RISO14

Archaeological Evaluation: Phase 1 Bordon Garrison, Hampshire

Client: Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

Client: Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure

National Grid Reference: NGR SU 790 352

Address: Bordon Garrison, Hampshire

Parish: Whitehill

Council: East Hampshire District Council

Project Manager: Antony Walsh

Author: Joe Berry

Edited and approved by: Emma Jeffery

Fieldwork: Rob Blackburn, Sam Davis

Graphics: Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy

Schedule:
Fieldwork: 4th – 11th May 2016
Report: May 2016

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BORDON GARRISON, HAMPSHIRE

FIELD EVALUATION: PHASE 1

SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook Phase 1 of an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at Bordon Garrison, Hampshire between 4th and 11th of May 2016. The work was commissioned by Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure (UK) Ltd, in response to a condition placed on planning consent for the residential and commercial development of the site. The remains exposed were associated with the construction of the military base in the mid 20th century, comprising levelling deposits, a previous road, and an earlier trackway. No earlier archaeological remains were found.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd were commissioned by Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure (UK) Ltd (AMEC) to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluative works at Bordon Garrison, Hampshire. This was in response to conditions placed on the planning consent for the redevelopment of the site for residential and commercial use (East Hampshire District Council; Planning Ref: 55587/001).

Consultation with Hampshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (HET) established the form this would take. The first phase comprised evaluation across the development area, made up of field-walking (Headland Archaeology 2016b); geophysical survey (part completed); and trial trenching (part completed). This is an interim report detailing the results of the first part of the trial trenching – the results of the subsequent trenching will be detailed in another report.

Headland Archaeology prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Headland Archaeology 2016a), setting out the proposed strategy for this phase of the archaeological evaluation, which was approved by the HET before fieldwork commenced. This followed the requirements set out in AMEC's overarching WSI for the archaeological works (AMEC 2016).

1.2 Site Description

The development area (henceforth known as the DA) comprises Ministry of Defence Land on the western side of the A325 between Bordon and Whitehall, Hampshire, centred on NGR SU 790 352. This includes a number of different areas, with a mix of barrack and garrison buildings, forested areas, open spaces / playing fields, and residential areas. It is generally flat, between approximately 80 and 95m AOD.

The underlying geology of the DA is sandstone of the Folkestone Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 100-125million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. No superficial deposits are recorded (www.bgs.ac.uk).

Phase 1 of the trial trenching took place in the centre of the DA around the former military structures in Areas 1 and 2 (Illus 1), across an area totalling approximately 2ha.

1.3 Archaeological Background

A Heritage Statement was produced (AMEC 2014) which outlines the historic and archaeological potential of the DA. A summary of this is produced here.

The Folkestone Formation geology is particularly associated with Mesolithic occupation in Hampshire, with a number of significant flint-working sites recorded just to the west of the DA ('The Warren' and 'The Slab' sites).

There is little direct evidence for Bronze Age settlement activity in the area, although 25 burial mounds are recorded within 2km of the DA. This includes two scheduled bowl barrows just to the west of the DA (1012641).

Settlement activity, dating to the Iron Age and Roman periods, is recorded within the vicinity, including a Roman occupation site at St Nicholas Church in Kingsley (HER39493).

Medieval activity in the area is focused towards Kingsley in the north and Headley in the east. The DA itself lay within common land in the medieval period.

There was a considerable amount of military activity within the vicinity during the English Civil War, including a scheduled defensive earthwork at Walldown to the southeast (1017368).

Bordon Garrison was established at the start of the 20th century and has influenced the development of the town since then. The buildings in the area were constructed in the mid-20th century.

Field-walking was undertaken across the Hogmoor Inclosure in the southern part of the DA (Headland Archaeology 2016b). Most of the artefacts discovered were modern, mostly relating to military activity, but 22 prehistoric flints were also recovered. The area was also noted to be highly disturbed, probably from military training activity.

The first phase of geophysical survey has also been undertaken (Headland Archaeology forthcoming). This took place in the north-western part of the PDA, adjacent to the current cricket pitch. No potential archaeological remains were found.

1.4 Objectives

Generally, the archaeological investigations were undertaken in order to:

- Assess the extent, structure and date of any archaeological features and deposits of archaeological interest;
- Place, where possible, the archaeological features within their local and regional context;
- Establish any constraints to further fieldwork (e.g. services) and factors concerning the survival of archaeological remains (e.g. natural and human disturbance);
- Place the findings of the investigation within the context of previous work undertaken within the vicinity of the site.

More specifically, the local and regional research contexts are provided by the *"Hampshire Archaeological Strategy" (HAS 2012).* Specific questions which may be answered include:

- Mesolithic: *Establishing/refining chronologies based on flint work characteristic and the contribution of small scatters of flint matter to our understanding of Mesolithic settlement* (HAS 2012, 11);
- Bronze Age: *To study the funerary practices of the period through the monuments, human remains, and associated activities for what these can tell us of the culture and lives of Bronze Age peoples* (HAS 2012, 21);
- Roman: *The diversity of settlement, the relationship between settlements and their development and purpose through time. In particular to look at rural, dispersed, small scale and seasonal settlement* (HAS 2012, 34);

- Modern: *The archaeological importance of military archaeology is in its physical presence and survival* (HAS 2012, 49).

The resulting archive (finds and records) will be organised and deposited in the appropriate registered museum (Hampshire County Council Arts and Museums Service: Accession Number A2016.1) to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit as per guidance from the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA 2014a).

2. METHODOLOGY

The first phase of trial trench evaluation was carried out between the 4th and 10th of May 2016. Ten trenches were excavated within three areas of the DA: Area 1, and the two sub-priority zones in Area 2. Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, and 10 were 30m in length, Trench 6 was 17m in length, Trench 7 was 7m in length, and Trench 8 was 13m in length. All were 1.7m wide (Illus 1).

The trenches were set out in accordance with the agreed trench layout plan in the WSI using a Trimble GNSS device. Trenches 6, 7, and 8 had to be shortened to avoid services and the western end of trench 9 was moved south to avoid services.

A mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket was used to remove the overburden under direct archaeological supervision. Potential archaeological features were investigated by hand.

All recording followed the guidance laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b) and was in line with the approved WSI (Headland Archaeology 2016a). All trenches and contexts were given a unique number. All recording was undertaken on pro forma recording sheets which conform to archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

A plan of the trenches and features across the entire site was recorded digitally using a Trimble GNSS device.

A full photographic record was taken using digital photography and incorporating black and white print photographs where appropriate. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

Full context descriptions and trench descriptions, including dimensions, depths and orientations, are presented in Appendix I. Contexts are identified numerically by trench (i.e. Trench 01: (0101), Trench 02: (0201)) with cuts indicated by square brackets and deposits by rounded brackets. Selected technical detail is utilised below in order to describe the remains found and to inform the interpretation and dating we have completed and presented in this report. This structure reflects our adherence to the CIfA guidance on report production, which states that "*descriptive material should be clearly separated from interpretative statements*" (CIfA 2014b, 14, Section 5). Drawing upon the same document, we feel it is imperative to create a narrative which uses the evidence we gather to assign significance to heritage assets (remains) we encounter:

"If archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate" (CIfA 2014b, 14, Section 5).

We always utilise multiple data-sources when phasing and interpreting remains. This includes feature morphology (recognisable and datable feature types), datable artefactual material, stratigraphic position of feature (in heavily ploughed areas the presence of an intact subsoil sealing remains is given particular emphasis), the relative stratigraphic position of features (cutting or cut by). A range of other considerations also come into play. The limitation of datable artefactual material is recognised and we

reflect on the possibility of intrusive material and the presence of residual material. We also recognise that most archaeological features are 'filled' by disuse fills and disused artefacts.

Deposits associated with the construction of the military base, including made ground levelling deposits and the remains of earlier roads and tracks, were uncovered in some trenches. No earlier archaeological remains were revealed.

3.2 Trench Results

The stratigraphic sequence in Trenches 1 - 3 comprised modern topsoil over a levelling deposit of brown-grey sand (1002; 2002; 3002), over made ground (1003; 2003; 3003). The made ground was a dark grey sand with frequent brick rubble inclusions, and was between 0.4 and 0.5m thick. This overlay the natural geological sand, observed at between 0.7m and 1.2m below the current ground level (85.72m AOD; 85.17m AOD; and 83.15m AOD) (Illus 2).

A loose dark brown-black silty deposit with modern brick fragments (1005), was observed crossing the centre of Trench 1. This measured 7m wide by 0.8m deep, and is thought to be the remains of a track which is shown on historic maps from the 1970s (Ordnance Survey 1:2500, 1974).

Trenches 4 and 5 were excavated through the tarmac car park. Beneath the current tarmac and foundation layers was a make-up deposit (4003; 5003), grey sand containing concrete and metal 0.52-0.58m thick. This overlay the natural geology, yellow sand, which was visible at between 0.73m and 0.8m below the current ground level (81.36m AOD; 80.65m AOD) (Illus 3).

The stratigraphy in Trench 6 comprised modern topsoil over a levelling dark yellow sand deposit (6002), over the natural yellow sand (0.3m beneath the present ground-surface; 82m AOD). A localised made ground (6004) was observed at the north-western end of the trench, between the levelling deposit (6002) and the natural geology. This comprised a light brown sandy-clay with concrete, stone, and metal inclusions, and was 0.3m thick. This overlay a tarmac layer (6005), observed at 0.5m below the current ground level, which may have been the base of a road turning to the east. A road is shown in this location running northwest – southeast along the front of the buildings on historic maps from the 1970s and 80s, before the grassed area was created.

Trench 7 contained topsoil over a brown-grey sand levelling deposit (7002) over made ground, deposit (7003) 0.9m thick. This overlay the natural geology observed at 1.3m beneath the present ground-level (85.85m AOD). This was highly disturbed by services.

Trench 8 consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying the natural geology, exposed at 0.33m below the current ground level (86.31m AOD) (Illus 4).

Trenches 9 and 10 contained no subsoil, simply comprising topsoil overlying the natural geology at between 0.08m and 0.1m below the current ground level (82.5m AOD; 82.47m AOD) (Illus 5). The trenches were positioned in an area of grassland outside the main area of buildings of the barracks, and so have not been impacted on by the construction of the military base.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Quality of preservation

The levelling of the site relating to its use as the military base is evident from the presence of substantial made ground and levelling deposits in some areas, particularly around the buildings in the northern part of the DA. The lack of historic topsoil and subsoil beneath these made ground deposits suggests they were scalped out when the military base was constructed, and that there was therefore some truncation of deposits.

There is no evidence for truncation in Trenches 9 and 10, away from the military buildings, where the topsoil directly overlay the natural geology. The shallowness of the topsoil is consistent with the historic use as common land or uncultivated rough pasture.

4.2 Efficacy of other investigative methods used at the site

The field-walking undertaken across the Hogmoor Inclosure observed significant disturbance and recovered mostly modern finds. This matches what has been discovered through trial trenching and the use of the land as a military base and training facility.

Recent geophysical survey by Headland Archaeology, of the area of tennis courts adjacent to the cricket pitch, recorded very noisy data, with a pipe/cable running north-east/south-west which may be associated with the tennis courts. Another possible service is along a boundary marked on the OS mapping running north-west/south-east in the east of the survey area. There are also areas of magnetic disturbance around the edges of the plot.

4.3 Summary of remains and Heritage Assets

All of the remains found during this phase of trial trenching are associated with the development of the military base from the early -mid 20th century. This includes the remains of a tarmac road in Trench 6, a previous track in Trench 1, and levelling deposits in Trenches 1-7. These have been assigned to 'Heritage Asset 1', and are considered to have low significance of local interest in relation to the development of the military base

Description of Heritage Asset	**Trench**	**Feature**	**Significance of heritage asset (Low, Medium, High) and of local, regional, national, international interest**
HA1: Modern (mid 20th century) military base	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	1002, 1003, 1005, 2002, 2003, 3002, 3003, 4001, 4002, 4003, 5001, 5002, 5003, 6002, 6004, 6005, 7002, 7003	Low significance of local interest

Table 1 Description of heritage assets

5. CONCLUSION

This phase of the trial trenching evaluation revealed evidence for the construction of the military base in the mid 20th century (1960's/70's), comprising levelling deposits, an earlier road, and a previous track. No earlier archaeological remains were present.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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AMEC 2016. *Bordon Development Support: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Mixed Approach Archaeological Evaluation.*

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CIfA 2014a, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.*

CIfA 2014b, *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation.*

HAS 2012, *Hampshire Archaeological Strategy* http://www3.hants.gov.uk/hampshire_archaeological_strategy__2012.doc(accessed 25/5/16).

Headland Archaeology 2016a, *Trial Trench Evaluation and Geophysical Survey Bordon Garrison, Hampshire: Written Scheme of Investigation.*

Headland Archaeology 2016b, *Archaeological Field-walking at Hogmoor Inclosure (Area 1) Bordon Garrison, Hampshire.*

Headland Archaeology forthcoming, *Geophysical Survey Bordon Garrison, Hampshire.*

Appendix I – Trench and Context Summary

Trench Number	1	Ground level – 86.72m AOD	
Length	30m	**Width**	1.7m
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	1.0m	**Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance**	2.0m

Context No	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**	**Dimensions (as appropriate)**			
		Diameter	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
(1001)	Topsoil. Light brown grey sand with frequent rooting.				0-0.30m
(1002)	Levelling deposit. Mid brown grey sand.				0.30-0.55m
(1003)	Made ground. Dark grey sand. Moderate modern brick fragments. Possible modern contamination.				0.55-1.0m
(1004)	Geological Deposit. Mid brown-yellow sand. Sporadic dark deposits likely from seeping of organic material.				1.0m+
(1005)	Dark brown/black loose silty sand made ground. Occasional modern brick fragments.			7.0m	0.55-1.60m

Trench Number	2	Ground level – 86.27m AOD	
Length	30m	**Width**	1.7m
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	1.1m	**Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance**	2m

Context No	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**	**Dimensions (as appropriate)**			
		Diameter	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
(2001)	Topsoil. Light brown grey sand with frequent rooting.				0-0.2m
(2002)	Levelling deposit.Mid brown grey sand.				0.2-0.6m
(2003)	Made ground. Dark grey grey sand. Moderate modern CBM inclusions.				0.60-1.10m
(2004)	Geological deposit. Light yellow sand. Occasional modern CBM inclusions from (2003).				1.10m+

Trench Number	3	Ground level – 83.85m AOD	
Length	30m	**Width**	1.7m
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.7m	**Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance**	2m

Context No	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**	**Dimensions (as appropriate)**			
		Diameter	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
(3001)	Topsoil. Dark grey sand with frequent rooting.				0-0.2m
(3002)	Levelling deposit. Light grey sand.				0.2-0.3m
(3003)	Made ground. Mid orange brown sand. Abundant CBM inclusions.				0.3-0.7m
(3004)	Geological deposit. Light brown sand. Interspersed with black deposit, possibly seeped in organic material.				0.7m+

Trench Number	4	Ground level – 82.16m AOD	
Length	30m	**Width**	1.7m
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.8m	**Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance**	1.2m

Context No	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**	**Dimensions (as appropriate)**			
		Diameter	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
(4001)	Modern tarmac.				0-0.04m
(4002)	Base deposit for tarmac; Brown loose sandy gravel hard-core with medium sized stones.				0.04-0.25m
(4003)	Made ground. Mixed sands with large blocks of concrete, stones, and metal.				0.22-0.80m
(4004)	Geological deposit. Orange sand.				0.80m+

Trench Number	5	Ground level – 81.38m AOD	
Length	30m	**Width**	1.7m
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.73m	**Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance**	1.05m

Context No	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**	**Dimensions (as appropriate)**			
		Diameter	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
(5001)	Tarmac				0-0.07m
(5002)	Base deposit for tarmac; Dark grey sandy gravel hard-core with medium sized stones.				0.07-0.21m
(5003)	Made ground deposit. Mid grey sand. Containing large blocks of concrete, stones and metal.				0.21-0.73m
(5004)	Geological deposit. Yellow sand.				0.73m+

Trench Number	6	Ground level – 82.30m AOD	
Length	17m	**Width**	1.7m
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.30m	**Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance**	0.50m

Context No	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**	**Dimensions (as appropriate)**			
		Diameter	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
(6001)	Topsoil. Mid brown grey sand with frequent rooting.				0-0.1m
(6002)	Levelling deposit. Darkyellow sand. Moderate modern concrete, stone and metal inclusions. Greater depth at SE end.				0.1-0.2m
(6003)	Geological deposit. Mid yellow sand at SE end.				0.3m+
(6004)	Made ground. Light brown sandy clay. Moderate modern concrete, stone and metal inclusions at NW end.				0.2-0.5m
(6005)	Tarmac/gravel. Base of disused road turning to the east.				0.5+

Trench Number	7	Ground level – 87.15m AOD	
Length	7m	**Width**	1.7m
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	1.3m	**Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance**	1.9m

Context No	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**	**Dimensions (as appropriate)**			
		Diameter	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
(7001)	Topsoil. Light brown grey sand with frequent rooting.				0-0.2m
(7002)	Levelling deposit. . Mid brown grey sand with moderate concrete, stone and metal.				0.2-0.4m
(7003)	Made ground. Dark grey sand.				0.4-1.3m
(7004)	Geological deposit. Light yellow sand but very disturbed by services.				1.3m+

Trench Number	8	Ground level – 86.64m AOD	
Length	13m	**Width**	1.7m
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance	0.56m	**Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance**	0.56m

Context No	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**	**Dimensions (as appropriate)**			
		Diameter	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
(8001)	Topsoil. Mid brown grey sand with frequent rooting.				0-0.12m
(8002)	Subsoil. Light brown grey sand. Moderate modern CBM inclusions.				0.12-0.33m
(8003)	Geological deposit. Mid yellow sand.				0.33m+

Trench Number		9	Ground level – 82.60m AOD			
Length		30m	**Width**		1.7m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance		0.1m	**Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance**		0.54m	
Context No	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Dimensions (as appropriate)**			
			Diameter	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
(9001)	Topsoil. Mid brown grey sand with frequent rooting.					0-0.1m
(9002)	Geological deposit. Dark brown sand. Patches of light orange sand and very dark sand likely seeped in from organic material.					0.1m+

Trench Number		10	Ground level – 82.55m AOD			
Length		30m	**Width**		1.7m	
Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance		0.08m	**Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance**		0.60m	
Context No	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Dimensions (as appropriate)**			
			Diameter	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
(10002)	Topsoil. Mid brown grey sand with frequent rooting.					0-0.08m
(10003)	Geological deposit. Dark brownish grey sand interspersed with mid yellowish brown and black sand patches, likely organic material seeped in. Small modern CBM inclusions.					0.08m+

Appendix II – Photographic Register

Photo number	Direction Facing	Description
1001	SE	Sondage in Tr.3
1002	NW	Tr.3 Section
1003	NW	Tr.3 Section
1004	NW	Tr.3 Section
1005	NW	Tr.3 Section
1006	SW	Tr.3 plan shot
1007	SW	Tr.2 plan shot
1008	SE	Tr.2 sondage 1m scale
1009	-	General shot
1010	E	Tr.2 section
1011	S	Tr.2 plan shot
1012	NE	Tr.1 section
1013	N	Tr.1 plan
1014	N	Tr.7 section-sondage
1015	E	Tr.9 plan
1016	-	void
1017	N	Tr.9 section
1018	S	Tr.10 plan
1019	E	Tr.10 section
1020	NW	Tr.6 plan
1021	NE	Tr.6 section
1022	NE	Tr.6 section
1023	NE	Tr.8 plan
1024	SE	Tr.8 section
1025	SW	Tr.5 section
1026	NW	Tr.5 plan
1027	W	Tr.4 plan
1028	S	Tr.4 section
1029	N	Tr.7 deposit (1005)
1030	W	T7.7 deposit (1005)
1031	SW	Tr.8 backfilled
1032	-	Tr.7 backfilled
1033	N	Tr.10 backfilled
1034	E	Tr.9 backfilled
1035	NE	Tr.1 backfilled
1036	N	Tr.2 backfilled
1037	SW	Tr.3 backfilled
1038	E	Tr.4 backfilled
1039	SE	Tr.5 backfilled
1040	SE	Tr.6 backfilled

Appendix III – OASIS form

4.4 OASIS ID: headland4-235534

Project details

Project name	Bordon Garrison
Short description of the project	Field-walking, geophysical survey and trial trenching of a disused military camp in Bordon, Hampshire. The field-walking of an area to the south of the site produced mostly modern artefacts but 22 prehistoric flints were recovered. The first phase of trial trenching found no features of significant antiquity. The first phase of geophysics identified 2 probable services but no likely archaeological remains.
Project dates	Start: 11-04-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	A2016.1 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Residential 2 - Institutional and communal accommodation
Current Land use	Woodland 5 - Undetermined
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY Bronze Age
Methods & techniques	'"Sample Trenches"',"'Fieldwalking"',"'Geophysical Survey"'
Development type	Landowner pre-sale planning application (outline)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

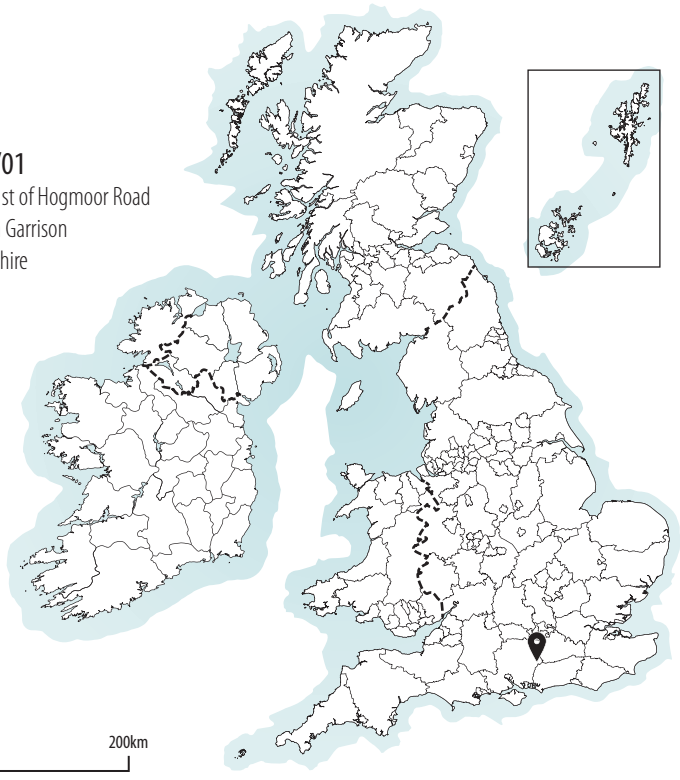
Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE EAST HAMPSHIRE WHITEHILL Bordon Garrison
Postcode	GU35 9QE
Study area	200 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 7900 3520 51.110113340151 -0.871359264356 51 06 36 N 000 52 16 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 80m Max: 95m

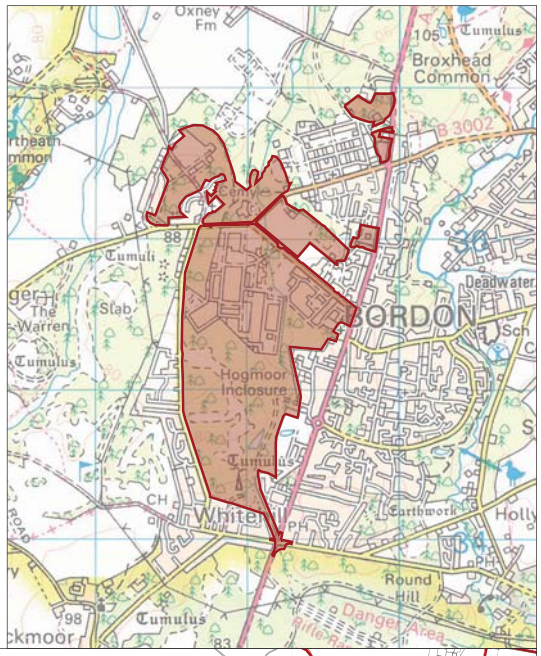
Project creators

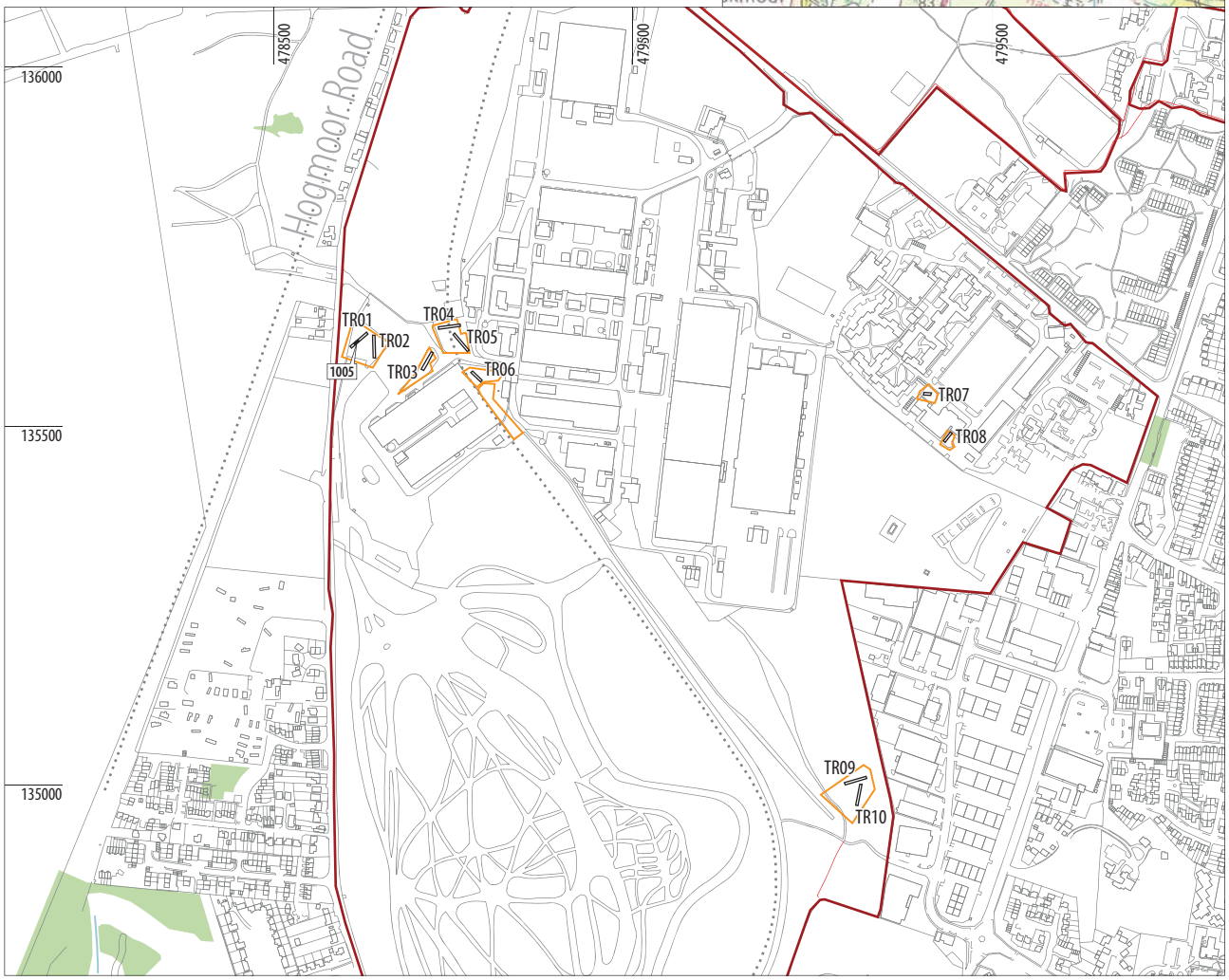
Name of Organisation	Headland Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	AMEC Environment and Infrastructure UK Limited
Project design originator	AMEC Environment and Infrastructure UK Limited
Project director/manager	Antony Walsh
Project supervisor	Peter James
Project supervisor	Joe Berry
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Defence Infrastructure Organisation

Entered by	Joe Berry (joe.berry@headlandarchaeology.com)
Entered on	25 May 2016

RISO/01
land east of Hogmoor Road
Bordon Garrison
Hampshire





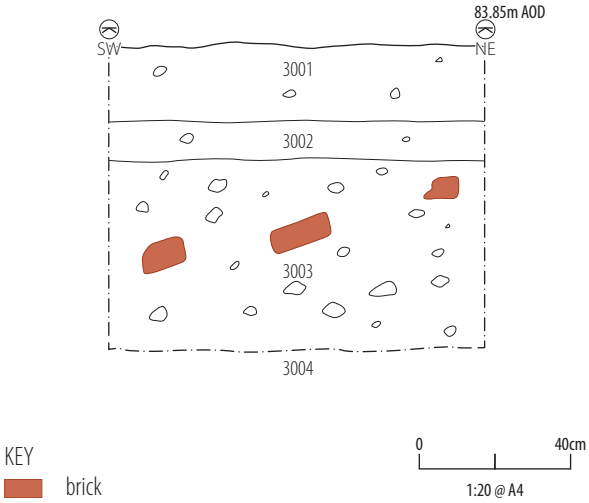


KEY
- development boundary
- trenching area
- trench location

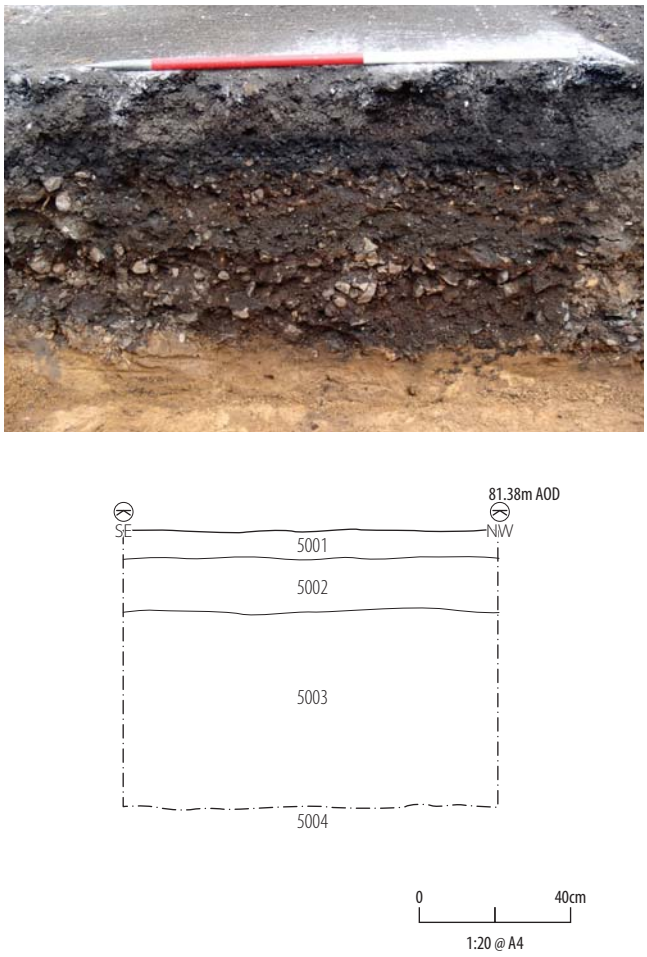
N
0 200m
1:10,000 @ A4

HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY
SOUTH & EAST
Building 68C, Wrest Park, Silsoe
Bedfordshire MK45 4HS
01525 861 578
www.headlandarchaeology.com

ILLUS 1 Site location



ILLUS 2 SE facing section of trench 3



ILLUS 3 NE facing section of trench 5

ILLUS 4 NW facing section of trench 8

ILLUS 5 S facing view of trench 10