



Montefiore Boiler House Southampton, Hampshire

Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief



Planning Ref: 19/00607/FUL
Ref: 222651.03
November 2019



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Document Information

Document title	Montefiore Boiler House, Southampton, Hampshire
Document subtitle	Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief
Document reference	222651.03
Client name	Mace Group
Address	Anglo St James House 39a Southgate Street Winchester Hampshire SO23 9EH
On behalf of	University of Southampton
Address	Bassett House University of Southampton Glen Eyre Road Southampton SO16 3TU
Site location	Montefiore Halls of Residence, Wessex Lane, Southampton
County	Hampshire
National grid reference (NGR)	443792, 115599 (SU 43792, 15599)
Statutory designations	
Planning authority	Southampton City Council
Planning reference	19/00607/FUL
Museum name	Southampton City Museum Service
Site Code	SOU1843
WA project code	222651
Dates of fieldwork	4th – 30th September 2019
Project management by	Alex Godden
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Contributions from	
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Quality Assurance

Issue number & date	Status	Author	Approved by
1 24/10/19	Draft submitted to client	REW	SDC
2	Draft following comments from client/curator etc		
3	Final		



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Plate 4 West facing section of Trench 5. Scales are 1 m.

Plate 5 Working shot showing the backfill from services in Trench 1.



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mace Group, on behalf of the University of Southampton ('the client'), to undertake archaeological excavation of foundation trenches for a new single-story extension and an archaeological watching brief on new services and landscaping, where appropriate, on land located at Montefiore Halls of Residence, Wessex Lane, Southampton, SO18 2NY. The excavation area is centred on NGR 443792, 115599. The watching brief and archaeological excavations were carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Southampton City Council (19/00607/FUL).

The archaeological works demonstrated that although natural gravels survived at an average of 0.40 m below the current ground surface that they had been widely truncated by the levelling of the ground in front of the current building prior to the area being tarmacked. Further truncation had occurred with the insertion of services which included a storm drain, foul water drain and clean water pipe; diversion of the storm water and waste water pipes was part of works monitored. No archaeological features, artefacts or ecofacts were encountered during the watching brief. On completion of the excavation of the footings trenches it was agreed with the Planning Archaeologist for Southampton City Council that the archaeological monitoring could cease.

The watching brief was completed in a number of stages between the 4th and 30th September 2019.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Mace Group on behalf of the University of Southampton, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief, in particular Declan O'Riorden. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Ingrid Peckham, Planning Archaeologist for Southampton City Council, who monitored the project for Southampton City Council, and to M Ahari Construction Ltd for their cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Pete Capps, Tom Dawkins, Eva Estella, Piotr Orczewski and Rachel Williams. This report was written by Rachel Williams and edited by Si Cleggett. The project was managed by Alex Godden on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Montefiore Boiler House, Southampton, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mace Group, on behalf of the University of Southampton ('the client'), to undertake archaeological excavation of foundation trenches and an archaeological watching brief on new services and landscaping, where appropriate, on land located at Wessex Lane, Southampton, SO18 2NY. The excavation area was centred on NGR 443792, 115599 (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the construction of a single storey extension and external alterations to an existing student building, to include an external seating area.
- 1.1.3 The watching brief and archaeological excavations were carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Southampton City Council (19/00607/FUL).
- 1.1.4 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 2019). Ingrid Peckham, Planning Archaeologist, archaeological advisor to Southampton City Council (PA to SCC) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken from the 4th to 30th September 2019 in a series of intermittent visits.

1.2 Scope of the report

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

1.3 Location, topography and geology.

- 1.3.1 The proposed excavation area is located immediately north of the existing Boiler House, a structure part of the University of Southampton Montefiore Halls of Residence, situated to the west of Wessex Lane. The line of the Southampton to London railway line runs north - south to the immediate west of the Site.
- 1.3.2 The underlying geology is mapped as London Clay Formation by the British Geological Survey, a Palaeogene sedimentary bedrock of clay, silt and sand formed within a marine environment. Superficial deposits are recorded as being River Terrace Deposits of sand and gravel formed during the Quaternary Period (British Geological Survey online viewer). In addition, a layer of possible brickearth was identified in the vicinity during previous archaeological investigations (see below). (British Geological Survey online viewer).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site and surrounding area have been assessed in order to provide a background discussion regarding the recorded historic environment resource within a 500 m study area of the proposed development. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Southampton Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the development

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief at Montefiore Halls of Residence in Wessex Lane (1992)

2.2.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of new student residences, consisting of five archaeological trenches and seven engineering trial trenches (SOU486).

Excavation and watching brief at Montefiore New Halls of Residence in Wessex Lane (1992)

2.2.2 An archaeological excavation undertaken in advance of the construction of new student residences, with a total area of 10,272 square meters machine stripped under archaeological supervision to the surface of the natural gravel and alluvium subsoil (SOU503).

Field evaluation at Montefiore House in Wessex Lane (2003)

2.2.3 An archaeological field evaluation undertaken prior to the construction of three new accommodation blocks for the Montefiore Halls of Residence, Wessex Lane (Phase 4 of development on the Montefiore site). Four trenches were excavated within the footprints of the proposed new buildings (SOU1239).

Excavation at Montefiore Halls of Residence, Wessex Lane (2004)

2.2.4 A small open area excavation in advance of the construction of three new accommodation blocks, part of a fourth phase of development at Montefiore Halls of Residence, Wessex Lane (SOU1323).

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

2.3.1 The Site is located within Local Area of Archaeological Potential No.9 (Swaythling), as defined in the Southampton Local Plan and Core Strategy. The Area encompasses the western part of the Lower Itchen Conservation Area, along with the River Itchen and Monks Brook. The area is considered to have potential to contain important archaeological remains, in particular from the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval periods.

Prehistoric (970,000 BC – AD 43)

2.3.2 A number of Palaeolithic finds have been recovered from Swaythling (MSH530 and MSH5792), although the exact location of these finds cannot be verified. However, further evidence of early prehistoric activity has been identified through archaeological investigation, including burnt and worked flints – in particular, a layer of burnt flint uncovered at Parkville Road Housing Office has been interpreted as a possible burnt mound (MSH1826, SOU595, SOU1499). Of particular relevance to the Site is the discovery of a natural palaeochannel of probable Pleistocene date during excavations associated with the

adjacent Montefiore Halls of Residence, along with securely dated late Neolithic or early Bronze Age pits, pottery and worked flint, and environmental evidence suggesting clearance for agriculture. In addition, an east-west orientated ditch was uncovered dating to the late bronze Age or early Iron Age (MSH1813, SOU486, SOU503). Later prehistoric evidence was also found during the Montefiore Halls of Residence excavations. Layers of brickearth (MSH2749, SOU1239), sealing an earlier Bronze Age gully and late prehistoric and Roman deposits were revealed, as well as alluvial layers above the natural gravel probably dated to the late prehistoric or early Roman period, based on a find of Romano-British brick or tile recovered from the base of the alluvium (MSH2750, SOU486, SOU503).

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 2.3.3 Evidence of Romano-British activity has been found immediately adjacent to the Site. The Montefiore Halls of Residence investigations uncovered evidence of a possible Roman Road in the form of two parallel linear ditches (MSH1814, SOU486, SOU503); this road may have formed part of the Winchester to Bitterne (the Roman port of Clausentum) Road. Features dating to later periods were also found to contain large amounts of Roman brick and tile (indicating a possible structure), including a possible quarry feature related to the road's construction, although Roman brick and tile found in later features is most likely to be residual in nature. This evidence suggests that the possibility of further un-recorded Roman deposits to exist within the Site is reasonably high.
- 2.3.4 Further Roman activity has been evidenced within the wider area by finds of coins and pottery, as well as further evidence of the Winchester to Bitterne Road and a possible pottery kiln at Wood Mill. There are also late 19th century references to significant Roman finds apparently uncovered during railway construction within the Swaythling area, including coin hoards, urns and a large number of horse heads (MSH259) – the exact location of these finds cannot be verified. Accordingly, the proximity of these finds raises the possibility for further archaeological features and deposits of Roman date to exist within the Site.

Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)

- 2.3.5 The present church of South Stoneham is located some 250m to the south east of the Site; which has its origins in the 10th century AD, but the extent of the associated settlement (MSH1818) is not known. However, during the Montefiore Halls of Residence excavations, parts of a late Saxon to Medieval settlement were uncovered (MSH1815, SOU486, SOU503) – the first phase of which contained timber-built buildings dating to the 10th and 11th centuries: it is possible that this activity is related to the settlement of South Stoneham. Other finds included fragments of quern stone, pottery and fragments of cremated human bone, however this was unphased and as such has the potential to be of earlier date. Also within the surrounding area is evidence of a possible water channel at Riverside park and Marlhill Copse, that may be referenced in a Saxon charter dating to 1045 AD (MSH372) – however, cartographic evidence suggests that this may be of later (medieval or post medieval) date.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500)

- 2.3.6 The Site is situated outside of the boundaries of medieval Southampton, but the settlement of South Stoneham continues to develop into the medieval period, with a church established during the 12th century, although this may have been founded on the site of an earlier chapel (MSH375, SOU310). Later phases of the Saxon settlement mentioned above developed into the medieval period, lasting until the 14th century, when it appears to have been abandoned for environmental reasons. The full extent of the settlement is not known, so again it is possible that related archaeological evidence may exist within the Site.

2.3.7 Other Medieval evidence within the area includes finds of probable medieval lead pipes and a 15th century boundary stone. The route of two medieval roads cross the area, including the former Sussex to Salisbury Road and Burgess Road, and The Grange (a former Listed Building of 15th or 16th century date) used to be situated at Wide Lane/Mansbridge Road. There is also documentary reference to a mill and fishery at Woodmill (MSH373).

Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1800), 19th century (AD 1800 – 1900) and modern (AD 1900 – present day)

2.3.8 A number of post medieval features were uncovered during the Montefiore Halls of Residence excavations, including pits, ditches and other features (MSH1816, SOU486, SOU503); these do not appear to be a continuation of the 10th to 14th century settlement also uncovered. South Stoneham Farm, which may date to the mid-17th century (MSH5531) is located nearby, however an early 19th century map of the Fleming Estate depicts the site as being part of South Stoneham Park (see below), so the features uncovered are potentially related to some form of park management activity.

2.3.9 Evidence of urban expansion during the post-medieval period can be seen in the surrounding area. For example, the Itchen Navigation canal was created in the 17th century and runs past Woodmill (MSH3885); a number of features associated with this are present, including a sea lock, bridge and towpath. A number of structures, including a fish house and public house were built in the 18th century, along with South Stoneham House (MSH377) which was built in 1701 and later sold to the University of Southampton along with its grounds, a Capability Brown designed landscape (MSH378). The 19th century saw the construction of the railway line, which runs close to the western boundary of the Site.

2.3.10 During World War II, a number of defensive structures were established within the surrounding area, including tank traps and pillboxes. An unofficial air raid shelter was also built in the woods near Friars Way (MSH1853)

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The aims (or purpose) of the excavation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019) and as defined in the ClfA' Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (ClfA 2014a), were:

- To examine the archaeological resource within a given area or site within a framework of defined research objectives;
- To seek a better understanding of the resource;
- To compile a lasting record of the resource; and
- To analyse and interpret the results of the excavation and disseminate them.

3.1.2 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019) and as defined in the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were:

- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established

(or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;

- To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- To guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019), were:

- Determine the date, nature and extent of any archaeological remains related to early prehistoric and later periods, including identification of the presence of brick earth layers;
- Determine the date, extent and character of landscape use during the Roman period, especially as relates to the probable Roman Road from Winchester to Bitterne;
- Determine the date, extent and character of occupational activity and landscape use related to the identified Saxon and Medieval settlement; and
- 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 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019) 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 Following discussions with the PA to SCC, a number of mitigation steps were proposed for the Site.

4.2.2 The main focus comprised of the machine and hand excavation of foundation trenches for the proposed single storey extension, as per the proposed development plans (**Fig. 2**). This area was focussed on due to the depth of said foundations, reached below expected levels of made ground and into the river gravels on site; this could have impacted on any in situ archaeological features or deposits that may well have been present. The foundation wall also extends some 10 m to the east of the extension, this length was also subject to archaeological excavation as per above.

4.2.3 Following the foundation trench excavations, and following discussions with the PA to SCC, the watching brief monitored groundworks associated with the installation of new services



(i.e. drainage) and landscaping, unless it could be established that groundworks would be intruding into recent deposits.

- 4.2.4 However, due to the location of the existing services and the requirements to divert them the programme of works undertaken on Site was that the service trenches were excavated initially, under watching brief conditions, then the foundation trenches were excavated following the methodology described above.
- 4.2.5 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area until it was agreed with the PA to SCC that monitoring could cease. Where necessary, the surface of uncovered potential archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand.
- 4.2.6 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Only artefacts from features of modern date (20th century or later) were found, these were recorded on site and not retained.

Recording

- 4.2.7 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.
- 4.2.8 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.
- 4.2.9 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 2019). 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 PA to SCC, on behalf of the LPA, 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 PA to SCC.



5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The watching brief and evaluation demonstrated that although the site had been subjected to widespread truncation with the insertion of modern services relating to the existing and neighbouring buildings, pockets of natural still survived at between 0.05 m – 0.90 m below the current ground level. No archaeological features or deposits were noted during the course of the works. The longest unbroken sequence through the area was seen through trenches 1 and 12 (**Fig. 1**). Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**).

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 Made ground comprising of either tarmac or stone paving slabs up to 0.25 m thick overlay an imported sands and gravels sub-base aggregate, this had a sharp level horizon to the layers below. On average these two layers were 0.40 m thick. The natural comprised of a mid reddish-brown sandy clay with abundant poorly sorted gravels (**Plate 1-3**).

5.3 Services

5.3.1 Numerous services were noted cutting across the Site. These related to the existing building and associated structures. The backfill within the service trenches contained redeposited natural, fragments of, and whole modern bricks, lumps of concrete and tarmac, pea shingle, and plastic sheeting (**Plates 3 – 5**).

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The only artefacts recovered during the watching brief and evaluation were obviously 20th century in date, all were recovered from modern service trenches. Accordingly, all were discarded on Site.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 No deposits deemed worthy of environmental sampling were encountered. Accordingly, none were taken.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 The watching brief and evaluation demonstrated that, although natural deposits survived at as little as 0.05 m below ground level, the area to the north of the Boiler House has been previously truncated by the construction of the Boiler House and other nearby buildings, with further truncation from the excavation for the services. No evidence for any archaeological features, artefacts or ecofacts was discerned during the watching brief.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Site archive

9.1.1 Wessex Archaeology confirms that the project archive resulting from the watching brief will be deposited with SCC's depository under Site code SOU 1843.



9.1.2 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Southampton City Council Archaeological Collections (SCC 2016), and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; ADS 2013; ClfA 2014b). A full-colour paper copy of the entire report will also be included with the archive.

9.1.3 All archive elements will be marked with the Site code SOU1843, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 file/document case of paper records

9.2 Discard policy

9.2.1 It is important to note that 'Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives' (Southampton City Council, 2016) takes precedence regarding finds retention policy. No finds will be discarded without prior approval from SCC Archaeology Collections.

9.2.2 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.2.3 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993 and 1995; English Heritage 2011).

9.3 Security copy

9.3.1 In line with current best practice (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.

9.4 OASIS

9.4.1 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

Trench No 1		Length 18.6 m	Width 0.85 m	Depth 0.60 m
Easting 443783		Northing 115598		8.0 m aOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Made ground	Tarmac.	0.00 - 0.25
102		Made ground	Type 1 hard core, compacted with a clear undulating horizon with (103)	0.25 - 0.58
103		Natural	Mid reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) sandy clay with abundant gravels.	0.36 +
104		Modern Service	Gas pipe trench seen obliquely within the trench, aligned E- W, 3.1 m wide, base not seen at 0.60 m deep.	0.25 - 0.60 +
105		Deliberate backfill	Redeposited natural sandy clay and gravels with fragments of CBM (machine made bricks, frogged and stamped where visible) and tarmac. Blue plastic marker tape lay above the pipe, excavation ceased on finding the tape.	0.25 - 0.60 +
106		Modern Service	Waste water pipe, aligned NE - SW, full extent of the cut not seen.	0.17 - 0.56
107		Deliberate backfill	Concrete.	0.17 - 0.41
108		Deliberate backfill	Mid-grey sandy clay with sparse gravel inclusions. Modern inclusions of wood, CBM and plastic surrounding the waste water pipe.	0.41 - 0.56

Trench No 2		Length 2.90 m	Width 0.70 m	Depth 1.12 m
Easting 443786		Northing 115589		8.0 m aOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown loam (10YR 4/2) with rare sub-angular gravels. Loose with a distinct horizon with 202. Turf covered with some fine roots.	0.00 - 0.12
202		Subsoil	Mid brown sandy clay (10YR 5/3) with rare flint gravels. Overlies 204 and 205.	0.12 - 0.38
203	204, 205, 206	Construction cut	Cut for concrete slab. Not visible in plan, dimensions unknown.	0.38 - 0.93
204	203	Deliberate backfill	Modern concrete slab.	0.38 - 0.70



205	203	Redeposited natural	Dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) sandy clay with rare brick inclusions.	0.38 - 0.70
206	203	Deliberate backfill	Gravels	0.70 - 0.90
207		Natural	Mid reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) sandy clay with abundant gravels	0.90 +

Trench No 3		Length 1.60 m	Width 0.80 m	Depth 1 m
Easting 443796		Northing 115594		7.9 m aOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Topsoil	Mid grey brown (10YR 5/2) loam	0.00 - 0.20
302		Made ground	Yellow sand and gravels with rare brick inclusions.	0.20 - 0.35
303	304, 305	Construction cut	For modern for footing	0.35 - 0.90
304	303	Deliberate backfill	Modern concrete slab	0.35 - 0.90
305	303	Redeposited natural	Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay.	0.35 - 0.90

Trench No 4		Length 1.40 m	Width 1.10 m	Depth 0.70 m
Easting 443784		Northing 115597		7.9 m aOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
401		Made ground	Modern made ground. Light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4) sandy gravels with a very loose compaction.	0.00 - 0.30
402		Made ground	Modern made ground. Mid yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clayish sand with a loose compaction. Abundant gravels +50% 100 mm - 20mm.	0.30+

Trench No 5		Length 1.60 m	Width 1.30 m	Depth 0.75 m
Easting 443787		Northing 115598		7.9 m aOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
501		Made ground	Modern made ground. Light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4) sandy gravels with a very loose compaction.	0.00 - 0.30
502		Made ground	Modern made ground. Mid yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clayish sand with a loose compaction. Abundant gravels +50% 100 mm - 20mm. In section fragments of modern bricks and tarmac observed.	0.30+



Trench No 6		Length 1.50 m	Width 1.30 m	Depth 0.80 m
Easting 443790		Northing 115599		7.9 m aOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
601		Made ground	Modern made ground. Mid yellow sand laid off below the tarmac to level the area.	0.00 - 0.15
602		Made ground	Modern made ground. Light reddish brown (2.5YR 4/6) sandy gravels with a very loose compaction.	
603		Made ground	Modern made ground. Mid yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clayish sand with a loose compaction. Abundant gravels +50% 100 mm - 20mm. In section was possible see fragments of modern bricks and tarmac.	

Trench No 7		Length 4.20 m	Width 0.60 m	Depth 0.80 m
Easting 443797		Northing 115598		8.0 m aOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
701		Made ground	Modern made ground. Light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4) sandy gravels with a very loose compaction.	0.00 - 0.20
702		Made ground	Modern made ground. Mid yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clayish sand with a loose compaction. Abundant gravels +50% 100 mm - 20mm. In section was possible see fragments of modern bricks and tarmac.	0.20 +

Trench No 8		Length 1 m	Width 1.40 m	Depth 0.60 m
Easting 443785		Northing 115594		7.9 m aOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
801		Made ground	Modern made ground. Light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4) sandy gravels with a very loose compaction.	0.00 - 0.30
802		Made ground	Modern made ground. Mid yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clayish sand with a loose compaction. Abundant gravels +50% 100 mm - 20mm. In section was possible see fragments of modern bricks and tarmac.	0.30 - 0.50
803		Made ground	Modern made ground. Mid yellow (10YR 7/6) gravels. Gravels laid off to locate a service. It is possible to see the plastic pipe in section.	0.50 +



Trench No 9		Length 1.60 m	Width 1.30 m	Depth 0.80 m
Easting 443786		Northing 115592		7.9 m aOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
901		Garden soil	Mid brown loam (10YR 5/3) with a very loose compaction and abundant tree roots.	0.00 - 0.30
902		Made ground	Modern made ground. Mid yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clayish sand with a loose compaction. Abundant gravels +50% 100 mm - 20mm. In section was possible see fragments of modern bricks and tarmac.	0.30 +

Trench No 10		Length 1.70 m	Width 1.30 m	Depth 1 m
Easting 443787		Northing 115590		7.9 m aOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1001		Made ground	Modern made ground. Light reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) sandy gravels with a very loose compaction.	0.00 - 0.40
1002		Made ground	Modern made ground. Mid yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clayish sand with a loose compaction. Abundant gravels +50% 100 mm - 20mm. In section was possible see fragments of modern bricks and tarmac.	0.40+

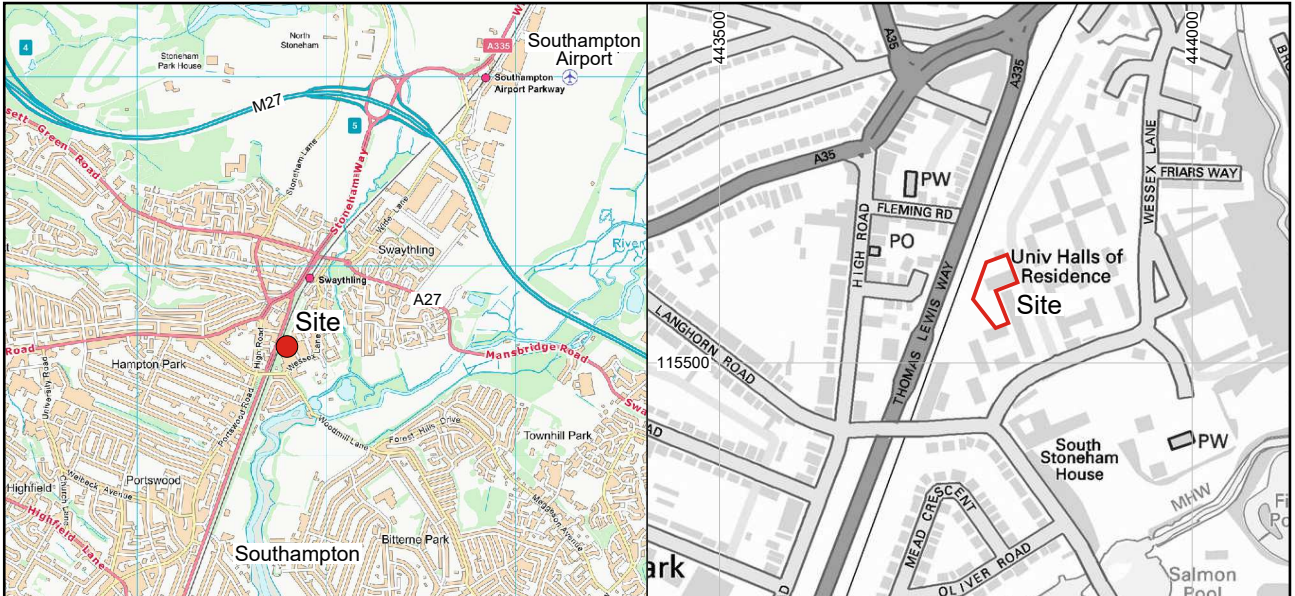
Trench No 11		Length 12 m	Width 0.50 m	Depth 0.70 m
Easting 443801		Northing 115605		7.9 m aOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1101		Modern surface	Blockwork and associated sand setting.	0.00 - 0.30
1102		Made ground	Imported stone and gravels. Greyish reddish brown.	0.30
1103		Made ground	Reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) poorly sorted sands and travels. Brick and tarmac fragments and sherds of plastic within. Probably redeposited natural from nearby, possibly from within site it's self	0.30 - 0.70+


Trench No 12		Length 5 m	Width 1.30 m	Depth 0.60 m
Easting 443794		Northing 115596		8.0 m aOD



Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1201		Made ground	Thin layer of made ground under previous building.	0.00 - 0.05
1202		Natural	Sandy gravels. Mid brownish yellow (10YR 6/6). Sub angular, 10-50 mm.	0.05 - 0.60

Trench No 30		Length 8 m	Width 1.30 m	Depth 1 m
Easting 443798		Northing 115601		8.0 m aOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3001		Paving stones - Current surface of yard/footpath	Machine cut, square shape. 0.1m deep.	0-0.10
3002		Foundation	Yellowish sand base for stone slabs	0.10-0.20
3003		Deliberate dump	Layer of grey type 1 stone, presumably used to level ground surface	0.30-0.60
3004	3005	Concrete storm drain		0.60-0.95
3005	3004	Modern cut for storm drain	Drain ran directly through centre of trench and now it's removed it's not visible in section.	0.60-0.95
3006		Disturbed ground around storm drain	Similar to layer below but probably disturbed during excavation of trench for storm drain.	0.60- 0.95
3007		Gravel - possibly natural?	Although it is very soft / loose and may also be disturbed. Mid brown colour (10YR 5/3), fairly well sorted. Various shapes incl. Rounded pebbles and more angular stones. Coast supported (very little soil). Also contains some black clinker(ish) components around 0.05 in size and in rare quantities.	0.95+
3008	3009	New foul drain		0 -0.95
3009	3008	Cut for above		0-0.95
3010		Natural?	Mid brown (10YR 5/3) coarse gravel at West end of trench. Fairly well sorted components of small size (<0.03m). If this is natural then top of virgin ground is 0.40m below current ground level.	
3011		Made ground	Brownish grey (10YR 5/2) layer containing modern rubble such as bricks and glass	
3012		Modern layer	Dark grey / black layer (2.5 YR 3/1), fairly compact containing elements from above and below.	



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Site location plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: East facing representative section 101B. Scales are 1 m and 0.5 m



Plate 2: Trench 12 foundations viewed from the east. Scales are 2 m and 0.5 m


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Plate 3: South facing section of Trench 30. Scales are 1 m



Plate 4: West facing section of Trench 5. Scales are 1 m



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Plate 5: Working shot showing the backfill from services in Trench 1

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Appendix 2 OASIS form

10.3 OASIS ID: wessexar1-370893

Project details

Project name	Montefiore Boiler House, Southampton, Hampshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mace Group, on behalf of the University of Southampton ('the client'), to undertake archaeological excavation of foundation trenches for a new single-story extension and an archaeological watching brief on new services and landscaping, where appropriate, on land located at Montefiore Halls of Residence, Wessex Lane, Southampton, SO18 2NY. The excavation area is centred on NGR 443792, 115599. The watching brief and archaeological excavations were carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Southampton City Council (19/00607/FUL). The archaeological works demonstrated that although natural gravels survived at an average of 0.40 m below the current ground surface that they had been widely truncated by the levelling of the ground in front of the current building prior to the area being tarmacked. Further truncation had occurred with the insertion of services which included a storm drain, foul water drain and clean water pipe; diversion of the storm water and waste water pipes was part of works monitored. No archaeological features, artefacts or ecofacts were encountered during the watching brief. On completion of the excavation of the footings trenches it was agreed with the Planning Archaeologist for Southampton City Council that the archaeological monitoring could cease. The watching brief was completed in a number of stages between the 4th and 30th September 2019.
Project dates	Start: 04-09-2019 End: 30-09-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	222651 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	SOU1843 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	19/00607/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE SOUTHAMPTON SOUTHAMPTON Montefiore Boiler House



Postcode	SO18 2NY
Study area	0.05 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 43792 15599 50.937622089146 -1.376685081107 50 56 15 N 001 22 36 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 7.9m Max: 8m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Mace Group
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	Alex Godden
Project supervisor	Eva Estella
Project supervisor	Rachel Williams
Project supervisor	P Capps
Project supervisor	Tom Dawkins
Project supervisor	Piotr Orczewski
Type of sponsor/funding body	University
Name of sponsor/funding body	University of Southampton

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Southampton City Museum Service
Digital Archive ID	SOU1843
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Southampton City Museum Service
Paper Media available	"Unpublished Text"

Entered by	R. Williams (r.williams@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	17 October 2019



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