

Archaeological evaluation of North Worcestershire Golf Club, Birmingham

Worcestershire Archaeology
for Orion Heritage Ltd

April 2020



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NORTH WORCESTERSHIRE GOLF CLUB, BIRMINGHAM

Archaeological evaluation report



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SITE INFORMATION

Site name: North Worcestershire Golf Club
Site code: P5780
Local planning authority: Birmingham City Council
Planning reference: 2017/02724/PA
Central NGR: 400766, 278868
Commissioning client: Orion Heritage
WA project number: P5780
WA report number: 2801
Oasis reference: Fieldsec1 - 388438

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Archaeological evaluation of North Worcestershire Golf Club, Birmingham

By Elizabeth Connolly

Illustrations by Laura Templeton

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at North Worcestershire Golf Club, Birmingham (NGR 400766, 278868). It was commissioned by Orion Heritage Ltd., on behalf of Bloor Homes, in advance of a proposed development which will comprise housing, a primary school, a multi-use community hub, public open spaces and associated infrastructure. Planning permission has been granted on appeal (APP/P4605/W/18/192918) subject to a programme of archaeological works.

The site is a former golf course located to the west of the suburb of Northfield and to the north of Longbridge. A heritage assessment of the proposed development carried out in 2015 highlighted the probable survival of ridge and furrow earthworks, a relict field system and historic hedgerows across the site.

A former World War II gun emplacement was located near the northeast corner of the site. This, along with associated Nissen huts were removed and levelled soon after the war had ended.

A geophysical survey carried out in 2019 identified anomalies relating to the WWII gun emplacement and associated infrastructure which are visible on aerial photographs in the north of the survey area. Other anomalies identified related to the disused golf course, as well as anomalies of historic agricultural, natural and modern origin. Medieval ridge and furrow was detected across the west and north of the survey area, as well as historic field boundaries.

The assessment concluded that there was low overall potential for further archaeological remains to be located within the site.

A total of 38 trenches were excavated across the site in four main areas, comprising a 2% sample of each evaluation area. Four trenches in the vicinity of the former gun emplacement measured 10m x 10m, the remainder of the trenches measured 30m x 1.8m. In addition, four trenches were located in the vicinity of an east-west aligned watercourse in the northern area of the site.

Surfaces thought likely to be the buried remains of a WWII gun emplacement and associated infrastructure were recorded in the north of the site comprising a circular brick surface, a circular clinker deposit and a possible path. These survive at a shallow depth below the current surface and are thought likely to be impacted by development of the site.

No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded in the remainder of the trenches excavated.

Report

1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA) in February 2020 at North Worcestershire Golf Club, Birmingham (NGR 400766, 278868). The project was commissioned by Orion Heritage Ltd., on behalf of Bloor Homes, in advance of a proposed residential development. Planning permission has been granted on appeal by Birmingham City Council subject to a programme of archaeological works (appeal reference APP/P4605/W/18/192918, original planning reference 2017/02724/PA).

The archaeological advisor to the local planning authority considered that the proposed development had the potential to impact upon heritage assets. Desk-based assessment of the site, followed by a geophysical survey, suggested the presence of ridge and furrow earthworks and historic field boundaries. A World War II gun emplacement and associated infrastructure in the north of the site, was identified from aerial photography and geophysical anomalies relating to these structures were also recorded.

A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Orion Heritage Ltd (PN 2364/1) and approved by Chris Patrick, Birmingham City Archaeologist.

The evaluation conforms to the industry guidelines and standards set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in *Standard and guidance: for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014)

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

The site is located in Northfield on the outskirts of Birmingham on the former North Worcestershire Golf Course, approximately 0.5km to the south east of Frankley Hill, and 1km south of Frankley Reservoir. The total area of the site measures approximately 33.58 hectares.

The site generally slopes from 205m AOD in the north to 195m AOD in the south. The land falls steeply from the location of the former clubhouse (now demolished) situated to the north of the site towards the course of the parish boundary which runs through the central area of the site. The parish boundary is marked by an incomplete hedgerow and a small brook which crosses the site from east to west. On the southern side of the parish boundary the land inclines towards the south. The site is bounded by Hanging Lane, Josiah Road, Elan Road and Frankley Beeches Road, which surrounds the site with a mixture of 1920s and later residential buildings (ECUS 2015).

The underlying geology at the site comprises bedrock of the Alveley mudstone formation in the northwest, interbedded sandstone and Breccia of the Hopwas Breccia formation as well as sandstone and conglomerate interbedded geology of the Chester formation in the centre and Helsby Sandstone in the east. Superficial deposits of sand and gravel are recorded in the centre of the site with till recorded in the south and the north-east of the site. No superficial deposits are recorded across the rest of the site (BGS 2020).

2 Archaeological and historical background

2.1 Introduction

An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the site was undertaken by ECUS, on behalf of Bloor Homes. The findings presented in the DBA are summarised below.

2.2 Prehistoric/Iron Age/Roman

Prehistoric records within a 1km radius of the site related to isolated findspots of Neolithic and Bronze Age date, none of which were recorded within the site. Similarly, finds of three Roman coins are

recorded within the study area, as well as a series of Roman pits. The course of the Longbridge Roman Road is situated to the northeast of the study area.

2.3 Medieval

The settlements of Northfield and Tessel are recorded in the Domesday Book. Northfield is recorded as comprising 33 households with a taxable value of six geld units and a total of 19 ploughlands. The settlement of Tessel (situated immediately south of the site) was much smaller comprising 6.7 households but alongside a recorded 20 villagers there were a further 92 smallholders, 9 slaves, 1 female slave, 1 priest and 5 'others'. Tesselfields Farm and Tessel Barn are depicted on 19th century Ordnance Survey Mapping.

Early medieval palaeochannels investigated at Longbridge as part of the evaluation of the MG Rover works prior to redevelopment are recorded.

2.4 Post Medieval

Post-medieval records within the BHER date refer to largely rural features and small-scale industry.

The desk-based assessment identified former field boundaries and ridge and furrow predating the 1840 tithe map. Some field boundaries survive as lines of trees which have been incorporated into tree belts which form the landscaping of the golf course. A sandpit is also shown on the early OS mapping as located within the southern area of the site.

During the early 20th century the area was developed largely as a residential suburb of Birmingham.

The North Worcestershire golf course was first established on farmland belonging to Mason Leys Farm in around 1906. Initially the course comprised nine holes, with a small clubhouse constructed in the northeast of the site alongside Hanging Lane. The course was soon extended in 1907 to 18 holes under the advice of then reigning Open Championship winner James Braid. During the 1930s a new clubhouse was built further into the site, situated to have views out across the course to the southwest.

This building which was burnt down in 2019 comprised a brick built two storey building with end chimney stacks, central gabled bay with clock and grey slate roof.

2.5 Modern

During World War II a barrage balloon site (94th County of Warwick Squadron) was sited within the western boundary of the site, and an LAA or searchlight battery (22nd Regiment of the 34th South Midland AA Brigade) was sited just within the northern boundary of the site (Brimstone UXO report, 3)

The location of a Second World War gun emplacement was noted on historic aerial photographs and appeared to comprise at least two circular gun pits with a possible central rangefinder or ammunitions structure between the two batteries. At least three Nissen huts or similar structures were located along the northern edge of the site within what appeared to be a fenced compound around the gun emplacement. Aerial photographs taken after the Second World War indicates the features were levelled soon after cessation of the war with the gun emplacements and associated buildings removed. A further two possible structures, located near the western boundary of the site, are observable on the wartime aerial photographs as well. These structures are not recorded on the historic mapping suggesting a short period of use. These are considered to be air raid shelters which are believed to have been rediscovered and partially destroyed during the construction of a gas pipe line which runs through the site. The concrete footings of one of the buildings were identified during the site walkover.

2.6 Previous archaeological work on the site

Geophysical survey of the site was carried out in 2019 (Magnitude Surveys 2019). While many anomalies that were identified appeared to relate to the landscape management of the golf course,

some anomalies remained undetermined prior to the evaluation. An L-shaped linear anomaly in Area 2 underlying one of the greens, formed a right angle measuring about 20m by 20m.

Ridge and furrow was identified across the survey area, in distinct groups on a number of different orientations. In the south-west and north-east furrows interpreted as deriving from ridge and furrow is very straight and narrowly spaced (c. 3m), in the south and north-west it exhibits a much wider spacing (c. 6m), while two groups in the north and south were more widely spaced (c. 5m) and are more curved. Divisions between these groups mostly coincide with field boundaries mapped in the 19th century, suggesting a long period of agricultural use.

Anomalies associated with a WWII gun emplacement and associated infrastructure were identified in the north east of the site. This included a group of strong, positive, linear anomalies, each approximately 2.5m wide, running from two circular anomalies approximately 7m and 16m in diameter.

The linear anomalies were considered to represent services to the emplacement or defensive trenches for access.

3 Project aims

The principal aims of the archaeological evaluation were to:

- Determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains
- Determine the character, extent, date, complexity, integrity, state of preservation and quality of any archaeological remains present, therefore ensuring their preservation by record; and
- To provide robust baseline information to inform the scoping of a mitigation strategy, should this be required.

4 Project methodology

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Orion Heritage (OH 2019). Fieldwork was undertaken between 03 and 12 February 2020. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2.

A total of 38 trenches, were excavated over the site, representing a sample of 2% within Areas 1-4. Trenches 1-21 were excavated in Area 1, Trenches 2-24 were excavated in Area 2, Trenches 25-27 were excavated in Area 3, Trenches 32 to 38 were excavated in Area 4.

An additional four trial trenches (28-31) were excavated along the east-west watercourse in the northern part of the site.

A total of 34 trenches were excavated measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide. Four trenches measuring 10m x 10m were laid out in the areas of the WWII gun emplacements identified in Area 1 in the north of the site.

Due to ecological constraints, trenches were not excavated within buffer zones around identified badger setts in centre of the former golf course.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under constant archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked excavator, employing a toothless bucket. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012) and trench and feature locations were surveyed using a GNSS device with an accuracy limit set at <0.04m. On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material. A layer of terram geotextile was laid over the surfaces of brick and clinker structures uncovered in Area 4.

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was undertaken through a combination of structural, artefactual and environmental evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

The project archive is currently held at the offices of Worcestershire Archaeology. Subject to the agreement of the landowner it is anticipated that it will be deposited at Birmingham City Museum.

5 Archaeological results

5.1 Introduction

The features recorded in the trenches are shown in Figures 3-4 and Plates 3-4. The trench and context inventory is presented in Appendix 1.

5.2 Phasing/Trench descriptions

5.2.1 Natural deposits

Compact light pink sand and gravel was present in the north of the site in Trenches 37 and 38 (Plate 1).

Natural across the rest of the site was mainly red clay marl, with some white pink and yellow and with cobbles in places (Plate 2). Gleyed greyish alluvium was recorded in the vicinity of the watercourse in Trench 28. Gravels and larger cobbles were observed in Area 1.

5.2.2 Post Medieval deposits

Furrows were recorded in Trench 12, [1203] and [1205] filled with moderately compact mid-reddish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking.

5.2.3 Modern deposits

Topsoil across the site was a mid to dark greyish brown clay silt. It was shallowest in the north-east of the site, in Trenches 34 to 38, (0.06m to 0.16m) but across most of the site measured from about 0.20m to 0.30m deep.

In Area 4, Trench 34 was centred on one of the WWII gun emplacements identified in the desk-based assessment and geophysics. Here a compact black clinker layer (3408) overlay a roughly circular brick laid structure [3407] with an irregular space in the centre (Figure 3, Plate 3). The bricks, both frogged and unfrogged were laid flat in a relatively random pattern with different orientations in different areas. The central brick circle was enclosed by a rougher circular brick laid structure (3410) with a gap clinker of about 0.45m between. The bricks forming 3410 were laid largely flat but in a more haphazard fashion with some sideways or on their ends. It is not clear whether this was the result of later disturbance. The entire feature including the outer circle of bricks measured 10m in diameter. The feature was cut by a modern drain running from NNE-SSW which is likely to have been laid for the golf course.

A second circular feature was recorded to the south-east. This comprised a compact circular layer of clinker 2.23m in diameter (3503) with a central circle of light brown silt and clinker (3502). A linear mixed grey brown clinker deposit 0.65m wide continued to the north to join a larger spread of the same material (3505) within cut 3507. This spread and a further linear band to the east (3506) may have formed a rough circle surrounding 3503 (Figure 4, Plate 4). A metal pipe ran to the south of this deposit.

A linear deposit running north-east by south-west, was identified within Trench 36. The feature (3601) comprised dark black clinker up to 1.4m wide. What appears to be a roughly parallel feature was identified to the north-west within the trench, with a junction between them. This feature was not further recorded due to flooding in the trench.

Several modern land drains were recorded. Subsoil across the site was mostly a moderately compact light yellowish brown silty clay, measuring up to about 0.30m deep.

A deposit (2003) of mixed orange clays and brown silty clay with large sub-rounded stones and moderate charcoal flecking was recorded in Trench 20 and interpreted as a landscaping deposit associated with the golf course.

5.2.4 Undated

An undated shallow gully [1803] running roughly north-west by south-east was recorded in Trench 18.

6 Artefactual evidence

Recovery of artefacts was undertaken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). In the event no artefacts were identified which were considered to be suitable for analysis.

6.1 Environmental evidence

Environmental sampling was undertaken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). In the event no deposits were identified which were considered to be suitable for environmental analysis.

7 Discussion

Evaluation in the area of the waterway in the centre of the site revealed alluvial deposits but no deposits of archaeological significance. Burnt mounds are known from to survive along the course of waterways in the Birmingham area (Hodder 2004) but no evidence was present in the trenches excavated here. Scant remains of ridge and furrow earthworks were recorded in Trench 12. No evidence of relict hedgerows or earlier field systems was recorded.

The buried remains of WWII gun emplacements and associated infrastructure identified from aerial photographs and geophysics were uncovered in Area 4 to the north-east of the site. At least two circular features were recorded within 3m of each other in Area 4, and the remains of a probable clinker path approximately 14- 17m to the north.

There are records of barrage balloons and a searchlight battery having been located within the boundaries of the site during World War II (Brimstone, 3); the balloons would have forced aircraft to fly above a certain height, and in conjunction with searchlights would have forced the enemy aircraft into a particular flight path when anti-aircraft guns would have been employed. Heavy anti-aircraft (HAA) guns are known to have been located at Frankley some 1.6km to the west of the site (Wilks, 2007, 173-4). Mobile gun sites were also employed, for example at Redditch where the residents recalled that the noise they made was tremendous (Wilks, 2007, 174).

Geophysical survey indicates the likely locations of further features related to this emplacement. It is likely that these form the footings of the structures which were removed to ground level at the end of the war. Buildings to house personnel are likely to have also been present but their foundations were probably very shallow.

The remains survive immediately below the current surface and may be impacted by development proposals. There would be a requirement by Birmingham City Council for any such impact to be mitigated.

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved. Conditions were suitable in all of the trenches to identify the presence or absence of archaeological features. It is considered that the nature, density and distribution of archaeological features provides an accurate characterisation of the development site as a whole.

8 Project personnel

The fieldwork was led by Tim Cornah, ACIfA, assisted by Jesse Wheeler, ACIfA and Jem Brewer ACIfA.

The project was managed by Tom Rogers, MCIfA. The report was produced and collated by Elizabeth Connolly, ACIfA.

9 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for the successful conclusion of the project: Cathy Patrick (Technical Director, Orion Heritage), and Chris Patrick (Archaeologist, Birmingham City Council).

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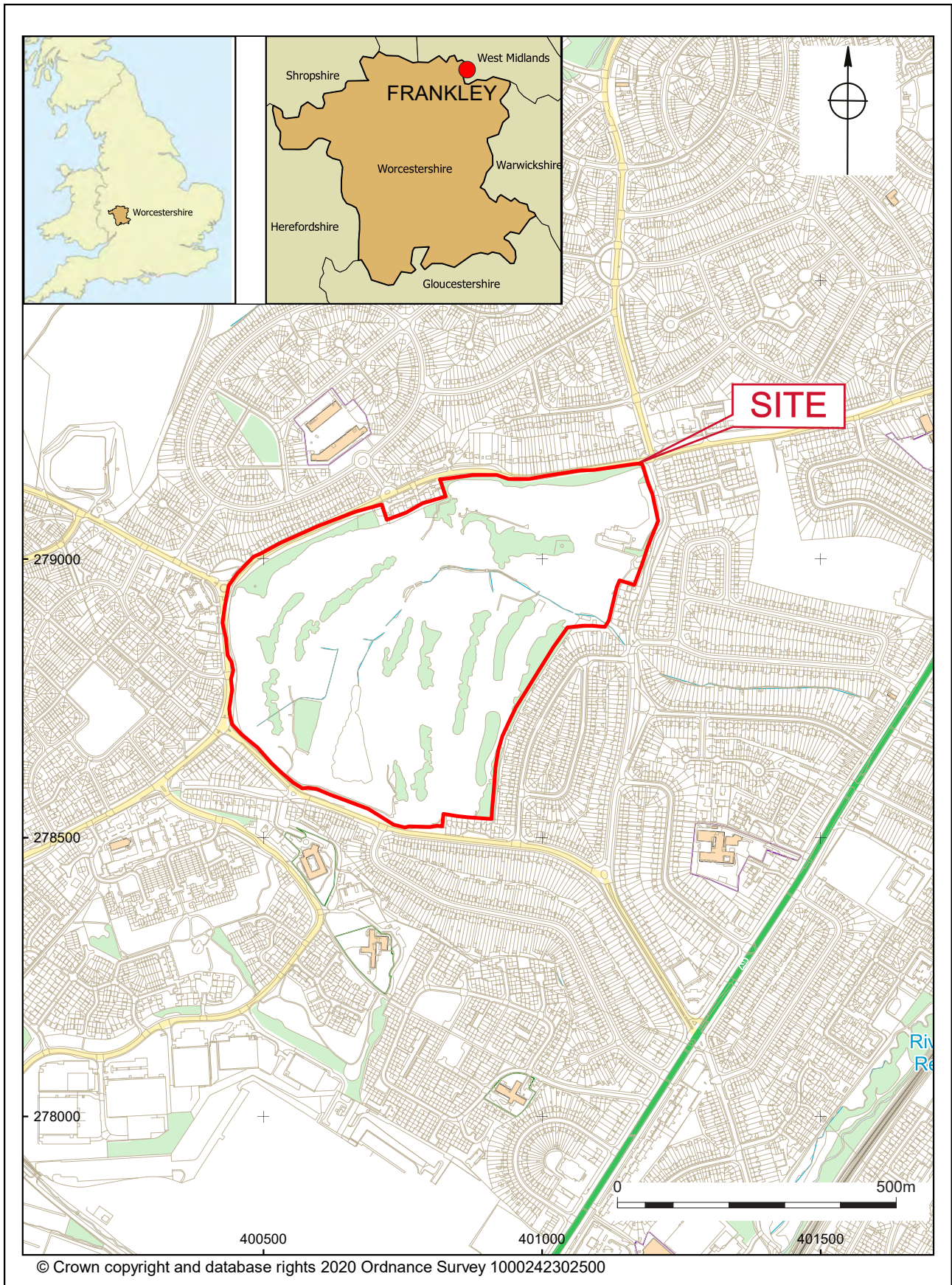
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Figures



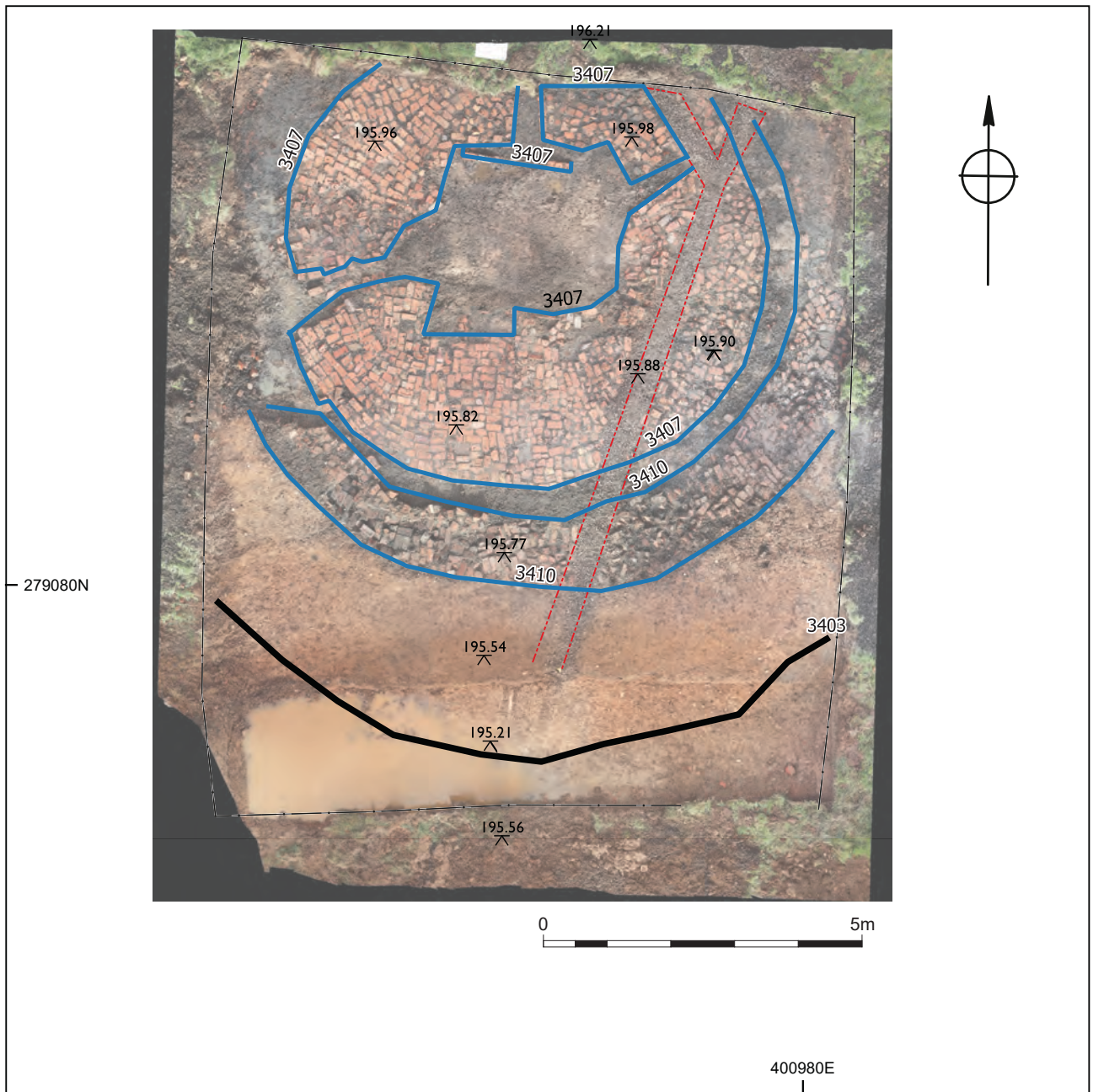
Location of the site

Figure 1



Trench Plan

Figure 2



Trench 34: Gun emplacement

Figure 3



Trench 35: Gun emplacement

Figure 4

Plates



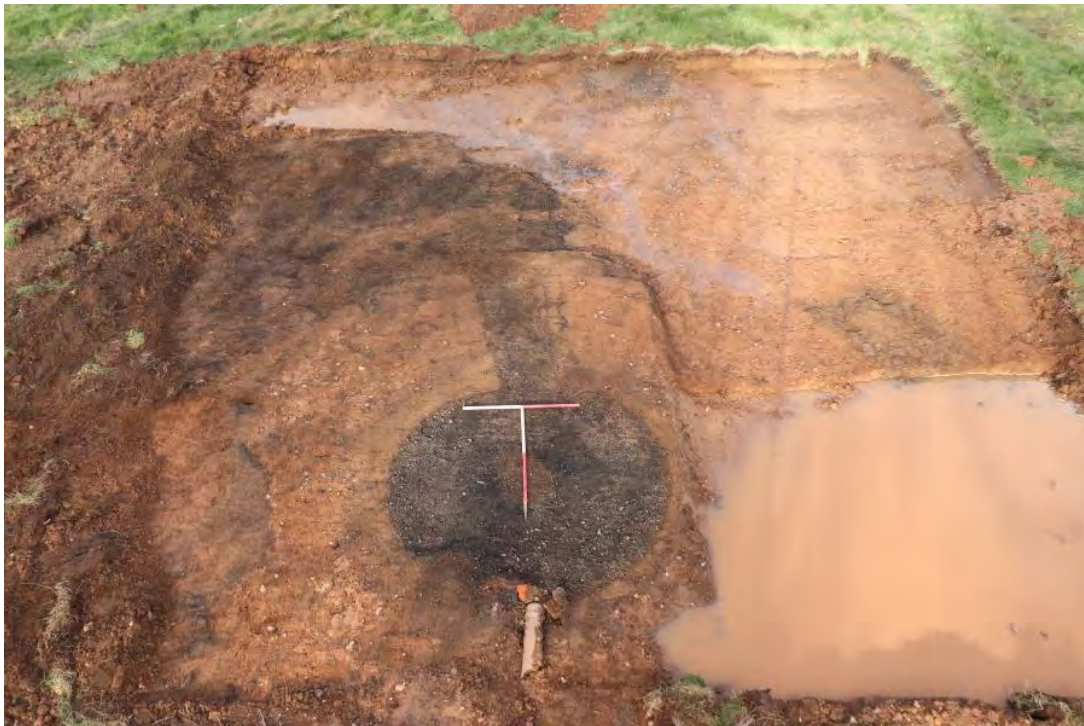
Plate 1: Tr 19, view SE, 1m scales



Plate 2: Tr 38, view E, 1m scales



Plate 3: Tr 34, gun emplacement view W, 1m scales



emplacement view N, 1m scales

*Plate 4:
Tr 35,
gun*

Appendix 1: Trench descriptions

Trench number	Context	Context type	Feature type	Description	Interpretation
1	100	Layer	Topsoil	Moderately Compact greyish brown clayey sand	
1	101	Layer	Natural	Compact orangey yellow clay	
2	200	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 100
2	201	Layer	Natural	Compact reddish orange clay	
3	300	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 100
3	301	Layer	Subsoil	Compact brownish yellow silty clay	
3	302	Layer	Natural	Compact reddish orange clay	
4	400	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 100
4	401	Layer	Layer	Compact brownish red silty clay	Landscaping of hillock
4	402	Layer	Natural		Red clay marl in sondage
5	500	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 100
5	501	Layer	Subsoil		Same as 301
5	502	Layer	Natural	Compact red clay	
6	600	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 100
6	601	Layer	Subsoil		Subsoil/colluvium. Same as 501
6	602	Layer	Natural	Compact reddish orange	Clay marl
7	700	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 100
7	701	Layer	Natural		Same as 101
8	800	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 100
8	801	Layer	Subsoil	Compact yellowish brown clay	
8	802	Layer	Natural		Same as 201
9	900	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
9	901	Layer	Subsoil	Compact pinky brown silty clay	
9	902	Layer	Natural	Compact reddish grey	Clay marl
10	1000	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
10	1001	Layer	Subsoil		Same as 2101
10	1002	Layer	Natural	Compact reddish yellow	Clay marl
11	1100	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
11	1101	Layer	Subsoil		Same as 1801
11	1102	Layer	Natural	Compact reddish orange	Clay marl
12	1200	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
12	1201	Layer	Subsoil	Compact reddish brown silty clay	
12	1202	Layer	Natural	Compact red clay	Clay marl
12	1203	Cut	Furrow		

Trench number	Context	Context type	Feature type	Description	Interpretation
12	1204	Fill	Furrow	Moderately Compact reddish brown silty clay	Occasional charcoal flecking
12	1205	Cut	Furrow		
12	1206	Fill	Furrow		Same as 1204
13	1300	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
13	1301	Layer	Subsoil		Same as 2101
13	1302	Layer	Natural	Compact red	Clay marl
14	1400	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
14	1401	Layer	Subsoil		Same as 2010
14	1402	Layer	Natural	Compact red	Clay marl
14	1403	Cut	Tree throw	Dimensions: 0.9m by 0.6m by 0.2m. Bean shaped. Shallow, concave outer edge. Steeper inner, flattened base.	
14	1404	Fill	Tree throw	Compact blackish grey silty clay	Occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones and abundant charcoals
15	1500	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
15	1501	Layer	Subsoil		Same as 1801
15	1502	Layer	Natural		Same as 1702
16	1600	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
16	1601	Layer	Subsoil		Same as 1801
16	1602	Layer	Natural		Same as 1702. Cut by land drain
17	1700	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
17	1701	Layer	Subsoil		Same as 2101
17	1702	Layer	Natural	Compact red	Red and pink clay marl
18	1800	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
18	1801	Layer	Subsoil	Moderately Compact orangey brown silty clay	Same as 2100
18	1802	Layer	Natural	Compact	Red and white clay marl
18	1803	Cut	Gully		Shallow concave cut with flattened base. 0.74m by 0.6m by 0.14m
18	1804	Fill	Gully	Compact yellowish grey silty clay	Moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones
19	1900	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
19	1901	Layer	Subsoil		Same as 2101
19	1902	Layer	Natural		red clay marl
20	2000	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
20	2001	Layer	Subsoil		Same as 2101
20	2002	Layer	Natural	Compact reddish	Clay marl with large subrounded cobbles.
20	2003	Layer	Made ground		Made ground for golf terrace (?) Mixed

Trench number	Context	Context type	Feature type	Description	Interpretation
					orange clay and brown silty clays with large subrounded stones and moderate charcoal flecking
21	2100	Layer	Topsoil	Moderately Compact greyish brown clay silt	
21	2101	Layer	Subsoil	Moderately Compact yellowish brown	
21	2102	Layer	Natural	Compact reddish yellow clay	contains large subrounded cobbles
22	2200	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
22	2201	Layer	Subsoil		Same as 2101
22	2202	Layer	Natural	Compact red clay	Clay marl with cobbles
23	2300	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
23	2301	Layer	Subsoil		Same as 2101
23	2302	Layer	Natural	Compact whiteish red clay	Red and white clay marl
24	2400	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
24	2401	Layer	Subsoil		Same as 2101
24	2402	Layer	Natural	Compact red	Red marl and gravel
25	2500	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
25	2501	Layer	Subsoil		Same as 1801
25	2502	Layer	Natural	Compact red clay	Compact red clay marl and yellow and grey clay sands with large cobbles
26	2600	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
26	2601	Layer	Subsoil	red sandy clay	Abundant cobbles and gravels
26	2603	Cut	Gully		0.9m by 0.6m by 0.13m; Cut of gully, shallow concave sided
26	2604	Fill	Gully	Soft greyish orange clay	Frequent medium subrounded stones
27	2700	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
27	2701	Layer	Subsoil		Same as 1801
27	2702	Layer	Natural	red sandy clay	Sandy clay and gravels
28	2800	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
28	2801	Layer	Subsoil	Compact yellowish brown silty clay	Colluvial subsoil, with rare small to medium rounded stones
28	2802	Layer	Natural	Moderately Compact greyish brown sandy clay	Colluvium
28	2803	Layer	Natural	Compact greyish blue clay	Gleyed clay, alluvium
28	2804	Layer	Natural	Soft red sand	Sands and gravels
29	2900	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
29	2901	Layer	Subsoil	Moderately Compact greyish brown sandy clay	Colluvial subsoil

Trench number	Context	Context type	Feature type	Description	Interpretation
29	2902	Layer	Natural		As (2901) but with moderate small to medium rounded stones. Colluvium.
29	2903	Layer	Natural	Soft orangey brown clayey sand	
29	2904	Layer	Natural	Soft red sand	
30	3000	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
30	3001	Layer	Subsoil	Moderately Compact orangey brown sandy clay	Colluvial subsoil
30	3002	Layer	Natural	Moderately Compact reddish brown sandy clay	Colluvium
30	3003	Layer	Natural	Moderately Compact red clayey sand	Clay sands and gravels, natural
31	3100	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
31	3101	Layer	Subsoil		Colluvial subsoil; same as 3001
31	3102	Layer	Natural		Colluvium. Same as 3002
32	3200	Layer	Topsoil		Natural, same as 3002.
32	3201	Layer	Subsoil		Same as 3701
32	3202	Layer	Natural		Same as 3702
33	3300	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
33	3301	Layer	Subsoil		Same as 3701
33	3302	Layer	Natural	Compact yellowish orange clay	Clays and gravels
34	3400	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
34	3401	Layer	Subsoil		Same as 2101
34	3402	Layer	Natural	yellow clay	
34	3403	Layer	structure		Mid grey brown and mixed pink clays. Not excavated. Contains modern brick.
34	3404	Structure	Drain		Ceramic drain [illegible]
34	3405	Cut			
34	3406	Layer		greyish brown	Clinker. Not excavated
34	3407	Structure			[Gun emplacement] Rough brick laid structure with central rectangle missing, presumably under the guns centre
34	3408	Layer			Compact black clinker layer which overlaid 3407
34	3409				Rough rebuild around exterior under sand bag wall
34	3410	Cut			Cut in for gun base
35	3500	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
35	3501	Layer	Subsoil		Same as 2101. Not excavated

Trench number	Context	Context type	Feature type	Description	Interpretation
35	3502				Light brown clinker/silt central circle
35	3503				Dark black compact central clinker circle
35	3504				Metal pipe
35	3505	Layer			Mixed mid grey brown clinker deposit
35	3506	Fill			Mid grey brown mixed silty clay, 1.1m wide
35	3507	Cut	Ditch		
36	3600	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
36	3601	Layer	Path		Dark black clinker up to 1.4m width
36	3602	Layer	Subsoil		Same as 2101
37	3700	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
37	3701	Layer	Subsoil	Moderately Compact orangey grey sandy clay	
37	3702	Layer	Natural	Compact orangey pink sandy clay	Clays and sands
38	3800	Layer	Topsoil		Same as 2100
38	3801	Layer	Subsoil	Moderately Compact orangey grey clayey sand	Clays and gravels
38	3802	Layer	Natural	Compact pink clayey sand	Clay sands and gravels
					Clay sands and gravels

Appendix 2: Summary of project archive

TYPE	DETAILS*
Artefacts and Environmental	None
Paper	Context sheet, Correspondence, Diary (Field progress form), Drawing, Matrices, Photograph, Plan, Report, Section, Survey
Digital	Database, GIS, Geophysics, Images raster/digital photography, Spreadsheets, Survey, Text

*OASIS terminology

The above terms are from the OASIS Project Archives page (see below) and should be deleted as appropriate. This Appendix should be filled out in conjunction with the OASIS page.

Project Archives

Please enter the details of your project archives below. Mandatory fields are marked with a *. Please use the 'other' field to enter new archive locations which will be added to the drop down list for subsequent form entries, this list is unique to your username. To check museum collecting areas for England see [Society of Museum Archaeologists Map](#)

Physical	Digital	Paper
<input type="checkbox"/> Archive Exists? <input type="checkbox"/> No physical archive	<input type="checkbox"/> Archive Exists? <input type="checkbox"/> No digital archive	<input type="checkbox"/> Archive Exists? <input type="checkbox"/> No paper archive
<input type="checkbox"/> Archive recipient * Select archive recipient Other:	<input type="checkbox"/> Archive recipient * Select archive recipient Other:	<input type="checkbox"/> Archive recipient * Select archive recipient Other:
<input type="checkbox"/> Archive ID	<input type="checkbox"/> Archive ID	<input type="checkbox"/> Archive ID
<input type="checkbox"/> Contents * <input type="checkbox"/> Animal Bones <input type="checkbox"/> Ceramics <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Human Bones <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Textiles <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Worked bone <input type="checkbox"/> Worked stone/lithics <input type="checkbox"/> other	<input type="checkbox"/> Contents * <input type="checkbox"/> Animal Bones <input type="checkbox"/> Ceramics <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Human Bones <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Stratigraphic <input type="checkbox"/> Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Textiles <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Worked bone <input type="checkbox"/> Worked stone/lithics <input type="checkbox"/> none <input type="checkbox"/> other	<input type="checkbox"/> Contents * <input type="checkbox"/> Animal Bones <input type="checkbox"/> Ceramics <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Human Bones <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Stratigraphic <input type="checkbox"/> Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Textiles <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Worked bone <input type="checkbox"/> Worked stone/lithics <input type="checkbox"/> none <input type="checkbox"/> other
<input type="checkbox"/> Media available	<input type="checkbox"/> Media available	<input type="checkbox"/> Media available

