



Army Basing Programme (ABP) SWA605, SWPGEN and SWQGEN Perham Down Camp, Areas 3003, 3006 and 3009

Interim Report on Archaeological Works



Planning Ref: 15/03313/FUL and 16/06462/VAR
Report Ref: 109513.08
September 2018



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Document Information

Document title Army Basing Programme (ABP) SWA605, SWPGEN and SWQGEN Perham Down Camp, Areas 3003, 3006 and 3009

Document subtitle Interim Report on Archaeological Works

Document reference 109513.08

Client name Aspire Defence Capital Works

Address Aspire House,
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Site location Swinton Barracks, Perham Down Camp, Near Tidworth

County Wiltshire

National grid reference (NGR) Area 3003: 425540 149300, Area 3006: 424970 149475 and Area 3009: 425430 149070

Planning authority Wiltshire County Council

Planning reference 15/03313/FUL, 16/06462/VAR

Museum name TBC

Museum accession code TBC

WA project name Army Basing Programme (ABP), Perham Down

WA project code 109513

Dates of fieldwork 19th January and 5th – 8th February 2018

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Quality Assurance

Issue number & date	Status	Author	Approved by
1 18/09/18	Draft submitted to client	REW	



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Aspire Defence Capital Works to undertake archaeological works in three areas within Perham Down Camp as part of the Army Basing Programme (ABP). The works comprised an archaeological watching brief within Area 3003 for the proposed development SWA605, and archaeological evaluation within SWPGEN Area 3008 and SWQGEN Area 3009.

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.

Area 3003 was subject to Watching Brief conditions on 19th January 2018. A single linear feature was identified in the south-eastern end of the area, and is understood to relate to military practice trench digging.

Eight evaluation trenches were excavated across Areas 3006 and 3009 between 5th and 7th February 2018. No archaeological features predating the establishment of the military camp were identified and no finds recovered during this evaluation.

The five trenches excavated in Area 3006 demonstrated that the central portion of this area has been extensively excavated and backfilled. The trenches on the northern and southern periphery were the only trenches in which the natural had not been previously truncated. No archaeological remains were present in either of these trenches.

Area 3009 has been heavily truncated across the evaluation area. No archaeological remains were observed in the trenches.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Aspire Capital Defence Works for commissioning the archaeological works. The help and assistance of David Keeble, Alan Curtis, Nick Ludlow and Scott MacGregor is gratefully acknowledged. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Clare King of Wiltshire County Archaeology Services, who monitored the project for Wiltshire Council, and Dyer and Butler for their cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Rachel Williams and Jamie McCarthy. This report was written by Rachel Williams and edited by Stephen Beach and Ruth Panes. The project was managed by Ruth Panes on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Army Basing Programme (ABP) SWA605, SWPGEN and SWQGEN Perham Down Camp Areas 3003, 3006 and 3009

Interim Report on Archaeological Works

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Aspire Defence Capital Works (the Client) to undertake a watching brief in Area 3003 (SWA605), and archaeological evaluation inside Areas 3006 (SWPGEN) and 3009 (SWQGEN) within Perham Down Camp, near Tidworth, Wiltshire as part of the Army Basing Programme (ABP). The three areas (hereafter 'the Site') are centred on the following National Grid References; Area 3003: 425540 149300, Area 3006: 424970 149475 and Area 3009: 425430 149070.
- 1.1.2 On 5 March 2013 the Regular Army Basing Plan was announced, setting out location changes for the Army, and confirming the withdrawal 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 All works were undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed to undertake the archaeological investigations (Wessex Archaeology 2015). 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).
- 1.1.5 The archaeological works are in association with Condition 8 of planning applications 16/06462/VAR and 15/03313/FUL. Condition 8 of application 16/06462/VAR is a variation to Condition 8 of the earlier planning application 15/03313/FUL and specifies:

No relevant phase of development shall take place on site until a programme of archaeological work has been carried out in line with the Perham Down elements of the submitted Written Scheme of Investigation and Project Design for Archaeological Works (February 2015), prepared by Wessex Archaeology (document T19421.03). This should include on-site and off-site work, such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, which shall have been submitted to and agreed in writing to the Local Planning Authority beforehand.

REASON: To enable the recording of any matters of archaeological interest.



1.1.6 The agreed WSI outlined proposals for an archaeological watching brief within Area 3003 and archaeological evaluation within Areas 3006 and 3009 comprising the excavation of five trial trenches within each area.

1.1.7 Following a change in the development proposal within Area 3009 SWQGEN and a site visit undertaken in January 2018, the proposed trenching within Area 3009 was revised to three trenches and concentrated within the western part of the development tile. This was primarily due to a reduction in the size of the area due to be impacted upon by the new development and existing site constraints, such as buried services within the evaluation area. The change in the proposed archaeological works was agreed with the Client and Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS) prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 This document presents the initial results of the archaeological investigations within Areas 3003, 3006 and 3009, which comprised the archaeological monitoring of groundworks within Area 3003 SWA605 and the investigation and recording of eight machine-excavated trial trenches (Trenches 241 – 245 (Area 3006 SWPGEN) and Trenches 276, 278-279 (Area 3009 SWQGEN)). The watching brief was carried out on 19th January 2018 and the evaluation between the 5th and 8th February 2018.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 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**).

1.3.2 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.

1.3.3 Area 3003 is located on the eastern side of Perham Down Camp. The area archaeologically monitored covered an area 48 m long by 13 m wide and comprised of landscaped green space prior to groundworks between 125 m and 127 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The archaeological monitoring was undertaken in association with a development proposal for an extension (SWA605) to an existing mess building on the site (**Figure 2**).

1.3.4 Area 3006 SWPGEN is located outside of the main area of existing development, within the north-western edge of the military camp. It is currently covered with rough grassland and scrub vegetation. It is situated in an area of gently undulating topography, at an elevation ranging from approximately 140-144 m aOD (**Figure 2**).

1.3.5 Area 3009 is located within the camp towards the south-west. The WSI Area 3009 covered two different development tiles (SWLGEN and SWQGEN), Trench 281 was located in the southern portion of the WSI Area, within SWLGEN and was excavated and recorded during an earlier phase of works (WA 2017a). The northern portion of Area 3009 is within SWQGEN had been a carpark, with the tarmac being removed prior to the trenching to reveal a flat hardcore surface 140 m aOD (**Figure 2**).



- 1.3.6 The underlying geology for the three areas 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 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 3003 was situated in an area of landscaped greenspace near the centre of the Camp. Although clearly subject to some degree of landscaping, the level of this disturbance was unclear prior to archaeological monitoring.
- 2.1.4 Area 3006 covered an area of unimproved grassland outside of the current camp boundary. Aerial photographs show a series of linear features in the vicinity of these works which the DBA suggests have a moderate to high potential for survival (WA 2014 and WA 2015).
- 2.1.5 Area 3009 is situated in an area which the DBA indicates has a low potential for surviving archaeological remains (WA 2014). Previous trenching within Area 3009 (WA 2017a) did not reveal archaeological remains and indicated that the southern part of Area 3009 (tile SWLGEN) had been subject to widespread truncation and remodelling, associated with earlier phases of development within the military camp.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015) and in compliance with the ClfA' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were:
- To provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
 - To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were:
- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
 - To establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;



- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using GNSS equipment, all of the trenches had to be slightly moved from their original positions in the agreed WSI because of on-site obstacles such trees and located services (**Figure 1**), these adjustments were agreed with WCAS prior to the commencement of the works. The number of trenches in Area 3009 was reduced from five to three trenches, partially due to the on-site constraints, but also as the development proposal was revised and no invasive works were planned in the eastern portion of the area.
- 4.2.2 Area 3006 comprised five trial trenches, each measuring 30 m in length and 1.5 m wide. The trenches were all located east of the WSI location, to avoid an *in situ* bund and the current perimeter fence. Trench 245 was located north of the WSI area to avoid overhead power cables. The location of this trench was guided by the proposed location for a building SW0666.
- 4.2.3 In Area 3009 three trial trenches measuring between five and 15 m long and 1.5 m wide were located to target areas of proposed buildings whilst avoiding known services. Five trenches were originally targeted on this area, however as Trenches 277 and 280 were located under proposed sports pitches with no planned below ground intrusive works required, these trenches were not excavated. The remaining trenches were all shortened and relocated to avoid known below ground services.
- 4.2.4 All the trenches were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.5 Where necessary, the base of the trench and the surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.6 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.



- 4.2.7 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the WCAS were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

- 4.2.8 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.
- 4.2.9 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 30 mm.
- 4.2.10 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Monitoring

- 4.3.1 WCAS, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), monitored the archaeological works. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the WCAS.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A single linear feature believed to represent a military practice trench was encountered within Area 3003 under watching brief conditions (**Figure 2 Plate 1**).
- 5.1.2 None of the eight excavated trial trenches in Areas 3006 and 3009 contained any archaeological features or deposits (**Figure 2**).

5.2 Area 3003 SWA605 - Soil sequence

- 5.2.1 Area 3003 showed evidence of heavy disturbance relating to previous modern landscaping, with all but the south-west corner of the area having been heavily reduced from above. The recorded level of the natural geology in the south-west corner revealed a reduction of up to 0.92m below ground level, however due to the natural slope of the hill, an accurate record of how much truncation had previously been undertaken with earlier phases of development within the camp was difficult to ascertain.
- 5.2.2 The site stratigraphy, in the least truncated part of Site, consisted of 0.23 m of modern turf overlying 0.30 m of modern, made up ground. The made ground comprised of compressed redeposited chalk overlying a layer of redeposited subsoil, presumably resulting from the landscaping. This all sealed the natural chalk geology. Minimal evidence of periglacial scarring in the natural geology was identified in this area.



5.3 Area 3003 SWA605

- 5.3.1 The reduced dig revealed a single linear running north-west to south-east at the south-east end of Area 3003 (**Figure 2**). The linear feature extended beyond the south-eastern limit of the area, while to the north-west the linear was entirely truncated by modern disturbance. It is not known whether this linear extended north-west Area 3003.
- 5.3.2 The linear feature measured 1.7 m wide and 0.58 m deep, with steep straight sides and a flat base. The section revealed multiple phases of deliberate backfill, which almost certainly occurred around the same time (**Plate 1**). A single sherd of late 19th early 20th century pottery and an iron nail were recovered from the backfill. The exact function of this feature is unknown, however its profile and backfill indicate it very likely relates to military practice trenching. Practice trenching has been recorded 170 m to the north-west of Area 3003, during the archaeological evaluation of the southern end of Area 3008/SWQGEN (WA 2017b).

5.4 Area 3006 SWPGEN - Soil sequence

- 5.4.1 A dark brown silty clay topsoil up to 0.36 m thick was noted in Trenches 241 and 245 (**Plates 2 and 3**). This topsoil had a sharp horizon with the natural chalk geology which comprised a creamy white chalk, the chalk was weathered and loose for the top 0.05 m below the topsoil and below this, the chalk was stiff and white. North to south aligned periglacial striping was noted, predominantly in trench 241 (**Plate 3**).
- 5.4.2 In Trenches 242 – 244 very little topsoil was observed and evidence for modern disturbance was visible throughout the trenches (**Figure 2, Plates 4 and 5**).

5.5 Area 3009 SWQGEN - Soil sequence

- 5.5.1 The overburden in Area 3009 consisted of indurated made ground comprising mid reddish-brown sands with frequent inclusions of ceramic building material, non-local stone and cement with occasional lenses of redeposited chalk. A very sharp horizon with hard white chalk natural was observed (**Plates 6 and 7**). The only features noted were modern service trenches which were not excavated (**Figure 2**).

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The only artefacts noted by the evaluation were of obviously modern origin (1800 – present) and were in made ground or modern backfilled pits. Accordingly, these artefacts were not retrieved. The artefacts noted by the evaluation in both areas comprised bricks, concrete, tarmac and plastic-coated wire.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 No deposits suitable for were encountered. Accordingly, no samples were taken

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 The watching brief carried out within Area 3003 revealed the presence of a single archaeological feature, interpreted as a military practice trench orientated north-west to



south-east. The watching brief also indicated modern previous disturbance had occurred across this part of the camp.

8.1.2 No archaeological deposits or features were noted in either of the evaluation Areas 3006 and 3009.

8.1.3 Although Area 3006 is located outside of the current perimeter boundary, the evaluation indicated that apart from two small areas located towards the periphery, most of the area has been previously heavily truncated. The potential for archaeological remains to survive in this area thus appears to be very low.

8.1.4 The DBA suggested that the potential for archaeological remains to survive in Area 3009 was low and the fieldwork results indicate wide-spread truncation across this area, due to earlier landscaping associated with previous development within the camp.

9 ARCHIVE 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 Wessex Archaeology at Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire under the project code **109513**.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site code 109513**, and a full index will be prepared.

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum and is fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Security copy

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

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 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.



10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Area 3006 SWPGEN

Trench	24.0 m x 1.5 m		NGR 424933 149369	143.7 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
24101	Topsoil		Dark brown silty clay with rare sub angular flints > 0.1 m. Turf covered, fine rooting predominantly in the top 0.1 m. Moderately loose with a sharp slightly undulating horizon with 24102.	0.00–0.36
24102	Natural		Creamy white chalk, broken and weathered for the top 0.05 m. Becoming firm white chalk. N – S aligned periglacial striping throughout.	0.30 +

Trench	29.5 m x 1.5 m		NGR 415939 139987	144.5 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
24201	Topsoil		Mid grey silty clay with a diffuse horizon with 24202 and 24204. Loose.	0.00–0.07
24202	Natural		Firm white chalk. Cut by various modern disturbances.	0.02 +
24203	Cut		Cut of modern pit. 3.6 m wide. Not excavated.	0.05 - 0.40 +
24204	Fill	24203	Deliberate backfill. Loose redeposited chalk, soils, and C.B.M. Not excavated.	0.05 - 0.40 +

Trench	30.1 m x 1.5 m		NGR 424950 149456	144.7 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
24301	Topsoil		Light grey silty clay. Moss covered. Loose with a diffuse horizon with 24302.	0.00–0.03
24302	Made ground		White redeposited chalk cobble and boulders, rare C.B.M., and plastic. Loose with a sharp horizon with 24303.	0.03 – 0.30
24303	Natural		Fine white chalk. Compacted. Some disturbance throughout.	0.30 +

Trench	29.6 m x 1.5 m		NGR 424971 149501	143.9 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
24401	Topsoil		Light grey silty clay covered with moss and shrubs. Loose with a clear horizon with 24402.	0.00–0.03
24402	Natural		Stiff white chalk. Evidence of modern disturbance and bioturbation throughout.	0.03 +



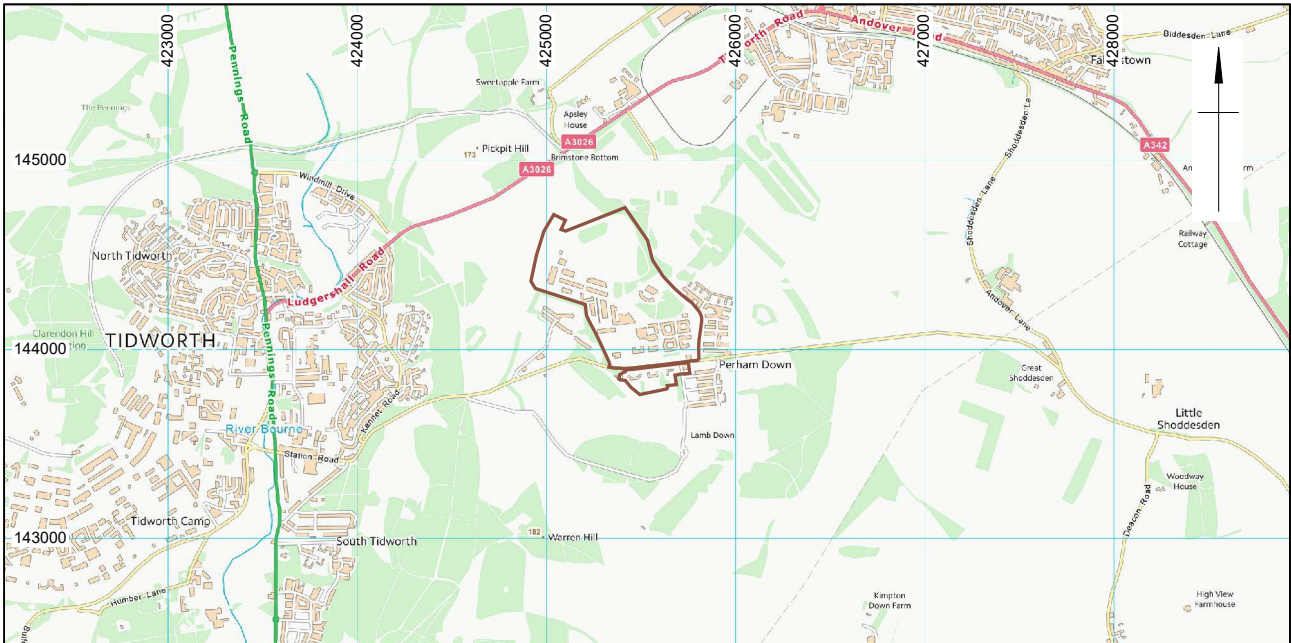
Trench	26.0 m x 1.5 m		NGR 425014 149626	140.8 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
24501	Topsoil		Dark brown silty clay with rare sub angular flints > 0.1 m. rare chalk > 0.05 m. Turf covered, fine rooting predominantly in the top 0.1 m. Moderately loose with a sharp slightly undulating horizon with 24502.	0.00–0.25
42102	Natural		Creamy white chalk, broken and weathered for the top 0.10 m. Becoming firm white chalk. Single NE – SW periglacial stripe.	0.25 +

Area 3009 SWQGEN

Trench	14.4 m x 1.5 m		NGR 425400 149106	140.6 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
27601	Made ground		Indurated dumps of C.B.M., crushed concrete and flint in a reddish-brown sand. Contains wood, wire and Fe objects. Sharp horizon with 27602.	0.00 – 0.55
27602	Natural		Firm white chalk.	0.55 +
27603	Cut		NE – SW aligned service trench. 0.7 m wide. Filled with 27604.	0.55 +
27604	Fill	27603	Deliberate backfill. Dark grey silty clay with abundant chalk cobbles, rare C.B.M., not excavated.	0.55 +

Trench	4.9 m x 1.5 m		NGR 425419 149107	140.5 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
27801	Made ground		Indurated dumps of C.B.M., crushed concrete and flint in a reddish-brown sand. Sharp horizon with 27802.	0.00 – 0.14
27802	Made ground		Off-white chalk cobbles with sparse C.B.M. and non-local stone. Stiff with a sharp horizon with 27803.	0.14 – 0.22
27803	Natural		Firm white chalk.	0.22 +
27804	Cut		N – S aligned service trench. 0.6 m wide. Filled with 27805.	0.22 +
27805	Fill	27604	Deliberate backfill. Dark grey silty clay with abundant chalk cobbles, rare C.B.M., not excavated.	0.22 +

Trench	9.4 m x 1.5 m		NGR 425414 149061	140.6 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
27901	Made ground		Indurated dumps of C.B.M., crushed concrete and flint in a reddish-brown sand. Sharp horizon with 27902.	0.00 – 0.20
27902	Natural		Firm white chalk.	0.20 +
27903	Cut		NE – SW aligned service trench. 0.6 m wide. Filled with 27904.	0.20 +
27904	Fill	27903	Deliberate backfill. Dark grey silty clay with abundant chalk cobbles, rare C.B.M., not excavated.	0.20 +



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Site location and detail of WSI areas and construction tiles

Figure 1



Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

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Trench locations in Areas 3003 (SWA605), 3006 (SWPGEN) and 3009 (SWQGEN)

Figure 2



Plate 1: North-east facing section of linear feature within Area 3003



Plate 2: South-east facing representative section of Trench 245


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Plate 3: South-west facing shot of Trench 241



Plate 4: South-east facing representative section of Trench 243


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Plate 5: North facing shot of Trench 244



Plate 6: West facing representative section of Trench 276



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Plate 7: North facing shot of Trench 279

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