

REGENT CIRCUS, SWINDON

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Prepared By

NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

On behalf of

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For

ASHFIELD LAND (SWINDON) LTD

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Figure 1: Location of Proposed Development Area (1:50,000)

Figure 2: Archaeological Constraints (1:10,000)

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This archaeological desk-based assessment relates to a proposed development at Regent Circus in Swindon, Wiltshire (centred NGR 415295 184307). This report presents the results of desk-based study of published archaeological information in the public domain lying within a Study Area, which comprises a 0.5 kilometre (km) buffer around the Proposed Development Area (PDA). Searches of national and county databases, the study of maps, aerial photographs and written sources, have identified 66 sites of archaeological importance. All the sites studied have been graded according to their perceived archaeological importance. The scale of impact of the proposed scheme upon each archaeological site has been assessed, and the significance of each impact determined (taking into account the importance of each site).

This report identifies the extent of known archaeological constraints within the Study Area and provides a preliminary assessment of their significance. It assesses the site-specific value/ importance of the archaeology and thereby the overall potential impact of the proposed development.

The PDA has uncertain impacts on fifteen locally important sites. Two sites are considered to have neutral impacts and these are a Listed Building and a Registered Park.

A staged approach to the archaeological investigation and mitigation of the proposed development is recommended. The low potential of archaeology coupled with the likelihood that any surviving archaeology would have been significantly truncated by previous development in the area, means that the most appropriate recommendation is that of a watching brief. These would be focused on areas where the survival of archaeology would be greatest, such as the open car parks in the north, south and east of the PDA.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the report

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment of a proposed development at Regent Circus in Swindon, Wiltshire (Figure 1).

1.2 Commissioning bodies

This archaeological assessment was commissioned by *URS Corporation Ltd* on behalf of *Ashfield Land (Swindon) Ltd*. The archaeological contractor was Network Archaeology Ltd, a professional organisation which provides consultancy advice and undertakes archaeological field services.

1.3 Proposed Development Area

The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is approximately 1.82 hectares (ha) in size and will be redeveloped for mixed-use including retail, leisure and residential use. Features of the development include 265 dwellings, a leisure complex, hotel, retail units, a cinema and supermarket, as well as approximately 790 car parking spaces.

1.4 Staged approach to archaeological investigation

Ashfield Land (Swindon) Ltd intend to adopt a staged, multi-disciplined approach to the development.

This archaeological assessment forms the first stage in what is expected to be a detailed investigative programme of archaeological research, investigation and mitigation during the design phase and construction phase of the development.

1.5 Legislation, regulations and guidance

The importance and intrinsic value of cultural heritage is recognised in legislation at national level. Certain features are protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Further advice on cultural heritage is given in Planning and Policy Notes (PPGs) 15 and 16. PPG 15 deals with the historic environment, especially listed buildings and conservations areas, whilst PPG 16 deals with archaeology. PPG 16 aims to ensure that the archaeological sensitivity of a site is fully taken into account in relation to development proposals.

The Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016 (adopted April 2006) refers to the important role of the county's historic environment. The historic buildings, landscapes, conservation areas and archaeological monuments are all an irreplaceable part of the county's heritage. Policies HE2-HE5 and HE7 state the importance of protecting this valuable resource when considering any development proposals.

The Regional Policy Guidance for the South West (RPG 10) (approved July 1999) also makes reference to the historic environment. Policy EN3 highlights that the highest level of protection should be afforded to historic and archaeological areas, sites and monuments of international, national and regional importance. New development should preserve or enhance historic buildings and conservation areas and important archaeological features and their settings.

The Historic Environment policy of The Draft South West Regional Spatial Strategy (June 2006), ENV5, states that *‘the historic environment will be preserved and enhanced. Local authorities and other partners will identify and assess the significance of the historic environment and its vulnerability to change, using characterisation to understand its contribution to the regional and local environment and to identify options for its sensitive management.’* ENV 1 states *‘where development and changes in land use are planned which would affect the natural and historic environment, local authorities will first seek to avoid loss of or damage to the assets, then mitigate any unavoidable damage, and compensate for loss or damage through offsetting actions.’*

The relevant policies of the Swindon Borough Local Plan 2011 (adopted July 2006), ENV1-ENV6, refer to the rich cultural heritage resource of the borough. ENV5 states: *‘Planning permission shall not be granted for development that would damage archaeological remains of acknowledged importance or their settings.’* This Policy will apply to Scheduled Ancient Monuments and to a selection of the Borough’s most significant other archaeological features. ENV6 states:

‘Where archaeological remains of lesser important than those covered by ENV5 are involved and the Local Planning Authority considers it neither practical nor desirable to preserve them in situ, permission for development affecting these shall not be granted before appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation, recording and, in appropriate cases, conservation of the remains has been ensured.’

The Hedgerow Regulations (1997) define a set of archaeological and historical criteria used for determining whether hedges are “important” (see Appendix B).

1.6 Aims

The purpose of this assessment is to consider the cultural heritage implications of the proposed development and to provide a basis for further stages of investigation.

The specific objectives are:

- To identify and define the extent of known archaeological remains within the Study Area (0.5km buffer from the edge of the Proposed Development Area);
- To provide a preliminary assessment of their significance;
- To assess the overall impact of the proposed development on the known and potential archaeological constraints;
- To assess the need for further evaluation and mitigation prior to and during construction; and
- To make recommendations for further evaluation and mitigation, where necessary.

1.7 Circulation of report

URS Corporation Ltd will receive a copy of this report.

Network Archaeology Ltd recommends sending copies of all archaeological reports to the relevant county archaeological curators for comment. For this project, this would include Wiltshire County Council, Archaeology Service.

1.8 Resourcing

This report was undertaken over a six week period in March 2007. Data collection by one researcher took place over two days and report writing was undertaken by one individual over a five week period. MapInfo GIS was used to manage and present the data.

1.9 Report structure

This desk based assessment is divided into seven chapters followed by appendices, forming four main sections:

Chapters 1-2 serve to introduce the organisations involved, the proposed development, the context, method and standards of assessment, and the layout of this report. All headings up to and including circulation of report deal with aims. The remaining headings in the introduction deal with scope. The Method of Assessment is also part of the scope of the report, but is large enough to need its own section. It deals with the archaeological standards and methods used for the data collection, analysis and reporting. Additionally, the Chapter defines nomenclature used in this report, and states where the project archive will be deposited upon project completion.

Chapters 3-4 present the results of the assessment. Specifically, they describe the physical environment of the development area, and present the known archaeology of the Study Area.

Chapters 5-7 deal with the impacts of the proposed development on the archaeological sites within the Study Area and discuss approaches which can be adopted for dealing with them.

Appendices: Four appendices (A – D) comprise an explanation of the phased approach to mitigation, explanation of statutory and non-statutory protection of archaeological sites, gazetteer of archaeological sites and constraints figures.

2 METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

2.1 Standards

This assessment has been conducted according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (2000) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (2001). Wiltshire is part of the *South West Archaeological Research Framework*, which is currently in the final stages of preparation. These frameworks promote greater appreciation and understanding of our heritage, allowing better use of the resource for display and teaching purposes, and aiding its future protection. The Framework will also identify gaps in our knowledge and set out a research strategy to encourage further investigation. All future archaeological work on this project should be conceived within the context of the Regional Research Frameworks and carried out with reference to the Standards and Guidance documents mentioned above.

2.2 Study Area

Data collection focused on a Study Area, which comprised a 0.5 kilometre (km) buffer around the Proposed Development Area. Background archaeological and historical information for the localities on which the development site was located was also studied to provide a broader archaeological context. The current Study Area was provided by URS Corporation Ltd.

2.3 Data collection

Data and views have been sought from statutory and non-statutory bodies during the assessment process, as summarised in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Summary of data sources and data collected during the assessment process

Source	Data type	Data in Study Corridor
British Museum (BM)	Portable Antiquities Database	No
Council for British Archaeology (CBA)	Defence of Britain Database	No
English Heritage	List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest held by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport	Yes
	National Monuments Register (NMR) Events database of archaeological works	Yes
	NMR Monarch database of registered archaeological sites	Yes
	NMR collection of vertical aerial photographs	No
	NMR collection of oblique aerial photographs	No
	Schedule of Ancient Monuments of England	No
	The National Mapping Programme (NMP)	No
	Register of Historic Battlefields	No
	Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England	Yes
	World Heritage Sites	No
Natural England (NE)	Ancient Woodland	No
	Heritage Coasts	No
Wiltshire Public Record Office	Historic maps (tithe, OS etc)	Yes
	Secondary printed sources	Yes

Source	Data type	Data in Study Corridor
Wiltshire County Council Archaeology Service	Sites and Monuments Record	Yes
	Grey Literature	Yes
Swindon Borough Council	Conservation Areas	Yes

2.4 Data management and presentation

2.4.1 Definition of a 'site'

The term 'site' is used throughout this report to refer to ancient monuments, buildings of architectural and historical importance, parks, gardens, designed landscapes, battlefields, public spaces, historic landscapes, historic townscapes, findspots of artefacts and any other heritage asset. Unless otherwise stated the term 'site' refers to the location where a site was situated and not to extant remains (e.g. a windmill means the location of a former windmill, and a pond means the location of a former pond). The only exception is structures, which can be taken to be extant unless otherwise stated.

2.4.2 Reference conventions

The information gathered from the data sources listed in Table 2.1 is uniquely referenced throughout this report and on all the figures. Information retrieved from public databases is prefixed by a two, three or four letter code, followed by their original source number. Sites found during the course of this desk based assessment that are not currently listed in a public database are referred to as Desk Based Assessment (DBA) sites, identified by a two-letter suffix (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 Summary of site reference codes

Reference code	Terms of reference	Example site reference
DBA	Desk Based Assessment Site	DBA:AA
DOB	Defence of Britain Project	DOB:S0013298
SMR	Wiltshire Sites and Monuments Record	SMR 10467
LS	Listed Structure	LS 489422
MON	English Heritage MONARCH Database and Events Database	MON 1309749
SM	Scheduled Ancient Monument	SM 19023

2.4.3 Archaeological gazetteer

Known archaeological sites lying within the Study Area are summarised within a gazetteer in Appendix C. The gazetteer is structured in alphanumerical order. The gazetteer provides the source, cross-references, description, period and location of each site. The location is given as a 12 figure national grid reference to the centre of the point, area or linear. The gazetteer also gives a category of importance (see Section 2.5.1), an assessment of impact (see Section 2.5.2) and an assessment of the significance of impact (Section 2.5.3).

2.4.4 Archaeological figures

The archaeological sites listed in the gazetteer are presented on an A3 figure (Figure 2). Each site is represented by a star, shaded area or dashed/dotted line, depending

on the type of data held. The symbols and corresponding labels are coloured according to the importance of the site (see section 2.5.1).

2.4.5 Accuracy of displayed data

Site data originally may have been captured at a different scale to that which it is now displayed. This should be borne in mind when interpreting the exact location of constraint points and polygonal boundaries. Table 2.3 presents estimated accuracy levels based upon visual comparison with plots.

Table 2.3 Summary of accuracy levels for displayed data

Source	Source type	Source scale	Positional accuracy in relation to current OS mapping	Accuracy in relation to position on the ground
DBA	OS map	1:10,000 1:10,560	1mm	± 10m
DBA	OS map	1:2,500	1mm	± 2.5m
DBA	Tithe/enclosure map	1:5,000 - 1:10,000	1-5mm	± 5 - 50m
DBP	Digital points	-	-	?
LS	Digital points	-	-	? ± 10m
MON	Digital points	-	-	? ± 10m – 1000m
SMR	Annotated maps, digital points and text data	(1:10,000)	±1-200mm	? ± 10m – 2000m

2.5 Impact assessment process

Archaeological impact assessment is the process by which the impacts of a proposed development upon the archaeological resource are identified. Each site has been assessed in its wider heritage landscape, taking account of identity, place, and past and present perceptions of value.

A three stage process was adopted:

- Stage 1: assessment of importance (see 2.5.1)
- Stage 2: assessment of the impact of the proposed development (see 2.5.2)
- Stage 3: assessment of significance of impact (see 2.5.3)

2.5.1 Importance

The sites listed in the gazetteer have been rated according to their perceived importance into categories A to D and U (as shown in Table 2.4). Where possible, each site has been assessed on the following characteristics:

- complexity (i.e. diversity of elements and relationships);
- condition (i.e. current stability and management);
- period;
- physical form;

- rarity;
- setting; and
- survival (i.e. level of completeness).

The grade awarded to each site considered the scale at which the site may be judged significant (i.e. in terms of local, regional and national policies, commitments and objectives); representational value, diversity and potential; and existing local, regional and national designations (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments). Some sites within the Study Area benefit from statutory protection and other protection (see Appendix B).

The process of importance categorisation has been adopted as a tool in determining appropriate mitigation. The categories should not be taken as a statement of fact regarding the importance or value of a particular site. The use of examples of types of site is simply a guideline. The inclusion of a site in a particular category often involves a degree of subjective judgment and is based upon the current level of information. Categories are not fixed or finite, and there is every possibility that the classification of a site may change as a result of findings made during later stages of investigation.

Table 2.4 Site category definitions

Grade	Description	Examples	Investigation and mitigation
A	Statutory protected	Conservation Area, Listed Building, Scheduled Ancient Monument, World Heritage Site	To be avoided
B	Nationally important	Grade I and II* Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield, Major settlements (e.g. villas, deserted medieval villages), Burial grounds, Standing historic buildings (non-listed)	To be avoided
C	Regionally important	Grade II Registered Park and Garden, Some settlements, finds scatters, Roman roads, sites of historic buildings	Avoidance desirable, otherwise investigation recommended
D	Locally important	Field systems, ridge and furrow, trackways, wells	Avoidance /investigation may or may not be envisaged at this stage
U	Ungraded	Non-archaeological site held by data source	N/a

2.5.2 Impact of the proposed development

The potential impact of the proposed scheme upon a site has been assessed at three levels:

- nature of impact (see Table 2.5);
- type of impact (see Table 2.6);
- magnitude of impact (see Table 2.7);

Table 2.5 Nature of impact definitions

Impact	Description
Positive	Beneficial contribution to the protection or enhancement of the archaeological and historical heritage
Negative	Detrimental to the protection of the archaeological and historical heritage
Neutral	Where positive and negative impacts are considered to balance out
None	No or negligible impact due to distance from proposed scheme, and/ or construction technique which negates the impact

Table 2.6 Impact type definitions

Type	Description
Direct	Physical damage, including compaction and/ or partial or total removal. Severance, in particular linear sites
Indirect	Visual intrusion affecting the aesthetic setting of a site. Disturbances caused by vibration, dewatering, or changes in hydrology etc.
Uncertain	Where the physical extent or survival of a site is uncertain, or where the visual impact of the proposed scheme on the setting of sites or the landscape has not been determined

Table 2.7 Magnitude of impact definitions

Magnitude	Description
Severe	Entire or almost entire destruction of the site
Major	A high ratio of damage or destruction to the site
Minor	A low ratio of damage to the site
Indeterminate	Where the data level does not allow any secure calculation (e.g. because the quality and extent of the site is unknown, or because construction techniques have not yet been decided)

Factors affecting the assessed magnitude of impact include:

- the proportion of the site affected;
- the integrity of the site; impacts may be reduced if there is pre-existing damage or disturbance of a site; and
- the nature, potential and heritage value of a site.

2.5.3 Significance of impact

The ‘significance’ of the impact has been assessed as the product of the importance of each site, and the impact of the proposed scheme upon each site. The levels of significance of impact are defined in Table 2.8. Significance of impact definitions are provided only for negative impacts, but the same approach can be applied to beneficial impacts. The significance of impact rating takes no account of potential mitigation.

Table 2.8 Significance of impact definitions

Stage 1	Stage 2			Stage 3
Importance of site	Nature of impact	Type of impact	Magnitude of impact	Significance of impact
A	negative	direct	severe	high
			major	high
			minor	high
			indeterminate	high
		indirect	severe	high
			major	high
			minor	medium
			indeterminate	high or medium
		uncertain	n/a	unknown
		B	negative	direct
major	high			
minor	medium			
indeterminate	high or medium			
indirect	severe			high
	major			medium
	minor			medium
	indeterminate			high or medium
uncertain	n/a			unknown
C	negative			direct
		major	medium	
		minor	low	
		indeterminate	low or medium	
		indirect	severe	medium
			major	low
			minor	low
			indeterminate	low or medium
		uncertain	n/a	unknown
		D	negative	direct
major	low			
minor	low			
indeterminate	low or medium			
indirect	severe			medium
	major			low
	minor			low
	indeterminate			low or medium
uncertain	n/a			unknown

2.6 Limitations of assessment

2.6.1 Reliability of the data

Information held by public data sources can normally be assumed to be reliable, but uncertainty can arise in a number of ways:

- The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) can be limited because it depends on random opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery.
- Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period, and the few that do exist must be considered carefully for their veracity.

- Primary map sources, especially older ones often fail to locate sites accurately to modern standards.
- There may be a lack of dating evidence for sites.
- The usefulness of aerial photographs depends upon the geology and land use of the areas being photographed and also the season and weather conditions when the photographs were taken. Many types of archaeological remains do not produce crop, soil or vegetation marks and the aerial photographs themselves necessarily involve some subjective interpretation of the nature of sites.

2.6.2 Potential limitations of an impact assessment

Limitations of impact assessment can include:

- Inaccuracies of map sources which make it difficult to provide a precise assessment of potential impact;
- Uncertainty regarding the survival and current condition of some sites. This means that the importance of some sites cannot be finalised until reconnaissance and/ or evaluation has taken place on the ground;
- Uncertainty regarding the precise methodologies of the development proposals; and
- The possibility that hitherto unknown archaeology will be encountered.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA (PDA)

3.1 Location and topography

The PDA comprises a 1.82 hectares (ha) site, which is located within the south-east corner of Swindon town centre, to the west of Victoria Road and south of Crombey Street/ Regent Circus in Wiltshire (NGR 415295 184307) (Figure 1). The PDA is situated on high ground, which ranges from 100 to 106m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and is located on the northern edge of the Marlborough Downs.

The PDA falls within the Regent Circus/ Princes Street Central Area as defined by the Swindon Local Borough Plan 2011 (Swindon Borough Council 2006).

The PDA currently comprises a collection of buildings and workshop formerly used by Swindon College along with a Council managed public car park. Swindon Technical School building fronts Victoria Road and was constructed in the 19th century. The Swindon Technical School is not listed, but is of local and historic interest and would be retained as part of the scheme.

The PDA lies on the boundary between the post-industrial mixed-use developments of the New Town to the north, and the historical development of the conserved Old Town to the south. To the east of the PDA is Queens Park and the suburb of Walcot West.

3.2 Solid geology

The PDA lies within an east-west aligned strip of Kimmeridge Clay and Ampthill Clay. It also sits on the northern edge of an island of Portland Beds (Table 3.1). The wider area has a varied geology. To the north are Corallian and Oxford Clay and Kellaways Beds, and to the south are Lower Greensand, Upper Greensand and Gault, and Chalk.

Table 3.1 Description of solid geologies

Period	Epoch	Unit	Description
Jurassic (195 – 135 million years BP)	Upper	Kimmeridge Clay	Grey fissile mudstone/ clay rock occurring at surface in limited areas to the south-east of the region (1.4 to 5.8m thickness)
		Ampthill Clay	Calcareous grey mudstones with cementstone bands and phosphatic nodules
		Portland Beds	White-grey limestone. Three main Portland Beds: the Base and Whitbed beds are fine textured and contain few fossil remains, the Roach bed is rougher with many fossils

3.3 Drift geology

No drift geology is present within the PDA or the immediate surrounding environs. There are small isolated pockets of alluvium and river terrace deposits further afield within the Study Area.

3.4 Soils

The urban areas of Swindon have not been surveyed. However, to the south of the built environment of the town are soils of Wickham 3 and Denchworth associations.

3.5 Land use

The PDA is located within an urban context and comprises the former buildings associated with Swindon Technical College.

3.6 Hydrogeology and hydrology

The River Thames is located to the north of Swindon, with the River Ray, one of its tributaries, situated to the west of the town. River Cole flows to the east of Swindon. The River Ray and Cole are drained to the north and upon merging with River Thames, water is drained eastwards.

The underlying clay geology and the associated modern urban surface mean that there is little ground infiltration. Where water does reach the clay surface, it will run off into storm ditches or field drains, thus there is little infiltration due to impermeable nature of the geology and the urban context of the area.

4 ARCHAEOLOGY WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Previous archaeological work within the Study Area

The county and district Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and English Heritage's National Monuments Record (NMR) would suggest that very little major archaeological work has been undertaken within the Study Area. The majority of finds and sites recorded within the area (discussed in greater detail below) were located through antiquarian activities in the 19th century or identified as isolated finds during the earlier part of the 20th century.

4.2 Prehistoric Period (c. 4000 BC – AD 43)

4.2.1 Prehistoric Period: General Background

Unexcavated cropmarks are not easily datable and there are difficulties in differentiating late Mesolithic/early Neolithic and late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age flintwork. This section deals with those 'prehistoric' sites that cannot be more closely dated.

4.2.2 Prehistoric Period: Known Sites

A barbed and tanged arrowhead was recorded 280m to the north-east of the PDA (MON 221973). The artefact is now in Bristol Museum.

4.2.3 Prehistoric Period: Additional Information

No additional information about sites of this period within the Study Area has been produced by researching secondary sources.

4.3 Palaeolithic (c. 500,000 – 8,300 BC)

4.3.1 The Palaeolithic Period: General Background

Palaeolithic culture flourished during the Pleistocene, a period of glaciation interspersed with long periods of slightly warmer climate. Britain was still joined to continental Europe at this time, so in periods of intense cold people retreated to warmer parts of the Continent. The last glaciation occurred c.25,000 - 18,000 years ago.

Tools from the Acheulian and Clactonian tool industries of the Lower Palaeolithic period (c.700,000-150,000 years ago) include flint and quartzite handaxes, saws and awls. In the Middle Palaeolithic (c.150,000-35,000 years ago), the Mousterian and Levalloisian stone-working industries broadened the assemblage to include blades, disks, arrows and oval and biface flint tools. In the Upper Palaeolithic (c.35,000-8,300 years ago) more sophisticated tools of flint and bone were produced, including needles and harpoons.

The lower and middle Palaeolithic archaeological record for the south-west region is dominated by lithic findspots rather than sites, of which the majority are associated with fluvial deposits, typically river gravels (Hosfield nd). There are relatively dense concentrations of findspots associated with the terrace landforms and deposits of the now extinct Solent River and its upper tributaries: the Frome and Piddle, the Wiltshire/Hampshire Avon and the Stour. The archaeology is dominated by open landscape findspots associated with the gravels, with only sparse discoveries of

handaxes from these terrace deposits, although there are also a small number of surface sites (on the chalk or clay-with-flint) fringing the valley (Hosfield nd).

4.3.2 The Palaeolithic Period: Known Sites

No sites are currently known for this period within the Study Area.

4.3.3 The Palaeolithic Period: Additional Information

No additional information about sites of this period within the Study Area has been produced by researching secondary sources.

4.4 Mesolithic (c. 8,300 – 4,000 BC)

4.4.1 The Mesolithic Period: General Background

Mesolithic culture appears to have been a response to dramatic environmental changes created by much warmer climatic conditions. The huge body of water freed by the melting of the ice sheets contributed to the enlargement of the oceans, and by c. 5800 BC, the raised sea level had isolated Britain from the rest of Europe. The insulating properties of the sea caused further rises in winter temperatures, encouraging the spread of coniferous forest. This provided habitats more suitable for small woodland game than herbivorous herds of large animals. By 6,500 BC the climate had become warmer and wetter, and the coniferous forest gave way to denser, deciduous woodland.

New tool types, tactics and skills were developed for the exploitation of resources. Tools were fashioned from stone, wood or bone, but organic artefacts rarely survive. Flintwork of this era is distinctly different from earlier material and is generally more common. Greater reliance was placed on composite tools, particularly small flint blades (microliths) set in wooden shafts. Projectiles, to be thrown by hand or shot from a bow, are particularly prominent in the archaeological record. Other diagnostic flintwork includes tranchet axes (where the cutting edge is produced by a transverse blow), end scrapers and micro-burins. The manufacture of hafted flint axes and adzes indicates that some woodland clearance was being attempted and that timber working was possibly taking place. Towards the end of the Mesolithic, it is likely that fire was being used to clear trees and to create scrub and grassland.

The Mesolithic record in Wiltshire is relatively rich with a mixture of minor artefact findspots recovered through surface collections and a small number of significant assemblages. The archaeology is distributed throughout the county, although there are clusters around south Wiltshire (in the environs of Salisbury) and also in the north-east and north-west of the county (near the borders with west Berkshire and south Gloucestershire respectively).

4.4.2 The Mesolithic Period: Known Sites

Mesolithic flint implements, including microliths, were recovered from the Swindon area, just 280m to the north-east of the PDA (MON 888010). Some of the finds are in Swindon Museum.

4.4.3 The Mesolithic Period: Additional Information

No additional information about sites of this period within the Study Area has been produced by researching secondary sources.

4.5 Neolithic (c. 4,000 – 2,500 BC)

4.5.1 The Neolithic Period: General Background

In the archaeological record, the shift from hunting and gathering to a settled agrarian society is manifested by the appearance of new artefact types - pottery, querns, sickles and polished stone axes. These began to replace the microliths and spears used throughout the Mesolithic period. During the late Neolithic a new style of ceramic, 'Beaker' pottery, appeared in Britain. Commonly associated with the beakers are other artefacts such as stone wrist-guards and barbed and tanged arrowheads.

At the beginning of the Neolithic period, farming methods of crop cultivation and animal husbandry were adopted, and people began to live in more permanent settlement communities. However, this was a gradual process and during the earlier part of the period (4500-3500 BC), the farmers were probably still semi-nomadic, mixing hunting with the cultivation of small plots of land and small-scale animal husbandry.

New types of site emerged in this period, including settlements and large ceremonial monuments. The early Neolithic period saw the introduction of long barrows (burial mounds) and long mortuary enclosures, causewayed camps (large enclosures with interrupted ditches), cursus monuments (parallel ditches sometimes stretching for several kilometres), ring ditches and round barrows. Cursus monuments often became a focus for later funerary activity.

Long barrows ceased to be built in the later Neolithic, but a new type of site - the henge - came into use. Henges range in size from quite small sites to huge enclosures. Consisting of a roughly circular bank with a ditch (usually internal) and one or more entrances, these monuments may have been the successors of causewayed camps. Some henges were also the sites of stone circles or wooden post settings.

4.5.2 The Neolithic Period: Known Sites

A number of finds have been recorded to the north-east of the PDA. These include a polished flint axe, which was found during drainage operations (MON 221954), and two Group I stone axes and several other stone axes with incomplete records regarding their location (MON 221974). Both are situated 280m to the north-east of the PDA. Just outside of the south-eastern edge of the Study Area (700m from the PDA), fragments of Neolithic pottery, possibly Beaker, were recorded at the Goddards Arms on the High Street (SMR 10347).

4.5.3 The Neolithic Period: Additional Information

No additional information about sites of this period within the Study Area has been produced by researching secondary sources.

4.6 Bronze Age (c. 2,500 – 800 BC)

4.6.1 The Bronze Age: General Background

Metalworking technology, along with new types of flint-tool and pottery design, was introduced from continental Europe at the start of this period. Food vessels, Deverel-Rimbury urns and Collared Urns were all forms current in the early Bronze

Age, although Deverel-Rimbury urns became the characteristic middle Bronze Age pottery. Early metal objects appear to have been limited in their use and availability. In the middle Bronze Age new types of metal objects, including 'palstave' axes, spearheads and longer-bladed rapiers were introduced. With the transition to the late Bronze Age c.1100 BC, socketed leaf shaped spearheads, slashing swords and socketed axes began to be produced. These implements are often found in hoards.

The Bronze Age is marked by the appearance of more permanent habitation sites and the first use of metal. Bronze Age settlements tend to be more substantial than the semi-permanent Neolithic settlements and often include timber round-houses, fields and banks and ditches around the farm areas.

Copper and bronze metalworking also makes its first appearance, although initially a 'prestige' material used only for weapons and ritual purposes. The most common surviving Bronze Age monuments are the burial mounds or round barrows. These, like the earlier long barrows, are often sites in prominent locations, but usually only contain a single burial, accompanied by artefacts or grave goods.

A wide variety of burial practices were employed in Britain during the Bronze Age: inhumation, cremation, simple pits, stone cists, wooden coffins, flat graves with no surface marker, and graves covered by a cairn or mound. The more prominent, above ground monuments have made a greater impact on the archaeological record, and very few simple pit burials are known, although graves containing Beaker, or collared urn ceramics were relatively common in southern England. The construction of round barrows as funerary monuments reflects social change in the early Bronze Age. These are found in barrow cemeteries, in small groups, or as isolated remains. Burial evidence in the middle Bronze Age is dominated by cremations, either in urns or unaccompanied, and often focused on earlier or contemporary round barrows. There is a marked absence of large ceremonial monuments during the late Bronze Age, although barrows were still occasionally constructed. Nationally, burials are rare, but human remains are occasionally found on settlement sites.

4.6.2 The Bronze Age: Known Sites

A bronze socketed and looped spearhead is located on the south-eastern edge of the Study Area, some 570m from the PDA (SMR 10361). It was found in Crickdale Street in 1895 and was later acquired by the Ashmolean Museum in 1955.

4.6.3 The Bronze Age: Additional Information

No additional information about sites of this period within the Study Area has been produced by researching secondary sources.

4.7 Iron Age (c. 800 BC – AD 43)

4.7.1 The Iron Age: General Background

Iron-working, coinage and the potter's wheel were among the new technologies introduced to Britain from the Continent in this period. Iron was largely used for weapons and farming tools, the production of which would have increased during the period. Copper, bronze and gold continued to be used for utensils and decorative ware.

As the population grew, improved farming technology and the increasing scarcity of land led to the cultivation of heavier and poorer soils. Pollen analysis has shown that most of the suitable land in lowland Britain had been brought under the plough before the Roman conquest. Population growth also led to competition for land and the development of a more territorial society. Hillforts and defensive enclosures are manifestations of this social shift. Most enclosures are thought to have been built as a defence against stock-raiders.

In addition to hillforts, there were smaller earthworks with defences of comparable scale. Lowland settlement sites could also be 'open', or undefended. Settlement layouts varied in complexity and could include either an isolated farm, or a group of farms, often with banks, ditches, storage pits, trackways and rectangular plots.

Escalating demands for agricultural land and fuel for iron smelting, meant that forest clearance continued apace. Many new fields were cut from the forest, whilst fields established in the Bronze Age probably continued in use. Remnants of Iron Age field systems are often known as 'Celtic' fields.

The earlier part of the Iron Age witnessed a continuation of the trends begun in the late Bronze Age of increasing population. There is also a general lack of evidence for formal burial and it is likely that in the Iron Age that the deceased were either buried in water or left exposed in the open air.

During excavations at Groundwell Farm industrial estate, an Iron Age farmstead was recorded. Groundwell was probably typical of many small farms dotted around the Swindon landscape in later prehistory.

A number of hillforts are known in the county and to the south of Swindon. The Ridgeway runs east-west along the edge of the Marlborough Downs. Several hillforts are situated on these promontories with commanding views of the landscape. Examples include Liddington Castle, Uffington Castle and Barbury Castle.

Substantial land boundaries are also seen in a number of areas. Excavations suggests that on the chalklands of Wiltshire, many Wessex linear ditches, that were probably created in the late Bronze Age, continued to be maintained well into the Iron Age (Bradley *et al.* 1994; McOmish 2002; Kirkham 2005; Tilley 2004).

Not all boundaries provided physical barriers. In a number of places the early Iron Age landscapes of the upper Thames appear to have been divided up by pit alignments, with examples excavated at Ashton Keynes/Shorncote (Hey 2000). Evidence from the Thames Valley suggests that in a number of cases the same boundaries might be marked in different ways, with ditches on higher ground and pit alignments in low lying areas. One possibility is that pit alignments were used to define territories on the floodplains where ditches were less necessary, perhaps allowing cattle to pass through on common pasture and that they were intentionally designed to retain water (Rylatt and Bevan in press).

4.7.2 The Iron Age: Known Sites

A number of Iron Age coins have been identified within the Study Area. These include an uninscribed silver stater (MON 221959), a gold stater of Tincommius (MON 221962), and a gold stater of Corio (MON 221963). All are located 280m to the north-east of the PDA. A stater dating to the first century BC has been recorded 570m to the south-east of the PDA at Crickdale Street (SMR 10374).

An Iron Age bronze horse-bit was found 280m to the north-east of the PDA in 1929 (MON 221998).

4.7.3 The Iron Age: Additional Information

No additional information about sites of this period within the Study Area has been produced by researching secondary sources.

4.8 Roman (AD 43 – 410)

4.8.1 The Roman Period: General Background

The Roman invasion was followed by a rapid implementation of centralised administration based on towns and supported by a network of roads. Britain became absorbed into the Roman Empire, and three centuries of new order, peace and prosperity followed. This changed the way of life for most indigenous Iron Age people; communities were less isolated due to new networks of communication, exchange and trade.

Despite the period of Roman rule most of the population lived in continuity with their Iron Age past: in the countryside in small villages or native style farmsteads. This dispersed settlement pattern raises the potential for abandoned Romano-British sites in apparently blank areas. Little is known about rural settlements, such as villages, farmsteads and hamlets, where the majority of the population probably lived.

In the Swindon area are two Roman roads: Ermine Street, linking London with Cirencester, runs to the east of Swindon, and the second road linked the Roman town at Mildenhall, near Marlborough, and Covingham. Both of these roads have been superimposed by the A419 dual carriageway (see Figure 1). The topography of Stratton St Margaret is dominated by the line of Ermine Street. In fact its Saxon place name means 'farm by the paved road'. On the A419 from the Common Head roundabout, the bend in the road's direction from north to north-west represents the junction of the Roman roads (Chandler 2005: 5). Off of the road is Dorcan, the Roman town of *Durocornovium*, which Roman administrators established at that road junction. Parts of the settlement were excavated between 1966 and 1976, before it was replaced by the dual carriageway. Later in the second century a *mansio* was built to the north of the road junction. A community of craftsmen flourished in the third and fourth centuries AD, providing goods and services for the main road travellers, and a market for the surrounding countryside.

Evidence of pottery production was discovered in advance of the West Swindon development and at various sites between Swindon and Purton, where not only the local clay could be exploited, but there was also ample woodland for fuel to fire the kilns (Chandler 2005: 7).

Roman villas have been recorded at various places around Swindon, including Purton, Stanton Fitzwarren and Chiseldon. One of the largest lay next to the Roman road at Badbury, and a further example was identified in 2005 at Groundwell Ridge during preliminary work for the Abbey Meads sector of Swindon's northern expansion (Chandler 2005: 7).

The Roman Empire was in decline in the fourth century AD and in AD 407 the Roman army left Britain. The Roman Emperor, Honorius, wrote to the cities of Britain in AD 410 telling them to defend themselves. The monetary system

introduced by the Romans ceased to function when the last consignment of bronze coins was sent to Britain in AD 402 and by 411 all supply of coinage had ceased. Britain was no longer part of the Roman Empire.

4.8.2 The Roman Period: Known Sites

A number of Roman finds have been recorded within the Study Area. Roman pottery was found during excavations for the foundations of St Paul's Church Hall in 1906, 380m to the north of the PDA (SMR 10403). The sherds are thought to derive from a cooking vessel. Further pottery was recovered from a clay quarry at Queen's Park, 280m to the south-east of the PDA, and is believed to date from the second to fourth century AD (SMR 10520).

Romano-British wall foundations and pottery fragments were identified in Queens Park, 270m east of the PDA (SMR 10398). They were uncovered in a clay pit in 1906 and the site is believed to have been a villa, but it is now occupied by an ornamental lake.

Several coins have been identified within the 0.5km Study Area. These include a coin of Maximianus found in 1935 on the surface of a cornfield near the railway bridge, east of Marlborough Road, 280m north-east of the PDA (MON 222028). A denarius of Julia Domna was recorded on the north-western edge of the Study Area at the Brunel Centre, 580m from the PDA (SMR 10235). Five hundred and thirty metres to the south of the PDA, a coin of Gallienus has been found (SMR 10406). It was found in a yard at the corner of Eastcott Road and Bath Road in 1924.

4.8.3 The Roman Period: Additional Information

No additional information about sites of this period within the Study Area has been produced by researching secondary sources.

4.9 The Anglo-Saxon Period (c. 410 – 1066)

4.9.1 The Anglo-Saxon Period: General Background

Roman authority in Britain had begun to disintegrate long before the departure of the Roman military in AD 410. The large commercial potteries seem to have closed about AD 400, and the last consignment of bronze coins from Rome was sent to Britain in AD 402. By AD 411, all supply of coinage had ceased and Britain was no longer part of the Roman Empire. The effects of the breakdown were exacerbated by internecine fighting and Saxon raids from abroad. British leaders hired Saxon mercenaries to fight against other Saxons. By the mid-fifth century, the Saxon mercenaries had been joined by a large number of settlers and had become farmers.

The early Anglo-Saxon period saw the break up of large Romano-British estates and reallocation of land. Habitation sites are thought to have been moved quite frequently. Place names may refer to old estates, rather than actual settlements, although a number of settlements were probably located within each estate. Some Roman field and estate boundaries may have remained in use, but Saxon settlement tended to be based around villages, whilst Roman towns and villas had been abandoned and largely destroyed. Nevertheless, some Saxon land divisions are preserved in present day parish boundaries. In the middle or late Saxon period, small fields were replaced by large 'open fields' divided into strips, in response to population growth and increasing arable land requirements.

Until the spread of Christianity, inhumation and cremation were both practised, often with weapons, personal ornaments and domestic utensils. Cemeteries are consequently often identified from concentrations of metalwork and discovered increasingly with the use of metal detectors. Pagan Saxon cemeteries often lie along natural ridges and are unlikely to be located close to their associated settlements.

The original Saxon settlement of Swindon sat in a defensible position atop a limestone hill. It is referred to in the Domesday Book as *Suindone*, a name believed to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon words 'swine' and 'dun' meaning 'pig hill' or possibly 'Sweyn's hill' where Sweyn would be the local landlord. Saxon Gruben hauser have been recorded during excavations in 1970s on the east side of the High Street, Market Square and to the rear of Marlborough Road.

4.9.2 The Anglo-Saxon Period: Known Sites

A silver penny of Baldred of Kent (AD 805-823) was found in 1905 in a garden in Old Town (MON 221958). It is located 280m to the north-east of the PDA.

4.9.3 The Anglo-Saxon Period: Additional Information

The towns of Groundwell are believed to have Saxon origins, with Groundwell originating from the Saxon word meaning 'the deep spring' and Chiseldon meaning 'the gravel valley'.

4.10 Medieval (c. 1066 – 1540)

4.10.1 The Medieval Period: General Background

The arrival of the Black Death in 1349 led to a dramatic fall in the population of England. It has been estimated that the population probably fell by between a third and a half from its 1349 level, and did not recover to this peak until over 200 years later. A result of this population decline was that many farms and villages were left abandoned, particularly in the areas of poorer farming. Deserted settlements (DMVs) have been recorded in many areas of England. The earthwork remains of street layouts, building platforms and drainage can still be seen at some sites; others can be identified from documentary sources or from crop marks seen on aerial photographs.

The medieval landscape was one of intensive arable cultivation with large 'open fields' divided into numerous strips. Low-lying, flood-prone land was retained for meadow and pasture, and some areas of poor soils were left as open heaths. Each village was surrounded by its own fields, woods and pastures. Some areas retain evidence of the ridge and furrow earthworks that resulted from strip-farming.

Swindon appears to have been reorganised during this period, perhaps in 1260 when an attempt was made to establish a market and thus turn the existing village into a small town. The archaeology suggests that the earlier settlement may have been located to the east of the present High Street. Another clue to its position may be provided by the ruined church of Holy Rood next to the remains of the Goddard family mansion, known as The Lawn. The church was said to have incorporated a Norman column; this, together with a 12th century reference to a church at Swindon, suggests that it existed long before the market was set up. The Lawn is believed to occupy the site of its medieval predecessor and therefore, their position some 300m east of Swindon High Street, confirms the archaeology (Chandler 2005: 18).

The present street layout of Old Town is likely to have been a planned addition to the western edge of an already existing village. The long, narrow strips known as burgage tenements running back from High Street and Wood Street suggest deliberate planning. The total absence of information about market trading and organisation until the 17th century, the failure to secure a market charter until 1626, or to develop any kind of guild or corporate government, all indicate that medieval Swindon remained essentially a larger-than-average agricultural community during the medieval period (Chandler 2005: 19).

4.10.2 The Medieval Period: Known Sites

The settlement of Eastcott, now a suburb of Swindon, is believed to have origins dating back to AD 1276 (recorded as *Estcote*). The lands of Eastcott House were sold in 1873 and were originally located on the site where Swindon College is now situated (SMR 10444). The north side of Regent Street, which faces what became Regent Circus, was developed during the 1860s. At the corner, on the site of the former Post Office, stood the house believed to be the manor house of Eastcott. (Crittall *et al.* 1983).

4.10.3 The Medieval Period: Additional Information

At least ten other place names around Swindon, including Swindon itself, are first recorded in Domesday Book in 1086. Other names, not found until documents proliferate in the 13th century, tell us about their position relative to the geological differences of Limestone, Chalk and Clay. Thus a row of *dun* names (meaning hill or high ground) is sprinkled along the Corallian ridge – Mouldon, Moredon, Haydon, Blunsdon, Kingsdown – whereas several clayland names suggest waterlogged or wooded conditions; they include Nythe (land surrounded by water), South Marston (farm in the marsh), Shaw (wood), Sparcells (wood for spears or spars) and Blagrove (black thicket).

4.11 Post-Medieval (1540 – 1939)

4.11.1 Post-Medieval Period: General Background

Writing in the 1670s John Aubrey attributed a rise in Swindon's fortunes during the previous 30 years to two factors: its market and its quarries. The market benefited from outbreaks of plague before and after the Civil War. These disrupted normal marketing, and frightened cattle dealers away from their usual centre at Highworth (10km to the north-east). Swindon, with its 1626 royal charter, appears to have taken and retained some of Highworth's trade. The Civil War was also bad for Highworth. The town was garrisoned by royalist soldiers, who appear to have intimidated local graziers attending the market; in consequence they moved their business to Swindon. Aubrey also claimed that the Purbeck Limestone was discovered in about 1640, only five feet below ground. It was during the 17th century that Swindon stone acquired a reputation for its smoothness, whiteness and resistance to damp. It was used during the rebuilding of London in 1666 and transported to London via the Thames at Lechdale. The local limestone deposits are located at an outcrop to the west of the town, in the area which now includes the Town Gardens Conservation Area (DBA:AA). The resources of fine stone appear to have been exhausted by the end of the 18th century and export of stone from the area more or less ceased. Quarrying, however, continued as an important industry at a local level, with the quarries providing much of the 'Swindon stone' that was used as undressed building stone in the 19th century expansion of the town.

Enclosure of common lands continued from the fifteenth century, accelerating between 1758 and 1882 to include large tracts of arable and waste land. The introduction of new farming methods in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries required the enclosure of land, and was necessary for the provision of food to the growing numbers of people dwelling in England's towns and cities. Enclosure greatly changed the appearance of the countryside, creating the small geometrically shaped fields which survive today.

The industrial revolution was responsible for an acceleration of Swindon's growth. It started with the construction of the Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal in 1810 and then the North Wiltshire canal in 1819. The two major routes brought trade to the area, and Swindon's population started to rise.

In 1840 Swindon was selected to house the large Swindon railway works for the Great Western Railway by Isambard Kingdom Brunel. The works was situated at a point where engines would need to be changed. Eastwards towards London the line was gently graded, while westwards there was a steep descent towards Bath. Swindon was also at the junction of a proposed line to Gloucester.

Construction of the works was completed in 1842. A small railway village was created to house some of the railway workers. This area is now known as New Town. The Railway Village houses are still standing and are occupied, and several of the original buildings which comprised the engineering works also remain. The Steam Railway Museum now occupies part of the Old Works.

In the second half of the 19th century, the new area created by the railway works and the original area from the market trading years, were merged to become Swindon. During much of the 20th century the railway works was the largest employer in the town. In the late 1970s a large part of the works closed and the remainder followed in 1986.

4.11.2 Post-Medieval Period: Known Sites

Communications

The former Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal runs along the northern edge of the Study Area, 580m north-east of the PDA (MON 975884). It was constructed in 1810 by William Whitworth and extended from Semington to Abingdon. It was 51 miles long with a total of 42 locks. Traffic on the canal ceased in 1906 and it was closed in 1914. Parts have been completely filled in and the course is disappearing.

Listed Structures

There are fifteen listed structures in the Study Area. Just 140m to the north of the PDA in Regent Circus is the Town Hall (LS 318805). It was designed by Brightwen Binyon and constructed in 1890-91 and used as the New Swindon Local Board Office. The building now houses the library, offices and a dance studio and is grade II listed. Also 250m to the north of the PDA is Clarence Street school, which is now used as council offices. It was built in 1895 for Swindon School Board and is grade II listed (LS 488288). Nearby is the former Infants' School at Clarence Street School (LS 488289). It was built in 1903 and is grade II listed.

Euclid Street School was built in 1897 as a pupil teacher training centre for Swindon School Board (LS 488290). It is located 290m to the north of the PDA and is grade II listed.

To the north-west of the PDA (560m) is a milestone for the former Wilts and Berks Canal (LS 318684). It stands outside a shop (nos. 2-6 Canal Walk) and dates to the early 19th century. The milestone is grade II listed.

A number of listed buildings are recorded c. 500m to the south and south-east of the PDA. These include the grade II listed Bath Road Museum and Apsley House (LS 318661), which is believed to date to c. 1830. Numbers 8 to 10 on Bath Road are also grade II listed and date to around the same time as the former listed building (LS 318662). This terrace of three houses is now used as offices. Tritton House, also on Bath Road, is now used as offices and dates to c. 1830-40 and is grade II listed (LS 318663). Granville (No. 16 Bath Road) is a grade II listed house and dates to c. 1880 (LS 318664). Bath Road Methodist Church is grade II listed and was designed by Bromilow and Cheers of Liverpool in c. 1880 (LS 318665). A further grade II listed house is present on Bath Road (No. 22). It is a house dating to c. 1840 (LS 318666).

The Anglican parish church of Christ Church was constructed in 1851 and partly refurbished in 1883. It was designed by George Gilbert Scott and is constructed of sandstone and ashlar with a slate roof and is grade II* listed (LS 318719). It is located 610m to the south-east of the PDA.

On Crickdale Street is Anderson's Hostel (LS 318721), 600m to the south of the PDA. These almshouses were built in 1877 by W.H Read and are grade II listed.

A mid 19th century house is situated on Drove Road (430m south-east of the PDA) and is grade II listed (LS 318731).

The printing works and offices on Victoria Road are grade II listed (LS 318829). The works, located 550m to the south of the PDA, were built for The Advertiser and founded by William Morris in 1854. It was the first penny paper in the country and the first paper in Wiltshire to be printed by steam power.

Non-listed Structures

Queenstown School is located 280m to the north-east of the PDA (MON 1218497). It is an infant school constructed in 1880 by the Swindon School Board and designed by Brightwen Binyon. The school was originally built for the accommodation of 204 children, but by 1883 it held 293 children. A girls' school was opened on the same site in 1885. The school was rebuilt in 1938 and the infants' school was moved to a school on College Road. From 1939-1946 the school was used as a girls' school, but from 1946 it reverted back to an infants' school.

The site of College Street School is located 560m to the north of the PDA (MON 1218617). It was situated on the south bank of the Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal and was constructed in 1873 by Great Western Railway for the girls and infants who attended their Bristol Street School. The building was a two-storey structure with girls' school on the first floor. The school came under the control of the Swindon School Board in 1879. Alterations to the buildings were carried out in the 1890s and part of the school was moved to the Clarence Street School in 1903. It was demolished in 1961 due to redevelopment.

Gilberts Hill School, 240m to the west of the PDA, was an Infant school on Dixon Street (MON 1218529). It was built by the Swindon School Board and opened in 1880. In 1946 the school became an infant school, but it has since been converted into residential apartments.

Sanford Street Boys School was constructed in 1881 for boys who were originally at the Great Western Railway School in Bristol Street (MON 1218600). The school was designed by Brightwen Binyon and became a secondary modern school in 1946. Parts of the school have been demolished, with the rest converted into offices. It is recorded 510m to the north-west of the PDA.

The Wiltshire Royal Artillery Headquarters are located 450m to the south of the PDA (MON 1331792). A plaque above the drill hall gives a date of 1932.

The Regent Cinema, just 130m to the north of the PDA, was opened in 1929 to designs by William Sydney Trent for the West Country circuit of Albany Ward Theatres; a division of Provincial Cinematograph Theatres (MON 1371847). The Albany Ward department seems to have restricted expenditure on most of its new cinemas, and this is the likeliest explanation as to why the Swindon Regent is not as elaborate as other examples. Around 1952 the cinema was renamed the Gaumon, but when the circuit merged with Odeon, it was renamed Odeon in 1963. The cinema closed in 1974 and was later converted into a bingo hall.

Seven hundred metres to the west of the PDA is Radnor Street Cemetery (MON 1433910). It opened around 1880 and spans 10.5 acres. There is a chapel, gates, a war memorial and a building of probably late 19th to early 20th century in date that was originally used as a mortuary and coffin store and later for storage. The cemetery has the graves of many prominent Swindon residents as well as unmarked pauper graves. Some of the commemorative monuments were erected by workers on the Great Western Railway.

Nine former buildings have been identified from the 1841 Tithe map. Two are located on Eastcott Hill, just under 200m from the PDA (DBA:AD, DBA:AE), three are situated 460m to the south-west (DBA:AK) or to the south-east (DBA:AH, DBA:AF) of the PDA, and one is on the southern edge of the Study Area (DBA:AG). A further three buildings are recorded 400-550m to the north-east (DBA:AJ, DBA:AP) and 450m east of the PDA (DBA:AI).

Field Boundaries

A number of former field boundaries are marked on the Tithe map of 1841. These field boundaries all cross the PDA (DBA:AQ).

Industry

A former Gas Works is marked on the 1889 OS map and is located 480m to the east of the PDA (DBA:AL). The OS map of 1889 also records three former Brick and Tile Works in the Study Area. These are situated c. 340m to the east of the PDA in Queens Park (DBA:AM, DBA:AN) and 510m to the north of the PDA (DBA:AO).

Other

A glass bottle has been recorded 200m to the north of the PDA (SMR 10471) in the garden of 16 Princes Street.

The settlement of Upper Eastcot is marked on the Tithe map of 1841 and covers a large area 250m to the north of the PDA (DBA:AR). The fields of Eastcott manor occupied much of the ground to the north of the town of Swindon. From the town, the hamlet of Eastcott was reached by a lane which followed the course of Eastcott Road and Eastcott Hill. Along this were scattered some twenty cottages; six

thatched cottages in two groups of three stood on a bank on the side of the entrance to Crombey Street. Northwards the road ran between high stone walls to a small open space on the site of Regent Circus (Crittall *et al.* 1983).

On its east side were Upper Eastcott Farm and the manorial pound, and some dozen other houses were scattered near at hand; orchards occupied the area later covered by Regent Place. Here they branched; northwards a lane followed the course of the southern part of Princes Street then wound round Cow Lane, now a back way to the west. At the northern end of Cow Lane was a swing bridge over the canal, beyond which an unfenced track led along the edges of fields to Lower Eastcott Farm, on a site occupied in 1964 by the omnibus depot (Crittall *et al.* 1983).

4.11.3 Post-Medieval Period: Additional Information

No additional information about sites of this period within the Study Area has been produced by researching secondary sources.

4.12 Modern (1939 to present)

4.12.1 The Modern Period: General Background

After the end of the Second World War a programme of expansion was planned in order to attract new industry to the town and so avoid too great a dependence upon the railway works for employment. This programme was well under way when in 1952 Swindon become one of the towns approved under the Town Development Act to receive overspill population and industry from London. Thereupon building and re-development proceeded at such a pace that by 1960 all land suitable for building within the borough boundary had been covered. Permission was then given for building beyond the boundary to the east and here in the early 1960s housing and industrial estates built by Swindon Corporation were being laid out.

4.12.2 The Modern Period: Known Sites

A statue of Isambard Kingdom Brunel stands in Havelock Square, 430m to the north-west of the PDA (MON 1248221). It was unveiled on 29th March 1973 to mark the completion of Phase One of the Brunel Centre.

Two hundred and seventy metres to the north-east of the PDA on Regent Street, is the former Savoy cinema (MON 137829). The Savoy cinema was one of the early purpose-built ABCs and opened in 1937 to designs by W. R. Glen. It had 1,770 seats, 1,130 stalls and 640 balcony seats. The cinema was renamed ABC c. 1961 and later Cannon following a takeover by the Cannon Group in 1986. The cinema closed in 1991 following competition from a new multiplex cinema in West Swindon. In 1996, the building was subdivided with the former stalls and foyer area opened as a public house by JD Wetherspoon. The former balcony area opened as a church for the Christian Outreach Centre and is known as 'The Upper Room'.

Three hundred metres to the east of the PDA is Queens Park (SMR 41609), which is a grade II Registered Park and Garden. This public park covers an area of 5.5ha and was originally a disused clay pit. It was laid out in two phases, 1949-1953 and 1959-1964, by Swindon Borough architect J. Loring-Morgan and Maurice J. Williams, General Superintendent of Parks and Allotments. The first phase of landscaping involved a Garden of Remembrance which was opened by Princess Elizabeth in 1950. The second phase was officially opened in 1952.

4.12.3 The Modern Period: Additional Information

No additional information about sites of this period within the Study Area has been produced by researching secondary sources.

4.13 Sites of Undetermined Date

4.13.1 Sites of Undetermined Date: Known Sites

On the south-eastern edge of the Study Area (580m to the south of the PDA), a fetter lock was dug up in 1904 (MON 221955). It was the site of the old stocks and whipping post between the old Lord Ragland and Hazell's Workshop. The find is now in the Ashmolean Museum.

Just located outside of the southern edge of the Study Area is a cemetery (SMR 10467). It is situated on Devizes Road and Wood Street, but despite the numerous skeletons, the burials remain undated.

4.14 Site History of the PDA

The title map of 1841 indicates that the PDA was originally farmland, located just to the south of the settlement of Upper Eastcot. The 1886 OS map shows terraced housing constructed along the edges of the land enclosed between Rolleston Street and Byron Street. The surrounding area was generally undeveloped, although the line of the New Road appears to have been set out by that time. This later became Victoria Road and currently defines the eastern boundary of the PDA. By 1889 a road running north-south and two rows of residential terraced housing had developed within the central area of the PDA. The terraced housing ran along a grid of streets to the northeast and west of Rolleston Street and Byron Street. The OS map of 1901 indicates that by this time, the entire PDA had been developed with further residential terraced housing. In the north-eastern sector of the PDA, the OS map records a large building. This is the Swindon Technical College, having been constructed in 1896 as Swindon and North Wiltshire Technical Institute. The college originally started out as a technical college providing training to railworkers. Until 1952 it housed both a technical college and a secondary school. In 1943 the secondary school was merged with Euclid Street School to form the new Headlands Secondary School.

By 1925 the PDA had continued to be developed and the college site had expanded with several additional buildings being constructed alongside the original structure. The site maintained a similar layout according to the OS map of 1942-3. The 1957 edition shows some steep banking along the southern boundary of the technical school in the southeast corner. This area was now named as "The College". The 1957 edition also indicates that a small number of houses had been demolished at the northern end of Rolleston Street and the land was being used as a car park.

Between 1957 and 1967 there was significant redevelopment of the majority of the site. "The College" had expanded to occupy approximately two-thirds of the site and the car park area had extended over the northern end of the site. There were still some terraced Victoria houses remaining along streets on the western edge of the site.

Between 1966 and 1973 "The College" and car park both expanded until they occupied the entire site. The long nine-storey former Swindon College building,

which currently occupies the central area of the site, was constructed during this time.

Today the original College building still stands, but some of the ancillary structures have been replaced and the residential terraced housing has been re-developed as car parks and additional buildings and workshops associated with Swindon College.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE PDA

5.1 Archaeological Remains

5.1.1 Palaeolithic (c. 500,000 – 8,300 BC)

Palaeolithic finds are rare in Britain, partly because of their great age and partly due to the low level of population and the sporadic and transitory nature of settlement. The paucity of finds means that the Palaeolithic is the least understood period of human history and therefore a research priority.

Shallow excavations are unlikely to produce in-situ remains of Palaeolithic camps or activity areas, but unstratified flint or stone artefacts may occasionally be discovered. During glacial episodes, older bone or stone tools become incorporated in later gravels and boulder clays, and material of this date sometimes travelled some considerable distance from its original point of deposition and is occasionally picked up from the surface. Deep excavations are more likely to encounter material of this period.

No finds have been recorded within the PDA. Where pockets or areas of glacial drift are present, there is potential for yielding finds, which date to this period. There is a low potential of encountering Palaeolithic material in the PDA.

5.1.2 Mesolithic (c. 8,300 - 4,000 BC)

Mesolithic hunter-gatherers, like all prehistoric peoples, normally favoured riverside locations. The potential for encountering settlement remains is very low because Mesolithic communities were largely nomadic. Concentrations of material are much more important than single finds, since they suggest focused activity and sometimes indicate where tool production was taking place.

There is a low potential of encountering further Mesolithic material in the PDA.

5.1.3 Neolithic (c. 4000 BC to 2500 BC)

Riverside locations continued to attract settlement in the Neolithic period. The Study Area has little in the way of material associated with occupation; rather evidence for this period is limited to isolated finds.

Neolithic pottery is nationally rare (Brown and Murphy 1997), but flintwork of this period is not uncommon. Neolithic occupation sites are far more numerous than those of earlier eras, but nonetheless, late Neolithic settlements are rare in Britain and frequently lack the deep subsoil features that occur in earlier Neolithic sites (Healy 1988).

There is a low potential of recording further evidence for Neolithic activity within the PDA.

5.1.4 Bronze Age (c. 2500 - 800 BC)

Only one site is recorded for this period within the PDA. There is a low potential of encountering Bronze Age material, but attention should be paid to areas that lay close to Bronze Age rivers, streams and springs.

There is a low potential of recording further evidence for Bronze Age activity within the PDA.

5.1.5 Iron Age (c. 800 BC - AD 43)

Areas around springs and watercourses will have a higher potential since these continued to act as foci for settlement and activity during the Iron Age. There is also an increased potential for encountering ritual sites of this period close to ancient boundaries.

A number of isolated coin and metalwork finds are located to the north-east of the PDA indicating that the Swindon area was occupied during this period. Certainly, the presence of the Ridgeway to the south and evidence from Groundwell Farm suggests that Swindon was located in a prominent point in the landscape. The presence of hillforts to the south of the Study Area suggests that this was an active landscape during the Iron Age.

Although no Iron Age sites have been identified in the PDA, there is a low potential of encountering further evidence for the Iron Age.

5.1.6 Roman (AD 43 - 410)

The Study Area has produced evidence for Roman occupation and activity, and the presence of Ermine Street to the east of Swindon would have made the area an attractive place for settlement. Evidence of Roman settlement is known along Ermine Street and its road junctions and the local outcrop of limestone may have been exploited during this period.

The recorded distribution of Roman finds indicates there is low potential of finding further evidence of Roman occupation within the PDA.

5.1.7 Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 - 1066)

Place names indicate that the Study Area was settled during or before the Anglo-Saxon period, so some modern parish boundaries may date back to this time, or may indeed be even older.

The apparent lack of Anglo-Saxon remains might not reflect the true situation. The archaeology of this era is often less easily detected than that of the Roman and Medieval periods for a variety of reasons. Early Anglo-Saxon settlements are generally difficult to locate by fieldwalking because the pottery was low-fired and so disintegrates in the ploughsoil. Furthermore, 5th century pottery types are sometimes indistinguishable from those of the mid 4th century. Later Anglo-Saxon settlements were often subsumed by medieval villages, so evidence of early occupation may have been destroyed, particularly since vernacular buildings were normally built of wood, so their below-ground remains can be easily overlooked.

Anglo-Saxon cemeteries are often found in the vicinity of Roman roads and cemeteries situated at a distance from settlements are more likely to survive intact.

There is a low potential of recovering evidence dating to this period in the PDA.

5.1.8 Medieval (AD 1066 - 1540)

The abandonment of villages continued into this period. The potential for intact medieval remains to survive on the sites of deserted medieval villages is greatest where there is early abandonment and pastoral land use has protected the archaeological remains from truncation by ploughing or development. The PDA is located in the former settlement of Eastcott, but given the nature and extent of development within the area, it is possible that much of the medieval remains of this village have since been destroyed.

From the recorded finds in the PDA, it is clear that there is a low to moderate potential of encountering further material dating to this period within the PDA.

5.1.9 Post medieval (AD 1540 to 1900)

The PDA contains a number of former field boundaries, some of which may be of considerable antiquity. Much of the open farmland that characterised the early post-medieval period of Swindon was turned over to development and the expansion of the town. This was linked in part to the arrival of the railway works and thus Swindon expanded to such an extent that the previous landscape is unrecognisable.

There is potential for encountering landscape features associated with land ownership prior to urban expansion, e.g. field boundaries within the PDA or the Study Area. In addition, there is potential of encountering buildings related to this urban development of Swindon. Development within the PDA over time has been continuous and consisted of additions to existing buildings. The present layout of the PDA represents the first re-development of the PDA with the subject of this report representing the second re-development. The central area of the PDA has changed markedly over time and it is unlikely that any archaeology has survived. The areas with the highest archaeological potential include current open spaces, such as the car parks on the north and south sides of the PDA as well the parking to the west of the Swindon College building. These areas have experienced only minimal re-development and so there is the possibility that islands of archaeology survive under these areas.

5.1.10 Modern (1900 to present)

The Study Area has changed remarkably; gradually expanding its boundaries. The PDA itself is dominated by commercial and residential development, and the expansion of the former Swindon College.

5.2 Built Environment

There is a moderate to high potential for encountering and recording the built environment due to the urban context of the PDA.

5.3 Historic landscapes and boundaries

The PDA is situated within the parish of Swindon. This parish is referred to in the Domesday Book and was essentially a tax district. Parish boundaries often dated back many centuries.

Three conservation areas are recorded in the Study Area. These are Swindon Town Gardens (DBA:AA), Swindon Old Town (DBA:AB) and Prospect Place

(DBA:AC). These are all located on the southern edge of the Study Area and do not encroach into the PDA.

The Town Gardens Conservation Area is a mainly residential area whose focus is an urban park, the 'Town Gardens'. The conservation area is focused on the former Swindon quarries, laid out as the Town Gardens public park and recreation ground in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The boundary of the conservation area extend to include streets of prestigious suburban housing typical of the late Victorian period and the first decades of the 20th century.

Old Town Conservation Area (DBA:AB) covers the extent of the early 19th century agricultural market town of Swindon together with parts of the district's post-railway expansion. The boundary of the conservation area has been drawn to relate not only to the historic settlement pattern of the pre-railway 'old town' but also to include Christ Church and other notable properties and areas dating from Victorian expansion which was stimulated primarily by the coming of the Great Western Railway in the 1840s. The conservation area is based around two of Swindon's original streets, Wood Street and High Street, and short lengths of two of the area's 19th century streets, Bath Road and Victoria Road. The Old Town Conservation Area is today characterised by a mix of land uses (commercial, employment, leisure and residential) and a concentration of many old buildings of historic and architectural interest interspersed with 20th century infill.

The Prospect Place Conservation Area (DBA:AC) covers a mainly residential area in Swindon Old Town, adjacent to the western end of the Old Town Conservation Area. The boundary includes a number of streets that were built during the first half of the 19th century before the arrival of the Great Western Railway and the subsequent expansion of Old Town and the growth of Swindon 'New Town'. By 1841, the date of the foundation of the Great Western Railway works, there were already 21 houses in this locality which was then known as 'Prospect'. Development of Prospect Place begun in 1830.

5.4 Palaeo-environmental and organic remains

Waterlogged soils that collect in hollows, pits, and water channels may contain preserved organic material (such as wood, leaves, leather, fabrics and animal tissue) and palaeoenvironmental remains (such as seeds, beetles and pollen). Such material can shed light on past human activities not usually represented in the archaeological record. This type of evidence is nationally rare, and therefore of great significance. Organic and palaeoenvironmental remains may be archaeologically important in their own right, or may have a raised value when found in close proximity to, or in an associated context with, archaeological remains.

There are no extant watercourses within the PDA. The location of the site in the Vale of White Horse and underlying clay geology do raise the potential of recovering waterlogged remains, but mainly in localised contexts. Such contexts would be limited to deep features such as wells or deep pits.

6 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

6.1 Impacts of the proposed scheme

Construction activities related to this particular scheme are likely to include:

- Fencing of the site;
- Establishing site access;
- Localised removal of old building foundations;
- Excavation to reduced level prior to construction;
- Movement of heavy machinery; and
- Excavation of foundations, piles, basements, drains and service trenches.

Archaeological remains could be subject to short-term, medium-term and/ or long-term impacts.

- **Short-term impacts** (i.e. during construction): Direct impacts upon known and potential archaeological remains within the PDA.
- **Medium- and long-term impacts**: Indirect impacts upon known and potential archaeological remains within the PDA, resulting from compaction damage and indirect impacts upon the setting of listed buildings outside the PDA.

6.2 Summary of known impacts

Sixty-six sites within the Study Area have been identified by the assessment. Of these sites, two are subject to neutral impact and fifteen are subject to adverse impact.

Table 6.1 Summary of nature of impacts

Impact type	Number of impacts
Beneficial Impacts	0
Neutral Impacts	2
Adverse Impacts	15

Impacts are considered by the nature of impact in sub-sections 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5.

6.3 Beneficial impacts

The PDA is unlikely to result in short or long term beneficial impacts on the archaeological resource, but see sub-sections 6.4.1 and 6.4.3.

6.4 Neutral impacts

The proposed development is considered to have a neutral impact upon two sites (i.e. where a combination of beneficial and adverse impacts will balance out).

Table 6.2 Summary of neutral impacts of the scheme by grade

Grade	Description	Total no. sites collated	No. sites within the Study Area		
			Uncertain impacts	Indirect impacts	Direct impacts
A	Statutory protected	18	0	1	0
B	Nationally important	0	0	0	0
C	Regionally important	1	0	1	0
D	Locally important	47	0	0	0
U	Ungraded	0	0	0	0
TOTALS		66	0	2	0

Table 6.3 Summary of significance of neutral impacts

Significance of impact	Count
N/A	64
None	2
Unknown	0
Low	0
Low or Medium	0
Medium	0
Medium or high	0
High	0
Total	66

6.4.1 Category A sites – neutral impacts

Eighteen sites benefiting from statutory protection are located within the Study Area. These include three conservation areas and fifteen listed buildings. None of these sites are subject to direct or uncertain impacts, but the proposed redevelopment is considered to have indirect impacts upon one of them. This is the grade II listed Town Hall (LS 318805).

The development will affect views from this building and will alter its setting permanently. The development proposes to construct buildings which are from four to 15 storeys high. Whether these changes will have an overall beneficial or adverse affect is subjective. On the one hand, demolition/ construction works may have a slight temporary adverse affect on the setting of the listed building. There will also be a permanent affect on its views following the demolition of the existing buildings.

Alternatively, the proposed development may also be considered an improvement to setting, in that the proposed mixed-use units and associated landscaping will provide a high architectural quality setting to the area in contrast to the harsh degenerated appearance of the existing buildings (see Swindon Borough Council’s Regeneration Framework for Swindon town centre, 2004, as well as Policy CA5 of the Swindon Borough Local Structure Plan).

On overall balance, it is considered that there may be a very slight beneficial impact, but this change is considered to be so small that the overall impact has been classified as neutral.

6.4.2 Category B Sites – Neutral Impacts

No nationally important sites are located within the Study Area.

6.4.3 Category C Sites – Neutral impacts

One regionally important site is located within the Study Area. This is the grade II registered Queens Park (SMR 41609). The impact on this site is indirect. Much like the listed building in sub-section 6.4.1, the development will affect views from the park (buildings are proposed that range from 4 to 15 storeys high) and has the potential to alter its setting permanently. Alternatively, the proposed development may improve its setting and attract people to this area of Swindon.

On overall balance, it is considered that there may be a very slight beneficial impact, but this change is considered to be so small that the overall impact has been classified as neutral.

6.4.4 Category D Sites– Neutral impacts

Forty-seven locally important sites are located within the Study Area. None of these sites are subject to direct, indirect or uncertain neutral impacts.

6.5 Adverse impacts

Sixty-six sites have been identified by the assessment. The grade of each site and level of impact are summarised below in Table 6.4 and Table 6.5.

Table 6.4 Summary of impacts of the scheme by grade

Grade	Description	Total no. sites collated	No. sites within the Study Area		
			Uncertain impacts	Indirect impacts	Direct impacts
A	Statutory protected	18	0	0	0
B	Nationally important	0	0	0	0
C	Regionally important	1	0	0	0
D	Locally important	47	15	0	0
U	Ungraded	0	0	0	0
TOTALS		66	15	0	0

Table 6.5 Summary of significance of impacts

Significance of impact	Count
N/A	49
None	2
Unknown	15
Low	0
Low or Medium	0
Medium	0
Medium or high	0
High	0
Total	66

The following sub-sections deal in category order with sites that are directly, or indirectly or possibly affected by the proposed development.

6.5.1 Category A Sites – Adverse impacts

Eighteen sites benefiting from statutory protection are located within the Study Area. These include three conservation areas and fifteen listed buildings. No sites are adversely impacted upon by the proposed development.

6.5.2 Category B Sites – Adverse impacts

No nationally important sites are located within the Study Area.

6.5.3 Category C Sites – Adverse impacts

One regionally important site is located within the Study Area. This is the grade II registered Queens Park (SMR 41609). The park is not adversely impacted upon by the proposed development.

6.5.4 Category D Sites – Adverse impacts

Forty-seven locally important sites are located within the Study Area. The impacts on fifteen sites are uncertain.

A number of former field boundaries (DBA:AQ) are located within the PDA. The impacts on them are uncertain due to the continuous development of the site and therefore, it is not known whether they survive in the archaeological record.

The impacts on fourteen sites are uncertain. Ten of these are isolated finds that are located with the accuracy of 1000m. These include Mesolithic flint implements (MON 888010), Neolithic axes (MON 221954, MON 221974), a prehistoric arrowhead (MON 221973), three Iron Age coins (MON 221959, MON 221962, MON 221963), an Iron Age horse-bit roller (MON 221998), a Roman coin (MON 222028) and a Saxon coin (MON 221958). The exact location of these finds has not been established and the full extent of the sites represented by them is not currently understood. As a result it is impossible to ascertain whether each site will be impacted upon and if so what proportion of any remains might be affected.

The impacts on the medieval settlement of Eastcott (SMR 10444) and the post-medieval site of Upper Eastcot (DBA:AR) are uncertain too. At present, these settlements have not been accurately located and their full extent has not been recorded. Therefore, at this stage it is not possible to establish whether or not they will be affected by the proposed development.

The impacts on the site of the former Queenstown School (MON 1218497) and a cemetery (SMR 10467) are also uncertain. The exact locations of both these sites have not been established and in the case of the latter site, the full extent of the cemetery is currently not known and has not been recorded. Therefore, it is not possible to determine whether each site will be impacted upon and if so what proportion of the site might be affected.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Liaison with statutory consultees

Liaison should be maintained with Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger of Wiltshire County Council Archaeology Services, in order to agree future archaeological investigation, approve and monitor the implementation of any archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), review reports, monitor fieldwork in progress, and also to visit the construction site.

7.2 Written Schemes of Investigation

An archaeological WSI should be produced for each stage of any future archaeological work (see Table 7.1).

7.3 Staged approach to mitigation

The most cost-effective means of managing archaeological risk is to implement a staged approach to investigation and mitigation, as laid out below in Table 7.1 and explained in greater detail in Appendix A. It is important, however, to avoid an overly mechanistic approach and to ensure a focus on gaining understanding and information relevant to key issues.

Table 7.1 Staged approach to investigation and mitigation

Archaeological Stages of Investigation		Phase of works
Stage 1	Archaeological review. An appraisal of archaeological potential of the PDA	feasibility assessment
Stage 2	Desk-based assessment: A thorough synthesis of available archaeological information within the PDA	conceptual design
Stage 3	Field surveys, including site visit/field reconnaissance survey, field walking survey, geophysical survey as appropriate	detailed design
Stage 4	Evaluation, including machine-excavated trenches, hand-dug test-pits, auger survey, as appropriate for targeted areas within PDA	
Stage 5	Open-area excavation e.g. detailed investigation of those sites which it is not possible to avoid or desirable to preserve (e.g. excavation, topographic survey)	
Stage 6	Watching brief. Permanent presence monitoring of all ground disturbing activities	construction
Stage 7	Archive and publication. Synthesis and dissemination of results, leading on from each of the stages outlined above	post-construction

7.4 Summary of recommendations

This report represents Stage 2 of this archaeological approach to investigation and mitigation (Table 7.1).

The known archaeology and potential within the PDA do not merit advance work (Stages 3 – 5). Further techniques of investigation do not have application within an urban context such as field walking and geophysical survey. The low potential of archaeology coupled with the likelihood that any surviving archaeology would have been significantly truncated by previous development in the PDA, means that the most appropriate recommendation is that of a watching brief. This would be focused

on areas of the PDA where the survival of archaeology would be greatest. These will be the current open spaces, e.g. the car parks (see sub-section 5.1.9)

This recommendation is in accordance with views expressed by Wiltshire County Council following review of the initial scoping report.

7.5 Eliminating areas of no archaeological potential

Watching Briefs should be directed away from areas of previous multiple development and other major ground disturbance within the PDA. These should be determined through a site visit and examination of site geotechnical boreholes in the context of the information provided in this report.

7.6 Development design

Design mitigation should be considered to avoid impacts upon nationally important sites and also regionally important sites that have a high significance of impact, should any come to light during subsequent archaeological investigations.

Where such sites are unavoidable, consideration should be given to minimising impacts.

8 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Network Archaeology Ltd would like to thank the following for their contribution to the project:

Table 8.1 Table of acknowledgements

Organisation	Name	Position	Contribution
Wiltshire County Council, Archaeology Services		SMR Officer	Provision of SMR data
URS Corporation Ltd	Naomi Healey-Cathcart	Environmental Consultant	Provision of scheme information
English Heritage	Nigel Wilkins	NMR	Provision of NMR data
Network Archaeology Ltd	David Bonner	Director and Project Manager	Project management
	Sarah Ralph	Project/Research Supervisor	Report writing
	Susan Freebrey	GIS Officer	Data collection and Report figures
	Adam Holman	IT/GIS Manager	

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

9.1 Primary sources

Table 9.1 Pre-OS maps

RO reference	document title	document type	year	scale
IR30/38/258	Map of Swindon parish	Tithe	1840	Unknown
IR29/38/258	Award for Swindon parish	Tithe	1840	Unknown

Table 9.2 OS maps

OS 6"	1st edition	2nd edition
XVNE	1889	1901

9.2 Secondary Sources

Table 9.3 Published and unpublished sources

Author	Year	Title	Journal/Publishers	Page Numbers
Bradley, R., R. Entwistle and F. Raymond.	1994	Prehistoric Land Divisions on Salisbury Plain: The Work of the Wessex Linear Ditches Project	English Heritage Archaeological Report 2.	
Chandler, J.	2005	Swindon decoded : the curious history around us	Hobnob Press	
Crittall, E., K.H. Rogers and C. Shrimpton	1983	A history of Swindon to 1965	Wiltshire Library and Museum Service	
Hey, G.	2000	Cotswold Community at Ashton Keynes.	Oxford Archaeology	
Hosfield, R. (ed)	Nd	Palaeolithic and Mesolithic	South West Research Framework	
Kirkham, G.	2005	Prehistoric linear ditches on the Marlborough Downs	In <i>The Avebury Landscape: Aspects of the Field Archaeology of the Marlborough Downs</i> (eds. G. Brown, D. Field and D. McOmish). Oxford: Oxbow	149-55
McOmish, D.	2002	Report on the survey of the strip lynchets at Worth Matravers, Dorset	In <i>Purbeck Papers</i> (ed. D.A. Hinton). University of Southampton Dept. of Archaeology Monograph 4. Oxford: Oxbow	126-131
Rylatt, J. and B. Bevan	In press	Realigning the world: pit alignment and their landscape context.	In <i>The Later Iron Age in Britain and Beyond</i> (eds. C. Haselgrove and T. Moore). Oxford: Oxbow	
Tilley, C.	2004	Round barrows and dykes as landscape metaphors	Cambridge Archaeological Journal 14(2)	185-203

APPENDIX A

Explanation of Phased Approach to Archaeological Investigation and Mitigation

EXPLANATION OF PHASED APPROACH TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND MITIGATION

Stage 1: Study Area Investigation Study

An appraisal of archaeological potential

Stage 2: Desk-based Assessment

A thorough desk based synthesis of available information

Aerial photographic study:

Identification and mapping of palaeochannels from aerial photographs should be undertaken as part of the desk-based assessment.

Stage 3: Field Surveys

Field reconnaissance survey

This is a visual inspection of the proposed development area, in order to:

- locate and characterise archaeology represented by above ground remains (e.g. earthworks and structures); and
- record the nature and condition of existing field boundaries crossed by the route, to establish their potential antiquity.
- A walkover of the entire pipeline route should normally take place.

Fieldwalking survey

The distribution of finds found by fieldwalking can indicate areas of archaeological activity, which are not represented by above ground remains.

A programme of structured fieldwalking should normally take place across all available arable land to recover archaeological artefacts. A minimum of five transects at 10m separation based upon the centreline of the proposed pipeline should normally be walked.

Geophysical survey

Geophysical survey methods are non-intrusive and can detect and precisely locate buried archaeological features.

Magnetometry is the most cost-effective technique for large scale surveys. *Recorded* magnetometer survey, supplemented by background magnetic susceptibility survey is normally recommended.

Unrecorded magnetometer scanning is not recommended because it requires spontaneous, subjective interpretation as the unrecorded scanning survey progresses. This method does not therefore provide a secure basis for eliminating areas that produce negative results from further consideration.

Auger survey

Geotechnical borehole survey supplemented by hand auger survey could:

- generate stratigraphic profiles and establish the depth of alluvium;
- look for 'islands' of solid geology which are elevated in comparison with their contemporary landscape;
- look for former river channels;
- look for evidence of buried land surfaces;
- assess the viability of using targeted magnetometer survey on the floodplain.

Ideally, an environmental archaeologist would consult with the geotechnical team in order to develop a strategy which would enable the opportunistic and immediate examination of the geotechnical team's soil cores, in conjunction with a *hand auger survey* tailored to meet archaeological objectives listed above.

Radiocarbon dating and palaeo-environmental assessment

Soil samples recovered may require radiocarbon dating and assessment of potential for preservation of palaeo-environmental important remains.

Stage 4: Evaluation

Field evaluation should normally take place at the sites of positive findings made during earlier stages of archaeological assessment and field survey, which it may not be possible or desirable to avoid. Evaluation might involve machine-excavated trenches, hand-dug test-pits and/or hand auguring. The objectives are to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological remains, to determine their character, extent, date and state of preservation, and to produce a report on the findings. The choice of technique(s) will depend upon site-specific factors.

Stage 5: Mitigation

Excavation

It may not be possible or desirable to avoid significant archaeological sites identified by previous survey work and/or evaluation. Ideally, *excavation* of such sites should take place in advance of construction. Excavation would involve machine-stripping of limited, open areas, followed by archaeological investigation. The objectives would be to obtain a full record of the archaeological remains prior to construction, and to produce a report on the findings.

Earthwork survey

This work is undertaken to produce a topographic record of extant earthworks. These sites might include known earthworks identified by the Desk based Assessment, or previously unknown earthworks found during the Field Reconnaissance Survey. The sites may include settlement earthworks or agricultural earthworks (such as, ridge and furrow and lynchets).

Two methods are commonly employed; plane table survey which obtains a hachure survey, or total-station theodolite survey which produces a close contour plot.

Stage 6: Watching Brief

A permanent-presence watching brief will be required during all ground disturbing activities of the construction phase of the project, to record unexpected discoveries, and known sites which did not merit investigation in advance of construction. The main phases of monitoring for the development will be topsoil stripping, trench excavation and the opportunistic observation of the pre-construction drainage. The objectives are to obtain a thorough record of any archaeological remains found during construction, and to produce a report on the

findings. Contingencies should allow for salvage excavation of significant, unexpected archaeological sites found during construction.

Stage 7: Archive, Report and Publication

On completion of all archaeological fieldwork associated with the development scheme, a comprehensive programme of post-excavation assessment, analysis, reporting and publication will be implemented. The post-excavation programme will be subject to a written scheme of investigation to be agreed in advance with the Senior Planning Archaeologists and will be in line with 'The Management of Archaeological Projects', English Heritage 1991.

APPENDIX B

Statutory and Non-Statutory Protection of Archaeological Sites

STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Legislation

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended by the National Heritage Act of 1983)

Under this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with English Heritage, maintains a schedule of monuments deemed to be of national importance. In practice, most Scheduled Monuments fall into the category of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), defined as 'any Scheduled Monument and any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it' (Section 61 [12]). Scheduled Monuments also includes Areas of Archaeological Importance (AAIs). Only portable items are beyond the protection of scheduling.

The present schedule of just over 13,000 sites has been compiled since the first statutory protection of monuments began in 1882. The criteria for scheduling have been published but there are many sites of schedulable quality, which have not yet received this status.

Any action which affects the physical nature of a monument requires Scheduled Monument Consent, which must be sought from the Secretary of State. Consent may be granted after a detailed application to the Secretary of State. Failure to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works is an offence, the penalty for which may be a fine, which may be unlimited.

The National Heritage Act 2002

This enables English Heritage to assume responsibilities for maritime archaeology in English coastal waters, modifying the agency's functions to include securing the preservation of ancient monuments in, on, or under the seabed, and promoting the public's enjoyment of, and advancing their knowledge of ancient monuments, in, on, or under seabed. Initial duties will include those formerly undertaken by the Government's Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), in respect to the administration of The Protection of Wrecks Act 1973.

<http://accessibility.english-heritage.org.uk/default.asp?WCI=Node&WCE=8197>

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990

Listed Buildings and Conservation areas benefit from statutory protection under this Act.

Listed buildings

Under this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with English Heritage, is responsible for the compilation of the List of Buildings (and other structures) of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. Listing gives buildings important statutory protection.

Buildings are classified in grades to show their relative importance as follows:

- Grade I Buildings of exceptional interest
- Grade II* Particularly important buildings of more than special interest
- Grade II Buildings of special interest, which warrant every effort being made to preserve them

The grading of listed buildings is non-statutory; the awarding of grades is simply a tool to assist in the administration of grants and consents. The list is used by local planning authorities in conjunction with PPG 15 Planning and the Historic Environment as the basis upon which decisions on the impact of development are made on historically and architecturally significant buildings and their settings.

Any work that involves the demolition, alteration or extension of a listed building (or its curtilage) requires listed building consent, which must be sought from the Secretary of State, usually via the local planning authority. Consent may be granted after a detailed application to local planning authority or the Secretary of State. Carrying out work on a listed building (or its curtilage) without consent is an offence and can be punishable by an unlimited fine.

Conservation Areas

There are activities that may be considered inappropriate within or adjacent to Conservation Areas; for example by disrupting important views, or generating excess traffic. Development within a Conservation Area is likely to be resisted if considered inappropriate in terms of scale, setting, massing, siting, and detailed appearance in relation to surrounding buildings and the Conservation Area as a whole. High standards of design are expected in all Conservation Areas, whether for new or replacement buildings, extensions, alterations or small scale development. Planning permission is normally resisted for small scale development which could lead to a number of similar applications, the cumulative effect of which would be detrimental to the character and appearance of the area. Demolition of unlisted structures within Conservation Areas is usually only permitted where removal or replacement would preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the area, or where the structure is beyond economic repair. Development which would adversely affect the character or appearance of buildings of local interest is likely to be resisted. Demolition would almost certainly only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.

The Protection of Military Remains Act 1986

This Act makes it an offence to interfere with the wreckage of any crashed, sunken or stranded military aircraft or designated vessel without a licence. This is irrespective of loss of life or whether the loss occurred during peacetime or wartime. All crashed military aircraft receive automatic protection, but vessels must be individually designated. Currently, there are 21 vessels protected under this Act, both in UK waters and abroad, and it is likely that the Ministry of Defence will designate more vessels in the future.

There are two levels of protection offered by this Act, designation as a Protected Place or as a Controlled Site.

Protected Places include the remains of any aircraft which crashed while in military service or any vessel designated (by name, not location) which sank or stranded in military service after 4th August 1914. Although crashed military aircraft receive automatic status as a Protected Place, vessels need to be specifically designated by name. The location of the vessel does not need to be known for it to be designated as a Protected Place.

Diving is not prohibited on an aircraft or vessel designated as a Protected Place. However, it is an offence to conduct unlicensed diving or salvage operations to tamper with, damage, remove or unearth any remains or enter any hatch or other opening. Essentially, diving is permitted on a 'look but don't touch' basis only.

Controlled Sites are specifically designated areas which encompass the remains of a military aircraft or a vessel sunk or stranded in military service within the last two hundred years. Within the controlled site it is an offence to tamper with, damage, move or unearth any

remains, enter any hatch or opening or conduct diving, salvage or excavation operations for the purposes of investigating or recording the remains, unless authorised by licence. The effectively makes diving operations prohibited on these sites without a specific licence.

The Protection of Wrecks Act 1973

The Protection of Wrecks Act is in two sections. Section 1 provides protection for designated wrecks which are deemed to be important by virtue of their historical, archaeological or artistic value. Approximately 56 wrecks around the coast of the UK have been designated under this section of the Act. Each wreck has an exclusion zone around it and it is an offence to tamper with, damage or remove any objects or part of the vessel or to carry out any diving or salvage operation within this exclusion zone. Any activities within this exclusion zone can only be carried out under a licence granted by the Secretary of State, who receives advice from the Advisory Committee on Historic Wreck Sites (ACHWS). There are four levels of licences: a visitor licence, a survey licence, a surface recovery licence and an excavation licence.

Administration of this Act and associated licenses is the responsibility of English Heritage in England, Historic Scotland in Scotland, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments in Wales and the Environment and Heritage Service in Northern Ireland. Any of these organisations will be able to provide more in depth information (see useful addresses).

Section 2 of the Protection of Wrecks Act provides protection for wrecks that are designated as dangerous by virtue of their contents. Diving on these wrecks is strictly prohibited. This section of the Act is administered by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency through the Receiver of Wreck.

The Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Section 54a of the Act requires planning decisions to be taken in accordance with policies contained in the appropriate Local Development Plan. Material considerations, including national guidelines, should also be taken into account as they provide an overall context for the consideration of planning applications and set out Government policy.

Regulations

Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (Section 97 of the Environment Act 1995)

Under these Regulations, prior to work, which may damage or remove hedgerows, it is required to categorise the hedgerows according to a number of historical and ecological criteria which are laid out in the Regulations. District Councils are required to administer the Regulations and to maintain a map of hedgerows deemed to be ‘important’ under the criteria of the Regulations.

Under the regulations, a hedgerow is regarded as ‘important’ on archaeological or historical grounds if it:

- marks a pre-1850 parish or township boundary;
- incorporates an archaeological feature;
- is part of, or associated with, an archaeological site
- marks the boundary of, or is associated with, a pre-1600 estate or manor; or
- forms an integral part of a pre-Parliamentary enclosure field system (DOE, 1997).

An archaeological site is defined as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) or a site recorded in a County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR);

The Hedgerow Regulations define a pre-Parliamentary enclosure field system as any field boundary predating the *General Enclosure Act of 1845*.

The implication of this legislation is that virtually all hedgerows can be classified as being ‘important’ for historical purposes under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997.

The historical criteria, however, are presently under review.

Guidance Notes

Central government guidance on archaeological remains and the built historic environment include:

- Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG 15): Planning and the Historic Environment (1994)
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG 16): Archaeology and Planning (1990).

The key policy statements in PPG16 are that “where nationally important archaeological remains, whether Scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation”.

For less important sites, PPG16 states that, “the desirability of preserving a scheduled monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled”.

The County Sites and Monuments Record is used in conjunction with PPG 15 and PPG 16, as the basis upon which decisions on the archaeological impact of development are made. The basic premise of the Guidance is that archaeological deposits are a finite non-renewable resource that must be protected. It also points out the unknown nature of archaeological deposits and allows Planning Authorities to include within planning conditions, archaeological evaluation, to determine the full impact on the archaeological resource. The evaluation can be required prior to determination of the planning decision. This evaluation may detail any measures that can be implemented to mitigate the damage and help to decide whether excavation is required of the threatened archaeological remains.

Structure Plan and Local Plan Protection

Scheduled and non-scheduled sites of archaeological importance, listed buildings, and historic parks and gardens and their settings are also protected under policies contained within the relevant Structure Plan and Local Plans for the area:

- Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016 (Adopted April 2006)
- Swindon Borough Council Local Plan 2011 (Adopted July 2006)

Guidance for sites having no statutory protection

The Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England

This register was compiled by English Heritage between 1984 and 1988 and is maintained by them. Parks and gardens of special historic interest have no statutory protection.

Listed parks and gardens are classified in grades to show their relative importance as follows:

- Grade I –international historic interest
- Grade II* - exceptional historic interest

- Grade II –national historic interest

The listing and grading process is designed to draw attention to important historic parks and gardens as an essential part of the nation's heritage for use by planners, developers, statutory bodies and all those concerned with protecting the heritage. However, no new controls apply to parks and gardens in the register, nor are existing planning controls to listed building affected in any way. It follows that structures such as fountains, gates, grottos and follies within gardens can also be listed as 'Listed Buildings' and whole parks and gardens can also be scheduled as Ancient Monuments.

Any work that affects the physical nature of registered parks and gardens requires consultation with the Garden History Society. English Heritage should be consulted in the case of those designated as Grade I or Grade II*.

The Register of Historic Battlefields

This register is maintained by English Heritage and currently includes forty sites. Registered battlefields have no statutory protection. Planning Policy Guidance note 15, however, offers a degree of protection to many of the known battle sites within England.

APPENDIX C
Archaeological Gazetteer

ARCHAEOLOGICAL GAZETTEER

Reference	Source	Cross Reference	Description	Period	Import	Impact	Significance	Figures	NGR
DBA:AA	SBC		Town Gardens conservation area	Undetermined	A	none	n/a	2	415018 183420
DBA:AB	SBC		Old Town conservation area	Undetermined	A	none	n/a	2	415647 183713
DBA:AC	SBC		Prospect Place conservation area	Undetermined	A	none	n/a	2	415383 183942
DBA:AD	T. 1841		Buildings	Post-medieval	D	none	n/a	2	415166 184288
DBA:AE	T. 1841		Buildings	Post-medieval	D	none	n/a	2	415140 184172
DBA:AF	T. 1841		Buildings	Post-medieval	D	none	n/a	2	415140 184129
DBA:AG	T. 1841		Buildings	Post-medieval	D	none	n/a	2	415498 183770
DBA:AH	T. 1841		Buildings	Post-medieval	D	none	n/a	2	415647 184046
DBA:AI	T. 1841		Buildings	Post-medieval	D	none	n/a	2	415730 184182
DBA:AJ	T. 1841		Building	Post-medieval	D	none	n/a	2	415687 184488
DBA:AK	T. 1841		Buildings	Post-medieval	D	none	n/a	2	415642 183999
DBA:AL	OS. 1889		Gas works	Post-medieval	D	none	n/a	2	415759 184156
DBA:AM	OS. 1889		Brick and tile works	Post-medieval	D	none	n/a	2	415721 184216
DBA:AN	OS. 1889		Brick and tile works	Post-medieval	D	none	n/a	2	415660 184323
DBA:AO	OS. 1889		Brick and tile works	Post-medieval	D	none	n/a	2	415447 184804

Reference	Source	Cross Reference	Description	Period	Import	Impact	Significance	Figures	NGR
DBA:AP	T. 1841		Building	Post-medieval	D	none	n/a	2	415768 184605
DBA:AQ	T. 1841		Field Boundaries	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	2	415275 184234
DBA:AR	T. 1841		Upper Eastcot settlement	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	2	415228 184544
LS 318661	EH		Bath Road Museum, Aspley House and gatepiers, circa 1830, grade II	Post-medieval	A	none	n/a	2	415504 183785
LS 318662	EH		8 to 10 Bath Road, terrace or 3 houses, circa 1830, grade II	Post-medieval	A	none	n/a	2	415455 183784
LS 318663	EH		Tritton House, 14 Bath Road, house, circa 1830, grade II	Post-medieval	A	none	n/a	2	415432 183794
LS 318664	EH		Granville, 16 Bath Road, house, circa 1880, grade II	Post-medieval	A	none	n/a	2	415423 183786
LS 318665	EH		Bath Road Methodist Church, circa 1880, grade II	Post-medieval	A	none	n/a	2	415394 183797
LS 318666	EH		22 Bath Road, house, circa 1840, grade II	Post-medieval	A	none	n/a	2	415332 183795
LS 318684	EH		Outside 2 to 8 Canal Walk, milestone, C19, grade II	Post-medieval	A	none	n/a	2	414936 184745
LS 318719	EH	MON 887990	Christ Church, 1851, grade II*	Post-medieval	A	none	n/a	2	415755 183902
LS 318721	EH		Anderson's Hostel, almshouses, 1877, grade II	Post-medieval	A	none	n/a	2	415706 183867

Reference	Source	Cross Reference	Description	Period	Import	Impact	Significance	Figures	NGR
LS 318731	EH		212 Drove Road, house, C19, grade II	Post-medieval	A	none	n/a	2	415651 184066
LS 318805	EH	MON 1218653	Town Hall, 1890, grade II	Post-medieval	A	neutral	none	2	415228 184437
LS 318829	EH		99 to 100 Victoria Road, printing works and offices, C19, grade II	Post-medieval	A	none	n/a	2	415560 183823
LS 488288	EH		Clarence Street School, 1895, grade II	Post-medieval	A	none	n/a	2	415378 184549
LS 488289	EH		Former infants school at Clarence Street School, 1903, grade II	Post-medieval	A	none	n/a	2	415389 184602
LS 488290	EH		Euclid Street School, 1897, grade II	Post-medieval	A	none	n/a	2	415485 184519
MON 1218497	EH		Queenstown School	Post-medieval	D	-unc	unknown	2	415500 184500
MON 1218529	EH		Gilberts Hill School	Post-medieval	D	none	n/a	2	415070 184270
MON 1218600	EH		Sanford Street Boys School	Post-medieval	D	none	n/a	2	415090 184777
MON 1218617	EH		College Street School	Post-medieval	D	none	n/a	2	415080 184830
MON 1248221	EH		Statue of Isambard Kingdom Brunel	Modern	D	none	n/a	2	414990 184610
MON 1331792	EH		Wiltshire Royal Artillery Headquarters, drill hall	Post-medieval	D	none	n/a	2	415434 183873
MON 1371829	EH		The Savoy cinema	Modern	D	none	n/a	2	415197 184566
MON 1371847	EH		Regent cinema	Post-medieval	D	none	n/a	2	415325 184439
MON 1433910	EH		Radnor Street Cemetery	Post-medieval	D	none	n/a	2	414607 184121

Reference	Source	Cross Reference	Description	Period	Import	Impact	Significance	Figures	NGR
MON 221954	EH		Polished flint axe	Neolithic	D	-unc	unknown	2	415500 184500
MON 221955	EH		Fetter lock	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	2	415670 183860
MON 221958	EH		Silver penny of Baldred of Kent	Saxon	D	-unc	unknown	2	415500 184500
MON 221959	EH		Silver stater	Iron Age	D	-unc	unknown	2	415500 184500
MON 221962	EH		Gold stater of Tincommius	Iron Age	D	-unc	unknown	2	415500 184500
MON 221963	EH		Gold stater of Corio	Iron Age	D	-unc	unknown	2	415500 184500
MON 221973	EH		Barbed and tanged arrowhead	Prehistoric	D	-unc	unknown	2	415500 184500
MON 221974	EH		Two Neolithic stone axes	Neolithic	D	-unc	unknown	2	415500 184500
MON 221998	EH		Bronze horse-bit roller	Iron Age	D	-unc	unknown	2	415500 184500
MON 222028	EH		Coin of AE 2 of Maximianus	Roman	D	-unc	unknown	2	415500 184500
MON 888010	EH		Flint implements	Mesolithic	D	-unc	unknown	2	415500 184500
MON 975884	EH		Wiltshire and Berkshire canal	Post-medieval	D	none	n/a	2	410261 181682
SMR 10235	WCC	MON 888052	Denarius of Julia Domna	Roman	D	none	n/a	2	414890 184730
SMR 10347	WCC		Beaker sherds	Neolithic	D	none	n/a	2	415750 183770
SMR 10361	WCC	MON 221945	Bronze socketed and looped spearhead	Bronze Age	D	none	n/a	2	415680 183890
SMR 10374	WCC	MON 221927	Gold slater	Iron Age	D	none	n/a	2	415700 183900

Reference	Source	Cross Reference	Description	Period	Import	Impact	Significance	Figures	NGR
SMR 10398	WCC	MON 221930	Building foundations and pottery	Roman	D	none	n/a	2	415560 184360
SMR 10403	WCC	MON 221936	Cooking vessel	Roman	D	none	n/a	2	415190 184680
SMR 10406	WCC	MON 222032	Coin of AE3 of Gallienus	Roman	D	none	n/a	2	415380 183780
SMR 10444	WCC		Eastcott/ Estcote settlement/ house	Medieval	D	-unc	unknown	2	415250 184200
SMR 10467	WCC		Cemetery	Undetermined	D	-unc	unknown	2	415570 183760
SMR 10471	WCC	MON 221933	Glass bottle	Post-medieval	D	none	n/a	2	415270 184510
SMR 10520	WCC	MON 887991	Pottery	Roman	D	none	n/a	2	415560 184200
SMR 41609	WCC	MON 1346342	Queens Park, public park, Register of Parks and Gardens, grade II	Modern	C	neutral	none	2	415651 184293