



Land at St Stephen's Place, Trowbridge, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report





**Land at St Stephen's Place,
Trowbridge
Wiltshire, BA144 8AH**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Prepared for:
WSP Environmental
Mountbatten House
Basing View
Basingstoke
Hampshire
RG21 4HJ

by
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
SALISBURY
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

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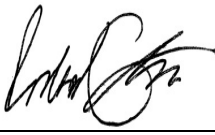
October 2011

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QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	79560	ACCESSION CODE		CLIENT CODE	
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.		NGR		385676 157684	

VERSION	STATUS*	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	APPROVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	FILE
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02	F	SUSAN CLELLAND	REG			X\projects\79560\Report\79560_Archaeological Watching Brief ReportregedV3.doc

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

Land at St Stephen's Place, Trowbridge, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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 Plate 2: Test Pit 9 evidence of ashlar wall

Land at St Stephen's Place, Trowbridge, Wiltshire

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by WSP Environmental to undertake a watching brief during geotechnical investigations on land south of St Stephen's Place, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 8AH (NGR).

The Archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken on Monday 10th and Tuesday 11th October 2011 and comprised the archaeological monitoring of nine machine excavated geotechnical test pits.

Fragments of wall footings thought to be associated with 19th century mill buildings were recorded in two of the test-pits in the centre and west of the Site and may relate to structures associated with the Upper and Victorian Mill complex (English Heritage Building ID's 313891, 313892 and 313893).

Alluvial clay deposits indicative of a heavy, damp environment were recorded across the southern and western part of the Site with slightly drier Oxford clays to the north and Limestone brash to the south-east. No further evidence of archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed within the test-pits or the associated excavated material.

The inclusion of occasional brick fragments within a layer of re-deposited clay supports documentary evidence which suggests that the area was levelled prior to the construction of mill/factory buildings during the 19th century.

A layer of black industrial debris containing both 19th and 20th century material was levelled after the demolition of the mill buildings at the end of the 20th century and a gravel sub-base formation layer was laid in preparation for the construction of a supermarket and associated car-park. The supermarket was subsequently demolished and the site left vacant.

Land at St Stephen's Place, Trowbridge, Wiltshire

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by WSP Environmental and Wessex Archaeology would particularly like to thank Simon Cleggett (Archaeological Consultant) in this regard.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Susan Clelland who prepared this report. Illustrations were prepared by Linda Coleman. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Richard Greatorex, who also edited this report.

Land at St Stephen's Place, Trowbridge, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by WSP Environmental (the Client) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during geotechnical investigations on land at St Stephen's Place, Trowbridge, Wiltshire (hereafter "the Site"), centred on National Grid Reference, 385676, 157684 (**Figure 1**).

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The Site is located on a vacant plot in the centre of Trowbridge, immediately west of the Civic Hall. The Site is bounded to the south by the River Biss, to the west by Mortimer Street and to the north by St Stephen's Place (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The Site comprised a levelled area of land, previously occupied by a supermarket and associated tarmac car park. The Site lies at a height of approximately 36m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), the underlying geology has been identified as Limestone brash and Oxford Clays (BGS 281, 1965)

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1.1 There is evidence that the land on which Trowbridge was subsequently built was farmed from the Late Bronze Age onwards. Excavations in Court Street/castle Street to the north of the Site revealed evidence for prehistoric occupation including Bronze Age pits and postholes and an Iron Age four-post structure (Mcmahon 2004).

2.1.2 The town itself, is first mentioned in the Domesday Book, then known as the village of Straburg, and was recorded as having 100 residents. However evidence of an earlier Saxon settlement was recorded in the Court Street/Castle Street excavations of 1986-8 (Mcmahon 2004).

2.1.3 The first mention of Trowbridge Castle (believed to have been built by the powerful Bohun family), was in 1139, while the castle was in the process of being besieged. The castle was presumably built as part of the Norman consolidation of power.

2.1.4 The castle is thought to have been of motte and bailey design, and its influences on the street plan are still visible in the town today. Fore Street follows the path of the former castle ditch and its name is given to Castle Street.

- 2.1.5 From the 13th century onwards Trowbridge developed a clothing industry, which became increasingly industrialised from the 17th century onwards. Nevertheless at one point in 1820 Trowbridge was being described as the "Manchester of the West" as it had over 2,000 wool-producing factories, comparable to Northern industrial towns. The wool industry declined in the late 19th century with the advent of ring-spinning and this decline continued throughout the 20th century. The last mill, Salter's Home Mill, closed in 1982 and is now the home of Trowbridge Museum. Clark's Mill is now home to offices and the County Court straddling the River Biss.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1 The aim of the watching brief was 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 geotechnical test-pits.
- 3.1.2 The specific aim of the work was to provide additional archaeological detail informing any future programme of archaeological investigation that may be required on the Site.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1.1 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the methodology as laid out in the document WSI (WA 2011).
- 4.1.2 All works were also carried out in accordance with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, English Heritage 2006) and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (IfA 2008).
- 4.1.3 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts and features were located in relation to the Ordnance Survey national grid. All principle strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum.
- 4.1.4 Due to the potentially hazardous nature of the deposits, drawn sections were not produced. A general photographic record was however made of the trial pits. The photographic record illustrated the general context of the archaeology and the Site as a whole.

5 INSURANCE AND HEALTH AND SAFETY

5.1 Policy and Risk Assessment

- 5.1.1 Health and safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

- 5.1.2 The principal Site contractor, WSP Environmental instigated the wearing of protective suits and gloves at all times and the wearing of a facemask if handling excavated material due to concern arising from the potential for ground contamination (including anthrax) on the Site.
- 5.1.3 As a consequence of these health and safety constraints the watching brief principally comprised the observation (often from distance) rather than handling of excavated material.

6 FIELDWORK RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The Archaeological Watching Brief comprised the archaeological monitoring of nine machine excavated geotechnical test-pits each measuring approximately 1.7m x 0.7m. The depth to which each test-pit extended was dependent on the nature of the excavated strata and the level at which water was reached.
- 6.1.2 Evidence of wall footings from probable 19th century mill/factory buildings were recorded in the south and west of the Site and are likely to form surviving elements of buildings listed in 1976.
- 6.1.3 No evidence of archaeological remains prior to this period was noted. Natural deposits and overlying strata suggest that a majority of the Site was frequently flooded and predominately waterlogged prior to landscaping in the 19th century which related to the industrial expansion of Trowbridge and construction of woollen mills and associated works.
- 6.1.4 An overall description of the natural deposits and overlying strata is described below. A detailed description of each individual test-pit is provided in **Appendix 1**.

6.2 Natural deposits and Soil Sequence

- 6.2.1 Natural deposits of Oxford Clay were encountered at 1.2m (BGL) to the north and east of the Site (**Test-pits 02 and 03**) and between 2m and 2.2m in the west of the Site (**Test Pits 08 and 09**) (**Figure 1**). In the south-east of the Site (**Test-pit 01**) (**Figure 1**) the natural geology was shown to be limestone brash which was encountered at 1.2m (BGL).
- 6.2.2 Within the centre and south of the Site (**Test-pits 04, 05, 06 and 07, Figure 1**) the lowest recorded deposit was a layer of alluvial anaerobic clay, encountered at 1.5m (BGL). The alluvium was between 1m and 1.5m deep and was indicative of successive flooding and particularly heavy and damp conditions. This alluvial layer was also recorded overlying the Oxford Clays in **Test-pit 09 (Figure 1)**.
- 6.2.3 An episode of levelling or ground preparation is suggested by the presence of re-deposited Oxford clays sealing the anaerobic alluvium in **Test-pits 02, 03, 04, 06, 08 and 09 (Figure 1)**. Occasional fragments of CBM observed within this layer (which was between 0.2m and 1m deep), imply, that in the late post-medieval/modern period, in preparation for the development of the Site, the general footprint was heavily landscaped.

- 6.2.4 A north to south aligned stepped ashlar wall foundation was noted in the eastern end of **Test-pit 09** (see **Figure 1** and **Plate 2**). The footing comprised roughly hewn limestone blocks bonded by a coarse grit and limestone mortar. Though only partially exposed, a 0.7m depth of wall was recorded between 0.8m (GBL) and 1.5m (BGL) and appeared to be cut through the levelling layer of re-deposited Oxford clay (see 6.2.3). A 0.1m deep limestone block formed the lowest stepped foundation course, overlain by three subsequent courses approximately 0.15m deep of limestone bonded with a lime mortar. Limestone blocks deriving from the demolition of the wall, formed the base of the overlying levelled layer of industrial debris (see 5.2.6).
- 6.2.5 An approximate 1.1m depth of red brick wall foundation was recorded in **Test-pit 04** (see **Figure 1** and **Plate 1**) cutting through the top of the anaerobic alluvial clay (no levelling deposit was identified within this Test-pit). The foundation consisted of a broadly east to west aligned wall which bisected the Test-pit and was constructed of un-frogged Victorian brick bonded with a grey white lime mortar with coarse grit inclusions. The wall appeared to extend approximately 3 courses into the underlying alluvial clays. Two bonded perpendicular walls were also recorded. One located in the centre of the Test-pit extending northwards which had evidently been replaced by a later (frogged brick) single skin of brick. Though it was difficult to fully ascertain due to the limitations of the Test-pit, an additional north to south aligned un-frogged brick built wall foundation was also partially exposed in the eastern side of the Test-pit.
- 6.2.6 The surviving wall footings in **Test-pits 04** and **09** were buried by a layer of demolished rubble and levelled industrial debris. This layer of industrial debris had been levelled across the Site prior to the construction of the late 20th century supermarket construction and was also recorded measuring between 0.1m and 0.5m deep in **Test-pits 01, 03, and 05 (Figure 1)**.
- 6.2.7 Layers of sub-base formation gravels and crushed hardcore associated with both the construction and subsequent demolition of a late 20th century supermarket were recorded within all the Test-pits and formed the upper 0.5m of material present across the Site.

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 The geotechnical investigations have revealed that a majority of the Site lies on alluvial and Oxford clays (BGS Sheet 281). 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. Both the Saxon and medieval settlements at Trowbridge are known to have been located on drier limestone brash to the north and west of the Site (Mcmahon 2004).
- 7.1.2 The upper interface of both the Oxford clays and the alluvium recorded with the test-pits all appeared to have been impacted by levelling 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 in 1810.

- 7.1.3 The Ordnance Survey 1896 revision of the one inch to one mile map the Site was certainly occupied by buildings forming Upper Mill and the adjacent Victoria Mill (1953).
- 7.1.4 English Heritage list three buildings of interest on the Site (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) and it is likely that the foundations recorded in **Test-pits 04** and **09** relate to the sheds associated with the Upper and Victoria Mills former stove rack and adjacent building, (English Heritage Building ID 313893) described as mid-19th century long pan tiled sheds principally of red brick. A lower single storey shed close to the street wall is described as being built of stone (**Test-pit 9**). The buildings were listed in November 1976 but were evidently demolished prior to the construction of a supermarket in the late 20th century (now demolished).

8 ARCHIVE

8.1 Preparation and Deposition

- 8.1.1 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).
- 8.1.2 The archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's office building in Salisbury under the WA project code 79650. 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 79560
- 8.1.3 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.

8.2 Copyright

- 8.2.1 In accordance with clause 4.2 of Wessex Archaeology's Terms and Conditions of Contracts, copyright of the commissioned report and other project documents is assigned to the Client (WSP Environmental). Wessex Archaeology retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (Chapter IV, s.79).

8.3 Security Copy

- 8.3.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record Centre (Swindon), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the Museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

9 REFERENCES

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10 APPENDIX: TEST-PIT RECORDS

Test-pit 01	Dimensions: 1.7m x 0.7m x 1.9m		
	Land use: Vacant land plot		
	Coordinates: (N) aOD (S) aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
0100	Deliberate deposit	Tarmac	0-0.1m
0101	Deliberate deposit	Formation gravel car-park sub base material	0.1-0.2m
0102	Deliberate deposit	Formation gravel car-park sub base material	0.2-0.6m
0103	Deliberate deposit	Levelled layer of modern industrial debris including charcoal, CBM and crushed clinker type debris.	0.6-1.1m
0104	Alluvium	Yellow orange soft sandy silt. Upper interface comprised leached contaminants and degraded organic material. Pungent deposit	1.1-1.5m
0105	Natural geology	Limestone brash within a yellow orange sandy clay	1.5-1.9m
Excavation ceased at 1.9m due to inundation			

Test-pit 02	Dimensions: 1.7m x 0.7m x 2.5m		
	Land use: Vacant land plot		
	Coordinates: (N) aOD (S) aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
0200	Deliberate deposit	Tarmac	0-0.1m
0201	Deliberate deposit	Formation gravel car-park sub base material	0.1-0.4m
0202	Deliberate deposit	Formation gravel car-park sub base material	0.4-0.8m
	Alluvium	A yellow green sandy clay upper interface comprises lenses of dark blue grey material brick and limestone fragments. Diffuse lower horizon	0.8-1.2m
0203	Natural geology	Laminated yellow sandy clay	1.2-2.5m
Excavation ceased at 2.5m due to inundation			

Test-pit 03	Dimensions: 1.7m x 0.7m x 2.5m		
	Land use: Vacant land plot		
	Coordinates: (N) aOD (S) aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
0300	Deliberate deposit	Tarmac	0-0.1m
0301	Deliberate deposit	Formation gravel car-park sub base material	0.1-0.2m
0302	Deliberate deposit	Formation gravel car-park sub base material	0.2-0.35m
0303	Deliberate deposit	Formation gravel car-park sub base material	0.35-0.7m
0304	Deliberate deposit	Thin layer of modern debris comprising degraded organic material	0.7-0.9m
0305	Deliberate deposit	Type 1 gravel. Levelling layer	0.9-1.2m
0306	Deliberate deposit	Levelled layer of modern industrial debris including charcoal, CBM and crushed clinker type debris. Layer ranges from 0.1-0.5m in deep west to east.	1.2-1.7m
0307	Alluvial clays	Laminated yellow sandy clay. Disturbed upper interface comprising a diffuse and	1.3-2.5m

		undulating horizon of dark blue grey material – leached contaminants/degraded organic material.	
Excavation ceased at 2.5m due to inundation			

Test-pit 04	Dimensions: 1.7m x 0.7m x 2.9m		
	Land use: Vacant land plot		
	Coordinates: (N) aOD (S) aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
0400	Deliberate deposit	Type 1 gravel. Levelling layer. Underlain by a geo-textile fabric (Terram)	0-0.4m
0401	Deliberate deposit	Thin layer of re-deposited alluvial clay – capping deposit	0.45-0.6m
0402	Deliberate deposit	Levelled layer of modern industrial debris including charcoal, CBM and crushed clinker type debris. A possible wall footing constructed of un-frogged red brick bonded with a yellow white coarse grit and lime mortar partially exposed in south facing after collapse of test pit side. Possibly forming a brick culvert associated with an east to west aligned ceramic drainage pipe disturbed during excavation.	0.6-1.2m
0403	Deliberate deposit	Probable re-deposited clay forming levelling deposit. Comprising laminated yellow blue sandy clay/ Disturbed upper horizon. Increased in laminations to base. Possible two deposits comprising disturbed levelled re-deposited clays and alluvial deposits. Restrictive access prevented clarification. The base of a possible brick built culvert replaced by ceramic drainage pipe revealed during collapse of machine undercut at the western end of the test-pit. Aligned north to south to drain into river. Noted at approximately 1.5m. It was not possible to identify cut	1.2-1.4m
0404	Natural geology	Anaerobic dark blue grey clay	1.4-1.9m
0405	Natural geology	A band of grey coarse sand	1.9-2m
0406	Natural geology	Anaerobic dark blue grey clay. Inclusions of coarse sand and shell noted	2-2.9m
Excavation ceased at 2.9m – water table not reached			

Test-pit 05	Dimensions: 1.7m x 0.7m x 2.5m		
	Land use: Vacant land plot		
	Coordinates: (N) aOD (S) aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
0500	Deliberate deposit	Type 1 gravel. Levelling layer. Underlain by a geo-textile fabric (Terram)	0-0.4m
0501	Deliberate deposit	Demolition layer of modern industrial debris including charcoal, CBM and crushed clinker. A range of CBM noted including both frogged and un-frogged examples.	0.4-1.5m

0502		Two phases of wall construction observed. Aligned broadly east to west and built of unfrogged Victorian brick bonded with a grey white lime mortar with coarse grit inclusions. The wall was two bricks wide. No obvious wider foundation noted. The wall appeared to extend approximately 3 courses into alluvial clays. A perpendicular north to south wall, extended to the north. On a slightly offset alignment a later (frogged brick) wall only a single brick width appeared to have been added to the east of the north south wall. Though very difficult to fully ascertain due to the limitations of the test pit a north to south aligned brick built wall foundation was present in the eastern side of the test pit. Suggesting an external supporting wall had been present.	
0503		Anaerobic dark blue grey alluvial clay	1.5-2.5m
Excavation ceased at 2.5m			

Test-pit 06	Dimensions: 1.7m x 0.7m x 1.5m		
	Land use: Vacant land plot		
	Coordinates: (N) aOD (S) aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
0600	Deliberate deposit	Modern levelling layer comprising formation gravel and crushed hardcore	0-0.9m
0601	Deliberate deposit	Re-deposited clay including degraded organic material and rare CBM and clinker type debris. The top of a possible concrete culvert/land drain was exposed at 1.4m. NO obvious associated pipe was revealed however water rapidly began infilling test pit.	0.9-1.5m
Excavation ceased at 1.5m			

Test-pit 07	Dimensions: 1.7m x 0.7m x 1.4m		
	Land use: Vacant land plot		
	Coordinates: (N) aOD (S) aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
0701	Deliberate deposit	Modern levelling layer comprising reddish type 1 gravel	0-1m
0702		Blue grey alluvial clay. Disturbed upper horizon included impressed CBM frags and a length of collared Fe pipe	1-1.4m
Excavation ceased at 1.4m due to inundation			

Test-pit 08	Dimensions: 1.7m x 0.7m x 2.3m		
	Land use: Vacant land plot		
	Coordinates: (N) aOD (S) aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth

0801	Deliberate deposit	Modern levelling layer comprising reddish type 1 gravel	0-1m
0802	Deliberate deposit	Re-deposited alluvial clays: A yellow grey sandy clay comprising lenses of dark blue grey contaminated material, brick and limestone fragments. Undulating lower horizon.	1-2m
0803	Natural geology	A light yellow laminated sandy clay	2-2.3m
Excavation ceased at 2.3m due to inundation			

Test-pit 09	Dimensions: 1.7m x 0.7m x		
	Land use: Vacant land plot		
	Coordinates: (N) aOD (S) aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
0901	Deliberate deposit	Modern levelling layer comprising a mixed deposit of reddish type 1 gravel and crushed hardcore	0-0.7m
0902	Deliberate deposit	Black sandy silt deposit comprising charcoal, CBM and crushed ?clinker. A levelled layer of modern industrial waste material.	0.7-0.9m
0903	Deliberate deposit	Re-deposited alluvial (Oxford) clay: A yellow grey sandy clay comprising lenses of dark blue grey contaminated material. Some brick with frequent small limestone ashlar blocks/fragments (possible remains of a wall – no obvious construction cut visible, but assumed to have cut the associated clay). Undulating lower horizon.	0.9-1.5m
0904		Anaerobic blue/black clay with organic inclusions	1.55-2.2m
	Natural geology	A light yellow laminated sandy clay. Diffuse upper horizon	2.2-3m
Excavation ceased at 3m due to inundation			

11 APPENDIX 2: OASIS REPORT

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: wessexar1-125549

Project details

Project name	St. Stephen's Place, Trowbridge
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by WSP Environmental to undertake a watching brief during geotechnical investigations on land south of St Stephen's Place, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. Fragments of wall footings thought to be associated with 19th century mill buildings were recorded in two of the test-pits in the centre and west of the Site and may relate to structures associated with the Upper and Victorian Mill complex (English Heritage Building ID's 313891, 313892 and 313893). Alluvial clay deposits indicative of a heavy, damp environment were recorded across the southern and western part of the Site with slightly drier Oxford clays to the north and Limestone brash to the south-east. No further evidence of archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed within the test-pits or the associated excavated material. The inclusion of occasional brick fragments within a layer of re-deposited clay supports documentary evidence which suggests that the area was levelled prior to the construction of mill/factory buildings during the 19th century. A layer of black industrial debris containing both 19th and 20th century material was levelled after the demolition of the mill buildings at the end of the 20th century and a gravel sub-base formation layer was laid in preparation for the construction of a supermarket and associated car-park. The supermarket was subsequently demolished and the site left vacant.
Project dates	Start: 10-10-2011 End: 11-10-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	79560.01 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Visual Inspection'
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE WEST WILTSHIRE TROWBRIDGE St. Stephen's Place, Trowbridge, Wiltshire
Postcode	BA14 8AH
Study area	1.25 Hectares
Site coordinates	ST 385676 157676 50.9375277707 -2.874401837250 50 56 15 N 002 52 27 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 36.00m Max: 36.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	R Greatorex
Project supervisor	S Clelland
Type of sponsor/funding body	Archaeological Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	WSP Environmental

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Wiltshire Heritage Museum




Digital Archive ID	79560
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	Wiltshire Heritage Museum
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Site and geotechnical pit location

Figure 1



Plate 1: Test pit 4, evidence of brick walls



Plate 2: Test pit 9, evidence of ashlar wall

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WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED.

Registered Head Office: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.

Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk

Regional offices in **Edinburgh, Rochester and Sheffield**

For more information visit www.wessexarch.co.uk

