

RISO15



**Archaeological Field-walking at Hogmoor Inclosure (Area 1)**

**Bordon Garrison, Hampshire**

*Prepared on behalf of Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure*

## PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

<i>Client</i>	Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure
<i>National Grid Reference</i>	NGR SU 790 352
<i>Address</i>	Bordon Garrison, Hampshire
<i>Parish:</i>	East Hampshire
<i>Council:</i>	East Hampshire District Council
<i>OASIS ref.:</i>	Headland4-235534
<i>Archive will be deposited with:</i>	Hampshire County Council Arts and Museums Service
<i>Project Manager:</i>	Antony Walsh
<i>Author:</i>	Peter James
<i>Edited and approved by:</i>	Antony Walsh
<i>Fieldwork:</i>	Peter James, Tom Hodgson, Romy McIntosh
<i>Graphics:</i>	Beata Wiczorek-Oleksyt
<i>Fieldwork</i>	12 <sup>nd</sup> – 14 <sup>th</sup> January 2016
<i>Report</i>	February 2016

## CONTENTS

1.....	INTRODUCTION .....	4
2.....	SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION .....	4
3.....	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND .....	4
4.....	AIMS & OBJECTIVES .....	5
5.....	METHODOLOGY .....	5
5.1	Site works .....	5
5.2	Post-Excavation Analysis.....	6
5.3	Reporting and Archives.....	6
6.....	RESULTS.....	6
6.1	Finds .....	6
7.....	CONCLUSIONS .....	6
8.....	REFERENCES.....	7
	APPENDICES.....	8

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

ILLUS 1 Site location

ILLUS 2 Plan showing location of finds

ILLUS 3 North facing shot of sand trackways from the north-east corner of Hogmoor Inclosure

ILLUS 4 South facing shot of trackway and wooded area

ILLUS 5 Southeast facing shot of eroded ground level

ILLUS 6 West facing shot of WW1 slit trenching (HER58374)

ILLUS 7 Plan showing ground disturbance

# BORDON GARRISON, HAMPSHIRE

## Archaeological Field-Walking at Hogmoor Inclosure (Area 1),

### Bordon Garrison, Hampshire.

#### Summary

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook a programme of field-walking at Hogmoor Inclosure. Bordon Garrison, Hampshire, in support of a planning application for the redevelopment of Bordon Garrison and surrounding land. The majority of the finds recovered were modern (20<sup>th</sup> century or later) in date, and comprised pottery, ceramic building material, glass, and miscellaneous pieces of metal, plastic and rubber.

The worked flints recovered have been broadly attributed to the prehistoric period. As a result of the modern land-use as a military training area, including practice trenching and for heavy armour, the site was heavily disturbed in places. Therefore the finds reflect the presence of earlier prehistoric use of this landscape. The detail distribution of the finds showed no marked pattern or significant concentrations.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure (UK) Ltd (AMEC) to undertake a programme of archaeological works in support of an application for the redevelopment of Bordon Garrison and the surrounding land for residential and commercial units, transport links and open space (East Hampshire District Council; Planning Ref: 55587/001).

Consultation with Hampshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (HET), who advise the local planning on archaeological matters, established the form this would take. Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure (UK) Ltd (the client) commissioned Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd to undertake these evaluative works. This document details the results of the field-walking survey.

Headland Archaeology was commissioned to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Headland Archaeology 2015), setting out the proposed strategy for the archaeological work.

## 2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The site is located on MoD land to the northern edge of Whitehall and Bordon, centred on NGR SU 790 352. (Illus 1)

The development site has been sub-divided into four areas;

- Area 1: Hogmoor Inclosure

- Area 2: Technical Training Area (TTA) and Prince Phillip Barracks (PPB);
- Area 3: Havannah Officers Mess, Budds Lane Playing Fields and Bordon Community Centre and East of Loisianna Barracks;
- Area 4: Bordon and Oakhanger Sports Club (B.O.S.C),

The field-walk survey is centred on the Hogmoor Inclosure (Area 1).

The Hogmoor Inclosure is located east of Hogmoor Lane, covering an area of approximately 24.75ha and is predominantly wooded with tracks used for army training and tank crossing.

The Inclosure lies between 85 and 98m AOD; the highest point is in the centre of the site and dropping to the edges.

The underlying geology 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](http://www.bgs.ac.uk))

## 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The background of the site is covered in detail by a Heritage Statement and Significance Evaluation (AMEC 2014). The following section has been synthesised from that document.

The Folkestone geological formation has been strongly associated with Mesolithic activity in Hampshire. Several significant flint-working sites have been identified within the surrounding area, as a result there was the potential to recover materials related to this period.

There is limited evidence for Neolithic activity. Individual find spots of hand axes, flints and an arrowhead have been identified, but no significant evidence to support occupation.

In the south of the Hogmoor Inclosure are the remains of a Bronze Age Bowl Barrow. The earthwork survives as a low mound and has been extensive truncated by vehicle movement. During the Bronze Age the area of Bordon area appears to have lain within a wider 'funerary landscape'. There are 29 round Barrows recorded in the area, 15 of which are Scheduled Monuments.

There is no recorded evidence for Iron Age occupation or activity within the development site or the surrounding area.

Approximately 1.2km west of the Hogmoor Inclosure is a Roman road aligned north-west to south-east. This road forms part of the network from Chichester to Silchester. Settlement evidence dated to this period is relatively scarce with pottery production sites identified in Kingsley approximately 1km north of Bordon.

During the medieval period, the development site lay within an area of common ground, in between the settlements of Headley, Kingsley, Lindford, Oakhanger and Standford; with smaller settlements at Broxhead and Hollyhead, and Oxney Farm and Hatch Farm. During the post-Medieval period this common ground was slowly encroached upon and enclosed.

In 1863, the Hogmoor Inclosure was purchased by the War department for training and encampment of troops. Within the Inclosure there are WWI/WWII practice slit trenches (HER58372; 58374) (Illus 6), WWII bomb craters (HER58373), and a modern quarry (HER58466). The 1910 OS Map shows the 'Military Railway' crossing the area and a number of small gravel pits. The 1957 OS Map shows the area as having been mostly deforested creating a large open heath. The 1980 OS Map shows the area as fully wooded again.

In recent years the site has been used as a '4x4' leisure park.

## Aims & Objectives

### 3.1 General

The methodology followed was outlined in the WSI (Headland Archaeology 2015).

The local and regional research contexts are provided by the (Hampshire Archaeological Strategy (HCC 2013). The field-walking was carried out in the aim to further the understanding of the following:

- 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, 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, 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, 34)
- Modern: The archaeological importance of military archaeology is in its physical presence and survival (HAS49)

The resulting archive will be organised and deposited with the Hampshire County Council Arts and Museums Service, to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit (CifA 2014a). An online OASIS form has been completed and will be ultimately submitted with the approved version of the report (OASIS ID: headland4-235534).

## 4 METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Site works

The archaeological field-walking survey was carried out between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> January 2015.

This involved the setting out of forty transects, on an east-west alignment, spaced 20 metres apart (Illus 2).

The transects were then walked by the team of archaeologists, who visually scanned the ground for any finds. All finds were retrieved and bagged; marked with an identification number (xx), the transect letter (A-AN), followed by a number representing the distance along the stint walked. The positions of the finds are plotted upon the plan by material and the size of the icon represents the relative number of finds recovered (Illus 2).

Any materials related to MoD use of the land was not collected or retained for further analysis, as per the MOD licence.

The Hogmoor Inclosure is predominantly wooded and had been subjected to high levels of truncation through movement of heavy vehicles. This had created deep tracks cutting into the natural ground level by more than 2m in some places (Illus 5). During the survey, note was made of the levels of ground disturbance, which was presumably due to the transit of heavy armour. As well as general erosion of the trackway, areas of deeper intrusion were visible at possible hiding places, along the

main tracks within the woodland. There were also areas of denser woodland and of standing water (Illus 7). In general the ground surface had not been deliberately levelled, so therefore contained relatively good potential for sub-surface materials in undisturbed areas (AMEC 2014).

## 4.2 Post-Excavation Analysis

All finds were washed and catalogued. They were then analysed by an appropriate specialist, and an assessment report produced.

## 4.3 Reporting and Archives

The results of the works are presented below. A summary report has been prepared for submission to the OASIS database (headland4-235534). The tabulated catalogue of the finds is given in the Appendix.

The resultant archive will be deposited at Hampshire County Council Arts and Museums Service. All archive preparation will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines published by the IfA on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum (July 2007).

# 5 RESULTS

## 5.1 Finds

by Julie Franklin, Julie Lochrie

The finds assemblage numbered 4 sherds (74g) of pottery, 177 sherds (1.709kg) of ceramic building material, 22 lithics finds (worked flint), 12 sherds of glass, five metal finds and two miscellaneous finds of plastic and rubber. The lithics are of prehistoric origin but all the other finds are modern.

### 1.1.1 Lithics

A total of 22 pieces, weighing 81g, were found spread through 14 grids. None of the pieces were distinctive enough to provide dating evidence, beyond a broad prehistoric date. There are no clear concentrations of material, though they were more common along transects AF, AG and AH. The small and scattered nature of the assemblage means it is possible that it derives from material imported to the site as manuring or used to break up the soil.

### 1.1.2 Modern finds

The most common type of find was of ceramic building material. Almost all of this represented fragments of brick and where identifiable all appeared to be of modern date. Again this material seems to be widely scattered. The largest sherd was found in AE140 and there may be a concentration around AH30, AI40 and AI50. A few fragments of scattered window glass must

also derive from structures, though there is no clear correlation between these and brick finds.

Other finds are largely of domestic waste, including sherds of modern pottery and bottle glass and a bottle stopper. Again, there is no clear concentration of these finds though they are perhaps more common along transect V (V250-V360). Again, these were probably introduced as part of manuring material.

The only other find of note is a fragment of plastic clay pigeon (AH60) which attests to a sporting use of the area.

# 6 CONCLUSIONS

The majority of the finds recovered during the field-walking survey were modern (20<sup>th</sup> century or later) in date, and included pottery, ceramic building material, glass, and miscellaneous pieces of metal, plastic and rubber. These reflect the general modern activity taking place around this area.

The earliest activity identified can only be broadly attributed to the prehistoric period, represented by a dispersed assemblage of worked flints. This material was weathered or heavily abraded providing limited indication of industry or date. Due to the modern land-use, these materials represent a presence not necessarily indication of earlier prehistoric utilisation of this landscape.

There were no distinct distribution patterns or specific concentration of materials within the Inclosure, although there was a considerable increase of natural flint in the south. With the exception of CBM and glass most were individual finds. The Lithics were more common along transects AF, AG and AH (Illus 2). Modern ceramic building materials showed a concentration around AH30, AI40 and AI50.

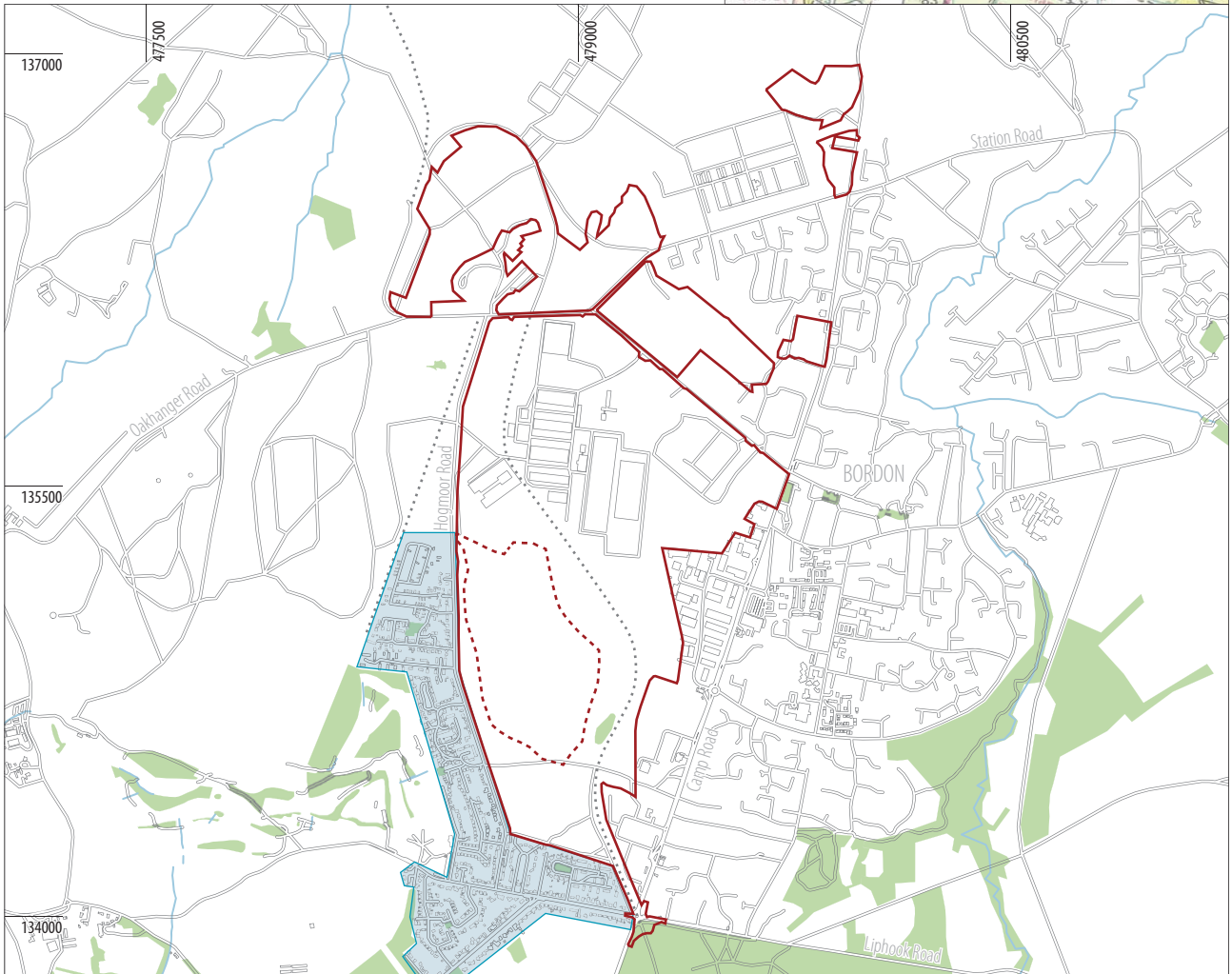
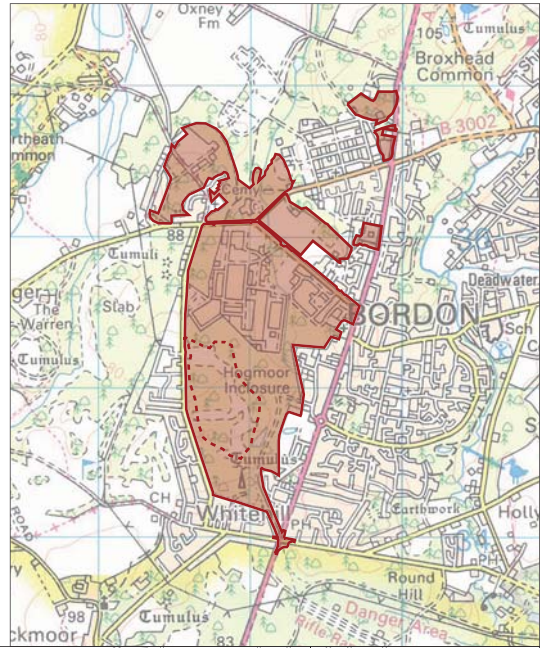
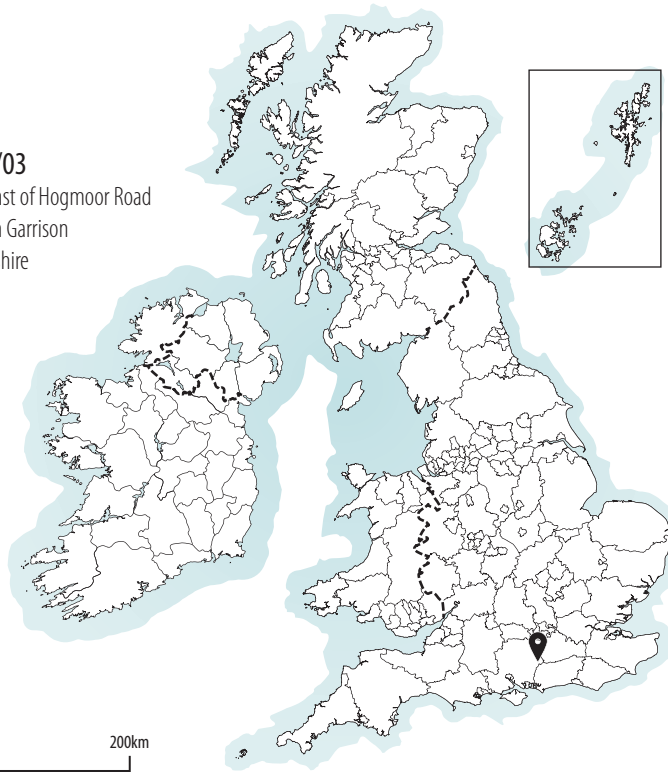
With the potential of prehistoric activity within the survey area, it is likely that the presence of the small numbers of lithics reflect itinerant movement through the landscape, and supports the evidence from previously identified prehistoric finds spots.

## 7 REFERENCES

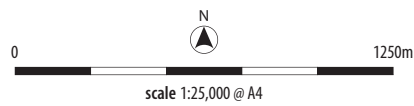
- Amec Environment and Infrastructure Ltd 2014, *Bordon Garrison Redevelopment: Heritage Assessment and Significance Evaluation*
- Archaeological Archives Forum *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (published by the IfA 2007).
- CIfA 2014a *Standards and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and curation of archaeological archives*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014b *Code of Conduct*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014c *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- British Geological Survey, website, [www.bgc.ac.uk](http://www.bgc.ac.uk) (accessed 27/1/2016)
- Communities and Local Government 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework, Government National Planning Policy*.
- Cooper NJ (ed) 2006, *East Midlands Archaeological Research Framework*
- HCC 2013, *Hampshire Archaeology Strategy* Hampshire County Council
- Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd 2015, *Field-walking Bordon Garrison, Hampshire: Written Scheme of Investigation*



RISO/03  
land east of Hogmoor Road  
Bordon Garrison  
Hampshire



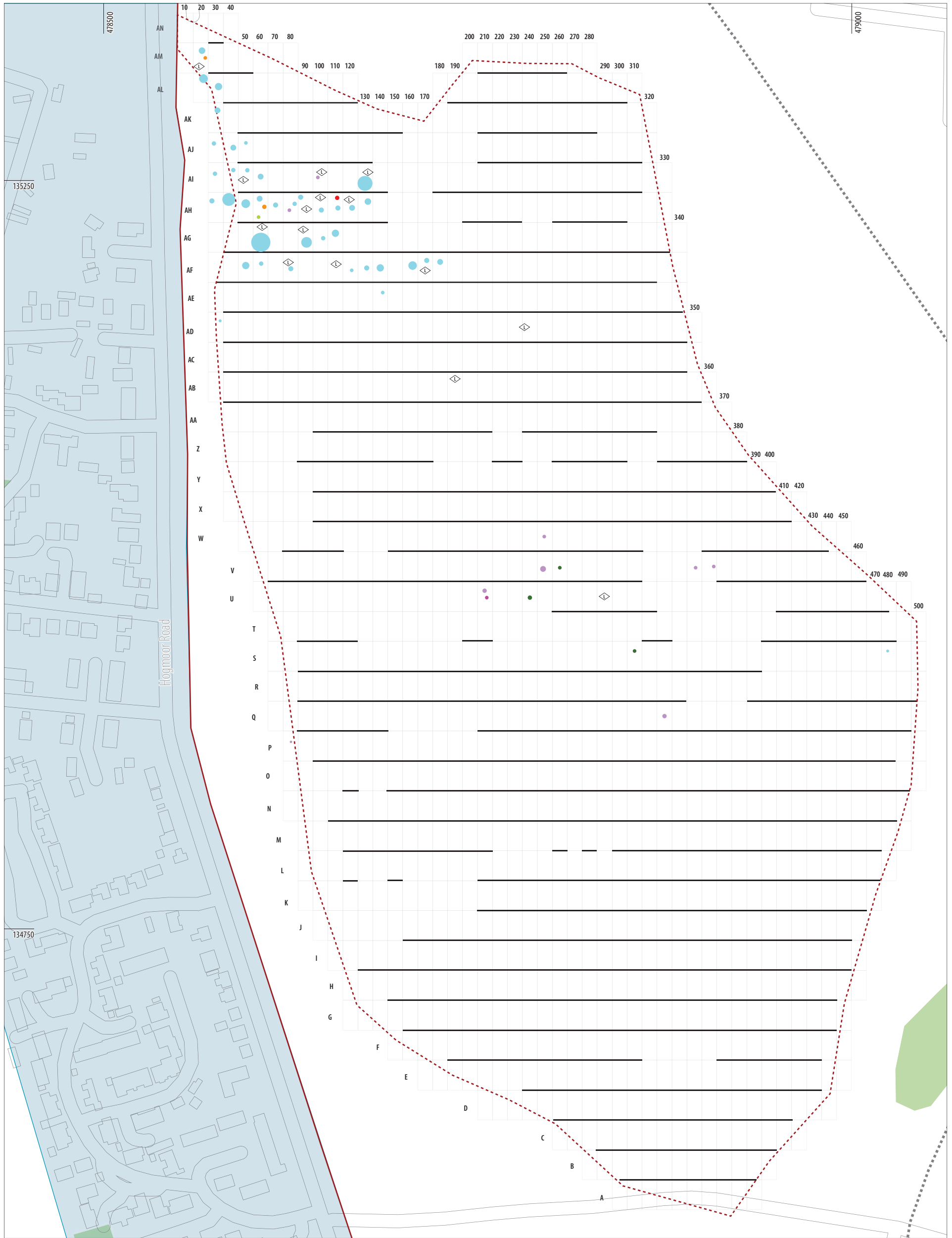
- KEY
- development boundary
  - field walking area
  - Hogmoor inclosure



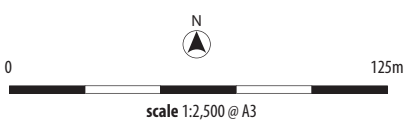
SOUTH & EAST

Building 68C, Wrest Park, Silsoe  
Bedfordshire MK45 4HS  
01525 861 578  
[www.headlandarchaeology.com](http://www.headlandarchaeology.com)

Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2013. All rights reserved. Licence no. AL 100013329



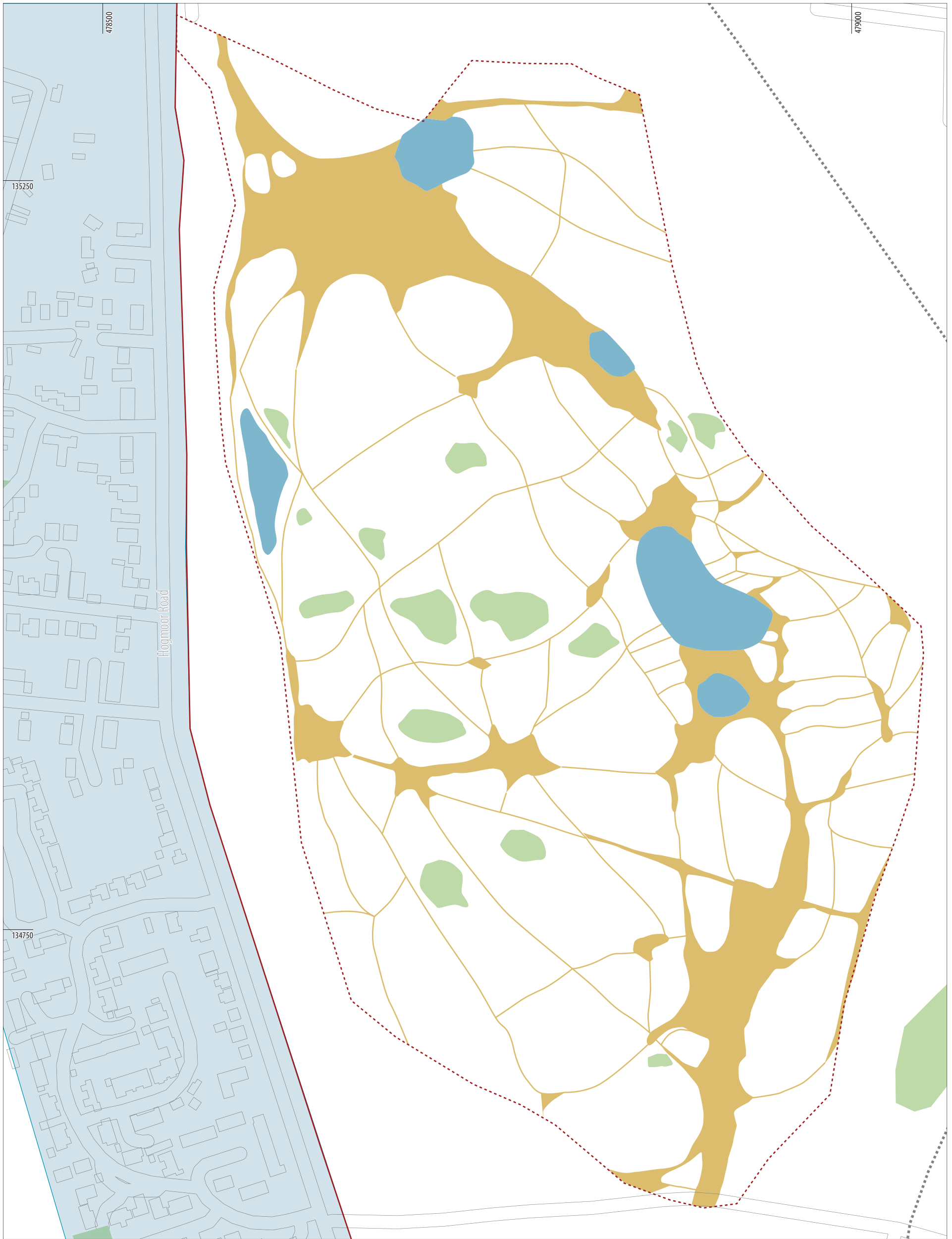
- KEY
- development boundary
  - field walking area
  - Hogmoor inclosure
  - transect walked
  - lithics
  - CBM
  - glass
  - iron
  - metal
  - pottery
  - plastic
  - rubber



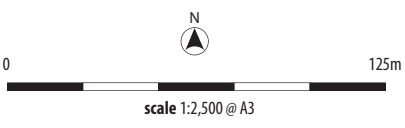
ILLUS 2 Plan showing location of finds



**ILLUS 3** North facing shot of sand trackways from the north-east corner of Hogmoor Inclosure    **ILLUS 4** South facing shot of trackway and wooded area  
**ILLUS 5** Southeast facing shot of eroded ground level    **ILLUS 6** West facing shot of WW1 slit trenching (HER58374)



- KEY
- development boundary
  - - - field walking area
  - Hogmoor inclosure
  - eroded land surface exposing the natural sand



ILLUS 7 Plan showing levels of ground disturbance

## APPENDICES

## Finds Catalogue

Grid	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
AB190	1	-	Lithics	Flake	hard-hammer reduced flake with direct abrupt retouch to the entire remaining left and right lateral (Recovered from TP52)	PH
AD30	2	2	CBM	Brick	fragments	
AE140	1	248	CBM	Brick	sherd, stamped?	Mod
AF50	6	6	CBM	Brick	fragments	
AF60	2	1	CBM	Brick/Tile	fragments	
AF80	3	8	CBM	Brick/Tile	fragments	
AF80	1	14	Lithics	core	cream flint. Lightly patinated platform core. one platform remaining with some other previous, multi-directional removals	PH
AF110	1	15	Lithics	debitage	grey flint. lightly patinated secondary flake and patinated indeterminate piece	PH
AF120	1	133	CBM	Pipe	glazed pipe	Mod
AF130	3	13	CBM	Tile	fragments, fine floor tile?	
AF140	6	43	CBM	Brick/Tile	various fragments	
AF160	9	97	CBM	Brick	various sherds, one painted blue on edge	Mod
AF170	3	1	CBM	Brick	fragments	
AF170	2	1	Lithics	debitage	mottled grey flint. secondary flake fragment and secondary chip	PH
AF180	4	1	CBM	Brick	fragments	
AG60	15	24	CBM	Brick	fragments	
AG60	1	1	Lithics	debitage	mottled grey flint. Inner flake	PH
AG90	11	30	CBM	Brick	fragments	
AG90	3	5	Lithics	debitage	mid grey and light grey flint. Including small pebble flint flake. Three flakes: bipolar secondary flake, inner bipolar flake and a platform/hard hammer secondary flake	PH
AG100	2	3	CBM	Brick	fragments	
AG110	6	7	CBM	Brick	fragments	
AH30	3	243	CBM	Brick	large sherd and fragments	Mod
AH40	12	71	CBM	Brick	fragments	
AH40	2	34	Lithics	debitage and tool/core	dark mottled grey. One small inner flake fragment and a large secondary flake fragments with abrupt bifacial lateral edge retouch. Possible roughout, core or core tool	PH
AH50	7	17	CBM	Brick	fragments	
AH60	4	2	CBM	Brick	fragments	

Grid	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
AH60	1	27	Iron	Pipe?	sherd with curving section, possibly part of pipe	?
AH60	1	30	Iron	Screw	rod with screw thread	Mod
AH60	1	19	Plastic	Clay Pigeon	part of thick black disc	20th-present
AH70	3	1	CBM	Brick/Tile	fragments	
AH80	2	8	CBM	Brick	fragments	
AH80	1	8	Glass	Window	reinforced with chicken wire	20th-present
AH90	3	85	CBM	Brick	small sherds	Mod
AH90	1	1	Lithics	debitage	yellow brown flint. Secondary hard hammer flake	PH
AH100	3	1	CBM	Brick/Tile	fragments	
AH100	2	1	Lithics	debitage and tool	grey and grey brown flint. Secondary flake and inner flake fragment with possible retouch at break	PH
AH110	3	14	CBM	Brick	fragments	
AH110	2	1	Metal	Lid?	fragments of ?aluminium tin lid	Mod
AH120	4	5	CBM	Brick/Tile	fragments	
AH120	2	1	Lithics	debitage	mottled yellow brown flint. secondary flake and chip	PH
AH130	5	2	CBM	Brick/Tile	fragments	
AI30	2	2	CBM	Brick	fragments	
AI40	2	137	CBM	Brick	large sherd & fragment	Mod
AI50	1	2	CBM	Brick/Tile	fragment	
AI50	1	104	CBM	Pipe	glazed pipe sherd	Mod
AI50	2	1	Lithics	debitage	cream brown flint, secondary chips.	PH
AI60	4	27	CBM	Brick	fragments	
AI100	1	2	Glass	Bottle	colourless	20th-present
AI100	1	4	Lithics	debitage	light grey flint. lightly patinated, secondary indeterminate piece	PH
AI130	13	112	CBM	Brick	small sherds & fragments	Mod
AI130	2	1	Lithics	debitage	light mottled brown flint. Secondary and inner flake fragments	PH
AJ30	2	1	CBM	Brick/Tile	fragments	
AJ40	4	3	CBM	Brick/Tile	fragments	
AJ50	1	1	CBM	Brick/Tile	fragment	
AK30	4	5	CBM	Brick/Tile	fragments	
AL20	7	84	CBM	Brick	sherd & fragments	Mod
AL30	6	10	CBM	Brick	fragments	
AM20	5	13	CBM	Brick	fragments	
AM20	1	3	Iron	Ring/Buckle	curving square-sectioned, possibly part of buckle frame or ring fitting	?
AM20	1	1	Lithics	debitage	dark grey flint, hard hammer/platform secondary chip	PH
P80	1	3	Glass	Window		20th-present
Q330	1	11	Glass	Bottle	bright green	20th-present
S310	1	3	Pottery (Mod)	Stoneware	white salt glazed interior, brown glazed exterior	19th-present
S480	2	142	CBM	Brick	large sherd & fragment	Mod
U210	2	5	Glass	Window		20th-present

Grid	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
U210	1	5	Rubber	Bottle stopper?		19th-present
U240	2	28	Pottery (Mod)	Whiteware		19th-present
U290	1	1	Lithics	debitage	flint. Secondary, burnt, distal fragment	PH
V250	4	18	Glass	Window & Bottle	colourless	20th-present
V260	1	43	Pottery (Mod)	Whiteware	dish rim	19th-present
V350	1	5	Glass	Bottle	colourless	20th-present
V360	1	1	Glass	Bottle	colourless	20th-present

<b>OASIS ID: Headland4-235534</b>	
<b>Project details</b>	
Project name	Bordon Garrison, Hampshire: field walking
Short description of the project	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook a programme of field-walking at Hogmoor Inclosure, Bordon Garrison, Hampshire, in support of a planning application for the redevelopment of Bordon Garrison and surrounding land. The majority of the finds recovered were modern (20th century or later) in date, and comprised pottery, ceramic building material, glass, and miscellaneous pieces of metal, plastic and rubber. Some lithics (worked flint) recovered have been broadly attributed to the prehistoric period. But as result of the modern land-use, these materials reflect the presence of earlier prehistoric utilisation of this landscape.
Project dates	Start: 12-01-2016 End: 14-01-2016
Previous/future work	Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	4x4 leisure park (former MoD training Camp)
Monument type	WWI/WWII practice slit trenches (HER58372; 58374), WWII bomb craters (HER58373), and a modern quarry (HER58466).
Significant Finds	N/A
Methods & techniques	Field-walking survey
Development type	Redevelopment for residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-planning
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	Hogmoor Inclosure, Bordon Garrison, Hampshire
Study area	24.75 Hectares
Site coordinates	NGR SU 787 349
Height OD / Depth	Min: 80m Max: 95m
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	Headland Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Amec Foster Environmental & Infrastructure UK Ltd
Project director/manager	Antony Walsh
Project supervisor	Peter James
Type of	Developer



sponsor/funding body	
Name of sponsor/funding body	Amec Foster Environmental & Infrastructure UK Ltd
Entered by	Peter James (Peter.James@headlandarchaeology.com)
Entered on	1 February 2016