

**Land off Marshall Road
Devizes
Wiltshire**
Archaeological Evaluation



for
WYG Environment

on behalf of
NHS Property Services Ltd

CA Project: 770551
CA Report: 17282

June 2017



Land off Marshall Road Devizes Wiltshire

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SUMMARY

Project Name: Land at Marshall Road
Location: Devizes, Wiltshire
NGR: 401353 160191
Type: Evaluation
Date: 9-19 May 2017
Planning Reference: WCC ref: 16/12285/OUT
Location of Archive: Wiltshire Heritage Museum
Site Code: MARD 17

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in May 2017 at land at Marshall Road Devizes, Wiltshire. Seventeen trenches were excavated.

No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks, and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In May 2017 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for WYG Environment, on behalf of NHS Property Services at Marshall Road, Devizes, Wiltshire (centred at NGR: 401353 160191; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application (ref: 16/12285/OUT) for the construction of an Urgent Care Centre and up to 50 residential units, with associated amenity space, landscaping, internal access roads and car parking.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a determination for an archaeological evaluation requested by Rachel Foster (Assistant County Archaeologist, Wiltshire Archaeology Service), the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Wiltshire Council, and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2017) and approved by Rachel Foster. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance for Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Rachel Foster, including a site visit on 18th May 2017.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 2.43ha and comprises undeveloped grass land, between the residential development of Kempfield, to the north, and Fordson Road, to the east. The site is bounded to the south by Marshall Road and Green Lane Hospital and, further to the south, arable fields. The site slopes slightly from the north at 122m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) to the south at 119m AOD.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as glauconitic sandstone of Upper Greensand Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 94 to 112 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period (BGS 2017). No superficial deposits are recorded within the site. The Greensand geology was observed in all of the trenches excavated during these works.



2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site and a 750m-radius of the proposed development (the study area) has been examined in an Archaeology Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) produced by WYG (2016). The DBA was compiled in order to assess the nature of the surrounding heritage sites and to place these sites within their archaeological and historic context. A succinct summary of the information garnered from the DBA is presented below.

Prehistoric

2.2 While there is no evidence for either Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity within the study area, two Neolithic axes were uncovered in the area to the north of the site at Caird Lawns (a flint axe) and Eastleigh Road (a polished axe). Evidence for Bronze Age activity in the study area is restricted to the discovery of isolated finds, including pottery and flint from Edward Road to the north, and part of a socketed axe head at Nine Hills, to the south. Evidence for possible Iron Age settlement has been uncovered during an excavation in 1999, in the area immediately to the north-east of the site. A cluster of eight large possible storage pits and a number of possible postholes were uncovered during the excavation.

Roman

2.3 Archaeological investigation within the study area have revealed a number of sites of Roman date. Excavation in the area to the north-east revealed a settlement that originated in the Late Iron Age (see above) and continued in use until the 5th century A.D. The site included burials, storage pits and middens. Although interpreted as a settlement, due to the presence of burials, storage pits and middens, the excavators have argued that a shrine may be located somewhere nearby, based on some of the deposits associated with the pits. This includes objects such as coins, cattle skulls, a lead curse and a bronze garment collar recovered from the fills of the storage pits.

2.4 At Southbroom School, located approximately 500m to the north of the site, a 2nd century enclosure, a building and a possible 3rd-century workshop were uncovered during archaeological excavations. Other notable finds include a coin hoard reported in 1699 and found to the north-west of the site, and a group of figurines, interpreted as domestic deities, found in an urn close to the site in 1714. Furthermore, there are

numerous records within the study area of findspots of Roman sherds of pottery and coins.

Early medieval

- 2.5 The Devizes area falls within the territory of the Saxon Kingdom of Wessex. Although the town itself appears to be a Norman foundation, there is evidence of early-medieval activity within the study area. This includes the discovery of two areas of Saxon pottery, recovered during evaluations at Brickley Lane, to the north-east, and Jackson Close, to the north. Moreover, a Saxon tombstone displayed in the entrance hall to the Green Lane Hospital was thought to originate from this area although this is now considered to have come from Old Sarum, near Salisbury.

Late medieval

- 2.6 The site is located immediately to the south of the medieval settlement of Devizes, which developed around the site of a Norman castle built around c.1080. The name of the town comes from the Norman French meaning “at the boundaries” (Mills 2003, 152) and reflects its position at the junction of the manors of Potterne, Rowde and Bishops Cannings. The site fell within the manor of Bishops Cannings, held by the Bishops of Salisbury. Archaeological and place name evidence suggest the presence of a medieval settlement at Nursteed, to the north of the site. Further evidence for occupation in the medieval period has been identified by a large dump of pottery recovered at Jackson Close, to the north of the site.

Post-medieval to modern

- 2.8 Devizes retained its importance from its medieval origins and was the site of a market and a range of industries in the post-medieval period, including brewing and engineering. The settlements of Wick Green and Nursteed also continued in use into the post-medieval period, as settlements within the hinterland of Devizes, and later suburbs. The prosperity of the town was stimulated in the 18th century with the construction of the Kennet and Avon Canal and, in the 19th century, by the construction of the railway that connected Devizes to the Great Western Railway's Paddington line from Bristol and South Wales. The course of the railway line passed between the modern eastern boundary of the NHS facility and the western boundary of the Wayside Farm development
- 2.9 Aside from the construction of the railway, the other major development in close proximity to the site was the construction of the County Asylum (also known as

Roundway Hospital) in 1851. The hospital was designed by T.H. Wyatt and is now Grade II listed. Following the closure of the hospital the site was redeveloped, with many of the original buildings demolished, however, the core of the hospital and the Warden's House were retained and converted to residential use,.

Previous investigation

- 2.10 A geophysical survey, comprising both resistivity and magnetometry, was undertaken in 2017 prior to the evaluation of the site (Archaeological Surveys 2017). The results of the resistivity demonstrated the presence of a number of high resistance curvilinear responses towards the north eastern edge of the site and a broad high resistance response that may be partly truncated by ridge and furrow (Fig. 2). Other anomalies include a series of ridge and furrow and a low resistance rectilinear anomaly that is parallel with a modern hedgerow just to the south. Modern informal footpaths can also be seen in the data.
- 2.11 The magnetometry results have revealed a number of positive linear anomalies. Some of the anomalies appear to have been truncated by agricultural activity, which may relate to ditch-like features. A weak curvilinear anomaly was also located in the vicinity of the high resistance curvilinear anomalies noted above.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable Wiltshire Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).



4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 17 trenches, measuring 30m in length and 1.8m in width, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trench locations were informed by the geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2017) and targeted potential areas of interest. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Wiltshire Heritage Museum, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-3)

- 5.1 The natural geological substrate, consisting of Upper Greensand Formation, was revealed in all trenches at an average depth of 0.6m below present ground level. The natural substrate was overlain by subsoil, averaging 0.3m in thickness, which was in turn sealed by 0.3m of topsoil.
- 5.2 No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks and, despite visual scanning of spoil, no artefactual material pre-dating

the modern period was recovered. Pottery relating to Devizes Isolation Hospital (part of Wiltshire County Lunatic Asylum) was recovered from the topsoil (1300) in Trench 13 (Fig. 3). Due to the recent date of the pottery (late 19th century) the material was not examined in detail in this report.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 Despite the archaeological potential of the application area (see section 2) the evaluation identified no archaeological finds, features or deposits within the area observed. Historic mapping of the site and local knowledge (F Vartuca *pers. comm.*) suggest that the site was utilised by the surrounding hospital as part of the “Dig for Victory” campaign during the 1940s, after which it was divided into allotment plots and sports fields, all of which may have truncated any surviving archaeological features. This recent use of the site for the “Dig for Victory” campaign may also explain the anomalies observed during the geophysical survey. Topsoil finds include pottery bearing the mark “Devizes Isolation Hospital” and deep topsoil and subsoil deposits support this theory.

7. CA PROJECT TEAM

7.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Luke Brannlund, assisted by Franco Vartuca and Alex Stephens. The report was written by Luke Brannlund. The illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled by, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Jacek Gruszczynski.

8. REFERENCES

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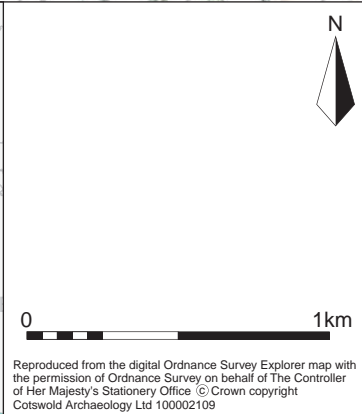
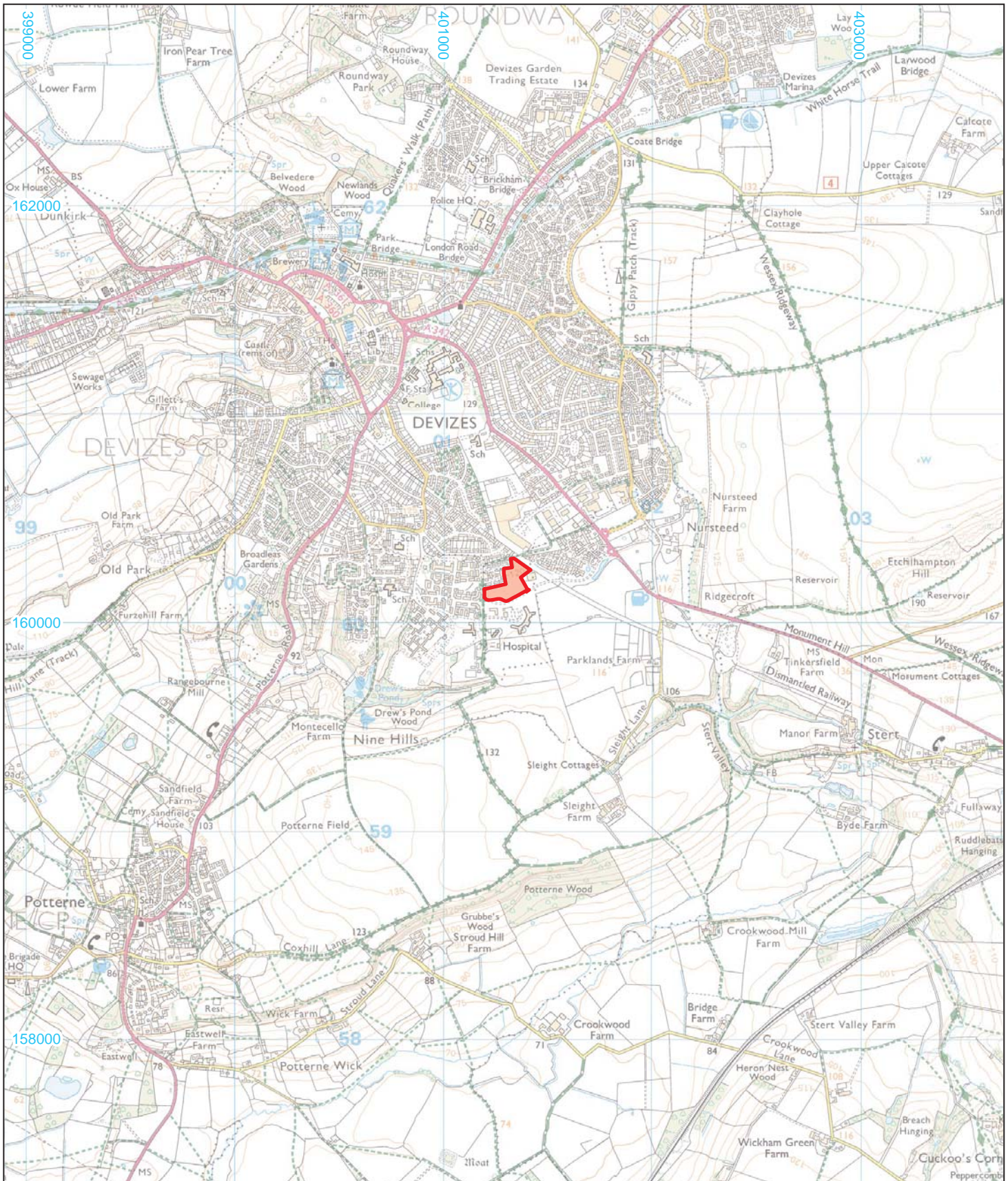
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
Trench 1	100	Layer	Topsoil	Loose, Mid Reddish-brown silty-sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.25-0.30
Trench 1	101	Layer	Subsoil	Loose, Light Yellowish-brown silty sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.2
Trench 1	102	Layer	Natural Substrate	Lightly Compacted, Light Greenish (Tinged) Blueish-grey silty sand	30	1.8	
Trench 2	200	Layer	Topsoil	Loose, Mid Reddish-brown silty-sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.25-0.30
Trench 2	201	Layer	Subsoil	Loose, Light Yellowish-brown silty sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.20-0.25
Trench 2	202	Layer	Natural Substrate	Lightly Compacted, Light Greenish (Tinged) Blueish-grey silty sand	30	1.8	
Trench 3	300	Layer	Topsoil	Loose, Mid Reddish-brown silty-sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.25-0.30
Trench 3	301	Layer	Subsoil	Loose, Light Yellowish-brown silty sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.25
Trench 3	302	Layer	Natural Substrate	Lightly Compacted, Light Greenish (Tinged) Blueish-grey silty sand	30	1.8	
Trench 4	400	Layer	Topsoil	Loose, Mid Reddish-brown silty-sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.25-0.30
Trench 4	401	Layer	Subsoil	Loose, Light Yellowish-brown silty sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.25-0.30
Trench 4	402	Layer	Natural Substrate	Lightly Compacted, Light Greenish (Tinged) Blueish-grey silty sand	30	1.8	
Trench 5	500	Layer	Topsoil	Loose, Mid Reddish-brown silty-sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.28
Trench 5	501	Layer	Subsoil	Loose, Light Yellowish-brown silty sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.2
Trench 5	502	Layer	Natural Substrate	Lightly Compacted, Light Greenish (Tinged) Blueish-grey silty sand	30	1.8	
Trench 6	600	Layer	Topsoil	Loose, Mid Reddish-brown silty-sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.35
Trench 6	601	Layer	Subsoil	Loose, Light Yellowish-brown silty sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.25
Trench 6	602	Layer	Natural Substrate	Lightly Compacted, Light Greenish (Tinged) Blueish-grey silty sand	30	1.8	
Trench 7	700	Layer	Topsoil	Loose, Mid Reddish-brown silty-sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.25-0.28
Trench 7	701	Layer	Subsoil	Loose, Light Yellowish-brown silty sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.25-0.30
Trench 7	702	Layer	Natural Substrate	Lightly Compacted, Light Greenish (Tinged) Blueish-grey silty sand	30	1.8	
Trench 8	800	Layer	Topsoil	Loose, Mid Reddish-brown silty-sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.25
Trench 8	801	Layer	Subsoil	Loose, Light Yellowish-brown silty sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.4
Trench 8	802	Layer	Natural Substrate	Lightly Compacted, Light Greenish (Tinged) Blueish-grey silty sand	30	1.8	
Trench 9	900	Layer	Topsoil	Loose, Mid Reddish-brown silty-sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.25-0.28
Trench 9	901	Layer	Subsoil	Loose, Light Yellowish-brown silty sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.15-0.20
Trench 9	902	Layer	Natural Substrate	Lightly Compacted, Light Greenish (Tinged) Blueish-grey silty sand	30	1.8	
Trench 10	1000	Layer	Topsoil	Loose, Mid Reddish-brown silty-sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.25-0.30
Trench 10	1001	Layer	Subsoil	Loose, Light Yellowish-brown silty sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.4-0.45
Trench 10	1002	Layer	Natural Substrate	Lightly Compacted, Light Greenish (Tinged) Blueish-grey silty sand	30	1.8	
Trench 11	1100	Layer	Topsoil	Loose, Mid Reddish-brown silty-sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.25-0.30

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
Trench 11	1101	Layer	Subsoil	Loose, Light Yellowish-brown silty sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.35-0.40
Trench 11	1102	Layer	Natural Substrate	Lightly Compacted, Light Greenish (Tinged) Blueish-grey silty sand	30	1.8	
Trench 12	1200	Layer	Topsoil	Loose, Mid Reddish-brown silty-sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.3
Trench 12	1201	Layer	Subsoil	Loose, Light Yellowish-brown silty sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.40-0.45
Trench 12	1202	Layer	Natural Substrate	Lightly Compacted, Light Greenish (Tinged) Blueish-grey silty sand	30	1.8	
Trench 13	1300	Layer	Topsoil	Loose, Mid Reddish-brown silty-sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.30-0.40
Trench 13	1301	Layer	Subsoil	Loose, Light Yellowish-brown silty sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.35-0.40
Trench 13	1302	Layer	Natural Substrate	Lightly Compacted, Light Greenish (Tinged) Blueish-grey silty sand	30	1.8	
Trench 14	1400	Layer	Topsoil	Loose, Mid Reddish-brown silty-sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.25-0.30
Trench 14	1401	Layer	Subsoil	Loose, Light Yellowish-brown silty sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.30-0.35
Trench 14	1402	Layer	Natural Substrate	Lightly Compacted, Light Greenish (Tinged) Blueish-grey silty sand	30	1.8	
Trench 15	1500	Layer	Topsoil	Loose, Mid Reddish-brown silty-sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.3
Trench 15	1501	Layer	Subsoil	Loose, Light Yellowish-brown silty sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.35
Trench 15	1502	Layer	Natural Substrate	Lightly Compacted, Light Greenish (Tinged) Blueish-grey silty sand	30	1.8	
Trench 16	1600	Layer	Topsoil	Loose, Mid Reddish-brown silty-sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.20-0.25
Trench 16	1601	Layer	Subsoil	Loose, Light Yellowish-brown silty sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.25
Trench 16	1602	Layer	Natural Substrate	Lightly Compacted, Light Greenish (Tinged) Blueish-grey silty sand	30	1.8	
Trench 17	1700	Layer	Topsoil	Loose, Mid Reddish-brown silty-sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.3
Trench 17	1701	Layer	Subsoil	Loose, Light Yellowish-brown silty sand with modern domestic refuse	30	1.8	0.25-0.35
Trench 17	1702	Layer	Natural Substrate	Lightly Compacted, Light Greenish (Tinged) Blueish-grey silty sand	30	1.8	

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at Marshall Road, Devizes Wiltshire	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in May 2017 at land at Marshall Road Devizes. Seventeen trenches were excavated. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks, and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.	
Project dates	9-19 May 2017	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk Based Assessment (WYG 2016) Geophysical Survey (Archaeological Surveys forthcoming)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Marshall Road, Devizes Wiltshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	2.43 ha	
Site co-ordinates	401353 160191	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Wiltshire Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Jacek Gruszczynski	
Project Supervisor	Luke Brannlund	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Wiltshire Heritage Museum	Ceramics
Paper	Wiltshire Heritage Museum	Trench Sheets, Photo registers
Digital	Wiltshire Heritage Museum	Digital photos, survey
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017 <i>Land at Marshall Road, Devizes, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 17282		



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Marshall Road, Devizes, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	770551	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	31/05/2017	1
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Modern feature

- Geophysical Survey
by Archaeological Surveys Ltd**
- High resistance linear anomaly (uncertain origin)
 - Low resistance linear anomaly (uncertain origin)
 - High resistance linear anomaly - ridge & furrow
 - Low resistance linear anomaly - footpaths
 - Area of high resistance (uncertain origin)
 - Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
 - Negative linear anomaly - material of low magnetic susceptibility
 - Negative linear anomaly - footpath
 - Linear anomaly - of agricultural origin
 - Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoremanent/ferrous material
 - Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
 - Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous



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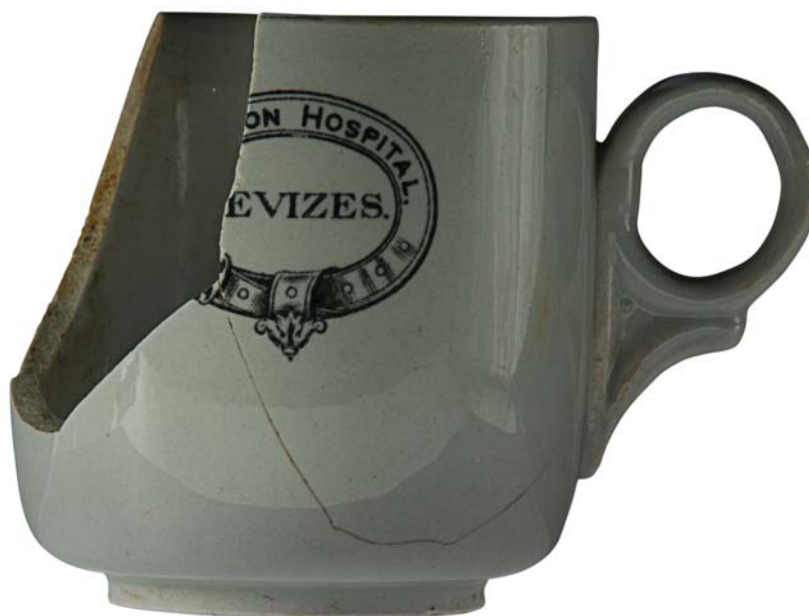
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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Marshall Road, Devizes, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing geophysical survey results

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Marshall Road, Devizes, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Pottery from 1300, photographs

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FIGURE NO.

3

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