



Army Basing Programme (ABP) HNMGGEN, ABNGEN and ROPGEN Larkhill Camp Areas 2001, 2007 and 2012

Interim Report on Archaeological Works



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Aspire Defence Capital Works to undertake a programme of archaeological works within Areas 2001, 2007 and 2012 (tiles HNMGEN, ABNGEN and ROPGEN), Larkhill Camp, Wiltshire, centred on National Grid References NGR 412530 144420, 412800 144950 and 412450 144550, as part of the Army Basing Programme (ABP).

The ABP will aim for better utilisation of the UK estate and greater concentration of the Army on Salisbury Plain Training Area (SPTA). The ABP works proposed within the military camps at Bulford, Larkhill, Perham Down and Tidworth will entail a major programme of new construction and the reconfiguration and refurbishment of existing facilities.

The programme of archaeological works covered in this report were focused within Larkhill Camp and comprised a watching brief to monitor the removal of tree stumps and an evaluation with the excavation of two trial trenches in Area 2007, the excavation of four trenches within Area 2001 and six trenches within Area 2012. These works compliment previous archaeological investigations and watching briefs undertaken within the Camp.

One of the trenches within Area 2007 revealed the remains of wall footings for a building, understood to relate to a structure depicted on a 1948 Ordnance Survey (OS) plan. An earlier OS plan dating to 1925-26, shows the building did not exist at this point, suggesting the structure was built around the time of the Second World War. Extensive disturbance was observed in the remainder of the trenches within Area 2007, most likely relating to the demolition of previous buildings. This disturbance would have impacted upon and potentially removed any previous surviving archaeological remains in this area.

All of the four trial trenches in Area 2012 ROPGEN revealed extensive disturbance and truncation, most likely resulting from the demolition and clearance of the buildings/tennis courts that previously occupied the area. No archaeological remains were identified in this area.

The first phase of archaeological works were undertaken between the 13 and 15 June 2016, with the second phase occurring between the 15 and 20 February 2018.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Aspire Defence Capital Works, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular, David Keeble, Michael Lockwood and Hamish Carr. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Clare King, who monitored the project on behalf of Wiltshire Council Archaeological Service. Further thanks are owed to Coombes Forestry and to Dyer and Butler for their cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Jamie McCarthy and Tom Blencowe. This report was written by Jamie McCarthy and edited by Ruth Panes. The report graphics were prepared by Ken Lymer. The project was managed by Ruth Panes on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Army Basing Programme (ABP) HNMGEN, ABNGEN and ROPGEN Larkhill Camp Areas 2001, 2007 and 2012

Interim report on archaeological works

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Aspire Defence Capital Works, to undertake a programme of archaeological works within Areas 2001, 2007 and 2012 (tiles HNMGEN, ABNGEN and ROPGEN) of Larkhill Camp, Wiltshire, centred on National Grid Reference NGR 412800 144950, as part of the Army Basing Programme (ABP) (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 On 5 March 2013 the Regular Army Basing Plan was announced, setting out location changes for the Army and also confirming the drawdown of all units from Germany by 2020. The Plan later transitioned into a delivery programme known as the ABP. The ABP will aim for better utilisation of the UK estate and greater concentration of the Army on Salisbury Plain Training Area (SPTA). The ABP works proposed within the military camps at Bulford, Larkhill, Perham Down and Tidworth will entail a major programme of new construction and the reconfiguration and refurbishment of existing facilities.

1.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2015).

1.1.4 The archaeological works consisted of a watching brief to monitor the removal of tree stumps followed by an evaluation, comprising the mechanical excavation of two trenches in Area 2007. Archaeological evaluation works within Area 2001 comprised of four trenches and works within 2012 comprised of an evaluation of six trial trenches. The first phase of works were undertaken between the 13 and 15 June 2016, with the second phase occurring between the 15 and 20 February 2018.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this interim report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the archaeological investigations, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context, and assess whether the aims of the archaeological works have been met.

1.2.2 In respect to the evaluation works, the presented results will provide further information on the potential archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development, and facilitate an informed decision regarding the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 Larkhill Camp is sited approximately 3 km north-west of Amesbury and c. 14 km north of Salisbury. The southern edge of the proposed development area at Larkhill camp is situated some 1.9 km north of Stonehenge.



- 1.3.2 Larkhill Camp is currently home to the Royal School of Artillery. The military facility contains a considerable number of structures, including accommodation blocks, messing and recreation facilities, technical support, administration, stores and the main training complex. The site also contains several large parcels of open ground (including sports pitches and training grounds) particularly to the west and north, and to the west of Stirling Barracks.
- 1.3.3 Much of the central part of the camp is structured around a rectilinear gridded street plan. The main arterial route bisecting Larkhill Camp, the Packway, also defines the northern boundary of the Stonehenge part of the World Heritage Site (WHS) of Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites.
- 1.3.4 The military facility is largely self-contained, set as it is amid the open and undeveloped expanse of Salisbury Plain. Several fields, particularly immediately to the south of the camp are under arable cultivation, though undeveloped grassland predominates beyond. The majority of the surrounding landscape to the north forms part of the military training grounds. A number of plantations are located around the perimeter of the camp.
- 1.3.5 Area 2001 is located east of Watson Road. The area was grassed at the time of the investigations in 2016, and is currently in use as a car park for the Watson Road entrance to the Camp.
- 1.3.6 Area 2007 is located in the centre of the camp immediately north of Brackenbury Road and east of Watson Road. Prior to works commencing the area was completely covered by trees. The two trial trenches were positioned within the proposed building footprint of the new development. The area gently slopes down from north to south, dropping from approximately 131 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 130 m aOD.
- 1.3.7 Area 2012 is located in the south-west corner of the camp, immediately west of the southern end of Watson Road. Previously the area was occupied by a series of buildings and a car park, all of which were demolished and cleared prior to the commencing of the archaeological works. The trial trenches were spread evenly across the area whilst avoiding existing obstacles such as services and existing structures. The previous development of the area has resulted in it being terraced with the eastern half measuring approximately 130 m aOD and the lower western half 127 m aOD.
- 1.3.8 The underlying geology is mapped as Cretaceous Chalk of the Newhaven formation with no overlying superficial deposits (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological background of Larkhill Camp has been extensively covered in a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA; Wessex Archaeology 2014) and the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015), and thus will not be replicated here in full. A summary of the results of previous archaeological works undertaken within the locality of the two areas, including works undertaken since the publication of the WSI and DBA, is provided below.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed developments

Area 2001

- 2.2.1 There are no known previous archaeological investigations within this area. The evaluation area is located 30 m to the north-east of the Scheduled Long Barrow (National List No.1012167).



Area 2007

- 2.2.2 Immediately north of Area 2007, a watching brief was conducted in August 2005 prior to the establishment of a football pitch. This watching brief identified a ditch of possible Bronze Age or Iron Age date, a trackway likely associated with the early 20th century hutted military camp and a series of “zigzag” military practice trenches (Wessex Archaeology 2005).
- 2.2.3 South of Area 2007, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken between February and March 2016 within Area 2020. This involved the excavation of five trial trenches. The evaluation revealed no significant archaeological remains, although a large amount of modern disturbance and truncation was observed within the trenches (Wessex Archaeology 2016).
- 2.2.4 The DBA (Wessex Archaeology 2014) identified no previous record of archaeological excavation within Area 2007.

Area 2012

- 2.2.5 Located within the boundary of Area 2012, are Areas 2010 and 2011. Investigations in October 2001 within Areas 2010 and 2011 comprised a series of 12 trial trenches and five test pits. No archaeological remains were encountered, with the exception of 12 modern post holes and redeposited chalk rubble surfaces (Wessex Archaeology 2001).
- 2.2.6 Between February and March 2016, four trial trenches were excavated within Area 2012. These trenches revealed the remains of three Early-Middle Iron Age post holes, representing structural remains. Aside from these three discrete features, no other archaeological features were identified (Wessex Archaeology 2016).
- 2.2.7 In September 2017, five trial trenches were excavated within Areas 2010 and 2012. These revealed no features of archaeological interest. Four modern post holes were observed amidst substantial modern truncation during the investigations (Wessex Archaeology 2017).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015) and in compliance with the ClfA' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were:
- To provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
 - To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.
- 3.1.2 The general aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015) and in compliance with the ClfA' *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014d), were:
- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;



- To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- To guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- To establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.2.2 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the watching brief were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- To record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a, 2014d). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) equipment, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the approved WSI. The majority of the trenches had to be slightly moved from their original positions due to on-site constraints, primarily comprising buried services (**Fig. 1**).



- 4.2.2 Trenches 138 and 145 were not excavated due to on site constraints preventing access, and in light of the results of the recent archaeological investigations in the vicinity. After consultation with the Assistant County Archaeologist, it was decided that excavation of these trenches as proposed in the agreed WSI, would no longer be necessary.
- 4.2.3 A total of twelve trial trenches, each measuring between 10 m and 30 m in length and between 1.5 m and 1.8 m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of a monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon, or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.4 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified were hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.5 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, including those of modern date (19th century or later).
- 4.2.6 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Assistant County Archaeologist, and were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level upon completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

- 4.2.7 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.
- 4.2.8 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.9 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).



4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 Clare King, Assistant County Archaeologist, Wiltshire Council Archaeological Service, monitored the archaeological investigations on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA). Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and Clare King.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following section discusses the results of the watching brief and evaluation within Areas 2001, 2007 and 2012. Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**).

5.2 Area 2001 HNMGEN

- 5.2.1 The sequence for trenches 355 to 358 consisted of 0.15 m of turf overlying between 0.08 m and 0.15 m of greyish brown silty clay subsoil. Trench 358 is exception to this as the turf overlies 0.15 m of made ground resulting from modern disturbance. The subsoil and made ground both overlaid the natural chalk geology (**Plate 5**).
- 5.2.2 No archaeological remains were identified during the investigations within Area 2001, modern disturbance was recorded within trenches 355 and 356 (**Plate 8**).

5.3 Area 2007 ABNGEN

- 5.3.1 The stratigraphic sequence of Area 2007 was consistent within the two trenches in this area. It consisted of an overburden of dark brown loam **18101**, overlying a layer of redeposited chalk natural **18102**, followed by a layer of redeposited topsoil **18103**, of a similar material to the overburden. These modern, lower two layers are a result of the extensive disturbance recorded in the area resulting from the tree stump removal and the demolition of the previous buildings. The modern, made ground layers, sat atop the undisturbed natural chalk geology **18106**. The natural showed minimal signs of weathering or periglacial scarring, indicating that the area is likely to have been previously mechanically stripped or truncated from above. Heavy rooting disturbance was present throughout the trenches (**Plate 1**).
- 5.3.2 No archaeological remains were identified in trench 182.
- 5.3.3 Trench 181 revealed the remains of modern structural footings at the western end of the trench. These footings ran on a north-west to south-east alignment, with one bonded north-east to south-west footing (**18109**), at the western end of the trench. Two of the footings were made entirely out of a flint and sand based concrete (**18107, 18111; Plate 2**), whilst the other two comprised of red brick bonded with cement (**18109, 18113; Plate 3**). An Ordnance Survey plan dating to 1948 reveals a series of military camp buildings in this area, matching the location and alignment of the footings (**Figure 2**). Interestingly, three of the buildings recorded in this area are unique in their north-west to south-east alignments, with the vast majority of the remaining buildings in the Camp aligning either north to south, or east to west. An OS plan from 1925-26 shows no evidence of these buildings at all, suggesting that their construction coincided with the Second World War.

5.4 Area 2012

- 5.4.1 Two trenches excavated in June 2016, trenches 359 and 360 (**Figure 1**), are not located within the boundary of a development tile, or the boundary of an area identified within the



WSI. Consequently, they have been grouped into Area 2012 due to their proximity to this area.

- 5.4.2 The soil sequence for trenches 359 and 360 differed between each trench. Trench 359 consisted of 0.18 m of laid turf overlying 0.38 m of tarmac and made ground. Trench 360 consisted of 0.21 m of turf overlying 0.23 m of tarmac and made ground. The made ground overlaid the undisturbed chalk natural in both trenches (**Plate 6**).
- 5.4.3 Trenches 359 and 360 both contained the foundations of modern structures, most likely related to former military structures on the site. There are buildings present in this location which are visible on both the Ordnance Survey 1925-26 and later 1948 maps of Larkhill Camp. The foundations for these structures therefore may well date back to the First World War period.

5.5 Area 2012 ROPGEN

- 5.5.1 The stratigraphic sequence for area 2012 tile ROPGEN was consistent throughout the four trenches (139, 140, 141, 144) and consisted of between 0.14 m and 0.36 m of made ground, most likely formed during the demolition of the buildings that until recently previously stood in the area. The modern made ground overlaid undisturbed chalk natural. In places the level of disturbance was such that natural geology was not identified until a depth of 0.85 m (**Plate 4**).
- 5.5.2 No archaeologically significant features, finds or deposits were identified within any of the trial trenches relating to Area 2012 ROPGEN. This may in part be due to the extensive modern disturbance identified across much of the trenches, resulting in the removal of any archaeological features that may have been once present (**Plate 7**). Where undisturbed natural geology was observed no archaeological features were identified.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No archaeologically significant artefactual material was recovered during the works.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 No archaeological deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the works.

8 CONCLUSIONS

Area 2001

- 8.1.1 This area despite showing little evidence of previous ground disturbance and in proximity to the Scheduled Long Barrow, was void of archaeological remains.

Area 2007

- 8.1.2 The monitoring of the tree stump removal revealed no evidence for archaeological activity. However ground disturbance was limited to where the tree stumps were rooted into the ground and no additional material around these stumps was excavated during the archaeological monitoring.
- 8.1.3 Extensive disturbance relating to the tree stump removal and the demolition of the military buildings that pre-dated the trees were recorded within the two trenches in this area. However, despite the disturbance, at the western end of trench 181 the surviving footings



of a military building was identified. Based upon historical OS plans, it appears that this structure most likely dates to the Second World War.

- 8.1.4 No other archaeologically significant features, finds or deposits were identified within the two trenches within Area 2007.

Area 2012

- 8.1.5 Trenches 359 and 360 both contained the foundations of modern structures, most likely related to former military structures on the site. There are buildings present in this location on both the Ordnance Survey 1925-26 and later 1948 maps of Larkhill Camp. The foundations for these structures therefore may well date back to the First World War period.

Area 2012 ROPGEN

- 8.1.6 This area showed substantial levels of modern disturbance throughout, largely related to the demolition of the structures that had occupied the site prior to the archaeological works commencing.
- 8.1.7 No archaeologically significant features, finds or deposits were identified within any of the trenches.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Deposition of any finds with the appropriate museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the local museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the project code 109510 or 109516, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 2 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

9.3 Selection policy

- 9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, 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.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) will be initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. 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 conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

| Trench | 23.6 m x 1.9 m | | NGR 412413.8972 144524.1833 | 127.194 m OD |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Description | Depth bgl (m) |
| 13901 | Layer | | MODERN DISTURBANCE – multiple layers of modern disturbance relating to the building that previously occupied the site and its recent demolition. | 0.00–0.35 |
| 13902 | Layer | | NATURAL – Chalk. | 0.35+ |

| Trench | 17.9 m x 1.9 m | | NGR 412478.6353 144539.0052 | 129.135 m OD |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Description | Depth bgl (m) |
| 14001 | Layer | | MODERN DISTURBANCE – multiple layers of modern disturbance relating to the building that previously occupied the site and its recent demolition. | 0.00–0.77 |
| 14002 | Layer | | NATURAL – Chalk. Depth due to extensive modern truncation. | 0.77+ |

| Trench | 23.6 m x 1.9 m | | NGR 412429.1302 144508.5925 | 127.505 m OD |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Description | Depth bgl (m) |
| 14101 | Layer | | MODERN DISTURBANCE – multiple layers of modern disturbance relating to the building that previously occupied the site and its recent demolition. | 0.00-0.14 |
| 14102 | Layer | | NATURAL – Chalk. | 0.14+ |

| Trench | 31.0 m x 1.9 m | | NGR 412526.1170 144552.4636 | 130.307 m OD |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Description | Depth bgl (m) |
| 14401 | Layer | | MODERN DISTURBANCE – multiple layers of modern disturbance relating to the building that previously occupied the site and its recent demolition. | 0.00-0.36 |
| 14402 | Layer | | NATURAL – Chalk. | 0.36+ |

| Trench | 25.4 m x 1.5 m | | NGR 412810.1463 144933.1935 | 130.717 m OD |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Description | Depth bgl (m) |
| 18101 | Layer | | OVERBURDEN – Dark brown loam, moderate chalk inclusions 6-20 mm. Heavy root disturbance. | 0.00-0.14 |
| 18102 | Layer | | REDEPOSITED NATURAL – redeposited chalk resulting from tree stump removal. | 0.14-0.24 |
| 18103 | Layer | | REDEPOSITED TOPSOIL – Dark brown loam, moderate chalk inclusions 6-20 mm. Resulting from modern demolition and disturbance. | 0.24-0.30 |
| 18104 | Layer | | MODERN DISTURBANCE – redeposited chalk resulting from the demolition of the building that once stood here | 0.3-0.74 |
| 18105 | Layer | | BEDDING – pale grey stone bedding layer for the structure that previously stood here 18107/9 | 0.74-0.76 |
| 18106 | Layer | | NATURAL – Chalk. | 0.76+ |
| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Description | Depth bgl (m) |



| | | | | |
|-------|-----------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| 18107 | Structure | 18108 | WWII concrete footing. | 0.76+ |
| 18108 | Cut | | Cut of WWII footing. | 0.76+ |
| 18109 | Structure | 18110 | WWII red brick footing. | 0.76+ |
| 18110 | Cut | | Cut of WWII footing. | 0.76+ |
| 18111 | Structure | 18112 | WWII concrete footing. | 0.76+ |
| 18112 | Cut | | Cut of WWII footing. | 0.76+ |
| 18113 | Structure | 18114 | WWII red brick footing. | 0.76+ |
| 18114 | Cut | | Cut of WWII footing. | 0.76+ |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Trench 182 | 32.9 m x 1.5 m | | NGR 412810.8629 144967.7212 | 131.257 m OD |
| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Description | Depth bgl (m) |
| 18201 | Layer | | OVERBURDEN – Dark brown loam, moderate chalk inclusions 6-20 mm. Heavy root disturbance. | 0.00-0.10 |
| 18202 | Layer | | REDEPOSITED NATURAL – redeposited chalk resulting from tree stump removal. | 0.10-0.20 |
| 18203 | Layer | | REDEPOSITED TOPSOIL – Dark brown loam, moderate chalk inclusions 6-20 mm. Resulting from modern demolition and disturbance. | 0.20-0.28 |
| 18204 | Layer | | NATURAL – Chalk. | 0.28+ |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Trench 355 | 10.4 m x 1.8 m | | NGR 412550.1758 144410.1964 | 129.364 m OD |
| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Description | Depth bgl (m) |
| 35501 | Layer | | TURF – Mid greyish brown silt loam, rare chalk inclusions 2-5 mm. Heavy root disturbance. | 0.00-0.16 |
| 35502 | Layer | | SUBSOIL – mid greyish brown silty clay, common chalk and flint inclusions 2-60 mm. Modern disturbance throughout. | 0.16-0.32 |
| 35503 | Layer | | NATURAL – Chalk. | 0.32+ |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Trench 356 | 11.4 m x 1.8 m | | NGR 412533.1094 144422.1462 | 129.512 m OD |
| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Description | Depth bgl (m) |
| 35601 | Layer | | TURF – Mid greyish brown silt loam, rare chalk inclusions 2-5 mm. Heavy root disturbance. | 0.00-0.14 |
| 35602 | Layer | | SUBSOIL – mid greyish brown silty clay, common chalk and flint inclusions 2-60 mm. | 0.14-0.22 |
| 35603 | Layer | | NATURAL – Chalk. | 0.22+ |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Trench 357 | 11.3 m x 1.8 m | | NGR 412512.1277 144412.0171 | 129.206 m OD |
| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Description | Depth bgl (m) |
| 35701 | Layer | | TURF – Mid greyish brown silt loam, rare chalk inclusions 2-5 mm. Heavy root disturbance. | 0.00-0.10 |
| 35702 | Layer | | SUBSOIL – mid greyish brown silty clay, common chalk and flint inclusions 2-60 mm. | 0.10-0.25 |
| 35703 | Layer | | NATURAL – Chalk. | 0.25+ |



| Trench 358 | 11.0 m x 1.8 m | | NGR 412515.3922 144428.4223 | 129.566 m OD |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Description | Depth bgl (m) |
| 35801 | Layer | | TURF – Mid greyish brown silt loam, rare chalk inclusions 2-5 mm. Heavy root disturbance. | 0.00-0.14 |
| 35802 | Layer | | MADE GROUND – Modern made up ground. | 0.14-0.30 |
| 35803 | Layer | | NATURAL – Chalk. | 0.30+ |

| Trench 359 | 21.5 m x 1.8 m | | NGR 412707.1676 144328.5793 | 125.918 m OD |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Description | Depth bgl (m) |
| 35901 | Layer | | TURF – layer of purposely laid turf, medium greyish brown. Clear interface with tarmac beneath. | 0.00-0.18 |
| 35902 | Layer | | TARMAC and MADE GROUND – layer of old tarmac and redeposited chalk, likely part of levelling for tennis courts. | 0.18-0.56 |
| 35903 | Layer | | NATURAL – Chalk. | 0.56+ |

| Trench 360 | 21.1 m x 1.8 m | | NGR 412704.3714 144339.6675 | 126.399 m OD |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Context | Context Type | Fill of | Description | Depth bgl (m) |
| 36001 | Layer | | TURF – layer of purposely laid turf, medium greyish brown. Clear interface with tarmac beneath. | 0.00-0.21 |
| 36002 | Layer | | TARMAC and MADE GROUND – layer of old tarmac and redeposited chalk, likely part of levelling for tennis courts. | 0.21-0.34 |
| 36003 | Layer | | NATURAL – Chalk. | 0.34+ |



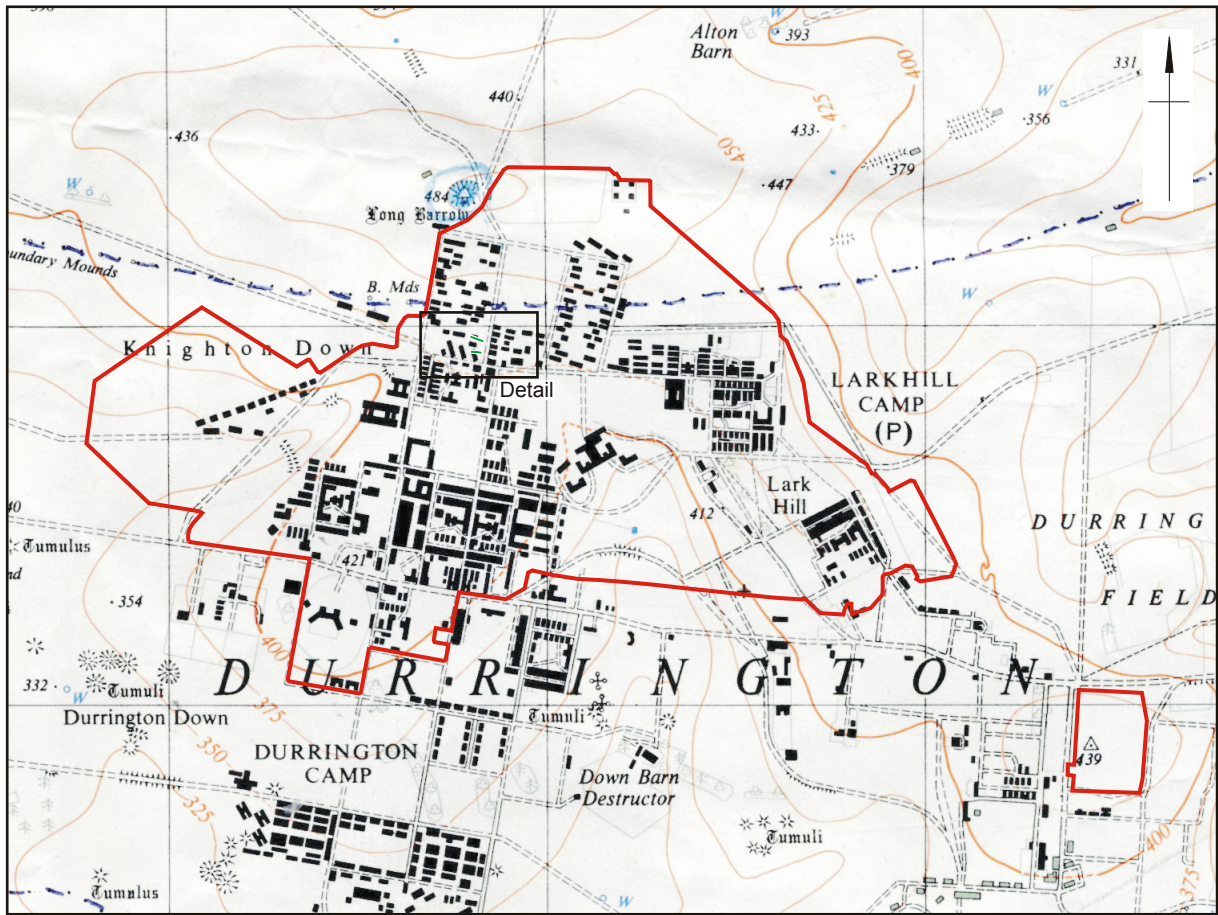
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- ▭ Site
- ▭ Evaluation trench
- ▭ Archaeology
- ▭ Area
- ▭ Previous trench
- ▭ Modern disturbance

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Site and trench locations

Figure 1



A. 1948 OS map with the site



B. Detail of 1948 OS map with trenches 181 and 182


| | | | | |
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|  | □ Site — Evaluation trench | | | |
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Plate 1: South facing representative section of Trench 181. 1.0 m scale



Plate 2: Shot of WWII structure 18107/9, view from west. 2.0 m scale


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Plate 3: Shot of WWII structure 18109, view from north. 2.0 m scale



Plate 4: West facing representative section of Trench 139. 1.0 m scale


| | | | | |
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Plate 5: West facing representative section of Trench 356. 1.0 m scale



Plate 6: South facing representative section of Trench 360. 1.0 m scale


| | | | | |
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Plate 7: Shot of Trench 140, view from south. 2.0 m and 1.0 m scales



Plate 8: Shot of Trench 356, view from north. 2.0 m and 1.0 m scales



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Plate 9: Shot of Trench 360, view from west. 2.0 m and 1.0 m scales

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