Army Basing Programme (ABP) SWOGEN Perham Down, Area 3008

Interim Archaeological Evaluation Report

Ref: 109513.05
June 2017

wessexarchaeology

Army Basing Programme (ABP)
SWOGEN Perham Down
Area 3008

Interim Archaeological Evaluation Report

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June 2017
Report Ref: 109513.05

Quality Assurance

Project Code	109513	**Accession Code**	-	**Client Ref.**	-
Planning Application Ref.	15/00195/FUL 16/06462/VAR	**Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)**	425418 149200 (Site; Perham Down Camp) 425423 149541 (Area 3008)		

Version	**Status***	**Prepared by**	**Checked and Approved By**	**Approver's Signature**	**Date**
V01	I	TW	DDR		26/05/2017
File:	X:\PROJECTS\109513_Reports				
V02	E	TW	DDR & RAP		14/06/2017
File:	X:\PROJECTS\109513_Reports				
File:					
File:					
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Aspire Defence Capital Works to undertake an archaeological evaluation within Area 3008, Perham Down Camp, near Tidworth, Wiltshire (hereafter 'the Site'), centred on National Grid Reference 425423 149541, as part of the Army Basing Programme (ABP).

The ABP will aim for better utilisation of the UK estate and greater concentration of the Army on Salisbury Plain Training Area (SPTA). The ABP works proposed within the military camps at Bulford, Larkhill, Perham Down and Tidworth will entail a major programme of new construction and the reconfiguration and refurbishment of existing facilities.

Nine evaluation trenches were excavated across Area 3008 between 15 and 18 May 2017. No archaeological features predating the establishment of the military camp were identified and no finds recovered during this evaluation.

In most of the trenches, modern intrusions were recorded impacting into the underlying natural chalk, however there is no indication that any of these modern features are significant in terms of the development of the modern army camp.

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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Aspire Defence Capital Works for commissioning the work and the assistance of David Keeble, Alan Curtis, Tom Barnes and Mike Lockwood throughout is gratefully acknowledged. Our thanks are also extended to Clare King of Wiltshire County Archaeology Service (WCAS), who monitored the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Jon Sanigar. This report was compiled by Tom Wells and edited by Damian De Rosa and Ruth Panes. The report graphics were prepared by Nancy Dixon. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Ruth Panes.

Army Basing Programme (ABP)
SWOGEN Perham Down
Area 3008

Interim Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Aspire Defence Capital Works (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation in Area 3008 within Perham Down Camp, near Tidworth, Wiltshire (hereafter 'the Site'), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 425423 149541, as part of the Army Basing Programme (ABP).

1.1.2 On 5 March 2013, the Regular Army Basing Plan was announced, setting out location changes for the Army, and confirming the drawdown of all units from Germany by 2020. The Plan later transitioned into a delivery programme known as the ABP. The ABP will aim for better utilisation of the UK estate and greater concentration of the Army on Salisbury Plain Training Area (SPTA).

1.1.3 The ABP works proposed within the military camps at Bulford, Larkhill, Perham Down and Tidworth will entail a major programme of new construction and the reconfiguration and refurbishment of existing facilities.

1.1.4 The Client has received screening opinions from Wiltshire Council for the ABP proposals within the military camps, which identified a series of archaeological and heritage aspects that needed to be addressed by individual planning applications for these works. Following a meeting between the Client and WA on 19 December 2014 it was agreed that trial trenching would be the preferred investigative method employed in areas of archaeological potential as identified in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; WA 2015). In addition, where trial trenching was not possible due to the presence of services and other constraints, a watching brief on groundworks would be undertaken.

1.1.5 Accordingly, a trenching layout was proposed providing an approximately 4% sample of the development footprint. This work was to be implemented in a minimum of two phases in order that known yet surmountable Site constraints and the timetabling of construction, demolition and Site clearance works do not preclude the evaluation of an appropriately detailed sample of the proposed development area.

1.1.6 The proposed trenching layout comprised:

- *Bulford Camp – 40 Phase I and 28 Phase II Trenches (Trenches 1–68);*
- *Larkhill Camp – 64 Phase I and 99 Phase II Trenches (Trenches 69–232);*
- *Perham Down Camp – 18 Phase I and 43 Phase II Trenches (Trenches 233–294); and*
- *Tidworth Camp – 44 Phase I and 15 Phase II Trenches (Trenches 295–354).*

1.1.7 Of these, the agreed WSI outlined proposals for the excavation of four Phase 1 trenches and 19 Phase 2 trenches in Area 3008, Perham Down Camp.

1.1.8 Following consultation with the Client and WCAS, in February 2017, it was agreed to change the scope of archaeological works from evaluation trial trenching to an archaeological watching where appropriate within the northern part of Area 3008 tile SWMGEN. This was primarily due to the proposed development plans and the degree of previous landscaping which has been undertaken within this part of the Area 3008.

1.1.9 The proposed trial trenching within the southern part of Area 3008, tile SWOGEN, remained as outlined within the agreed WSI which comprised of nine trenches.

1.2 Area 3008 development proposals

1.2.1 The development proposals in Area 3008 include provision of new all-weather sports pitches (PXS011, PXS016 and PXS017), a grass sports pitch (PXS012), an obstacle course (PXO002) and sports pavilion (SWO655) in the northern part of the area. The existing security fence will also be repositioned in this area. New SR/Officer SLA (SWO645) and mess facilities (SWO644) are proposed to be constructed, along with additional car parking areas (PXC653, PXC655 and PXC656) to the south of the new sports pitches.

1.3 Scope of document

1.3.1 This document presents the initial results of the archaeological evaluation within Area 3008, which comprised the investigation and recording of nine machine-excavated trial trenches (Trenches 267-275). The evaluation was carried out between 15 and 18 May 2017.

1.3.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a WSI (WA 2015) which was approved by Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS) and submitted to the Client before works commenced. As defined in the WSI, the evaluation also conforms to best practise and guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standards and guidance for an archaeological evaluation* (CIfA 2014a).

1.3.3 As outlined in the WSI (WA 2015), production of interim reports will inform the Client, WCAS and other relevant parties and stakeholders of progress and inform the iterative design of the overall programme of works. Upon completion of all the fieldwork, the results will be combined into an overall assessment report.

1.4 Site location, topography, current land use and geology

1.4.1 Perham Down is situated to the east of the suburban development of Tidworth and 1 km south-west of the town of Ludgershall. The military facility contains a variety of structures, including accommodation blocks, messing and recreation facilities, technical support, offices and stores. The camp also contains a number of woodland areas (**Figure 1**).

1.4.2 The military camp is bounded to the east by Somme Road and to the south by the road linking Tidworth and the A342 Andover Road, which cuts through the southern edge of the proposed development area. Residential estates lie to the south-west and south-east with open land to the north-west and the remnants of the road system associated with the earlier tented camp to the north-east.

1.4.3 Area 3008 is located outside of the main area of existing development, within the north-eastern edge of the military camp. It is currently covered with rough grassland and scrub vegetation, and is traversed by numerous trackways/roads. It is situated in an area of gently undulating topography, at an elevation ranging from approximately 125-135m above Ordnance Datum (aOD)

1.4.4 The underlying geology of the Site is mapped predominantly as Cretaceous Upper Chalk of the Newhaven Formation, changing to the Seaford Formation towards the north-east (British Geological Survey).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The overall archaeological background to Perham Down Camp has been previously reported on within a desk-based assessment (DBA; WA 2014a) and the WSI (WA 2015) and so will not be repeated here, though a brief summary of the archaeology and history of Area 3008 is provided below.

2.1.2 The preceding DBA (WA 2014a) highlighted that find spots of Romano-British pottery and undated linear features (identifiable from aerial photographs) have been recorded in this part of the Site, suggesting that buried archaeological remains may be encountered.

2.1.3 Area 3008 coincides with part of a large hutted camp, aligned on a north-east to south-west axis, as shown on the 1926 edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map. This extension of the main camp may have been constructed to accommodate the training battalions of the Australian 3rd Division which were sent to Perham Down from 1916 (James 1987). Subsequent editions of Ordnance Survey mapping suggest that the extension to the main camp was largely removed by the mid 1930s. Accordingly, the DBA (WA 2014a) also highlighted the potential for the presence of features associated with the early military development of Perham Down in this area of the Site.

2.1.4 Monitoring of geotechnical test-pits in 2014 identified deposits of made ground sporadically across Area 3008. However, the stratigraphic sequences observed across much of this area during the watching brief appeared to have been largely undisturbed (WA 2014b).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological field evaluation were outlined within the submitted WSI (WA 2015), and are also presented below.

3.2 General

3.2.1 The aims of the archaeological field evaluation were to:

- *to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, and should remains be present, to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard;*
- *to confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;*
- *to determine or confirm the approximate extent of any remains;*

- *to determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains;*
- *to determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present; and*
- *to prepare a report on the results of the evaluation.*

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were carried out in accordance with the approved WSI (WA 2015), excepting minor variations outlined below.

4.2 Excavation

4.2.1 All nine of the trenches (trenches 267-275) proposed in the WSI (WA 2015, figures 7-9) were excavated in the southern part of Area 3008 (tile SWOGEN). There are no further proposed trenches within Area 3008, as the proposed archaeological works within the northern part of Area 3008 (tile SWMGEN) is to comprise of an archaeological watching brief. Apart from Trenches 270 and 272, all of the nine trenches were relocated due to on Site constraints. The as-dug locations of the trenches are indicated on **Figure 2**.

4.2.2 The trial trenches were excavated using a 360º tracked excavator equipped with a toothless bucket under constant supervision by WA staff. Machine excavation proceeded in spits to a depth at which the top of archaeological levels or the top of natural deposits were exposed, whichever was the higher. Where appropriate, hand cleaning of the trenches was undertaken to establish the nature of the deposits, and all features were investigated.

4.2.3 Following completion of the investigations to the satisfaction of WCAS, the trenches were backfilled, replacing the excavated material in the same order in which it was excavated and the surface left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

4.3 Recording

4.3.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using WA's *pro forma* recording system.

4.3.2 A complete drawn record of the excavation was compiled, including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (1:50 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and referenced to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated and plans/sections were annotated with OD heights. A representative section of the overlying deposits recorded within the trenches was recorded. All archaeological features and excavated trenches/areas were surveyed with a TST/GPS to produce an accurate site plan.

4.3.3 A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following sections provide a description of the initial results of the evaluation within Area 3008, Perham Down. A plan of the trenches is provided in **Figure 2**.

5.1.2 Full details of individually excavated contexts are retained and are part of the Site archive, however a tabulated summary of context descriptions is presented in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Stratigraphic sequences

5.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence observed within the trenches excavated in Area 3008 was varied. This appeared to have been the result of earlier earthmoving, levelling and/or dumping of material associated with the development of the military camp which, although not evident to the south and west, had clearly taken place in the north-eastern part of the area.

5.2.2 Within the trenches excavated in the south-western part of the Area (Trenches 269, 271-275), the natural soil sequence consisted of a dark greyish brown silty loam, or silty clay loam topsoil, which directly overlaid the upper surface of the chalk bedrock (**Plate 1**). The topsoil horizon in these trenches ranged in thickness between 0.18 and 0.44m, and was most thickly accumulated in the southernmost trenches. It also contained small quantities of modern debris.

5.2.3 In Trenches 267 and 273, the topsoil horizon overlaid a thin (0.06-0.19m) thick layer of made ground. This consisted of light brown silt loam which, in Trench 267, incorporated a considerable (c.30%) proportion of chalk inclusions.

5.2.4 A buried topsoil horizon was observed to underlie the made ground in Trenches 267 and 273, and the existing topsoil layer in Trenches 270 and 268. This consisted of a dark brown silty clay loam, which ranged in thickness between 0.08 and 0.3m, and contained small quantities of modern detritus, including ceramic building material (CBM), glass and metal.

5.2.5 The buried topsoil horizon overlaid the upper surface of the chalk bedrock in Trench 268, and a 0.11-0.17m thick buried subsoil horizon, formed of a mid brown silty clay loam, in Trenches 267 (**Plate 2**), 270 and 273. In turn, the buried subsoil horizon directly overlaid the chalk bedrock.

5.2.6 The chalk bedrock was encountered at depths ranging from 0.28m below ground level (bGL) in Trench 269 and 0.75m in Trench 273. The upper surface of the chalk bedrock was predominantly weathered and exhibited periglacial striping. In some areas the interface between the chalk bedrock and overlying deposits was relatively sharp and distinct, although there was no clear evidence that the upper surface of the bedrock geology had been truncated (e.g. by earlier remodelling/landscaping)

5.3 Features

5.3.1 No archaeological features, deposits or finds pre-dating the establishment of the military camp were identified in any of the trenches.

5.3.2 Archaeological cut features of 20th century date were revealed in Trenches 268-9 and 272-4. All of these features contained upper fills of deliberate backfill incorporating modern detritus (CBM, glass, metal, clinker). No hand excavation was undertaken as it

was possible to broadly date and characterise these features from surface inspection. None of the features were fully exposed in plan within the trenches.

5.3.3 Trench 268 (**Plate 3**) contained two north-east – south-west aligned linear features. The largest of these, **26804**, measured 4m in width, and the second, narrower linear feature, **26806**, measured 0.6m in width.

5.3.4 Trench 269 (**Plate 4**) contained a large cut feature, **26903**, which measured at least 4.8m x 1.8m in lateral extent. The feature extended beyond the north-eastern end of the trench and, consequently it's shape in plan could not be established.

5.3.5 Trench 272 (**Plate 5**) contained a 3.2m wide, north-east – south-west aligned linear feature, **27203**. The north-western end of the trench also contained a large cut feature, **27205**, which measured at least 13.5m x 1.8m in lateral extent. Although not fully exposed, the feature was amorphous in plan. This may indicate that, rather than a single cut feature, this was actually formed of at least two intercutting features. However, it was not possible to distinguish any difference between the deposits infilling the feature, suggesting that if it consists of more than one cut, of contemporary date. Machine excavated sondages were placed through **27203** and **27205**. This confirmed that these were cut features with very steep to vertical straight sides, although the bases of the features were not attained.

5.3.6 Trench 273 (**Plate 6**) contained a 6.9m wide north-east – south-west aligned linear feature, **27306**. This was truncated by later disturbance along its western edge.

5.3.7 The south-eastern end of Trench 274 contained a large cut feature, **27403**. This extended beyond the end of the trench, although it appeared to consist of a north-east – south-west cut feature, which measured at least 10.6m in width.

5.3.8 A number of other modern intrusions, including probable service trenches, a brick built manhole surround, and other relatively recent disturbance (**Plates 3-7**) were identified, impacting the underlying natural chalk within all of the trenches excepting Trench 267. These were surveyed as shown in **Figure 2**.

5.3.9 Natural features that were clearly identifiable as infilled tree throw holes were present in Trenches 267, 269, 271, 274 and 275, all located in the western part of Area 3008. These were surveyed as shown in **Figure 2**.

6 FINDS

6.1.1 No finds were recovered from the evaluation.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL

7.1.1 No archaeological deposits suitable for environmental sampling were recorded during the evaluation.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1.1 No archaeological features, deposits or finds pre-dating the establishment of the military camp were identified in any of the trenches.

8.1.2 The evaluation revealed evidence that earlier earthmoving, levelling and/or dumping of material associated with the development of the military camp had taken place in the

north-eastern part of Area 3008. The remainder of the area appeared to have remained relatively unaffected in this regard. There was no clear indication that the upper surface of the chalk bedrock had been truncated as a result of previous landscaping/remodelling works in this area of the Site. Consequently, the absence of any pre-modern features within the evaluation trenches cannot be accounted for as a result of widespread horizontal truncation. Despite this, numerous modern intrusions were observed to vertically impact into the chalk and therefore will have locally removed any archaeological remains that may once have been present within their footprint.

8.1.3 Although later activity may have damaged and removed any traces of earlier phases of activity, the absence of pre-modern archaeological features and finds could be a genuine reflection of low levels of activity in this location dating to earlier periods.

8.1.4 There is no clear indication that any of the modern features identified during the evaluation are significant in terms of the development of the modern army camp. However, a number of the probable service trenches observed within the trenches occupy a similar alignment to that of the hutted camp that was established in this area of the Site during the First World War, suggesting that some of these may have been associated with this phase of the development of Perham Down Camp.

8.1.5 Although several of the trenches coincided with trackways/roads and structures shown on the 1926 edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map, no other more significant features were identified during the evaluation that could be convincingly related to the First World War hutted camp. The apparent lack of any features associated with this may have been due to the relatively insubstantial construction the hutted camp and the thoroughness of its decommissioning.

8.1.6 A number of other large cut features of 20th century date were recorded during the evaluation. Although clearly associated with earlier phases of military activity, it was not possible to conclusively identify the origin of these features. Many of these features may be of comparatively recent date, post-dating the hutted camp, although it is conceivable that some of them may derive from early phases of the military camp's development.

8.1.7 The remains of military training trenches associated with the preparations of the First World War, and/or in the period immediately following have been revealed extensively across the SPTA and in particular to the south of Perham Down, between Shipton Bellinger and Kimpton and Fyfield to the north of Old Coach Road (McOmish et.al 2002 138-142 Figures 6.2 and 6.5). It is possible that some of the linear features identified within the evaluation trenches, such as **27203** and **26804**, might also be infilled practise trenches.

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 As per the agreed WSI (WA 2015), it is recommended that the project archive resulting from the evaluation will be deposited with an appropriate museum, following agreement with the landowner. In the interim the archive will be held at the offices of WA at Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire under the project code **109513**.

9.2 Preparation of archive

9.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the local museum, and in general

following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2.2 On completion of the programme of archaeological work within each military base and the production of an overall report the details of the evaluations will be entered into the online "OASIS" database maintained by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). Individual "OASIS" reports will not be prepared to accompany each interim report.

9.2.3 All archive elements will be marked with the project code **109513** and a full index will be prepared.

9.2.4 The archive of all records and finds will be consistent with the principles of Management of *Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015).

9.3 Discard policy

9.3.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

9.4 Copyright

9.4.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms with the *Copyright and Related Rights regulations* 2003.

9.5 Security copy

9.5.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

10 REFERENCES

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11 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT SUMMARIES BY TRENCH

Trench 267	**Dimensions at surface (m):**	32.2 X 1.8	**Ground surface level (m aOD):**	127.8
	Centre-point coordinates (NGR):	425456.7 149510.0	**Max depth (m):**	0.55

Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m below ground level)**
26701	Topsoil	Greyish brown silt loam, very friable, heavy rooting, moderate (10%) small chalk nodules (<0.02m), peagrit and flints(<0.03m), rare (<1%) modern debris (CBM, glass, metal)	0-0.18
26702	Made ground	Light brown silt loam with very common (30%) chalk nodules (<0.04m), rare (<1%) flints	0.18-0.24
26703	Buried topsoil	Dark brown silty clay, rare (<1%) flints (<0.06m)	0.24-0.44
26704	Buried subsoil	Mid brown silty clay, sparse (<3%) flints (<0.07m)	0.44-0.55
26705	Natural	Chalk bedrock, periglacial striping and occasional flint nodules	0.55+

Trench 268	**Dimensions at surface (m):**	30.0 X 1.8	**Ground surface level (m aOD):**	125.8
	Centre-point Coordinates (NGR):	425492.4 149492.0	**Max depth (m):**	0.56

Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m below ground level))**
26801	Topsoil	Greyish brown silt loam, very friable, heavy rooting, moderate (10%) small chalk nodules (<0.02m), peagrit and flints(<0.03m), rare (<1%) modern debris (CBM, glass, metal)	0-0.26
26802	Buried topsoil	Dark brown silty clay loam, rare (<1%) flints (<0.06m), moderate (10%) peagrit, rare (<1%) modern debris (CBM, glass, metal)	0.26-0.56
26803	Natural	Chalk bedrock, periglacial striping and occasional flint nodules	0.56+
26804	Cut feature	Cut feature associated with military activity. Linear feature aligned north-east – south-west. 1.8m+ long x 4m wide. Filled with 26805. Not excavated.	-
26805	Deliberate backfill	Greyish brown silt loam, modern debris (clinker, metal). Fill of 26804. Not excavated.	-
26806	Cut feature	Cut feature associated with military activity. Linear feature aligned north-east – south-west. 1.8m+ long x 0.6m wide. Filled with 26807. Not excavated	-
26807	Deliberate backfill	Dark brown silt loam, modern debris (CBM, clinker, metal). Fill of 26806. Not excavated	-

Trench 269	**Dimensions at surface (m):**	27.0 X 1.8	**Ground surface level (m aOD):**	128.7
	Centre-point coordinates (NGR):	425445.6 149461.1	**Max depth (m):**	0.28
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth (m below ground level)**
26901	Topsoil	Greyish brown silt loam, very friable, heavy rooting, common (20%) peagrit, Rare (1%) flints(<0.06m), rare (<1%)		0-0.28
26902	Natural	Chalk bedrock, periglacial striping and occasional flint nodules		0.28+
26903	Cut feature	Cut feature associated with military activity. 4.8m+ x1.8m+. Located at north end of trench, northern edge not fully exposed. Filled with 269004. Not excavated.		0.28+
26904	Deliberate backfill	Very compact light brown chalky silt, incorporating corrugated iron/tin sheet, metal posts and CBM. Fill of 26903. Not excavated		-

Trench 270	**Dimensions at surface (m):**	28.2 X 1.8	**Ground surface level (m aOD):**	126.4
	Centre-point coordinates (NGR):	425493.3 149460.8	**Max depth (m):**	0.62
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth (m below ground level)**
27001	Topsoil	Greyish brown silt loam, friable, heavy rooting, moderate (10%) small chalk nodules (<0.03m), peagrit and flints (<0.04m)		0-0.37
27002	Buried topsoil	Dark brown silty clay loam, sparse (3%) peagrit and flints (<0.02m), rare (<1%) modern debris (clinker)		0.37-0.45
27003	Buried subsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam, sparse (<3%) small chalk nodules (<0.03m), peagrit and flints(<0.06m)		0.45-0.62
27004	Natural	Chalk bedrock, periglacial striping and occasional flint nodules		0.62+

Trench 271	**Dimensions at surface (m):**	27.6 X 1.8	**Ground surface level (m aOD):**	129.8
	Centre-point Coordinates (NGR):	425427.2 149436.9	**Max depth (m):**	0.35
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth (m below ground level))**
27101	Topsoil	Greyish brown silty clay loam, friable, heavy rooting, sparse (3%) small chalk nodules (<0.04m), peagrit and flints(<0.06m), rare (<1%) modern debris (CBM, glass, metal, clinker)		0-0.26
27102	Natural	Chalk bedrock, periglacial striping and occasional flint nodules		0.26+

Trench 272	**Dimensions at surface (m):**	29.4 X 1.8	**Ground surface level (m aOD):**	126.6
	Centre-point Coordinates (NGR):	425495.8 149430.6	**Max depth (m):**	0.31

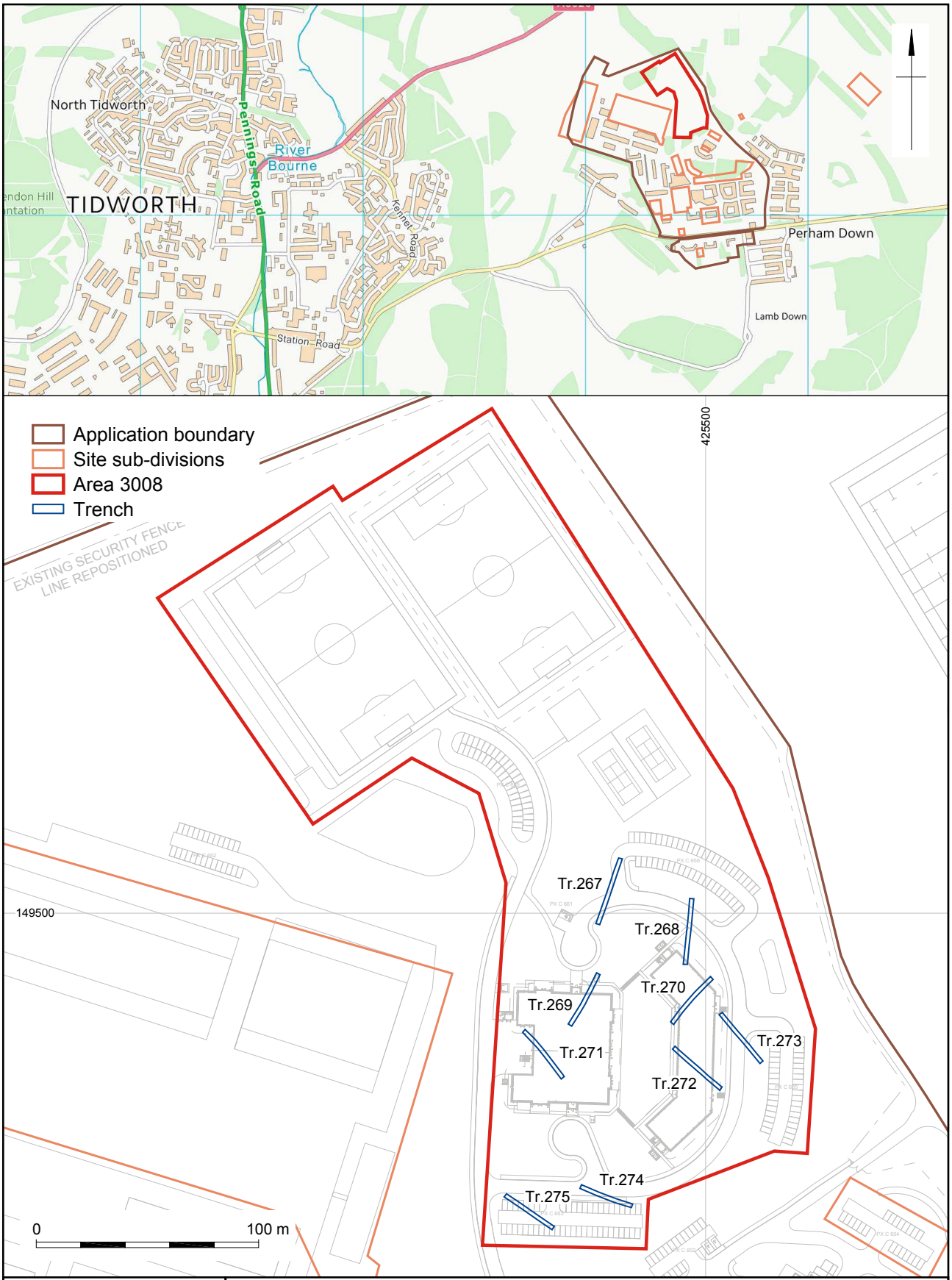
Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m below ground level))**
27201	Topsoil	Greyish brown silty clay loam, friable, heavy rooting, sparse (3%) small chalk nodules (<0.04m), peagrit and flints(<0.01m), rare (<1%) modern debris (CBM, glass, metal, clinker)	0-0.31
27202	Natural	Chalk bedrock, periglacial striping and occasional flint nodules	0.31+
27203	Cut feature	Cut feature associated with military activity. Linear feature, aligned north-east – south-west. 1.8m+ long x 3.2m wide. Filled with 27205. Not excavated	-
27204	Deliberate backfill	Dark-mid grey brown silt loam, sparse (3%) chalk and flint nodules, rare modern debris (CBM, glass, clinker, metal). Fill of 27203. Not excavated	-
27205	Cut feature	Cut feature associated with military activity. Irregular shape in plan. 13.5 m+ x 1.8m. Not fully exposed in trench. Not excavated	-
27206	Deliberate backfill	Dark-mid grey brown silt loam, sparse (3%) chalk and flint nodules, rare modern debris (CBM, glass, clinker, metal). Fill of 27205. Not excavated	-

Trench 273	**Dimensions at surface (m):**	29.5 X 1.8	**Ground surface level (m aOD):**	125.6
	Centre-point coordinates (NGR):	425515.7 149444.2	**Max depth (m):**	0.85

Context	**Category**	**Description**	**Depth (m below ground level)**
27301	Topsoil	Greyish brown silty loam, friable, heavy rooting, rare (1%) small chalk nodules (<0.02m), peagrit and flints (<0.04m), rare (<1%) modern debris (CBM, glass, metal, clinker)	0-0.3
27302	Made ground	Light brown silt loam, sparse (3%) chalk nodules, peagrit, flints	0.3-0.49
27303	Buried topsoil	Dark brown silty clay loam, sparse (3%) chalk nodules (<0.03m), peagrit, rare (<1%) flints (<0.04m),	0.49-0.62
27304	Buried subsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam, rare (<1%) chalk nodules (<0.04m), peagrit and flints (<0.05m)	0.62-0.75
27305	Natural	Chalk bedrock, periglacial striping and occasional flint nodules	0.75+
27306	Cut feature	Cut feature associated with military activity. Linear feature, aligned north-east – south-west. 1.5m+ long x 6.9m wide. Truncated by later disturbance along south-western edge. Filled with 27307. Not excavated.	-
27307	Deliberate backfill	Dark brown silt loam. Fill of 27306. Not excavated	-

Trench 274	**Dimensions at surface (m):**	25.5 X 1.8	**Ground surface level (m aOD):**	129.4
	Centre-point coordinates (NGR):	425455.6 149372.4	**Max depth (m):**	0.48
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth (m below ground level)**
27401	Topsoil	Greyish brown silty loam, friable, heavy rooting, rare (1%) small chalk nodules (<0.03m), peagrit and flints (<0.04m), rare (<1%) modern debris (CBM, gravel)		0-0.44
27402	Natural	Chalk bedrock, periglacial striping and occasional flint nodules		0.44m+
27403	Cut feature	Cut feature associated with military activity, possibly a former practise trench. Linear feature, aligned north-east – south-west. 1.8m+ long x 10.6m wide. Filled with 27404. Not fully exposed within eastern end of trench. Not excavated		-
27404	Deliberate backfill	Light grey brown silt loam, common chalk and flint nodules, rare (1%) CBM and clinker, very compact. Fill of 27303. Not excavated		-

Trench 275	**Dimensions at surface (m):**	26.8 X 1.8	**Ground surface level (m aOD):**	131.5
	Centre-point coordinates (NGR):	425420.7 149365.8	**Max depth (m):**	0.47
Context	**Category**	**Description**		**Depth (m below ground level)**
27501	Topsoil	Greyish brown silty loam, friable, heavy rooting, sparse (3%) small chalk nodules (<0.04m), peagrit and rare (1%) flints (<0.06m), rare (<1%) modern debris (CBM, glass, metal, gravel)		0-0.36
27502	Natural	Chalk bedrock, periglacial striping and occasional flint nodules		0.36+



Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)			
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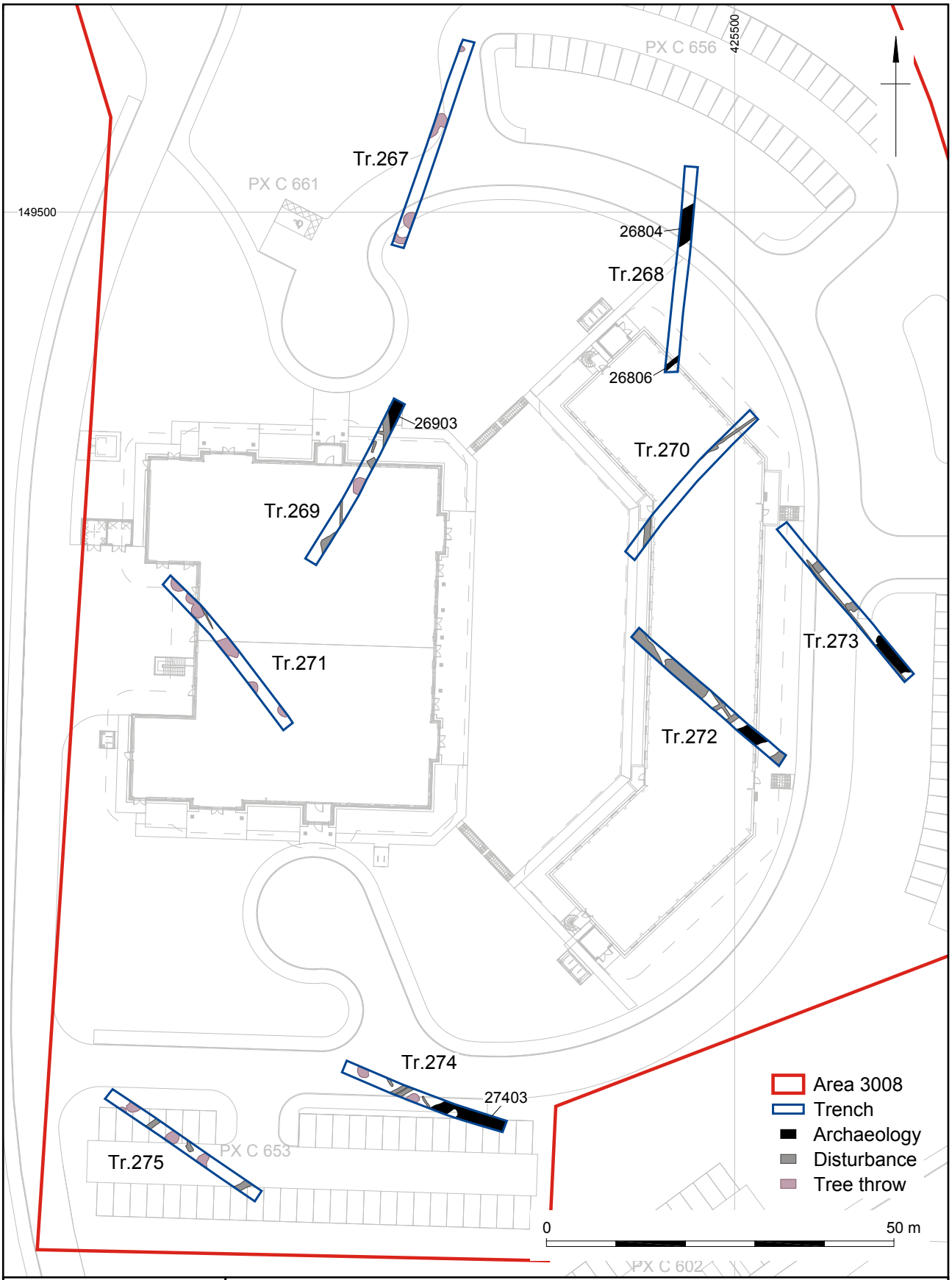
Perham Down Camp and Area 3008 location

Figure 1



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Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Evaluation results: Trenches 267-275 Figure 2

Plate 1: North-west facing representative section through deposits in Trench 269

Plate 2: West facing representative section through deposits in Trench 267

Date:	21/04/2016	Revision Number:	0
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Plate 3: South facing view of Trench 268

Plate 4: South-west facing view of Trench 269

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Plate 5: South-east facing view of Trench 272

Plate 6: North-west facing view of Trench 273

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