



# Land at Former Ford Site North West side of Wide Lane Southampton

Archaeological Watching Brief



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## Contents

Summary.....	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Project and planning background .....	1
1.2 Scope of the report.....	2
1.3 Location, topography and geology .....	2
<b>2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 Introduction.....	3
<b>3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES .....</b>	<b>4</b>
3.1 Aims .....	4
3.2 Objectives.....	4
<b>4 METHODS.....</b>	<b>5</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	5
4.2 Fieldwork methods .....	5
4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies .....	5
4.4 Monitoring.....	6
<b>5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....</b>	<b>6</b>
5.1 Introduction.....	6
5.2 Area A (444323.87, 116396.59 to 444358.53, 116374.33) .....	6
5.3 Area B (444358.53, 116374.33 to 444385.78, 116371.26) .....	6
5.4 Area C (444385.78, 116371.26 to 444402.92, 116360.73).....	7
<b>6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>8 CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION .....</b>	<b>8</b>
9.1 Museum.....	8
9.2 Preparation of the archive .....	8
9.3 Selection policy .....	8
9.4 Security copy .....	8
9.5 OASIS .....	8
<b>10 COPYRIGHT .....</b>	<b>9</b>
10.1 Archive and report copyright .....	9
10.2 Third party data copyright.....	9
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE .....</b>	<b>11</b>



## List of Figures

- Figure 1** Site Location, proposed and actual watching brief area  
**Figure 2** Site Location, proposed and actual watching brief area and previous evaluation trench locations  
**Figure 3** Trench 12 Sections

## List of Plates

- Cover** Machine excavation of Trench 12, Area C  
**Plate 1** South west facing section of Trench 12, Area C showing cut 1204 for the Anderson shelter (scale 2 x 1 m)  
**Plate 2** South-east facing elevation of corrugated iron Anderson shelter lining 1205 (no scale)  
**Plate 3** detail of south-east facing elevation of corrugated iron Anderson shelter lining 1205 (no scale)  
**Plate 4** South west facing section of Trench 12 Area A



## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks, in particular the installation of foul sewage and ground water drainage, associated with the development of Land at Former Ford Site, North West Side of Wide Lane, Southampton SO18 2HJ, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 444370 116400 within the south-east corner of the site

Planning permission had been granted by Southampton City Council for redevelopment of the site to provide a new car sales and showroom facility with associated landscaping, car parking and vehicle display areas, including a part change of use of existing hard-standing and car parking areas associated with the former Ford factory. The new development will have access onto Wide Lane.

Approximately 100 m of trenching (between 1.2 m and 1.6 m wide) for the installation of foul drains and storm water drains was archaeologically monitored, as were four manhole installation trenches (approximately 2.5 m by 2.5 m in size). The excavation took place with a toothless trenching bucket under constant archaeological supervision and periodically the excavation ceased at the request of the monitoring archaeologist to allow investigation of the exposed deposits. The drainage trench was excavated to a depth of between 1.30 m and 1.90 m below present ground level.

The remains of a World War II Anderson shelter was identified in the extreme south-east corner of the site, the sixth to be discovered during recent works along Wide Lane.

No further archaeological features or finds were identified.

The watching brief took place between the 4th and 12th April 2018.

## Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the archaeological watching brief, in particular Neil Wright. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Ingrid Peckham, Southampton City Council Historic Environment Record Officer, who monitored the project for Southampton City Council.

The fieldwork was directed by Steve Thompson and John Powell. This report was written by Steve Thompson and edited by Damian De Rosa. The project was managed by Damian De Rosa on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



# West of Wide Lane, Southampton

## Archaeological Watching Brief

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting (the Client) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development of Land at Former Ford Site, North West Side Of Wide Lane, Southampton SO18 2HJ centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 444370 116400 within the south-east corner of 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 Planning permission has been granted by Southampton City Council for redevelopment of the site to provide a new car sales and showroom facility with associated landscaping, car parking and vehicle display areas, including a part change of use of existing hard-standing and car parking areas associated with the former Ford factory. The new development will have access onto Wide Lane.

1.1.3 Due to the archaeological potential of the Site two conditions relating to archaeology have been attached:

*09.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*

*10.Archaeological evaluation/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*

1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation and archaeological monitoring was prepared by John Moore Heritage Services (JMHS 2017a) in regard of condition 9 and was approved by Ingrid Peckham, of the Southampton Historic Environment Team (HET) at Southampton City Council prior to the undertaking of any fieldwork.

1.1.5 An archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation of 10 trial trenches in accordance with the WSI was undertaken by John Moore Heritage Services (JMHS 2017b) in November 2017. A proposed 11th trench was not excavated due to access and health and safety concerns and was agreed by Ingrid Peckham. The evaluation was able to identify evidence in Trench 11, in the south-east corner of the site, activity relating to a Post-Medieval farmhouse of likely 18th century date that is known to have occupied this part of the site until c. 1910, based on historic mapping.





- 1.1.6 It was requested by the HET that an archaeological watching brief to monitor groundworks should be undertaken in the south-east corner of the site in the location of the former Post-Medieval farmhouse. A proposed watching brief area of c. 5,600m<sup>2</sup> was requested by HET focusing on the previous evaluation trenches 9 to 11 (Appendix 1 and Figure 1) from which archaeological material dating from the High-Medieval to Post-Medieval periods was recorded. However, as a result of construction on the Site having already been undertaken prior to the commencement of the archaeological watching brief, the actual area was reduced to c. 2,300m<sup>2</sup> as shown on **Figure 1**.
- 1.1.7 Groundworks had already commenced on Site and much of the development had already been constructed, including at the south-east end of the Site the whole footprint of the new car showroom facing on to Wide Lane and the servicing area to the rear. The area around the periphery of the already constructed car showroom and service area, to the south, west and east was still subject to ongoing groundworks for the installation of drainage, access roads, parking and landscaping. This area was subject to archaeological monitoring with the remainder of the watching brief area inaccessible due to the newly constructed buildings.
- 1.1.8 Wessex Archaeology prepared a WSI (WA 2018) setting out the methodologies and standards that were to be employed during the archaeological watching brief. This WSI was submitted to and agreed by the HET and the Client, prior to fieldwork commencing. In format and content, the WSI conformed with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation (CIfA 2014a).
- 1.1.9 The watching brief was carried out from 4<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> April 2018.

## **1.2 Scope of the report**

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the archaeological 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 development site is located on part of the former Ford site, on the west side of Wide Lane, Southampton SO18 2HJ (NGR 444370 116400 (SU 44370 16400)). The Site lies between 8m (to the North) and 10m (to the South) above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.3.2 The underlying solid geology comprises clay, silt and sand of the London Clay Formation. This is shown to be overlain by superficial sand and gravel deposits (River Terrace Deposits 1) and potential alluvial deposits adjacent to the course of Monks Brook (British Geological Survey 1987, Sheet 315).
- 1.3.3 During previous geotechnical investigations that were archeologically monitored (CA 2016a; SOU 1709) the following were found: compact sandy clay gravel (terrace gravels) at depths between 1.05 – 2.90m below the current ground level (BGL), overlain by a mid-brown compact silty clay (probable brickearth) that varied in depth between 0.20m and 1.05m BGL. A separate archaeological evaluation on the opposite side of Wide Lane (CA 2016b; SOU 1722 and WA 2018; SOU 1770) found dirty brickearth and brickearth over river sand and gravels.





- 1.3.4 The archaeological evaluation (JMHS 2017b) undertaken at the Site identified that with the exception of the now former terraced parking area (located in the southernmost 50m of the Site), the Site appears to have been truncated down to natural gravels during levelling for the car park or later in the addition of modern service lines. There appeared to be a shallow remnant of the natural brickearth surviving in the southernmost part of the Site including the location of the proposed watching brief as identified in Trench 11.

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) (CgMs 2016) of the Site was compiled and the summary statement of these results as previously presented in the approved JMHS WSI (JMHS 2017a) and WA WSI (WA 2018) is set out below along with a summary of the evaluation results (JMHS 2017b).
- 2.1.2 This DBA confirmed that whilst possible archaeological activity of uncertain, but potential Prehistoric date, has been identified on the study site, and that on the basis of adjacent evidence, a theoretical potential may be identified for it to contain unrecorded buried archaeological remains relating to former Prehistoric, Roman and Modern activity. This perceived potential is likely to have been significantly diminished, if not entirely removed, as a result of previous below ground impacts that have occurred across the site from its past development.
- 2.1.3 On the basis of current evidence, the DBA acknowledged that a potential for areas or 'islands' of lesser below ground disturbance, potentially containing archaeological remains, could survive between areas of previous disturbance, a heightened potential for which may exist on the study site west of Wide Lane. It noted that proposed development could therefore potentially impact upon any buried archaeological remains, although if exposed, any such remains are only likely to survive in a truncated and/or highly fragmented state.
- 2.1.4 A review of the historic mapping as presented in the DBA indicates a former Post-Medieval farmhouse occupying the south-east corner of the site until the c.1910-1911 Ordnance Survey (OS) Map. It is not evident on the 1931-2 OS map.
- 2.1.5 The archaeological evaluation undertaken at the Site (JMHS 2017b) comprised the excavation of 10 trial trenches with a proposed 11th trench not being dug due to access and health and safety concerns. The results of this evaluation indicated that with the exception of the terraced parking (located in the southernmost 50m of the site), the Site appears to have been truncated down to natural gravels during levelling for the car park or later in the addition of modern service lines. While there appears to be a shallow remnant of the natural brickearth surviving in the southernmost part of the lower elevation in the carpark (tested by Trench 7 and Trench 8) there was no evidence of any prehistoric human activities surviving.
- 2.1.6 The survival of the ploughsoil in Trench 10 provided the only pottery from antiquity with a *terminus postquem* of AD 1250-1350, which falls within the High-Medieval period in Southampton. Though it came from a ploughsoil, it appeared to have survived undisturbed for the most part, though the context also yielded far later material. It is therefore possible that the context interface might have been diffuse to the point of not being perceived, and the lower levels of the same soil matrix may have survived contamination from intrusive ploughing actions.



2.1.7 The only archaeological features found in Trench 11 were clustered around the known location of the former Post-Medieval farmhouse in the south-eastern corner of the Site. The finds recovered support the theory that the heaviest period of occupation appears to have been in the 18th century.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Aims**

3.1.1 The aims (or purpose) of the watching brief, 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 Southampton HET's Brief for an Archaeological Investigation Watching Brief (SCCHET 2017) the principal 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 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 1850.

3.1.4 An additional aim was 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 (WA 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 (WA 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 Approximately 100 m of trenching (between 1.2 m and 1.6 m wide) for the installation of foul drains and storm water drains was monitored, as were four manhole installation trenches (approximately 2.5 m by 2.5 m in size). The excavation took place with a toothless trenching bucket under constant archaeological supervision and periodically the excavation ceased at the request of the monitoring archaeologist to allow the investigation of the exposed deposits. The drainage trench was excavated to a depth of between 1.30 m and 1.90 m and due to Health and Safety concerns these trenches were not entered.

#### *Recording*

- 4.2.2 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. Soils will be described using the *Soil Survey Field Handbook* (Soil Survey of England and Wales) and Munsell soil colour chart. The edition of the Munsell chart will be recorded in the site report and archive.
- 4.2.3 A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features, deposits and natural deposits was made, including sections at 1:10, which were tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated (as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15) and the levels added to the drawings.
- 4.2.4 A plan of the archaeologically monitored works was prepared using a Leica GNSS, connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data was 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.
- 4.2.5 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. This recorded both the detail and the general context of the principal features and the site as a whole. Digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and 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 (WA 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 archaeological watching brief was monitored by Ingrid Peckham, of the Southampton Historic Environment Team (HET) at Southampton City Council.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The results of the watching brief are presented below by Area. The drainage trench recorded as Trench 12 to follow on the unique numbering system from the previous evaluation by JMHS (2017b). Trench 12 was divided into three areas (Area A, B and C) as shown on **Figure 1** and refer to a length of drainage run between manholes.

### 5.2 Area A (444323.87, 116396.59 to 444358.53, 116374.33)

- 5.2.1 Area A of the drainage run began at the western corner of the new building and ran for a distance of 40 m running parallel with the new building on a roughly north-west by south-east direction connecting two manholes. The manhole at the north-western end of Area A had been excavated prior to the beginning of the watching brief and therefore was not monitored as part of this works. Area A was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.30 m below the current ground surface to a depth of 8.70 m aOD (**Figure 3** and **Plate 4**).
- 5.2.2 The stratigraphically earliest deposit was 1203; the natural terrace gravels recorded as a compact mid yellow brown (orange) sandy clay (10 YR 5/4) with abundant/near complete well sorted sub-angular to sub-rounded gravels, which was revealed at the base of the drainage run. Patches of manganese oxide rich terrace gravels were recorded sporadically along the length of Area A. These were investigated and identified as natural in origin and were sealed beneath brickearth deposit 1202.
- 5.2.3 Brickearth 1202 was recorded as a 0.40 m thick mid yellow brown (orange) silty clay (10 YR 5/6 – 6/8) with rare sub-angular flint gravels and rare bioturbation in the form of small rootlet channels. This was sealed by the probable old topsoil/subsoil 1210.
- 5.2.4 Deposit 1210 was a 0.30 m thick dark grey-green silty clay (10 YR 5/1 – 4/1) which contained fragments of modern CBM, burnt flint and fragments of asbestos sheeting and was presumably compacted and sealed old ground surface material. This deposit thinned to 0.10 m thick towards the railway line to the north-west and was truncated at the south-eastern end by a large concrete block (see below). Deposit 1210 was sealed by the addition of modern landscaping material 1201 associated with the preparation of the ground of the new development.
- 5.2.5 Deposit 1201 was a 0.50 m thick layer of imported modern gravel hogging/aggregates to create a working ground surface for the development.
- 5.2.6 A large concrete block surrounding a modern north-east by south-west aligned modern drain was encountered 7 m from the eastern end of Area A. Extending for at least 20 m to the east was a second modern pipe surrounded by concrete, which extended into Area B

### 5.3 Area B (444358.53, 116374.33 to 444385.78, 116371.26)

- 5.3.1 Area B was a 28 m long drainage run which revealed terrace gravels 1203 as the earliest deposit and this was dug into by c. 1 m. Further patches of manganese rich gravel were observed and investigated and sealed by 0.30 m brickearth 1202 and a further 0.50 m of modern hogging/aggregates 1201. It was clear that the old ground surface (compact

topsoil/subsoils) 1210 had been truncated as no evidence of this was observed. Truncating the brickearth and sealed beneath 1201 was the continuation of the concrete covered modern drain observed in Area A.

#### **5.4 Area C (444385.78, 116371.26 to 444402.92, 116360.73)**

- 5.4.1 Identical stratigraphy to Area B was revealed in Area C (**Figure 3** and **Plate 1**) except at the very southern corner of the new building where the remains of a backfilled World War II Anderson air-raid shelter was observed (**Figure 2** and **Plates 2** and **3**). The shelter was constructed of corrugated iron sheeting 1205 held in place by a vertical 'H'- shaped iron post within cut 1204. Only part of the north-western elevation was revealed within the manhole excavated at the southern end of Area C, though it appears the shelter was constructed in a larger construction cut, as indicated by the clear cut visible 2.6 m to the north-west. This is potentially evidence of the access ramp, or steps into the shelter. The interior of the shelter had been backfilled with waste material 1206, 1207, 1208 and 1211; some of which was contaminated with hydrocarbons and so these deposits were not investigated further. The base of the Anderson shelter was not exposed and the trench was excavated to 8.32 m aOD.

### **6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE**

- 6.1.1 No archaeological finds, except for clearly modern material (CBM, plastic, glass), were observed during the watching brief. No material was retained.

### **7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

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

### **8 CONCLUSIONS**

- 8.1.1 The watching brief on Land at the former Ford Site, north-west side of Wide Lane, was successful in its stated aims of identifying for the most part an *'absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area'*. The discovery of the World War II air-raid shelter is the sixth to be discovered during the redevelopment of the former Ford factory. Five air-raid shelters were revealed on the eastern side of Wide Lane during archaeological works prior to development there. Two large concrete shelters were revealed during works in the southern part of the development (SOU 1722 – Planning reference 16/00885/FUL) (Cotswold Archaeology 2016); one running parallel to Walnut Avenue to the rear of the residential properties and one aligned parallel with Wide Lane, approximately 50 m due south of the shelter 1204.
- 8.1.2 A further three shelters, including two Anderson shelters were revealed at the northern end of the site to the east of Wide Lane, a concrete shelter was revealed adjacent to Wide Lane 100 m north-east of Anderson shelter 1204, while the two Anderson shelters were revealed towards the northern limit of the Site 185 m north-east of the shelter exposed during this programme of works. (SOU 1770 – Planning reference 17/01216/FUL) (WA 2018b).
- 8.1.3 No evidence of activity dating to the High-Medieval period or the Post-Medieval period, in particular the known farmhouse which had previously occupied this part of the Site, was revealed in the watching brief, therefore the discoveries made in the previous evaluation (JMHS 2017b) could not be expanded upon.



## **9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **9.1 Museum**

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation undertaken by JMHS and this watching brief undertaken by Wessex Archaeology is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Southampton City Council Archaeological Collections has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the site code **SOU 1776**. 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 complete project archive from the archaeological evaluation undertaken by JMHS and the watching brief undertaken by Wessex Archaeology, which includes paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts 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). For further information, contact the Curator of Archaeological Collections, email [gill.woolrich@southampton.gov.uk](mailto:gill.woolrich@southampton.gov.uk). This generally follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; ADS 2013; ClfA 2014c).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site code **SOU 1776**, and a full index will be prepared.

### **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.

9.3.2 It is important to note that Southampton City Council's (2016) Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives takes precedence regarding finds retention policy. No finds will be discarded, following the assessment described above (section 5), without prior approval from the HET.

### **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 and will be submitted once approved by HET. 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 Southampton 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.



## REFERENCES

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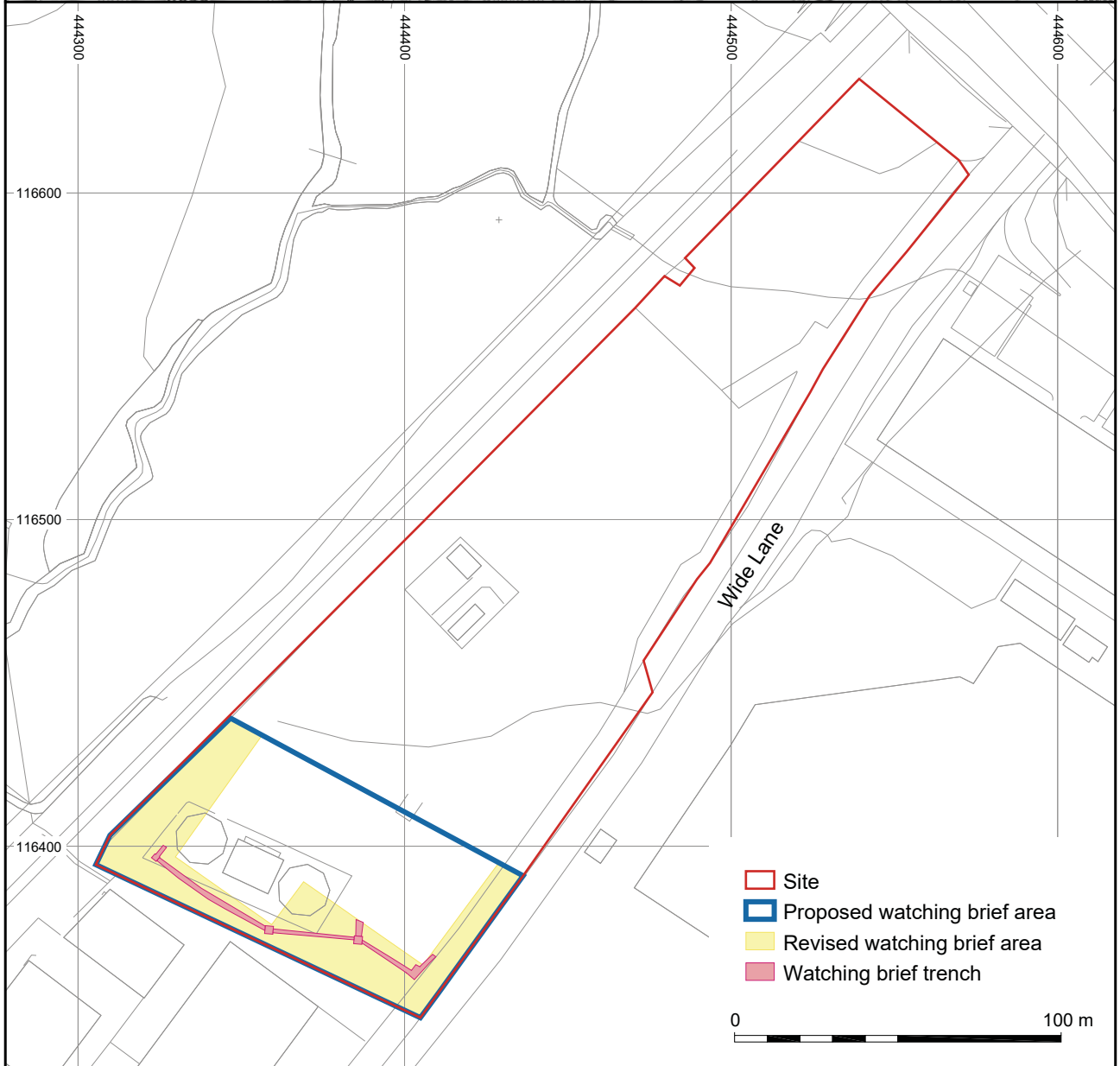
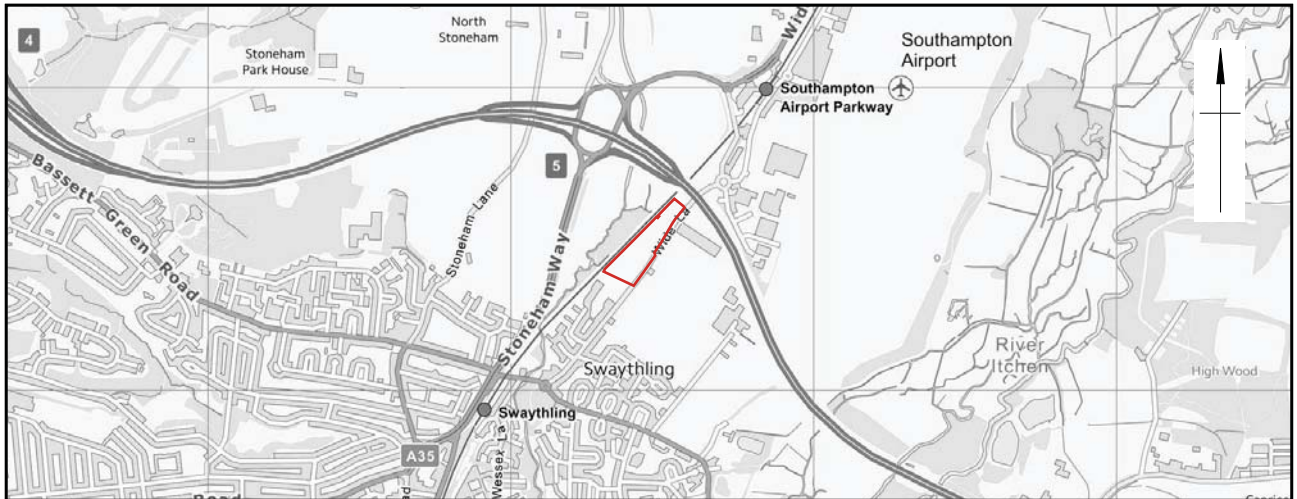


## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

Trench 12	Dimensions :	100 m long by 1.60 m wide (max) by 1.90 m deep (max)		Ground surface level:	10.00 – 9.88 m aOD
	Centre Line Coordinates (NGR):	444323.87, 116396.59 444402.92, 116360.73			
Context	Category	FO/FW	Description	Depth (bgl)	
1201	Modern Working surface	-	Imported modern gravel hogging/aggregates to create a working ground surface for the development. 10 YR 5/4	0 – 0.20 m	
1202	Brickearth	-	mid yellow brown (orange) silty clay (10 YR 5/6 – 6/8) with rare sub angular flint gravels and rare bioturbation in the form of small rootlet channels.	0.20 – 0.50 m	
1203	Terrace Gravels	-	the natural terrace gravels recorded as a compact mid yellow brown (orange) sandy clay (10 YR 5/4) with abundant/near complete well sorted sub angular to sub rounded gravels. Patches of manganese oxide rich terrace gravels were recorded sporadically (1209)	0.50 m +	
1204	Cut of Anderson Shelter	FW 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208	Cut of World War II Anderson Shelter. Recorded as c, 9 m long by 5 m wide, and 1.70 m+ deep, however it is clear that much disturbance has occurred in this part and it is likely that the Anderson Shelter was not that large initially. Anderson Shelters were normally around 2.3 m by 1.55 m or 7 ft 6 by 5 ft in size.	1.70m+ deep	
1205	Anderson Shelter Structure	FO 1204	Corrugated irons sheeting used to form the skin of the Anderson Shelter. Only the north-western elevation of the shelter was revealed, where a vertical 'H'-shaped iron picket had been used to hold the revetting corrugated iron in place.	1.20 m+	
1206	Deliberate backfill	FO 1204	Lower fill of the backfilled Anderson Shelter 1204, dark grey brown silty clay (10 YR 5/4)	0.40 m thick	
1207	Deliberate backfill	FO 1204	Redeposited natural terrace gravels mid yellow brown (orange) sandy clay (10 YR 5/4), which overlay 1206.	0.40 m thick	
1208	Deliberate backfill	FO 1204	Mixed and mottled deposit of redeposited probable old ground surface materials (topsoils/subsoils) with redeposited natural brickearth and gravels. Mix of 10YR 5/1 and 10 YR 5/6Heavily contaminated with hydrocarbons and formed the upper fill of the Anderson Shelter.	0.90 m thick	



1209	Terrace gravels	-	Manganese rich natural terrace gravels. Patches found within the 1203.	-
1210	Buried topsoils/subsoils	-	Located towards the western end of the trench (Area A) Dark grey-green silty clay (10 YR 5/6 – 6/8) with common CBM, modern glass, burnt flint, plastic and asbestos. Sealed by modern hogging 1201 and seals 1202	0.50-0.80 m
1211	Deliberate backfill	FO 1204	Mixed and mottled deposit of redeposited probable old ground surface materials (topsoils/subsoils) with redeposited natural brickearth and gravels. Heavily contaminated with hydrocarbons. Located outside the corrugated iron. Possibly associated with the entrance in to the shelter	1.60 m thick
<b>Notes</b>	Concrete capping to asbestos pipe observed in Areas A and B			



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Coordinate system:  
 OSGB36  
 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

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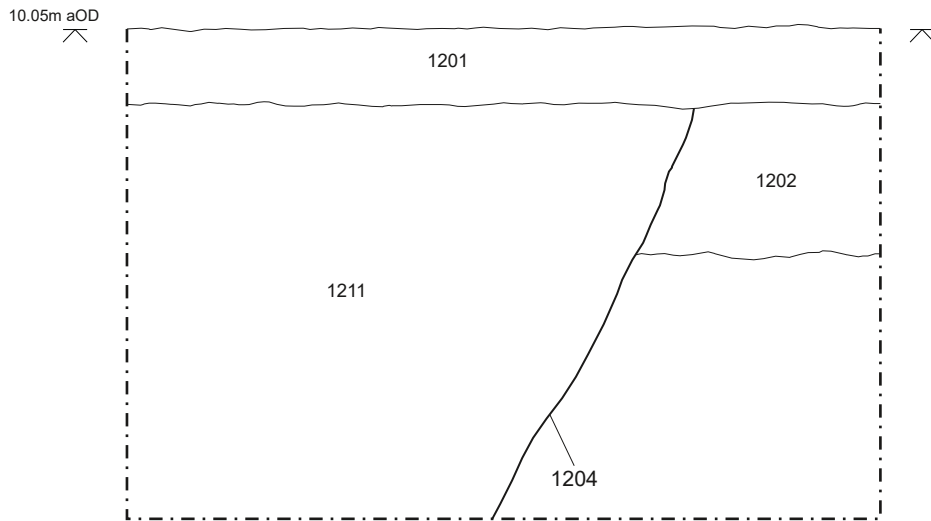
Site Location, proposed and actual watching brief area

Figure 1

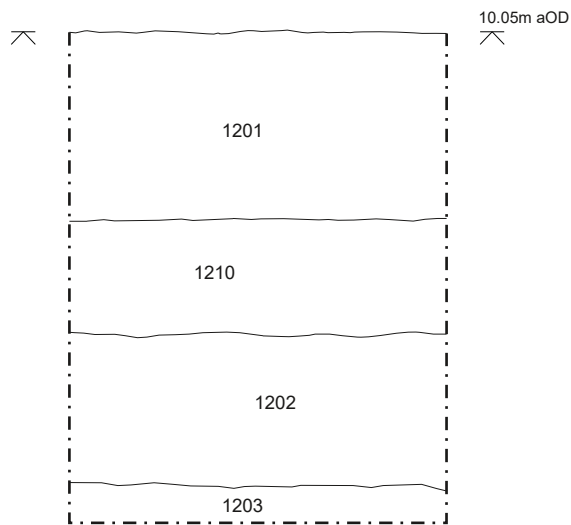




North-east facing section of Trench 12, Area C (SL101)



South-west facing section of Trench 12, Area A (SL102)



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Plate 1: South west facing section of Trench 12, Area C showing cut 1204 for the Anderson shelter (scale 2 x 1 m)



Plate 2: South-east facing elevation of corrugated iron Anderson shelter lining 1205 (no scale)


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Plate 3: Detail of south-east facing elevation of corrugated iron Anderson shelter lining 1205 (no scale)



Plate 4: South west facing section of Trench 12 Area A

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