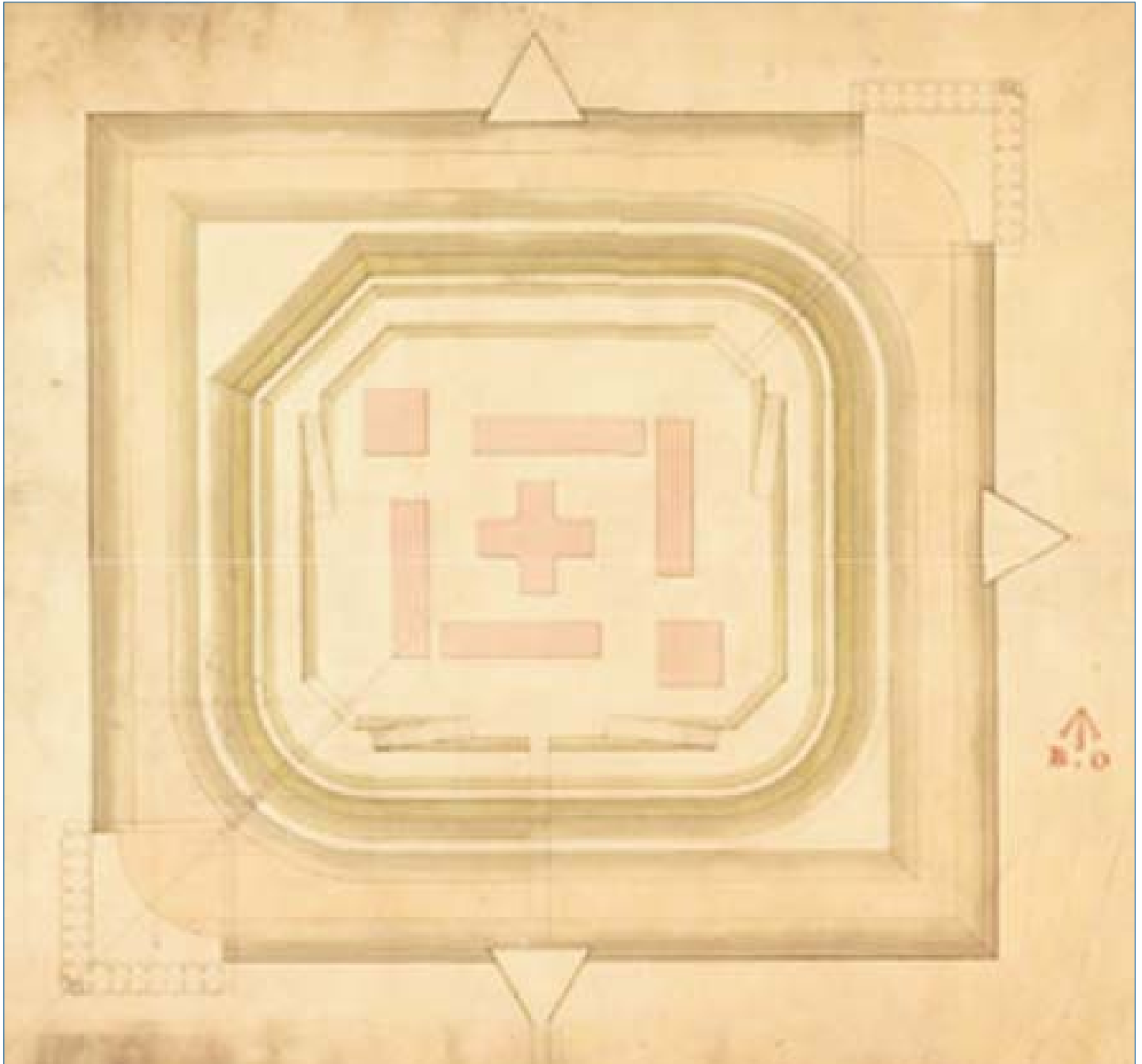




Shorncliffe Redoubt, Sir John Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe, Folkestone, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of the Results



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November 2006

**Shorncliffe Redoubt, Sir John Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe,
Folkestone, Kent**

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

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Front cover: Detail of 1794 plan of Shorncliffe Redoubt by Colonel Twiss
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Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

Summary

In March 2006 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' at the site of Shorncliffe Redoubt, near Folkestone, Kent (NGR 619306, 135373) to investigate the remains of the Napoleonic Fort which stands on the Site.

The aim of the evaluation was to identify remains within the redoubt which dated to the Napoleonic period, especially those identified from two maps by William Twiss dated 1794, which appear to show the original layout of the redoubt and buildings constructed within it. The project also aimed to identify the means of construction of the surrounding earthen rampart.

The project was largely unsuccessful in the identification of structures dated to the Napoleonic period within the redoubt. It became clear that the Twiss maps were a combination of 'as built' and 'as proposed' and therefore many of the structures depicted may never have been constructed. It was, however, clear that the main redoubt structure comprising earthen ramparts matches the Twiss maps, with slight alterations. There has been considerable activity on the Site in later periods, and this has also been a factor in the removal and obscuring of earlier Napoleonic structures.

The project was successful in potentially identifying the manner in which the surrounding rampart was constructed, by the identification of a possible gabion within the bank make-up. This would have been used to hold the redeposited natural sand in place, creating a strong defence.

Later periods of activity were identified within the redoubt from the mid 19th century onwards, when the site became the residence of the camp commandant. The evaluation trenches and landscape survey identified the remains of a two-storey building ('Redoubt House') and associated formal gardens. It was clear that much of the rampart defence on the southern side had been removed to provide a clear vista from the house across the Channel.

Acknowledgements

This programme of post-excavation and assessment work was commissioned and funded by Videotext Communications Ltd, and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the staff at Videotext, and in particular Michael Douglas (Series Editor), Melinda Corkery (Production Manager), Kate Edwards (Assistant Producer), Ben Knappett (Researcher) and Emily Woodburn (Production Co-ordinator) for their considerable help during the recording and post-excavation work.

The geophysical survey was undertaken by John Gater, Ian Wilkins and Sam Hodgson of GSB Propection. The field survey was undertaken by Henry Chapman, University of Birmingham, and landscape survey and map regression was undertaken by Stewart Ainsworth of English Heritage. The excavation strategy was devised by Mick Aston, Bristol University. The on-site recording was co-ordinated by Steve Thompson with on-site finds processing by Naomi Hall, both of Wessex Archaeology.

The excavations were undertaken by Time Team's retained archaeologists, Phil Harding (Wessex Archaeology), Jenni Butterworth, Raksha Dave, Kerry Ely, Brigid Gallagher, Ian Powlesland and Matt Williams, with help from Tracey Smith, Dan Barrett, Kate Griffiths, Jess Twyman, Jude Westmacott, Sara Ayers-Rigsby and Sara-Lynn McCallum.

The archive was collated and all post-excavation assessment and analysis undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. This report was compiled by Steve Thompson, with a specialist report on the finds prepared by Lorraine Mephram. The illustrations were prepared by Rob Goller. The post-excavation project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Lorraine Mephram.

The work also benefited from discussion on site with Martin Brown, Archaeological Advisor to the Ministry of Defence (MOD); Andy Robertshaw, National Army Museum, Chelsea; Phil Harding, Wessex Archaeology; Helen Geake, Cambridge University; and Mick Aston, Bristol University.

Finally thanks are extended to the Defence Estates, an agency of the MOD, for allowing access to the Site for geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation.

Shorncliffe Redoubt, Sir John Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe, Folkestone, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Videotext Communications Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological recording and post-excavation work on an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' at the site of Shorncliffe Redoubt, Sir John Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe, Folkestone, Kent (hereafter the 'Site') (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 This report documents the results of archaeological survey and evaluation undertaken by Time Team, and presents an assessment of the results of these works.

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The Site is in the parish of Cheriton in Kent, within the grounds of Shorncliffe Barracks, Sandgate and centred upon NGR 619306 135373. The redoubt comprises a roughly rectangular area of ground measuring approximately 130 square metres. The northern half of the Site consists of relatively flat, open grassland following the levelling of the defensive earthworks. The southern half of the Site contains a number of earthworks (surviving to a height of c.4m) relating to the redoubt structure which are covered in large mature trees and areas of thick scrub.

1.2.2 The Site is located on the hilltop overlooking Hythe and the English Channel, at an elevation of approximately 80m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology is Lower Greensand overlying Wealden clays (BGS, Sheets 305/306).

1.3 Historical Background

Introduction

1.3.1 The threat of invasion by sea has always been uppermost in the minds of the government of Britain during times of conflict, with the threat being met by three main forms of defence. The first was the Navy who were to control the Channel and prevent invading forces approaching the coast. Should this first defence fail the invading force would be met by the home defence forces of the regular army, the militia and volunteers. The third form of defence comprised permanent positions set up overlooking the most likely locations for the landing of a foreign force.

- 1.3.2 The government faced the choice of predicting where such landings might occur and of building structures in advance which might never be used, or of waiting for an invading force to attack and then meeting them with a counter-attack on land employing quickly constructed defences at the landing site.
- 1.3.3 There have been four major periods in British history which have left evidence of permanent structures located at strategic positions along the Channel coast, built in preparation for feared invasion: the combined French and Spanish threat of 1539; the Spanish Armada of 1588; the danger of French invasion from 1790 onwards, in particular the Napoleonic threat of 1803-15; and Operation 'Sealion' in 1940, Hitler's plan to land 160,000 German troops along the south east coastline (Saunders 1997, 74).

The French Threat

- 1.3.4 In 1793 France declared war on Britain and Holland and in preparation for the threat of invasion the Board of Ordnance carried out a comprehensive report on the state of the defences in early 1794. It was reported that only the permanent defences at Plymouth, Portsmouth and Chatham were in any way adequate (Saunders 1989, 130-1).
- 1.3.5 It was clear that the British Isles were in danger from the threat of invasion by French forces, since in 1797 a force of some 1500 released convicts under an American called Tate landed at Cardigan Bay in Pembrokeshire in an attempt to enlist Welshmen for an attack on Bristol, only to be forced to surrender following the action of Lord Cowder, and hundreds of women mistaken for redcoats. A further 15,000 troops under the command of General Hoche attempted to land in Bantry Bay, south west Ireland, which was at the time completely undefended. They were repelled by bad weather.
- 1.3.6 It was clear therefore that something had to be done to make preparation for an invasion which appeared to be inevitable (Saunders 1989, 131-2; Videotext Communications 2006, 13).
- 1.3.7 The conception of the redoubt at Shorncliffe began following the Board of Ordnance's report during the late 18th century with the design in 1794 of a defensive earthen fort by Colonel William Twiss, Commander of The Royal Engineers, following the purchasing of land above Sandgate.
- 1.3.8 The two Twiss plans of 1794 (**Figures 2 and 3**) appear to show the proposed plans for the layout of the redoubt, and it is believed that construction of the fort began in this year. The first plan (**Figure 2**) shows a square earthen rampart with rounded north-east and south-west corners and square north-west and south-east corners. Beneath the south-east and north-east corners are structures interpreted as buried magazines, with separate partitioned areas for the storage of ammunition and powder which appear to be accessed by tunnels. Within the earthen defences are a number of buildings set around a central cross-shaped building, with ramps leading away from the centre to the fire step around the inside of the rampart. The entrance appears to be on the southern side of the structure.

- 1.3.9 The second plan (**Figure 3**) shows a similar layout of buildings within the redoubt, perhaps with the alteration of the central cross-shaped building (labelled 'cook house' on later plans: **Figure 5**) to an octagonal one, with a clear entrance to the south and rounded corners on three sides except for the north western. Two circular structures are shown in the north-east and south-west corners, positioned above the magazines shown on the first plan. These structures have been interpreted as the bases for gun emplacements situated above the magazines, which would have been vulnerable to attack, leading to possible destruction of the whole redoubt.
- 1.3.10 It is unclear whether the Twiss plans are blueprints for the redoubt that was constructed or if they are conceptual plans, with proposed layouts.
- 1.3.11 Following enlargement by General Sir John Moore in 1802, the Site became part of the anti-invasion defences established along the south coast of Kent during the Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815).

The Napoleonic Wars and Evolution of the Rifle Regiment

- 1.3.12 The commanding position of the redoubt (SMR No. TR 13 NE 90) on Shorncliffe Heights formed part of a series of contemporary defensive structures that included Shorncliffe Battery, built in 1798 (SMR No. TR13 NE 42), a line of Martello towers built in 1800-1805 (including SMR Nos. TR 13 NE 26 and TR 13 NE 25), and the Military Canal, built in 1807 (SMR No. TQ 92 NW 18).
- 1.3.13 This part of the Kent coast formed the front line of defence against Napoleon's Army of England that was to undertake the invasion. Troops stationed at Shorncliffe could see the fires burning in Napoleon's camp in Boulogne, where huge numbers of troops and shipping were amassing in preparation for landing on the beaches of Kent.
- 1.3.14 Britain faced the threat from the French armies alone as France's threat of expansion in Europe spread. Sir John Moore was nevertheless charged with training new Light Infantry troops and implementing plans to protect the south coast from invasion (Videotext Communications 2006, 2-4). When Moore arrived at Shorncliffe it marked a fundamental turning point in the development of the British Army which saw the movement away from the traditional 18th century volleys of musket fire to the well trained precision marksmanship of the rifleman.
- 1.3.15 Throughout the 18th century, English infantry troops were trained by repetition and harsh discipline to march and manoeuvre, shoulder to shoulder, being deployed into lines to confront the enemy with volleys of musket fire. Although the weapons were inaccurate by modern standards, casualties were both horrific and high. Ranks of soldiers moved like clockwork to drumbeats, and the victors were usually those who could withstand the enemy fire the longest.
- 1.3.16 Those soldiers who survived the horrors of battle were subject to two sets of laws civil and military as the Mutiny Act of 1808 decreed a soldier was not exempt from the civil laws of the locality they were stationed in. This meant

a soldier could be tried and punished for the same crime twice. Punishments included the lash, imprisonment and hanging.

- 1.3.17 Williamson in his 1791 book *'The elements of military arrangement and of the discipline of war adapted to the practice of the British Infantry'* states such punishment was designed *'to deter by the terror of example'*. (<http://www.warof1812.ca/punish1.htm>)
- 1.3.18 The harsh training and discipline was deemed necessary and this is reflected in the view the enemy had of the British soldiers they faced. The French Military leader and statesman General Maximilien Foy (1775-1825) wrote: *'Their skill and intrepidity in braving the dangers of the ocean have always been unrivalled, their restless disposition, and fondness for travelling fit them for the wandering life of the soldier; and they possess the most valuable of all qualities in the field of battle-coolness in their strife. The glory of the British army is based principally upon its excellent discipline, and upon the cool and sturdy courage of the people. Indeed we know no other troops as well disciplined...In conclusion it may be said, that the English army surpasses other nations in discipline, and in some particulars of internal management'* (http://web2.airmail.net/napoleon/foreigners_British_army.htm and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maximilien_Sebastien_Foy)
- 1.3.19 An article published in 1855 recorded a Spanish view of the British soldier; *'nobody surpasses him in pitched battle where he acts in masses...The fire of the British infantry is delivered with such coolness, even in the most critical position, that it surpasses, in effect, that of any other troops...This solidity and tenacity in attack and defence, form a great redeeming quality of the British army, and have alone saved it from many a defeat.'*
- 1.3.20 However, the Spanish view of the British troops' deployment and movement within the field left much to be desired, describing them as *'clumsy, unintelligent and helpless...when thrown upon his own resources, or when called upon to do the duty of the light troops.'* John Mills of the British Regiment of Coldstream Guard wrote *'Their (French) movements compared with ours are as mail coaches to dung carts. In all weathers and at all times the French are accustomed to march, when our men would fall sick by the hundreds....'* (http://web2.airmail.net/napoleon/foreigners_British_army.htm)
- 1.3.21 The British army learned a valuable lesson in tactics during the American War of Independence (1775-83). There were significant losses and the officers were forced to accept that well-trained marksmen, who would skirmish and shelter in trees, picking off officers, had inflicted real damage on the British Army and its effectiveness in the field.
- 1.3.22 In 1800, Colonel Coote Manningham and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. William Stewart were requested to assemble and train a new corps in the use of the rifle. The 'Experimental Corps of Riflemen' was formed in 1801 from drafts of men in line regiments with each man issued with the Baker Rifle. The rifle produced in 1800 by Ezekiel Baker of Whitechapel, London, became the first official British made rifle accepted by the British army.

- 1.3.23 In 1802, the Treaty of Amiens between England and France was declared, a significant recognition of the French Republic on England's part, and a formal commitment to peace. Later in 1802, General John Moore ordered Coote Manningham's battalion of riflemen to '*...a newly established camp of instruction for light infantry*' at Shorncliffe in Kent. In 1803, the new corps gained the title of the 95th (Rifle) Regiment. At this time the 43rd (Monmouthshire) and the 52nd (Oxfordshire) Regiments were converted into Light Infantry regiments. Between 1803-5 Sir John Moore at Shorncliffe revolutionised the training of both the musket-armed, red-coated Light Infantry and the Riflemen of the 95th Regiment.
- 1.3.24 In January 1803, Moore wrote to his friend General Brownrigg saying: '*The service of light infantry does not so much require men of stature as it requires them to be intelligent, hardy and active; and they should in the first instance be young, or they will neither take to the service nor be easily instructed in it*' (Brownrigg 1923, 136).
- 1.3.25 The Riflemen differed greatly from the main infantry of the British army in wearing distinctive green jackets rather than the traditional red, and acting as sharpshooters, skirmishers and scouts, ahead of the main line of infantry. They relied not on sheer amounts of lead shot as was produced from the traditional volley fire but used precision shooting to despatch the enemy at a time when it was considered dishonourable to aim at an individual. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baker_rifle; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Rifle_Brigade)
- 1.3.26 The creation of the new Rifle Regiment aimed to change this view of the British army as a slow lumbering beast to be sniped upon by skirmishers, to a superior fighting force both in rank and file volley fire and scouting and sharp shooting. At Shorncliffe the Light Infantry was fully trained to the same standard as the 95th, and the 95th learned how to operate in conjunction with the Light Infantry. The training of the Rifle Regiment saw men being trained not to blindly follow orders but to think for themselves with men being given more and more opportunities to further their careers by the taking of responsibilities, which would hopefully instil a sense of belonging and pride, which lead to less dissention amongst the ranks. The founders of the 95th realised that allowing soldiers to work in small patrols rather than line regiments, provided an opportunity for men to show their merits and so the unofficial rank of 'chosen man' was adopted; a private in preparation for promotion, with more duties and responsibilities (Urban 2003, 87).
- 1.3.27 Following the signing of the Treaty of Amiens, feelings at home were that Britain was making all the concessions in the agreement and tensions continued, resulting in Britain declaring war on France in 1803, so beginning the Napoleonic Wars.

After the Napoleonic Wars

- 1.3.28 Analysis of the cartographic evidence by Stewart Ainsworth showed that by 1834 the layout of the redoubt remained relatively unchanged, but an auction took place in 1838 which listed the fabric of the buildings and their contents

which were being sold off. Later, by 1844, the Board of Ordnance shows the Site as empty.

Redoubt House

- 1.3.29 Around 1855 the redoubt ceased to be used as a military fort, and saw the construction of a two-storey building ('Redoubt House'), the commandant's residence. There later followed, between 1870 and 1898, a period of further building with the erection of a stable block and the formation of formal gardens and a terraced walkway around the top of the rampart.

Late 19th and 20th century

- 1.3.30 Further analysis of the cartographic evidence showed that the main entrance to the house was moved to the eastern side of the redoubt, where a gap was dug through the defences. Between 1907 and 1938 Redoubt House was demolished and military buildings were erected in its place. Further analysis of the cartographic evidence is discussed below (section 4.3).
- 1.3.31 The First World War (1914-18) saw major development of the Site, and a series of trenches was excavated to the west to act as training areas for new troops and as defensive structures in the event of a German invasion. The inside of the redoubt was used for the construction of a multitude of military buildings and the accommodation of large numbers of British and Canadian servicemen (Brown 2005, 3).
- 1.3.32 The redoubt was incorporated into a larger military camp situated to the north and therefore some time after 1938 the northern rampart was levelled and the ditch backfilled so allowing easier access in to the fort.
- 1.3.33 During the Second World War the Site saw considerable use as a training area for troops and was later used as a dumping ground for military waste.
- 1.3.34 The Site is currently used as an unofficial BMX and mountain bike track which is impacting upon the surviving archaeology.

1.4 Previous Archaeological Work

- 1.4.1 The Project Design states that no formal archaeological work has taken place on the site. Martin Brown, Environmental Advisor (Archaeology) with the MoD, carried out an 'Archaeological Options Report' on the Site in 2005 (Brown 2005). This report was prompted by renewed interest in the site from the Shorncliffe Redoubt Preservation Society who were concerned that the MoD was considering disposing of the site.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1.1 A project design for the work was compiled by Videotext Communications (2006), providing full details of the research aims and methods. A brief summary is provided here.
- 2.1.2 The primary aim of the project was to investigate the Shorncliffe redoubt and to consider its function as a defensive structure and training ground during

the Napoleonic Wars, through investigation of the function of the structures on William Twiss's plans of 1794. The site's developing role as a training ground for the new Light Infantries were also to be explored.

2.1.3 Specific research questions were posed:

- What was the function of the central, cross-shaped structure depicted on Twiss's 1794 plan? Twiss's plan is the only one to show the building in this form - by 1834 it is described as a 'cook house'.
- Were the 'magazines' ever constructed, and how were they accessed and used?
- How was the redoubt constructed? Are there stone foundations, and were the earthwork banks reinforced with timber boarding?
- Are there any signs of an earlier structure beneath the surviving earthwork?
- Were there gun emplacements on the structure? Plans of the redoubt show circular structures in the south-western and north-eastern corners, in the same location as the 'magazines'. No documentary references exist to confirm whether guns were ever used at the redoubt.
- How was the site accessed? The southern entranceway appears to be the main route into the redoubt – was there a fortified entrance, and does this survive?
- Are there signs of a fire-step (a platform to shoot from) inside the redoubt?
- What is meant by the 'Black holes' referred to in the auction documents of the north east wing of the Redoubt barracks, dated 20th August 1838? (Finnis and Ronalds 1838).
- What archaeological traces, if any, can be discerned of the social life of the British soldier in the era of Napoleon?

3 METHODS

3.1 Geophysical Survey

- 3.1.1 Prior to the excavation of evaluation trenches, a geophysical survey was carried out across the Site using a combination of resistance and magnetic survey. Most of the Site proved unsuitable for geophysics because of the dense undergrowth and therefore survey was confined to the northern half of the Site, an area of open grassland. The survey grid was tied in to the Ordnance Survey grid using a Trimble real time differential GPS system.

3.2 Landscape and Earthwork Survey

- 3.2.1 A landscape survey and analysis of the cartographic evidence was undertaken by Stewart Ainsworth, English Heritage. A summary of the findings are included here.

3.3 Evaluation Trenches

- 3.3.1 Eight evaluation trenches of varying sizes were excavated after consultation between the on-site director Mick Aston and other specialists. Their precise locations were determined to investigate geophysical anomalies and/or elements of the cartographic evidence.
- 3.3.2 The trenches were excavated using a combination of machine and hand digging. All machine trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision and ceased at the identification of significant archaeological remains, or where natural geology was encountered first. When machine excavation had ceased all trenches were cleaned by hand and archaeological deposits investigated.
- 3.3.3 The excavated up-cast was scanned by metal detector.
- 3.3.4 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Trenches were located using a Trimble Real Time Differential GPS survey system. All archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 with sections drawn at 1:10. All principal strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum.
- 3.3.5 A full photographic record of the investigations and individual features was maintained, utilising colour transparencies, black and white negatives (on 35mm film) and digital images. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and general context of the archaeology revealed and the Site as a whole.
- 3.3.6 At the completion of the work, all trenches were reinstated using the excavated soil.
- 3.3.7 A unique site code (SCR 06) was agreed prior to the commencement of works. The work was carried out on the 14th -17th March 2006. The archive and all artefacts were subsequently transported to the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury where they were processed and assessed for this report.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts and features, the full geophysical report (GSB 2006), the summary of the landscape and earthwork survey and

details of artefactual and environmental assessments, are retained in the archive. Summaries of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Geophysical Survey

- 4.2.1 The magnetic and resistance survey both identified a curving anomaly in the north-eastern corner of the Site (**Figure 1**), as a band of magnetic disturbance (1) and high resistance (A). This was interpreted as the base material of the surrounding rampart which had been subsequently levelled and used to backfill the encompassing defensive ditch. There were two clear breaks in the rampart line. Resistance anomaly (B) could not be accounted for, but it was clear that the break identified in the resistance survey as (C) and the magnetic survey as (2) was the line of a former road which led through to 'Redoubt House'.
- 4.2.2 A third area of magnetic noise (3) coincides with concrete platforms that were reportedly associated with activity during World War II.

4.3 Landscape and Earthwork Survey

- 4.3.1 The investigation concentrated on the evidence which survives within the Site of the structures and features shown on the 1794 maps of William Twiss and later cartographic evidence.
- 4.3.2 The result of the investigations showed that the plans of 1794 were a hybrid between 'as built' and 'as proposed'. The evidence from the earthworks on the ground confirms that the redoubt rampart was built in the form as depicted on the plan, except at the north-west corner (where an angled corner is shown rather than rounded as depicted on the other three corners). Although truncated, the north-west corner was clearly rounded rather than angular. All the cartographic evidence from later plans from 1801 onwards also indicates that all corners were rounded (**Figures 2, 4-10**).
- 4.3.3 The best preserved part of the rampart is at the west, where the terreplein (the broad level fighting platform on the rampart behind the parapet, with space enough to work and move the guns and ammunition), the firestep (firing platform behind the parapet) and parapet (the top of the rampart, which protects the troops, and through which or over which they fire) can be identified. The ramps providing access to the rampart shown on Twiss's plan no longer survive, but they must have existed otherwise there would have been no functioning access to the defences.
- 4.3.4 The redoubt was originally surrounded by a ditch; again, this has always been mapped with rounded corners. This ditch now survives in variable earthwork form, mostly as a result of having been back-filled. Air photography and mapping indicate that military buildings (barracks?) were constructed over the ditch at the west between 1938 and the Second World War. These had mostly been demolished by 1958. The evidence indicates that the angled corners of the ditch shown on the plan at the north-west and south-east were never implemented.

- 4.3.5 Twiss's plan shows what appears to be triangular ravelins (triangular or 'V' shaped defences positioned in front of the rampart) at the north, south and east sides of the ditch. Close examination of the plan revealed faint construction lines for an angled bastion at the east and truncated lines for similar constructions at the north and south. Similar construction lines can be seen for the magazines at the south-west and north-east corners. There is no evidence from the map regression, earthworks or topography that these ravelins, bastions or magazines were ever built.
- 4.3.6 The original entrance was at the south – this still survives but has been heavily modified. Cartography indicates that a further entrance had been inserted on the north side by 1824 (**Figure 4**). The buildings shown on the plan do appear to have been built as they appear on later plans, although slightly modified. The cross-shaped building was probably the cook house (labelled as such on an 1834 plan and modified to a circular structure). Other structures include officers' accommodation, schoolrooms, soldiers' quarters and guardrooms. An auction document of 1838 lists the fabric of the buildings and indicates that the demolition process started in 1837. By 1844, when a Board of Ordnance plan was drawn up, the site is shown as being empty of structures (**Figures 5 and 6**).
- 4.3.7 At some time around 1855, the redoubt ceased to be used as a 'fort' and became the commandant's enclosure. A two-storey building called Redoubt House was constructed parallel with the south side and opposite the south entrance. This was extended to the rear between 1870 and 1898 (over the site of the former cook house), and stables were erected in the north-west corner of the former redoubt. At this time the ramparts were converted into terraced walks, including the placing of an iron balustrade along the former parapet (ground evidence), and lawns and shrubberies planted. The former parapet on the south side was lowered, probably to permit a view of the sea from the upper storey of the commandant's house. The whole complex became a very smart and decorative garden enclosure, albeit no doubt with military regularity (**Figure 7**).
- 4.3.8 By 1898, the main entrance to the house was moved to the east side where a gap was cut through the ramparts, and another lesser entrance was cut through the south-east corner between 1870 and 1898, although this appears to have soon become redundant. At this time the northern entrance was still in use.
- 4.3.9 Redoubt House itself was demolished at some time between 1907 and 1938, and between 1938 and 1978 the whole of the north-east rampart was removed. By 1938 the buildings shown within the enclosure appear to be standard pattern, functional military structures. Between 1938 and 1958 the majority of those buildings were demolished, although two buildings at the south-west corner were retained. A large concrete ramp was constructed at the north-east corner. All these structures had been demolished by 1974.
- 4.3.10 Aerial photography shows other structures which were probably constructed immediately up to and including the Second World War, but were never mapped. Their function is unknown.

4.4 Evaluation Trenches

Trench 1

- 4.4.1 Trench 1 (**Figures 1 and 8**) was positioned in an attempt to locate the possible entrance into the supposed magazine located under the south-west corner of the surrounding rampart.
- 4.4.2 Following the removal of the topsoil (101), a thick layer of eroded bank material (102) was identified. (102) was only partially removed but was seen to overly *in situ* rampart bank material.
- 4.4.3 This bank material (103) consisted of multiple deposits of natural sand which had been excavated during the construction of the defensive ditch on the outside of the rampart. These layers of redeposited sand were compacted down to create a solid bank of material, but there was no evidence of any revetment which would have been necessary to hold the sand in place before it had time to stabilise. It had been assumed that either a wooden or perhaps stone revetment would have been necessary during the construction of the rampart.
- 4.4.4 The *in situ* bank material lay directly upon a compact sandy clay layer (104), which was interpreted as the original subsoil layer in place during the late 18th century, prior to the original construction of the earthen redoubt. It was clear that the original topsoil and turf of the Site had been removed prior to the beginning of the rampart construction, as there was no evidence of a buried turf line below the lowest layer of rampart make-up. The removal of the turf across the whole Site would have served a number of purposes; including providing turf to cover the rampart bank and so quicken the stabilisation process, as well as helping in the landscaping and levelling of the interior of the redoubt for the construction of internal buildings
- 4.4.5 Layer (104) is identical to layer (313) revealed in Trench 3 below the earliest layers of rampart make-up identified there, and it can therefore be inferred that the whole Site was stripped of topsoil prior to the digging of the rampart ditch and construction of the internal bank.
- 4.4.6 No evidence of an entrance way into the supposed magazine was identified.

Trench 2

- 4.4.7 Trench 2 (**Figures 1 and 8**) was located on top of the rampart in the south-west corner of the redoubt. It was positioned to locate a circular structure identified on one of Twiss's plans (**Figure 3**) and interpreted as a possible concrete base for a piece of artillery positioned over the vaulted roof of the magazine. This would have been the strongest point of the redoubt, and most in need of defence.
- 4.4.8 Following the removal of (201), a mixed deposit of eroded rampart material and current topsoil, a horizon layer (205) was identified overlying structure (202). This comprised a gravel strip orientated roughly east-west along the

top of the rampart, and was interpreted as a mid 19th century gravel path established when the redoubt became the residence of the Shorncliffe camp commandant. At this time the southern rampart was lowered to provide a view from the upper storeys of the house to the sea, with a walk way constructed upon it.

- 4.4.9 Pathway (202) was laid upon the upper layer of *in situ* bank material (203), which was formed by repeated deposits of sand excavated from the ditch, as in Trench 1. This in turn sealed further layers of redeposited sand (204), which were make-up deposits for the bank.
- 4.4.10 There was no evidence of a circular structure of any kind within Trench 2. However it is possible that as the southern rampart was lowered in the mid 19th century any upstanding structures would have been removed.

Trench 3

- 4.4.11 Trench 3 (**Figures 1 and 9**) was excavated through the partially upstanding bank of the eastern rampart, at a point where the eastern rampart had already been removed to leave a sloping section. This had occurred c.1898 when the main entrance to 'Redoubt House' was moved to the eastern rampart. Trench 3 involved the cutting back of the sloping section to create a stepped vertical section in attempt to identify how the rampart had been constructed. The section was approximately 4.50m high.
- 4.4.12 The section revealed that below the current topsoil covering, the rampart was constructed of multiple deposits of redeposited natural sand, which had been compacted down to create the bank. Thirteen separate make-up layers were identified within the section, each formed from multiple depositions of similar material, creating several homogenous deposits. Each layer appeared to have been deposited and compacted down with no clear evidence of supporting stone or timber revetments, despite the fact that the natural sand lacks cohesion and could not have been used to create the rampart without suitable revetment.
- 4.4.13 Only one deposit revealed possible evidence of how the rampart may have been constructed. Deposit (306) was a very compact sand layer located towards the outer edge of the bank. It had clear vertical edges, implying that it had been held in place by some form of revetment, or contained within a gabion. Gabions were a tried and tested form of defence against musket and cannon fire; they comprised stacked baskets of earth. However, no evidence of decayed wickerwork or wooden revetment was identified here.
- 4.4.14 The rampart overlay deposit (313), the original subsoil of the Site prior to the construction of the redoubt, and equivalent to (104) in Trench 1. As in Trench 1, it was clear that the topsoil and turf of the site had been stripped off prior to construction of the rampart.

Trench 4

- 4.4.15 Trench 4 (**Figures 1 and 8**) was positioned to investigate the northern defensive ditch of the redoubt towards the north-east corner. The trench was located in an area of the redoubt which had been levelled with no evidence of the surrounding bank or ditch visible on the ground. The trench was excavated entirely by machine and due to its depth was not hand cleaned; depths and thicknesses of the deposits are therefore approximate.
- 4.4.16 Following the removal of the overlying topsoil and turf (401) it was clear that the edges of the ditch (403), and therefore its original dimensions and profile, were not going to be identified within the confines of the trench. However, a clear sequence of the backfilling of the ditch could be discerned. The ditch was obviously a substantial structure (at approximately 5m deep), and would have until the 1930s formed a major earthwork feature.
- 4.4.17 The earliest ditch fill was (406), the result of the initial erosion of the ditch edges and bank material and potentially trample at the base of the ditch during construction. Due to the very loose nature of the natural sand, slumping and erosion would have been a major problem during rampart construction, and revetment and quick stabilisation of the ditch edges and upstanding bank material would have been a priority during the build. As the ditch edges were not seen within Trench 4 it is unclear whether revetment of any kind was used to prevent erosion of the ditch edges.
- 4.4.18 Following the partial filling of the base of the ditch, and the stabilisation of the ditch and bank edges, a period of stasis allowed the formation of (404), a ground surface layer. This was in place prior to the final filling of the ditch when the Site was levelled sometime after 1938.
- 4.4.19 Ground surface (404) was sealed by a large, homogenous deposit (402) which formed the upper of fill of the ditch and which was interpreted as the result of the surrounding defensive bank being pushed back into the ditch when the area was levelled.

Trench 5

- 4.4.20 Trench 5 (**Figure 1 and 8**) was positioned outside the redoubt enclosure itself at the south-west corner, to investigate the supposed magazine identified on Twiss's map.
- 4.4.21 Following the removal of topsoil (501) and subsoil (502) the underlying natural basal geology was encountered. The natural sand was recorded as (503). No archaeology was identified within Trench 5; it would appear that there was never a magazine located at the south-west corner of the redoubt.

Trench 6

- 4.4.22 Trench 6 (**Figures 1 and 10**) was dug centrally within the redoubt in an attempt to locate the cross-shaped structure identified on Twiss's maps.
- 4.4.23 Following the removal of the overlying topsoil (601) and several layers of levelling and demolition, *in situ* archaeological remains were encountered in

the form of circular brick structure (603). The function of this irregularly built brick structure, constructed of re-used bricks, is unknown, but it is likely to be 20th century in date. Following its removal more substantial structures were revealed.

- 4.4.24 Two clear stratigraphical phases of building were identified within Trench 6 but it is likely that the two distinct phases were broadly contemporary and belong to the same general period of construction.
- 4.4.25 The earliest phase of building was concentrated in the southern end of the trench where the partial foot print of a north-south aligned building comprising at least two rooms (Group 654) and a cellar (Group 652) was identified. The foundation trenches for the two rooms were clearly identified cutting into the underlying natural geology (626). Room 1 was approximately 3.75m long and 1.50m wide and bounded by two north-south aligned walls (613) and (614) and southern east-west aligned wall (615); no northern east-west wall survived.
- 4.4.26 The eastern limit of Room 1 was formed by north-south aligned construction trench (655), filled with a gravel and chalk mortar foundation deposit (657) onto which wall (613) had been built. Wall (613) survived for five courses of red brick in English bond, but showed signs of repair with the use of yellow London bricks identical to those used to construct the Martello towers nearby. Walls 614 and 615 were constructed in similar fashion within construction cuts 656 and 612 respectively. The northern limit of Room 1 was formed by east-west aligned construction trench (643) and foundation deposit (617); no upstanding wall survived.
- 4.4.27 This east-west wall line also formed the northern limit to Room 2 which was located to the west of Room 1 and was bounded on its eastern side by wall (614), and on the southern side by the continuation of construction cut (612) on to which wall (659) had been constructed. This wall survived for four courses of red brick in English bond.
- 4.4.28 Rooms 1 and 2 had apparently been constructed at the same time using the same techniques and the same materials, and were contemporaneous with the construction of cellar Group (652).
- 4.4.29 Cellar Group (652) was recorded as 3.80m long by 2.6m wide and 1.90m in depth with only the northern, western and southern walls identified. The remainder of the cellar ran under the eastern limit of the trench. A single construction cut (608) was recorded, containing walls (609), (610) and (611), each constructed from frogged red bricks in English bond. The walls of the cellar had been coated in white wash with possible shelves (since removed) positioned against the whitewashed walls. The floor of the cellar (650) consisted of red brick paviors in stretcher bond. No entrance into the cellar was identified.
- 4.4.30 The cellar had been backfilled following the demolition of the building to which it belonged; during the cleaning and recycling of the bricks the

discarded mortar had been dumped into the cellar, a backfill deposit recorded as (653).

- 4.4.31 The second phase of construction, Group (660), was concentrated towards the northern end of the trench; although stratigraphically later than Groups (652) and (654) it is likely to be contemporary. The earliest element of Group (660) comprised rammed chalk floor (607) which had patches of small rounded flints pressed into the chalk creating a metalled surface. Surface (607) had been cut through by a series of north-south and east-west aligned wall construction trenches which clearly formed rooms or divisions of space.
- 4.4.32 The foundation trenches were recorded as (636), (638), (640), (644) and (646) and were filled with (637), (639), (641), (645) and (647) respectively, all identical foundation fills. Only one surviving wall (619) was identified, on foundation deposit (645); this was a single course of red bricks in stretcher bond.
- 4.4.33 Two interventions were excavated through the foundation trenches. A slot through (636) revealed that this foundation trench had not cut completely through (607), whereas a slot through (640) showed that it cut through (607) and revealed natural geology at the base.
- 4.4.34 Group (660) was clearly stratigraphically later than Groups (652) and (654) as the southern end of chalk surface (607) overlay wall foundation deposit (617). The structures of Groups (625), (654) and (660) probably relate to the mid 19th century buildings constructed following the alteration of the redoubt from a military base to the commandant's residence and formal gardens.
- 4.4.35 A series of modern services were recorded towards the eastern end of the trench.

Trench 7

- 4.4.36 Trench 7 (**Figures 1 and 11**) was positioned to investigate an L-shaped building identified on the Twiss maps (**Figures 2 and 3**).
- 4.4.37 Following the removal of topsoil (701) and two layers of demolition rubble (702) and (703), *in situ* archaeology was identified. The trench was hand cleaned and recorded with no further excavation taking place.
- 4.4.38 Two red brick walls were identified: north-south aligned wall (704) and east-west aligned wall (705), both built in English bond. Wall (705) butted against the western side of (704), creating two distinct rooms.
- 4.4.39 On the south side of wall (705) the earliest deposit recorded was (708), unexcavated but interpreted as dirty or reworked natural sand, and overlain by a possible metalled surface (706) which was only revealed in section. (706) was overlain by a possible levelling or demolition deposit (707).
- 4.4.40 On the northern side of wall (705) a series of structures and deposits were identified. A series of possible levelling deposits recorded as (711) and (715) were possibly cut by a north-south aligned drain (712). The drain led to a

brick built sump (713) within cut (721), with a second drain (714) in cut (722) aligned north-west – south-east.

- 4.4.41 To the west of sump (713) was a possible wall remnant (709) and metalled surface (717). No investigation of these structures took place.
- 4.4.42 No evidence of the late 18th century structures shown on Twiss's maps was revealed, and the structures excavated have been interpreted as belonging to the mid 19th century commandant's residence, relating to a possible stable block shown on the 1898 OS map (**Figure 7**).

Trench 8

- 4.4.43 Trench 8 (**Figures 1 and 8**) was positioned as to investigate another L-shaped building on Twiss's maps (**Figures 2 and 3**).
- 4.4.44 Following the removal of topsoil (801), a possible levelling layer (802) and demolition material (803), *in situ* archaeology was identified in the form of three small features cutting through the natural sand. These were recorded as (805), (807) and (809) and interpreted as deliberate holes dug for the planting of small trees or shrubs associated with the mid 19th century formal gardens.

5 FINDS

- 5.1.1 Finds were recovered from seven of the eight trenches excavated (no finds were recovered from Trench 4). Apart from four prehistoric flint flakes, all the finds are apparently of 19th or 20th century date.
- 5.1.2 A full tabulation of the finds by context is presented in **Appendix 2**, which classifies the finds by category (structural, domestic, etc) and by material type. Military items made up a significant part of the assemblage, including a range of ammunition and some uniform buttons. Specialist input (from Martin Brown, Ministry of Defence, and Andy Robertshaw, National Army Museum) has enabled the attribution of the various types of ammunition to specific weapons, e.g. percussion caps from Enfield rifled muskets of the mid 19th century (1840-66), later 19th century cartridges from Snider Enfield or Martini-Henry rifles and carbines (1866-83), to the self-loading rifles of the later 20th century.
- 5.1.3 Two items could have been used at the time of the Napoleonic Wars – an iron musket ball from a 12-bore musket of early 19th century type, and a small cannon ball of pre-1850s date (both from Trench 2). A roughly square worked flint object could be a very crude gunflint, but is more likely, given its manufacture and subsequent heavy wear, to be a strike-a-light. Three of the buttons were identifiable; two were of General John Moore's regiment, the 52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry (dated c.1810), and one of the East Kent Regiment (early 20th century).
- 5.1.4 Other items have been classified as 'structural' (ceramic and stone building material, window glass and iron nails), 'domestic' (pottery, glass and metal vessels; animal bone waste), 'personal items' (clay tobacco pipe stems) or

‘miscellaneous’. The miscellaneous items include the remains of a book of tickets for the Eastern Command Boxing Championships during the Second World War, but otherwise the finds (apart from an 1860 penny and a 1935 penny) cannot be more closely dated within the 19th or 20th century.

5.2 Potential and further recommendations

- 5.2.1 The finds have little potential for further analysis in the context of the current project. Only a handful of items could be ascribed with any confidence to the period of the Napoleonic wars, although other military items are of general interest as contributing to the overall history of the site.
- 5.2.2 Subject to the recommendations of the recipient museum, the finds (apart from the military items) could be subjected to selective disposal prior to archive deposition; for example, the structural and domestic items, none of which are of any intrinsic interest.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The project at Shorncliffe Redoubt largely achieved its stated aims in providing a greater understanding of the preservation and extent of the underlying archaeological remains. However due to the considerable activity within the Site and the multiple periods of demolition and rebuilding a number of specific questions about the earlier history of the Site remain unanswered.
- 6.1.2 No structural remains dating to the Napoleonic period were identified in the trenches except for the bank and ditch of the rampart and associated structures identified in the landscape survey. The evaluation was able to identify structures related to the later occupation of the redoubt, but these had also suffered from demolition activity and the further re-use of the site in the 20th century.

6.2 The Cross-Shaped Building

- 6.2.1 The nature of the cross-shaped building identified on the two Twiss maps of 1794 is unknown, although it was labelled as the ‘cook house’ on later plans. It is only these two maps which show the central building of the redoubt in this form and it is clear from the second Twiss map that alterations have been made to the original drawing, changing the cross-shaped building to an octagonal one, and later maps show either a circular or octagonal building.
- 6.2.2 Trench 4 was located centrally within the redoubt in an attempt to locate physical remains of the cross-shaped building, but none were found, and it was clear that later development within the redoubt had removed or obscured any such remains.
- 6.2.3 Analysis of the cartographic evidence accompanied by the evaluation trench revealed that the Twiss maps are likely to be a blueprint of proposed works

and not necessarily what was constructed. It is quite probable, therefore, that the cross-shaped structure was only proposed and never built and that the octagonal structure actually built was removed by the construction of Redoubt House.

6.3 The ‘Magazines’

6.3.1 The first Twiss map of 1794 indicated the position of two structures interpreted as magazines for the storage of powder and ammunition, located respectively below the north-east and south-west corners of the redoubt rampart. The landscape survey and cartographic analysis produced no evidence that the magazines were ever built, and this was subsequently confirmed by the evidence of evaluation Trenches 1 and 5.

6.3.2 As the north-east corner of the redoubt had been levelled and the access to any underground magazine destroyed, two trenches were excavated to investigate the south-western corner. Trench 1 was positioned to investigate the entrance to the magazine and it became clear that there was no evidence of this, and no break in the earthen rampart. Trench 5 was located outside the redoubt enclosure and revealed no archaeology.

6.4 The Defences

6.4.1 How was the redoubt constructed? Two trenches were excavated in an attempt to reveal the construction methods of the rampart, with Trench 3 investigating the extant bank and Trench 4 the back-filled ditch.

6.4.2 It was apparent that the rampart had been constructed from the excavated up-cast from the ditch. However, due to the lack of the cohesion within the natural sand a revetment of some kind would have to have been utilised to prevent the collapse and slumping of the bank, the erosion of the ditch edges and the premature infilling of the ditch.

6.4.3 There was no evidence of a stone foundation or internal stone walls used to hold in place the loose sand, but there was possible evidence for the use of gabions to create the bank, in the form of a compact sand deposit with clear vertical edges, tentatively interpreted as material packed within wicker baskets.

6.4.4 The section through the extant rampart revealed in Trench 3, together with the information from Trench 1, demonstrated that the rampart was constructed directly upon the original subsoil of the Site following the stripping of topsoil. The stripping of the topsoil served two purposes: to act as levelling prior to work beginning, and to supply turfs to lay over the sand of the rampart to aid its stabilisation. No evidence of earlier structures or archaeology was identified below the defensive ditch.

6.4.5 The defensive ditch was investigated in Trench 4, which showed that the ditch had been deliberately backfilled, some time after 1938, when work began on levelling the redoubt defences. The ditch was excavated to a depth of c.5m and, with the rampart which was recorded as over 4.5m in height,

showed that the defences were at least 10m in height, taking into account the natural erosion of the rampart and the levelling in the mid 19th century when Redoubt House was built.

6.5 The Gun Emplacements

- 6.5.1 Two circular structures on the second Twiss map were interpreted as the bases for two large pieces of artillery to defend the redoubt. Trench 2 was located on the site of the circular structure shown in the south-west corner.
- 6.5.2 The excavated trench and the landscape survey revealed no evidence of the base for artillery and it appears that the Twiss map shows proposed structures which were never built. However, as the location of the north-east circular structure was levelled between 1938 and 1978, and the site of the south-western one removed during the landscaping in the mid 19th century, it is possible that these structures had been removed during the later activity on the Site.

6.6 Access

- 6.6.1 The original entrance was positioned on the south side of the redoubt where it still survives today, though highly modified. It is likely to have been placed here to provide access to and from the Shorncliffe Battery and the later hospital located directly to the south.
- 6.6.2 By 1824 the cartographic evidence shows that a second entrance had been excavated through the rampart in the north-east corner. Though no evidence of this was observed through the excavation of trenches, the line of the road which led into the fort from this new entrance was clear from the geophysical survey (see section 4.2). By 1898, the main entrance to the house was moved to the east side where a gap was cut through the ramparts, and another lesser entrance was cut through the south-east corner between 1870 and 1898, although this appears to have soon become redundant.

6.7 The Firestep

- 6.7.1 Trench 2 was targeted to investigate the evidence which remained for the firestep, the raised section behind the parapet where the soldiers stood to fire over the defences. Due to the lowering of the rampart in the mid 19th century, no evidence of the firestep remained at this point. The landscape survey identified that the western rampart survived the best, with the terreplein, firestep and parapet clearly visible, but this was not investigated through archaeological trenching.
- 6.7.2 The surviving earthworks of the terreplein, firestep and parapet have been impacted upon by later activity within the redoubt and continue to be eroded by the action of dog walkers and the use of the Site as BMX and mountain bike track.

6.8 The ‘Black Holes’

- 6.8.1 The '*Black holes*' are listed in the auction documents of 1838, which list the contents and fabric of the northern barracks within the redoubt, including the '*Officers' Barracks*', '*Soldiers' Barracks*', '*Officers' Quarters*' and '*Barrack Master's Stores*'. Lots 201 to 207 refer to the bricks, timber, doors and other fittings of a structure called the '*Black holes*'.
- 6.8.2 The 'Black Hole' was the name given to the punishment cell or lock-up within the Barracks, which derived its name from the infamous Black Hole of Calcutta incident of 1756. In June of that year the Nawab of Bengal raided and captured the British Fort William in Calcutta, which resulted in the 146 surrendering British troops being crammed into a cell measuring 5.5m by 4.3m with only two small windows. Of the 145 men and one woman imprisoned only 23 survived. (<http://www.everything2.com> and <http://www.bartleby.com/81/1944.html>)
- 6.8.3 No evidence of the '*Black holes*' was identified in the excavated trenches or from the cartographic evidence.

6.9 The British Soldier in the Napoleonic Wars

- 6.9.1 Life as a British Soldier during the Napoleonic Wars was one of harsh discipline and strict codes of conduct and behaviour, which if one failed to abide by, would result in harsh punishments. Men could face flogging for a variety of offences, from such small matters as how one's hair was dressed or the loss of buttons to crimes such as insubordination and theft. The founders of the 95th considered corporal punishment of soldiers pointless and degrading and so flogging was not used as often to punish the 'Green Jackets' as much as the 'Redcoats', but the need '*to deter by the terror of example*' was still considered as valid.
- 6.9.2 The life of both 'Green Jackets' and 'Redcoats' in the British army was one of hardship and hard discipline, but little evidence of this was recovered from the excavations at Shorncliffe. Of the finds recovered only a small number related to the Napoleonic period, including two buttons belonging to the General John Moore's regiment, the 52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry (dated c.1810). Loss of these could have led to punishment.

6.10 Redoubt House

- 6.10.1 It was clear from the excavated trenches that many, if not all of the earlier structures relating to the Napoleonic period inside the redoubt had been removed during or prior to the construction of Redoubt House, the associated stables and formal gardens. The auction document of 1838 revealed that the buildings were stripped of all materials that could be recycled and sold on, while the landscape survey showed that the southern rampart was altered and reduced in height to create a terraced walkway around the top, and to allow a scenic view from the upper floor of Redoubt House out across the Channel.
- 6.10.2 Analysis of the maps showed that during the mid 19th century the redoubt was altered from its original military function to that of a smart residence with formal gardens and stable blocks. The British military establishment no

longer viewed the Site as a relevant military installation and thus it could be disposed of. The change of function was emphasised by the reduction in height of the ramparts when the terraced walkway was put in place.

- 6.10.3 In Trench 6 a number of rooms and a cellar associated with Redoubt House were uncovered, although the true nature and the function of these rooms is unknown, as they had been robbed for recycling down to foundation level in most instances. Trenches 7 and 8 revealed evidence of the associated structures of Redoubt House, including the highly truncated remains of the stable block, and planting holes for shrubs from the formal garden.
- 6.10.4 These structures related to Redoubt House also suffered from the effects of later military activity during the First and Second World Wars, which resulted in the demolition of the house and the building of barracks and other military buildings subsequently demolished.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1.1 A short article, probably between 2000 and 3000 words with five or six supporting illustrations, based on the results and discussion presented in this report, in *Archaeologia Cantiana* is suggested as an adequate level of publication. This would comprise a brief introduction detailing the circumstances of the project and aims and objectives; a results section detailing the structural remains recorded; and a brief discussion of the results, with reference to the original aims and objectives.

8 ARCHIVE

- 8.1.1 The excavated material and archive, including plans, photographs and written records, are currently held at the Wessex Archaeology offices under the project code 62501 and site code SCR 06. It is intended that the archive will ultimately be deposited with Dover Museum, Kent.

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Appendix 1: Trench Summaries

bgl = below ground level

Trench 1

Trench 1			Type:	Machine excavated	
Dimensions: 5m x 2.60m		Max. depth: 0.60m		Ground level: 82.53- 79.74m aOD	
Context	Description			depth (bgl)	
101	Layer	Very loose, mid brown sandy loam, result of decaying leaf litter, mixing with upper of levels of loose bank material/old ground surface forming topsoil layer.			0-0.26m
102	Layer	Dark yellow slightly clay sand with a slight greenish tinge, very loose and friable eroded bank material (redeposited natural sand), not fully removed from trench.			0.26-0.36m
103	Layer	Mid yellow compact sand deposit, <i>in situ</i> bank material (redeposited natural sand), not excavated.			-
104	Layer	Mid grey brown compact clay sand, sealed below deposit (103). Remains of original sub-soil prior to construction of rampart, evidence of topsoil having been stripped, no evidence of buried turf line. Identical to (313) in Trench 3.			-
105	Layer	Mid – dark grey brown humic clay sand with abundant small gravels. Remains of a path way at the base of the rampart, sealed by (101), probably mid 19 th century in date and associated with landscaping and garden features within the Redoubt.			-

Trench 2

Trench 2			Type:	Hand excavated
Dimensions: 7.70m x 1.50m		Max. depth: 1.10m	Ground level: 82.65-82.25m aOD	
Context	Description		depth (bgl)	
201	Layer	Mid grey brown sandy loam, very humic, upper deposit of levelled rampart, levelling occurred in mid 19 th century. Deposit result of erosion and trample.	0-0.20m	
202	Structure	Gravel strip approximately 1m wide aligned roughly east west below (205), possibly base of pathway which extended along the top of the rampart, part of mid 19 th century garden landscaping.	0.30-0.50m	
203	Layer	Mixed yellow and pinky green sand deposit with common green sand stone fragments, multiple depositions of redeposited natural sand used to create rampart.	0.50-1.10m	
204	Layer	Pinky brown sand with clay patches, common small angular green sandstone fragments, redeposited sand used in rampart construction. Not excavated.	1.10m+	
205	Layer	Mixed mid grey brown and light yellow clay sand, horizon deposit between (201) and (202).	0.20-0.30m	

Trench 3

Trench 3			Type:	Machine excavated section	
Dimensions: 17.10 x 3.25m		Max. depth: 4.50m	Ground level: 80.90m aOD		
Context	Description			depth (bgl)	
301	Layer	Mid – dark grey brown humic sandy loam, highly bioturbated current topsoil and eroded leaf litter.			0-0.25m
302	Layer	Light yellow sand, very loose bioturbated and disturbed bank material, redeposited natural sand, part of rampart construction.			0.25-0.70m
303	Layer	Mid brown clay sand, repeated depositions of redeposited natural, part of rampart construction.			0.80m thick
304	Layer	Light yellow sand, layer of redeposited natural sand, rampart construction.			0.30m thick
305	Layer	Light – mid yellow brown clay sand, redeposited natural sand, rampart construction.			0.32m thick

306	<i>Layer</i>	Very pale yellow compact sand with common green sand stone inclusions. Isolated deposit with very straight sides inferring it may have been kept in place by some form of revetment or contained with a gabion, though no evidence of wicker basket or wooden revetment identified. Rampart construction.	0.80m thick
307	<i>Layer</i>	Mid brown clay sand, rampart construction.	0.65m thick
308	VOID	VOID	
309	<i>Layer</i>	Mid brown clay sand, rampart construction, identical to (307).	0.70m thick
310	<i>Layer</i>	White compact lime mortar deposit with abundant flint gravel, deliberate dump of waste material, rampart construction.	0.24m thick
311	<i>Layer</i>	Mid reddish brown clay silt, rampart construction.	0.12m thick
312	<i>Layer</i>	Light – mid yellow green sand, large dump of redeposited natural, rampart construction.	0.40m thick
313	<i>Layer</i>	Mid grey brown compact clay sand, original subsoil deposit onto which the rampart was constructed following the stripping of the topsoil, identical to (104) in Trench 1.	0.10m thick
314	<i>Layer</i>	Mid brown sand, redeposited natural, rampart construction.	0.80m thick
315	<i>Layer</i>	Light yellow sand, redeposited natural, rampart construction.	0.38m thick
316	<i>Layer</i>	Mid brown sand, redeposited natural, rampart construction.	0.30m thick

Trench 4

Trench 4		Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 9.50 x 6.00m		Max. depth: c.5.00m	Ground level: 80.42m aOD
Context	Description	depth (bgl)	
401	<i>Layer</i>	Current top soil and turf, mid to dark brown clay sand of open area of grass land, north east corner of redoubt.	
402	<i>Layer</i>	Mid – dark grey slightly clay sand, very large homogenous deposit, result of rampart being pushed back in to the surrounding outer ditch of the defences and backfilling it. Probably occurred around 1930.	
403	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of the northern defensive ditch of the redoubt, which was subsequently backfilled. Edges of ditch not seen and so profile unknown, only base of ditch identified.	
404	<i>Layer</i>	Very dark grey brown sandy loam, stabilisation layer, topsoil layer which has formed following the partial silting of the ditch during a period of inactivity. Then sealed by large scale backfilling event. Original ground surface c.1930.	
406	<i>Layer</i>	Mid yellow and mid brown sand deposit with abundant green sandstone fragments. Erosion deposit at the base of the ditch, mix of trample and eroded bank material, overlies clean sand, and so basal fill of ditch (403) .	

Trench 5

Trench 5		Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 11.80m x 1.40m		Max. depth: 1.30m	Ground level: c.76m a OD
Context	Description	depth (bgl)	
501	<i>Layer</i>	Current topsoil of area of scrubland, mid grey brown silty sand, highly bioturbated.	
502	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil deposit, pale green brown silty sand.	
503	<i>Natural</i>	Natural green sand.	

Trench 6

Trench 6			Type:	Machine excavated	
Dimensions: 16m x 13.70		Max. depth: 1.91m	Ground level: 79.92m aOD		
Context	Description			depth (bgl)	
601	Layer	Very humic deposit, very dark grey brown silty loam leaf litter derived ground surface deposit.			0-0.16m
602	Layer	Very mixed mid brown rubble rich deposit. Predominantly made up of broken bricks and waste rubble form demolition seals (603).			0.16-0.40m
603	Structure	Irregular curving brick built structure, re-used bricks in no discernable bond, 1.20m long by 1.40m wide and 0.08m high. One brick high structure of unknown function probably 20 th century in date.			0.40-0.48m
604	Layer	Light grey mortar deposit, foundation for structure (603).			0.10m thick
605	VOID	VOID			-
606	VOID	VOID			-
607	Surface	Light grey/white rammed chalk floor surface, with small rounded flint pebbles pressed into the surface acting as metalling.8m long by 4m wide and 0.13m thick, overlies wall foundation deposit (617) and is cut by wall foundation trenches (636), (638), (640), (644), (646) Part of Group (660).			0.93m below ground level
608	Cut	Construction trench for cellar Group (652) contains walls (609), (610), (611), and brick floor (650). 3.80m long by 2.60m wide.			1.90m deep.
609	Wall	Roughly east west aligned red brick western wall of cellar. Built within construction cut (608). Recorded as 2.10m long by 0.32m wide and 1.69m high. Survives for 20 courses in English bond with a light yellow sandy mortar., no evidence of re used bricks, bricks on average 0.23m x 0.12m x 0.07m (9 inch x 4 ¾ inch x 3 ¾ inch) with a single frog in one side. Upper course in headers with single line of stretchers against construction cut. Wall originally white washed. Bonded at western end to northern end of (610) Mid 19 th century in date.			-
610	Wall	Roughly north south aligned red brick western wall of cellar. Built within construction cut (608). Recorded as 3.90m long by 0.24m wide and 1.90m high. Survives for 23 courses in English bond with a light yellow sandy mortar., no evidence of re used bricks, bricks on average 0.23m x 0.12m x 0.07m (9 inch x 4 ¾ inch x 3 ¾ inch) with a single frog in one side. Wall 2 bricks wide. Wall originally white washed. Bonded at northern end to (609) and southern end to (611). Mid 19 th century in date.			-
611	Wall	Roughly east west aligned red brick western wall of cellar. Built within construction cut (608). Recorded as 1.40m long by 0.23m wide by 0.50m high. Recorded for 6 courses in English bond with a light yellow sandy mortar., no evidence of re used bricks, bricks on average 0.23m x 0.12m x 0.07m (9 inch x 4 ¾ inch x 3 ¾ inch) with a single frog in one side. Wall 2 bricks wide. Bonded at western end to southern end of (610). Wall originally white washed. Mid 19 th century in date.			-
612	Cut	Construction trench for roughly east west aligned wall (615) and (658). Filled with (616) foundation make-up material for walls. Contemporary with foundation trenches (655), (656) and (643). Mid 19 th century.			-
613	Wall	Roughly north south aligned red brick built wall, part of group (654). Survived to 3.70m long by 0.34m wide by 0.35m high, 5 courses of brick in English bond with yellow sandy mortar, evidence of re-used bricks in upper most surviving course as bricks are yellow London made bricks, identical to those in the Martello towers. Mid 19 th century.			-
614	Wall	Roughly north south aligned red brick built wall, part of group (654). Survived to 3.80m long by 0.23m wide by 0.33m high, 4 courses of brick in English bond with yellow sandy mortar. Butted at southern end by wall (658) on western side and wall (615) on eastern side. Mid 19 th century.			-
615	Wall	Roughly east west aligned red brick built wall, part of group (654). Survived to 1.60m long by 0.23m wide by 0.33m high, 4 courses of brick in English bond with yellow sandy mortar. Western end butts southern end of wall (614), and is on same alignment as wall (658) Mid 19 th century.			-

616	<i>Deposit</i>	Chalk and gravel foundation deposit within construction trench (612) and built upon by walls (615) and (658).	-
617	<i>Deposit</i>	Chalk and gravel foundation deposit within construction trench (643). Recorded as 3m long by 0.60m.	-
618	<i>VOID</i>	VOID	-
619	<i>Wall</i>	Small patch of wall, 5 courses wide, and 1 course thick, in stretcher bond, 1.60m long by 0.60m by 0.07m high. Part of Group (660)	
620	<i>Layer</i>	Small dump of waste material, unclear if a part of demolition deposit/levelling layer or an isolated deposit.	0.10m thick
621	<i>VOID</i>	VOID	-
622	<i>Layer</i>	Large scale dumping/levelling layer. Multiple deposits of different waste material creating heterogeneous layer. Probably 20 th century in date, directly below topsoil, and seals early 20 th century services.	0.18-0.75m
623	<i>Layer</i>	Thin mid grey clay, dump deposit.	0.10m thick
624	<i>Layer</i>	Thin dump of light grey white chalk.	0.06m thick
625	<i>Layer</i>	Mid yellow sand deposit, redeposited natural levelling.	-
626	<i>Natural</i>	Dirty natural sand layer.	-
627	<i>Layer</i>	Light grey compact gravel deposit adjacent to wall stump (619). Unclear if construction cut for wall (619) cuts layer or is butted against. Possible later floor surface but highly truncated and unable to ascertain its relationship with the surviving archaeology within Trench 6.	0.20m thick
628	<i>Cut</i>	Service trench construction cut. Cuts thin levelling layer (623). Unexcavated.	-
629	<i>Layer</i>	Light yellow sand fill of (628) seals service.	-
630	<i>VOID</i>	VOID	-
631	<i>Cut</i>	Service trench construction cut. Cuts thin levelling layer (623). Unexcavated	-
632	<i>Layer</i>	Dark grey silty sand. Fill of (631).	-
633	<i>Layer</i>	Mid yellow oranges sand backfill of (631).	-
634	<i>Layer</i>	Mid grey green silty sand backfill of (631).	
635	<i>Layer</i>	Yellow brown silty sand backfill of (631).	
636	<i>Cut</i>	North south aligned foundation cut for wall associated with chalk floor (607). Recorded as 1.80m long by 0.50m wide. (636) cuts (607) and is only 0.13m deep and does not fully cut through (607). Associated with cuts (638), (640) and (644). Part of Group (660)	0.13m deep
637	<i>Layer</i>	Mixed mid brown and dark grey brown sand clay fill of (636), contains abundant gravels. Probable foundation deposit at base of cut onto which walls would be built as seen with deposit (616) in foundation cut (612). Identical to deposits (639), (641), (645), (647).	0.13m thick
638	<i>Cut</i>	East west aligned foundation cut for wall associated with chalk floor (607). 1.60m long by 0.50m wide. (638) cuts (607). Associated with cuts (636), (640) and (644). Unexcavated. Part of Group (660).	-
639	<i>Layer</i>	Mixed mid brown and dark grey brown sand clay fill of (638), contains abundant gravels. Probable foundation deposit at base of cut onto which walls would be built as seen with deposit (616) in foundation cut (612). Identical to deposits (637), (641), (645), (647).	-
640	<i>Cut</i>	North south aligned foundation cut for wall associated with chalk floor (607). 2.90m long by 0.50m wide. (640) cuts (607) and is 0.25m deep and cuts completely through (607) and in to the underlying dirty natural (626) Associated with cuts (638), (636) and (644). Part of Group (660).	0.25m deep
641	<i>Layer</i>	Mixed mid brown and dark grey brown sand clay fill of (640), contains abundant gravels. Probable foundation deposit at base of cut onto which walls would be built as seen with deposit (616) in foundation cut (612). Identical to deposits (637), (639), (645), (647).	0.25m deep
642	<i>VOID</i>	VOID	-
643	<i>Cut</i>	Construction cut for robbed out wall. Filled with (617), foundation deposit. Part of Group (654) and associated with cuts (656), (612), (655). Unexcavated.	

644	<i>Cut</i>	East west aligned foundation cut for wall associated with chalk floor (607). Recorded as 4.60m long by 0.50m wide. (636) cuts (607). Associated with cuts (638), (640), (646) and (636). Unexcavated, but has wall stump (319) constructed upon the foundation deposit (645) within it. Part of Group (660).	-
645	<i>Layer</i>	Mixed mid brown and dark grey brown sand clay fill of (644), contains abundant gravels. Probable foundation deposit at base of cut onto which walls would be built as seen with deposit (616) in foundation cut (612). Identical to deposits (639), (641), (637), (647).	-
646	<i>Cut</i>	East west aligned foundation cut for wall associated with chalk floor (607). Recorded as 3.50 long by 0.50m wide. (646) cuts (607). Associated with cuts (638), (640) and (644). Unexcavated. Part of Group (660).	-
647	<i>Layer</i>	Mixed mid brown and dark grey brown sand clay fill of (647), contains abundant gravels. Probable foundation deposit at base of cut onto which walls would be built as seen with deposit (616) in foundation cut (612). Identical to deposits (637), (639), (645), (641).	-
648	<i>Layer</i>	Mid brown clay sand deposit, fill of small feature (649).	0.25m thick
649	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of small feature which cuts through chalk floor (607) but was only seen in the east facing section of the trench, and not in plan. True nature and function of feature unknown.	0.25m
650	<i>Floor</i>	Floor consisting of red brick paviors in stretcher bond. Cellar floor surface.	-
651	<i>Layer</i>	Light grey brown compact gravel deposit, probable levelling deposit which overlies possible floor (627).	-
652	<i>Group.</i>	Group number for the cellar, including construction cut (608) walls (609), (610) and (611) and floor (650).	-
653	<i>Layer</i>	Mixed light yellow grey and dark grey/black sandy silt deposit. Deliberate dump deposit. Deposit is mortar rich, the result of the cleaning of bricks from the demolished structure being reused and recycled, with patches of bitumen. Infilling of the cellar.	1.90m thick
654	<i>Group</i>	Group number for series of walls which forms a number of rooms. Including construction cuts (612), (656), (655) and (643), foundation deposits (616), (658), (655) and (617) and walls (614), (658), (615) and (613).	-
655	<i>Cut</i>	Construction cut for wall (613), contains foundation deposit (657), part of Group (654). Forms part of mid 19th century building.	-
656	<i>Cut</i>	Construction cut for wall (614), contains foundation deposit (658), part of Group (654). Forms part of mid 19th century building.	-
657	<i>Layer</i>	Chalk and gravel foundation deposit within construction trench (655) and built upon by walls (613). Part of Group (654).	-
658	<i>Layer</i>	Chalk and gravel foundation deposit within construction trench (656) and built upon by walls (614).	-
659	<i>Wall</i>	Roughly east west aligned red brick built wall, part of group (654). 0.87m long by 0.23m wide by 0.33m high, 4 courses of brick in English bond with yellow sandy mortar. eastern end butts southern end of wall (614), and is on same alignment as wall (615). Mid 19 th century.	
660	<i>Group</i>	Group number for a series of rooms at the northern end of Trench 6 consisting of wall foundation cuts (636), (638), (640), (644) and (646), rammed chalk floor (607), and wall remnant (619).	
661	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of modern service, cuts levelling layer (623). Unexcavated.	-

Trench 7

Trench 7			Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 12.30m x 4.5m		Max. depth: 0.40m	Ground level: 79.50m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
701	Layer	Dark brown silt sand, current topsoil, humic deposit result of decaying leaf litter.	0-0.10m	
702	Layer	Dark brown sandy silt with abundant CBM. Large-scale rubble deposit, levelling and demolition waste which overlies (707) and (703). 0.10-0.20m.	0.10-0.20m	
703	Layer	Large demolition deposit concentrated towards northern end of trench and sealed by (702). Deposit removed to reveal underlying archaeology.	0.20-0.30m	
704	Wall	North south aligned brick wall; 3 courses in English bond with light yellow sandy mortar; 9m in length, 0.24m wide and a max. height of 0.28m. Butted by eastern end of wall (705). Possibly part of mid 19 th century stable block.	0.28m high	
705	Wall	East west aligned brick wall survives to 2 courses in English bond with light yellow sandy mortar and recorded for 3.80m in length, 0.22m wide and a maximum height of 0.14m. Eastern end of wall (705) butts western side of wall (704) Possibly part of mid 19 th century stable block.	0.14m	
706	Layer	Mid greyish brown gravel deposit which overlies dirty natural deposit (708), a possible metallised surface.	-	
707	Layer	Dark greyish brown silty sand deposit which overlies metallised surface (706).	-	
708	Natural	Dirty natural deposit, result of site strip and trample. Underlies (706).	-	
709	Structure	Possible wall footing or part of metallised surface. Layer of stone cobbles, approximately 2.78m long by 0.62m wide and 0.14m in height. Unclear if wall or surface. Overlies (711).	0.14m	
710	Cut	Construction cut for (709).	0.14m	
711	Layer	Mixed dark greyish brown and light yellow sand deposit. Possible levelling deposit.	0.18m thick	
712	Cut	Cut of drain which is connected to drain sump (713).	-	
713	Structure	Red brick built sump or soak way, probably part of mid 19 th century stable block.	-	
714	Structure	Ceramic drain pipe, fill of (712) joins to sump (713).	-	
715	Layer	Possible levelling deposits.	-	
716	Natural	Natural sand revealed below (708).	-	
717	Layer	Dark greyish brown sand silt gravel layer located on the western side of structure (709) and possibly part of floor surface.	-	
718	Layer	Waste material filling now defunct sump (713).	-	
719	Layer	Backfill of drain (712).	-	
721	Cut	Construction cut for sump (713)	-	
722	Cut	Cut of pipe trench which joins sump (713).	-	

Trench 8

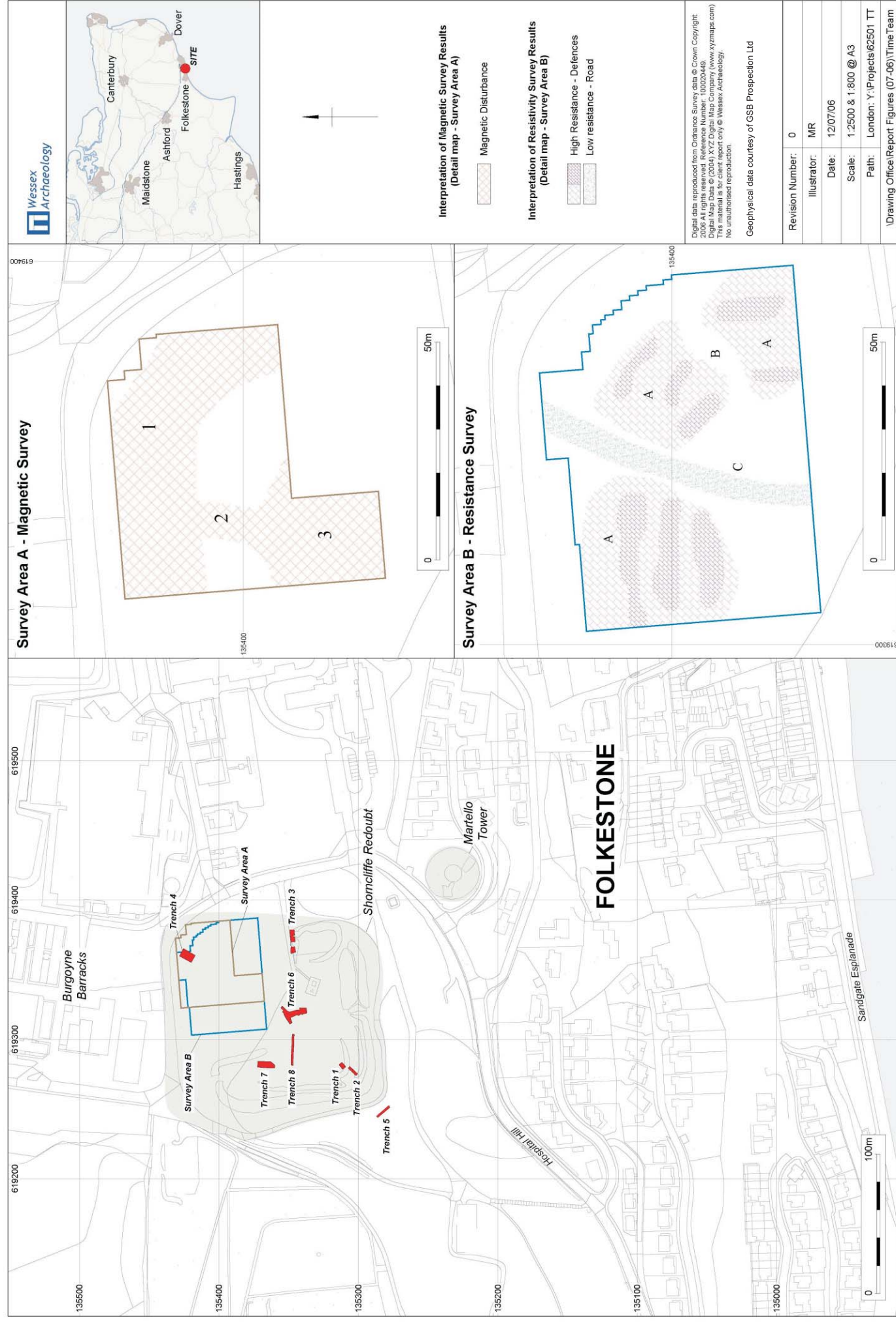
Trench 8			Type:	Machine excavated	
Dimensions: 22.13m x 1.50		Max. depth: 0.70m	Ground level: 79.40m aOD		
context	Description			depth (bgl)	
801	Layer	Mid grey sandy loam, current topsoil layer.			0-0.23m
802	Layer	Mid grey brown loose sandy loam below (801).			0.23-0.60m
803	Layer	Thin demolition spread, mortar rich deposit, the result of the bricks beings cleaned for recycling, waste mortar being discarded.			0.60-0.70m
804	Layer	Fill of unexcavated feature (805) possible tree bole. Loose topsoil derived material.			-
805	Cut	Cut of small unexcavated feature, possible tree bole hole.			-
806	Layer	Fill of small tree bole hole (807) Loose topsoil derived material.			-
807	Cut	Cut of small feature, sub rounded in plan, straight sides probable tree bole hole, deliberate planting part of ornamental garden.			-
808	Layer	Fill of (809), tree bole hole.			-
809	Cut	Cut of tree bole hole. Ornamental garden. Loose topsoil derived material.			-

Appendix 2: Finds list by context

CBM = ceramic building material; SLR = self-loading rifle

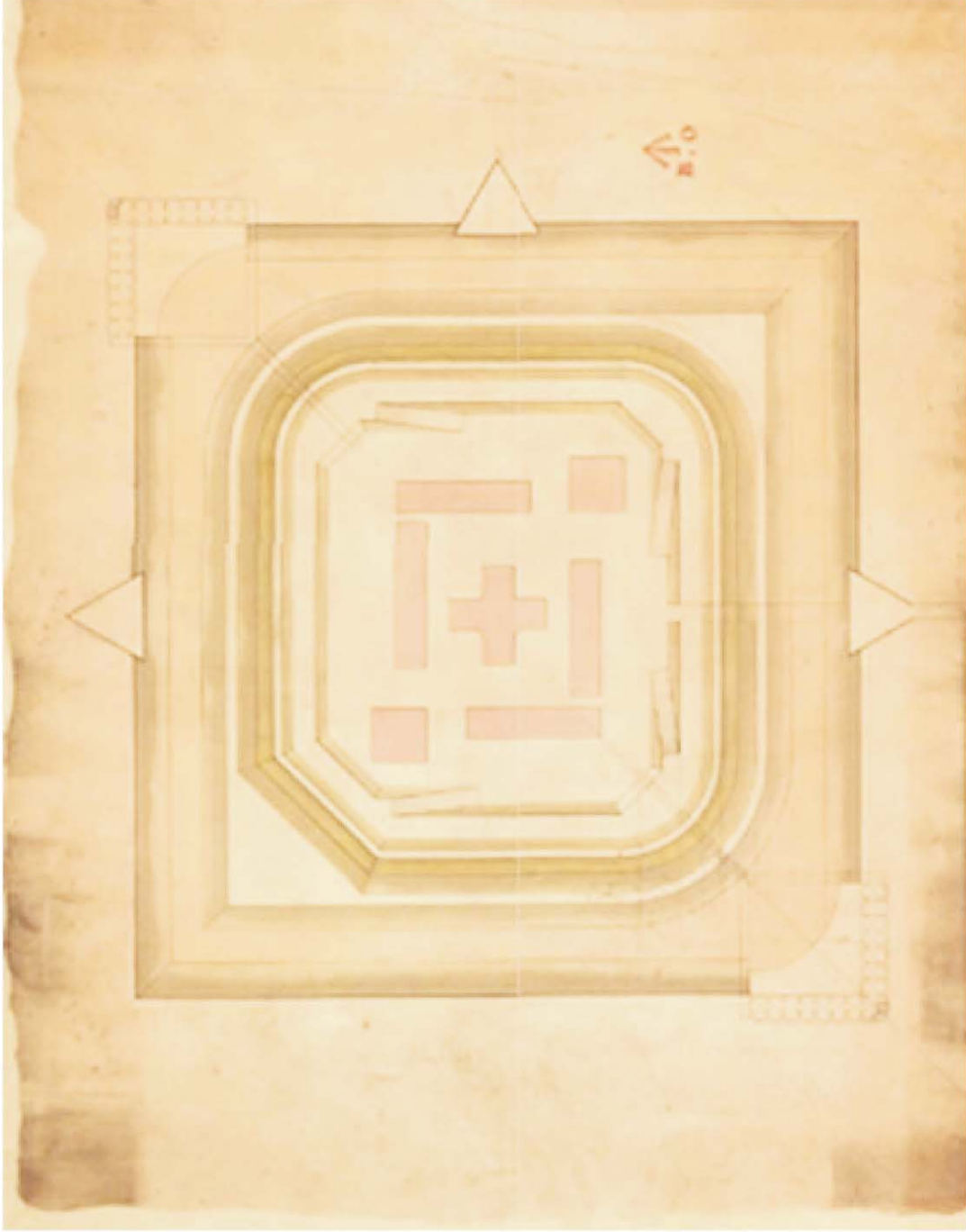
Context	Category	Material	Number	Additional Comments
101	miscellaneous	worked flint	1	prehistoric flint flake
201	military: dress	metal	1	uniform button, spherical; probably military; illegible lettering
201	military: weaponry	metal	14	5 blank 7.62 SLR rounds (1970s); 7.62 SLR magazine; 6 percussion caps: Enfield rifled musket (1840-66); Snider Enfield (1866-83) or Martini-Henry (1871-83) .457 rifle cartridge; 12-bore iron musket ball (Napoleonic)
201	miscellaneous	flint	3	prehistoric flint flakes
201	structural	CBM	2	brick/tile
202	structural	CBM	11	brick/tile
203	military: weaponry	metal	1	iron cannon ball from small cannon (pre-1850s)
203	structural	CBM glass	26 1	brick/tile (1 chamfered brick) window glass
303	structural	CBM	2	brick/tile
501	domestic	pottery metal	1 2	redware military issue spoon (1953); ¼oz weight
501	military: dress		8	2 uniform buttons: 52 nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, c.1810; dress uniform button: East Kent Regiment (early 20 th C); ?military button, spherical; copper alloy fitting, possibly sash; 3 shirt buttons
501	military: weaponry	metal	13	2 Enfield rifled musket percussion caps (1840-66); Snider Enfield (1866-83) or Martini-Henry (1871-83) .457 rifle cartridge; Snider Enfield or Martini-Henry carbine cartridge; rolled brass Martini-Henry carbine cartridge; .303 Lee Enfield rifle round (1951); blank SLR round (1970s); blank .303 rifle round (1970s); 2 .22 small calibre rounds; pistol bullet; ?fuse case cap; brass fuse/timer (WWI / WWII)
501	miscellaneous	metal	2	1935 penny; corroded disc, unknown function
501	structural	metal	5	2 copper alloy tacks; 1 copper alloy nail; small padlock; screw
605	domestic	pottery glass	19 6	stoneware: at least 3 bottles/jars wine bottle
608	structural	metal	2	iron nails
620	miscellaneous	paper	1	ticket book; Eastern Command Boxing Championships, WWII
701	domestic	pottery glass	2 1	refined whitewares (transfer-printed) small clear bottle/jar
701	military: weaponry	metal	6	1 rolled brass cartridge; 5 blank SLR rounds (1970s)
701	personal items	clay pipe	1	tobacco pipe stem
702	domestic	pottery glass metal animal bone	29 2 1 32	stoneware; redware; creamware; refined whiteware clear bottle/jar & wine bottle base fragment of iron vessel some with butchery marks

		shell	1	oyster shell
702	military/domestic?	flint	1	gunflint or strike-a-light?
702	personal items	clay pipe	3	tobacco pipe stem
702	structural	stone	1	roofing slate
		CBM	9	brick/tile
		metal	4	iron nails
703	domestic	pottery	2	redware
		animal bone	2	
703	structural	CBM	6	brick/tile
		metal	3	iron nails
707	domestic	pottery	6	redware; refined whiteware; creamware
		glass	2	clear bottle/jar & wine bottle base
		metal	1	container/vessel fragment?
		animal bone	16	some with butchery marks
707	miscellaneous	metal	2	penny, ?Victoria (very worn)
707	structural	CBM	4	brick/tile
711	domestic	glass	1	clear bottle/jar
711	miscellaneous	metal	1	small brass conical object on short chain
711	structural	metal	15	14 nails; unidentified fragment
		stone	1	roofing slate
715	domestic	pottery	8	refined whiteware (transfer-printed)
		animal bone	3	
715	military: weaponry	metal	1	rolled brass cartridge
715	personal items	clay pipe	3	tobacco pipe stem
715	structural	CBM	1	brick/tile
		glass	2	window glass (1 reinforced)
		metal	2	iron nails
719	domestic	pottery	1	refined whiteware (transfer-printed)
		metal		container lid
719	personal items	clay pipe	1	tobacco pipe stem
719	structural	CBM	2	drainpipe
		metal	8	iron wire; 6 iron nails; small lead grille
801	domestic	pottery	2	bone china; redware (flowerpot)
		glass	1	brown bottle base
801	miscellaneous	copper alloy	1	1860 penny
802	domestic	pottery	6	redware (flowerpot); refined whiteware (transfer-printed)
802	structural	metal	1	iron nail
804	domestic	pottery	1	redware
		animal bone	1	
806	personal items	clay pipe	1	tobacco pipe stem
808	miscellaneous	copper alloy	1	tube/ferrule
808	structural	CBM	4	brick/tile & drainpipe
		metal	5	iron nails



Site and Trench Location Maps and detail plans showing Geophysical Magnetic and Resistance Survey Results

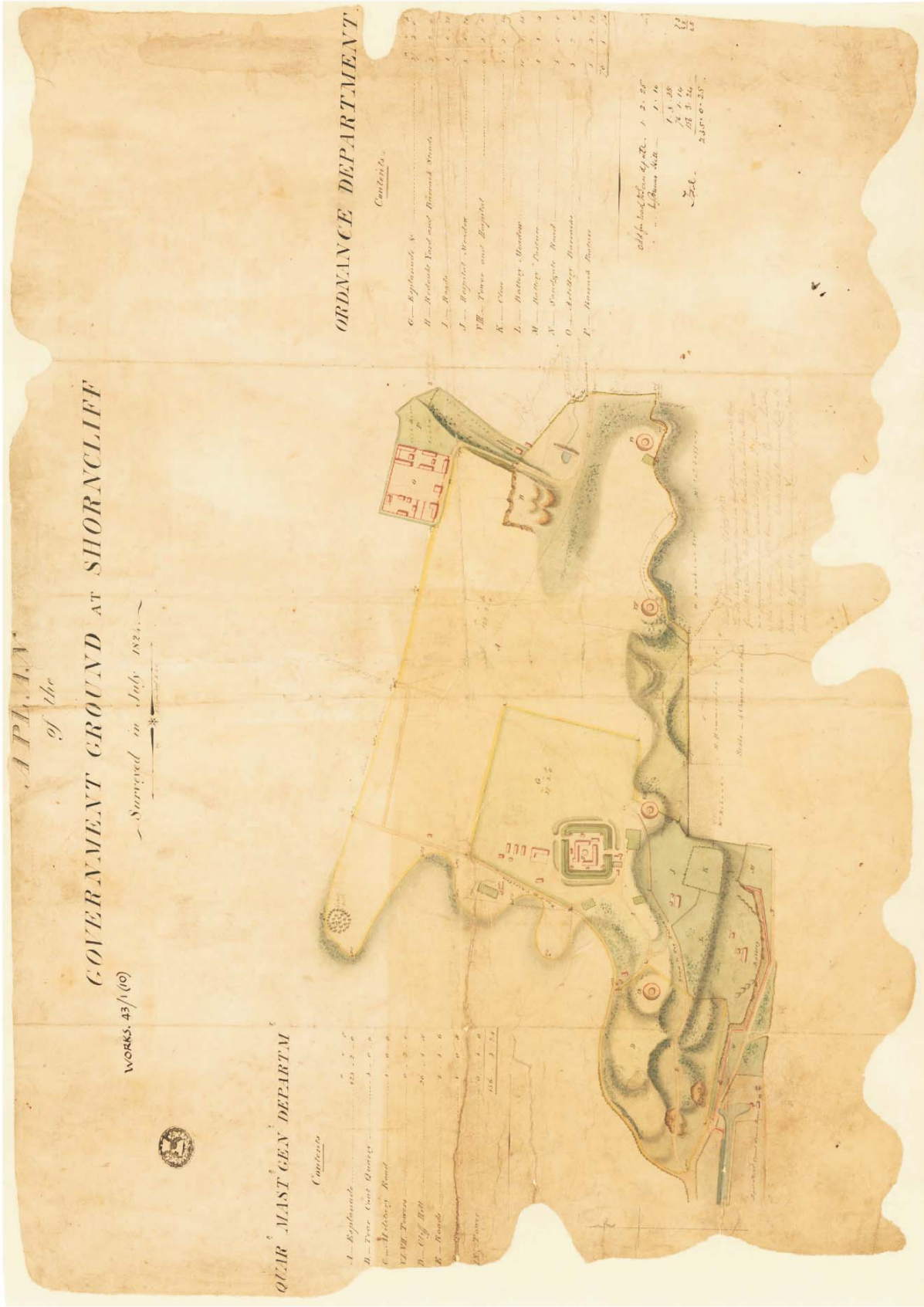
Figure 1

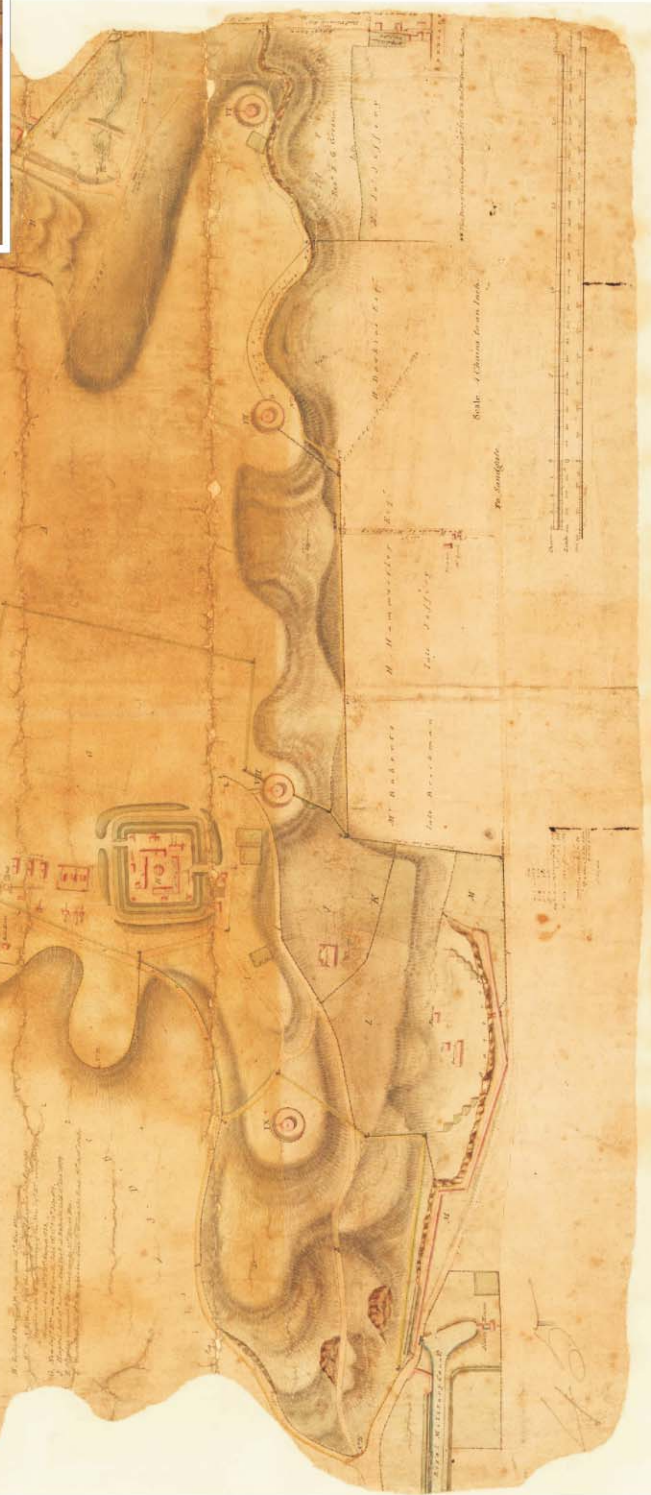


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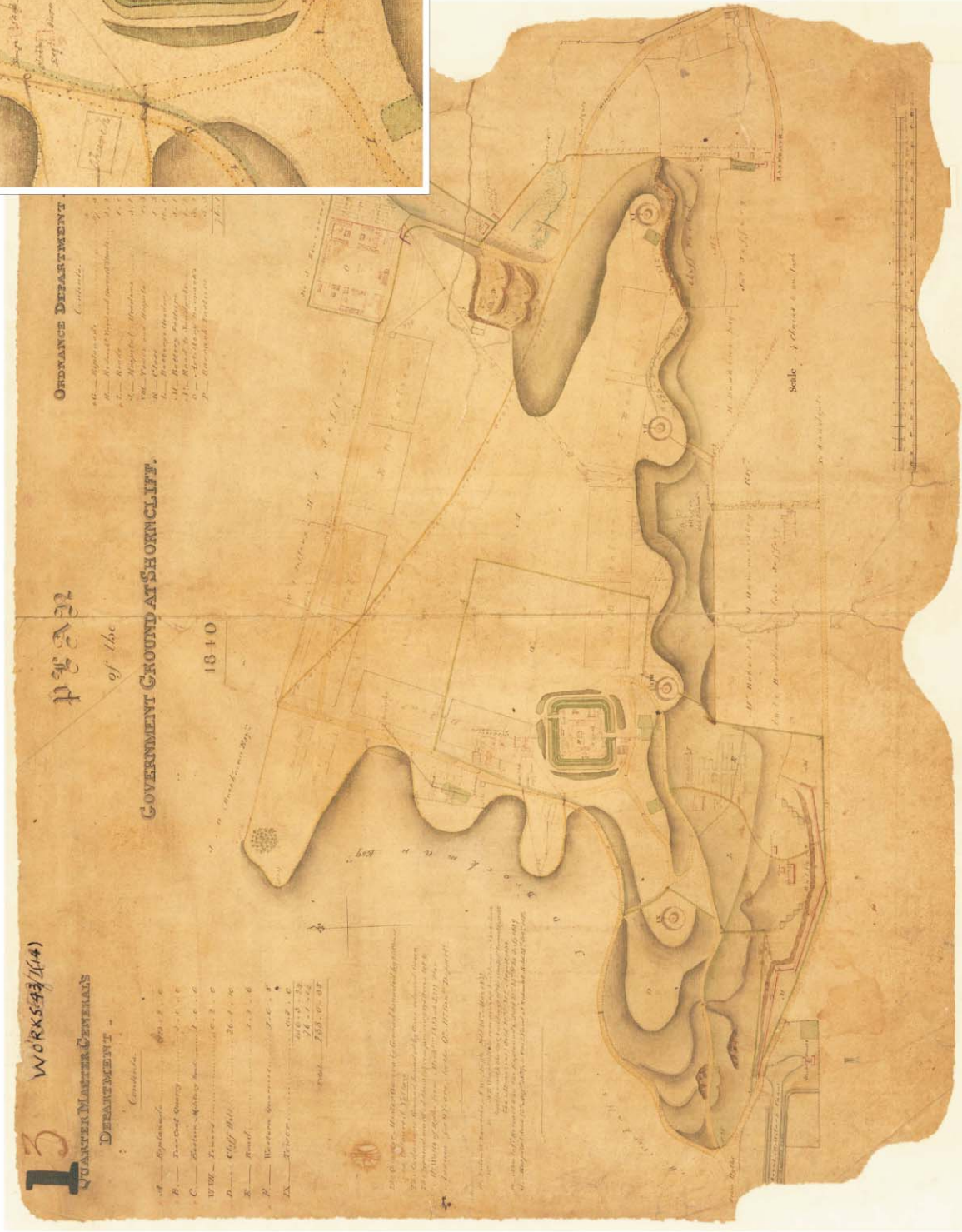
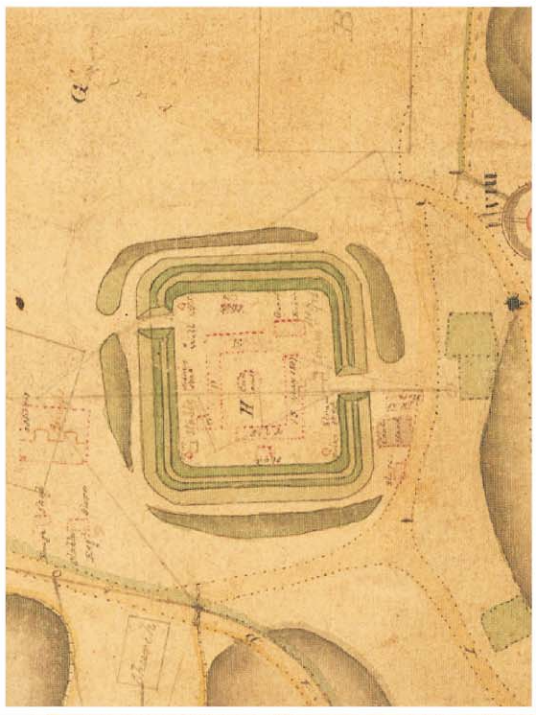
1794 plan of Shorncliffe Redoubt by Colonel William Twiss, showing earthen defences and magazines (Courtesy of the National Archives, PRO,MPHH/1/115 image ref.: 5)

Figure 2



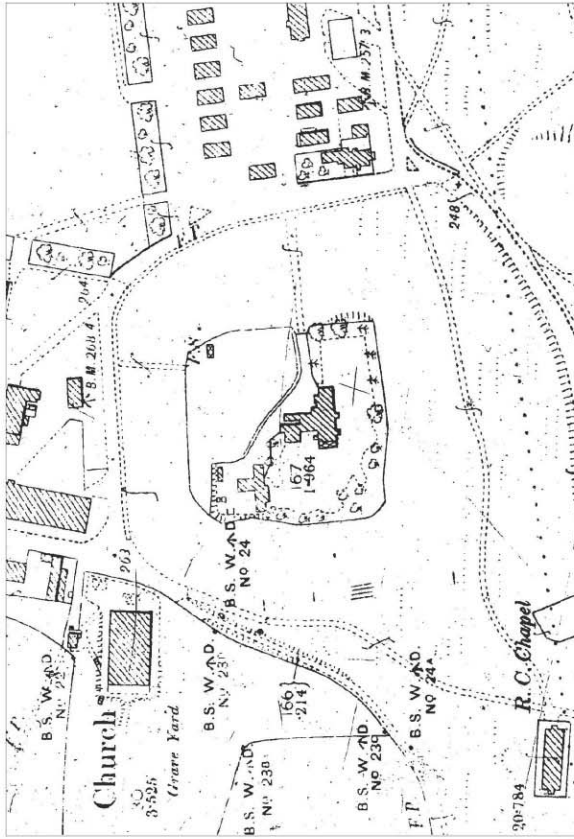


1834 Plan of Government Ground at Shorncliffe (Courtesy of the National Archives, PRO, ref works 43/1(13)) and the Shorncliffe Redoubt

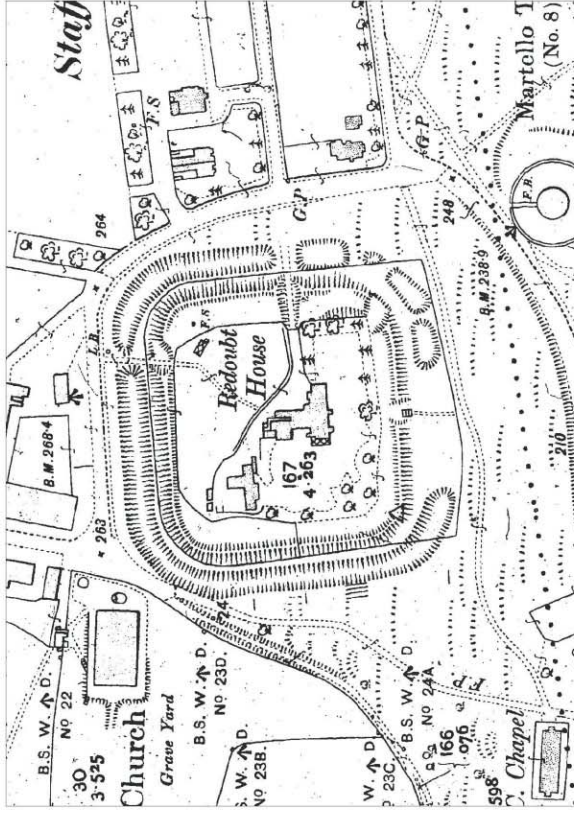


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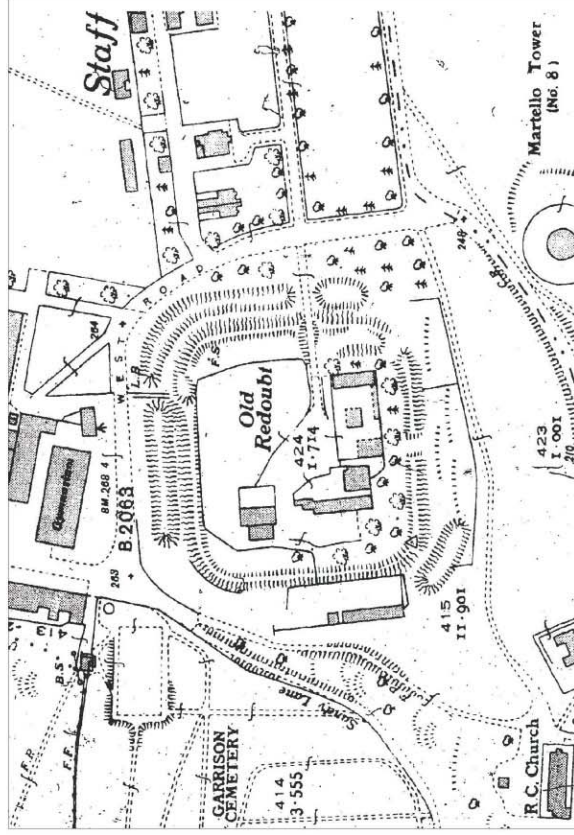
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1898 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500



1907 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500



1938 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500

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TRENCH 1

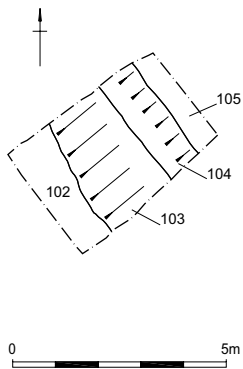


Plate 1: Trench 1 from the north east

TRENCH 2

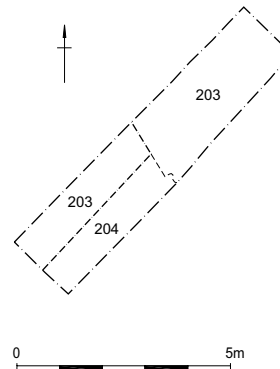


Plate 2: Trench 2 from the north east

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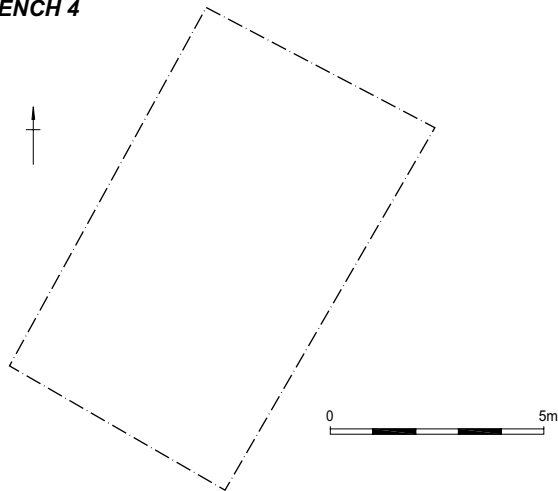


Plate 3: Excavation of Trench 4 from the east

TRENCH 5

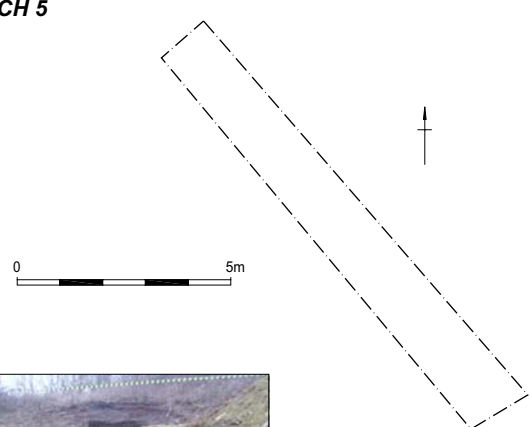


Plate 4: Trench 5 from the north west

TRENCH 8

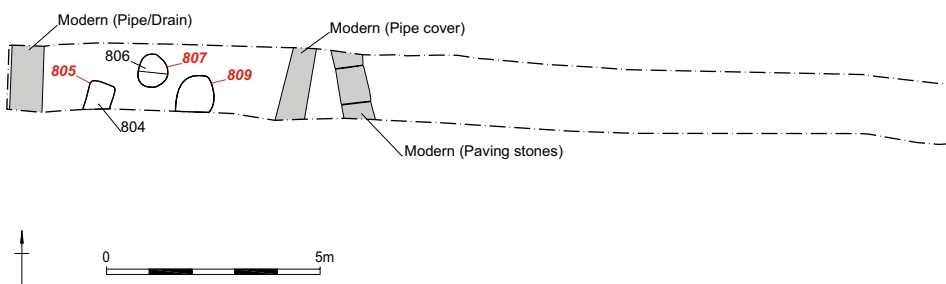


Plate 5: Trench 8 from the west



Plate 6: Eastern end of north facing section through eastern rampart of redoubt



Plate 7: North facing section through eastern rampart of redoubt



Plate 8: Western end of north facing section through eastern rampart of redoubt

Trench 3 - North Facing Section (East)

EAST

WEST

EAST

WEST



Trench 3 - North Facing Section (West)

EAST

WEST

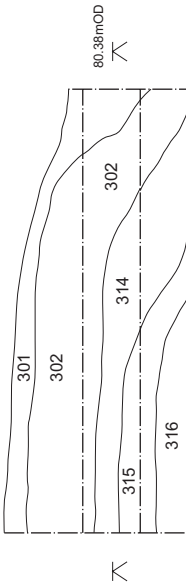




Plate 9: Trench 6 from the south west

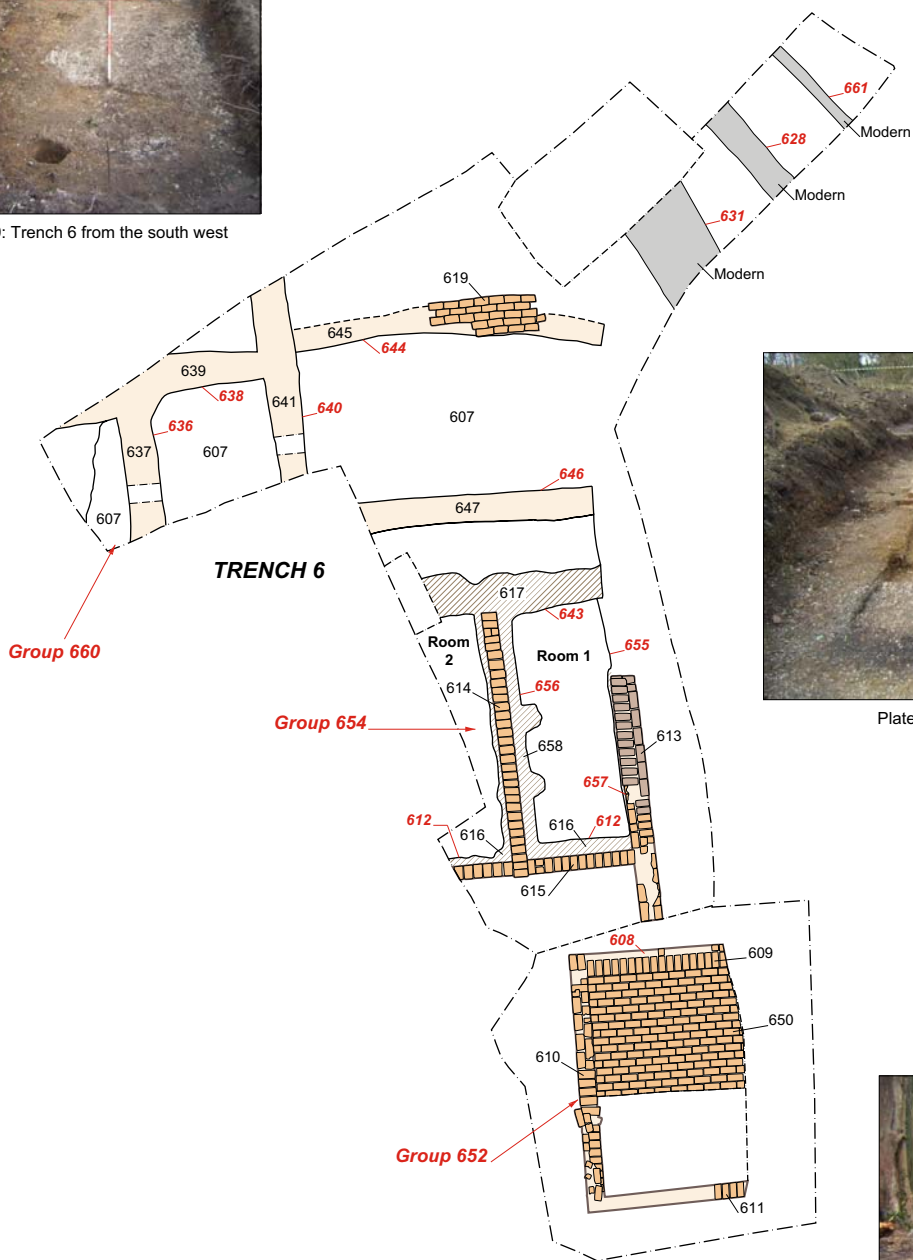


Plate 10: Trench 6 from the north



Plate 11: Trench 6 from the south

TRENCH 7

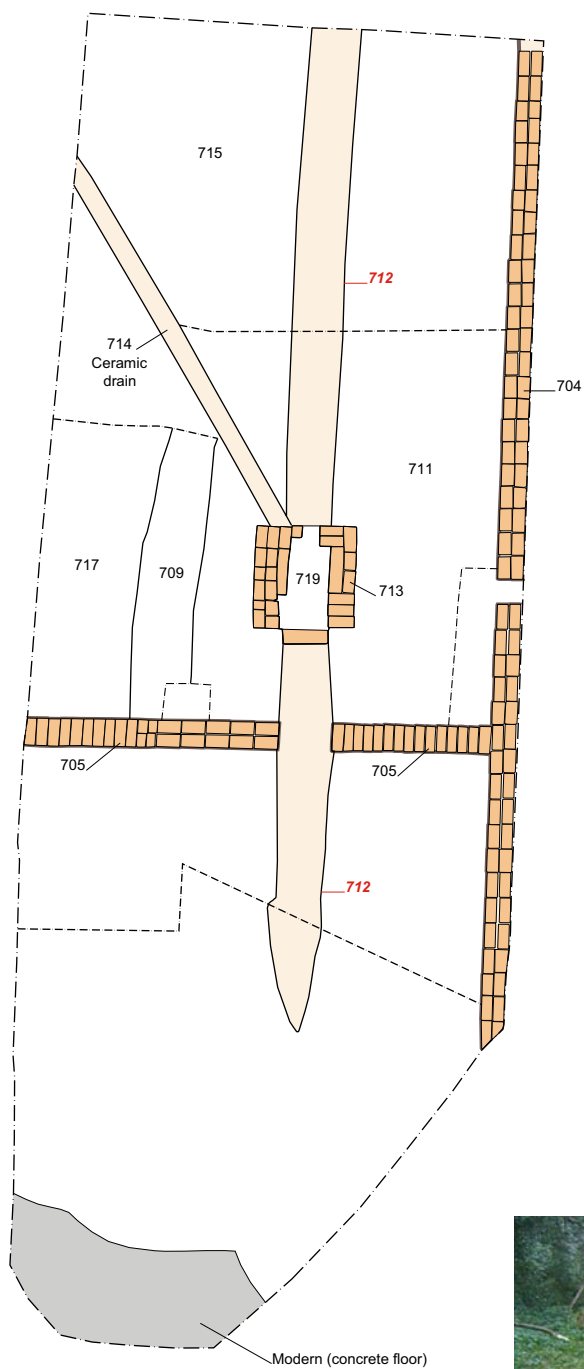


Plate 12: Trench 7 from the south

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