



Northgate Street and New Park Street Devizes, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation



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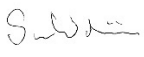
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Contents

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project and planning background.....	1
1.2 Scope of the report	2
1.3 Location, topography and geology	2
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	2
2.1 Introduction.....	2
2.2 Previous investigations	2
2.3 Archaeological and historical context.....	3
3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	4
3.1 General aims	4
3.2 General objectives	4
3.3 Site-specific objectives.....	5
4 METHODS.....	5
4.1 Introduction.....	5
4.2 Fieldwork methods.....	5
4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies	6
4.4 Monitoring.....	6
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS	6
5.1 Introduction.....	6
5.2 Soil Sequence and Natural Geology	7
5.3 Trench 1	7
5.4 Trench 2	7
5.5 Trench 3	8
7 CONCLUSIONS	13
7.1 Summary	13
7.2 Discussion	13
8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION.....	15
8.2 Preparation of the archive.....	16
8.3 Selection strategy	16
8.4 Security copy	17
8.5 OASIS	17
9 COPYRIGHT	17
9.1 Archive and report copyright	17
9.2 Third party data copyright	17
REFERENCES	18
APPENDICES	20
Appendix 1 Trench summaries	20

List of Figures

- Figure 1** Site location plan
Figure 2 Trench details and proposed development
Figure 3 Buildings visible on Edward Dore's map of 1759 and first edition Ordnance Survey 1886
Figure 4 Indicative foundation section with levels of impact



List of Plates

- Cover: View across the Northgate Street frontage towards the Wadworth Brewery
- Plate 1** Trench 1, cellar wall 112 facing north-west
- Plate 2** Trench 1, south-east facing section of pit 115
- Plate 3** Trench 1, south facing view of postholes 105 and 107
- Plate 4** Trench 2, south-east facing section of pit 206
- Plate 5** Trench 2, north facing view of 206 and posthole 208
- Plate 6** South-west facing view of Trench 3
- Plate 7** Trench 3, north-west facing section of contexts 306, 308, 310 and 312
- Plate 8** Trench 3, dumped animal bone deposit within pit 310

List of Tables

- Table 1** All finds by context (number/weight in grammes)
- Table 2** Pottery by context
- Table 3** Number of identified animal bones (or NISP)
- Table 4** Impacts on the possible well



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Gaiger Brothers Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a former car park on the corner of Northgate Street and New Park Street, Devizes, Wiltshire s (NGR 400247 161638). The evaluation was in part fulfilment of a planning permission condition (planning reference 17/06320/FUL).

One feature of potential significance has been identified as a well of medieval date, though neither the date nor function are certain. The sample trenches also identified an earlier post-medieval pit, containing a mixed assemblage of artefacts (pottery, bone, CBM, glass etc). Together with a further pit and two postholes potentially from the late 17th century. A cellar wall may relate to buildings indicated on an early map of 1759.

Overall the significance of these remains has been affected by subsequent groundworks to the extent that they exist as discrete features cut into natural, limiting establishing stratigraphic relationships.

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The fieldwork was directed by Peter Capps, with the assistance of Rachael Capps and Eve Estela. This report was written by Peter Capps and reviewed by Simon Woodiwiss. The project was managed by Simon Woodiwiss on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Northgate Street and New Park Street, Devizes

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Gaiger Brothers Limited, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of an approximately 1,127 m² parcel of land located at the junction of Northgate Street and New Park Street centred on NGR 400253 161644 (SU 00253 61644; **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprises; demolition of existing vacant former joinery workshop and warehouse building (B2/ B8 Use) and replacement with 19 residential flats (C3 Use), 21 parking spaces and associated works.
- 1.1.3 A planning application for the development (ref. 17/06320/FUL) was granted by Wiltshire Council on 9 July 2018, subject to conditions, one of which related to archaeology.

Condition 5

No development shall commence within the application site until:

- 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.*

REASON: The application contained insufficient information to enable this matter to be considered prior to granting planning permission and the matter is required to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority before development commences in order that the development is undertaken in an acceptable manner, to enable the recording of any matters of archaeological interest.

- 1.1.4 A formal consultation response issued by the Assistant County Archaeologist at the Wiltshire County Archaeology Service (WCAS), archaeological advisor to the local planning authority (LPA), prior to the determination of the planning application stated:

The Wiltshire and Swindon and Extensive Urban Survey for Devizes indicate that the proposed development site lies on the periphery of the Norman castle's outer bailey defences. Civilian settlement grew up outside the main gates at least during the later medieval period, if not earlier. An archaeological Watching Brief to the east of the site recorded a possible pre-lined well, three underground chambers and three cellars that pre-dated the 19th century. The first edition Ordnance Survey map shows lines of buildings fronting New Park Street and Northgate Street within the site, none of which remain.



There is therefore a high potential for archaeological remains from the 17th century and earlier, to be impacted by the proposals. Some level of disturbance will have been caused by the construction of post medieval buildings within the site, which when demolished were observed having basements.

In line with the National Planning Policy Framework, due to previous impacts within the site and current site restrictions, that a programme of archaeological investigation should be made a condition of planning approval.

1.1.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2019). Wiltshire County Archaeological Services approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.6 The evaluation comprised three sample trenches, one measuring 7 x 3m and two measuring 5 x 3m and was undertaken from the 11th of November to the 15th of November 2019.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.

1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The evaluation area is located at the junction of Northgate Street and New Park Street Devizes, Wiltshire NGR 400253 161644 (SU 00253 61644).

1.3.2 The site slopes down gently from north to south, with existing ground levels ranging from approximately 129 m to 128 m OD.

1.3.3 The bedrock geology is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2019) as Upper Greensand Formation - Sandstone, Glauconitic. No superficial deposits are recorded in this area.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 As stated in the Assistant County Archaeologist's consultation response the principal archaeological interest in the development site relates to the potential for the presence of remains associated with post-medieval and earlier occupation, including the remains of former structures.

2.2 Previous investigations

2.2.1 The planning application was supported by a heritage assessment (Lund 2017), which considered the implications of the development in terms of the proposed demolition of a workshop building as well as the potential effects on the character of the conservation area and the settings of designated heritage assets. The assessment cites an entry

(ref.MWI31676) in the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (HER) pertaining to observations made during the demolition of structures on Northgate Street, from which the following description is derived. *An emergency site visit after works were seen by chance. A road-widening scheme was removing overburden down to natural to stabilise the road surface. The visit observed and recorded the destruction of the basements of a terrace of houses presumed from map and brickwork evidence to pre-date the 1st edition OS map of 1886, but post-date the buildings shown on the town map of 1759. In situ ranges were also present.*

- 2.2.2 As noted in the County Archaeologist's consultation response a pre-19th century stone-lined well, and three underground chambers (for water or ice storage) and three cellars all of brick and assigned an 18th or 19th century date were recorded during a watching brief on land immediately to the east of the site (Wessex Archaeology 1998).

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric and Romano British

- 2.3.1 The nature and extent of prehistoric and Romano-British activity in the vicinity of the site are relatively poorly understood in comparison with the later development of the town. Nevertheless, widespread evidence for activity during these periods has been recorded across the surrounding area, including remains suggestive of the presence of a substantial Romano-British settlement on the south-east side of the town (WCAS 2004, 8–9). As in many urban areas that have been continuously occupied over long periods, however, the effects of successive phases of development may have obscured the evidence for early phases of activity.

Saxon and medieval

- 2.3.2 Whilst there are documented Saxon settlements nearby at Potterne, Lavington and Cannings, no evidence for occupation during the period has been recorded in Devizes (WCAS 2004, 9). Instead, the town is thought to have developed following the construction of the castle in c.1080 by Bishop Osmund (WCAS 2004, 9).
- 2.3.3 The site lies between the castle's outer bailey and the line of the medieval town defences, as recorded in the Devizes Extensive Urban Survey (EUS; WCAS 2004, fig. 9). The town defences and the outer bailey defences, both of which incorporated substantial ditches and banks, have been examined in several locations. However, the EUS (ibid., 10) notes that the ditch of the outer bailey '...is usually assumed to have curved back at each end to meet the inner bailey ditch, but there is no evidence that this was the case at either the northern or the southern extremities of the bailey.' A comparatively large medieval ditch was recorded during recent investigations to the rear of 26 Northgate Gardens (Wessex Archaeology 2018), although it is unclear if this represented part of the castle or town defences, or the medieval deer park that extended to the west of the castle. The precise location of the 'North Gate' through the outer bailey is also uncertain.
- 2.3.4 Although settlement is known to have developed in the area between the outer bailey and the town defences, it is suspected that occupation was initially limited. By the later medieval period, however, the settlement had expanded into the area of the outer bailey as its military function declined in importance. The occupied area also seems to have radiated outwards from the line of the castle's former defences to the north, along New Park Street to North Gate (WCAS 2004, see fig. 10), and thus into the area of the site.
- 2.3.5 Although the overall development of the medieval town is understood relatively well, traces of medieval structures and other substantial remains have only occasionally been recorded

during archaeological investigations. To some extent, this probably reflects the generally small-scale of archaeological work as well as the destructive effects of subsequent development.

Post-medieval to modern

- 2.3.6 The land enclosed by the medieval town defences gradually became further infilled by development during the post-medieval period. Edward Dore's 1759 map of Devizes depicts a continuous group of buildings along the Northgate Street (indicated on **Figure 2**) frontage with gardens to the rear, although only a few structures are shown on New Park Street in the general area of the site. It is unclear which, if any of the structures shown on Dore's map survived to be depicted on later surveys of the town, or if any of these buildings were substantially earlier than the date of the map (ie, potentially medieval). George Oakley Lucas' 1834 map of Devizes suggests that the gaps along the New Park Street frontage, and parts of the gardens to the rear of the properties had been infilled with other buildings (perhaps workshops, stores or other ancillary structures) by the time of the survey. Henry Weaver's 1869 map of the town and borough is more detailed and seems to confirm that these areas had become developed. The depiction of the site on the 1886 first edition Ordnance Survey map (indicated on **Figure 2**) is very similar to that of Weaver's map. Subsequent editions of Ordnance Survey mapping record the sequential replacement and loss of earlier buildings on the site as well as the spread of commercial and manufacturing premises in the local area. None of the buildings depicted within the site on these maps remain extant.
- 2.3.7 The EUS (WCAS 2004, 18) notes that many of the later post-medieval and 19th century buildings in this part of the town included basements, the construction of which resulted in the destruction of much of the evidence of medieval activity. The presence of basements appears to be substantiated by observations recorded during road-widening works nearby (see Section 2.2 above). The deposits of 'made ground' recorded within the site in the borehole logs referenced in Section 1.3 could represent material used to infill the basements of demolished buildings. Alternatively, these layers may have been deposited as a result of road-widening works and/or formed as a result of earlier phases of development or remodelling. It is, however, also possible that some of the deposits recorded as 'made ground' may relate to earlier and more archaeologically significant phases of activity on the site.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019) and in compliance with the ClfA's *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.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework (Grove and Croft 2012), the site-specific objectives of the evaluation are:

- To examine evidence for remains of 19th-century and earlier buildings (depicted on Edward Dore's map of 1759, early editions of Ordnance Survey mapping and other cartographic sources); and
- To examine evidence for remains associated with the development of the medieval town, domestic occupation and other forms of contemporary activity (eg, trades, industry, commerce) in the area between the castles' outer bailey and the town defences.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within this WSI. Any significant variations to these methods will be agreed in writing with Wiltshire Council Archaeology Services and the client, prior to being implemented.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using GPS, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI (**Figure 1**). Trenches 1 and 3 were located to test the rear of buildings properties showing on historic maps, which was successfully achieved for Trench 1 but the location of services prevented the location of Trench 3 further to the north-west, where in any case widening of New Park Street had limited the area of former buildings within the present development area. Trench 2 was intended to be the best available location to test the location of an attenuation structure but, this would be under an extant building and the trench was located as close as safely possible.

4.2.2 Three sample trenches, two measuring 5 m in length and 3 m wide and one measuring 7 m in length and 3 m wide, were excavated in level spits using a wheeled 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.

4.2.3 The base of the trench and surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. Archaeological features and deposits excavated by hand.

- 4.2.4 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.
- 4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and Wiltshire Council Archaeological Services were backfilled using a combination of excavated and imported material. Backfilling was still being undertaken by the client when Wessex Archaeology left site. It is understood that the Clients intention was to fully reinstate the backfilled trenches so that site can return to a working carpark once works were completed.

Recording

- 4.2.6 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.
- 4.2.7 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 50 mm.
- 4.2.8 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 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 Wiltshire Council Archaeology Services monitored the works. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the County Archaeologist.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 All of the three excavated trenches contained archaeological features and deposits, indicating archaeological remains are present across the site. The remains range in date from medieval to modern.
- 5.1.2 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 2** shows all archaeological features recorded within the trenches.

5.2 Soil Sequence and Natural Geology

- 5.2.1 The natural geology consisted of greensand, mottled with patches of yellowish green sand, with rare yellow clay patches throughout and little bioturbation.
- 5.2.2 In all three trenches, the upper horizon of the natural geology ranged from 0.45 m to 0.67 m below ground level (bgl), conforming to that indicated in the ground investigation survey (CJ Associates 2016).
- 5.2.3 The demolition undertaken on site in the 1970s and the transformation of the site into a car park has resulted in the overburden being largely uniform across all three trenches. Made ground deposits of imported stone and crush overlay demolition material from the 1970s.
- 5.2.4 A patchy thin layer, likely to be a buried soil of dark brown and green sandy clay (contexts 204 and 305) was present across Trenches 2 and 3. It is probable that this was a late garden/yard soil, existing to the rear of the demolished properties.

5.3 Trench 1

- 5.3.1 Trench 1 was located in the most southern part of site, it measured 7 m in length and 3 m wide.
- 5.3.2 As anticipated from the ground investigation results, Trench 1 exposed the remains of a cellar, part of the structures which covered the site prior to their demolition in 1978. It comprised of single brick width cellar wall, with a more substantial English Bond wall above (context 112; **Plate 1**). Borehole 2 of the ground investigation indicated the cellar extended for 2.10 m (CJ Associates 2016), which would be at approximately 123.02 m OD.
- 5.3.3 The trench contained two pits (109 and 115). Pit 109 was a sub-square in plan, measuring 0.85 m in length, by 0.74 m wide, and was 0.15 m deep. Its single fill (110), a dark greyish brown sandy loam, contained brick, clay tobacco pipe (late 17th century) and mortar fragments. It appears to have been heavily truncated during the demolition and remodelling of the site in the 1970s.
- 5.3.4 Pit 115 (**Plate 2**) was much more substantial, measuring 1.4 m in length, 0.9 m wide and 0.87 m deep. It contained a single fill (116), a greenish grey clayey sand, with pottery, ceramic building material (CBM; noted but not retained) and large pieces of a light grey coloured stone, at least one piece of which had a curving dressed face. It would appear that the top of this pit was also truncated, and similar stone was present in the soil immediately above the pit. This feature was only partly visible within the trench, based on its visible extent it was assumed to be sub-circular in plan.
- 5.3.5 Two postholes (105 and 107; **Plate 3**) were also present within the trench, although though no dateable evidence was found in either, some mortar fragments were present (but not retained) from context 108 (the fill of 107), suggesting an association with context 110 (see above). As with the other features in this trench it is likely that these postholes were at least partly impacted by later activities on site.

5.4 Trench 2

- 5.4.1 Trench 2 was located in the centre of the site and measured 5 m in length and 3 m wide.
- 5.4.2 A post-medieval rubbish pit (206, **Plates 4 and 5**) was partly visible at the trenches south-western end. Its visible extent measured 1.5 x 0.75 x 0.57 m deep, just over half the feature was visible and its shape was assumed to be circular. It contained a single fill (207), a dark

brown sandy clay with chalk flecking, heavily lensed with redeposited natural greensand, representing episodic backfilling, with natural weathering of the feature's edges while it remained open. A large quantity of animal bone was recovered from the fill, along with pottery (dating to the late 16th/17th century), CBM and stone. The fill also contained common charcoal flecks and large chalk fragments. It's relationship with the buried soil (203) is unclear as this is not present at the south-western end of the trench.

- 5.4.3 Pit 206 cut a sub-circular posthole (208; **Plate 5**) containing a single fill (209) containing some animal bone.
- 5.4.4 A south-west to north-east aligned cut (210) was partly visible along the south-eastern edge of the trench. It appears to represent a foundation trench, measuring 3.7 m in length and 0.5 m wide. It contained a single fill (211), a compact light grey green coarse sand with partially bonded bricks and mortar fragments.
- 5.4.5 This trench also contained two areas of modern disturbance, a pit dug during ground investigation and a large area containing the same imported stone as used to level the site for the car park, probably used to fill a void or stabilise an area.

5.5 Trench 3

- 5.5.1 Trench 3 was the most northern of the three trenches and measured 5 m in length and 3 m wide.
- 5.5.2 The majority of the features in Trench 3 (**Plate 6**) were post-medieval to modern, a number of intercutting features, all containing post-medieval to modern material, and were present in the south-western half of the trench. These are described further and in stratigraphic sequence below. There was also an isolated modern pit in the trenches eastern corner. All of these later features cut the burial soil (305). A shallow undated possible posthole was within the trenches north eastern end.
- 5.5.3 The earliest of the intercutting features was pit 306 (**Plate 7**), with shallow concave sides and a sloping base measuring 1.9 m in length and 0.2 m wide. Little of it remained due to being truncated by the later features. It had a single fill (307), a dark grey silty sand backfill contained 18th/19th century pottery, CBM and animal bone.
- 5.5.4 Pit 306 was cut by pit 319 which had steep, stepped sides This pit was almost entirely truncated by a later pit (308) and consequently it's base and full extent have been lost. Pit 319 contained a single fill (320). This was a backfill of greenish grey silty sand with mid-brownish grey sand mottling.
- 5.5.5 Pit 308 (**Plate 7**) had straight, vertical sides. It contained a single backfill. Little of this feature remained due to it being cut physically by pit 310 and trench 312. It's single fill (309) was a mid-greyish green silty sand and contained pottery. The depth of the pit was not established due to a ceramic utility pipe being immediately adjacent.
- 5.5.6 Pit 310 (**Plate 7**) was one of the more recent events in the sequence of intercutting pits. It had straight shallow sloping sides. Unfortunately, the base of the pit had been entirely removed by modern utility trench 312. The pit's single fill (311) contained a dump of animal bone (**Plate 8**) stone and CBM.
- 5.5.7 The latest feature in the sequence of intercutting post-medieval and modern features was a modern utility trench (312; **Plate 7**) with vertical sides, containing a ceramic drain.



- 5.5.8 At the other end of the trench, in its eastern corner, a modern pit (316) was partly visible within the trench. It measured 1.53 m long and 0.6 m wide. The base of the trench was not reached due to safety reasons; a void had opened up within its fill which undermined the edge of the trench. It had a single backfill (317), which was a dark grey silt sand containing chalk flecks, CBM, animal bone and pottery.
- 5.5.9 A small sub-oval feature was investigated at the northern end of Trench 3. It measured 0.3 m in length and 0.2 m wide and 0.03 m deep. Although originally thought to be a posthole it is most likely that this feature is the result of material being worked or pressed into the top of the natural greensand geology, rather than a cut feature.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation, deriving from contexts in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 (mostly feature fills). The assemblage ranges in date from medieval to post-medieval, although the medieval finds were restricted, and appear to be largely residual finds in later contexts.
- 6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 All finds by context (number/weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Pottery	Stone	Other Finds
106				5/93	
110					1 CTP
116	1/6		1/21	3/12303	
207	223/1549	1/114	26/1036	4/108	2 CTP; 5 glass; 2 iron; 1 shell
209	1/8				
211		1/979		1/1810	
307	2/249	3/143	5/62		
309			2/122		
311	243/321	4/631		1/140	
313	18/78	10/248	15/338	6/325	3 CTP; 1 slag
317	8/227	1/71	4/19		
Total	496/2438	20/2186	53/1598	20/14779	

CBM = ceramic building material; CTP = clay tobacco pipe

6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 The pottery assemblage amounts to 53 sherds (weighing 1598 g), of which three are medieval and the remainder post-medieval/modern. Condition is fair to good; medieval sherds, at least two of which were clearly residual finds, are smaller and more abraded, while the post-medieval/modern sherds have survived in better condition, with little abrasion, sharp breaks (some fresh, presumably during excavation) and several conjoining sherds. Mean sherd weight overall is 30.2 g; for the medieval sherds alone it is 18.3 g.
- 6.2.2 The whole assemblage has been quantified (sherd count and weight) by ware type within each context, noting diagnostic forms and other features as appropriate. This level of recording equates to the 'basic record' according to recommended national standards (Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group *et al* 2016, section 2.4.5), designed to characterise

the assemblage rapidly and to provide a basic quantified dataset. Table 2 gives a breakdown of the assemblage by context.

Table 2 Pottery by context

Context	Ware type	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments
116	Medieval Coarse Sandy	1	21	body sherd; possibly Nash Hill
207	Frechen Stoneware	1	26	base sherd
207	Medieval Coarseware	1	14	micaceous, probably Crockerton-type
207	Olive Jar	13	597	body sherds, some conjoining; 1 small firing fault (crack) on internal surface
207	Redware	10	374	glazed; 1 sgraffito slipware; 1 large jar (?chamberpot) rim
207	Tinglazed Earthenware	1	25	drug jar base; blue stripe & dot decoration
307	Creamware	2	21	flanged convex bowl
307	Kennet Valley B Ware	1	20	basal angle
307	Verwood Earthenware	2	21	body sherds
309	Creamware	1	4	rim from slip-banded jug
309	Verwood Earthenware	1	118	convex jar (rim diam 260 mm)
313	Creamware	12	303	body, base & rim sherds from at least 2 vessels, both flanged: soup plate/dish, and convex dish/bowl
313	Pearlware	1	2	transfer-printed body sherd
313	Redware	1	5	body sherd
313	Verwood Earthenware	1	28	body sherd
317	Pearlware	1	5	plate rim, blue feathered edge
317	Refined Whiteware	2	8	body sherd; plate rim (blue 'feathered' edge)
317	Verwood Earthenware	1	6	small dish rim

Medieval

- 6.2.3 The three medieval sherds came from, respectively, contexts 116, 207 and 307, and represent three different types. None are diagnostic to vessel form. The sherd from 116 is a medium-grained sandy ware, possibly a Nash Hill product (McCarthy 1974, fabric B). This was the only sherd recovered from this context and provides the only close dating evidence (13th/14th century) for pit 115, although the evidence of a single sherd should be treated with caution.

- 6.2.4 The sherd from pit 206 (fill 207) is a micaceous coarseware comparable to wares found in the Warminster area and which have been provisionally attributed to the documented Crockerton production centre (Smith 1997, fabric D). Crockerton-type wares have a lengthy currency through the medieval period, as do Kennet Valley wares, which are represented by the sherd from context 307, which is of the chalk-/flint-tempered variant (Mephram 2000, fabric E442). These two sherds were residual finds in post-medieval/modern contexts (pits 206 and 306).

Post-medieval

- 6.2.5 The post-medieval sherds came from four features: pits 206, 306 and 316, and utility trench 312. The group from pit 206 (25 sherds) is the earliest; this includes glazed redware (including a jar/chamberpot rim and a sgraffito slipware), German (Frechen) stoneware, tinglazed earthenware (from a cylindrical drug jar with blue painted decoration) and Spanish olive jar. The presence of the latter is of interest, although olive jars are relatively common finds across southern England and there are several known findspots in Wiltshire, including Devizes (Gerrard *et al* 1995, fig. 20.4B). The pit group as a whole dates to the late 16th to 17th century.
- 6.2.6 The other three features all contained a mixture of coarsewares (in each case Verwood-type earthenware from east Dorset rather than redware) and industrial wares (creamware, pearlware and refined whiteware) from the later 18th century and after.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 6.3.1 All of the CBM is of post-medieval/modern date and, with the exception of one fragment of roof tile, consists entirely of brick fragments. The most complete example is an unfroged brick from construction cut 210 in a coarse fabric but with relatively sharp arrises; its dimensions (width 105 mm, thickness 55 mm) would be consistent with a date in the 18th century or later.

6.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe

- 6.4.1 Of the six fragments of clay pipe recovered, three fragments from utility trench 312 are plain stems of 18th century date or later. Two conjoining fragments from pit 206 are from a heeled pipe of uncertain form (17th century). The example from pit 109 comprises a stem and spurred bowl of a type dating c. 1660–80 (Oswald 1975, fig. 4,G, 18); the stem carries a partially legible stamp which appears to be that of Richard Greenland (or Grenland), consisting of the letters RG beneath a fleur-de-lys (see Atkinson 1965, fig 2, 79, although this example is more like the heel mark of the same maker: *ibid*, fig 1, 19). There may in fact have been more than one pipemaker of the same name, father and son (Atkinson 1970, appendix C), but the form of this pipe fits the dates of the earlier Greenland, whose pipes have been found in Marlborough, Salisbury and Shaftesbury.

6.5 Stone

- 6.5.1 Twenty pieces of stone were recovered, all of which probably represent building stone. Four are roofing slate of post-medieval date.
- 6.5.2 Three fragments from pit 115 are in fine-grained limestone; the largest has one surviving (concave) surface with visible tool marks, presumably from an architectural moulding of some kind, although it is not sufficiently stylistically distinctive to suggest a date range. The other two pieces from the same feature retain no obviously worked surfaces although are roughly rectangular.



6.5.3 The remaining fragments are in shelly or oolitic limestone and comprise small undiagnostic fragments. Some could derive from roofing tiles of medieval or later date.

6.6 Glass

6.6.1 Five small pieces of glass were found in pit 206. All are post-medieval. Two are from window quarries, in pale greenish glass. One edge survives, but the size and shape of the quarries is unknown. The other three are vessel fragments, all possibly from drinking vessels, and all again in pale greenish (potash) glass, of either British or Netherlands manufacture; the date range is likely to be late 16th–17th century, which supports the pottery dating from the same feature. One is a plain upright rim, and one carries unmarvered opaque white vertical trails on what appears to be a roughly cylindrical body (probably from a beaker of some form). The third fragment is plain and undiagnostic.

6.7 Animal Bone

6.7.1 A total of 496 fragments (or 2.438 kg) of animal bone came from five pits in Trenches 1 to 3 (four post-medieval and one possibly medieval), and a modern service trench. The material is well-preserved and was assessed by rapid scanning following current guidelines for best practice (Baker and Worley 2019). Once refits are considered the total count falls to 209 fragments, of which approximately 18% are identifiable to species (Table 3).

6.7.2 The identified bones from dumps of domestic waste in pits 115, 206, 306, 310 and 316 are mostly from cattle and sheep/goat. The range of skeletal elements is varied but consistent with kitchen/table waste from meat joints, including some of low value such as cheek and possibly brawn. A few calf bones are also present, the availability of veal generally increased during the post-medieval period with the expansion of the dairy industry. Three complete or semi-complete skeletons, one each from a dog, cat and immature pig were also found, together with a few domestic fowl bones and a rabbit ulna.

6.7.3 The bones from service trench 312 include part of the skull from an adult pig skull and two bones from neonates, the distal half of a cattle metatarsal, several cat bones and a domestic fowl ulna.

Table 3 Number of identified animal bones (or NISP)

Species	Number
Cattle	17
Sheep/goat	13
Pig	4
Dog	1
Cat	1
Rabbit	1
Domestic fowl	6
Total identified	37
Total unidentified	172
Overall total	209

6.8 Other Finds

6.8.1 Other finds comprise two heavily corroded iron objects (one nail and one unidentified), an oyster shell and a piece of ironworking slag. None of these finds are datable.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 One feature of potential significance has been identified as a well of medieval date, though neither the date nor its function have been verified. The sample trenches also identified an earlier post-medieval pit, containing a mixed assemblage of artefacts (pottery, bone, CBM, glass etc). Together with a further pit and two postholes potentially from the late 17th century. A cellar wall may relate to buildings indicated on an early map of 1759.
- 7.1.2 Overall the significance of these remains has been affected by subsequent groundworks to the extent that they largely exist as discrete features cut into natural, limiting establishing stratigraphic relationships.
- 7.1.3 Two small areas have been identified where deeper construction activity will affect similar deposits to those described above, should any exist. These deposits may also be affected by deeper construction but only over relatively narrow areas.

7.2 Discussion

Historic development and function

- 7.2.1 The earliest feature on the site is pit 115 (**Figures 2 and 3**). It is likely, albeit based on the dating of a single sherd, that this is of medieval date (13th/14th century or later). The light grey stone from the fill and disturbed layer above the feature (**Plate 2**) is most readily explained as resulting from demolition of the buildings in the 1970s and the carefully dressed curving surface of at least one of the stones suggests it formed the lining of a well. This stone is similar to that recorded during excavation on the site of Devizes Castle (pers comm Rachel Foster). At the castle this stone was identified as Calne Stone (AC Archaeology 2018), Calne (along with Lyneham) having been established as a location for quarries (Wiltshire Geology Group 2019). Though the medieval castle was well known as a source of stone for reuse in later periods, if the 13th/14th century pottery date is applicable it seems unlikely that its use here is the result of reuse and more likely it is stone brought direct from the quarry. The reuse option remains, however, an alternative explanation, though this would make the date rather later. Wells have greater research value where they contain waterlogged conditions leading to the extraordinary preservation of organic materials. This circumstance has not been established here, as it lay outside of the scope of an evaluation but, this is a distinct possibility. An indication of the extent of the well construction pit at the level at which it survives is presented in Figures 2 and 3, as well as an estimated location of the stone lining. The well has been affected most recently by demolition and establishing the present carpark and it is reasonable to anticipate that it is a rare survivor of a feature of this date, all, or most others, having been removed by later activity.
- 7.2.2 The earlier post-medieval period is primarily represented by pit 206 which contains a mixed assemblage of pottery, glass, bone, clay pipe etc of 16th/17th century date. There is no evidence to suggest that this assemblage is anything more than one that might be expected from general rubbish, but it will have been associated with building fronting the streets. Again, with the later ground disturbance this is likely to be a discrete survivor of a deposit of this date. Though others will exist in the area.
- 7.2.3 Though based solely on a single fragment of clay tobacco pipe and a common inclusion of mortar it is possible that pit 109 and postholes 105 and 107 may be of late 17th century date.

- 7.2.4 For later periods (18th century and later) there is more structural evidence which can be linked to independent evidence (maps), of which the cellar wall (112, of 18th century or later date) is the most obvious example. It seems likely that this cellar was associated with those buildings shown on a map of 1759 (**Figure 3**), though the rubble filling suggests it is most likely to be related to the 1970 demolition, with the cellar continuing in use during the occupation of those buildings showing on the 1886 map.
- 7.2.5 Based on its alignment and proximity the wall foundation (210) identified in Trench 2 is likely to be that of a building showing on a map of 1886 (**Figure 3**).

Significance

- 7.2.6 Should the possible well (115) prove to be of medieval date, it could represent the earliest development of this zone of the town. Caution should be expressed here as there is not enough evidence to provide a confident date, nor even its identification as a well.
- 7.2.7 Pits containing earlier post-medieval assemblages (artefacts and ecofacts) of “rubbish” from contemporary houses (such as from pit 206) will add to a corpus of information from the town. Those pit fills, however, that result solely from a single event, such as artefacts disposed of after a kitchen fire, can be more informative, but there is no evidence that such features exist for this site.
- 7.2.8 Having discussed the potential significance of the discrete features and deposits above, it should be stressed that the impact of later activity on their survival for this site in particular is demonstrable, and from the available evidence indicated that significant features, where they survive, they will do so as discrete items, with little or no stratigraphic continuity. There are likely to be areas of the town where survival will be more prevalent.
- 7.2.9 The evaluation did not produce evidence to suggest that deposits of later periods would be of particular significance.
- 7.2.10 In terms of research frameworks the truncated nature of this particular site, in restricting more important deposits at least largely to discrete individual features, limits its potential in any meaningful way in relation to the broad themes such as are presented in the regional framework for the South-West of England (Webster 2007, urban research aims 32e and 34–6). The Extensive Urban Survey for Devizes was also considered (WCAS 2004) during the preparation of this report but none of the themes of interest are particularly applicable to this site. It is, however, interesting to note that the Site lies outside of the area of 12th–14th century settlement (WCAS 2004, fig 9). Should the well prove to be of medieval date, it would suggest either extension of the outer bailey to the west, or be evidence of early encroachment into the outer bailey, or that the earlier medieval settlement extended further to the west.

Impact

- 7.2.11 Design details that are presently available for foundations have been kindly supplied by the Client and used to indicate the likely impact of construction. **Figure 4** has been prepared from these details and indicates both the depth extent of foundations and the nearest evidence for the top of natural deposits from the evaluation trenches; these representing the likely depth below which discrete significant archaeological deposits could occur, where they exist.
- 7.2.12 Impacts considered include those relating to foundations for the main building and excavation to put in place an attenuation structure. There are two areas that can be

identified where impact over larger areas may occur and one further where impacts are more sensitive. These are discussed below.

- 7.2.13 The attenuation structure will cover an area of approximately 42 m² (**Figure 2**) and, and has a lowest invert level of 127.600 m OD and will extend below natural deposits (established from Trench 2) by in excess of 0.76 m. Based on the evidence from Trench 2, whereas it is possible that further earlier post-medieval pits may exist in this area, there is a risk that they may not contain significant assemblages of artefacts. This area also has extant buildings for which the foundations will have already impacted on any significant deposits.
- 7.2.14 The other area where the impact will occur over a larger area is that for Unit 1 of the new building (**Figure 2**) where construction of the floor slab is indicated to extend 0.150 m below the top of natural deposits. This area includes the cellar (112) identified in Trench 1 which is suggested to relate to the buildings shown on a map of 1759 (**Figure 3**). The cellar is likely to extend to the frontage of these buildings, leaving a relatively small area to contain significant deposits, should these exist.
- 7.2.15 Outside of these two areas impacts are confined to relatively narrow trenches excavated for the construction of a foundation design composed of piles supporting pile caps and beams. Should significant deposits exist these trenches will extend between 0.725–0.925 m below the level where these deposits may exist, but only within a relatively narrow zone.
- 7.2.16 Attention has been drawn to the possible medieval well as a particular feature of interest. The internal diameter has been calculated (from the dressed internal curving face of a limestone block) at 0.650 m and the location indicated on **Figure 2** has been placed centrally to the construction pit extending beyond the excavated area. This indicates that the piles themselves are likely to be c 0.50 m from any in-situ stone lining to the well.
- 7.2.17 There is a beam crossing the projected north-western side of the well's construction pit (**Figure 2**) and a drainage trench. Table 4 indicates the depth of impact for each of these structures (NB assumes base of demolition deposits at same level as natural deposits, and levels for drains are to invert level).

Table 4 Impacts on the possible well

	Ground beam	Drain
Estimated depth of impacted demolition deposits	0.227 m Between 128.117 and 127.890 m OD	0.227 m Between 128.117 and 127.890 m OD
Estimated depth of impacted in-situ deposits	0.900 m Between 127.890 and 126.990 m OD	0.360 m Between 127.890 and 127.530

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

- 8.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Wiltshire Museum, Devizes has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code DZSWS: 14-2019. 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.

8.2 Preparation of the archive

- 8.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 1 cardboard box artefacts and ecofacts;
 - 1 file/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;
 - 3 A1 graphics.

8.3 Selection strategy

- 8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4; ClfA Selection Toolkit), with the aim of retaining only those finds which are considered to have further research potential beyond the immediate remit of the current project, or which fulfil other criteria within the Museum's collecting policy. Assessment of the potential of the finds is based on a combination of assemblage size, range of types and date, and follows advice from WA's in-house specialists.
- 8.3.2 This selection strategy will be agreed with the museum and will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.3.3 In this instance, given the small size of the assemblage, the nature and range of the finds (largely comprising commonly occurring and well documented types of relatively recent date), the further research potential of the assemblage is considered to be limited, although there are some items of interest. The following proposals for selection are made:
- *Pottery*: small assemblage, mostly post-medieval/modern. Industrial wares well documented and of little or no further research potential. Retain medieval and non-industrial post-medieval wares only.
 - *Ceramic Building Material*: small assemblage, all post-medieval/modern, fragmentary (only one piece with surviving measurable dimensions); repetitive material type; little or no further research potential. Retain none.
 - *Clay Tobacco Pipe*: few fragments, only one closely datable piece, which is of additional interest due to the maker's mark. Retain this pipe only.
 - *Stone*: small assemblage, some of obvious recent date, other fragments undiagnostic; these of no further research potential. Three pieces from pit 115 are of interest as possibly medieval, although not attributable to specific architectural type and therefore not in themselves datable on form. Possibly retain these three pieces, and one rectangular block from context 211 (undated).
 - *Glass*: five fragments (window and vessel) of early post-medieval date; vessel fragments of intrinsic interest as of less commonly occurring vessel type. Retain all.

- Animal Bone: small assemblage, too small for statistically valid analysis; mostly from post-medieval/modern features; little or no further research potential. Retain none.
- Other Finds: two heavily corroded iron objects, one oyster shell and a small piece of ironworking slag; none datable; no further research potential. Retain none.

8.4 Security copy

- 8.4.1 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.

8.5 OASIS

- 8.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. 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 ArchSearch catalogue.

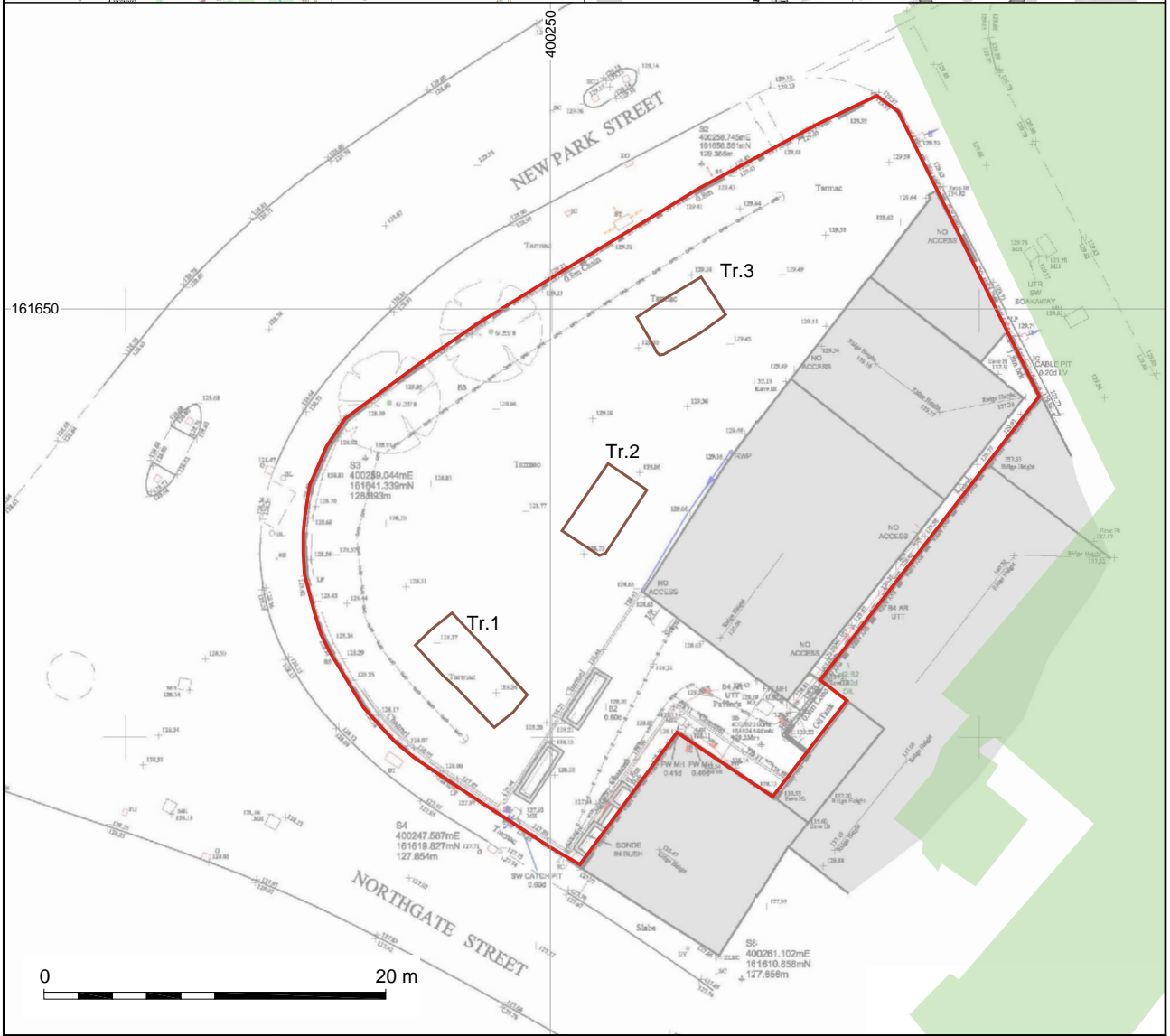
9 COPYRIGHT

9.1 Archive and report copyright

- 9.1.1 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.
- 9.1.2 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.

9.2 Third party data copyright

- 9.2.1 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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Site location plan

Figure 1



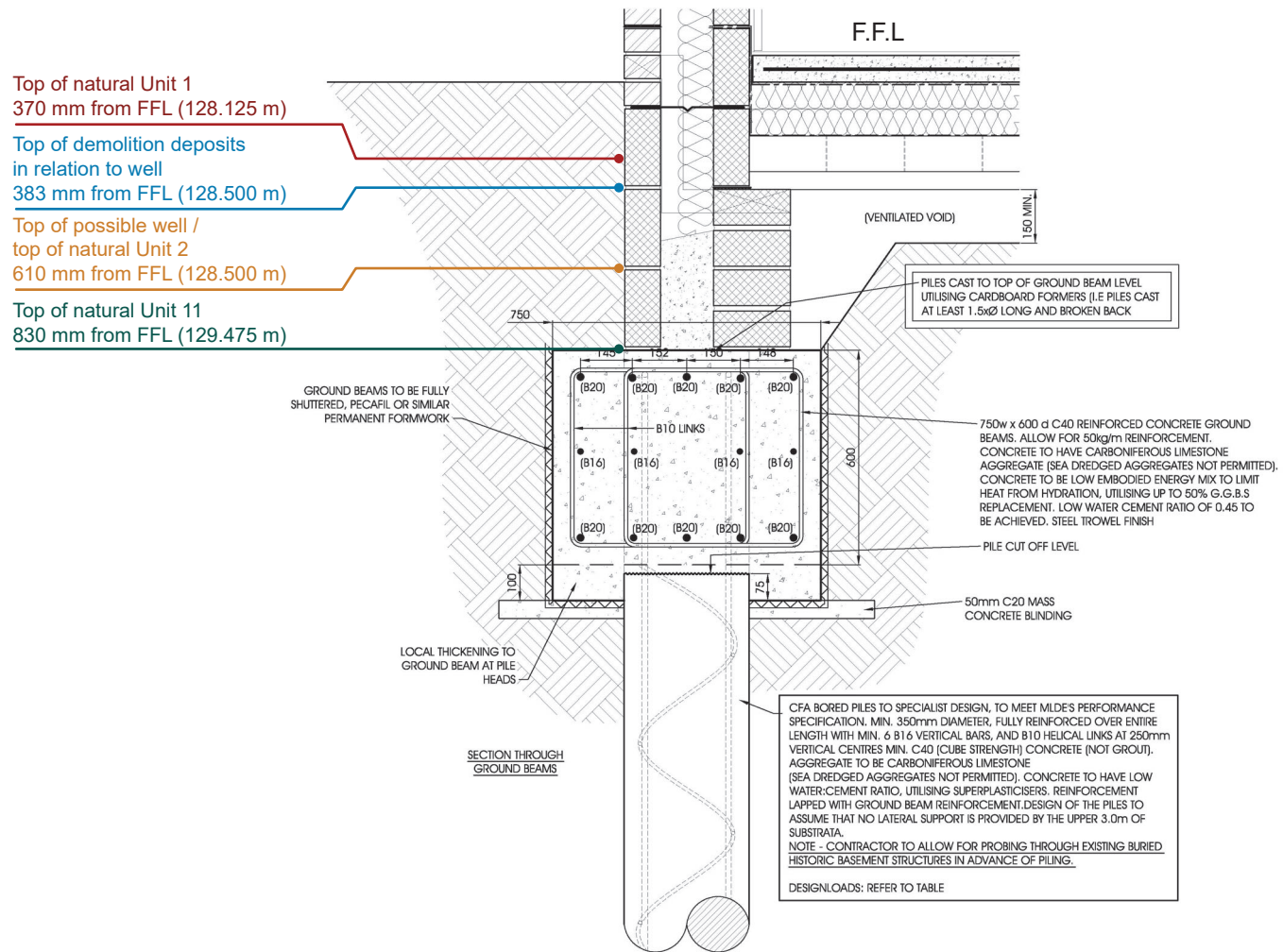
Trench details and proposed development

Figure 2



Buildings visible on Edward Dore's map of 1759 and First edition Ordnance Survey 1886

Figure 3



Base plan extracted from Mark Lovell Design Engineers drawing number 2786-201-A supplied by client.

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Indicative foundation with level of natural from each trench

Figure 4



Plate 1: Trench 1, cellar wall 112, facing north-west



Plate 2: Trench 1, south-east facing section of pit 115


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Plate 3: Trench 1, south facing view of postholes 105 and 107



Plate 4: Trench 2, south-east facing section of pit 206


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Plate 5: Trench 2, north facing view of pit 206 and posthole 208



Plate 6: South-west facing view of Trench 3



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Plate 7: Trench 3, north-west facing section of features 306, 308, 310, and 312



Plate 8: Trench 3, dumped animal bone deposit within 311

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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

Trench No 1		Length 7 m	Width 3 m	Depth 0.75 m
Easting 400245.59		Northing 161628.79		m OD 128.34
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
101		Surface	Modern carpark surface made from concrete	0-0.08
102		Made ground	Modern pink and grey angular stone ≤150mm, used to level surface to lay concrete.	0.08-0.22
103		Made ground	Demolition material from C19th houses and shops demolished in the 1970s. Used as levelling material for site. Comprising of dark grey silty clay with red brick, mortar, animal bone, chalk flecks and other domestic refuse.	0.22-0.47
104		Natural	Green sand. Mottled with patches of yellowish green sand, rare yellow clay patches throughout. Little bioturbation.	0.47-0.75+
105	106	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 0.24 m. Width: 0.25 m. Depth: 0.12 m.	0.47-0.6
106	104	Secondary fill	Mid greenish grey sand with rare fragments of sandstone / very compact sand 10-20mm inclusions	0.47-0.6
107	108	Posthole	Sub-oval posthole with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.18 m. Width: 0.26 m. Depth: 0.09 m.	0.47-0.57
108	107	Deliberate backfill	Dark grey silty clay. Archaeological components: Mortar, CBM flecks, chalk flecks	0.47-0.57
109	110	Pit	Sub-square pit with moderate, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 0.74 m. Width: 0.85 m. Depth: 0.15 m.	0.47-0.62
110	109	Deliberate backfill	Dark greyish brown sandy loam. Archaeological components: Brick, clay pipe and mortar fragments	0.47-0.62
111	112	Construction cut	Construction cut for brick wall relating to post-medieval or 19th century cellar associated with building which existed on site until the 1970s.	0.47-0.75+



112	111	Wall	Cellar wall. Irregular bonding pattern. Probably due to the wall transitioning from single brick construction for the cellar wall to double brick for the upper courses above ground level, but broadly stretch bonded. Directly cut into / laid on top of natural green sands.	0.47-0.75+
113	114	Construction cut	Cut for post-medieval to 19th century feature. Most likely a drain due to a large concrete capping.	0.3-0.75+
114	113	Land drain	Drain. Brick and concrete construction in NW corner of trench.	0.3-0.75
115	116	Pit	Sub-circular pit with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 1.40 m. Width: 0.90 m. Depth: 0.87 m.	0.35-1.36
116	115	Deliberate backfill	Greenish grey clayey sand with lenses of dark brown and reddish-brown clayey sand inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, CBM, stone	0.35-1.36



Trench No 2		Length 5 m	Width 3 m	Depth 0.50 m
Easting 400253.25		Northing 161638.19		m OD 128.85
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
201		Surface	Modern tarmac.	0-0.1
202		Made ground	Angular dark grey stone chippings ≤30mm forming makeup for modern carpark.	0.1-0.2
203		Made ground	Angular, grey stone ≤159mm in pink sands and grit. Imported stone for makeup for modern carpark.	0.2-0.45
204		Buried soil	Dark brown and green sandy clay. Chalk, charcoal and CBM flecking. Thin and patchy. Probably mostly truncated when made ground deposits were introduced.	0.41-0.45
205		Natural	Natural greensand. Light green fine sand with irregular patches of firmer material with higher clay content and yellow lenses of sand. Becoming firmer and more clayey beyond its upper horizon.	0.45-0.5+
206	207	Pit	Sub-circular pit with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 1.50 m. Width: >0.75 m. Depth: 0.57 m.	0.41-0.97
207	206	Deliberate dump	Dark brown sandy clay with chalk flecking. lenses of greensand throughout inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, animal bone, CBM, stone, charcoal and large chalk fragments	0.41-0.97
208	209	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with steep, straight sides and a concave base. Diameter: 0.30 m. Depth: 0.30 m.	0.41-0.71
209	208	Secondary fill	Light greenish grey sand with common chalk flecking inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, common charcoal flecking	0.41-0.71
210	211	Construction cut	Foundation trench. Irregular rectilinear cut for post medieval to 19th century wall. Possibly associated with building demolished in the 1970s 0.5m+wide. 4m+long. 0.2m deep.	0.41-0.61



211	210	Tertiary fill	Backfill. Fill of construction cut. Contained compact light grey green grit with chalk and CBM flecks and party bonded bricks. Likely to be backfill from after the wall was robbed out or demolished, possibly in the 1970s. Could also be edge of a yard surface towards the back of the former properties, which utilised reclaimed bricks and stones. Sample of brick and stone taken for comparison with others found in site and larger local area.	0.41-0.61
212	213	Modern disturbance	Modern ground investigation pit. 2m long. 0.4m wide. 0.5m+ deep.	0-0.5+
213	212	Tertiary fill	Backfill. Backfill of modern ground investigation pit. Mix of redeposited natural and modern made ground deposits backfilled in sequence.	0-0.5+
214	203	Disturbance	Modern disturbance. Modern pit dug at the same time 203 was deposited cans filled with same angular stone. 1.6m wide. 1.95 long. 0.5m+ deep	0.2-0.5m+



Trench No 3		Length 5 m	Width 3 m	Depth 0.84 m
Easting 400257.67		Northing 161649.50		m OD 129.34
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
301		Modern surface	Tarmac surface for carpark	0-0.14
302		Made ground	3 lenses of fine angular 10-20mm pink and grey stone used to level ground to lay concrete for carpark	0.14-0.32
303		Made ground	Large angular 100-200mm pink stone used to level ground	0.32-0.5
304		Modern surface	Layer of concrete at south west end of trench with embedded rebar. Unknown use. Modern	0.3-0.51
305		Buried soil	Heavily disturbed as this would have been area behind row of houses / shops. Occasional broken red brick fragments ≤100mm	0.55-0.67
306	307	Pit	Pit with shallow, concave sides and a sloping base. Length: 1.90 m. Width: 0.20 m. Depth: 0.32 m.	0.51-0.83
307	306	Deliberate dump	Dark grey silty sand. Archaeological components: Pot, CBM, animal bone	0.51-0.83
308	309	Pit	Pit with vertical, straight sides. Length: 1.48 m. Width: 0.77 m. Depth: 0.83 m.	0.51-1.34
309	308	Deliberate backfill	Mid greyish green silty sand. Archaeological components: Pot	0.51-1.34
310	311	Pit	Sub-circular pit with shallow, straight sides. Length: 1.74 m. Width: 0.43 m. Depth: 0.43 m.	0.51-0.94
311	310	Deliberate dump	Dark grey silty sand with rare fragments of surround sandstone ≤20mm inclusions. Archaeological components: animal bone, CBM	0.51-0.94
312	313	Cut of utility trench	Linear cut of utility trench with vertical, straight sides. Length: 3.50 m. Width: 1.07 m. Depth: 0.80 m.	0.45-1.25+
313	312	Deliberate backfill	Mid greyish green sand. Archaeological components: Pot, clay pipe, various building material, animal bone	0.45-1.25+
314	315	Posthole	Sub-oval posthole with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 0.30 m. Width: 0.20 m. Depth: 0.03 m.	0.67-0.7
315	314	Secondary fill	Mid grey sand with chalk flecks inclusions. Archaeological components: Charcoal flecks	0.67-0.7
316	317	Pit	Sub-square pit with vertical, straight sides. Length: 1.53 m. Width: 0.60 m. Depth: 0.90 m.	0.55-1.44+



317	316	Tertiary fill	Dark grey silty sand. Archaeological components: Chalk flecks, CBM, animal bone, glass, ceramics	0.55-1.44+
318		Natural	Fine green sand. Moderate bioturbation. Firm compaction.	0.67-0.84+
319	320	Pit	Pit with vertical, stepped sides. Length: 1.60 m. Width: 0.30 m. Depth: 0.49 m.	0.51-1
320	319	Tertiary fill	Greenish grey silty sand with mid brownish grey inclusions	0.51-1



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