contexts relating to pre-1850 human use of the area.
- 4.2.2 The evaluation trenches were accurately located before excavation using GPS survey equipment and were scanned before and during excavation with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) to verify the absence of any live underground services. All machine excavation was carried out using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket.
- 4.2.3 Topsoil and subsoil/overburden deposits were stored separately and visually scanned for artefacts.
- 4.2.4 All features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's standard methods and pro forma recording system, with all features and deposits being assigned a unique number. Soil descriptions were based on the Soil Science Handbook and Munsell colour descriptions.
- 4.2.5 A full photographic record was maintained during the fieldwork using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. The record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features and the site as a whole. Digital images have been subject to a managed quality control and curation processes which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures the long term accessibility of the image set.
- 4.2.6 The survey was carried out with a Leica series GNSS unit, using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB British National Grid coordinate system.
- 4.2.7 A unique site code 116410 was allocated to the site along with a Southampton site code SOU1752 obtained from HET and both were used on all records and finds throughout the project.

## 4.3 Health and safety

- 4.3.1 Health and Safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices did override archaeological considerations at times.



- 4.3.2 Health and safety considerations overrode the ability of the archaeologist to fully excavate and record the modern features in trench 2 due to contamination and the strong smell of hydrocarbons in the trench.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following section provides a summary description of the results of the archaeological trial trench evaluation with further information included in **Appendix 1**.

### 5.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences

- 5.2.1 The stratigraphy within both trenches was generally uniform comprising of natural brickearth (**103, 203**) overlain by a very dark grey sandy clay material (**102, 202**) which was then capped by a mid-yellow brown sand gravel which was laid across the site (**101, 201**).
- 5.2.2 The underlying natural brickearth comprised a mid-reddish brown sandy clay with rare rounded gravel pebbles and was very firm and compact. The natural was encountered at between 5.12 and 5.5 m aOD.
- 5.2.3 The dark grey material overlying the natural comprised of a sandy clay with sparse sub rounded gravels and contained modern inclusions such as red brick, metal, plastic wiring, concrete and glass (Plates 1 and 2) The complete bricks within this layer were all very well fired, machine pressed frogged bricks, the incomplete bricks were also identified as modern. These inclusions occurred throughout the deposit. There was a distinct, clear, undulating horizon between this material and the natural below it. This material had a recorded depth of 0.50m in trench 1 and a depth of 0.62m in trench 2. This layer was contaminated, and had a strong hydrocarbon aroma and contained lenses of dumped material used to support the previous garages.
- 5.2.4 The sharp horizon between the underlying natural and the overlying dark grey material with a lack of dirty weathered brickearth at the interface is indicative of the Site having been previously stripped or truncated.
- 5.2.5 The surface material was seen across the Site and comprised of sand with abundant gravels. This material was recorded at a depth of 0.20m in both trenches. This layer was the remnants of the hardstanding sub-base surface material from the previous use of the Site as garages prior to their demolition.

### 5.3 Archaeological features and deposits

- 5.3.1 Three modern features were recorded between the two trenches. Two out of three postholes were recorded in trench 1. Posthole **106** had a depth of 0.28m, with steep sides and a concave base which may have been a result of possible burrowing activity. This posthole contained a single fill **107** with modern red brick,



and two pieces of modern pottery, which were not retained. The second posthole **108** had a depth of 0.09m, with vertical sides and a flat base (Plate 3). This posthole contained a single fill **109** with modern red brick, sparse sub rounded flint and sparse charcoal flecks. All the postholes in trench 1 had well defined edges and were clearly visible in plan. A sample selection were excavated which proved their modernity. The features were not clearly apparent during the removal of the overburden layer (102), but are clearly modern in date.

- 5.3.2 Rectangular pit **204** contained a very dark grey fill **205** which was very contaminated and contained modern pottery (Plate 4). Finds of a modern date were recovered from this feature and have been retained. Due to the contamination and the strong smell of hydrocarbons, this feature could not be fully excavated or recorded for health and safety purposes. In plan view this feature clearly cut the remnants of layer **202**, these in turn had truncated the natural in this part of the trench. This feature did not stand out from the surrounding soils during the mechanical excavation of the trench, but is clearly modern in date.
- 5.3.3 Trench 2 had a spread of dark grey material with clearly defined edges at the north end of the trench which had modern CBM inclusions. Due to the density of the spread and the strength of hydrocarbons this feature was machine tested to determine the presence or absence of potential earlier archaeological features. After machining was completed there were no archaeological features present below this material.
- 5.3.4 An undated feature was excavated in trench 1 which was sub circular in plan and only half visible within the trench. This feature had a depth of 0.23m with moderate, concave sides and an irregular base (Plate 5). It contained a single, secondary fill with sparse sub angular flint, sparse charcoal flecks and moderate rooting. Due to its irregularity and the moderate amount of root material this feature was identified as a tree-throw hole. Although undated this feature was clearly sealed by layer 102, so stratigraphically earlier

## 6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 Modern pottery, Ceramic Building Material, metal and plastic were noted but not retained from trench 1.
- 6.1.2 The finds retained for assessment from this site, all from deposit **205** (Pit **204**) comprised three sherds of Late 19th/ Early 20th century pottery weighing 75g: a plate rim with blue and white sponge print exterior decoration, a refined whiteware bowl rim with an embossed bow and swag pattern and a plain grey stoneware body sherd. Also present were two fragments of modern glass weighing 46g: the bottom of a plain bottle or jar and the top of the stem of a wine glass. A sheep tibia weighing 54g was also recovered.
- 6.1.3 All finds are of modern date and are recommended for discard.





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## 7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 No material suitable for environmental analysis was present within the monitored areas, accordingly no samples were taken.

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The evaluation was successful in confirming the absence of any surviving archaeological remains on the Site. Despite the nature of the modern overburden the natural brickearth was revealed at a relatively consistent depth across both trenches. The sharp if undulating horizon between the natural and the overburden indicate a level of terracing or truncating on the Site, most likely associated with preparation of the ground prior to the construction of the garages in the 1960s. Only modern finds were identified within the layers overlying the natural and these were distributed throughout these layers. The finds recovered from the excavated features were also modern in date.
- 8.1.2 The anthropogenically derived features discovered by the evaluation were all modern. The results within the confines of the evaluation indicate in this instance and confirm based on previous investigations that Romano-British settlement activity would not appear to extend this far into this part of the St Denys Area.
- 8.1.3 Despite the Sites location immediately to the west of the site of the former Priory of St Denys, no activity associated with the Priory or associated activity dating to the medieval period could be identified indicating that any such activity does not extend into the footprint of the Site.

## 9 STORAGE AND CURATION

### 9.1 Site archive

- 9.1.1 Wessex Archaeology confirms that the project archive resulting from the excavation will be deposited with SCC's depository. Deposition of any finds will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.
- 9.1.2 The complete project archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared, compiled and presented following the conditions defined in 'Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives' (Southampton City Council, 2016). This generally follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; ADS 2013; ClfA 2014b).
- 9.1.3 All archive elements will be marked with the SOU site code and Wessex Archaeology will ensure that a full index (i.e. a summary of the contents) will be prepared, that will also form part of the archive.



## 9.2 Discard policy

- 9.2.1 It is important to note that 'Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives' (Southampton City Council, 2016) takes precedence regarding finds retention policy. No finds will be discarded without prior approval from SCC Archaeology Collections.
- 9.2.2 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 9.2.3 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993 and 1995; English Heritage 2011).

## 9.3 Security copy

- 9.3.1 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.

## 9.4 Copyright

The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by WA Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

## 10 REFERENCES

- 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, 2014a, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists



English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology; a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. Swindon: Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2nd edition

SMA, 1993, *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*, Society of Museum Archaeologists

SMA, 1995, *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*, Society of Museum Archaeologists

Southampton City Council, 2016, *Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives*, Southampton

Wessex Archaeology, 2017, *Garages to rear of Elizabeth Court, Aberdeen Road, Southampton, Written Scheme of Investigation*. Unpublished client report WA ref. 116410.01

### **Online resources**

British Geological Survey online viewer  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [accessed April 2017]

<http://www.southampton.gov.uk/WhereILive/MapSouthampton.aspx> [accessed April 2017]



## APPENDIX 1: STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARIES

Trench 1	Co- ordinates E:443479.060 N:114208.259		Dimensions 15 m x 1.80m	Ground level 6. m aOD
Context	Description			Depth (m)
101	Layer	Gravel overburden layer, mid yellow brown, 10YR 5/6 with abundant flint pebbles 2-6 mm sub rounded.		0 – 0.20 m
102	Layer	Very dark grey sandy clay, Gley 1 N3, with sparse subrounded gravels, sparse modern CBM, metal, concrete, glass. Firm with a distinct sharp horizon with (103).		0.20 – 0.50 m
103	Layer	Mid reddish brown, silty clay, 5YR 4/4. Firm but plastic. Natural - Brickearth		0.50 m +
104	Cut	Tree bole – concave sides with a moderate slope and an irregular base. L= 2.02 m W= 0.72m		0.50 – 0.73 m
105	Fill	Mid brown sandy clay, 10 YR 5/3, with sparse flint 2-6 mm sub angular, sparse charcoal flecks, moderate rooting. Secondary fill formed from natural silting processes.		0.50 – 0.73 m
106	Cut	Modern posthole, sub rectangular with steep edges and a concave base from burrowing activity.		0.50 – 0.78 m
107	Fill	Mid brown sandy clay fill of posthole 106 with abundant CBM, two pieces of white modern pottery and two small pieces of burnt flint. 10YR 5/3		0.50 – 0.78 m
108	Cut	Modern posthole, sub rectangular with steep, straight edges and a flat base.		0.50 – 0.59 m
109	Fill	Dark grey sandy clay fill of posthole 108 with CBM, sparse flint 6-20mm sub rounded and sparse charcoal flecks. Gley 1 N3		0.50 – 0.59 m

Trench 2	Co- ordinates E:443480.459 N:114196.611		Dimensions 12.15 m x 1.80 m	Ground level 5.74 m aOD
Context	Description			Depth (m)
201	Layer	Mid light brown sand 7.5YR 6/4, with abundant gravels, compact with a distinct horizon. Hard standing from garages.		0 – 0.20 m
202	Layer	Very dark grey sandy clay, Gley 1 N3, with sparse subrounded gravels, sparse modern CBM, metal, concrete, glass. Firm with a distinct sharp horizon with (203).		0.20 – 0.62 m
203	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay, 7.5YR 5/3, with rare rounded gravel pebbles. Firm but plastic. Natural - Brickearth		0.62 m +
204	Cut	Rectangular pit filled with (205). Modern		0.62 – 0.98 m
205	Fill	Very dark grey, wet silty clay, Gley 1 N3. Very contaminated, not fully recorded.		0.62 – 0.98 m



## APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

**OASIS ID: wessexar1-284646**

### Project details

Project name	Land to the rear of Elizabeth Court, Aberdeen Road, Southampton. Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Tonepark Limited to carry out an archaeological evaluation at garages to the rear of Elizabeth Court, Aberdeen Road, Southampton centred on National Grid Reference SU 443477 114204. A planning application (Ref. 14/00755/FUL (14/00048/OUT)) was approved by Southampton City Council for redevelopment of the site and was subject to a number of conditions which included conditions on archaeological works. The evaluation comprised of the investigation and recording of two archaeological evaluation trial trenches. The evaluation was undertaken to inform the nature and scope of any archaeological mitigation works that may be required in advance of construction associated with the development. The evaluation revealed that the Site was covered by contaminated modern material to a depth of c.0.62m, which directly overlay the natural brickearth. The natural brickearth lay at a consistent height. A sharp horizon between the natural and the layer above indicate prior truncation of the Site. The evaluation located a number of modern postholes and a modern pit, along with a single tree hole. No archaeological features or deposits pre-dating the modern period were identified or present. The fieldwork was completed over one day on the 19th of April 2017.
Project dates	Start: 19-04-2017 End: 19-04-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	116410 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	SOU 1725 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	14/00755/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods &	""Sample Trenches""



techniques

Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - Direction 4
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE SOUTHAMPTON SOUTHAMPTON Garages to rear of Elizabeth Court, Aberdeen Road, Southampton
Postcode	SO17 2LL
Study area	900 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 443477 114204 50.900002049842 -1.369284230396 50 54 00 N 001 22 09 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6m Max: 6m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Tonepark Limited
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	Damian De Rosa
Project supervisor	Rachel Williams
Type of sponsor/funding body	construction company
Name of sponsor/funding body	Tonepark Limited

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Southampton City Museum Service



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Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Southampton City Museum Service
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Report"

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Garages to rear of Elizabeth Court, Aberdeen Road, Southampton Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Walsh, O.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Williams, R.
Other bibliographic details	WA Report Ref: 116410.03
Other bibliographic details	Site Code SOU 1752
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology - Salisbury
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	A4 format. Illustrated Client Report

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Entered by	R. Williams (r.williams@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	18 May 2017

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Coordinate system:  
 OSGB36  
 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date:	04/05/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:25,000 and 1:500 at A4	Illustrator:	KMN/ND
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\116410\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2017_05_04\116410_Eval.dwg		

Site and trench location plan

Figure 1





Plate 1: Southeast facing representative section trench 1. Scales at 1 m



Plate 2: East facing representative section trench 2. Scales at 1 m


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Plate 3: Southeast facing section of Posthole 108. Scales at 0.2 m



Plate 4: Northwest facing section of Pit 204. Scales at 0.5 m


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Plate 5: Southwest facing section of tree-throw hole 104. Scales at 0.5 m



Plate 6: Trench 1, viewed from the Southwest. Scales at 1 m and 2 m



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Plate 7: Trench 2, viewed from the South. Scales at 1 m and 2 m

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	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
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