



# Northgate and New Park Street Devizes

Archaeological Monitoring, Investigation and Recording Report



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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Gaiger Brothers Ltd. to undertake archaeological monitoring, investigation and recording (AMIR) on groundworks associated with the erection of 9 dwellings at Northgate Street and New Park Street, Devizes.

The AMIR was preceded by an archaeological evaluation carried out in 2019, which identified a possible medieval well of potential significance, as well as a post-medieval pit, containing a mixed assemblage of artefacts (pottery, bone, CBM, glass etc). A further pit and two postholes potentially from the late 17th century were also revealed, along with a cellar wall which may relate to buildings indicated on a map from 1759.

The current investigation has corroborated the results of the previous evaluation. Archaeological features uncovered during the AMIR comprised three pits dated to post medieval period (16th to 18th centuries), walls from 18th and 19th centuries and a well dating to the 19th century. These structures correlate broadly to the historic maps from 18th and 19th centuries. No features of medieval date were recorded.

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Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Gaiger Brothers Ltd. for commissioning the archaeological monitoring, investigation and recording. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of the Assistant County Archaeologist who monitored the project for the Wiltshire Council and to Renelec Groundworks for their cooperation and help on site.



# Northgate and New Park Street, Devizes, Wiltshire

## Archaeological Monitoring, Investigation and Recording Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Gaiger Brothers Ltd. ('the client'), to undertake archaeological monitoring, investigation and recording (AMIR) on groundworks associated with the erection of 9 dwellings. The works to be monitored cover an area of 1,127 m<sup>2</sup>, centred on NGR 400253 161644, at Northgate Street and New Park Street, Devizes (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The development comprises the demolition of existing remaining buildings and redevelopment of the site to provide 9 dwellings with gardens and parking (Fig. 2). To the south of the site, the adjacent building which front faces onto Northgate Street will also be refurbished as part of the overall development, although this does not fall within the site boundary.

1.1.3 A planning application (PL/2021/08329) submitted to Wiltshire Council (the local planning authority (LPA)), was granted 14 February 2022, subject to conditions. The following conditions relate to archaeology:

Condition 4

*Other than above ground works of demolition, no development or laying of services or other works involving excavation shall commence within the area indicated by application PL/2021/08329 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

*To enable the recording of any matters of archaeological interest.*

1.1.4 The AMIR was preceded by an archaeological evaluation carried out in 2019 (Wessex Archaeology 2021; Fig. 3) which identified a possible medieval well of potential significance, as well as a post-medieval pit, containing a mixed assemblage of artefacts (pottery, bone, CBM, glass etc). A further pit and two postholes potentially from the late 17th century were also revealed, along with a cellar wall which may relate to buildings indicated on a map from 1759. Overall, the significance of these remains has been affected by subsequent groundworks to the extent that they exist as discrete features cut into the natural geology, limiting establishing stratigraphic relationships.

1.1.5 The AMIR was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The Assistant County Archaeologist approved the WSI, on behalf of the



Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The AMIR was undertaken between the 1 and 5 November 2022.

## **1.2 Scope of the report**

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the AMIR, 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 site 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 as Upper Greensand Formation - Sandstone, Glauconitic. No superficial deposits are recorded in this area. (British Geological Survey 2022).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed for the archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2021), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within the immediate environs of the development. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant sources of information referenced as appropriate.

### **2.2 Previous investigations related to the development**

- 2.2.1 The previous planning application (17/06320/FUL) 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 to the LPA, 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).

*Archaeological evaluation (2019)*

- 2.2.3 An archaeological evaluation of the site was carried out by Wessex Archaeology in 2019, with a final report being produced in 2021 (Fig. 3). The earliest feature on the site is pit 115, which 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 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, which has been identified as Calne Stone

- 2.2.4 Due to the stone with a dressed curving surface, it has been suggested that the pit may in fact be a well. A well of medieval date will be significant in developing understanding of Devizes during this period as it could represent the earliest development of this zone of the town.
- 2.2.5 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.
- 2.2.6 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.
- 2.2.7 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, 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.
- 2.2.8 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.

## 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). 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), 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 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 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. The deposits of 'made ground' recorded within the site in the borehole logs 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 Aims**

3.1.1 The aims of the AMIR, 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 watching brief 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**

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the AMIR, 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 AMIR.

#### **3.3 Research objectives**

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site, the research objectives of the AMIR are to:

- determine the date, nature and extent medieval activity within the site, in order to investigate the possible development/extension of medieval activity beyond the area of known 12th – 13th century settlement.

### **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.

4.1.2 The AMIR monitored the excavation of all groundworks associated with the development, the monitoring archaeologist instructed the machine operator where necessary, to meet the requirements of this WSI. Where archaeological features were exposed but will not be



impacted on by the development, they were mapped using a Leica Global Navigation Satellite System. Where features were exposed in the line of the proposed piling, excavation and recording took place.

- 4.1.3 Where ground works required a greater depth than the observed archaeological horizon, archaeological excavation and recording was undertaken of all features exposed.
- 4.1.4 The numbering of excavations continued sequentially from the previous evaluation (i.e. beginning at 400 for context numbers) for ease of understanding in conjunction with the results of the evaluation.
- 4.1.5 The accession number DZSWS:14-2019 from the evaluation continued to be used for the AMIR.

## **4.2 Fieldwork methods**

### *General*

- 4.2.1 The AMIR monitored the excavation of all groundworks associated with the development, the monitoring archaeologist instructed the machine operator where necessary, to meet the requirements of this WSI. Where archaeological features were exposed but will not be impacted on by the development, they were mapped using a Leica Global Navigation Satellite System. Where features were exposed in the line of the proposed piling, excavation and recording took place.
- 4.2.2 Where ground works required a greater depth than the observed archaeological horizon, archaeological excavation and recording was undertaken of all features exposed.
- 4.2.3 The numbering of excavations continued sequentially from the previous evaluation (i.e. beginning at 400 for context numbers) for ease of understanding in conjunction with the results of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.
- 4.2.5 The accession number DZSWS:14-2019 from the evaluation continued to be used for the AMIR.

### *Recording*

- 4.2.6 All excavated archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including 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.
- 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 OSTN15 and OSGM15, 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 Finds and environmental strategies**

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 1: Description).

#### **4.4 Monitoring**

- 4.4.1 The Assistant County Archaeologist monitored the watching brief 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 Assistant County Archaeologist.

### **5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 Archaeological features uncovered comprised three pits, walls from 18th and 19th centuries and a well dating to the 19th century.

#### **5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits**

- 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 Across the site, 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) and the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2021).
- 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 the site. 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 or original subsoil of dark brown and green sandy clay (context 401) was present in parts of the western area of site. It is probable that this was a late garden/yard soil, existing to the rear of the demolished properties.

#### **5.3 Archaeological features and deposits**

- 5.3.1 Located in the central west part of site, wall 409 was uncovered on a north-east to south-west alignment (Fig. 4), which corresponds to approximate position of one of the buildings from the 1759 map. The wall, unlike all the others recorded, was constructed using roughly shaped, fine grained limestone. The visible section of the wall was 4.0 m long and 0.46 m wide. The blocks were up to 0.46 m long. The walls south-eastern side was butted by later wall 410, constructed of similar blocks but mixed with brick fragments. Fragments of 19th century pottery was recorded (but not retained) within the demolished wall 410.
- 5.3.2 Pit 405 was located in the western part of site (Fig. 5). It measured 0.62 m by 0.68 m and was 0.11 m deep. Filled mostly with slag and ash it most likely represents domestic heating waste. It's southern part was truncated by modern disturbance. Four sherds of pottery

relating to an open bowl or dish were recovered, although they can only be consigned a broad post-medieval date.

- 5.3.3 Located nearby was a much larger pit 411 (Fig. 6). Approximately 2.26 m in diameter, it was 0.44 m deep. It was backfilled with mixed green and dark grey clayey sand and contained rare fragments of brick and grey stone. The north part of the pit was truncated by a corner of a brick wall 414. Two sherds of pottery relating to an open bowl or dish were recovered, together with clay pipe and glass fragments, although they can only be consigned a broad post-medieval date.
- 5.3.4 Within the northern section of the pile line trench, pit 417 was recorded (Fig. 7). The constraints of the trench obscured its dimensions and depth, additionally it was truncated by later wall 424 and well 422 (Fig. 7). The pits visible extent measured 1.38 x 1.12 x 0.62 m deep. It contained three distinctive fills. The earliest recorded fill was a greyish green silty sand, under a charcoal rich deposit. Topping the feature and directly under the modern makeup was a light green silty sand. One redware sherd and a single sherd of unsourced stoneware, both date to a broad date within the mid-16th to 18th centuries, although they can only be consigned a broad post-medieval date.
- 5.3.5 Pit 417 was truncated by a construction cut for well 422 (Fig. 7). The well was of brick lined construction using standard house bricks, rather than curved. The bricks were laid poorly with no mortar. The well was backfilled using a mix of natural sand and brick rubble.
- 5.3.6 Across the stripped area as well as within the pile line trench, remnants of brick walls were recorded, all most likely dating to the 19th century. In the southern part of site, wall 403 (cover photograph) and cellar wall 415 (Fig. 8) correspond well with the approximate location of a building from the 1886 OS map. Next to the cellar wall, on the same alignment, was surface 416, possibly an alley or garden path constructed of bricks set in concrete (Fig. 8).

## 6 FINDS EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Just 480 g of finds were recovered, primarily of post-medieval date. The finds have been cleaned, quantified by material type and recorded in a digital database, which forms part of the permanent archive.

**Table 1** Summary of finds by material and count/weight in grams by feature

Material	Pit 405		Pit 411		Pit 417		Grand total	
	Count	Wt. (g)	Count	Wt. (g)	Count	Wt. (g)	Count	Wt. (g)
Pottery	4	404	2	35	2	30	8	469
Clay pipe			1	3	1	5	2	8
Glass			1	3			1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>480</b>

### 6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 The pottery is limited to eight sherds (Table 1). They have been recorded by broad ware type and quantified within each context (summarised in Table 2). This level of recording accords with a 'basic record' aimed at characterising an assemblage and producing a comparative dataset (Barclay *et. al.*, 2016, section 2.4.5).



**Table 2** Summary of pottery by ware type and feature

Ware type	Pit 405		Pit 411		Pit 417		Grand total	
	Count	Wt. (g)	Count	Wt. (g)	Count	Wt. (g)	Count	Wt. (g)
Redware	4	404	2	35	1	23	7	462
Stoneware					1	7	1	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>469</b>

6.2.2 Most of the small group comprises redwares with internal glazing. The most likely source for these is Crockerton, approximately 25km to the south west. An open form, probably a bowl or dish similar to examples from the Crockerton kilns (Algar and Saunders 2016, fig. 6, 36), was recovered from pit 405. The material cannot be more closely dated than to the post-medieval period, owing to the longevity of production at the kilns. The single sherd of unsourced stoneware from pit 417 dates from mid-16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### 6.3 Clay tobacco pipe

6.3.1 Plain pipe stem fragments, which can only be broadly dated to between the mid-16<sup>th</sup> and late 19<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, were recovered from pits 411 and 417.

### 6.4 Glass

6.4.1 Just one fragment of glass came from pit 411 and is a from the body of a post medieval green bottle.

### 6.5 Statement of potential

6.5.1 The finds are of a post-medieval (16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century AD) date and, although the assemblage is small, are typical of domestic material. The further research potential of the assemblage, however, is limited by the restricted range and small quantity of the material types recovered.

### 6.6 Recommendations

6.6.1 The finds have been recorded to a level sufficient for archive purposes and no further work is recommended. Long-term curation should be reviewed at a later date, in light of any additional finds encountered during further mitigation works.

## 7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the AMIR.

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

### 8.1 Summary

8.1.1 Two distinct phases of archaeological remains were uncovered, both relating to domestic buildings. One stone built wall, based on its alignment and construction material used, is attributed to pre 19th century and is likely represented as one of the buildings on the 1759 Edward Dore's map. The three various sized pits were broadly dated to 16th to 18th centuries as well. Truncating two of these pits were walls of brick construction, uncovered in various locations across the site. These brick walls correlate well, if not perfectly, to the buildings shown on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map, including the backfilled cellar wall, the same as recorded during the evaluation. Of the same period is likely the roughly constructed brick built well.



8.1.2 The area of the estimated location of the medieval well as anticipated was not stripped during the AMIR due to site practicalities and as it lies outside of the footprint of the proposed buildings.

8.1.3 No other features of medieval date were recorded though, and the potential for this area to contain medieval remains was demonstrated to be low within the footprint of the development impacts monitored.

## **9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **9.1 Museum**

9.1.1 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.

### **9.2 Preparation of the archive**

#### *Physical archive*

9.2.1 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).

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

- 01 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts ordered by material type
- 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.

### **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.

#### *Finds*

9.3.5 The long term curation of the finds is not warranted and they can be discarded with the agreement of the collecting museum (The Wiltshire Museum).

#### *Documentary records*

9.3.6 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (written scheme of investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

#### *Digital data*

9.3.7 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

## **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 WCAS 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, however,



will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

## **10.2 Third party data copyright**

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (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 Context summary

Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
<b>400</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Made ground</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Modern made ground. Makeup for tarmac.			
<b>401</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Subsoil</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Remnant subsoil preserved as patches in the natural. Greenish brown sandy loam.			
<b>402</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Natural</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Green with patches of yellowish green sand.			
<b>403</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>404</b>
Brick wall located in the south part of site.			
<b>404</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Construction cut</b>	<b>403</b>
Construction cut for wall 403.			
<b>405</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>406</b>
Sub-circular pit with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.62 m. Width: 0.68 m. Depth: 0.11 m.			
<b>406</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Deliberate backfill</b>	<b>405</b>
Very dark brown grey silty sand loam			
<b>407</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Brick wall located in the western part of site.			
<b>408</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Brick wall located in the central – east part of site.			
<b>409</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Wall constructed of limestone blocks, butted by later wall 410. Located in western part of site.			
<b>410</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Limestone and brick wall, butting wall 409.			
<b>411</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Sub-circular pit with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 2.35 m. Width: 2.26 m. Depth: 0.44 m.			
<b>412</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Deliberate backfill</b>	<b>411</b>
Dark brown grey mixed with lighter grey and green silty sand loam			
<b>413</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Construction cut</b>	<b>414</b>
Construction cut for wall 414. Cuts through pit 411.			
<b>414</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>414</b>
Brick wall located in west central part of site. Construction cut for it was cutting pit 411.			
<b>415</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Brick wall of rubble filled cellar located in the south part of site.			
<b>416</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Surface</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Single course of bricks set in concrete forming a surface.			
<b>417</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>418, 419, 420</b>
Sub-circular pit with steep, straight sides. Length: 1.12 m. Width: 1.38 m. Depth: 0.62 m.			
<b>418</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Deliberate backfill</b>	<b>417</b>
Mid greyish green silty sand			
<b>419</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Deliberate backfill</b>	<b>417</b>
Very dark grey silty sand loam			
<b>420</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Deliberate backfill</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Light grey green silty sand			
<b>421</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Construction cut</b>	<b>422, 423</b>
Sub-rectangular construction cut with steep, straight sides. Length: 1.50 m. Depth: 0.18 m.			
<b>422</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Well</b>	<b>421</b>
Circular well with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from orange standard house brick and bonded with sand. Maximum height: 0.10 m.			



Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
<b>423</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Deliberate backfill</b>	<b>421</b>
Mid grey green silty sand			
<b>424</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Brick wall cutting into pit 417 in the north part of site.			



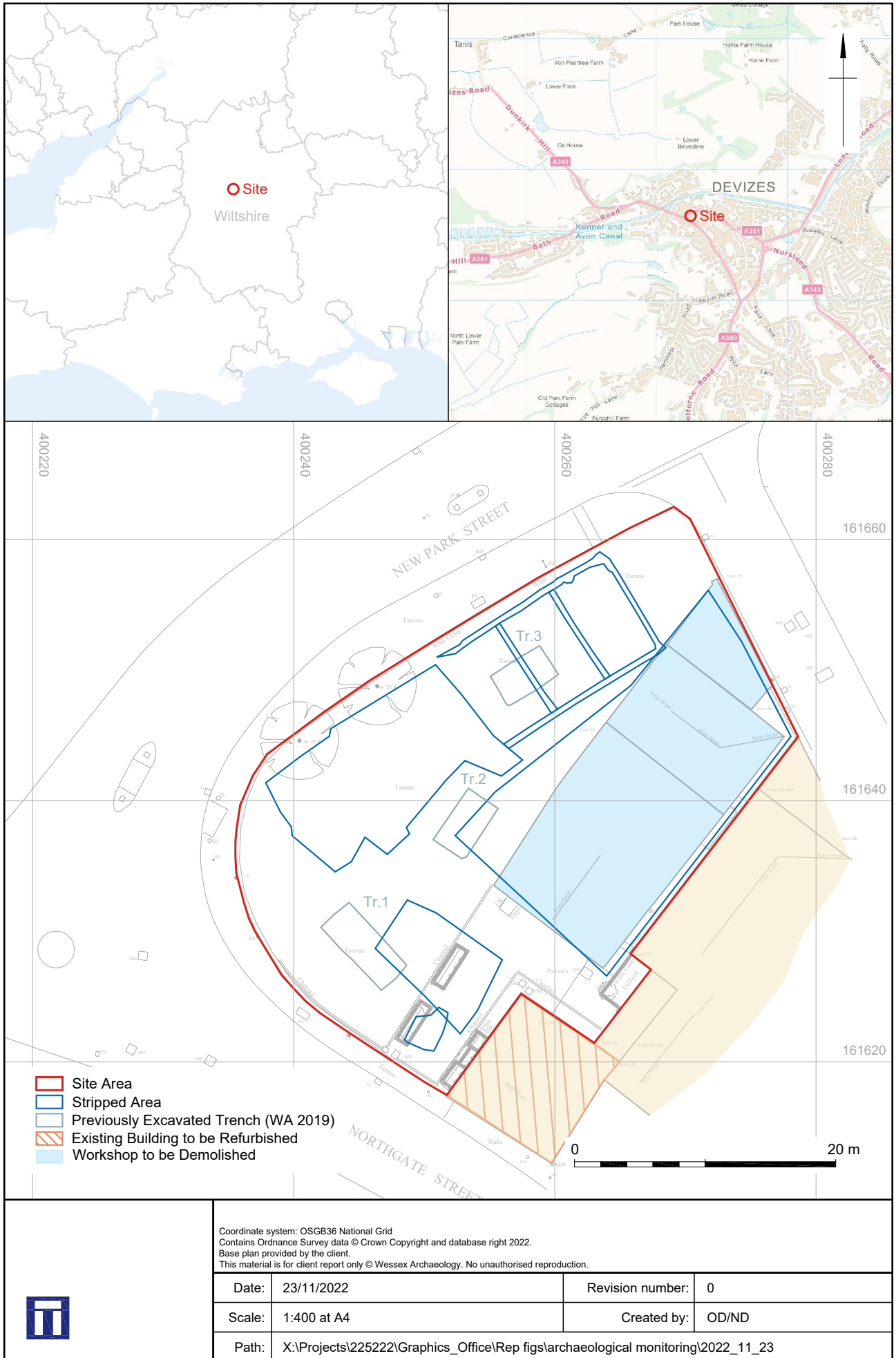
## Appendix 2 OASIS summary

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-512144
Project Name	Northgate and New Park Street, Devizes, Wiltshire: Archaeological Monitoring, Investigation and Recording Report
Sitename	Northgate and New Park Street, Devizes, Wiltshire
Activity type	Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	Northgate and New Park Street, Devizes, Wiltshire
Planning Id	PL/2021/08329
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	01-Nov-2022 - 05-Nov-2022
Location	Northgate and New Park Street, Devizes, Wiltshire NGR : SU 00253 61644 LL : 51.3538707459413, -1.99775363229144 12 Fig : 400253,161644
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Wiltshire District : Wiltshire Parish : Devizes
Project Methodology	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake archaeological monitoring, investigation and recording (AMIR) on groundworks associated with the erection of 9 dwellings at Northgate Street and New Park Street, Devizes.
Project Results	<p>The AMIR was preceded by an archaeological evaluation carried out in 2019, which identified a possible medieval well of potential significance, as well as a post-medieval pit, containing a mixed assemblage of artefacts (pottery, bone, CBM, glass etc.). A further pit and two postholes potentially from the late 17th century were also revealed, along with a cellar wall which may relate to buildings indicated on a map from 1759. Overall, the significance of these remains has been affected by subsequent groundworks to the extent that they exist as discrete features cut into the natural geology, limiting establishing stratigraphic relationships.</p> <p>Archaeological features uncovered during the AMIR comprised three pits dated to post medieval period (16th to 18th centuries), walls from 18th and 19th centuries and a well dating to the 19th century. These structures correlate broadly to the historic maps from 18th and 19th centuries. No features of medieval date were recorded though, therefore the potential for this area to contain medieval remains stays low.</p>



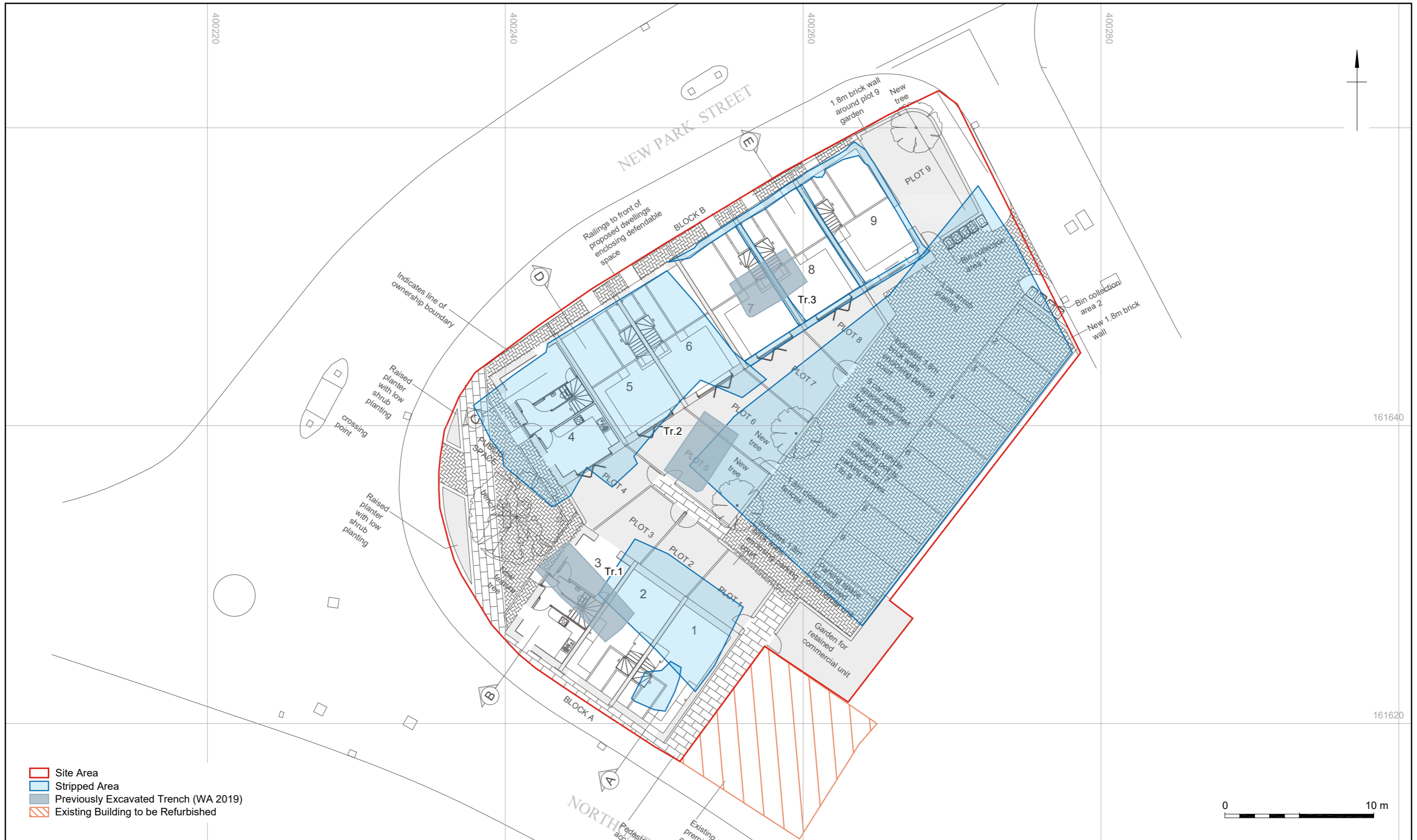
Keywords	Sherd - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Clay Pipe (Smoking) - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Bottle - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Building - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Well - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rubbish Pit - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	





Site location with previously excavated archaeological trenches

Figure 1



- Site Area
- Stripped Area
- Previously Excavated Trench (WA 2019)
- Existing Building to be Refurbished



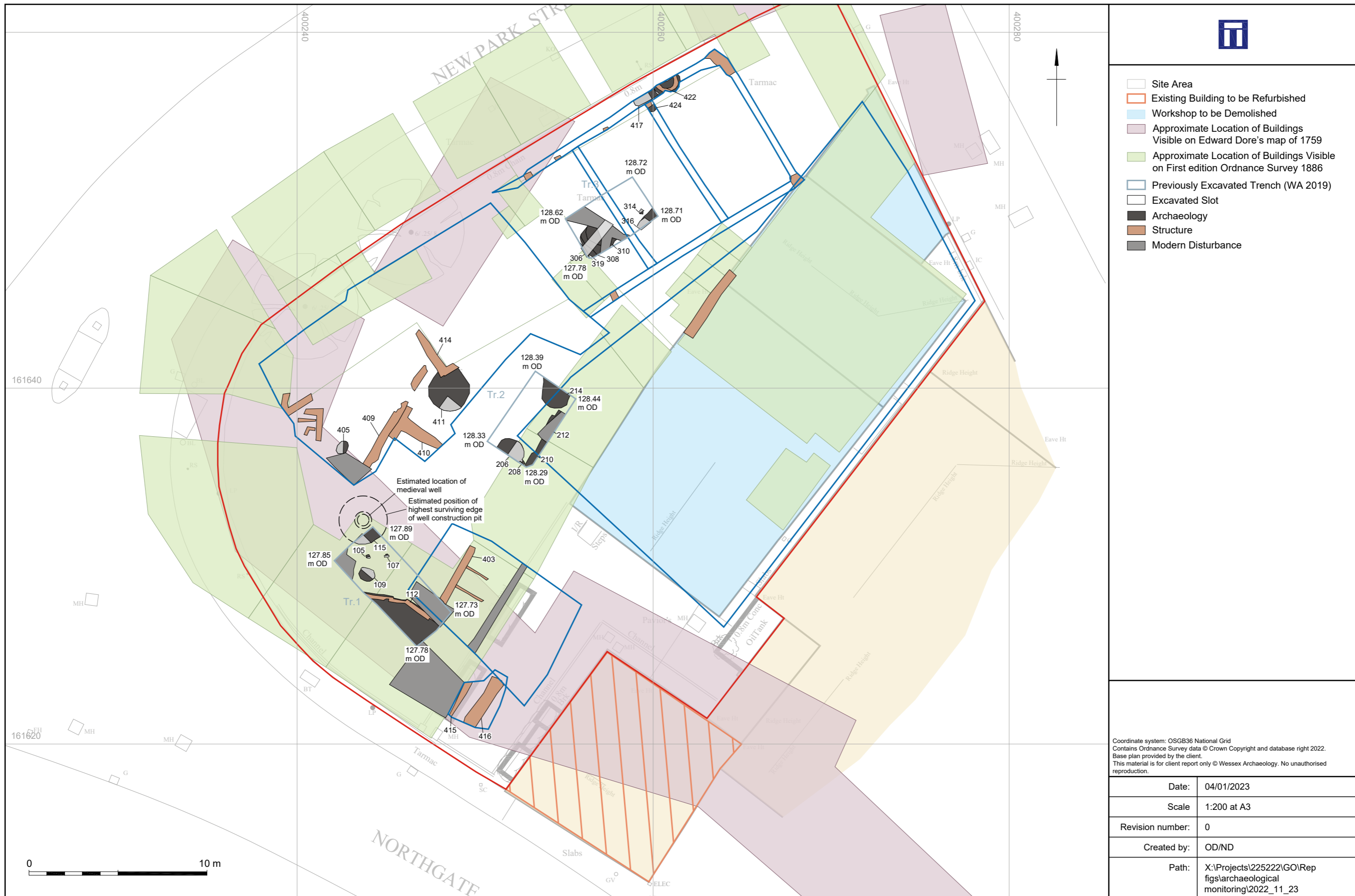
Coordinate system: OSGB36 National Grid  
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Proposed development with AMIR stripped areas and evaluation trenches

Figure 2



Archaeological results including evaluation trenches and buildings visible on Edward Dore's map of 1759 and First edition Ordnance Survey 1886

Figure 3



Figure 4: Wall 409 and 410, view from south-west



Figure 5: Pit 405, view from west

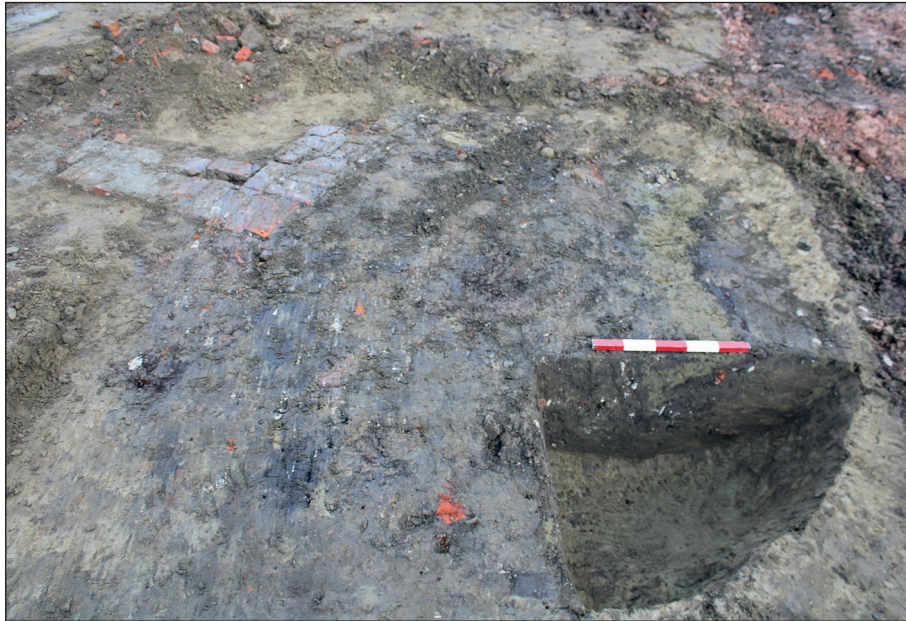


Figure 6: Pit 411 and wall 414, view from south-west



Figure 7: Pit 417, wall 424 and well 422, view from south-east



Figure 8: Wall 415 and surface 416, view from west



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