

Parcel 4.2, Prince Philip Barracks, Bordon, Hampshire: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

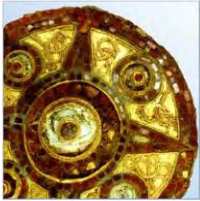
National Grid Reference Number: SU79237 36374

Planning Reference: 55587/01

Site Code: A2018.18

AOC Project No: 33663

Date: June 2018



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Parcel 4.2, Prince Philip Barracks, Bordon, Hampshire: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of: Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions
UK Limited
Partnership House
Regent farm Road
Gosforth
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE3 3AF

National Grid Reference (NGR): SU79237 36374 (Centered)

AOC Project No: 33663

Oasis No: 1-318930

Prepared by: Rob Engl

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Date of Report: June 2018

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Non-Technical Summary

In May 2018, AOC Archaeology were commissioned by Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Limited on behalf of ZeroC Holdings (the Developer) to undertake an intrusive archaeological evaluation at the site of Parcel 4.2 Area 3 Phase A of the Borden Development, Prince Philip Barracks, Borden, Hampshire, centred at National Grid Reference SU79237 36374. The works, carried out on in May 2018, comprised the excavation of five archaeological test trenches measuring approximately 50m by 1.8m in size.

The archaeological investigations were carried out prior to full planning approval being granted for the proposed development works and will be used to inform a decision on whether further archaeological work is required. Advice on this is provided to the local planning authority by David Hopkins (Archaeology Advisor to Hampshire County Council).

The evaluation revealed that intensive truncation and levelling related to 20th century landscaping had been undertaken across the site. No further work is recommended.

The results of the evaluation will be summarised and published via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) website (OASIS ID aocarcha1-318297).

1. Introduction

Site Location

- 1.1 This report documents the results of an archaeological evaluation at the Prince Philip Barracks, Bordon, Hampshire, on behalf of Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Limited.
- 1.2 The overall site is located on MOD land to the north of Whitehill and Bordon with access off the A325 (Camp Road) (NGR: SU79237 36374). The site lies within Hampshire, approximately 13km south of Farnham and 13km north of Petersfield. The development plan for the site defines four broad areas (Areas 1-4) that will be developed sequentially.
- 1.3 The archaeological evaluation detailed in this report took place within Parcel 4.2, which lies in the northeast part of Area 3 (Figure 1). Area 3 lies to the north of Areas 1 and 2 and includes the area of Havannah Officers Mess to the north of Station Road, the Budds Lane Playing Fields on the north side of Budds Lane, Martinique House Bordon Community Centre located east of Budds Lane Playing Fields and west of the A325, as well as a small parcel of land located at the junction of Camp Road and Lindford Road, to the east of Louisburg Barracks. Area 3 is also sub-divided into four areas: Sub-Priority 3, Phase A, Phase C and Phase D.
- 1.4 The archaeological evaluation took place within Phase A, which is the area to the immediate north and south of Station Road and includes the Havannah Officers Mess buildings, set within mature woodland, and the northern-most of the Budds Lane Playing Fields.

Planning Background

- 1.5 Hampshire County Council granted planning permission (55587/01) for a residential led mixed development at Bordon Garrison ('the Wider Site').
- 1.6 Due to the potential of the Wider Site contain buried archaeological remains Local Planning Authority in line with NPPF, required a programme of archaeological work to be carried prior any work associated with redevelopment of the Wider Site.
- 1.7 The development has been divided into four broad areas that will be developed sequentially with some sub-priority areas that will be addressed earlier in the sequence. The phased approach will be undertaken in the following order:
 - Area 1: The SANG (Hogmoor Inclosure);
 - Area 2: Sub-Priority 1 (Phase 1A);
 - Area 2: Sub-Priority 2 (Town Centre and Relief Road);
 - Area 3: Sub-Priority 3 (School);
 - Area 2: Technical Training Area;
 - Area 3: Phase A, Phase C, and Phase D; and
 - Area 4: Phase B and the Employment Zone.
- 1.8 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned to undertake the survey in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Limited (Park 2018) on behalf of ZeroC Holdings (the Developer) to supplement to the overarching Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Amec Foster Wheeler in March 2016 (Document ref. 37055cr023i2). Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited (2017). This Written

Scheme of Investigation (WSI) proposed the methodology by which the archaeological evaluation trenching was to be carried out.

- 1.9 All elements of the work were carried out by members of staff with sufficient competence and experience, and managed by a member of the ClfA, or an individual of equivalent competence and experience. All work was carried out in compliance with the following professional standards:
- ClfA 2014 Code of Conduct.
 - ClfA 2014 Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.
 - ClfA 2014 Standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief.
 - ClfA 2014 Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation.
- 1.10 David Hopkins, Archaeology Advisor for Hampshire County Council, was consulted throughout the process and approved the WSI ahead of works.

Geology and Topography

- 1.11 The geology of the site has a certain degree of localised variability. The geological map for the area indicates that the area lacks widespread continuous drift deposits. Where these are present in the vicinity of Bordon they are generally consistent with the location of surface water courses to the north and east and comprise River and Valley Gravel and Alluvium. The solid geology comprises Folkestone Beds (ferruginous sand) of the Lower Greensand Formation.
- 1.12 This formation is particularly associated with early Mesolithic occupation in Hampshire and there are a number of key local sites of this period which have been preserved by being covered by the re-deposition. sands through wind action.

2. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.1 The following is a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site. The information is taken from the existing Bordon Development Support: Parcel 4.2, Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (Park 2018).

Early Prehistoric (to 43 AD)

- 2.2 In the Mesolithic period, which in Hampshire dates from approximately 9000 BC to 5000 BC, the greensand deposits that underlie the area supported a wide range of species and habitats that created a resource rich landscape for the people of the time. A number of sites, notably on The Slab and The Warren (known collectively as the 'Oakhanger sites' after the nearby hamlet), have been recorded with extensive spreads of worked flint indicating regular occupation of the landscape over an extended period. In the Mesolithic period, which in Hampshire dates from approximately 9000 BC to 5000 BC, the greensand deposits that underlie the area supported a wide range of species and habitats that created a resource rich landscape for the people of the time. A number of sites, notably on The Slab and The Warren (known collectively as the 'Oakhanger sites' after the nearby hamlet), have been recorded with extensive spreads of worked flint indicating regular occupation of the landscape over an extended period.
- 2.3 There is less evidence for activity in the area over the late Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, although there is still a human presence.
- 2.4 The Bronze Age sees a marked change in people's understanding of the landscape and the archaeological record for this period is dominated by ritual and funerary remains, especially burial

mounds. There are approximately 25 burial mounds within 2km of the development area (eight of which are Scheduled Monuments) but there is relatively little evidence of settlement dating from the Bronze Age in the local landscape.

Late Prehistory/Roman/ Romano-British (43-410 AD)

- 2.5 During the Iron Age and Roman periods, the focus shifts back to settlement and subsistence. There are also a number of Roman waste pottery sites (waster dumps) recorded in the area indicating local ceramic production. Activity in this period focuses principally on the valley around Kingsland, although the Silchester to Chichester Roman Road passes the area to the east. What the role of the higher ground has at this time where the burial monuments of the previous period would still have been very visible - is not clear.

Medieval (410-1540 AD)

- 2.6 No There is again a break in occupation evidence until the Medieval period. At this time a number of settlements appear around the edges of the heath which again focus around Kingsley to the north. The village of Headley is already established by this time.

Post Medieval (1540-1750 AD) and Military(1863-Present)

- 2.7 The settlement pattern established in the medieval period largely continues into the post-Medieval period, but new activities appear, such as quarrying and the creation of water-meadows, which begin to change the character of the landscape from the 16th century onwards. There was a considerable amount of military activity in the area during the Civil War particularly in 1643 when a Parliamentarian garrison was established at Farnham. It is thought that at this time a defensive earthwork was constructed at Walldown which a Scheduled Monument is now. The modern military use of the site began in 1863 with the purchase of land at Bordon by the War Department and with the establishment of Bordon Camp in the early 20th century and continued in the area until the present day. Parcel 4.2 falls close to the Oxney Moss, an area of prehistoric archaeological potential.
- 2.8 Parcel 4.2 falls close to the Oxney Moss, an area of prehistoric archaeological potential.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 2.9 Previous work in the wider development has included Historic Building Recording. Six bunkers were recorded within the wider site, arranged in two groups of three either side of a north-south orientated pathway. The report concluded that they are possibly local version of Stanton type air raid shelters. The materials and construction suggest they were not all built at the same time but were likely built around the time of the Second World War and continued in frequent use since then. A full detailed description and discussion of these assets can be found in the Heritage Statement. Following the building recording, the bunkers were removed.
- 2.10 A watching brief and overview site walkover was undertaken during the Ground Investigation works within the assault course area. A number of unusual features were noted within the area, which the proposed survey will record and interpret further.
- 2.11 In March 2018 an archaeological topographic survey was undertaken on the garrison Assault Course During the survey forty-three training trenches were identified. The majority of the trenches were located at Area A and at south-southeast part of Area B. They form relatively dense network consist of predominantly linear trenches up to 75 m long, communication trenches, possible mortar and observation placements and small one-person trenches, so-called foxholes. The training trenches represents only the small fraction of lager trench system which continues beyond the

assault course boundary to the south (Google Earth 2017) and were presumably built during the First World War or Second World War.

3. Aims of the Investigation

3.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Ltd (Park 2018) defined the site procedures for the archaeological evaluation. The objectives of this archaeological trial trench evaluation were to:

- Provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the Parcel 4.2;
- Identify and investigate the presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality of any suspected and as yet unknown archaeological features/deposits which may be present on the site;
- Prepare a fully illustrated report(s) on the results of the archaeological evaluation that is compliant with all relevant guidance and good practice, including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2014);
- Provide sufficient information to enable the decision to be made on whether further mitigation is required across Parcel 4.2; and provide sufficient information to enable the formulation of a suitable mitigation strategy and appropriate management of the archaeological resource impacted by the proposed development.

3.2 The aims of the mixed approach archaeological evaluation were to:

- Establish the location, extent, nature and date of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the areas proposed to be disturbed during the development.
- Establish the integrity and state of preservation of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the areas proposed to be disturbed during the development.

4. Methodology

4.1 A programme of archaeological trial trenching was carried out in Parcel 4.2 in accordance with the aims and objectives stated above in order to evaluate the archaeological potential and geological sequence of any potential areas of archaeological interest, due to its proximity to Oxney Moss. Parcel 4.2 and the layout of the trenches is shown in Figures 1 & 2.

4.2 After discussion with David Hopkins (Archaeology Advisor to Hampshire County Council), a total of five 50m by 1.8m trenches were to be excavated within the land parcel.

4.3 Topsoil and any other modern overburden was removed with a back-acting machine using a 1.8m wide toothless (ditching) bucket. Machine excavation was undertaken in spits under the direction of the attending archaeologist to the first identifiable archaeological horizon.

4.4 Upon completion of recording all trenches were backfilled and compacted.

4.5 Works were carried out under the accession code A2018.18, issued by the Hampshire Cultural Trust.

4.6 The project was managed by Catherine Edwards for AOC and Victoria Park for Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Limited on behalf of ZeroC Holdings (the Developer).

5. Results

5.1 Five trenches were excavated within Parcel 4.2 (Figure 2).

Trench 1

Table of Stratigraphic Sequence for Trench 1

Context Number	Thickness	Description / Interpretation
100	0.25m	Grey-brown clay silt sand - topsoil
101	0.43m	Mottled dark grey/black, yellow and orange clay sand – imported/made ground
102	-	Light yellow-orange sand with some clay – natural

- 5.2 Trench 1 (Plate 1) measured 50.0m long by 2.0m wide and was located within a grassed area in a lower section of the site (Figure 2).
- 5.3 The natural geology (102) was observed as a medium to light yellow sand with some clay inclusions.
- 5.4 The natural was overlain by 0.43m thick made ground (101) composed of imported mottled sand. This material was only present within this trench and it was probably imported in order to level the ground up and create a flat surface. A modern service trench for a fibre optic cable was cut through the made ground.
- 5.5 The uppermost deposit was 0.25m thick topsoil (100).
- 5.6 No archaeological finds or features were present in Trench 1.



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking west

Trench 2

Table of Stratigraphic Sequence for Trench 2

Context No	Depth	Description / Interpretation
200	0.45m-0.65	Mixed deposit of silty sand, disturbed natural and plant material - woodland soil
201	-	Orange brown sand - natural

- 5.7 Trench 2 (Plate 2) measured 50m long by 1.8m wide (Figure 2) and was located within woodland.
- 5.8 The earliest deposit is the natural orange brown sand, (201). This was overlain by a thick woodland soil (200). A modern pit feature containing green bottle and window glass was investigated at the western end of the trench.
- 5.9 No archaeological finds or features were present in Trench 2.



Plate 2: Trench 2, post excavation looking west

Trench 3

Table of Stratigraphic Sequence for Trench 3 (A+B)

TRENCH 3A (west)		
Context No	Depth	Description / Interpretation
300	0.20m	Mixed deposit of silty sand, disturbed natural and plant material - woodland soil
301	0.17m	Orange brown sand – natural
TRENCH 3B (east)		
Context No	Depth	Description / Interpretation
300	0.20m	Mixed deposit of silty sand, disturbed natural and plant material - woodland soil
302	0.30m	Sand, gravel, brick and stone - made ground
303	0.25m	Sand, gravel and mortar - made ground
304	0.20m	Mortar sand, tile, CBM - demolition layer

- 5.10 Trench 3 (Plates 3 & 4) measured 50m long by 1.8m wide (Figure 2) and was again located within woodland.
- 5.11 The trench was split into two parts: 3A and 3B, due to the presence of modern services.
- 5.12 The eastern half of the trench, 3B, was built up and contained imported hardcore and made ground. Asbestos was observed within the lower areas of the made ground and no further excavations were possible, meaning that the natural was not reached in 3B.
- 5.13 In 3A, the western part of the trench, the natural was observed as orange brown sand (301). This was overlain by woodland soils composed from silty sand and plant material (300).
- 5.14 The trench contained no archaeological features or finds, but a tree throw was identified.



Plate 3: Trench 3, post excavation looking east



Plate 4: Trench 3, post excavation looking west

Trench 4

Table of Stratigraphic Sequence for Trench 4 (A and B)

TRENCH 4A (western)		
Context No	Depth	Description / Interpretation
400	0.16m	Mixed deposit of silty sand, disturbed natural and plant material - woodland soil
401	0.21m	Orange brown sand - natural
TRENCH 4B (east)		
Context No	Depth	Description / Interpretation
400	0.16m	Mixed deposit of silty sand, disturbed natural and plant material - woodland soil.
402	0.15m	Crushed sandstone and sand – made ground
401	0.21m	Orange brown sand - natural

- 5.15 Trench 4 (Plates 5 & 6) measured 50m long by 1.8m wide (Figure 2) and was again located within woodland.
- 5.16 The trench contained several modern service cuts within the northern edge, causing it to be divided into two trenches, 4A and 4B.
- 5.17 The western part of the trench, (4A) contained natural orange brown sand (401), overlain by 0.16m thick woodland soils (400).
- 5.18 The eastern half of the trench (4B) was built up and contained imported hardcore and made ground (402), overlaying natural orange brown sand (401). A 0.16m thick layer of woodland soils (400) was observed above the made ground.
- 5.18 No archaeological finds or features were present in Trench 4.



Plate 5: Trench 4, post excavation looking west



Plate 6: Trench 4, south facing section showing made ground

Trench 5

Table of Stratigraphic Sequence for Trench 5 (A and B)

TRENCH 5A (east)		
Context No	Depth	Description / Interpretation
500	0.30m	Made ground – hardcore, sand, CBM, stone
501	0.63m	Soft greyish and yellowish brown silty sand. Fill of [502].
TRENCH 5B (west)		
Context No	Depth	Description / Interpretation
503	0.22m	Woodland soil – mixed deposit of silty sand, disturbed natural and plant material.
504	0.53m	Re-deposited natural – pale brown, red and yellow sands
505	0.07m	Natural – white sand

- 5.20 Trench 5 (Plates 7, 8 & 9) measured 50m long by 1.8m wide (Figure 2) and was located over the edge of the higher and lower ground.
- 5.21 A modern live water main truncated the natural sand in the eastern part of the trench, causing it to be divided into two parts (5A and 5B).
- 5.22 In 5A, a 0.63m deep service cut [502] was filled with soft greyish and yellowish brown silty sand (501), which was overlain by made ground composed of sand, ceramic building material, stone, and other modern debris (500).
- 5.23 In 5B, natural white sand (505) was overlain by 0.53m thick redeposited pale brown, red and yellow natural sands (504). Above this deposit, woodland soils (503) were observed.
- 5.24 No archaeological features were present in Trench 5.



Plate 7: Trench 5, post excavation looking east



Plate 8: Trench 5, north facing section



Plate 9: Trench 5, south facing section

6 Finds

- 6.1 All small finds were modern in date and are indicative of 20th century activity.
- 6.2 No further work is recommended as the finds are of little significance beyond dating evidence. It is suggested that the finds be discarded.

7 Conclusion

- 7.1 The evaluation successfully characterised the stratigraphic sequence and archaeological potential of the site. Natural deposits were observed in all trenches and consisted of pale sands.
- 7.2 The evaluation has shown that the site area has undergone significant truncation and levelling during the 20th century. A number of modern service cuts were observed during the evaluation.
- 7.3 On the basis of the conclusions of the trial trenching exercise, no further intrusive archaeological works are recommended.

8 Publication and Archive Deposition

- 8.1 Copies of the report will be issued to the client, the Archaeology Advisor, to the local Planning Authority and – ultimately – the local studies library, on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time. A digital copy of the report will also be submitted to the HER and the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) via OASIS.
- 8.2 The archive, consisting of paper records, drawings and digital photographs, will be collated and deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust within one year of the completion of fieldwork (if no further work is required).
- 8.3 The archive will be prepared in accordance with guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990) and (Brown & AAF 2007).

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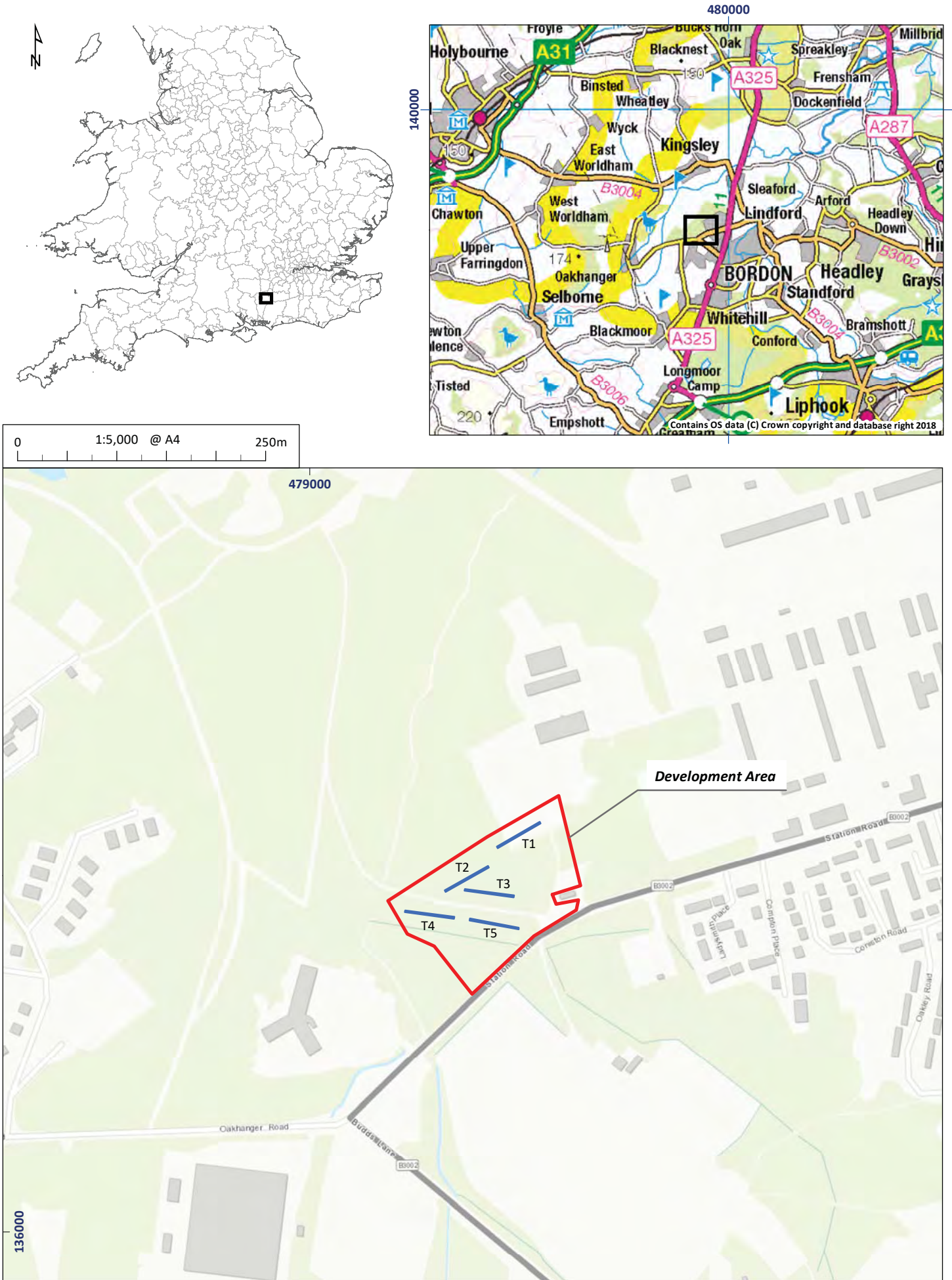
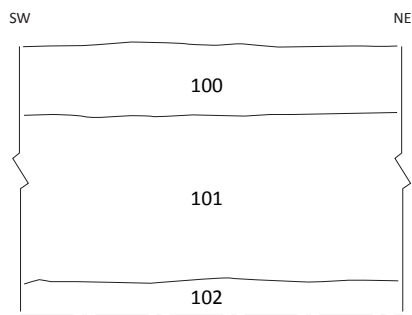


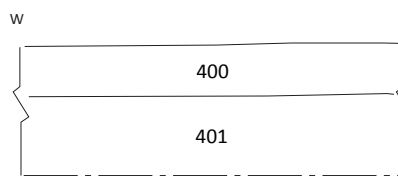
Figure 1: Site location plan

01/33663/DSR/01/01

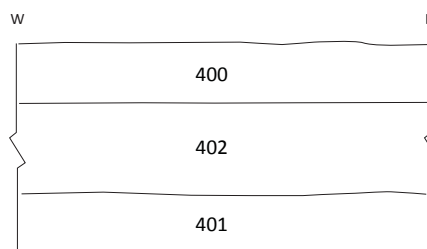
Trench 1, north-west end



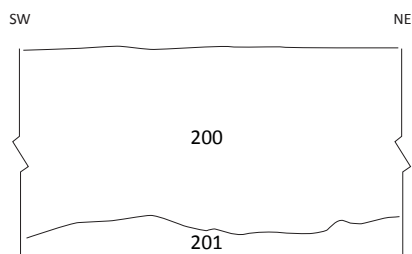
Trench 4 A, west end



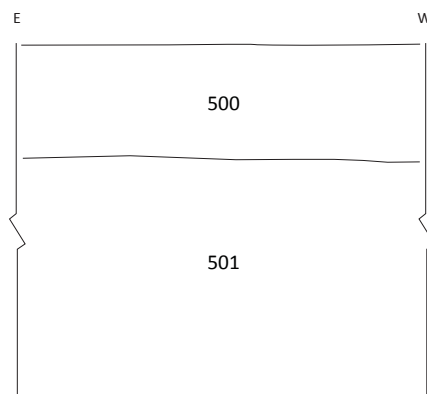
Trench 4 B, east end



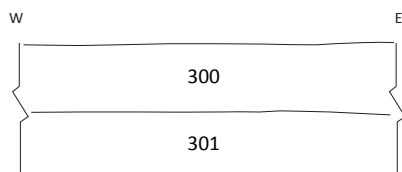
Trench 2, north-west end



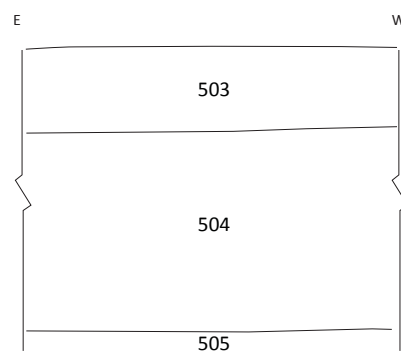
Trench 5 A, east end



Trench 3 A, west end



Trench 5 B, west end



Trench 3 B, east end

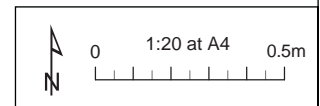
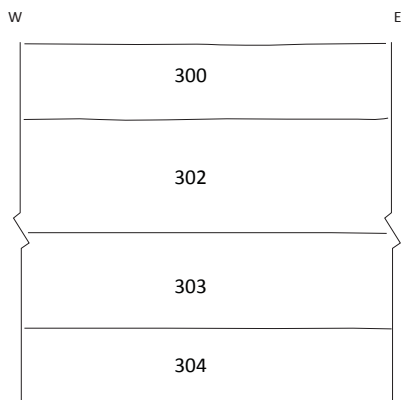


Figure 2: Trenches 1-5 Sections

Appendix A - OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-318297

Project details

Project details

Project name	Prince Philip Barracks, Bordon, Hampshire: An Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	In May 2018, AOC Archaeology were commissioned by Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Limited on behalf of ZeroC Holdings (the Developer) to undertake an intrusive archaeological evaluation at the site of Parcel 42 Area 3 Phase A of the Borden Development, Prince Philip Barracks, Bordon, Hampshire, centred at National Grid Reference SU79237 36374. The works, carried out on the 2nd May 2018, comprised the excavation of five archaeological test trenches measuring approximately 50m by 1.8m in size. The evaluation revealed that intensive truncation and levelling related to 20th century landscaping had been undertaken across the site. The archaeological investigations were carried out prior to full planning approval being granted for the proposed development works and will be used to inform a decision on whether further archaeological work is required. Advice on this is provided to the local planning authority by David Hopkins (Archaeology Advisor to Hampshire County Council). The results of the evaluation will be summarised and published via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) website (OASIS ID aocarcha1-318930).
Project dates	Start: 02-05-2018 End: 03-05-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	33663 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	None None
Significant Finds	None None
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Site location	HAMPSHIRE EAST HAMPSHIRE WHITEHILL Prince Philip Barracks, Bordon, Hampshire
Postcode	GU35 0JE
Study area	14300 Square metres
Site coordinates	NGR - SU 79237 36374 LL - 51.120636423895 -0.867716057491 (decimal) LL - 51 07 14 N 000 52 03 W (degrees) Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 83m Max: 85m

Status Complete


Project creators

Name of Organisation (other)	Hampshire Council
Project brief originator (other)	Hampshire Council
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology
Project director/manager	Catherine Edwards
Project supervisor	Catherine Edwards AOC Archaeology
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultancy
Name of sponsor/funding body	Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions

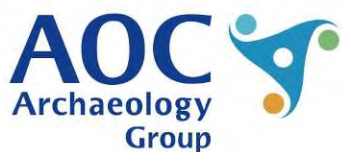
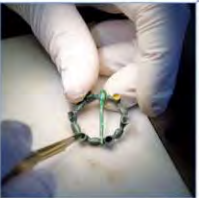
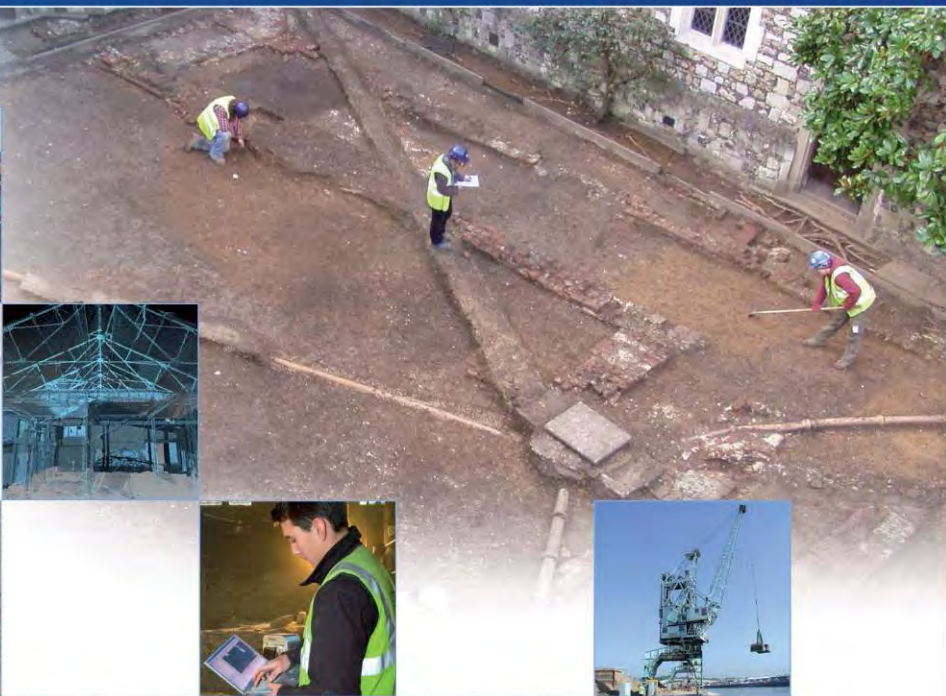
Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	'No physical archive'
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire County Museum
Digital Archive ID	33663
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire County Museum
Paper Archive ID	33663
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Plan','Report','Survey '

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)_1	
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Author(s)/Editor(s)	Edwards C	
Other bibliographic details	33663	
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