

Coleshill Uncovered

Interim Report

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Edited by: JB Winterburn & Anna Gow

Contributions by:

Tom Sykes

Anna Gow

Richard Alexander

Matt Leonard

John Winterburn

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Groups involved in the project

Coleshill Auxiliary Research Team

Subterranea Britannica

The Ridgeway Military and Aviation
Research Group

Great War Archaeology Group

University of Bristol

The National Trust

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Introduction

This interim report details the results of the archaeological investigation undertaken at Coleshill House on the week-end of January 22nd & 23rd, 2011. It is not the comprehensive archive of the archaeology but is intended to illustrate the methodology utilised and present some of the initial evidence that was revealed. No interpretation of the archaeology is included at this stage.

Coleshill House and park are located 4 Km west of Highworth, on the Wiltshire/ Oxfordshire border at NGR¹. SU 238 938

Background

The Coleshill Uncovered project was created in May 2010 by the Coleshill Auxiliary Research Team (CART) who wished to conduct a full survey of the grounds as part of its ongoing research into the training of Winston Churchill's secret Auxiliary Units.

Coleshill House, the seat of the Pleydell-Bouveries, was built by Sir Roger Pratt, in 1660 under the advice of Inigo Jones.

During WW2, Coleshill House was chosen by Colonel Gubbins² because its large parklands and woods made it very suitable for guerrilla training. Gubbins had sent Major the Honourable Michael T Henderson to scout around the country for a suitable HQ after the Luftwaffe blitzed the cramped offices in Whitehall Place, Westminster. Henderson soon discovered that Coleshill, the country estate adjacent to his brother's estate, qualified in all respects as a potential HQ. Coleshill's owner was the Earl of Radnor, but only the Earl's two Pleydell-Bouverie sisters and their dogs occupied the house. Coleshill House burnt down in the 1950's and the site and grounds are now managed by the National Trust.

¹ National Grid Reference

² Sir Colin McVean Gubbins was responsible for setting up the Auxilier units and also the Special Operations Executive

The site has been investigated by a number of historical groups in the past who have uncovered an underground Operational Base which was used for training the Auxiliars. Evidence suggests that there may be more of these in the Coleshill grounds and the desire to search for these formed part of the initial plans for creating the Coleshill Uncovered project.

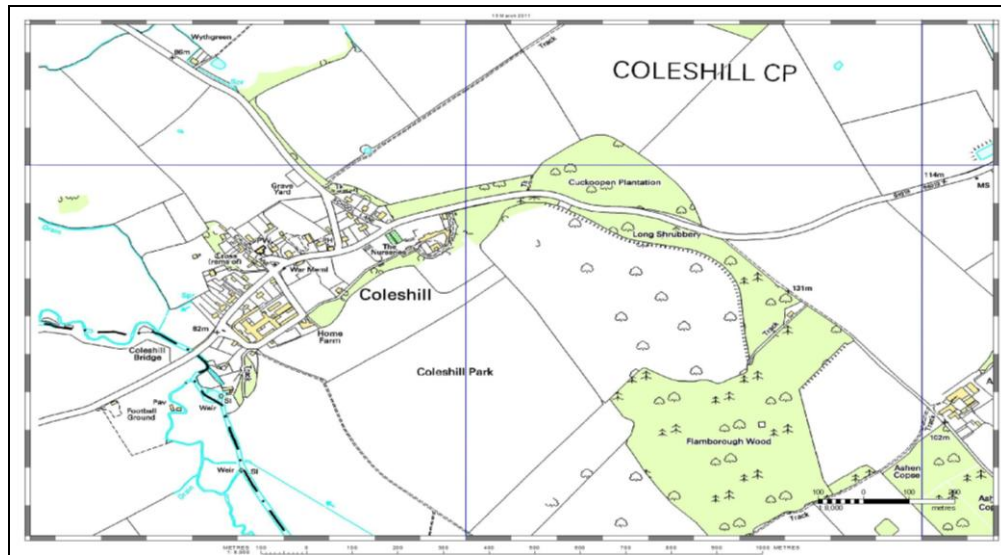


Figure 1. Map of Coleshill area.

Stakeholders in the project.

The main participant groups and stakeholders in the project include:

- Coleshill Auxiliary Research Team (CART)
- Subterranea Britannica (SB)
- The Ridgeway Military and Aviation Research Group (RMARG)
- Great War Archaeology Group (GWAG)
- University of Bristol (UoB)
- The National Trust (NT)

Scope of Work.

Following a meeting with the National Trust and representatives of some of the other stakeholders it was agreed that the scope of work for the first Coleshill Uncovered week-end would consist of:

- A walk-over survey of the woodland area.
- A metal detector survey.
- Surface clearance of the extant concrete structures within the woodland.
- Measured sketch recording of the concrete structures.
- Finds recording.
- All survey work to take place within Sectors 1 & 2 (see map below).

Following the initial weekend a finds processing, recording and photography day was organised at Coleshill House.

Walk-over Survey.

The walk-over survey was undertaken to examine the woodland area and to record and locate features that would be investigated during later stages of the project.

A group, consisting of between 5 and 10 team members at different times during the weekend, conducted surveys through Sectors 1 and 2 within the woodland. Walking at approximately 30m intervals, the group traversed the woodland in an approximate E-W direction. The location, dimensions and a brief description of all features were recorded onto recording forms and later transcribed into the Features Register which is included as Appendix A of this report.

The walk-over survey was confined to two areas, Sector 1 & 2, indicated in Figure 2 below. Sector 1, is an area of 1.20 hectares and Sector 2, which is an area of 3.96 hectares. Both areas comprise mixed woodland.

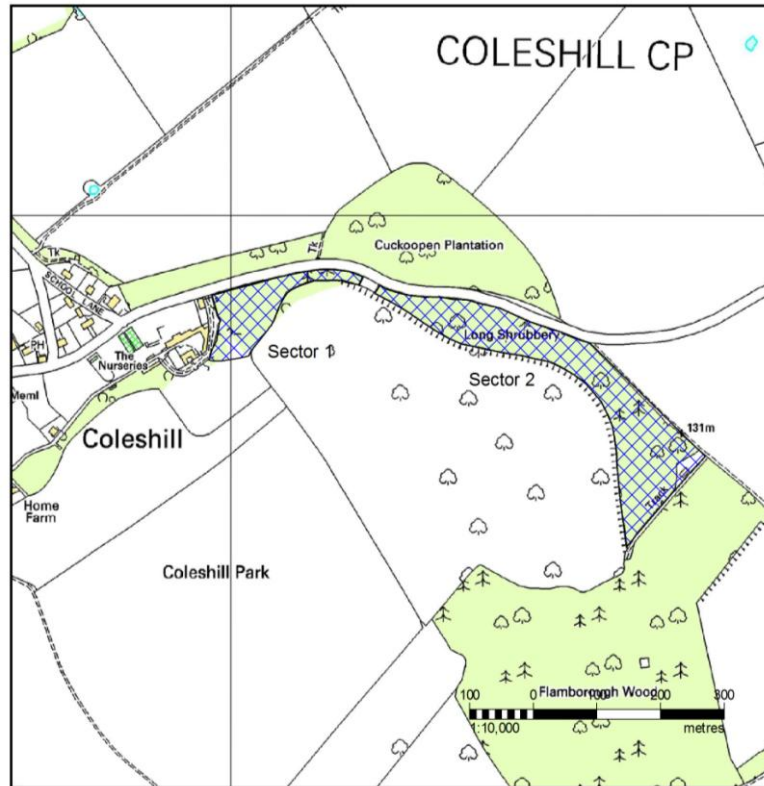


Figure 2. Sectors 1 and 2.

Metal Detector Survey

Equipment

- Up to eight Metal Detectors (standard type models).
- One Deep Detector Coil/Hoard Hunter type detector (Whites MT808).
- Hand held Garmin GPS units.
- One Personal Digital Assistant (PDA).

Methodology

The MT808 made quick broad sweeps of the survey area looking for significant signals indicating possible large metal signals. Other detectorists moved through areas in a spread out group moving from one end of the sector to the other.

The footpath at the west end of the site, leading from the house area up to the hut bases was not investigated properly, but produced a significant number of signals so may need a further fuller investigation.

Small items were bagged, allocated a sequential number, and recorded with an OS grid reference using a hand-held GPS.

Larger items were left in situ, allocated with a sequential number and recorded with an OS grid reference using a hand-held GPS receiver. Where there was a significant reading, but the item was below the depth to which digging had been agreed with the Trust, an OS grid reference was recorded and these were logged onto the Features Register for future investigation.

On the first day the sequential number and grid reference and notes were recorded in a notepad and on the second day these were recorded directly into a spreadsheet on a mobile device. This spreadsheet was later incorporated into the full Finds Register.

Observations

The MT808 did not identify any small finds but other detectors identified a significant number of finds (as recorded in the Finds Register).

Approximately 30% of signals from detectors resulted in a find or potential find spot being recorded.

The area just west of the known Operational Base (OB1) yielded a number of pieces of aircraft. On the day surveying was pulled away from this area in case the finds were a result of a crashed craft and hence might require special treatment. It is already known that an aircraft was used for on-site training, no records of a crash on-site have since been found, and subsequent inspection has shown woodland in the area does not appear to show signs of crash damage. On that basis, it is possible this could represent the training aircraft, and may be a good future target.

The area to the east of OB1 provided mainly ordnance related finds – specifically shell casings, and grenade parts. This may indicate that this was a live ammunitions training area.

The area towards the hut bases provided a small number of more domestic type finds (toothpaste tube and boot polish), but no ordnance finds.

Observations specifically regarding detection of the existing known OB Over the main chamber the MT808 registered a very significant reading; the other metal detectors did not register the main chamber.

At the edge of the Ha-ha the metal detectors picked up readings which may have been metal components within the escape tunnel trap door.

Surface Clearance

Methodology

At the start of the first Coleshill Uncovered weekend CART and The National Trust were already aware of several structural remains within the wooded area known as Sector 1 (these are listed as Primary Monument Records (PMR) 1 to 9 in the Features Register - Appendix A). Operational Base 1 (OB1) has already been extensively investigated and was not within the scope of work for the weekend. Due to the limited resources and time available, the surface clearance work concentrated on the area where the concrete 'hut platforms' were located. In addition to these, the structural remains previously known as the Generator Base were also investigated.

The objectives for the surface clearance activity were:

- Clear all vegetation (as far as possible) from the structural remains so that the original surface could be seen.
- Define the full extent and dimensions (as far as possible) of the structural remains by clearance of vegetative matter.
- Define (as far as possible) any significant features within the structural remains e.g. drainage gullies, post holes, steps etc.

The NT had requested that we leave all significant tree roots in place and therefore it was not possible to completely clear all structural remains.

The volunteers were split into three teams of four to six individuals and each team worked on a different one of the structural remains initially.

Structure 2 (also known as the Generator Base)

Two lumps of concrete, spaced 1.06m apart and located to the west of Structure 5, have always been thought to be the remains of a Generator Base. Orientated so that they run east-west neither seem to be complete, however they both have flat screed surfaces on both their east and west ends and therefore do seem to be their original lengths; 1.96m (western plinth) and 1.88m (eastern plinth).

The southern faces slope vertically so that they are 'tipping' north, and the top of the concrete plinths sits 0.58m above the current ground level on it's southern side and 0.20m above current ground level on it's northern side. The depth below current ground level is unknown as we were unable to excavate at this stage. The Western of the two plinths has a bare concrete southern face that has shuttering marks on it, evidence of the method of construction. The Eastern plinth however has been faced with mortar on it's southern face – was the structure originally clad with something else?

The northern faces are vertical, both are also very rough and it seems that this was not the full extent of the original feature. On both of the northern faces there is evidence of post holes that are probably part of the original construction method. There are also metal rods protruding from the concrete in both the Eastern and Western plinths that are presumably there for reinforcing purposes.

The top of both plinths are mainly flat finished, however some areas are rough where they have broken off over the years. Both the Eastern and Western plinths have a groove running along the northern edge of their top face. This groove is 0.85m long on the Western plinth and 0.7m long on the Eastern plinth, 150mm wide and 200mm deep and sits 0.21m from the southern edge of the plinths. The grooves do not run along the full length of the top face but sit so that they meet at the gap between the plinths (i.e. the groove on the Western plinth sits on it's eastern side and the groove on the Eastern plinth sits on it's western side). It is believed that this is a groove for a sliding door for whatever structure was originally located here. A

find of a possible sliding door wheel (Find no. 86 photo no's CH1-11-0104, CH1-11-0105 and CH1-11-0106) adds to this theory.

As we were unable to do any excavations at this stage it is difficult to determine whether there is any more to this structure, no rubble was located in the immediate vicinity that could have been associated with the structure. However the team did carry out some probing to see if they could ascertain the extent of the feature.

The structural remains are extremely solidly built and whatever once stood here may well have been built to hold a great weight or withstand a blast.

Structure 5 (also known as Hut 1)

Structure 5 is the western most of the concrete platforms and unlike the others, which are orientated with their longer edges to the north and south, this structure is orientated at an angle with the two edges that would have been the longer ones to the north-east and south-west. Also unlike the other concrete platforms discovered so far Structure 5 is no longer complete, it's eastern and western sides are both broken at the southern ends and there is no sign of the southern edge at all. Full dimensions are therefore not available. However it can be said that the northern most edge is 4.67m long, whilst the broken western and eastern edges are 4.48m and 5.55m respectively.

Structure 5 consists of a main raised concrete platform (depth = 0.40m) with a lower concrete lip (width = 0.15m, depth = 0.11m approx) that runs around the full existing extent of the base. It can be confidently assumed that this lip ran around the full extent of the original structure. There are eight round holes spaced around the lower lip; two on the western side, three on the northern side and three on the eastern side, and presumably there would have originally been more on the southern side. It is believed that these were post holes used in the construction of the concrete platform and the structure that sat on top of it. See the sketch plan of Structure 5 in Appendix B for the location of all the existing holes. Of the eight surviving holes six of them are 0.762m [3"] in diameter, whilst holes 2 and 8 are

0.10m [4"] in diameter. Measurements were taken between the holes (using the centre of each hole as a mark) and it was discovered that they are not regularly spaced around the edge of the platform. It is believed that this irregularity suggests they were not primary structural components.

It is conjectured that horizontal timbers were mounted on round stakes with shuttering planks on the outside and that the concrete was then poured to create this base platform. It is possible that the lower lip was then used as the base for a sole plate of a timber structure that no longer exists, or the sole plate was fastened to the horizontal timber. From the casting evidence it is believed that the long timbers [6" x 2"] were put in place first and the shorter cross pieces [4" x 2"] were then placed in between.

Very few items were found during the clearance of Structure 5, however a fragment of asbestos sheeting (Find no. 83, Photo no. CH1-11-0084) was found that may be part of the original roofing. In addition a 0.30m piece of hollow pipe with screw threads at both ends (Find no. 62, Photo no's CH1-11-0042, CH1-11-0043 and CH1-11-0044) was discovered next to one of the post holes on the eastern side of the structure. It is thought that this is an electricity cable support and suggests that whatever structure sat on this concrete base was wired for power. 0.23m east of Structure 5 an L-shaped pipe was sticking up out of the ground (Photo no. CH1-11-0019, CH1-11-0020 and CH1-11-0021). A metal detector sweep was done of the immediate surroundings that produced no signals, suggesting that the pipe goes straight down. This could support the suggestion of power being supplied to the structure as the cables may have been buried underground running through the pipe.

There is no direct evidence of what Structure 5 was or what it was used for, however it is known that there were several Nissan Huts in this wooded area and it is likely that it was one of these.

Structure 6 (also known as Hut 2)

Structure 6 is located between structures 5 and 7 but further south than any of the other concrete platforms and 5m north of the Ha-ha. It is orientated so that its longest sides are to the north and south, with its shorter edges facing east and west.

It consists of a main raised concrete platform (12.1m x 10.8m x 0.10m) with a gully and an external 'pavement' running around the outside of it. It was not possible to fully clear the main concrete platform due to the presence of small trees and their associated root systems. However all four corners were discovered along with approximately 80% of the four edges and 50% of the main surface area, it is therefore believed that the main concrete platform of Structure 6 is fully intact.

There are six rectangular post holes (100mm x 150mm [6" x 4"]) evenly spread down the two long sides of the platform (approximately 2.44m [8ft] apart). The middle four post holes on each side are set so they are parallel to the edges of the concrete platform, whereas the four corner post holes are offset by 45° from perpendicular. The regular spacing of the post holes suggests they were used as part of the structural bracing for whatever structure was built on the concrete platform.

A gully and external platform were uncovered in the north-west corner of the structure. To determine whether these features went all the way round the main concrete platform, each of the corners was then investigated. The same gully and pavement arrangement were found at each of the other three corners, and although we have not been able to follow them all around each edge, due to the presence of trees, it is believed that the gully and pavement did indeed run all the way round the structure. Where we cleared them the gully is 0.10m wide and the external 'pavement' is 0.67m on the north sides and 0.81m on the west sides of the main platform.

The main platform has an internal 'break' in the concrete as if the internal section has been poured separately. This break line is at 0.46m from the edge of the platform on the west side and 0.43m from the edge of the platform on the north side. Does this indicate part of the construction method by running all the way round the structure? There are 'wiggly' markings in the north-west corner of the

main concrete platform located outside of the post holes. It is probable that these were made by corrugated metal being used for the side of whatever building was located here.

There is a rubble dump on the eastern end of the platform that seems to be parts of a rendered concrete block wall. It is not known whether this rubble formed part of the original construction of Structure 6.

Items found during the clearance of Structure 6 include sections of stove pipe, sections of poured concrete shaped possibly for drainage, a lamp wick shield and pieces of what could be radio panels. These may give us clues to both the construction of the building that was at this location and what its' purpose was.

Current evidence suggests that Structure 6 could have been a radio assembly factory, possibly erected at a different date to the other structures in the vicinity. It is the largest of the structures, the platform it sits on suggests it was constructed in a different manner and it is built out of alignment with the others overlooking open fields to the south.

Structure 7 (also known as Hut 3)

Structure 7 is the western most of a set of three concrete platforms (Structures 7, 8 and 9) that run pretty much parallel to the northern perimeter wall in Sector 1. This set of three platforms sit east of Structure 5 and are all orientated so that their longer sides are to the north and south. The volunteers did some initial clearance of the concrete platforms, however time constraints meant that the feature was not investigated fully. A sketch plan with measurement was produced (see the recording form for Structure 7 in Appendix B), which shows that the two longer sides are 11.2m approximately and the shorter sides are 5m approximately. Structure 7 also seems to have a concrete step on the shorter western side. This step is 0.93m [3ft] long and 0.34m [1ft 1 ½ inches] wide and sits roughly in the middle of the western side of the concrete platform. This could very well indicate the position of the door for whatever building was located here. Further work should be carried out to fully investigate this feature.

Structure 8 (also known as Hut 4)

Structure 8 is the middle of a set of three concrete platforms (Structures 7, 8 and 9) that run pretty much parallel to the northern perimeter wall of Sector 1. Set to the east of Structure 5, they are all orientated so that their longer sides are to the north and south. Due to the time limitations of the weekend we were not able to clear Structure 8; however the corners were exposed so that we could get some initial measurements. The longer sides are 11.05m approximately and the shorter sides are 4.80m approximately. Further work should be carried out on Structure 8 to fully explore the feature.

Structure 9 (also known as Hut 5)

Structure 9 is the eastern most feature of a set of three concrete platforms (Structures 7, 8 and 9) that run parallel to the northern perimeter wall of Sector 1. Set to the east of Structure 5, they are all orientated so that their longer sides are to the north and south. Due to the time limitations of the weekend we were not able to clear Structure 9, however the corners were exposed so that we could get some initial measurements. The longer sides are 11.1m approximately and the shorter sides are 4.97m approximately. It was also noticed that some of the sides have post holes on them. Further work should be carried out on Structure 9 to fully explore the feature.

Ha-ha Survey

Background

The Ha-ha wall runs in an approximate east-west direction for 700m across the whole of the surveyed area. It changes in height from approximately 0.4m to 1m and the height rises as the wall continues in an easterly direction. The existing OB at Coleshill House, used to train Auxiliary Units, has an escape tunnel that emerges out into the Ha-ha, so the premise was that if another OB existed, it too may have an escape tunnel that utilises the Ha-ha wall.

Methodology

As any entrance or exit to an OB would be very well hidden, it was decided to have one team member walk along the Ha-ha wall face, one team member to walk approximately one metre in from the Ha-ha and the third team member to walk in the field on the outside of the Ha-ha, approximately one metre from the stone wall face. Any suspicious area of the Ha-ha wall would be investigated – with the minimum of invasion – in order to see if there was an entrance or exit immediately behind the stone façade. The team members walking one metre either side of the Ha-ha wall looked for disturbances in the ground, areas where tree roots were far enough apart to support a small underground tunnel and also for changes in colour or texture in the Ha-ha wall, something which is easier to see from the perspective allowed by distance. The survey started at the south-west corner of the original manor house and proceeded to move eastwards along the entire surveyed length.

Results

At the start location of the survey the team found an underground well/drainage system that appeared to have been used for another purpose. The pump was in situ, but not attached and seemed to have been replaced in position. Adjacent to the underground well/drainage system was a large tree with a metal drainpipe extending some 60 ft into the air. This pipe had clearly been in situ for some time, as the growth of the tree had bent the pipe. It was unclear as to what the pipe was for, or whether the underground well/drainage system had been used for a different purpose. It was hypothesized that it could have been used as an example of how to use an existing feature as a temporary OB. The location was marked, photographed and this will be an area of further investigation on a future fieldwork session.

The majority of the survey of the Ha-ha was done without metal detectors or magnetometers, relying on the human eye to locate any potential areas of investigation. One main area was marked for further investigation. This area was investigated by a metal detector, which seemed to indicate that something metal lay beneath the surface. The area measured approximately 3m in length and 1m in

width, although no evidence of an OB entrance could be found in the Ha-ha wall. The location was noted, photographed and marked with GPS co-ordinates.

The only major find that the survey produced was a bayonet (Find no. 98), found in the Ha-ha stonewall. Initially the site caught the eye, as there appeared to be wood behind the stone façade. After careful investigation the wood was found to be the wooden handle of the bayonet. The item was carefully removed and recorded. The bayonet's location was photographed, GPS co-ordinates were taken and the area would benefit from further investigation on a future project.

Finds Report

Methodology

Those items found during the Metal Detecting survey were collected, bagged and allocated a Finds number in the field. The Find no. and the GPS co-ordinates were written on the bag so that this information could be kept with the relevant item.

Anything collected during the surface clearance work was put into a finds tray that was labelled according to the feature it belonged to. A small amount of metal detecting was done around Structures 2 and 5 by one of the surface clearance teams and any items that they found were bagged and the GPS co-ordinates written on the outside.

Some items were too large to recover. These were recorded in-situ and were allocated finds numbers.

Figure 3, below, shows the distribution of all finds recorded during the week-end.

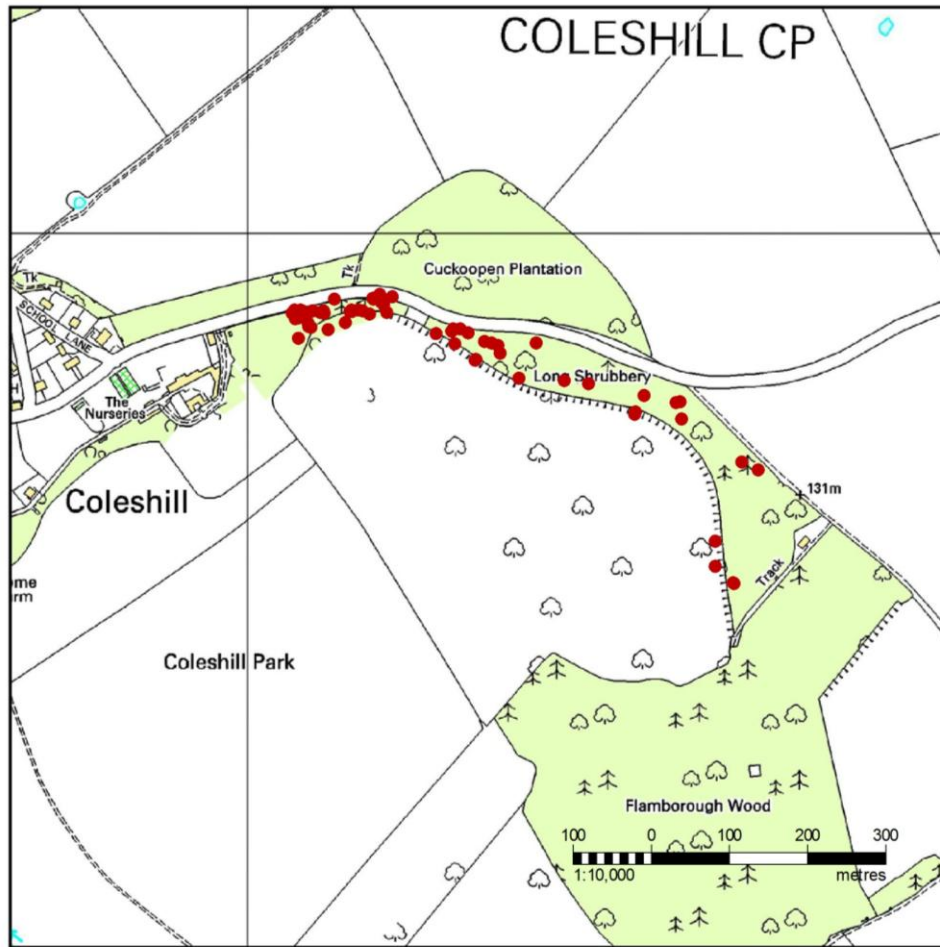


Figure 3. The distribution of recorded finds.

Processing

Due to the time and personnel constraints it was not possible to process the finds on the work weekend. A special Finds Processing Day was therefore set-up for 19 February 2011. The process followed on the day was as follows:

Cleaning – All items were dry brushed and where required wooden skewers and other fine tools were used to extract dirt from holes, crevices etc.

Photography – Items were photographed with a scale. Some items had close-ups and/or different angle shots taken. NOTE – Where we had more than one of the same item only one was photographed.

Logging – All items were logged on a spreadsheet. Those that had not yet been allocated a Finds number were allocated one as they were logged. The following information was logged for each find:

- Finds number
- Site code
- Feature reference (if appropriate)
- NGR coordinates (if appropriate) recorded as grid square, Eastings & Northings
- Description
- Material category & type (if known)
- Date found
- Method of discovery
- Location
- Notes

Packaging – each item was then placed into a clean finds bag (with some holes in it) and the following information was written onto the bag:

- Find number
- Site code
- Feature reference or GPS co-ordinates

A label was placed into each bag with the same information on it. A few items were too large to be bagged and therefore just had labels tied to them.

Storage – Apart from Find 98 (the bayonet), which is at the Museum of London for stabilisation advice from the experts, and Find 9 (two cartridge cases), which are with Peter Antill for further research, all other other finds are are being processed and will stored by CART in the short term. In the long-term The National Trust and the project need to decide where and how any finds the project produces will be stored.

Notable Finds

The full catalogue of finds discovered so far by the project are recorded in the Finds Register. However some of the finds are worth a special mention.

Find no. 98 - Bayonet Rifle No 1 Mk I' aka 'Bayonet Pattern 1888 Mk I Second Pattern'

Item was found during a visual inspection of the Ha-ha. There were a number of stones which had been placed in the wall and which looked out of place. The stones were removed and a largish cavity found with the bayonet placed inside on a rough east-west axis with a piece of wood on top of it.

The item is a complete metal bayonet inside a leather sheath. The bayonet has a metal quillon pierced by a bayonet lug hole on the top edge. A two-part wooden hand-grip is riveted either side of the tang of the bayonet, which we must assume pass through holes in the tang of the bayonet. The grip is terminated by a socketed metal pommel. The stitching on the back of the leather sheath has come undone, but the sheath is kept in shape by a metal locket around the mouth of the sheath. There would also have been a metal end-cap which is absent. This locket has an almond-shaped button projecting from it mounted on a post. This button would have secured the sheath to leather or webbing strap. Photograph numbers CH1-11-0165 and CH1-11-0166 show the bayonet in it's sheath and photograph number CH1-11-0167 shows it removed from the sheath.

The consensus was that this was a Bayonet Rifle No 1 Mk I' aka 'Bayonet Pattern 1888 Mk I Second Pattern' which was used on the Lee-Metford rifle. This was confirmed by CART's weapons advisor, Richard Ashley, who has this to say about the find:

"Pattern 1888 Mk.11, should have a 12" double sided blade. Following the debacle of too soft and twisted like cork screws or too hard that broke off the Martini blades, made under contract in Germany confirmed our government that we needed to produce "in house" to ensure exacting quality. The 1888 saw standards of manufacture unseen before. These blades had to withstand 30 degree bends either direction and if they sprung back to centre, were marked with an "X". Viewed in every stage of manufacture and marked with various view

marks and if in good order, with the V.R. and her crown along with 1888. Far more important to us anoraks are the "workshop" dates whenever these bayonets were sent for modification, alteration or refinishing, the flats can and often do have a series of date stamps such as '98 denoting workshop inspection/repair/modification in 1898.

The bayonet is currently with Guy Taylor who has taken advice from a former Royal Armouries curator at the Museum of London. They have been able to remove the blade from it's scabbard and have reported the following:

“The corrosion on the blade appears to be relatively superficial for the most part; the worst appears to be on the cross-guard, but even this is not too bad overall. It is clear that the edges of the blade have not been sharpened, so the fighting-knife theory appears not hold.

Munitions finds – In total 12 items were collected that could be classed as munitions. A number of these related to small arms; 0.303 cartridge cases (a couple of which were identified as blanks); a couple of shotgun cartridges; and a couple of cases that are currently thought to be 7.92mp44. The rest of the items represented larger munitions including mortar bomb fuse cap, two grenade fuses and a 2 inch live mortar round (which was cordoned off and dealt with by the army).

This range of munitions finds provides physical evidence that the Auxiliaries were being trained in the use of both small arms and larger explosives whilst at Coleshill.

Radio parts – The presence of several thin sheet steel plates that are thought to be radio panels lend support to the anecdotal evidence that radio equipment was being assembled there. The fact that these were discovered whilst clearing Structure 6 suggests that this larger building may have been the assembly room.

Note on Discards

Decisions were taken at both the cleaning and photographing stages to discard some items. For example if they were modern, if they were known objects but deemed to be not relevant for the project, or if they were fragments of something such that it was impossible to tell what the original object was.

Conclusions and Findings

The walk-over survey has shown that there are structures within the wooded area that have not previously been recorded. Sector 1 has numerous features that require further investigation.

Sector 2 contains fewer structures but there are several areas where further investigation of rubble scatter may reveal further information.

The metal detector survey has shown that the finds density is highest in Sector 1. Several large targets were located within Sector 2 and further investigation work is required to determine what these may be. Some remains of aircraft structures were located by the detectorists and a further, more detailed survey may be required to locate further remains.

The survey of the Ha-ha produced some interesting results, which require further attention. The well/drainage system is of particular interest but will require invasive investigation in order to further survey it.

The surface clearance of several structures facilitated the measurement and recording of these features. Further work remains to be done which will help in the interpretation of these remains.

An initial look at the assemblage of finds collected provides physical evidence of the munitions training the men received, remains of structural elements and features of some of the buildings, and clues as to where the radio assemblage work may have been taking place. Further research and study of the finds will certainly shed light on further aspects of the training and lives of the men who came to Coleshill.

Notes.

Further details of the project can be found at www.coleshilluncovered.co.uk

All photographs referenced in the text and others can be found at

<http://bit.ly/uncovered1>

Appendix A. The Features Register

Primary Monument Record	NT SMR No	Feature name	Eastings	Northings	Known use	Suggested use	Feature type	Alternative field name	Notes
1	150697	Structure 1	23986	93815		MT Ramp			Not yet looking at. Suggest we look at this on the next fieldwork session .
2	150698	Structure 2	24063	93904		Generator Room			
3	150699	Structure 3	24064	93885		Ammo Dump			Not yet looking at. Suggest we look at this on the next fieldwork session .
4	154009	Structure 4	24487	93797	Operational base			OB 1	
5	154010	Structure 5	24096	93898	Hut Base			Hut 1	
6	154011	Structure 6	24102	93890	Hut Base			Hut 2	
7	154012	Structure 7	24115	93911	Hut Base			Hut 3	
8	154013	Structure 8	24137	93915	Hut Base			Hut 4	
9	154014	Structure 9	24161	93921	Hut Base			Hut 5	
10	154015	Structure 10	24026	93891	Hut Base			Hut 6	Concrete hut base. 3 m x 7 m aligned N-S
11			24140	93901			Earthwork		Hollow /depression 0.5m diameter

Primary Monument Record	NT SMR No	Feature name	Eastings	Northings	Known use	Suggested use	Feature type	Alternative field name	Notes
12			24351	93837			Findspot		Section of cast iron drain pipe.
13			24698	93629			Earthworks		Area of significant disturbance. Approx 40m x 40m . Adjacent to building
14			24618	93566					Dry stone wall / building foundation. 6 m north of the Ha-ha. Some worked stone and piles of rubble .
15			24126	93904			Earthworks		Hollow, 1.5m diameter , up to 200mm deep. Adjacent to platform area and young trees
16			24083	93917					Rubble pile and concrete blocks adjacent to the wall
17			24051	93864			Earthwork		Hollow / depression , 1.5m x 2.5m aligned N-S
18			24293	93884			Earthwork		Depression and holes in the ground, 3m south of the perimeter wall. Ground surface is soft in this area
19			24099	93887					Concrete floor / base around the base of a tree stump
20			24072	93897					3 blocks of concrete / stone laid in the ground. Approx, 200mm x 200mm
21			24382	93835			Earthwork		A depression, 2m x 1m aligned N-S
22			24503	93828			Find		A live, 2 inch mortar round. 32m North of OB 1
23			24599	93778			Rubble scatter		Brick pier, toppled over, adjacent to the perimeter wall and piles of rubble
24			24621	93726			Earthwork		Depression 2m x 3m aligned E-W
25			24026	93829			Earthwork		A depression in the ground, 1m x 1.5m , aligned E-W

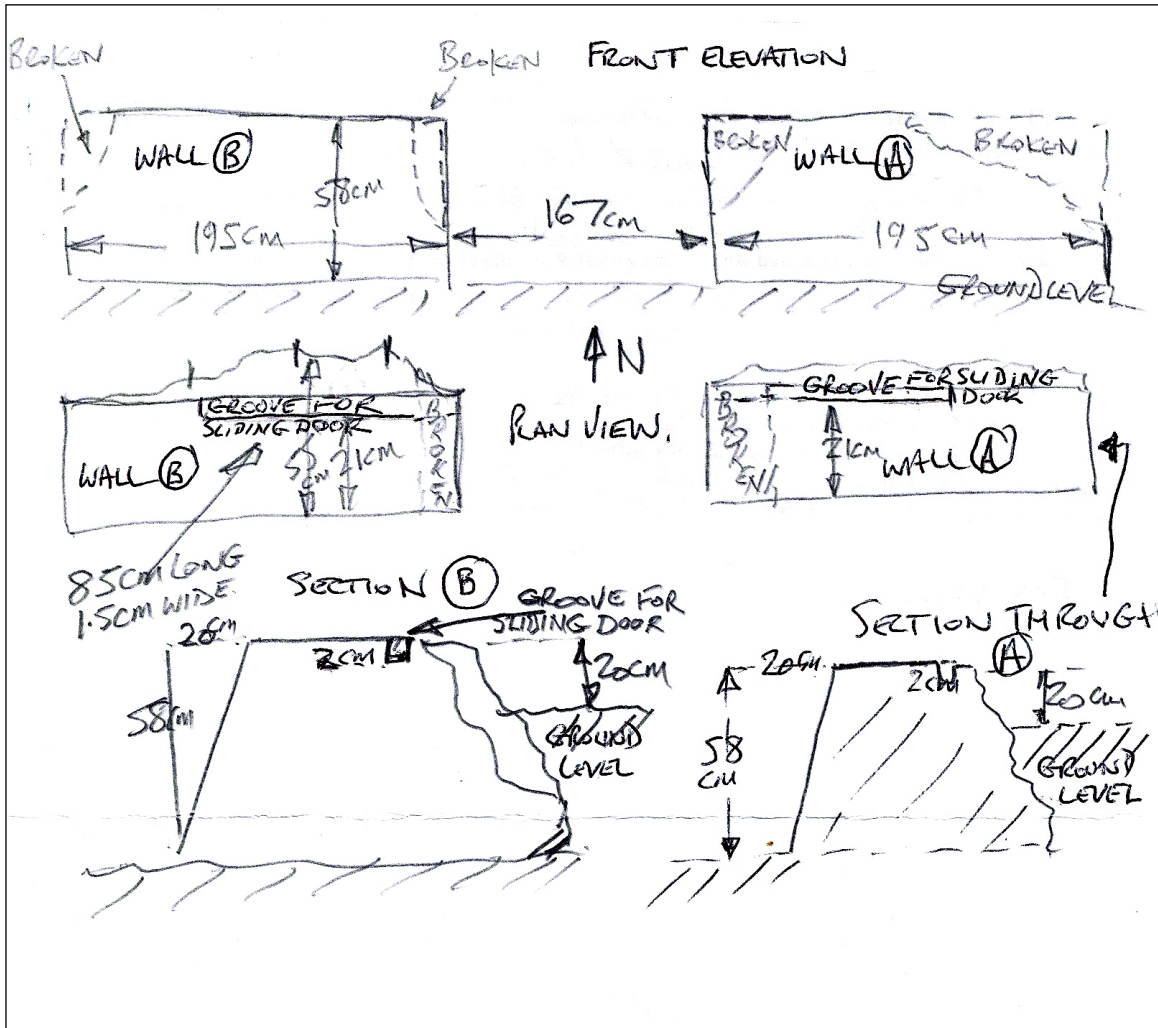
Appendix B. Measured sketches

Structure 2 (Generator Room)

Coleshill House Feature Surface Clearance Form		Name and type of feature. "GENERATOR" BASE		
Date. 22/1/11	Recorded by LW/WJK	OS Grid Reference. (from GPS) SU 24056 93895	NT SMR No. *office use only	Photograph Refs.
Description. Please provide a measured sketch plan overleaf. Remember to include a North arrow and scale.				
<p>X X X X LINE INDICATES EDGE OF FEATURE DETERMINED BY TRACING.</p> <p><u>DESCRIPTION OF FEATURE</u></p> <p>TWO CONCRETE WALLS HEAVILY REINFORCED WITH STRONG REINFORCING BARS. FRONT FACE SLOPING INWARDS TOWARDS THE TOP. REAR FACE VERTICAL. NO CONCRETE REINFORCED. REAR FACE SHOWS EVIDENCE OF POST HOLES.</p> <p><u>FRONT VIEW.</u></p> <p>Please include approximate dimensions, orientation and proximity to other features. If its an earthwork feature how deep is the depression, how high is the bank. If its a building or ruin, what's it constructed from, stone, brick, concrete. Continue overleaf if required</p>				

TEAM MEMBERS - BILL KING, WILLIAMS, JACK WARD, ED CONNES.

Structure 2 (Generator room), continued.



Structure 5. (Hut 1)

Coleshill House Feature Surface Clearance Form		Name and type of feature. <p style="text-align: center;">HUT 1</p>		
Date.	Recorded by.	OS Grid Reference. (from GPS)	NT SMR No. <small>* office use only</small>	Photograph Refs.
22 JAN 11	SEE BELOW	SU 2409 9390 ± 7m	154010	
Description. Please provide a measured sketch plan overleaf. Remember to include a North arrow and scale.				
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>ALAN STRICKLAND ; LYN PEARCEY ; PAUL SYKES ; KEITH BLAXHALL ; GUY TAYLOR</u></p>				
<p>BROKEN EDGE MEASURED AT 0.5 INTERVALS FROM LEFT HAND DATUM + TOP DATUM HOLES ARE 3" (7.62cm) DIA EXCEPT HOLES 2 + 8 - ARE 4" DIA. (10cm) DIMENSIONS TO HOLES ARE TO CENTRE OF HOLE.</p>				
<p>NOT TO SCALE</p>				
<p>Please include approximate dimensions, orientation and proximity to other features. If its an earthwork feature how deep is the depression, how high is the bank. If its a building or ruin, what's it constructed from, stone, brick, concrete. Continue overleaf if required</p>				

Structure 6. Hut 2

Coleshill House Feature Surface Clearance Form		Name and type of feature. HUT 2		
Date. 23/01/2011	Recorded by. AHT/JS	OS Grid Reference. (from GPS) SU 241076 935079	NT SMR No. *office use only	Photograph Refs.

Description. Please provide a measured sketch plan overleaf. Remember to include a North arrow and scale.

Please include approximate dimensions, orientation and proximity to other features. If its an earthwork feature how deep is the depression, how high is the bank. If its a building or ruin, what's it constructed from, stone, brick, concrete. Continue overleaf if required

Structure 7. (Hut 3)

Coleshill House Feature Surface Clearance Form		Name and type of feature. HUT 3		
Date. 23 JAN 11	Recorded by. GT/ON	OS Grid Reference. (from GPS) SU 2410 9391 ±10m	NT SMR No. <small>*office use only</small>	Photograph Refs.
Description. Please provide a measured sketch plan overleaf. Remember to include a North arrow and scale.				
<p> 2.06m (6'9") 3' 1' 1/2" (34cm) 11.2m (38'9") 16' 5" </p>				
Please include approximate dimensions, orientation and proximity to other features. If its an earthwork feature how deep is the depression, how high is the bank. If its a building or ruin, what's it constructed from, stone, brick, concrete. Continue overleaf if required				

Structure 8 (Hut 4)

Coleshill House Feature Surface Clearance Form		Name and type of feature. HUT 4		
Date. 23 JAN 11	Recorded by.	OS Grid Reference. (from GPS) SU 24137 93912 ±3m	NT SMR No. <small>* office use only</small>	Photograph Refs.
Description. Please provide a measured sketch plan overleaf. Remember to include a North arrow and scale.				
<p>A hand-drawn sketch plan of a rectangular structure. The main rectangle has a width of 4.80 and a height of 11.05. A smaller rectangle is attached to the top edge. The sketch is drawn with dashed lines and includes dimension lines with arrows indicating the measurements.</p>				
Please include approximate dimensions, orientation and proximity to other features. If its an earthwork feature how deep is the depression, how high is the bank. If its a building or ruin, what's it constructed from, stone, brick, concrete. Continue overleaf if required				

Structure 9. (Hut 5)

Coleshill House Feature Surface Clearance Form		Name and type of feature. HUT 5		
Date. 23 JAN 11	Recorded by. GT / CN	OS Grid Reference. (from GPS) SU 24157 93916 ESM	NT SMR No. *office use only	Photograph Refs.
Description. Please provide a measured sketch plan overleaf. Remember to include a North arrow and scale.				
<p>Please include approximate dimensions, orientation and proximity to other features. If its an earthwork feature how deep is the depression, how high is the bank. If its a building or ruin, what's it constructed from, stone, brick, concrete. Continue overleaf if required</p>				