



26 Northgate Gardens, Devizes, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Ref: 116921.03
July 2018



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Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

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Document Information

Document title 26 Northgate Gardens, Devizes, Wiltshire
Document subtitle Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Document reference 116921.03



Client name PKA architects
Address Featherbrook
Whistley Road
Potterne
Devizes
Wiltshire
SN10 5TD

On behalf of Dr and Mrs Siggers

Site location Devizes
County Wiltshire
National grid reference (NGR) 400115 161530 (SU 00115 61530)
Statutory designations
Planning authority Wiltshire Council
Planning reference 18/0076/FUL and 18/00800/FUL
Museum name Devizes
Museum accession code TBC

WA project code 116921
Date of fieldwork 30/04/2018 to 15/05/2018
Fieldwork directed by Neil Fitzpatrick, Benjamin Cullen, Alistair Zochowski
Project management by Ruth Panes
Document compiled by Jamie McCarthy and Rachel Williams
Contributions from
Graphics by Kenneth Lymer

Quality Assurance

Issue number & date	Status	Author	Approved by
1 20/07/18	Draft submitted to client	REW	
2 25/07/18	Final reviewed by client and curator	REW	



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by PKA architects, on behalf of Dr and Mrs Siggers, to carry out an archaeological watching brief on land at 26 Northgate Gardens Devizes, Wiltshire, centred on National Grid Reference 400115 161530. The watching brief forms part of the archaeological mitigation required to fulfil a planning condition attached to two planning applications 18/00800/FUL and 18/00786/FUL, for the development of a total of four residential properties.

The watching brief was successful in locating and excavating a large medieval ditch, initially identified in an archaeological trial trench evaluation conducted by Wessex Archaeology in 2017. The size and date of the deposits make it probable that this ditch is part of the 12th century inner castle ditch. The watching brief was carried out over a number of days between 30th April and 5th May 2018.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank PKA Architects, on behalf of the landowners Dr and Mrs Siggers, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief, in particular Caroline Ferris. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Rachel Foster, who monitored the project on behalf of Wiltshire Council Archaeological Service. Further thanks are owed to Gaiger Brothers for their cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Neil Fitzpatrick, Benjamin Cullen and Alistair Zochowski. This report was written by Jamie McCarthy and Rachel Williams and edited by Ruth Panes. The graphics for this report were prepared by Kenneth Lymer. The project was managed by Ruth Panes on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Northgate Gardens Devizes Watching Brief

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by PKA Architects on behalf of the landowners, Dr and Mrs Siggers, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during intrusive groundworks for a residential development comprising four dwellings. The monitored works covered 0.32 ha, centred on NGR 400115 161530 (SU 00115 61530), at 26 Northgate Gardens, Devizes, Wiltshire, SN10 1JY (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 The property was subdivided into two overlapping development areas, each covered by a separate planning application. Development of plot 1 comprises the erection of a bungalow and associated works. Development of plots 2-4 comprises the residential development of three dwellings.
- 1.1.3 The plot 1 planning application (18/00800/FUL) and plots 2-4 application (18/00786/FUL) were granted by Wiltshire Council subject to planning conditions. The archaeological watching brief was carried out as a condition (Condition 3) of these planning applications and formed part of a programme of archaeological works, which included an archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation of four trial trenches (Wessex Archaeology 2017).
- 1.1.4 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2018). Rachel Foster of Wiltshire Council Archaeological Service approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken between 30 April and 15 May 2018.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, 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 property of 26 Northgate Garden comprises a c. 0.56 ha parcel of land with a single detached house on the west side. This house will be retained and dates to the second half of the 20th Century. Access to the property is from the north-east with a parking area on the north side of the house. A large garden occupied the rest of the land.
- 1.3.2 The watching brief monitored the two development areas, which cover the majority of the existing garden. The north-west corner of the garden is outside the development boundaries as has been retained along with the house.
- 1.3.3 The property is located in a predominantly residential setting. To the east is the main urban region of Devizes, whilst to the south-west the land is predominantly rural. Devizes station



is located immediately to the south, with Station Road bounding the plot. Domestic properties bound the site to the west, north and east.

- 1.3.4 Land within the development areas slope from north-west to south-east, falling from c.131 m aOD to c.125 m aOD. Beyond the eastern and southern boundaries of the property, the land drops rapidly to street level, a likely result of the railway cutting in the mid-19th century.
- 1.3.5 The underlying geology is mapped as Glauconitic Sandstone of the Upper Greensand Formation, with no superficial deposits recorded (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background for the site has been extensively covered in the desk-based assessment (DBA; Driscoll 2012) and the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018), and thus will not be replicated here in full. A summary is provided below.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the development

Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2017)

- 2.2.1 In June 2017 Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation comprising of four trial trenches measuring between 15 m and 19 m in length and 1.5 m in width.
- 2.2.2 A single large ditch, aligned broadly east to west, was identified in trench 1. The ditch was possibly medieval in origin, though with few associated artefacts recovered to provide positive dating evidence. It is possible that the ditch recorded in the evaluation is associated with a similar feature identified further to the east during the redevelopment of a former snooker club on Station Road, collectively representing some form of substantial boundary feature. Cartographic evidence considered in the DBA established the potential for a likely substantial ditch in the vicinity, suggested to be either a defensive/boundary ditch for the town, or a deer park pale.
- 2.2.3 No other archaeological remains or deposits were identified during the evaluation.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (900,000 BC–AD 43)

- 2.3.1 The only recorded evidence of prehistoric activity in the study area comes in the form of unstratified archaeological finds. These include Mesolithic flints found c.680 m SSE of site, a Neolithic flint knife found c.730 m ENE of site, a fragment of a Bronze Age sword found c.640 m ENE of the site and an Iron Age limestone spindle whorl found c.540 m north-east of site.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 2.3.2 Although no Romano-British evidence has been identified from the vicinity of the site, Roman pottery and coins have been recovered from sites to the south and east of the town. Among the finds were two coins dating to the 1st and 3rd centuries AD, recovered from the area of Hillworth Road, c. 600 m south of site, ceramic sherds, recovered from allotments at Quakers Walk, a hoard of Roman coins, reportedly discovered at Wick Green in 1699 and 21 statuettes found c.830 m east-southeast of site.

Saxon and medieval (AD410 – 1500)

- 2.3.3 Although Saxon material has been recorded from satellite settlements such as Potterne and Bishops Cannings, the town of Devizes has not produced any evidence suggesting an early medieval origin. Devizes is not recorded in Domesday as it does not become a town until during the medieval period and after the construction of the castle.
- 2.3.4 Archaeological evidence suggests that the earlier medieval settlement, with its street pattern and burgage plots, was almost certainly arranged around the castle itself (Haslam 1976). The original motte and bailey castle was built on a small promontory at some point prior to AD 1113, when records report that the structure burnt down. The castle was re-built c.1120 by Bishop Roger and comprised a wooden keep, rampart, entrance on the north side, with outer bailey which was defended by bank and ditch to the northeast.
- 2.3.5 In the later medieval period (14th – 16th centuries) the town of Devizes expanded to include a northern settlement beyond the former bailey. The Devizes Extensive Urban Survey (EUS; Wiltshire Archaeology Service 2004: 18) suggests that the extent of this growth was limited by the existence of the town's defences, but reached North Gate, just north of the Site. The name North Gate implies the medieval northern entrance to the town and it is possible that the boundary of the medieval settlement passed in close proximity to the Site.
- 2.3.6 Edward Dore's map of 1759 (**Fig. 2**) shows that the western extent of the Project Site is defined by a boundary that appears to trace the southern continuation of a main route that crosses Northgate Street and continues to curve northeast, following the historic radial street plan. The route is preserved in the modern-day street plan as Northgate Gardens, leading to the Site. This resource illustrates that the boundary continues south-southeast, marking a continuation of the town defences, as identified in the Devizes EUS. Furthermore, the boundary follows the orientation of the deer park, as highlighted in the above-mentioned survey. However, the above research charts the extent of the deer park to the east of this boundary, based on extant earthworks belonging to the park pale, identified along the route. If this proposed route is correct, then the park pale may bisect the Site. Of potential significance, here, is the inclusion of the initials C.H. on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1886, against the northern boundary of the Site. It is possible that the initials stand for 'Chase' and relate directly to the use of the site as a hunting ground/deer park.

Post-medieval, 19th century and modern (AD 1500 – present day)

- 2.3.7 The nature of the Project Site in the mid-18th century is agricultural, with planned gardens/orchards bordering the site, to the north. The cartographic sources show that the small structure (probable folly) located to the north of the Site boundary (identified at the time of the site visit) was built by 1759.
- 2.3.8 The Site is undeveloped at this time, with occupation focussed along Northgate Street and Castle Street. By 1834 the plot bordering the northeast corner of the Site has been developed, with a large rectangular block, orientated northeast-southwest, abutting the corner of the site boundary (Fig 5). By 1869 (Fig 7) this structure had disappeared, and the plot to the northeast is occupied by a large Independent Chapel.
- 2.3.9 By the completion of the first edition Ordnance Survey (1886) the land to the rear of the chapel, and bordering the Site, is designated as a burial ground. The plot remains unchanged and undeveloped to the modern day.
- 2.3.10 Bordering the Site to the south, is the route of the Wiltshire, Somerset and Weymouth Railway line, opened in 1857. The railway cutting is still evident and forms the southern boundary of 26 Northgate Gardens. At the time of the site visit, it was noted that the land to

the east of the garden drops sharply away. A closer inspection of the available cartographic resources appears to identify a further cut along the boundary of the Site. Modern GIS data labels the area abutting the western boundary of the modern-day St Mary's Assembly Rooms (19th Century Independent Chapel) as 'platforms', whilst the road to the west of the Site, branching off of Station Road, is known today as Great Western Close. The first edition Ordnance Survey map (1886), shows three large rectangular structures in the area designated 'platforms' today, and clearly identifies that the ditch which forms the Project Site's southern boundary, continued around to the west, leading to the rectangular structures. By 1923, the structures are no longer recorded on the map, however an undefined boundary is recorded, delineating the area. It is suggested here that this represents part of the railway development; however, the extent to which it was realised is not clear from the available evidence.

- 2.3.11 At the turn of the century, a small structure is recorded abutting the east facing elevation of the western boundary. The small structure is enlarged by 1923. Between 1900 and 1920 the Site boundaries underwent alterations, with the plot being divided into three. The easterly plot boundary may mark a continuation of the western boundary of the burial ground, belonging to the Independent Chapel. Although divided by a small lane, the boundary is in line with the chapel boundary. Although the plot is shown planted with trees, it is possible that this represents a plan to extend the burial ground in this direction. There is no indication of whether or not this is the case, and by the 1980s the divisions are removed and the Site boundaries returned to their 1869 proportions. However, considering the continuation of the railway cutting around this region of the site, the division may equally represent purchase of part of the Site by the railway.
- 2.3.12 It may also be worth noting here, that the first westerly division of the Site is in the region of the park pale, as identified in the Devizes EUS and, as such, may trace a historic boundary through the site. Although no such earthwork was noted at the time of the site visit, there is a linear boundary still visible in the 1940s aerial photograph of the site, which appears to represent this division. It is probably that these boundaries were removed during the modern redevelopment of the Site.
- 2.3.13 The main house, which marks the principle development of the site, was constructed between 1970 and 1984.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018) and as defined in the ClfA's *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;
 - To 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

- To 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 watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018), were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- To 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);
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 A site-specific objective of the watching brief was to obtain further information on the form, course and function of the substantial feature identified in the evaluation and determine whether this feature may relate to a medieval park pale or from part of Devizes medieval town defences.

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 2018) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The watching archaeologist monitored mechanical excavations comprising of a topsoil and subsoil strip of the Site (**Figure 1**) within the proposed development area. Mechanical excavation was undertaken with a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Cover image). Where necessary, the surface of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the watching brief.

4.2.2 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.

Recording

4.2.3 The numbering system employed for the watching brief continued on from the assigned numbers for the previous evaluation stage (Wessex Archaeology 2017).

- 4.2.4 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.
- 4.2.5 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.6 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following sections provide a summary of the results of the archaeological watching brief. The following results should be read in conjunction with the results of the prior archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2017).

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence for the site consisted of up to 0.33 m of topsoil overlaying 0.42 m of subsoil which sat atop the natural geology. This subsoil deposit was only apparent through the southern half of site. The northern half generally consisted of up to 0.34 m of topsoil immediately over the natural geology.
- 5.2.2 The topsoil consisted of dark greyish brown silty loam with little to no inclusions and moderate tree root disturbance in places. The subsoil consisted of mid-brownish grey silty loam with rare flecks of charcoal identified in areas. The underlying natural geology consisted of pale yellowish grey silty sand with a greyish brown mottling.

5.3 Archaeological Features

- 5.3.1 A single medieval ditch, aligned north-east to south-west, was identified during the watching brief in the south-west corner of site (**Figure 1**). This is the same linear that was observed within Trench 1 in the evaluation phase. A 1.6 m wide slot was excavated using the machine with a toothless bucket, this was then hand cleaned to be recorded (**Plate 1**). The ditch was recorded as approximately 5.25 m wide and 1.58 m deep. This is wider than the excavated

section from the evaluation (which measured 4.7 m wide) although this is largely due to the changes in the level of the ground and the depth of the strip.

- 5.3.2 The ditch contained five phases of backfilling, with the earlier, lower fills resulting from natural deposition and possibly deriving from bank deposit(s) located on the north-western side of the ditch, and/or due to the natural sloping of the ground level (**Figure 2**). Medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the upper 0.84 m of the backfill.
- 5.3.3 Despite the size of this ditch, no evidence of it was found in the north-east quarter of site. Unfortunately due to the limits of the area of excavation the terminating point of this ditch was not observed.
- 5.3.4 In the south-west corner of site, immediately south of the ditch, the infilled remains of a large, shallow dew pond were identified. This feature was excavated and recorded within Trench 1 of the evaluation phase and as such was not recorded again. This feature was confirmed by the landowners to have existed at the time that they took possession of the property.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A very few finds were recovered during the watching brief, comprising 20 sherds of pottery – three from subsoil 102 and 17 from upper ditch backfill 115. Details are given in **Table 1**.
- 6.1.2 The 20 sherds of pottery are all medieval. Of particular interest is one sherd in a fine white-firing fabric with a mottled green glaze over slipped decoration; this has been tentatively identified as an import of probable North French origin. Other wares include coarsewares of Laverstock-type from the Salisbury area, and Kennet Valley-type (a tradition that covers west Berkshire and north-east Wiltshire; Mephem 2000). Four sherds find parallels amongst the ware types identified in Warminster, with a likely source in the Crockerton production centre (Smith 1997). Other sherds are sandy wares of varying coarseness, some glazed. One sherd carries slip decoration (a curvilinear trailed slip band with transverse slashes); this is likely to derive from the Nash Hill kilns (McCarthy 1974, fig. 18, no. 230), and there may be further Nash Hill products amongst the other sandy wares.
- 6.1.3 Overall, the date range of this small group of medieval sherds is suggested as 12th to 14th century.

Table 1 All finds by context

Context	Material Type	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments
102	Pottery	3	32	Medieval: 1 Kennet Valley-type; 2 Crockerton-type
115	Pottery	17	126	Medieval: 1 import; 1 Laverstock-type coarseware; 4 Kennet Valley-type; 2 Crockerton-type; 9 misc sandy wares (1 jug handle, 1 slip-decorated)

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 No archaeological deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the works.



8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 The watching brief confirmed the presence of a large medieval ditch, the upper fill of which contains pottery dating from the 12th to the 14th century. The alignment of the ditch is slightly off from the alignment predicted for the park pale. The synonymous nature of the subsoil, ditch fill and natural deposits and diffuse and uncertain horizon between the subsoil and the natural geology, meant that the ditch was only recorded in one of the evaluation trenches. The depth of impact on the northeastern area of the watching brief was also insufficient for the ditch to be traced. However, within area one of the watching brief the line of the ditch was successfully traced for 21 m.

8.2 Discussion

8.2.1 When Devizes was laid out as a planned town around the Castle it is likely that the inner bailey ditch formed part of the park pale (Milesen 2009). The castle, deer park and town formed a designed landscape and townscape (Creighton 2009). Devizes expanded internally making this interior ditch redundant (Hindle 2002), however the deer park was not formally disparked until the 17th century (Haslam 1976).

8.2.2 The deposits within the ditch suggest that the infilling started by erosion along the northwestern edge. The lack of pottery from within the lower fills of the ditch and the narrow dating of the pottery from the uppermost fill suggest that it is probable that this ditch was infilled at some point in the medieval period, the pottery recovered is likely to be residual but the lack of later finds suggests a 14th century *terminus ante quem*. Both Haslam and TVAS excavated similarly large ditches around Devizes with Haslam concentrating on the exterior ditch which had a V shaped profile and was approximately 5 m deep and 9 m wide with no surviving bank (Haslam 1976, Creighton and Higham 2005). The TVAS excavation, containing datable material from the same period, was to the northeast of the Site. They interpreted the ditch as being part of the Castle Ditch (TVAS 1999).

8.2.3 If this ditch was originally part of the medieval park pale the profile would fit the pattern commonly seen with the bank forming the outer boundary of the pale (allowing deer easy access in to the park but preventing them from escaping) (Stamper 1988). However, this ditch is unlikely to be just part of a park pale, the narrow date range suggested by the finds suggest that this ditch is likely to have been infilled whilst the Park whilst still in use. The similarity between this ditch and the ditches recorded in 1994 and 1999 (Driscoll 2012) indicate that this is more likely to be part of the inner castle boundary ditch. It is possible that the ditch formed part of the original park pale, but as the town expanded in to the inner bailey that the ditch became redundant as a defensive feature, hence the gradual silting and erosion processes, infilling the ditch from lack of maintenance. It must be presumed that a new pale was created closer to the castle to keep the deer out of the town (and to help keep the town's people away from poaching the deer).

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The site falls within the collecting area of Wiltshire Museum, Devizes Museum. The museum is not currently accepting archaeological archives. Every effort will be made to identify a suitable repository for the archive resulting from the fieldwork, and if this is not possible, Wessex Archaeology will initiate discussions with the local planning authority in an attempt to resolve the issue. If no suitable repository is identified, Wessex Archaeology will continue



to store the archive, but may institute a charge to the client for ongoing storage beyond a set period.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

9.2.1 The complete archive, which may include paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Wiltshire Museum, Devizes, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). The archive will usually be deposited within one year of the completion of the project, with the agreement of the client.

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **116921**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 01 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type;
- 01 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;
- 01 A1 graphics.

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Security copy

9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

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 (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Stratigraphic summaries

Areas 1 - 3			NGR 400115 161524	128.0 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
101	Topsoil		Topsoil. Dark brown grey silty loam with tree rooting disturbance. No other inclusions.	0.00–0.33
102	Subsoil		Subsoil. Mid brown grey sandy silt loam with moderate tree rooting disturbance.	0.33–0.75
103	Natural		Natural: Light pale yellowish sandy silt, heavily mottled with grey brown.	0.75 +
110	Cut		North-east – south-west aligned U shaped linear with a steep almost vertical southeast side, a moderate slightly stepped northwest side, and a flat base. 4.70 m wide 1.58 m deep. Filled with 111, 112, 113, 114 and 115.	0.75 – 2.33
111	Primary Fill	110	Light brownish grey sandy clay. A primary fill created by the erosion of the north-western edge. possibly deriving from a bank deposit situated on the north-western side of the ditch.	0.44 thick
112	Secondary Fill	110	Mid – dark grey yellowish grey sandy clay, secondary fill derived from natural deposition. Possibly deriving from a bank deposit situated on the north-western side of the ditch.	0.38 thick.
113	Secondary Fill	110	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay, secondary fill derived from natural deposition. Possibly deriving from a bank deposit situated on the north-western side of the ditch.	0.50 thick.
114	Secondary Fill	110	Mid yellowish grey brown sandy clay Main phase of deposition.	0.97 thick.
115	Secondary Fill	110	Mid greyish brown sandy silty clay. Final phase of deposition.	0.84 thick



Appendix 2 OASIS form.

10.3 OASIS ID: wessexar1-322672

Project details

Project name	26 Northgate Gardens, Devizes, Wiltshire. Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by PKA architects, on behalf of Dr and Miss Siggers, to carry out an archaeological watching brief on land at 25 Northgate Gardens Devizes, Wiltshire, centred on National Grid Reference 400115 161530. The watching brief forms part of the archaeological mitigation required to fulfil a planning condition attached to two overlapping planning applications 18/00800/FUL and 18/00786/FUL, for the development of a total of four residential properties. The watching brief monitored all the mechanical excavations within the proposed development area. The watching brief was successful in locating and excavating a large medieval ditch, initially identified in an archaeological trial trench evaluation conducted by Wessex Archaeology in 2017. The size and date of the deposits make it probable that this ditch is part of the 12th century inner castle ditch. The watching brief was carried out over a number of days between 30th April and 5th May 2018.
Project dates	Start: 30-04-2018 End: 05-05-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	116921 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	18/00800/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	18/00786/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE KENNET DEVIZES 26 Northgate Gardens, Devizes, Wiltshire
Postcode	SN10 1JY
Study area	0.32 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 00115 61530 51.352345540481 -1.998348415957 51 21 08 N 001 59 54 W Point



Lat/Long Datum Unknown
Height OD / Depth Min: 128m Max: 128m

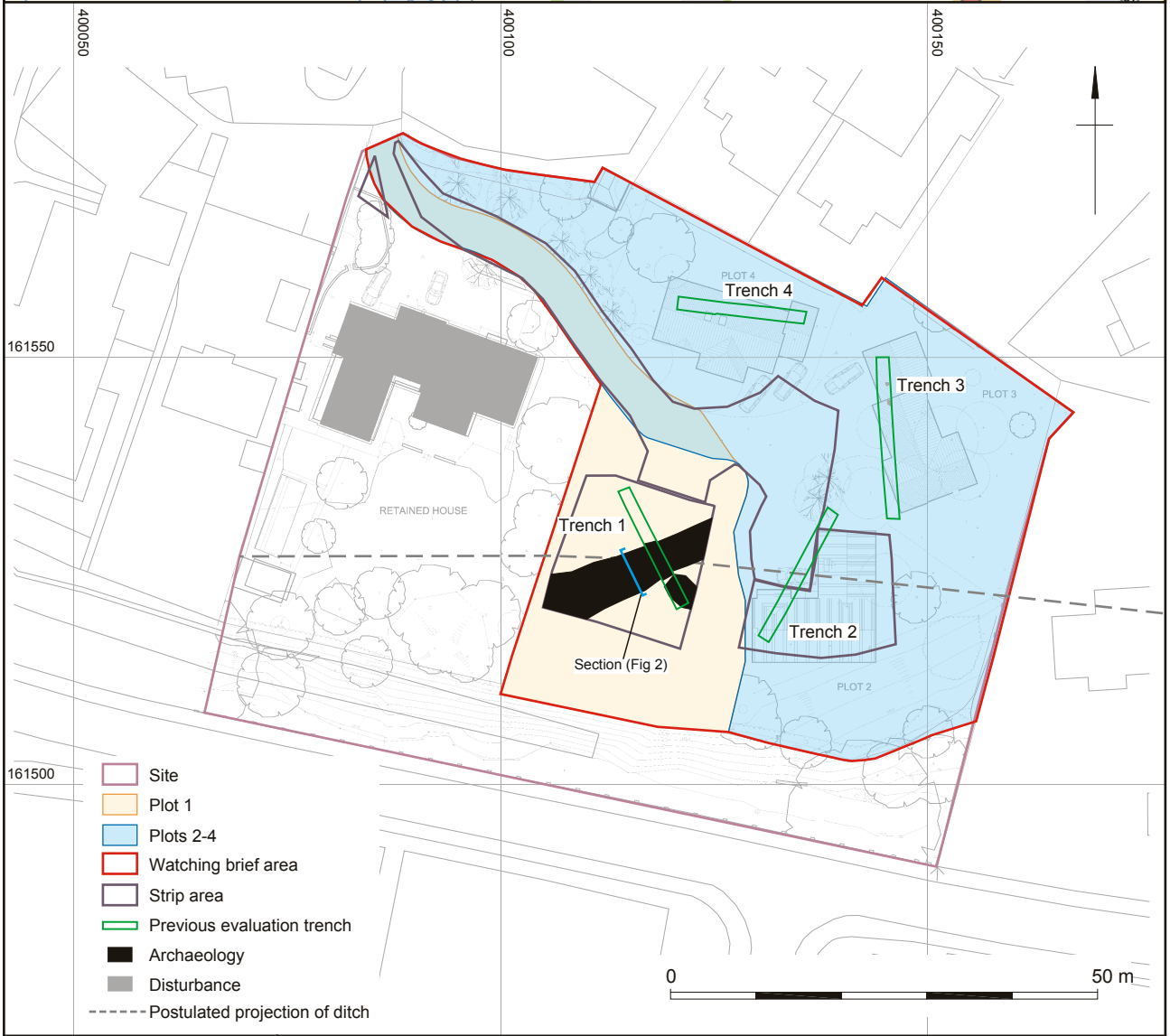
Project creators

Name of Organisation Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator Absolute Archaeology
Project design originator Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager Ruth Panes
Project supervisor Neil Fitzpatrick
Project supervisor Al Zochowski
Type of sponsor/funding body Architects
Name of sponsor/funding body PKA architects

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Devizes Museum
Physical Contents "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient Devizes Museum
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient Devizes Museum
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Report"

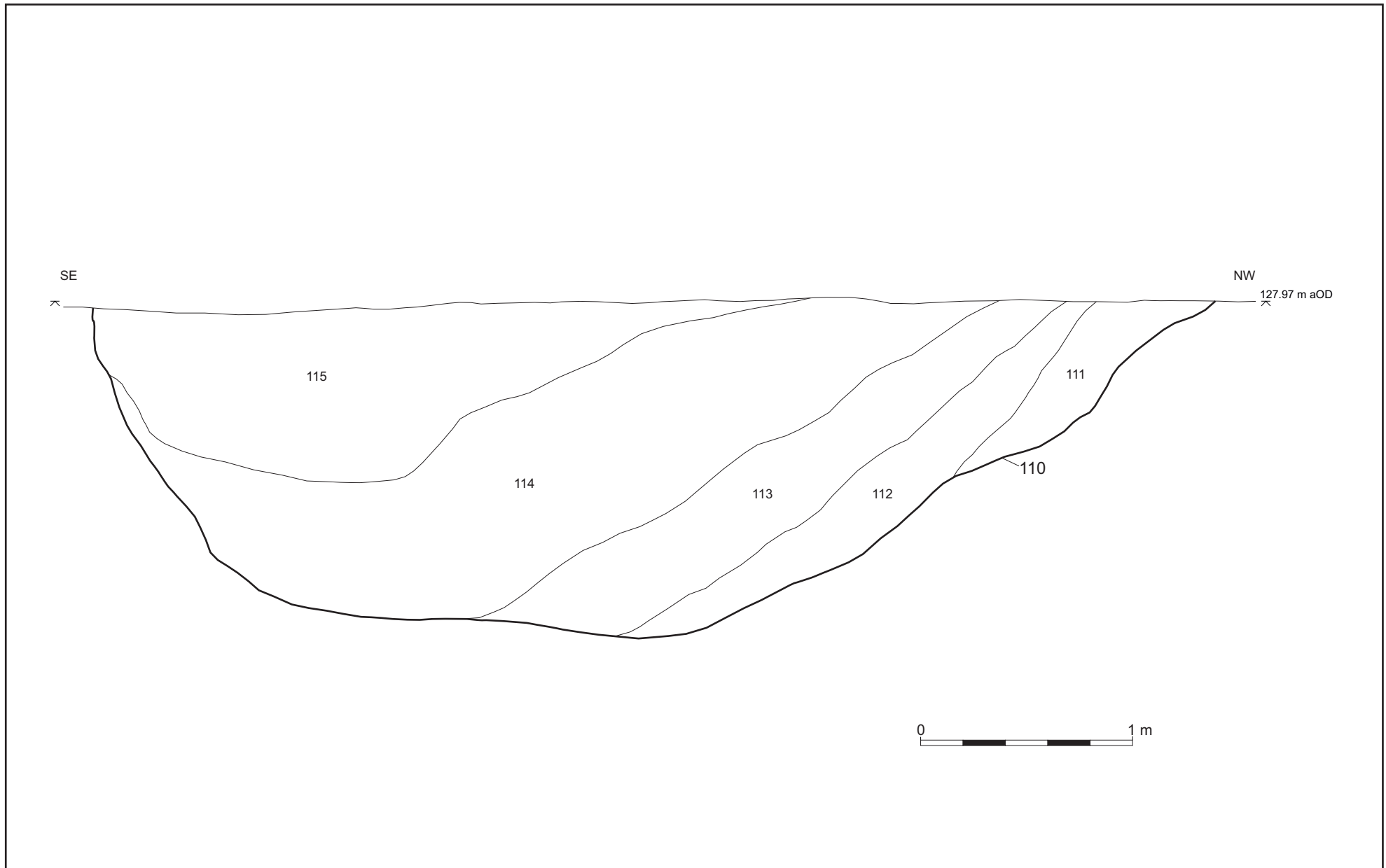
Entered by R. Williams (r.williams@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on 17 July 2018



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	Date: 12/07/2018	Revision Number: 0
	Scale: 1:800 at A4	Illustrator: KL
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Site location and plan

Figure 1




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Northeast facing section of Ditch 110

Figure 2



Plate 1: Northeast facing section of Ditch 110. Scales are 1 m and 0.5 m

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	Scale:	n/a	Layout:	KL
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Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

