



Oxney Village, Bordon Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation

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Quality Assurance

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Contents

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project and planning background.....	1
1.2 Scope of the report	3
1.3 Location, topography and geology	3
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	4
2.1 Introduction.....	4
2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development.....	4
2.3 Archaeological and historical context.....	4
3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	6
3.1 General aims	6
3.2 General objectives	6
3.3 Site-specific objectives.....	6
4 METHODS.....	6
4.1 Introduction.....	6
4.2 Fieldwork methods.....	7
4.3 Finds and environmental strategies	7
4.4 Monitoring.....	8
5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE	8
5.1 Introduction.....	8
5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits	8
5.3 Uncertain date	8
6 FINDS EVIDENCE.....	9
7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	9
7.1 Introduction.....	9
8 CONCLUSIONS	9
8.1 Summary	9
8.2 Discussion	9
9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION.....	9
9.1 Museum.....	9
9.2 Preparation of the archive.....	9
9.3 Selection strategy	10
9.4 Security copy	10
9.5 OASIS	11
10 COPYRIGHT	11
10.1 Archive and report copyright	11
10.2 Third party data copyright	11
REFERENCES	12
APPENDICES	13
Appendix 1 Trench summaries	13
Appendix 2 OASIS summary	20



List of Figures

- Figure 1** Site location and trench plan
Figure 2 Detailed trench plan
Figure 3 Section drawings
Figure 4 East facing section through trench 18 (scale 1 m)
Figure 5 East facing section through trench 16 (scale 1 m)
Figure 6 View of trench 18 from the west (scale 2 m and 1 m)
Figure 7 View of trench 3 from the north (scale 2 m and 1 m)
Figure 8 View of trench 14 from the east, showing ditch 1403 (scale 2 m and 1 m)
Figure 9 View of trench 8 from the north (scale 2 m and 1 m)
Figure 10 South facing section of ditch 1403 (scale 0.5 m)
Figure 11 East facing section of ditch 1503 (scale 0.2 m)
Figure 12 South-east facing section of ditch 1603 (scale 0.2 m)
Figure 13 South-west facing section of hedgerow 1703 (scale 1 m)



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by BRiCS Development LTD, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 2.5 ha parcel of land located at the former Bordon Garrison, Bordon, Hampshire.

Seventeen trial trenches, most measuring 30 m in length and 2.2 m wide (two were shortened), were excavated.

Five of the excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits, indicating archaeological remains are present across the site. The uncovered features consist of four ditches and a probable hedge or hedgerow. All were undated.

The heavy tree cover and its subsequent removal have affected the integrity of the archaeological horizon, but the features uncovered show that archaeology has survived.

The earliest Ordnance Survey map of the area, in 1870, shows the whole site to be woodland forming part of Woolmer Forest. This suggests that the ditches, and especially the hedgerow are likely to pre-date modern mapping.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank BRiCS Development LTD, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of David Hopkins, County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council, who monitored the project for East Hampshire District Council, and to Allen(UXO), Graham (plant operator) for their cooperation and help on site.



Oxney Village, Bordon, Hampshire ADDITIONAL Evaluation

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by BRiCS Development LTD, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 2.5 ha parcel of land located at the former Bordon Garrison, Bordon, Hampshire. The evaluation area is centred on NGR 478795 136510 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The site is part of a wider development. This development site was the subject of a hybrid planning application to East Hampshire District Council (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 A subsequent application (55587/160) was made for the erection of 77 dwellings associated infrastructure, parking and landscaping (Bosc Phase 2) on this site and was granted on 2 December 2022. Within this document it was noted that Archaeology conditions 12, 13, 14 and 15 from Consent 55587/001 have not been discharged and will need to be subject to further submission. Conditions are as follows:

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 The County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council, in response to an enquiry referencing a previous targeted evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2022a), provided the following as an explanation for the requirements for archaeological investigations:

[...] there remains some archaeological potential (para 4.5.2) relating to prehistoric features, potentially relating to funerary activity in that landscape, likely to be 'localised scattered and discrete' but which if present would enhance our understanding of the adjacent Scheduled Monument. Para 5.1.5 and 5.1.6 indicate the merits of some further archaeological work once the trees have been removed and the area is more susceptible to archaeological survey. Such provision is secured by existing archaeological conditions



attached to the outline planning permission and I anticipate that in addressing these archaeological conditions this provision will be discussed and described further in a submitted WSI.

I acknowledge that overarching general WSIs have been submitted against the archaeological conditions attached to the outline planning permission, but these provide a generic response of intention. In other phases where archaeological work has been undertaken these were subject to the submission of detailed WSIs that provide a detailed understanding of how those general intentions would be carried out in the specific circumstance of that phase. Hence I was anticipating a further detailed WSI to set out the archaeological undertakings associated with this phase.

- 1.1.5 This evaluation is part of staged approach in determining the archaeological potential of the site, and follows other non-intrusive archaeological work, including an archaeological appraisal (Wessex Archaeology 2022a), an archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2022b), and a setting assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2022c).
- 1.1.6 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 2023). The County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.7 The evaluation comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of 17 trial trenches (each measuring 30 m by 1.8 m), equating to a 4% sample of the proposed development area. The investigation
- 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 comprised two parcels of land within the former Borden Camp, around 1 km to the north-west of Borden and around 7 km to the south-east of Alton, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 478795, 136510 (Figure 1).
- 1.3.2 Most of the land was recently cleared Woodland but 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 2023).

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 Archaeology and Historic Environment Record (HAHER) 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

Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2022b)

2.2.1 The 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 County 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.

2.2.2 However, during the trial trenching, it was only possible to open trench 1, and then only after adjustments to its proposed position. Trench 2 had to be abandoned because of a badger sett, modern services and constraints from existing trees and other vegetation. The evaluation 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 landscape feature rather than an earlier feature. Both trenches are shown on Figure 1.

2.2.3 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. HAHER 69309 and 70055).

2.2.4 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; HAHER 17207, 17208, 17209, 17210, 17213) and two which have subsequently been destroyed (HAHER 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; HAHER 17214, 17215) and two further more isolated barrows are also noted just beyond this (HAHER 17228; 58371).

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 2.3.4 There is no recorded Romano-British activity 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). At the same time, a railway was constructed which included stations at Bordon (HAHER 65440) and Oakhanger (HAHER 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 (HAHER 58390, 58391).

- 2.3.8 At the time of the Tithe apportionment surveys the northern area lay largely within the parish of Kingsley and is described as part of an area of pasture called Part of Warren. The rest of the site is within the parish of Selborne and lay 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 the site 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 the site, with a section of siding shown extending into the northern area. 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 to the west of the site.

- 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

(HAHER 64088). A tennis court is depicted within the northern end of the site, 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**).

2.3.13

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023) 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 and the regional research framework (Hey and Hinds 2014), the site-specific objectives of the evaluation are to:

- examine evidence for remains of a Bronze Age funerary landscape that may exist within the site (as evidenced by the close location of Bronze Age round barrows);
- assess the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region.

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 2023) 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 set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI, although trenches 20 and 21 had to be slightly moved and trench 16 was reduced in length because of on-site obstacles. Trench 8 had tree roots in its centre and was dug either side of them. Trenches 6 and 7 were not accessible and were not excavated (Figure 1).
- 4.2.2 Seventeen trial trenches, most measuring 30 m in length and 2.2 m wide (trench 8 was 20 m long and trench 16 was 24 m long), were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator 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 Trenches 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.

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 archaeological features. 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 2023). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and 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 County 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 with the client and the County Archaeologist.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Five of the seventeen excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits, indicating archaeological remains are present across the site (Figure 1).
- 5.1.2 The uncovered features consist of ditches and a probable hedge or hedgerow. All were undated.
- 5.1.3 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (Appendix 1). Figure 2 shows all archaeological features recorded within the trenches. Figure 3 provides section drawings of the excavated features.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The site has been recently deforested and the topsoil and natural both bore evidence of heavy rooting. The topsoil was a very loose dark blackish brown sandy loam with high organic content but few other inclusions, and it had a diffuse boundary with the natural geology beneath. In most cases it was between 0.25 m and 0.3 m thick (Figures 4 and 5).
- 5.2.2 The natural geology was sand that varied from mid yellowish brown or greyish brown through to almost white in colour. Where the excavation had cause to go deeper that its surface it was seen to be layered in 0.2 m to 0.3 m spits (Figures 6 – 8).
- 5.2.3 Trench 8 investigated an area of open ground that contained a made ground layer and a modern utility trench (Figure 9). It is likely that these relate to the nearby sports facilities that formed the part of the military base.

5.3 Uncertain date

- 5.3.1 A linear feature, 1304, was observed in trench 13. The feature continued on a south-west to north-east alignment into trench 14 where it was investigated. Ditch 1403 was 0.8 m wide and 0.4 m deep with concave base and side and a single fill of a light grey to mid greyish brown mixed silty sand. (Figures 3, 8 and 10). There was no dating evidence.
- 5.3.2 Ditch 1503 was a shallow dish-shaped feature, 0.58 m wide and 0.1 m deep, on a south-west to north-east alignment. It contained a single fill of a light to dark greyish brown silty sand (Figures 3 and 11). There was no dating evidence.
- 5.3.3 Ditch 1603 was 0.58 m deep by 0.27 m deep, on a with concave base and sides with a single fill of greyish brown silty sand (Figures 3 and 12). There was no dating evidence.
- 5.3.4 Trench 17 contained part of an irregular linear feature, 1703. The sides and base were also very irregular. At the point it was investigated it was 2.04 m wide and 0.54 m deep and contained 2 fills. The earlier and main fill, 1704, was a mid greyish brown sand that extended across the feature. The other fill, 1705, was 0.93 m wide by 0.23 thick and contained a black sand (Figures 3 and 13). It was felt that this feature could be a hedgerow, although the later tree cover and removed limited a confidence in this interpretation.



6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1.1 No artefacts were recovered during the watching brief.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the watching brief.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 Five of the seventeen excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits, indicating archaeological remains are present across the site (Figure 1).

8.1.2 The uncovered features consist of ditches and a probable hedge or hedgerow. All were undated.

8.2 Discussion

8.2.1 The heavy tree cover and its subsequent removal have affected the integrity of the archaeological horizon, but the feature uncovered show that archaeology has survived.

8.2.2 Ditches 1303 and 1403 were on the same alignment. Ditch 1503 is on slightly different alignment but could be part of the same feature.

8.2.3 Twentieth century Ordnance Survey mapping shows considerable military activity around the site but never within it. The earliest map of the area, in 1870, shows the whole site to be woodland forming part of Woolmer Forest. This suggests that the ditches and, especially, the hedgerow are likely to pre-date modern mapping.

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, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, 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 (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **accession code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 file/document case of paper records

Digital archive

- 9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., 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, i.e., 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.

9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 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.



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 County 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.

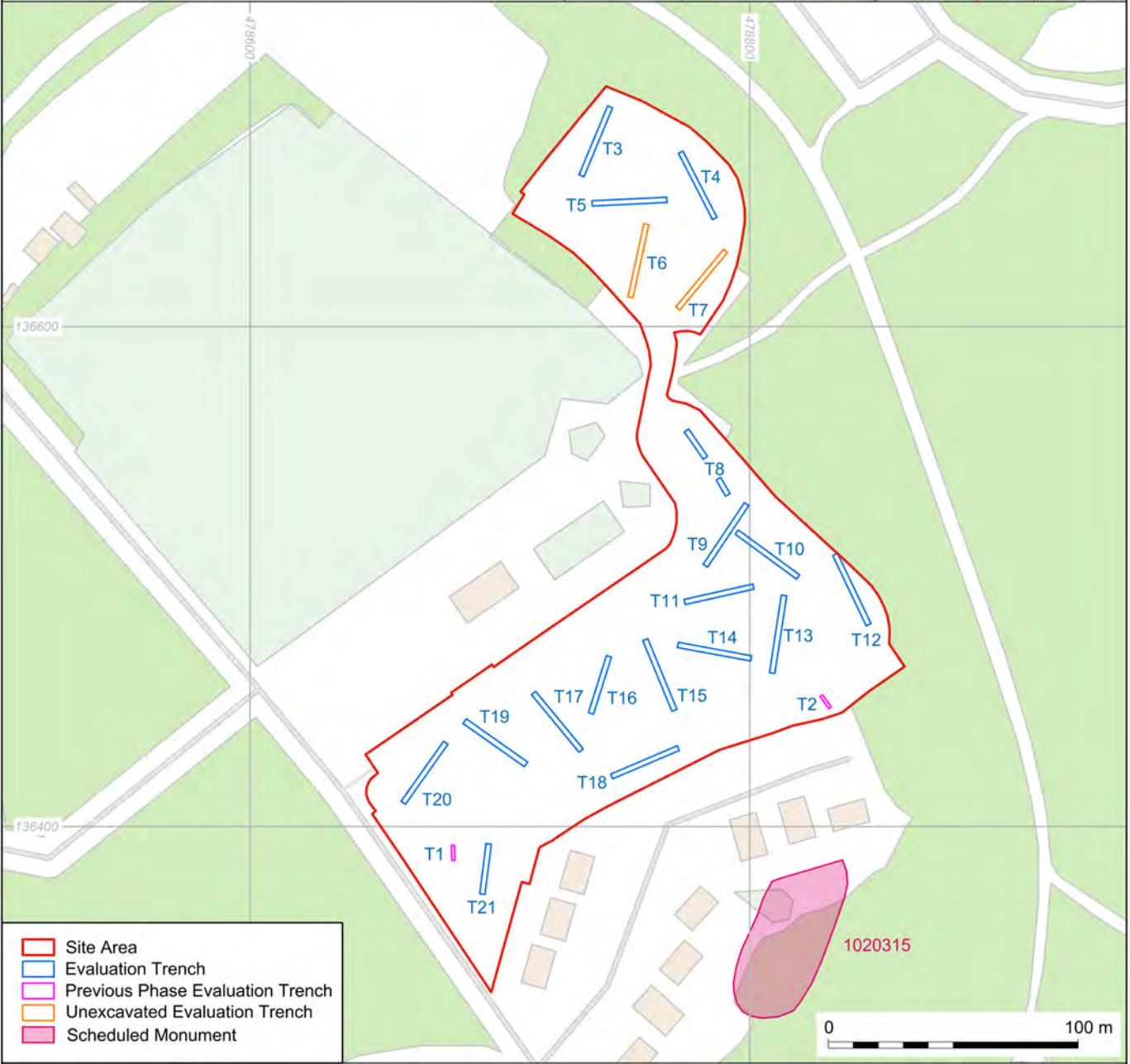
10 COPYRIGHT

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- 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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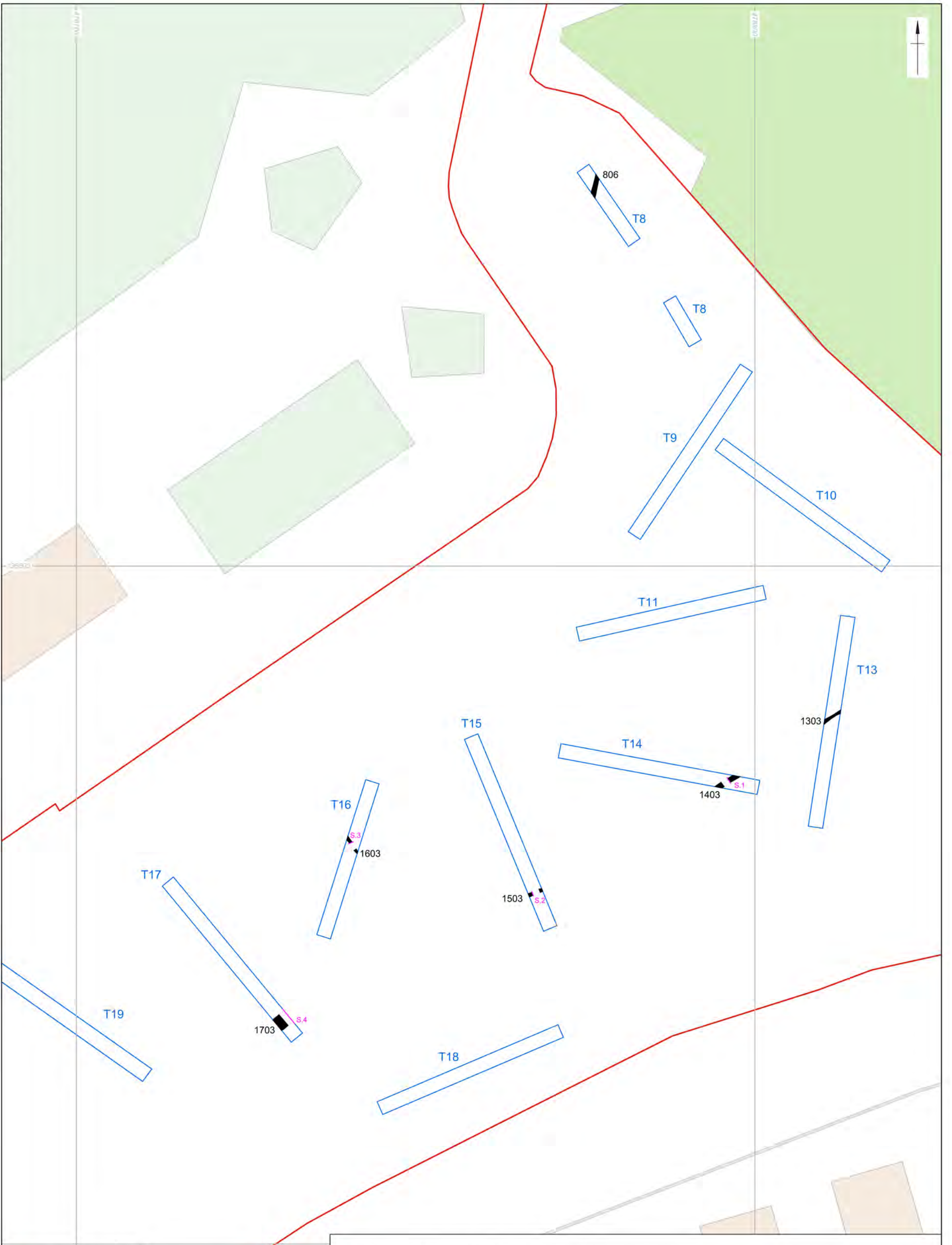


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Figure 1: Site location and trench plan





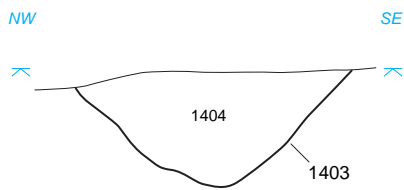
- ▭ Site Area
- ▭ Evaluation Trench
- ▭ Archaeological feature
- ▭ Excavated slot
- Line of section



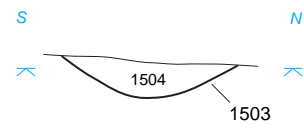
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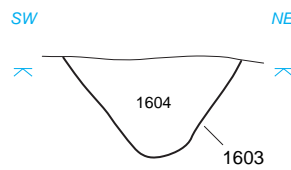
Figure 2: Detailed trench plan



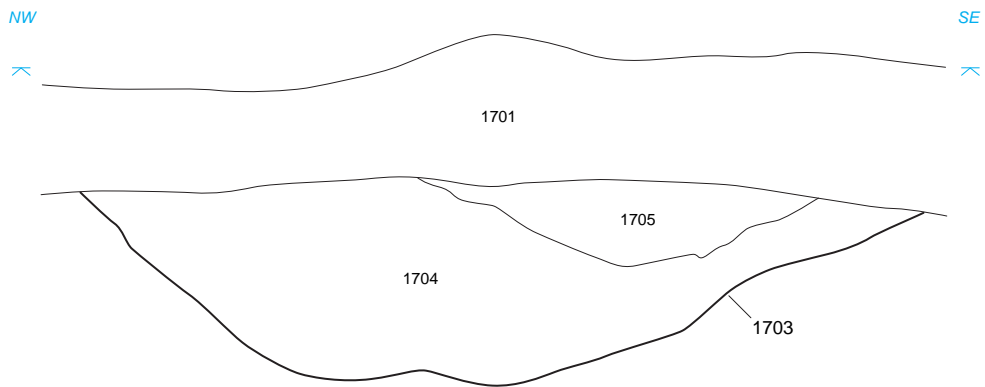
Section 1: South facing section of ditch 1403



Section 2: East facing section of ditch 1503



Section 3: South-east facing section of ditch 1603



Section 4: South-west facing section of hedgerow 1703



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Figure 3: Section drawings



Figure 4: East facing section through trench 18 (scale 1 m)



Figure 5: East facing section through trench 16 (scale 1 m)



Figure 6: View of trench 18 from the west
(scale 2 m and 1 m)



Figure 7: View of trench 3 from the north
(scale 2 m and 1 m)



Figure 8: View of trench 14 from the east, showing ditch 1403 (scale 2 m and 1 m)



Figure 9: View of trench 8 from the north (scale 2 m and 1 m)



Figure 10: South facing section of ditch 1403 (scale 0.5 m)



Figure 11: East facing section of ditch 1503 (scale 0.2 m)



Figure 12: South-east facing section of ditch 1603 (scale 0.2 m)



Figure 13: South-west facing section of hedgerow 1703 (scale 1 m)

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

Trench No 3		Length 29.70 m	Width 2.17 m	Depth 0.53 m
Easting 478732.01		Northing 136661.02		m OD 78.00
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Topsoil	Very dark blackish brown sand loam. Lots of rooting from trees and other plants. High organic content from forest clearing. Diffuse boundary with natural in places. No inclusions. Very loose compaction.	0–0.32
302		Natural	Mid orange sand. Moderate amount of roots. Very rare sub-angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions 5-20mm. Mottled with black very compacted sand in places.	0.32+

Trench No 4		Length 30 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.53 m
Easting 478784.49		Northing 136642.02		m OD 78.75
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
401		Topsoil	Very dark blackish brown sand loam. Lots of rooting from trees and other plants. High organic content from forest clearing. Diffuse boundary with natural in places. No inclusions. Very loose compaction.	0–0.2
402		Natural	Mid orange sand. Moderate amount of roots. Very rare sub-rounded stone inclusions 5-20mm. Mottled with black very compacted sand in places.	0.2+

Trench No 5		Length 30 m	Width 2.15 m	Depth 0.50 m
Easting 478775.31		Northing 136650.50		m OD 79.18
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
501		Topsoil	Very dark blackish brown sand loam. Lots of rooting from trees and other plants. High organic content from forest clearing. Diffuse boundary with natural in places. No inclusions. Very loose compaction.	0–0.3
502		Natural	Mid orange sand. Fairly well rooted. Rare sub-angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions 5-20mm. Mottled with black very compacted sand in places.	0.3+



Trench No 8		Length 20.90 m		Width 2.20 m		Depth 1.02 m	
Easting 478775.91			Northing 136559.47			m OD 80.91	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
801		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey topsoil. Sand loam, high organic content. No inclusions. In SE end the depth is 0m - 0.16m. Depth in column is the NW end.			0-0.32	
802		Root lens	Very dark black. Sandy loam. Lots of roots in this layer. Clear definition between this layer and topsoil. No inclusions. Depth in SE end is 0.16-0.26. Depth in column is NW end.			0.32-0.54	
803		Natural	Light greyish white sand. No inclusions. Only present in SE end of trench. Loose compaction.			0.16-?	
804		Made ground	Mid yellowish orange sand. Contains a large amount of brick, gravel and other modern materials.			0.54-0.82	
805		Natural	Dark orange sand. Natural changes within this trench becoming more like the natural in trenches 3-5. No inclusions. Only present in NW end of trench. Moderate compaction.			0.82+	
806	807	Utility trench	Service. Modern unidentified service. Potentially related to previous military occupation of the site.			0.82+	
807	806	Deliberate backfill	Mid yellow sand.			0.82+	

Trench No 9		Length 29.80 m		Width 2.20 m		Depth 0.30 m	
Easting 478783.10			Northing 136503.94			m OD 82.41	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
901		Topsoil	Dark brown sand loam. Lots of rooting. No inclusions. Very thick layer of sawdust and other plant detritus on top from removal of tree stumps nearby. Sometimes diffuse with natural in places.			0-0.14	
902		Natural	Light brownish white sand. Rare sub-angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions 10-20mm diameter. Some			0.14+	

Trench No 10		Length 31 m		Width 2.20 m		Depth 0.50 m	
Easting 478818.69			Northing 136499.12			m OD 81.75	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	



1001		Topsoil	Dark blackish brown sandy loam. No inclusions. High organic content, as is a recently deforested area. Very heavy rooting from large trees that were removed. Diffuse boundary with natural. Very loose compaction.	0–0.23
1002		Natural	Upper natural sand. Very light yellowish white. No inclusions. Loose compaction. Some rooting	0.23–0.4
1003		Natural	Lower natural sand. Mid orange with black mottling. Rare sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions 10-20mm. Moderate compaction. Some rooting.	0.4+

Trench No 11		Length 28.20 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.32 m
Easting 478773.65		Northing 136491.00		m OD 82.71
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1101		Topsoil	Dark blackish brown sandy loam. No inclusions. High organic content, as is a recently deforested area. Very heavy rooting from large trees that were removed. Diffuse boundary with natural. Very loose compaction.	0–0.2
1102		Natural	Mid grey sand. Rare sub-rounded stone inclusions, 10-20mm diameter. Loosely compacted.	0.2+

Trench No 12		Length 31 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.42 m
Easting 478848.47		Northing 136481.32		m OD 82.71
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1201		Topsoil	Dark blackish brown sandy loam. No inclusions. High organic content, as is a recently deforested area. Very heavy rooting from large trees that were removed. Diffuse boundary with natural. Very loose compaction.	0–0.2
1202		Natural	Upper layer of natural sand. Very light brownish white sand. Loose compaction. No inclusions. Some rooting.	0.2–0.4
1203		Natural	Lower layer of natural sand. Mid to dark orange sand with black mottled. Moderately compacted. No inclusions. Some rooting	0.4+

Trench No 13		Length 31 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.46 m
Easting 478809.98		Northing 136461.31		m OD 82.32



Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1301		Topsoil	Dark blackish brown sandy loam. No inclusions. High organic content, as is a recently deforested area. Very heavy rooting from large trees that were removed. Diffuse boundary with natural. Very loose compaction.	0–0.17
1302		Root lens	Darker than top soil.	0.17–0.26
1303		Natural	Light grey sand. Rare sub-rounded stone inclusions, 10-20mm diameter. Loosely compacted.	0.26+
1304		Ditch	Same as [1403]. Unexcavated.	
1305		Secondary fill	Same as (1404). Unexcavated	

Trench No 14		Length 29.70 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.50 m
Easting 478800.32		Northing 136466.32		m OD 82.15
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1401		Topsoil	Mid- darkish grey brown, sandy loam.	0.00–0.25.
1402		Natrural	Very light grey sand, major root contamination.	0.25+
1403	1404	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NE-SW with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >2.10 m. Width: 0.80 m. Depth: 0.40 m.	0.40
1404	1403	Secondary fill	Light grey to mid greyish brown mix silty sand with none	0.40

Trench No 15		Length 30.50 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.61 m
Easting 478800.32		Northing 136466.32		m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1501		Topsoil	Dark blackish brown sandy loam. No inclusions. High organic content, as is a recently deforested area. Very heavy rooting from large trees that were removed. Diffuse boundary with natural. Very loose compaction.	0–0.37
1502		Natural	Mid grey sand. Very rare sub-rounded stone inclusions, 10-20mm diameter. Loosely compacted.	0.37+
1503	1504	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned E-W with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >2.10 m. Width: 0.58 m. Depth: 0.10 m.	0.10
1504	1503	Secondary fill	Light grey- mid darkish grey brown silty sand with none	0.10



Trench No 16		Length 24 m		Width 2.20 m		Depth 0.52 m	
Easting 478735.43			Northing 136445.63			m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
1601		Topsoil	Dark blackish brown sandy loam. No inclusions. High organic content, as is a recently deforested area. Very heavy rooting from large trees that were removed. Diffuse boundary with natural. Very loose compaction.			0-0.36	
1602		Natural	Mid grey sand. Very rare sub-rounded stone inclusions, 10-20mm diameter. Loosely compacted.			0.36+	
1603	1604	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned SE-NW. with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >2.80 m. Width: 0.58 m. Depth: 0.27 m.			0.27	
1604	1603	Secondary fill	Light grey to mid darkish grey brown silty sand with none			0.27	

Trench No 17		Length 30 m		Width 2.20 m		Depth 0.55 m	
Easting 478733.32			Northing 136431.15			m OD 83.95	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
1701		Topsoil	Dark blackish brown sandy loam. No inclusions. High organic content, pas is a recently deforested area. Very heavy rooting from large trees that were removed. Diffuse boundary with natural. Very loose compaction.			0-0.3	
1702		Natural	Mid brownish grey sand. Rare sub-rounded stone inclusions, 10-20mm diameter. Some darker mottled patches, not as substantial as trench 19 however. Loosely compacted.			0.3+	
1703	1704, 1705	Hedgerow ?	Possible linear hedgerow aligned northeast to southwest with irregular, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >2.20 m. Width: 2.04 m. Depth: 0.54 m.			0.54	
1704	1703	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sand with rare sub-angular stone inclusions 10-40mm			0.54	
1705	1703	Tertiary fill	Black sand			0.23	

Trench No 18		Length 30 m		Width 2.20 m		Depth 0.56 m	
Easting 478745.15			Northing 136419.10			m OD 84.97	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	



1801		Topsoil	Dark blackish grey sandy loam, <1% fine gravel sized angular flint. very diffuse horizon with natural, extensive rooting	0–0.24
1802		Natural	Light brownish grey silty sand with patches of dark blackish grey and mid yellowish brown silty sand. 1% fine to medium gravel sized sub-angular flint. heavily mixed up from rooting.	0.24+

Trench No 19		Length 28 m	Width 2.21 m	Depth 0.39 m
Easting 478709.76		Northing 136423.98		m OD 84.28
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1901		Topsoil	Dark blackish brown sandy loam. No inclusions. High organic content, as is a recently deforested area. Very heavy rooting from large trees that were removed. Diffuse boundary with natural. Very loose compaction.	0–0.24
1902		Natural	Light brownish white sand. No inclusions. Mottled with black and red from deeper roots of trees. Lots of roots still present. Loosely compacted.	0.24+

Trench No 20		Length 29.50 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.75 m
Easting 478662.21		Northing 136408.90		m OD 84.93
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2001		Topsoil	Dark blackish brown sandy loam. No inclusions. High organic content, as is a recently deforested area. Very heavy rooting from large trees that were removed. Diffuse boundary with natural. Very loose compaction.	0–0.25
2002		Natural	Mid grey sand. Rare sub-rounded stone inclusions, 10-20mm diameter. Loosely compacted.	0.25–0.55
2003		Natural	Black sand. Mid natural layer. Very compact. No inclusions. Could be cause of mottling in other trenches.	0.55–0.72
2004		Natural	Mid orange sand. Very rare stone inclusions 5-20mm. Mottled with black very compacted sand in places.	0.72+

Trench No 21		Length 20.30 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.63 m
Easting 478694.01		Northing 136372.80		m OD 85.71



Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2101		Topsoil	Dark blackish brown sandy loam. No inclusions. High organic content, as is a recently deforested area. Very heavy rooting from large trees that were removed. Diffuse boundary with natural. Very loose compaction..	0–0.23
2102		Natural	Light grey sand. Rare sub-rounded stone inclusions, 10-20mm diameter. Loosely compacted.	0.23–0.43
2103		Natural	Mid orange sand. Moderate amount of roots. Very rare stone inclusions 5-20mm. Mottled with black very compacted sand in places.	0.43+



Appendix 2 OASIS summary

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-513781
Project Name	Trial Trench at Oxney Village, Bordon, Hampshire
Sitename	Oxney Village, Bordon, Hampshire
Activity type	Trial Trench
Project Identifier(s)	Oxney Village, Bordon, Hampshire
Planning Id	55587/001
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	24-Feb-2023 - 02-Mar-2023
Location	Oxney Village, 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	Seventeen trial trenches, most measuring 30 m in length and 2.2 m wide (two were shortened), were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist.
Project Results	Five of the seventeen excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits, indicating archaeological remains are present across the site. The uncovered features consist of four ditches and a probable hedge or hedgerow. All were undated. The heavy tree cover and its subsequent removal have affected the integrity of the archaeological horizon, but the features uncovered show that archaeology has survived. The earliest Ordnance Survey map of the area, in 1870, shows the whole site to be woodland forming part of Woolmer Forest. This suggests that the ditches, and especially the hedgerow are likely to pre- date modern mapping.
Keywords	Hedge - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR) - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	J, Kaines
HER Identifiers	



Archives	Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust;
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