

**Aldi,
Former East Point Centre,
Bursledon Road,
Southampton**

Archaeological Watching Brief



for
Planning Potential

On behalf of
Aldi

CA Project: AN0128
CA Report: AN0128_1
SOU1865

October 2020



**Aldi,
Former East Point Centre,
Bursledon Road,
Southampton**

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Cirencester Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester Gloucestershire GL7 6BQ t. 01285 771 022	Milton Keynes Unit 8, The IO Centre Fingle Drive Stonebridge Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK13 0AT t. 01908 564 660	Andover Stanley House Walworth Road Andover Hampshire SP10 5LH t. 01264 347 630	Exeter Unit 1, Clyst Units Cofton Road Marsh Barton Exeter EX2 8QW t. 01392 573 970	Suffolk Unit 5, Plot 11 Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ t. 01449 900 120
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk				

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Aldi, Former East Point Centre
Location:	Bursledon Road, Southampton
NGR:	447221 111538
Type:	Watching brief
Date:	10 May- 29 June 2020
Planning reference:	19/00997/FUL
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Southampton City Council and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	SOU1865

Between May and June 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new Aldi at the Former East Point Centre, Bursledon Road, Southampton.

No archaeologically significant deposits were identified during the course of the watching brief. All trenches showed evidence for substantial levelling and landscaping across the site. The levelling was identified by the presence of modern made ground comprising an extensive series of dumped deposits built up to 1.7m in depth above the natural geology. No archaeology or artefacts were identified that could be associated with the geological river terrace gravels found at the site. The natural geology of the site slopes to the south-east, hence the greater depths of made ground within the centre of the site, along the line of the former stream valley.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Between May and June, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief at the site of the new Aldi store, Former East Point Centre, Bursledon Road, Southampton (centred at NGR: 447221 111538; Figure 1). This watching brief was undertaken for Planning Potential, who is acting on behalf of Aldi.

1.2. Planning permission for the erection of a Class A1 food store (1,775 sqm gross internal) with associated access, car parking, and landscaping works was granted by Southampton City Council (ref: 19/00997/FUL), conditional on a programme of archaeological work.

18. Archaeological watching brief with provision for excavation 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.

19. Archaeological watching brief with provision for excavation 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.

1.3. Comments on the planning application by Ingrid Peckham, Planning Archaeologist at Southampton City, stipulated that the archaeological investigation will take the form of a watching brief on all groundwork i.e. below-ground demolition, level reductions, foundation trenches and service trenches. The comments also stated that the watching brief must include a provision for archaeological excavation if significant archaeological remains were to be identified. The watching brief was

carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2020) and approved by Ingrid Peckham.

- 1.4. The watching brief was also in line with *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The site lies to the eastern boundary of Southampton, on the north side of Bursledon Road, north-west of its junction with Botley Road. The site is currently open scrubland. It is bordered to the west by the High Point Venue and to the east by trees and scrub.
- 1.6. The geological survey map (BSG 2020) shows that the south-west half of the site lies on river terrace deposits and the remainder lies on the Wittering Formation, sand, silt and clay. Recent works (SCCAU 2014, SOU 1652) noted a layer of silty clay loam present in all trenches. It was mostly brown/yellow (10YR6/6) with patches of blue/grey silty clay loam and lenses of gravel. It was situated 0.8m below the surface in the southeast and northwest of the site but it sloped down to 1.9m below the surface in the middle of the site. This appears to have been a shallow stream valley running roughly northeast–southwest that had subsequently been filled to level the area, probably when it was developed as Hightown Secondary School.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The archaeological background given below is a succinct summary of an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the site (SCCAU, 2009), and the results of recent work in the vicinity (SCCAU 2011, 2014).
- 2.2. The site lies in Area 15 (Netley Common) of the Local Areas of Archaeological Potential (LAAP) as defined in the City of Southampton Core Strategy 2010. 'This area is part of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery that extends beyond the city boundary. There are three known barrow sites inside the city boundary. The Roman road between Bitterne Manor and Chichester crosses the area' (LAAP).

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- 2.3. A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the vicinity of the site. Details are given below for sites and find spots within 1km of the site. They are referred to by their SOU (Southampton) site code, Southampton City Council Historic Environment Record (HER) monument number (MSH ***) or Hampshire County Council (HCC) Archaeology and Historic Building Record (AHBR) number.

Prehistoric

- 2.4. A Lower Palaeolithic flint handaxe (MSH423) was found in the Butts Road area circa 1919, and likely came from one of several former clay and gravel pits along Butts Road. A Palaeolithic handaxe (MSH426) was found in the "White Rail Pit" on Netley Common. Gravel pits on the Common are well known, though the exact location of "White Rail Pit" is uncertain.
- 2.5. A Neolithic flint axe (MSH418) was found at a gravel pit near Butts Road, to the west of the site, and another (MSH419) nearby at Coates Road.
- 2.6. A decorated Bronze Age copper alloy axe head (MSH420) was found in 1898 in a clay pit in the area of Imber Way and Dragoon Close at the east end of Butts Road. Burnt flints, and worked flakes of unknown date (HCC AHBR No 25981 + 25982) were found east of the A27 road at Kanes Hill.

Bronze Age

- 2.7. An Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age barrow cemetery is known from Netley Common, with several suggested and recorded barrows or tumuli. At least seven were thought to exist, though its full extent is not known.

Roman

- 2.8. The first century route of the Roman Road from Clausentum (Bitterne Manor) to Chichester (Regnum) (MSH550) is known to pass close to the site, c. 280m to the north, but does not coincide with the route of the modern Bursledon Road.

Modern

- 2.9. Netley Common was the site of a Second World War military camp designated C3 (HCC AHBR No 54337) built in the lead up to D-Day and the invasion of Normandy. Large concrete foundation bases were used to erect semi-permanent structures.

Recent Works

- 2.10. Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit (2014) (SOU 1652) undertook an evaluation, of the north eastern two thirds of the site, consisting of 6 trenches. The land to the west of this site had been previously evaluated (SOU 1521) and prehistoric remains were found, consisting of nine probable prehistoric features, marked by charcoal, burnt flints, and flint flakes. Evaluation (SOU 1652) revealed less certain prehistoric features, the only definite one being a 3m length of ditch, but spreads of burnt flint and charcoal were found, suggesting some sort of prehistoric activity at perhaps the same period as that found on SOU 1521. Neither site produced any pottery. The presence of burnt flint and charcoal in the top of a tree disturbance suggests the prehistoric activity was taking place after, or perhaps during, the removal of tree cover.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objectives of the watching brief were:
- to monitor the development groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features thus revealed;
 - at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated project archive and a report setting out the watching brief results and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.
- 3.2. If significant archaeological remains were identified, reference will be made to the Solent-Thames Archaeological Research Framework (Chapters published 2006-2009), so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional context. 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.
- 3.3. The specific objective of the watching brief was to investigate and record any remains associated with the stream valley running through the site which were exposed by the development groundworks.
- 3.4. To identify and record the nature, dimensions, and relationship of natural deposits exposed by the archaeological investigation, and assess the potential of those deposits to contain or conceal archaeological evidence.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The watching brief comprised the observation by a competent archaeologist of all intrusive groundwork associated with the proposed development. These works comprised the machine excavation of foundation and service trenches (Figure 2).
- 4.2. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential. No deposits were identified that required sampling.
- 4.4. CA will make arrangements with the Southampton City Council Museums Service for the deposition of the project archive. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- 4.5. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the watching brief results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A.
- 5.2. The natural geological substrate was varied across site and was observed at various depths across the site (depths given are average). The deepest (2.75m+) underlying geology (**Trench 4**) was a firm yellow silt/clay (7.5Y 9/10) with brown/yellow sand/gravel (10YR 6/6). Above this (approx. 2.15-2.75m) was a compact light blue clay (7.5B 8/8) which transitioned from silty clay to the north-east, to a sandy clay to the south-west. To the north-east the blue silt/clay was overlain (approx. 0.56-2.15m) by a compact mid-yellow silt/clay (10Y 9/8). Again this silt/clay transitioned to a sand/clay (brown/yellow 2.5Y 8/8) with mixed gravel lenses towards the south-western half of the site. Above the transition area, was a soft grey/green (2.5G 7/3) sand/silt (approx. 0.45m thick, thinning to the south-east).
- 5.3. Above the natural geology were various deposits of made ground. Directly over the natural geology across the site were alternating layers of made ground which consisted of mixed subsoil/topsoil (2.5G) and rolled yellow/brown and orange/brown clay (a mix of 7.5YR 7/4 and 7.5Y 9/8). Within the north-eastern portion of the site

(**Trench 1**) the made ground over the rolled clay deposits consisted of demolished brick rubble which in turn was sealed by a modern tarmac surface. To the south-west (**Trench 11**) the natural sandy/clay was overlain by considerable depths (up to 1.7m) of redeposited/dumped topsoil which contained modern brick and concrete rubble, metal and plastic objects.

- 5.4. **Trench 1** was 50m long and 30m wide, with the natural geology being encountered at 0.89m. **Trench 2** was 20.5m and 14.5m wide, with the natural geology being encountered at 1.55m. **Trench 3** was 85m long and 70m wide, this trench was stripped down to 0.4m. The natural geology was not encountered. **Trench 4** was 20m long by 3.1m wide, with the natural geology encountered at 1.07m. **Trench 5** was 6m long by 0.8m wide with the natural geology encountered at 1.7m. **Trench 6** was 38.5m long by 1.4m wide with the natural geology encountered at 1.05m. **Trench 7** was 35m long by 1.7m wide with the natural geology encountered at 1.1m. **Trench 8** was 40m long by 1.8m wide with the natural geology encountered at 0.98m. **Trench 9** was 56m long by 1.8m wide with the natural geology encountered at 1.4m. **Trench 10** was 30m long by 1.9m wide with the natural geology encountered at 0.55m. **Trench 11** was 25.2m long by 4m wide with the natural geology encountered at 0.8m. **Trench 12** was 22.3m long by 0.7m wide with the natural geology encountered at 0.56m.

Trench 1

- 5.5. In **Trench 1**, were recorded structure **108** and rubble layer **110**. Structure **108** was cut through the buried topsoil and was sealed by made ground. It consisted of vertical sided flat based construction cut, **107** and measured 4m long by 2.5m wide. The wall **108** consisted of grey concrete block which measure 0.44m in length 0.10m in depth and 0.20m in width and consisted of three courses. Rubble layer **110** consisted of a distinct rectangular layer of red brick rubble which measured 4.5m in width and 6m in length.
- 5.6. Within **Trench 1** the building footprint was stripped to the level of the rolled yellow clay, removing the brick rubble and modern tarmac surfaces. Over this rolled clay, between 0.3m and 0.6m of Type 1 crush was laid as a foundation surface and further trenches in this area was cut through this material.

6. DISCUSSION

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- 6.1. No archaeologically significant deposits were identified during the course of the watching brief. All trenches showed evidence for substantial levelling and landscaping across the site. The levelling was identified by the presence of modern made ground comprising an extensive series of dumped deposits built up to 1.7m in depth above the natural geology. No archaeology or artefacts were identified that could be associated with the geological river terrace gravels found at the site. The natural geology slopes to the south-east and may form one side of a dry valley with the sandy gravel deposits representing a more fluvial deposit. The modern made ground represents attempts to level the area prior to modern development of the site.
- 6.2. The concrete structure **108** was clearly modern in nature, though its function is uncertain. The rubble layer **110** probably represents a previously demolished building which predates the former East Point Centre. A single frogged brick (not retained) from this layer was stamped with the Colthurst Symons Bridgewater makers mark, a company which operated between 1840 and 1960 (GG 2020).
- 6.3. In contrast to evaluations SOU 1521 and 1652 (SCCAU 2011, 2014), where prehistoric remains were encountered, the current watching brief identified no archaeology, likely due to the significant amounts of landscaping for previous developments which is likely to have removed those deposits, if any, containing archaeological features. A further factor is likely to be that the site conditions during the watching brief were not conducive to the identification and recording of potential archaeological deposits that lay below deep made ground.

7. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 7.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Adam Howard, assisted by Craig Jones. This report was written by Adam Howard. The report illustrations were prepared by CA illustrator, Ryan Wilson. The project archive has been compiled by and prepared for deposition by Richard Paxford. The project was managed for CA by Oliver Good.

8. REFERENCES

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SCCAU, 2014, *Archaeological Evaluation of land adjacent to the Eastpoint Centre, Bursledon Road, Southampton*, SOU 1652, Southampton Archaeology Unit Report 1162.

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Munsell Colour
1	100	Layer		tarmac	black tarmac and associated yellow brown hogging	50	30	0-0.08	7.5yr 1/1
1	101	Layer		concrete	pale grey rough concrete	50	30	0.08-0.20	n7
1	102	Layer		topsoil	dark grey brown sandy clay silt	50	30	0-0.51	7.5yr 4/2
1	103	Layer		made ground rubble levelling	rubble: pale grey silty sand with crushed brick and concrete	50	30	0.08-0.51	7.5yr 5/12
1	104	Layer		made ground redeposited natural	yellow brown silty clay firm	50	30	0.51-0.75	5y 9/8
1	105	Layer		buried topsoil	dark silty clay firm	50	30	0.75-0.89	10yr 3/1
1	106	Layer		natural geology	light yellow silty clay compact	50	30	0.89-1.09+	5y 9/8
1	107	cut		building	rectangular in plan (cuts 109) vertical sided flat bottomed	4	2.5	0.54-1.2	n/a
1	108	structu	107	wall	concrete blocks 44cm long 10cm d and 20cm w three courses on edge	4	2.5	0.54-1.2	n4
1	109	Layer		buried topsoil	black silty clay firm	50	30	0.54-0.95	7.5yr 3/1
1	110	Layer		wall demolition	red brick rubble	4.5	6	0.95-1.05	7.5r 6/12
2	200	Layer		made ground	brown gravel crush compact	20.5	14.5	0-0.5	10yr 2/1
2	201	Layer		made ground	dark grey silty clay	20.5	14.5	0.5-0.7	n2
2	202	Layer		made ground	dark black silty clay and gravel	20.5	14.5	0.5-0.7	5yr 1/2
2	203	Layer		made ground	orangey brown silty clay compact	20.5	14.5	0.7-1.45	10r 4/8
2	204	Layer		made ground	black silty clay compact	20.5	14.5	1.45-155	n2
2	205	Layer		Natural Geology	bands of yellow sandy silty clay and blueish white sandy clay with gravel	20.5	14.5	1.55+	5y 9/8 and 10bg 6/2
3	300	Layer		topsoil	made ground dark silty clay firm	85	70	0-0.4	2.5yr 2/3
4	400	Layer		made ground	dark grey silty clay compact	20	3.1	0-1.7m	5y 1/2
4	401	Layer		natural geology	greyish green silty sand soft	20	3.1	1.07-2.15	2.5g 7/3
4	402	Layer		natural geology	blue grey silty clay	20	3.1	2.15-2.75	7.5bg 7/6
4	403	Layer		natural geology	yellow silty clay with brown sandy gravel	20	3.1	2.75-3.9	7.5y 9/8
4	404	Layer		made ground	dark grey silty clay compact	6	5	0-0.15	10yr 3/2
4	405	Layer		natural geology	light whitish blue sandy clay firm	6	5	0.15-2.3	5b 8/4

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Munsell Colour
4	406	Layer		natural geology	mid brown yellow silty clay with brown sandy gravel	6	5	2.3-2.7+	5y 9/8
5	500	Layer		made ground	layers of rolled yellow clay and black silty clay	6	0.8	0.5-1.7	2.5y 8/10 2.5y 2/1
5	501	Layer		modern surface	modern type 1 crush	6	0.8	0-0.5	n7
5	502	Layer		natural geology	greyish green silty sand soft	6	0.8	1.7-2	2.5g 7/3
5	503	Layer		natural geology	mid yellow silty clay with gravel	6	0.8	2+	7.5y 9/8
6	600	Layer		modern surface	modern type 1 crush	38.5	1.4	0-0.5	n7
6	601	Layer		made ground rolled clay	yellow silty clay compact	38.5	1.4	0.5-0.85	2.5y 8/10
6	602	Layer		made ground	black silty clay compact	38.5	1.4	0.85-1.05	5y 2/1
6	603	Layer		made ground rolled clay	mid brown silty clay compact	38.5	1.4	1.05-1.27	2.5y 4/4
6	604	Layer		natural geology	light blue silty clay compact	38.5	1.4	1.05-1.27	5pb 7/8
6	605	Layer		natural geology	light yellow silty clay compact	38.5	1.4	1.5-2.1+	7.5y 9/10
7	700	Layer		modern surface	type 1 crush	35	1.7	0-0.55	7.5y 6/1
7	701	Layer		made ground rolled clay	mid yellow brown silty clay firm	35	1.7	0.55-0.82	7.5y 9/8
7	702	Layer		buried topsoil	mid black silty clay firm	35	1.7	0.82-1.1	10yr 3/2
7	703	Layer		natural geology	mid yellow silty clay compact	35	1.7	1.1-2.34	7.5y 9/10
7	704	Layer		natural geology	mid blue silty clay compact	35	1.7	2.34-3.2	2.5pb 7/4
7	705	Layer		natural geology	mid grey brown sandy gavel	35	1.7	3.2+	7.5y 9/8
7	706	structu		manhole cover	grey concrete slab sealed by 701	1.5	0.35	0.82-0.98	
7	707	structu		manhole	red brick manhole structure for service	35	1.7	0.98-1.42	
7	708	cut		manhole	Vertical sides flat base not seen in plan.	35	1.7	0.82-1.42	
8	800	Layer		surface	modern tarmac	40	1.8	0-0.12	n2
8	801	Layer		tarmac foundation	brown shingle compact	40	1.8	0.12-0.22	10yr 6/8
8	802	Layer		levelling layer	red brick rubble fragments	40	1.8	0.22-0.47	7.5r 5/12
8	803	Layer		buried topsoil	black silty clay compact	40	1.8	0.47-0.98	10yr 2/1
8	804	Layer		natural geology	yellow silty clay	40	1.8	0.98-2.18	7.5y 9/8
9	900	Layer		modern surface	type 1 crush	56	1.8	0-0.6	n5
9	901	Layer		made ground	mid brown/orange silty clay	56	1.8	0.6-1.4	2.5 yr 5/8
9	902	Layer		natural geology	mid yellow silty clay	56	1.8	1.4-1.8	7.5y 9/10
9	903	Layer		natural geology	mid blue silty clay compact	56	1.8	1.8+	2.5pb 7/4
10	1000	Layer		modern surface	type 1 crush	30	1.9	0-0.5	n5
10	1001	Layer		made ground rolled clay	yellow clay compact	30	1.9	0.5-0.55	5y 9/8
10	1002	Layer		natural geology	mid yellow silty clay compact	30	1.9	0.55-1.4	7.5y 9/12
11	1100	Layer		modern surface	type 1 crush	25.2	4	0-0.6	n5

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Munsell Colour
11	1101	Layer		made ground	dark brown black sandy clay	25.2	4	0-0.8	10yr 2/2
11	1102	Layer		natural geology	yellow sandy clay firm	25.2	0.7	0.8-1.92	7.5y 9/10
12	1200	Layer		modern surface	type 1 crush	22.3	0.7	0-0.35	n5
12	1201	Layer		made ground rolled clay	yellow clay compact	22.3	0.7	0.35-0.56	7.5y 9/6
12	1202	Layer		natural geology	yellow clay compact	22.3	0.7	0.56-0.7	7.5y 9/12
12	1203	Layer		natural geology	blueish white silty clay firm	22.3	0.7	0.56-1.26	10b 6/4
12	1204	Layer		natural geology	brownish grey clayey gravel firm	22.3	0.7	0.7-1.3	2.5y 5/3

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Aldi, Former East Point Centre, Bursledon Road, Southampton	
Short description	<p>Between May and June 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new Aldi at the Former East Point Centre, Bursledon Road, Southampton.</p> <p>No archaeologically significant deposits were identified during the course of the watching brief. All trenches showed evidence for substantial levelling and landscaping across the site. The levelling was identified by the presence of modern made ground comprising an extensive series of dumped deposits built up to 1.7m in depth above the natural geology. No archaeology or artefacts were identified that could be associated with the geological river terrace gravels found at the site. The natural geology of the site slopes to the south-east, with the deeper made ground within this portion of the site.</p>	
Project dates	10 May-29 June 2020	
Project type	Watching brief	
Previous work	<p>Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit, SCCAU, 2009, Desk-Based assessment of land adjacent to the Eastpoint Centre, Bursledon Road, Southampton, Southampton Archaeology Unit Report 939</p> <p>SCCAU, 2011, Archaeological Investigations at the Eastpoint Centre, Burgoyne Road, Thornhill, Southampton, SOU 1521, Southampton Archaeology Unit Report 979.</p>	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Former East Point Centre, Bursledon Road, Southampton	
Study area (m ² /ha)	0.69ha	
Site co-ordinates	447221 111538	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	N/A	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Oliver Good/Ray Kennedy	
Project Supervisor	Adam Howard	
MONUMENT TYPE	none	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	none	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
	Southampton City Council Museums Service	
Physical		none
Paper		Trench sheet, photographic register
Digital		Database, digital photos survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2020 Aldi, Former East Point Centre, Bursledon Road, Southampton: Archaeological Watching Brief CA typescript report AN0128_1		



- Site boundary
 - Southampton HER Major contour
 - Extrapolated stream
- 0 1km

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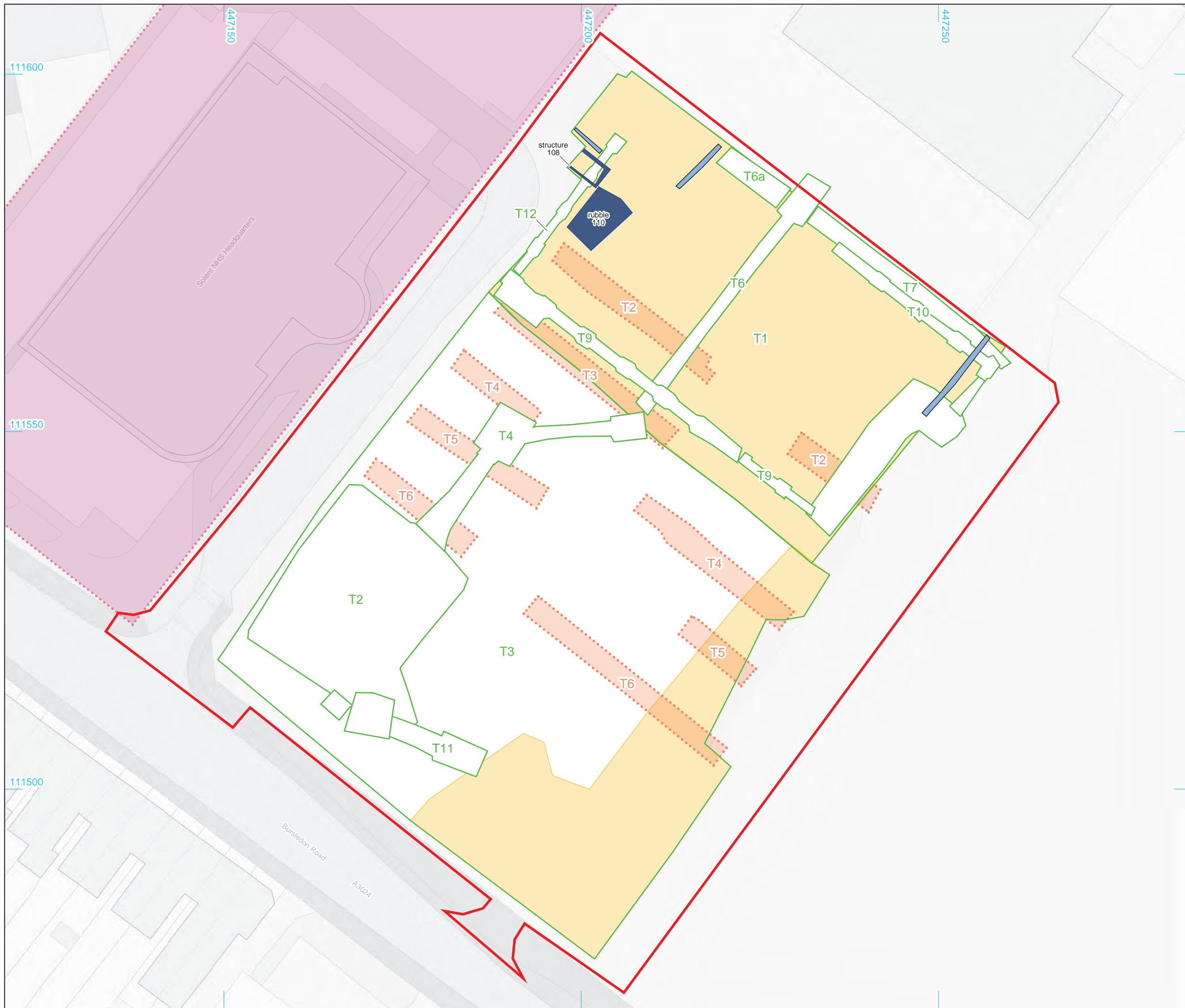


Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Aldi, Former East Point Centre, Bursledon Road, Southampton

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	AN0128	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	03/07/2020	
APPROVED BY	AH	SCALE	@A4	1



- Site boundary
- Foundation trench
- Modern feature
- Structure / layer
- Topsoil strip
- Previous evaluation and watching brief, SOU 1521 (Southampton Archaeology Unit 2011)
- Previous evaluation trench, SOU 1652 (Southampton Archaeology Unit 2014)



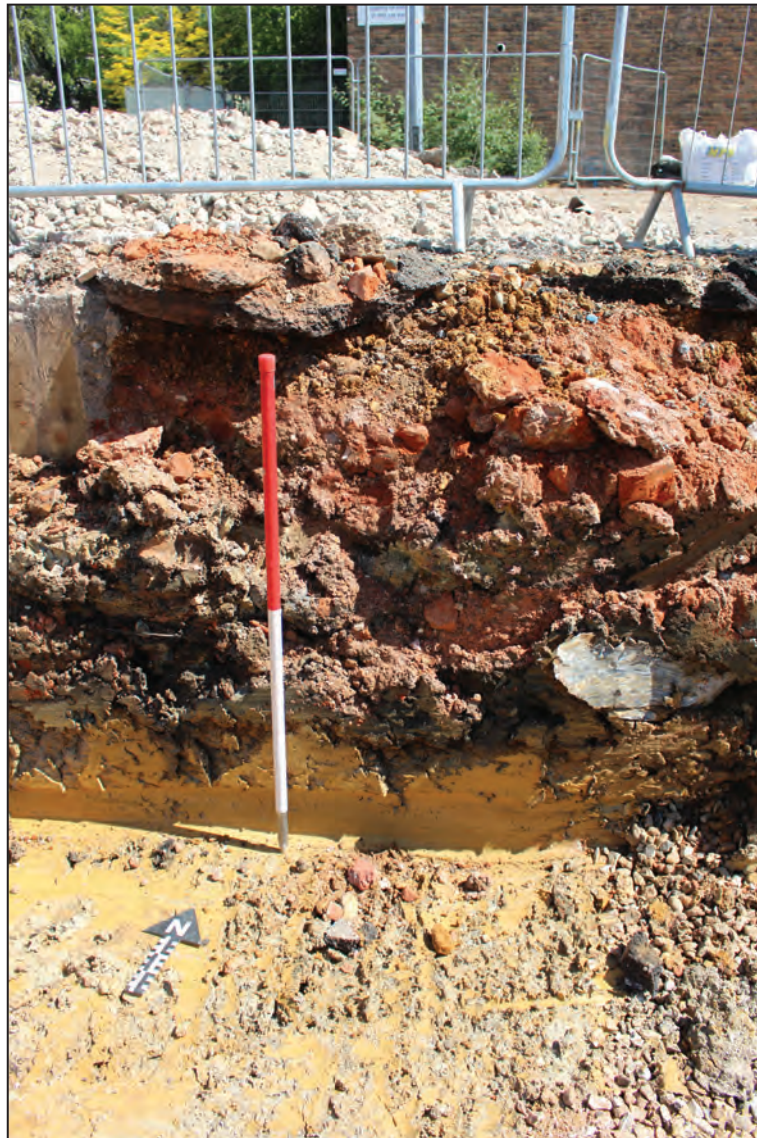
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 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan

DRAWN BY RW	PROJECT NO. AN0128	FIGURE NO. 2
CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 03/07/2020	
APPROVED BY AH	SCALE@A3 1:500	



Trench 1 representative section, looking north-west (1m scale)



Trench 2, looking north-west (1m scales)



Trench 4, looking north-west (1m scale)


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 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

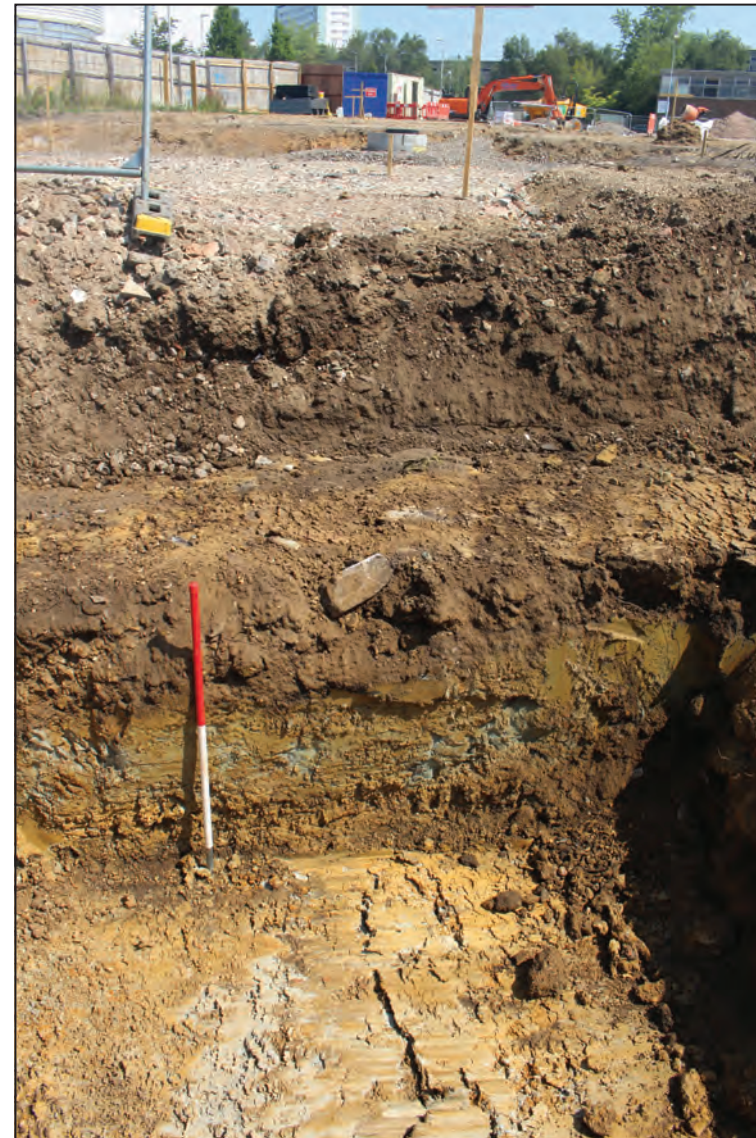
PROJECT TITLE
 Aldi, Former East Point Centre, Bursledon
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench photographs

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	AN0128	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	03/07/2020	3
APPROVED BY	AH	SCALE	@A3 NA	



Trench 6 representative section, looking north-west



Trench 11 representative section, looking north-east (1m scale)


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 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench photographs

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	AN0128	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	03/07/2020	4
APPROVED BY	AH	SCALE	@A3 NA	



Structure 108, looking north-west (1m scale)



Rubble layer 110, looking south-west (1m scales)

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 1, Clyst Units
Cofton Road
Marsh Barton
Exeter
EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

Suffolk Office

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

