



Land Adjacent to 11 Bourne Road, Southampton, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Planning Application No. 16/01013/FUL
Site code: SOU 1779
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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Welben Ltd ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development of land adjacent to 11 Bourne Road, Southampton, SO15 3AB, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 440970 112375

The development comprises the erection of a 2-storey building to provide 2 x two bedroom flats with associated bin and cycle storage and amenity space. The archaeological watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for the new building and a soakaway.

The stratigraphic sequence observed consisted of natural underlying geology of sandy gravel viewed at a depth of 0.90m below ground level (between 13.44m aOD and 13.28m aOD), this was subsequently overlain by a buried subsoil and topsoil and then a band of modern made ground. The made ground was a result of the use of the site as off-road parking and demolition of number 9 Bourne Road, which formally occupied the site until its demolition sometime in the 1970s. The buried topsoil also contained building rubble that likely relates to the demolition of number 9 Bourne Road.

The watching brief established that no intact brickearth was present on the site either as a result of truncation and removal through development of the site or due to it not having formed in this specific area within the confines of the site and area observed.

No archaeological features or deposits were observed during the course of the archaeological watching brief.

The watching brief was undertaken between 20th and 22nd November 2017.

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The fieldwork was directed by Neil Fitzpatrick. This report was written by Benjamin Cullen and edited by Damian De Rosa. The project was managed by Damian De Rosa on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Land adjacent to 11 Bourne Road Southampton

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Welben Ltd ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development of land adjacent to 11 Bourne Road, Southampton, SO15 3AB, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 440970 112375 (**Figure 1**); referred to henceforth as 'the Site'.
- 1.1.2 The development comprises the erection of a 2-storey building to provide 2 x two bedroom flats with associated bin and cycle storage and amenity space.
- 1.1.3 A detailed planning application (planning application reference 16/01013/FUL) for the development was conditionally approved in August 2016 by Southampton City Council (SCC), the local planning authority (LPA).
- 1.1.4 The following comments were issued by SCC Historic Environment Team (HET), which forms part of the Planning, Transport and Sustainability Division, on 29 June 2016 as part of a formal consultation response with regard to the aforementioned planning application

The site is in a Local Area of Archaeological Potential, as defined in the Southampton Local Plan and Core Strategy - LAAP 16 (The Rest of Southampton). It lies close to an important road junction on the outskirts of the medieval town of Southampton, and near to the settlement of Four Posts Hill, Millbrook. Documentary evidence from 1423 refers to a chapel at "la Park" in Millbrook, perhaps in this area. On the adjacent site to the south and west in 1997, medieval ditches, pits and a large quarry pit were found, and finds from the site indicated the former presence of a medieval farmhouse and a stone building in the vicinity. Such remains, if present on the site, would be undesignated heritage assets under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). (Further information about the archaeological potential/heritage assets of the area is available on the Southampton Historic Environment Record.)

Development here threatens to damage archaeological deposits, and an archaeological investigation will be needed to mitigate this. The archaeological investigation will take the form of a watching brief on the groundworks for the development.

- 1.1.5 At the request of the HET, the following conditions were applied to the planning consent:

Condition 04. *Archaeological watching brief investigation (Pre-Commencement)*

No development shall take place within the site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that the archaeological investigation is initiated at an appropriate point in development procedure.



Condition 05. *Archaeological watching brief work programme (Performance)*

The developer will secure the completion of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that the archaeological investigation is completed

- 1.1.6 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). Ingrid Peckham, Historic Environment Record Officer approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken between 20th and 22nd November 2017.

1.2 Scope of the report

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

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The Site comprises a rectangular parcel of land, measuring approximately 0.018 hectares (ha). It is situated in the Freemantle area of Southampton, immediately adjacent to No.11 Bourne Road, and coincides with the former boundary of no. 9 Bourne Road. The Site is surrounded on all sides by modern (19th and 20th century) residential development. Prior to development the Site was empty, mostly gravelled and part paved, and used as a temporary private car parking area.
- 1.3.2 The Site is situated at an elevation of approximately 14.30 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Local topography is generally flat. The site shows a very slight slope from west to east, with heights measured at 14.47maOD in trench 1 and at 14.18maOD in trench 3 at the eastern end of site.
- 1.3.3 The underlying bedrock geology is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as Earnley Sand Formation - Sand, Silt and Clay, overlain by superficial deposits described as River Terrace Deposits, 2 - Sand And Gravel (BGS online viewer).
- 1.3.4 Observations made during previous archaeological investigations in the surrounding area (see section 2) suggest that the geological sequence mapped by the BGS in this area is broadly accurate. However, natural 'brickearth' deposits have been recorded, overlying the river terrace gravels in several locations surrounding the Site.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A search with a radius of 250m of the Southampton Historic Environment Record (HER), which is maintained by the HET on behalf of SCC, was conducted in order to inform the following archaeological and historical background.



- 2.1.2 Relevant HER 'Monument' and 'Event' record numbers (MSHXXX and ESHXXX) are cited below, along with SOU site codes. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations

- 2.2.1 A brief summary of previous archaeological investigations carried out in the local vicinity of the Site is presented below.

Excavation at 14 - 20 Shirley Road in 2007/?2008 (ESH1814 / SOU 1457)

- 2.2.2 An archaeological excavation, consisting of a single 13.2 m by 7 m trench carried in advance of redevelopment at 14-20 Shirley Road, approximately 120 m east of the Site. The removal of the concrete surface exposed natural gravel (interpreted as river terrace gravel) cut by features. A large linear feature coincided very closely with the line of a property boundary shown on 19th and early 20th century maps. Four other undated features were found. Other features dated to the late 19th and 20th centuries. Evidence was found that the whole area of the current development had been levelled during early 20th century development. This had removed any deposits overlying the natural gravel.

Watching brief at 45 - 51 Millbrook Road East in 1997 (ESH847 / SOU 847)

- 2.2.3 A watching brief on groundworks for a housing development, undertaken on land immediately to the south and west of the Site. Natural brickearth was observed to overlie the river terrace gravels. There was evidence of former levelling of parts of the site, although medieval, post-medieval and undated features and finds were recorded.

Evaluation and watching brief at 24 - 32 Shirley Road/Millbrook Road East in 1998 (ESH904 / SOU 904; SOU 928 ESH928)

- 2.2.4 Evaluation consisting of 12 trenches excavated prior to redevelopment of a site located approximately 80 m east of the Site. This revealed natural deposits, undated postholes, 20th century finds, and late 19th/early 20th century brickwork. A subsequent watching brief produced limited results. However, the groundworks were carried out before the watching brief began, so the area available for observation was greatly reduced. Modern disturbance meant that the confidence rating for recording archaeological deposits was low in places.

Watching brief and excavation at 67 - 71 Millbrook Road in 2007 (ESH1784 / SOU 1431)

- 2.2.5 An archaeological watching brief with associated excavation carried out at 67 - 71 Millbrook Road on groundworks for a development of twelve business units some 190 m west of the Site. The investigations uncovered two post-holes and a small pit containing prehistoric pottery, daub, charcoal, iron slag, burnt flints and worked flint. The features were sealed by a soil layer that contained worked flints, burnt flints, iron slag, prehistoric pottery and a range of medieval pottery. Most of the prehistoric pottery was dated to the Early or Early/Middle Iron Age although a Bronze Age sherd and two Late Iron Age or Romano-British sherds (MSH4076) were also recovered. The natural deposits were observed to consist of sand and gravel overlain by brickearth, up to 1.4 m thick.

Watching Briefs at 16 - 18 Hill Lane in 1994 and 1998 (ESH664 / SOU 664; ESH883 / SOU 883)

- 2.2.6 A watching brief was carried out during the digging of four test pits in the grounds of 16-18 Hill Lane, approximately 200 m north-east of the Site, in 1994. Natural gravels, a feature and layer of uncertain date and modern structures were observed during the works. A worked flint flake, medieval rubbish pit, soil horizons, and a modern wall were found during a subsequent watching brief associated with redevelopment of the same site in 1998.



Discontinuous brickearth deposits were observed to overlie the natural gravels during the watching brief in 1998.

Watching Brief at 37 - 45 Shirley Road in 1995 (ESH679 / SOU 679)

- 2.2.7 A watching brief on groundworks for new housing being built c.70 m north of the Site revealed brickearth over gravel. A soil layer, underlain in places by a gravelly layer, the former containing modern brick fragments, was interpreted as being an agricultural/garden soil last disturbed in the 19th/20th century. Modern features and demolition rubble of late 19th or 20th century date were observed, although there was no evidence of human activity predating this.

Watching Brief on land adjacent to 26 Roberts Road in 1994 (ESH648 / SOU 648)

- 2.2.8 A Watching brief on groundworks for the construction of two houses on land immediately west of 26 Roberts Road, approximately 100 m north of the Site. The terrace gravels were observed to underlie brickearth which, in turn, was overlain by modern garden soil and subsoil. Finds from these were a possible worked flint, a piece of limestone, modern pottery and 3 pieces of peg tile. No archaeologically significant deposits were observed, possibly because of modern gardening activity.

Watching Brief at 13 Roberts Road in 1995 (ESH719 / SOU 719)

- 2.2.9 A watching brief during groundworks for a block of flats constructed approximately 150 m north of the Site. Natural deposits consisted of gravel at the north end of the site, overlain by brickearth to the south. A modern pit and the foundations of a previous building were observed, although no evidence of human activity pre-dating the 19th/20th century was found.

Watching Brief at 18 Alexandra Road in 1990/1991 (ESH459 / SOU 459)

- 2.2.10 A watching brief in the grounds of 18 Alexandra Road, approximately 200 m north of the Site, which revealed a Victorian brick well and associated cast-iron water pipes.

Watching Brief at 10 Roberts Road in 1990/1991 (ESH436 / SOU 436)

- 2.2.11 A watching brief carried out during construction of an underground carpark, approximately 170 m north-east of the Site. The purpose of the watching brief was to look for evidence of the village of Hill, although no archaeologically significant remains appear to have been uncovered. The natural gravel was overlain by 0.9 m of clean brickearth, and was exposed at a depth of 1.4 m below the modern ground level.

Watching Brief during road widening at Four Posts Hill in 1979 (ESH507 / SOU 507)

- 2.2.12 Monitoring of road widening works carried out some 240 m east of the Site, which appears to have uncovered no significant archaeological remains.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric – Romano-British (970,000 BC – AD 410)

- 2.3.1 Currently, there are only limited traces of prehistoric activity within the Site's immediate environs. The earliest archaeological evidence recorded in the wider Southampton area consists of Palaeolithic worked flint, which has been retrieved from the gravel terraces of the River Test (Wessex Archaeology 1993).
- 2.3.2 Evidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic activity within the surrounding area is primarily attested to by discoveries of chronologically distinctive lithic material from secondary depositional contexts. Residual finds of later prehistoric or Romano-British date have been recovered as



chance finds (e.g. MSH173, MSH2514), and during various investigations elsewhere within the vicinity of the Site, although *in-situ* features or deposits derived from these periods have only seldom been reported.

- 2.3.3 The most notable evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity in the local area was uncovered during the archaeological watching brief on groundworks at 67-71 Millbrook Road in 2007 (MSH4076; ESH1784 / SOU 1431). This included small pit of probable Early/Middle Iron Age date (5th – 4th century BC), which contained much burnt daub, perhaps derived from a wattle and daub structure. A posthole contained two sherds of Early Iron Age pottery. Hammerscale and slag recovered from these features suggests iron working in the vicinity. Other finds included small assemblage of Early/Middle Bronze Age, Iron Age, and Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British pottery and Roman brick or tile.

Saxon – medieval (AD410-1500)

- 2.3.4 As noted by the HET's consultation response (refer to Section 1), documentary evidence from 1423 refers to a chapel at "la Park" in Millbrook (MSH4377). However, the exact location of the park and chapel are uncertain.
- 2.3.5 The Site also lies close to an important road junction on the outskirts of the medieval town of Southampton, and near to the settlement of Hill (MSH4378). The origins of the village of Hill are uncertain. Documentary evidence suggests that it came into existence by the late 15th century, although Hill Lane (MSH181), along which the settlement is thought to have developed, was first mentioned as a major land boundary in AD 956. Archaeological investigations carried out approximately 300 m north east of the Site (e.g. ESH1050 / SOU 1050) have identified features ranging in date from the Middle Saxon period to the 14th or 15th century (MSH4378), which may take the origins of Hill back to the 8th or 9th century.
- 2.3.6 Archaeological investigations in closer proximity to the Site have identified sporadic evidence of Saxon/early medieval and medieval activity (refer to Section 2.2). Amongst the most notable discoveries include those made during the watching brief to the south and west of the Site at 45 - 51 Millbrook Road East in 1997 (MSH600; ESH847 / SOU 847).
- 2.3.7 A small number of residual and unstratified early medieval pottery sherds were found, although most activity on the site appeared to date to the later medieval period, when the site was probably used for agriculture, followed by a decline in use. A system of boundary/drainage ditches, a number of pits and a very large quarry pit of 'high medieval' date were recorded. Burnt demolition material found in the large pit may have come from a demolished farmhouse in the area. Unstratified late medieval and post-medieval pottery was also found. One pit may date to the late medieval period. Six undated features and an undated layer were also found. In the northeast part of the site was a stone wall, still standing above-ground on a boundary shown on the 1866 map. The wall is thought to be fairly modern, but it contained reused stone which may have come from a structure in the vicinity, perhaps near Fourposts Hill.
- 2.3.8 The archaeological watching brief on groundworks at 67-71 Millbrook Road in 2007 (MSH4076; ESH1784 / SOU 1431) also produced evidence for medieval cultivation in this area. A total of 26 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered, ranging in date from Late Saxon or Early Norman to Late Medieval. The majority of this assemblage was recovered from a buried agricultural soil horizon, which overlaid earlier features. The presence of prehistoric material, together with abraded sherds of medieval pottery of a wide range of dates suggested it had developed over a long period and had been fertilized by the spreading of domestic refuse during the medieval period.



Post-medieval to modern (AD1500-present day)

- 2.3.9 It is likely that much of the surrounding landscape was composed of undeveloped agricultural land, sporadically populated with small settlements and isolated farmsteads into the early post-medieval period. However, the Site appears to have lain on the eastern margins of Freemantle Park (MSH3618), which was first mentioned in 1752, and appears to have encompassed a broad swathe of land to the south of Shirley Road. In 1852 the estate was sold to Sampson Payne, a local builder, and much of the former parkland was subject to residential development.
- 2.3.10 A rapid appraisal of historic mapping shows that prior to the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map published in 1869-77 the site is shown on the Ordnance Survey 2" mapping of 1806 (Crocker) to lie in an open undeveloped triangle of land between two unnamed roads that are named on later maps as of 1850 (Brannon) as Romsey Lane to the north and Millbrook Road to the south (Crocker 1806). The Millbrook tithe map of the 1840s, shows a field/plot 961, which was clearly later developed as Osborne Road. On the map of 1850 (Brannon) extensive change has taken place with development of the road system including Waterloo Road to the north of the site along with accompanying residential (suburban) development. Bourne Road has still not been constructed at this time and the site still lies undeveloped although lying in land to the rear of residential development that has been established along Waterloo Road, Romsey Lane and Millbrook Road. Appraisal of OS maps indicates that the Site was developed by the time that the first edition 25-inch map was published in 1869-77. The map shows a number of small residences extending either side of Bourne Road (then known as Osbourne Road), occupying the same footprint as existing property boundaries, including the location of the Site (No.9 Bourne Road).
- 2.3.11 Subsequent editions reveal little evidence of change until the latter half of the twentieth century, when many of the properties were rebuilt, including that occupying the Site (No.9 Bourne Road). This structure appears to have been demolished by the time of the 1972-8 edition 1:1250 edition map, after which the plot appears to have remained vacant until the present day.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and as defined in the ClfA' *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.
- 3.1.2 With regard to the HET's (2017) Brief for an Archaeological Investigation Watching Brief the principal aims of the watching brief 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 does survive.

3.1.3 For the purposes of this project, archaeologically significant remains and contexts are defined as remains and contexts relating to pre-19th-century human use of the area.

3.1.4 An additional aim is to identify and record the nature, dimensions, and relationship of natural deposits on the site, and assess the potential of those deposits to contain or conceal archaeological evidence.

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 2017), were:

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

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.

4.1.2 The Southampton site code SOU 1779 as issued by the LPA was used throughout the project to identify the site records.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The watching brief monitored the excavation of a soakaway, numbered as trench 1 and the foundation trenches for a two-storey building, numbered as trenches 2 and 3. The soakaway was an area of 6m². The building foundations were dug as 0.70m wide within an area of 12.7m by 6m.

4.2.2 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area.

4.2.3 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.



Recording

- 4.2.4 All recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. Soils were described using the Munsell soil colour chart (2009 revised – 2017 production). A complete drawn record 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. Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights 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 all development interventions. 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* (CIfA 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 Ingrid Peckham, Historic Environment Record Officer on behalf of the LPA, monitored the watching brief. Regular updates on the progress of the work were provided by Wessex Archaeology via email with attached photographs to the Historic Environment Record Officer.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 No archaeological features or artefacts were encountered during the watching brief. For full descriptions of trenches and deposits see **Appendix 1**.
- 5.1.2 Trench 1 (Soakaway) measured 3m by 2m by 1.10m deep (13.37maOD) and was located towards the western end of the property **Plate 1**. The natural geology was not revealed in this trench.
- 5.1.3 Trenches 2 and 3 (foundation trenches) are both 0.70m wide and were dug to depths of 1.10m bgl (13.24maOD and 13.08maOD respectively). The natural geology was encountered 0.90m bgl in trench 2 (13.44maOD) **Figure 2** and **Plate 2** and 0.90m bgl in trench 3 (13.28maOD) **Plate 3** and **4**.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 In all three trenches, the uppermost deposit was a layer of made ground formed of bricks, aggregate and tarmac. This formed a rubble overburden and the current ground level over



the whole site. This layer varies in depth from 0.10 m bgl in trench 1 (14.37maOD) to 0.30m bgl in trench 3 (13.88maOD) **Plates 1, 2 and 4**.

- 5.2.2 Beneath this rubble layer in all three trenches was encountered a layer of topsoil, which is probably a mixed garden and demolition soil. This layer is a dark greyish brown silty clay loam with occasional flint pebbles. At its thickest, in trench 1 it is 0.70m thick (13.67maOD) **Plate 1**, in trenches 2 and 3, it is 0.25m and 0.30m thick respectively (13.84 m aOD and 13.58 m aOD) **Figure 2 and Plates 2 to 4**. Within this layer were found bricks, rubble, glass and other modern detritus.
- 5.2.3 Beneath this layer was a mid-yellowish grey brown clay silt subsoil, which contained occasional to common flint pebbles. This layer was encountered 0.80m bgl in trench 1 (13.67maOD) **Plate 1**, and 0.50m bgl in trench 2 (13.84maOD) **Figure 2 and Plate 2** and 0.60m bgl in trench 3 (13.58maOD) **Plates 3 and 4**. No further deposits were revealed in trench 1, but in trench 2 this layer was 0.50m thick and in trench 3 it was 0.30m thick.
- 5.2.4 The underlying natural geology was only exposed in trenches 2 and 3, **Figure 2 and Plate 2 to 4**. This consisted of a mid-yellowish brown sandy gravel with common flint pebbles.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No archaeological artefacts were encountered or retrieved during the watching brief.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 No deposits deemed suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the watching brief.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The archaeological watching brief did not reveal any archaeological features or deposits within the confines of the groundworks as part of the redevelopment of the site.
- 8.1.2 The layer of made ground covering the entire site relates to the use of the site as a private parking place. There is a possibility that this material is derived from the demolition of the house which previously occupied the site until the late 1960s.
- 8.1.3 The mixed topsoil underlying the made ground is likely to be disturbed garden soil material and rubble derived from the demolition of 9 Bourne Road in the 1970s. This is shown by the presence of building rubble within this topsoil. The greater depth of topsoil found in trench 1 may be due to it being the former garden area for number 9.
- 8.1.4 The subsoil is possibly a relic subsoil overlying the natural gravel which has been truncated during activities relating to the construction and demolition of the house at 9 Bourne road.
- 8.1.5 The stratigraphic sequences observed did not contain any brickearth, a form of natural geology that is known within the local area to contain archaeological deposits. The absence of this geology can be explained in two ways, either that brickearth did not form in this area, or that the brickearth has been truncated and removed as a result of the development of the site from the 1870s onwards.



9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Site archive

- 9.1.1 In accordance with the detail set out in the WSI (WA 2017) and Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives' (SCC 2016), Wessex Archaeology confirms that the project archive resulting from the watching brief will be deposited with SCC's depository.
- 9.1.2 The complete project archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared, compiled and presented following the conditions defined in 'Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives' (SCC 2016).
- 9.1.3 All archive elements will be marked with the SOU site code and Wessex Archaeology will ensure that a full index (i.e. a summary of the contents) will be prepared, that will also form part of the archive.
- 9.1.4 Until final deposition, the archive will be temporarily stored at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury under the project code. No charge will be made for the temporary storage of finds or archives during the period when Wessex Archaeology are undertaking analysis or report preparation.
- 9.1.5 Wessex Archaeology will ensure that the written and drawn archive is copied onto microfiche which satisfies the criteria set out by Historic England. The microfiche will itself form part of the archive. A master copy will be deposited with the Historic England Archive at Swindon.

9.2 Security copy

- 9.2.1 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.

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.

10.2 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



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Trench Tables

Trench 1	3.00m x 2.00m		NGR 440959.89E 112373.81N	14.47maOD
Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
101	Made Ground		Rubble overburden consisting of bricks, aggregate etc.	0-0.10
102	topsoil		made garden soil: dark greysh brown silty clay loam, occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles <35mm. 10YR 3/1 Note presence of bricks, rubble, glass etc.	0.10-0.80
103	Subsoil		mid yellowish grey brown clay silt, occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles <40mm. 10 YR 4/3	0.80+

Trench 2	0.70m wide		NGR 440967.22E 112373.82N	14.34maOD
Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
201	Made Ground		Rubble overburden consisting of bricks, aggregate, tarmac etc	0-0.25
202	topsoil		made garden soil: dark greysh brown silty clay loam, occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles <35mm. 10YR 3/1 Note presence of bricks, rubble, glass etc.	0.25-0.50
203	Subsoil		mid yellowish grey brown clay silt, occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles <40mm. 10 YR 4/3	0.50-0.90
204	Natural		sandy gravels, mid yellowish brown 10YR 6/6, common sub-rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles <55mm	0.90+

Trench 3	0.70m wide		NGR 440978.42E 112377.30N	14.18maOD
Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
301	Made Ground		Rubble overburden consisting of bricks, aggregate, tarmac etc	0-0.30
302	topsoil		made garden soil: dark greysh brown silty clay loam, occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles <35mm. 10YR 3/1 Note presence of bricks, rubble, glass etc.	0.30-0.60
303	Subsoil		mid yellowish grey brown clay silt, occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles <40mm. 10 YR 4/3	0.60-0.90
304	Natural		sandy gravels, light-mid yellowish brown 10YR 7/6, common sub-rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles <75mm	0.90+



Appendix 2: Oasis Form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-302957

Project details

Project name	Land Adj to 11 Bourne Road, Southampton, Hampshire
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Welben Ltd ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development of land adjacent to 11 Bourne Road, Southampton, SO15 3AB, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 440970 112375</p> <p>The development comprises the erection of a 2-storey building to provide 2 x two bedroom flats with associated bin and cycle storage and amenity space. The archaeological watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for the new building and a soakaway.</p> <p>The stratigraphic sequence observed consisted of natural underlying geology of sandy gravel viewed at a depth of 0.90m below ground level (between 13.44m aOD and 13.28m aOD), this was subsequently overlain by a buried subsoil and topsoil and then a band of modern made ground. The made ground was a result of the use of the site as off-road parking and demolition of number 9 Bourne Road, which formally occupied the site until its demolition sometime in the 1970s. The buried topsoil also contained building rubble that likely relates to the demolition of number 9 Bourne Road.</p> <p>The watching brief established that no intact brickearth was present on the site either as a result of truncation and removal through development of the site or due to it not having formed in this specific area within the confines of the site and area observed.</p> <p>No archaeological features or deposits were observed during the course of the archaeological watching brief.</p>
Project dates	Start: 20-11-2017 End: 22-11-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	SOU 1779 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	118900 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	16/01013/FUL – Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE SOUTHAMPTON SOUTHAMPTON Land Adj to 11 Bourne Road, Southampton, Hampshire
Postcode	SO15 3AB



Study area	180 Square metres
Site coordinates	0 0 440970 00 00 N 112375 00 00 E Point
Lat/Long Datum (other)	14.47
Height OD / Depth	Min: 13.38m Max: 13.54m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Southampton City Council
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Damian De Rosa
Project supervisor	Neil Fitzpatrick
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Welben Ltd

Project archives

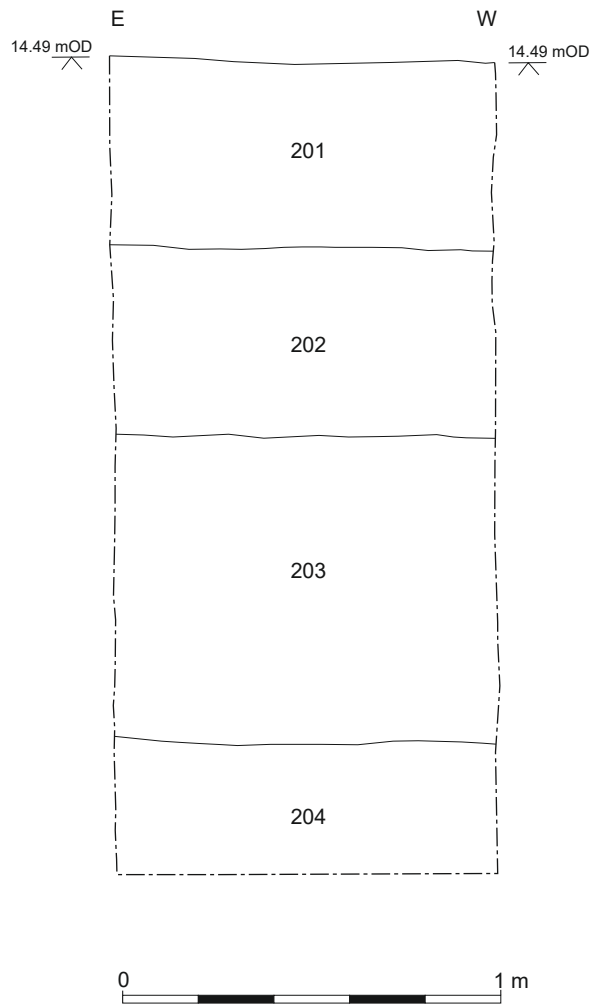
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Southampton City Museum Service
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Southampton City Museum Service
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Microfilm", "Report", "Section"


Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Adj to 11 Bourne Road, Southampton, Hampshire. Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cullen, B.
Other bibliographic details	118900.03
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology



Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	WA standard A4 text report with illustrations and plates



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North facing representative section of Trench 2

Figure 2



Plate 1: North facing representative section of Trench 1, scales 1m and 0.5m



Plate 2: North facing section of Trench 2, scales 1m and 0.5m



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Plate 3: South facing section of Trench 3, scale 1m



Plate 4: West facing representative section of Trench 3, scales 1m and 0.5m

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