



Land Adjacent to 2 Bishops Road Southampton, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land adjacent to 2 Bishops Road Southampton, Hampshire SO19 2FB centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 444295 111355

The Site is located in the Woolston area of Southampton, 600 m to the east of the River Itchen. The Site was formerly occupied by a single garage and lies on a plot of land between 2 Bishops Road and the rear of 65/67 Radstock Road.

The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission approved by Southampton City Council for the construction of a three-bedroomed dwelling, parking area and garden.

A single archaeological feature was observed. A large ditch (111) ran northeast to southwest across the site, observed in four of the foundation trenches. It was measured as 1.4m wide and 0.5m deep but the level of disturbance on site suggests it might have been originally more substantial. The base was not observed as this was below the depth of the foundation trenches. A gravel rich primary fill was apparent on its north-eastern side and a dark greyish brown sandy silt formed the upper fill.

The ditch may date to the nineteenth century (see below) but the main fill probably represents a deliberate backfilling at the time of the construction of the housing in the early twentieth century. The housing first appears on an OS County Series map dated 1909-1910. Shortly before this in 1898, mapping shows a field boundary ditch in the same place and on the same alignment as **111**. On this map the field boundary looks slightly out of place, but the OS County Series map for 1880-1881 shows that it is the northern boundary of Heaths Copse. Heath's Copse is on the 1839 Hound Tithe Map, but does not appear on the 1806 OS map. Whilst this is not definitive, it suggests an early nineteenth century date.

The site was heavily disturbed and there is a strong indication that the river gravels have been moved within the site but at their very base look to be in situ and therefore probably represent the remains of River Terrace 4 on the Solent River.

The watching brief was able to observe that the area is heavily disturbed by modern housing but has the potential to hold archaeological remains and material of geoarchaeological interest.

The watching brief was undertaken on 21st May 2018, 31st May 2018 and 1st June 2018.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Martin Garrahan of Swift House Ltd, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Ingrid Peckham at Southampton City Council Historic Environment Team, who monitored the project for Southampton City Council.



The fieldwork was directed by Steve Legg and graphics produced by Nancy Dixon. This report was written by Jon Kaines who also managed the project for Wessex Archaeology.



Land Adjacent to 2 Bishops Road, Southampton WBR

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Swift House Ltd, to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land adjacent to 2 Bishops Road (R/O 65/67 Radstock Road), Southampton, Hampshire SO19 2FB centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 444295 111355 (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**)

1.1.2 The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission 17/00583/FUL) approved (subject to conditions) by Southampton City Council (SCC) for the construction of a three-bedroomed dwelling, parking area and garden. Condition 8 relates to archaeology and states:

08.Archaeological evaluation/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.

1.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2018). Ingrid Peckham of the Southampton City Council Historic Environment Team approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.4 The watching brief was undertaken on 21st May 2018 and 31st May to 1st June 2018.

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 is located in the Woolston area of Southampton, 600 m to the east of the River Itchen. The Site occupies a plot of land between 2 Bishops Road and the rear of 65/67 Radstock Road.

1.3.2 The Site is level at a height of approximately 28 to 29 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).



- 1.3.3 The bedrock geology underlying the Site is mapped as Wittering Formation - Sand, Silt and Clay Sedimentary Bedrock formed in the Palaeogene Period. Superficial deposits are described as River Terrace Deposits, 4 - Sand and Gravel Deposits, formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. (British Geological Survey).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A summary of the archaeological and historical background to the Site is discussed below informed by a 500m radius search of the Southampton City Council Historic Environment Record (SCCHER). Relevant entry numbers from the SCCHER and site codes are included where appropriate.
- 2.1.2 The Site lies in a Local Area of Archaeological Potential, as defined in the Southampton Local Plan and Core Strategy -- LAAP 16 (The Rest of Southampton) encompasses the parts of the city not marked as areas 1 to 15. Anywhere within the city boundary is an area of potential archaeological importance, about which little is known at the moment.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the development

- 2.2.1 A number of investigations are recorded within the Study Area, which found archaeological remains; SOU1097 (Woolston School) recovered a prehistoric flint flake, two sherds of Romano-British pottery, evidence for medieval activity and the foundations of an air raid shelter (490 m SE of the Site). SOU605 also found remains associated with the Second World War, in the form of bomb craters. The watching brief also found some 19th century footings. Further 19th century remains were found during SOU495 in the form of a well and a posthole although the date of the posthole was uncertain.
- 2.2.2 A number of other investigations within the Study Area did not find any significant archaeology (SOU527, SOU442, SOU1710, SOU1372, SOU1347). At SOU 1748 (Woolston School) evaluation and excavation results were negative – the site had been much disturbed in the 20th century.
- 2.2.3 Three structures within the Study Area have been recorded through historic building recording (SOU817, SOU1514, SOU1748) and the old public baths were photographed (ESH206).

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (970,000BC – AD 43)

- 2.3.1 Five findspots are recorded in the SCCHER data for the Palaeolithic period (MSH284 400 m SW of the Site, MSH387, MSH507, MSH508, MSH531). The majority of these are recorded as findspots where handaxes or flints were found. The site is on River Terrace 4, the river terrace that has produced the largest number of Palaeolithic hand axes. The river terrace gravels generally, and this one in particular, are therefore of potential archaeological significance.
- 2.3.2 One Mesolithic site is recorded in the SCCHER, MSH532, which represents a group of three Mesolithic blades and one core. The only Neolithic find detailed was found before 1919 at Sholing Station MSH386.MSH2329 (SOU1097), a single flint waste flake found in a medieval feature is the only record dated more broadly to the prehistoric.
- 2.3.3 In addition to lithic findspots a collection of 41 bronze axes were found in 1898 during the excavation of the foundations for a cottage (MSH388). These finds suggest that the

landscape around this part of Southampton was in use at the time, however there is no evidence of temporary or fixed settlement in the vicinity of the Site.

Romano-British (AD 43-410)

- 2.3.4 The route of the Roman road between Clausentum and Chichester runs approximately 1.3 km to the north-east of the Site. The road is thought to have been built in the first century AD and has been archaeologically excavated in places. Although no Roman sites have been discovered within the Site or Study Area the area now occupied by the city of Southampton was exploited by the Romans due to its strategic coastal position (Fulford 2014, 161). Two sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered at SOU1097.

Saxon and (410-1066)

- 2.3.5 The Domesday book does not record any settlements within the Site or Study Area, however several settlements are recorded closer to the coast. These include Southampton, Woolston and Netley Abbey. Southampton is recorded as the largest of these settlements at 185 households, Woolston had six households and Netley Abbey had thirteen. It is likely that the Site and Study area formed part of the agricultural hinterland for Woolston.

Medieval (1066-1538)

- 2.3.6 The Site and southern part of the Study Area lies possibly within the boundary of the former Manor of Woolston (MSH4958), which is uncertain. Woolston is recorded in the Domesday book as containing three villagers and three smallholders. The name of the village is recorded as Olvestune, which may have Danish origins. The location of the medieval village of Woolston is uncertain – possibly either at Itchen Ferry (MSH4369) or Weston (MSH1647) – there were post-medieval villages at both these locations.
- 2.3.7 The Sea Road (MSH5608) lies just outside the Study Area 506 m north-west of the Site. The road was thought to lead to the Itchen ferry and follows the boundary of a Saxon estate. Trial trenching in 2006 did not find any archaeological remains associated with the road.

Post-medieval, 19th century and modern (1538-present day)

- 2.3.8 The Manor of Woolston (MSH4958) belonged to Thomas Lee Dummer in the mid-18th century. It was sold to the Chamberlayne family in 1766 who subsequently built the house Weston Grove in 1801. The Chamberlayne family were still lords of the manor in the early 20th century.
- 2.3.9 Woolston was not the only large estate in the area with Peartree House and Peartree Lodge both situated within extensive grounds, although these houses were post-medieval in date.
- 2.3.10 The majority of the nineteenth century SCCHER records detail houses (MSH3843, MSH3844, MSH3847, MSH3848, MSH3849, MSH3850, MSH3846, MSH3862, MSH3863, MSH3864, MSH4782, MSH5080). Although three railway stations were also constructed (MSH2120, MSH4832, MSH5712, MSH1852, MSH3663, MSH3697, MSH3698). Other structures dated to this period include a school, labour club, Masons lodge, cricket club, lime slaking pit, church and associated monument (MSH3962, MSH3963, MSH4627, MSH4703, MSH1632, MSH2143, MSH2534)
- 2.3.11 South of the Site the former Netley branch railway (MSH5710) ran between Southampton and the military hospital at Netley. The railway opened in 1866 and was doubled in 1910. A signal box, waiting room and pedestrian railway bridge (MSH4830, MSH4831, MSH4442) all dated to the modern period denote the continued popularity of rail travel into the 20th century.



- 2.3.12 Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping shows that the Site was part of a field system north of the railway in the 1871, 1876 1897 and 1898 maps, although some houses are built south of the Site along Avenue Road by 1897, with site located on the northern boundary of Heath's Copse. The houses north and south of the Site are built by 1909 with the Site included in the garden of a dwelling along Avenue Road. Between 1911 and 1938 OS maps show that the street names in the Area were changed, with Avenue Road being renamed Radstock Road and High Street being renamed Bishops Road.
- 2.3.13 Later in the 20th century an air raid shelter (MSH2679) was constructed at Porchester Road which was excavated in 2001. A fire station (MSH5400) was also built between 1909 and 1933 which is now used as part of a surgery. Several WWII bomb craters were also found in 2004 (MSH1632/SOU605)

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018) 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.

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018), 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 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
- 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 2018) 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 During the first visit (21st May 2018) the removal of the garage was observed in case the groundworks had disturbed the soils and natural geology beneath. In the event, the garage was built on a concrete base laid onto gravel, which, in turn was laid onto the mixed, disturbed layer created by the early C20th house construction, and no natural geology was encountered.

4.2.2 The second visit (31st May to 1st June 2018) observed the cutting of foundation trenches for the new building (**Figure 1**).

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

4.2.4 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (20th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

Recording

4.2.5 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.

4.2.6 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.

4.2.7 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 2018). 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).

- 4.3.1 All artefacts from archaeologically significant contexts will be retained and processed according to the standards laid down in 'Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives' (Southampton City Council, 2016).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 A representative of the SCC Historic Environment Team, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the watching brief.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The groundworks were observed during the removal of the garage occupying the site and the digging of foundation trenches for the construction of the new house. The trenches were 0.95m in depth. The overall measurements showed that the ground floor would be a further 0.7 m above the top of the concrete foundation so that once the foundations were dug there would be no more disturbance below the level of the garden soil (**101**).

- 5.1.2 The full description of the observed deposits and features is set out in the context table in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The natural underlying geology was a firm yellowish red silty sand **102**, which is in keeping with the British Geological Survey's description of fluvial deposits. In parts of the site this was overlain by thin band of iron-rich, yellowish red sand with strong brown flint sub-angular gravels embedded in it **104 (Plate 1)**. Overlaying this layer, where it occurs, and otherwise overlaying the sands was a yellowish-brown sand with rounded, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravel **103 (Plates 2 & 3)** that formed an undulatory boundary with the natural sands beneath that would be consistent with a sea or river terrace formation but which was frequently disturbed by modern intrusion. The upper parts of layer **103** were disturbed and redistributed to such an extent as to suggest that they had been moved by mechanical plant – perhaps to form a level surface for the construction of the housing estate that occupies this area.

- 5.2.2 A dark greyish brown silty sandy loam garden soil (**101**) capped the natural geology. It was a mixed layer representing various garden soils, building materials and disturbed ground which had recently been redistributed across the site. It was 0.45m deep in the southern part of the site and up to 0.9m deep in the northern part where the ground level had been raised. It variously covered (**104**), (**103**) or (**102**) and its depth varied depending on the degree of modern disturbance.

5.3 Archaeology

- 5.3.1 A single archaeological feature was observed. A large ditch **111** ran northeast to southwest across the site, observed in four of the foundation trenches (**Figure 1 & 2, Plates 4 & 5**). It was measured as 1.4m wide and 0.5m deep but the level of disturbance on site suggests it may have been higher and wider. It was not bottomed as this was below the depth of the foundation trenches. A gravel rich primary fill (**113**) was apparent on its north-eastern side



and a dark greyish brown sandy silt (112) formed the rest of the fill. It is unclear whether this was a tertiary or deliberate fill.

- 5.3.2 Some unidentified modern metal objects and post-medieval peg tile were recorded in (112) but not retained.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1.1 The ditch (111) may date to the nineteenth century (see below) but the main fill (112) probably represents a deliberate backfilling at the time of the construction of the housing in the early twentieth century. The housing first appears on an OS County Series map dated 1909-1910. Shortly before this in 1898, mapping shows a field boundary ditch in the same place and on the same alignment as 111. On this map the field boundary looks slightly out of place, but the OS County Series map for 1880-1881 shows that it is the northern boundary of Heaths Copse. Heath's Copse is on the 1839 Hound Tithe Map, but does not appear on the 1806 OS map. Whilst this is not definitive, it suggests an early nineteenth century date.

6.1.2 The site was heavily disturbed and there is a strong indication that the river gravels 103 had been moved within the site but at their very base 103 and 104 look to be in situ and therefore probably represent the remains of River Terrace 4 on the Solent River. Whilst great attention was expended there were no flint artefacts observed and the very shallow remnants were insufficient to draw any firm conclusions.

6.1.3 The watching brief was able to observe that the area is heavily disturbed by modern housing but may have the potential to still hold archaeological remains and material of geoarchaeological interest.

7 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

7.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Southampton City Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be issued. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

7.2 Preparation of the archive

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

7.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **sitecode SOU 1794**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 01 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

7.3 Selection policy

7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those



artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

7.4 Security copy

- 7.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

7.5 OASIS

- 7.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

8 COPYRIGHT

8.1 Archive and report copyright

- 8.1.1 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.
- 8.1.2 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.

8.2 Third party data copyright

- 8.2.1 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 Context Summary

Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	29m aOD Depth bgl (m)
101	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown 10 YR 3/2 to brown 10YR4/3. Mixed layer representing modern garden elements since houses were built, including split level garden with northern portion of garden being built up 0.45m with fine planting soil. This layer also contains the various building elements and lies atop gravel 103 and 104 and sand 102 with thickness varying across the site and level of disturbance.	0 -0.5 (but up to 0.95)
102	Natural		Firm yellowish red silt sand 5 YR 5/8. Malleable. Compact. Mostly present below 103, but observed below 104 and directly below 101	0.40+
103	Natural		Yellowish brown sand 10 YR 5/3 & 10YR 5/4 with frequent mostly rounded flint gravel but also sub-rounded and sub-angular, especially towards uneven/undulatory interface with 102. There is evidence in places that the upper portion of the gravels has been disturbed or redistributed. In northern part of site the gravels have been disturbed by building works and at times the division between 103 and 101 is not clear.	0.05 – 0.35
104	Natural		Yellowish red sand 5 YR 5/8 with frequent flint gravel of strong brown 7.5 YR 5/6. Appears Iron-rich with adhesions of sand on gravel occurring. Compacted, moderately firm. Many more sub-angular flints than 103. Irregular clear boundary this 102 below. Only observed in two areas.	0.25 -0.35
111	Ditch Cut		Linear feature 1.4m wide crossing foundation trenches SW to NE. Full depth not established but greater than 0.5m. Not visible in 101	0.45 – 0.95
112	Fill of ditch	111	Weakly friable very dark greyish brown 10YR 3/2, 4/3 sandy silty with moderate flint gravel. Forms uppermost fill of feature as observed. Unclear if tertiary or deliberate fill.	0.45 – 0.95
113	Fill of ditch	111	Brown to dark brown 10 YR 5/3, 3/3 silty sandy loam occurring at side of feature. Probably a primary fill.	0.45 – 0.95



Appendix 2 Oasis Form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-319920

Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent to 2 Bishops Road, Southampton
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by to undertake an archaeological watching brief land adjacent to 2 Bishops Road Southampton, and to the rear of 65/67 Radstock Road. A single archaeological feature was observed. A large ditch ran northeast to southwest across the site, observed in four of the foundation trenches. It was measured as 1.4m wide and 0.5m deep but the level of disturbance on site suggests it may have been higher and wider. It was not bottomed as this was below the depth of the foundation trenches. A gravel rich primary fill was apparent on its north-eastern side and a dark greyish brown sandy silt formed the rest of the fill. It is unclear whether this was a tertiary or deliberate fill. The ditch (111) may date to the nineteenth century (see below) but the main fill (112) probably represents a deliberate backfilling at the time of the construction of the housing in the early twentieth century. The housing first appears on an OS County Series map dated 1909-1910. Shortly before this in 1898, mapping shows a field boundary ditch in the same place and on the same alignment as 111. On this map the field boundary looks slightly out of place, but the OS County Series map for 1880-1881 shows that it is the northern boundary of Heaths Copse. Heath's Copse is on the 1839 Hound Tithe Map, but does not appear on the 1806 OS map. Whilst this is not definitive, it suggests an early nineteenth century date. The site was heavily disturbed and there is a strong indication that the river gravels have been moved within the site but at their very base look to be in situ and therefore probably represent the remains of River Terrace 4 on the Solent River. The watching brief was able to observe that the area is heavily disturbed by modern housing but has the potential to hold archaeological remains and material of geoarchaeological interest.</p>
Project dates	Start: 21-05-2018 End: 01-06-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	SOU1794 – Site code
Any associated project reference codes	17/00583 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	204940 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Uncertain
Methods & techniques	""Visual Inspection""
Development type	Housing estate



Development type	Single house
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE SOUTHAMPTON SOUTHAMPTON Land Adjacent to 2 Bishops Road
Postcode	SO19 2HT
Study area	400 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 44295 11355 50.899417962295 -1.370041620757 50 53 57 N 001 22 12 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 28m Max: 29m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Swift House Ltd
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Jon Kaines
Project supervisor	Stephen Legg

Project archives

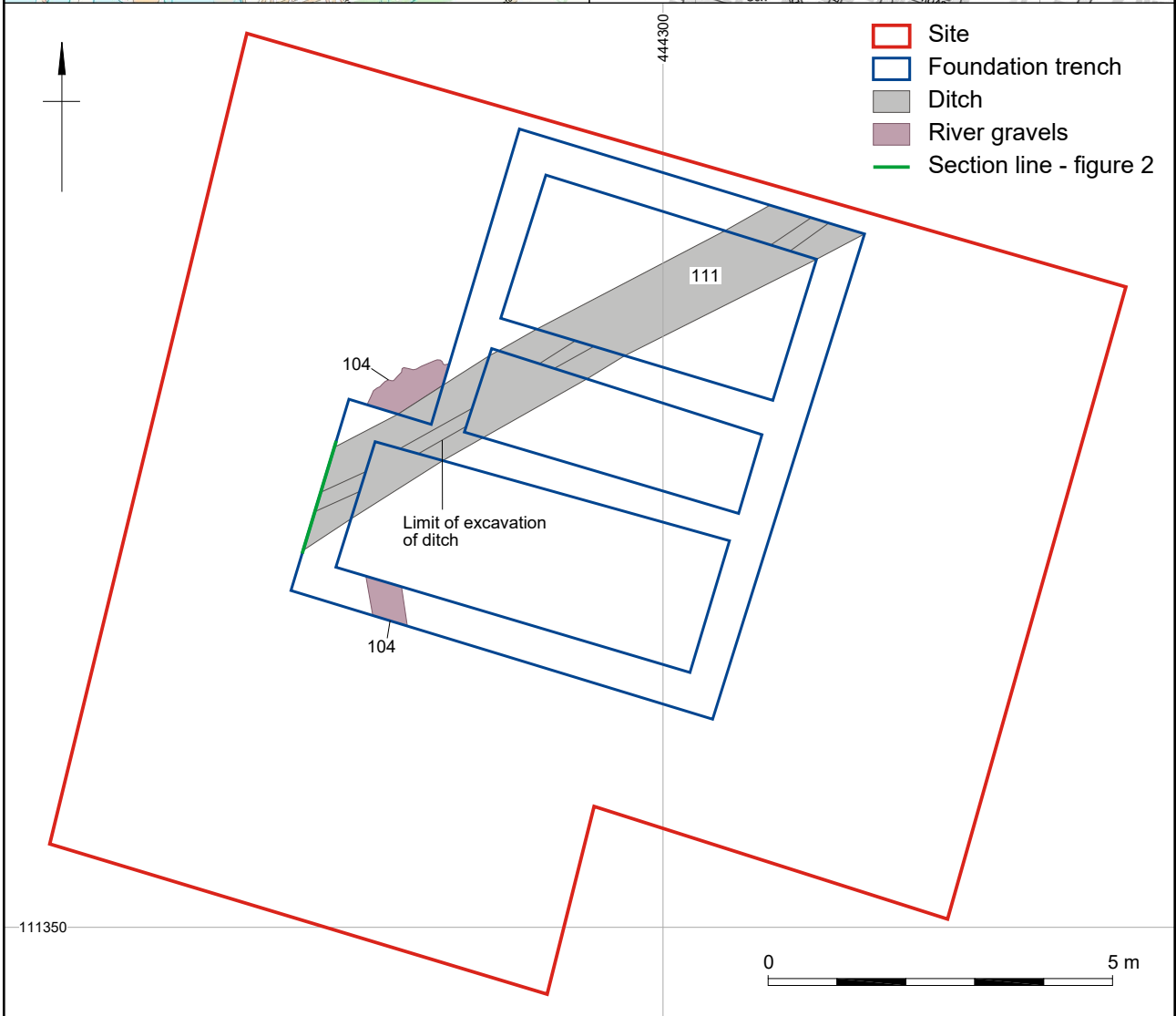
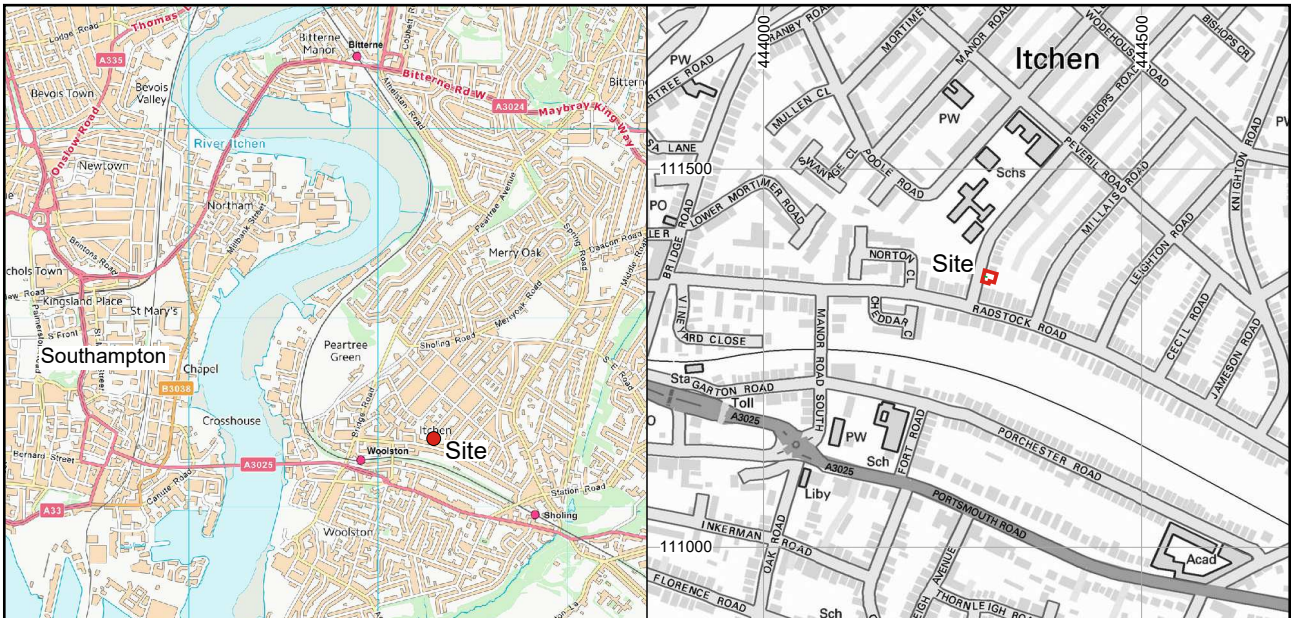
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Southampton City Museum Service
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Southampton City Museum Service
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Adjacent to 2 Bishops Road Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Kaines, J.



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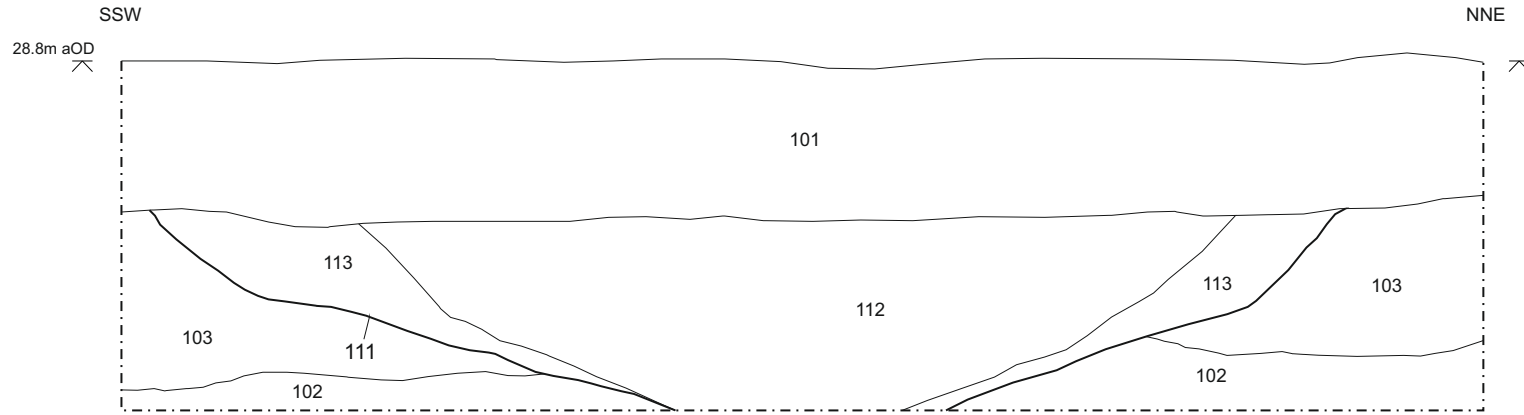
Coordinate system:
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 (OSTN15/OSGM15)


Date:	19/06/2018	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:40,000; 1:10,000; 1:100 @ A4	Illustrator:	ND
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Site location plan

Figure 1

East-south-east facing section of ditch 111



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Section drawing

Figure 2



Plate 1: Part of gravels 104 in south-west corner area, view from west-north-west

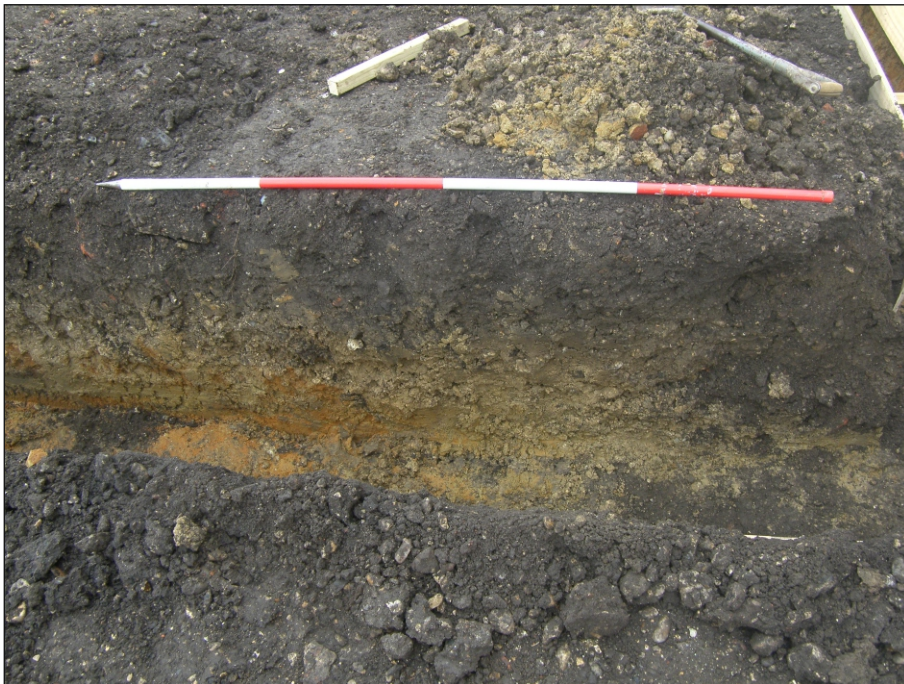


Plate 2: Gravel sequence showing 101, 103 and 102, view from south-east


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Plate 3: Gravel sequence showing 101, 103 and 102



Plate 4: East-south-east facing section of ditch 111



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Plate 5: East-south-east facing section of ditch 111

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