Former Ford Site (Parcel II), Wide Lane Southampton, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was engaged by CgMs (acting on behalf of their client, Mountpark Logistics Engineering Limited) to conduct an archaeological investigation, comprising watching brief and trial trench evaluation, on land formerly occupied by part of the Ford Motor Company factory in Southampton, Hampshire, covering approximately 3.8 hectares centred on NGR 444600 116400. This work was required to satisfy a condition attached to a planning application for the redevelopment of the site involving the removal of existing hardstanding and construction of new industrial units.

The watching brief, undertaken during the breaking up and removal of the concrete slab covering the site, revealed World War II structures – Anderson Shelters and a concrete bunker – corresponding to features shown on a 1941 plan of the Cunliffe-Owens aircraft factory which then occupied the site.

The evaluation consisted of ten trial trenches, representing a 2% sample of the site. One trench was abandoned for health and safety reasons, and in five others modern deposits and disturbance directly overlay or truncated the natural deposits, with no archaeological features present. However, archaeological features were recorded in Trenches 2, 3, 7 and 9. These included four linear features, probably ditches, three of them aligned approximately north–south, and a fourth, of possibly more recent date, aligned west-north-west to east-south-east. The nature of the other features is unclear.

None of the features can be securely dated, the only finds, from one of the north–south ditches, comprising a small undatable sherd of pottery and a fragment of burnt flint. The majority of features were cut into the natural geology, which consisted of river sand and gravels overlain by brickearth. Above the natural brickearth, and apparently sealing some of the archaeological features, was a similar deposit, slightly greyer in colour, the nature and formation processes of which are unclear, but which could be the result of different factors across the site, including the weathering of the soil horizon at interface between natural brickearth and the missing topsoil, disturbance, redeposition or contamination of the natural brickearth.

The evaluation has demonstrated that, although limited archaeological features are present across the site, the paucity of any finds or datable material and the absence of environmentally significant material means that further works are not considered viable or necessary.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank CgMs on behalf of Mountpark Logistics Engineering Limited, for commissioning the works, in particular Phillip Bethell. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Ingrid Peckham (Southampton Historical Environment Officer), who monitored the project for Southampton City Council, and to the contractors, Winvic, for their cooperation and help on site in particular Curtis Dell and Richard Holmes.

Former Ford Site (Parcel II), Wide Lane, Southampton, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs on behalf of Mountpark Logistics Engineering Ltd (the Client) to undertake an archaeological investigation, comprising watching brief and trial trench evaluation, at the former Ford Motor Company works site (Parcel II), Wide Lane, Southampton, Hampshire SO18 2NQ, covering approximately 3.8 ha centred on NGR 444600 116400 (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken in support of a planning application (planning reference 17/01216/FUL) submitted to Southampton City Council, the local planning authority (LPA), for the redevelopment of a larger development site (application area) involving the construction of new industrial units, following the recent demolition and clearance of the earlier buildings from the site.

1.1.3 The southern part of the application area has been the subject of a previous archaeological watching brief during geotechnical investigations (SOU 1709: Cotswold Archaeology 2016a) and archaeological evaluation (SOU1722: Cotswold Archaeology 2016b), and no further work was required in this area. The site of the archaeological investigation outlined below therefore pertains to the northern part of the application area (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.4 Ingrid Peckham, Southampton Historical Environment Officer (SHER), of the Southampton City Council Historic Environment Team (SCCHET), the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority, recommended the following conditions are applied to any consent associated with the current application:

APPROVAL CONDITION Archaeological investigation [Pre-Commencement Condition]
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.

APPROVAL CONDITION Archaeological work programme [Performance Condition]
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.

1.1.5 The Historic Environment Record Officer made an initial recommendation that an archaeological evaluation of the site (ie, the northern part of the application area) should take the form of trial trenching before the removal of the concrete slab, but also stated that if the slab is broken up before an archaeological evaluation has taken place, then the

operations will need to be under archaeological supervision to ensure that underlying deposits are not damaged, and to record any below-ground structures. The Historic Environment Record Officer stated that the slab removal prior to evaluation trenching is a compromise, but not an alternative to evaluation and further excavation if required (Ingrid Peckham e-mail of 15 September 2017).

1.1.6 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2017) for the archaeological monitoring of the removal of the concrete slab was submitted and approved by the Historic Environment Record Officer prior to the commencement of any fieldwork.

1.1.7 The initial work comprised archaeological monitoring of slab removal between 26 October and 10 November 2017, carried out under archaeological control in accordance with the current application 17/01216/FUL (the current application does not include the excavation of foundation trenches and services which are not relevant at this stage). If the site had proven to be heavily truncated, then archaeological monitoring of the slab removal might have been sufficient.

1.1.8 Following removal of the concrete slab it was clear that the archaeological potential of the site could not be determined as the modern sub-base material beneath the slab was still masking the underlying surface upon which any decision on the archaeological potential of the site could be determined.

1.1.9 Following a site meeting on 20 November 2017 with CgMs, Winvic (principal contractor) and Wessex Archaeology to assess the progress and condition of the work following removal of the slab, it was proposed by CgMs to the Historic Environment Record Officer to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation across the site to help determine its archaeological potential, which could not be determined due to the overlying modern material. Following this consultation, the Historic Environment Record Officer agreed that a programme of trial trench evaluation should be undertaken with an even spread/sample of trenches across the site and that this work could be undertaken in accordance with the approved WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) with specific reference to paragraphs 1.1.7 and 4.6.3, which allowed for variations within the WSI.

1.1.7 … the SCCHET will be consulted about how to proceed as to the scope and nature of further archaeological mitigation, which may comprise of evaluation and further excavation if required in accordance with the consultee comments of SCCHET.

4.6.3 Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, will be agreed in advance with the client and the SCC Historic Environment Team

1.1.10 The evaluation, comprising 10 trial trenches (2% sample), was initially undertaken between 22 and 24 November 2017. Following a site monitoring visit by the Historic Environment Record Officer on 27 November 2017, further works were undertaken in Trenches 2, 3, 7 and 9 to better clarify and record the archaeological potential. These further works were undertaken between 28 November and 1 December 2017.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the watching brief and evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.

1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The site comprises the northern part of the former Ford works site at Wide Lane, Southampton (**Fig. 1**). It is currently an empty site in which all previous above-ground structures have been demolished, leaving (prior to the start of the fieldwork) concrete hardstanding and floor slabs covering the majority of the site.

1.3.2 The site lies on the northern periphery of Southampton and its associated suburb of Swaythling, the M27 carriageway and Southampton Airport lying to the north-east. It occupies an area of former floodplain of the River Itchen, the course of which runs approximately 500 m to the south-east of the site, and it lies close to one of its tributaries, the Monks Brook, which runs approximately 150 m to the west.

1.3.3 The site is broadly level, lying at around 10 m OD, the natural topography having been subject to alteration as a result of the site's previous redevelopment. At a greater distance, the ground rises to the north-west from the Monks Brook and to the south-east from the River Itchen.

1.3.4 The solid geology comprises clay, silt and sand of the London Clay Formation, 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 and BGS online viewer). Archaeological investigation undertaken with southern part of the application area (Cotswold Archaeology 2016a; 2016b) demonstrated that, although highly truncated by modern development, isolated areas of intact brickearth (a periglacial windblown deposit) could be identified at 0.20–0.64 m below the current ground level.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the application area was prepared in support of the application and should be consulted for detailed information (CgMs 2017) The DBA examined a 1 km radius of the application area utilising the evidence from the Southampton Historic Environment Record (SHER) and archaeological investigation undertaken within the southern area of the former Ford site (Cotswold Archaeology 2016a; 2016 b). A summary of the results of the DBA is presented below.

2.1.2 The application area is located within 'The Rest of Southampton – Area of Potential Archaeological Importance' (Area 16), a Local Area of Archaeological Potential (LAAP). The site is also located immediately to the north of the 'Swaythling' LAAP (Area 9). Each of the areas is defined in the Southampton City Adopted Core Strategy (Southampton City 2015). Area 16 encompasses areas of the city where there is potential for archaeological remains, although little examination of these areas has yet been undertaken. Area 9 contains the Itchen Valley Conservation Area, as well as the line of the River Itchen, parts of the Monks Brook and an unnamed watercourse. Evidence for prehistoric, Romano-British, Saxon and medieval occupation has been recorded in this area.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the development

2.2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 2016 during geotechnical investigations within the southern part of the application area (SOU 1709 – Planning reference 16/00885/FUL; Cotswold Archaeology 2016a).

2.2.2 No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks and no finds material pre-dating the modern period was recovered. The construction and subsequent demolition of factory buildings on the site during the 20th century were shown to have caused heavy truncation of some areas. The general absence of any obvious signs of a buried soil horizon in the test pits suggests that modern development had truncated the underlying natural horizon and, consequently, may have affected the survival of archaeological remains.

2.2.3 Despite this truncation, the watching brief was able to identify that some areas of brickearth, weathered brickearth and a pre-1930s topsoil survive within the site. This evidence, along with the limited extent of the geotechnical pits monitored during this watching brief, suggested that limited and as yet unidentified archaeological remains could be present in other areas, although these will have likely been heavily truncated by modern development.

2.2.4 Following the watching brief an evaluation in the form of trial trenching was undertaken the southern part of application area (SOU 1722 – Planning reference 16/00885/FUL: Cotswold Archaeology 2016b). Thirteen trenches were excavated within this evaluation, which identified the natural horizon across the site has brickearth deposits overlying river gravels. Some brickearth survived in most areas sampled, apart from where modern development had caused localised removal. However, the absence of buried topsoil/subsoil overlying the brickearth suggests that the brickearth surface was probably truncated in the 1930s during the initial development of the site. During the evaluation, the demolished remains of two World War II air raid shelters were uncovered along the southern and western boundaries of the site. No further archaeological remains or deposits were uncovered.

2.3 Previous investigation within the vicinity of the site

2.3.1 Prior to the work undertaken within the southern part of the application area (Cotswold Archaeology 2016a; 2016b) only limited previous archaeological investigation had been undertaken within the site itself. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a new industrial building (Building C) in 1996/7 (SOU783; SOU824; SOU828), which uncovered a small number of discrete features, including a small linear feature, a pit, a posthole and a stakehole, all of uncertain date. A buried ploughsoil, containing quantities of residual burnt flint along with four worked flints of possible Neolithic/Bronze Age date, was noted overlying the natural brickearth. Two World War II air raid shelters were also observed at a depth of 2.6 m below ground level (SOU828). In addition, a programme of building recording was undertaken in 2014/15 prior to the demolition of this and other buildings at the Ford factory (SOU1688: Heritage Collective 2015; forthcoming).

2.3.2 Archaeological investigations immediately beyond the site include the evaluation of the area to the north in 1998 (SOU900: Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit 1998) which revealed evidence for a suspected Romano-British field system; a number of residual prehistoric worked flints were also recovered. During a watching brief undertaken within the same area in 1998 and 1999 a number of undated features and an earlier alignment of Wide Lane were uncovered (SOU941: Southampton City Council

Archaeology Unit 1999). A number of residual prehistoric worked flints were also found to the west of Monks Brook (SOU1300) and as a casual find from allotments to the east of the site (ESH2236 - No accompanying SOU number).

2.3.3 Foundations of a possible Romano-British building were reportedly found immediately to the north-east of the site, near the former crematorium in Swaythling in 1925 (MSH 404; Anon 1925). The crematorium was located on a plot of land attached to the Ford factory. In the early 1970s, before the construction of the motorway, field walking and a limited trial excavation of the former crematorium (SOU 1156) failed to yield evidence to support the reported discovery; it is possible that a Roman villa, excavated in 1925 and marked on Ordnance Survey (OS) maps to the east of the crematorium, may relate to this original discovery.

2.3.4 A number of archaeological watching briefs were also undertaken in close vicinity to the site including at Wide Lane in 1988 (SOU346), 6 Capon Lane in 1990 (SOU421), 18 Walnut Avenue in 1991 (SOU440), and 55–57 Wide Lane in 1992 (SOU493). No archaeological features or artefacts were identified during these investigations.

2.3.5 Historic OS maps of the area suggest the site was an area of agricultural fields until it was developed in the early 20th century. In 1932 the area to the north was bought by the Southampton Corporation, and Southampton (Eastleigh) Airport was constructed shortly thereafter. The area was used as a municipal airport and had an early association with the first flights of the Spitfire aeroplanes. In 1938–9 the Cunliffe-Owens aircraft factory opened on the proposed development site. From the onset of World War II., the factory produced parts for, and assembled, aircrafts. As part of the war effort a number of sub-surface structures, including a number of air raid shelters, were constructed across the site. Three of these are known to be present across the southern part of the site (SOU 1722), but there are known to be more elsewhere across the whole application area including on the northern part as shown on a 1941 plan of the Cunliffe-Owens aircraft factory.

2.3.6 In 1949 the factory was bought by Briggs Motor Bodies, which produced component parts for Ford of Britain and consequently started the association between the site and the Ford Motor Company. In 1953 the site was bought by Ford and later became the home and principal assembly location for the Ford transit van. During the development and use of the site across this period, a number of above-ground and sub-surface structures were constructed and in some cases demolished. These included a number of inspection pits, which were encountered during this investigation. After sixty years the site ceased production and closed in 2013. By 2016 a number of the former factory buildings, including the location of Buildings A, B and C, had been demolished.

2.4 Further information

2.4.1 The Historic Environment Record Officer has added further background information to that contained in the DBA (Ingrid Peckham e-mail to CgMs of 15 September 2017):

“The DBA is correct for the southern part of the site, which was under parts of Buildings B and C of the former Ford Factory. However, the northern part of the site was under Ford’s Building A (and other buildings). Building A was actually three separate buildings:

- Western building, including offices, the earliest part of what was originally the Cunliffe Owen aircraft factory. A pre-war oblique aerial photograph shows this building, before other parts of Building A or Building B were. It was built in 1938.

- Two hangar buildings to the east. A 1941 plan shows these as a "flight shed", approved in September 1939. Research by the Heritage Collective for the building recording report shows that these two hangars were built in 1939/1940, before Building B (Heritage Collective, forthcoming).

"Building B had been built by 1941. The area east of the hangars was developed after WWII, and this is also in the north part of the site. Further, the historic maps in the DBA show that Buildings A and B were built on what had previously been different fields, separated by a field boundary."

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the investigation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and in compliance with the CIfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 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 attending archaeologist/s 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 investigation 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 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;

- To establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;

- 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 within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

- 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.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

- whether, and to what extent, the site has been affected by past quarrying activities and by wartime and modern development of the site;
- the thickness and truncation of any modern deposits/overburden overlying potential archaeological remains;
- despite the likely truncation caused by the wartime and modern development of the site can more evidence of and intact buried soil horizons and intact brickearth be identified within the site.
- The information presented here will enable the SCCHET acting as advisers 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).

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in CIfA guidance (CIfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below. A copy of the WSI was made available to the site director and all site observers who work on the site to enable the adequate interpretation of exposed features/deposits during fieldwork and to ensure that the agreed programme of works was understood and undertaken. Close liaison took place between the Site Manager and the archaeological observer to ensure that all relevant groundworks were observed. Any significant variations to the WSI were agreed with the Client and the SCC Historic Environment Team prior to being implemented.

4.1.2 The SOU site code (1770) as issued by the HET is used throughout the project to identify the site records and artefacts.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

4.2.1 For the purposes of this project, archaeologically significant remains and contexts are defined as remains and contexts relating as pre-19th century human use of the area, although remains associated with the Cunliffe Owen factory, including air raid shelters, were recorded albeit in less detail.

Watching Brief

4.2.2 The initial watching brief was to monitor the removal of the concrete slab covering the entire site, in order to ascertain the presence or absence of archaeology. After this had been completed, a site visit was undertaken during which it was seen that the standard of finish made it impossible to determine whether or not archaeology was present. CgMs consulted with the Historic Environment Record Officer who recommended that a series of 10 evaluation trenches were excavated to attempt to ensure sufficient coverage to be able inform about the presence of archaeology.

Evaluation

4.2.3 The trench locations were set out using GPS, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI, though Trenches 2, 6, 7, 8 and 10 had to be slightly moved from their original positions because of on-site obstacles such as concrete slabs and rubble piles (**Fig. 1**).

4.2.4 Ten trial trenches, each measuring 30 m long and 1.8 m wide (apart from trench 5 which was abandoned after c. 10m due to contamination), were excavated in level spits using a 360º excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed, although in Trenches 2, 3 and 7 and 9 this continued through the brickearth and (with the exception of Trench 9) down to the underlying natural gravel. Natural gravel was not recorded in Trench 9.

4.2.5 Where necessary, the base of the trench or the surface of the archaeological deposits was cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.

4.2.6 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 (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

4.2.7 After the initial excavation of the trenches, it appeared that there was no archaeology present. Following the monitoring meeting, it was determined by the Historic Environment Record Officer that further works were required to clarify the deposits within trenches. These consisted of the hand cleaning of both sides of Trenches 2, 3, 7 and 9 along their full lengths to attempt to reveal any archaeology. No further works were required in the other six trenches.

4.2.8 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the Client and the Historic Environment Record Officer were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

4.2.9 All recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. Soils were described using the Munsell soil colour chart (2009 revised – 2017 production). A complete drawn record 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 National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.

4.2.10 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.

4.2.11 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed

quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.3.2 All finds from archaeologically significant contexts were retained and processed according to the standards laid down in "*Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives*" (Southampton City Council, 2016).

4.3.3 The environmental strategy involved taking bulk environmental soil samples of an appropriate size from all archaeologically significant, well-sealed and dateable contexts or features for the recovery of plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, small animal bones and other small artefacts. The sampling was undertaken following Wessex Archaeology's in-house guidance, which adheres to the principles outlined in Historic England's guidance (English Heritage 2011 and Historic England 2015). One sample (of 35 litres) was taken from an undated ditch.

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 The Historic Environment Record Officer monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the Client and the Historic Environment Record Officer.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Watching brief

5.1.1 The layer of reinforced concrete, up to 0.35 m thick, that covered the site was broken out and removed before the start of the evaluation (**Plate 1**). This revealed World War II shelters –Anderson shelters and a large concrete underground bunker (**Fig. 1**).

5.1.2 The Anderson shelters are located in the northern part of site and are aligned parallel with its north-eastern boundary. The steel-framed shelters were not fully exposed by the slab removal, but the exposed area of Shelter 1 was 9.75 m long by 3.17 m wide, while that of Shelter 2 was 9.35 m long by 3.11 m wide (**Plate 2**). The two structures are among the array of shelters shown on the 1941 plan of the Cunliffe-Owens aircraft factory.

5.1.3 The underground bunker was located on the north-western edge of the site, and probably corresponds to one of the row of small rectangular structures shown on the 1941 plan. It consists of a concrete room accessed via a small opening and corroded metal ladder at its northern corner. It could not be fully investigated due to flooding, no lightening and the presence of asbestos, but at its greatest revealed extent it is 15 m long by 10 m wide and appears to have comprised more than one room (**Plate 3**).

5.2 Evaluation

5.2.1 Four of the 10 trenches (Trench 2, 3, 7 and 9) contained archaeological features, including ditches and features of uncertain nature, indicating that archaeological remains are present within the site (**Figs 2–5**). All feature are described below, by trench. Detailed descriptions of all contexts are provided in the Appendix.

5.2.2 Trench 5 was excavated to a depth of 1.5 m but had to be abandoned due to the presence of asbestos and unstable made ground; however, no horizon of archaeological interest or natural geology was observed suggesting an area of deep made ground at this location. Several other trenches were disturbed and at least partially truncated by modern concrete structures (see *Cover*).

Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.3 At the start of the evaluation, following the breaking up and removal of the concrete slab, the site was covered by a layer of demolition rubble up to 0.3 m thick, consisting of hardcore, bricks and concrete bound together in a sandy clay matrix. In Trench 8 the rubble overlay a layer of modern made ground, while in Trench 1 it directly overlay the natural gravels.

5.2.4 In the other trenches demolition rubble overlay deposits of generally mid yellow/brown clay loam described as 'brickearth'. These included in some trenches both upper and lower layers. The upper brickearth, which appeared to seal a number of archaeological features, had a slightly greyer, more 'dirty' character. The lower, slightly redder brickearth, was a natural deposit lying directly over the natural gravels.

Trench 2 (Figure 2)

5.2.5 A feature (205) visible only in the north-east side of the trench due to over-machining had been heavily truncated by modern disturbance (201) (**Plate 4**). Its base was 1.07 m below ground level, but as visible in section the feature was 2 m wide and 0.37 m deep, with moderately steep stepped sides and a narrow concave base. Its single fill (206) contained no finds. It cut the natural brickearth (203) and gravel (204), and its nature is unclear.

5.2.6 A north–south ditch (207) was observed in both sides of the trench, and in the base, truncated at the top by modern disturbance (202), and cutting the natural brickearth (203) and gravel (204). Its base was 0.97 m below ground level, and in section in the north-eastern side of the trench it was 1.8 m wide (although lying obliquely to the trench), and 0.45 m deep. It had moderately steep sides and a wide, slightly concave base (**Plate 5**). Its single fill (208) contained no finds.

Trench 3 (Figure 3)

5.2.7 A feature (305) visible in the south side of the trench was observed on the over-machined floor extending 0.38 m from the section. Its base lay 0.97 m below ground level. In section it was 1 m wide and 0.47 m deep with a slightly irregular, moderately steep V-shaped profile (**Plate 6**). It cut the natural brickearth (303) and gravel (304), and was sealed by an upper brickearth layer (302). It had two fills – a light grey primary fill (307) 0.2 m thick, and a light yellow/brown secondary fill, neither of which contained finds. It is possible that it was a pit with a slightly rounded conical base, or the northern terminal of a ditch.

Trench 7(Figure 4)

5.2.8 At the north-east end of the trench a linear feature (705) aligned east-south-east to west-north-west was recorded in both sides of the trench. It was observed immediately below the demolition layer (701) and cut through a brickearth layer (702) into the natural clay

and gravel (703). In the western side of the trench it was 1.1 m wide and 0.6 m deep with its base 0.9 m below ground level, while in the eastern side it was 1.5 m wide and 0.8 m deep, and its base 1.1 m below ground level. It had near vertical sides and a flat base. Two fills were recorded in the western side of the trench – a primary fill (712) of mid red/brown clay loam, and an upper fill (706 – the only fill visible in the eastern side) of dark grey brown silty clay. Neither fill contained any finds. Its profile and stratigraphical position suggest it is of relatively recent date.

5.2.9 Feature 707 was observed in the western side of the trench; no equivalent feature was noted in the eastern side where there was deeper modern disturbance. It was sealed by brickearth layer 702, and cut the natural clay and gravel (703). It was 1.65 m wide and 0.2 m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile (**Plate 7**). Its single fill (708) of mid reddish brown sandy clay loam contained no finds. The nature of the feature is uncertain.

5.2.10 Feature 709 was observed on the base and in the eastern side of the trench, near its southern end. It was sealed by brickearth layer 702, and cut the natural clay and gravel (703). In section it was 3.45 m wide and 0.34 m deep; it extended 0.2 m into the over-machined base of the trench. It sides were shallow towards the top, but moderately steep where cutting the base of the trench. Its single fill (710) of mid reddish brown silty clay loam contained no finds.

Trench 9

5.2.11 Two adjacent and roughly parallel probable ditches (905 and 907), running approximately north–south, were observed in both sides of the trench towards its north-western end. They were sealed by an upper layer of mid–dark brown brickearth (902) and cut a lower brickearth layer (903) of more mixed (dark brown and reddish) colour. Neither appeared to cut the natural brickearth (904).

5.2.12 In the north-eastern side of the trench the two ditches were 0.5 m apart, but they had converged in the south-western side, although no clear stratigraphical relation between them was identified. In section the western ditch (905) was at least 1.9 m wide and 0.5 m deep in the south-western side of the trench, while in the opposite side it was 1.2 m wide and 0.3 m deep (**Plate 8**). It had an irregular profile with shallow to moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill (906) of mid reddish brown silty clay loam contained one small abraded sherd of pottery which could not be dated, and 147 g of burnt flint. A soil sample was taken from this fill for environmental assessment (see below).

5.2.13 The eastern ditch (907) was 1 m wide and 0.3 m deep (in both sections) with shallow to moderately steep sides. Its single fill (908) of mid reddish brown silty clay loam contained no finds. It was observed only in section, and not in the floor of the trench

6 FINDS

6.1.1 The only finds recovered during the evaluation were from context 906, the single fill of ditch 907. They consisted of one small abraded sherd of pottery which could not be identified, and 147 g of burnt flint. Although not always anthropogenic, burnt flint often results from some sort of industrial process, and is most commonly of prehistoric date.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1.1 A bulk sample of 35 litres was taken from the fill (906) of ditch 905 and assessed for the presence of environmental evidence. It was processed by standard flotation techniques; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fraction (>5.6 mm) were sorted with the naked eye, weighed and discarded. The flot and the smaller residue fractions were scanned using stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (eg, *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains, such as earthworm eggs and insects, which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions prevailed on site.

7.1.2 The flot was small and there were very low numbers of roots and modern seeds, which may be indicative of little stratigraphic movement and the unlikelihood of contamination by later intrusive elements. No environmental evidence was preserved. The sample therefore has no potential and is recommended for discard.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1.1 The fieldwork was generally successful in meeting the stated aims and objectives of identifying the presence or absence of any buried archaeological remains within the site, and has added to our knowledge of this area of Southampton.

8.1.2 The watching brief revealed World War II structures – Anderson Shelters and a concrete bunker – corresponding to features shown on the 1941 plan of the Cunliffe-Owens aircraft factory. Though thoroughly documented and understood, their discovery of is of considerable interest. Although their formal recording was not feasible given the presence of asbestos containing materials (ACMs) and other health and safety constraints, a photographic record provides information about their construction and form.

8.1.3 The evaluation revealed a sequence of deposits below the modern levels and disturbance, some of them cut but archaeological features. In places these layers have been heavily truncated by the modern development of the site. The natural geology exposed in the trenches comprised basal sands and gravels overlain by a layer of natural brickearth up to 0.6 m thick.

8.1.4 The majority of archaeological features were recorded as being cut from the upper surface of the natural brickearth, but were sealed by a similar layer that was slightly greyer in colour, also described as ‘brickearth’. However, the similarities between these layers and the fills of the features cutting them has made it hard to determine the nature of the upper brickearth. It is possible that some of the features apparently sealed by this layer were in fact cut from a higher level. Due to the over-machining of brickearth deposits in a number of the trenches, features which might have been visible in plan at a higher level were not observed. This variation between the natural brickearth and upper brickearth could be the result of different factors across the site, including the weathering of the soil horizon at interface between natural brickearth and the missing topsoil, disturbance, redeposition or contamination of the natural brickearth.

8.1.5 Some features were observed in only one side of the trench, and their character and extent cannot be determined. However, four linear features, probably ditches, were recorded (in Trenches 2, 7 and 9). Those in Trenches 2 (205) and 9 (905 and 907) were

also aligned approximately north–south, and could possibly have formed elements of an early field system; there was also a possible northern ditch terminal (305) in Trench 3. The single sherd of undated pottery and single piece of flint provides insufficient evidence for dating. In contrast, the ditch in Trench 7 (705), which had near vertical sides and a flat base and may be more recent in date, was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east; this matches the orientation (but not the position) of field boundaries shown on early edition OS maps. None of the ditches can be clearly associated with features recorded in earlier archaeological investigations on adjacent sites.

8.1.6 The evaluation has demonstrated that although limited archaeological features are present across the site, the paucity of any finds or datable material and the absence of environmentally interrogative material; indicate that further works are not considered viable or necessary.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 Wessex Archaeology confirms that the project archive resulting from the excavation will be deposited with SCC's depository. Deposition of any finds will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

9.2.1 The complete project archive, which includes paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and digital data, will be prepared, compiled and presented following the conditions defined in '*Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives*' (Southampton City Council, 2016). This generally follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; ADS 2013; CIfA 2014b). For further information, contact the Curator of Archaeological Collections (email gill.woolrich@southampton.gov.uk).

9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site code SOU 1770, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- 1 cardboard box
- 1 A4 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.

9.3.2 In this instance, the following categories are selected to not be retained: burnt flint.

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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AppendiX 1: Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level (following the removal of the concrete slab)

Trench 1	***31 m x 1.8 m***		**NGR 444534, 116460**	***9.40 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
101	Layer		Demolition layer: 10YR 7/6	0.00–0.30
102	Layer		Natural clay and gravel: ≤ 80% gravels, (1–50 mm), clay loam/brickearth, mid brown, 10YR 7/8, very loose	0.30

Trench 2	***31 m x 2 m***		**NGR 444486 116407**	***9.50 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
201	Layer		Demolition layer: 10YR 3/2	0.00–0.10
202	Layer		Modern disturbance from upper demolition layer: 10YR 7/3	0.30
203	Layer		Natural: brickearth; mid–light brown, 10YR 5/4, clay loam, ≤ 10% flint, coarse (10–40 mm), mid compaction, some bioturbation	0.10
204	Layer		Natural: sand and gravel, 80% flint and grit (1–50 mm), 20% sand, 10YR 3/4	0.70
205	Cut		Feature: heavily truncated by modern disturbance, only visible in NE side of trench; at least 2 m wide and 0.37 m deep; cuts 203 and 204	0.70–1.07
206	Fill	205	Single fill of 205; light yellow/brown sandy clay 10YR 6/4; rare sub-rounded flint ≤ 0.06 m; common iron and manganese staining; friable, poorly sorted inclusions	0.70–1.07
207	Cut		Ditch running N–S with moderately sloping concave sides and a U-shaped base, 1.83 m wide and 0.45 m deep; filled with 208;	0.52–0.97
208	Fill	207	Secondary fill of 207; light yellow brown sandy clay 10YR 6/4; common manganese flecks, very rare flints ≤ 0.08 m; friable, diffuse horizon between cut and fill	0.52–0.97

Trench 3	***30 m x 1.8 m***		***NGR 444536 116412***	***9.72 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
301	Layer		Demolition layer, 7.5YR 3/0 and 10YR 6/1	0.00
302	Layer		Brickearth: mid brown 10YR 5/4, clay loam, ≤ 5% flint, coarse (1–30 mm) sub-angular, poor sorting; diffuse horizon with layer 303; compacted	0.15
303	Layer		Natural: brickearth/clay loam, 70% flint gravel from the natural (1–50 mm), poor sorting, 10YR 6/8	0.45
304	Layer		Natural: sand and gravel, 80% gravel (1–50 mm), poor sorting, very loose, 7.5YR 4/4	0.65
305	Cut		Feature with stepped, moderate sloping sides and a U-shaped base, 1 m wide and 0.47 m deep; possible pit or natural feature	0.50–0.97
306	Fill	305	Secondary fill of 305: light yellow brown with a greyish hue, 10YR 6/4, sandy clay with sparse sub-rounded flint ≤ 0.06 m; friable, poorly sorted inclusions	0.50–0.80
307	Fill	305	Primary fill, below 306: light grey 10YR 7/1, sandy clay with no inclusions; friable with distinct horizons	0.77–0.97

Trench 4	*30 m x 1.8 m*		**NGR 444600 116412**	*9.40 m OD*
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
401	Layer		Demolition layer: 10YR 5/1	0.00
402	Layer		Brickearth: mid brown 10YR 5/3, clay loam ≤ 5% flint gravel, coarse (1–30 mm), some bioturbation	0.05
403	Layer		Brickearth/sand and gravel interface: mid brown and grey blue 7.5YR 6/0, sandy clay, ≤ 70% gravels (1–50 mm), poor sorting	0.5
404	Layer		Natural: sand and gravel, poorly sorted (1–50 mm), ≤80% gravels; 10YR 4/1	0.65

Trench 5	*10 m x 1.8 m*		**NGR 444546 116351**	*9.70 m OD*
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
			Excavations abandoned due to unstable made ground and presence of asbestos; 1.5 m in depth.	

Trench 6	*30 m x 1.8 m*		**NGR 444665 116423**	*9.51 m OD*
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
601	Layer		Demolition layer: 10YR 8/1	0.00
602	Layer		Brickearth: mid brown 10YR 6/6, 10% flint, coarse (1–20 mm) poorly sorted, compacted	0.02
603	Layer		Natural: sand and gravel, mid brown 10YR 6/6, 70% coarse (1–30 mm) poorly sorted, very loose	0.3

Trench 7	*30 m x 1.8 m*		**NGR 444593 116351**	*9.53 m OD*
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
701	Layer		Demolition layer: 7.5YR 4/2	0.00
702	Layer		Brickearth: light yellow brown 10YR 4/3, clay loam, ≤2% flint coarse (1–20 mm), compact	0.03
703	Layer		Natural clay and gravel, 10YR 7/6, light yellow brown, 60% coarse, sub-rounded (10–50 mm), poor sorting	0.7
704	Layer		Natural gravel: 10YR 3/2	
705	Cut		Ditch running ESE–WNW, straight, steep sides with a flat base, 1.5 m wide and 0.8 m deep; possibly modern	0.79
706	Fill	705	Secondary fill, light brown with a reddish hue, 10YR 6/6, clay loam, sparse coarse gravel, sub-angular, poorly sorted, very lightly compacted, homogenous fill	0.55
707	Cut		Feature: clear, regular shape, cuts natural (703), 1.65 m wide and 0.2 m deep	0.20
708	Fill	707	Secondary fill, mid brown with reddish hue 10YR 5/4, sandy clay loam, sparse flint, coarse gravel, sub-angular, poorly sorted, tightly compacted	0.20
709	Cut		Possible pit with stepped, shallow sides and a concave base; irregular shaped cut 0.4 m wide and 0.34 m deep	0.34
710	Fill	709	Secondary fill: mid brown with reddish hue 10YR 4/3, silty clay loam, sparse flint, coarse gravel, sub-angular, poorly sorted	0.34
711	Fill	705	Secondary fill, dark grey brown 10YR 4/1, silty clay with rare flint ≤ 60 mm, friable; distinct horizon	0.79
712	Fill	705	Primary fill, mid brown with reddish hue 10YR 4/2, clay loam, sparse flint, coarse gravel, sub-angular, poorly sorted; tightly compacted.	0.20

Trench 8	*30 m x 1.8 m*		**NGR 444683 116362**	*10.19 m OD*
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
801	Layer		Demolition layer: levelling under concrete building base; 7.5YR 7/2.	0.00
802	Layer		Made ground: layer of yellow sand, clay and gravel 10YR 8/8, modern,	0.25
803	Layer		Disturbed natural: possibly a natural layer that has been levelled and landscaped, though very yellow 10YR 7/6, either due to rapid leaching from 802 or is itself a made ground	0.25

Trench 9	*31 m x 1.8 m*		**NGR 444609 116306**	*9.76 m OD*
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
901	Layer		Demolition layer: demolished concrete, building footing, 7.5YR 6/2	0.00
902	Layer		Brickearth: mid–dark brown 10YR 4/3, clay loam, ≤5 % flint, coarse (1–30 mm); poorly sorted, compacted	0.10
903	Layer		Brickearth: 10YR 6/4, 5% flint coarse (1–20 mm), sub-rounded, poorly sorted,	0.25
904	Layer		Natural brickearth: red/brown 10YR 7/6, brickearth/clay loam, 10% flint gravel/pea grit (1–50 mm) sub-rounded, poorly sorted	0.55
905	Cut		Ditch running approx. N–S with shallow-moderate concave sides and a flat base, 1.9+ m wide and 0.5 m deep.	0.50
906	Fill	905	Secondary fill: mid brown with reddish grey hue 10YR 4/3, silty clay loam, sparse flint coarse gravel, sub-angular, poorly sorted, tightly compacted, sparse charcoal flecking	0.50
907	Cut		Ditch running approx. N–S, shallow to moderate concave sides with a concave base, 1 m wide and 0.3 m deep	0.30
908	Fill	907	Secondary fill, mid brown with reddish grey hue 10YR 4/3, silty clay loam, sparse flint coarse gravel, sub-angular, poorly sorted, tightly compacted, sparse charcoal flecking	

Trench 10	*31 m x 1.8 m*		**NGR 444691 116318**	*10.05 m OD*
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
1001	Layer		Demolition layer: 7.5YR 3/0	0.00
1002	Layer		Gravel and brickearth deposit: full sequence truncated by modern activity, heavily disturbed; mid brown clay loam 10YR 6/8, ≤ 60% flint gravel (1–50 mm), poorly sorted	0.10
1003	Layer		Natural: brickearth/clay loam, compact, smooth clay, mid brown 10YR 6/8	0.4
1004	Structure		Rectangular feature cutting the natural. Concrete, brick and rebar, likely modern, though cut of feature is lined with corrugated iron which is perhaps not so typical.	0.10
1005	Cut	1004	Construction cut for 1004	0.10

Appendix 2: Oasis Form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-306144

Project details

Project name	Former Ford Site (Parcel II), Wide Lane, Southampton, Hampshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was engaged by CgMs (acting on behalf of their client, Mountpark Logistics Engineering Limited) to conduct an archaeological investigation, comprising watching brief and trial trench evaluation, on land formerly occupied by the Ford Motor Company factory in Southampton, Hampshire The watching brief, undertaken during the breaking up and removal of the concrete slab covering the site, revealed World War II structures - Anderson Shelters and a concrete bunker - corresponding to features shown on a 1941 plan of the Cunliffe-Owens aircraft factory which then occupied the site. The evaluation consisted of ten trial trenches, representing a 2% sample of the site. One trench was abandoned for health and safety reasons, and in five others modern deposits and disturbance directly overlay or truncated the natural deposits, with no archaeological features present. However, archaeological features were recorded in Trenches 2, 3, 7 and 9. These included four linear features, probably ditches, three of them aligned approximately north-south, and a fourth, of possibly more recent date, aligned west-north-west to east-south-east. The nature of the other features is unclear. None of the features can be securely dated, the only finds, from one of the north–south ditches, comprising a small undatable sherd of pottery and a fragment of burnt flint. The majority of features were cut into the natural geology, which consisted of river sand and gravels overlain by brickearth. Above the natural brickearth, and apparently sealing some of the archaeological features, was a similar deposit, slightly greyer in colour, the nature and formation processes of which are unclear, but which could be the result of different factors across the site, including the weathering of the soil horizon at interface between natural brickearth and the missing topsoil, disturbance, redeposition or contamination of the natural brickearth..
Project dates	Start: 26-10-2017 End: 01-12-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SOU 1770 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	118330 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Uncertain

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE SOUTHAMPTON SOUTHAMPTON Former Ford Site (Parcel II), Wide Lane, Southampton, Hampshire

Postcode	SO18 2NQ
Study area	3.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 44600 16400 50.944763373695 -1.365087033423 50 56 41 N 001 21 54 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.1m Max: 9.94m

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	Ben Cullen
Project supervisor	Tom Blencowe
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

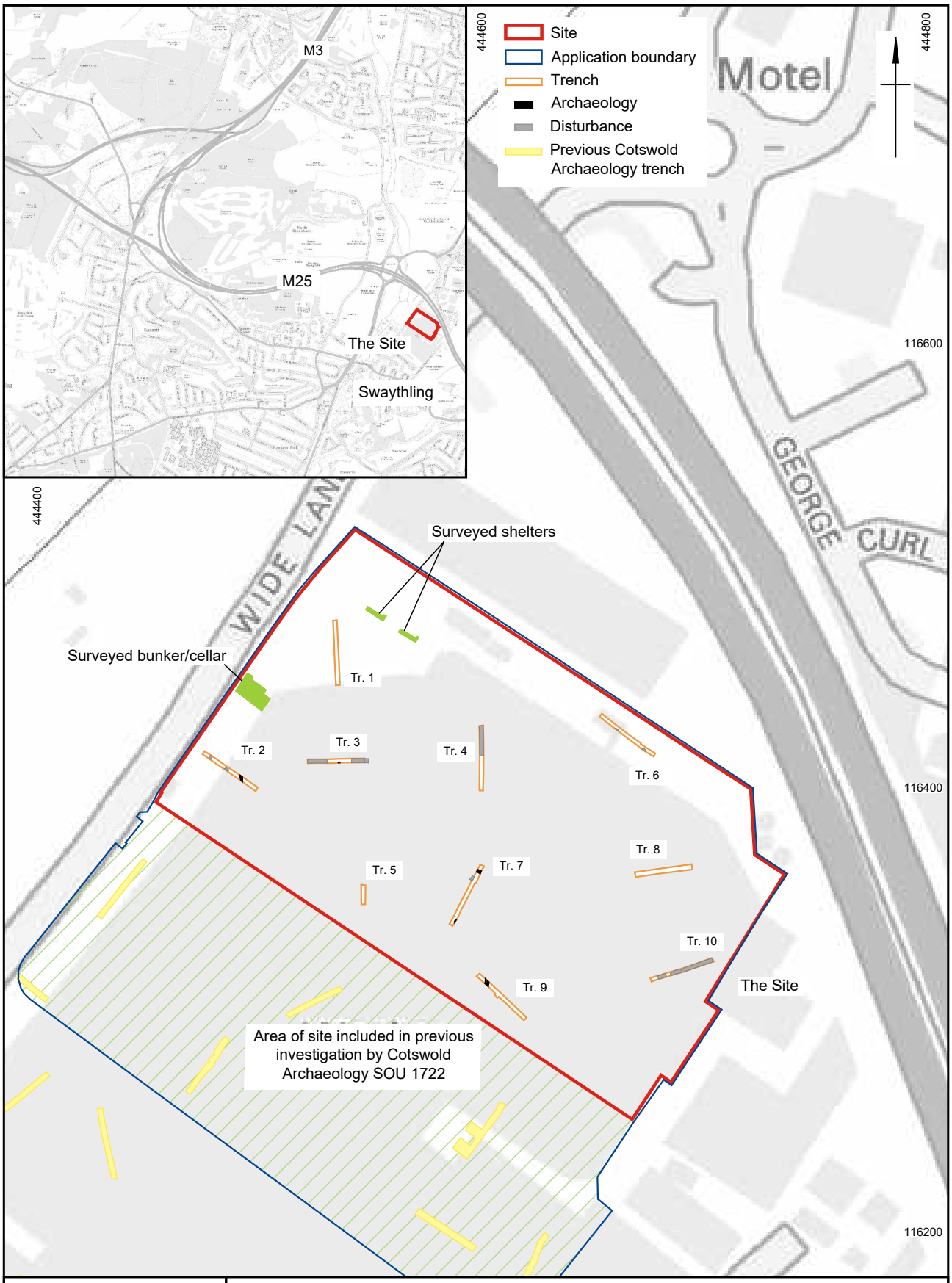
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Shropshire Museum Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Southend Museum Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Southampton City Museum Service
Paper Media available	"Report","Section","Context sheet","Plan"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Former Ford Site (Parcel II), Wide Lane, Southampton, Hampshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cullen, B.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Blencowe, T.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Powell, A.
Other bibliographic details	SOU 1770

Other bibliographic details	118330.2
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	WA standard A4 text Report with Figures and plates



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OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

0 100 m

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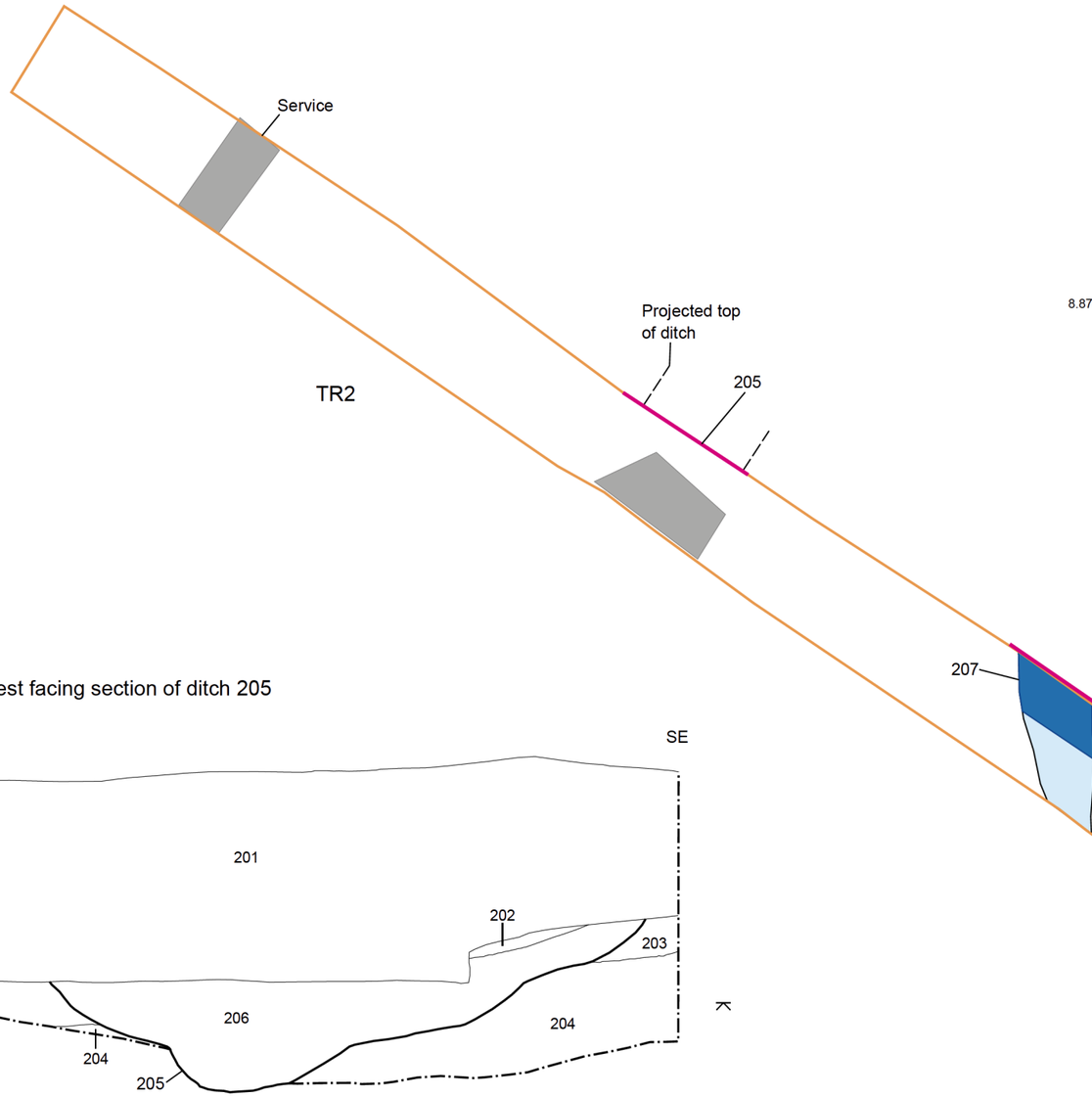
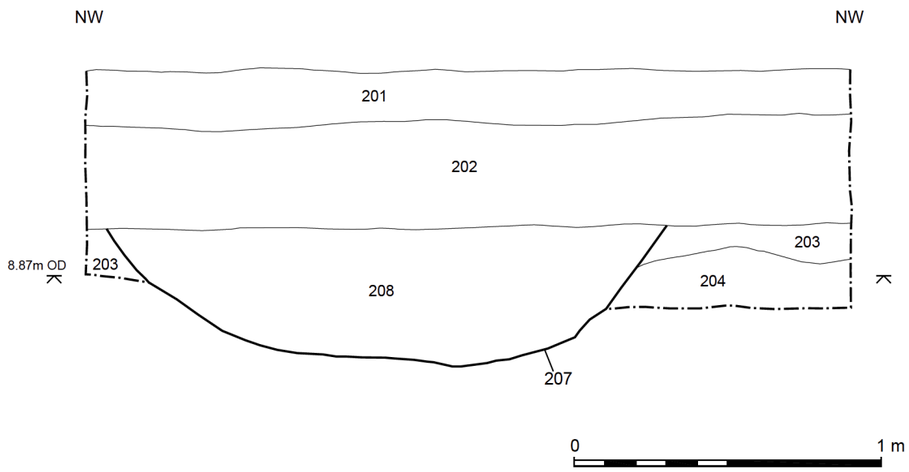
Site location plan

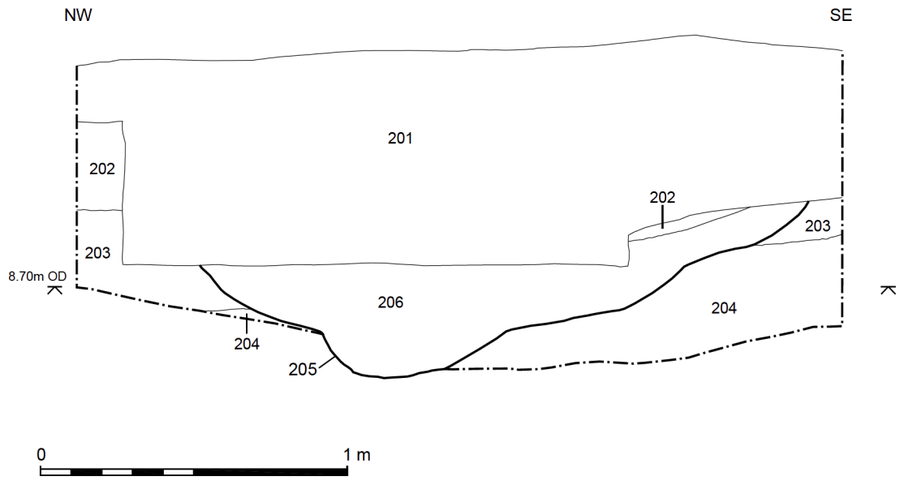
Figure 1

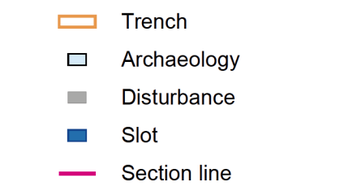


South-west facing section of feature 207



South-west facing section of ditch 205





0 5 m

Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date:	18/01/2018	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:100 (plan); 1:20 (sections) @ A3	Illustrator:	ND
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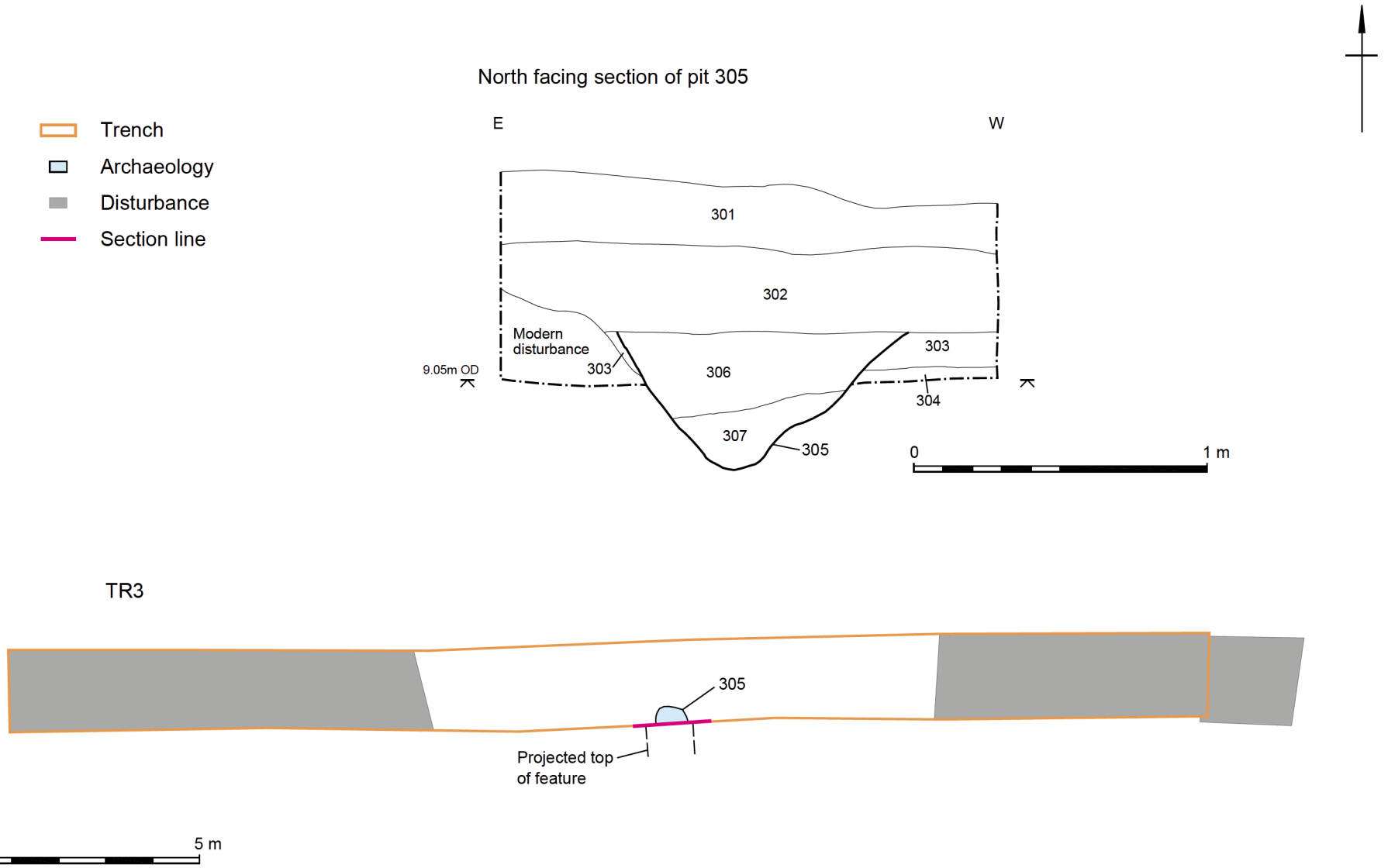
Trench 2 plan and sections

Figure 2



Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)		Date: 12/01/2018	Revision Number: 0
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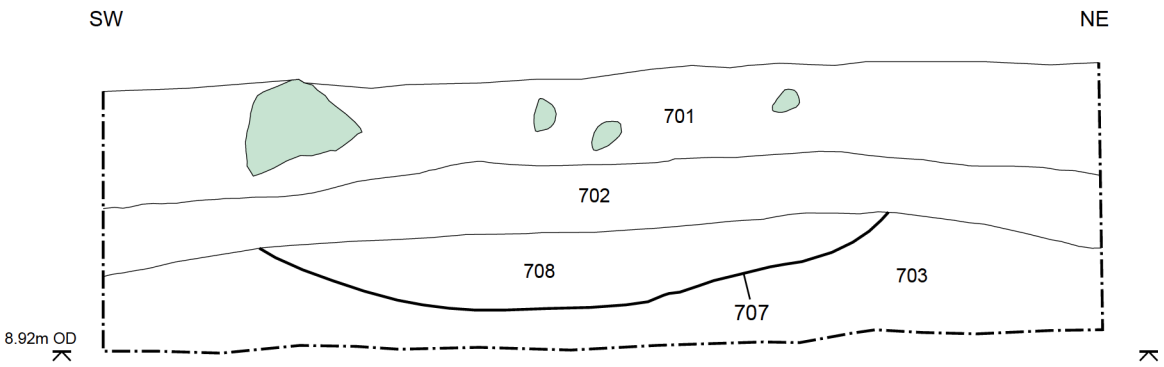
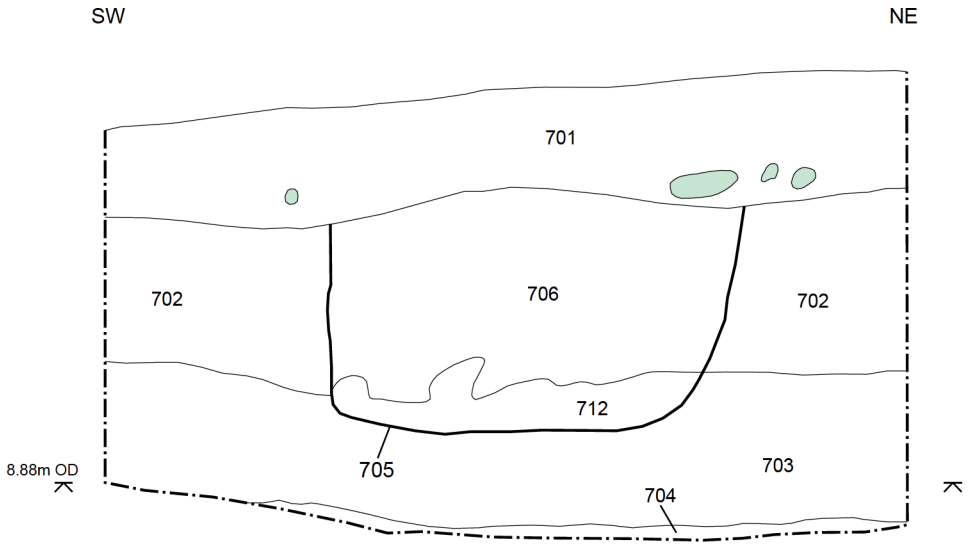
Trench 3 plan and section

Figure 3

South-east facing section of ditch 707

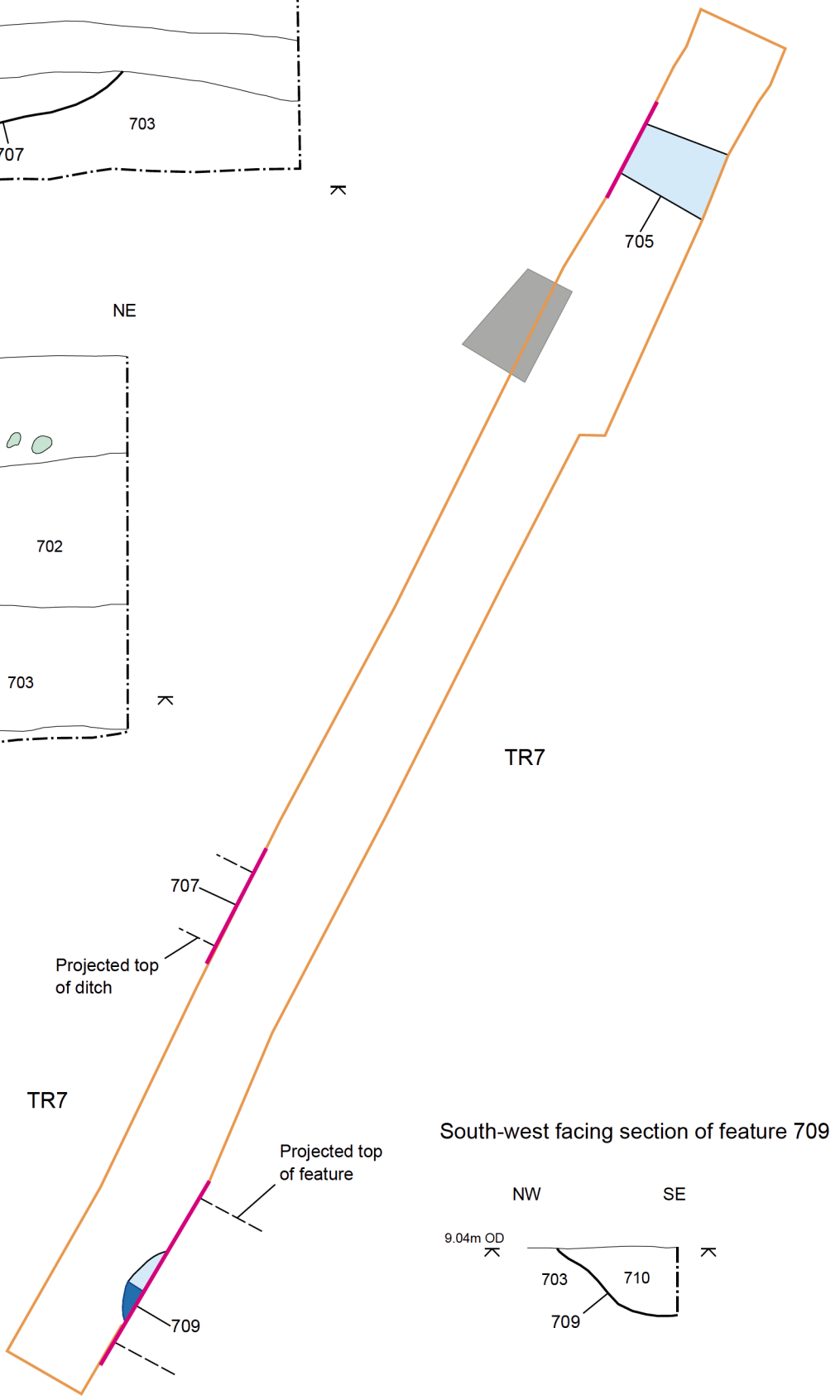


South-east facing section of ditch 705



Concrete

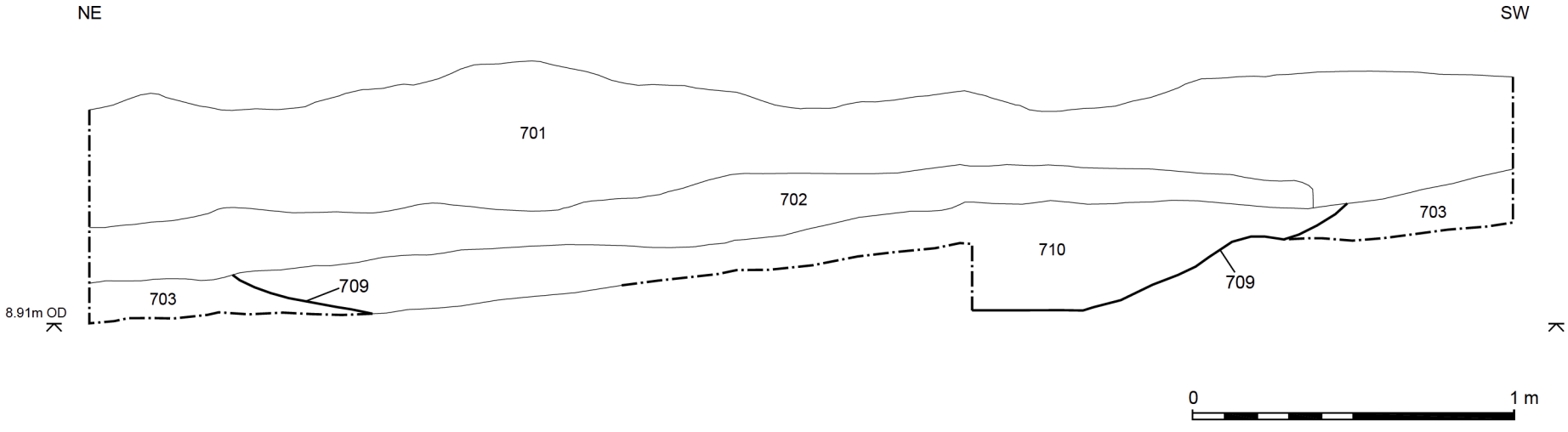
0 1 m



Trench
Archaeology
Disturbance
Slot
Section line

South-west facing section of feature 709

North-west facing section of pit 709



Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date:	12/11/2018	Revision Number:	0
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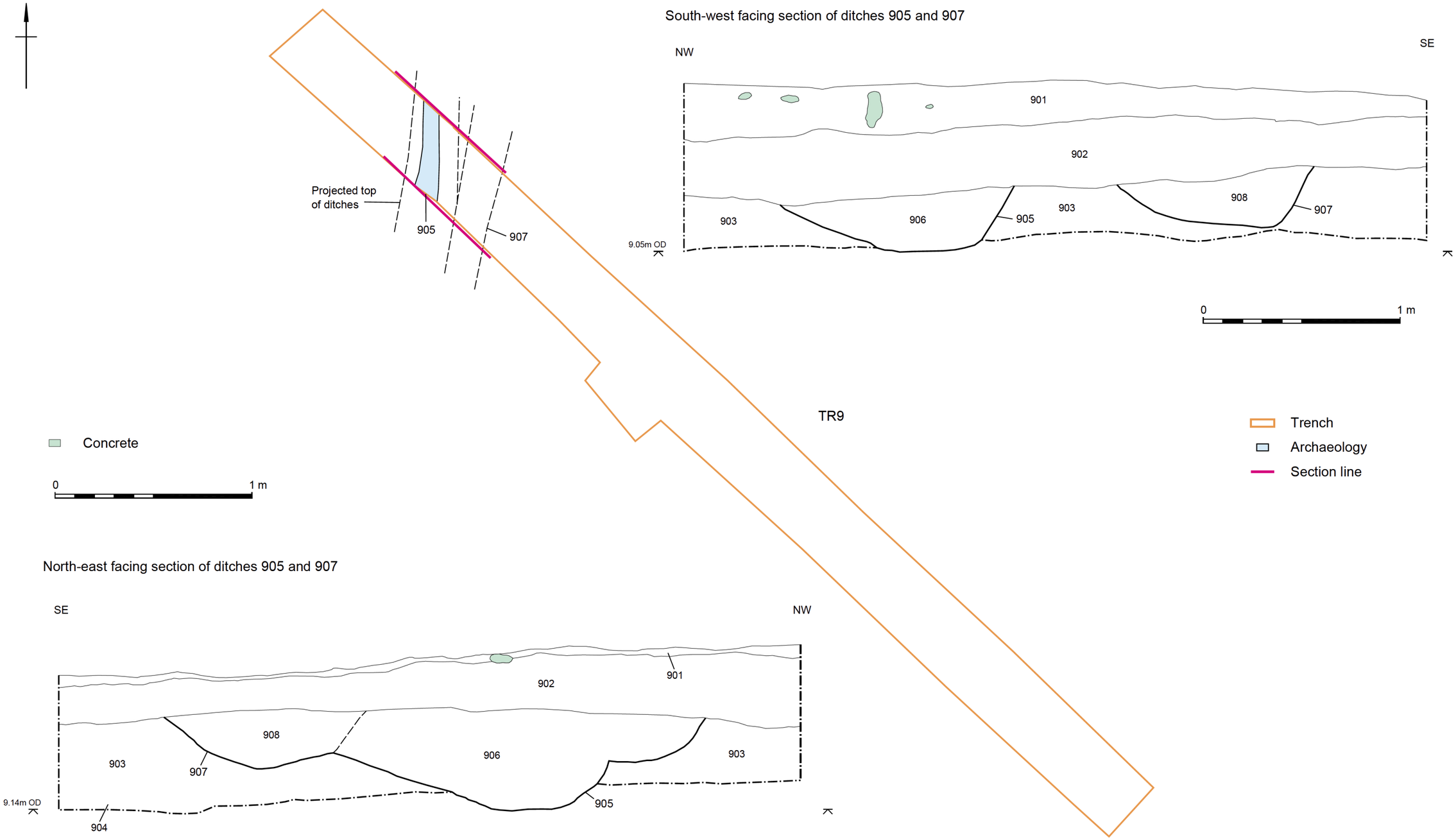
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\118330\GO\Rep figs\Eval\2018_01_11\118330_Eval_Fig2-5.dwg		

Trench 7 plan and sections

Figure 4



Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date:	12/01/2018	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:100 (plan); 1:20 (sections) @ A3	Illustrator:	ND
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\118330\GO\Rep figs\Eval\2018_01_11\118330_Eval_Fig2-5.dwg		

Trench 9 plan and sections

Figure 5

Plate 1: Concrete slab during removal

Plate 2: Example of Anderson shelter showing construction and rubble backfill (viewed from the south-west)

Date:	11/01/2018	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
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Plate 3: Interior detail of bunker showing extant structures and water ingress

Plate 4: South-west facing section of feature 205 (scale 0.5 m)

Date:	11/01/2018	Revision Number:	0
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Plate 5: South-west facing section of ditch 207 (scale 0.5 m)

Plate 6: North facing section of feature 305 (scale 0.5 m)

Date:	11/01/2018	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
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Plate 7: South-east facing section of feature 707 (scale 1 m)

Plate 8: South-west facing section of ditch 905 (scale 1 m and 0.5 m)

Date:	11/01/2018	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
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