

**LAND AT PARKFIELDS,  
DEVIZES,  
WILTSHIRE.**

**NGR: SU 0131 6215 (centred)**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

November 2021  
Report No. 1453



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY, MANAGEMENT & FIELD SERVICES**

1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Shaftesbury Centre, Percy Street, Swindon, Wilts. SN2 2AZ Tel: 01793 525993 Email: admin@foundations.co.uk

**LAND AT PARKFIELDS,  
DEVIZES,  
WILTSHIRE.**

**NGR: SU 0131 6215 (centred)**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**



Trench 5 Looking North

November 2021  
Report No. 1453

**Quality Assurance**

This Document has been compiled and authorised in accordance with AMS's Quality Procedures (ISO 9001: 2015)

Author: T. Michaels BSc MCIfA

Date: 17<sup>th</sup> November 2021

Approved: R. King BA MCIfA

QA Checked: D. King BA MCIfA

*This report has been compiled with all reasonable skill care and attention to detail within the terms of the project as specified by the client and within the general terms and conditions of Archaeological Management Services Ltd trading as Foundations Archaeology, but no explicit warranty is provided for information and opinions stated. AMS Ltd accepts no responsibility whatsoever to third parties to whom this report or any part thereof is made known. Any such party relies on this report at their own risk. Copyright of this document is retained by AMS Ltd, but unlimited licence to reproduce it in whole or part is granted to the client and/or their agents and/or assignees on payment of invoice.*

## **CONTENTS**

Summary

Glossary of Archaeological Terms and Abbreviations

- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 PROJECT BACKGROUND
- 3 AIMS
- 4 METHODOLOGY
- 5 RESULTS
- 6 CONCLUSION
- 7 BIBLIOGRAPHY
- 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

## **APPENDICES**

Appendix 1: Stratigraphic Data

Appendix 2: Pottery Assessment

## **FIGURE LIST**

- Figure 1: Site Location
- Figure 2: Trench Locations
- Figure 3: Trench 2 Plan and Photograph
- Figure 4: Trench 5 Plans, Sections and Photographs
- Figure 5: Trench 8 & 9, Plans and Photographs
- Figure 6: Trench 10, Plan, Elevation and Photographs

## **SUMMARY**

Between 5<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> of October 2021 Foundations Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation on land at Parkfields, Devizes, Wiltshire (NGR: SU 0131 6215 (centred)). The project was commissioned by Tetra Tech Limited.

The project comprised the excavation and recording of ten evaluation trenches, within the area of a proposed residential development.

The evaluation has identified the presence of a substantial ditch and bank with Medieval origins, which correlated with the bank previously recorded on the 1st edition OS map. Also present were *in-situ* chalk walls for a former building; most likely of late Post-medieval date, along with significant late Post-medieval/Modern disturbance in the southeastern side of the site which might be linked to the demolition of the former buildings in this area. On the edge of Trench 8 was a chalk and stone built well which is also marked on the 1st edition OS map.

## GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

### Archaeology

For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

### CBM

Ceramic Building Material.

### Medieval

The period between AD 1066 and AD 1500.

### Natural

In archaeological terms, this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

### NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

### OD

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level. (AOD Above Ordnance Datum).

### OS

Ordnance Survey.

### Post-medieval

The period between AD 1500 and AD 1900.

### Prehistoric

The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43, traditionally sub divided into; *Palaeolithic* – c. 500,000 BC to c. 12,000 BC; *Mesolithic* – c. 12,000 BC to c. 4,500 BC; *Neolithic* – c. 4,500 BC to c. 2,000 BC; *Bronze Age* – c. 2,000 BC to c. 800 BC; *Iron Age* – c. 800 BC to AD 43.

### Roman

The period traditionally dated AD 43 until AD 410.

### Saxon

The period between AD 410 and AD 1066.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Foundations Archaeology between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> of October 2021 on land at Parkfields, Devizes, Wiltshire (NGR: SU 0131 6215 (centred)). The work was undertaken to inform a proposal for a new residential development. The project was commissioned by Tetra Tech Limited.
- 1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), prepared by Foundations Archaeology (2021) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Cifa) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2014).
- 1.3 The Cifa code of conduct was adhered to throughout.

## 2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 There is currently a proposal to construct 57 new dwellings within the study area.
- 2.2 The study area is on the northeast edge of Devizes. The site comprises an area of former playing fields and a disused tennis court approximately 2.2ha in size. The site is bounded to the northeast and northwest by residential housing, to the southeast by London Road and to the southwest Quakers Road and the Police Headquarters.
- 2.3 According to the British Geology Viewer (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>) the bedrock geology across the site area comprises *Upper Greensand Formation - Sandstone, Glauconitic*. No superficial deposits are recorded.
- 2.4 An Archaeological and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment was prepared for this project by Tetra Tech Ltd in February 2021. This assessment should be read in conjunction with this document, however, for ease the results are summarised below.
  - 2.4.1 The site is known to include archaeological assets, in the form of the linear earthwork of Medieval or later date. In addition, the results of archaeological evaluation on the adjacent development has shown potential, albeit low, for archaeological remains to be present. This includes potential for Prehistoric remains based on evidence from the adjacent Quakers Walk development, most likely in the form of Mesolithic artefacts, as well as material relating to the Battle of Roundway Down. Both of which are considered to be of moderate (regional) significance. The most significant, known asset to be affected by the proposed development however is the linear earthwork. The majority of the monument will be retained *in-situ* but there will be impacts that will afford opportunity for investigation to date and characterise it.

- 2.4.2 The first depiction of the aforementioned linear earthwork is on the 1886 first edition OS map where it appears to form the southern boundary of the eastern end of Roundway Park. However, the feature does not extend as a feature on the map beyond the western boundary of the site, where it terminates against a north-south aligned field boundary. Also noted on the first edition map is a well in the southeast of the study area. The well is not recorded on the Tithe Map for Roundway, but near to this location, close to the southeastern edge of the site is a building within plot 57, along with two smaller buildings nearby.
- 2.5 A magnetometer survey was undertaken by Archaeological Surveys Ltd. in July 2021. This survey revealed a number of geophysical anomalies located in the southeastern part of the survey area which could be associated with the formerly mapped building mentioned above and its surrounding environs. Positive linear anomalies in the northern part of the site could be associated with formerly mapped boundary features, but this is not certain. A small number of positive linear and discrete responses have been located in the northern part of the site, but they lack a coherent morphology which prevents confident interpretation as former cut features. Modern magnetic debris and disturbance were also encountered, including a number of buried services. A metal detecting survey was also carried out by Archaeological Surveys Ltd, but no significant artefacts were identified.
- 2.6 A topographical survey by Wessex Archaeology was also undertaken in July 2021 across the extant earthworks within Parkfield.
- 2.7 The site therefore contained the potential for archaeological features and deposits, predominantly dating to the Prehistoric, Medieval and later periods, along with evidence for the Battle of Roundway Down. This did not prejudice the works against evidence relating to other periods.

### **3 AIMS**

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains; as well as to make recommendations for management of the resource, including further archaeological works if necessary. In turn, this would allow reasonable planning/mitigation decisions to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the development.
- 3.2 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:
- i) to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;

- ii) to attempt to characterize the nature of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning of features present on the site;
- iii) where possible to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence and recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples;
- iv) to provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable that archaeological implications of the proposed changes to be assessed;
- v) to inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed changes on surviving archaeological remains.

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 A total of ten evaluation trenches were excavated within the proposed development area, as shown in Figure 2. The trenches were located in order to provide a representative sample of the site, as well as to test various geophysical anomalies.
- 4.2 Non-significant overburden was removed, under constant archaeological supervision, to the top of archaeological remains or the underlying natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. This was achieved using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless grading bucket. Features and spoil tips were scanned both visually and by metal detector for finds.
- 4.3 Where archaeological features were present, these were subject to appropriate levels of investigation. All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.

## **5 RESULTS**

- 5.1 Natural sands and clays was present at a depth of between 0.56m (Trench 1) and 1.05m (Trench 9) (136.17m in Trench 1 and 132.62m aOD in Trench 10) below the Modern ground surface. The natural deposits were sealed by a sand clay subsoil, average 0.35m thick, in Trenches 1 to 4 and 6 and 7, which was in turn overlaid by a dark brown clay sand topsoil, average 0.30m thick, which also sealed all the trenches. Preservation conditions at the level of the subsoil and below were generally good where the subsoil survived.
- 5.2 **Trench 1:** No archaeological finds, features or deposits were present.



- 5.3 **Trench 2:** A probable quarry pit [203] was present which contained Post-medieval material (see Figure 3). The location of the feature correlated well with anomaly 4 identified by the geophysical survey.
- 5.4 **Trench 3:** No archaeological features or deposits were present, however, a single abraded sherd of 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered from the subsoil.
- 5.5 **Trench 4:** No archaeological finds, features or deposits were present.
- 5.6 **Trench 5:** The trench contained a moderately complex sequence of archaeological features, which were present at the location of the extant linear earthwork (see Figure 4). The top of the clay sand natural substrates was present within the trench at an average depth of 0.60m (134.57m aOD) below the Modern ground surface. The natural was overlain in the north part of the trench by two sand subsoil layers (519/20), total thickness 0.49m, the lowest of which (519) contained pottery datable to the Medieval period.
- 5.6.1 Feature [526] was cut through subsoil layers (519) and (520) into the top of the natural deposits. Although only partially revealed within the trench, it was likely to be the remains of a substantial east – west aligned ditch, which had a steep sloping north edge. Partial excavation indicated that the northern edge of the ditch contained multiple soil fills (509), (513-14), (515) and (521-522). The lowest exposed fills (521) and (522) contained pottery of 17<sup>th</sup> century + date, whilst fill (515) contained a Post-medieval/Modern iron fireplace scraper and fill (514) yielded a Modern frogged brick.
- 5.6.2 Numerous interleaved fills (503-8/10), which were present to the south and above of the exposed north edge of ditch [526], were probably further in-fills related to the ditch. Fill (504) was associated with a fragment of Post-medieval clay smoking pipe, whilst fill (510) contained a sherd of 18<sup>th</sup> century + transfer printed pottery. Upper fills (505) and (506), and possibly (510) had been deposited in order to create an earthen bank, which formed the extant earthwork at this location.
- 5.6.3 The revealed stratigraphic sequence and associated artefactual evidence has indicated that the substantial ditch is likely to have been of Medieval, or later date, whilst its in-fill occurred, at least partly, in the Post-medieval/Modern period. The subsequent creation of an earthen bank, on top of the in-filled ditch, can be confidently dated to the late Post-medieval/Modern period.
- 5.6.4 Two possible postholes [511] and [516] were poorly dated; however, they were demonstrably later than the bank material/ditch fill and were, therefore, likely to have been relatively recent features of negligible archaeological significance.
- 5.7 **Trench 6:** No archaeological finds, features or deposits were present.
- 5.8 **Trench 7:** No archaeological finds, features or deposits were present.

- 5.9 **Trench 8:** Well (806) was identified on the northern edge of the trench. The well was constructed mainly of sub-rectangular chalk and stone blocks, but some bricks were visible. The location of this feature matched the well marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS maps (see Figure 5).
- 5.9.1 At the eastern end of the trench was cut [807], the feature contained late Post-medieval material and was already 1.1m below the Modern ground surface, therefore it was agreed that due to the health and safety concerns there was no need to hand excavate this feature and it would just be recorded in plan. The location of this feature correlated well with the area of magnetic debris from the geophysical survey and may indicate a large area of late Post-medieval/Modern disturbance.
- 5.9.2 Layer (805) could not be fully exposed due to its proximity to the well, however, the presence of late Post-medieval material could suggest that it was linked to the disturbance from the demolition of the former buildings in this area.
- 5.10 **Trench 9:** The northeastern end of the trench contained two Modern cuts ([908] & [909]) which were only sealed by turf, these cut features appeared to divide two areas of differential stratigraphy. However, all the overburden within the trench contained late Post-medieval/Modern material and the area appeared to have been fairly recently disturbed and significantly reduced, most likely during the demolition of the former buildings.
- 5.11 **Trench 10:** At the southeast end of the trench were two perpendicular chalk walls ([1004] & [1006]) on a NW-SE and NE-SW alignment, which is a roughly similar alignment to the buildings marked on the Tithe Map in this approximate location. A substantial cut feature [1020] with multiple late Post-medieval or later fills was also present within the centre of the trench. At the northwest end were two further deposits (1018) & (1019), which contained frequent large chalk inclusions and brick fragments and were likely to be linked to either the construction or demolition of the former buildings in this area (see Figure 6).
- 5.12 The natural deposits in Trenches 8, 9 and 10 were identified at a significantly lower depth than for the rest of the trenches, also no obvious subsoils were present in this area, which would suggest some degree of truncation at this location, most likely linked to the demolition of the former buildings.

## 6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The evaluation has identified the presence of a substantial ditch and bank with Medieval origins, which correlated with the bank previously recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map. Also present were *in-situ* chalk walls for a former building; most likely of late Post-medieval date, along with significant late Post-medieval/Modern disturbance in the southeastern side of the site which

might be linked to the demolition of the former buildings in this area. On the edge of Trench 8 was a chalk and stone built well which is also marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map.

- 6.2 The archive is currently held at the offices of Foundations Archaeology, but will be deposited in due course with Wiltshire Heritage Museum under Accession Number DZSWS:52-2021; a digital report/archive will also be submitted to OASIS/ADS. A short note will be submitted for publication in the relevant local archaeological journal.

## **7 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Archaeological Surveys. 2021. *Land at Parkfields, Devizes, Wiltshire: Magnetometer Survey Report*. Unpublished. (Report No. J870).

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*. Reading.

Foundations Archaeology. 2021. *Land at Parkfields, Devizes, Wiltshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished.

Tetra Tech Ltd. 2021. *Land North of Quakers Road: Archaeological and Heritage Desk-based Assessment*. (Job No. A117767)

Wessex Archaeology. 2021. *Topographic Survey Report of the Earthwork in Parkfield, Devizes*.

## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Foundations Archaeology would like to thank Neil Adam of Wiltshire Council and Martin Brown of Tetra Tech Ltd. for their help during the project.

Land at Parkfields, Devizes, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation

APPENDIX 1: Stratigraphic Data

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				<b>TRENCH 1:</b> 28.6m long by 1.5m wide. <b>Natural</b> = variable beige to light green sand clay, with patches of iron panning. Present at average 136.17m aOD.		
101	n/a	n/a	0.29	Topsoil: dark brown clay sand.	102	n/a
102	n/a	n/a	0.27	Subsoil: grey green brown gritty sandy clay, with occasional CBM flecks.	Natural	101
				<b>No Archaeological finds, features or deposits</b>		
				<b>TRENCH 2:</b> 19.4m long by 1.5m wide. <b>Natural</b> = variable beige to light green sand clay, with patches of iron panning. Present at average 135.65m aOD.		
201	n/a	n/a	0.27	Topsoil: dark brown clay sand.	202	n/a
202	n/a	n/a	0.30	Subsoil: grey green brown gritty sandy clay, with occasional CBM flecks.	Natural	201
[203]	1.5+	3.3	0.38+	Probable quarry pit with near vertical sides. Feature not bottomed. Contained (204). Fill similar to subsoil therefore unclear relationship with (202).	Natural	204
204	1.5+	3.3	0.38+	Fill of [203]: mid grey brown clay sand, with rare to occasional charcoal flecks throughout. Contained brick and Post-medieval pottery of 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> + date.	[203]	201?
				<b>TRENCH 3:</b> 50.3m long by 1.5m wide. <b>Natural</b> = variable beige to light green sand clay, with patches of iron panning. Present at average 135.12m aOD.		
301	n/a	n/a	0.25	Topsoil: dark brown clay sand.	302	n/a
302	n/a	n/a	0.38	Subsoil: grey green brown gritty sandy clay. A single abraded sherd of 12 <sup>th</sup> to 13 <sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered.	Natural	301
				<b>No Archaeological finds, features or deposits</b>		
				<b>TRENCH 4:</b> 50.3m long by 1.5m wide. <b>Natural</b> = variable beige to light green sand clay, with patches of iron panning. Present at average 134.91m aOD.		
401	n/a	n/a	0.30	Topsoil: dark brown clay sand.	402	n/a
402	n/a	n/a	0.47	Subsoil: grey green brown gritty sandy clay.	Natural	401
				<b>No Archaeological finds, features or deposits</b>		
				<b>TRENCH 5:</b> 19.4m long by 1.5m wide. <b>Natural</b> = variable beige to light green sand clay. Present at average 134.57m aOD.		
501	n/a	n/a	0.23	Topsoil: dark brown clay sand.	512, 517	n/a
502	?	4.28	0.40	Layer of variable grey to brown clay sand.	503	505
503	1.5	7.42	0.27	Fill: variable beige to orange brown sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	natural	502, 504
504	?	4.78	0.22	Fill: dark brown clay sand, which contained a fragment of clay smoking pipe.	503	505
505	?	7.08	0.34	Fill: light grey clay sand.	502, 504	507
506	?	4.45	0.31	Fill: green gritty sand.	510	511

**Land at Parkfields, Devizes, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation**

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
507	1.5	1.16	0.18	Fill: mottled orange brown grey sand.	505	508
508	1.5	1.03	0.27	Fill: dark brown clay sand.	507	509
509	1.5	3.5	0.30	Fill of [526]: variable dark brown to beige brown clay sand, which contained occasional stones.	508, 513	510
510	?	5.58	0.23	Fill: dark brown clay sand. Contained a sherd of 18 <sup>th</sup> + century transfer printed chinaware.	509	506
[511]	?	0.21	0.20	Probable posthole with near vertical sides and a flat base. Contained 512.	506	512
512	?	0.21	0.20	Fill of [511]: loose brown clay sand, which contained frequent stones.	[511]	501
513	1.5	1.7	0.33	Fill of [526]: dark brown clay sand.	514	509
514	1.5	2.5	0.20	Fill of [526]: green sand, which contained a Modern frogged brick.	515	513
515	1.5	2.5	0.32	Fill of [526]: dark brown clay sand.	522	514, [516]
[516]	?	0.14	0.25	Probable posthole with near vertical sides and a flat base. Contained 517.	515	517
517	?	0.14	0.25	Fill of [516]: tan brown firm sand.	516	501
518				Void = natural.		
519	1.5	4.97	0.25	Layer of beige sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks. Contained four sherds of 12 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> century and one sherd of 12 <sup>th</sup> to 13 <sup>th</sup> (possibly upto 15 <sup>th</sup> ) Medieval pottery.	natural	520
520	?	4.70	0.24	Layer of pale grey green sand.	519	[526]
521	?	0.82	0.34	Fill of [526]: grey sand.	[526]	522
522	1.5	1.65	0.41	Fill of [526]: variable grey green to grey brown clay sand. Contained 17 <sup>th</sup> + century pottery.	521	515
523				Void = 515. Contained 17 <sup>th</sup> + century pottery.		
524				Void = 514.		
525				Void = 513.		
[526]	1.5	>2.5	1.3	East – west aligned substantial cut, probably a ditch, with a steep sloping north edge. Only partially excavated. Contained fills 509, 513, 514, 515, 521 and 522. Also associated with 503-8 and 510.	520	521
				<b>TRENCH 6:</b> 29.8m long by 1.5m wide. <b>Natural</b> = variable beige to light green sand clay, with patches of iron panning. Present at average 134.58m aOD.		
601	n/a	n/a	0.4	Topsoil: dark brown clay sand.	602	n/a
602	n/a	n/a	0.4	Subsoil: orange brown clay sand.	Natural	601
				<b>No Archaeological finds, features or deposits</b>		

## Land at Parkfields, Devizes, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				<b>TRENCH 7:</b> 30.1m long by 1.5m wide. <b>Natural</b> = variable beige to light green sand clay, with patches of iron panning. Present at average 134.10m aOD.		
701	n/a	n/a	0.38	Topsoil: dark brown clay sand.	702	n/a
702	n/a	n/a	0.42	Subsoil: orange brown clay sand.	Natural	701
				<b>No Archaeological finds, features or deposits</b>		
				<b>TRENCH 8:</b> 29.2m long by 1.5m wide. <b>Natural</b> = olive green sand clay to the east of the well and yellow orange sands to the west. Present at average 133.11m aOD.		
801	n/a	n/a	0.22	Topsoil: mid grey brown loose clay sand. Present across the whole trench.	802, 806, 805	n/a
802	11.6+	1.5+	0.22	Subsoil: mid brown clay sand with rare charcoal and CBM flecks. Present to the east of baulk for well (806) only.	803	801, 806
803	11.6+	1.5+	0.25	Layer: mid grey clay sand with occasional chalk flecks. Contained chinaware and post-medieval pottery. Present to the east of baulk for well (806) only.	804	802
804	11.6	1.5+	0.25+	Layer: mid grey clay sand with occasional chalk flecks and patches. Contained chinaware, clinker and CBM fragments, as well as a single sherd of 16 <sup>th</sup> to 17 <sup>th</sup> + century and 17 <sup>th</sup> + red glazed pottery. Present to east of baulk for well (806) only. Appears to dip down to the west and continues below the base of the trench.	Natural	803
805	13.8+	1.5+	0.5	Layer: mid to dark grey sandy clay, with occasional charcoal, chalk and CBM flecks. Also contained late Post-medieval material which was noted but not retained. Present to the west of baulk for well (806) only.	Natural	801
806	n/a	1	not measured due to H&S	Well: Constructed mainly of sub-rectangular stones and chalk blocks, but some brick visible. The stones appeared to be bonded, but as the well was very deep it was not possible to get close enough to check due to health and safety concerns. Inner diameter of well was approximately 0.6m.	802	801
[807]	1.25+	1.5+	n/a	Cut: North-south aligned cut present at the eastern end of the trench. Contained (808). As the trench was over 1.1m deep at this end and late Post-medieval and Modern material was visible within fill (808) it was agreed that the feature would be recorded in plan only.	Natural	804, 808
808	1.25+	1.5+	n/a	Fill of [807]: mid to dark grey sandy clay, with frequent chalk flecks and pieces and CBM and occasional to frequent charcoal. Contained late Post-medieval and modern material. Possible demolition material.	[807]	804
				<b>TRENCH 9:</b> 19.2m long by 1.5m wide. <b>Natural</b> = olive green sand clay. Present at average 133.07m aOD.		
901	n/a	n/a	0.3	Topsoil: mid to dark grey sandy clay.	902, 907	[909], [908]
902	2.7+	1.5+	0.08	Layer: mid grey and yellow mottled sand deposit. Present at northeast end of trench only, does not occur beyond Modern cuts [909] & [908].	903	[909], 901
903	2.7+	1.5+	0.23	Layer: dark grey sticky sandy clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Chinaware identified but not retained. Present at northeast end of trench only, does not occur beyond Modern cuts [909] & [908].	904	[909], 902
904	2.7+	1.5+	0.25	Layer: mid to light grey sandy clay with rare charcoal and chalk flecks. Undated. Present at northeast end of trench only, does not occur beyond Modern cuts [909] & [908].	Natural	[909], 903
905	?	0.55	0.5	Fill of [909]: beige sand, no obvious inclusions. Cuts topsoil and sealed by a thin layer of turf. Cuts [908].	[908], 901	n/a

## Land at Parkfields, Devizes, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
906	?	0.3+	0.7	Fill of [908]: mixed beige sand and dark grey sandy clay. Cuts topsoil and sealed by a thin layer of turf. Cut by [909].	901	[909]
907	15.65+	1.5+	0.42	Layer: dark grey sandy clay, with occasional chalk, charcoal and CBM flecks. Contained late Post-medieval material of 19 <sup>th</sup> + date. Only present at southwest end of the trench, does not occur beyond Modern cuts [909] & [908].	Natural	[908], 901
[908]	?	0.3+	0.7	Cut: U shaped cut visible in northwest facing section of trench only. Northeast edge of feature cut by [909].	901	[909]
[909]	?	0.55	0.5	Cut: U shaped cut visible in northwest facing section of trench only. Southwest edge of feature cuts [908].	[908], 901	n/a
[910]	1.5+	2.4	0.5	Cut: Northwest-southeast aligned linear visible cuts into the natural deposits for approximately 0.02m. Visible in the trench section cutting (907).	911, 907, natural	901
911	1.5+	2.4	0.5	Fill of [910]: mid grey clay sand. No obvious inclusions or finds, however, demonstrated to cut late Post-medieval/Modern deposit (907).	907	[910]
				<b>TRENCH 10:</b> 19.8m long by 1.5m wide. <b>Natural</b> = mottled olive green sand clay. Present at average 132.62m aOD.		
1001	n/a	n/a	0.15	Topsoil: dark brown silt sand. Occasional Modern detritus noted and discarded.	1002	n/a
1002	4+	1.5+	0.10	Layer: dark brown and olive green mottled sandy clay, with large patches of green sand throughout. Contained occasional chalk and CBM inclusions, with late Post-medieval and Modern detritus including chinaware and clay pipes noted and discarded. Possible demolition layer for previous cottage.	[1004]/[1006], 1003	1001
1003	4+	1.5+	0.2	Layer: mid to dark grey sandy clay, with frequent charcoal and occasional chalk flecks throughout. Contained occasional small stone inclusions and late Post-medieval material recovered, including a sherd of 17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> century date. Cut by wall [1004] and [1006].	Natural	[1004], [1006], 1002, [1020]
[1004]	3.75+	0.4	?	Wall: wall cut orientated approximately northwest-southeast. Contained (1005) and (1007), equivalent to [1006].	1003	1005, 1007, 1002
1005	3.75+	0.4	?	Wall fabric of [1004]: chalk wall, laid in courses and roughly faced. Some stones show evidence of heating, but these are not grouped together and was probably an indication that they have been reused than for <i>in-situ</i> burning. Chalk blocks set in (1007) and abut wall cut [1004]. Equivalent to (1108).	[1004], 1003	1002
[1006]	1.62+	0.4	0.45	Wall: wall cut orientated approximately northeast-southwest. Contained (1008) and (1009), equivalent to [1004].	1003	1008, 1009, 1002
1007	3.75+	0.4	?	Wall fabric of [1004]: light grey/cream gritty sandy clay surrounding stones in wall [1004]. Equivalent to (1009).	[1004], 1003	1002
1008	1.62+	0.4	0.45	Wall fabric of [1006]: chalk wall, laid in courses and roughly faced. Some stones show evidence of heating, but these are not grouped together and is probably an indication that they have been reused than for in-situ burning. Chalk blocks set in (1009) and abut wall cut [1006]. Equivalent to (1105). Part of the elevation of the wall was exposed and the wall survived for upto three courses, the basal stone was a large sub-rectangular chalk block 0.47m long and 0.12m high.	[1006], 1003	1002
1009	1.62+	0.4	0.45	Wall fabric of [1006]: light grey/cream gritty sandy clay surrounding stones in wall [1006]. Equivalent to (1007).	[1006], 1003	1002
1010	2.3	1.1	0.6	Fill of [1020]: lens of mid grey sandy clay. Dumped deposit.	1011?	1015
1011	5.2+	1.0+	0.5+	Fill of [1020]: mixed beige gritty sand with lenses of mid grey sandy clay. Basal fill of dumped deposit, possibly (1010) was part of this context. Probably equivalent to (1014)	Natural	1010?, 1014

**Land at Parkfields, Devizes, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation**

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
1012	10+	0.42	0.9+	Fill of [1020]: mid to dark grey sandy clay, present at the edge of cut [1018]. Possibly evidence for a recut of pit [1020]. Late Post-medieval brick inclusions present, along with rare chalk flecks and chinaware (not retained). Continues beyond the limit of excavation.	[1020], natural	1011, 1015, 1001
1013	3.5	1.0+	0.45	Fill of [1020]: mid to dark grey sandy clay, with rare chalk and gravel inclusions. Chinaware and 17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> century red glazed pottery present. Abuts (1015).	1014, 1017	1001
1014	3.5	1.0+	0.3+	Fill of [1020]: probably equivalent to (1011), but slightly greyer. 18 <sup>th</sup> + century chinaware present. Not fully excavated.	?	1013
1015	1.6+	1.0+	0.4	Fill of [1020]: mixed demolition deposit containing chalk fragments and brick rubble. A small number of complete bricks survive and are unfrogged (L230mm, W110mm, D60mm) 18 <sup>th</sup> + century chinaware present.	1011	1001
1016	4+	1.5+	0.25	Deposit: mid grey brown sandy clay, with rare charcoal inclusions. Cut by [1020], only present at northwest end of trench.	1017	[1020]
1017	4+	1.5+	0.28	Deposit: dark grey sticky sandy clay. Contained late Post-medieval/Modern material, including chinaware and fragments of 17 <sup>th</sup> + red glazed pottery.	Natural, 1018, 1019	1016
1018	1.23+	0.52+	?	Deposit: mid to dark grey sandy clay, with frequent chalk blocks, pieces and flecks. No obvious pattern, but edge of deposit is distinct and may be part of a demolished wall or surface. Appears to abut (1019). Not excavated.	Natural	1017
1019	1+	0.85+	?	Deposit: mottled dark grey green sticky sandy clay. Contained frequent chalk and brick fragments similar to (1015) Possibly a demolition or dumped deposit. Appears to abut (1018).	Natural	1017
[1020]	10.5+	1+	1+	Cut: substantial cut feature with steep, almost vertical sides and contained multiple dumped fills, possibly linked to the demolition of the former cottage which was recorded at this location on the early maps.	Natural, 1003	1001



## APPENDIX 2: Pottery Assessment

The pottery assemblage consisted of 26 sherds weighing a total of 301g. It was recovered from a total of 14 contexts, with CBM recovered from four contexts. The assemblage was quantified by sherd count and weight and assigned, where possible to local or regional fabric types; the very limited number of rims meant that no EVE assessment was relevant in regard to this assessment. Standard pottery quantification forms were used for the assessment which follow A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (MPRG et al 2016).

The pottery assemblage is in a fragmentary state with varying levels of abrasion. One sherd exhibits traces of burning but there is no evidence of sooting and/or burnt food residue on any sherd.

The Medieval pottery assemblage comprises only six sherds weighing a total of 41g and falls within three fabric types; the majority (four sherds) being a ubiquitous sandy coarseware originating from numerous small local kiln sites, the majority of which are unlikely to ever be identified, with single sherds of Bath A and Kennet Valley ware.

The Post-medieval assemblage comprises 21 sherds weighing a total of 260g. By weight and number of sherds the greater part of this assemblage comprises red earthenwares (11 sherds, 201g) the majority of which are typical red glazed earthenwares that can be ascribed to the Verwood kilns but may originate from unidentified local industries. Crockerton near Warminster has been suggested as a source for these earthenwares in Salisbury (Meephan 2000) and are likely to date from the mid 17<sup>th</sup>-mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. The assemblage includes two sherds of red earthenware that do not fit within this tradition and may perhaps be attributable to a slightly earlier date, although this is by no means certain. It also includes a very small sherd of soft-fired earthenware, almost certainly flowerpot or similar.

There are nine sherds of 'chinaware' dating from no earlier than the 18<sup>th</sup> century with a total weight of 30g, including two sherds of transfer printed ware. A single sherd of salt-glazed slipware (29g) originating from the Bristol or Staffordshire industries was also present.

### Ceramic Building Material

The ceramic building material assemblage comprises four stratified fragments of Post-medieval brick weighing a total of 431g. No fragments are large enough to provide detail as to what size or shape the bricks originally were, which hampers any analysis. The fabric appears identical across all four fragments and they are consequently likely to be a similar date, particularly based on their association with pottery sherds, which suggests a mid-17<sup>th</sup> century+ date, at least two sherds being associated with red glazed earthenware.

## Discussion

The assemblage clearly indicates that Medieval activity is restricted to features in Trenches 3 and 5 and suggest that activity of this date is spatially restricted. The small size and abraded nature of the sherd from the subsoil of Trench 3, however, suggests that this does not result from a primary deposit. The assemblage itself is mundane; the lack of detail with regard to form (only a single simple clubbed rim was present) and fabric means that the assemblage is entirely typical for a site in this part of Wiltshire between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. The only slightly anomalous note is struck by the general lack of Kennet Valley/Minety wares, with only a single sherd present. The entire assemblage comprises coarsewares with no evidence for finewares and represents a typical low status rural assemblage.

The Post-medieval assemblage is, if anything, even more typical than the Medieval assemblage. These broadly breakdown to ubiquitous red-glazed earthenwares with only two sherds of other redware and a single sherd of salt-glazed slipware covering the 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries, with chinawares from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Red earthenwares (glazed or unglazed) do persist into the 19<sup>th</sup> century and indeed can still be acquired from garden centres to this day. Only a single sherd, the possible flowerpot from context 907 is considered likely to be of a 19<sup>th</sup> century or later date. The four brick fragments are probably no earlier in date than the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century but this is based almost entirely on association with pottery recovered from the same context.

The assemblage is too small for further conclusions and has no apparent research value, particularly given the generally small size of the individual sherds. It is consequently recommended that the assemblage is marked for dispersal.

Table 1

Context	Description	Number	Weight (g)	Kiln	Date
204	Wheelthrown red earthenware bodysherd, oxidised throughout.	1	24	Unknown. Local manufacture	C16-17+
302	Handmade or wheel-turned bodysherd with oxidised surfaces and a reduced core. Quartz, flint and mica	1	4	Bath A	C12-13
510	Transfer printed chinaware	1	3	?Staffordshire	C18+

Land at Parkfields, Devizes, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation

519	Wheel-turned earthenware with oxidised surfaces and reduced core. 1x rim (with burning) and 1x bodysherd. Micaceous with quartz and flint temper.	4	27	Medieval sandy ware	C12-14
519	Handmade or wheel turned earthenware, reduced throughout. Limestone inclusions, rare quartz	1	11	Kennet Valley	C12-13 but can date between C11-15 with little change to fabric.
522	Red glazed earthenware	1	73	Verwood	C17+
523	Red glazed earthenware	2	26	Verwood	C17+
804	Wheelthrown earthenware with oxidised surfaces and reduced core; red slip to exterior. Common clay pellets, with rare quartz and mica	1	15	Unknown	C16-17+
804	Red glazed earthenware	1	<1	Verwood	C17+
808	Red glazed earthenware	1	17	Verwood	C17+
907	Chinaware	1	<1	?Staffordshire	C19+
907	Flowerpot, soft red earthenware; no visible inclusions	1	<1	Unknown	C19+
1003	Glazed yellow slipware	1	29	Bristol/Staffordshire slipware	C17-18
1013	Chinaware (1x handle, 1x base_	2	17	?Staffordshire	C18+
1013	Red glazed earthenware	1	5	Verwood	C17-18
1014	Chinaware	2	6	?Staffordshire	C18+
1014	Transfer printed ware	1	5	?Staffordshire	C18+
1015	Chinaware	2	4	?Staffordshire	C18+
1017	Red glazed earthenware	2	36	Verwood	C17+

## Bibliography

Barker, D., 2010. Producing for the table: a view from the Staffordshire potteries, in J. Symonds (ed.), *Table Settings: the Material Culture and Social Context of Dining AD 1700–1900*, Oxford: Oxbow Books, 6–20

Dawson, D., 1979. Notes on Bristol yellow slipwares, in T Pearson, The contents of a mid eighteenth-century pit from North Petherton, Somerset, *Post-Medieval Archaeol.* 13, 204

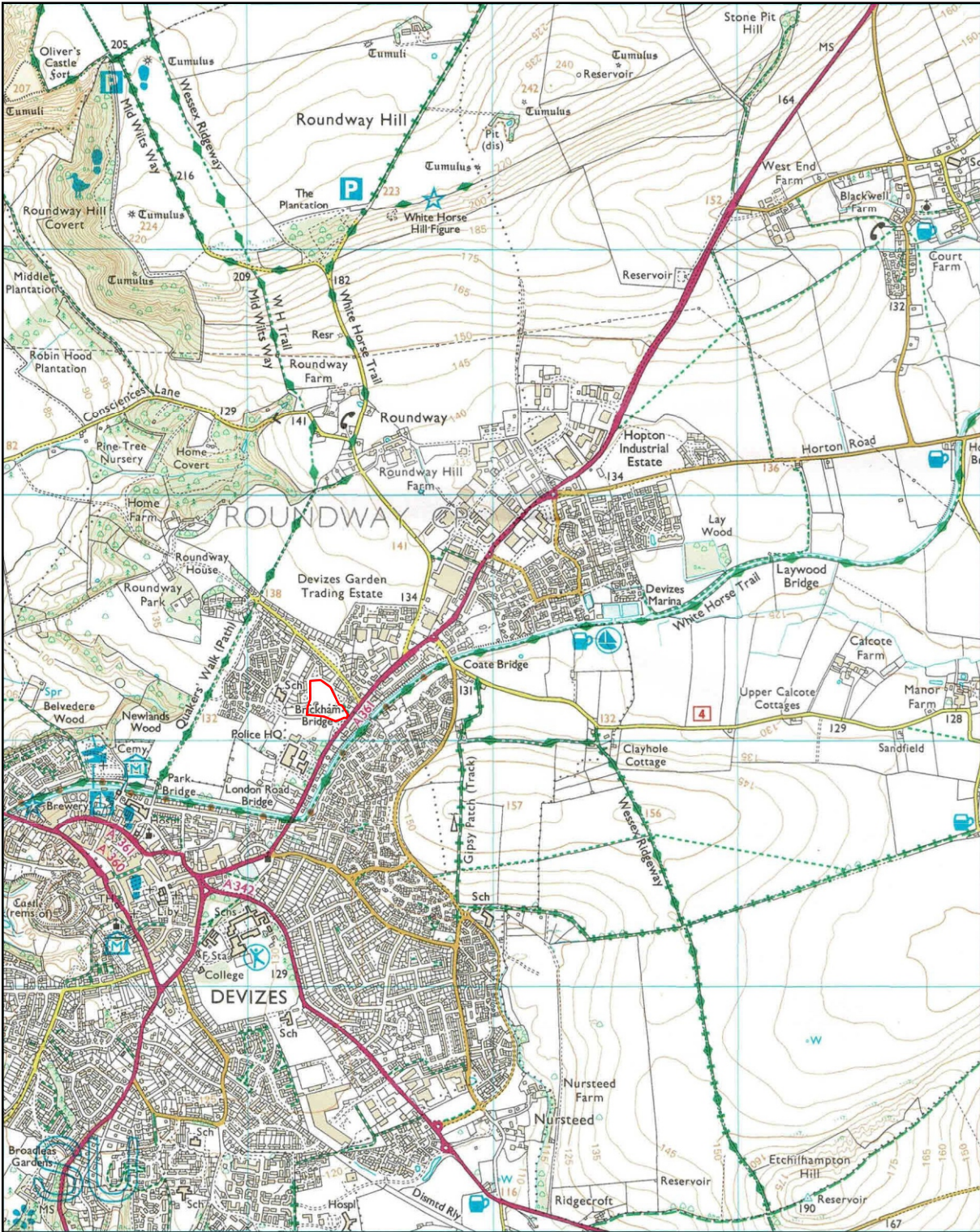
Gerrard, C and King, R, 2000 The pottery, in Ludgershall Castle, Wiltshire. A report on the excavations by Peter Addyman, 1964-1972 (P Ellis), Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society Monograph Series 2, 181-200

Hildyard, R., 2005. *English Pottery 1620–1840*, London: V&A Museum

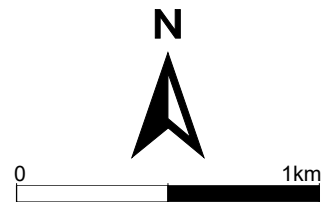
Mephram, L., 2000b The pottery, in ‘Excavations at Ivy Street and Brown Street, Salisbury, 1994 (M Rawlings), *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine* 93, 29-37

Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery and Medieval Pottery Research Group, 2016. *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*

Vince, A., 1991. The medieval and post-medieval pottery, in P. Davenport (ed.), *Archaeology in Bath 1976–1985*, Oxford Univ Comm Archaeol Monogr 28, 71–81














© Crown Copyright and Database Right 2021.  
 Ordnance Survey Licence 100015722  
**Site Code: LPD21**  
**Accession Code: DZSWS:52-2021**

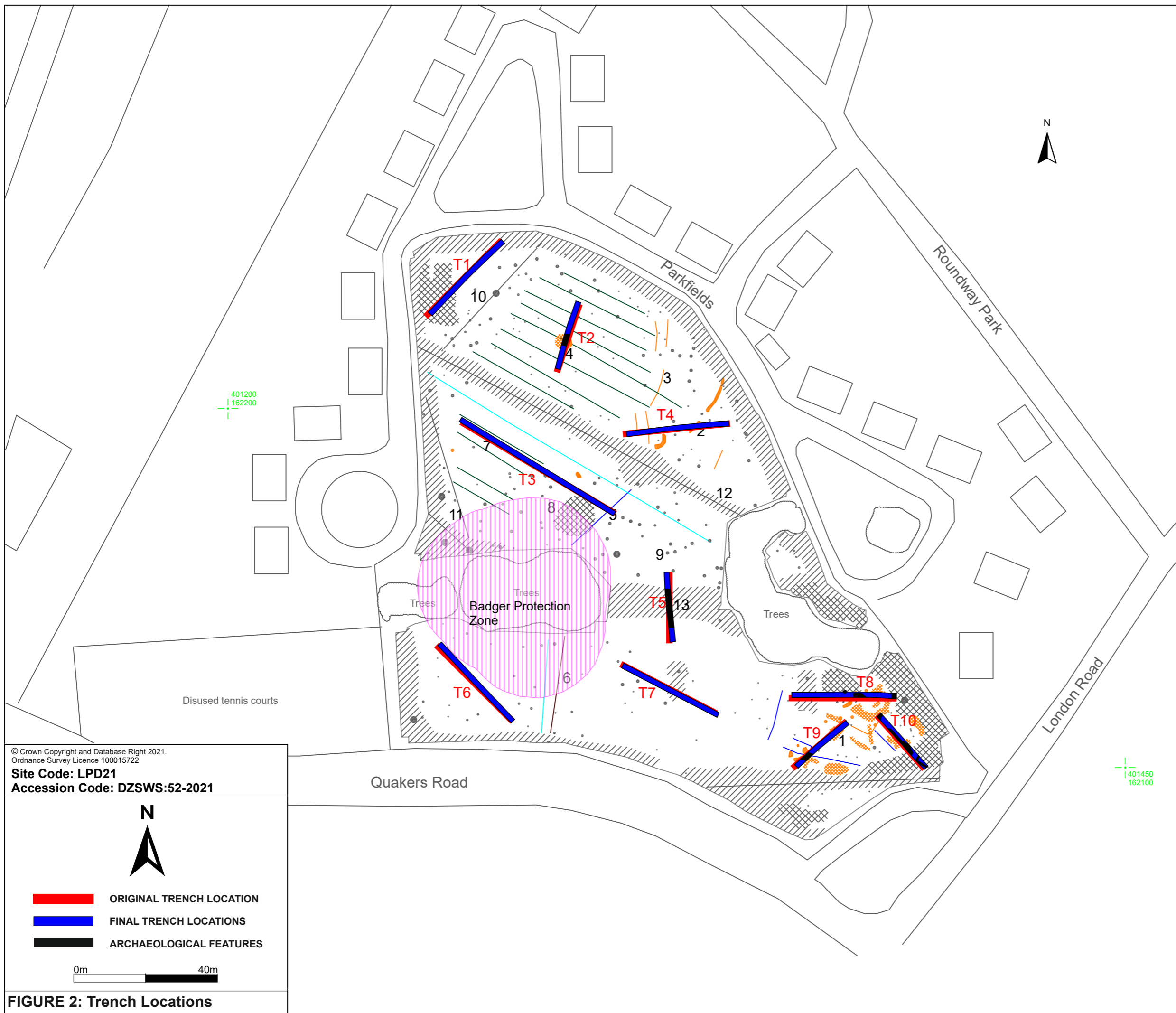


**FIGURE 1: Site Location**

**Geophysical Survey  
Land at Parkfields  
Devizes  
Wiltshire**


**Abstraction and interpretation of  
magnetic anomalies**


-  Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
-  Negative linear anomaly - material of low magnetic susceptibility
-  Linear anomaly - ridge and furrow
-  Positive/weak multiple dipolar linear anomaly - possible land drain
-  Positive linear anomaly - former field boundary
-  Discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature
-  Positive anomaly - magnetically enhanced material
-  Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoremnant/ferrous material
-  Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
-  Strong multiple dipolar / positive / negative linear anomaly - pipeline / cable / service
-  Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object





© Crown Copyright and Database Right 2021.  
Ordnance Survey Licence 100015722  
**Site Code: LPD21**  
**Accession Code: DZSWS:52-2021**


**N**



 ORIGINAL TRENCH LOCATION

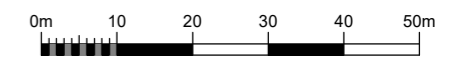
 FINAL TRENCH LOCATIONS

 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

0m  40m

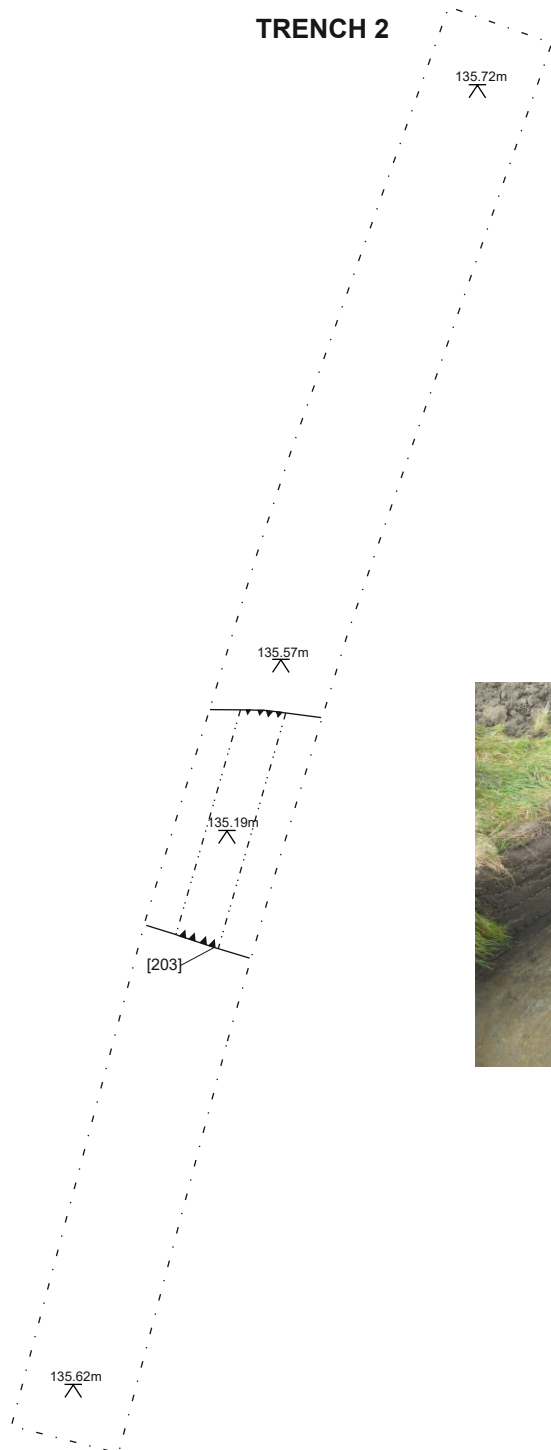
**FIGURE 2: Trench Locations**

**SCALE 1:1000**

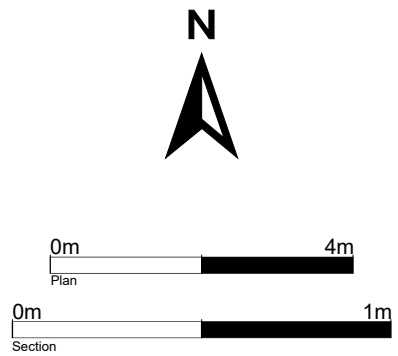


SCALE TRUE AT A3

DRAWN BY <b>KTD</b>	CHECKED BY <b>DJS</b>	<b>FIG 05</b>
------------------------	--------------------------	---------------

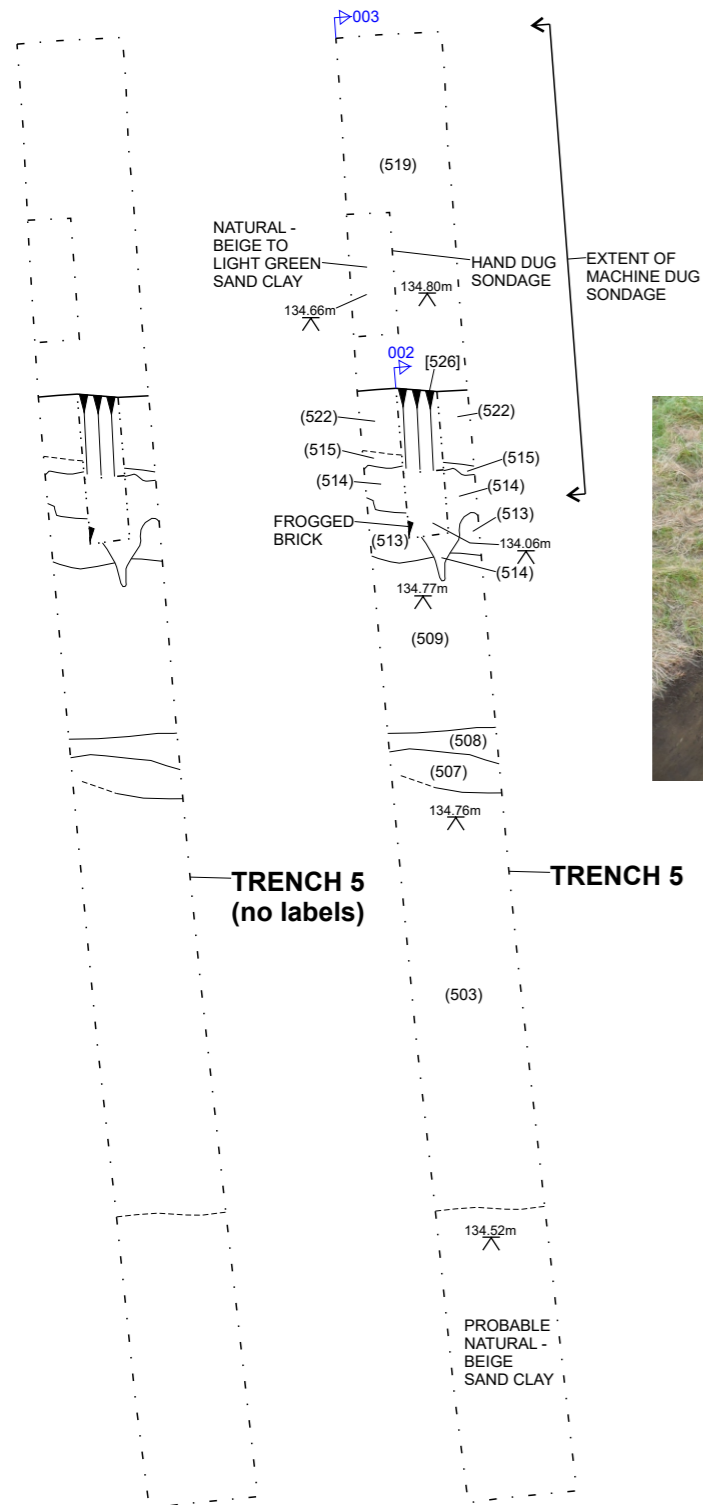
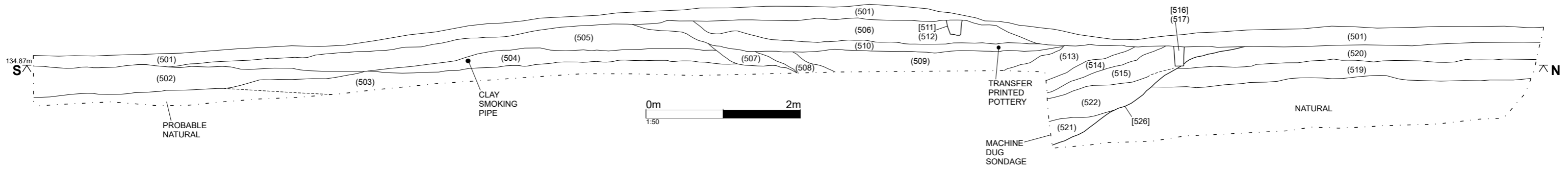


Site Code: LPD21  
 Accession Code: DZSWS:52-2021

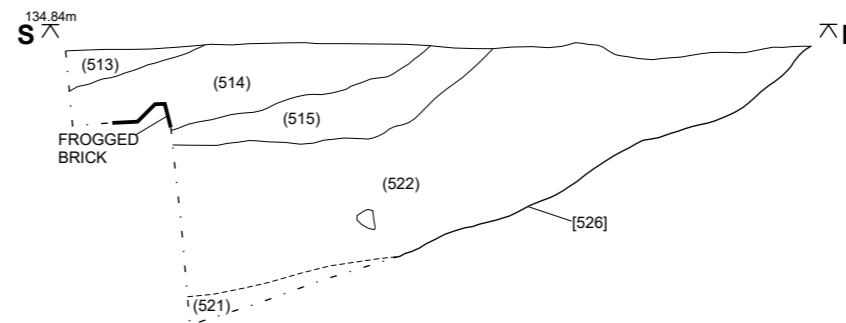


**FIGURE 3: Trench 2 Plan & Photograph**

**SEC 003: EAST FACING TRENCH 5 SECTION WITH MACHINE SONDAGE**



**SEC 002: EAST FACING SECTION [526]**



Site Code: LPD21  
 Accession Code: DZSWS:52-2021

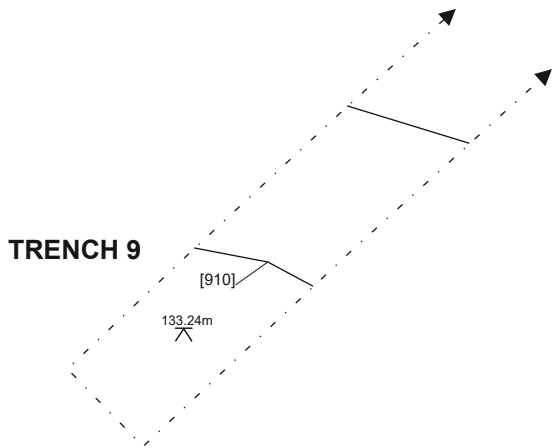
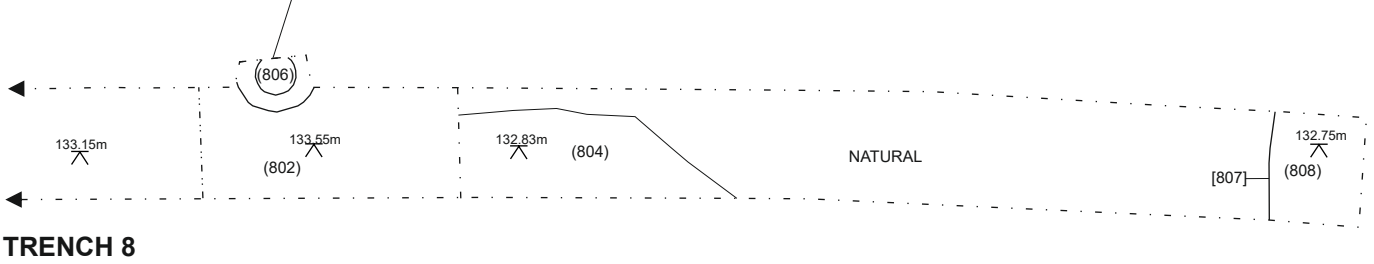
N

0m 4m  
 Plan

0m 1m  
 Section

**FIGURE 4: Trench 5 Plans, Sections and Photographs**

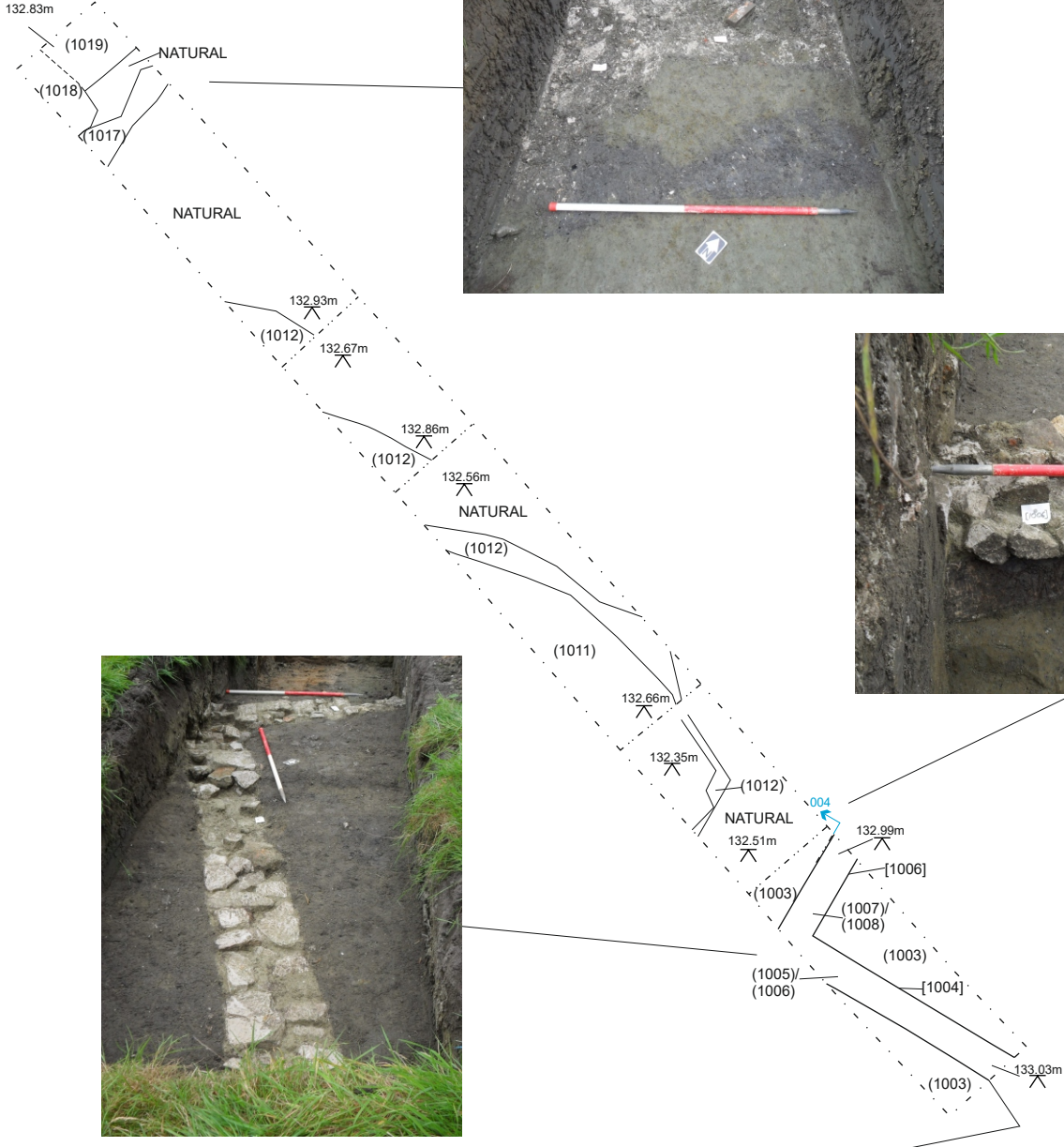




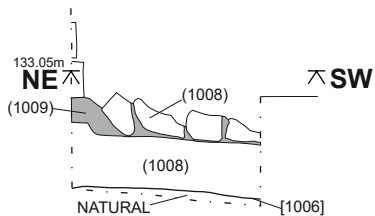
NORTHWEST FACING SECTION SHOWING [908] & [909]

<p><b>Site Code: LPD21</b>  <b>Accession Code: DZSWS:52-2021</b></p>
<p>0m 4m Plan</p>
<p>0m 1m Section</p>
<p><b>FIGURE 5: Trench 8 &amp; 9 Plans &amp; Photographs</b></p>

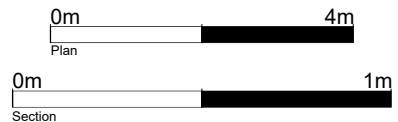
**TRENCH 10**



**004: NORTHWEST FACING ELEVATION [1006]**



Site Code: LPD21  
Accession Code: DZSWS:52-2021



**FIGURE 6: Trench 10 Plan, Elevation and Photographs**