



The Grange, 40 High Street Pewsey, Wiltshire

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording



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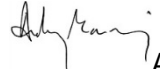
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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Manton Holdings Ltd to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording of all ground works associated with the ground works associated with the construction of a new single storey dwelling and new services undertaken at land at The Grange, 40 High Street, Pewsey, Wiltshire SN9 5AQ. The monitored works were centred on NGR 416605, 160090 and monitoring took place on 4 April 2022 and 4-5 July 2022.

The works monitored included the excavation of a standard beam foundation for the footing of the new building, the excavation of a utility trench between the new property and the High Street to connect to mains water and electricity and the excavation of a soakaway for rainwater. The proposed area for car park was already at the level required and no excavation was required.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified, and no artefacts were recovered during the course of the works. In all the excavation areas, the natural geology was encountered at the base of excavations.

The presence of a subsoil above the natural geology suggests that the site had not been significantly truncated by modern activity. This means that there is a good potential for archaeology to survive, despite none having been observed in the albeit limited impacts created during the groundworks.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Manton Holdings Ltd for commissioning the archaeological work. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service, who monitored the project for the LPA, and to RMN Building Services for their cooperation and help on site.



The Grange, 40 High Street Pewsey, Wilts

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Manton Holdings Ltd ('the client'), to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording (AMR) during groundworks associated with the construction of a new single storey dwelling within the rear of the current property boundary. The monitored works centred on NGR 416605, 160090 (SU 16605 60090) at The Grange, 40 High Street, Pewsey, Wiltshire SN9 5AQ, (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The principal elements of the below groundworks were:

- excavation of footings for a standard beam, to a maximum depth of 1.2 m below the current ground level
- preparation/surfacing of a car parking area for the new property, immediately to the east of the new building
- service trenching for water and electricity, to a depth of 0.7 m and approximately 50 m in length running northwards along the existing access road and connecting with current services at the northern edge of the site.

1.1.3 A planning application (PL/2021/09999) submitted to Wiltshire Council, was granted on 1 March 2022, subject to conditions. Condition 3 relates to archaeology:

a) A written programme of archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work and off-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and

b) The approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details.

1.1.4 Wiltshire County Archaeology Service (WCAS) was consulted and requested the above condition as

1.1.5 *The application site is located within the historic medieval core of Pewsey, whereby traces of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic activity has been recorded during past archaeological investigations around 60 metres to the north-west of the site. The Council's Archaeologist has noted that the creation of the current parking area along with the creation of some service trenches has impacted the site, it is entirely possible that features dating from earlier phases of the medieval town and even earlier prehistoric activity may survive in this location.*

1.1.6 The AMR was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2022). Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.



- 1.1.7 The AMR was undertaken on 4 April 2022 (footings and soakaway) and 4 – 5 July 2022 (service trenching).

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the AMR, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The AMR was located in the centre of the historic village of Pewsey and within the Pewsey Conservation Area. Pewsey is situated at the eastern end of the Vale of Pewsey within six miles of Marlborough (to the north) and fifteen miles of Devizes (to the west) and within the North Wessex Downs.

- 1.3.2 The site was located on the southern side of the main High Street within the setting of nearby Grade II Listed Buildings, and the existing buildings on the site are locally defined as significant unlisted buildings. The main building is currently in use as a dental surgery and there is also a disused stable block along the north-eastern side of the site. The proposed AMR area was to the rear of the buildings at the southern end of the site. Access was via the High Street.

- 1.3.3 Existing ground levels were 113 m above Ordnance Datum (m aOD).

- 1.3.4 The underlying geology is mapped as upper Greensand Formation: - Sandstone, Glauconitic, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 94 to 113 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. No superficial deposits are recorded. (British Geological Survey 2022).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site had not been previously assessed. There are no previous investigations related to this development. The following section summarises the recorded historical environment resource within a 500 m study area of the development. The results are presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (WSHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

- 2.1.2 The site was within the setting of the Grade II Listed Buildings at 44 High Street (1192937) and 34-38 High Street (1035710), on either side, with another nine listed building within the High Street. The existing buildings on the site are locally defined as significant unlisted buildings. An historic building assessment of 8-11 High Street noted 17th century timber framing. (MWI74828).

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistory (before 55 BC)

- 2.2.1 Worked flint recovered during an excavation at Broomcroft Road, 150 m to the north in 2003 may date to the Mesolithic/Neolithic period (SU16SE106, MWI 14751). 100 m north of the site and also in Broomcroft Road, a ditch of a late prehistoric date was found during an excavation.



Saxon (AD 410 to AD 1066)

- 2.2.2 The Saxon cemetery in Blacknall Field dates to 5th/6th century and indicates significant activity in the area.
- 2.2.3 A Saxon gold pendant was found at Brunkard's Yard, 300 m to the north.
- 2.2.4 The first documentary references to *Pefesigge* originate in the Late Saxon period (c. AD 880), the name probably meaning 'island or well-watered land of a man called *Pefe*', and also recorded as '*Pefe's well-watered land*'. Medieval documentary references to the town originate with '*Pevesie*' in the Domesday Book of AD 1086. The entry for land held by the Abbey of St Peter of Winchester lists 46 villagers, 24 cottagers and one smallholder, as well as land for 24 ploughs and seven mills.
- 2.2.5 The Norman parish church of St John, 250 m to the south-west of the site, is thought to have Saxon origins and the medieval street pattern, made up of Church Street, River Street, High Street and North Street, and forming the basis for the present town of Pewsey, is also noted as Saxon in origin. (SU15NE401).

Medieval (AD 1066 to AD 1538)

- 2.2.6 A medieval gully was found by an excavation at the Old Rectory, 250 m south of the site (MWI75790) and four linear ditches of medieval date were found by an excavation, 700 m south-east, at Swan Meadow (MWI76419).

Post-medieval (1538 onwards)

- 2.2.7 A Post-medieval brick wall and other features were excavated in 1996, south-east of the Market Place, 100m south-west of the site (SU16SE526). A brick wall in a foundation cut crossed the development area from south to north. A pair of sub-circular postholes were recorded just to the west of the projected line of the wall. Two more post-holes and a pit were found to the east of the wall.
- 2.2.8 A probable Post-medieval revetment wall, built alongside a naturally wet area, was revealed during an evaluation at Dewey's Yard, 300 m to the to the south-west (MWI64025).
- 2.2.9 A series of Post-medieval features comprising eight postholes, three pits, a single ditch and a gully, were excavated at Kepnal Farm, 450 m to the east of the site (MWI64026).

Undated

- 2.2.10 Three undated pits, 100 m to the south-west, were excavated south-east of the Market Place (SU16SE624). Ditches and pits of an unknown date were also found during a watching brief at 2 St Francis Close, (MWI76537, MWI76538).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the AMR, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were to:
- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;

- provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the AMR itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 Objectives

In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the AMR, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022), were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the AMR.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) 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 ground works monitored included

- the excavation of footings for a standard beam, proposed to a depth of 1.2 m, but were excavated to 1.55 m at the deepest due to the ground needing to be level for the beams. The footings created a rectilinear trench (see Figures 2 to 7).
- the excavation of a soakaway for rainwater (see Figure 8)
- the excavation of a utility trench between the new property and High Street to connect to mains water and electricity. The trench was monitored to the corner of the existing building to the north. At this stage, consultation was undertaken with the WCAS Archaeological Officer, who agreed that given the increasing level of modern service impacts with the area running up to the current road and the low potential uncovered so far for any significant archaeological features or deposits, that monitoring could cease at that point.
- the proposed area for car park surfacing was already at the level required and no excavation was required.



- 4.2.2 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. Where necessary, the surfaces of deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition.
- 4.2.3 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. No artefacts were collected.

Recording

- 4.2.4 All exposed deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including sections drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 due to depth of excavation) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.5 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 OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.6 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 monitored the AMR on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the Wiltshire Council Archaeologist.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 No archaeological features or deposits were identified, and no artefacts were recovered.
- 5.1.2 Four footing trenches (south, west, north and east) were excavated in the south of the site to form a rectangle approximately 14 m long and 6 m wide. The trenches were 0.7 m wide and up to 1.5 m deep (Figure 1).
- 5.1.3 In addition, a soakaway was dug to the north of the footings, measuring 2.1 m by 1.7 m and 2.5 m deep. And a utility trench measuring 26 m long by 0.4 m wide and up to 0.9 m deep was excavated northwards from the new building (Figure 1).
- 5.1.4 The area for the new car park immediately to the east of the new building had already been reduced by brush clearance prior to monitoring. A layer of brownish grey clayey silty sand topsoil was observed, and no further excavation took place.
- 5.1.5 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 1** shows the location of the monitored excavations

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The large rectilinear excavations created by the footings was separated into two trenches for recording purposes (south and east, west and north). The south and east trenches depicted the same soil sequence, while the north and west trenches depicted a slightly different one. The natural surface of the upper Greensand Formation was evident at the



base of all excavations at a depth of approximately 1.4-1.5 m below the current ground level (bgl) (**Figures 4 and 5**).

- 5.2.2 In the south and east trenches, the soil sequence was the same and a representative section was recorded in the south trench (**Figure 6**). The topsoil consisted of a loamy, dark brown, slightly clayey, silty sand with common root inclusions, which reached a depth of 0.23 m (**1001**). This topsoil had a clear boundary with the mid orange-brown subsoil beneath which reached a depth of 0.72 m bgl (**1002**). The subsoil consisted of a soft clayey sand with some rooting throughout the layer. Beneath the subsoil, there was a superficial deposit of mid orange-brown, friable silty clay to a depth of 0.89 m bgl (**1003**). This layer was darker in colour than **1002** with well sorted and extremely common rocks and flints, up to 8 cm in diameter. Beneath this layer was another superficial deposit of a very soft, pale green sand with few poorly sorted stone inclusions up to 4 cm in diameter (**1004**). And beneath this layer was the natural of the upper Greensand Formation, with mottled pale greensand, orange-yellow sandstone, and flint, with some flint nodules up to 10 cm in diameter.
- 5.2.3 In the west and north trenches, the soil sequence was the same and a representative section was recorded in the west trench (**Figure 7**). It did not vary greatly from the representative section in the south trench described above, with a topsoil depth of 0.38 m (**2002**) bgl, a subsoil to a depth of 0.84 m (**2003**) bgl, a stone-filled superficial deposit of 1.24 m (**2004**) bgl, and a sandy superficial deposit of 1.4m (**2005**) bgl before the upper Greensand Formation was reached. These depths varied from the south trench due to natural surface variation. In the west and north trenches there was an additional layer of a recent made ground deposit, created for the car park that exists on the site. This made ground consisted of a layer of terram covered by 0.15 m of a pale pink sand, which was covered by 0.1 m of pale pink and yellow stones. This made ground was only evident in the north-west corner of the site.
- 5.2.4 In the soakaway the pinkish layer of gravel hardcore again sat on the layer of terram. Beneath this a 0.4 m thick layer of contaminated top or subsoil contained fuel and oil from the car park. Below this the subsoil was encountered. It was 0.7 m in depth and described as a mid-yellowish brown sandy clay with rooting and flint nodule inclusions. Beneath this the natural geology was encountered at a depth of approximately 1.10 m bgl (**Figure 8**).
- 5.2.5 The utility trench was 26 m long by 0.4 m wide and was up to 0.9 m deep. It had had a similar profile to the soakaway although the subsoil was slightly thinner (**Figures 9 and 10**).

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No artefacts were recovered during the watching brief.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the watching brief.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 No archaeological features or deposits were identified, and no artefacts were recovered.
- 8.1.2 The trenching exposed a layer of topsoil, a layer of subsoil, and up to two layers of superficial deposits, above the Upper Greensand formation. These were all created through

natural processes. It also exposed made ground in the north-west corner of the site that was created recently for a car park to the neighbouring buildings. A similar sequence was observed in the soakaway and the utility trench.

8.2 Discussion

8.2.1 All trenching exposed the natural, with no archaeological deposits or features evident. The presence of a subsoil above the natural geology suggests that the site had not been significantly truncated by modern activity. This means that there is a good potential for archaeology to survive, despite none having been observed in the albeit limited impacts created during the groundworks.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the AMR is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. The Wiltshire Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

9.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records and graphics, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Wiltshire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).

9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the **site code 262040**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 01 files/document cases of paper records

Digital archive

9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g. site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

Documentary archive

9.2.4 The physical archive currently includes paper records (site registers only) and graphics. Born digital data include site records, finds and environmental data, photographs, survey data and reports. Physical and digital records will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).

9.3 Selection strategy

9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be

retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

- 9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's 'Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives'. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.
- 9.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 9.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.
- 9.3.5 Given the very limited results of the fieldwork, it is recommended that only selected digital data are deposited with ADS, an approach commensurate with the scale and significance of the project. Deposition will involve the uploading of the site report via OASIS only.

9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 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.

9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (**Appendix 2**). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by Wiltshire Council on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

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, and LPA, 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*.



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 (e.g., 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

Trench No 1		Length 14 m	Width 0.70 m	Depth 1.55 m
South and East Footings				
Easting 416598.5684		Northing 160091.3752		m OD 111.5789
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1001		Topsoil	What is left of the topsoil on site after initial work to remove brush was carried out. loamy dark brown slightly clayey, silty sand, with common root inclusions. soft. clear border with subsoil.	0–0.23
1002		Subsoil	Mid orange brown. Soft clayey sand. No rocky inclusions though some rooting is occurring throughout layer. Clear boundaries with 1001 and 1003.	0.23–0.72
1003		Layer	Superficial deposit. Mid orange brown, friable silty clay with well sorted and extremely common rocks and flints, up to 8cm in diameter. Darker in colour than 1002. Clear boundary with 1002 and 1004.	0.72–0.89
1004		Layer	Superficial deposit. Very soft, pale green sand with few poorly sorted stone inclusions, up to 4cm in diameter. Very dispersed inclusions. Clear boundary with natural and with 1003.	0.89–1.5
1005		Natural	Mottled pale greensand, orange yellow sandstone, and flint, with flint nodules up to 10cm in diameter. Some very poorly sorted areas with deep rooting. Clear boundary with 1004 as seen with presence of sandstone.	1.5+



Trench No 2		Length 6 m	Width 0.70 m	Depth 1.45 m
West and North Footings				
Easting 416600.86		Northing 160085.5772		m OD 111.6247
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2001		Deposit	Made ground over a tarpaulin separating the subsoil from the made ground. The top 10 cm are pebbles approximately 4 cm in diameter, all a pale yellowish colour. Beneath that is a loose, pale pink sand for 15 cm. Beneath that lies the black tarpaulin.	0–0.25
2002		Topsoil	What is left of the topsoil on site after initial work to remove brush was carried out. Loamy dark brown slightly clayey, silty sand, with common root inclusions. Soft. clear border with subsoil.	0–0.38
2003		Subsoil	Mid orange brown. Soft clayey sand. No rocky inclusions though some rooting is occurring throughout layer. Clear boundaries with 2002 and 2004.	0.38–0.84
2004		Layer	Superficial deposit. Mid orange brown, friable silty clay with well sorted and extremely common rocks and flints, up to 8cm in diameter. Darker in colour than 2003. Clear boundary with 2003 and 2005.	0.84–1.24
2005		Layer	Superficial deposit. Very soft, pale green sand with few poorly sorted stone inclusions, up to 4cm in diameter. Very dispersed inclusions. Clear boundary with natural and with 2004.	1.24–1.4
2006		Natural	Mottled pale greensand, orange yellow sandstone, and flint, with flint nodules up to 10cm in diameter. Some very poorly sorted areas with deep rooting. Clear boundary with 2005 as seen with presence of sandstone.	1.4+



Trench No 3		Length 26 m	Width 0.40 m	Depth 0.90 m
Utility Trench				
Easting 416604.9768		Northing 160102.1953		m OD 111.7360
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3001		Made ground	Light brown yellow gravel on top of pink gravel hardcore which in turn sits on terram. this creates the car park surface.	0.0 – 0.25
3002		contaminated subsoil	Mid yellow brown sandy clay with modern brick and CBM inclusions. occasional rooting throughout.	0.25 – 0.61
3003		Subsoil	Mid brown green clay sand with occasional flint nodule inclusions	0.61 – 0.78
3004		Natural	Mid green sand with calcareous inclusions and occasional flint.	0.78+

Trench No 4		Length 2.10 m	Width 1.70 m	Depth 2.50 m
Soakaway				
Easting 416601.233		Northing 160099.3338		m OD 112.9001
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4001		Made ground	Light brown yellow gravel on top of pink gravel hardcore which in turn sits on terram. this creates the car park surface.	0.0 – 0.22
4002		contaminated subsoil	- dark blue grey sandy clay Fuel and oil contamination from car park	0.22 – 0.60
4003		Subsoil	mid yellow brown sandy clay with occasional rooting and flint nodule inclusions	0.60 – 1.10
4004		Natural	Mid green sand with calcareous inclusions and flint Bands of sandstone and ironstone.	1.10 +



Appendix 2 OASIS record

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-505931
Project Name	The Grange, 40 High Street, Pewsey, Wiltshire, Watching Brief Report
Sitename	The Grange, 40 High Street, Pewsey, Wiltshire
Activity type	Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	The Grange, 40 High Street, Pewsey, Wiltshire
Planning Id	PL/2021/09999
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	04-Apr-2022 - 05-Jul-2022
Location	The Grange, 40 High Street, Pewsey, Wiltshire NGR : SU 16605 60090 LL : 51.3396584779208, -1.76300745659518 12 Fig : 416605,160090
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Wiltshire District : Wiltshire Parish : Pewsey
Project Methodology	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording of all ground works associated with the construction of a new single level dwelling at The Grange, 40 High Street, Pewsey, Wiltshire SN9 5AQ. The works monitored included the excavation of footings for a standard beam, the excavation of a utility trench between the new property and High Street to connect to mains water and electricity (the trench was monitored to the corner of the existing building to the north and then as no archaeology had been recorded, it was agreed that monitoring could cease) and the excavation of a soakaway for rainwater. Due to brush removal prior to the ground works, the proposed area for car park was already at the level required and no further excavation took place.
Project Results	No archaeological features or deposits were identified, and no artefacts were recovered. In all trenches the natural geology was encountered indicating the potential for archaeology to survive was
HER	Wiltshire and Swindon HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Giselle, Kiraly, J, Kaines
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Wiltshire Museum;



Site location plan and areas monitored

Figure 1



Figure 2: View of the completed footings from the north-east



Figure 3: View of the completed footings from the east


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Figure 4: Completed south trench with natural exposed (scale 0.5 m)



Figure 5: Working shot of south trench


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Figure 6: North facing representative section of south trench (scale 0.5 m)



Figure 7: West facing representative section of west trench (scale 0.5 m)


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Figure 8: Oblique view of the section through the soakaway from the north (scale 1 m)



Figure 9: View of the southern part of the utility trench



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Figure 10: View of the northern part of the utility trench

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