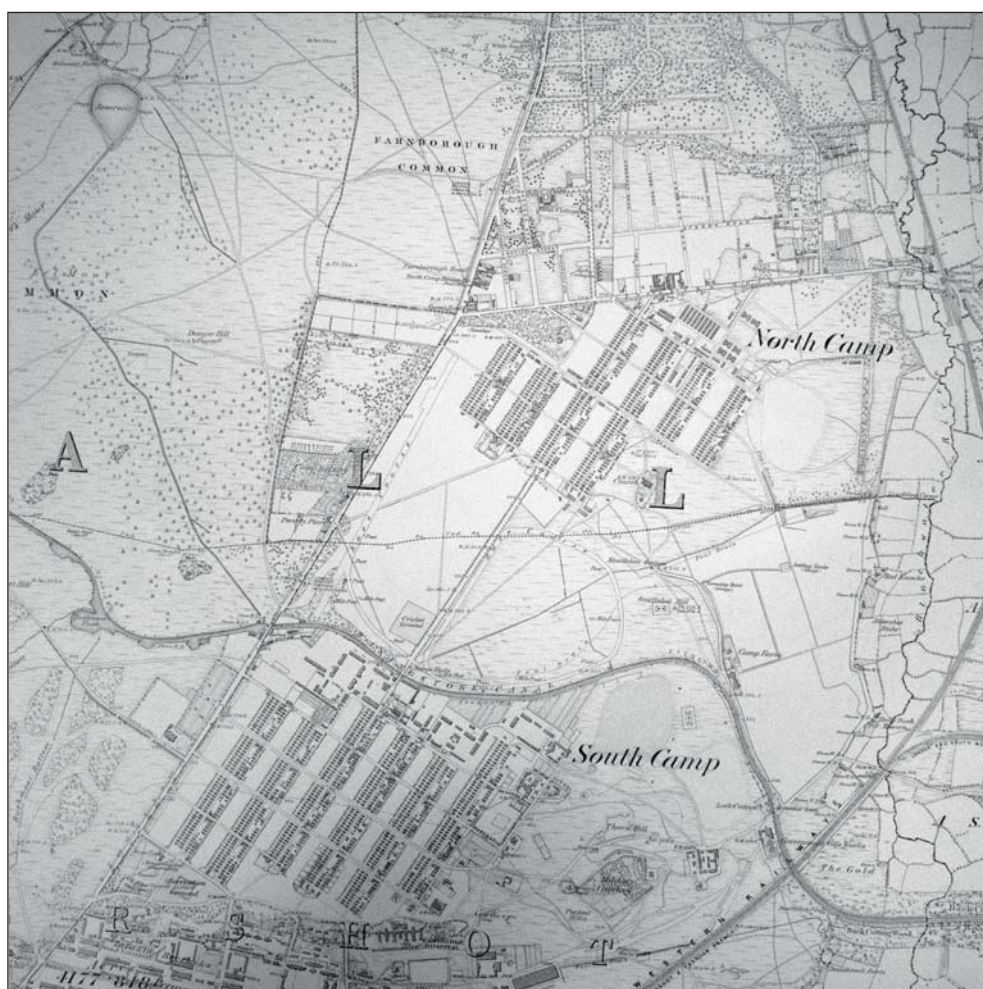




making sense of heritage

Army Basing Programme (ABP) Aldershot, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Ref: 105290.11
November 2014



**Army Basing Programme (ABP)
Aldershot, Hampshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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Army Basing Programme (ABP) Aldershot, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Aspire Defence Capital Works to archaeologically monitor the excavation of 11 geotechnical test pits at the Aldershot Garrison, centred on NGR 487150 152560. The test pitting took place between the 1st and 3rd September 2014.

The previously reported comprehensive and substantial landscaping was in evidence across the Site. In some areas the original ground surfaces had been removed prior to the formation of the made-ground; the extent of truncation was variable. Deep deposits of made-ground were observed in nine trenches across the Mons and St Omer Barrack areas. In five test pits (close to the North Camp sports centre, just north-west of Byford Gate, and north-east of Ash Lock), deposits below the overburden indicate the preservation of the original ground surface, and potentially buried archaeological remains. Surviving original soil sequences with relatively little or no overlying made-ground indicated less damaging activity within the immediate vicinity, i.e. more conducive to archaeological survival (two test pits; Lille Barracks, and between Prince's Avenue and Morland's Road).

No archaeological remains were encountered during the course of the works.

The potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains in all the monitored areas can be classed as **moderate** to **high** where there is little evidence for truncation, and **low** where later disturbance is more substantial.



Army Basing Programme (ABP) Aldershot, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Acknowledgements

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The project was managed by Gareth Chaffey, and Benjamin Cullen maintained the watching brief. This report was compiled by Kirsten Egging Dinwiddy, with contributions from Benjamin Cullen and Simon Flaherty. The illustrations were prepared by Liz James.



Army Basing Programme (ABP) Aldershot, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Aspire Defence Capital Works to undertake an archaeological watching brief, monitoring a programme of geotechnical investigations at the St Omer, Mons, Eelmoor and Lille barracks in Aldershot, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 487150 152560 (hereafter, 'the Site') (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The works form part of the Army Basing Programme (ABP), a revision of the Regular Army Basing Plan announced in 2013, which set out the future UK Army base locations for Army units returning from Germany. The programme aims to better utilise the UK estate and establish a greater Army presence on the Salisbury Plain Training Area (SPTA).
- 1.1.3 The ABP requirements within existing military camps include:
- *new buildings and the refurbishment of existing facilities for single living accommodation (SLA);*
 - *Officers and Senior Rank messes;*
 - *catering and dining facilities;*
 - *regimental and company headquarters;*
 - *stores, garages and workshops;*
 - *education and training buildings/facilities;*
 - *physical training and recreational sports facilities; and*
 - *various medical facilities*
- 1.1.4 Since 2006 Aspire Defence Capital Works has delivered Project Allenby/Connaught (PAC) - a major construction programme for the Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) within military camps at Aldershot and on Salisbury Plain.
- 1.1.5 The works, to which this report refers, comprised a series of preparatory site surveys involving major intrusive geotechnical and contamination investigations at Aldershot. Similar investigations were carried out at the Bulford, Larkhill, Perham Down, and Tidworth Camps, Wiltshire, for which a separate report has been prepared (WA 2014a)
- 1.1.6 The intrusive investigations were undertaken as part of the iterative design process. Test pits and boreholes were located where new buildings and other structures are proposed.



1.1.7 This document presents the results of the watching brief, which was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; WA 2014b). The WSI conforms (in format and content) with current best practice and guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* ('MoRPHE', English Heritage 2006) and the Institute for Archaeologist's (IfA) *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2008).

1.1.8 The fieldwork was carried out from the 1st to 3rd of September 2014.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site is situated approximately 1km north of Aldershot town centre, immediately south of Farnborough (**Figure 1**). The irregular parcel of land (c. 190ha) is split into a number of individual plots.

1.2.2 The St Omer Barracks are to the south of the Basingstoke Canal and north of Alison's and Thornhill Roads, marking the northern extent of the Aldershot Urban Extension area. The western limit is defined by Queen's Avenue, with Government Road to the east. The St Omer Barracks is to the east; a disused power station and the Gale and Travers Barracks are to the west. This area is predominantly built-up, though the Basingstoke Canal is bounded by dense tree cover.

1.2.3 The central part of the Site (Mons Barracks) is bounded by the Basingstoke Canal to the south, Queen's Avenue to the west, Redvers Buller Road to the north, with Alanbrooke Road and Camp Farm Road delineating its eastern edge. This area is occupied by structures associated with the Mons and Normandy Barracks, with open areas to the south-west.

1.2.4 The western part of the Site (Queen's Parade Recreation Ground) comprises predominantly open playing fields, with dense tree cover to the south and Hammersley Barracks to the north. It is bounded by Farnborough Road (the A325) to the west, the Basingstoke Canal to the south, Queen's Avenue to the east and Blenheim Park to the north.

1.2.5 The north-western part of the Site is occupied by Government House and associated structures, parking and surrounding dense vegetation. It is bounded to the east by Farnborough Road, to the north by Government House Road and to the south and west by a golf course.

1.2.6 The north-eastern part of the Site (Lille Barracks) is bounded to the south by Redvers Buller Road, to the east by Cameron Road and Ramilies Park, to the north by Lynchford Road (the A3011) and to the west by trees. It is occupied by buildings associated with Lille Barracks, with a central playing field.

1.2.7 The Site is situated between c. 75m and 90m aOD above Ordnance Datum (aOD) within the gently undulating landscape of the Blackwater River valley. It was subject to large-scale landscaping during the 19th and 20th centuries.

1.2.8 The underlying geology of the Site comprises sand of the Palaeogene Camberley Sand and Windlesham Formations overlain by Quaternary River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel), with patches of clay, silt, sand and gravel Head Deposits (British Geological Survey).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A full archaeological survey and historical background is presented in the Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (DBA; WA 2013) and summarised in the WSI (WA 2014b); an outline is provided below.

2.2 Recent investigations

2.2.1 A number of general studies of Aldershot have been carried out. These include the draft *Conservation Area Appraisal for the Military Town Conservation Area* (Rushmoor Borough Council 2003), various documents appraising the historic background of the Basingstoke Canal Conservation Area (Hart District Council 2009; Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council 2003), and a Heritage Strategy prepared for the planned Aldershot Urban Extension (ADAM Urbanism 2012).

2.2.2 Recent watching briefs on the Site have noted extensive modern truncation, landscaping, and the remains of military buildings.

Desk-based Assessment

2.2.3 The study (WA 2013) found no overriding heritage constraints likely to prohibit development.

2.2.4 It is considered that development within the modern built-up areas, away from the Conservation Areas, is unlikely to impact negatively upon the settings of designated heritage assets. However, future proposals for development within the Conservation Areas or in close proximity to designated assets are likely to require additional assessment.

2.2.5 It was deemed that the development was likely to cause 'less than substantial harm' to the significance of the Officer's Mess (Lille), a Listed Building, as the proposed location is outside the significant views. The limited impacts could be further reduced by an appropriate design of new structures, reflecting the size and scale of other buildings.

2.2.6 The proposed development was considered unlikely to result in an adverse impact to the settings of any of other heritage assets.

2.2.7 The study noted the archaeological interest within the site, defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, relating in particular to the 19th and 20th century military development. Due to the expected disturbance across the majority of the site, however, the *survival* rating for any such remains was considered predominantly *low*.

2.3 Known archaeology

Prehistoric

2.3.1 The Cockadobby Hill bowl barrow (Scheduled Monument Number 1012638) is incorporated into a roundabout just to the north east of Government House (**Figure 1**).

Post-medieval to modern

2.3.2 There are nine listed buildings located within the Site, the majority of which are late Victorian military installations situated within the Aldershot Military Town Conservation Area. Further 'Buildings of Local Importance' are recorded within the Site vicinity.



- 2.3.3 In 1854 (by request from the Prince Consort) Aldershot became England's first purpose built military town since the Romano-British period. The town's subsequent growth is characterised by a number of planned phases of development.
- 2.3.4 Aldershot was militarily important in both world wars, housing the bulk of the 1st British Army in the first war. Records document links with the British Expeditionary Force and the Canadian Army.
- 2.3.5 Subsequently the Aldershot camp became a National Service Army training centre and housed facilities associated with the Eight Corps of the British Army, including the Parachute Regiment.
- 2.3.6 The Site has been subject to a miscellany of minor redevelopments in more recent years.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief were to:

- *determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, and should they be present, to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard;*
- *confirm their approximate date or date range by means of artefactual or other evidence;*
- *determine or confirm their approximate extent;*
- *determine their condition and state of preservation;*
- *determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present;*
- *sufficiently record the exposed deposits (including natural and modern) and their sequence; and to*
- *prepare a report on the results in order to inform subsequent work.*

3.2 Introduction

3.2.1 The following methodology was proposed to meet the aims and objectives of the watching brief. All works followed the methodology set-out in the WSI (WA 2014b), and the IfA's *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2008), except where they are superseded by statements made below.

3.3 Watching brief

- 3.3.1 The fieldwork comprised the monitoring of 11 geotechnical pits (most c. 3m x 0.45m x 3m; **Appendix 1**) located around the Aldershot camp. Several test pits were located within areas of high or moderate archaeological potential (**Figure 1**).
- 3.3.2 The works were continually monitored by an experienced archaeologist. The mechanical excavation of nine test pits was undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket; two smaller test pits were hand-dug. Each test pit was excavated to the depth required by the geotechnical investigation unless prevented by obstacles such as utilities or impenetrable deposits (e.g. concrete); some were relocated and/or abandoned as a result.
- 3.3.1 Excavations were to cease at the top of any archaeological remains.



Lille Barracks

- 3.3.2 Test pit **1101** was excavated to the south west of the Lille Hub, near the football pitch.

Mons Barracks

- 3.3.3 Five test pits were opened in the Mons Barracks area - one adjacent to the wall of the Sergeants' Mess (**1105**), whilst another (**1104**) was moved to the south-east of the garages nearby. Test pit **1107** was located in a bank next to some residential buildings and Test pits **1108** and **1109** were located in the grassed areas around Aspire house.

St. Omer Barracks

- 3.3.4 Test pits **1115**, **1116**, **1116a**, **1117** and **1122** were excavated by machine in and around the old gasworks and substation in the St. Omer Barracks area.

Eelmore barracks

- 3.3.5 The single test pit planned in this area was not excavated.

3.4 Recording

- 3.4.1 All recording was undertaken using WA's *pro forma* recording sheets and recording system. Details are available on request.
- 3.4.2 A digital photographic record was maintained during the evaluation. Digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Tabulated test pit descriptions and observations can be found in **Appendix 1**. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered. The following summarises the results.

4.2 Deposit sequences

- 4.2.1 The underlying geology across the Site comprises sand and sandy clay, from light yellowish-brown to dark grey-brown and green. Orange mottling (iron staining) was observed in several examples; flint gravel inclusions were occasionally noted. Layering within the natural was also apparent, the deepest strata being the green sand. The top of the geology was encountered at between 0.60m and 1.6m below ground level (bgl); the deepest was overlain by substantial made-ground deposits.
- 4.2.2 Overlying the natural in two test pits (Lille and Mons Barracks) was a diffuse interfaced, light grey-brown sandy silt c. 0.38m thick. This 'subsoil' exists between the natural geology and the topsoil at 0.22m to 0.60m bgl. No parallels were observed where the natural underlies made-ground, suggesting its deliberate removal.
- 4.2.3 In eight locations the uppermost layer in the sequence comprises dark grey-brown silty loam, some topped with turf. This topsoil appears to be fairly homogenous across the Site, even overlying the made-ground deposits. Depths varied between 0.10m and 0.30m, though where the 'natural' soil sequence was observed the depth was more consistent at 0.22–0.24m (Lille Barracks and between Prince's Avenue and Morland's Road).
- 4.2.4 It is possible that the black sandy deposits noted between the made-ground and natural layers in Test pits **1104**, **1115**, **1116**, **1116a**, **1117**, and **1122** (close to the North Camp



sports centre, just north-west of Byford Gate, and north-east of Ash Lock), are remnants of buried topsoil; the latter are described as potentially contaminated with petrochemicals.

4.2.5 Uppermost layers elsewhere comprise tarmacadam and concrete surfaces (Test pits **1105** and **1117**).

4.2.6 Mixed layers of modern made-ground, comprising diversely coloured sandy deposits with varying quantities of demolition debris, and/or more standard gravel-rich bedding/levelling deposits, were observed in nine trenches. More than one made-ground layer was usually observed (total 0.90m to 1.5m thick). Test pit **1116** revealed only the backfill of modern service runs.

4.2.7 Modern truncation comprised various underground services and building foundations. Possible petrochemical contamination was identified in the St Omer Barracks area (**Figure 1**).

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1.1 No archaeological artefacts were found.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1.1 No material suitable for environmental analysis was present within the monitored areas.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1.1 No archaeological remains were encountered during the course of the watching brief.

7.1.2 Comprehensive and substantial landscaping involving both increased and reduced ground levels was evident across the Site, confirming previous findings.

7.1.3 Considerable deposits of made-ground were observed in nine trenches across the Mons and St Omer Barrack areas. In four it appears that the original ground surfaces had been truncated prior to the formation of the made-ground, though to what extent remains unknown. Possible soils buried below the overburden, seen in five of the nine test pits, indicate the preservation of the original ground surface and thus buried archaeological remains.

7.1.4 In two test pits (Lille and Mons barracks) the full natural soil sequence is preserved, again increasing the likelihood of relatively undisturbed buried archaeological features and deposits. The lack of made-ground may also indicate less damaging activity within the immediate vicinity.

7.1.5 The potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains in all the monitored areas can be classed as *moderate* to *high* where there is little evidence for truncation, and low where later disturbance is more substantial (**Figure 1**).

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 It is recommended that the Aldershot portion of the project archive be deposited with **Hampshire Museums Service**, who has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project.



8.2 Archive

- 8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the **Hampshire Museums Service**, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the **105290**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:
- *1 file of paper records including A3/A4 graphics*

8.3 Storage

- 8.3.1 All project archive material will be stored at the Wessex Archaeology premises (Salisbury) until it is transferred to the appointed heritage repository.

8.4 Discard policy

- 8.4.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.5 Copyright

- 8.5.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights* regulations 2003.

8.6 Security Copy

- 8.6.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011) on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8.7 OASIS

- 8.7.1 An OASIS online record (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/>) has been initiated for the work, with key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive). A copy of the OASIS entry (**wessexar1-196189**) is in **Appendix 2**.



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10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: test pit summaries

KEY: bgl = below ground level

Test Pit 1101		site sub-division	Lille Barracks
		test pit dimensions (m)	3.1 x 0.45 x 3.0
context number	context type	description	depth bgl (m)
110101	layer	topsoil; dark grey brown sandy silt loam with sparse subrounded flint <100mm; homogenous; friable; bioturbated; diffuse horizon	0-0.24
110102	layer	subsoil: mid grey brown sandy silt; bioturbated; loose; diffuse horizon	0.24-0.60
110103	layer	natural; light grey and black sands, loose; distinct horizon	0.60-1.00
110104	layer	natural; light orange sand; loose; distinct horizon	1.00-1.60
110105	layer	natural; light orange brown sand with abundant subangular and subrounded flint <150mm; compact; distinct horizon	1.60-2.00
110106	layer	natural; orange sand with super abundant flint subangular and subrounded <150mm; compact; distinct horizon	2.00+
comments	location slightly adjusted due to services		

Test Pit 1104		site sub-division	Mons Barracks
		test pit dimensions (m)	3.0 x 0.45 x 3.0
context number	context type	description	depth bgl (m)
110401	layer	topsoil; turf; black sandy silt loam; bioturbated; lies on a layer of terram; distinct horizon	0-0.10
110402	layer	made-ground; mid grey brown sandy silt, patches of light orange sand with very common subrounded flint, brick fragments; loose; distinct horizon	0.10-0.48
110403	layer	made-ground; dark brown grey silty sand, common subrounded flint <200mm; common brick fragments and concrete fragments; compact; distinct horizon	0.48-1.20
110404	layer	made-ground; black sand - organic/peaty; loose; distinct horizon	1.20-1.35
110405	layer	natural; light orange-brown sandy clay; loose; distinct horizon	1.35-2.50
110406	layer	natural; light orange brown sand; loose; distinct horizon	2.50+

Test Pit 1105		site sub-division	Mons Barracks
		test pit dimensions (m)	1.9 x 0.6 x 1.2
context number	context type	description	depth bgl (m)
110501	layer	tarmac	0-0.08
110502	layer	tarmac	0.08-0.16
110503	layer	concrete for clay pipe	0.16-0.30
110504	layer	made-ground; mid grey sand with abundant subrounded flint <100mm; compact; distinct horizon	0.30-0.72
110505	layer	natural; sand light orange; loose; distinct horizon	0.84+
110506	structure	concrete beam	0.30-0.75
110507	layer	natural; dark grey brown silty sand; loose; distinct horizon	0.72-0.84



Test Pit 1107		site sub-division	Mons Barracks
		test pit dimensions (m)	3.0 x 0.45 x 3.0
context number	context type	description	depth bgl (m)
110701	layer	topsoil; dark grey brown sandy silt loam with rare sub round flints <60mm; bioturbated; homogenous; friable; distinct horizon	0-0.12
110702	layer	made-ground; dark orange brown sand with common subangular flints <100mm; terram at base; distinct horizon	0.12-0.40
110703	layer	made-ground; light grey sand; common reinforced concrete; distinct horizon	0.40-0.76
110704	layer	made-ground; mix of yellow sand, grey sand/ ash and black sand; distinct horizon; large lump of concrete	0.76-1.60
110705	layer	natural; mottled orange /grey sand; distinct horizon	1.60+

Test Pit 1108		site sub-division	Mons Barracks
		test pit dimensions (m)	3.0 x 0.45 x 3.0
context number	context type	description	depth bgl (m)
110801	layer	topsoil; dark grey brown sandy silt loam; distinct horizon; homogenous; friable; bioturbated	0-0.26
110802	layer	made-ground; black silty sand with common subangular flint, bricks, concrete, terram; distinct horizon; friable	0.26-0.68
110803	layer	made-ground; light yellow brown sand, contained concrete blocks and wires; distinct horizon; compact	0.68-1.30
110804	layer	natural; light yellow brown sand; homogenous; loose; distinct horizon	0.68+

Test Pit 1109		site sub-division	Mons Barracks
		test pit dimensions (m)	3.1 x 0.45 x 3.1
context number	context type	description	depth bgl (m)
110901	layer	topsoil; dark grey brown sandy silt loam; common subangular flint <100mm; homogenous; friable; distinct horizon	0-0.22
110902	layer	subsoil; mid grey brown sandy silt; bioturbated; loose; diffuse horizon	0.22-0.60
110903	layer	light grey and black sands, loose; distinct horizon	0.60-1.30
110904	layer	natural; light orange sand; loose; distinct horizon	0.60/1.30+

Test Pit 1115		site sub-division	St. Omer Barracks
		test pit dimensions (m)	2.9 x 0.45 x 3.0
context number	context type	description	depth bgl (m)
111501	layer	topsoil; dark grey brown sandy silt loam with sparse subangular flint; heavily bioturbated; friable	0-0.30
111502	layer	made-ground; dark grey brown silty sand with common brick and concrete fragments, common subrounded flint; compact; distinct horizon	0.30-0.80
111503	layer	made-ground; black sand with common subangular flint <100mm; possible tarmac; compact; distinct horizon	0.80-1.20
111504	layer	natural; light grey clayey sand; abundant subrounded flint <100mm; loose; distinct horizon	1.20-1.80
111505	layer	natural; light orange brown sand with common-very common subrounded flint <100mm; friable; distinct horizon	1.80-2.90
111506	layer	natural; green sand; loose; distinct horizon	2.90+
comments	additional Test Pit		



Test Pit 1116		site sub-division	St. Omer Barracks
		test pit dimensions (m)	0.45 x 0.60
context number	context type	description	depth bgl (m)
111600	layer	made-ground; mid red brown silty sand with common bricks, concrete and rebar; distinct horizon; loose	0-0.60
comments	abandoned – attempted four times; water main and 2 high voltage cables and a spot where water was found far higher than the water table.		

Test Pit 1116a		site sub-division	St. Omer Barracks
		test pit dimensions (m)	3.10 x 0.45 x 3.0
context number	context type	description	depth bgl (m)
111601	layer	topsoil; dark grey brown sandy silt loam with common subangular flint <60mm; bioturbated; distinct horizon	0-0.10
111602	layer	made-ground; dark grey silty sand; abundant subrounded flint <60mm; distinct horizon	0.10-0.25
111603	layer	made-ground; mid grey brown sand with very abundant bricks; compact; distinct horizon	0.25-0.60
111604	layer	made-ground; dark blue-grey sand with common bricks; compact; distinct horizon	0.60-0.85
111605	layer	?contaminated black sand; loose; distinct horizon	0.85-1.35
111606	layer	natural; light grey green sand with common subrounded flint <60mm; lenses yellow clay; compact; distinct horizon	1.35-2.40
111607	layer	natural; mid orange brown sand; compact; distinct horizon	2.40+
comments	additional Test Pit; ?contaminated		

Test Pit 1117		site sub-division	St. Omer Barracks
		test pit dimensions (m)	3.1 x 0.45 x 3.0
context number	context type	description	depth bgl (m)
111701	layer	reinforced concrete	0-0.30
111702	layer	made-ground; dark grey brown silty sand with common bricks and lumps of concrete; compact; distinct horizon	0.30-0.60
111703	layer	made-ground; black sand; contaminated; compact distinct horizon	0.60-0.90
111704	layer	natural; mid orange brown sand; friable; distinct horizon	0.90-1.70
111705	layer	natural; green sand with common subrounded flint <100mm; compact; distinct horizon	1.70+
111706	layer	concrete block- stanchion base from old gas works; 1.00m x ?m x 0.60m	0.30-0.90
111707	cut	construction cut 11706	0.30-0.90

Test Pit 1122		site sub-division	St Omer Barracks
		test pit dimensions (m)	3.0 x 0.45 x 3.0
context number	context type	description	depth bgl (m)
112201	layer	topsoil; very dark grey-brown sandy silty loam; common subrounded flint <80mm; friable; distinct horizon	0-0.20
112202	layer	made-ground; light grey sand; brick; distinct horizon	0.20-0.30
112203	layer	made-ground; dark grey-brown sandy silt; degraded wood, railway sleepers, telegraph poles; loose; distinct horizon	0.30-1.20
112204	layer	made-ground; black sand; friable; distinct horizon	1.20-1.50
112205	layer	natural; light grey brown sand with common subrounded flint <100mm; compact; distinct horizon	1.50-2.30
112206	layer	natural; light orange clayey sand with rare subrounded flints <100mm; loose; distinct horizon	2.30+



10.2 OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-196189

Project details

Project name	Army Basing Programme (ABP), Aldershot, Hampshire
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Aspire Defence Capital Works to archaeologically monitor the excavation of 11 geotechnical test pits at the Aldershot Garrison, centred on NGR 487150 152560. The previously reported comprehensive and substantial landscaping was in evidence across the Site. In some areas the original ground surfaces had been removed prior to the formation of the made-ground; the extent of truncation was variable. Deep deposits of made-ground were observed in nine trenches across the Mons and St Omer Barrack areas. In five test pits (close to the North Camp sports centre, just north-west of Byford Gate, and north-east of Ash Lock), deposits below the overburden indicate the preservation of the original ground surface, and potentially buried archaeological remains. Surviving original soil sequences with relatively little or no overlying made-ground indicate less damaging activity within the immediate vicinity, i.e. more conducive to archaeological survival (two test pits, Lille Barracks and between Prince's Avenue and Morland's Road). No archaeological remains were encountered during the course of the works. The potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains in the monitored areas can be regarded as: moderate to high where landscaping comprises only made-ground, and low where landscaping and service trenching have removed the natural soil deposits and the archaeological resource. 1st and 3rd September 2014.</p>
Project dates	Start: 01-09-2014 End: 03-09-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	105290 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	101480 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	BURIED SOIL HORIZON Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Vibro-core","Visual Inspection"
Development type	Estate management (i.e. maintenance of existing structures and landscape by capital works and on-going maintenance)
Development type	Military
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the	Not known / Not recorded



planning process

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE RUSHMOOR BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE Army Basing Programme (ABP), Aldershot, Hampshire
Study area	190.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 87150 52560 51.2650120015 -0.750738463917 51 15 54 N 000 45 02 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 75.00m Max: 90.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Defence Estates
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Gareth Chaffey
Project supervisor	Ben Cullen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Property and Estate Management Company
Name of sponsor/funding body	Aspire Defence Capital Works

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire County Museums Service
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire County Museums Service
Digital Archive ID	105290
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire County Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	105290



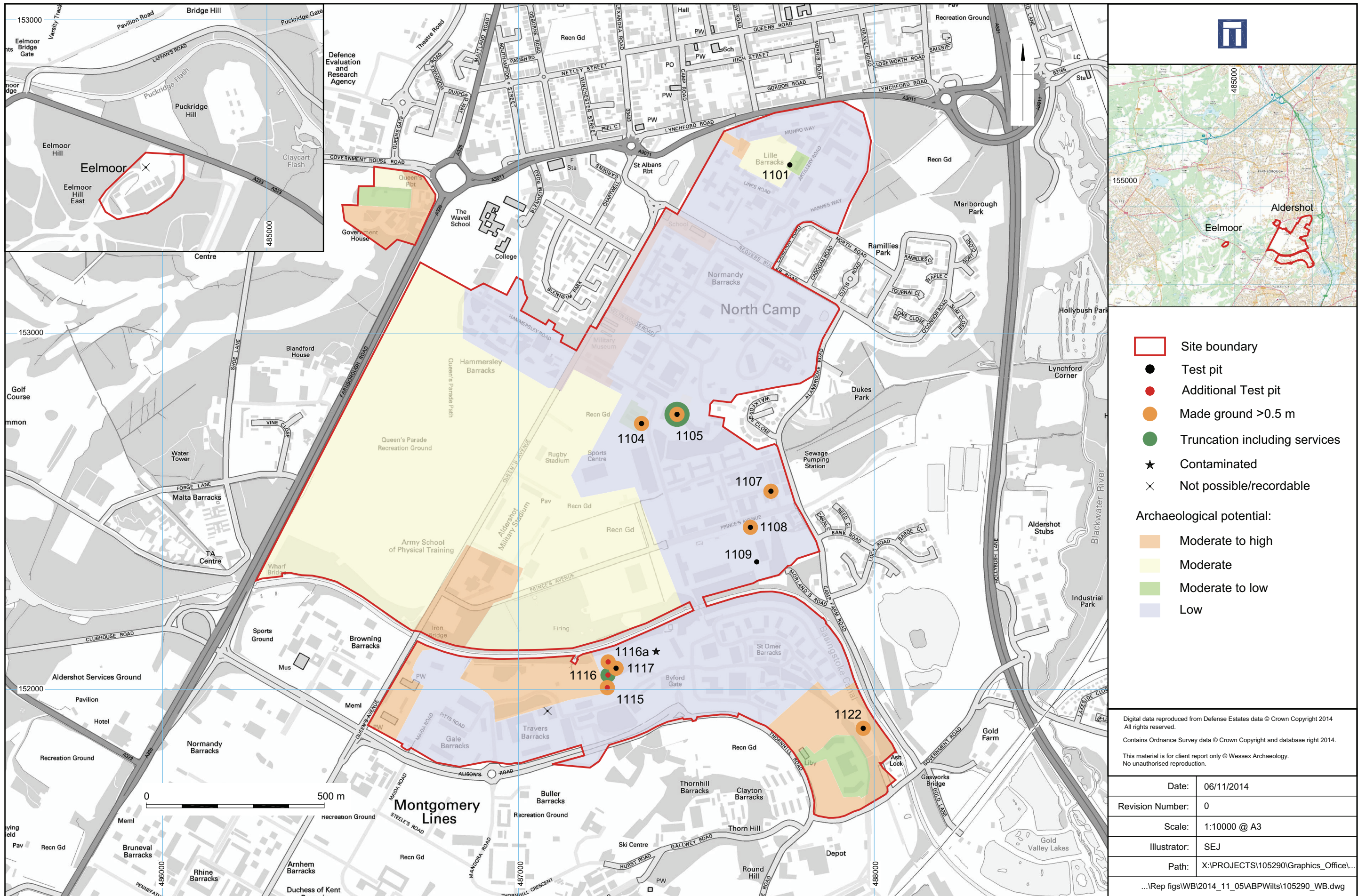
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Map", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes', "Plan", "Report", "Survey ", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Army Basing Programme (ABP), Aldershot, Hampshire: archaeological watching brief report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Egging Dinwiddy, K.; Flaherty, S.
Other bibliographic details	105290.11
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
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Entered on	24 November 2014

OASIS: Please e-mail [English Heritage](mailto:EnglishHeritage@oasis.ac.uk) for OASIS help and advice

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Site and Test pit locations

Figure 1



Plate 1: Working shot: Test Pit 1109



Plate 2: Representative section of Test Pit 1101 (south-east facing)


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Plate 3: Representative section of Test Pit 1104 (north-west facing)



Plate 4: Test Pit 1105 (from the north-east)



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Plate 5: Representative section of Test Pit 1108 (west facing)



Plate 6: Representative section of Test Pit 1116a (north-east facing)

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