

Connaught Barracks, Dover, Kent


Post-excavation analysis report

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Summary

An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) between 19 July and 6 September on land at Connaught Barracks, Dover (TR 3235 4250, centred). The works were commissioned by WYG Environment Planning Transport Limited (Arndale Court, Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds, LS6 2UJ), on behalf of clients, in advance of redevelopment.

Three sites were to be investigated (Sites 1-3) but it proved impractical to undertake work on sites 2 and 3 due to health and safety constraints largely related to asbestos.

The strip, map and sample excavation on Site 1 revealed a series of archaeological features and deposits dating to the first half of the twentieth century. The earliest remains encountered were pipes associated with drainage at Fort Burgoyne that were potentially laid down in 1909. These were sealed by a levelling deposit of probable late First World War or early post-First World War date that may be associated with the formation of the recreation ground.

The open land forming the recreation ground would seem to have been used for training purposes, probably during the late 1930s or the Second World War. Evidence for training activity is represented by an over-engineered trench system and re-cut that bisected the site. This trenching does not fit with known defensive works in the locality of either First or Second World War date suggesting that it was almost certainly cut for training purposes. Such a view is further supported by the presence of a re-cut through part of the system that was presumably excavated when it was still an obvious landscape feature. A smaller trench lay to the north, perhaps representing a 'cut and cover' feature, but this is not clear.

Overall the remains associated with Site 1 are considered to be of local to regional significance, though they add to a growing number of military training sites that have been identified nationally.

It is considered that the project has successfully answered the objectives and research questions associated or partially associated with Site 1. Those objectives and research questions associated with Site 2 and 3 will be addressed during later phases of development.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) between 19 July and 6 September on land at Connaught Barracks, Dover (TR 3235 4250, centred) (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The works were commissioned by WYG Environment Planning Transport Limited (Arndale Court, Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds, LS6 2UJ), on behalf of clients, in advance of redevelopment.
- 1.1.3 The excavation formed part of a phased programme of archaeological works to discharge planning conditions associated with the outline planning consent for residential development at the Officers' Mess and Demolition Consent for the Main Barracks at Connaught Barracks, Dover, Kent. The evaluation excavations are required to satisfy planning conditions 28d and 28e on planning application No: 15/00260. These state,

28d. Prior to the commencement of any development, including site clearance and demolition, and pursuant to the reserved matters details referred to in condition (28c) above, a written specification for any archaeological investigation and mitigation works and a programme for the works shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The archaeological investigation and mitigation works shall be implemented in accordance with the approved specification and programme.

Reason: To ensure appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of the development proposals and the subsequent mitigation of adverse impacts through preservation in situ or by record.

28e. Upon completion of the archaeological mitigation works referred to in condition (28d) above an archaeological Post Excavation Assessment Report shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The report shall include a programme and timetable for the publication and archive deposition of the findings of the archaeological investigations. The archaeological publication shall be produced in accordance with the programme and timetable set out in the report. The archaeological publication and the deposition of the archive shall be funded by the developer in accordance with the programme and timetable set out in the report.

Reason: To ensure appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of the development proposals and the subsequent mitigation of adverse impacts through preservation in situ or by record.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The proposed development area (PDA) is located to the east of Dover, centred on National Grid Reference TR 3235 4250 (Figure 1). Site 1 is contained in the main barracks site that is bounded to the north by the residential area of Burgoyne Heights and the A258 to the east. Castle Hill Road forms the western boundary of the main barracks site, with the junction of this and the A258 forming the southern limit of the site. Also lying on the northern boundary of the PDA is Fort Burgoyne, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM). This is accessed via Fort Burgoyne Road that bisects the main barracks site on a north-east to south-west axis.
- 1.2.2 A separate plot of land, containing sites 2 and 3, lies to the west of Castle Hill Road and is bounded by light woodland.

- 1.2.3 The PDA is located on a south facing slope which drops from approximately 121m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on the northern side, to approximately 100m aOD at the south. The bedrock geology comprises Seaford Chalk Formation that is overlain by superficial deposits of Clay with Flints formation.¹
- 1.2.4 The site was in use by the Ministry of Defence as a barracks but is currently unoccupied, with virtually all military structures removed (Plate 1).

1.3 *Heritage potential*

- 1.3.1 The archaeological potential of the PDA is based on the proximity of archeological remains recorded in the Kent County Council (KCC) Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition, the CAT Annual Reports on-line and grey literature report lists, on-line gazetteer and hard copy reports have been checked. In addition, two desk-based assessments were completed in advance of the submission of the planning application and demolition consent application (WSP 2006; WSP 2007).

Previous archaeological events

- 1.3.2 Evaluation excavations across the development site were completed in 2016 (Headland Archaeology 2016). A further programme of archaeological watching brief was maintained during 2016 during the grubbing out of building foundations across the development site (Headland Archaeology, forthcoming). The archaeological context of the site and surrounding area is outlined below.

Prehistoric (c 500,000BP–AD 43)

- 1.3.6 Dover's chalk cliffs represent the effects of coastal change which commenced with the rise in sea levels at the end of the last Ice Age and the subsequent loss of the land bridge to mainland Europe (c. 10,000 BC); at this time Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity was based on hunter-gatherer systems of seasonal movement within the landscape. There are no remains of these periods identified within the site and its hilltop location suggests a potential paucity of such evidence, unlike the silted valleys or beach deposits where such remains may be more common.
- 1.3.7 Evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity is largely confined to find spots (for example Boden 2012, 9), but the crests of the chalk downs are prime locations for prehistoric monuments. Bronze Age barrows are known to have been situated on the Western Heights, to the south-west of the development.
- 1.3.8 The site of Dover Castle was the location of a probable Iron Age univallate hillfort (TR 34 SW 65), the south-eastern boundary of which was formed by an extant cliff which provided a natural defensive feature (Champion 2007, 119). Excavations adjacent to St Mary de Castro church have produced evidence for settlement within the grounds of the castle in the form of a series of pits. Dover may itself originate as a pre-Roman port of trade.

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 1.3.9 Evidence for continued settlement on the site of the hillfort into the Romano-British period has been recorded. A lighthouse (*pharos*) was built there during the first century AD and survives within the castle, with a second light constructed on the Western Heights. Other

¹ (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

evidence of Roman activity recorded within the wider study area includes the find spot of a grey ware vessel and cremations to the north, pottery and coins to the south-west and a crouched burial to the south-east. Evidence for a road surface of potential Roman period date has been recorded to the west of the development site.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410–1066)

- 1.3.10 The Grade I listed St Mary de Castro Church, located to the south of the development is thought to have eleventh-century and earlier origins. Thirteen late Saxon burials have been recorded close to the church (TR 34 SW 65).

Medieval (AD 1066–1540)

- 1.3.11 Following the Norman Conquest, Dover Castle was established, utilising the site of the earlier Iron Age hillfort. A number of medieval elements of the castle survive, including Hurst Tower, areas of defences and the remains of a road. Throughout its history, the castle has had a fundamental weakness as it is overlooked by higher ground to north and north-east. This first came to the fore in 1216 when it was put under siege by the French; an encampment was set up by the French armies on this area of higher ground (Parfitt 2013, 2; Coad 1995, 38–39).
- 1.3.12 The siege camp is believed to have included fortifications including a temporary ‘siege castle’ as well as encampments and horse lines. There are no visible remains of this siege castle although a 1756 map shows the site of an earthwork labelled ‘Oliver’s Mount’ which may represent it (WYG 2017; Parfitt 1995). The 1756 map shows this earthwork as being located within the western part of the development site. The shallow features identified in evaluation trench 06 have been suggested to relate to the siege, though they could not be dated (Headland Archaeology 2016, 9).
- 1.3.13 It is likely that the majority of the development site was in use as agricultural land during this period, probably used for extensive grazing as was common on the chalk downland of England.

Post-medieval and modern (AD 1540–to present)

- 1.3.14 Dover Castle continued to be a significant fortification beyond the medieval period, though its weakness remained despite new defensive works being undertaken in late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Parfitt 2013, 2; Coad and Lewis 1982, 154–160). This problem was finally solved during the nineteenth century when a new, detached artillery fort was constructed on the highest ground immediately to the north of the castle. Construction started in 1861, and was completed in 1868 with the structure named Fort Burgoyne in honour of Field Marshal W F D Burgoyne, Inspector General of Fortifications. The fort remains extant to the north-east of the barracks site and forms a scheduled ancient monument (List entry no. 1004224).²
- 1.3.14 Cartographic evidence shows that the majority of the development site was agricultural land into the nineteenth century (WYG 2017, 4). Castle Farm, at the southern end of the site was the only building shown on early mapping.
- 1.3.15 The main area of the development site was developed from 1912, with the construction of the Red Huts which replaced the barrack accommodation within Fort Burgoyne (WYG 2017, 4). These developed into the wider Connaught Barracks with additions and alterations being made throughout the twentieth century. Fort Burgoyne was strengthened during both World Wars to accommodate newer artillery and defensive structures such as pillboxes and anti-tank devices.

² <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1004224>

The barracks was comprehensively redeveloped in 1967 with most of the earlier structures demolished.

- 1.3.16 A single large feature, with the remains of a wooden structure was observed zig-zagging for approximately 24.5m across the length of evaluation trench 33 (Headland Archaeology 2016, 10). Of some 1.88m width the feature was sectioned during the evaluation, disclosing a straight cut ditch with a flat base at a depth of 0.55m below the excavated level and 0.60m below the present ground level. The trench was backfilled with redeposited natural indicating that there had been a bund next to the trench. The feature could not be dated and there was no evidence to indicate whether it was the remains of a training trench or was built as a real defensive feature. It was suggested during the evaluation that two metal pipes lay in a service run that cut through the trench, with these servicing the recently demolished buildings.
- 1.3.17 To the west of Castle Hill Road, a brick laid surface and a concrete stanchion base with iron ring mounting point were identified in evaluation trench 09 (Headland Archaeology 2016, 9). Unfortunately, further examination was not possible due to the identification of asbestos within the topsoil. Constructed in a relatively neat herringbone pattern, the surface contained a mixture of brick types, some with and some without frogs. It appeared to respect the location of the stanchion base, suggesting a contemporary relationship. The brick surface presumably represented a yard or area of hard standing, with the concrete stanchion perhaps the tether for a barrage balloon or for the attachment of guy lines for a radio mast or other high structure.

1.4 *Aims and objectives*

- 1.4.1 The overall objective of the excavation was to assess the extent and significance of the archaeological remains associated with the military trench recorded in evaluation trench 33, to understand more clearly the function of the brick surface and concrete stanchion base in evaluation trench 09 and to make a final judgement of the potential of the features that may relate to the thirteenth-century castle siege in the area around Trench 06 (WYG 2017, 5-8). Due to on-site constraints it proved impractical to explore fully all of the aims and objectives indicated by the WSI (see 1.5.5, below).
- 1.4.2 A number of more specific objectives (Ob1-Ob10) were set out in the WSI. These included:
- Ob1 Excavate the archaeological mitigation areas as identified within the WSI;
 - Ob2 Identify the extent of the military trench system within the excavation area;
 - Ob3 Excavate a sufficient sample of the military trenches to enable their function, date and significance to be identified;
 - Ob4 Identify the extent of the brick surface within the excavated area (as identified in evaluation trench 09) and clean up surface to create a satisfactory record of its form and extent;
 - Ob5 Understand the relationship between the brick surface and concrete stanchion base;
 - Ob6 Confirm or deny the presence of any archaeological features that can be confidently related to the thirteenth-century siege of Dover Castle;
 - Ob7 Undertake sufficient post-excavation analysis to confidently interpret archaeological features identified during site works;

- Ob8 Undertake sufficient post-excavation analysis of artefacts and samples to identify the potential scope for detailed analysis;
- Ob9 Report the results of the field investigation and subsequent post-excavation analysis and place these results within their local, regional and national context with specific reference to other documented and excavated trench systems; and
- Ob10 Compile and deposit a site archive at a suitable repository.

1.4.3 The research questions to be addressed by the excavation were:

- RQ1 Can a date for the military trenches be confirmed through comparison of their form with documented, dated examples or through artefacts?
- RQ2 Can the purpose of the trenches be confirmed through their physical form? Were they constructed as part of military training on the construction and excavation of trenches? Were they used for practicing manoeuvres? Did they serve a defensive or protective (e.g. air-raid shelter) purpose within the barracks?
- RQ3 Can parallels be drawn with other documented training trenches across England?
- RQ4 Can the function of the stanchion base and concrete surface be confirmed through form?
- RQ5 Can we suggest its purpose (e.g. a radio mast base, base for military training equipment)?
- RQ6 Does any evidence of the thirteenth century castle siege remain in the vicinity of Trench 06?

1.5 *Excavation methodology*

1.5.1 The archaeological excavation was conducted in accordance with accepted professional standards as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists', *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation* (2014).

General

- 1.5.2 Prior to commencement a general site safety strategy was formulated (CAT 2017a). Safety procedures followed the guidelines established by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in *Policy statement on Health and Safety* and in the Standards and Guidance in the SCAUM *Manual for Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*.
- 1.5.3 All excavation areas were located by CAT within the areas indicated in the WSI. Three sites were to be investigated with Site 1 to form an area of some 60m by 15m around the location evaluation trench 33. This site could not be cut to its proposed length due to overhanging trees, with its eventual area some 48m by approximately 14m.
- 1.5.4 Sites 2 and 3 lay to the west of Castle Hill Road in the of area evaluation trenches 06 and 09 respectively. Site 2 was to measure an area of some 13 by 10m and Site 03 an area of 5 by 5m. In the event, it proved impossible to cut the trenches that were to form sites 2 and 3 due to the presence of asbestos and numerous modern services and trees.

- 1.5.5 Following consultation with the KCC Archaeological Officer and the client, it was agreed that investigation of Sites 2 and 3 would take place in a later phase of mitigation. As such, it was not possible to fulfil objectives Ob4-6 or research questions RQ4-5 during this phase of work
- 1.5.6 Prior to commencement, the area of each site was scanned with a cable avoidance tool to identify potential services, with plans provided by the client also consulted.

Site clearance

- 1.5.7 All overburden and subsoil was stripped unidirectionally by a 360° mechanical excavator using a 1.8m wide toothless bucket. The overburden and subsoils were stockpiled at a safe working distance from the excavation area and sufficiently distant to allow the mitigation area to be fully exposed. All mechanical excavation was undertaken under continuous archaeological supervision to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon or natural subsoil.
- 1.5.8 Following the identification of asbestos within both the overburden and the fill of the trench system changes to the archaeological methodology were made in consultation with the County Archaeologist. These involved significant alterations to the health and safety on the site with the RAMS updated to reflect the increased risks (CAT 2017b).
- 1.5.9 In terms of fieldwork, it was decided to continue the site strip to its full extent. The site was then mapped using GPS equipment to produce a complete plan of the excavation area. This plan would form the basis of agreed sampling strategies.

Excavation

- 1.5.10 Initially, it was decided to cut three interventions across the exposed trench system to test the extent of asbestos contamination within the fills. Following the identification of contamination across the length of the trench system, and in consultation with specialists and the County Archaeologist it was decided to undertake the majority of excavation with a machine. Excavation was again undertaken carefully and under constant archaeological supervision. For ease, these interventions have been labelled Interventions 1-7 (Figure 2).
- 1.5.11 Following excavation, the machine cut interventions were cleaned by hand and more detailed targeted investigation of identified features and deposits undertaken. Artefacts recovered during excavation were bagged by context. No environmental samples were taken during the fieldwork

Recording

- 1.5.12 The mapping plan of the excavation area was tied to Ordnance Survey National Grid and datum. The National Grid tie in information is included with the site archive to ensure that the excavation area can be relocated. All survey was undertaken and tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum using differential GPS (Leica Viva GS08) connected to Ordnance Survey correctional data in real time via live internet feed from Leica SmartNet.
- 1.5.13 All Ordnance Survey data was reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. License No. AL100021009.
- 1.5.14 All exposed stratigraphy was recorded by means of a written, drawn and photographic record. Deposits were fully recorded on CAT *pro forma* context sheets which provide details of stratigraphic location, composition, dimensions, shape, and finds. Drawings were produced on polyester based drafting film, with sections drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at 1:20.

- 1.5.15 All excavated features and deposits were photographed using colour digital photography with a digital SLR camera. Additional site photographs were taken as appropriate to place excavated features within the wider context and consideration should be given to the use of elevated photography to illustrate the overall layout and context of any identified remains.
- 1.5.16 All finds recovered were recorded by context with a selection retained for more detailed analysis. All recording, cleaning, storage and conservation of finds will be in accordance with the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for the Collection Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (2014), and Watkinson and Neal (1997).

2 Results

2.1 For ease, the text below represents a summary of the archaeological remains found during the strip and map excavation. A total of 169 context numbers were assigned during the strip, map and sample excavation. Of these, sixty-one contexts represent cuts and interfaces, with 108 contexts representing deposits or structural elements (see Appendix 1). Each cut and their associated fill deposits have been combined into stratigraphic sets, along with deposits not identifiable to cut features such as soil horizons.

2.2 Currently eighty-one sets have been defined, equating to the sixty-two cuts or fill sequences, five soil horizons and three structural elements. These have in turn been combined into six groups and four phases. More detailed information regarding context and set information can be found in Tables 1-7 and Appendices 1 and 2.

2.3 Phase 1

2.3.1 Group 1: Natural geology

2.3.1.1 The natural geology comprised Seaford Chalk Formation overlain by deposits of Clay-with-Flints. Where recorded, the chalk was solid in the sides of intrusive features but became increasingly fractured toward the surface, notably where it outcropped through the Clay-with-Flints. The surface of the natural geology sloped gently from approximately 116.92m OD in the northern part of the site to 116.53m OD in the southern.

2.3.1.2 It proved necessary to remove much of the Clay-with-Flints at the south-east end of the site to aid the identification of later features.

Group no.	Set nos.
1	267, 268

Table 1: Sets forming Group G1

2.4 Phase 2

2.4.1 Group 2: Early twentieth century services

2.4.1.1 Cutting through the natural was a vertically-sided and flat-bottomed trench that had previously been identified in the evaluation (Figure 3; Plates 2 and 3) (Headland Archaeology 2016, 10). Between 0.8 and 0.9m wide, this feature was up to 0.96m deep and ran across the excavation area on a NNW to SSE axis. Contained within were two pipes of respective 130 and 170mm diameter (5 and 6.5"). In Intervention 3, a basal fill of light grey crushed chalk sealed the pipes, with an upper fill of grey clay containing large quantities of crushed chalk recorded elsewhere.

Group no.	Set nos.
1	261, 263

Table 2: Sets forming Group G2

2.5 **Phase 3**

2.5.1 *Group 3: Levelling layers*

2.5.1.1 Covering much of the site was a mixed deposit formed from dark brown-black silty clay and redeposited Clay-with-Flints. This extended over the length of the excavation and across the width of the stripped area (Figure 4). The darker part of the deposit contained much burnt sooty material and industrial waste, together with large quantities of domestic refuse. The domestic material included animal bone, glass and pottery, together with assorted unidentifiable iron objects and a copper alloy fork.

2.5.1.2 Contained within the finds assemblage were several datable sherds of pottery. These included one with a royal crest of George V (1910–1936), another printed with ‘The Royal Porcelain Worcester 1912’ and a British Anchor Pottery logo that was used between c 1910 and 1945. These would seem to suggest that the deposit was laid down during the First World War or shortly afterwards. The possibility remains though that this material could have been dumped in the area at a later date.

Group no.	Set nos.
1	257

Table 3: Sets forming Group G3

2.5.2 *Group 4: Military trench system*

2.5.2.1 The military trench system identified running across evaluation trench 33 zig-zagged across the strip and map area with a total length of 48.12m (Figure 5; Plates 4 and 5). The width of the trench varied from a maximum 1.75m to a minimum 1.35m. This minimum depth, and a slightly narrowed width in this area of the site, is slightly misleading being caused by horizontal truncation associated with the 1960s redevelopment and the evaluation work.

2.5.2.2 Investigation of the trench was undertaken in Interventions 1–6, with each revealing a steep-sided ditch with a flat base. The slope of the sides was not equal, with one side generally sloping at a slightly shallower angle to the other (Figure 6). Notably, where the trench ran toward the southern edge of excavation it shallowed, and in the case of Intervention 5 considerably narrowed (Plate 6).

2.5.2.3 Interventions 1 and 2 contained slightly compacted basal deposits formed from redeposited natural that formed trample layers.

2.5.2.4 Structural elements were recorded in each of the interventions (Plates 7-11). These were dominated by timbers that were set in rectangular slots in the base of the trench. The slots varied greatly in width, from 0.15 to 0.63m, with their length usually equating to the basal width of the trench (Figure 7). Fragmented wood survived in many of the slots, particularly those recorded in Intervention 4 (for example S135–S155), though the best surviving example of the timber work lay in Intervention 5 (S194). Here, the beam-slot contained a groundbeam into which upright timbers at a slight diagonal had been set. These were held in place by a horizontal cross-beam that was positioned approximately 0.25m from the base of the trench. The structure was held together by a mixture of 3 inch and 4 inch iron nails. The position of

additional cross beams could be surmised by the location of additional pairs of nails at irregular intervals on the uprights. These structural remains are considered to be evidence of the use of U- or A-frames that were employed to brace the walls of trenches, as part of revetment and, sometimes, to support other materials such as corrugated iron sheet or XPM (expanded metal).³ Trench boards (duck boards) could also be set onto the cross piece of a frame to steady it; in the case of A-frames the cross piece was also intended to keep the trench board out of mud or water below.

- 2.5.2.5 Further structural features consisted of occasional post-holes that formed pairs in the base of Intervention 5, which are considered likely to have held reveting materials. Also identified in the south side of Intervention 5 was a piece of corrugated iron held in place by two vertical posts (S199). This acted as a revetment in the area where the trench system had cut through service trench G2 (Plate 12).
- 2.5.2.6 The trench system would appear to have been rapidly backfilled, largely with the excavated material that was removed when the system was dug. The backfills therefore reflected the soils through which the trenches were cut (Plates 13 and 14). This was most obvious at the north-west end of the site, where the backfill materials recorded in Intervention 3 and 6 were clearly formed from redeposited Clay-with-Flints that was mixed with elements of the levelling deposit forming Group 3. This would explain the presence of pottery that was of a virtually identical date to that in the levelling layer.
- 2.5.2.7 While the trench in the area of Interventions 2 and 5 also cut through the levelling deposit, scant evidence for the incorporation of this material was recorded in the backfill. This can probably be explained by the truncation of much of the earlier backfill by a later re-cut. Where backfill survived it was largely formed by redeposits of Clay-with-Flints and chalk.
- 2.5.2.8 Across much of Intervention 4 backfills had again been largely removed by a later re-cut. Where the backfill deposits had survived intact they were composed entirely of redeposited chalk and clay. This was also the case in Intervention 1, though here a large piece of asbestos sheeting and several smaller pieces had been incorporated.

Group no.	Set nos.
4	103, 104, 107,108, 110, 111, 114, 115, 125, 126, 132, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 156, 162, 163, 167, 175, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 192, 194, 196, 198, 199, 200, 202, 206, 207, 208, 210, 211, 214, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 254, 256

Table 4: Sets forming Group G4

2.5.3 *Group 5: Re-cut trench*

- 2.5.3.1 The central portion of the trench system had been re-cut at some point after backfilling. This re-cut was initially difficult to discern, but became evident after cleaning the sections within Interventions 2, 4 and 5. In all the re-cut extended over a length of approximately 17.1m and was of similar profile to the original trench (Figure 8). It tended to be both narrower (maximum width 1.32m) and shallower (maximum depth 0.7m) than the earlier trench (Figure 9).
- 2.5.3.2 The south-eastern extent of the re-cut was not identified though it must have terminated in Intervention 4 as it was evident in sections 5 and 6 but not section 4 (Plates 15 and 16). To the north-west it extended for some 5.45m beyond Intervention 5, terminating as the original trench turned back to the north-west.

³ <https://ww1centenary.net/2013/02/09/new-reconstructed-trenches-at-zonnebeke/>

2.5.3.3 There was no evidence for weathered material collecting in the base of the re-cut trench suggesting that it was backfilled soon after it was cut. As with the first phase trench, the spoil from the recut is assumed to have been mounded alongside it. This was subsequently used to backfill, but domestic refuse was incorporated into several of the fills recorded in Intervention 4. The refuse included large quantities of white china and other pottery, with two sherds printed with dates of 1943 and 1944.

Group no.	Set nos.
5	129, 158, 165, 170, 250

Table 5: Sets forming Group G5

2.5.4 *Group 6: Narrow trench*

2.5.4.1 A second trench was identified along the northern boundary of the site extending beyond the site limits (Figure 10; Plate 17). This was less substantial than the main trench or the re-cut, with a maximum width of only 0.73m investigated as Intervention 7. The total area exposed extended over a length of only 6.14m. This feature had steep, near vertical sides and a flat base, with no structural details identified. It had been backfilled with a mixture of redeposited chalk and Clay-with-Flints.

Group no.	Set nos.
6	266

Table 6: Sets forming Group G6

2.6 **Phase 4**

2.6.1 *Group 7: Overburden*

2.6.1.1 Two overburden deposits were removed during initial clearance, the lower of which was formed from the disturbed upper surface of the archaeological horizon. This was sealed by a layer of compacted rubble, probably laid down during the redevelopment of the site in the 1960s.

Group no.	Set nos.
7	112, 116, 117

Table 7: Sets forming Group G7

3 **Finds**

3.1 An assemblage of twentieth-century finds was recorded during machine and subsequent hand excavation on the site. The majority of the assemblage was recovered from the north-west of the site, from deposits forming Groups 3 and 4. Unfortunately it was possible to recover only a small proportion of this material due to the level of asbestos contamination at the north-west end of the excavation area. Where possible all diagnostic material was recovered where it could be tied to a specific context.

3.2 *Pottery*

3.2.1 The pottery assemblage consisted of 142 individual sherds (see Table 8). The majority of the assemblage was recovered from Group 3 in an attempt to better date this deposit. The remainder of the material was recovered from groups 5 and 6 to date the trench system and its recut. Overall the size and unabraded nature of the material, together with at least two refitting

sherds, suggest that the material had not been subject to any significant reworking. The material recovered from Groups 3 and 6 in particular should be viewed as lying in their primary depositional context.

Context	Material	Date	Quantity	Weight (g)	Find
120	Pottery	C19-20	37	1144	BF6
122	Pottery	C19-20	16	303	BF8
157	Pottery	C19-20	5	178	BF9
213	Pottery	C19-20	16	304	BF10
257	Pottery	C19-20	68	1834	BF14

Table 8: Pottery assemblage

- 3.2.2 The assemblage was dominated by white porcelains that formed approximately 90% of the total group. The majority of the porcelain had a domestic origin, with sherds from plates, cups and mugs (some with handles and or bases), bowls and jars recovered. Largely the material was undecorated, though occasional sherds of blue willow pattern wares were recorded.
- 3.2.3 Much of the material probably originated in Worcester, with the Royal Worcester stamp printed on several sherds (Plate 18). Material also derived from Stoke-on-Trent, with the stamp of the British Anchor Pottery Company recorded on one sherd (Plate 19).
- 3.2.4 In terms of date, there seem to be three distinct phases of pottery recovered. The first consists of material produced immediately prior to the First World War, with stamps dated both 1912 and 1913 recorded together with the royal crest of George V (Plate 20). This would accord with the design of the British Anchor Stamp on one sherd that bears most similarity to that introduced after 1913.⁴ While the pot may be pre-war in date, the material would seem to have been deposited slightly later, potentially after the First World War with one sherd that forms the second group of pottery stamped with the initials NACB (Navy and Army Canteen Board) (Plate 21). The NACB was founded in 1917, becoming the nucleus of the developing NAAFI in 1919.⁵
- 3.2.5 The third group of material was formed by material bearing the royal crest of George VI and dates of 1943 and 1944 (Plates 22 and 23).
- 3.2.6 The remainder of the pottery was formed by occasional sherds of earthenware and stoneware. The earthenwares tended to be brown-glazed, with one sherd possessing a blue band around its rim. Where identifiable the stonewares were from drinks bottles.

3.3 *Other bulk finds*

- 3.3.1 Very few other categories of bulk finds were retained as very little of this material could be dated (see Table 9 for details of assemblage). The recovered assemblage was dominated by glass, though occasional pieces of animal bone, slate, wood and ceramic building material were also kept. Much of this material has since been discarded as it was deemed of little intrinsic value.

⁴ <http://www.thepotteries.org/allpotters/180.htm>

⁵ <https://www.forces-war-records.co.uk/units/1792/naafi/>

Context	Material	Keywords	Quantity	Weight (g)	Find
104	Bone	Animal	1	73	BF1
104	Glass	Vessel	1	28	BF2
104	Stone	Slate	1	18	BF3
108	Ceramic Building Material	Tile - Med/ Post Med	1	33	BF4
108	Organic Matter	Wood/ Root	6	32	BF5
120	Glass	Vessel	20	777	BF7
213	Bone	Animal	4	39	BF11
213	Glass	Fragments/ Vessel	8	364	BF12
213	Wood	Fragment	1	14	BF13
257	Glass	Fragments /Vessel	11	441	BF15

Table 9: Summary of no-pottery bulk finds

3.3.2 Only two potentially datable artefacts were recorded in this assemblage, both glass bottles. The first was an ‘OK Sauce’ bottle, the design of which is suggestive of the 1910s or 1920s (though it could be later). The presence of brown sauce bottles is consistent with finds from other sites of the Great War and inter-war periods, where the condiment appears to have been consumed in vast quantities. The second was a soft drinks bottle of Tomson & Wootton Limited (Plate 24). The company did not produce soft drinks until after 1915, with this arm of the company becoming a separate subsidiary, Ozonic Ltd in 1927.⁶

3.4 *Registered finds*

3.4.1 The registered finds assemblage consisted of thirty-three individual finds, with the assemblage dominated by iron nails. A copper alloy fork, two unidentifiable iron objects and two cartridge shells were also recovered. The assemblage is detailed in Table 10, below.

Context	Material	Keywords	Context	Quantity	Weight (g)
SF9000	Copper Alloy	Ammunition	213	2	20
SF9001	Iron	Nail	104	10	111
SF9002	Iron	Nail	108	9	93
SF9003	Iron	Nail	111	6	49
SF9004	Iron	Unidentified	121	1	105
SF9005	Iron	Nail	121	1	10
SF9006	Copper Alloy	Fork	122	1	34
SF9007	Iron	Unidentified	122	1	106
SF9008	Iron	Vessel	0	1	587
SF9009	Iron	Shovel	0	1	1400

Table 10: registered finds assemblage

3.4.2 The nails were used in the construction of the timber structure within the military trench system. They are viewed as having little intrinsic value, and it is suggested that these, the unidentified iron objects and copper alloy fork be discarded.

⁶ <http://www.dover-kent.com/breweries/tomson-and-wotton-brewery.html>

- 3.4.3 The cartridge cases are for a .303 calibre small arms and are datable. They are inscribed R/\|L VI, with the type VI .303 introduced in 1904 (and remaining in use in some form until 1941) as practice rounds.⁷ These were produced at the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich Arsenal. The cartridge shells have little intrinsic value in themselves, but remain useful for dating.

4 Discussion

- 4.1 Unfortunately, due to the issues associated with contamination, live services and trees it is not possible to provide any meaningful answers relating to research questions RQ4–6. Much useful information was recovered on Site 1 that allows discussion of research questions RQ1–3 relating to the military trench system and associated features.
- 4.2 It would seem that the earliest feature on the site is the service trench containing the two cast iron pipes. Documentary data indicates that this run was installed prior to 1925 and that it formed part of a drainage system associated with Fort Burgoyne (Figure 10). One possibility is that this may have been installed in 1909 during work associated with the construction of the water works reservoir to the west of Fort Burgoyne (Peter Seary, pers comm).
- 4.3 In terms of confirmed military occupation of the site, the earliest material evidence would seem to be that represented by levelling layer G3. Formed primarily from a mixture of domestic and light industrial refuse, finds from this deposit indicate that it could have been laid down as early as 1915. A slightly later (perhaps post-1918) date is suggested to be more likely, given that the drinks bottle was not manufactured until 1915 at the earliest. Until the 1960s the area containing the site formed a recreation ground which is illustrated on various maps (Figure 11). This deposit may represent an attempt to level up an area of uneven ground, with the refuse simply providing useful leveling material.
- 4.4 Subsequently, military trench system G4 was cut across the site. In form, the trench is suggestive of either a ‘provisional fortification’ (a semi-permanent defense constructed during or in anticipation of war), or a ‘field fortification’ (measures taken to strengthen ground in which it is intended to hold for only a time) as defined by the War Office (1908, 3; Brown 2017, 8). The design of the trench is similar to those cut on the Western Front, known as a traverse fire trench (Bull 2015, 51). The zig-zag form prevents gunfire or shrapnel from being projected along the length of the trench, reducing casualties and making it harder to capture. It is possible that the narrow extensions to the system that ran to the south-west represented entrances or perhaps communications trenches.⁸
- 4.5 During the First World War, the defences of Dover were dramatically strengthened. Pre-existing flanking batteries lay at the Western Heights and to the east of the Castle, with further batteries on the cliffs. These were supplemented by numerous infantry trenches (for example TR 34 SW 896), with Dover becoming a vast entrenched camp, accessible only by permit (Smith 2006, 4; DDC 2013a, 96-97). It was further defended by lines of fieldworks and redoubts on the encircling hills (Figure 12). There was only gradual development of the defences over much of the interwar period, much of which was focused on the potential for air attacks (*ibid*, 5).
- 4.6 From the late 1930s, investment increased but it was not until the Second World War that the defensive systems around Dover reached their greatest complexity (Smith 2006, 6; DDC 2013b, 111-112). The older defences of the Western Heights and the castle were again enhanced, including further improvements to the flanking batteries and the cutting of slip

⁷ <http://www.dave-cushman.net/shot/303headstamps.html>

⁸ <http://www.homefrontlegacy.org.uk/wp/case-studies/identifying-first-world-war-trenches/>

trenches to the east of the castle (for example MWX 43577; TR 34 SW 554). In addition, stop lines - consisting of continuous or semi-continuous obstacles to an enemy army, were developed. These often utilized existing landscape features that could be improved as obstacles, together with barbed wire, pillboxes, ditches, entrenchments with occasional minefields and flame defences. More localized systems are also known, such as a defensive trench visible to the north of the site near Guston (TR 34 SW 1077). Investigated archaeologically in 2014, this feature was similar in form to that identified during this project (Macintosh 2015, 8).

- 4.7 In respect to Research Question RQ2, trench system G4 does not fit easily with either defensive system suggesting that it may have been cut as a training exercise. Supporting this view is evidence of over-engineering in the trench construction. More specifically, the close spacing of revetting materials, including U-frames that would only be necessary in much more unstable ground than excavated here.
- 4.8 A second factor that suggests training is the re-cut forming group G5. The possibility that the re-cut lay directly within the earlier trench was coincidence does not seem likely. This suggests that the early trench remained a visible feature, for example as a depression in the surrounding group. In addition, the form of the trenches is again indicative of traversed fire trenches with communication trenches, rather than being dug to protect troops from air raids during the Second World War, which tend to have a single zig-zag trace.
- 4.9 It is the re-cut that perhaps provides us with our best indication of a date for the trench system, and potentially fulfils research question RQ1. Finds from the north-western portion of the G4 trench are contemporaneous with those from levelling deposit G3. However, the trench G4 cut through this deposit and it is assumed that the spoil was banked up along the length of the trench. As the trench appears to have been backfilled with this material, the presence of these finds is unsurprising. However, finds of the 1940s were recovered from the re-cut and these finds may indicate either an early war (1939-40) training exercise, when Great War style trenching was still employed, or re-use as an air-raid shelter trench when Dover became a focus of German attention following the fall of France in 1940. Nevertheless, an inter-war or early Second World War date for the entire trench system cannot be ruled out, rather than a Great War date (1914-18) as trenches familiar to the soldiers of 1918 were still in use in France and Belgium until rendered obsolete by Blitzkrieg.
- 4.10 Sequentially, it is therefore suggested that trench G4 was and the timber superstructure formed by the U-frames constructed at the same time. Given that no evidence for eroded material was recorded in the base of the cut it can be assumed that the trench was quickly reinstated. Subsequently, a second trench (G5) was cut through the fill of the original but was again rapidly backfilled. That the military were highly capable in regard to the reinstatement of sites for such re-use has been demonstrated elsewhere, notably on the nineteenth-century training field investigated adjacent to the Lower Lines, Brompton (Holman and Kendall, forthcoming). On this basis it is suggested that both trench system G5 and re-cut G6 are of a 1940s date, with the earlier finds simply intrusive material originating from within levelling deposit G4.
- 4.11 How trench G6 fits into this system is not clear as it was only clipped by the strip and map area. Very different in character, being far narrower than either trenches G4 or G5, this feature is perhaps more likely to have been an 'active' trench. Perhaps in this case it represented a 'cut and cover' feature in which the occupants of the barracks could take cover if caught in the open during an air attack. It remains possible however, that this feature was also simply cut as a training exercise.
- 4.12 Such practice trenches of First and Second World War date have been recorded elsewhere, both in Kent and further afield. On the Barham Downs, near Canterbury a complicated series

of trenches is visible on aerial photographs (Kent HER: TR 25 SW 99; Figure 13). These would seem to be a mock up of the trench systems on the Western Front, with systems of frontline and communications trenches visible, separated by an area of ‘no man’s land’.

- 4.13 In Berkhamstead, over 13km of training trenches were cut between 1914 and 1918.⁹ At Oswestry Hillfort practice trenches that survive as low earthworks have been recorded zig-zagging across the fort’s interior. This again mirrored the form of those on the Western Front, in this case being formed by parallel lines of trenches connected by communication trenches (Smith 2010, 51-52). At Larkhill, on the Salisbury Plain, practice trenches have been identified of almost identical form to that on the present site (Brown 2017, fig 15). Similarly, well-engineered examples (in this case including firesteps) were recorded at Otterburn, Northumberland with remnants of timber revetment recorded *in situ* (*ibid*, 17, fig 5).
- 4.14 Following the reinstatement of the re-cut trench, aerial photos indicate that the area continued in use as a training ground. This remained the case until the 1960s and the wider redevelopment of the barracks. The building rubble that forms much of group G7 presumably relates to the demolition of the Red Huts that lay to the south.

5 Conclusion

- 5.1 The strip, map and sample excavation at Connaught Barracks Site 1 revealed a series of archaeological features and deposits dating to the first half of the twentieth century. The earliest remains encountered on Site 1 were pipes associated with drainage at Fort Burgoyne that were potentially laid down in 1909. These were sealed by a levelling deposit of probable late First World War or early post-First World War date that may be associated with the formation of the recreation ground.
- 5.2 The open land forming the recreation ground would seem to have been used for training purposes, probably during the late 1930s or Second World War. The training activity is represented by an over-engineered trench system and re-cut that bisected the site. This trenching does not fit in with known defensive works in the locality of either First or Second World War date suggesting that it was almost certainly cut for training purposes. Such a view is further supported by the presence of a re-cut through part of the system that was presumably cut when it was still an obvious landscape feature. The smaller trench that lay to the north, perhaps represents a ‘cut and cover’ feature, but this is not clear.
- 5.3 Overall the remains associated with Site 1 are considered to be of local to regional significance, though they add to a growing number of military training sites that have been identified nationally.
- 5.4 It is considered that the project has successfully answered the objectives and research questions associated or partially associated with Site 1. Unfortunately, it proved impractical to investigate Sites 2 and 3 due to health and safety constraints with the research aims associated with these sites not yet fulfilled. These will be addressed during later phases of development.

⁹<http://www.chilternsaonb.org/about-chilterns/chilterns-commons-project/history-project/berkhamsted-wwi-troop-training-trenches.html>

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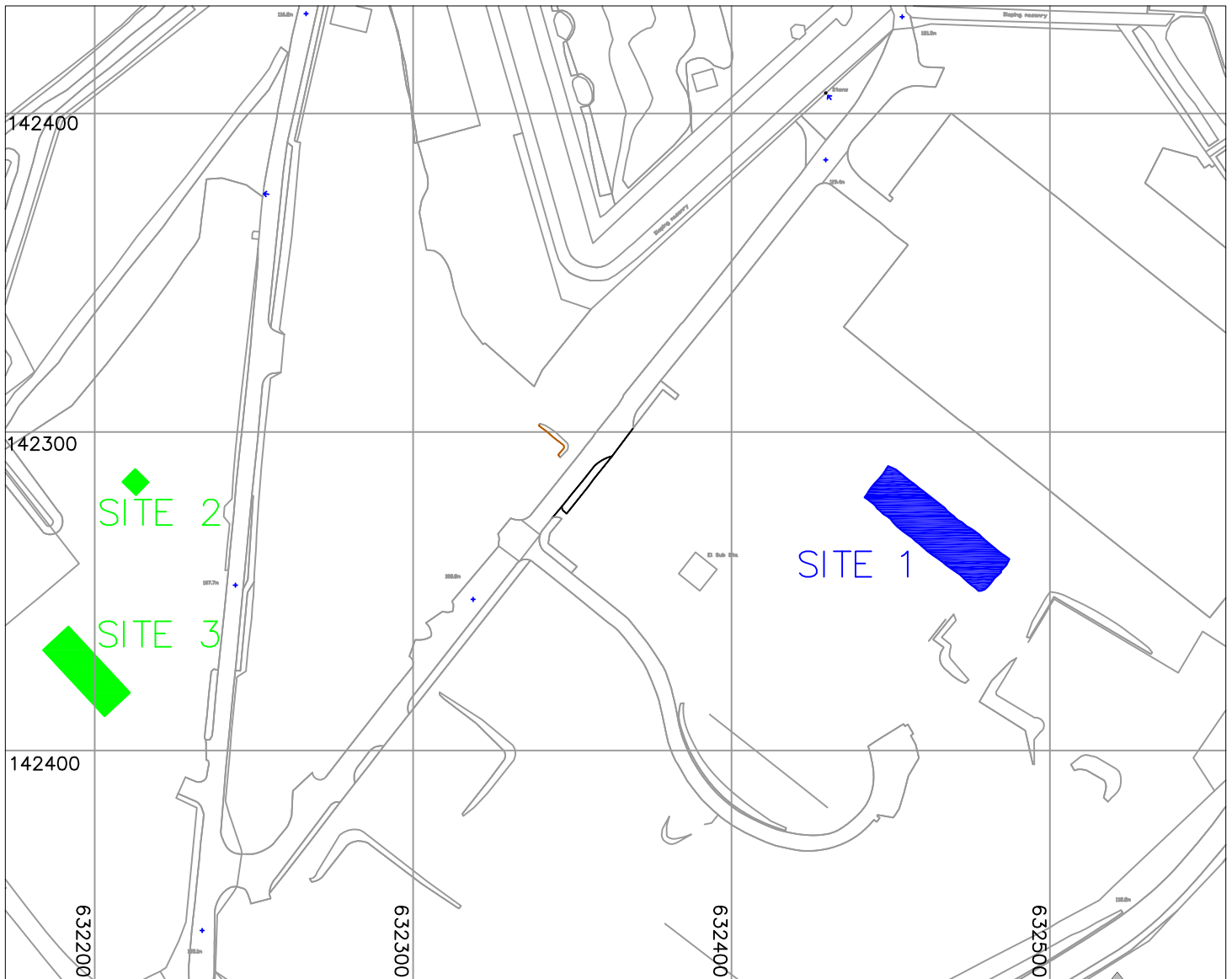
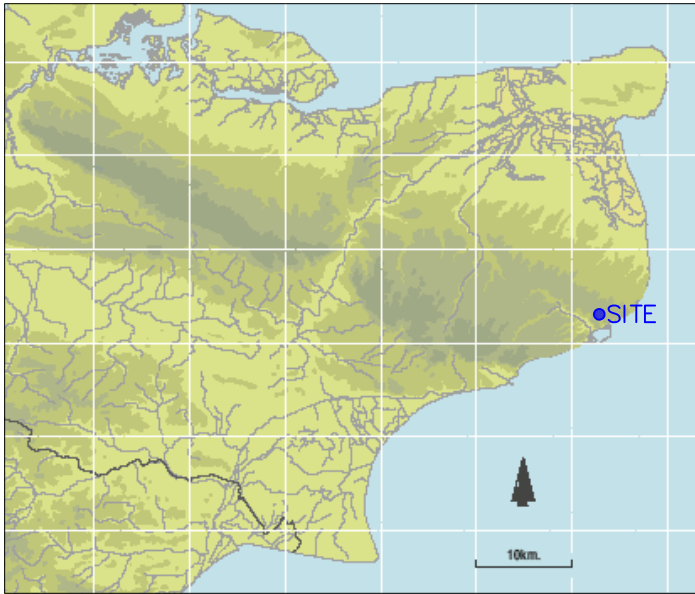
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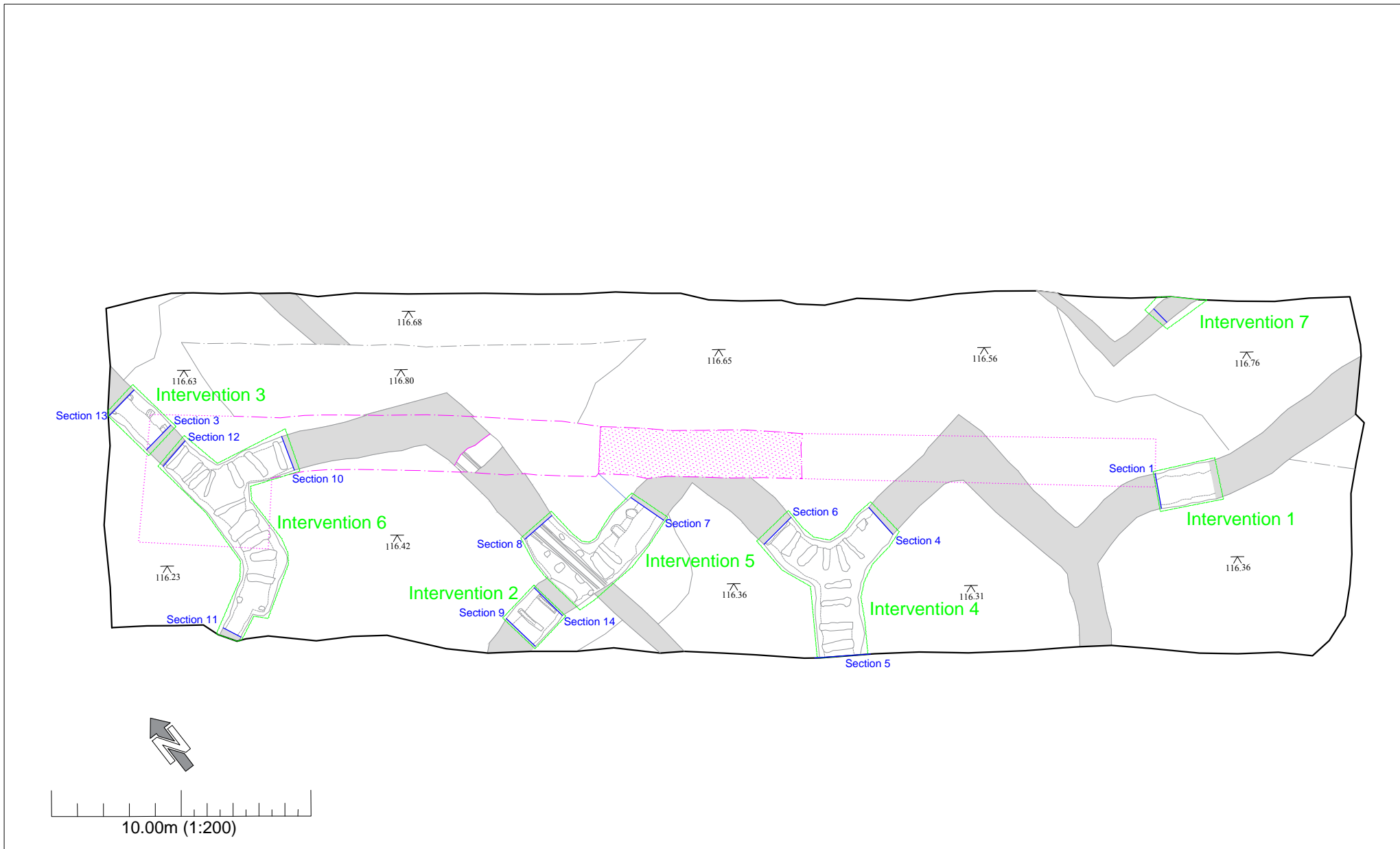
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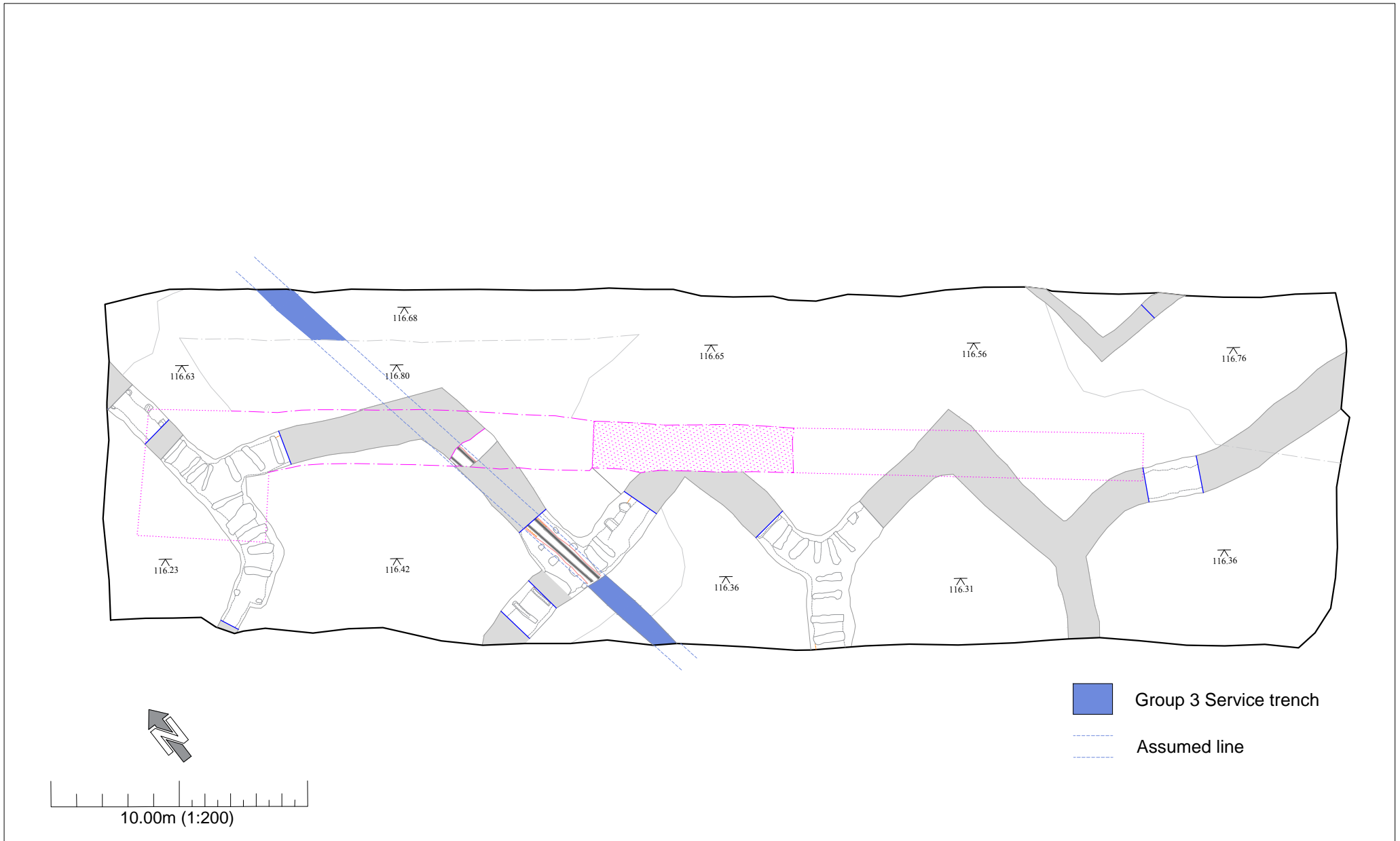
Figure 1: Site and trench locations

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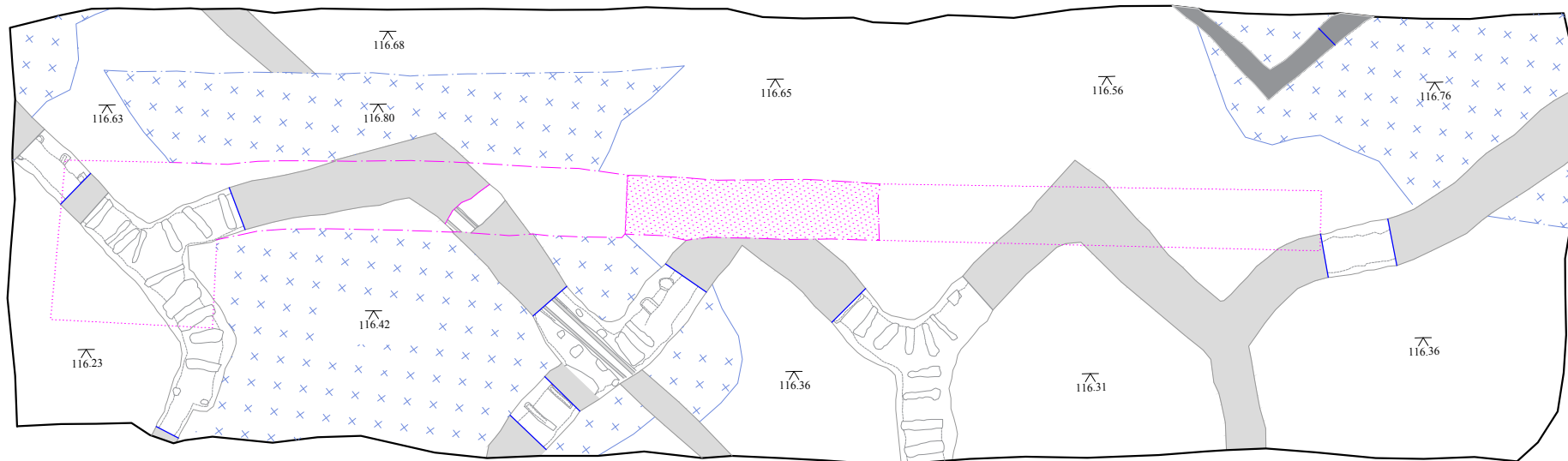
Figure 2: Locations of Interventions 1-7 and Sections 1-14



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Figure 3: Service trench G2

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Group 4 Levelling deposit

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PROJECT CODE
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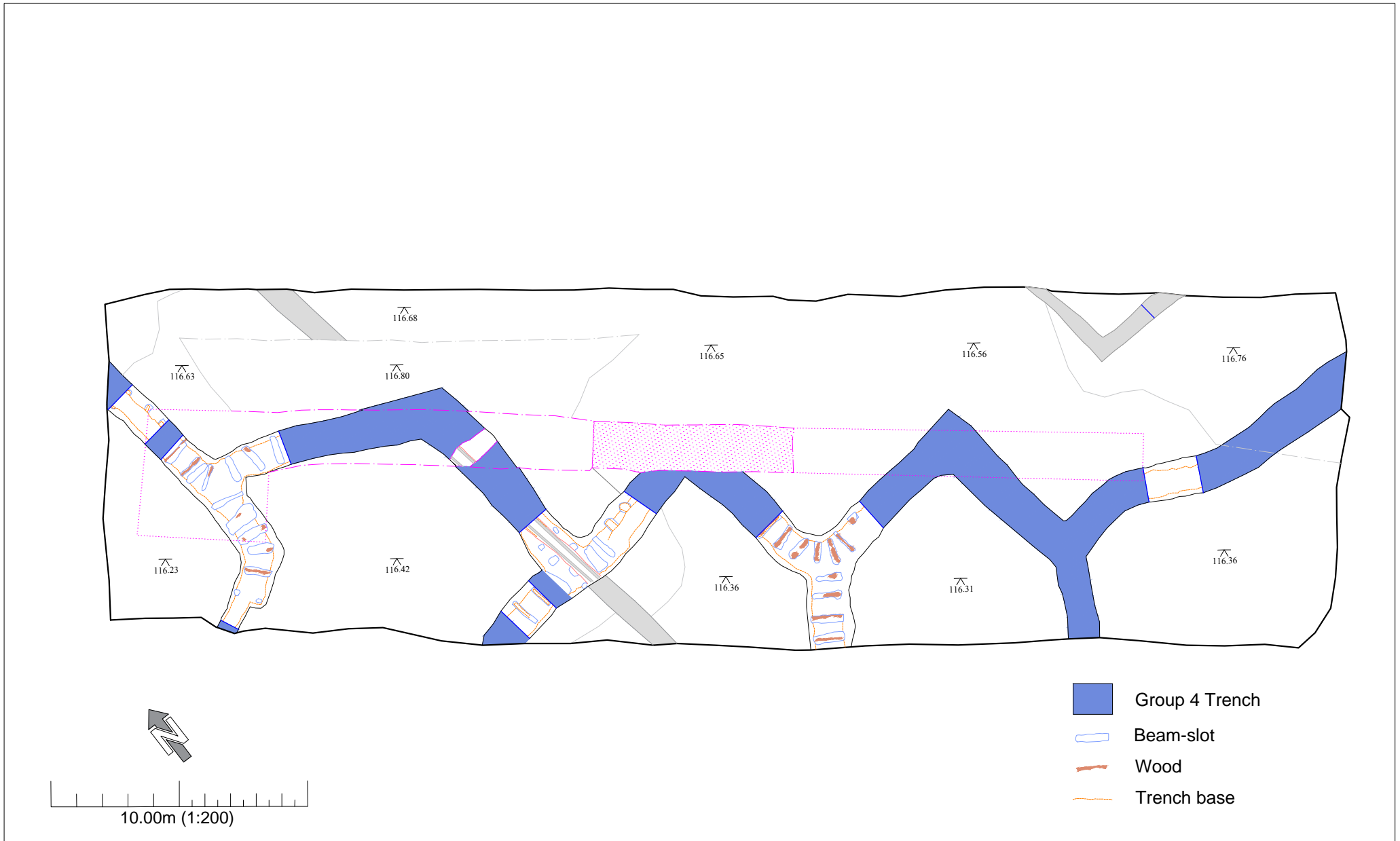
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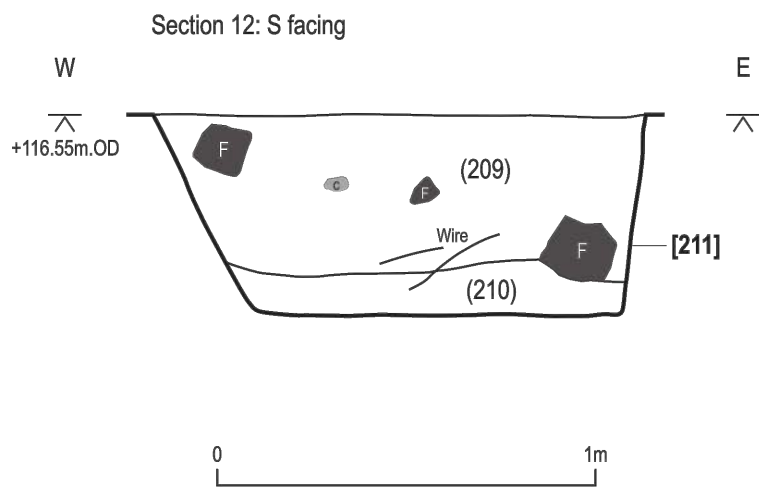
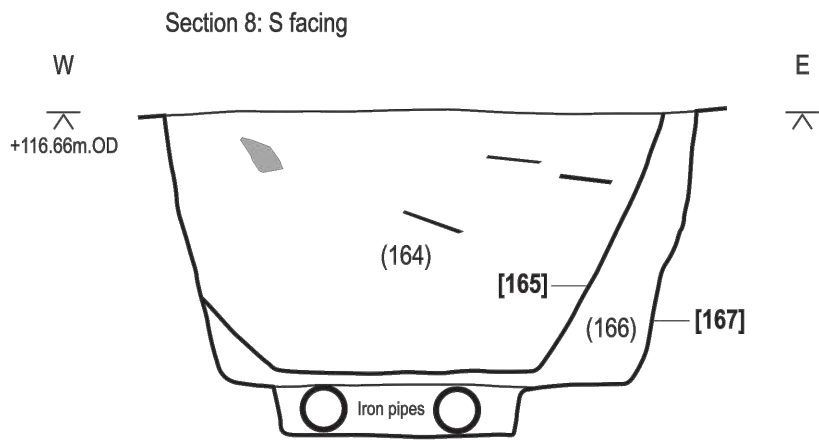
Figure 4: Levelling deposit G3



- Group 4 Trench
- Beam-slot
- Wood
- Trench base

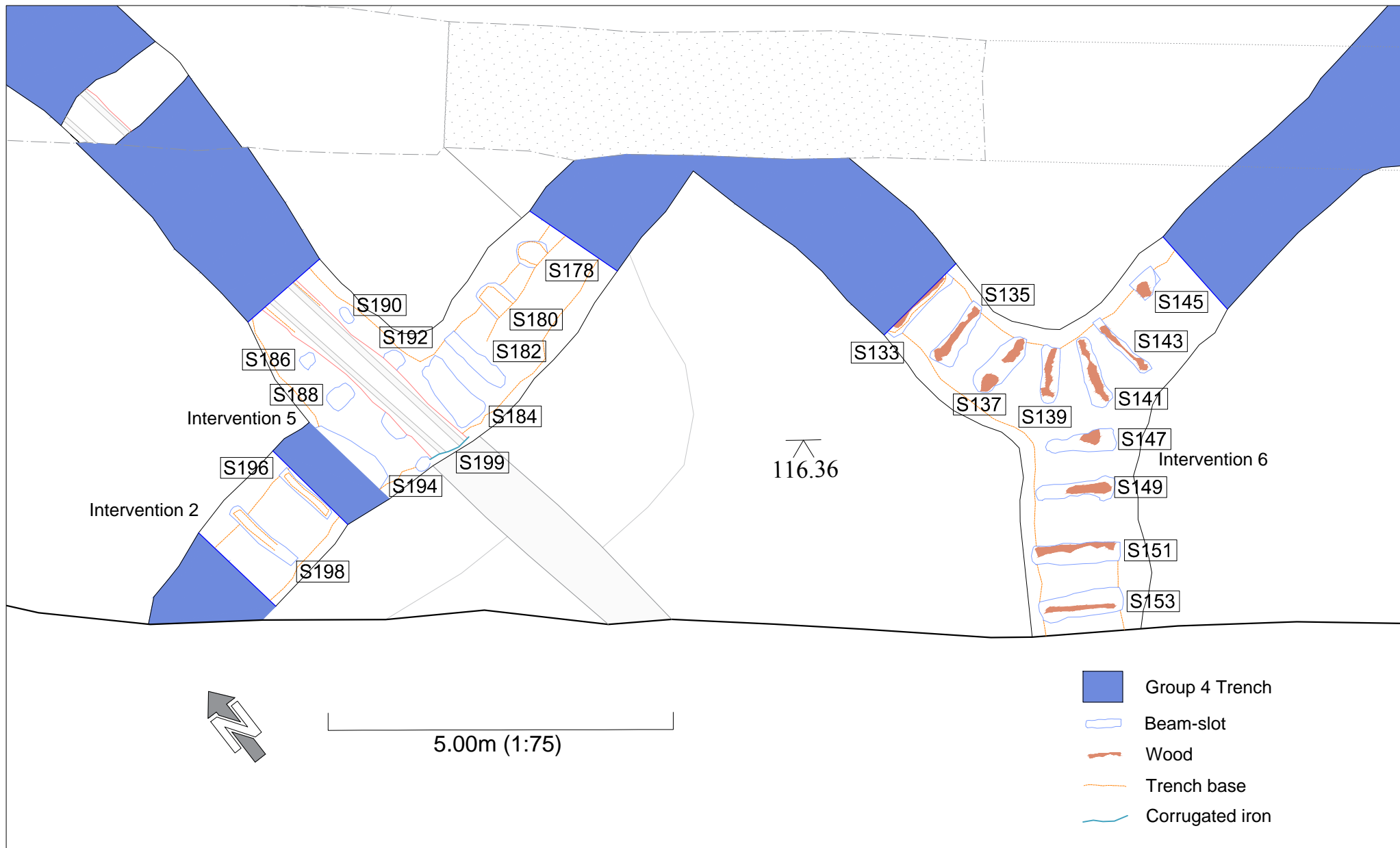
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Figure 5: Trench G4



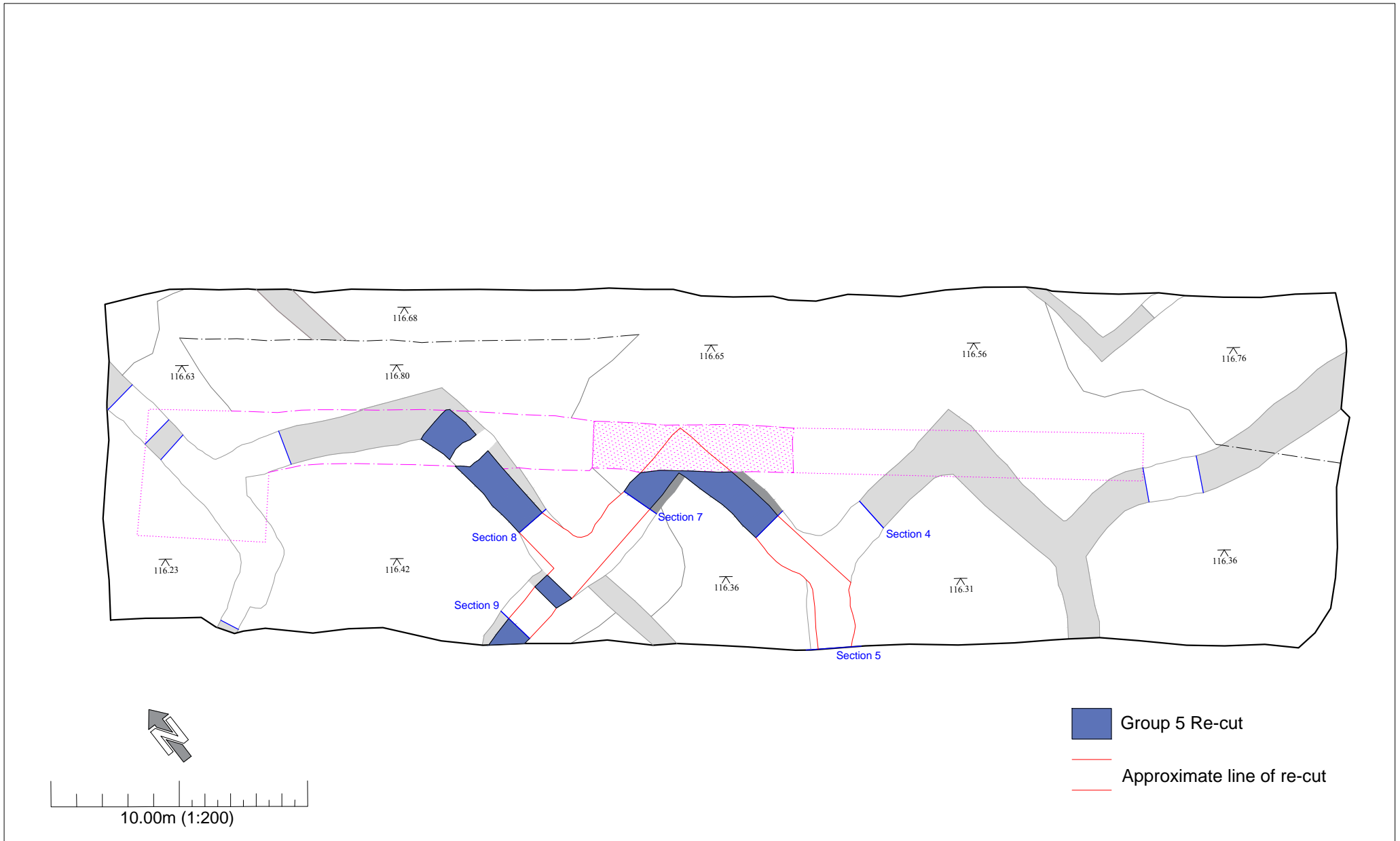
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Figure 6: Sections 8 and 12 showing variation in steepness of sides of trench



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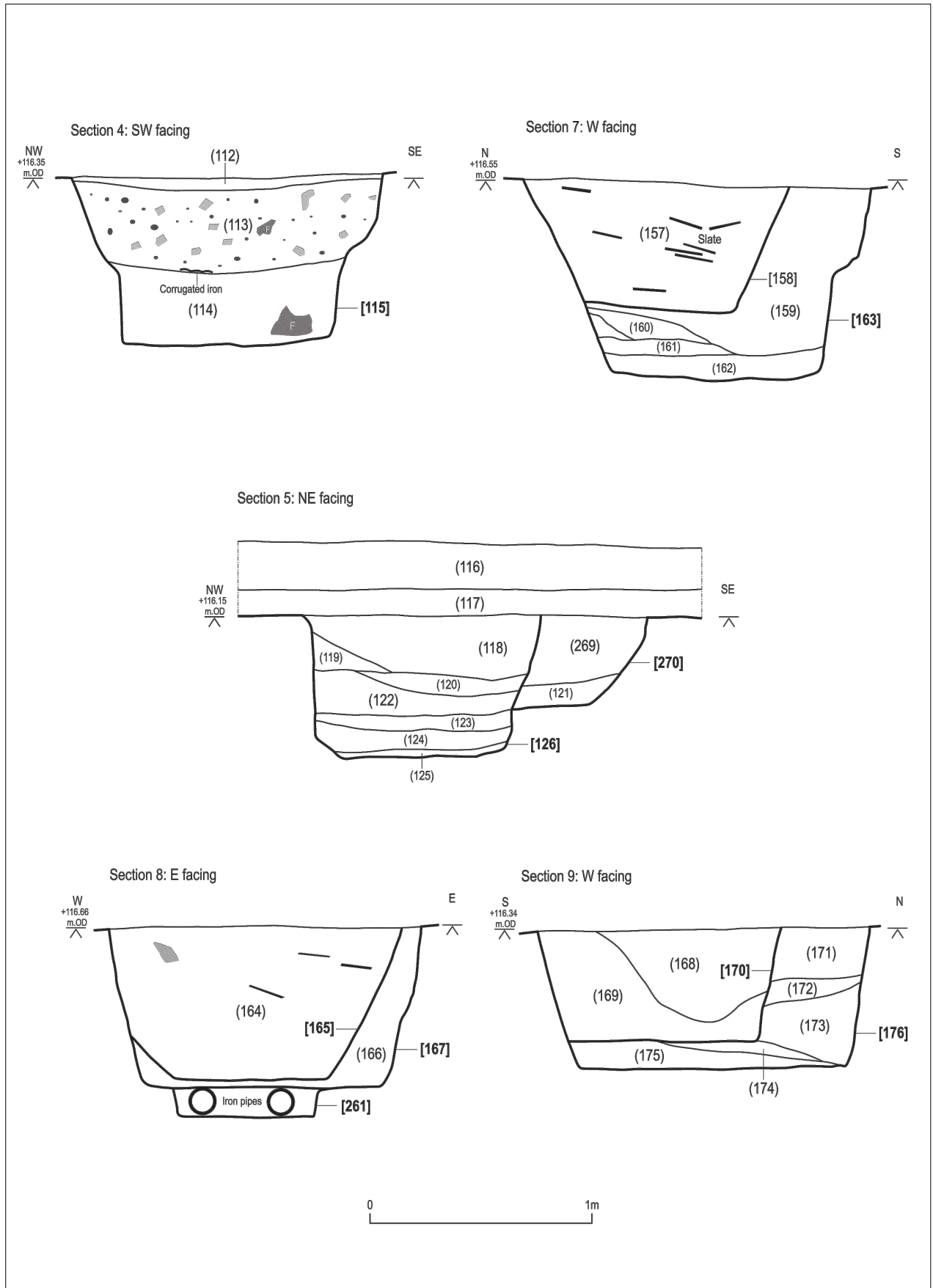
Figure 7: Trench G4 - Interventions 2, 4 and 5 showing structural features



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	PROJECT CODE EX-CBD-17	DATE 04/10/17	LAST REVISION ---
	SITE ADDRESS Connaught Barracks London Road Dover CT16 1HL	CHECKED ---	REF/DRG NO. N:\PROJECTS ACTIVE\Projects Managers & Live Projects\James Holman\Connaught Barracks\Excavation\Report\Figs

Figure 8: Trench system showing re-cut G5

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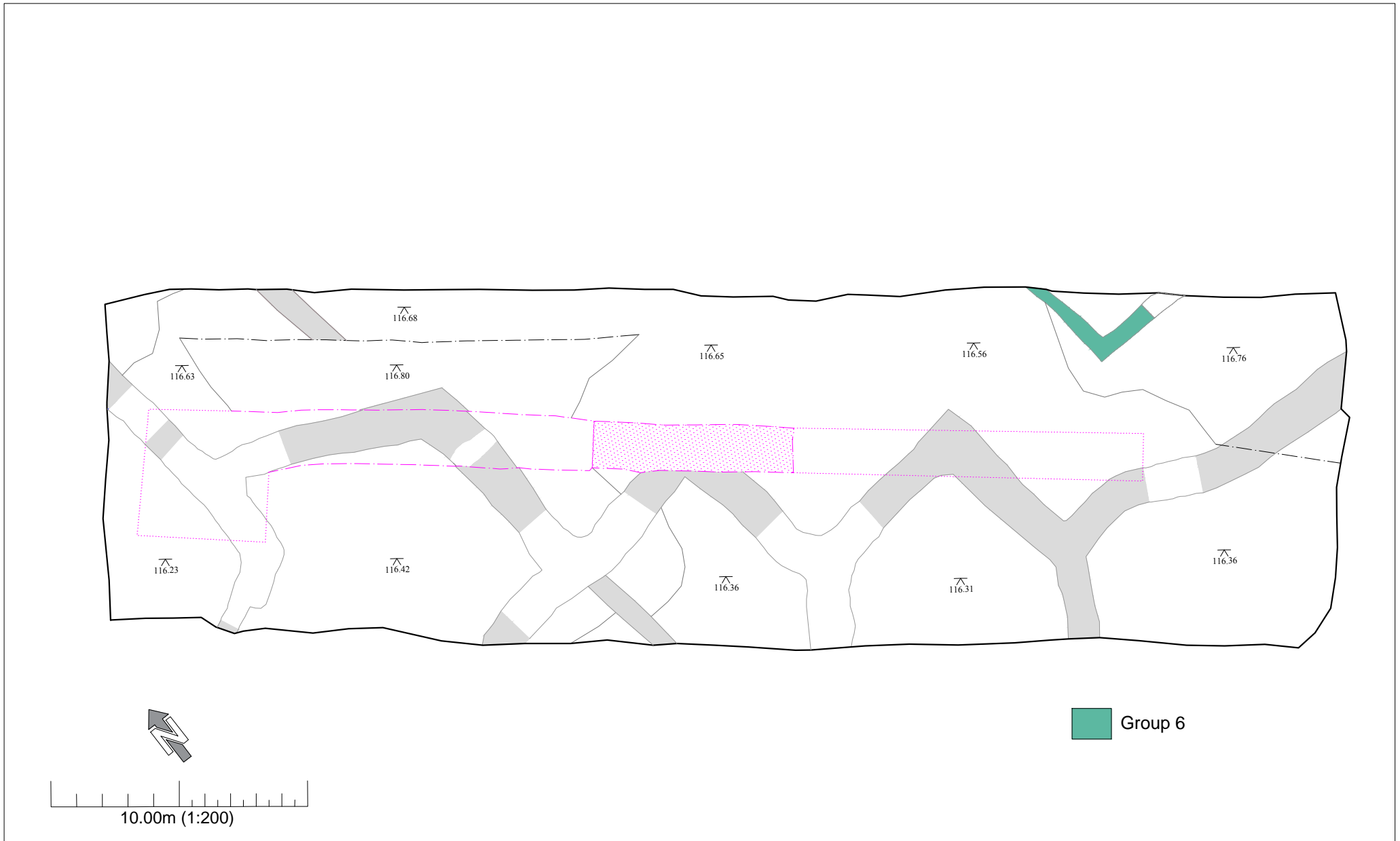
PROJECT NAME
 Connaught Barracks, Dover
 PROJECT CODE
 EX-CBD-17
 SITE ADDRESS
 Connaught Barracks
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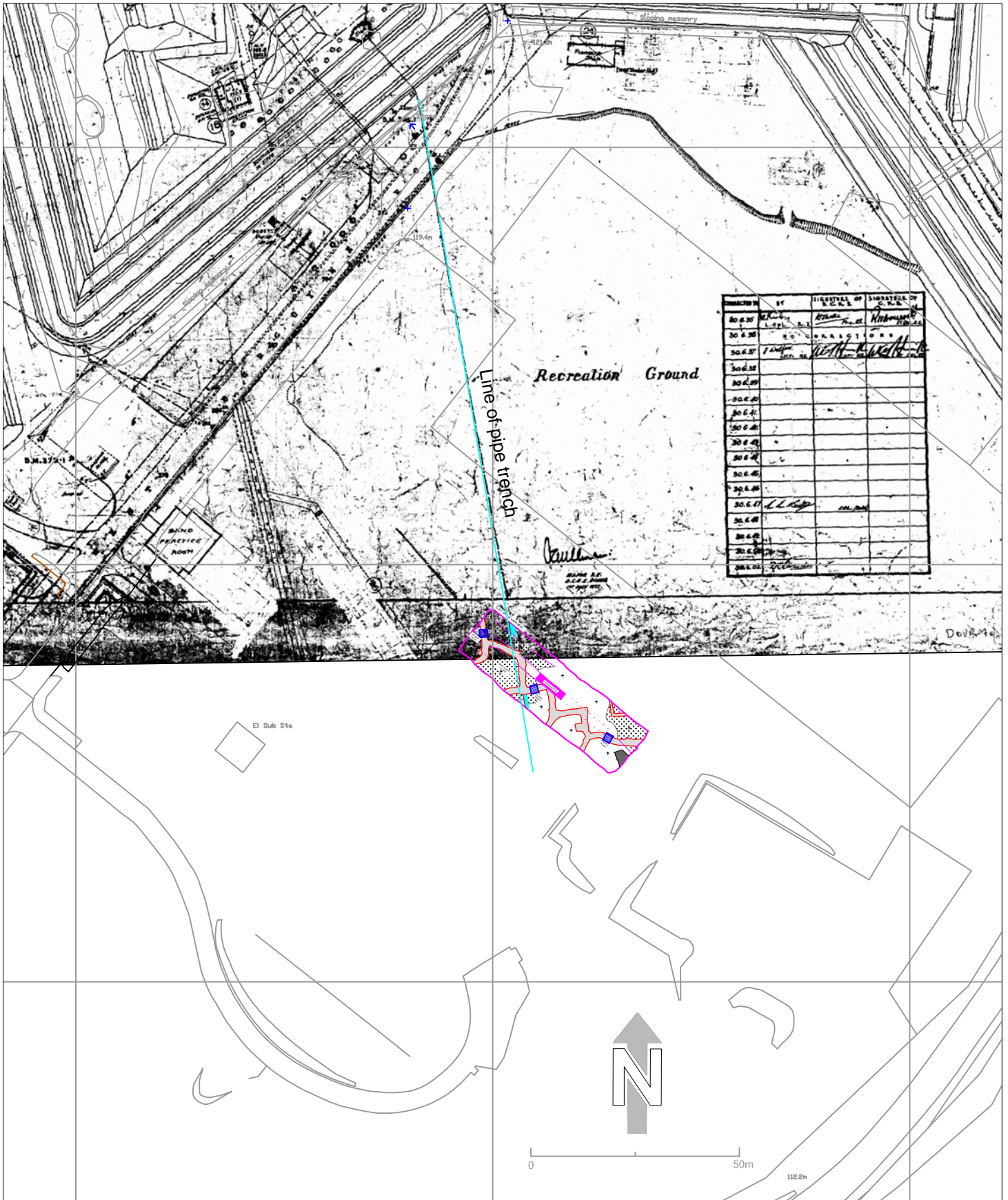
Figure 9: Section 4 showing trench trench system with no re-cut and sections 5, 7, 8 and 9 showing re-cut



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Figure 10: Trench G6

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Figure 11: Map of c1925 showing PDA and drainage pipes

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	PROJECT CODE EX-CBD-17	DATE 04/10/17	LAST REVISION ---	
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Figure 12: Location of site in relation to known First World War fortifications (does not highlight Dover Castle)



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Figure 13: Practice trenches cut on the Barham Downs, Kent (Kent HER TR 25 SW 99)

Google earth V 6.2.2.6613. (September 30, 2006) . Barham Downs, United Kingdom, 51°12'59.72 N, 1°09'52.26 E, Eye alt 836m, Infoterra & Bluesky 2017, <http://www.earth.google.com> [October 20, 2017]



Plate 1: Pre-excavation view of Site 1, looking north-west



Plate 2: Intervention 5 showing pipes forming Group G2, looking south (scale 1m)



Plate 3: Section 8 showing pipes forming Group G2, looking north (scale 1m)



Plate 4: Intervention 4 showing trench system, looking north-east



Plate 5: Intervention 6 showing trench system, looking north



Plate 6: Section 9 showing narrowed area of trenching, looking west (scale 0.5m)



Plate 7: Intervention 4 showing beam-slots in base of trench, looking south-east (scale 1m)



Plate 8: Intervention 6 showing beam-slots in base of trench, looking north (scale 1m)



Plate 9: Pre-excavation view of Site 1, looking north-west



Plate 10: Pre-excavation view of Site 1, looking west (scale 0.5m)



Plate 11: Corrugated iron revetment in the side of Intervention 5, looking south (scale 0.5m)



Plate 12: Detail of beam-slot in the base of Intervention 4, looking south-west (scale 0.5m)



Plate 13: Intervention 3, Section 13 showing redeposited soils from levelling deposit G3 in backfill of trench, looking north (scale 0.5m)



Plate 14: Intervention 4, Section 4 showing redeposited natural chalk in backfill of trench, looking east (scale 1m)



Plate 15: Intervention 5, Section 7 showing re-cut trench (note slate in upper fill), looking east (scale 0.5m)



Plate 16: Intervention 6, Section 14 showing re-cut trench, looking east (scale 1m)



Plate 17: Intervention 7 showing trench G6 , looking west (scale 0.5m)



Plate 18: Sherd of Royal Worcester pottery dated 1912



Plate 19: Sherd of British Anchor pottery

Plate 20: Pottery stamped with crest of George V





Plate 21: Pottery stamped with Navy Army Canteen Board initials



Plate 22: Pottery dated 1944



Plate 23: Pottery dated 1943



Plate 24: Soft drinks bottle of Tomson & Wooton (post 1915)

Appendix 1: Context concordance

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Set</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Phase</i>
100	Fill of [104]	103	4	4
101	Fill of [104]	103	4	4
102	Fill of [104]	103	4	4
103	Fill of [104]	103	4	4
104	Cut of trench	104	4	4
105	Fill of [108]	107	4	4
106	Fill of [108]	107	4	4
107	Fill of [108]	107	4	4
108	Cut of trench	108	4	4
109	Fill of [111]	110	4	4
110	Fill of [111]	110	4	4
111	Cut of trench	111	4	4
112	Overburden filling slump in top of [115]	112	7	5
113	Fill of [115]	114	4	4
114	Fill of [115]	114	4	4
115	Cut of trench	115	4	4
116	Overburden	116	7	5
117	Overburden	117	7	5
118	Fill of [126]	125	4	4
119	Fill of [126]	125	4	4
120	Fill of [126]	125	5	4
121	Fill of [126]	270	4	4
122	Fill of [126]	125	5	4
123	Fill of [126]	125	5	4
124	Fill of [126]	125	5	4
125	Fill of [126]	125	5	4
126	Cut of trench	126	5	4
127	Fill of [129]	129	5	4
128	Fill of [129]	129	5	4
129	Re-cut trench	129	5	4
130	Fill of [156]	132	4	4
131	Fill of [156]	132	4	4
132	Fill of [156]	132	4	4
133	Fill of [156]	133	4	4
134	Timber beam in [135]	135	4	4
135	Beam-slot	135	4	4
136	Timber beam in [137]	137	4	4
137	Beam-slot	137	4	4
138	Timber beam in [139]	139	4	4
139	Beam-slot	139	4	4
140	Timber beam in [141]	141	4	4
141	Beam-slot	141	4	4
142	Timber beam in [143]	143	4	4
143	Beam-slot	143	4	4
144	Timber beam in [145]	145	4	4
145	Beam-slot	145	4	4
146	Timber beam in [147]	147	4	4

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Set</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Phase</i>
147	Beam-slot	147	4	4
148	Timber beam in [149]	149	4	4
149	Beam-slot	149	4	4
150	Timber beam in [151]	151	4	4
151	Beam-slot	151	4	4
152	Timber beam in [153]	153	4	4
153	Beam-slot	153	4	4
154	Timber beam in [155]	155	4	4
155	Beam-slot	155	4	4
156	Cut of trench	156	4	4
157	Fill of [158]	158	5	4
158	Re-cut trench	158	5	4
159	Fill of [163]	162	4	4
160	Fill of [163]	162	4	4
161	Fill of [163]	162	4	4
162	Fill of [163]	162	4	4
163	Cut of trench	163	4	4
164	Fill of [165]	165	5	4
165	Re-cut trench	165	5	4
166	Fill of [167]	166	4	4
167	Cut of trench	167	4	4
168	Fill of [165]	170	5	4
169	Fill of [165]	170	5	4
170	Re-cut trench	170	5	4
171	Fill of [176]	175	4	4
172	Fill of [176]	175	4	4
173	Fill of [176]	175	4	4
174	Fill of [176]	175	4	4
175	Fill of [176]	175	4	4
176	Cut of trench	176	4	4
177	Fill of [178]	178	4	4
178	Post-hole	178	4	4
179	Fill of [179]	180	4	4
180	Post-hole	180	4	4
181	Fill of [182]	182	4	4
182	Beam-slot	182	4	4
183	Fill of [184]	184	4	4
184	Beam-slot	184	4	4
185	Fill of [186]	186	4	4
186	Post-hole	186	4	4
187	Fill of [188]	188	4	4
188	Post-hole	188	4	4
189	Fill of [190]	190	4	4
190	Post-hole	190	4	4
191	Fill of [192]	192	4	4
192	Post-hole	192	4	4
193	Fill of [194]	194	4	4
194	Beam-slot	194	4	4
195	Fill of [196]	196	4	4

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Set</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Phase</i>
196	Beam-slot	196	4	4
197	Fill of [196]	198	4	4
198	Beam-slot	198	4	4
199	Corrugated iron blocking	199	4	4
200	Cut of trench	200	4	4
201	Fill of [198]	202	4	4
202	Cut of trench	202	4	4
203	Fill of [208]	206	4	4
204	Fill of [208]	206	4	4
205	Fill of [208]	206	4	4
206	Fill of [208]	206	4	4
207	Corrugated iron revetment	207	4	4
208	Cut of trench	208	4	4
209	Fill of [211]	210	4	4
210	Fill of [211]	210	4	4
211	Cut of trench	211	4	4
212	Fill of [215]	214	4	4
213	Fill of [215]	214	4	4
214	Fill of [215]	214	4	4
215	Cut of trench	215	4	4
216	Fill of [217]	217	4	4
217	Beam-slot	217	4	4
218	Fill of [219]	219	4	4
219	Beam-slot	219	4	4
220	Fill of [221]	221	4	4
221	Beam-slot	221	4	4
222	Fill of [223]	223	4	4
223	Beam-slot	223	4	4
224	Fill of [225]	225	4	4
225	Beam-slot	225	4	4
226	Fill of [227]	227	4	4
227	Beam-slot	227	4	4
228	Fill of [229]	229	4	4
229	Beam-slot	229	4	4
230	Fill of [231]	231	4	4
231	Beam-slot	231	4	4
232	Fill of [233]	233	4	4
233	Beam-slot	233	4	4
234	Fill of [235]	235	4	4
235	Beam-slot	235	4	4
236	Fill of [237]	237	4	4
237	Beam-slot	237	4	4
238	Fill of [239]	239	4	4
239	Post-hole	239	4	4
240	Fill of [241]	241	4	4
241	Post-hole	241	4	4
242	Fill of [243]	243	4	4
243	Beam-slot	243	4	4
244	Fill of [245]	245	4	4

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Set</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Phase</i>
245	Beam-slot	245	4	4
246	Fill of [247]	247	4	4
247	Beam-slot	247	4	4
248	Fill of [250]	250	5	4
249	Fill of [250]	250	5	4
250	Re-cut trench	250	5	4
251	Fill of [256]	254	4	4
252	Fill of [256]	254	4	4
253	Fill of [256]	254	4	4
254	Fill of [255]	254	4	4
255	Beam-slot	255	4	4
256	Cut of trench	256	4	4
257	Layer (burnt deposit at NW end site)	257	3	3
258	Fill of pipe trench [261]	261	2	2
259	Pipe in [261]	261	2	2
260	Pipe in [261]	261	2	2
261	Cut of pipe trench	261	2	2
262	Fill of pipe trench [263]	263	2	2
263	Cut of pipe trench	263	2	2
264	Fill of [266]	266	6	4
265	Fill of [266]	266	6	4
266	Cut of narrow trench [266]	266	6	4
267	Natural (Clay-with-Flints)	267	1	1
268	Natural (Chalk)	268	1	1
269	Fill of [270]	270	4	4
270	Re-cut trench	270	4	4

Appendix 2: Kent County Council SMR Summary Form

Site Name: <i>Connaught Barracks, Dover</i>	
Site Address: <i>Connaught Barracks, Dover, Kent</i>	
<p>Summary: <i>An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) between 19 July and 6 September on land at Connaught Barracks, Dover (TR 3235 4250, centred). The works were commissioned by WYG Environment Planning Transport Limited (Arndale Court, Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds, LS6 2UJ), on behalf of clients, in advance of redevelopment.</i></p> <p><i>Three sites were to be investigated (Sites 1-3) but it proved impractical to undertake work on sites 2 and 3 due to health and safety constraints largely related to asbestos.</i></p>	
District/Unitary: <i>Canterbury</i>	Parish: <i>Guston</i>
Period(s): <i>Modern</i>	
NGR (Centre of site): 8 figures: <i>TR 3235 4250</i>	
Type of Archaeological Work: <i>Excavation</i>	
Date of Recording: <i>July to September 2017</i>	
Unit Undertaking Recording: <i>Canterbury Archaeological Trust</i>	
Geology: <i>Clay-with-Flints and Margate Chalk</i>	
Title and Author of Accompanying Report: <i>Holman, J, 2017, Connaught Barracks, Dover, Kent. Post-excavation analysis report, unpublished CAT report 2017/164</i>	
<p>Discussion:</p> <p><i>The strip, map and sample excavation on Site 1 revealed a series of archaeological features and deposits dating to the first half of the twentieth century. The earliest remains encountered were pipes associated with drainage at Fort Burgoyne that were potentially laid down in 1909. These were sealed by a levelling deposit of probable late First World War or early post-First World War date that may be associated with the formation of the recreation ground.</i></p> <p><i>The open land forming the recreation ground would seem to have been used for training purposes, probably during the late 1930s or the Second World War. Evidence for training activity is represented by an over-engineered trench system and re-cut that bisected the site. This trenching does not fit with known defensive works in the locality of either First or Second World War date suggesting that it was almost certainly cut for training purposes. Such a view is further supported by the presence of a re-cut through part of the system that was presumably excavated when it was still an obvious landscape feature. A smaller trench lay to the north, perhaps representing a 'cut and cover' feature, but this is not clear.</i></p> <p><i>Overall the remains associated with Site 1 are considered to be of local to regional significance, though they add to a growing number of military training sites that have been identified nationally.</i></p> <p><i>It is considered that the project has successfully answered the objectives and research questions associated or partially associated with Site 1. Those objectives and research questions associated with Site 2 and 3 will be addressed during later phases of development.</i></p>	
Location of Archive/Finds: <i>Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 92a Broad St, Canterbury, CT1 2LU</i>	
Contact at Unit: <i>James Holman</i>	Date: <i>20.10.17</i>