



46 High Road Southampton, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by MYA Property Ltd to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks for the construction of an extension to the rear of the building at 46 High Road, Southampton, SO16 2JF, centred on NGR 443675 115620.

The monitored works comprised the excavation of a series of foundation trenches and pads for the new extension. These covered an area of 155.43 m² (measuring 15.70 m in length and 9.90 m wide). The foundation trenches measured 0.60 m wide while the two pads measured approximately 2 m by 3 m. The depth of the foundations ranged from 0.85 m to 1.20 m below the current ground level.

Two different deposits of natural Brickearth were encountered during the monitoring of the groundworks. The upper deposit seemed to have been weathered, most likely during or soon after its formation. Observations during the excavation of the foundations and pads on the northern and southern edges of the Site showed that the upper interface of this deposit had been truncated during the construction of the existing building.

The interface between the upper and lower brickearth deposits was intact and observed between 11.25 m and 10.80 m aOD at the western and eastern ends of the foundations respectively.

Only one modern feature was encountered during the monitoring of the groundworks and which relates to a later phase of building work associated with the existing building. Over the majority of the Site, and particularly in the west, it was observed that the surface of the upper brickearth deposit, as well as the original topsoil and subsoil, had been truncated by the original and subsequent building work, removing any possible or potential archaeological features or deposits. Intact subsoil was encountered though in the eastern half of the monitored foundations, approximately 0.25 m thick, and overlay the upper brickearth.

However, due to this construction and truncation of the original ground surface it is unclear if there were any archaeological features or deposits present prior to this. It is therefore possible that further work in the immediate area could reveal surviving archaeology.

The watching brief was carried out on the 21 and 23 January 2019.

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The fieldwork was directed by Matt Kendall. This report was written by Matt Kendall and edited by Damian De Rosa, with graphics prepared by Nancy Dixon. The project was managed by Damian De Rosa on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



46 High Road, Southampton, SO16 2JF

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by MYA Property Ltd ('the Client') to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks for the construction of an extension to the rear of the existing building. The monitored works covered c. 0.04 ha, centred on NGR 443675 115620, at 46 High Road, Southampton, Hampshire, SO16 2JF ('the Site') (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Southampton City Council (SCC) (Planning Ref. 18/00825/OUT). The following conditions related to archaeology:

Condition 5: Archaeological watching brief with provision for excavation investigation

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 had been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

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

Condition 6: Archaeological watching brief with provision for excavation work programme

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.

1.1.3 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). The SCC Planning Archaeologist of Southampton Historic Environment Team (HET) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.4 The watching brief was undertaken on the 21 and 23 January 2019.

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 watching brief was located 46 High Road, Southampton. The Site covered a rectangular parcel of land approximately 0.04 ha, which is currently used as a commercial unit.



- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels were recorded as approximately 12 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.3.3 The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as London Clay Formation, Clay, Silt and Sand, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago. Overlying superficial deposits of River Terrace Deposits 1, Sand and Gravel, formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, lie in the immediate surrounding area, and may possibly be present within the eastern edge of the Site (British Geological Survey online viewer).
- 1.3.4 Archaeological evaluation and excavation undertaken to the south-east of the Site at the Montefiore Halls of Residence Development (SOU 503; SOU 1239; SOU1323) revealed in-situ brickearth to be sealing the overlying river terrace gravel.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The Southampton HET was consulted in regard of acquiring Historic Environment Record (HER) data, and it was agreed that for the purposes of the WSI (WA 2018) that the summary archaeological and historical background derived from the consultee planning advice provided by the HET was sufficient.
- 2.1.2 In accordance with the WSI as the results of the fieldwork are negative, this report does not warrant the HER to be formally consulted for data, or warrant a detailed section and full map regression beyond the summary as detailed in the WSI below. No further HER data has been subsequently identified since the WSI that requires inclusion here below.
- 2.1.3 The Site lies within a Local Area of Archaeological Potential as defined in the Southampton Local Plan and Core Strategy – LAAP 9 (Swaythling). No previous archaeological work had been undertaken within the Site.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

- 2.2.1 Prehistoric evidence has been found in the area, including a probable burnt mound at Parkville Road (SOU 595), and a possible disturbed burnt mound at 11 Fleming Road (SOU 1325); such features are considered to be Bronze Age. Neolithic and Bronze Age occupation was found at the Montefiore Halls of Residence, Wessex Lane (SOU 486, SOU 503, SOU 1239), about 150 m east of the Site.
- 2.2.2 The Site lies about 25 m west of the projected line of a north/south Roman road (MSH470/MSH485). The Site is near the east end of Burgess Road (MSH529), known as Burgess Street in medieval records and perhaps Roman origin. Several stray Roman coins have been found in the vicinity (MSH367, MSH 368). Roman coins and pottery (and other undated finds) were found during railway works in the 19th century, possibly near to the Site (MSH259). Roman evidence was found during the archaeological excavations at the new Montefiore Halls of Residence in Wessex Lane in 1992 (SOU 486 and SOU 503). This included two parallel ditches that probably delineated a road, a possible gravel quarry, a possible enclosure, pottery and large quantities of brock and tile probably derived from a structure in the enclosure. Further Roman evidence was found during an evaluation and excavation at South Stoneham Campus, University of Southampton, Wessex Lane in 2004 (SOU 1315).
- 2.2.3 The site at Montefiore Halls of Residence, Wessex Lane (SOU 486, SOU 503, SOU 1239) also produced Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval evidence. Further medieval



evidence was found during the South Stoneham Campus evaluation (SOU 1315). The Saxon and medieval evidence in this area is associated with the former village near St Mary's Church, South Stoneham.

- 2.2.4 The 1840s South Stoneham tithe map and the 1867/1883 OS maps shows the Site as part of a large field immediately east of the road that is now called High Road, and south of Swaythling village. The current building on the Site had been built by 1896/7.

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'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 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 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 principle aims of the watching brief were to determine the presence or absence of human use of the area, and the date, type, state of preservation, and the 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 were defined as remains and contexts relating to human use of the area prior to c.1896/7 (the approximate construction date for the existing building).

- 3.1.4 The information provided by the watching brief will enable to HET, acting as advisors to the LPA, to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).

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 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 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. The excavations proceeded in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket under constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until archaeological horizons or the formation level of the foundations were reached. Where necessary, the exposed surface was cleaned by hand, sufficient to address the aims of the watching brief.

4.2.2 Spoil derived from machine stripping was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. All artefacts observed on site were clearly of modern date (20th century or later) and were recorded on site and not retained.

Recording

4.2.3 All recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record was carried out 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.

4.2.4 The monitored foundations were located to structures that appear on OS mapping, achieved using hand-held measuring tapes and the basic principles of triangulation.

4.2.5 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).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The SCC PA monitored the watching brief on behalf of SCC, the local planning authority. The SCC PA did not visit the site but was kept informed by Wessex Archaeology of progress and the results of the works by email correspondence with text description and photographs.
- 4.4.2 The watching brief was signed off by the SCC PA as complete on 24 January 2019 on the basis of the information provided.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following summary details the results of the archaeological watching brief on the groundworks which were carried out on the 21 and 23 January 2019 and consisted of the monitoring of the excavation of the foundation trenches and pads for an extension to the rear of the building (**Fig. 1**). Full descriptions of the contexts encountered can be found in **Appendix 1**.
- 5.1.2 The monitored foundation trenches and pads covered an area of 155.43 m² (measuring 15.70 m in length by 9.90 m wide) and were located to the rear of the building (**Fig. 2**). Half of the new foundations were within the rear garden while the rest occupied an area where part of the existing building had been recently demolished in order to build the new extension. The foundation trenches measured 0.60 m wide while the two pads measured approximately 2 m by 3 m. The depth of the foundations ranged from 0.85 m and 1.20 m below the current ground level, which had been partially built up to make a level working surface, which was between 11.45 m and 11.52 m aOD.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 Due to the truncation of the Site by the construction of the current building in the late 19th century, pre-existing topsoil and subsoil had largely been removed. A 10 YR 4/3 brown silty sandy clay, (101), was only encountered in the eastern half of the monitored foundations (**Fig. 2 – Section SL103 and Plate 1**) and was approximately 0.25 m thick.
- 5.2.2 Two made ground deposits were observed in a small area of the north-eastern corner of the foundations, (107) and (108) (**Fig. 2 – Section SL104, Plate 2**). Deposit (107) was a 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown silty clay loam and was recorded as being 0.20 m thick. This sealed (108) which was composed of a 0.15 m layer of crushed red brick fragments and a 0.07 m thick layer of clinker type material. These deposits were possibly derived from the original or a later phase of construction on the Site as they truncated the upper brickearth layer, as discussed in the next paragraph.
- 5.2.3 Two different deposits of natural Brickearth were encountered during the monitoring of the groundworks. The upper deposit, (102), a 10YR 7/6 yellow clay was present across the entire Site and seemed to have been weathered (**Fig. 2 – Sections SL101 to SL104, Plate 3**), most likely during or soon after its formation. Observations during the excavation of the foundations and pads on the northern and southern edges of the Site showed that the upper interface of (102) had been truncated during the construction of the current building (**Plate 4**).



5.2.4 The lower brickearth deposit encountered, (103), was a 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty clay, becoming a clay silt towards the base of the foundations, and was sealed by (102) (**Fig. 2 – Sections SL101 to SL104 and Plate 3**). The interface between the two deposits were intact and observed between 11.25 m and 10.80 m aOD at the western and eastern ends of the foundations respectively.

5.3 Modern date

5.3.1 The only feature identified during the excavation of the foundations was a modern pit, **104**, and was located approximately in the middle of the foundation footprint. Seen in multiple sections of the foundations, **104** seemed to be linear in shape, measuring at least 6.30 m in length by 1.98 m wide and 0.97 m deep, and aligned north-west to south-east (**Fig. 2 – Section SL102 and Plate 5**). Pit **104** contained two deliberate backfills; an initial 10YR 2/1 black sand which contained glass fragments and degraded rubber (106), and a main 10YR 5/2 greyish brown silty clay which seemed to have been derived from redeposited subsoil and topsoil. In section, it was seen that **104** cut brickearth 102 on its western edge and the remnants of layer 101 on the eastern side, and most likely was a temporary rubbish pit used to dispose of waste building material.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A number of artefacts were recovered from the made ground deposits observed during the work, as well as from pit **104**. Due to the fact that these were of a modern date, after the current building was constructed around 1896/7, they were not retained.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 No material suitable for environmental sampling was present within the monitored areas and accordingly no samples were taken.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 Only one modern feature was encountered during the monitoring of the groundworks and which relates to a later phase of building work associated with current building. Over the majority of the Site, and particularly in the west, it was observed that the surface of the upper brickearth deposit, as well as the original topsoil and subsoil, had been truncated by the original and subsequent building work, likely removing any possible archaeological features or deposits. Intact subsoil was encountered though in the eastern half of the monitored foundations, approximately 0.25 m thick, and overlay the upper brickearth.

8.1.2 However, due to this construction and truncation of the original ground surface it is unclear if there were any archaeological features or deposits present prior to this. It is therefore possible that further work in the immediate area could reveal surviving archaeology.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury under the site code **214960**. Southampton City Council



Archaeological Collections has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **SOU 1828**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

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

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

- 1 file of paper records and A3/A4 graphics

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 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.

9.4 Security copy

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

9.5 OASIS

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

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.



10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context Index

Trench 1		Type: Watching Brief	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 15.70 m x 9.90 m x 1.20 m		Ground level: 11.45 – 11.52 m (aOD)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
101	Layer	Subsoil – 10YR 4/3 brown silty sandy clay containing sparse to rare sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<0.04 m) and rare rooting. Only visible in section in the western half of the Site.	0 – 0.25 m
102	Layer	Natural – Weathered Brickearth: 10YR 7/6 yellow silty clay with sparse to occasional rooting, sparse manganese inclusions, and sparse red brick and slate fragments. Present across the Site but the original interface with 102 has been truncated in most places. In the east it was present at the ground level to a maximum depth of 0.50 m. To the west, where it was covered, it measured 0.25/0.36 m to 0.67 m below the ground surface.	0 – 0.65 m
103	Layer	Natural – Brickearth: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty clay (becoming clay silty to the base of the trench) containing sparse to rare rooting, occasional manganese inclusions, and rare sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.05 m). To the east it appears 0.25 m below the ground surface and gets deeper to the west, with a maximum depth below ground surface of 0.67 m. Interface with 102 survives.	0.25 m+
104	Cut	Modern rubbish pit aligned north-west to south-east and seemingly linear in plan. Measures around 6.30 m in length by 1.98 m wide and 0.96 m deep. Has steep straight to concave sides and a flat base. Cuts through the remnant of 101 to the east and 102 to the west.	0 – 0.96 m
105	Fill	Deliberate backfill of 104 – 10YR 2/1 black sand with rare rooting and abundant clinker/charcoal and degraded rubber straps. Dump of waste building materials.	0.21 m thick
106	Fill	Deliberate backfill of 104 – 10YR 5/2 greyish brown silty clay with occasional rooting. Deliberate backfill of excavated topsoil and subsoil.	0.75 m thick
107	Layer	Made ground – 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown silty clay loam with sparse rooting and occasional red brick fragments. Only seen in the north-eastern corner of the foundations.	0 – 0.20 m
108	Layer	Made ground – Composed of a 0.15 m thick layer of crushed red brick fragments overlying a 0.07 m thick layer of clinker type material. As with 107 it is only present in the north-eastern corner of the foundations and truncated the top of 102.	0.20 – 0.38 m



Appendix 2 Oasis Form

11 OASIS ID: wessexar1-341813

Project details

Project name	46 High Road, Southampton, SO16 2JF Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by MYA Property Ltd to carry out a watching brief during groundworks for the construction of an extension to the rear of the building at 46 High Road, Southampton. The monitored works comprised the excavation of a series of foundation trenches and pads and covered an area of 155.43 m². The trenches measured 0.60 m wide while the two pads measured c. 2 m by 3 m, and ranged from 0.85 m to 1.20 m below the current ground level. Two deposits of natural Brickearth were encountered. The upper deposit seemed to have been weathered, most likely during or soon after its formation. Observations during the excavation of the foundations and pads on the northern and southern edges of the Site showed that the upper interface of this deposit had been truncated during the construction of the existing building. The interface between the upper and lower brickearth deposits was intact and observed between 11.25 m and 10.80 m aOD at the western and eastern ends of the foundations respectively. Only one modern feature was encountered during the monitoring of the groundworks. Over the majority of the Site, and particularly in the west, it was observed that the surface of the upper brickearth deposit, as well as the original topsoil and subsoil, had been truncated by the original and subsequent building work, removing any possible or potential archaeological features or deposits. Intact subsoil was encountered though in the eastern half of the monitored foundations, approximately 0.25 m thick, and overlay the upper brickearth. However, due to this construction and truncation of the original ground surface it is unclear if there were any archaeological features or deposits present prior to this. It is therefore possible that further work in the immediate area could reveal surviving archaeology. The watching brief was carried out on the 21 and 23 January 2019</p>
Project dates	Start: 21-01-2019 End: 23-01-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	SOU 1828 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	214960 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE SOUTHAMPTON SOUTHAMPTON 46 High Road, Southampton



Postcode	SO16 2JF
Study area	400 Square metres
Site coordinates	443675 115620 443675 00 00 N 115620 00 00 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 10.8m Max: 11.25m

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	Matt Kendall
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	MYA Property Ltd

Project archives

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

Project bibliography 1

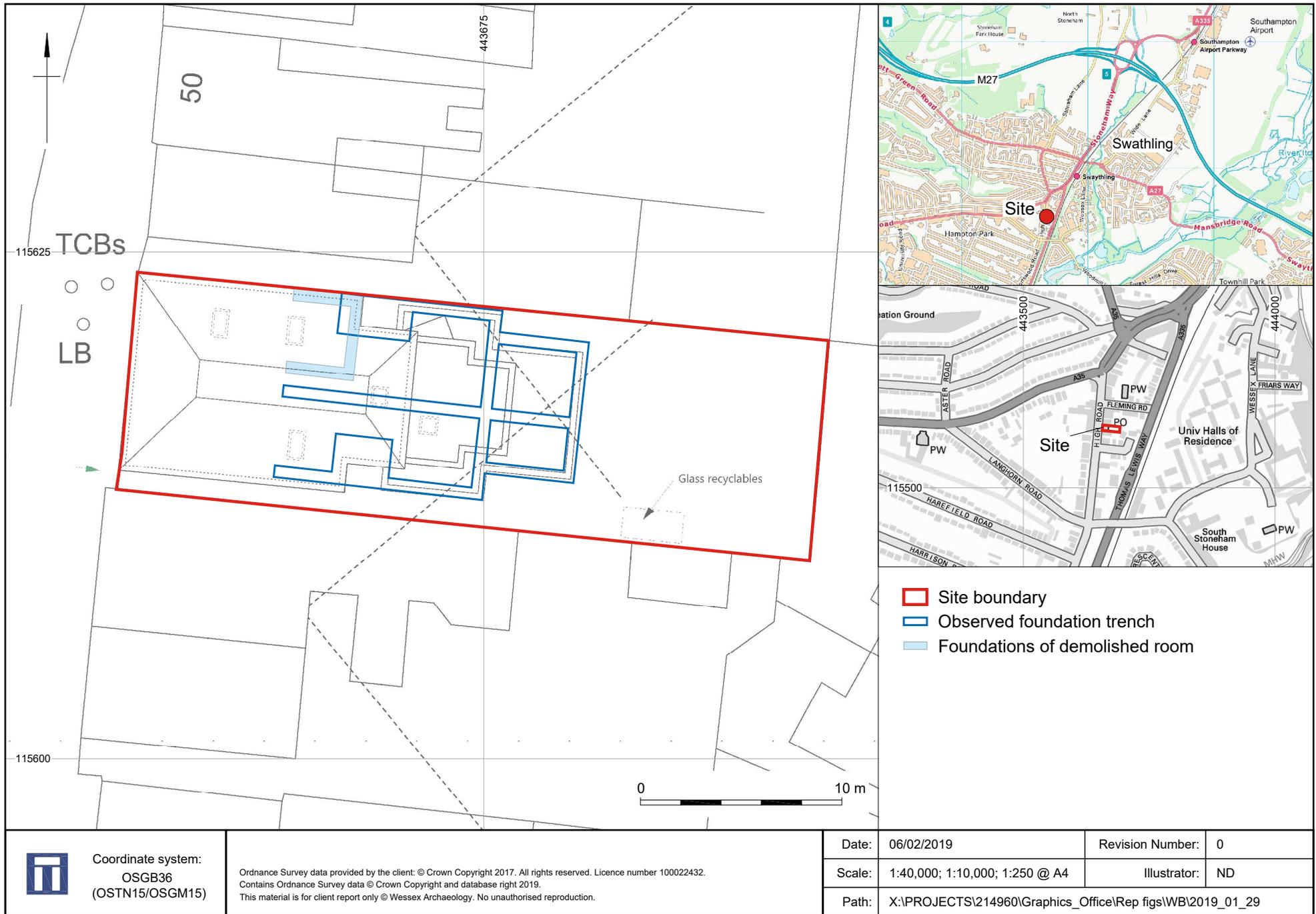
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	46 High Road, Southampton, SO16 2JF Archaeological Watching Brief
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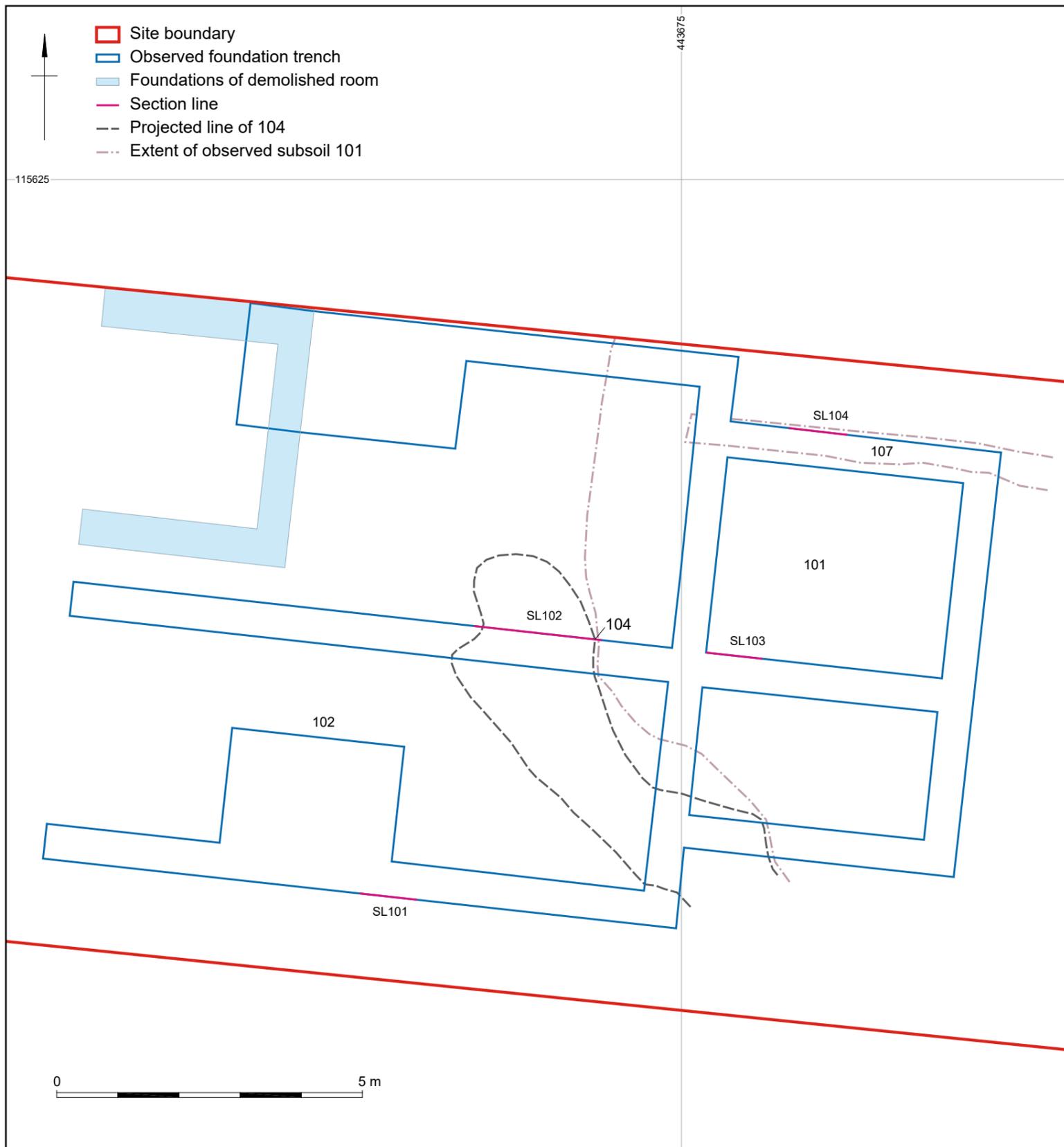
Place of issue or
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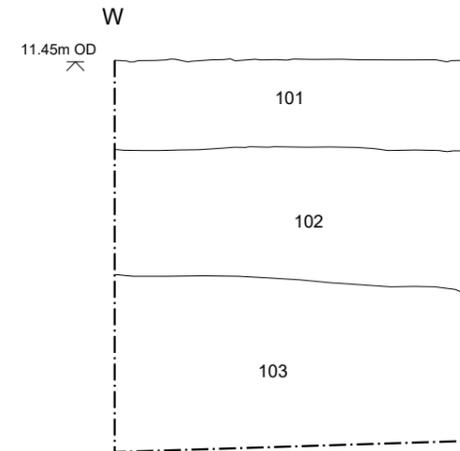


Site location plan and monitored foundations

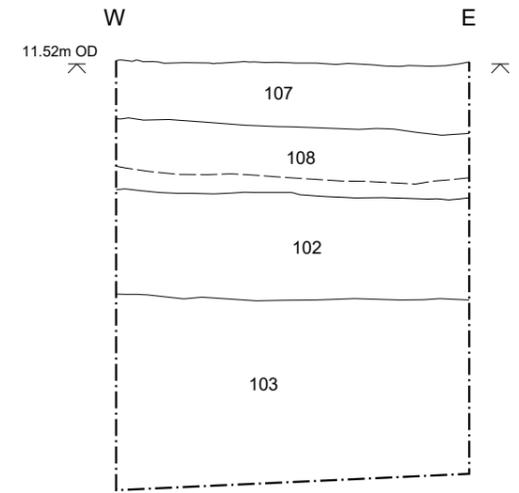
Figure 1



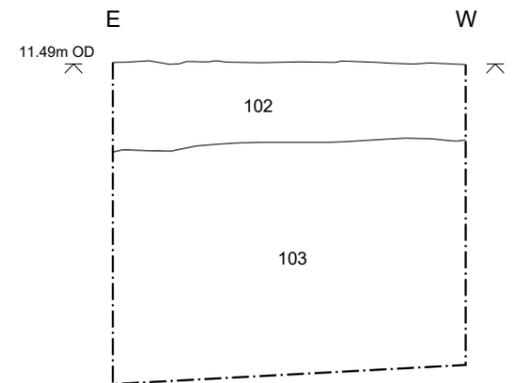
SL103 South facing representative section of foundation trench



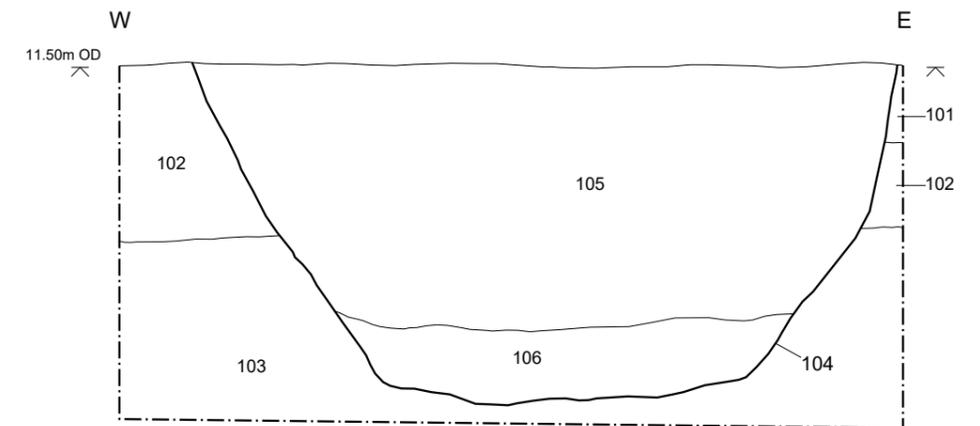
SL104 South facing representative section of foundation trench



SL101 North facing representative section of foundation trench



SL102 South facing representative section of 104



Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

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Detailed plan of monitored foundations and associated sections

Figure 2



Plate 1: South facing section showing subsoil (101) (1 x 1 m, 1 x 0.50 m)



Plate 2: South facing section showing made ground (107) and (108) (1 x 1 m)

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Plate 3: North facing section showing brickearth (102) and (103) (1 x 1 m)



Plate 4: South facing section showing impact of construction on natural stratigraphy (1 x 1 m, 1 x 0.50 m)

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Plate 5: South facing section of modern rubbish pit 104 (1 x 1 m, 1 x 0.50 m)

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