



Former Ford Site Wide Lane Southampton

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief to monitor Geotechnical Investigations



for CgMs

On behalf of Mountpark

SOU (pending)

CA Project: 770351

February 2016



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Fig. 1 Site layout plan

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document sets out details of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological watching brief of land to monitor geotechnical investigations at the former Ford site, Wide Lane, Southampton, centred on NGR: SU 44436 16417 (hereafter, 'the Site', Fig. 1) commissioned by CgMs on behalf of Mountpark.
- 1.2 The Ford Transit site ceased production in 2013 and since then extensive decommissioning of the site through the demolition of the former buildings in 2015 has been undertaken. The proposed geotechnical investigations will be used in order to inform the proposed redevelopment of the site.
- 1.3 This WSI will be submitted to and approved by the Southampton City Council Historic Environment Team (SCCHET) prior to the commencement of any fieldwork at the site. This WSI has been guided in its composition by Standard and guidance: Archaeological watching brief (ClfA 2014), the MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008), the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MORPHE Project Manager's Guide (Historic England 2015) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

The Site

- 1.4 The Site is located on the north eastern edge of Southampton immediately south of the M27. The site is L-Shaped and divided by Wide Lane and occupies the former location of Buildings B and C (demolished) and the staff car parking area of the former Ford works. To the south east is Swathling cemetery; to the south west are domestic properties on Walnut Avenue and Claudine Close and to the west the former staff car parking area is bordered by the mainline railway, which heads toward Southampton Airport, which lies to the north of the site.
- 1.5 The topographic elevation of the site is approximately 10 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The surrounding land is generally flat lying, but slopes gently to the south.
- 1.6 A geological boundary exists in the Quaternary deposits identified across the site trending south-west to north-east. The superficial geology identified beneath the south-eastern half of the site comprises River Terrace Deposits with a high clay and organic content. However, the geology underlying the north-western half of the Site is

identified as River Terrace Deposits with high gravel content. The underlying bedrock geology comprises of London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt And Sand. (BGS online viewer: http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html)

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A desk based assessment (DBA) for the site is due to be prepared in support of the proposed redevelopment of the site. The DBA will be prepared using data obtained from the Southampton Historic Environment Record in order to provide a full and detailed archaeological and historical background to the site. The results of the watching brief will also be used to inform the DBA. SHER Events and Monuments plots within a 1km radius of the site are provided in Appendix C and will be fully detailed in the DBA. Prior to the preparation of the DBA a very brief summary of the archaeological and historical background for the site is presented below with reference to SHER data.
- 2.2 The application site is identified to lie within The Rest of Southampton Area of Potential Archaeological Importance (LAAP; Area 16) as defined in the City Core Strategy (2010), and immediately north of the Swaythling LAAP (Area 9). Area 16 LAAP is so defined as to encompass areas of the city where archaeological potential is considered but remains little examined at present. The Area 9 LAAP contains the Lower Itchen Conservation Area and the River Itchen and parts of the Monks Brook and an unnamed watercourse. Evidence of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and Medieval occupation has been recorded from this area and more specifically evidence of the site of a possible prehistoric burnt mound in association with noted watercourses.
- 2.3 In terms of the application site itself, provisional review identifies this as having been subject to some limited previous archaeological investigation, this comprising an archaeological watching brief conducted during the construction of a new industrial building (Building C) within the Ford site in 1996/7 (ESH783 SOU 783; ESH824 SOU 824 and ESH828 SOU 828). These works recorded a small number of discrete features to be present (a small linear feature, a pit, a posthole and a stakehole), these of uncertain archaeological origin, but further noted the survival of a buried ploughsoil overlying the natural brickearth, this containing residual quantities of burnt flint along with four worked flints of possible Neolithic/Bronze Age date. In addition and immediately beyond the application site, previous evaluation

(ESH900 – SOU 900) was undertaken to the south of the M27 in 1998, this revealing surviving evidence of a suspected Romano-British field system, further undated features and an earlier alignment of Wide Lane was located during a watching brief undertaken within the same area in 1998 and 1999 (ESH941 – SOU941), although no other archaeological features or artefacts were recovered. A number of residual prehistoric worked flints were also recovered from the evaluation with similar evidence noted to have been found to the west of Monks Brook (ESH156), and further burnt flint material from allotments to the east of the site (ESH2236).

- 2.4 Foundations of a possible Roman building were reportedly found near the former crematorium in Swaythling (MSH 404 SOU 1156) in 1925. The crematorium was on a plot of land attached to the Ford factory, to the east. In the early 1970s before the construction of the motorway, field walking and a very limited trial excavation on the site of the former crematorium in Swaythling (SOU 1156) failed to yield evidence to support the reported discovery. It is probable that the Roman building is the Roman villa marked on OS maps some way east of the Crematorium, and known to have been excavated in 1925; this location lies outside the city boundary in the area of Southampton Airport (so not on the Southampton HER). To date, no confirmation of the discovery of an early building at the former crematorium site has been found.
- 2.5 Further watching briefs undertaken within the close vicinity of the site at 18 Walnut Avenue in 1991 (ESH440); 6 Capon Lane in 1990 (ESH421); Wide Lane in 1988 (ESH346) and 55-57 Wide Lane in 1992 (ESH493) did not identify any archaeological features or artefacts.
- 2.6 The following bullets present a brief outline history of the development of the ford site and its uses:
 - 1932 Southampton (Eastleigh) Airport origins as a municipal airport, early association with the first flights of the Spitfire airplanes.
 - 1938/1939 Cunliffe-Owens aircraft factory opens south of the airport. From onset of war produces parts for and assembles the Spitfire.
 - 1949 the factory was bought by Briggs Motor Bodies producing component parts for Ford of Britain

- 1953 ought by Ford, becomes the home and principal assembly location for the Ford Transit.
- 2013 site ceased production.
- 2015 demolition of the former Ford buildings.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological works are:
 - to monitor all groundworks that could impact upon the potential buried archaeological resource, and to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the Site during the course of the groundworks;
 - to record and establish the deposit sequence across the site and in particular to establish the impact that the former Ford works may have had on this sequence.
 - at the conclusion of the project, to produce a report setting out the results of the
 work and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded
 data. The results of the work will be used to help inform any further stages of
 archaeological mitigation that may be required at the site.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The following methodology is proposed in order to meet the aims and objectives of the fieldwork. All works will be carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Charted Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA 2014) excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.
- 4.2 Prior to the commencement of the fieldwork a Southampton Historic Environment Record SOU site code will be obtained for the Site.
- 4.3 All work will be subject to approval of this WSI by SCCHET, prior to any work commencing.

- 4.4 The work will comprise of the excavation of 16 no test pits and the drilling of 8 no boreholes. It is anticipated that fieldwork will be undertaken by a single attending archaeologist who will remain on site until all the proposed groundworks have been completed by the appointed geotechnical investigation contractor. The actual timescales and start date for the work will be confirmed with the SCCHET prior to the start of the work.
- 4.5 The archaeological monitoring comprises the observation by a competent archaeologist of all intrusive geotechnical investigation groundworks being undertaken comprising the excavation of test pits, window samples and boreholes.
- Non-archaeologically significant deposits will be removed by the contractors under archaeological supervision. Where mechanical excavators are used, these will be equipped with a toothless bucket. Where test pits are located in areas of hardstanding a toothed bucket and breaker may be used if required to remove this material. Following removal of hardstanding all further removal of soft ground will be undertaken with the use of the toothless bucket. Overburden will be removed to the top of the natural geology, the construction level and/or the archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first.
- 4.7 If archaeological deposits are encountered all machine excavation will cease and the pits will be excavated archaeologically. They will be planned and recorded in accordance with Technical Manual 1 *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2013). Each context will be recorded on a *pro-forma* context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica 1200 series GPS as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Should detailed feature planning be undertaken using GPS this will be carried out in accordance with Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (CA 2012). Photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate. All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (CA 1995).
- 4.8 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. Samples will be taken, processed and assessed for potential in accordance with

Technical Manual 2 *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (CA 2003).

- 4.9 In the event of archaeological deposits being found for which the resources allocated are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard or which are of sufficient significance to merit an alternative approach such as contingency excavation or physical preservation, the client and SAHCC will be contacted immediately. Destructive work in that area will cease until agreement has been reached on an appropriate archaeological response and agreed revised mitigation strategy, which may require an updating of this document.
- 4.10 Where excavation of human remains is required and unavoidable, this will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice. Should human remains be revealed the client and archaeological advisor to CC will be contacted immediately, so that he appropriate measures scan be put in place.
- 4.11 CA will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996, Treasure (Designation) Order 2002 and the Code of Practice referred to therein.

5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

- 5.1 This project will be under the management of Damian De Rosa, MCIfA, Project Manager, CA.
- 5.2 The staffing structure will be organised thus: the Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the watching brief as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the Project Leader who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 5.3 The field team will consist of a Project Leader, supplemented by additional Archaeologists from CA as required, dependent on the nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits revealed.
- 5.4 The duration of the watching brief fieldwork will be dependent upon the contractor's programme.
- 5.5 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

Ceramics Ed McSloy (CA)

Metalwork Ed McSloy (CA)

Flint Ed McSloy (CA)

Animal Bone Andrew Clark (CA)

7 marcw Stark (671)

Human Bone Sharon Clough (freelance)

Environmental Remains Sarah Cobain (CA)

Conservation Wiltshire Conservation Service
Geoarchaeology Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)

Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by Cotswold Archaeology is contained within Appendix A.

6. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

Post-Excavation Report

- On the completion of fieldwork, the following tasks will be undertaken:
 - All retained finds will be washed, marked, identified and quantified by feature and/or deposit;
 - Environmental samples will be processed, scanned and an assessment of their potential prepared for the report;
 - An appropriately illustrated descriptive summary of the archaeological results with an indication of their initial significance will be prepared in the report.
 - Transects illustrating the deposit sequence of the site if this can be established from the data gathered and recorded.
- 6.2 The report will conform to SCCHET standards. The report will include a summary sheet giving the information in the list below. This will be used by the SHER Officer to compile the "Archaeology in Hampshire" entry and create an initial, basic HER event. The report will include the following as a minimum in accordance with SCCHET standards:
 - A frontis detailing;
 - Site name/address
 - SOU site code (this should also be included on the front cover)
 - Contractor site code
 - HET consultation number
 - Planning application number (if relevant)
 - Grid reference of centre of site 8 figures, including prefix (eg SU). More than one grid reference for widely dispersed sites, as appropriate (for

instance, where trenches are located at widely different points around the city).

- Fieldwork dates (full start and end dates in form day/month/year)
- Type of fieldwork
- Name of contracting unit
- Report author
- Name of client
- Non-technical summary (to include all periods represented on the site, including those present only as residual finds in later contexts).
- An introduction, including project background, description of the site and surrounding area; including geology, topography and hydrography;
- A site location plan tied into OS National Grid;
- Aims and objectives, including a description of the relevant fieldwork and post fieldwork project methodologies;
- A location plan showing all investigations overlain on an Ordnance Survey map base;
- A factual report including tabulated data, describing all archaeological remains (features, artefacts etc.) discovered during the works, and including a consideration of their location, form, function, date, preservation and significance, supported by any appropriate figures or photographs considered necessary;
- An assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains.
- 6.3 A draft copy of the report will be prepared by Cotswold Archaeology within three weeks of completing the fieldwork. Immediately after the preparation, a copy of the report in PDF format will be submitted the Client and SCCHET for approval.
- As soon as it has been approved, Cotswold Archaeology will send a full-colour paper copy of the report each of the following: the client; the SCCHET (for the Southampton Historic Environment Record (HER); the Special Collections section of Southampton Public Library. Cotswold Archaeology will also deposit a full-colour paper copy of the report as part of the archive.
- At the same time, the SCCHET will be supplied with one copy of the approved report in PDF format, either by email or on disk as appropriate. The PDF will be text searchable with good quality figures and images. All report drawings and photographs will included in the PDF file, with the selecting of text and graphics security option set at "allowed". At the same time, Cotswold Archaeology will supply the SCCHET with a trench plan, registered to the National Grid; also a digital copy of trench plans and feature-distribution or phase plans (where phase plans are

appropriate). The format will be preferably MapInfo TAB; otherwise Auto CAD DWG/DXF, ArcInfo ESRI Shape, or Intergraph/Microstation Design.

- At the appropriate time, and subject to further stages of investigation being undertaken, Cotswold Archaeology will send a short report of the evidence for inclusion in the summaries compiled by relevant journals (these are defined as any or all of: "Past", "Britannia", "Medieval Archaeology", "Post-medieval Archaeology", and "Archaeology in Hampshire").
- 6.7 The final report including figures will also be made available in digital format. Unless specifically instructed otherwise, this will be as a fully hyperlinked and bookmarked Adobe Acrobat PDF file. The information will be deposited within the HER maintained by Southampton City Council where it can be freely copied without reference to Cotswold Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or Development Control within the planning process.

Oasis

On completion of the report, Cotswold Archaeology will complete an online OASIS pro forma at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ for the works.

The Archive

- 6.9 Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives"* (Southampton City Council, 2007).
- 6.10 "Archive" here means the documentary and material archive as defined in "Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives" (Southampton City Council, 2007). Southampton City Council will be the depository of the archive, once the period of post-fieldwork analysis and report-writing is complete; and will assume title to all material recovered from the fieldwork for inclusion in its collections. A timescale for the handing over of the archive will be included in the post-excavation programme of archaeological work.
- 6.11 CA will ensure that the written, drawn, and photographic archive is brought up to a standard that will allow for the publication of a detailed summary report.

- 6.12 CA will prepare a summary of the contents of the archive, which itself will form a part of the archive.
- 6.13 CA will ensure that the archive is prepared, compiled, and presented in accordance with the standards laid down in "Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives" (Southampton City Council, 2007). (For further information, contact the Curator of Archaeological Collections, email gill.woolrich@southampton.gov.uk).
- 6.14 CA will ensure the deposition of the archive, making allowance for the long-term archive-storage costs that will be incurred by Southampton City Council, including the costs of deposition of the digital archive with the Archaeology Data Service (see Appendix 11 of "Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives").
- 6.15 CA will ensure that the written and drawn archive is copied onto microfiche which satisfies the criteria set out by English Heritage. The microfiche will itself form part of the archive. English Heritage can make available its list of approved microfilm bureaux. A master copy will be deposited with the English Heritage Record Centre at Swindon.
- 6.16 Where part of the archive is defined as treasure, the developer accepts responsibility for any compensation eventually awarded the landowner.

7. HEALTH AND SAFETY

7.1 CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE), as well as INRG Solar Parks Limited policies or procedures. A site-

specific Project Health and Safety Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

8. INSURANCES

8.1 CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £5,000,000.

9. MONITORING

9.1 Notification of the start of site works and final timescales will be made to the SCCHET so that there will be opportunities to visit the Site and check on the quality and progress of the work.

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 10.1 CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (ClfA 2014). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the ClfA.
- 10.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

11. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2015 http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

Ceramics

Neolithic/Bronze Age Ed McSloy (CA)

Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Ros Cleal (freelance)

Iron Age/Roman Ed McSloy (CA)

(Samian) Gwladys Montell (freelance) (Amphorae stamps) David Williams (freelance)

Anglo-Saxon Paul Blinkhorn (freelance)

Dr Jane Timby (freelance)

Medieval/post-medieval Ed McSloy (CA)

Duncan Brown (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn (freelance)

(Clay pipe) Reg Jackson (freelance)

Ceramic Building Material Ed McSloy (CA)

Phil Mills (freelance)

Other Finds

Small Finds Ed McSloy (CA)

Metal Artefacts Dr Jörn Schuster (freelance)

Dr Hilary Cool (freelance)

Lithics Ed McSloy (CA)

Jackie Sommerville (CA)

(Palaeolithic) Francis Wenban-Smith (University of Southampton)

Worked Stone Ruth Shaffrey (freelance)

Inscriptions Dr Roger Tomlin (Oxford)

Glass Ed McSloy (CA)

Dr Hilary Cool (freelance)

Dr David Dungworth (freelance; English Heritage)

Coins Ed McSloy (CA)

Dr Peter Guest (Cardiff University)
Dr Richard Reece (freelance)

Leather Quita Mould (freelance)

Textiles Penelope Walton Rogers (freelance)

Iron slag/metal technology Dr Tim Young (Cardiff University)

Dr David Dungworth (English Heritage)

Biological Remains

Animal bone Philip Armitage (freelance)

Human Bone Sharon Clough (freelance)

Annsofie Witkin (freelance)

Environmental sampling Sarah Cobain (CA)

Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)

Pollen Rob Batchelor (QUEST, University of Reading)

Diatoms Nigel Cameron (UCL)

Charred Plant Remains Sarah Cobain (CA)

Wood/Charcoal Sarah Cobain (CA)

Insects David Smith (Birmingham University)

Enid Allison (Canterbury Archaeological Trust)

Mollusca Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)

Fish bones Philip Armitage (freelance)

Geoarchaeology Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)

Scientific Dating

Dendrochronology Robert Howard (NTRDL Nottingham)

Radiocarbon dating SUERC (East Kilbride)

Beta Analytic (USA)

Archaeomagnetic dating Neil Suttie (University of Liverpool)

Cathy Batt (University of Bradford)

TL/OSL Dating Phil Toms (University of Gloucestershire)

Conservation Karen Barker (freelance)

Wiltshire Conservation Services

APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

- AAF 2007 Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.

 Archaeological Archives Forum
- AAI&S 1988 The Illustration of Lithic Artifacts: A guide to drawing stone tools for specialist reports. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 9
- AAI&S 1994 The Illustration of Wooden Artifacts: An Introduction and Guide to the Depiction of Wooden Objects.

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- AEA 1995 Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology No. 2
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- ClfA, 2014, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
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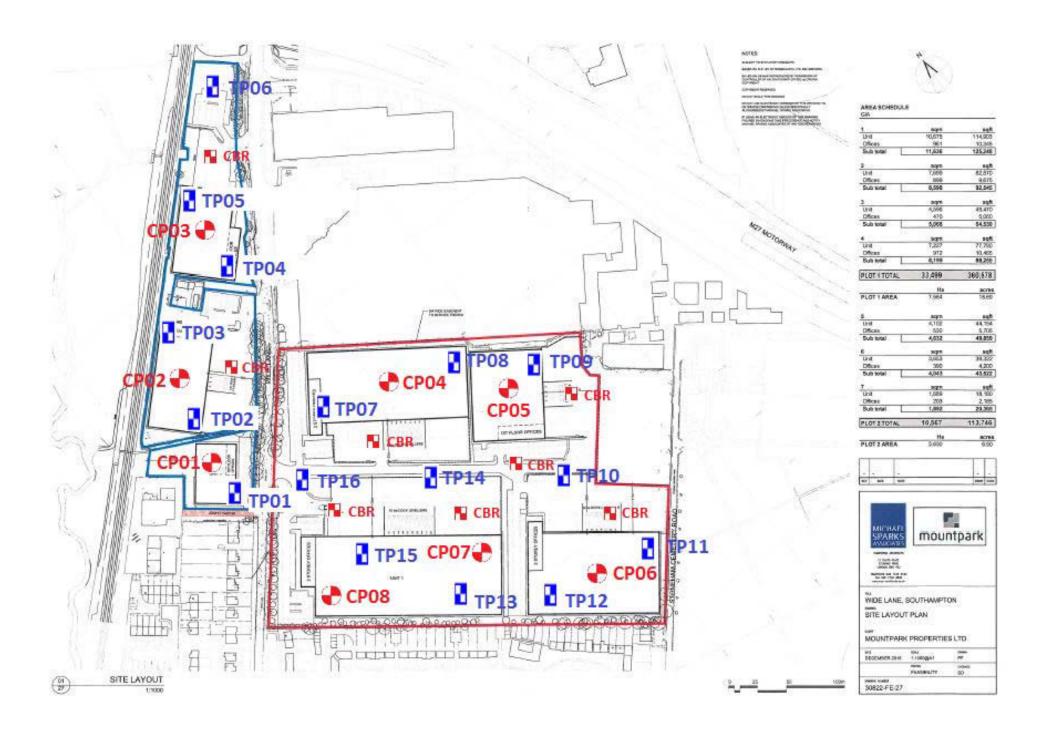
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