



Land at Bordon Garrison Bordon, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by BRiCS Development Ltd ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 1.91 ha parcel of land located on land at the former Bordon Garrison, Bordon, Hampshire, GU35 9HQ. The Site is part of a wider development site. This development site was the subject of a hybrid planning application to East Hampshire District Council (ref. 55587/001) for the redevelopment of the garrison and adjoining land for up to 2,400 dwellings, commercial and employment land, associated public open space and access. Within this application, which was approved in December 2014, full planning permission was only sought for the southern relief road and an area of suitable alternative natural greenspace (SANG), all other matters were reserved.

A recent archaeological appraisal of the site had identified two largely linear banks relating to known 19th and 20th century boundaries, although the dating of these features (referred to in the appraisal as Linear 1 and 2) was uncertain, with the potential that these features may predate the modern development of the site.

In consultation with the Hampshire County Council Principal Archaeologist, it was proposed to target two sections of the extant linear bank features and to determine the scope, nature and, if possible, to date, of the linear features. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on March 28th, 2022.

During the trial trenching, only Trench 1 was possible to open after minor adjustments to its proposed position (due to no-site obstructions like trees, fallen trees and bushes). A second targeted trench (Trench 2) had to be abandoned because of natural disturbance, modern services and constraints from existing trees and other vegetation.

The evaluation in Trench 1 confirmed the nature of the linear bank, although no pre-modern dating material was recovered. No evidence of a formal ditch associated with the bank was observed and it appears likely that the bank feature is likely to be a relatively modern 19th-20th century landscape feature rather than a potential earlier feature.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank BRiCS Development Ltd, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Andrew North. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Hampshire County Council Principal Archaeologist (David Hopkins), who monitored the project for East Hampshire District Council, and to Bruce Collinson for their cooperation and help on site.



Oxney Village, Bordon, Hampshire Evaluation

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by BRiCS Development Ltd ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 1.91 ha parcel of land located on land at the former Bordon Garrison, Bordon, Hampshire, GU35 9HQ, centred on NGR 478795, 136510 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The Site is part of a wider development site. This development site was the subject of a hybrid planning application to East Hampshire District Council (ref. 55587/001) for the redevelopment of the garrison and adjoining land for up to 2,400 dwellings, commercial and employment land, associated public open space and access. Within this application, which was approved in December 2014, full planning permission was only sought for the southern relief road and an area of suitable alternative natural greenspace (SANG), all other matters were reserved.

1.1.3 Several conditions associated with archaeology formed part of the consent:

12 Archaeological Evaluation (Written Scheme) No demolition works nor development within a Development Phase or in connection with the Relief Road or SANGS shall commence until the applicant has submitted, and the Local Planning Authority has approved in writing, a written scheme for the programme of archaeological evaluation within that Development Phase area. The programme of archaeological evaluation shall then be implemented in accordance with the agreed scheme. This condition may be discharged on an individual Development Phase basis or on a section-by-section basis in connection with the Relief Road.

Reason - To assess the extent, nature and date of any archaeological deposits that might be present and the impact of the development upon these heritage assets. This is a pre-commencement requirement because of the need to secure satisfactory archaeological protection in advance of each individual Development Phase commencing.

13 Archaeological Evaluation (Programme) No demolition works nor development within a Development Phase or in connection with the Relief Road or SANGS shall commence until the applicant has submitted, and the Local Planning Authority has approved, a written scheme for the programme of archaeological mitigation within that Development Phase area. The programme for archaeological mitigation shall then be implemented in accordance with the agreed written scheme. This condition may be discharged on an individual Development Phase basis or on a section-by-section basis in connection with the Relief Road.

Reason - To mitigate the effect of the works associated with the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations. This is a pre-commencement requirement because of the

need to secure satisfactory archaeological protection in advance of each individual Development Phase commencing.

14 Archaeological Evaluation (Recording) No demolition works nor development within a Development Phase or in connection with the Relief Road or SANGS shall commence until the applicant has submitted, and the Local Planning Authority has approved in writing a Written Scheme for recording all historic assets within that Development Phase area. The recording of all historic assets shall then be implemented in accordance with the agreed scheme This condition may be discharged on an individual Development Phase basis or on a section-by-section basis in connection with the Relief Road.

Reason - To mitigate the effect of the works associated with the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations. This is a pre-commencement requirement because of the need to secure satisfactory archaeological protection in advance of each individual Development Phase commencing.

15 Archaeological Evaluation (Publishing) Following completion of archaeological fieldwork within a Development Phase or works in connection with Relief Road or SANGS a report shall be produced in accordance with an approved programme including where appropriate post-excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports, publication and public engagement related to that Development Phase area and submitted to the Local Planning Authority. This condition may be discharged on an individual Development Phase basis or on a section-by-section basis in connection with the Relief Road.

Reason - To contribute to the knowledge and understanding of past uses and activities on site by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available.

- 1.1.4 In relation to the hybrid planning application a Heritage Statement was produced which assessed the known and potential heritage significance of the historic environment of Bordon Garrison (Amec 2014). An assessment has been produced relating to the Bordon and Oakhanger Sports Club area of the garrison (Wood 2019). A further Archaeological Appraisal with a focused view of the Site has also been produced which includes a walkover survey of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2022a).
- 1.1.5 The Archaeological Appraisal of the site identified two largely linear banks relating to known 19th and 20th century boundaries. In the walkover notes, the linear features were described (Wessex Archaeology 2022a. Appendix 2: Walkover survey) (**Figure 2**);

A long linear woodland bank [1] was noted along the south-eastern edge of Areas 2, 3 and 4. This was broadly north-east – south-west aligned and measured approximately 2 m across and 1 m high and was intermittently accompanied by a corresponding ditch and parallel bank to the south-east (Plate 1). This feature can also be identified on the LiDAR data and can be seen to follow a boundary visible on the 1843 Selborne Tithe map and 1882 First Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map.

This boundary [1] then intersects with another linear bank feature [2] near the south-eastern corner of Area 3. While not apparent on the LiDAR data, this boundary is also visible on the 1843 Selborne Tithe map and 1882 First Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map marking the parish boundary. The feature was aligned in a north-west - south-east direction and measured approximately 2 m across and 1 m high.



- 1.1.6 Although the dating of these features was uncertain, with the potential that these features may predate the modern development of the site.
- 1.1.7 In consultation with the Hampshire County Council Principal Archaeologist, it was proposed to target two small sections of the extant linear bank features and to determine the scope, nature and, if possible, to date, of the linear features.
- 1.1.8 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2022b). The Hampshire County Council Principal Archaeologist approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.9 The evaluation comprising two trial trenches (0.001 % sample) was undertaken March 28th, 2022.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The Site comprises two parcels of land within the former Bordon Camp, around 1 km to the north-west of Bordon and around 7 km to the south-east of Alton, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 478795, 136510 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.3.2 While most of the land is currently woodland, an old tennis court occupies part of the northern area, and a section of access road lies to the east of the southern area. Further woodland lies to the east while remains related to the camp, including the former Officers' Recreation Ground and Club lie to the west. Around 300 m to the east of the Site lies the watercourse known as Oxney Moss.
- 1.3.3 The Site is situated within a relatively flat area of land at an elevation of approximately 85 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.3.4 The underlying geology is mapped as the sandstone of Folkestone Formation, with no superficial deposits recorded (British Geological Survey 2022).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior archaeological appraisal (Wessex Archaeology 2022a), which considered the archaeological and historical development of the Site and its immediate areas. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

- 2.2.1 There is no record of any previous archaeological investigations within the Site.
- 2.2.2 Some archaeological investigations have been carried out within the wider garrison site. In general, these have encountered considerable disturbance relating to the previous use of the site (e.g. HHER 69309 and 70055).
- 2.2.3 The nearest investigation to the Site was a geophysical survey undertaken across an area of former tennis courts at the north-west edge of the sports ground. This located a multitude of ferrous anomalies and broader areas of magnetic disturbance consistent with the modern use of the area as sports pitches and suggestive of infilling and landscaping (Wood 2019, 20-21).

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (970,000 BC – AD 43)

- 2.3.1 While there are no early prehistoric remains recorded in the immediate vicinity of the Site there are Palaeolithic and Mesolithic finds recorded in the wider area in Oakhanger, Selborne and Fir Hill.
- 2.3.2 The closest known features to the Site relate to a Bronze Age barrow cemetery which lies immediately south of the Site. This linear barrow cemetery, which lies on the low gravel spur on a north-east to south-west alignment, comprises seven known barrows, five scheduled examples (NHLE 1020315; HHER 17207, 17208, 17209, 17210, 17213) and two which have subsequently been destroyed (HHER 17211, 17212). The surviving barrows comprise low earthen mounds, four of the form known as bowl barrows and one a bell barrow. These features generally date from the Late Neolithic to the Bronze Age (2000-700 BC). Although all the surviving examples have suffered some damage from development, archaeological remains relating to the monument and the original ground surface are expected to survive.
- 2.3.3 Around 550 m further to the south-west lies a separate scheduled group of two adjoining barrows (NHLE 1012641; HHER 17214, 17215) and two further possible isolated barrows are also noted just beyond this (HHER 17228; 58371) (not shown on Figure 1).

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 2.3.4 There is currently no recorded Romano-British activity recorded in the vicinity of the Site, though archaeological investigations at Rookery Farm, Kingsley to the north-west located evidence for Romano-British activity including pottery manufacture and a several cremation features.

Saxon, medieval and post-medieval (AD 410–1800)

- 2.3.5 Documentary evidence from the 1086 Domesday Survey suggests that early medieval occupation was focused at Oakhanger and Broxhead. The village of Kinglsey was first recorded in 1210. During the medieval and post-medieval periods, the area comprised acid lowland heath with areas of common land.
- 2.3.6 An iron knife found in a tree throw just south of the Site (HHER 71683) is the most direct evidence for activity in the immediate area in the late medieval/ early post-medieval period.

19th century and modern (AD 1800–present day)

- 2.3.7 In 1863 land at Bordon, then composing heathland and woodland, was purchased by the War Department with the first permanent camp established by the early 20th century (HHER

63478). In tandem with the military camp a railway was constructed which included stations at Bordon (HHER 65440) and Oakhanger (HHER 68993) to the south-west and south of the Site. As well as the permanent buildings, military activity at Bordon included more temporary structures, including two temporary camps identified from aerial photographs to the south of the Site (HHER 58390, 58391).

- 2.3.8 At the time of the Tithe apportionment surveys Area 1 lies largely within the parish of Kingsley and is described as part of an area of pasture called Part of Warren. Areas 2, 3 and 4 are within the parish of Selborne and lie within an area of tree plantation. The land boundaries and land use are largely echoed on the First (1882) and Second Edition (1896) Ordnance Survey maps, despite now being within military ownership. The barrows to the south of the Site are clearly shown, including the two which have subsequently been destroyed.
- 2.3.9 Evidence for trackways is depicted on 19th century mapping and may be present within all the areas. The parish boundary extends through Area 3 and the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps indicates this as marked with a hedgerow rather than any other kind of boundary marker. There may also be a residual earthwork feature such as a bank visible in relation to this boundary.
- 2.3.10 It is not until the third edition OS map (1910) that military construction can be seen within and adjacent to the Site. Although the land is still largely heath and woodland the military railway, along with Bordon Station to the south-west, has been built and curves at the eastern edge of Areas 1 and 3, with a section of siding shown extending into Area 1. Paths or tracks are also visible within each of the areas and land to the north-west has been laid out as a cricket ground with a pavilion just west of Area 3.
- 2.3.11 The expansion of sporting and recreation facilities in this area of the camp can be seen by the 1940 edition by which time a more extensive Sports Club building had been constructed (HHER 64088). A tennis court is depicted within the south-western part of Area 1, a structure which is still present today.
- 2.3.12 A walkover survey undertaken in early 2022 was successful in identifying several features, largely linear banks relating to known 19th and 20th century boundaries (**Figure 2**).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022b) 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
- 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.

3.2 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;
- establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site, the site-specific objectives defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022b) were to:

- test the results of the walkover survey, specifically a linear bank relating to known 19th and 20th century boundaries (Wessex Archaeology 2022a).

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 2022b) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 The trench locations were to be set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI, but due to the constraints such as trees and other vegetation or located services, and to allow for machine manoeuvring this was not possible. Therefore, the trenches were set out visually mitigating the constraints. Trench 1 had to be moved more towards the western boundary of the site for above reasons and Trench 2 abandoned because of obstacles such as trees, natural disturbance and located underground services (**Figure 1**).
- 4.2.2 Trial trench 1, measuring 6.00 m in length and 1.20 m wide, was excavated in level spits using a 360° mini digger equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.



- 4.2.5 The trench was completed to the satisfaction of the client and were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

- 4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including 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.
- 4.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of the southwestern end of the Trench 1 and the location for a dumpy level for recording the levels. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 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 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022b). 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), *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The HCC Principal Archaeologist monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Apart from the known earthwork and the ditch no other archaeological features and deposits were revealed within the trial trench. A detailed description of the individual contexts is provided in the trench summary table (**Appendix 1**).

5.2 Trench 1

- 5.2.1 Topsoil consisted of a thin layer of foliage and a soft dark brownish grey loamy silty sand with abundant rooting (**Figures 3-6**) and was 0.21 m in depth.
- 5.2.2 Below the topsoil lay a heavily bioturbated horizon that consisted of two layers, a layer that formed the bank (102) and a potential second less rooty layer (105). Both deposits were dark brownish grey loamy silty sand with a soft compaction and contained very rare flint (**Figures 3-6**). Due to this similarity of the soil textures and soil colours it is likely that deposit 102 and 105 are identical and are separated only by the root action associated with a



possible hedgerow on top of the bank (**Figure 3**). No evidence of a formal ditch was observed, associated with the linear earthwork.

5.2.3 The natural was soft sterile yellowish brown silty sand (**Figure 6**).

5.3 Trench 2

5.3.1 Topsoil consisted of thick foliage. The trench was not excavated due to proximity to natural disturbance (**Figures 7-8**). For this reason, the trench location was initially moved further along the targeted earthwork and the ditch, but a suitable location was not found as previously unknown below-ground service (H V Cable) was uncovered during the scanning of an alternative location for the trench with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) (**Figures 9 -10**). The finding was confirmed by the UXO monitor from MACC International Limited.

5.4 Modern

5.4.1 The archaeological feature comprising the bank is likely to be from activity within the 19th or 20th century, with the only finds of a glass milk bottle and plastic bag observed in deposits (102) and (105), the date could possibly be as late as mid-20th century.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A plastic bag and a glass milk bottle were observed in (102) and (105) within Trench 1. The bottle was recovered for dating but not retained. According to Erica Macey-Bracken it is a half pint clear glass milk bottle from Farnham Dairy, dating to the mid-20th century.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the course of the trial trenching.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 During the trial trenching only Trench 1 was possible to open. The nature of the earthwork bank and ditch was recorded, although no evidence of early pre-modern activity was identified.

8.1.2 Trench 2 had to be abandoned because the proposed location of the trench was next to natural disturbance and no alternative location could be identified within the redline area.

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. Hampshire Cultural Trust has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **A2022.13**. Deposition of any finds with the 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

Physical archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records and graphics, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Hampshire Cultural Trust, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the A2022.13, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 1 files/document cases of paper records

Digital archive

- 9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (eg site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

9.3 Selection strategy

- 9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, ie the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.
- 9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.
- 9.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 9.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.
- ### *Documentary records*
- 9.3.5 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.



Digital data

- 9.3.6 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.
- 9.3.7 Given the very limited results of the fieldwork, it is recommended that only selected digital data are deposited with ADS, an approach commensurate with the scale and significance of the project. Deposition will involve the uploading of the site report via OASIS only.

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 access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the HCC Principal Archaeologist on behalf of the LPA. 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 (ADS) 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*.
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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 No 1		Length 6 m	Width 1.20 m	Depth 1.40 m
Easting 478674.01		Northing 136387.53		m OD 85.44
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey silty sandy loam. Diffuse boundary with layer (102). Thin layer of foliage on surface. No inclusions.	0– 0.21
102		Bank	Dark brownish grey silty sandy loam. Well sorted, rare SA flint <20mm. Similar to above layer, diffuse boundary. Very loose compaction. Abundant rooting activity.	0.21–0.70
103		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty sand with soft compaction. Sterile.	0.70+
104		Unused		
105		Subsoil	Dark brownish grey silty sandy loam. Well sorted, rare sub-angular flint <20 mm. Abundant rooting from the nearby tree. Loose compaction.	0.21–0.70

Trench No 2		Length Unknown	Width Unknown	Depth Unknown
Easting 478830.24		Northing 136450.11		m OD 88
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Topsoil	Turf. Was not excavated due to services of which one was a H V cable that wasn't in the existing service plan.	

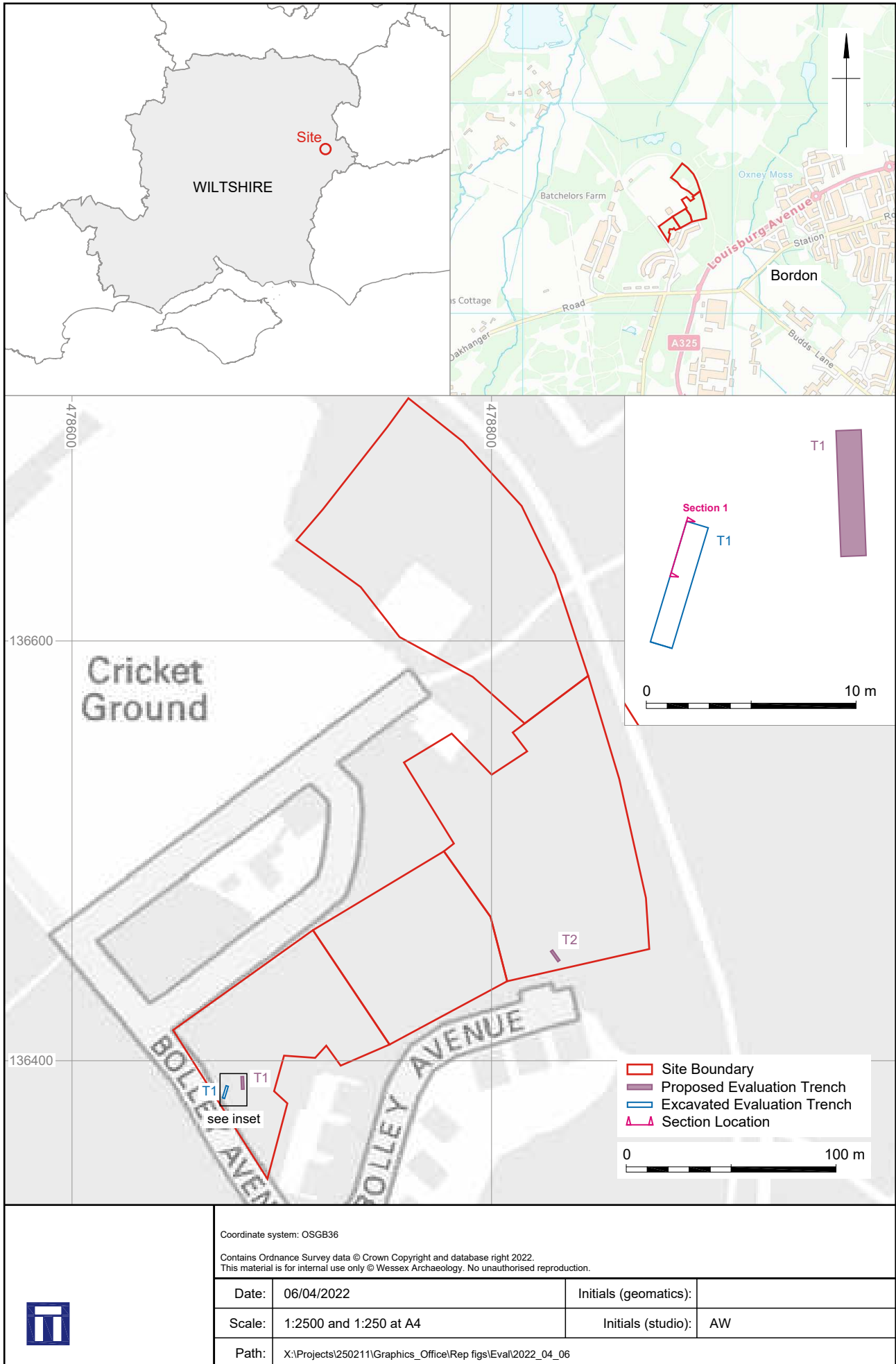


Appendix 2 OASIS record

Summary for wessexar1-505711

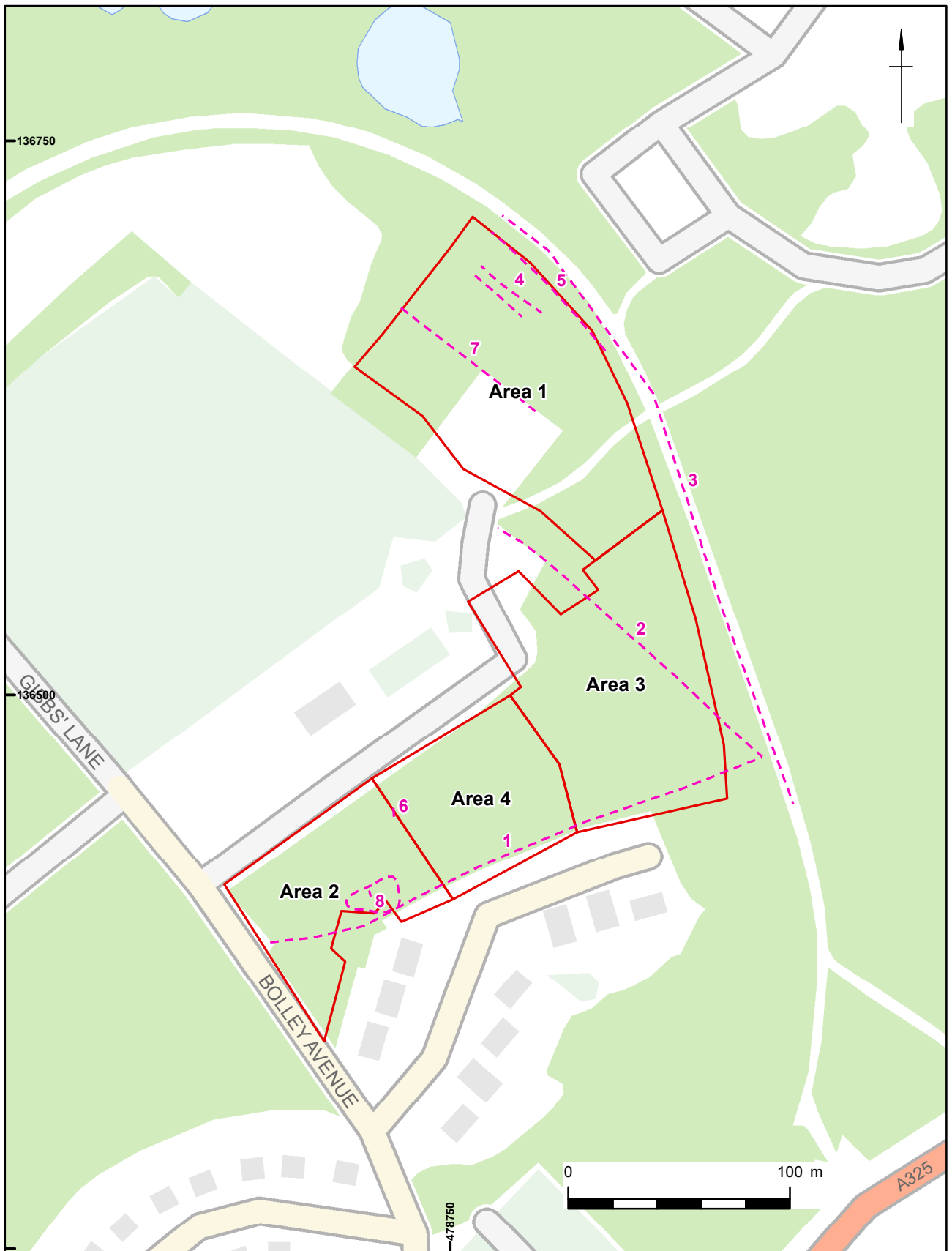
OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-505711
Project Name	Evaluation at Land at Bordon Garrison, Bordon, Hampshire
Sitename	
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	
Planning Id	55587/001
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Between application and determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	28-Mar-2022 - 28-Mar-2022
Location	Land at Bordon Garrison, Bordon, Hampshire NGR : SU 78795 36510 LL : 51.1224654694333, -0.875507598534814 12 Fig : 478795,136510
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Hampshire District : East Hampshire Parish : Whitehill
Project Methodology	The trench locations were to be set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI, but due to the constraints such as trees and other vegetation or located services, and to allow for machine manoeuvring this was not possible. Therefore, the trenches were set out visually mitigating the constraints. Trench 1 had to be moved more towards the western boundary of the site for above reasons and trench 2 abandoned because of obstacles such as trees, and located underground services. Trial trench 1, measuring 6.00 m in length and 1.20 m wide, was excavated in level spits using a 360° minidigger equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed. Trenches recorded and completed to the satisfaction of the client and the County Archaeologist were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.
Project Results	During the trial trenching only trench 1 was possible to open but not before it was moved because of the obstructions like trees, fallen trees and bushes. Based on the observations the bank and the ditch are possibly 20th century in date. Trench 2 had to be abandoned because the proposed location of the trench was next to natural disturbance. The bank was walked over to identify a suitable alternative location to move the trial trench but because of the constraints such as trees and other vegetation and located below-ground services such was not encountered. Regardless of the ecological, environmental and infrastructural (below-ground services) constraints the site-specific objectives of the evaluation were successfully tested, especially in the southwestern part of the site.


Keywords	Boundary Bank - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR) - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	V, Lompolo
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Hampshire County Council Arts & Museums Service



Site and trench location

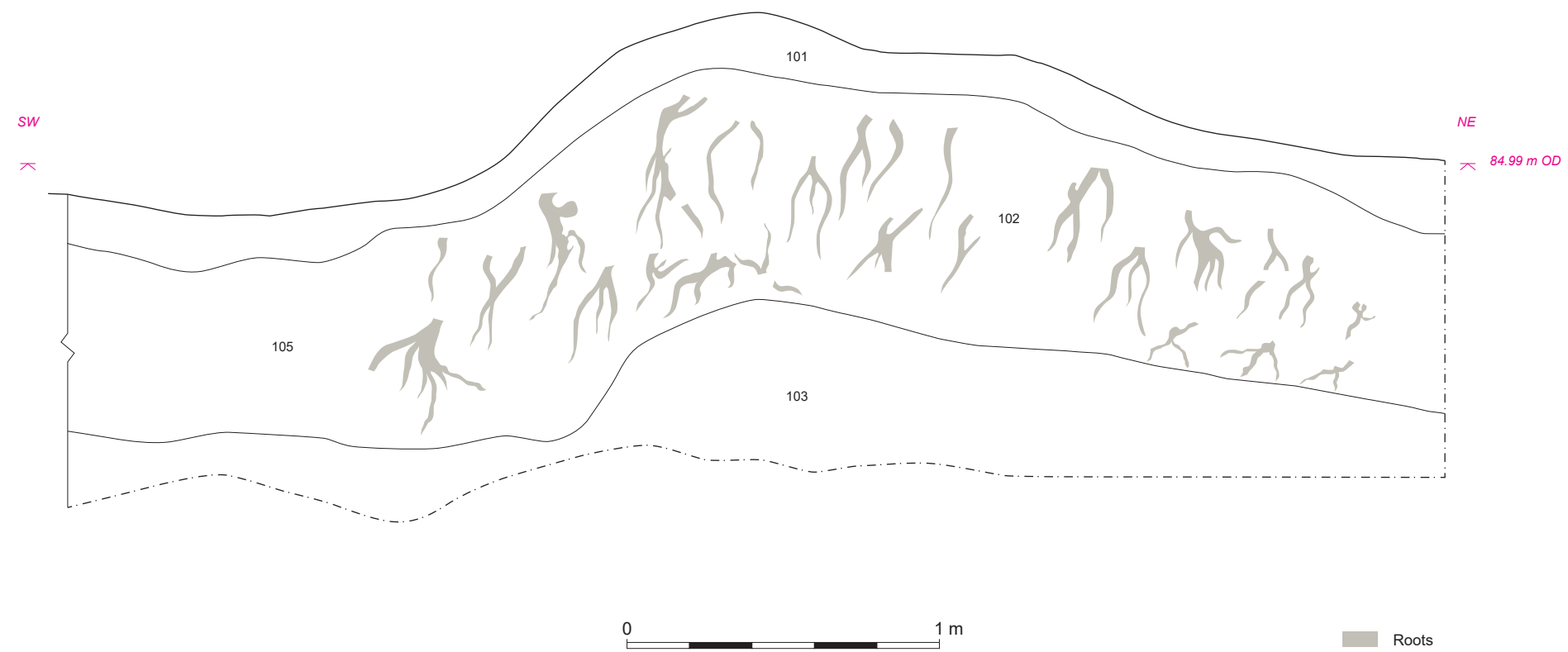
Figure 1



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Location of features identified during the walkover survey (Taken from Archaeological Appraisal)

Figure 2



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Southeast facing representative section of TR 1

Figure 3



Figure 4: Oblique shot of SE facing section of TR 1, viewed from S (scale 2 m)



Figure 5: Oblique shot of bank (102) in TR 1, viewed from NE (scale 2 m)


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Figure 6: Plan of TR 1, viewed from NNE
(scales 0.5 m and 1 m)



Figure 7: Disturbance near proposed TR 2, viewed from SW


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Figure 8: Disturbance near proposed TR 2, viewed from NW



Figure 9: Condition shot of the location of TR 2, viewed from SW



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Figure 10: Condition shot towards West from proposed TR 2, viewed NE

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