

Land at St Stephen's Place, Trowbridge, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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LAND AT ST STEPHEN'S PLACE, TROWBRIDGE, WILTSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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* I= Internal Draft E= External Draft F= Final

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by WSP Environmental & Energy to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development of land at St Stephen's Place, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, BA14 8AH, centred on NGR 385725, 157676. (hereafter 'the Site').

A total of 19 trenches were machine excavated with the work comprising a 5% sample of the development area. The proposed development; the site of a former Tesco's supermarket (now demolished) and associated car park occupy an area of approximately 1.25 hectares.

The Site is located to the south of an Anglo-Saxon settlement, Saxo-Norman church and cemetery and Trowbridge Castle; an early medieval motte and bailey structure.

From the 13th century Trowbridge developed a clothing industry, which became increasingly industrialised from the 17th century onwards and by 1820 there were 12 wool-producing factories active within the town. The decline of the wool industry began in the 19th century and continued throughout the 20th century.

The Site was previously occupied by buildings of the Upper Mill and Victoria Mill including three buildings listed in 1976 by English Heritage (EH ID's 313891, 313892 and 313893) but subsequently demolished prior to the construction of the supermarket.

The evaluation established that the Anglo-Saxon and early medieval activity which was concentrated on the drier cornbrash natural geology did not extend south into the Site on to the wetter alluvial deposits associated with the River Biss.

A number of wall remnants, culverts and structures associated with the former mill buildings on the Site were identified however these had for the most part been heavily impacted upon by the construction and subsequent demolition of the supermarket. Although an area of the Site was not available for trenching due to the location of a spoil heap, it is not considered likely that there will be any archaeological potential within that area. Indeed it is not considered likely that any further archaeological mitigation will be required.

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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Simon Cleggett and Ian Barnes of WSP Environmental who commissioned the archaeological evaluation. Thanks are also due to Clare King of Wiltshire Council who monitored the work on behalf of the local authority.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Steve Thompson and Jon Powell, assisted by Matt Kendall and Rob Scott.

This report was compiled by Steve Thompson with report illustrations provided by Elizabeth James.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Richard Greatorex, who also edited this report.

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 **Project Background**

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by WSP Environmental & Energy to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development of land at St Stephen's Place, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, BA14 8AH (see Figure 1), centred on NGR 385725, 157676. (hereafter referred to as 'the Site').
- 1.1.2 The proposed development; the site of a former Tesco's supermarket (now demolished) and associated car park occupy an area of approximately 1.25 hectares (see **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.3 Following consultation between WSP and Wiltshire County Council, a programme of geotechnical investigations monitored by WA, an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, and a trial trench evaluation was agreed. The evaluation aimed to assess the potential for Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post medieval remains, to be present/survive on the Site.

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The Site is located in the centre of Trowbridge, immediately west of the Civic Hall and Trowbridge Park. The Site is bounded to the west by Mortimer Street and to the north by St Stephen's Place. To the south is a canalised tributary of the River Biss. The Site is relatively flat having been levelled for the now demolished supermarket; and is located at a height of approximately 35m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology consists of Oxford clays overlying Limestone brash, and sealed in part by alluvial deposits associated with the River Biss (BGS 281, 1965)
- 1.2.3 Trowbridge lies upon a south-west/north-east aligned ridge of limestone Cornbrash, which is bisected by the River Biss, whose erosive action has exposed the underlying Forest Marble, and deposited alluvium along the base of its shallow valley.
- 1.2.4 The Site lies upon Oxford Clay, which forms a linear boundary with the southern edge of the Cornbrash along the line of the parallel geological features known as the Wingfield Fault and the Trowbridge Fault (ibid).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A Desk Based Assessment (DBA) (WSP Environmental 2011) was prepared prior to the commencement of the archaeological evaluation which outlined the historical and archaeological background to the Site. That information is summarised here.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 During excavations at Castle Street/Court Street (350m to the north-west) evidence of early Bronze Age activity, in the form of post holes, gullies and pits was identified (Davies and Graham, 1993) while a single Bronze Age arrow head was recovered some 450m to the south-west of the Site. Features containing Early Iron Age pottery were also identified.

2.3 Late Iron Age-Romano-British

2.3.1 Evidence of activity during this period is sparse, with the excavations at Castle Street/Court Street identifying a single four post structure in isolation dating to the Late Iron Age and a single ditch dating to the Romano-British period.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon to early Medieval

- 2.4.1 Excavations at Castle Street/Court Street identified evidence of Anglo-Saxon settlement. The settlement appears to have been relatively complex, with several sunken featured buildings with later phases of activity evident. (McMahon, 2004).
- 2.4.2 In the Saxo-Norman period the settlement developed with the construction of a stone church and associated cemetery. However the extent of the settlement remains undefined.

2.5 Medieval

- 2.5.1 The central castle and the core of the medieval town lie between 250-350m to the north-west of the Site. The castle as investigated in Castle Street/Court Street excavations are extensively understood. Documentary accounts identify at least one motte at the north-west of the defensive circuit around the castle. It is considered likely that the castle complex overlay, and likely truncated, the earlier Saxon activity.
- 2.5.2 Documentary sources record that a castle at Trowbridge was besieged by the supporters of King Stephen in 1139 during the Anarchy Period wars (Davies and Graham 1993, 54). The early date of the castle construction is supported by Creighton (2000, 107).who suggests that on the basis of morphological evidence alone, a likely scenario appears to be the secondary addition of a motte to a pre-existing sub-rectangular ring-work.
- 2.5.3 The manor of Trowbridge is not mentioned by name in Domesdsay Book, however, the survey does record that Brictric, a Kings Thane, held "Straberg", Staverton and Trowle in 1086 and that his father had held them before the

conquest (Pugh and Crittall 1953). The earliest known extent of the manor as recorded in 1311, consisted of a capital messuage with a garden and easements of other houses, a dovecote, 214 acres of arable, 37 acres of meadow, several pasture, 40 acres of woodland and a Saturday market (ibid).

- 2.5.4 The urban character of the town is apparent by the second half of the 14th century when references to streets are first recorded; High (now Fore) Street occurs in 1346, Castle Street in 1386, and Court Lane (now Court Street) in 1461 (ibid).
- 2.5.5 It is not until the end of the 15th century that there is good evidence that clothiers were established in the town when Trowbridge then contained several prosperous manufacturers. A surviving monument to this trade is furnished by some of the fine merchants' houses that adorn the Trowbridge streets.

2.6 Post medieval

- 2.6.1 From the beginning of the 18th century Bradford and Trowbridge were seen as the chief centres of medley manufacture in England and by this time the majority of townsmen of Trowbridge were presumably engaged in clothing or dependent upon it. From the late 18th century a great increase in the number of Trowbridge mills took place, consequent upon the development of the textile industry. Many of these mills were sited besides the streams to obtain the benefit of water power for fulling or other subsidiary processes of manufacture (Pugh and Crittall 1953).
- 2.6.2 The Site occupies land on the southern periphery of the urban centre of Trowbridge that in the context of historic maps appears to have been open agricultural land since at least the mid to late 18th century. The presence of large volumes of water supplied by the Avon, the Biss and a number of springs no doubt attracted the attention of a range of artisans over some considerable time.
- 2.6.3 The Site seems to have been documented as a centre of water-reliant industry from at least 1814 when a small part of Upper Court Field came on the market and was sold to a Fuller (William Franklin) who also rented Ladydown Mill to the north (Rogers 1976, 116). A considerable number of industrial buildings changed hands over time and occupied the Site known as Upper and Victoria Mills. A factory complex on the Site was closed and the machinery sold in 1974 (Rogers, 1976).
- 2.6.4 The DBA identified some 171 listed buildings within a 0.5km radius of the Site with the majority being residential properties, dating to the 18th and 19th centuries, constructed during the initial boom of the wool industry at that time.
- 2.6.5 Three listed buildings were present on Site, recorded as the Upper and Victoria Mills Range Closest to Cradle Bridge, Watchman's House and Upper and Victoria Mills Former Stove Rack And Adjacent Building, (English Heritage Building ID's 313891, 313892 and 313893).

3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 3.1.1 Recent geotechnical investigations by WSP Environmental (monitored by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2011A) on the Site have revealed that a majority of the Site lies on alluvial and Oxford clays. The area would appear to have been frequently flooded and predominately waterlogged. No evidence for archaeological occupation prior to the 19th century was observed within the Test-pits. Evidence to-date for both Saxon and medieval settlement at Trowbridge has thus far been identified on the drier limestone brash to the north and west of the Site as the soil formed from the Cornbrash is relatively lighter, more friable and more fertile than that of the surrounding heavy clays (Davies & Graham, 1993 and McMahon 2004).
- 3.1.2 The upper interface of both the Oxford clays and the alluvium recorded in the test-pits all appeared to have been impacted by levelling immediately prior to the development of the area in the 19th century. It is likely that the Site was developed following the construction of Mortimer Street in 1815 (Wiltshire Council). Andrews' and Drury's Map of Wiltshire (1810 ed.) would appear to suggest that the Site was unoccupied prior to 1810 (at least between the later medieval and post-medieval periods).

4 AIMS

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, WA 2011B) was agreed by the Client and the Local Authority outlining the Aims and Objectives of the field work and the methodology by which the aims would be achieved.
- 4.1.2 The general aim of the trial trench evaluation will be to provide further information concerning the presence/absence, date, nature and extent of any buried archaeological remains and to investigate and record these within the constraints of the proposed trial trench evaluation. Further aims are as listed below:
- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be disturbed by development.
- Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.
- Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
- Assess the potential for Anglo-Saxon settlement to have extended further south than previously recorded (i.e. into the Site)
- To record any remains pertaining to the 19th century mills on the site and to ascertain which remains may have belonged to specific mill buildings as recorded on existing maps
- To sample any environmentally rich deposits and assess them accordingly

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following methodology was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008).

5.2 Evaluation Trenches

- 5.2.1 The evaluation of the Site was undertaken by the mechanical excavation of 19 trenches, comprising a 5% sample of the Site area. The trenches consisted of 14 measuring 20m by 1.80m and 5 measuring 10m by 1.80m. However to necessitate the investigation of deep deposits a number of trenches were widened to allow the trenches to be stepped and thus excavated deeper than 1.2m as stipulated by Health and Safety regulations.
- 5.2.2 The trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked excavator with a toothless grading bucket. The mechanical excavation proceeded in spits to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon or natural geology whichever was encountered first. The machine excavated arisings were stored adjacent to the trench and were scanned for artefacts.
- 5.2.3 All features, both archaeological and naturally formed, were subsequently hand cleaned and sample excavated in keeping with the methodology set out in the WSI. Features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets and a unique numbering system for individual contexts, and were surveyed and planned using a Leica GPS survey system with sections drawn at a scale of 1:10.
- 5.2.4 All principal strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum. The trenches were located using a Leica GPS survey system.
- 5.2.5 A photographic record of the evaluation was maintained using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

6 MONITORING

6.1.1 During the evaluation the work was monitored by Clare King on behalf of the Local Authority and by Simon Cleggett and Ian Barnes on behalf of WSP Environmental.

7 RESULTS

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The following sections provide a summary of the information held in the Site archive. Details of individually excavated contexts and features are retained in

the Site archive and a detailed tabulated version of these can be found in **Appendix 1**.

7.2 Site-wide Stratigraphy and Geology

- 7.2.1 Prior to the construction of the superstore the mill buildings were pulled down and material used to level the site and following the demolition of the superstore, which saw the removal of the footings of the building the site was levelled and the footings trenches in filled. Therefore across the site in parts there was over 2m of made ground.
- 7.2.2 The underlying natural geology was not revealed in every trench due to the presence of structures associated with the mill buildings or the depth of modern disturbance.
- 7.2.3 In **Trenches 10-19** clean geology was revealed and identified as alluvial clays. The natural was investigated with the excavation of deep sondages (upto 1.80m deep) to assess if this material sealed earlier archaeological remains however it was clear this material was *in situ*. Bands of river borne gravels were observed in a number of trenches (**Trenches 4** and **17**) possibly indicating seasonal flooding events resulting in high energy deposition of materials and in **Trench 18** at 1.30m below the current ground surface, limestone bedrock was encountered.

7.3 Trench 1

7.3.1 The remains of two heavily truncated and damaged walls **103** and **104** were revealed forming the south western corner of possible northeast southwest aligned building, at a depth of 0.94m below the current ground surface at a height of **35.09m aOD**. The walls were constructed of a single course of unfrogged bricks set on to a concrete foundation, and were interpreted as part of a mill or associated building. The walls had been cut through by a modern trench for the removal of footings associated with the demolished Tesco's superstore. Truncated natural alluvial clay geology was revealed at 0.90m below the current ground surface at **35.28m aOD**.

7.4 Trench 2

7.4.1 No archaeological features were revealed in **Trench 2**. Natural alluvial material was revealed at a depth of 1.40m below the current ground surface at a height of **34.28m aOD**., the geology was heavily disturbed by modern activity, which was recorded to a depth of over 2m below the current ground surface.

7.5 Trench 3

7.5.1 No archaeological features were revealed in **Trench 3**. Natural alluvial material was revealed at a depth of 0.69m below the current ground surface at a height of **34.89m aOD**. The natural geology was heavily disturbed by modern truncation along the majority of the trench (this disturbance was recorded as feature **302**).

7.6 Trench 4

- 7.6.1 **Trench 4** revealed a number of structures associated with the mill known to be on Site.
- 7.6.2 The stratigraphically earliest observed deposit was layer **417**, a mid grey brown layer of reworked natural geology, disturbed as a result of the initial construction of mill related structures and trample activity. This deposit sealed the natural geology which was observed as river borne gravels **419**, most likely deposited as a result of high energy flood events. The natural was encountered at 0.68m below the current ground surface at a height of **34.94m aOD**.
- 7.6.3 Cutting directly into layer 417 was 402; the foundation trench for a roughly east/west aligned wall 404 constructed of roughly shaped limestone blocks. Wall 404 was encountered at 0.26m below the current ground surface at a height of 35.52m aOD and was butted at its western end by brick structure 403, clearly a second phase of construction, set upon a concrete foundation within cut 420. Both 403 and 404 appear to form the southern wall of a building extending to the north, however due to massive truncation by later disturbance this cannot be confirmed. Two small brick pads 406 and 408 butt the southern side of 403 and the remains of a truncated possible north/south aligned wall 410 was also observed.
- 7.6.4 To the south of **403** and cutting **417** was **411** which contained the truncated remains of barrel (**412**) formed of vertical wooden staves held with iron hoops. The barrel appeared to have been made water-tight by the addition of caulking between the staves. The function of the barrel is unclear.

7.7 Trench 5

- 7.7.1 The northern end of **Trench 5** had been truncated and disturbed by modern services, though the natural river gravels were observed at 0.68m below the current ground surface at **34.85m aOD**.
- 7.7.2 At the southern end of the trench less than 0.10m below the ground surface at a height of **35.44m aOD** structures associated with the mill were observed. The stratigraphically earliest deposit was **519**, a layer of reworked natural geology; the result of trample and possible initial construction activity which was cut through by structural elements.
- 7.7.3 The potentially earliest structure was a truncated east/west aligned wall 518 constructed of roughly hewn limestone blocks, set into 519. Adjacent to this was Group 515 (formed of walls 508, 512 and 513 and concrete floor 514), a rectangular structure which was backfilled with clinker rich deposit 517. Two floor surfaces were observed, a simple concrete floor edged by possible wall 516 was identified just north of 518 and to the south, a surface composed limestone blocks, diamond patterned firebricks and concrete (504).

7.8 Trench 6

7.8.1 **Trench 6** revealed the heavily truncated remains of a roughly north/south aligned limestone block wall **604**, with a possible addition of a second wall on the northern end extending to the east at 0.70m below the current ground

surface at a height of **35m aOD**. **604** was set into layer **602** which was recorded up to a depth of 1.35m from the ground surface and appeared to be a deliberate levelling event.

- 7.8.2 Towards the western end of the trench and truncated by two modern intrusions including reinforced concrete piles, was the remains of **Group 611**, a curving brick lined flue formed of parallel walls **607** and **610**. Bonded to the northern side of wall **607** was brick structure **612**, a possible strengthening support to the flue and associated with possible floor surface **609**. To the south of **610** was a heavily truncated brick structure **613** of unknown function.
- 7.9 Trench 7
- 7.9.1 Trench 7 revealed modern disturbance to a depth of 1.94m below the current ground surface where a small patch of natural alluvial clay was observed at 33.75m aOD. Only concrete footings and reinforced concrete piles were observed.

7.10 Trench 8

At the western end of Trench 8 a truncated east west aligned brick wall **804** was revealed at just 0.13m below the current ground surface at a height of **35.35m aOD**. **804** was partially overlain by later brick wall **805** and possible flooring slab **806**. These features had been heavily truncated. Following the removal of over 1m of disturbed ground the south east corner of a possible building constructed from roughly hewn limestone blocks was observed. **804** was associated with north south aligned brick lined culvert cut **811**, capped with limestone blocks **813**. These features had also been heavily disturbed and a sondage was excavated through this disturbed ground to a depth of 2.20m below the current ground surface to a height of **33.57m aOD**. No natural geology was observed.

7.11 Trench 9

- 7.11.1 **Trench 9** revealed several structures associated with the mill buildings at *c*. 0.40m below the current ground surface at a height of **35.44m aOD**. The earliest stratified deposit was a layer of disturbed natural geology **902**, the result of trample activity prior to the construction of the mill buildings. The earliest structures were two brick lined and limestone capped culverts (recorded as cut **918**, lining **919** and cut **917**, lining **916** and capping **915**) which cut **902** and were sealed beneath later floor surfaces and brick structures. At the eastern end of **917**, was a soakaway or manhole to access the culvert, visible through later surface **922**.
- 7.11.2 At the eastern end of **Trench 9** was wall foundation **923** constructed of roughly hewn limestone blocks and in view of its substantial thickness (0.95m thick), potentially formed the eastern outer wall of a mill building. To the west of **923** were two parallel limestone block built wall footings; **907** and **924**, potentially formed individual rooms within the mill. Wall **924** was heavily truncated, whereas **907** was sealed by the remnants of a brick wall.
- 7.11.3 To the west of the brick wall overlying limestone footing **907**, was a concrete floor **905**, with a central east/west aligned drain, with what appeared to be a soak-away at either end. Set on concrete floor **905** were three substantial limestone blocks each measuring 1m long by 0.35m wide by 0.47m high,

which potentially formed the base of a piece of lifting apparatus, or a pad for a substantial piece of machinery. Eight scars were visible on floor **905** indicating the position of pieces of mill machinery.

- 7.11.4 Located centrally within the trench and bonded to wall 907 was a curving brick flue composed of wall 909 and 910. At the junction with 907, flue wall 910 had been supported by the addition of brick buttress 908. To the east of the flue was a room formed of walls 913 and concrete floor 914, which was bordered by possible corridor surface 922 to the south. Aligned roughly north south across floor 914 was structure 912, a later structure potentially containing a metal pipe encased in concrete.
- 7.11.5 The structures within **Trench 9** were sealed by rubble from demolition of the mill.
- 7.12 Trenches 10 18
- 7.12.1 **Trenches 10- 18** were located on the eastern half of the Site, and revealed only modern levelling deposits sealing the natural alluvial geology. A number of modern services were observed cutting the geology however these were not investigated due to hydrocarbon contamination. A number of deep sondages were excavated through the natural geology to confirm that the material was *in situ* and not sealing early archaeological remains.

| Trench | Depth below ground surface (m) | Height (m aOD) |
|--------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 10 | 1.07 | 36.16 |
| 11 | 1.15 | 36.08 |
| 12 | 0.66 | 35.77 |
| 13 | 0.65 | 35.59 |
| 14 | 0.67 | 35.35 |
| 15 | 0.56 | 35.52 |
| 16 | 1.22 | 34.70 |
| 17 | 0.66 | 35.42 |
| 18 | 0.44 | 35.30 |

7.12.2 The geology was encountered within these trenches at the following depths:

7.13 Trench 19

7.13.1 **Trench 19** revealed a single roughly east/west aligned wall **1904** constructed of roughly hewn limestone blocks, within foundation trench **1905**. Foundation

trench **1905** cut the natural alluvial clay **1906**, which was revealed at 1.04m below the current ground surface at a height of **34.60m aOD**.

8 Finds and Environmental

8.1.1 No finds were recovered and no environmental samples take during this programme of works.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 The evaluation at the former Tesco's site at St Stephen's Place, Trowbridge was successful in identifying that the known Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity concentrated on the drier higher ground associated with the cornbrash to the north did not extend on to the Site to the south and on to the alluvial deposits adjacent to the River Biss
- 9.1.2 Analysis of the 1887 Town Map of Trowbridge indicates that the structures of the Upper Mills were concentrated to the western limit of the Site with a road leading in just to the north of the Cradle Bridge. The structures identified in **Trenches 6**, 8 and 9 are associated with buildings identified as 'Scouring and Dye Works' while the remains in **Trench 9** belong to a large north/south aligned structure and wall **923** can be confirmed as the outer wall of that building.
- 9.1.3 Other than the above, it is difficult to identify which structures within the Trenches may have belonged to specific mill buildings. The extent of truncation and damage to the remains following their demolition and the subsequent construction of the superstore is severe and has had an extremely detrimental effect on the surviving archaeology.

9.2 Conclusion

9.2.1 In view of the fact that the previous owners of the Site (Tesco) were granted permission to demolish the listed mills, it is not considered likely that further recording of the mills' foundations will be required. Since no other archaeological remains were identified, or artefacts pertaining to earlier periods, there would appear little value to be gained through any archaeological mitigation.

9.3 Review of strategy and confidence rating

- 9.3.1 It is considered that the overall evaluation strategy was appropriate and the results are a fair and accurate reflection of the archaeological potential across the Site as a whole.
- 9.3.2 The DBA outlines that the site is located within an area of high archaeological potential however it is clear those remains which do survive are of relatively low importance. The DBA outlines the Criteria Used to Determine Archaeological Importance (WSP 2011, 6) and states that 'Grade II Listed Buildings and their settings' are considered of Moderate (regional) importance. However as the listed mills were demolished the remains are

likely to be considered of Low to Negligible importance as 'archaeological sites and features that have been disturbed by previous site activities, development etc' or 'sites that have been present, but have since been completely removed through on-site activities, developments etc'.

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 Preparation and Deposition

- 10.1.1 The project archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (UKIC 1990).
- 10.1.2 The archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's office building in Salisbury under the WA project code **79651**. The completed archive, which will include all paperwork, will on completion of all fieldwork and post excavation reporting, ultimately be deposited for permanent storage at the Wiltshire Heritage Museum, where it will be deposited under the Site Code **79561**
- 10.1.3 Digital images will be curated under arrangements agreed for the Wessex Archaeology Digital Image Archive Trial and will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (University of York) as part of the submission of an OASIS record for the project.

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- Wessex Archaeology, (Greatorex, R.) 2011B, Land at St. Stephen's Place, Trowbridge, BA14 8AH. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
- WSP Environmental & Energy. (Cleggett, S), 2011, Archaeology Desk Based Assessment of St Stephens Place, Trowbridge.

12 ONLINE SOURCES

http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/adsdata/arch-906-1/dissemination/pdf/EUS Texts/Trowbridge.pdf Wiltshire's towns: An Extensive Urban Survey,

http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk – Listed Buildings

http://history.wiltshire.gov.uk/community/getcom.php?id=228 – History of Trowbridge

Appendix 1: Evaluation Trench Context Summary Tables

bgl = below ground level. CBM = ceramic building material

Bgl: below ground level aOD: above Ordnance Datum

| | Dimensions : | 20.00m x 4.20m x 1.60m | Ground | | |
|----------|--------------|--|---------|--------------|--|
| Trench 1 | Land use: | Industrial | | 35.88m | |
| | Coordinates: | W; 385682.27, 157681.89 E; 385702.36, 157685.68 | level: | aOD | |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth | (bgl) | |
| 101 | Layer | Made Ground - Modern demolition layer relating to Tescos | 0 – 1.6 | 0m+ | |
| 102 | Cut | Foundation trench – Cut for a NE-SW aligned wall | 0.62 – | 0.94m | |
| 103 | Structure | Brick wall – Two surviving courses of un-frogged bricks of unknown coursing and bonding styles. Bonded to 104 and built onto a concrete foundation, north east south west aligned and recorded as 2.5m long by 0.21m wide. Truncated by modern disturbance | 0.62 – | 0.62 – 0.94m | |
| 104 | Structure | Brick wall – One surviving courses of un-frogged bricks of unknown coursing and bonding styles. Bonded to 104 and built onto a concrete foundation. Northwest south east aligned and recorded as 0.73m long by 0.21m wide. Truncated by modern disturbance | 0.62 – | 0.94m | |
| 105 | Layer | Natural – Alluvial Clays with flecks of limestone recorded 0.90m below current ground surface | 0.25m- | F | |

| Trench 2 | Dimensions : | 20.00m x 4.20m x 1.40m | Oneurod | |
|----------|---|---|---------|---------------|
| | Land use: Industrial | | surface | 35.65m aOD |
| | Coordinates: N; 385674.58, 157673.72 S; 385675.56, 157660.48 | | level: | |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth | (bgl) |
| 201 | Layer | Made Ground - Modern demolition layer relating to Tescos | 0 – 1.4 | 0m |
| 202 | Layer | Natural – Alluvial Clays | 1.27m- | F |

| | Dimensions : | 20.00m x 1.80m x 1.14m | 0 | |
|----------|----------------------|---|-------------------|--------|
| Trench 3 | Land use: Industrial | | Ground surface | 36.16m |
| | Coordinates: | NE; 385718.47, 157695379 SW; 385714.21, 157675.49 | level: | aOD |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth | (bgl) |
| 301 | Layer | Made Ground - Modern demolition layer relating to Tescos | 0 – 0.2 | 6m |
| 302 | Cut | Cut of disturbance – Irregular in shape and most of the trench is cut by this feature | 0.26 – | 0.69m |
| 303 | Fill | Modern backfill of demolition and levelling material | 0.26 – | 0.69m |
| 304 | Layer | Natural – Alluvial Clays | 0.69m+ | - |
| 305 | Layer | Natural – High energy waterborne river gravels | 0.70m- | - |

| Trench 4 | Dimensions : | 20.00m x 4.20m x 0.96m | | |
|----------|---|---|---------|--------|
| | Land use: | Industrial | | 35.46m |
| | Coordinates: W; 385687.22, 157661.16 E; 385704.19, 157665.36 | | level: | aOD |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth | (bgl) |
| 401 | Layer | Made Ground - Modern demolition layer relating to Tesco's | 0 – 1.2 | 7m+ |
| 402 | Cut | Foundation trench – Cut for a WNW-ESE linear wall relating to the mill | 0.26 – | 0.66m |

| 403 | Structure | Brick wall – Three courses of un-frogged brick in the English style with cement bonding. On top of a foundation made up of rubble, clay and concrete in foundation trench 420. Butts 404. Recorded as 3.25m long by 0.68m wide. | 0.26 – 0.66m |
|-----|-----------|---|---------------|
| 404 | Structure | Stone wall – Up to three courses of shaped limestone laid in a rough and irregular style in foundation trench 402. Butted by 403. Recorded as 5.38m long by 0.44m wide. | 0.26 – 0.66m |
| 405 | Cut | Foundation trench – Cut for brick structure which butts 403. | 0.76 – 0.84m+ |
| 406 | Structure | Brick structure, – One irregular course of un-frogged brick, possibly a support for one of the mills main walls | 0.76 – 0.84m+ |
| 407 | Cut | Foundation trench – Cut for a supporting buttress or column | 0.76 – 0.84m+ |
| 408 | Structure | Brick structure – One irregular course of un-frogged brick used as a support for one of the mills main walls | 0.76 – 0.84m+ |
| 409 | Cut | Foundation trench for truncated wall | 0.58 – 0.96m+ |
| 410 | Structure | Truncated wall constructed of a single course of un- frogged brick and limestone. | 0.58 – 0.96m+ |
| 411 | Cut | Cut of pit to receive wooden barrel. Unexcavated. | 0.70 – 1.27m |
| 412 | Structure | Lining – A series of upright timbers held together by horizontal iron bands | 0.70 – 1.27m |
| 413 | Fill | Caulking – A mid to dark brown silty clay containing organic material used to waterproof the timber lining | 0.70 – 1.27m |
| 414 | Fill | Deliberate backfill – A dark brownish grey silty sand containing abundant stone gravel and modern materials. Deposited after the feature had fallen into disuse | 0.70 – 1.27m |
| 415 | Cut | Cut of a sub-circular feature of unknown function, possibly relating to, or pre-dating the mill | 0.60m+ |
| 416 | Fill | Secondary fill – A mid greenish brown silty clay loam probably created by refuse deposition and silting from the ground surface | 0.60m+ |
| 417 | Layer | Made ground – A mid to dark brownish grey silty clay probably created during the initial construction of the mill | 0.51 – 0.61m |
| 418 | Layer | Natural – Alluvial Clays | 0.61 – 0.78m+ |
| 419 | Layer | Natural – High energy waterborne river gravels | 0.34 – 0.51m |
| 420 | Cut | Foundation trench for second phase brick wall 403. | |

| | Dimensions : | 20.00m x 2.20m x 0.86m | Orregend | |
|----------|--------------|---|----------|--------|
| Trench 5 | Land use: | Industrial | Ground | 35.72m |
| | Coordinates: | N; 385717.73, 157669.08 S; 385719.81, 157648.62 | level: | aOD |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth | (bgl) |
| 501 | Layer | Made Ground - Modern demolition layer relating to Tesco's | 0 – 0.8 | 6m |
| 502 | Layer | Natural – Alluvial Clays | 0.86m- | F |
| 503 | Cut | Foundation trench – A square cut for a floor layer relating to the mill | 0.40m | |
| 504 | Structure | Floor layer – A combination of a large stone slab, shaped stones and bricks making up a floor relating to the mill | 0.40m | |
| 505 | Cut | Rubbish pit – Cut of a rectangular feature possibly used for disposal of waste materials. It is unclear whether it is cut by or butts up to 503 and 507 | 0.58m | |
| 506 | Fill | Deliberate backfill – A mid to light greyish green with light brown mottling sandy clay containing common chalk flecks and CBM fragments | 0.58m | |
| 507 | Cut | Foundation trench – Cut of an E-W structure of unknown function but relating to the mill | 0.80m | |

| 508 | Structure | Brick wall – single recorded course of un-frogged brick in a stretcher bond. Bonded together with mortar with regular jointing thickness. Recorded as 1.60m long by 0.11m wide. Forms the southern wall of Group 515 | 0.80m |
|-----|-----------|---|-------|
| 509 | Cut | Foundation trench – A rectangular cut for a floor layer relating to the mill | 0.48m |
| 510 | Structure | Floor surface – Comprised mainly of a large stone slab which butts onto a single row of bonded brick which in turn butts onto faced stones | 0.48m |
| 511 | Fill | Deliberate backfill – Very dark bluish black sandy gravel containing abundant modern material. Derived from deposition of industrial waste material | 0.80m |
| 512 | Wall | Brick wall, recorded as a single course of un-frogged bricks in stretcher bond, ashy mortar. Recorded as 1.60m long by 0.11m wide and forms the northern wall of Group 515 | 0.80m |
| 513 | Wall | Brick wall recorded as 5 courses of un frogged bricks in stretcher bond, forms the western wall of Group 515. | - |
| 514 | Floor | Concrete floor surrounded by walls 508, 512 and 513 and part of Group 515 | - |
| 515 | Group | Structure formed of walls 508, 512, 513 and concrete floor 514. in filled with clinker rich ashy material 517, which lay directly over floor 514, indicates possible | - |
| 516 | Wall | Truncated brick wall recorded as edging concrete surface 510, only 3 brick observed. | - |
| 517 | Fill | Ashy, clinker rich deposit which seals floor surface 514. | - |
| 518 | Wall | Truncated limestone block wall in light grey lime mortar, probable footing for early mill wall. | - |
| 519 | Layer | Reworked natural layer, appears to be the result of trample activity into which the structures have been constructed. | - |

| | Dimensions : | 20.00m x 2.20m x 1.35m | 0 | |
|----------|--------------|---|------------|--------|
| Trench 6 | Land use: | Industrial | Ground | 35.79m |
| | Coordinates: | W; 385680.03, 157640.12 E; 385698.67, 157645.59 | | aOD |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth | (bgl) |
| 601 | Layer | Made Ground - Modern demolition layer relating to Tescos | 0 – 1.2 | 2m |
| 602 | Layer | Made Ground – Redeposited natural and rubble relating to the mill buildings | 0 – 1.3 | 5m+ |
| 603 | Cut | Foundation trench – Square cut for a structure relating to the mill | 0.92m | |
| 604 | Structure | Stone wall – Part of a square structure constructed ou of limestone. Two courses visible; the lower course seems to be faced and bonded well while the upper is made out of irregular stones, possibly relating to the core material | t 0.92m | |
| 605 | Fill | Deliberate backfill – Mid brownish grey silty sandy clay containing occasional gravel and moderate amounted of modern material. The deliberate backfilling of a structure using industrial waste material | / 0.92m | |
| 606 | Cut | Foundation trench – Cut of a irregular shaped feature used to house a flue associated with the mill | 0.17 – | 1.02m |
| 607 | Structure | Northern wall of Flue Group 611, The structure of a flue and its associated buildings. The flue is made out of up to four courses of frogged and stamped brick high and two wide. To the north is floor surface and to the south is an addition of unknown function | 0.17 – | 1.02m |
| 608 | Fill | Deliberate backfill – A mid to light brownish grey clayey silty sand containing occasional gravel and | 0.17 – | 1.02m |

| | | common modern material. Located within the flue structure | |
|-----|---------|---|-------|
| 609 | Trample | Trampled material – Compacted black clayey silt containing abundant charcoal. Most likely waste material (ash or coke) originating from the flue, forming surface. | 0.45m |
| 610 | Wall | Southern brick wall of Flue Group 611. | |
| 611 | Group | Curving brick structure formed of walls 607 and 610, initially capped with curving bricks to create a covered flue associated with the workings of the mill. | |
| 612 | Wall | North south aligned brick wall witch butts the northern side of the Flue Group 611, unclear function. | |
| 613 | Wall | To the south of Flue Group 611 is wall stub, unclear function. | |

| Trench 7 | Dimensions : | 20.00m x 4.20m x 2.20m | 0 | |
|----------|--------------|--|---------|--------|
| | Land use: | Industrial | Ground | 35.69m |
| | Coordinates: | W; 385710.76, 157639.77 E; 385728.46, 157639.74 | level: | aOD |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth | (bgl) |
| 701 | Layer | Made Ground – Rubble associated with mill and modern demolition | 0 – 2.2 | 0m |
| 702 | Layer | Natural – Alluvial Clays | 2.20m- | F |
| 703 | Cut | Foundation trench – Cut for an area of modern concrete | 2.20m | |
| 704 | Structure | Modern structure – An area of concrete including a concrete pile. | 2.20m | |

| | Dimensions : | 18.00m x 4.80m x 2.35m | | |
|----------|--------------|--|--------------------|--------|
| Trench 8 | Land use: | Industrial | Ground | 35.69m |
| | Coordinates: | W; 385687.11, 157628.99 E; 385704.52, 157630.95 | level: | aOD |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth | (bgl) |
| 801 | Layer | Made Ground - Modern demolition layer relating to Tescos | 0 – 2.3 | 5m |
| 802 | Layer | Made ground – Made ground associated with the mill complex | 1.06m- | F |
| 803 | Cut | Foundation trench – Cut of a rectangular foundation trench used to house walling of the mill | 0 – 1.2 | 0m |
| 804 | Structure | Brick wall – Up to three courses of un-frogged brick bedded onto 0.50m of concrete. Bonded in the English style and associated with floor 806 | h 0.30 – | 1.20m |
| 805 | Structure | Brick wall – One course of un-frogged brick, all headers. Sits on top of floor 806 and indicates a later phase of mill building construction | 0.17 – | 0.30m |
| 806 | Structure | Possible floor surface – One stone slab forming a floo surface and associated with wall 804 | ^r 0.27m | |
| 807 | Cut | Foundation trench – Cut of a square foundation used to house a structure relating to the mill | 1.20m | |
| 808 | Structure | Structure – A square structure relating to the mill. The eastern and southern walls are constructed out of worked limestone with a single row of un-frogged bricks on the inside of the southern wall. The western side of the structure is formed of culvert (cut 811, wall 812 and capping 813). | 1.20m | |
| 809 | Fill | Deliberate backfill – A very dark greyish black silty clay with patches of redeposited natural and contains abundant charcoal flecks and CBM fragments. Very compact and seems to represent mill waste materials. | 1.20m | |
| 810 | Layer | Natural – Alluvial Clays | 2.35m- | F |
| 811 | Cut | Construction cut for north south aligned culvert, contains brick lining 812 and capped with limestone | | |

| | | slabs 813 | |
|-----|---------|---|--|
| 812 | Wall | Two parallel brick walls forming the lining of a north south aligned culvert. single course of bricks in header bond observed capped by limestone slabs | |
| 813 | Capping | Limestone slabs forming the capping to a brick lined culvert. | |

| Trench 9 | Dimensions : | 15.40m x 4.70m x 0.95m | | | |
|----------|--------------|--|--------|----------|--------|
| | Land use: | Industrial | G | iround | 35.78m |
| | Coordinates: | W; 385721.06, 157624.65 E; 385736.19, 157628.01 | le | evel: | aod |
| Context | Category | Description | | Depth | (bgl) |
| 901 | Layer | Made Ground - Modern demolition layer relating to Tescos | | 0 – 0.40 | Эm |
| 902 | Layer | Made ground – Made ground associated with the mill complex | | 0.40m+ | |
| 903 | Structure | Soakaway – Made out of six courses of un-frogged brick with thin joints. Most likely associated with the mill | | 0.14m | |
| 904 | Structure | Pads – Three large faced limestone blocks aligned in a row. Steel bolts were observed in one of them and they may form the base of some large machinery or loading point | | 0.29m | |
| 905 | Structure | Concrete floor – Large concrete floor laid over crushed concrete and CBM. There are seven concrete scars running across the floor and may suggest small dividing walls had once been there | e | 0.71m | |
| 906 | Structure | Concrete pad – Butts up against 904 and 907 and is laid on top of loose stone and CBM fragments | | 0.39m | |
| 907 | Structure | Brick wall – Four courses of un-frogged brick bonded together with a light grey ashy mortar. Laid on top of limestone ashlar blocks which act as the foundations | | 0.67m | |
| 908 | Structure | Brick buttress – Four courses of un-frogged brick bonded together with a light yellow sandy (cement) mortar. Built into wall 907 during a phase of remodelling | | 0.47m | |
| 909 | Structure | Flue or chimney base – One visible course of brick laid on their sides in a curvilinear shape. Mortar is a dark grey ashy material with fragments of slate between some of the bricks. Associated with 910 which mirrors its shape | | 0.51m | |
| 910 | Structure | Flue or chimney base - One visible course of brick laid on their sides in a curvilinear shape. Two bricks thick with the outer row laid as headers and the inner of strechers. Mortar is a dark grey ashy material and the feature is probably associated with 909 but may have a later construction date | b | 0.49m | |
| 911 | Layer | Made ground – Demolition rubble consisting of a light whitish grey ashy material with fine brick and mortar flecks. Most likely composed from rubble from 913 | | 0.53m | |
| 912 | Structure | Service cap – Linear, N-S, cover for a utility. Consists mainly of frogged brick fragments on the outside with cement poured into the middle covering the cable/pipe. Fairly modern | | 0.81m | |
| 913 | Structure | Brick wall – Three sides of a frogged brick building. Up to three courses in English style with thin jointing. The walls survive well to the west but are almost completely demolished to the east. Some plaster/mortar covering was seen on the inside of the western wall which seems to be covered in ash/soot. Bonded to 914 | p t | 0.74m | |
| 914 | Siruciule | Two scars were identified in the NW corner which | ι. | 0.82m | |

| | | indicates that structures were built anto the floor when | |
|-----|-----------|---|--------|
| | | it was setting. | |
| 915 | Structure | Stone capping – Six limestone slabs, probably originally fewer. Seem to have been placed over the culvert to act as a cap. | 0.89m |
| 916 | Structure | Culvert – Brick culvert and soakaway. Six courses of brick in a V shape and on an E-W alignment. The make up the culvert and another three are added on to make the soakaway. Base of the culvert seems to be made out of concrete and the top course was laid at a right angle to provide a sort of covering. May be the same as 919 | 0.91m |
| 917 | Cut | Foundation trench – Foundation trench used to house a linear E-W culvert | 1.37m |
| 918 | Cut | Foundation trench – Foundation trench used to house a linear NW-SE culvert | 1.07m |
| 919 | Structure | Culvert – Brick (un-frogged) possibly in a Flemish style and may be the same as 916 | 1.07m+ |
| 920 | Fill | Secondary fill – A dark greenish black silty clay loam derived from gradual infilling of the culvert with waste materials | 1.00m |
| 921 | Fill | Secondary fill – A dark greenish black silty clay loam derived from gradual infilling of the culvert with waste materials | 1.00m |
| 922 | Structure | Corridor – The possible remains of a corridor which is associated with culvert 916. Only partially visible with the walls seeming to be made out of un-frogged brick and the floor a mix of concrete, cement, and brick, indicating that there has been remodelling during its use. | 0.58m |
| 923 | Structure | Stone wall – One or two courses of faced limestone laid in a possible random coursed pattern and bonded together with a pale grey mortar which contained inclusions of charcoal/clinker. Foundations are made from large limestone blocks and the width (0.95m thick) of the foundations indicate that it is an outer wall. | 0.62m |
| 924 | Structure | Possible north south aligned heavily truncated limestone block wall, possible corresponding wall to 623 but located at the western end of Trench 9 | - |

| | Dimensions : | 10.00m x 2.20m x 1.07m | 0 | |
|---------|--|---|---------|--------|
| Trench | Land use: | Industrial | surface | 37.35m |
| 10 | Coordinates: NE; 385736.83, 157726.40 SW; 385732.62, 157717.49 level: | level: | aod | |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth | (bgl) |
| 1001 | Layer | Made Ground – Tarmac | 0 – 0.1 | 2m |
| 1002 | Layer | Made Ground – Foundation material for car park | 0.12 – | 0.66m |
| 1003 | Layer | Made Ground - Modern demolition layer relating to Tescos | 0.66 – | 1.07m |
| 1004 | Layer | Natural – Alluvial Clays | 1.07m+ | F |

| | Dimensions : | 20.00m x 2.20m x 1.15m | Ground | |
|--------------|--------------|--|---------|--------|
| Trench 11 | Land use: | Industrial | surface | 36.83m |
| | Coordinates: | NW; 385721.47, 157718.52 SE; 385739.18, 157710.63 | level: | aod |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth | (bgl) |
| 1101 | Layer | Made Ground – Tarmac | 0 – 0.1 | 2m |
| 1102 | Layer | Made Ground – Foundation material for car park | 0.12 – | 0.50m |
| 1103 | Layer | Made Ground - Modern demolition layer relating to Tescos | 0.50 - | 1.15m |
| 1104 | Layer | Natural – Alluvial Clays | 1.15m- | F |

| | Dimensions : | 10.00m x 2.20m x 0.76m | Ground | |
|---------|--------------|---|---------|--------|
| Trench | Land use: | Industrial | surface | 36.51m |
| 12 | Coordinates: | NW; 385715.68, 157709.69 SE; 157704.76, 157704.76 | level: | aob |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth | (bgl) |
| 1201 | Layer | Made Ground – Tarmac | 0 – 0.1 | 1m |
| 1202 | Layer | Made Ground – Foundation material for car park | 0.11 – | 0.30m |
| 1203 | Layer | Made Ground – Modern demolition layer relating to Tescos | 0.30 – | 0.66m |
| 1204 | Layer | Natural – Alluvial Clays | 0.66m- | F |
| 1205 | Cut | Foundation trench – Foundation cut for a Tesco trolley bay | 0.70m | |
| 1206 | Structure | Deliberate backfill - Modern concrete | 0.70m | |

| | Dimensions : | 10.00m x 2.20m x 0.76m | Cround | |
|---------|--------------|---|---------|--------|
| Trench | Land use: | Industrial | surface | 36.24m |
| 13 | Coordinates: | W; 385739.20, 157689.89 E; 385748.71, 157692.13 | level: | aob |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth | (bgl) |
| 1301 | Layer | Made Ground – Tarmac | 0 - 0.0 | 7m |
| 1302 | Layer | Made Ground – Foundation material for car park | 0.07 – | 0.32m |
| 1303 | Layer | Made Ground – Modern demolition later relating to Tescos | 0.32 – | 0.65m |
| 1304 | Layer | Natural – Alluvial Clays | 0.65m+ | ÷ |

| Trench 14 | Dimensions : | 20.00m x 2.20m x 1.50m | Cround | |
|--------------|--------------|---|---------|--------|
| | Land use: | Industrial | surface | 36.29m |
| | Coordinates: | W; 385733.16, 157674.96 E; 385743.82, 157676.73 | level: | aod |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth | (bgl) |
| 1401 | Layer | Made Ground- Tarmac | 0 – 0.0 | 8m |
| 1402 | Layer | Made Ground – Foundation material for car park | 0.08 – | 0.37m |
| 1403 | Layer | Made Ground – Modern demolition later relating to Tescos | 0.37 – | 0.67m |
| 1404 | Layer | Natural – Alluvial Clays | 0.67m- | F |
| 1405 | Cut | Foundation trench – Foundation cut for a manhole | 0.39m | |
| 1406 | Structure | Deliberate backfill – Modern concrete and frogged red brick. | 0.39 | |

| | Dimensions : | 20.00m x 2.20m x 0.69m | Ground | |
|---------|--------------|---|---------|--------|
| Trench | Land use: | Industrial | surface | 35.78m |
| 15 | Coordinates: | SW; 385750.41, 157675.03 NE; 385766.43, 157682.10 | level: | aOD |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth | (bgl) |
| 1501 | Layer | Made Ground- Tarmac | 0 – 0.0 | 8m |
| 1502 | Layer | Made Ground – Foundation material for car park | 0.08 - | 0.33m |
| 1503 | Layer | Made Ground – Modern demolition later relating to Tescos | 0.33 – | 0.56m |
| 1504 | Laver | Natural – Alluvial Clavs | 0.56m- | ł |

| Trench 16 | Dimensions : | 10.00m x 2.20m x 1.75m | Ground | |
|--------------|--------------|--|-------------|--------|
| | Land use: | Industrial | surface aOI | 35.99m |
| | Coordinates: | W; 385740.61, 157658.70 E; 385750.51, 157656.49 | | aod |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth | (bgl) |
| 1601 | Layer | Made Ground- Tarmac | 0 – 0.1 | 1m |
| 1602 | Layer | Made Ground – Foundation material for car park | 0.11 – | 0.70m |

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| 1603 | Layer | Made Ground – Modern demolition later relating to Tescos | 0.70 – 1.22m |
|------|-------|--|--------------|
| 1604 | Layer | Natural – Alluvial Clays | 1.22m+ |
| 1605 | Layer | Modern Surface – Temporary compound constructed from compacted hardcore | 0.60m |

| | Dimensions : | 10.00m x 2.20m x 1.84m | Cround | |
|--------------|--------------|--|---|-------|
| Trench 17 | Land use: | Industrial | surface 35.89 | |
| | Coordinates: | SW; 385756.95, 157661.13 NE; 385764.79, 157666.14 | level: | aOD |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth (bgl) | |
| 1701 | Layer | Made Ground- Tarmac | 0 – 0.10m | |
| 1702 | Layer | Made Ground – Foundation material for car park 0.1 | | 0.32m |
| 1703 | Layer | Made Ground – Modern demolition later relating to Tescos | ing to 0.32 – 0.66m | |
| 1704 | Layer | Natural – Alluvial Clays, a sondage was excavated through the alluvium to a depth of 1.84m from the ground surface. 1704 is <i>in situ</i> geology and did not seal archaeological remains | ndage was excavated oth of 1.84m from the <i>u</i> geology and did not 0.66m+ | |

| | Dimensions : | 20.00m x 2.20m x 1.02m | | |
|--------------|--------------|---|-------------------|-------|
| Trench 18 | Land use: | Industrial | surface level: | |
| | Coordinates: | NW; 385770.10, 157667.72 SE; 385781.51, 157652.38 | | |
| Context | Category | Description Depth | | (bgl) |
| 1801 | Layer | Made Ground- Tarmac | 0 – 0.1 | 0m |
| 1802 | Layer | Made Ground – Foundation material for car park 0.10 – | | 0.30m |
| 1803 | Layer | Made Ground – Modern demolition later relating to Tescos 0.30 – 0 | | 0.44m |
| 1804 | Layer | Natural – Alluvial Clays 0.44m | | F |
| 1805 | Layer | Disturbance – Spread of natural alluvium mixed with refuse and contaminates located in the south-eastern half of the trench. A sondage was excavated through this disturbed and contaminated natural to 1.30m from the ground surface. Natural bedrock was identified below 1805. No archaeological remains were sealed by this material. | | 1.02m |
| 1806 | Bedrock | Irock Revealed in sondage at the southern end of trench at 1.30m below the current ground surface | | |

| Trench 19 | Dimensions : | 10.00m x 2.20m x 1.35m | 0 | |
|--------------|--------------|---|-----------|-------|
| | Land use: | Industrial | surface | |
| | Coordinates: | SW; 385750.26, 157640.62 NE; 385758.40, 157646.75 | level: | aod |
| Context | Category | Description Depth | | (bgl) |
| 1901 | Layer | Made Ground- Tarmac | 0 – 0.10m | |
| 1902 | Layer | Made Ground – Foundation material for car park 0.10 - | | 0.74m |
| 1903 | Layer | Made Ground – Modern demolition later relating to 0.74 – 1.04 | | 1.04m |
| 1904 | Structure | Wall – Probable foundation material made of limestone stones bonded with an ashey mortar | | |
| 1905 | Cut | Foundation trench – WNW-ESE aligned foundation 1.05m | | |
| 1906 | Layer | Natural – Alluvial Clays 1.04m+ | | - |



Site location; trenches and archaeology







Detail of Trenches 6 and 8



Detail of Trench 9

| | Revision Number: | 0 | | |
|---|------------------|-----|--|--|
| 5 | Illustrator: | SEJ | | |
| | | | | |

Plate 1: North facing representative section of Trench 15

Plate 2: North-west facing section of Trench 17

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