

**LAND OFF BROOMCROFT ROAD  
PEWSEY  
WILTSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND  
EXCAVATION**

*For*

**REDCLIFFE HOMES LTD**

CA PROJECTS: 3143 AND 3165  
CA REPORT: 10113

OCTOBER 2010




**COTSWOLD  
ARCHAEOLOGY**



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CA REPORT: 10113

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## SUMMARY

**Project Name:** Land off Broomcroft Road  
**Location:** Pewsey, Wiltshire  
**NGR:** SU 1648 6021  
**Type:** Evaluation and Excavation  
**Date:** 23 -25 June and 12 -16 July 2010  
**Location of Archive:** To be deposited with the Wiltshire Heritage Museum  
**Site Code:** BRP10

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2010 on land off Broomcroft Road, Pewsey, Wiltshire. Six trenches were excavated. Subsequently an area of 600m<sup>2</sup> in the north-eastern corner of the site was excavated.

During the evaluation eleven pieces of worked flint were recovered. One was diagnostically Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. As similar material had been recovered during a previous evaluation closer to Broomcroft Road, an excavation was carried out. Two hundred and eighty further fragments of worked flint were recovered during the excavation. This material included 32 cores (19 from the production of blades or bladelets) 122 flakes/broken flakes and 54 whole and broken blades/bladelets. Only a small number of pieces were retouched: one microlith, five scrapers, one re-touched/backed blade and two probable piercers. The microlith is characteristic of the Mesolithic and a scraper of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age periods. A single ditch was also recorded from which one sherd of late prehistoric pottery was recovered along with further worked flint.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In June to July 2010 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation and a subsequent excavation for Redcliffe Homes Ltd on land off Broomcroft Road, Pewsey, Wiltshire (centred on NGR: SU 1648 6021; Fig. 1). The evaluation and excavation were undertaken prior to the submission of a planning application.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with *An Archaeological Brief* issued by Wiltshire County Council, now Wiltshire Council (WC), for archaeological evaluation in July 2006, with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)* produced by CA (2010a) and approved by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, County Archaeologist, WC. The evaluation was monitored by David Vaughan, Assistant County Archaeologist, WC, including a site visit on 25 June 2010.
- 1.3 Following on site discussions with Mr Vaughan it was decided to fully excavate an area around three of the evaluation trenches to determine whether worked flints recovered during the evaluation were an isolated scatter or a part of a larger area of prehistoric occupation. An updated WSI for excavation was prepared (CA 2010b) and approved by Mr Vaughan. The excavation also was monitored by Mr Vaughan, including a site visit on 15 July 2010
- 1.4 The fieldwork followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Wiltshire* (Wiltshire County Council 1995), and the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006).

### ***The site***

- 1.5 The site comprises a number of plots of land to the south of Broomcroft Road, Pewsey. It lies just to the north of Market Place and the High Street in the centre of the town (Fig. 2). It lies at approximately 115m AOD.

- 1.6 The site is c. 1 ha in size and consisted of a mixture of trees, scrub and grassed areas set between both domestic and commercial buildings. It was bordered on the west by the River Avon. Adjacent to the Avon was the Pewsey Heritage Centre, formerly a steel foundry which was reopened and altered during World War II. Land adjacent to Broomcroft Road and immediately to the north-west of the current site had previously been evaluated and was not re-evaluated.
- 1.7 The underlying solid geology of the area is mapped as Upper Greensand Formation of the Cretaceous period (BGS 2010). The drift geology is mapped as Undifferentiated River Terrace deposits (Quaternary) in the south and Alluvium (Holocene) in the west, bordering the River Avon. Alluvium was encountered in Trenches 1, 2 and 4-6 and River Terrace deposits in Trench 3

### ***Archaeological background***

- 1.8 Pewsey itself has Saxon origins, being first recorded by name in AD 880. The Norman parish church of St John (located 250m to the south-west of the site) is known to have Saxon origins and is likely to be associated with a settlement. In addition, a 7th-century gold pendant with filigree decoration was discovered at Brunkard's Yard, c. 250m to the north-east of the site (WC HER SU16SE401). Pewsey is again mentioned in Domesday as Pevesie and excavations ahead of development at the former Pewsey Motor Site, immediately south of the site, in the 1990s revealed a trackway, medieval pits and occupation debris indicative of low-level backland activity (WC HER SU16SE464).
- 1.9 An archaeological evaluation immediately north-west of the site was carried out in 2003 (WC HER SU16SE106). No features were encountered but flint flakes and bladelets were recovered from the topsoil. These may indicate Mesolithic and/or Neolithic activity in the vicinity, but it was not clear if the topsoil had been imported to the site.

### ***Archaeological objectives***

- 1.10 The general objectives of the evaluation were to provide data on the date, character, quality, survival and extent of the archaeological deposits within the site in order that an informed decision on their importance in a local, regional or national context could

be made. This information was to clarify whether any remains were of sufficient importance to warrant consideration for preservation *in situ*, or alternatively form the basis of mitigation measures that may seek to limit damage to significant remains.

1.11 The objectives of the subsequent excavation were to:

- Record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered
- Assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural remains
- Assess the overall presence, survival, condition and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains
- Record any evidence of past settlement or other land use
- Recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified
- Sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use

### **Methodology**

1.12 The initial evaluation comprised the excavation of six trenches, each 20m long and 1.6m wide, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The subsequent excavation covered the area of Trenches 4, 5 and 6, and was 600m<sup>2</sup> in size

1.13 All trenches, and the excavation area, were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).

1.14 During the excavation worked flints were observed immediately below topsoil. Mechanical stripping stopped at this level. Where possible worked flint was left *in situ* to check for the presence of significant clustering, indicative of knapping activity. After the area was stripped the distribution of flint showed no obvious patterning and none appeared to be in features. After a site meeting with Mr Vaughan, a decision was taken to hand excavate in 50mm spits two 1m by 1m sondages, sieving the soil to 10mm, to investigate whether the amount of worked flint decreased with depth, a

possible indicator that the flint had been discarded on the then ground surface and subsequently been lowered through the soil profile by bioturbation.

- 1.15 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and one feature was sampled. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately After Excavation* (1995).
- 1.16 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with the Wiltshire Heritage Museum, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## **2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-3)**

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.
- 2.2 The soil profile comprised a humic, greyish brown, fine sandy topsoil of 0.3m to 0.4m depth. Beneath was a grey sand subsoil which merged into the greenish grey or brown grey fine sand/sandy clay natural substrate.

### ***Evaluation***

- 2.3 Trenches 4, 5 and 6 contained no archaeological features. Trenches 1 and 2 contained deposits of modern rubble and Trench 3 contained a modern north-east/south-west red brick wall, 303.
- 2.4 From Trenches 4 and 6 eleven fragments of worked flint were recovered from subsoil and natural deposits. Only two of them were diagnostic, both from substrate deposit 602. They comprised a core rejuvenation flake of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date and a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age thumbnail scraper. No cut features were identified.



### **Excavation**

- 2.5 Following on-site discussions with David Vaughan of Wiltshire Council, an area around Trenches 4, 5 and 6 was excavated (Fig. 2). Worked flint was identified in all deposits. Where possible this was individually bagged and left *in situ* for subsequent three-dimensional recording.
- 2.6 After stripping a single feature, ditch 1001, was identified cutting natural deposits. Excavation showed it contained further flint. A single sherd of Late Bronze Age to Iron Age pottery was recovered from within its upper fill 1002.
- 2.7 Modern disturbance in the east of the excavated area was present in the form of a pipe trench and a heavily rutted track that had been consolidated using rubble.

### **The Finds and Palaeoenvironmental Evidence**

- 2.8 Artefactual material comprising worked flint, heat-affected flint and pottery was recovered from eight deposits with additional unstratified quantities being recovered (Appendix B).

#### **Lithics**

- 2.9 A total of 291 pieces of worked flint were recovered from the evaluation and excavation, of which 130 pieces were unstratified. Raw material consists for the most part of dark grey or black flint with a small quantity being pale grey or honey coloured. Cortex, where this is present, is thick and un-abraded and consistent with fairly local origin.
- 2.10 The presence of small flakes (chips) and shatter pieces which can be associated with *in situ* knapping waste is possibly significant. A large proportion of the flint however exhibits edge damage or breakage, and quantities of medieval pottery from most deposits suggests that the majority, if not all, of the worked flint is re-deposited.
- 2.11 The large bulk of the recovered worked flint consists of waste flakes and cores. Only eight pieces featuring secondary working (one microlith, five scrapers, one re-touched/backed blade and two probable piercers) were identified and of these, only the microlith and a discoidal thumbnail scraper are firmly dateable. The former (unstratified), of flint patinated to a mottled pale grey, is identifiable as an obliquely-

blunted microlith; a form common throughout the Mesolithic. The thumbnail scraper is considered to be of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date.

- 2.12 Some indications of dating are apparent from the debitage. There are a significant number of blade or bladelet cores, of single or opposed platform form, some showing evidence for preparation and re-juvenation. The blade/bladelet cores, core rejuvenation flakes (core tablets) and crested pieces (an associated preliminary stage to blade manufacture from cores) are good indications of Mesolithic date. A proportion of the flakes, chips, shatter pieces and tools including some scrapers, may also date to this period, although later dating to the Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age periods is also possible.
- 2.13 That lithics of later dating are present in the assemblage is suggested by the presence of multi-platform flake cores, a number of irregular or squat-proportioned flakes, some almost certainly struck using a 'hard' (stone) hammer. In the absence of tools the date range for this material is uncertain although the morphology of the flake cores would be consistent with later Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age dating. The low incidence of tools is interesting suggesting that the activity represented may not relate to settled or 'domestic' activity.

#### *Pottery*

- 2.14 No early prehistoric pottery was identified. Abraded bodysherds in a black-firing sandy fabrics from deposits 1002 and 1006 are most likely of late prehistoric (Late Bronze Age to Iron Age) date.
- 2.15 The remainder of the pottery dates to the medieval period, probably the 12th to 14th centuries. The majority consists of bodysherds in unglazed cooking pot type fabrics, including Kennet Valley type coarsewares (flint inclusions) and sandy types, possibly from south-east Wiltshire. Forms, where identifiable, are jars with everted rims. Occasional glazed jug sherds are light-firing sandy fabrics, probably also from sources in south-east Wiltshire including Laverstock.

### **3. DISCUSSION**

- 3.1 Of the lithics only the microlith and a thumbnail scraper can be dated, respectively to the Mesolithic and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age periods. However, 19 of the cores

or core fragments were from blade or bladelet production and 36 blades (25 broken) and 18 bladelets (nine broken) were also recovered; small blades and bladelets are usually considered Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. Surprisingly while there were more than twice as many flakes as blades (122 flakes or broken flakes against 54 blades/bladelets) the proportion was almost reversed for cores with 13 flake cores and 19 blade/bladelet cores.

#### *Position of the lithics*

- 3.2 Approximately 80 artefacts were three-dimensionally recorded, of which 13 were sherds of medieval pottery and the rest worked or burnt flint. Fifty four pieces of worked flint were recovered from one 1m by 1m sondage and 15 from the second. As the proportion of three-dimensionally recorded flint to the whole assemblage is so low a plan of its position it is not reproduced here.
- 3.3 The lithics were recovered relatively uniformly spread across the stripped area and, c. 60m to the west, blades thought to be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic were retrieved from the northern part of the development during previous evaluation (WC HER SU16SE106). There appears to be a spread of potentially Mesolithic material deposited on the eastern side of the present course of the River Avon, in two areas now separated by mature trees and shrubs. It therefore seems unlikely that the flints arrived in imported topsoil, as suggested in the previous evaluation report (Wessex Archaeology 2003).
- 3.4 While the presence of medieval pottery alongside the lithics seems to imply disturbance or that the material is *ex situ*, it is not uncommon for materials of different periods to be found in association, and for example at Eddington Lane, Kent, Late Upper Palaeolithic flintwork was found along with pottery (Gardiner *et al.* in prep.). Any material dropped on the ground surface will tend to move down the soil profile through worm action (Wilkinson and Stevens 2003, 125) and this is particularly easily imagined on the loose sandy soil encountered at Broomcroft Road. The results of the excavation of the two sondages tends to support this theory of artefacts being moved down through the soil profile as both shown a diminution in recovered artefacts with depth. A similar reduction in artefact density with depth was recorded with Mesolithic material near Andover, Hampshire (Wright 2004). It is possible that, while the level of the flint has changed, it was still in the location in which it was deposited i.e. it retained two-dimensional but not three-dimensional integrity.

- 3.5 However, the possibility exists that some lateral movement of the lithics has occurred, possibly the result of medieval (or earlier agriculture) although no remains of ridge and furrow ploughing were observed. If sideways movement of the flints happened it must have occurred before the relatively poorly dated later prehistoric ditch 1001 (see below) had silted up. It is still suggested that the lithics are relatively close to where they were discarded and that Mesolithic knapping was undertaken in, or close to, the site.

#### *Mesolithic in Wiltshire*

- 3.6 The first survey of the Mesolithic period in Wiltshire (Radley 1969, 18) declared that it was a relatively simple project as there was so little material to assess. Since then there have been few new finds recorded (for example a rapid scan through the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine reveals that the only reference to Mesolithic is as stray finds reported in the summaries of excavation and fieldwork). The Wiltshire HER records c. 10 finds from the parish of Pewsey, with many of the surrounding parishes having no record and only at Upavon and Alton are there more than 10 examples of Mesolithic material, both from excavation.
- 3.7 Much Mesolithic material has been recovered in the Bournemouth area, on or near the then coastline (Cunliffe 1993, 29), and exploration and expansion inland along the nearby River Avon is a reasonable assumption (Bradley 2007, 16). Downton, c. 30km from the present mouth of the Avon, produced Wiltshire's largest flint assemblage (WC HER SU12SE050) and recent work in the Stonehenge World Heritage Site recorded Mesolithic flint adjacent to the Avon (Parker Pearson pers. comm.). Pewsey, located at the source of the Avon, would have given access to a variety of resources including the river, the presumably wooded Salisbury Plain and Marlborough Downs and the Vale of Pewsey, with its underlying Greensand geology potentially providing a contrasting environment to that of the Chalk downs.
- 3.8 The Wiltshire HER data for the western portion of the Vale of Pewsey shows a bias for sites along the southern edge of the Marlborough Downs and other sites on the shoulders of the Vale. The material from Broomcroft Road includes few retouched pieces implying that blades and bladelets were produced and retained for retouch elsewhere. The recorded examples of axes and picks from Pewsey (WHER) suggests the presence there of a base camp and it is possible Broomcroft Road was a peripheral part of a base camp rather than a temporary hunting camp. The small

number of burnt flints (23) suggests that any visits were short-term with a hearth not established long enough for waste flint to work its way into it. However, 19 blade/bladelet cores were present and this was either a relatively sustained period of knapping or several repeat visits.

- 3.9 The lithics form a small addition to the limited quantity of Mesolithic material recovered in Wiltshire.

#### *Later prehistoric*

- 3.10 The only non-modern archaeological feature from the evaluation and excavation was a ditch, 1001, aligned approximately east to west across the excavation area. This was shown by excavation to be 0.95m wide and 0.35m deep with a U-shaped profile. A sherd of Late Prehistoric (Late Bronze Age to Iron Age) pottery was present at the level of machining, adjacent to the manual intervention, and it is assumed that this pottery gives a *terminus ante quem* date for the ditch. However, a relatively large amount of worked flint, including a blade core, blades and a bladelet, was retrieved from fill 1002. It is likely that the ditch was originally dug through deposits containing the worked flint, and when it silted up some of these flints formed a part of the backfill.

## 4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Jamie Wright, assisted by Jess Cook, Hazel O'Neill and Kelly Saunders. The report was written by Jamie Wright with Kelly Saunders. The illustrations were prepared by Lorna Grey and the finds report was by Ed McSloy. The archive has been compiled by Kelly Saunders, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young.

## 5. REFERENCES

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**APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS**

## Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer	Topsoil			0.2	
101	Layer	Black silt with modern CBM			>0.9	Modern
To avoid machining under trees the trench was excavated in two parts, each given its own context numbers.						
102	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
103	Layer	subsoil			0.29	
104	Layer	Natural Substrate				

## Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
200	Layer	Mixed Rubble			0.53	Modern
201	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
202	Layer	Subsoil			0.32	
203	Layer	Natural Substrate				

## Trench 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
300	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	
301	Layer	Subsoil			0.45	
302	Layer	Natural Substrate				
303	Wall	Red brick and lime mortar wall	1.6	0.5	0.75	Modern
304	Cut	Construction cut for wall	1.6	0.5	0.75	Modern
305	Fill	Backfill of construction cut 304	1.6	0.5	0.75	Modern

## Trench 4

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
400	Layer	Topsoil			0.39	
401	Layer	Subsoil			0.27	
402	Layer	Natural Substrate				

## Trench 5

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
500	Layer	Topsoil			0.37	
501	Layer	Subsoil			0.2	
502	Layer	Natural Substrate				

## Trench 6

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
600	Layer	Topsoil			0.13	
601	Layer	Subsoil			0.22	
602	Layer	Natural Substrate				

## Excavation

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1001	Cut	Cut of SE-NW ditch		0.95	0.35	
1002	Fill	Fill of ditch 1000		1	0.12	LBA-IA
1003	Fill	Fill of ditch 1000		1	0.23	
1004	Layer	Topsoil/subsoil			0.32	
1005	Layer	Natural Substrate				
1006	Layer	Spit one in Sondage one	1	1	0.05	
1007	Layer	Spit two in Sondage one	1	1	0.05	
1008	Layer	Spit three in Sondage one	1	1	0.05	
1009	Layer	Spit one in Sondage two	1	1	0.05	
1010	Layer	Spit two in Sondage two	1	1	0.05	

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**APPENDIX B: THE FINDS**

RaN. = Registered artefact Number

Context	RaN.	Description	Ct.	Wt.	Date
401		Worked flint: flake	1	8	-
602		Worked flint: flakes, scraper (1), core rejuvenation flake (1). Medieval pottery: leached limestone unglazed coarse ware	10 4	89 7	C12-C14
1002		Worked flint: flakes (6); flakes, broken (3); blades (3); bladelet (1); blades, broken (3); blade core (1); core rejuvenation flake (1); chips (2) Burnt flint Late prehistoric pottery: sandy fabric	20  1 1	96  4 10	

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1005	1	Medieval pottery: sandy fab ?scratch-marked	1	6	
	2	Worked flint: bladelet	1	2	
	3	Worked flint: blade core	1	40	
	4a	Worked flint: flake, broken	1	4	
	4b	Worked flint: flake	1	6	
	5	Worked flint: flake (burnt); blade, broken	2	10	
	6	Worked flint: blade, broken	1	1	
	7	Worked flint: flake	1	6	
	8a	Worked flint: chip	1	1	
	8b	Worked flint: blade, broken	1	1	
	8c	Worked flint bladelet, broken	1	1	
	9	Worked flint: flake	1	1	
	10	Worked flint: flake, broken	1	10	
	11	Worked flint: flake	1	6	
	12	Worked flint: bladelet	1	1	
	13	Worked flint: blade core	1	66	
	14	Worked flint: blade	1	6	
	15	Worked flint: flake, broken	1	8	
	16	Worked flint: flake	1	4	
	17	Worked flint: blade, broken	1	4	
	18	Worked flint: core rejuvenation flake (core tablet?)	1	65	
	19	Worked flint: flake, broken (burnt)	1	1	
	20	Worked flint: blade	1	10	
	21	Worked flint: flake	1	44	
	22	Worked flint: flake	1	2	
	23	Worked flint: flake	1	2	
	24	Worked flint: blade core	1	60	
	25	Worked Flint: core (burnt)	1	64	
	26	Medieval pottery: qz/flint-temp	1	4	
	27	Worked flint: flake, broken	1	2	
	28	Worked flint: blade, broken	1	2	
	29	Medieval pottery: qz/flint-temp	2	6	
	30	Medieval pottery: qz/flint-temp	2	4	
	31	Worked flint: flake, broken	1	4	
	32	Worked flint: flake, broken	1	2	
	33	Natural flint	1	26	
	34	Worked flint: scraper	1	12	
	35	Worked flint: flake, broken	1	1	
	36	Worked flint bladelet, broken, burnt	1	1	
	37	Worked flint: flake	1	2	
	38	Worked flint: flake	1	12	
	39	Medieval pottery: qz/flint-temp jar rim	1	16	
	40	Worked flint: endscraper	1	12	
	41	Medieval pottery: qz/flint-temp	1	2	
	42	Worked flint: blade, broken	1	2	
	43	Worked flint: blade	1	4	
	44	Worked flint: flake core	1	34	
	45	Worked flint: bladelet, broken	1	1	
	46	Medieval pottery: ls/qz-temp	1	6	
	47	Medieval pottery: ls/flint-temp	1	6	
	48	Worked flint: flake (pat)	1	4	
	49	Worked flint: flake (burnt)	1	6	
	50	Worked flint: blade, broken	1	1	
	51	Worked flint: flake	1	2	
	52	Worked flint: blade, broken	1	1	
	53	Worked flint: flake	1	2	
	54	Worked flint: flake	1	20	
	55	Worked flint: blade core fragment	1	58	


1005	56	Worked flint: retouched/backed blade	1	2	
	57	Worked flint: scraper	1	10	
	58	Worked flint: blade, broken	1	6	
	59	Worked flint: bladelet, broken	1	1	
	60	Worked flint: flake, broken	1	4	
	61	Worked flint: retouched flake/endscraper	1	6	
	62	Worked flint: bladelet core frag	1	12	
	63	Medieval pottery: south-east Wilts – jug fab	1	8	
	64	Worked flint: core rejuvenation flake (plunging flake?)	1	2	
	65	Worked flint: flake, broken	1	2	
	66	Medieval pottery: se Wilts sandy jug fab (rod handle)	1	38	
	67	Medieval pottery: qz/flint-temp	1	6	
	68	Worked flint: flake	1	2	
	69	Worked flint: flake, broken	1	1	
70	Worked flint: flake	1	14		
71	Worked flint: blade, broken	1	1		
72	Worked Flint: flake core	1	38		
73	Worked Flint: flake core fragment	1	74		
74	Worked flint: flake	1	4		
1006		Worked flint: bladelets (2); flake (1); chips (9); shatter (6)	18	4	
		Burnt flint	5	12	
		Medieval pottery: ls/flint-temp	9	38	
		Late prehistoric pottery: sandy; sandy/org	3	24	
1007		Worked flint: bladelet (4); flake (2); chip (8); shatter (3)	23	32	
		Burnt flint	4	8	
1008		Worked flint: flakes (3); flake, broken (2); chip (7); shatter (1)	13	8	
		Burnt flint	4	2	
1009		Medieval pottery: se wilts glazed jug; se wilts sandy; qz/flint temp; ls/flint-temp	5	36	C13-C14
		Worked flint: flakes (3); flake broken (5); chip (3); bladelet, broken (2); piercer?	13	14	
		Burnt flint	1	1	
1010		Worked flint: flake (1); chip (1)	2	6	
		Medieval pottery: qz/flint-temp	1	4	C12-C14
Un-stratified.		Worked flint: blade cores (13); flake cores (10); flakes (46); flakes, broken (19); crested pieces (3); retouched flakes (4); blades, broken (11); blades (5); bladelets, broken (3); rejuvenation flakes (plunging flakes + core tablet) (3); chip (4); microlith (1); scraper (1); piercer (1)	119	2106	
		Burnt flint	3	82	
		Medieval pottery: qz/flint-temp	11	56	

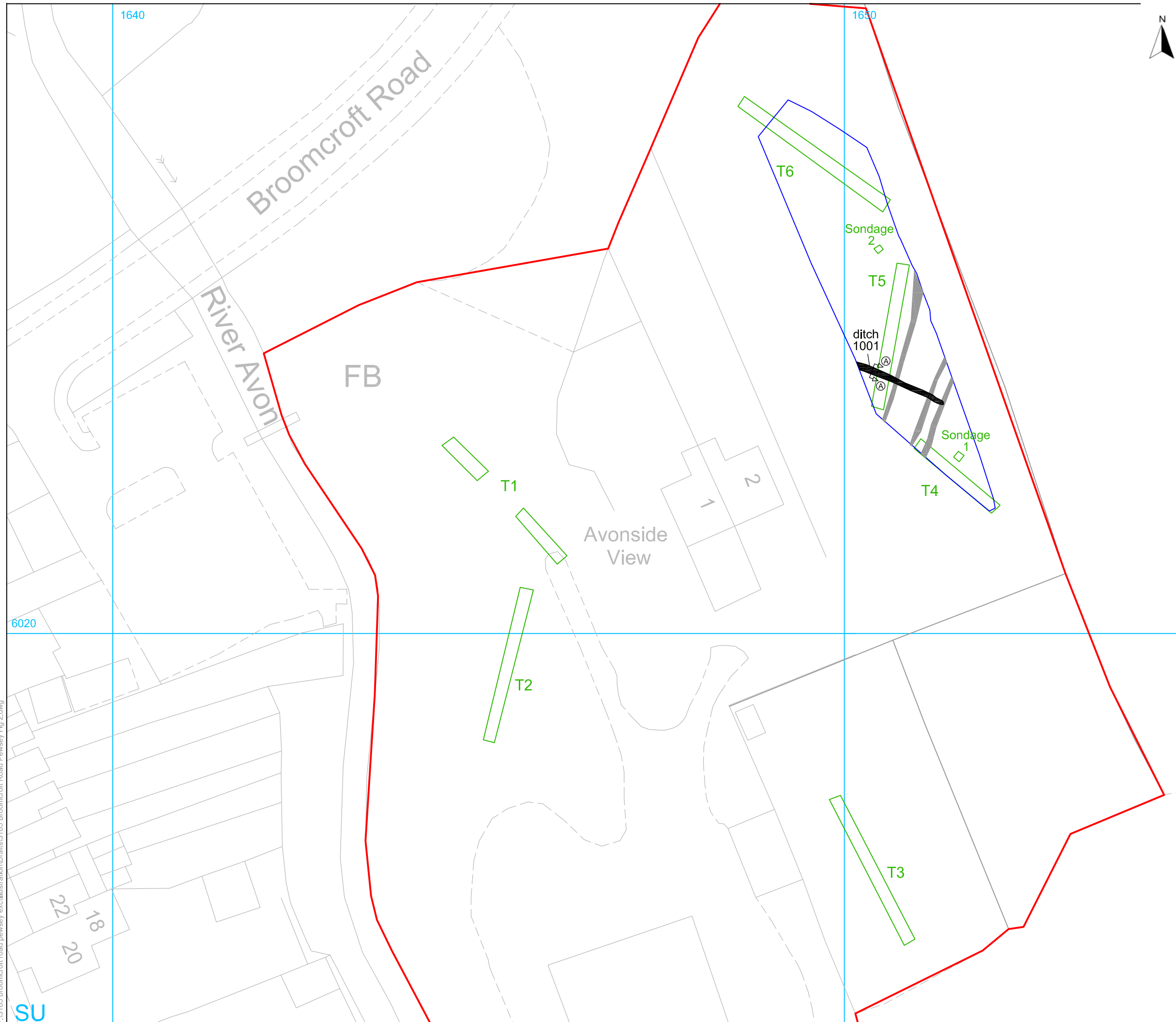
## APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM






<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Land off Broomcroft Road, Pewsey, Wiltshire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2010 on land off Broomcroft Road, Pewsey, Wiltshire. Six trenches were excavated. Subsequently an area of 600m<sup>2</sup> in the north-eastern corner of the site was excavated.</p> <p>During the evaluation eleven pieces of worked flint were recovered. One was diagnostically Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. As similar material had been recovered during a previous evaluation closer to Broomcroft Road, an excavation was carried out. Two hundred and eighty further fragments of worked flint were recovered during the excavation. This material included 32 cores (19 from the production of blades or bladelets) 122 flakes/broken flakes and 54 whole and broken blades/bladelets. Only a small number of pieces were retouched: one microlith, five scrapers, one re-touched/backed blade and two probable piercers. The microlith is characteristic of the Mesolithic and a scraper of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age periods. A single ditch was also recorded from which one sherd of late prehistoric pottery was recovered along with further worked flint.</p>	
Project dates	24 June – 16 July	
Project type	Evaluation and Excavation	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Land off Broomcroft Road, Pewsey, Wiltshire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	c. 7300m <sup>2</sup>	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SU 1648 6021	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Wiltshire Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Young	
Project Supervisor	Jamie Wright	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
	Lithic Working Site (Flint)	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
	One microlith, five scrapers, cores, flakes, blades and waste.	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes	Flint and pottery
Paper	Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes	Proforma recording sheets
Digital	Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes	Digital Photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2010 <i>Land off Broomcroft Road, Pewsey, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation</i> . CA typescript report <b>10113</b>		

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 <b>COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY</b>			
<b>PROJECT TITLE</b> Land off Broomfield Road Pewsey, Wiltshire			
<b>FIGURE TITLE</b> <b>Site location plan</b>			
<b>DRAWN BY</b>	<b>SCALE</b>	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
LG	1:25,000@A4	3165	1



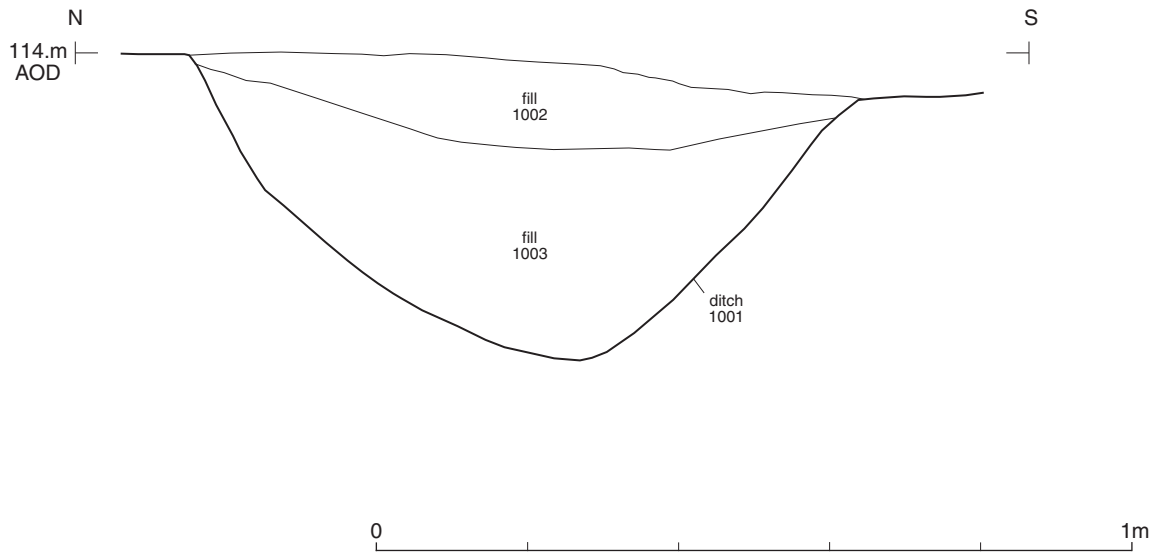
-  site
-  excavation area
-  evaluation trench
-  archaeological feature
-  modern feature



PROJECT TITLE  
**Land off Broomcroft Road  
Pewsey, Wiltshire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**The site, showing evaluation  
trenches and excavation area**

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
LG	1:500@A3	3165	<b>2</b>



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Land off Broomfield Road  
Pewsey, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

**Section AA**

DRAWN BY

LG

SCALE

1:10@A4

PROJECT NO.

3165

FIGURE NO.

**3**