



# 11 Lawn Road Southampton, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



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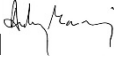
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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Sam Lawn Road Ltd to carry out an archaeological watching brief in order to fulfil two planning conditions (Southampton City Council ref. 16/00740/FUL and 16/00049/APFUL) relating to the demolition and redevelopment of a new building at 11 Lawn Road, Southampton, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference 442761 113637.

The site at 11 Lawn Road occupies a 0.6 hectare rectangular parcel of land, on a terrace slightly above Lawn Road, the ground sloping gently down from the north. The works monitored included the excavation of a large attenuation tank, a soak-away and the subsequent removal of overburden from the Site, followed by the excavation of footings for the new building.

*In situ* brickearth deposits were noted across the Site, overlying gravel. A single flint flake was the only pre-18th-century find. However, the watching brief located a buried land surface containing bricks in the north of what was probably a garden associated with Portswood House, built in 1776 and demolished in 1852. The ground surface was subsequently raised by up to 1.2 m in the north of the Site, probably when Lawn Road was laid out, the redeposited gravels sealing the buried soil. Features likely to have been associated with the later 19th century villa that occupied the site, which was demolished after a bomb strike in 1944, included two brick-lined wells. Features of 20th-century comprised a brick-built interceptor tank, a well and the concrete footings and wall of a cellar.

The watching brief was conducted over a period of 11 days between 11 December 2017 and 19th January 2018.

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The fieldwork was directed by Rachel Williams, Steve Legg, Yohann Paci and Darryl Freer. This report was written by Rachel Williams and edited by Phil Andrews/Andrew Manning. The project was managed by Andrew Manning on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.





# 11 Lawn Road, Southampton Hampshire

## Archaeological Watching Brief Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Sam Lawn Road Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during any invasive groundworks at 11 Lawn Road, Southampton, SO17 2EX (**Fig. 1**). The monitored works covered 0.6 ha, centred on NGR 442761 113637.
- 1.1.2 The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Southampton City Council (16/00740/FUL), which was initially turned down but granted on appeal, for the demolition of the existing building and erection of a three-storey replacement to provide nine flats (2 x three bedroom, 3 x two bedroom, 4 x one bedroom) with associated parking (six spaces) and other facilities; the scheme was amended following validation to reduce the number of flats (16/00049/APFUL).
- 1.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2017). Southampton City Council (SCC) Historic Environment Record Officer approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken 11 December 2017–19 January 2018.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to present 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 located on the north side of Lawn Road, within the Portswood Park area of Southampton, on the west side of the River Itchen (Figure 1). It comprises a rectangular parcel of land, approximately 974 m<sup>2</sup> in size. The Site is bounded on the north by plots and boundaries of Nos. 16 and 18 Spring Crescent, on the east side by two single storey buildings and one three-storey building along the boundary of No. 13 Lawn Road, on the south side by Lawn Road itself, and on the west by a three-storey building at No. 9 Lawn Road.
- 1.3.2 The Site lies at around 18 m to 19 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and the ground is relatively flat. The topography may have been partly altered by a World War II bomb crater, (cluster 2184) located approximately under the north-west corner of the existing house, and therefore may have been backfilled with rubble prior to the construction of the house.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology across the Site is mapped as the Wittering Formation with superficial deposits of river terrace sands and gravels reflecting its presence within the former floodplain of the River Itchen (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Online

Viewer at <http://www.bgs.ac.uk> accessed 7/3/2017). Lawn Road and the site are on the south-facing slope of a hill overlooking the estuary of the River Itchen. There are deeply cut stream valleys to the north and east of the site and the streams themselves are now culverted. The 1846 Ordnance Survey map of Southampton shows the natural contours of the area, which fall away to the north, east and south of the Site. The landscape may be relevant to the Roman remains in the area, if it formed a promontory or raised location close to the east bank of the river.

- 1.3.4 Excavation at a site just 18.5 m east of the Site (ESH 721 – SOU 721) revealed natural deposits of river terrace gravels and Bracklesham Bed deposits. At a site at 5 Lawn Road, 45 m to the west (ESH 987 – SOU 987), natural deposits included river terrace gravels, silty sand and clay from the Wittering Formation of the Bracklesham Bed group. At 1-3 Lawn Road a watching brief (ESH 1776 – SOU 1423) revealed natural deposits of River Terrace brown sandy silty loam overlain by gravel.

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 A summary of the baseline information covering an 800 m radius from the Site, which includes entries from the Southampton Historic Environment Record (SHER) and National Heritage List for England (NHLE), with a gazetteer of the results, was presented in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and is summarised below.

### **2.2 Previous investigations related to the development**

- 2.2.1 No previous archaeological investigations have been conducted relating to the development of 11 Lawn Road.

### **2.3 Archaeological and historical context**

#### *Prehistoric (500,000 BC – AD 43)*

- 2.3.1 The prehistoric period is well represented in this area of Southampton. Palaeolithic evidence includes flint tools found close to the west end of Lawn Road and Bevois Hill (MSH 1496) and hand axes (MSH 269 from The Green in Portswood, MSH 517 from St. Denys, MSH 236 from Rockstone Place, MSH 235 from Old Ordnance Survey building, MSH 268 flint tools and roughouts from Portswood). Two Neolithic flint axes were located at Bevois Mount (MSH 245) and Cambridge Road (MSH 254).
- 2.3.2 A Palaeolithic river terrace (MSH 285) was located at the site of Northam Bridge in the 1950s, although much closer to the Site, peat deposits from Mesolithic river valley deposits were found in boreholes at the Acorn Business Centre on 1-16 Empress Road (MSH 5686). Peat deposits and a submerged forest, dated to the Early Mesolithic period (9,500 – 8000 BP), were located on the north intertidal zone of the River Itchen, off Priory Road in 1998-9 (MSH1646).
- 2.3.3 A possible prehistoric barrow was located at Bevois Hill in the 18th century, although Speed interpreted it as Roman and it had been largely quarried away by 1904 (MSH257).

#### *Romano-British (AD 43–410)*

- 2.3.4 The Site lies approximately 660m north-west of the Roman settlement of Clausentum, set on the east bank of the River Itchen within Bitterne Manor (Scheduled Monument, NHLE no. 1005538, MSH297). Roman piers and revetment (Scheduled Monument, NHLE no. 1425731) in the north bank of the river, lie 616m east of the Site. The Site is also c.378 m



west of the Romano-British settlement at St. Denys (MSH 2568). Two to three human burials were located on Lawn Road or to the south, with Roman pottery, in 1852 (MSH248). Two limestone walls of possible Romano-British to post-medieval date were found to the north and north-west of the Site (MSH 1450 and MSH 1499). Four Romano-British burial urns were found at Tennyson Road to the north of the Site (MSH 184).

#### *Saxon (AD 410–1066)*

- 2.3.5 Evidence for Saxon activity includes the site of a Saxon route at Derby Road to the south-west of the Site (MSH 206), the origins of Southampton Common to the west (MSH 2463) and the manor of Northam, to the south-west of the Site (MSH 4900).

#### *Medieval (AD 1066–1540)*

- 2.3.6 The Site lies within the manor of Portswood, which was held by the Priory of St. Denys. The priory was founded in 1124-27 and dissolved in 1536 (MSH 1501). By 1774 few remains survived and a farmhouse was present, which was cleared by 1778 and the farm removed by 1876, leaving a standing remnant of Priory wall in rear gardens of Nos. 1 and 2 Priory Avenue (MSH 2156). The Padwell Farm Estate was established in 1196 on the west side of Cedar Road, to the west of the Site (MSH 1243), together with farm buildings dating from the 14th century, although demolished before 1846 (MSH 246). Bevois Mount, alleged to be the tomb of Sir Bevis of Hampton is thought to be located on Bevois Valley Road, to the west of the Site. In the mid-18th century the mound was interpreted as a barrow, where part of a human skeleton was found at the time of construction of a summer house and cellar (MSH 257). Common land bordering The Avenue existed from medieval times (MSH 4353). At a plot west of No. 1 Lawn Road, a buried soil, two ditches and a third possible ditch were found during a watching brief in 1996-7, however undated and post-medieval building material was found (MSH 1500, SOU 782).

#### *Post-medieval (AD1540–1800)*

- 2.3.7 A grange of St. Denys Priory stood on the site of a farmhouse, dated with 'E.R. 1611' (Grade II\* listed, NHLE ref. 1302207). The core of the red brick building is thought to be earlier than this date, with an early 16th century fireplace and a timber-framed first floor. The Site lies within the boundaries of the former Portswood House Estate (MSH3651), the house of which was built in 1776 and demolished in 1852 (MSH 250). The Site is depicted on the 1846 map of central Southampton which shows that it lay within the Estate, just c.25 m south-east of Portswood House within the east garden. Three sherds of 17th century pottery were found during a watching brief of Nos. 1 to 3 Lawn Road in 2007 (MSH 2856). The former Bevois Mount Estate was situated on the west side of Bevois Hill, to the west of the Site, and dated from 1735 (MSH 1425). The grounds were sold off through the 19th century and a small area around the remnant of Bevois Mount House remained.

#### *19th century and modern*

- 2.3.8 The Site is depicted in the 1846 map as part of the east garden of Portswood House Estate, close to the house itself. In 1800, Portswood Lodge was built (later renamed Portswood House after demolition of the original Portswood House after 1875). This building was demolished in 1923 (MSH 3648). Belmont House was located close to Portswood Lodge and existed in 1846 (MSH 5584). Portswood Terrace was built between 1846-76 (MSH 3818) and Bevois Mansions were built c.1840 (Grade II listed, NHLE ref. 1339981). The railway line had been established by the 1846 map, running along the east boundary of the Portswood House Estate. The main booking hall was built in 1867 (Grade II listed, NHLE ref. 1092028) and The Junction public house was built in the mid-19th century and remodelled in the late 19th century (Grade II listed, NHLE ref. 1387785).



- 2.3.9 Mid-19th century detached villas were constructed along Lawn Road (originally named Portswood Lawn), possibly constructed in 1875, following the demolition of Portswood House, due to their proximity to its site, rather than as selling off plots of the estate prior to its demolition (MSH 3814, 3481, 3815, 3482, 3816, 3817). The Site at No.11 had a similar detached villa present on the 1876 edition OS map, that was a mirror of the villa at No. 9 which survives, although No.11 had been extended by 1897. Other detached villas of mid to late 19th century date were constructed along The Avenue, some of which are locally-listed buildings denoted by Southampton City Council, as is No. 3 Lawn Road and Ascupart House, Portswood Road.
- 2.3.10 No. 11 was present on the 1946 OS map but absent by the 1948 edition, having been removed by a World War II bomb (cluster 2184). The existing house had been constructed by 1951. An Anderson shelter dating from World War II was located in the rear garden of No. 3 Lawn Road (MSH 249). Thomas Lewis Way was constructed after 1991, replacing Dukes Road.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 General aims and objectives**

3.1.1 With due regard to the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014a), the aims of the archaeological works are to:

- Determine the presence or absence of human use of the area and the date, type, state of preservation and extent of that use, to recover associated objects and to record such evidence as it survives;
- Record any archaeological remains within the exploratory site investigations, or the foundations excavations and other construction works down to the depth agreed upon;
- To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered;
- Analyse and interpret the results; and
- Produce a report, which will present the results of the works.

#### **3.2 Specific objectives**

3.2.1 In relation to the findings from the baseline information, the following specific objectives have been identified:

- Identify and record any Romano-British or earlier remains or prehistoric human use evidence or deposits relating to previous levels of the River Itchen;
- 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;
- Identify and record archaeologically significant remains and contexts defined as relating to the pre-19th century human use of the area;
- Identify and record any elements of boundaries or structures relating to Portswood House or the Estate gardens, as appearing on the 1846 map;



- Undertake environmental sampling of occupational features and horizons from deposits gathered from the exploratory site investigations to assess aspects of the diet and economy of this area of Southampton; and
- Assess the artefactual material recovered and where possible compare and contrast this with contemporary remains from adjacent investigations.
- Produce a report which will present the findings of the archaeological works that may be submitted to the Southampton HER to add to the understanding of this area of Southampton.

## 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 2017) 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 Three main areas were monitored during groundworks (**Fig. 1**): the installation of a large attenuation tank to the north of the Site (Trench 1 – this trench was stepped to allow for safe access and recording); a smaller soakaway trench in the south of the Site (Trench 2 – this was also stepped to allow safe access); and the subsequent removal of overburden and the excavation of the footings for the new development (Trench 4). Two smaller trenches, excavated to locate existing services were also monitored (Trench 3 and 5).

4.2.2 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. Where necessary, the surface of uncovered archaeological deposits was cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the watching brief.

4.2.3 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, 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. Where large quantities of bricks and mortar were found representative samples were collected for analysis by finds specialists.

#### *Recording*

4.2.4 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both 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. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.

4.2.5 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 OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

- 4.2.6 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.

### 4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017). 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).

### 4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The Southampton City Council Historic Environment Record Officer monitored the watching brief. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the Southampton City Council Historic Environment Record Officer.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section is designed to be read in conjunction with the Trench Tables (**Appendix 1**). Three main trenches were opened up across the Site (see above) (**Fig. 1**), with the attenuation tank (Trench 1) and soak-away (Trench 2) both excavated prior to archaeological attendance being requested; however, the sections of both were subsequently cleaned and recorded. The area designated Trench 4 saw the removal of up to 1 m or so of made ground across the Site prior to the excavation of house footings, these excavations were monitored. Trenches 3 and 5 were small test pits excavated to determine the locations of services; these were also monitored.

### 5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 Modern made ground, between 0.50 and 1.22 m thick, was recorded across the Site in all trenches. The greatest depth of made ground was in the northern part of the Site gradually reducing to 0.5 m in the southern part.
- 5.2.2 The uppermost made ground (e.g. layers 105, 201 and 400) comprised mixed garden soil and some demolition debris. This overlay dumps of redeposited natural sands and gravels (layers 106, 107 and 401) used to raise and level the ground to form a terrace (**Fig. 1**). Brick fragments recovered from the lowest layers of made ground have been ascribed a 17th–18th-century date range. These in turn sealed a 0.25 m thick layer of buried subsoil (101 and 413), which was only confidently recorded in the northern portion of the Site, Trench 1 and a small area of Trench 4, and directly overlay natural brickearth (**Plate 1**). Layers 101 and 413 remain undated, though it was possibly a garden soil contemporary with Portswood House.
- 5.2.3 The natural deposits comprised brickearth, a brown–yellowish brown sandy clay/silt, up to 0.57 m thick, which was recorded in all three of the main trenches, overlying river terrace gravels (**Plate 2**).



### 5.3 Post-medieval

- 5.3.1 No pre-modern features were identified, however a lens of brick and mortar (108) recorded between the base of the made ground (107) and the upper part of the buried subsoil (101) in Trench 1 may reflect the demolition of a building or wall in this area (**Plate 1**), most probably related to Portswood House.

### 5.4 Modern

- 5.4.1 Two wells (411 and 412) were recorded in Trench 4, the shaft and brick lining of each together measuring 1.2 m in diameter (**Fig. 1**). They were constructed from handmade, shallow-frogged, unmortared bricks (0.22 x 0.11 x 0.06 m) of likely 19th century date. Both wells were cut into a made ground deposit of sands and gravels (layer 401) and are unlikely, therefore, to predate the construction of the mid-19th-century villa. Well 411 (**Plate 3**) was still open at the top, whilst well 412 (**Plate 4**) was completely infilled and perhaps, therefore, the earlier. Neither well was investigated further and no finds were retrieved from the fills.
- 5.4.2 A brick-built interception tank (409) was identified but not fully recorded due to health and safety concerns (**Plate 5**). An adjacent brick-lined well (410) appeared to be possibly related to this feature, though it is likely to have been earlier; however, the degree of contamination from tank 409 prevented further investigation and recording (**Plate 6**).
- 5.4.3 An L shaped part of a brick wall (406), with associated concrete floor, was present in the central part of Trench 4 (**Plate 7**), this probably a remnant of the recently demolished post-World War II house. A fragment of tinglazed earthenware pottery was recovered from the loose rubble (407) at the base of this wall, this residual fragment dates to the period of Portswood House.
- 5.4.4 A single possible shrub bowl (204) was recorded in Trench 2 (**Plate 2**).

## 6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The watching produced a very small assemblage of finds, almost exclusively ceramic, and ranging in date from prehistoric to post-medieval. All finds are listed by context in **Table 1**.
- 6.1.2 The single prehistoric object is a waste flint flake, which was a residual find in context 107 (it has suffered edge damage consistent with a significant amount of post-depositional movement). This is not chronologically distinctive, and is broadly dated as Neolithic/Bronze Age.
- 6.1.3 All other finds are of post-medieval date. These comprise two sherds of pottery, six brick fragments, and a small copper-alloy strip. The pottery sherd from context 201 is a lid-seated rim from a glazed redware jar. Glazed redwares do not generally lend themselves to close dating within the post-medieval period, but this vessel is likely to date no later than 18th century. The tinglazed earthenware bowl from context 407 is more closely datable to the 18th century.
- 6.1.4 All six brick fragments appear to derive from unfrogged bricks in relatively coarse fabrics (one is particularly coarsely wedged, while another contains prominent, but incidental, gravel flint inclusions), but of a consistent size (thickness 60 mm). Fabrics and forms suggest a date range in the 17th or 18th century.
- 6.1.5 The copper alloy strip is of uncertain function.

**Table 1** Finds by context

Context	Material	Find type	No. frag.	Wt (g)	Description
106	Other ceramic	BRICK	2	474	brick fragments; 1 in poorly wedged fabric; thickness 60 mm
107	Flint	FLAKE	1	14	flake; edge damage
108	Other ceramic	BRICK	3	209	brick fragments, all unfrogged; coarse fabrics (one with prominent gravel flint inclusions); thickness 60 mm
201	Pottery	FRAGMENT	1	31	post-medieval redware (PMR); lid-seated jar rim
201	Copper alloy	STRIP	1	2	slightly tapering strip, one end rounded; both ends perforated (52 x 10 mm)
202	Other ceramic	BRICK	1	165	brick fragment; thickness 60 mm
407	Pottery	FRAGMENT	1	87	Tinglazed earthenware; small fluted bowl with polychrome decoration

## 7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered. Accordingly, no samples were collected.

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1.1 Only a single, residual flint flake was recovered and no Romano-British material was identified.

8.1.2 An undated buried subsoil (101), overlying natural brickearth, is interpreted as a garden soil probably associated with Portswood House, constructed in 1776 and demolished in 1852. Layer 108 above 101 may relate to this demolition event. Subsequently, after the Portswood House property had been sold and divided into smaller land parcels, there is evidence that the Site was subjected to quite extensive remodelling, though not it seems truncation.

8.1.3 The remodelling involved quantities of natural sands, gravels and brickearth being redeposited over the earlier subsoil (101), especially at the northern end of the Site. It is likely that this much of this reworking occurred during the formation of Lawn Road on the slightly lower sloping ground to the south, the deposits from cutting the road into the slope being used to form a terrace or building platform for construction of the mid-19th-century villa (and buildings in adjacent properties) that was built on the Site.

8.1.4 No remains of the 19th villa survived, but two brick-lined wells are likely to have been broadly contemporary with its use. A comparison of the location of the wells and historic mapping of the 19th villa, places well 412 within the footprint of the building (**Figure 1**) and well 411 as in being in close proximity to the rear of the building.

8.1.5 Bomb damage in World War II led to the demolition and clearance of what remained of the villa, the construction of a new house, which itself was demolished prior to the current development with some evidence of walls (406) and concrete floor found during the watching brief.





## **9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **9.1 Museum**

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Southampton City Museum Service has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the site code **SOU 1780**. 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.

### **9.2 Preparation of the archive**

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Southampton City Museum Service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **SOU 1780**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 file/document case of paper records and A3/A4 graphics.

### **9.3 Selection policy**

9.3.1 No specific finds recovery/retention strategy was employed on site, apart from the non-recovery of obviously modern material from the overburden and from features of modern date, and all recovered finds have been retained.

9.3.2 SCC has its own in-house guidelines for the collection and retention of archaeological finds, and consultation with SCC's Archaeology Curator will be made during the post-excavation process in order to establish which elements should be retained in the project archive, and which may be dispersed elsewhere.

9.3.3 In this instance, given the small quantity recovered, and the nature of the finds, this assemblage is considered to have little or no potential for further research, and the specialist recommendation would be to retain none of the finds for long-term curation. Once agreed with SCC, the selection policy will be fully documented in the project archive.

### **9.4 Security copy**

9.4.1 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 a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

### **9.5 OASIS**

9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. 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 ArchSearch catalogue.



## **10 COPYRIGHT**

### **10.1 Archive and report copyright**

- 10.1.1 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.
- 10.1.2 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.

### **10.2 Third party data copyright**

- 10.2.1 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: Stratigraphic summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

<b>Trench 1</b>	<b>9.4 x 5.7 m</b>		<b>NGR 442757 113659</b>	<b>19.0 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
101	Subsoil		Mid grey (10YR 5/1) sandy clay loam, buried subsoil.	1.22 – 1.47
102	Natural		Mid brown (10YR 5/3) sandy clay. Brickearth.	1.47 – 1.61
103	Natural		Gravels in a loose greyish brown sand (10YR 5/2), moderately well sorted river gravels < 0.2 m	1.61 +
104	Made ground		White (5YR 6/1) sandy clay	0 – 0.28
105	Made ground		Very dark brown (10YR 3/1) sandy clay loam with moderate CBM, glass and slate	0.28 – 0.52
106	Made ground		Mid brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay loam with frequent sub-angular flint and pebbles	0.52 – 0.72
107	Made ground		Orange brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay loam with rare large sub-rounded flint, moderate small sub-angular flint and pebbles	0.72 – 1.22
108	Made ground		Thin lens of mortar and CBM 0.05 m thick. Not present throughout.	1.17 – 1.22

<b>Trench 2</b>	<b>6.0 x 5.4 m</b>		<b>NGR 442760 113627</b>	<b>18.5 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
201	Made ground		Predominantly a dark brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay loam with rare sub-rounded and sub-angular gravels which increase in quantity towards the base. Rooting, moderately compact. Rare bricks (not retained as machine-made with frogs). Pipe 202 appears to have been laid within this layer. In the southern section is an otherwise unrecorded black (10YR 2/1) loam topsoil, 0.25 thick with a diffuse horizon with 203.	0.00–0.50
202	Pipe		Ceramic waste water pipe. Appears to have been laid as part of the make-up of 201.	0.50–0.60
203	Natural		Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy clayey silt with rare rounded pebbles < 0.05 m. Brickearth.	0.60 – 1.17
204	Shrub bowl		Poorly defined area approximately 1.8 x 0.7 x 0.4 m within 203 which has a high percentage of rooting and greater moisture content. No distinctive cut could be defined.	0.60 – 1.00
205	Secondary fill	204	Mid brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay loam with rare rounded gravels <0.05 m and medium – small roots. Diffuse horizon with 203.	0.60 – 1.00
206	Natural		Moderately well sorted gravels in yellowish brown sand (10YR 5/4) < 0.1 m. Compact.	0.17 +



<b>Trench 3</b>	<b>1.4 x 1.3 m</b>		<b>NGR</b>	<b>18.5 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
301	Tarmac		Layer of tarmac.	0.00–0.05
302	Made ground		Mid brown (10YR 3/4) sandy clay loam with rare sub-angular gravels < 0.05 m	0.05– 0.30 +

Small trench excavated to locate waste water pipe.

<b>Trench 4</b>	<b>23.2 x 15.5 m</b>		<b>NGR 442761 113643</b>	<b>18.2 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
400	Made ground		Dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) sandy clay loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels < 0.1 m. Rare modern CBM, and modern industrial white ware pottery, not retained. Moderately compacted with a distinct horizon with 401	0 – 0.75
401	Made ground		Dark yellow brown (10YR 3/4) disturbed gravels. Abundant sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Small patches of red brick dust, < 0.01 m thick were encountered towards the base of this layer in the north-eastern corner and interpreted as the result of bomb damage and clearance. The brick dust overlay the garden soils 413.	0.75 – 1.05
402	Natural		Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy clayey silt, with patches of light brownish grey (10YR 6/2), rare sub-angular and sub-rounded stones < 0.03 m. Brickearth	1.03 – 1.53
403	Natural		Yellow brown (10YR 5/8) clayey sand with abundant sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels < 0.04 m.	1.15 – 1.85
404	Natural		Brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) clayey sand with abundant sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels < 0.07 m	1.40 +
405	Natural		Yellowish red (5YR 5/8) clayey sand with abundant sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels < 0.05 m.	1.25 +
406	Structure		Wall with concrete floor. Probably part of the 20th century building	0.75 +
407	Deliberate backfill	406	Backfill of void, mixed deposit of building rubble, infilling the wall and concrete structure. 1 residual sherd C17 pot	0.75 +
408	Made ground		Indurated cobbles in yellowish (10YR 6/4) sand. Distinct horizon with 402.	0.75 – 0.85
409	Structure		Brick built interceptor tank constructed out of machine made orange bricks 0.23 x 0.11 x 0.07 m in diameter.	0.75 +
410	Structure		Well. Unmortared bricks, with heavily contaminated fill. Shaft 1.2 m diameter. Cut made ground 401.	0.75 +
411	Structure		Well. Constructed with handmade, shallow frogged bricks 0.22 x 0.11 x 0.06 m in diameter, unmortared. Shaft 1.2 m diameter. Cut made ground 401.	0.75 +
412	Structure		Well. Constructed with handmade, shallow frogged bricks 0.22 x 0.11 x 0.06 m in diameter, unmortared. Shaft. 1.2 m diameter. Cut made ground 401.	0.75 +
413	Subsoil		Mid grey (10YR 5/1) sandy clay loam, buried subsoil. Only encountered in the northern portion of the Site. Not fully excavated.	1.09 – 1.21 +



<b>Trench 5</b>	<b>1 x 1 m</b>		<b>NGR</b>	<b>17.5 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
501	Tarmac		Tarmac layer	0.00–0.05
502	Made ground		Mid brown (10YR 3/4) sandy clay with CBM and coarse gravel inclusions.	0.05–0.65 +

Small test pit excavated for the location of current services.





## Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-311307

### Project details

Project name	11 Lawn Road, Southampton, Hampshire
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Sam Lawn Road Ltd to carry out an archaeological watching brief in order to fulfil a planning condition (ref. 16/00740/FUL) relating to the demolition and redevelopment of a new building at 11 Lawn Road, Southampton, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference 442761 113637. 11 Lawn Road occupies a 0.6 hectare rectangular parcel of land, on a terrace slightly above Lawn Road, the ground sloping gently down from the north. The works monitored included the excavation of a large attenuation tank, a soak-away and the subsequent removal of overburden from the Site, followed by the excavation of footings for the new building. In situ brickearth deposits were noted across the Site, overlying gravel. A single flint flake was the only pre-18th-century find. However, the watching brief located a buried land surface containing bricks in the north of what was probably a garden associated with Portswood House, built in 1776 and demolished in 1852. The ground surface was subsequently raised by up to 1.2 m in the north of the Site, probably when Lawn Road was laid out, the redeposited gravels sealing the buried soil. Features likely to have been associated with the later 19th century villa that occupied the site, which was demolished after a bomb strike in 1944, included two brick-lined wells. Features of 20th-century comprised a brick-built interceptor tank, a well and the concrete footings and wall of a cellar. The watching brief was conducted over a period of 11 days between 11 December 2017 and 19th January 2018.</p>
Project dates	Start: 11-12-2017 End: 19-01-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	T23764 - Site code
Any associated project reference codes	116230 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	16/00740/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	SOU 1780 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	WALL Modern
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval



Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Early Prehistoric
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

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#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE SOUTHAMPTON SOUTHAMPTON 11 Lawn Road, Southampton, Hampshire
Postcode	SO17 2EX
Study area	0.6 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 42761 13637 50.920055476408 -1.39158917912 50 55 12 N 001 23 29 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 18m Max: 18.5m

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#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	Andrew Manning
Project supervisor	Steve Legg and Yohann Paci
Project supervisor	Rachel Williams
Project supervisor	Darryl Freer
Type of sponsor/funding body	construction company
Name of sponsor/funding body	Sam Lawn Road Ltd

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#### Project archives

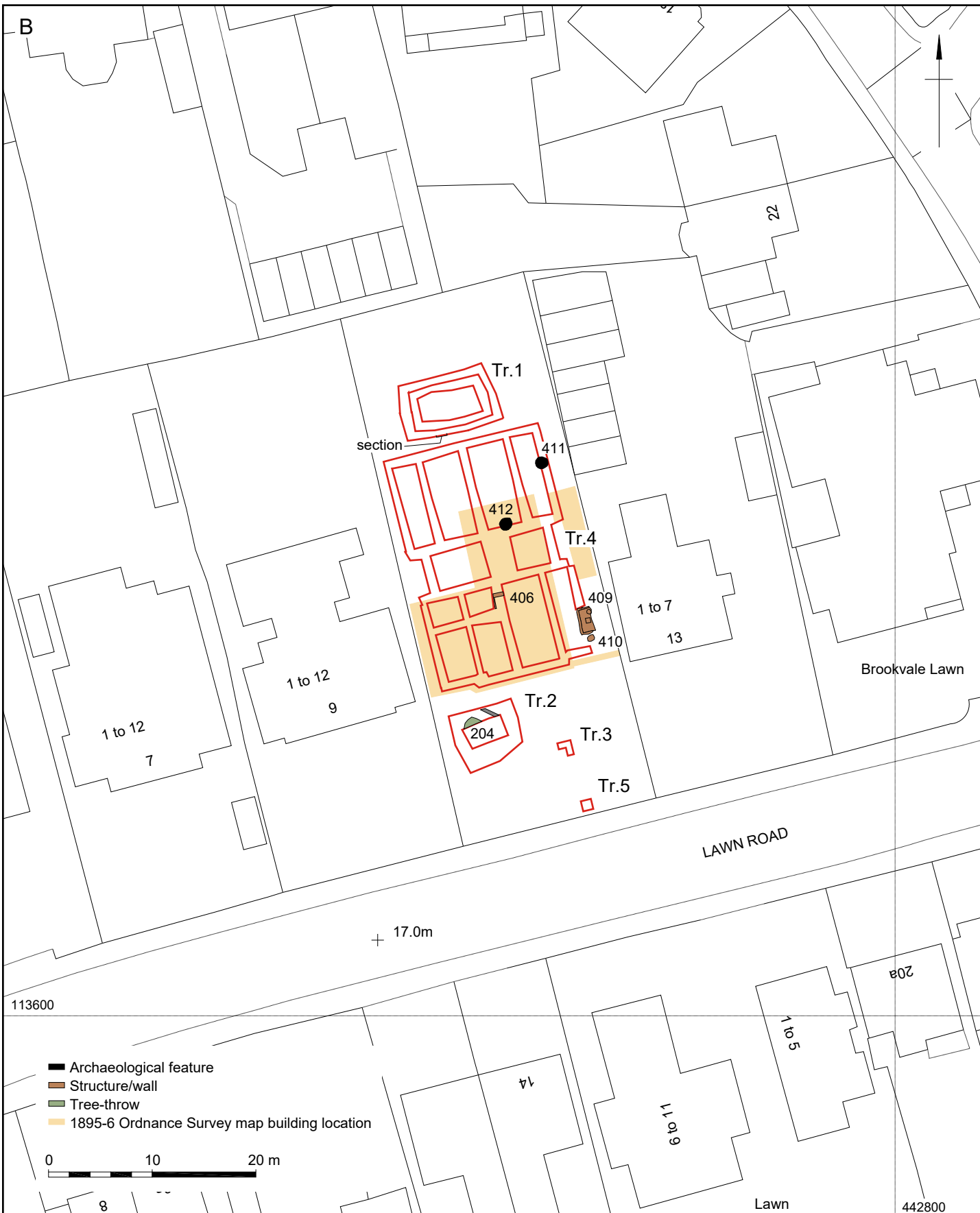
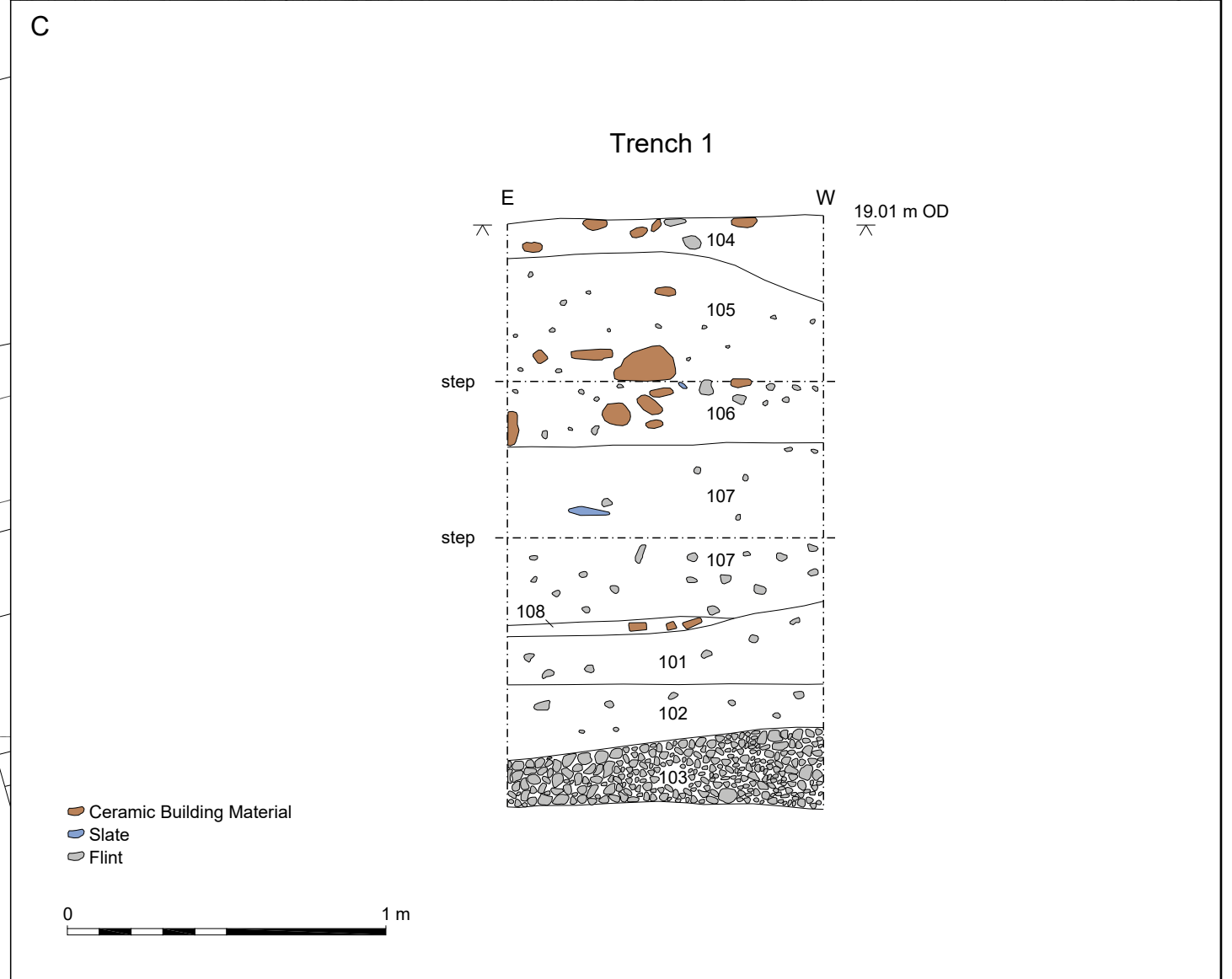
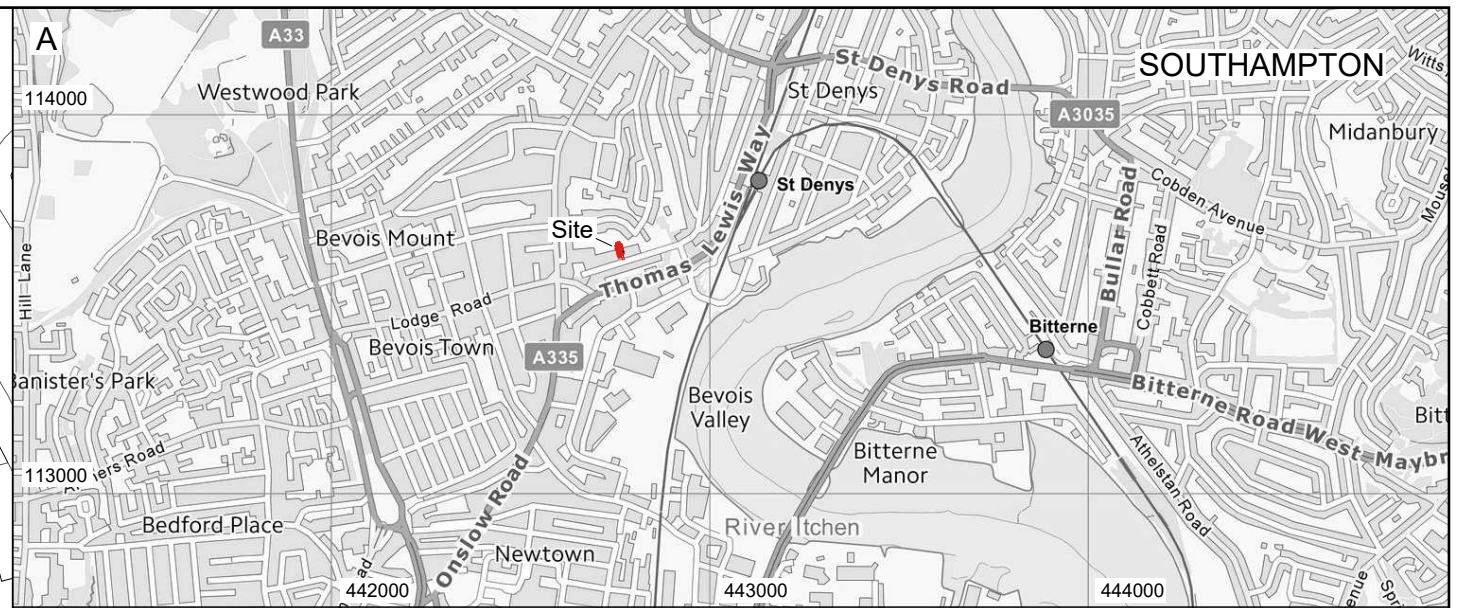
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Southampton City Museum Service
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Southampton City Museum Service
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing"


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			Scale: A,1:20,000 B,1:500 C,1:20	Illustrator: KMN/KJF
			Path: X:\PROJECTS\IT23764\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2018_03_12	

Site location plan, showing areas monitored and north facing representative section from Trench 1





Plate 1: North facing representative section Trench 1. Scale = 2 m



Plate 2: South facing representative section Trench 2. Scale = 2 m


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Plate 3: Well 411, viewed from the north. Scales = 2 x 1 m & 1 x 0.5 m



Plate 4: Well 412, viewed from the east. Scales = 2 x 1 m


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Plate 5: Plan view of modern interception tank 409, viewed from the north-west. Scales = 1 m and 2 m



Plate 6: South facing elevation of interception tank 409, with well 410. Scale = 0.2 m



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Plate 7: Modern wall with concrete base 406, viewed from the east. Scale = 2 m

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