



Holy Saviour Church, Bitterne Southampton, Hampshire

Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief



Planning Ref: 19/00123/FUL
Accession Number: SOU1889
Ref: 241330.3
June 2021



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Document Information

Document title Holy Saviour Church, Bitterne, Southampton, Hampshire
Document subtitle Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief
Document reference 241330.3

Commissioned by Historic Building Advisory Service
Address PO Box 2140
Tisbury
Salisbury
Wiltshire

Site location Holy Saviour Church, Bitterne, Southampton SO19 7LW
County Hampshire
National grid reference (NGR) 445200 112910 (SU 45200 12910)
Planning authority Southampton City Council
Planning reference 19/00123/FUL
Museum name Southampton City Council Archaeological Collections
Site Code SOU1889
OASIS Id wessexar1-423661

WA project code 241330
Dates of fieldwork 01/02/2021 – 03/06/21 (intermittent)
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Quality Assurance

Issue	Date		Author	Approved by
1	22/06/2021	External draft to client	EL	DDR
2	14/10/2021	2 nd draft to PA SCC	EL	DDR
3	18/10/2021	Final	DDR	PA SCC



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Historic Building Advisory Service to undertake an excavation and watching brief on groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to the south of the existing church room at Holy Saviour Church, Bitterne, Southampton, centred on NGR 445200 112910.

The excavation comprised 15 trenches targeting agreed pile cap locations for the proposed extension. Topsoil was found to overlie a rubble layer used to build up the ground level to provide access into the existing church room. This rubble layer was laid upon a layer of topsoil which sealed subsoil deposits beneath which the natural silty clay gravel was encountered at a depth of c.0.70m below ground level.

Despite the location of the works within the graveyard of the church, the top of grave cuts were only observed in Trenches 4 and 14, and which would not be impacted by the positioning of the piles or depth of groundworks. The top of the grave cuts were observed to be backfilled with redeposited natural, and due to the limited impact and depth of the groundworks, and positioning of the proposed piles no further investigation of the graves was deemed necessary. No human remains, either articulated or disarticulated were identified during the course of the work. An undated linear within Trench 2 is believed to be associated with a modern service. No other features were identified.

The watching brief monitored the widening of the pathway to the north of the church and subsequent drainage works to the north, west and south, including the excavation of two soakaways. During the works the top of a grave cut was partially revealed to the west of the existing footpath which appeared to correspond with an existing gravestone. Due to the limited depth of impact of the groundworks no further investigation of the grave was required. No further archaeological features were observed.

During the watching brief made ground layers were found sealed beneath the existing tarmac and concrete surfaces. Mixed gravels and subsoil deposits were also identified.

Monitoring of groundworks within the church for the installation of services also revealed no archaeology.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the Historic Building Advisory Service, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief, in particular Bob Hall. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Ingrid Peckham the Planning Archaeologist / Historic Environment Officer for Southampton City Council, who monitored the project for Southampton City Council, and to Mountjoy and Solent Groundworks for their cooperation and help on site.



Holy Saviour Church, Bitterne Southampton, Hampshire

Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Historic Building Advisory Service, to undertake an archaeological excavation and watching brief during groundworks undertaken at Holy Saviour Church, Bitterne, Southampton, Hampshire SO19 7LW, centred on NGR 445200 112910 (SU 45200 12910) (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The groundworks were undertaken in association with the construction of an extension to the south of the existing Church Room and two infill extensions between the Church Room and the church. Works also included the widening of the existing footpath to the church from Bursledon Road, associated drainage works to the north west and south and internal groundworks associated with the construction of a new mezzanine floor.

1.1.3 The excavation and watching brief were carried out as a condition of planning permission, which was granted by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) Southampton City Council (Planning Ref: 19/00123/FUL), subject to conditions intended to secure archaeological requirements that are based on the advice of the LPA's archaeological advisor Ingrid Peckham, Planning Archaeologist / Historic Environment Officer (PA) for Southampton City Council (SCC). The site lies within Area 16 of the Local Areas of Archaeological Potential (LAAP) 'Rest of Southampton', as defined by Southampton City Council.

1.1.4 The conditions directly relating to the archaeological investigation detailed within this report state:

12. Archaeological 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.

13. Archaeological 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

1.1.5 Following consultation by the LPA with the PA at SCC and further subsequent consultation by the Client with the PA at SCC it was advised that due to the location of the proposed extension within the existing graveyard, which means associated groundworks could disturb previously unidentified human remains that the proposed locations of a series of pile caps should be archaeologically excavated under full archaeological control prior to the



installation of the piles so that any human remains if present could be documented and recorded as well as any other archaeological remains, which had the potential to be disturbed by the proposed groundworks.

- 1.1.6 The new extension has been designed based on piles (16 in number) to avoid and bridge graves that are known to lie within its footprint, and which were indicated by gravestones and markers, but it was not to preclude that other previously unidentified graves and human remains could be present within the footprint of the proposed pile locations. The location of the piles, in order where best possible to avoid graves, was further informed by a GPR survey.
- 1.1.7 As the design of the new extension was to create a suspended floor above the existing ground surface, based on a “no dig” principle the proposed ground beams to connect the pile caps only required excavation into the existing ground surface to a depth of no more than 100 mm. Drainage will be routed above existing ground levels in the floor void. It was therefore recommended by the PA SCC that an archaeological watching brief (providing all machining/excavation is under archaeological control) would be required during the groundworks for excavation of the ground beams along with certain groundworks to be undertaken inside the Church itself as part of development proposals, with provision for archaeological excavation if burials or other archaeological features are found. It was also recommended that all groundworks associated with the installation of new drainage and widening of the footpath to the north of the church should also be subject to an archaeological watching brief.
- 1.1.8 All works in regard of the excavation of human remains, if present, were to be undertaken in accordance with Faculty, which was applied for and approved by the relevant party responsible for the planning and or undertaking of development (e.g. designated principal contractor or architect) prior to the commencement of the groundworks. All works were undertaken in accordance with the Guidance for best practice for the treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England (2nd edition) (APABE, Historic England and Church of England 2017).
- 1.1.9 The excavation and watching brief were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2020). The PA for SCC approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The excavation was undertaken between the 1st February and 4th February 2021 and the watching brief intermittently between the 5th February and 3rd June 2021.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The site is in the Bitterne area of Southampton, south of Bursledon Road, and lies some 950 m east of the current course of the River Itchen. The site contains the Holy Saviour Church and associated graveyard. The excavation area was located to the south of the existing church buildings and the watching brief areas comprised the northern path leading to Bursledon Road, and the path running around the western side of the church.



- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels on the site are approximately 50 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and slope slightly to the west.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Wittering Formation – Sand, Silt and Clay overlain by superficial River Terrace Deposits, 7 – Sand and Gravel in the south-eastern part of the site within the footprint of the proposed new extension. (British Geological Survey online viewer). Natural geology was recorded at approximately 48.79 m aOD during the archaeological works and appeared as a reddish brown (7.5YR 6/8) sandy clay gravel.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background for the site is detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020). A study area of 500m radius of the church was consulted by the client using the Southampton Historic Environment Record (HER) and the details are summarised below.
- 2.1.2 The Site lies within Area 16 of the Local Areas of Archaeological Potential (LAAP) ‘Rest of Southampton’, as defined by Southampton City Council.
- 2.1.3 All findspots were found at unknown exact locations within “Bitterne”. In the HER, they are plotted at a single location to north-west of the site for convenience, as explained on the records (PA for SCC in correspondence with the client).

2.2 Previous investigations related to the development.

Ground Penetrating Radar survey (SUMO 2020)

- 2.2.1 The area of the proposed extension situated to the rear of the existing church buildings was subjected to a GPR survey prior to the start of the groundworks. A number of likely graves were identified during the survey along with underground services and probable buried structures.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (500,000BC to AD43)

- 2.3.1 Three prehistoric findspots have been identified in the search area. Two Palaeolithic flints are attributed to a findspot c.220 m northwest of the site (MSH434). A Bronze Age sword is attributed to a findspot c. 200 m to the northwest (MSH436). An Iron Age cremation burial in a bead-rim jar at a findspot c. 230 m northwest (MSH351).

Romano-British (43-410AD)

- 2.3.2 The site lies to the c. 300 m north of the projected route of the Roman road believed to link Clausentum (Roman Southampton) and Noviomagus Reginorum (Roman Chichester) (MSH390). The location of the Roman road was confirmed by excavations across Freemantle Common in 1968, c. 350 m to the southwest.
- 2.3.3 The site lies southeast of the suggested route of the aqueduct supplying water to Clausentum (MSH394). It has not been located and a number of possible routes have been suggested.
- 2.3.4 Six other entries in the HER relate to findspots of Roman coins within the study area (MSH565;MSH4844 – 47; MSH565 and MSH4851).



19th century to modern (1800AD- present)

- 2.3.5 The majority of HER entries from within the study area date to the post-medieval period and buildings. These include the Church of The Holy Saviour, a Grade II listed building built in 1852 and is part of this scheme of works (MSH2102; NHLE 1339965).

Historic mapping

- 2.3.6 Bitterne Village was founded after Bursledon Road and Bitterne Road were laid out in the late 18th century as shown on early historic mapping from 1759 onwards. The 1806 Ordnance Survey Surveyors Sheet is of a low resolution but shows road layouts and some buildings in the vicinity of the Site.
- 2.3.7 The 1844 South Stoneham Parish Tithe Map shows the Site as part of a much larger plot, plot 1519, which extends to the northwest and southeast and the Tithe award for plot 1519 lists the landowner as Reverend William D Harrison. The plot appears undeveloped, possibly agricultural land and surrounded on most sides by fields, while the area north of the site is developed for housing.
- 2.3.8 The 1871 25" Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition map shows that Holy Saviour Church has been constructed and most of the northern half part of the site is separated off to form the graveyard. According to the list description, the church was built in 1852 (PA for SCC in correspondence with the client). The settlement of Bitterne has continued to expand since the tithe map with areas to the west of the site being developed.
- 2.3.9 There are few notable changes to the study area by the production 1881 OS map. The south aisle of the church was added in 1885 as supported by historic maps (PA for SCC in correspondence with the client), and the church is larger on the 1897 OS map than on the 1871 map, presumably as a result of the addition in 1885 of the south aisle.
- 2.3.10 By the production of the 1897 OS map the graveyard has been extended south and east, to encompass most of the northern part of the site. The southern part is labelled as Allotment Gardens that extend around the boundary on the northwest side.
- 2.3.11 On the 1910 OS map the allotment area is confined within the southern part of the site.
- 2.3.12 By the time of the 1933 OS map the graveyard has been extended into the southern part of the site that has a boundary as it is now. There are no notable changes within the site noted on the 1946 and 1963 - 89 OS maps.
- 2.3.13 An extension to the church was built in the 1990s, but no archaeological investigation took place associated with its construction.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological excavation and watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were to:
- examine the archaeological resource within a given area or site within a framework of defined research objectives;
 - seek a better understanding of the resource;



- compile a lasting record of the resource; and
- analyse and interpret the results of the excavation, and disseminate them

3.1.2 The aims (or purpose) of the watching brief, as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014b), were to:

- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020), were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving human remains;
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance;
- To identify and record the nature, dimensions, and relationship of natural deposits on the site, and assess the potential of those deposits to contain or conceal archaeological evidence; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

3.3 Site specific objectives

3.3.1 The site-specific objectives of the investigation were to:

- ensure that any human remains that will be affected by the development are excavated in a controlled and respectful manner that complies with best practice guidelines (eg, APABE, Historic England and The Church of England 2017) and Faculty.



4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 From the proposed development plan there were to be 16 no. 0.30 m diameter pile locations. Excavation of each pile location was undertaken under full archaeological control. Whilst the WSI proposed 16 individual trenches measuring approximately 1 m² the confined nature of the excavation area resulted in the excavation of 15 trenches, as two pile locations in the south-eastern corner of the development area were combined into one trench measuring 3 m in length and 0.8 m in width, targeting the locations of both pile caps. Additionally the pile location trenches were re-sized for the same reason, measuring 1 m in length and 0.6 m in width the trenches remained centred on the pile cap locations. The PA at SCC was made aware of and notified of the change in the proposed dimensions in updates on the progress of the work provided by WA in email correspondence.

4.2.2 Excavation was undertaken to the top of the archaeological and/or geological horizon, whichever was encountered first, to allow for archaeological investigation and recording of any human remains and/or archaeological features and/or deposits that were present.

4.2.3 The watching brief areas were located either side of the path situated to the north of the church and also included the drainage works that ran along the western side of the church building.

4.2.4 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the excavation and watching brief.

4.2.5 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

4.2.6 The excavated trenches at the pile locations completed to the satisfaction of the client and the PA for SCC were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

4.3 Recording

4.3.1 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. Trench edges were fully cleaned and recorded with "representative" sections only being drawn where there was no significant variation in deposits along the trench. Soils were described using the Soil Survey Field Handbook (Soil Survey of England and Wales) and Munsell soil colour chart (hardcopy not digital printouts) (Munsell Color 1975 edition)



- 4.3.2 A complete record of excavated archaeological features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.3.3 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.3.4 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set. Photographs were also taken of all areas, including access routes, to provide a record of conditions prior to and on completion of the evaluation.

4.4 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.4.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.5 Monitoring

- 4.5.1 The PA for SCC monitored the watching brief on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the PA for SCC.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Archaeological investigations undertaken in order to mitigate Conditions 12 and 13 of planning permission for the development outlined in section 1.1 comprised the excavation of trenches located at each pile cap location and a subsequent watching brief comprising the archaeological monitoring of additional groundworks.
- 5.1.2 Three graves were identified during the excavation with one further example partially revealed during groundworks associated with the widening of the existing footpath. The latter was observed as being associated with an existing headstone in the immediate vicinity, and all are contemporary with the use of the existing graveyard established during the post-medieval period, first shown on historic mapping dating to 1871.
- 5.1.3 The following section details the results of the excavation and watching brief individually. **Figure 1** shows the location of the works, and **Figures 2 – 3** show the archaeological results during each phase of works. Selected sections are included in **Figure 4**.



5.2 Pile location trial trench excavation

Soil sequence

- 5.2.1 A total of 16 pile location trenches were proposed within the extension area. But due to the confined nature of the site 15 trenches were excavated, with the locations of the two most south-easterly piles being combined into one trench.
- 5.2.2 The stratigraphic sequence observed across the site comprised the modern-day topsoil, which was a dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty clay with an average thickness of 0.30 m. This overlay a dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty gravel subsoil which on average was 0.40 m in thickness and overlay the reddish brown (7.5YR 6/8) underlying natural sandy clay gravel. The natural was generally observed at a depth of 0.70 m below ground level (48.79 m aOD) (**Plates 1 – 2**).
- 5.2.3 However, within the central and northern area of the site, Trenches 3, 4, 6, 12 and 13 were excavated through topsoil which overlay a layer of building rubble and demolition waste (**Plate 3**). This layer on average was 0.25 m thick and formed the mound that brought the ground level up to the base of the door which led out from the church room situated to the north. This mixed yellow (10 YR 7/8) deposit contained bricks, concrete and roof slate and was found to directly overlie the original topsoil beneath which stratigraphy reflected that seen across the remainder of the site, with subsoil sealing the natural geology.
- 5.2.4 Trenches 8 and 15 were excavated through modern surfaces (concrete bedding layer and tarmac respectively). Beneath the bedding layer within Trench 8 the soil sequence resembled that of Trenches 3, 4, 6, 12, and 13. The tarmac within Trench 15, however, sealed a bedding deposit of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) gravel and sand which in turn overlay the building rubble deposit noted elsewhere. Beneath this deposit a layer of pea gravel was identified, within which an associated clay drainage pipe was observed. The natural sandy clay with gravel patches was revealed at 0.70 m bgl.

Archaeological results

- 5.2.5 Out of the 15 trenches excavated within the proposed development area, only Trenches 2, 4 and 14 contained features, though modern services were identified in several of the remaining trenches.
- 5.2.6 An undated linear feature (204) was revealed within Trench 2. Encountered at a depth of 48.79 m aOD, feature 204 continued for the length of the trench and was found to comprise vertical sides and a flat base (**Plate 4**). A single deposit (205) of dark grey (10 YR 4/1) silty clay produced no artefactual evidence, and it is believed that 204 comprises a modern feature associated with a service (existing soakaway) located underneath the path (immediately south).
- 5.2.7 Grave cut 404 was partially revealed within Trench 4. Observed at 49.17 m aOD, it formed a rectangular feature that measured 0.65 m in length and 0.35 m in width cutting both the subsoil (406) and natural (407). A small slot measuring 0.29 m in length and 0.25 m in width was excavated in order to confirm the character of the feature and determine whether human remains were present. The investigation found a single deposit of re-deposited natural reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/8) sandy clay with occasional patches of gravel (**Plate 5; Fig. 4a**). No human remains were identified during the investigation, a likely result of the excavations ceasing at the proposed piling depth.
- 5.2.8 Grave cuts 1404 and 1406 were identified immediately after the removal of topsoil in Trench 14 (**Plate 6; Fig. 4b**). They both measured 1 m in length, 0.60 m in width and had an



observed depth of 0.58 m (48.28 m aOD). Like that revealed in Trench 4, both graves were filled with re-deposited natural (1405 and 1407) comprising a mottled reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8). The graves were separated by roughly 0.20 m of natural sandy clay and no human remains were observed. The trench was extended to the north and south in order to assess whether further graves were present. No such features were evident.

- 5.2.9 Based on the results of the pile cap excavations it was agreed with the PA at SCC that due to the minimal impact of c. 100 mm of the proposed ground beams that archaeological monitoring of the ground beams would not be required.

5.3 Watching brief results

Trenches 16 and 17

- 5.3.1 The groundworks monitored during the course of the watching brief comprised the widening of the pathway running from the north of the church to the main road and drainage works to the north, west and south of the church (**Fig. 3**). The eastern extension was recorded as Trench 16. It measured 21 m in length, 0.80 m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.75 m bgl. The stratigraphic sequence observed comprised the modern-day garden soil (1601) which had a thickness of 0.15 m and this overlay a dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty gravel (1602) that had a thickness of 0.40 m, this overlay the silty clay natural (1603) (**Plate 7**). No archaeological features were observed in this extension.

- 5.3.2 The western extension to the path was recorded as Trench 17. The extension measured 20 m in length, 0.80 m in width and again was excavated to a depth of 0.75 m. The stratigraphic sequence mirrored that observed in Trench 16.

- 5.3.3 Observed approximately halfway along Trench 17 and extending for a distance of 0.15 m was grave cut 1703. This grave cut was only observed in plan and was not excavated. The fill 1704 comprised a reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) silty clay with numerous gravel inclusions. The cut, partially revealed, represented the eastern end of a grave, the marker for which was located just west of the trench, slightly east of other graves marked in the same row (**Plate 8**).

Trench 18

- 5.3.4 Trench 18 was excavated immediately outside the northern church door over known services and measured 1.4 m in length, 1 m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.60 m, 50.42 m aOD. The stratigraphic sequence encountered comprised the modern-day tarmac (1801) forming the path surface beneath which a brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) hardcore bedding layer (1802) was identified. This subsequently overlay a mixed deposit of yellow (10YR 7/8) sand and greyish brown (10YR 5/2) silty gravel. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered within this trench.

Trenches 19 and 20

- 5.3.5 Trenches 19 and 20 comprised the two new pier base trenches excavated at the end of the path where it joined the main road (**Fig. 3**). The trenches measured 0.75 m in length, 0.75 m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.60 m bgl (49.9 m aOD). The stratigraphic sequence observed in each trench comprised the modern-day tarmac which overlay a rubble layer that formed the foundation for the removed churchyard wall. The natural gravels, appearing a reddish brown (5YR 4/3) lay below this rubble layer and were encountered at 49.9 m aOD. A small connecting trench between the two pier bases was also monitored, within which no archaeological features were identified.

Trench 21

- 5.3.6 Trench 21 was excavated to the west of the church and joined up with Trench 17 at its northern most extent, it joined into an existing manhole just to the west of the church room. It measured 25 m in length, 0.50 m in width and its maximum depth was 0.75 m below ground level (49.55m aOD). The stratigraphic sequence observed comprised the modern-day tarmac path (2101), which overlay a mixed deposit of yellow (10 YR 7/8) silty clay and gravel and general building rubble (2102). This overlay a subsoil deposit (2103) comprising a dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty gravel in the southern portion of the trench. The natural underlying silty clay (2104) was only observed at the northern limit of the trench where Trench 21 joined into Trench 17 (**Plates 9 – 10**). Within the southern end of the trench, a layer of building debris (2105) comprising a mixture of crushed brick and slate was observed. The location corresponded with an evident rise and fall in ground level along the path.

Trenches 22 and 23

- 5.3.7 Excavations for two soakaways were also monitored (Trenches 22 and 23, though the short sections of drainage trenches linking the soakaways with those trenches previously observed were not observed). Trench 22, comprising the westernmost soakaway, was excavated through concrete which overlay a mixed deposit of reddish yellow silty clay with gravel inclusions and greyish brown topsoil material (2202) believed to be a bedding layer for the concrete. Deposit 2202 sealed a strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) silty subsoil with frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular flint pebble inclusions (2203) which in turn overlay deposits (2204 and 2205) denoting disturbance. Found to have been cut by a ceramic drain pipe, this disturbance remains of indeterminate origin, but in some areas resembles scalping from modern building works. These mixed deposits (2204 and 2205) of light greyish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy silt and reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/8) with gravel inclusions overlay the natural geology (2206) comprising a reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) silty clay with occasional flint gravel inclusions, located at approximately 0.44 m bgl (48.7 m aOD) (**Plate 11**).
- 5.3.8 The eastern soakaway (Trench 23) was excavated along a modern tarmac path providing access through the graveyard. As such the trench was mostly excavated through tarmac (2301) and the underlying hardcore bedding deposit (2303). Due to excavations for the soakaway totalling the entire width of the path, both the north-east and south-west facing sections evidence the graveyard turf/topsoil (2301) overlying the same bedding deposit (2303) (**Plates 12 – 13**). Along the north-eastern edge of the trench, deposit 2303 was found to overlie a layer of brown – dark brown silty clay loam subsoil (2305; 10 YR 4/3) which in turn sealed a made ground deposit (2304). Deposit 2304, a dark grey (5 YR 4/1) loose silty sand loam with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded flint inclusions, contained no dating evidence and overlay natural geology (2306) comprising a light grey (10 YR 7/2) to strong brown (7.5YR 4/8) silty clay with occasional patches of flint gravels. Concentrations of manganese staining were evident at the upper horizon of 2306. Evident between 0.42 m and 0.95 m bgl (48.68 – 48.15 m aOD) 2306 was found to seal natural deposit 2307, a mix of red (2.5YR 5/8) and light grey (5YR 7/1) silty clay which became noticeably more silty sand at depths below 1.6 m (47.5 m aOD).
- 5.3.9 The soil sequence along the south-western side of the trench was much the same, though subsoil deposit (2305) was not evident. Instead, hardcore deposit 2303 was found to directly overlie made ground 2304 (**Fig. 4d**). No archaeological features or deposits were identified within the trench and no residual finds were observed.
- 5.3.10 Works associated with the installation of drainage within the church comprised the lifting of floor slabs. During the monitoring of the removal of the slabs, no burials were evident. The



suspended floor was laid on sleeper walls which, in turn, were positioned on top of a lower foundation (**Plates 14 – 15**).

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Very few finds were recovered. These comprised three sherds of pottery and one fragment from a clay tobacco pipe stem. All finds are post-medieval/modern in date and all came from topsoil contexts (in trenches 2 and 5).
- 6.1.2 The pottery comprises one sherd of glazed redware and two of refined whiteware, one of which is from a transfer-printed hollow-ware vessel and the other is from the base of a cylindrical preserve jar with the basal mark of Maling of Newcastle. The refined whitewares are 19th-/20th-century in date; the redware is broadly dated as post-medieval but is unlikely to be earlier than 18th century. The clay pipe stem, from the stem diameter, is likely to be 18th-century or later.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 The excavation and watching brief carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of a new extension to the existing church room and associated works at Holy Saviour Church, Bitterne, Southampton uncovered evidence for 4 grave cuts and a feature believed to be associated with a modern service. Various made ground deposits and disturbance were also recorded.
- 7.1.2 Three of the grave cuts were located within Trenches 4 and 14 excavated to the south of the existing church building in the proposed pile locations. The top of a fourth grave cut was revealed during works to widen the existing footpath to the north of the church building. The only other feature recorded was a linear feature located within Trench 2, south of the existing church room and although it remains undated, is believed to be associated with a modern service (existing soakaway) which lies beneath the church path. A possible feature was identified in Trench 22, but is also likely to be modern in origin and associated with a service

7.2 Discussion

- 7.2.1 The excavation and watching brief carried out at Holy Saviour Church, Bitterne, Southampton successfully met the aims and objectives set out in the WSI.
- 7.2.2 No archaeological features were identified, and although four grave cuts were revealed these would not be impacted by the proposed groundworks, and therefore no further investigation was required. Further groundworks within the Church itself also revealed no archaeological features or burials and it was identified that the existing floor was a suspended floor, and following lifting of the slabs, the new services were laid directly on to the underlying surface below.
- 7.2.3 The works have highlighted that the proposed locations of the piles following GPR survey and mapping of known graves was successful in avoiding such features so as to minimise any impact. The top of grave cuts which were revealed during the works were shown to be in locations which would not be impacted by the position of any of the piles, and along with the depth of the groundworks it was clear that no human remains if present would be disturbed.



7.2.4 Whilst much of the made ground observed during the works comprised bedding layers for existing tarmac and concrete surfaces, or were associated with modern services, a possible feature and associated deposits was identified within Trench 22 (western soakaway) but it remains of inconclusive origin. The material, cut by modern drainage, may be the result of earlier building works, such as those undertaken in the 1990s, or may be directly associated with the installation of the ceramic drainage pipe.

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Southampton City Council Archaeological Collections has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the site code **SOU1889**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

8.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

8.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics and artefacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Southampton City Council Archaeological Collections, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).

8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site code SOU 1889, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 box of artefacts
- 1 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

Digital archive

8.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (eg site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata. Full details of the collection, processing and documentation of digital data are given in the project Digital Management Plan (available on request).

8.3 Selection policy

8.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, ie the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

8.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy: available on



request) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

- 8.3.3 Following assessment, the following selection strategy is proposed on the basis of specialist recommendations.

Finds

- 8.3.4 Negligible quantities of finds were recovered, all of relatively recent date. They have little or no archaeological significance and no further research potential. No recommendation for retention is made.

Documentary records

- 8.3.5 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

- 8.3.6 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

8.4 Security copy

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm, as specified by the conditions of acceptance of Southampton City Council Archaeological Collections.

8.5 OASIS

- 8.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the PA for SCC on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

9 COPYRIGHT

9.1 Archive and report copyright

- 9.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. 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 conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.



9.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

9.2 Third party data copyright

9.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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Appendices

Appendix 1 Trench Tables

Trench No 1		Length 1.20 m	Width 1 m	Depth 0.80 m
Easting 445178.77		Northing 112890.74		m OD 49.43
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
101		Topsoil	Very dark brown silty clay with numerous 20th century inclusions. 10YR 2 / 2	0 - 0.30
102		Subsoil	Mottled dark grey silty sand and gravel. 10YR 4 / 1	0.30 - 0.70
103		Natural	Underlying sandy gravel, reddish yellow in colour with numerous travels as inclusions 7.5YR 6 / 8	0.70 +

Trench No 2		Length 1.40 m	Width 0.65 m	Depth 0.80 m
Easting 445179.25		Northing 112889.31		m OD 49.39
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
201		Topsoil	Very dark brown silty clay with numerous 20th century inclusions. 10YR 2 / 2	0 - 0.35
202		Subsoil	Mid to dark grey silty clay with numerous gravels. 10YR 4 / 1	0.35 - 0.70
203		Natural	Mid reddish yellow sandy clay with numerous gravels present. 7.5YR 6 / 8	0.70 +
204	205	Uncategorised feature.	Linear uncategorised feature with vertical, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 1.20 m. Depth: 0.15 m.	
205	204	Secondary fill	Dark brown 10yr 4 / 1 silty clay with high percentage of gravels inclusions	

Trench No 3		Length 1.30 m	Width 0.65 m	Depth 1 m
Easting 445184		Northing 112892.34		m OD 49.94
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
301		Topsoil	Very dark brown silty clay with numerous 20th century inclusions. 10YR 2 / 2	0 - 0.15
302		Rubble	Rubble layer. Mixed yellow sand with bricks, concrete and roof slates. Also present plastic. 10YR 7 / 8	0.15 - 0.40
303		Buried soil	Buried topsoil. Dark brown silty clay with occasional gravels . 10YR 2 / 2	0.40 - 0.70
304		Subsoil	Dark grey gravel. 10YR 4 / 1	0.70 - 0.95



305		Natural	Reddish yellow silty clay with numerous gravel patches . 7.5YR 6 / 8	0.95 +
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Trench No 4		Length 1.30 m	Width 0.65 m	Depth 0.70 m
Easting 445182.84		Northing 112890.03		m OD 49.71
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
401		Topsoil	Very dark brown silty clay with numerous 20th century inclusions . 10YR 2 / 2	0 - 0.10
402		Rubble	Rubble layer. Mixed yellow sand with building debris as inclusions. 10YR 7 / 8	0.10 - 0.20
403		Buried soil	Buried topsoil. Very dark brown silty clay with occasional gravels . 10YR 2 / 2	0.20 - 0.50
404		Grave	Linear grave with vertical, straight sides. Length: 0.65 m. Width: 0.35 m. Depth: >0.40 m.	
405	404	Deliberate backfill	Mottled yellow grey 10yr 6 / 8 mixed sandy clay and gravel with gravel inclusions	
406		Subsoil	Dark grey gravel 10YR 4 / 1	0.50 - 0.70
407		Natural	Underlying reddish yellow sandy clay gravel natural. 7.5YR 6 / 8	0.70 +

Trench No 5		Length 1.30 m	Width 0.65 m	Depth 0.50 m
Easting 445186.52		Northing 112888.00		m OD 49.53
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
501		Topsoil	Very dark brown silty clay with numerous 20th century inclusions. 10YR 2 / 2	0 - 0.10
502		Subsoil	Dark grey silty gravel. 10YR 4 / 1	0.10 - 0.50
503		Natural	Reddish yellow silty gravel. 7.5YR 6 / 8	0.50 +

Trench No 6		Length 1.30 m	Width 0.65 m	Depth 0.80 m
Easting 445186.24		Northing 112888.05		m OD 49.93
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
601		Topsoil	Very dark brown silty clay with numerous 20th century inclusions. 10YR 2 / 2	0 - 0.10
602		Demolition layer	Demolition rubble layer. Mixed yellow sand with high levels of brick rubble and other construction debris. 10YR 7 / 8	0.10 - 0.35
603		Buried soil	Buried topsoil. Very dark brown silty clay. 10YR 2 / 2	0.35 - 0.60
604		Subsoil	Dark grey gravel. 10YR 4 / 1	0.60 - 0.75



605		Natural	Reddish yellow sandy clay with numerous gravel . 7.5YR 6 / 8	0.75 +
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Trench No 7		Length 1.40 m	Width 0.65 m	Depth 0.70 m
Easting 445184.70		Northing 112886.12		m OD 49.54
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
701		Topsoil	Very dark brown silty clay with numerous 20th century inclusions. 10YR 2 / 2	0 - 0.30
702		Subsoil	Dark grey silty gravel. 10YR 4 / 1	0.30 - 60
703		Natural	Reddish yellow silty gravel. 7.5YR 6 / 8	0.60 +

Trench No 8		Length 1.30 m	Width 0.65 m	Depth 1.15 m
Easting 445187.45		Northing 112890.71		m OD 50.09
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
801		Uncategorised context	Rubble layer, forming base for concrete slab. Mixed gravel and sand. 10YR 7 / 8	0 - 0.40
802		Rubble	Rubble layer. Mixed yellow sand with high percentage of 20th century building debris 10 YR 7 / 8	0.40 - 0.60
803		Buried soil	Buried topsoil. Very dark brown silty clay. 10YR 2 / 2	0.60 - 0.85
804		Subsoil	Dark grey gravel. 10YR 4 / 1	0.85 - 1.10
805		Natural	Reddish yellow sandy clay with numerous gravels. 7.5YR 6 / 8	1.10 +

Trench No 9		Length 1.30 m	Width 0.65 m	Depth 0.65 m
Easting 445190.62		Northing 112887.45		m OD 49.72
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
901		Topsoil	Very dark brown silty clay with numerous 20th century inclusions. 10YR 2 / 2	0 - 0.30
902		Subsoil	Dark grey gravel. 10YR 4 / 1	0.30 - 0.60
903		Natural	Reddish yellow sandy gravel . 7.5YR 6 / 8	0.60 +

Trench No 10		Length 1.30 m	Width 0.65 m	Depth 0.70 m
Easting 445187.94		Northing 112887.43		m OD 49.49
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
1001		Topsoil	***Soil description could not be reconstructed from the context sheet. Is it really a Fill or Layer?***	0-0.20
1002		Subsoil	Dark grey gravel. 10YR 4 / 1	0.20-0.60
1003		Natural	Reddish yellow sandy clay with numerous gravel inclusions . 7.5YR 6 / 8	0.60m+



Trench No 11		Length 1.30 m	Width 0.65 m	Depth 0.70 m
Easting 445186.48		Northing 112885.36		m OD 49.60
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
1101		Topsoil	Very dark brown silty clay with numerous 20th century inclusions. 10YR 2 / 2	0 - 0.20
1102		Subsoil	Dark grey silty gravel . 10YR 4 / 1	0.20 - 65
1103		Natural	Mottled reddish yellow sandy clay with numerous gravels. 7.5YR 6 / 8	0.65 +

Trench No 12		Length 1.60 m	Width 0.65 m	Depth 1 m
Easting 445189.27		Northing 112890.12		m OD 50.10
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
1201		Topsoil	Very dark brown silty clay with numerous 20th century inclusions 10YR 2 / 2	0-0.20m
1202		Demolition layer	Building debris layer. Mixed yellow sand with high levels of building debris. 10YR 7 / 8	0.20-0.45m
1203		Buried soil	Buried topsoil. Very dark brown silty clay with occasional gravels. 10YR 2 / 2	0.45-0.75m
1204		Subsoil	Dark grey silty gravel 10YR 4 / 1	0.75-0.90m
1205		Natural	Mid to dark reddish yellow sandy clay with occasional gravels . 7.5YR 6 / 8	0.90m+

Trench No 13		Length 1.30 m	Width 0.65 m	Depth 0.70 m
Easting 445191.57		Northing 112888.89		m OD 49.84
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
1301		Topsoil	Very dark brown silty clay with numerous 20th century inclusions. 10YR 2 / 2	0 - 0.25
1302		Subsoil	Dark grey silty gravel . 10YR 4 / 1	0.25 - 0.65
1303		Natural	Reddish yellow sandy clay with occasional gravels. 7.5YR 6 / 8	0.65 +

Trench No 14		Length 3.15 m	Width 1 m	Depth 0.60 m
Easting 445189.41		Northing 112884.24		m OD 49.66
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
1401		Topsoil	Very dark brown silty clay with numerous 20th century inclusions and lots of roots 10YR 2 / 2	0 - 0.17
1402		Subsoil	Dark grey silty gravel, again lots of roots. 10YR 4 / 1	0.17 - 0.58



1403		Natural	Mottled reddish yellow sandy gravel with occasional clay patches. 7.5YR 6 / 8	0.58 +
1404	1405	Grave	Linear grave with vertical, straight sides. Depth: 0.58 m.	
1405	1404	Deliberate backfill	Mottled brownish yellow 10 yr 6 / 8 silty sandy clay with occasional gravels inclusions	
1406	1407	Grave	Linear grave with vertical, straight sides. Depth: 0.58 m.	
1407	1406	Deliberate backfill	Mottled brownish yellow (10yr 6 / 8) sandy clay with occasional gravels with occasional gravels inclusions	

Trench No 15		Length 1.70 m	Width 0.65 m	Depth 0.70 m
Easting 445180.45		Northing 112893.60		m OD 49.57
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
1501		Surface	Tarmac. Black modern path tarmac 10YR 2 / 1	0 - 0.08
1502		Bedding layer	Bedding deposit. Dark yellowish brown gravel sand mix. 10YR 3 / 6	0.08 - 0.20
1503		Demolition material	Sand and mixed demolition rubble. 10 YR 7 / 8	0.20 - 0.50
1504		Drain	Pea gravel and associated clay drainage pipe.	0.50 - 0.70
1505		Natural	Mottled reddish brown sandy clay with occasional gravels. 7.5YR 6 / 8	0.70 +

Trench No 16		Length 20 m	Width 0.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Easting 445217.20		Northing 112942.61		m OD 50.43
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
1601		Topsoil	Garden soil. Very dark brown / black silty loam with numerous roots and 20th century rubbish 10YR 2 / 2	0 - 0.15
1602		Subsoil	Mottled dark grey silty gravel. 10YR 4 / 1	0.15 - 0.40
1603		Natural	Underlying reddish yellow gravel. 7.5YR 6 / 8	0.40 +

Trench No 17		Length 20 m	Width 0.80 m	Depth 0.25 m
Easting 445204.84		Northing 112931.93		m OD 50.25
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
1701		Topsoil	Garden soil. Very dark brown black silty loam with 20th century rubbish 10YR 2 / 2	0 - 0.15
1702		Subsoil	Mottled dark grey silty gravel. 10YR 4 / 1	0.10 - 0.25
1703	1704	Grave	Grave.	



1704	1703	Deliberate backfill	Reddish yellow (7.5 yr 6 / 8) silty clay with gravel inclusions	
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Trench No 18		Length 6 m	Width 1 m	Depth 0.60 m
Easting 445209.23		Northing 112929.65		m OD 50.41
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
1801		Surface	Tarmac. Modern day tarmac of pathway. 10YR 2 / 1	0 - 0.10
1802		Made ground	Hardcore. Underlying yellow hardcore layer, forming sub base for tarmac path. 10YR 6 / 8	0.10 - 0.25
1803		Made ground	Mixed yellow sand and greyish brown gravel. 10YR 7 / 8 and 10YR 5 / 2	0.25 - 0.60

Trench No 19		Length 0.75 m	Width 0.75 m	Depth 0.60 m
Easting 445218.46		Northing 112948.53		m OD 50.37
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
1901		Surface	Tarmac. Modern day tarmac of path and pavement 10YR 2 / 1	0 - 0.10
1902		Rubble	Rubble layer. Mixed sandstone unfaced blocks, varying sizes. Forms foundation for the churchyard wall	0.10 - 0.50
1903		Natural	Underlying sandy gravel natural, reddish yellow in colour. 7.5YR 6 / 8	0.50 +

Trench No 20		Length 0.75 m	Width 0.75 m	Depth 0.60 m
Easting		Northing		m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
2001		Surface	Tarmac. Modern day tarmac path / pavement. 10YR 2 / 1	0 - 0.10
2002		Rubble	Rubble layer. Mixed sandstone blocks (unfaced) of varying sizes. Forms the foundation for the churchyard wall	0.10 - 0.50
2003		Natural	Underlying reddish yellow (7.5YR 6 / 8) sandy gravel natural	0.5 +

Trench No 21		Length 25 m	Width 0.50 m	Depth 0.75 m
Easting 445204.41		Northing 112931.60		m OD 50.49
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
2101		Surface	Tarmac. Modern day tarmac path. Black. 10YR 2 / 1	0 - 0.10



2102		Made ground	Mixed yellow silty clay with numerous gravel inclusions, also occasional patches of yellow sand. 10YR 7 / 8	0.10 - 0.50
2103		Subsoil	Dark grey silty gravel. 10YR 4 / 1	0.50 - 0.75
2104		Natural	Reddish brown sandy clay with occasional gravels, only viewed in the northern part of the trench where it joins with Trench 17. 5YR 4 / 3	0.75 +
2105		Demolition layer	Building debris layer. Mixed crushed brick slate etc	0.10 - 0.30

Trench No 22		Length 2.82 m	Width 1.20 m	Depth 1.40 m
Easting 445171.9438		Northing 112884.9269		m OD 49.099
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
2201		Concrete	Modern concrete base or path	0-0.1
2202		Made ground	Made ground. Mixed fill of reddish yellow silt clay with gravel inclusions and greyish brown topsoil	0.1 - 0.2
2203		Subsoil	7.5YR 5 / 8 (strong brown) silty deposit with frequent sub-rounded / sub-angular flint pebbles.	0.2 - 0.42
2204		Made ground	Made ground. Modern disturbance comprising a mixed deposit of light greyish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy silt with gravel inclusions. Sterile. Material looked light a modern building material eg scalping with patches of reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/8) silty clay with gravel inclusions and silty sand lenses.	0.40 – 1.20
2205		Made ground	Light greyish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy silt with copious gravel inclusions. Similar in appearance to 2205.one of a number of made or disturbed layers seen at northern end of soak away.	0.40 – 0.68
2206		Natural	Natural geology. Reddish yellow (7.5YR 6 / 8) silt clay with gravel inclusions and streaks of lighter silty sand.	0.44+

Trench No 23		Length 3.70 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 2.10 m
Easting 445192.6358		Northing 112878.8239		m OD 49.10
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2301		Surface	Tarmac. Modern tarmac path. Present on SE and NW ends of the trench. 10YR 2 / 1	0 - 0.06



2302		Topsoil	Turf. 5YR 2.5 / 2 (Dark reddish brown) silty clay loam with moderate rooting. Present on NE and SW ends of the trench.	0 - 0.06
2303		Made ground	Hardcore deposit for modern tarmac. 7.5YR 5 / 8 (strong brown) silty clay with abundant sub-angular to sub-rounded flint pebbles (<0.10). Present across trench but patchy.	0.06 - 0.19
2304		Made ground	5YR 4 / 1 (dark grey) loose silty sand loam with moderate sub-angular to sub-rounded stone / flint inclusions (<0.04). Goes to 0.43m bgl on south-western edge and 0.70m on north-eastern.	0.19 - 0.70
2305		Subsoil	10YR 4 / 3 (brown to dark brown) silty clay loam with moderate to common sub-angular to sub-rounded flint pebbles (<0.06). Only present with north-eastern part of the trench.	0.19 - 0.42
2306		Natural	10YR 7 / 2 (light grey) to 7.5YR 5 / 8 (strong brown) silty clay with occasional to frequent patches of flint gravels (sub-angular to sub-rounded <0.08). On interface with layers above there is a large quantity of manganese staining appearing in patches.	0.42 - 0.95
2307		Natural	Mix of 2.5YR 5 / 8 (red) and 5YR 7 / 1 (light grey) silty clay with occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded flint gravels (<0.03). Becomes more silty sand and less gravelly after 1.60m.	0.95 +



Appendix 2 OASIS record

10 OASIS ID: wessexar1-423661

Project details

Project name	Holy Saviour, Bitterne, Southampton
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology undertook an excavation and watching brief on groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to the south of the existing church room at Holy Saviour Church, Bitterne, Southampton. The excavation comprised 15 trenches targeting agreed pile cap locations for the proposed extension. Topsoil was found to overlie a rubble layer used to build up the ground level to provide access into the existing church room. This rubble layer was laid upon a layer of topsoil which sealed subsoil deposits beneath which the natural silty clay gravel was encountered at a depth of c.0.70m below ground level. Despite the location of the works within the graveyard of the church, the top of grave cuts were only observed in Trenches 4 and 14, and which would not be impacted by the positioning of the piles or depth of groundworks. Due to the limited impact and depth of the groundworks, and positioning of the proposed piles no further investigation of the graves was deemed necessary. No human remains, either articulated or disarticulated were identified. An undated linear within Trench 2 is believed to be associated with a modern service. No other features were identified. The watching brief monitored the widening of the pathway to the north of the church and subsequent drainage works to the north, west and south, including the excavation of two soakaways. During the works the top of a grave cut was partially revealed to the west of the existing footpath which appeared to correspond with an existing gravestone. Due to the limited depth of impact of the groundworks no further investigation of the grave was required. No further archaeological features were observed. During the watching brief made ground layers were found sealed beneath the existing tarmac and concrete surfaces. Mixed gravels and subsoil deposits were also identified. Monitoring of groundworks within the church for the installation of services also revealed no archaeology.</p>
Project dates	Start: 01-02-2021 End: 03-06-2021
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	241330 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	SOU 1889 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	19/00123/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	GRAVE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD Post Medieval



Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Part Excavation","Test-Pit Survey","Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition
Prompt	Faculty jurisdiction

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE SOUTHAMPTON SOUTHAMPTON Holy Saviour Church, Bitterne, Southampton
Postcode	SO19 7LW
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 45200 12910 50.913331681225 -1.356979049777 50 54 47 N 001 21 25 W 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	Jon Kaines
Project supervisor	Alistair Zochowski
Project supervisor	Matt Kendall
Name of sponsor/funding body	Historic Building Advisory Service

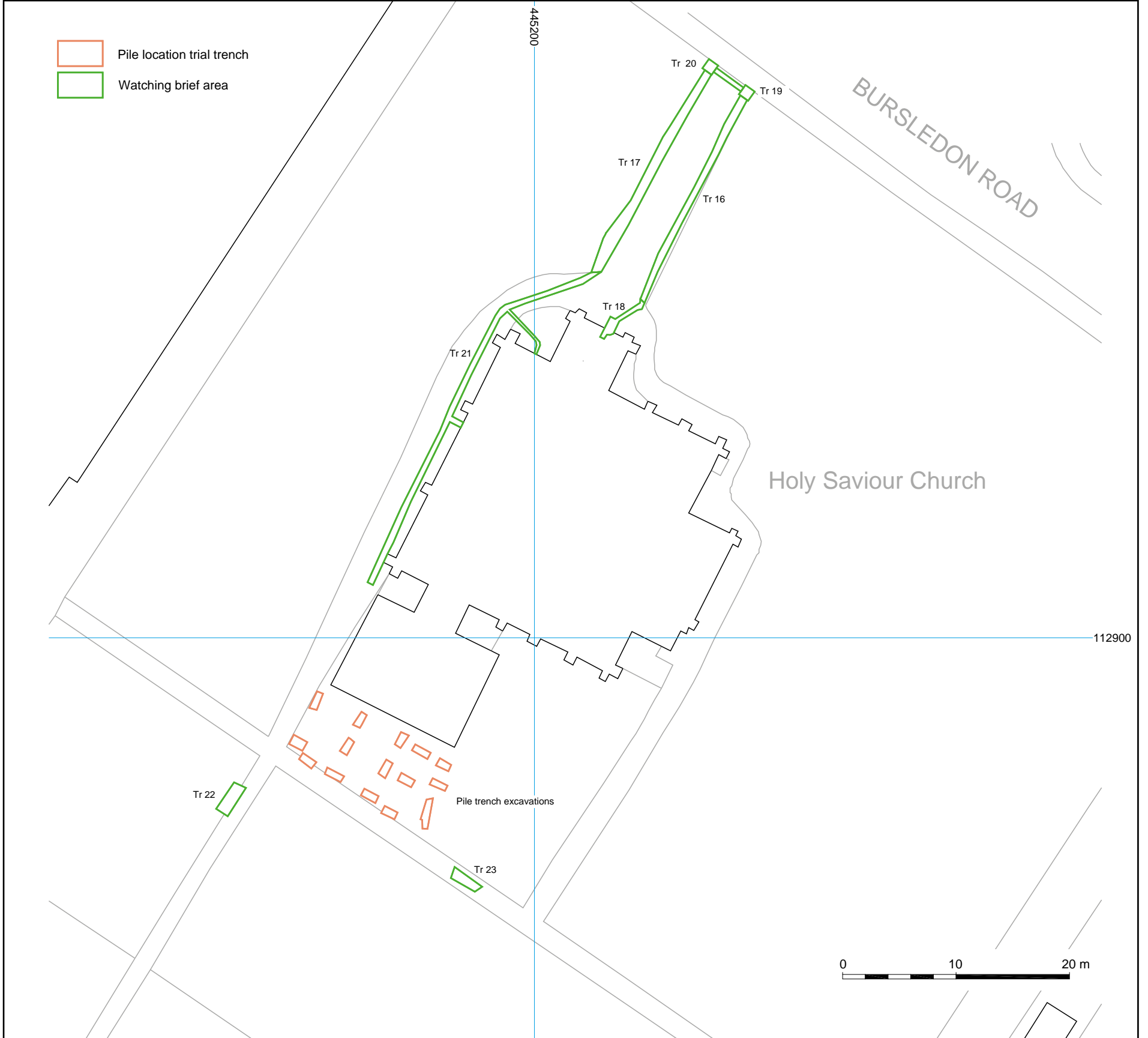
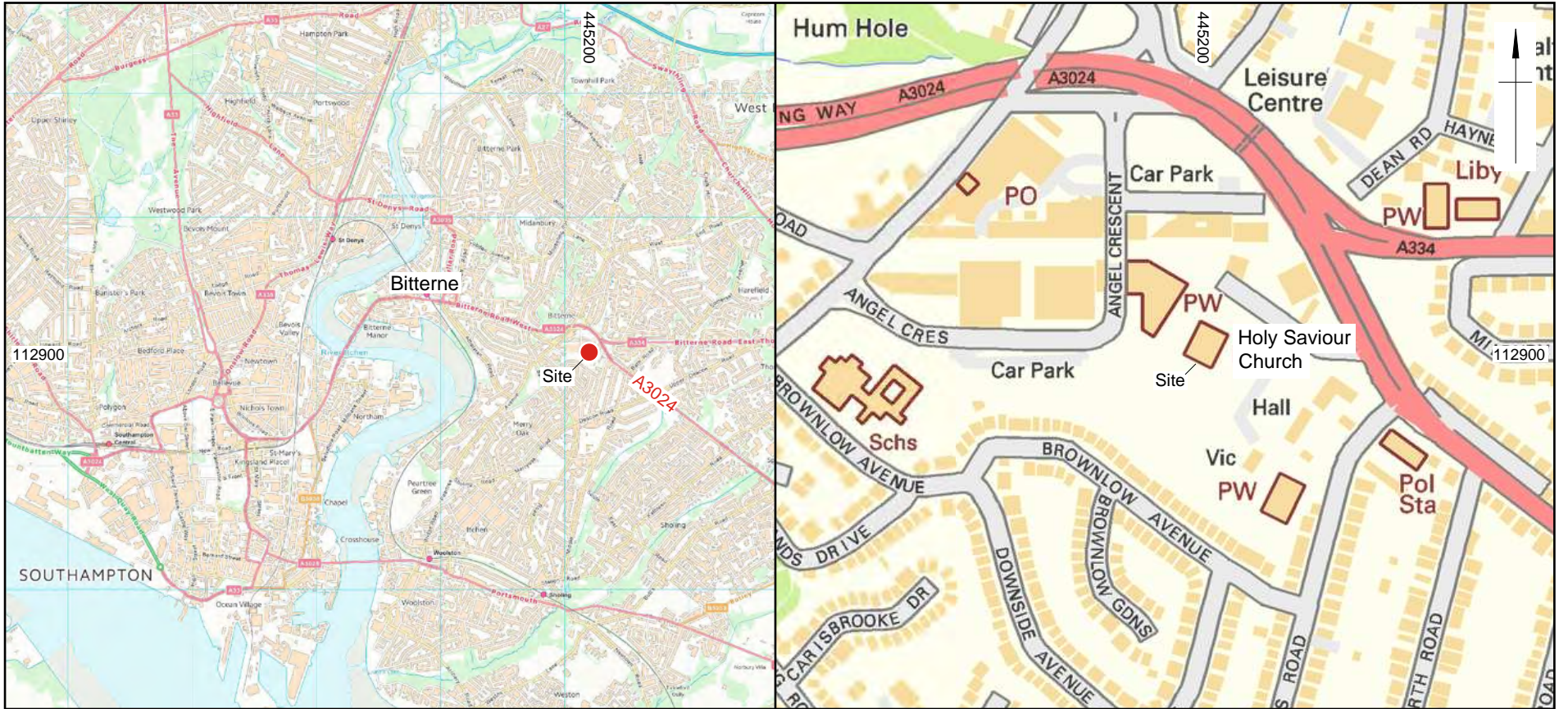
Project archives


Physical Archive recipient	Southampton City Council Archaeological Collections
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Southampton City Council Archaeological Collections
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Southampton City Council Archaeological Collections
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material","Unpublished Text"



**Project
bibliography 1**

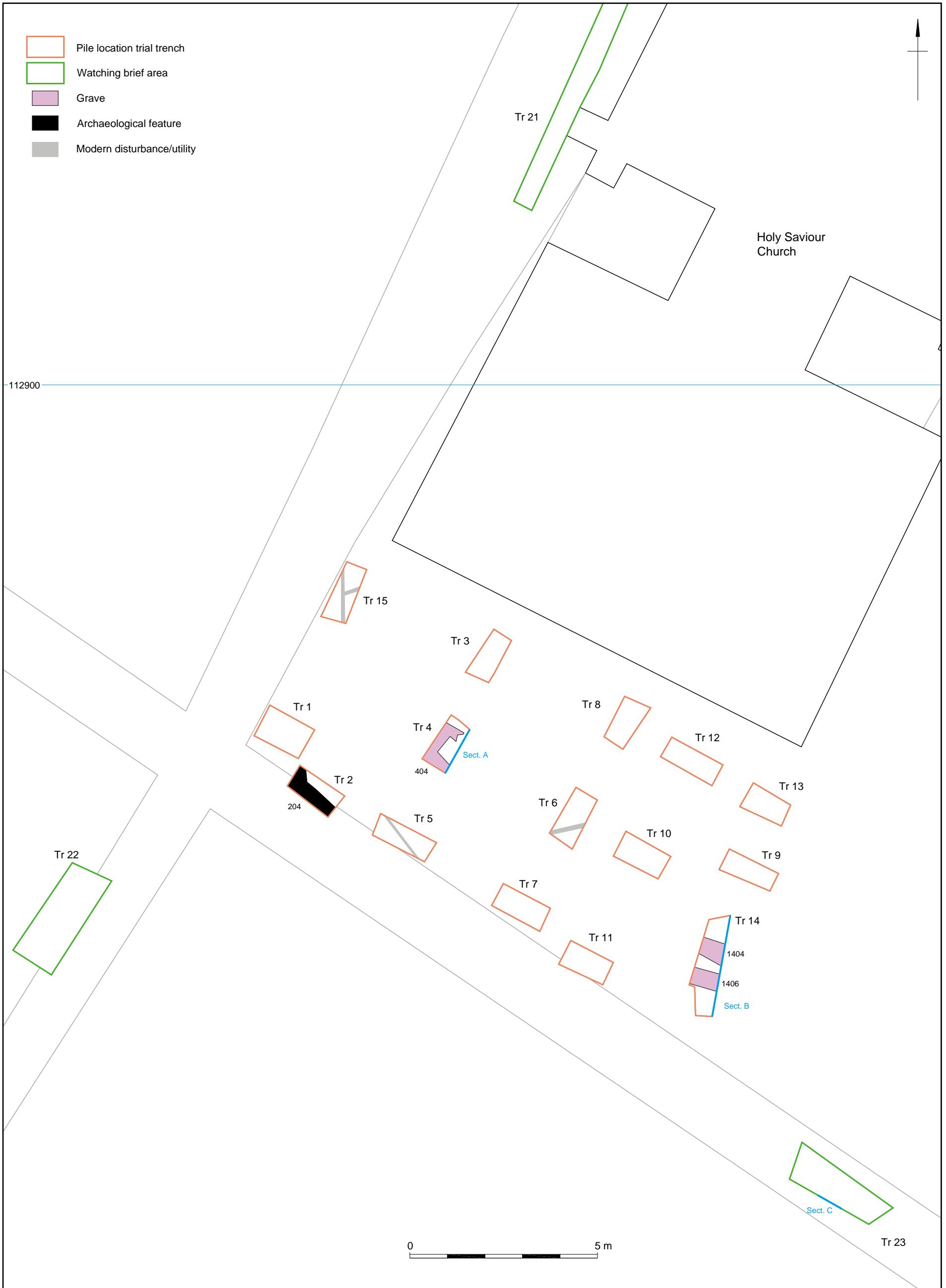
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Holy Saviour Church, Bitterne, Southampton, Hampshire: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Zochowski, A and Legg, E
Other bibliographic details	Unpublished report ref. 241330.03
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	WA Standard A4 text report with illustrations




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Site location and archaeological works

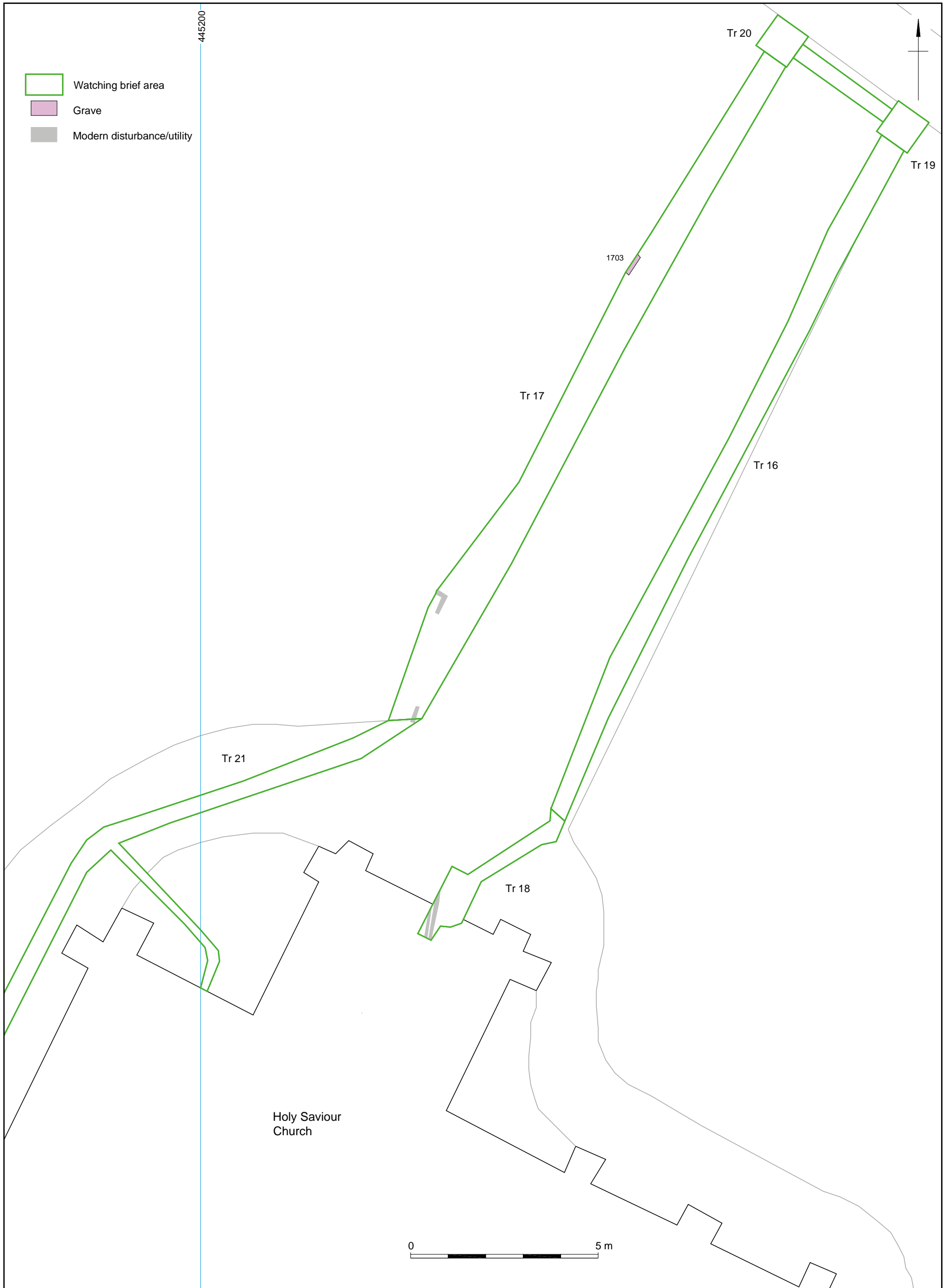
Figure 1




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Pile location excavations with archaeological results

Figure 2



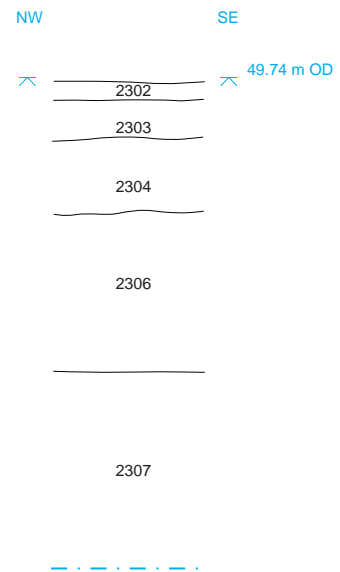
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Watching brief areas with archaeological results

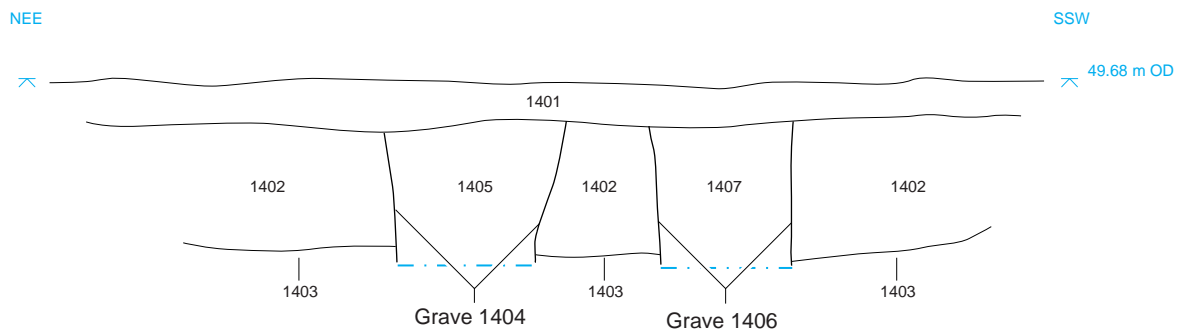
Figure 3



(A) North-west facing section of Trench 4



(C) North-east facing representative section of Trench 23



(B) West-north-west facing section of Trench 14



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Plate 1: View of Trench 1 from the north (1 x 1 m scale)



Plate 2: North facing representative section of Trench 7 (1 x 1 m scale)


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Plate 3: North facing representative section of Trench 12 (1 x 1 m scale)



Plate 4: East facing view of Trench 2 with feature 204
(1 x 1 m and 1 x 0.5 m scales)


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Plate 5: View of grave 404 from the east (1 x 1 m scale)



Plate 6: View of Trench 14 with graves 1404 and 1406 from the north (1 x 1 m and 1 x 0.5 m scales)


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Plate 7: North facing representative section of Trench 16 (1 x 1 m scale)



Plate 8: Western path extension (Trench 17) showing grave cut 1703, view from the west (1 x 1 m scale)


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Plate 9: South-east facing representative section of Trench 21 (1 x 1 m scale)



Plate 10: View of Trench 21 from the south-west (1 x 1 m scale)


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Plate 11: East facing representative section of Trench 22

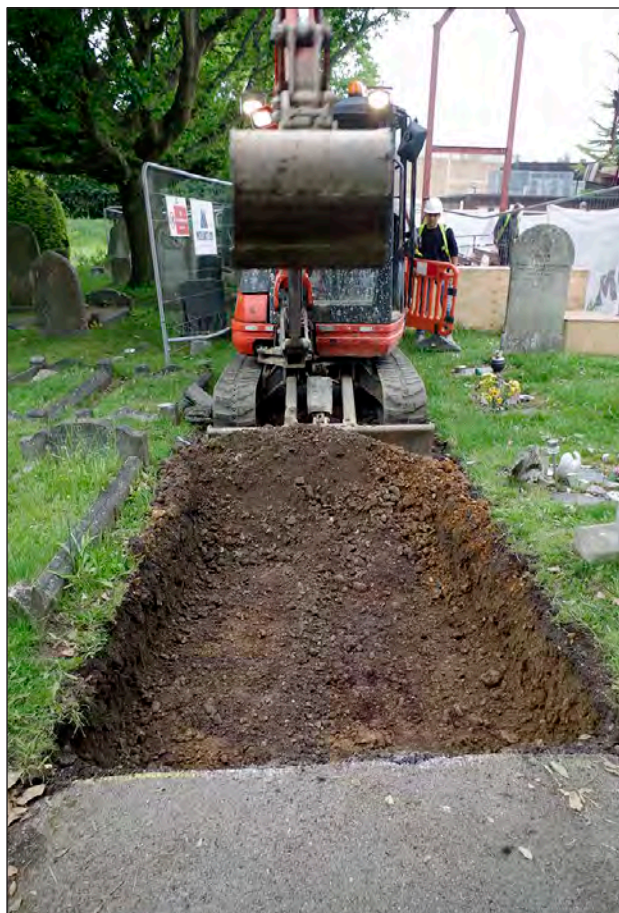


Plate 12: Excavation of Trench 23, view from the south-east


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Plate 13: View of Trench 23 from the south-south-west (1 x 1 m and 1 x 2 m scales)



Plate 14: Lifting of flooring slabs within the church



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Plate 15: View of working area following the lifting of flooring slabs within the church

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